

**Archaeological excavation on land southwest of
Horsley Cross Roundabout,
Clacton Road, Tendring, Essex, CO11 2PH**

January-March 2021



by Laura Pooley

with contributions by Lisa Gray, Dr Matthew Loughton, Alec Wade
and Adam Wightman

Fieldwork by Ben Holloway with Mark Baister, Sarah Carter, Robin Mathieson, Matt
Perou, Nick Pryke, Bronagh Quinn, Megan Seehra and Alexander Smith

commissioned by Anglia Maltings (Holdings) Limited

NGR: TM 12219 27153 (centre)

Planning ref.: 19/01706/OUT

CAT project ref.: 20/12e

ECC code: MICR21

OASIS ref.: colchest3-410088



Colchester Archaeological Trust

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

tel.: 01206 501785

email: lp@catuk.org

CAT Report 1658

June 2021

updated July 2021

Contents

1	Summary	1
2	Introduction	1
3	Archaeological background	1
4	Aims	2
5	Results	2
6	Finds	10
7	Environmental assessment and analysis	29
8	Discussion	33
9	Acknowledgements	35
10	References	35
11	Abbreviations and glossary	36
12	Contents of archive	37
13	Archive deposition	37
Appendix 1 Context lists		39
Appendix 2 Pottery list		44
Appendix 3 CBM list		61
Appendix 4 Environmental assessment: plant macro-remains and faunal remains		64
Figures		after p65
OASIS summary		

List of photographs, tables and figures

Cover: site shot

Photograph 1	Early Bronze Age pit F130 (left) and possible prehistoric pit F132, (right), looking south-southeast	3
Photograph 2	Prehistoric pits F65 and F66, looking northeast	3
Photograph 3	Roman ditch F9 sx1, looking southeast	4
Photograph 4	Roman ditches F22 (right) and F21 (left), looking north	5
Photograph 5	Roman ditch F33 sx4, looking west-northwest	6
Photograph 6	Roman ditch/gully or elongated pits F89 (foreground) and F7 (background), looking south	7
Photograph 7	Roman pit F79, looking west	8
Photograph 8	Slot through post-medieval erosion hollow F11, looking south	9
Table 1	Details on the main types of ceramics and pottery	10
Table 2	Quantities of pottery and CBM from specific features and layers	10
Table 3	Quantities of prehistoric pottery from specific features	11
Table 4	Details on the prehistoric pottery fabrics	12
Table 5	Late Iron Age and Roman pottery fabrics recorded	13
Table 6	Details on the Late Iron Age and Roman pottery	14
Table 7	Late Iron Age and Roman pottery quantification via fabric group	15
Table 8	Roman pottery quantification via vessel form	15
Table 9	Quantities of Late Iron Age and Roman pottery from specific features and layers	17
Table 10	CBM by period and type	20
Table 11	Quantities of CBM by features	20
Table 12	Quantities of baked clay by features	21
Table 13	Approximate dates for the individual features	22
Table 14	Small finds and iron nails	24
Table 15	Worked flints recovered from prehistoric/undated features	25
Table 16	Residual worked flints from Iron Age, Roman, post-medieval and modern contexts	26
Table 17	Burnt (heat-altered) stone listed by context	28
Table 18	Glass and shell listed by context	28
Table 19	Animal bone listed by context	28
Table 20	Plant macro-remains from samples <4> and <16>	31

- Fig 1 Site location (cropmarks in orange)
- Fig 2 Results of the evaluation (taken from PCA 2020)
- Fig 3 Phased excavation results, with cropmarks shown in orange
- Fig 4 Excavation results (north site)
- Fig 5 Excavation results (south site)
- Fig 6 Sections
- Fig 7 Sections
- Fig 8 Sections
- Fig 9 Prehistoric pottery from F14 (1), F18 (2-4), F19 (5-8), F25 (9-12) and F130 (13-21)
- Fig 10 Eroded Roman platter from F24 sx2 (1) and sherd with graffiti from F83 (2)
- Fig 11 Eroded Samian pottery from F20
- Fig 12 Puddingstone quern fragment SF2

1 Summary

An archaeological excavation was carried out on land south-west of Horsley Cross roundabout, Clacton Road, Tendring, Essex in advance of the construction of an industrial park. Previous archaeological evaluation on the site had revealed evidence of early to middle Roman settlement activity along with some earlier prehistoric remains.

Archaeological excavation revealed a small assemblage of worked flint dating from the Mesolithic/Early Neolithic to the Bronze Age with four possible contemporary pits. A further 11 pits produced prehistoric pottery, this material dated to the Bronze Age, Early Bronze Age, Late Bronze Age, Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age, and Early Iron Age. A circular arrangement of prehistoric and undated pits, c 20m in diameter, could possibly have been dug around a levelled mound.

Dating from the Roman conquest and probably continuing into the early 3rd century, the next phase of activity on the development site centred around an irregular field system of ditches, a possible trackway and a scattering of pits. Pottery from the site comprised of mainly locally-produced coarsewares with the only other finds of note being fragments of briquetage and quernstones (both puddingstone and lava quern). This likely represents domestic waste from a nearby settlement or farmstead.

A field boundary ditch, large erosion hollow and pit were of post-medieval/modern date.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This is the report for an archaeological excavation on land southwest of Horsley Cross Roundabout, Clacton Road, Tendring, Essex which was carried out by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT) from January to March 2021. The work was commissioned by Anglia Maltings (Holdings) Limited and took place in advance of the construction of an industrial park.

In response to consultation with Essex County Council Place Services, Historic Environment Advisor Teresa O'Connor advised that in order to establish the archaeological implications of this development, the applicant should be required to commission a scheme of archaeological investigation in accordance with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2018).

Consequently a programme of archaeological trial-trenching was undertaken in February 2020 by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd, comprising 43 trenches (each 50m long) (PCA Report R14076). The results of this evaluation identified the need for further archaeological mitigation in the form of a programme of strip, map and assessment to inform on an open area excavation as detailed in a *Brief for archaeological strip, map, assess and excavation on Land SW of Horsley Cross Roundabout, Clacton Road, Tendring*, written by Teresa O'Connor (ECCHEA 2020). All current work was carried out in accordance with this brief and the written scheme of investigation (WSI) prepared by CAT in response to the brief and agreed with ECCHEA (CAT 2020).

In addition to the brief and WSI, all fieldwork and reporting was done in accordance with *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 excavation* (ClfA 2014a), and *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (ClfA 2014b).

3 Archaeological background (Figs 1-2)

The following archaeological includes extracts of the ECC brief and the Essex Historic Environment Records (EHER) held at Essex County Council, County Hall, Chelmsford, Essex (accessed via <http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk>).

A Heritage Appraisal (Cotswold Archaeology 2013) attached to the planning application provides a comprehensive background of the archaeological potential of the site. The most significant finding on the development site itself was a cropmark possibly indicating a ring-ditch with other undated linears (EHER 3094). To the immediate northeast of the site, on the other side of Horsley Cross Roundabout, are further undated cropmarks, interpreted as comprising trackways and field boundaries (EHER 3132), and other possible ring-ditches (EHER 3133).

A geophysical survey carried out on the site in 2018 (SUMO 2018) failed to identify the ring-ditch and field boundaries recorded as cropmarks, and was largely unsuccessful in identifying any archaeological remains.

An archaeological evaluation carried out in 2020 revealed evidence for prehistoric occupation on the site, including a pit which contained sherds of Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age Rusticated Beaker pottery (Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2020). The majority of features identified were, however, associated with early to mid Roman settlement activity, including a series of enclosures, eight pits and a posthole. The pottery assemblage consisted of good quantities of non-abraded locally made coarsewares and imported wares such as amphora and Samian wares, suggestive of a nearby Roman settlement with some degree of wealth. No trace of the potential ring-ditch was identified during the evaluation, but as the cropmarks had not been digitally rectified inaccuracies of up to c 20m may have occurred.

4 Aims

Archaeological excavation was carried out to record all archaeological remains due to be destroyed by the proposed development.

5 Results (Figs 3-8)

An area measuring 18,138m² was machine stripped through topsoil (L1, 0.4-0.45m thick) onto natural (L2) under the supervision of a CAT archaeologist. As per the brief, a pre-excavation plan was prepared for the scrutiny of the Essex County Council Historic Environment Advisor (ECCHEA). In consultation with the ECCHEA a programme of excavation of all the features identified in the assessment phase was agreed and immediately implemented.

5.1 Prehistoric

The earliest evidence of prehistoric activity on the development site is a small assemblage of Mesolithic to Bronze Age worked flint scattered across the development site. While most of this flint came from later-dated features, four pieces of worked flint were recovered as single finds from pits F109, F114, F115 and F132. The flint dated from the Mesolithic/Early Neolithic (F132), Early Neolithic (F109) and Neolithic or Bronze Age (F114 and F115). It is however, uncertain if these single items are contemporary with the features in which they were found or are residual.

The earliest feature of definite prehistoric date was pit F130 which produced 49 sherds of Early Bronze Age pottery, four worked flints and some burnt flint/stone. It was a relatively large feature, 4.7m long by 3.2m wide and 1m deep, located towards the south of the site.

A small cluster of ten prehistoric pits was located on the western edge of the development site (F14, F18, F19, F25, F61, F62, F65, F66, F73 & F75). Five of the features produced small quantities (1-9 sherds) of prehistoric pottery which was too small to identify any closer (F61, F65, F66, F73, F75). Significant quantities of Bronze Age pottery came from F62 (15 sherds), with Late Bronze Age pottery from F25 (20 sherds), Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age pottery from F18 (590 sherds) and F19 (262 sherds), and Early Iron Age pottery from F14 (39 sherds). Small fragments of Late Iron Age/Roman pottery were also recovered from F14 (2 sherds), F19 (2 sherds) and F62 (1 sherd) but are considered to be intrusive from later activity over the development site. Interestingly, modern ditch F5 sx1 to the west of this cluster also produced 35 sherds of prehistoric and Bronze Age pottery. This material may have come from prehistoric pit F73 which was cut by the later ditch, or from another prehistoric feature similarly truncated.



Photograph 1 Early Bronze Age pit F130 (left) and possible prehistoric pit F132 (right), looking south-southeast



Photograph 2 Prehistoric pits F65 and F66, looking northeast

Aside from F73 which was considerably bigger than the rest (3.2m by at least 1.6m and 0.24m deep), the pits were generally sub-round or sub-oval with gently sloping sides. The smallest, F75, was 0.37m in diameter by 0.14m deep. Of the largest, both of which were over 1m in length and width, F62 was shallow at only 0.05m deep (1.42m by 1.37m) with F65 at 0.4m deep (1.5m by 1.1m).

Prehistoric pits F18, F19, F25, F61, F62, F65 and F66, along with undated pits/tree-throws F63, F64, F67, F68 and F70 appear to be laid out in a circular arrangement c 20m in diameter. It is possible that the circular arrangement is purely coincidental, but equally these pits could have been dug around a central feature such as a mound which has now been completely levelled.

5.2 Late Iron Age/Early Roman

An irregular field system of ditches was laid out over the development site in the Roman period.

Three parallel ditches along the western side of the site were aligned NNW to SSE. Ditch F9 was recorded for a distance of 116m. It had a V-shaped profile in sx1 to the north, becoming U-shaped to the south, and averaging 1.28m wide by 0.36m deep. Ditches F13 and F110 were located 3-4m east of F9, with F13 recorded for a distance of 70m and F110 for 50m with a 16m gap between the terminal ends of both ditches. Both were U-shaped in profile, with F13 averaging 0.9m wide by 0.16m deep and F110 similar at 0.9m wide by 0.25m deep. It is possible that ditches F9, F13 and F110 formed a trackway within a wider agricultural landscape, likely for the movement of animals. Ditch F13 was recorded in evaluation trench T14 to the northwest but F9 was not (PCA 2020).



Photograph 3 Roman ditch F9 sx1, looking southeast

Ditches F9 and F110 both ran into a contemporary ditch, F119, aligned at a right-angle on a NNE to SSW orientation along the southern edge of the excavation area. Ditch F9 terminated at the junction with ditch F119 where the ditch became shallow, possibly allowing for the movement of animals across, whereas ditch F110 continued further to the southeast. Ditch F119 was U-shaped in profile averaging 1.13m wide by 0.33m deep. A short section of undated but probably contemporary ditch, F116 (c 8m long, 0.56m wide and 0.14m deep), branched off from F119 to the WSW.

Ditch F100 cut across the excavation area and was aligned NE to SW. Although shown on plan as cutting both ditches F9 and F110, the relationships between the three features was not established. Pottery from F100 is certainly of an earlier Roman date than from F9 (AD 43-90/110 compared to AD 125/150-220), suggesting that ditch F100 was backfilled first, possibly being replaced by a different field alignment. Projected beyond the excavation area, ditch F100 appears to have continued into evaluation trenches T24, T25 and F34, a distance of at least 190m.



Photograph 4 Roman ditches F22 (right) and F21 (left), looking north

In the northern half of the site were a series of ditches aligned roughly NW to SE and NE to SW.

Ditch F23 was aligned NW to SE and was c 35m long, U-shaped it averaged 1.48m wide by 0.31m deep, becoming considerably deeper (0.6m) at its junction to contemporary ditch F21. Ditch F21 was aligned NE to SW and was c 21m long. Also U-shaped it averaged 1.34m wide by 0.29m deep, and was again significantly deeper (0.63m) at the junction with ditch F23. To the SE of ditch F23 was another NW to SE aligned ditch, F33, with the terminal ends of the two

ditches forming a gap/entrance c 6.2m wide. Recorded for a distance of c 23m, U-shaped ditch of F33 was 1.5m wide by 0.34m deep. All three ditches had been backfilled with pottery dating from the mid to late 2nd century onwards, from AD 140-220 (F21), AD 180/220-275 (F23) and AD 180/220-400 (F33).

All three ditches were also recorded with secondary ditches branching off from them. Associated with ditch F21 was secondary ditch F22. This short feature was only c 4.7m long, but was narrower and deeper than the main ditch averaging 0.73m wide by 0.4m deep. Associated with ditch F23 was secondary ditch F24. Ditch F24 was recorded for a distance of c 18m and averaged 0.69m wide by 0.23m deep. Secondary ditch F74 branched off from ditch F33. Recorded for a distance of c 17m, ditch F74 averaged 1.05m wide and 0.2m deep. All three secondary ditches were U-shaped.

The relationships between these primary and secondary ditches were not well established during excavation. However, ditch F24 had been backfilled with pottery dating from the Late Iron Age/Early Roman period indicating that this was probably an earlier ditch alignment replaced or recut by F23. Secondary ditches F22 and F74 though, both contained pottery of a similar date to ditches F21 and F33, dating to AD 140-220 (F21) and AD 180-275 (F74), suggesting that they were certainly backfilled at a similar time and could have been relatively contemporary.



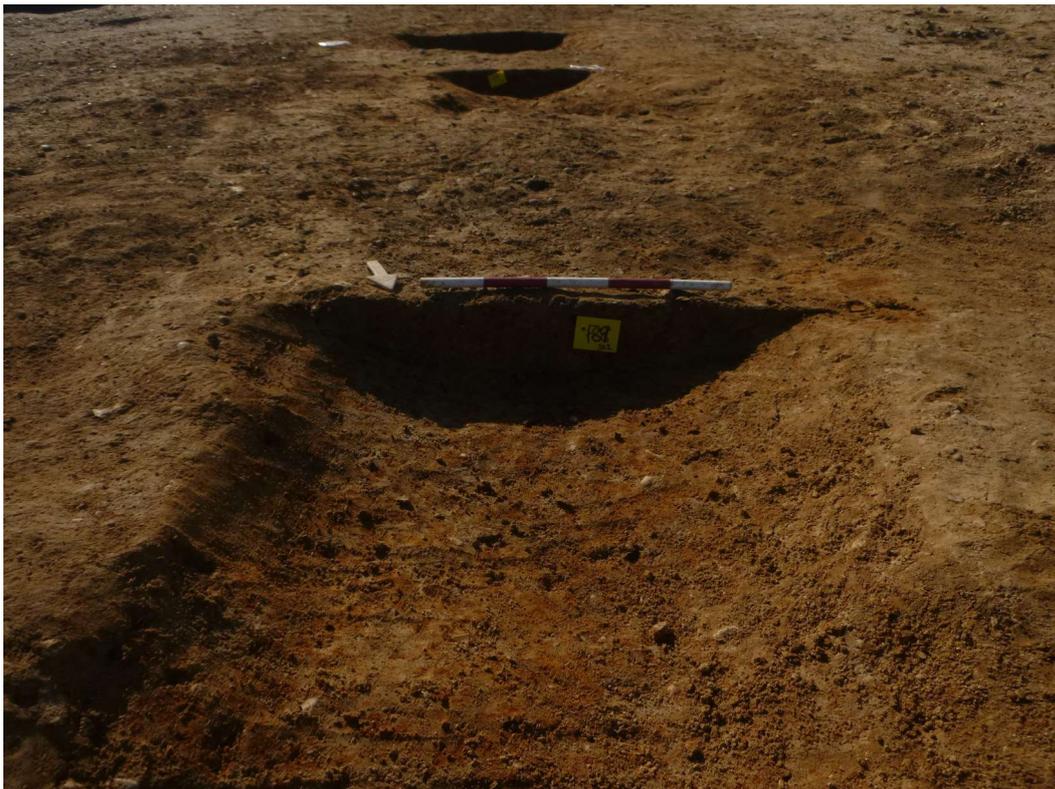
Photograph 5 Roman ditch F33 sx4, looking west-northwest

At a WNW to ESE angle between ditches F21 and F23 was ditch F94. At c 21m long, it appears to have formed a small triangular ?stock enclosure with these other ditches. Ditch F94 averaged 0.55m wide by 0.13m deep and was a shallow U-shaped feature.

Associated with these ditches was N/S ditch F34. Recorded for a distance of c 9m, the ditch continued beyond the northern edge of the excavation area. It averaged 0.8m wide by 0.18m deep. Ditch F26 was aligned NNW to SSE and had been cut by post-medieval feature F11. Recorded for a distance of c 12m it averaged 0.78m wide by 0.17m deep. Ditch F26 contained pottery dating to the Roman period, and ditch F34 to the Late Iron Age/Early Roman period.

Finally, along the eastern side of the site was ditch F80 (originally numbered as F1). Aligned NNE to SSW the ditch was c 74m long and must have terminated outside of the excavation area, as it was not recorded further to the SSW. This ditch also contained pottery of Late Iron Age/Early Roman date along with a fragment of puddingstone quern. It averaged 1.05m wide by 0.52m deep.

Four short ditches/gullies or possibly elongated pits were also present on the site. Aligned NE to SW were two sets of features F7 and F89, and F15 and F77. Ranging from 3m to 6m in length, they averaged 0.51-0.8m wide by 0.1-0.18m deep. Features F15 and F77 had been backfilled with pottery of Late Iron Age/early Roman date, with pottery from F7 dating from AD 125/150-280/320 (single sherds of peg-tile from the surface of F77 and post-medieval brick from F89 are intrusive). It is possible they these features represent remnants of old field boundaries, especially as a linear in T23 of the evaluation (PCA 2020) does align with F7 and F89, but they could just be pits. Roman features F92, F121 and F122, along with undated feature F97, could be of a similar form.



Photograph 6 Roman ditch/gully or elongated pits F89 (foreground) and F7 (background), looking south

Nineteen pits produced sherds of Late Iron Age/Roman pottery within the backfill of the feature. Nine of these features (F16, F28, F54, F55, F57, F83, F88, F98 and F101) produced only small quantities of pottery (1-10 sherds). Nine pits (F4, F12, F17, F20, F50, F59, F60, F76 and F79) contained larger assemblages along with some briquetage (F79) and baked clay (F59 and F60). The finds from pit F120 were lost but included pottery sherds identified on site as being of Roman date. The pits were scattered throughout the development site with no obvious clusters

and were generally round or oval in shape and fairly shallow (0.05-0.27m deep). The smallest (F17) was 0.57m in diameter at 0.13m deep, with the larger pits like F20 measuring 2.79m by 1.01m and 0.27m deep and F88 at 1.74m by 1.74m and 0.23m deep. Large erosion hollow or silt patch F6 (5.7m by 6.2m and 0.07-0.19m deep) also produced a large assemblage of Roman pottery.

The scant remains from F54 and F57 could date to the Late Iron Age, with the remains from F60 dating from the Late Iron Age to the Early Roman period, and those from F12, F17, F76, F79 and F83 to the Early Roman period. The pottery from pit F20 dates from the early 2nd to the early 3rd century, with the pottery from pits F50, F55 and F101 dating from the early 2nd century to the later 3rd century, from F4 to the later 2nd to early 3rd century, and from F6 and F16 from the later 2nd to the later 3rd century. Dating evidence from the remaining features could not be determine beyond 'Roman'.



Photograph 7 Roman pit F79, looking west

5.3 Post-medieval and modern

Of post-medieval/modern date is erosion hollow F11, a large and shallow (c 0.16m deep) silt filled depression over 95m long and c 20m wide. This is probably an agricultural feature associated with grazing animals.

Ditch F5 contained finds of 19th to 20th century date, but must have been backfilled before the first edition OS map was compiled as it does not appear on that map. Aligned NNW to SSE along the western edge of the excavation area, it was probably the same ditch recorded on cropmarks of the site. Recorded cut into the ditch were F71 and F72, which could actually be associated with animal activity within the ditch. This was a substantial field boundary ditch averaging 2.63m wide by 1.01m deep.

A modern iron horseshoe was also found in the base of deep pit F52.

5.4 Undated and natural features

In total 56 undated pits/tree-throws were scattered across the development site (F2, F3, F27, F29, F31, F32, F35, F36, F37, F38, F39, F40, F41, F42, F43, F45, F46, F47, F48, F49, F51, F53, F56, F63, F67, F68, F69, F70, F78, F81, F82, F84, F85, F86, F87, F91, F95, F96, F102, F103, F104, F107, F108, F111, F112, F113, F117, F118, F123, F124, F125, F126, F127, F128, F129). The only features of note are F29 and F32 where scorching was noted around the edges. Small fragments of undated baked clay came from F31 and F82, with fragments of burnt animal bone from F30. Also undated was large erosion hollow or silt patch F10.

Linears F90 and F99 both appear to have been of natural origin. Curved feature F93 is likewise probably natural as it had little form or depth, but was investigated fully to determine whether it was a ring-ditch. Despite being located within the same general vicinity it appears to be too small to be the circular cropmark feature.



Photograph 8 Slot through post-medieval erosion hollow F11, looking south

6 Finds

6.1 Ceramic and Pottery finds (Figs 9-11)

by Dr Matthew Loughton

The excavation uncovered 3,150 sherds of pottery and ceramic building material (henceforth CBM) with a combined weight of just over 32kg (Table 1). There were rim sherds from 18.65 vessels (EVE) (Table 1). Pottery accounts for the majority of this material by sherd count (90%) and by weight (78%) (Table 1).

Ceramic material	No.	%	Weight/g	%	MSW/g	EVE
Pottery	2,814	90.2%	25,123	77.6%	9	18.65
CBM	336	9.8%	7,247	22.4%	22	-
All	3,150		32,370		10	18.65

Table 1 Details on the main types of ceramics and pottery

Pottery and CBM was recovered from 59 features and one layer (Table 2). Eight features contained 100 or more sherds of pottery and CBM and the largest assemblage is 592 sherds from pit F18 with a weight of 2.6kg followed by ditch F80 with 377 sherds weighing 5.5kg (Table 2). Other notable assemblages include the 265 sherds with a weight of 1.7kg from pit F19, 190 sherds with a weight of 1.3kg from ditch/gully/elongated pit F15 and 185 sherds with a weight of 800g from pit F79.

Context	Description	No.	Weight/g	MSW/g
F1	Ditch	58	841	15
F2	Pit/tree-throw	1	7	7
F3	Pit/tree-throw	4	37	9
F4	Pit	43	538	13
F5	Ditch	60	2,346	39
F6	?Erosion hollow	55	1,134	21
F7	Ditch/gully or elongated pit	53	359	7
F9	Ditch	167	1,395	8
F11	?Erosion hollow	14	1,577	113
F12	Pit	31	177	6
F13	Ditch	52	321	6
F14	Pit	41	204	5
F15	Ditch/gully or elongated pit	190	1,298	7
F16	Pit	7	95	14
F17	Pit	18	83	5
F18	Pit	592	2,602	4
F19	Pit	265	1,694	6
F20	Pit	74	713	10
F21	Ditch	92	1,040	11
F22	Ditch	104	1,552	15
F23	Ditch	123	1,500	12
F24	Ditch	66	853	13
F25	Pit	20	136	7
F26	Ditch	10	503	50
F28	Pit	5	81	16
F31	Pit/tree-throw	2	73	37
F33	Ditch	34	560	16

F34	Ditch	10	45	5
F50	Pit	23	259	11
F52	Pit	5	21	4
F54	Pit	1	50	50
F55	Pit	2	10	5
F57	Pit	3	20	7
F58	Pit/tree-throw	6	86	14
F59	Pit	24	287	12
F60	Pit	28	236	8
F61	Pit	3	20	7
F62	Pit	16	70	4
F65	Pit	9	74	8
F66	Pit	1	26	26
F73	Pit	1	4	4
F74	Ditch	15	622	41
F75	Pit	7	35	5
F76	Pit	51	197	4
F77	Ditch/gully or elongated pit	29	98	3
F79	Pit	185	800	4
F80	Ditch	377	5,486	15
F82	Pit/tree-throw	1	1	1
F83	Pit	7	25	4
F88	Pit	1	246	246
F89	Ditch/gully or elongated pit	15	201	13
F92	Ditch/gully or elongated pit	64	417	7
F94	Ditch	2	19	10
F98	Pit	1	4	4
F100	Ditch	9	50	6
F101	Pit	4	18	5
F121	Ditch/gully or elongated pit	11	180	16
F122	Ditch/gully or elongated pit	6	14	2
F130	Pit	49	446	9
L2	Natural (intrusive from L1)	3	584	195
Total		3,085	32,216	10

Table 2 Quantities of pottery and CBM from specific features and layers

Prehistoric pottery

There were just over one thousand sherds of prehistoric pottery with a weight of just over 5.5kg and 1.15 vessels (Table 3). This material was very fragmented with a low mean sherd weight of only 5g. Prehistoric pottery was recovered from 17 features (Table 3), although for many of these features the prehistoric pottery is residual and recovered from contexts with assemblages of Late Iron Age and Roman pottery. Prehistoric pottery was however, the only dating evidence recovered from eight pits (F18, F25, F61, F65, F66, F73, F75, F130), although some of these features contained very small assemblages. Furthermore, pits F14, F19 and F62 contained significant assemblages of prehistoric pottery with only rare, and presumably intrusive, sherds of Late Iron Age and Roman date.

Context	Description	No.	Weight/g	MSW/g	EVE
F5	Ditch	35	232	7	0.00
F9	Ditch	1	5	5	0.00
F13	Ditch	5	20	4	0.00

F14	Pit	39	165	4	0.11
F18	Pit	590	2,599	4	0.38
F19	Pit	262	1,682	6	0.29
F25	Pit	20	136	7	0.05
F28	Pit	2	7	4	0.00
F60	Pit	1	6	6	0.00
F61	Pit	3	20	7	0.00
F62	Pit	15	64	4	0.00
F65	Pit	9	74	8	0.08
F66	Pit	1	26	26	0.00
F73	Pit	1	4	4	0.00
F75	Pit	7	35	5	0.00
F100	Ditch	2	8	4	0.00
F130	Pit	49	446	9	0.24
Total		1,042	5,529	5	1.15

Table 3 Quantities of prehistoric pottery from specific features

Most of the prehistoric pottery is tempered with varying quantities of flint (fabric HMF) followed by flint and sand (fabric HMFS) (Table 4). There was a small quantity of pottery tempered with grog (fabric HMG) and sometimes with rare flint (HMGF) as well as some sherds which are nearly temperless (fabric HMT). The remaining prehistoric pottery is tempered with sand (fabric HMS) sometimes alongside rare flint (fabric HMSF) and grog and flint (fabric HMSGF).

Fabric Group	No.	Weight/g	MSW/g	EVE
HMF	946	4,824	5	0.74
HMFS	31	167	5	0.18
HMG	7	207	30	0.00
HMGF	1	3	3	0.00
HMS	23	97	4	0.05
HMSF	27	188	7	0.00
HMSGF	1	5	5	0.00
HMT	6	38	6	0.18
Total	1,042	5,529	5	1.15

Table 4 Details on the prehistoric pottery fabrics

Most of the prehistoric pottery dates from the Early Bronze Age to the Early Iron Age although Middle Bronze Age pottery, such as bucket urns typical of the Deverul-Rimbury tradition appear to be absent. Pit F130 (49 sherds at 446g, 0.24 vessels) contained a good assemblage of Early Bronze Age pottery and included a considerable quantity of decorated sherds and beaker pottery. Most of the smoother grog-tempered and temperless fabrics came from this feature and included beakers (Fig 9.13-14) as well as sherds decorated with twisted cord decoration (Fig 9.15), impressed finger tips (Fig 9.17-19), fingernails forming chevrons (Fig 9.20), as well as some impressed lines forming geometrical patterns (?) (Fig 9.21).

Pit 18 contained a large assemblage of Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age pottery (590 sherds at 2.6kg and 0.38 vessels), although the material was again heavily fragmented with a mean sherd weight of 4g. Diagnostic sherds included a possible shallow pedestal base from an Early Iron Age bowl, a thin-walled plain jar in a hard over-fired fabric (Fig 9.2) and two thicker walled jars in coarser fabrics (Fig 9.3-4). Sherds from possible Early Iron Age bowls (Fig 9.1) were recovered from pit/ditch terminus F14.

Pit F25 (Fig 9.9-11) contained a small assemblage (20 sherds at 136g and 0.05 vessels), but included a decorated jar with finger impressions along the top of the rim (Fig 9.11) perhaps of Late Bronze Age date. Pit F19 contained a large but again fragmented assemblage of

prehistoric pottery (262 sherds at 1.7 kg, 0.29 vessels) including several Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age jars (Fig 9.5-7) and a slightly worn rim sherd from a bowl (?) decorated with impressed curved lines perhaps of Early Iron Age date (?) (Fig 9.9).

Late Iron Age to Roman pottery

The Roman pottery was classified according to the fabric groups outlined in *CAR 10* (Symonds & Wade 1999) supplemented with fabric groups from the Stanway publication (Crummy *et al.* 2007; Benfield 2007) for the Late Iron Age/early Roman wares (Table 5). 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
BASG	South Gaulish plain samian	Mid-1st-late 1st century AD
BXSG	South Gaulish decorated samian	Mid-1st-late 1st century AD
BAMV	Les Martres-de-Veyre plain samian	Early 2nd century AD
BACG	Central Gaulish plain samian	2nd century AD
BACG	Central Gaulish plain samian	2nd century AD
BAET	Dressel 20 amphorae	1st-early 3rd century AD
CSOW	Coarse sandy oxidised ware	Late Iron Age-Early Roman
CZ	Colchester and other red colour-coated ware	Early 2nd-3rd century AD
DJ	Coarse oxidised and related wares	Roman (primarily mid-1st to 2nd century AD)
FMW	Fumed micaceous ware	Late Iron Age-Early Roman
FSOW	Fine sandy oxidized ware	Late Iron Age-Early Roman
FSW/EGW	Fine sandy ware/early Greyware	Late Iron Age-Early Roman
FSW/EGW (BG)	Fine sandy ware/early Greyware (Black grog)	Late Iron Age-Early Roman
GB	BB2: black-burnished ware, category 2	Early 2nd-3rd century AD
GQ	East Anglian stamp-decorated and similar 'London-type' wares	Mid-1st-early 2nd century AD
GTW	Late Iron Age 'Belgic' grog-tempered ware	Late Iron Age-Early Roman
GTW (BG)	Late Iron Age 'Belgic' grog-tempered ware (Black grog)	Late Iron Age-Early Roman
GTW (OX)	Oxidised 'Belgic' grog-tempered ware	Late Iron Age-Early Roman
GX	Other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares	Roman
HD	Shell-tempered and calcite-gritted wares	4th century AD
HZ	Large storage jars and other vessels in heavily-tempered grey wares	Late Iron Age to AD 200/300
HZ OX	Large storage jars and other vessels in heavily-tempered oxidised wares	Late Iron Age to AD 200/300
KX	Black-burnished ware (BB2) types in pale grey ware	Early 2nd-4th century AD
NARB	Gauloise amphorae	Roman
RCW	Romanising coarse ware	Late Iron Age-Early Roman
RCW (BG)	Romanising coarse ware (Black grog)	Late Iron Age-Early Roman
RCW (BSW)	Romanising coarse ware (Black surface ware)	Late Iron Age-Early Roman
ROW	Romanising Oxidised ware	Late Iron Age-Early Roman
SW	Sandy ware	Late Iron Age-Early Roman
TZ (Col.)	Mortaria, Colchester	Mid-1st to early 3rd century AD
UR (GX)	Terra nigra-type wares (Other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares)	Late Iron Age-Early Roman
WA	Silvery micaceous wares	Roman

Table 5 Late Iron Age and Roman pottery fabrics recorded

There were 1,771 sherds of Late Iron Age and Roman pottery with a weight of 19.6kg (Table 6) and 17.50 vessels according to the rim EVE (Tables 6-8). The mean sherd is relatively low at 11g and the material is heavily fragmented. The condition of the Late Iron Age and Roman pottery has been badly affected by the soil conditions and the sherd surfaces are badly eroded. The samian pottery has been particularly affected and lost most of their slips (Fig 11) and to a lesser extent also the black-burnished pottery.

Roman pottery was recovered from 46 features and one layer, and five features contained assemblages of 100 or more sherds (Table 9). The largest assemblage is the 368 sherds with a weight of 5.2kg from ditch F80, followed by pit F15 (186 sherds at 1.2 kg) and ditch F9 (164 sherds at 1.3kg). Other noteworthy assemblages of Late Iron Age and Roman pottery came from ditches F23 (122 at 1.3kg) and F22 (103 at 1.5kg). The largest assemblage in term of the number of vessels and EVE is the 3.62 from ditch F80, followed by pit F15 with 1.86 and ditch F23 with 1.69 (Table 9).

Fabric Group	Fabric description	No.	Weight/g	MSW/g
BASG	South Gaulish plain samian	11	74	7
BXSG	South Gaulish decorated samian	1	1	1
BAMV	Les Martres-de-Veyre plain samian	1	22	22
BACG	Central Gaulish plain samian	11	179	16
BXCG	Central Gaulish decorated samian	17	413	24
BAET	Dressel 20	13	2,080	160
CSOW	Coarse sandy oxidized ware	52	487	9
CZ	Colchester and other red colour-coated ware	3	8	3
DJ	Coarse oxidised and related wares	52	269	5
FMW	Fumed micaceous ware	1	2	2
FSOW	Fine sandy oxidized ware	13	77	6
FSW/EGW	Fine sandy ware/early Greyware	135	664	5
FSW/EGW (BG)	Fine sandy ware/early Greyware (Black grog)	76	403	5
GB	BB2: black-burnished ware, category 2	38	498	13
GQ	East Anglian stamp-decorated and similar 'London-type' wares	1	7	7
GTW	Late Iron Age 'Belgic' grog-tempered ware	70	662	9
GTW (BG)	Late Iron Age 'Belgic' grog-tempered ware (Black grog)	8	87	11
GTW (OX)	Oxidised 'Belgic' grog-tempered ware	57	1,671	29
GX	Other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares	813	6,405	8
HD	Shell-tempered and calcite-gritted wares	9	35	4
HZ	Large storage jars and other vessels in heavily-tempered grey wares	68	2,501	37
HZ OX	Large storage jars and other vessels in heavily-tempered oxidised wares	25	1,103	44
KX	Black-burnished ware (BB2) types in pale grey ware	10	216	22
NARB	Gauloise amphorae	1	69	69
RCW	Romanising coarse ware	186	1,065	6
RCW (BG)	Romanising coarse ware (Black grog)	5	48	10
RCW (BSW)	Romanising coarse ware (Black surface ware)	22	85	4
ROW	Romanising Oxidised ware	39	148	4
SW	Sandy ware	4	19	5
TZ (Col.)	Mortaria, Colchester	5	106	21
UR (GX)	Terra nigra-type wares (Other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares)	8	117	15

WA	Silvery micaceous wares	17	73	4
Total		1,771	19,587	11

Table 6 Details on the Late Iron Age and Roman pottery

Fabric Group	Fabric description	EVE	%
BASG	South Gaulish plain samian	0.62	3.5%
BACG	Central Gaulish plain samian	0.06	0.3%
BXCG	Central Gaulish decorated samian	0.50	2.9%
CSOW	Coarse sandy oxidized ware	0.24	1.4%
CZ	Colchester and other red colour-coated ware	0.02	0.1%
DJ	Coarse oxidised and related wares	0.29	1.7%
FSOW	Fine sandy oxidized ware	0.23	1.3%
FSW/EGW	Fine sandy ware/early Greyware	1.75	10.0%
FSW/EGW (GB)	Fine sandy ware/early Greyware (Black grog)	0.74	4.2%
GB	BB2: black-burnished ware, category 2	1.07	6.1%
GQ	East Anglian stamp-decorated and similar 'London-type' wares	0.08	0.5%
GTW (BG)	Late Iron Age 'Belgic' grog-tempered ware (Black grog)	0.09	0.5%
GTW (OX)	Oxidised 'Belgic' grog-tempered ware	0.21	1.2%
GX	Other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares	8.52	48.7%
HD	Shell-tempered and calcite-gritted wares	0.05	0.3%
HZ	Large storage jars and other vessels in heavily-tempered grey wares	0.22	1.3%
HZ (OX)	Large storage jars and other vessels in heavily-tempered oxidised wares	0.15	0.9%
KX	Black-burnished ware (BB2) types in pale grey ware	0.60	3.4%
RCW	Romanising coarse ware	1.01	5.8%
RCW (BG)	Romanising coarse ware (Black grog)	0.25	1.4%
RCW (BSW)	Romanising coarse ware (Black surface ware)	0.19	1.1%
SW	Sandy ware	0.11	0.6%
UR (GX)	Terra nigra-type wares (Other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares)	0.40	2.3%
WA	Silvery micaceous wares	0.10	0.6%
Total		17.50	

Table 7 Late Iron Age and Roman pottery quantification via fabric group

Fabric Group	Form	EVE
BASG	Drag. 18	0.11
	Drag. 18?	0.05
	Drag. 18 or 18/31	0.05
	Drag. 27	0.41
BACG	Drag. 31	0.06
BXCG	Drag. 37	0.08
	Drag. 37D	0.42
CSOW	Cam 267B	0.24
CZ	Cam 392	0.02
DJ	Cam 119	0.06
	Cam 266	0.23
FSOW	Cam 266	0.23
FSW/EGW	?	0.23
	Cam 108	0.18
	Cam 218	0.40

	Cam 231-232	0.35
	Cam 266	0.59
FSW/EGW (GB)	Cam 119	0.16
	Cam 231-232?	0.58
GB	Cam 37A/38A	0.16
	Cam 37B/38B	0.32
	Cam 40A	0.07
	Cam 278	0.52
GQ	Cam 69/320	0.08
GTW (BG)	?	0.09
GTW (OX)	?	0.05
	Cam 232	0.14
	Cam 270B	0.02
GX	?	0.25
	Cam 108	0.21
	Cam 119	0.11
	Cam 218	1.85
	Cam 218?	0.08
	Cam 219	0.08
	Cam 227	0.07
	Cam 230	0.03
	Cam 266	1.47
	Cam 267	0.39
	Cam 267B	0.36
	Cam 268	2.59
	Cam 299	0.11
	Cam 306	0.13
	Cam 307	0.21
	Lid	0.58
HD	Cam 266	0.05
HZ	Cam 273	0.22
HZ (OX)	Cam 270B	0.15
KX	Cam 37A/38A	0.08
	Cam 37B/38B	0.25
	Cam 40B	0.27
RCW	?	0.02
	Cam 59	0.13
	Cam 218	0.51
	Cam 219	0.11
	Cam 227	0.08
	Cam 266	0.16
RCW (BG)	Cam 119	0.25
RCW (BSW)	Cam 218	0.19
SW	Cam 218?	0.11
UR (GX)	Cam 28	0.40
WA	Cam 277	0.10

Table 8 Roman pottery quantification via vessel form

Context	Description	No.	Weight/g	MSW/g	EVE
F1	Ditch	58	841	15	0.20
F4	Pit	42	322	8	0.37
F5	Ditch	5	24	5	0.00
F6	?Erosion hollow	54	1,079	20	0.83
F7	Ditch/gully or elongated pit	50	327	7	0.22
F9	Ditch	164	1,281	8	1.01
F11	?Erosion hollow	4	343	86	0.16
F12	Pit	29	170	6	0.29
F13	Ditch	44	257	6	0.88
F14	Pit	2	39	20	0.00
F15	Ditch/gully or elongated pit	186	1,232	7	1.86
F16	Pit	7	95	14	0.18
F17	Pit	18	83	5	0.08
F19	Pit	2	10	5	0.00
F20	Pit	73	706	10	0.83
F21	Ditch	81	596	7	1.00
F22	Ditch	103	1,458	14	0.93
F23	Ditch	122	1,316	11	1.69
F24	Ditch	40	544	14	0.75
F26	Ditch	7	83	12	0.00
F28	Pit	1	1	1	0.00
F33	Ditch	34	560	16	0.26
F34	Ditch	10	45	5	0.00
F50	Pit	23	259	11	0.21
F52	Pit	5	21	4	0.00
F54	Pit	1	50	50	0.02
F55	Pit	2	10	5	0.00
F57	Pit	3	20	7	0.00
F58	Pit/tree-throw	5	83	17	0.00
F60	Pit	1	1	1	0.00
F62	Pit	1	6	6	0.00
F74	Ditch	13	575	44	0.12
F76	Pit	50	192	4	0.00
F77	Ditch/gully or elongated pit	28	82	3	0.50
F79	Pit	18	94	5	0.13
F80	Ditch	368	5,171	14	3.62
F83	Pit	6	18	3	0.08
F88	Pit	1	246	246	0.00
F89	Ditch/gully or elongated pit	14	82	6	0.14
F92	Ditch/gully or elongated pit	63	411	7	0.89
F94	Ditch	2	19	10	0.00
F98	Pit	1	4	4	0.00
F100	Ditch	7	42	6	0.05
F101	Pit	4	18	5	0.00
F121	Ditch/gully or elongated pit	11	180	16	0.20
F122	Ditch/gully or elongated pit	6	14	2	0.00

L2	Natural (finds intrusive from L1)	3	584	195	0.00
Total		1,771	19,587	11	17.50

Table 9 Quantities of Late Iron Age and Roman pottery from specific features and layers

The later prehistoric and Roman pottery wares and vessels forms indicates the presence of two broad chronological phases of activity:

- Late Iron Age to early Roman and the end of the 1st century AD
- Middle Roman period roughly from the 2nd century to the early/mid-3rd century AD

Late Iron Age/Early Roman

A large number of features, notably ditch F1/F80, pit F12, ditch F13, ditch/gully/pit F15, pit F17, ditch F24, ditch/gully/pit F77 and ditch F100, contain assemblages dominated by Late Iron Age/early Roman wares (fabrics CSOW, FSW/EGW, RCW, etc.) with more modest numbers of Late Iron Age grog-tempered pottery and Roman wares. It is worth noting the presence of several fabrics (FSW/EGW BG, GTW BG, RCW BG) which contained varying quantities of round and stubby black grog (?) which are not found on Late Iron Age-early Roman sites in the immediate vicinity of Colchester, such as the Sheepen III/Institute site. The vessel forms also show a bias towards common Late Iron Age-early Roman forms such as the Cam 218 carinated bowl (EVE 3.14/17.9%) and the Cam 266 cooking pot (EVE 2.73/15.6%) which account for around a third of the Late Iron Age-early Roman pottery EVE. Other notable forms include examples of the Cam 227 (EVE: 0.25) plain carinated bowl which dates from the Neronian period until the early 2nd century AD (Bidwell & Croom 1999, 477).

Sherds of Late Iron Age grog-tempered wares (GTW BG, GTW OX) are not that common (Table 6-7), and there are relatively few grog-tempered vessels, except for examples of the Cam 232 flask and Cam 270B storage jar (Table 8), while there is also a pedestal base possibly from the Cam 201-205. This suggests that there is little, if any Late Iron Age occupation on the site and instead most of the assemblages date from around the time of the Roman conquest and possibly include some pottery from the preceding one or two decades (c AD 20/30 onwards). The lack of Gallo-Belgic pottery and the presence instead of copies of northern Gaulish butt-beakers (Cam 119) in various local wares (fabrics DJ, FSW/EGW, GX, RCW BG) also supports this interpretation. So too does the stamped (Fig 10.1) local copy of the *terra nigra* Cam 14 platter (Cam 28) in fabric UR GX (*Terra nigra*-type wares, other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares) from the ditch F24, which dates to c AD 40-69 (Bidwell & Croom 1999, 469). There is also a local copy of a *terra nigra* Cam 58 (?) cup (Cam 59) in fabric RCW from ditch F80 which dates to c AD 40-96 (Bidwell & Croom 1999, 470). Many of the Late Iron Age/early Roman pottery assemblages also include sherds from fully Romanised wares, notably fabric GX (other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares) as well as vessel forms which date from the conquest onwards, such as the Cam 108 globular/ovoid beakers in fabrics GX and FSW/EGW from ditches F13 and F80. There are also examples of the Cam 267 cooking pot in fabrics GX and CSOW from ditch F80 which date to c AD 43-69 (Bidwell & Croom 1999, 479). There is also a small quantity of early plain southern Gaulish samian (fabric BASG) with examples of the Drag 18 dish (AD 43-100) and Drag 27 cup (c AD 43-100).

Middle Roman

There are also a large number of features, notably pit F4, erosion hollow F6, ditch/gully/pit F7, ditch F9, pit F20, ditch F21, ditch F22, ditch F23, ditch F33, pit F50 and ditch/gully/pits F92 and F121, with assemblages of Roman pottery dating from the early 2nd century AD and into the 3rd century. The Cam 268 cooking pot dating to AD 125/150-280/320 (Bidwell & Croom 1999, 479) is notably common accounting for 14.8% of the Late Iron Age-Roman pottery EVE with examples from F4, F6, F7, F9, F21, F22, F23, F50 and F92. Black-burnished pottery in fabric GB and KX is also well represented with examples of the Cam 37A/38A bowl, Cam 37B/38B bowl, Cam 40B bowl or dish, and the Cam 278 cooking pot, and altogether these forms account for 9.5% of the Late Iron Age-Roman pottery EVE.

Imported finewares consist of examples of plain and decorated central Gaulish samian from Lezoux with examples of the Drag.31 dish, dating to AD 150-220, from erosion hollow F6 and

Drag.37 bowls (AD 110-220) from pit F20 and ditch F21. The Drag.37 from pit F20 was substantially complete although the surface was badly eroded having lost nearly all its slip (Fig 11) and the decorative design is poorly preserved although a lion and human (gladiator?) figure can be made out. Erosion hollow F6 also contained a central Gaulish samian Drag.18/31 dish from Les Martres de Veyre, dating to AD 100-135. It is worth noting the absence of any east Gaulish samian and while southern and central Gaulish samian is relatively common in the Horsley Cross assemblage accounting for 2.3% of the sherd count, 3.5% of the sherd weight and 6.7% of the EVE, the rarity and near absence of other finewares both locally produced and imported is remarkable. For example, there are only three sherds of Colchester and other red colour-coated ware (fabric CZ) and there are no other colour-coated wares in the assemblage. Oxidised Roman pottery (fabrics DJ, DZ) is also rare or absent and there are no examples of the common Roman jugs/flagons such as the Cam 154/155, Cam 155, and Cam 156. The assemblage of Late Iron Age and Roman pottery as a whole does show a strong bias towards coarseware cooking pots, bowls and jars, with the obvious exception of the good representation of southern and central Gaulish samian. Indeed, sherds of other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares (fabric GX) account for 46% of the Late Iron Age-Roman pottery assemblage by sherd count, 33% by sherd weight and 49% of the EVE (Table 6-7). Ceramic lids in fabric GX (other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares) are also well represented in the assemblage with an EVE of 0.58 (Table 8) which account for 3.3% of the total EVE.

The latest Roman vessel forms in the assemblage include examples of the Cam 307 wide-mouthed globular bowl or jar dating to AD 180/220-400 (Bidwell & Croom 1999, 482) in fabric GX (other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares) with examples from ditches F21, F23 and F33. Ditch F21 also produced a Cam 299 s-shaped profiled bowl in fabric GX (other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares), dating to c AD 140-400 (Bidwell & Croom 1999, 481). Examples of the Cam 37B/38B bowl in fabrics GB (BB2: black-burnished ware, category 2) and KX (Black-burnished ware (BB2) types in pale grey ware), dating to AD 180-275 (Bidwell & Croom 1999, 469) were recovered from pits F4 and F16, ditches F23 and F74, and ditch/gully/pit F92. Wares typical of the later Roman period (c mid-3rd to 4th century AD), such as Oxfordshire-type red colour-coated ware (fabric MP), Nene Valley colour-coated wares (fabric EA), Oxidised Hadham wares (fabric CH), etc. are absent.

Other wares of interest in the assemblage includes 13 sherds (2 kg) of Baetican Dressel 20 olive oil amphora from erosion hollow F6, ditch F22, pit F50 and ditch F74. There was also one sherd from a southern Gaulish wine amphora which came from ditch F23. Finally, there were rare sherds (5 at 106g) of Colchester mortaria which came from ditch F23 and ditch/gully/pit F121. Ditch F23 contained a base pierced with several large holes (c 10mm) before firing in fabric GX (other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares) which could be from the Cam 298 straining bowl made from c AD 43 until the 3rd/4th century (Bidwell & Croom 1999, 481).

Modified sherds

A Cam 218 rim (fabric GX) from pit F83 (finds no. 99) has a graffito on both faces (Fig 10.2) while a large hole (c 40mm) was cut through a base sherd (fabric GX) from ditch F9.

Ceramic building material (CBM)

There were 336 sherds of CBM with a weight of just over 7kg and a mean sherd weight of only 22g (Table 10). Sherds of CBM were recovered from 33 features although most only contained small- or modest-sized assemblages (Table 11). The largest assemblage of CBM by count is 167 sherds (weighing 706g) from pit F79, while other important assemblages were recovered from ditch F5 (20 sherds at 2kg), ditch F24 (26 sherds at 309g), pit F60 (26 sherds at 229g) and pit F59 (24 sherds at 287g) (Table 11).

There is a small quantity Roman CBM (RT, RI, RB) which came from the erosion hollow F6, pit F7, ditch F9, pit/pond F11, ditch F26, ditch F74, and ditch F92. Post-Roman CBM mostly consists of medieval/post-medieval peg-tile and brick. Small quantities of peg-tile were recovered from pit F2, pit? F3, ditch F5, pit/pond F11, pit F20, ditch F21 and pit F77. Most of the brick fragments (16 at 1,994 g) came from ditch F5 which included a possible unfroged

Suffolk white/Suffolk white-type brick with dimensions of ? x 90mm x 55mm dating from the late 18th to the 19th century. Ditch F5 also contained another unfroged brick with dimensions of ? x 105mm x 63mm which dates to the 18th to 19th centuries. Later 19th- to 20th-century brick fragments were recovered from pit F4 (froged?), pit/pond F11, while a possible soft red brick (19th-20th century) came from ditch F5. A pan-tile dating from the 17th century onwards was recovered from the pit/pond F11.

CBM code	CBM type	No.	Weight (g)	MSW
Roman				
RT	Roman tegula	2	364	182
RI	Roman imbrex	2	111	56
RB	Roman brick	3	183	61
RBT	Roman brick or tile (general)	5	99	20
Post-Roman				
PT	Peg-tile	17	554	33
PANT	Pan-tile	2	763	381
BR	Brick	22	2,592	118
Undated				
Baked clay		114	1,824	16
Briquetage		169	757	4
Total		336	7,247	22

Table 10 CBM by period and type

Context	Description	No.	Weight/g	MSW/g
F2	Pit/tree-throw	1	7	7
F3	Pit/tree-throw	4	37	9
F4	Pit	1	216	216
F5	Ditch	20	2,090	105
F6	?Erosion hollow	1	55	55
F7	Ditch/gully or elongated pit	3	32	11
F9	Ditch	2	109	55
F11	?Erosion hollow	10	1,234	123
F12	Pit	2	7	4
F13	Ditch	3	44	15
F15	Pit	4	66	17
F18	Pit	2	3	2
F19	Pit	1	2	2
F20	Pit	1	7	7
F21	Ditch	11	444	40
F22	Ditch	1	94	94
F23	Ditch	1	184	184
F24	Ditch	26	309	12
F26	Ditch	3	420	140
F28	Pit	2	73	37
F31	Pit/tree-throw	2	73	37
F58	Pit/tree-throw	1	3	3
F59	Pit	24	287	12
F60	Pit	26	229	9
F74	Ditch	2	47	24
F76	Pit	1	5	5

F77	Ditch/gully or elongated pit	1	16	16
F79	Pit	167	706	4
F80	Ditch	9	315	35
F82	Pit/tree-throw	1	1	1
F83	Pit	1	7	7
F89	Ditch/gully or elongated pit	1	119	119
F92	Ditch/gully or elongated pit	1	6	6
Total		336	7,247	22

Table 11 Quantities of CBM by features

Baked clay

There is a good quantity of baked clay with 114 sherds with a weight of 1.8kg and a mean sherd weight of 16g (Table 12). This material was recovered from 18 contexts although most of this material came from ditch F24, pit F60 and pit F59 (Table 12). Nearly all of the baked clay came from Late Iron Age/early Roman and Roman features except for the rare sherds from pit F18 and pit F19 which are dated to the prehistoric period although the latter contained some later intrusive (?) Late Iron Age/early Roman pottery. Much of this material possibly comes from broken up clay objects such as loomweights.

Context	Description	No.	Weight/g	MSW/g
F7	Ditch/gully or elongated pit	2	3	2
F12	Pit	2	7	4
F13	Ditch	3	44	15
F15	Pit	2	15	8
F18	Pit	2	3	2
F19	Pit	1	2	2
F21	Ditch	8	354	44
F22	Ditch	1	94	94
F24	Ditch	26	309	12
F28	Pit	2	73	37
F31	Pit/tree-throw	2	73	37
F58	Pit/tree-throw	1	3	3
F59	Pit	24	287	12
F60	Pit	26	229	9
F76	Pit	1	5	5
F80	Ditch	9	315	35
F82	Pit/tree-throw	1	1	1
F83	Pit	1	7	7
Total		114	1,824	16

Table 12 Quantities of baked clay by features

Briquetage

Nearly all the possible briquetage fragments came from pit F79 (167 sherds at 706g), while pit F15 contained two sherds (51g).

Conclusion

Table 13 summarizes the dating evidence for the features and other contexts which produced dateable pottery and ceramic finds. There are three main phases of occupation: Early Bronze Age, Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age, and Late Iron Age/early Roman to the around the middle of the 3rd century AD. There appears to be no evidence for any pottery dating from the middle/late 3rd century AD onwards.

Context	Prehistoric pottery	Late Iron Age-Roman pottery	CBM	Date Approx.
F1 (F80)	-	BASG, DJ (Cam 119), FSW/EGW, GTW, GX (Cam 218), HZ (Cam 273), HZ OX	-	Early Roman
F2	-	-	PT (intrusive from land drain)	(Medieval/post-medieval)
F4	-	BACG, DJ, GB (Cam 37B/38B), GX (Cam 268)	BR FROGGED? (intrusive from land drain)	c AD 180-220
F5	HMF, HMS, HMFS, HMSF	GTW, RCW	PT, BR UN-FROGGED	Modern, 19th-20th century
F6	-	BASG (Drag. 18?, Drag. 27), BAMV (Drag. 18/31), BACG (Drag 31), BAET, CZ (Cam 392), DJ, GX (Cam 218, Cam 227, Cam 268, lid), HZ, KX (Cam 40B)	RI	Roman, c AD 150-250
F7	-	FSW/EGW, GX (Cam 119, Cam 268), RCW	RBT	AD 125/150-280/320
F9	HMSF	DJ, GB (Cam 37A/38A), GTW (BG), GX (Cam 266, Cam 268, lid), RCW (Cam 218)	RB	AD 125/150-220
F11	-	GX (Cam 218), HZ OX	RI, PT, PANT, BR	Post-medieval, 17th century+
F12	-	FSW/EGW (Cam 218), GX (Lid), RCW	-	Early Roman
F13	HMF, HMFS	GTW, GX (Cam 108, Cam 218, Cam 266), HZ, RCW (Cam 219)	-	Early Roman
F14	HMF, HMFS, HMS, HMSF, HMSGR	RCW (intrusive?)	-	Early Iron Age
F15	-	DJ, FSW/EGW (BG) (Cam 119, Cam 231-232), FSW/EGW, GTW, GTW (BG), GTW OX (Cam 232), GX (Cam 218), HZ OX (Cam 270B), RCW, RCW (BG) (Cam 119), SW (Cam 218)	Briquetage	Late Iron Age-Early Roman
F16	-	GB (Cam 37B/38B), GX (Cam 306), RCW	-	Roman, AD 180-280
F17	-	FSW/EGW (Cam 218), GX (Cam 219)	-	Early Roman
F18	HMF	-	-	Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age
F19	HMF, HMFS, HMS	RCW (intrusive?), WA (intrusive?)	-	Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age?
F20	-	BASG (Drag. 18), BXSG, BXCG (Drag. 37D), GX (Cam 218, Cam 230, Cam 266, lid), HZ	PT (intrusive)	AD 110-220
F21	-	BACG, BXCG (Drag. 37), DJ, FSW/EGW, GQ (Cam 69/320), GX (Cam 218, Cam 268, Cam 299, Cam 307, lid), HZ, RCW (Cam 218), RCW (BSW)	PT (intrusive)	AD 140-220
F22	-	BACG, BAET (DR20), GB (Cam 278), GTW, GX (Cam 268, lid), KX (Cam 40B), RCW	-	AD 125/150-220

F23	-	BASG (Drag. 27), DJ (Cam 266), FMW, GB (Cam 37B/38B), GTW, GTW (BG), GX (Cam 268, Cam 298, Cam 307), HZ (Cam 273), NARB, RCW, RCW (BG), RCW (BSW) (Cam 218), TZ (Col.)	BR (intrusive)	AD 180/220-275
F24	-	FSW/EGW (Cam 231-232), GTW (OX), GX, RCW, RCW (BSW) (Cam 218), UR GX (Cam 28)	-	Late Iron Age- Early Roman
F25	HMF, HMFS	-	-	Late Bronze Age
F26	-	HZ, GX	RB, RT	Roman
F28	HMS	GX	-	Roman
F33	-	FSW/EGW (Cam 266), GTW, GX (Cam 307), HZ (Cam 270B), RCW, ROW	-	AD 180/220-400
F34	-	FSW/EGW, RCW	-	Late Iron Age- Early Roman
F50	-	BAET, DJ, GB, GX (Cam 268, lid), HZ OX	-	AD 125/150-280/320
F52	-	BACG, GX	-	AD 110-220
F54	-	GTW OX (Cam 270B)	-	Late Iron Age?
F55	-	FSW/EGW, GB	-	AD 110-300
F57	-	GTW	-	Late Iron Age?
F58	-	GB, GX, HZ, RCW	-	AD 110-300
F60	HMS	FSW/EGW	-	Late Iron Age- Early Roman
F61	HMF	-	-	Prehistoric
F62	HMF	GX (intrusive?)	-	Bronze Age
F65	HMF	-	-	Prehistoric
F66	HMF	-	-	Prehistoric
F73	HMSF	-	-	Prehistoric
F74	-	BAET, FSOW, GB (Cam 37B/38B), GTW (BG), GX (Cam 218)	RT	AD 180-275
F75	HMS	-	-	Prehistoric
F76	-	GX, ROW	-	Early Roman
F77	-	FSOW, FSW/EGW (Cam 218), GX (Lid), HD (Cam 266), RCW	PT (intrusive)	Late Iron Age- Early Roman
F79	-	GX (Cam 218)	Briquetage	AD 43-120
F80 (F1)	-	CSOW (Cam 267B), DJ, FSOW (Cam 266), FSW/EGW (Cam 108, Cam 266), GTW, GTW (BG), GTW (OX), GX (Cam 218, Cam 266, Cam 267, Cam 267B), HZ, RCW (Cam 59)	-	Late Iron Age- Early Roman
F83	-	GX (Cam 218), RCW	-	Early Roman
F88	-	HZ OX	-	Roman?
F89	-	GTW, GX (Cam 218, Lid)	BR (intrusive)	Early Roman
F92	-	DJ, FSW/EGW, GB (Cam 37B/38B), GX (Cam 268, Lid), KX (Cam 37A/38A, Cam 37B/38B), RCW (Cam 227)	RBT	AD 180-275
F94	-	DJ, GTW	-	Roman?
F98	-	GX	-	Roman?
F100	HMF	BASG (Drag. 18 or 18/31), GTW (BG), GTW (OX), GX, ROW, SW	-	AD 43-90/110

F101	-	GB	-	AD 110-300
F121	-	CSOW, GB (Cam 37A/38A, Cam 40A), GX, TZ (Col.)	-	AD 110-275
F122	-	CZ, GX	-	AD 110/125-250/300
F130	HMF, HMFS, HMG, HMGF, HMT	-	-	Early Bronze Age

Table 13 Approximate dates for the individual features

6.2 Small finds (Fig 12) by Laura Pooley

Small finds from the excavation were rare and are catalogued in Table 14 below.

Roman

Quernstone was the most numerous of the small finds recorded. Fragments of puddingstone quern came from topsoil L1 (SF1) and the surface of ditch F1/F80 (SF2), with fragments of abraded lava quern from erosion hollow F6 (SF7) and ditch F21 sx5 (SF8). Small and abraded fragments of lava quern were also recorded from ditch F33 sx3 (finds no. 79) but these were lost either on site or during post-excavation processing and were not seen by the author.

A strip of iron (SF3) with rounded terminal also came from Roman ditch F23 sx3, and a fragment from a curved iron object (SF6) from the surface of Roman ditch F100 sx3 could be of Roman or later date.

Post-medieval and modern

A fragment of iron rod from F11 (SF5) is probably of post-medieval/modern date and a 19th- to 20th-century iron horseshoe came from the base of pit F52 (SF4). A modern iron nail was also recovered from modern ditch F5 (finds no. 74).

SF no.	Context	Find no.	Description	Date
1	L1	10	Quernstone: Fragment of puddingstone, probably from a quern but no original edges surviving. Length: 113.3mm; width: 93.4mm; thickness: 55.4mm (max); weight: 594.6g.	Roman
2	F1 (F80)	32	Quernstone (Fig 12): Fragment of puddingstone quern, c 30% of the upper stone surviving with damaged edge, flat/smoothed grinding surface, domed upper surface with part of the drilled central hole. Length: 250.0mm; width: 131.4mm; thickness: 58.1mm (max); weight: 2408g.	Roman
3	F23 sx3	47	Iron strip: Fragment of iron strip, rectangular in cross-section, broken at one end with a tapering rounded terminal at the other. Length: 51.2mm; width: 25.8mm; thickness: 6.2mm (max); weight: 11.0g.	?Roman
4	F52 sx2	42	Iron horseshoe: Iron horseshoe broken into two joining pieces, with toe- and side-clips. Length: 175.0mm; width: 150.0mm (max); weight: 671g.	19th-20th century
5	F11	12	Iron rod: Fragment of iron rod, square-sectioned with a rounded projection on one side. Length: 72.8mm; width: 11.7mm; thickness: 11.8mm (max); weight: 59.0g.	Post-medieval/modern
6	F100 sx3 surface	114	Iron object: Fragment of curved iron object, now U-shaped but broken at both ends and badly damaged on the edges making original shape difficult to determine, rectangular in cross-section. Length: 85.8mm; width: 34.1mm; thickness: 11.6mm (max); weight: 78.9g.	Undated
7	F6	133	Quernstone: Thirteen small and very abraded fragments of lava quern. Weight: 67.0g.	Roman

SF no.	Context	Find no.	Description	Date
8	F21 sx5	64	Quernstone: One large and abraded (392.4g) and 20 very small and abraded (58.1g) fragments of lava quern.	Roman
-	F5	74	Nail: Complete iron nail, flat oval head. Length: 52.7mm; weight: 6.4g.	Modern

Table 14 Small finds and iron nails

6.3 Worked flints

by Adam Wightman

Introduction

Twenty-six worked flints were recovered during the archaeological excavation. In addition, eight worked flints were recovered from five features during the evaluation phase (PCAL 2020, 22). The raw material used to produce all of the pieces was nodular flint. The bulk of the flint has crazed or water-worn cortex, indicating that it derived from local secondary gravels sources. The predominant colour of the flint used is mottled or dark grey.

In what follows, the character of the flint assemblages from prehistoric and undated features and from Roman or later features, (including L1/L2 and U/S) will be described and discussed in turn. All of the worked flints have been catalogued and described in a spreadsheet included in the site archive.

Prehistoric/undated features

Nine worked flints were recovered from six cut features (F61, F109, F114, F115, F130, F132) dated as prehistoric (Table 15).

Five of the contexts dated to the prehistoric period only contained a single worked flint (F61, F109, F114, F115 and F132). Pit/post-hole F61 contained a small, hard-hammer flake which is not closely datable (Mesolithic-Bronze Age). A blade with edge-damage or use-wear on one lateral edge and abrupt retouch on the opposing edge (probably backing to allow the piece to be held easier) was recovered from pit/tree-throw F109. Characteristics of this blade are suggestive of the blade-reduction strategy seen in Early Neolithic industries. Small hard-hammer flakes with semi-abrupt retouch forming small notches were recovered from pits F114 and F115. Both of these flints are likely to be Neolithic or Bronze Age in date. A blade with use-wear or edge-damage from pit F132 is also not closely datable (Mesolithic/Early Neolithic). It is possible that all the flints from these features are contemporary with the contexts in which they found. However, the presence of only a single worked flint in each could indicate that some or all are residual.

Four worked flints were recovered from a pit dated to the Early Bronze Age (F130). This was the largest worked flint assemblage collected from a single context during the investigations. The assemblage consists of a large secondary flake, the distal end of a flake or blade (the piece appears to have snapped off), a small secondary waste flake and a long, tertiary flake with use-wear or edge-damage on one lateral edge and a what could be a small retouched notch on the other. It is probable that all of these flints are contemporary with the pottery found in this context, although the snapped piece could belong to a blade of Mesolithic/Early Neolithic date.

Context	Find no.	Type	Cortex %	Hard/soft hammer	platform prep	modification
F61	58	flake	0	hard	no	edge-damage or use-wear
F109	116	retouched blade	50	-	-	edge-damage or use-wear on one lateral edge and abrupt retouch (backing) on opposing edge
F114	118	flake	15	hard	no	semi-abrupt retouch on right lateral edge (dorsal face) forming a possible notch

F115	119	flake	25	hard	no	semi-abrupt retouch on right lateral edge (ventral face) forming a possible notch
F130	130	flake	25	-	-	edge-damage or use-wear
		broken flake or blade (snapped)	40	-	-	edge-damage or use-wear
		waste flake	20	hard	-	-
		retouched flake	0	hard	no	one small area of probable abrupt retouch forming a small notch (right lateral edge, dorsal face) and edge-damage or use-wear on the right lateral edge
F132	132	blade	0	-	-	edge-damage or use-wear

Table 15 Worked flints recovered from prehistoric/undated features

Residual flints in later contexts

Fifteen worked flints were residual in twelve contexts dated to the Iron Age, Roman, post-medieval and modern periods (F1 (F80), F5, F7, F83 (F8), F12, F13, F22, F25, F52, F60, F62, F99, F119) (Table 16).

The residual worked flints were found in small quantities (one or two flints per feature). The residual pieces include one waste piece from the knapping process and five unmodified flakes (two exhibiting evidence of edge-damage). Two of the flakes had been retouched for use as end scrapers (F22 and F5), one for use as a piercer (F62). The other had been retouched on both lateral edges (F1(F80)). There is also one unmodified blade (F7), a small bladelet (F52) and three retouched blades (F99 and F119). A small hard hammer flake and a flaked flake with a small retouched notch were recovered from the interface between the natural geology and the overlying soil after machine stripping had taken place (L1/L2).

The small bladelet is likely to date to the Mesolithic period and could be associated with microlith production. One of the retouched blades is very small and heavily patinated and may also be Mesolithic in date. The other blades either date to the Mesolithic or Early Neolithic. The two scrapers and the piercer are likely to date to the Neolithic or Early Bronze Age and the rest of the residual worked flints are not more closely datable than Mesolithic-Bronze Age.

Context	Find no.	Type	Cortex %	Hard/ soft hammer	Platform prep	Modification
F1 (F80)	1	flake	100	-	-	-
		retouched flake	0	hard	no	rough, semi-abrupt retouch (ventral face) on both lateral edges (some possible damage from heavy use)
F5	74	retouched flake	0	-	-	small area of semi-abrupt retouch (dorsal face) at junction of right lateral edge and distal edge forming a small scraper
F7	7	?blade	25	-	no	-
F83 sx3 (F8)	117	flake	0	-	-	edge-damage or use-wear
F12	77	flake	0	-	-	edge-damage or use-wear
F13 sx1	76	waste piece	0	-	-	-
F22 sx1	56	retouched flake	15	hard	no	end scraper (abrupt retouch along the distal edge on the dorsal face)
F25	59	flake	40	hard	no	-
F52 sx1	41	bladelet	10	soft	no	edge-damage or use-wear
F60	54	flake	10	hard	no	-
F62	60	flake	0	hard	no	semi-abrupt retouch on right lateral edge (dorsal face) and rough,

						semi-abrupt retouch on the left lateral edge (ventral face), abrupt retouch on distal edge forming a piercer/awl
F99	126	blade	45	hard	yes	edge-damage or use-wear on one lateral edge and retouch on opposing lateral edge (?backing)
F119 sx1	128	blade (heavily patinated)	5	hard	no	abrupt retouch along the right lateral edge (dorsal face,) and possible retouch on the left lateral edge (could be damage)
		blade	5	hard	yes	semi-abrupt retouch along most of right lateral edge and small area on left lateral edge (dorsal face)
L1/L2	-	flaked flake	0	hard	no	retouched notch on a flaked flake (two hard-hammer percussion cones one on each face of the piece)
		flake	0	hard	no	-

Table 16 Residual worked flints from Iron Age, Roman, post-medieval and modern contexts

Conclusion

The low quantity of worked flints recovered during the fieldwork would suggest a low-level of activity during the prehistoric period at the site. However, there is evidence in the worked flint assemblage for activity in both the Mesolithic and Neolithic periods. There are no truly diagnostic pieces from the Bronze Age in the assemblage. However, many of the unmodified flakes are relatively short and thick, which is often characteristic of flakes knapped during this period and it is possible that two of the scrapers and the piercer that were residual pieces in later contexts could date to this period.

6.4 Miscellaneous finds

by Laura Pooley

A small quantity of burnt (heat-altered) stone came from nine contexts. Most were found within Early Bronze Age pit F130 (11 pieces) and Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pit F19 (13 pieces), with smaller amounts from Late Iron Age/Early Roman ditch/gully/elongated pit F77 (5 pieces) and undated pit/tree-throw F39 (four pieces). The remaining five contexts produced only one or two pieces.

The material comprised of sandstone/quartzite pebbles and flint. The burnt flints were small- to medium-sized irregular broken pieces, most of which had been cracked and crazed from the heat and discoloured various shades of white (calcified), grey, pink and red. The sandstone/quartzite was less broken-up, having better thermal properties, with many representing parts of rounded stones or small pebbles. Some were discoloured various shades of pink with some red and white, but most showed only slight traces of being heat-affected.

Burnt stones are commonly associated with prehistoric occupation, often occurring as groups in pits. Created when in close proximity to heat, notably ovens, hearths and cremations, deliberately heated stones could also have been used as an indirect method for heating water and are often referred to as 'pot boilers' (although their precise use is debated). The types of stones utilised here, flint and sandstone/quartzite, occur in the underlying gravel deposits and would have been available to be collected from the surrounding area.

All of the burnt (heat-altered) stone has been recorded in Table 17 and discarded.

Context	Finds no.	Description	No.	Weight (g)
F18	61	Burnt flint: Cracked and crazed, burnt various shades of grey, dark grey, white and red.	12	647.4
		Burnt quartzite: Fragment of quartzite pebble, cracked, possibly heat-affected.	1	56.7
F21 sx4	57	Burnt stone: Fragment of burnt stone pebble, cracked, burnt pink.	1	50.4
F39	30	Burnt flint: Cracked and crazed, burnt a dark red.	4	56.3
F58	52	Burnt flint: Cracked and crazed, burnt white with slight grey and pink hues	1	40.2
F77 sx2	89	Burnt stone: Fragments of sandstone/quartzite pebbles, cracked, slight pink tinge internally	5	205.0
F83	<13>	Burnt flint: Cracked and crazed, burnt white and grey	2	10.9
F88	105	Burnt stone: Fragment of pebble, cracked, slight pink tinge	1	69.6
F130 Fill C	130	Burnt stone: Fragments of sandstone/quartzite pebbles, cracked, burnt pink, red, white and grey.	7	451.8
		Burnt flint: Cracked and crazed, burnt various shades of white, red, grey, brown/grey.	4	58.5
F132	132	Burnt flint: Cracked and crazed, burnt grey (exterior) and white (interior)	1	4.2

Table 17 Burnt (heat-altered) stone listed by context

A fragment of oyster shell came from Roman pit/tree-throw F58, and two fragments of post-medieval/modern glass from erosion hollow F11 and pit F52. This material has been recorded in Table 18 and discarded.

Context	Finds no.	Description
F11	11	Glass: Fragment from the base of a green wine bottle, 26.5g, post-medieval/modern.
F52 sx2	42	Glass: Fragment from a pale green vessel, 14.3g, post-medieval/modern.
F58	52	Shell: Fragment of oyster shell, 11.6g.

Table 18 Glass and shell listed by context

6.5 Animal bone

by Alec Wade with contribution from Megan Seehra

The excavation produced a small assemblage of twenty-seven pieces of bone (weighing 22g) from two pits, one of prehistoric date (F73) and the other undated (F30).

Two species were identified in the material from F73, cattle and rabbit. As rabbit is generally not accepted as part of the established mammal population prior to the early medieval period its presence in the feature is intrusive; the result of either burrowing activity or plough damage.

The bone recovered from F30 was highly calcinated. Though it is possible that these small fragments may represent the remains of a cremation burial the absence of any clearly diagnostic features has prohibited any positive identification regarding species. It is also likely they may be from a medium-sized mammal such as a sheep or goat.

Context	Find no.	No. of pieces	Weight (g)	Species	Comments
F30	26	22	6	Unidentified/ Medium mammal*?	Diaphysis fragments, calcinated, white in colour. Size of fragments ranges from 4-28mm.

F73	75	2	2	Rabbit	A complete femur and a tibia from a juvenile rabbit.
		1	8	Cattle	Calcaneus fragment. Appears to have a chop mark but this is likely to be excavation damage.
		1	4	Large mammal**	Unidentified fragment.
		1	2	-	Unidentified fragment.
Total		27	22g		

Table 19 Animal bone listed by context

*Medium mammal could potentially be sheep, goat, pig and smaller deer species. ** Large mammal includes either cattle, horse, or larger species of deer.

7 Environmental assessment and analysis

by Lisa Gray MSc MA ACIfA Archaeobotanist

7.1 Environmental assessment

Introduction

Eighteen samples were presented for assessment along with hand-collected charcoal fragments from five features: Roman ditch F21 sx4; Late Bronze Age pit F25; Roman pit F55; Roman pit/tree-throw F58; and Bronze Age pit F62.

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

Sampling and processing methods

Samples were taken and processed by Colchester Archaeological Trust.

Once with the author the flots were scanned under a low powered stereo-microscope with a magnification range of 10 to 45x. 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 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 (see Appendix 4)

Quality and type of preservation

The plant remains in these samples were preserved by charring. 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). There was no evidence of waterlogging or mineralisation and only one sample <8>, contained uncharred, possibly dried-waterlogged seeds.

Bioturbation and contamination

Evidence of possible bioturbation present in the form of modern rootlet fragments and earthworm cocoons but not in abundant quantities. No mollusca were found in the flots.

The plant remains (see Appendix 4)

Charcoal fragments were the most frequent finds in these samples. Fragments of charcoal of identifiable size were found in thirteen flots and in each of the hand-collected assemblages. Roundwood fragments were found in ditch F24 (sample <4>) and pit/tree-throw F78 (sample <12>).

Two samples, Late Iron Age/ Early Roman ditch F24 (sample <4>) and Roman pit F101 (sample <16>) contained abundant cereal grains of spelt (*Triticum spelta* L.), hulled barley (*Hordeum vulgare* L.) and oat (*Avena* sp.), with occasional spelt chaff fragments and grass-type seeds. In sample <16> one of the spelt grains had a groove from a sprouted embryo.

Potential, significance and recommendations

Samples <4> and <16> have the most potential to provide useful information about arable activities and fuel use at the site. The significance is local and regional and will allow comparisons with archaeobotanical interventions in the locality.

Further work is recommended on the grains, seeds, chaff and charcoal in samples <4> and <16>. Identification of the charcoal in the remaining samples may be required for comparison or for selection of taxa for radiocarbon dating.

7.2 Environmental analysis

Introduction

This report focusses on two samples taken during the excavation and follows an archaeobotanical evaluation (Turner 2021) and archaeobotanical assessment (Section 7.1). During the evaluation and the assessment, charcoal fragments were the main form of plant macro-remains present with wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grains and small weed seeds present in lower numbers (Turner 2021, 35; Section 7.1).

Identification methodology

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.

Charcoal fragments larger than 4mm Ø in size were separated and where possible, one hundred fragments were randomly selected for identification using a riffle box. Identification was attempted using epi-luminating microscopy. It is difficult to make identifications of charcoal fragments that are smaller than 4mm Ø in size because the diagnostic features necessary for identification may not be visible in such small fragments (Asouti 2006, 31; Smart & Hoffman, 1988, 178-179). Fragments smaller than this size were scanned to find any twigs or smaller roundwood fragments. When fragments have been broken to reveal anatomical features, they have been wrapped in foil to keep those fragments intact so they can be counted. Charcoal identifications were made using modern reference slides (author's own) and anatomical guides (Hather 2000; Schoch *et al.* 2004).

Results (Table 20)

During the assessment it was observed that out of the eighteen flots and five samples of hand collected charcoal the plant macro-remains in samples in Late Iron Age/Early Roman ditch F24 sx2 (sample <4>) and Roman pit F101 (sample <16>) had the most potential to provide useful information. Neither of these samples were particularly abundant but they were the most productive from this site and were recommended because the charred plant macro-remain assemblages may be useful for radiocarbon dating and they may provide useful

archaeobotanical information in a location where little archaeobotanical work appears to have been carried out (Section 7.1).

Sample number	4	16
Feature	F24 sx2 Ditch Late Iron Age/Early Roman	F101 Pit Roman
Processed volume (L.)	30	40
Flot volume (L.)	0.125	0.05
Counted Items Per Litre of Sampled Soil	3.8	5.75
Charred Grains		
<i>Triticum</i> sp.	-	16
<i>Avena</i> sp.	5	20
<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> L. (straight)	7	-
<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> L. (asymmetrical)	4	-
<i>Triticum spelta</i> L.	5	3
<i>Triticum aestivum/durum/turgidum</i> L.	2	26
<i>Secale/Triticum</i> sp.	-	1
cf. <i>Secale cereale</i> L.	-	1
<i>Hordeum/Triticum</i> sp.	-	1
<i>Triticum dicoccum</i> L.	-	4
<i>Triticum dicoccum</i> L. (in spikelet)	-	-
<i>Triticum spelta</i> L. (sprouted)	1	1
Indeterminate grains	9	-
Charred Chaff		
<i>Triticum spelta</i> L. (glume attached to glume base)	3	43
<i>Triticum spelta</i> L. (glume base)	-	6
<i>Triticum spelta</i> L. (glume)	-	1
<i>Triticum spelta</i> L. (spikelet fork base)	-	16
<i>Triticum</i> sp. (spikelet base)	1	1
Poaceae (stem fragment)	2	-
Charred Seeds		
<i>Ranunculus acris/repens/bulbosus</i> (fruit)	4	-
<i>Fallopia convolvulus</i> (L.) Á.Löve (fruit)	-	1
<i>Lolium/Bromus</i> sp. (seed)	2	-
<i>Rumex acetosa/crispus/obtusifolius</i> (fruit)	-	1
Uncharred		
<i>Viola</i> sp. (seed)	1	-
<i>Galium verum/mollugo</i> (fruit)	4	1
<i>Fallopia convolvulus</i> (L.) Á.Löve (fruit)	-	1
<i>Polygonum aviculare</i> L. (fruit)	1	-
Charcoal		
<i>Quercus</i> sp. (branch/seedling)	36	20
<i>Quercus</i> sp. (stem wood)	57	30
<i>Quercus</i> sp. (twig, 5mm, 2 rings)	1	-
Maliodeae	4	36
Maliodeae (twig, 5mm and 2 rings)	1	-

Table 20 Plant macro-remains from samples <4> and <16>

Fragments of oak (*Quercus* sp.) charcoal were the most frequent find in each sample. It was possible to separate fragments of stem from branch/sapling wood. The branch/sapling wood

was more closely examined to see if it was Sweet Chestnut (*Castanea sativa* L.) wood as both have similar microscopic anatomy but the characteristics visible led to an identification of oak. A fragment of oak twig/sapling with a diameter of mm and two growth rings was found in sample <4>. The only other charcoal taxa type found in these two samples were identified as Maloideae. This sub-family includes apple (*Malus* sp.), pear (*Pyrus* sp.), whitebeams (*Sorbus* sp.) and hawthorns (*Crataegus* sp.) (Hather 2000, 88). A fragment of Maloideae twig/sapling with a diameter of 5mm and two growth rings was found in sample <4>. It is not possible to distinguish between oak species based on microscopic wood anatomy alone and charcoal identified as within the Maloideae sub-family can only be identified to that sub-family (Hather 2000, 10).

Cereal grains were the next most frequent plant macro-remain in these samples with most being found in Roman pit F101 (sample <16>). Grains of free-threshing type wheat (*T. aestivum/durum/turgidum*) and oat (*Avena* sp.) were the most frequent type in this sample. The number of grains in Late Iron Age/Early Roman ditch F24 sx2 (sample <4>) were fewer than in the Roman pit.

It was not possible to determine if the oat grains in pit F101 were wild or cultivated or the type of free-threshing type wheat because no chaff from these cereal types survived. These identifications were based on grain morphology alone.

Other grains present in these samples were those of Spelt wheat (*T. spelta* L.), emmer (*T. dicocum* L.) and hulled barley (*Hordeum vulgare* L.). One sprouted Spelt wheat grain was found in each sample. Four of the hulled barley grains in ditch F24 were asymmetrical. A possible rye (cf. *Secale cereale* L.) grain was seen in pit F101. No emmer or barley chaff was recovered to support identifications. These identifications were made on grain morphology alone.

Chaff fragments were present in both samples and, aside from two grass-type (Poaceae) stem fragments in ditch F24, all were Spelt wheat chaff fragments. Most of these were found in Roman pit F101. The chaff fragments were mostly those of glumes attached to glume bases.

Seeds of ruderal and segetal plants were found in low numbers in both samples.

Discussion

Due to the density of plant remains per litre of sampled soil being low it is not possible to make detailed interpretations of what these archaeobotanical assemblages can reveal about the site. It is possible, however, to offer general suggestions that may be useful.

The cereal grains and chaff seen in these samples have been found in this region from the Middle Bronze Age onwards (Carruthers & Hunter-Dowse, 2019, 47). The presence of Spelt wheat grains and chaff, and hulled barley grains in these samples reflects finds of these cereals common in Romano-British samples in this region where the soils suited the growth of these cereals well (Carruthers & Hunter-Dowse, 2019, 65-66). The small number of sprouted grains could be remnants of accidental charring of grains due for brewing or an intentional burning of germinated grain. The charcoal fragments are from wood taxa native to this region. The chaff fragments and seeds the same size or smaller than the grain are typical of assemblages interpreted as sieving waste used as fuel (Stevens 2003, 71).

The charcoal identified in these samples is indicative of the sort of fuel that might have been needed to keep kilns heated or hearths burning. Oak provides long-lasting fuel (Gale & Cutler 2000, 205) and it is possible that the twig/sapling fragments and Maloideae fragments come from bundles of wood and woody stems gathered to produce extreme heat and high flames over a short time (Marguerie & Hunot 2007, 1425).

Conclusion and summary

Although it is difficult to link the charred plant macro-remains assemblages in these two samples with distinct episodes of activity, they have provided evidence of cereal processing and fuel use

typical of activities previously recorded in this region for the dates given to the sampled contexts.

8 Discussion

Archaeological excavation on land southwest of Horsley Cross roundabout, Clacton Road, revealed a scattering of prehistoric pits, many associated with a probable Bronze Age barrow, along with evidence of a Romano-British field system.

Prehistoric

Worked flint dating from the Mesolithic/Early Neolithic to the Bronze Age were among the earliest finds on the site, with four pits of possible contemporary date. Finds of Mesolithic flint do occur sporadically across the Tendring District attesting to the presence of transient hunter-gatherers, with notable Neolithic monuments including the St Osyth causewayed enclosure and possible cursus set within an important ceremonial landscape (Essex County Council 2008, 19-21). It is impossible to determine how the current development site sits within the wider Mesolithic/Neolithic history of Tendring, but the discovery of even this sparse activity adds to our knowledge of the area during these periods.

The first significant evidence of prehistoric activity on the development site is in the Early Bronze Age with decorated pottery and Beaker sherds recovered from pit F130 (originally identified in T39 of the evaluation). In his study of the Neolithic and Early Bronze Age pits of East Anglia, Garrow analysed pits from ten 'Beaker' sites, of which five of the sites were represented by a single pit and three of the five were found in close proximity to a round barrow (Garrow 2006, 119-120). So, the presence of a single Early Bronze Age pit on the development site is therefore not necessarily unusual. The presence of pieces of worked flint and burnt flint within the pit is also typical of Garrow's findings, but the pit from the development site is considerably larger than those from the analysed sites and includes other Early Bronze Age pottery sherds so direct comparisons should be treated with caution (Garrow 2006, 119-131). What is difficult to determine is whether the Horsley Cross pit contained domestic waste representing small-scale/temporary occupation of the site, or was perhaps a deliberate or 'ritual' deposit.

Fragments of pottery of Bronze Age, Late Bronze Age, Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age, Early Iron Age and prehistoric date were also recovered from another ten pits. Seven of these pits, along with a further five undated pits, appear to be in a circular arrangement c 20m in diameter. It is possible that the location of the pits is coincidental as they are of differing dates, but they may have been deliberately positioned around a feature like a mound that was originally extant within the landscape for a number of years but has since been levelled. This circular feature is certainly of a similar diameter to the cropmark previously recorded on the site, and even though it is located c 40m further to the south of the cropmark, this discrepancy could have occurred during the rectification of the aerial photograph. It is however, unlikely that a series of 12 small pits would have been substantial enough to have formed the cropmark, unless an associated ring-ditch has been ploughed away in more recent times.

Bronze Age ring-ditches and ring-ditch cemeteries are certainly a feature within the prehistoric landscape of Tendring District with numerous examples recorded as both cropmark features yet to be explored and excavated sites. An Early Bronze Age pond barrow has been excavated at St Osyth, with Middle Bronze Age ring-ditch cemeteries excavated at St Osyth, Arleigh, Brightlingsea and Little Bromley (Essex County Council 2008, 21-22, 107). The discovery of a potential ring-ditch on the development site adds to the Bronze Age burial evidence from the area. The barrow and ring-ditch may have been lost, but the presence of Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age pits surrounding the monument probably represent small-scale and recurring ritual activity on the development site centred around the barrow. Given the presence of the Early Bronze Age pit on the development site it might be tempting to suggest a similar date for the lost barrow but this cannot be proven.

Late Iron Age and Romano-British

Late Iron Age and Romano-British activity is centred around an irregular field system laid out across the development site. The double ditches aligned northwest to southeast along the western edge of the excavation area could possibly represent a trackway for the movement of livestock between different fields/grazing areas, with a possible stock enclosure between ditches in the northwest corner of the site, representing a pastoral economy. A small number of associated pits were scattered across the development site, but no structural features were present. It is also worth noting that some of the 'ditches' identified during the evaluation (PCA 2020) were not identified during the excavation and were most likely pit features.

A small number of ditches contained pottery of Late Iron Age/Early Roman date with others containing pottery dating from the 2nd into the 3rd century, indicating at least two phases of activity with some earlier ditches being backfilled and replaced. In general the pottery from the site was fragmentary with a high-proportion of locally-produced coarsewares, likely representing dumped waste from a nearby small settlement or farmstead.

The absence of Gallo-Belgic fine ware pottery and the rarity of copies of Gallo-Belgic wares (limited to a copy of the *terra nigra* Cam 14) suggests a fairly low status settlement during the Late Iron Age to Early Roman period. In contrast, the presence of rare wine and olive oil amphorae, and the elevated quantity of Samian including some decorated vessels, suggests a slightly higher status settlement during the Romano-British period. However, certain pottery classes connected with serving and drinking are either absent, as in the case of flagons, or quasi-absent in the case of local colour-coated (fabrics CB, CZ) beakers with only an example of the Cam 392. Even the Samian assemblage shows a slight bias towards shallow dishes (Drag. 18) and bowls (Drag. 31, Drag. 37).

Associated domestic waste such as ceramic building material, animal bone, charred plant remains and shell was rare, although two pits did produce a small assemblage of briquetage from the salt trade. The only significant small finds recovered were fragments of both pudding and lava quernstone, and there is a chance that some of the very fragmentary pieces of fired clay could be from objects such as loomweights. The rarity of the ceramic building material suggests that such material was not commonly in use in the immediate vicinity, and was not used in the construction of any nearby buildings.

Currently there are no known Romano-British sites immediately surrounding the development site. However, evidence from archaeological investigations across the Tendring District have revealed a spread of well-established rural and agricultural communities, and there is little doubt that the presence of Roman Colchester to the west would have had a significant influence on the economy of the area creating a market for local products (Essex County Council 2008, 24). Villas are clustered to the southwest around St Osyth and the River Colne, with others known at Little Oakley and Dovercourt to the east, and these would have likely acted as important centres for farming and agriculture (Essex County Council 2008, 24). Recent archaeological work by the Colchester Archaeological Trust alone at sites at Great Bentley (CAT Report 425), Lawford (CAT Report 847), Weeley (CAT Report 1161), Frating (CAT Report 1303) and further afield at Brightlingsea (CAT Report 1097) and Dovercourt (CAT Report 1509) has revealed widespread agricultural field systems with trackways, enclosures and stock enclosures, as well as watering holes, kilns, corn dries and even cemeteries. Roman period activity on land to the southwest of Horsley Cross roundabout is a part of this wider rural landscape.

Post-medieval

Modern ditch F5 is not on any of the old mapping of the area so had been backfilled before the first edition OS map of the later 19th century. It is probably the same linear as shown on cropmark plots of the site as it is on the same alignment but located c 20m further to the east. The large erosion hollow is probably indicative of animals being kept on the site.

Undated pits and tree-throws

A large number of undated pits/tree-throws were also scattered across the development site. Aside from a few pieces of burnt bone from one of the features, finds were rare and it is likely

that most of these features were tree-throws, perhaps formed during a phase of agricultural clearance but this cannot be confirmed.

9 Acknowledgements

CAT thanks Anglia Maltings (Holdings) Limited for commissioning and funding the work. The project was managed by C Lister, fieldwork was carried out by B Holloway with M Baister, S Carter, R Mathieson, M Perou, N Pryke, B Quinn, N Rayner, M Seehra and A Smith. Figures are by C Lister, B Holloway, E Holloway and L Pooley. The project was monitored for ECCPS by Teresa O'Connor.

10 References

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

- | | | |
|--------------------------------------|------|---|
| Asouti, E | 2006 | 'Factors affecting the formation of an archaeological wood charcoal assemblage', retrieved on 13th February 2015 from World Wide Web: http://pcwww.liv.ac.uk/~easouti/methodology_application.htm |
| Baker, P & Worley, F | 2019 | <i>Animal bones and archaeology: recovery to archive</i> . Swindon: Historic England. |
| Beijerinck, W | 1947 | <i>Zadenatlas der Nederlandsche Flora</i> . Veenman and Zonen, Wageningen. |
| Benfield, S | 2007 | 'The Late Iron Age and Roman pottery from the enclosure ditches and the ditches of ?mortuary enclosure BF32 and CF43-6', in Crummy, P, Benfield, S, Crummy, N, Rigby, V & Shimmin, D, <i>Stanway: an elite burial site at Camulodunum</i> . Britannia Monograph Series No. 24, 275-289. London: The Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies. |
| Bidwell, P | 1999 | 'A survey of pottery production and supply at Colchester', in Symonds, R & Wade, S. (eds.), <i>CAR 10: Roman pottery from excavations in Colchester, 1971-86</i> , 488-499. Colchester: Colchester Archaeological Trust Ltd. |
| Bidwell, P & Croom, A | 1999 | 'The <i>Camulodunum</i> /Colchester type series', in Symonds, R & Wade, S (eds.), <i>CAR 10: Roman pottery from excavations in Colchester, 1971-86</i> , 468-487. Colchester: Colchester Archaeological Trust Ltd. |
| Boardman, S & Jones, G | 1990 | 'Experiments on the Effect of Charring on Cereal plant Components', in <i>Journal of Archaeological Science</i> 17 , 1-11. |
| Brown, N & Glazebrook, J | 2000 | <i>Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties 2 – Research Agenda and Strategy</i> . East Anglian Archaeology |
| Campbell, G, Moffett, L & Straker, V | 2011 | <i>Environmental Archaeology. A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation (second edition)</i> . Portsmouth: English Heritage. |
| Cappers, RJT, Bekker, RM & Jans, JEA | 2006 | <i>Digital Zadenatlas Van Nederlands - Digital Seeds Atlas of the Netherlands</i> . Groningen Archaeological Studies Volume 4. Groningen: Barkhuis Publishing, Groningen. |
| CAR 10 | 1999 | <i>Colchester Archaeological Report 10: Roman pottery from excavations in Colchester, 1971-1986</i> , by R Symonds and S Wade. Colchester: Colchester Archaeological Trust Ltd. |
| CAT Report 425 | 2007 | <i>An archaeological excavation on the site of the West Clacton reservoir and pumping station, Dead Lane, Great Bentley, Essex: April-May 2007</i> , by Howard Brooks and Ben Holloway |
| CAT Report 847 | 2017 | <i>Archaeological excavation at Dale Hall Farm, Lawford, Essex, CO11 2LA: January and February 2015</i> , by Dr Pip Parmenter |
| CAT Report 1097 | 2017 | <i>Archaeological monitoring and excavation at Brightlingsea Quarry, Moverons Lane, Brightlingsea, Essex: June 2013-April 2015</i> , by Mark Baister |
| CAT Report 1161 | 2018 | <i>A Roman and medieval agricultural landscape: Archaeological excavation at St Andrew's Road, Weeley, Essex, CO16 9HR. April-May 2017</i> , by Laura Pooley |
| CAT Report 1303 | 2018 | <i>A Neolithic and Roman landscape: Archaeological excavation on land at Lufkins Farm, Great Bentley Road, Frating, Essex, CO7 7HN: November 2016-April 2017</i> , by Laura Pooley |
| CAT Report 1509 | 2020 | <i>Archaeological excavation on land west of Low Road, Dovercourt, Essex, CO12 3TR: August-October 2019</i> , by Laura Pooley |

CifA	2014a	<i>Standard and guidance for archaeological excavation</i>
CifA	2014b	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i>
Charles, M	1984	'Introductory remarks on the cereals', in <i>Bulletin on Sumerian Agriculture</i> 1 , 17-31.
Cotswold Archaeology	2013	<i>Tendring Europark Horsley Cross Essex: Heritage Appraisal</i> . CA Report 13436
Crummy, P, Benfield, S, Crummy, N, Rigby, V & Shimmin, D	2007	<i>Stanway: an elite burial site at Camulodunum</i> . Britannia Monograph Series No. 24. London: The Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies.
Essex County Council (ECC)	2008	<i>Tendring District Historic Environment Characterisation Project</i> . Essex County Council and Tendring District Council
Essex County Council (ECC)	2020	<i>Brief for Archaeological strip, map, assess and excavation on Land SW of Horsley Cross Roundabout, Clacton Rd, Tendring</i> by Teresa O'Connor
Garrow, D	2006	<i>Pits, Settlement and Deposition during the Neolithic and Early Bronze Age in East Anglia</i> . BAR British Series 414 .
Hather, J	2000	<i>The Identification of the Northern European Woods: A guide for archaeologists and conservators</i> . London: Archetype Publications Ltd.
Hillson, S	2016	<i>Mammal bones and teeth: an introductory guide to methods of identification</i> . Abingdon: Routledge.
Historic England	2015	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i>
Hull, M R	1958	<i>Roman Colchester (Reports of the Research Committee of the Society of Antiquaries of London no. 20)</i> . Oxford: The Society of Antiquaries, London.
Jacomet, S	2006	<i>Identification of cereal remains from archaeological sites – second edition</i> . Basel: Basel University Archaeobotany Lab IPAS.
Marguerie, D & Hunot, J-Y	2007	'Charcoal analysis and dendrology: data from archaeological sites in north-western France', <i>Journal of Archaeological Science</i> 34 , 1417-1433
Medlycott, M	2011	<i>Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 (EAA 24)
MHCLG	2018	<i>National Planning Policy Framework</i>
Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA)	2020	<i>Archaeological Evaluation Report: Tendring Europark, Horsley Cross, Manningtree, Essex</i> . PCA Report R14076. Unpublished Archive Report
Schmid, E	1972	<i>Atlas of animal bones: for pre-historians, archaeologists and quaternary geologists</i> . London: Elsevier Publishing Company.
Schoch, W, Heller, I, Schweingruber, FH, & Kienast F	2004	'Wood Anatomy of Central European Species', retrieved 13th-15th July 2021 from the World Wide Web: http://www.woodanatomy.ch/
Smart, TL & Hoffman, ES	1988	'Environmental Interpretation of Archaeological Charcoal', in Hastorf, CA & Popper, VS <i>Current Palaeobotany</i> . Chicago and London. University of Chicago Press.
Stace, C	2010	<i>New Flora of the British Isles</i> , 3rd Edition, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.
Stevens, CJ	2003	'An Investigation of Agricultural Consumption and Production Models for Prehistoric and Roman Britain', <i>Environmental Archaeology</i> 8 :1, 61-76. DOI:10.1179/env.2003.8.1.61
Symonds, R & Wade, S	1999	<i>Colchester Archaeological Report 10: Roman pottery from excavations in Colchester, 1971-86</i> . Colchester: Colchester Archaeological Trust Ltd.
Turner, K	2021	'Environmental Assessment', in Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd <i>Archaeological Evaluation Report. Endring Europark, Horsley Cross, Manningtree, Essex</i> . PCA Report: R14076. Unpublished Archive Report.

11 Abbreviations and glossary

Bronze Age	period from c 2500 – 700 BC
Bronze Age (Early)	Early Bronze Age, period from c 2500 – 1500 BC
Bronze Age (Middle)	Middle Bronze Age, period from c 1500 – 1000 BC
Bronze Age (Late)	Late Bronze Age, period from c 1000 – 700 BC
CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust

CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
context	a single unit of excavation, which is often referred to numerically, and can be any feature, layer or find.
ECC	Essex County Council
ECCHEA	Essex County Council Historic Environment Advisor
ECCPS	Essex County Council Place Services
feature (F)	an identifiable thing like a pit, a wall, a drain: can contain 'contexts'
Iron Age	period from 700 BC to Roman invasion of AD 43
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	Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations , http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main
post-medieval	from c AD 1500 to c 1800
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
ws	written scheme of investigation

12 Contents of archive

Finds: Four standard museum boxes and one box of metalwork

Paper record

One A4 document wallet containing:

The report (CAT Report 1658)

CAT written scheme of investigation

Original site records (section drawings)

Inked section drawings

Site digital photographic thumbnails and log

Digital record

The report (CAT Report 1658)

CAT written scheme of investigation

Site digital photographs, photographic thumbnails and log

Graphics

Site data

Survey data

13 Archive deposition

The 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 Essex Historical Environment Record code MICR21.

Distribution list:

Anglia Maltings (Holdings) Limited
Teresa O'Connor, 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: lp@catuk.org

Checked by: Philip Crummy

Date: 3.6.2021

Appendix 1 Context list

Context	Finds no.	Context type	Soil description	Period
F1	1, 32	Ditch	RENUMBERED AND EXCAVATED AS F80	Roman
F2	2	Pit/tree-throw	Light medium grey silty-sand with frequent stones. The peg-tile from this feature is likely to be from the land drain which cuts it.	Undated
F3	-	Pit/tree-throw	Friable dry/moist medium orange/brown sandy silt	Undated
F4	4, 106	Pit	Wet, friable, mid grey/brown sandy-silt with occasional stones	Roman
F5	5, 74, 122, 123, 124	Ditch	Firm moist dark grey/brown sandy silt with brick flecks and inclusions of: gravel 10% stone 15% tile/brick 5%	Modern, 19th-20th century
F6	6, 9, 131, 133	?Erosion hollow	Friable/firm dry medium/dark grey/brown sandy silt with charcoal flecks and inclusions of: gravel 5%	Roman
F7	3, 7, 100, 101, 102	Ditch/gully or elongated pit	Medium grey/brown with mottled orange sandy-silt with frequent small stones. <i>Finds no.3 was mistakenly labelled as coming from F3, but it did come from F7.</i>	Roman
F8	-	-	-	-
F9	8, 67, 68, 117, 120	Ditch	Firm moist medium grey/brown sandy silt with charcoal flecks	Roman
F10	-	?Erosion hollow/natural silt patch	Firm moist medium grey/brown sandy silt	Undated/post-glacial
F11	12	?Erosion hollow	Light-mid greyish-brown sandy-silt with orange mottling, occasional stones	Post-medieval
F12	77	Pit	Friable/firm medium grey/brown sandy silt and inclusions of: stone 40%	Early Roman
F13	16, 76	Ditch	Firm medium grey/brown sandy silt and inclusions of: stone 60%	Early Roman
F14	70	Pit	Friable/firm dry medium/dark grey/brown silty clay and inclusions of: stone 30% pot 20%	Early Iron Age
F15	13, 80, 85, 86, 88	Ditch/gully or elongated pit	Firm moist light/medium grey silty clay with charcoal flecks	Late Iron Age/Early Roman
F16	14, 73	Pit	Firm moist medium grey/brown sandy silt	Roman
F17	15, 72	Pit	Firm moist medium brown sandy silt	Early Roman
F18	17, 61	Pit	Firm dry medium grey/brown sandy silt with charcoal flecks, daub flecks and inclusions of: stone 30% pot 20%	Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age
F19	18, 65	Pit	Firm dry medium grey/brown sandy silt and inclusions of: stone 20% pot 30%	Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age?
F20	19, 49	Pit	Friable moist light/medium orange/grey/brown sandy silt and inclusions of: gravel 5%. Intrusive peg-tile.	Roman
F21	20, 57, 62, 63, 64	Ditch	Firm moist medium grey/brown sandy silt with charcoal flecks. Intrusive peg-tile.	Roman
F22	21, 22, 50, 51, 56	Ditch	Firm moist medium grey/brown sandy silt with charcoal flecks	Roman
F23	35, 36, 40, 46, 47	Ditch	Firm moist medium grey/brown sandy silt with charcoal flecks. Intrusive post-medieval brick	Roman

			fragment.	
F24	23, 33, 34	Ditch	Soft moist medium yellow/grey/brown sandy silt with charcoal flecks, daub flecks	Late Iron Age- Early Roman
F25	24, 59	Pit	Friable/firm dry light grey sandy silt with charcoal flecks	Late Bronze Age
F26	38, 39	Ditch	Firm moist medium grey/brown sandy silt with charcoal flecks and inclusions of: gravel 5%	Roman
F27	-	Pit/tree-throw	Friable dry medium grey/brown silty sand	Undated
F28	25	Pit	friable dry medium grey/brown clayey silt sand	Roman
F29	-	Pit/tree-throw	Firm moist medium grey/brown sandy silt with charcoal flecks and inclusions of: gravel 5%	Undated
F30	26	Pit/tree-throw	Firm moist dark brown/black sandy silt with rare charcoal	Undated
F31	29	Pit/tree-throw	Soft dry medium grey sandy silt with daub flecks	Undated
F32	-	Pit/tree-throw	Firm moist dark brown/black silt with charcoal flecks	Undated
F33	27, 66, 78, 79, 84	Ditch	firm moist medium/dark grey/brown sandy silt and inclusions of: stone 2%	Roman
F34	28	Ditch	firm moist medium grey/brown sandy silt and inclusions of: gravel 10%	Late Iron Age- Early Roman
F35	-	Pit/tree-throw	Soft dry light grey/brown sandy silt	Undated
F36	-	Pit/tree-throw	Soft dry light grey sandy silt	Undated
F37	-	Pit/tree-throw	Firm moist grey silt with charcoal flecks	Undated
F38	-	Pit/tree-throw	Firm moist medium grey/brown silt with charcoal flecks	Undated
F39	30	Pit/tree-throw	Firm moist dark brown/black sandy silt with charcoal flecks	Undated
F40	-	Pit/tree-throw	Firm moist light grey silt with charcoal flecks	Undated
F41	-	Pit/tree-throw	Firm moist medium grey/brown sandy silt with charcoal flecks and inclusions of: gravel 5%	Undated
F42	-	Pit/tree-throw	Firm moist medium grey/brown sandy silt with charcoal flecks and inclusions of: gravel 5%	Undated
F43	31*	Pit/tree-throw	Firm moist dark grey/brown silt with charcoal flecks	Undated
F44	-	Pit/posthole	Firm moist medium grey/brown silt with charcoal flecks	Undated
F45	-	Pit/tree-throw	Soft moist light/medium grey/brown sandy silt	Undated
F46	-	Pit/tree-throw	Firm moist medium grey silt with charcoal flecks	Undated
F47	-	Pit/tree-throw	Firm moist medium grey/brown silt	Undated
F48	-	Pit/tree-throw	Firm moist light grey silt	Undated
F49	-	Pit/tree-throw	Firm moist medium grey/brown silt	Undated
F50	37	Pit	Firm moist medium grey sandy silt	Roman
F51	-	Pit/tree-throw	Firm moist medium grey/brown sandy silt with charcoal flecks	Undated
F52	41, 42	Pit	Firm dry/moist medium grey silty sand and inclusions of: stone 10%	Modern
F53	-	Pit/tree-throw	Firm moist dark brown sandy silt with charcoal flecks	Undated

F54	43	Pit	Firm moist dark grey/brown sandy silt with charcoal flecks, daub flecks	?Late Iron Age
F55	44, 45	Pit	Friable moist light/medium brown sandy silt with charcoal flecks and inclusions of: gravel 1%	Roman
F56	-	Pit/tree-throw	Firm moist medium grey/brown sandy silt with charcoal flecks	Undated
F57	48	Pit	Firm moist medium grey/brown sandy silt with charcoal flecks	?Late Iron Age
F58	52	Pit/tree-throw	Friable moist medium/dark grey/brown sandy silt and inclusions of: gravel 5%	Roman
F59	53	Pit	Friable moist dark grey/brown sandy silt with charcoal flecks, daub flecks	Roman
F60	54	Pit	Friable medium grey/brown sandy silt and inclusions of: gravel 1%	Late Iron Age- Early Roman
F61	58	Pit	Friable moist light/medium grey/brown sandy silt with charcoal flecks and inclusions of: gravel 1%	Prehistoric
F62	60	Pit	Friable moist medium grey/brown sandy silt with charcoal flecks	Bronze Age
F63	-	Pit/tree-throw	Soft moist light/medium grey/brown sandy silt	Undated
F64	-	Pit/posthole	Firm moist medium grey/brown sandy silt and inclusions of: stone 45%	Undated
F65	69	Pit	Firm moist medium grey/brown sandy silt with charcoal flecks	Prehistoric
F66	71	Pit	Firm moist medium grey/brown sandy silt	Prehistoric
F67	-	Pit/tree-throw	Firm moist light grey sandy silt	Undated
F68	-	Pit/tree-throw	Firm moist light grey sandy silt	Undated
F69	-	Pit/tree-throw	Firm moist medium grey/brown sandy silt and inclusions of: gravel 2%	Undated
F70	-	Pit/tree-throw	Firm moist medium brown sandy silt	Undated
F71	-	?Animal burrow	Soft moist dark grey/brown sandy silt and inclusions of: stone 10%	Modern
F72	-	?Animal burrow	Soft moist dark grey/brown sandy silt	Modern
F73	75	Pit	Hard dry medium grey/brown sandy silt and inclusions of: gravel 75% stone 5% pot 5%	Prehistoric
F74	81, 90	Ditch	Firm moist medium grey/brown sandy silt	Roman
F75	82	Pit	Firm moist dark grey sandy silt	Prehistoric
F76	83	Pit	Firm moist dark grey/brown sandy silt with charcoal flecks	Early Roman
F77	87, 89, 91	Ditch/gully or elongated pit	Firm moist light/medium grey silty clay with charcoal flecks. Peg-tile from surface.	Late Iron Age- Early Roman
F78	-	Pit/tree-throw	Hard moist medium grey/brown sandy silt with charcoal flecks and inclusions of: gravel 15% stone 10%. Peg-tile from surface in site notes but discarded on site.	Undated
F79	92	Pit	Firm moist medium grey sandy silt	Roman
F80	93, 95, 97, 98	Ditch	Friable moist medium/dark grey/brown silty sand with charcoal flecks and inclusions of: gravel 2%. Lower fill is a lighter orangey-grey silty sand.	Late Iron Age- Early Roman
F81	-	Pit/tree-throw	Firm, mid grey sandy silt with frequent charcoal	Undated

F82	96	Pit/tree-throw	soft dry light grey sandy silt	Undated
F83	99	Pit	friable moist dark grey/brown/black sandy silt with charcoal flecks	Early Roman
F84	-	Pit/tree-throw	soft dry light/medium grey sandy silt	Undated
F85	-	Pit/tree-throw	firm moist medium/dark grey/brown sandy silt with charcoal flecks and inclusions of: gravel 15% stone 15%	Undated
F86	-	Pit/tree-throw	soft moist medium grey/brown sandy silt	Undated
F87	-	Pit/tree-throw	friable moist medium grey/brown sandy silt	Undated
F88	105	Pit	firm moist medium grey/brown sandy silt with charcoal flecks	Roman?
F89	103, 104	Ditch/gully or elongated pit	Medium grey/brown (with mottled orange) sandy silt with frequent stones	Roman
F90	-	Natural	Firm dry/moist light/medium grey/brown sand silt	Post-glacial
F91	-	Pit/tree-throw	Soft moist dark grey/brown/black sandy silt with charcoal flecks and inclusions of: stone 15%	Undated
F92	107	Ditch/gully or elongated pit	Wet, friable, mid grey/brown sandy silt with occasional small stones	Roman
F93	-	Natural	Soft dry light/medium grey sandy silt	Post-glacial
F94	108	Ditch	Soft/friable dry medium grey/brown sandy silt	?Roman
F95	-	Pit/tree-throw	Friable moist medium grey/brown silt	Undated
F96	-	Pit/tree-throw	Firm moist medium grey/brown sandy silt with charcoal flecks	Undated
F97	-	Ditch/gully or elongated pit	Friable moist medium grey/brown sandy silt	Undated
F98	109	Pit	Friable moist medium brown sandy silt	?Roman
F99	126	Silt/rainwater channel	Friable moist light/medium grey/brown sand. Very irregular.	Undated
F100	110, 113, 114, 115	Ditch	Friable moist dark grey/brown sandy silt and inclusions of: gravel 10% pot 5%	Roman
F101	111	Pit	Soft moist medium grey/brown sandy silt with charcoal flecks	Roman
F102	-	Pit/tree-throw	Firm moist medium grey/brown silt with charcoal flecks	Undated
F103	-	Pit/tree-throw	Firm moist dark brown/black sandy silt with charcoal flecks	Undated
F104	-	Pit/tree-throw	Firm moist medium grey/brown sandy silt	Undated
F105	-	Part of F99	Light grey/brown sandy silt	Undated
F106	-	Part of F99	Light grey/brown sandy silt, very occasional stone	Undated
F107	-	Pit/tree-throw	Firm moist dark grey/brown sandy silt and inclusions of: stone 15%	Undated
F108	-	Pit /tree-throw	Firm moist medium grey/brown sandy silt with charcoal flecks	Undated
F109	116	Pit/tree-throw	Soft/friable moist light yellow/grey/brown sand silt and inclusions of: gravel 5%	Early Neolithic
F110	-	Ditch	Friable/firm dry dark grey sandy silt and inclusions of: stone 5%	Undated
F111	-	Pit/tree-throw	Firm dry medium/dark grey sandy silt and inclusions of: stone 3%	Undated

F112	-	Pit/tree-throw	Friable dry/moist medium grey sandy silt	Undated
F113	-	Pit/tree-throw	Firm dry medium grey/brown sandy silt and inclusions of: stone 2%	Undated
F114	118	Pit/tree-throw	Friable moist light/medium grey/brown sandy silt and inclusions of: gravel 2%	Neolithic or Bronze Age
F115	119	Pit/tree-throw	Friable moist light/medium yellow/grey/brown sand silt with charcoal flecks and inclusions of: gravel 3%	Neolithic or Bronze Age
F116	-	Ditch/gully	Friable moist medium grey/brown sand silt and inclusions of: gravel 5%	Undated
F117	-	Pit/tree-throw	Soft/friable moist light yellow/grey sand silt and inclusions of: gravel 5%	Undated
F118	-	Pit/tree-throw	Soft dry medium grey/brown sandy silt	Undated
F119	128	Ditch	Mid grey/brown sandy silt	Roman
F120	121**	Pit	Firm dry medium grey/brown sandy silt and inclusions of: stone 2%	?Roman
F121	127	Ditch/gully or elongated pit	Medium/dark orange/grey/brown silty clay and inclusions of: gravel 5%	Roman
F122	125	Ditch/gully or elongated pit	Friable moist light yellow/grey/brown	Roman
F123	-	Pit/tree-throw	Soft medium grey/brown sandy silt with charcoal flecks	Undated
F124	-	Pit/tree-throw	Soft moist medium grey/brown silty sand with charcoal flecks and inclusions of: stone 20%	Undated
F125	-	Pit/tree-throw	Soft moist medium orange/brown sandy silt	Undated
F126	-	Pit/tree-throw	Soft dry dark grey/brown sandy silt with charcoal flecks	Undated
F127	-	Pit/tree-throw	Soft dry medium grey/brown sandy silt	Undated
F128	-	Pit/tree-throw	Firm dry light grey/brown sandy silt and inclusions of: stone 15%	Undated
F129	129*	Pit/tree-throw	Firm moist dark grey/brown sandy silt with charcoal flecks and inclusions of: stone 15%	Undated
F130	130	Pit	Five fills: A: mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional stones and charcoal B: very dark blueish grey (near black) sandy silt with frequent burnt stones and charcoal C: light/mid grey with orange mottling sandy silt with occasional stones and charcoal D: mid reddish orange sandy silt with occasional stones (redeposited/slumping) E: same as C	Early Bronze Age
F131	-	Probably part of F130	Friable moist medium orange/brown sandy silt	Undated
F132	132	Pit	Firm dry light/medium grey/brown sandy silt and inclusions of: stone 1%	Mesolithic to Early Neolithic

* natural stone discarded

** lost

Appendix 2 Pottery list

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	Soil S no.	NR	GR.	MS W	Discard	Rim	Handle	Base	Stamp	Graf Pre-F	Graf Post-F	Wmd	Soot	Pitting	Burn	Overfired	Kiln second	Gritted	Abraded	Modif.	Mark	Repair hole	Hole	Disc	Disc diam.	Polishing	Fabric Grp	Typology	EVE	Diam.	Comments	Date
F001	Ditch (same as F080)	1		1	1	1																						BASG					AD 43-100	
F001	Ditch (same as F080)	1		3	16	5																						DJ					ROMAN	
F001	Ditch (same as F080)	1		8	33	4																						GX	CAM 218				LIA/AD 44-120	
F001	Ditch (same as F080)	1		4	204	51		2	0	0																		HZ	CAM 273	0.14	320		AD 43-200/300	
F001	Ditch (same as F080)	1		16	349	22		0	0	1																		HZ OX					LIA-AD 200/300	
F001	Ditch (same as F080)	1		18	148	8		0	0	3																		GTW					LIA-EARLY ROMAN	
F001	Ditch (same as F080)	1		3	6	2											X											GX					ROMAN	
F001	Ditch (same as F080)	1		2	13	7																						FSW/EGW					LIA-EARLY ROMAN	
F001	Ditch (same as F080)	1		1	38	38																						GTW					LIA-EARLY ROMAN	
F001	Ditch (same as F080)	1		1	25	25																						GTW					LIA-EARLY ROMAN	
F001	Ditch (same as F080)	1		1	8	8		1	0	0							X											DJ	CAM 119	0.06	170	VERY SANDY, PALE BUFF	LIA-AD 320	
F004	Pit	4		1	6	6									X													GX					ROMAN	
F004	Pit	4		17	144	8		3	0	1																		GX	CAM 268	0.13	165		AD 125/150-280/320	
F004	Pit	4																										GX	CAM 268	0.14	170		AD 125/150-280/320	
F004	Pit	4																										GX	?	0.05	200		ROMAN	
F004	Pit	4		1	11	11		1	0	0																		GB	CAM 37B/38B	0.05	200		AD 180-275	
F004	Pit	4		1	27	27																						HZ					LIA-AD 200/300	
F004	Pit	4		2	16	8															X							BACG				LOST MOST OF SLIP	AD 110-220	
F004	Pit	4		5	25	5		0	0	1											X							GX					ROMAN	
F004	Pit	106		1	7	7																						DJ					ROMAN	
F004	Pit	106		2	15	8																						GX				SLIGHTLY MORE MICACEOUS, SMOOTH	ROMAN	
F004	Pit	106		2	3	2										X												GX					ROMAN	
F004	Pit	106		5	24	5																						GX					ROMAN	
F004	Pit	106		4	34	9		0	0	2											X							GX				ORANGE CORE GREY SURFACE	ROMAN	
F004	Pit	106		1	10	10															X							BACG				LOST MOST OF SLIP	AD 110-220	
F005	Ditch	5		4	20	5																						HMS				BLACK, FINE SAND	PREHISTORIC	
F005	Ditch	5		1	8	8																						GTW					LIA-EARLY ROMAN	
F005	Ditch	5		4	16	4																						RCW					LIA-EARLY ROMAN	

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	Soil S no.	NR	GR.	MS W	Discard	Rim	Handle	Base	Stamp	Graf Pre-F	Graf Post-F	Wmd	Soot	Pitting	Burn	Overfired	Kiln second	Gritted	Abraded	Modif.	Mark	Repair hole	Hole	Disc	Disc diam.	Polishing	Fabric Grp	Typology	EVE	Diam.	Comments	Date
F005	Ditch	74		6	16	3																						HMS				BLACK CORE, BROWN SURF. FREQ FINE SAND	PREHISTORIC	
F005	Ditch	74		4	48	12		0	0	1																		HMF				OXID. SURF, DARKER CORE, FREQ COARSE FL	BRONZE AGE	
F005	Ditch	74		6	46	8																						HMFS				OXID. SURF, DARKER CORE, MOD FINE SAND & M-C FL	BRONZE AGE	
F005	Ditch	74		7	33	5																						HMSF				OXID. SURF., DARKER CORE, FINE SAND & FL, RARE PEBBLES	BRONZE AGE	
F005	Ditch	74		7	59	8																						HMSF				DARK BROWN, DARKER CORE, MOD F-M SAND & RARE F-M FL	BRONZE AGE	
F005	Ditch	74		1	10	10																						HMSF				DARK SURF, BLACK CORE, COMMON FINE SAND & RARE C-M FL	BRONZE AGE	
F006	?Erosion hollow	9		3	15	5															X							DJ				EXTERIOR SURFACES ABR	ROMAN	
F006	?Erosion hollow	9		1	15	15																						GX					ROMAN	
F006	?Erosion hollow	9		2	98	49		1	0	0																		BACG	DRAG 31	0.06	200	LOST MOST OF EXT SLIP	AD 150-200	
F006	?Erosion hollow	131		4	493	123	X																					BAET	DR20				ROMAN	
F006	?Erosion hollow	131		3	104	35																						HZ					LIA-AD 200/300	
F006	?Erosion hollow	131		24	196	8		4	0	0																		GX	CAM 268	0.13	150		AD 125/150-280/320	
F006	?Erosion hollow	131																										GX	CAM 218	0.23	190		AD 43-120	
F006	?Erosion hollow	131		2	7	4		1	0	0											X							CZ	CAM 392	0.02	?	LOST SLIP, TRACE ROULETTING?	AD 150-250	
F006	?Erosion hollow	131		1	12	12		1	0	0																		KX	CAM 40B	0.08	190	LOST ALL OF BURNISH	AD 110-275	
F006	?Erosion hollow	131		1	9	9		1	0	0																		GX	LID	0.08	160	UPWARD-HOOKED RIM	ROMAN	
F006	?Erosion hollow	131		3	17	6		0	0	1																		GX					ROMAN	
F006	?Erosion hollow	131		4	41	10		1	0	0											X							GX	CAM 227	0.07	200		AD 54-120	
F006	?Erosion hollow	131		1	5	5																						GX					ROMAN	
F006	?Erosion hollow	131		1	16	16		0	0	1																		BACG				LOST MOST OF SLIP	AD 110-220	
F006	?Erosion hollow	131		1	21	21		1	0	0																		BASG	DRAG 27	0.11	210		AD 43-110	
F006	?Erosion hollow	131		1	4	4		1	0	0																		BASG	DRAG 18?	0.05	160	LOST MOST OF SLIP	AD 43-100	
F006	?Erosion hollow	131		1	4	4																						BASG				LOST MOST OF SLIP	AD 43-110	
F006	?Erosion hollow	131		1	22	22		0	0	1											X							BAMV	DRAG 18/31			LOST MOST OF SLIP, DENSER FABRIC LOTS VFINE W	AD 100-135	

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	Soil S no.	NR	GR.	MS W	Discard	Rim	Handle	Base	Stamp	Graf Pre-F	Graf Post-F	Wmd	Soot	Pitting	Burn	Overfired	Kiln second	Gritted	Abraded	Modif.	Mark	Repair hole	Hole	Disc	Disc diam.	Polishing	Fabric Grp	Typology	EVE	Diam.	Comments	Date
F007	Ditch/gully/pit	7		1	5	5																						FSW/EGW					LIA-EARLY ROMAN	
F007	Ditch/gully/pit	7		21	183	9		3	0	2																		GX	CAM 268	0.11	190		AD 125/150-280/320	
F007	Ditch/gully/pit	7																										GX	CAM 119	0.11	170		LIA-AD 320	
F007	Ditch/gully/pit	100		23	127	6		0	0	4																		GX					ROMAN	
F007	Ditch/gully/pit	100		1	1	1																						RCW					LIA-EARLY ROMAN	
F007	Ditch/gully/pit	101		4	11	3																						GX					ROMAN	
F009	Ditch	8		6	44	7		1	0	0											X							GX	CAM 266	0.09	210	ALL SHERD ERODED/LOST EXT SURFACES	LIA/AD 43-80	
F009	Ditch	8		2	47	24		1	0	1																		GB	CAM 37A/38A	0.07	210		AD 110-180/220	
F009	Ditch	8		1	34	34		1	0	0																		GX	CAM 266	0.14	200		LIA/AD 43-80	
F009	Ditch	8		2	90	45		0	0	2																		GB					AD 110-300	
F009	Ditch	8		1	14	14		0	0	1																		GB					AD 110-300	
F009	Ditch	8		1	5	5																						GX					ROMAN	
F009	Ditch	67		7	12	2																						GX					ROMAN	
F009	Ditch	67		2	2	1																						DJ					ROMAN	
F009	Ditch	67		2	19	10		2	0	0					X													GX	LID	0.11	180		ROMAN	
F009	Ditch	67		1	5	5		0	0	1																		HMSF				BLACK DARK BROWN SURF., FINE SAND & RARE FL	PREHISTORIC	
F009	Ditch	117		22	148	7																						GX				FINE SAND & MICA	ROMAN	
F009	Ditch	117		35	360	10		2	0	3					X										X			GX	CAM 268	0.24	160	SOME SOOTING ON RIM, POS- SIBLY HOLED BASE 40 MM DIAM.	AD 125/150-280/320	
F009	Ditch	117		78	465	6		3	0	4											X							RCW	CAM 218	0.18	190	BUFF (SAND & MICA) TH-W, TRACES GREY SURFACE	LIA-EARLY ROMAN	
F009	Ditch	120		3	32	11		1	0	0																		GX	CAM 268	0.18	130		AD 125/150-280/320	
F009	Ditch	120		2	9	5																						GTW (BG)					LIA-EARLY ROMAN	
F011	Erosion hollow	12		3	305	102																							HZ OX					LIA-EARLY ROMAN
F011	Erosion hollow	12		1	38	38		1	0	0																		GX	CAM 218	0.16	200		LIA/AD 44-120	
F012	Pit	77		5	22	4		1	0	0																		GX	LID	0.05	150		ROMAN	
F012	Pit	77		4	30	8																						RCW					LIA-EARLY ROMAN	
F012	Pit	77		20	118	6		4	0	1																		FSW/EGW	CAM 218	0.24	190		LIA-AD 120	
F013	Ditch	16		17	139	8		5	0	0																		GX	CAM 218	0.15	120		LIA/AD 44-120	

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	Soil S no.	NR	GR.	MS W	Discard	Rim	Handle	Base	Stamp	Graf Pre-F	Graf Post-F	Wmd	Soot	Pitting	Burn	Overfired	Kiln second	Gritted	Abraded	Modif.	Mark	Repair hole	Hole	Disc	Disc diam.	Polishing	Fabric Grp	Typology	EVE	Diam.	Comments	Date
F013	Ditch	16																										GX	CAM 266	0.02	?		LIA/AD 43-80	
F013	Ditch	16																										GX	CAM 218	0.08	120		LIA/AD 44-120	
F013	Ditch	16																										GX	CAM 266	0.12	230		LIA/AD 43-80	
F013	Ditch	16																										GX	CAM 266	0.06	190		LIA/AD 43-80	
F013	Ditch	16		2	4	2																						GX					ROMAN	
F013	Ditch	16		2	38	19	1	0	0																			RCW	CAM 219	0.11	210		LIA-AD 120	
F013	Ditch	76		4	15	4																						HZ				BLACK SURFACE	ROMAN	
F013	Ditch	76		3	12	4	2	0	0																			GX	CAM 218	0.13	160		AD 43-120	
F013	Ditch	76		10	23	2								X														GX					ROMAN	
F013	Ditch	76		5	20	4	2	0	0																			GX	CAM 108	0.21	120	ORANGE CORE VERY MICACEOUS, SMOOTH, DARKER SURF.	AD 44-130/140/200?	
F013	Ditch	76		1	6	6																						HMF				ORANGE MOD MED FLINT	PREHISTORIC	
F013	Ditch	76		1	5	5																						HMF				BROWN MOD V COARSE FLINT	PREHISTORIC	
F013	Ditch	76		2	6	3																						HMF				BROWN, DARKER CORE, MOD FLINT	PREHISTORIC	
F013	Ditch	76		1	3	3															X							HMF				BROWN, BLACK CORE, RARE FLINT & SAND	PREHISTORIC	
F013	Ditch	76		1	6	6															X							GTW					LIA-EARLY ROMAN	
F014	Pit	70		2	39	20																						RCW					LIA-EARLY ROMAN	
F014	Pit	70		7	63	9																						HMSF				BLACK BRWON EXT, FREQ FINE SAND & RARE M-C FL, RARE PEBBLES	PREHISTORIC	
F014	Pit	70		1	4	4																						HMS				OXID ORANGE, BLACK CORE FREQ FINE SAND	PREHISTORIC	
F014	Pit	70		1	4	4																						HMF				OXID ORANGE, MOD F-M FL	PREHISTORIC	
F014	Pit	70		12	31	3																						HMF				BLACK DARK BROWN SURF., MOD FL	PREHISTORIC	
F014	Pit	70		1	4	4																						HMSF				BROWN SURF., BLACK CORE, MOD FINE S & FL	PREHISTORIC	
F014	Pit	70		3	9	3																						HMF				DARK BROWN SIRF., BLACK CORE, FREQ FINE FL & S	PREHISTORIC	
F014	Pit	70		2	10	5																						HMSF				DARK BROWN EXT., BLACK CORE, BURNISHED, FREQ FINE	PREHISTORIC	

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	Soil S no.	NR	GR.	MS W	Discard	Rim	Handle	Base	Stamp	Graf Pre-F	Graf Post-F	Wmd	Soot	Pitting	Burn	Overfired	Kiln second	Gritted	Abraded	Modif.	Mark	Repair hole	Hole	Disc	Disc diam.	Polishing	Fabric Grp	Typology	EVE	Diam.	Comments	Date
F014	Pit	70		1	5	5																						HMSGF				S & RARE M-C FL BROWN EXT., BLACK CORE, SMOOTH SOFTER SURF., RARE FINE S & GROG, M-C FL	PREHISTORIC	
F014	Pit	70		2	9	5		1	0	0																		HMF	BOWL	0.03	?	BROWN/OXID EXT., BLACK/ GREY CORE, MOD C FL	EARLY IRON AGE	
F014	Pit	70		9	26	3		2	0	0																		HMFS	BOWL	0.03	?	BLACK, BURN- ISHED EXT., THIN- NER-W, FFREQ FINE S & RARE FL	EARLY IRON AGE	
F014	Pit	70																										HMFS	BOWL	0.05	140	BLACK, BURN- ISHED EXT., THIN- NER-W, FFREQ FINE S & RARE FL	EARLY IRON AGE	
F015	Ditch/gully/pit	13		3	29	10																						GX					ROMAN	
F015	Ditch/gully/pit	13		5	25	5		1	0	0																		RCW	CAM 218	0.11	110		LIA/AD 44-120	
F015	Ditch/gully/pit	13		1	88	88																						HZ OX					LIA-AD 200/300	
F015	Ditch/gully/pit	13		1	1	1																						FSW/EGW					LIA-EARLY ROMAN	
F015	Ditch/gully/pit	13		2	80	40		2	0	0																		HZ OX	CAM 270B	0.15	230		LIA-AD 200/300	
F015	Ditch/gully/pit	13		2	23	12		2	0	0																		RCW (BG)	CAM 119	0.25	160		LIA-AD 320	
F015	Ditch/gully/pit	13		2	15	8																						GX					ROMAN	
F015	Ditch/gully/pit	13		1	2	2																						DJ					ROMAN	
F015	Ditch/gully/pit	80		7	28	4																						RCW				BLACK SURFACE SLIGHTLY SMOOTH, PIMPLY	LIA-EARLY ROMAN	
F015	Ditch/gully/pit	80		5	73	15		2	0	0																		GX	CAM 218	0.18	210		AD 43-120	
F015	Ditch/gully/pit	80		3	60	20		2	0	0							X											FSW/EGW (BG)	CAM 231-232?	0.58	150	CRACKED, MOD M-C BLOCK INS (ROUND & STUBBY)	LIA-EARLY ROMAN	
F015	Ditch/gully/pit	80		73	343	5		1	0	6																		FSW/EGW (BG)	CAM 119	0.16	190	COMMON FINE- COARSE STUBBY & ANGULAR BLACK INCS, GREY	LIA-EARLY ROMAN	
F015	Ditch/gully/pit	85		6	26	4		1	0	0																		RCW	CAM 218	0.06	140	BLACK SURFACE SLIGHTLY SMOOTH, PIMPLY	LIA-AD 120	
F015	Ditch/gully/pit	86		6	56	9																						GX					ROMAN	
F015	Ditch/gully/pit	86		11	18	2																						RCW					LIA-EARLY ROMAN	
F015	Ditch/gully/pit	86		7	18	3																						FSW/EGW				MISFIRED, OR- ANGE	LIA-EARLY ROMAN	
F015	Ditch/gully/pit	88		4	9	2																						RCW					LIA-EARLY ROMAN	
F015	Ditch/gully/pit	88		1	15	15																						GX					ROMAN	

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	Soil S no.	NR	GR.	MS W	Discard	Rim	Handle	Base	Stamp	Graf Pre-F	Graf Post-F	Wmd	Soot	Pitting	Burn	Overfired	Kiln second	Gritted	Abraded	Modif.	Mark	Repair hole	Hole	Disc	Disc diam.	Polishing	Fabric Grp	Typology	EVE	Diam.	Comments	Date
F015	Ditch/gully/pit	88		1	9	9																						HZ OX					LIA-AD 200/300	
F015	Ditch/gully/pit	88		5	32	6		3	0	0																		GTW (OX)	CAM 232	0.14	170		LIA-AD 150/180	
F015	Ditch/gully/pit	88																										GTW (OX)	?	0.05	180		LIA-EARLY ROMAN	
F015	Ditch/gully/pit	88		17	119	7																						GTW					LIA-EARLY ROMAN	
F015	Ditch/gully/pit	88		11	96	9																						GTW					LIA-EARLY ROMAN	
F015	Ditch/gully/pit	88		3	21	7																						RCW					LIA-EARLY ROMAN	
F015	Ditch/gully/pit	88		3	10	3																						GTW					LIA-EARLY ROMAN	
F015	Ditch/gully/pit	88		1	19	19		0	0	1																		GTW					LIA-EARLY ROMAN	
F015	Ditch/gully/pit	88		3	12	4		2	0	0																		SW	CAM 218?	0.11	120	BLACK, FINE SAND TEMPERED, MICA, SLIGHTLY SMOOTH BURNISHED EXT	LIA-AD 120	
F015	Ditch/gully/pit	88		1	1	1															X							RCW (BG)				LOST MOST OF SURFACE	LIA-EARLY ROMAN	
F015	Ditch/gully/pit	88		1	4	4		1	0	0											X							GTW (BG)	?	0.07	130		LIA-EARLY ROMAN	
F016	Pit	14		2	53	27		1	0	0																		GX	CAM 306	0.13	180	SLIGHTLY DEFORMED	AD 150/180-280/320	
F016	Pit	14		1	14	14		1	0	0											X							GB	CAM 37B/38B	0.05	210	LOST MOST OF SLIP	AD 180-275	
F016	Pit	73		3	25	8																						GX					ROMAN	
F016	Pit	73		1	3	3																						RCW					LIA-EARLY ROMAN	
F017	Pit	15		5	33	7																						FSW/EGW	CAM 218					LIA/AD 44-120
F017	Pit	72		5	20	4		2	0	0																		GX	CAM 219	0.08	240		AD 43-120	
F017	Pit	72		8	30	4																						FSW/EGW						LIA-EARLY ROMAN
F018	Pit	61		200	753	4																						HMF				V OXID ORANGE, FREQ M-C FL	LBA-EIA	
F018	Pit	61		164	940	6		0	0	1																		HMF				V OXID ORANGE, FREQ M-C FL	LBA-EIA	
F018	Pit	61		166	749	5		2	0	0																		HMF	JAR	0.06	190	V OXID ORANGE, FREQ M-C FL	LBA-EIA	
F018	Pit	61		3	23	8		3	0	0																		HMF	JAR	0.10	290	TH-W, HARD DISCOLOURED-PATCHES EXT, OXID ORANGE, BLACK CORE, MOD M-C FL	LBA-EIA	
F018	Pit	61		2	21	11																						HMF				DARK BROWN, FREQ C FL	LBA-EIA	
F018	Pit	61		4	9	2		0	0	2																		HMF	PREDESTAL BOWL				BLACK/DARK BROWN FINE COMMON FL	LBA-EIA
F018	Pit	61		12	22	2		6	0	0																		HMF	JAR	0.18	150	BROWN MOD C FL	LBA-EIA	
F018	Pit	61		1	7	7																						HMF				DARK BR., SMOOTHER SURF., BLACK	LBA-EIA	

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	Soil S no.	NR	GR.	MS W	Discard	Rim	Handle	Base	Stamp	Graf Pre-F	Graf Post-F	Wmd	Soot	Pitting	Burn	Overfired	Kiln second	Gritted	Abraded	Modif.	Mark	Repair hole	Hole	Disc	Disc diam.	Polishing	Fabric Grp	Typology	EVE	Diam.	Comments	Date
																																	CORE, FREQ FINE FL	
F018	Pit		8	38	75	2		2	0	0																		HMF	JAR	0.04	230	ORANGE OXIDISED, FREW M-C FLINT	LBA-EIA	
F019	Pit	18		2	35	18																						HMF				BROWN OXID, VC FLINT, TRACE HAEMITITE COATING	LBA/EIA	
F019	Pit	18		8	55	7																						HMFS				BLACK CORE, BROWN SURF., FINE SAND & FLINT	LBA/EIA	
F019	Pit	18		1	26	26		1	0	0																		HMFS	JAR	0.10	180	BLACK CORE, BROWN SURF., FINE FLINT & SAND. THUMBED TOP RIM	LBA/EIA	
F019	Pit	18		16	102	6																						HMF				OXIDIZED, SPARSE MED TO COARSE FL., SOFTER NOT WELL-FIRED	LBA/EIA	
F019	Pit	65		33	364	11																						HMF				ORANGE SURFACE, DARK BROWN CORE, VCOMMON M-C FL	PREHISTORIC	
F019	Pit	65		1	7	7																						WA					ROMAN	
F019	Pit	65		30	256	9																						HMF				OR/DARK BROWN SURF., BLACK CORE SPARSE FL	LBA-EIR	
F019	Pit	65		155	800	5		3	0	0																		HMF	JAR	0.06	150	OR/DARK BROWN SURF., BLACK CORE SPARSE FL	LBA-EIR	
F019	Pit	65																										HMF	JAR	0.05	140	OR/DARK BROWN SURF., BLACK CORE SPARSE FL	LBA-EIR	
F019	Pit	65		4	9	2																						HMF				DARK BROWN SURF., BLACK CORE, SPARSE F-M FL	LBA-EIR	
F019	Pit	65		6	18	3		1	0	0																		HMF		0.03	?	THIN-W, DARK BR/BR SURFACE SPARSE M FL	LBA-EIR	
F019	Pit	65		1	2	2																						HMS				THIN-W, ORANGE DARKER SURF., RARE FINE SAND NR TEMPERLESS	LBA-EIR	
F019	Pit	65		1	3	3																						RCW					LIA-EARLY ROMAN	
F019	Pit	65		1	7	7		1	0	0																		HMS	BOWL	0.05	100	GROOVES EXT., VERY BLACK CORE, MOD FINE SAND	EARLY IRON AGE	
F019	Pit		9	5	8	2																						HMFS				BROWN SURFACE, BLACK CORE, MOD CORASE FLINT, RARE COARSE SAND	LBA-EIR	

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	Soil S no.	NR	GR.	MS W	Discard	Rim	Handle	Base	Stamp	Graf Pre-F	Graf Post-F	Wmd	Soot	Pitting	Burn	Overfired	Kiln second	Gritted	Abraded	Modif.	Mark	Repair hole	Hole	Disc	Disc diam.	Polishing	Fabric Grp	Typology	EVE	Diam.	Comments	Date
F020	Pit	19		10	47	5		1	0	0																		GX	CAM 218	0.06	200		AD 43-120	
F020	Pit	19		14	398	28		6	0	1											X							BXCG	DRAG 37D	0.42	200	VERY WORN LOST MOST OF SLIP, LION, HUMAN FIGURE	AD 110-220	
F020	Pit	19		1	8	8		1	0	0											X							BASG	DRAG 18	0.06	200	LOST MOST OF SLIP	AD 43-100	
F020	Pit	49		16	66	4		3	0	3							X											WA	CAM 227	0.10	190		AD 54-120	
F020	Pit	49		17	67	4		2	0	0																		GX	CAM 266	0.06	140		AD 43-80	
F020	Pit	49																										GX	CAM 230	0.03	250		AD 43-80	
F020	Pit	49		7	103	15		0	0	3																		HZ					LIA-AD 200/300	
F020	Pit	49		4	10	3		1	0	0																		GX	LID	0.05	150	nr BSW	ROMAN	
F020	Pit	49		1	1	1															X							BXSG				LOST EXT SURFACE	AD 43-100	
F020	Pit	49		2	3	2		1	0	0																		BASG	DRAG 18	0.05	170	LOST EXT SURFACE	AD 43-100	
F020	Pit	49		1	3	3																						BASG					AD 43-100	
F021	Ditch	20		2	33	17		2	0	0					X													GX	CAM 268	0.21	170		AD 125/150-280/320	
F021	Ditch	20		3	8	3		1	0	0																		GX	LID	0.03	?		ROMAN	
F021	Ditch	20		1	13	13		0	0	1											X							BACG				LOST MOST OF SLIP	AD 110-220	
F021	Ditch	20		1	2	2															X							BACG				LOST MOST OF SLIP	AD 110-220	
F021	Ditch	57		5	13	3															X							DJ				FISSURED	ROMAN	
F021	Ditch	57		24	205	9		1	0	0																		GX	CAM 307	0.05	320		AD 180/220-400	
F021	Ditch	57		16	52	3		0	0	1																		RCW (BSW)					LIA-EARLY ROMAN	
F021	Ditch	57		2	12	6											X											GX					ROMAN	
F021	Ditch	57		2	21	11		1	0	0					X													GX	CAM 299	0.11	160		AD 140-400	
F021	Ditch	57		1	21	21															X							BACG				LOST MOST OF SLIP	AD 110-220	
F021	Ditch	57		1	17	17		1	0	0																		RCW	CAM 218	0.06	200	GREY EXT. OR/BR CORE THIN-W	LIA-AD 120	
F021	Ditch	62		9	84	9		1	0	0																		GX	CAM 218	0.10	150		AD 43-120	
F021	Ditch	62		1	6	6											X											GX					ROMAN	
F021	Ditch	62		1	7	7		1	0	0																		RCW	CAM 218	0.10	145	GREY SUR, BR CORE	LIA-AD 120	
F021	Ditch	62		1	7	7		1	0	0											X							GQ	CAM 69/320	0.08	120		AD 69-180	
F021	Ditch	63		2	30	15																						HZ					LIA-AD 200/300	
F021	Ditch	63		2	26	13		1	0	0																		GX	CAM 268	0.15	160		AD 125/150-280/320	
F021	Ditch	63		2	9	5		1	0	0																		FSW/EGW	?	0.03	?		LIA-EARLY ROMAN	

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	Soil S no.	NR	GR.	MS W	Discard	Rim	Handle	Base	Stamp	Graf Pre-F	Graf Post-F	Wmd	Soot	Pitting	Burn	Overfired	Kiln second	Gritted	Abraded	Modif.	Mark	Repair hole	Hole	Disc	Disc diam.	Polishing	Fabric Grp	Typology	EVE	Diam.	Comments	Date
F021	Ditch	63		2	15	8																						RCW					LIA-EARLY ROMAN	
F021	Ditch	63		3	15	5		1	0	0											X							BXCG	DRAG 37	0.08	190	LOST MOST OF SLIP	AD 110-220	
F022	Ditch	21		2	383	192		0	2	0																		BAET	DR20			NO STAMP	ROMAN	
F022	Ditch	50		8	134	17		5	0	0											X							GB	CAM 278	0.52	200	LOST ALL BURNISH, VERY SANDY	AD 117-250/260	
F022	Ditch	50		3	89	30		2	0	0							X				X							KX	CAM 40B	0.19	190	LOST AL BURNISH, LESS SANDY	AD 110-275	
F022	Ditch	50		66	591	9		1	0	0																		GX	CAM 268	0.18	150		AD 125/150-280/320	
F022	Ditch	50		7	51	7															X							GB				LOST BURNISH	AD 110-300	
F022	Ditch	50		1	1	1															X							BACG				LOST MOST OF SLIP	AD 110-220	
F022	Ditch	50		1	8	8																						RCW				THIN-W, MICA, BROWN CORE DARKER GREY SURF.	LIA-EARLY ROMAN	
F022	Ditch	50		1	12	12															X							GX					ROMAN	
F022	Ditch	50		1	4	4																						GTW					LIA-EARLY ROMAN	
F022	Ditch	56		1	138	138		0	1	0																		BAET	DR20					ROMAN
F022	Ditch	56		11	40	4		1	0	0																		GX	LID	0.04	170		ROMAN	
F022	Ditch	56		1	7	7																						GTW					LIA-EARLY ROMAN	
F023	Ditch	22		3	7	2																						GX					ROMAN	
F023	Ditch	35		1	8	8																						GTW					LIA	
F023	Ditch	35		1	41	41																						HZ					LIA-AD 200/300	
F023	Ditch	35		4	10	3																						DJ					ROMAN	
F023	Ditch	35		7	131	19		1	0	1																		GX	CAM 307	0.11	250		AD 180/220-400	
F023	Ditch	35		8	52	7															X							GX					ROMAN	
F023	Ditch	35		8	50	6		0	0	2											X							GX					ROMAN	
F023	Ditch	35		1	17	17																						GTW (BG)				COMBED, BLACK GROG & SAND	LIA	
F023	Ditch	35		2	20	10																						GX				HADHAM GX?	AD 200-400	
F023	Ditch	35		1	8	8																						GX					ROMAN	
F023	Ditch	35		2	51	26		0	0	2							X											GX					ROMAN	
F023	Ditch	35		1	2	2																						FMW					LIA-ER	
F023	Ditch	35		1	15	15		1	0	0																		RCW (BSW)	CAM 218	0.19	180		LIA-ER	
F023	Ditch	36		1	4	4									X													GX					ROMAN	
F023	Ditch	36		1	3	3																						DJ					ROMAN	

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	Soil S no.	NR	GR.	MS W	Discard	Rim	Handle	Base	Stamp	Graf Pre-F	Graf Post-F	Wmd	Soot	Pitting	Burn	Overfired	Kiln second	Gritted	Abraded	Modif.	Mark	Repair hole	Hole	Disc	Disc diam.	Polishing	Fabric Grp	Typology	EVE	Diam.	Comments	Date
F023	Ditch	36		6	64	11		0	0	2											X							GX					ROMAN	
F023	Ditch	36		1	44	44		1	0	0																		HZ	CAM 273	0.08	250	BLACK SURFACE	AD 43-200/300	
F023	Ditch	36		2	44	22																						HZ					LIA-AD 200/300	
F023	Ditch	36		2	44	22														X	X							TZ (COL)					AD 43-210	
F023	Ditch	36		2	26	13		1	0	0											X						BASG	DRAG 27	0.30	120	LOST MOST OF THE SLIP	AD 43-110		
F023	Ditch	36		38	276	7		5	0	0																	GX	CAM 268	0.21	200		AD 125/150-280/320		
F023	Ditch	36																									GX	CAM 268	0.10	160		AD 125/150-280/320		
F023	Ditch	36																									GX	CAM 268	0.24	210		AD 125/150-280/320		
F023	Ditch	36																									GX	?	0.05	130		ROMAN		
F023	Ditch	36		1	15	15		0	0	1																	GX					ROMAN		
F023	Ditch	36		1	4	4																					GX					ROMAN		
F023	Ditch	36		1	69	69															X							NARB	GAULOISE				ROMAN	
F023	Ditch	36		10	58	6		2	0	0																	DJ	CAM 266	0.23	190	ORANGE, SANDY, SOME DARKER GREY SURFACE-MISFIED GX?	AD 43-80		
F023	Ditch	36		3	53	18																					GX					ROMAN		
F023	Ditch	36		1	21	21		0	0	1																	GX	CAM 298			PIERCED 10 MM HOLE BEFORE FIRING, SIEVE BUT POSS ONLY 1 HOLE OR 2-3 AT MOST	AD 43-300/400		
F023	Ditch	36		2	26	13		1	0	1											X						GB	CAM 37B/38B	0.12	190	LOST MOST OF BURNISH	AD 180-275		
F023	Ditch	46		2	31	16																						HZ					LIA-AD 200/300	
F023	Ditch	46		1	22	22																						GX					ROMAN	
F023	Ditch	46		1	5	5		1	0	0																		GX	?	0.06	160		ROMAN	
F023	Ditch	46		1	20	20		0	0	1																		RCW (BG)				BLACK GROG, GREY SURFACE	LIA-EARLY ROMAN	
F023	Ditch	46		1	13	13																						RCW					LIA-EARLY ROMAN	
F023	Ditch	46		2	4	2																						RCW					LIA-EARLY ROMAN	
F023	Ditch	46		2	58	29															X							DJ					ROMAN	
F024	Ditch	23		1	7	7																						GX					ROMAN	
F024	Ditch	23		2	6	3																						FSW/EGW					LIA-EARLY ROMAN	
F024	Ditch	23		5	57	11		0	0	1																		RCW					LIA-EARLY ROMAN	
F024	Ditch	23		1	4	4																						RCW (BG)				FINE BLACK GROG	LIA-EARLY ROMAN	

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	Soil S no.	NR	GR.	MS W	Discard	Rim	Handle	Base	Stamp	Graf Pre-F	Graf Post-F	Wmd	Soot	Pitting	Burn	Overfired	Kiln second	Gritted	Abraded	Modif.	Mark	Repair hole	Hole	Disc	Disc diam.	Polishing	Fabric Grp	Typology	EVE	Diam.	Comments	Date
F024	Ditch	33		1	2	2																						FSW/EGW					LIA-EARLY ROMAN	
F024	Ditch	33		6	274	46		0	0	1																		GTW (OX)					LIA-EARLY ROMAN	
F024	Ditch	34		8	117	15		3	0	3	X										X						UR (GX)	CAM 28	0.4	175	COPY 14, STAMP: IM-O?	AD 40-69		
F024	Ditch	34		5	18	4																					RCW (BSW)	CAM 218				LIA-AD 120		
F024	Ditch	34		7	40	6																					RCW					LIA-EARLY ROMAN		
F024	Ditch	34		3	14	5		2	0	0																	FSW/EGW	CAM 231-232	0.35	90		LIA-AD 150/180		
F024	Ditch	34		1	5	5																					RCW					LIA-EARLY ROMAN		
F025	Pit	24		1	3	3																						HMFS				BROWN/OXID., DARKER CORE, RARE C FL, RARE F-M SAND	PREHISTORIC	
F025	Pit	59		19	133	7		1	0	1																		HMFS	JAR	0.05	160	BLACK/DARK BROWN, SMOOTHER, HARDER, FINGER IMP ALONG TOP OF RIM, COMMON FINE FL	LATE BRONZE AGE	
F026	Ditch	38		1	54	54																						HZ					LIA-AD 200/300	
F026	Ditch	38		3	18	6		0	0	1																		GX					ROMAN	
F026	Ditch	38		1	1	1																						GX					ROMAN	
F026	Ditch	39		2	10	5																						GX					ROMAN	
F028	Pit	25		1	1	1																						GX					ROMAN	
F028	Pit	25		2	7	4																						HMS				FREQ FINE SAND, BLACK CORE, GREY SURF.	IRON AGE	
F033	Ditch	27		7	117	17		0	0	3																		GX					ROMAN	
F033	Ditch	27		1	3	3																						ROW					LIA-EARLY ROMAN	
F033	Ditch	27		5	56	11		0	0	1																		RCW					LIA-EARLY ROMAN	
F033	Ditch	27		8	51	6		2	0	0																		FSW/EGW	CAM 266	0.13	230		LIA/AD 43-80	
F033	Ditch	66		1	71	71		0	0	1																		GX					ROMAN	
F033	Ditch	66		1	36	36		1	0	0																		HZ	CAM 270B	0.00	?		LIA-AD 200/300	
F033	Ditch	66		1	34	34											X											GTW					LIA-EARLY ROMAN	
F033	Ditch	66		1	114	114																						HZ					LIA-AD 200/300	
F033	Ditch	78		3	56	19		1	0	0																		GX	CAM 307	0.05	230		AD 180/220-400	
F033	Ditch	78		1	2	2																						GX					ROMAN	
F033	Ditch	78		4	9	2															X							RCW				THIN-W, ORANGE WITH GREY SUR- FACE	LIA-EARLY ROMAN	

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	Soil S no.	NR	GR.	MS W	Discard	Rim	Handle	Base	Stamp	Graf Pre-F	Graf Post-F	Wmd	Soot	Pitting	Burn	Overfired	Kiln second	Gritted	Abraded	Modif.	Mark	Repair hole	Hole	Disc	Disc diam.	Polishing	Fabric Grp	Typology	EVE	Diam.	Comments	Date
F033	Ditch	84		1	11	11		1	0	0							X											FSW/EGW	CAM 266	0.08	220		LIA-AD 80	
F034	Ditch	28		9	42	5																						RCW				BURNISHED EXT	LIA-EARLY ROMAN	
F034	Ditch	28		1	3	3																						FSW/EGW					LIA-EARLY ROMAN	
F050	Pit	37		1	26	26																						HZ OX					LIA-AD 200/300	
F050	Pit	37		13	143	11		1	0	1																		GX	CAM 268	0.13	170		AD 125/150-280/320	
F050	Pit	37		4	25	6		0	0	4																		GB					AD 110-300	
F050	Pit	37		1	20	20																						GX				MORE MICACEOUS	ROMAN	
F050	Pit	37		1	7	7		1	0	0							X											GX	LID			CAR 10 (416, fig. 6.81 nos. 763-764)	ROMAN	
F050	Pit	37		1	8	8		1	0	0																		GX	CAM 268	0.08	140	ORANGE CORE LOST MUCH OF SURFACE	AD 125/150-280/320	
F050	Pit	37		1	21	21											X											BAET	DR20					ROMAN
F050	Pit	37		1	9	9																						DJ					ROMAN	
F052	Pit	41		3	16	5		0	0	1																		GX					ROMAN	
F052	Pit	41		1	2	2															X							BACG				LOST MOST OF SLIP	AD 110-220	
F052	Pit	42		1	3	3																						GX					ROMAN	
F054	Pit	43		1	50	50		1	0	0																		GTW (OX)	CAM 270B	0.02	400	VERY LARGE	LIA-EARLY ROMAN	
F055	Pit	44		1	7	7																						FSW/EGW					LIA-EARLY ROMAN	
F055	Pit	45		1	3	3															X							GB				LOST SURFACE	AD 110-300	
F057	Pit	48		1	17	17																						GTW					LIA-EARLY ROMAN	
F057	Pit	48		2	3	2																						GTW				?	LIA-EARLY ROMAN	
F058	Pit/tree-throw	52		1	55	55																							HZ					LIA-AD 200/300
F058	Pit/tree-throw	52		2	20	10																							GX					ROMAN
F058	Pit/tree-throw	52		1	5	5																							GB					AD 110-300
F058	Pit/tree-throw	52		1	3	3															X								RCW				ORANGE, GREY CORE, TH-W, MICA	LIA-EARLY ROMAN
F060	Pit	54		1	6	6																						HMS				BLACK, DARK BROWN SURF. COMMON FINE SAND	IRON AGE	
F060	Pit	54		1	1	1																							FSW/EGW					LIA-EARLY ROMAN
F061	Pit	58		3	20	7																							HMF				BROWN OXID WITH DARKER BROWN SURFACE, COMMON F-M FLINT	BRONZE AGE
F062	Pit	60		1	6	6																							GX					ROMAN

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	Soil S no.	NR	GR.	MS W	Discard	Rim	Handle	Base	Stamp	Graf Pre-F	Graf Post-F	Wmd	Soot	Pitting	Burn	Overfired	Kiln second	Gritted	Abraded	Modif.	Mark	Repair hole	Hole	Disc	Disc diam.	Polishing	Fabric Grp	Typology	EVE	Diam.	Comments	Date
F062	Pit	60		1	10	10																						HMF				OXID., SLIGHTLY DARKER SURFACE, MOD M FL	BRONZE AGE	
F062	Pit	60		14	54	4																						HMF				BLACK COMMON F-M FL	PREHISTORIC	
F065	Pit	69		6	58	10																						HMF				OXID EXT, DARK BROWN INT, MOD M-C FL	PREHISTORIC	
F065	Pit	69		3	16	5		1	0	0																		HMF	0.08	140	DARK BROWN, COMMON F-M FL	PREHISTORIC		
F066	Pit	71		1	26	26																						HMF				BROWN OXIDISED, MOD C FL	PREHISTORIC	
F073	Pit	75		1	4	4																						HMSF				BROWN SURF., BLACK CORE, FREQ FINE S & RARE M-C FL	IRON AGE	
F074	Ditch	81		3	523	174	X																					BAET	DR20				ROMAN	
F074	Ditch	81		1	4	4		1	0	0																		GB	CAM 37B/38B	0.03	260		AD 180-275	
F074	Ditch	81		1	3	3		1	0	0											X							GTW (BG)	?	0.02	?		LIA-EARLY ROMAN	
F074	Ditch	90		7	38	5		2	0	0																		GX	CAM 218	0.02	200		AD 43-120	
F074	Ditch	90																										GX	?	0.05	140		ROMAN	
F074	Ditch	90		1	7	7										X												FSOW					LIA-EARLY ROMAN	
F075	Pit	82		7	35	5																						HMS				BLACK, NEAR TEMPERLESS, FINE MICA & RARE SAND	PREHISTORIC	
F076	Pit	83		10	28	3																						GX				FINE, MORE MICA, SMOOTH	ROMAN	
F076	Pit	83		1	5	5																						GX				VERY SANDY	ROMAN	
F076	Pit	83		1	14	14																						GX					ROMAN	
F076	Pit	83		10	43	4											X											ROW				BROWN, MICACEOUS, SOME RED NODS, DARKENED SUR (BURNING?)F., THIN-W	LIA-EARLY ROMAN	
F076	Pit	83		28	102	4																						ROW				BROWN, MICACEOUS, SOME RED NODS, THIN-W	LIA-EARLY ROMAN	
F077	Ditch/gully/pit	87		11	12	1		2	0	0											X								GX	LID	0.11	180		ROMAN
F077	Ditch/gully/pit	87		2	15	8		1	0	0																			RCW	CAM 266	0.16	115		LIA-AD 80
F077	Ditch/gully/pit	89		4	15	4		2	0	0																			FSW/EGW	CAM 218	0.16	170		LIA-AD 120
F077	Ditch/gully/pit	89		9	35	4		1	0	0																			HD	CAM 266	0.05	140		LIA-AD 80
F077	Ditch/gully/pit	89		1	3	3		1	0	0																			RCW	?	0.02	?		LIA-EARLY ROMAN
F077	Ditch/gully/pit	89		1	2	2																							FSOW					LIA-EARLY ROMAN

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	Soil S no.	NR	GR.	MS W	Discard	Rim	Handle	Base	Stamp	Graf Pre-F	Graf Post-F	Wmd	Soot	Pitting	Burn	Overfired	Kiln second	Gritted	Abraded	Modif.	Mark	Repair hole	Hole	Disc	Disc diam.	Polishing	Fabric Grp	Typology	EVE	Diam.	Comments	Date
F079	Pit	92		11	71	6		0	0	1																		GX				ROMAN		
F079	Pit	92		3	3	1																						GX				EGGSHELL	ROMAN	
F079	Pit	92		2	9	5																						GX				ROMAN		
F079	Pit	92		1	5	5											X											GX				ROMAN		
F079	Pit	92		1	6	6		1	0	0							X											GX	CAM 218	0.13	120		AD 43-120	
F080	Ditch (same as F001)	93		19	107 4	57																						HZ				STAB DECORATION ON SHLD	LIA-AD 200/300	
F080	Ditch	95		38	276	7		4	0	0																		GX	CAM 266	0.89	150	LARGE PART OF UPPER VESSEL	AD 43-80	
F080	Ditch	97		14	49	4		0	2	0																		DJ				LIGHT, CRACKED FABRIC-EARLY DJ	ROMAN	
F080	Ditch	97		11	337	31																						HZ					LIA-AD 200/300	
F080	Ditch	97		70	635	9		6	0	5																		GX	CAM 218	0.13	230		AD 43-120	
F080	Ditch	97																										GX	CAM 218	0.12	220		AD 43-120	
F080	Ditch	97																										GX	CAM 218	0.05	180		AD 43-120	
F080	Ditch	97																										GX	CAM 266	0.09	200		AD 43-80	
F080	Ditch	97																										GX	CAM 218	0.05	210		AD 43-80	
F080	Ditch	97		6	57	10		2	0	0					X													GX	CAM 267	0.39	110		AD 44-69	
F080	Ditch	97		33	195	6		1	0	0																		FSW/EGW	CAM 108	0.18	110		AD 43-130/140/200?	
F080	Ditch	97		1	30	30																						GTW (BG)					LIA-EARLY ROMAN	
F080	Ditch	97		44	130 9	30		0	0	3																		GTW (OX)					LIA-EARLY ROMAN	
F080	Ditch	97		14	61	4																						CSOW					LIA-EARLY ROMAN	
F080	Ditch	97		11	34	3																						FSW/EGW				?	LIA-EARLY ROMAN	
F080	Ditch	97		5	30	6											X											FSOW				FINE SAND & MICA, BLACK CORE	LIA-EARLY ROMAN	
F080	Ditch	97		4	26	7		1	0	0																		RCW	CAM 59	0.13	150		AD 40-96	
F080	Ditch	97		1	3	3		1	0	0																		FSW/EGW	?	0.02	?		LIA-EARLY ROMAN	
F080	Ditch	97		21	269	13		0	0	2																		CSOW					LIA-EARLY ROMAN	
F080	Ditch	98		7	109	16		0	0	1																		GTW				PEDESTAL BASE	LIA-EARLY ROMAN	
F080	Ditch	98		2	6	3																						DJ				LIGHT, CRACKED FABRIC-EARLY DJ	EARLY ROMAN	
F080	Ditch	98		6	19	3		1	0	0																		FSW/EGW	?	0.09	180		LIA-EARLY ROMAN	
F080	Ditch	98		4	16	4											X											FSW/EGW					LIA-EARLY ROMAN	
F080	Ditch	98		4	105	26																						HZ					LIA-AD 200/300	

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	Soil S no.	NR	GR.	MS W	Discard	Rim	Handle	Base	Stamp	Graf Pre-F	Graf Post-F	Wmd	Soot	Pitting	Burn	Overfired	Kiln second	Gritted	Abraded	Modif.	Mark	Repair hole	Hole	Disc	Disc diam.	Polishing	Fabric Grp	Typology	EVE	Diam.	Comments	Date
F080	Ditch	98		3	21	7									X													GX					ROMAN	
F080	Ditch	98		14	194	14		4	0	0																		GX	CAM 218	0.18	120		AD 43-120	
F080	Ditch	98																										GX	CAM 267B	0.36	160		AD 44-69	
F080	Ditch	98		10	56	6		6	0	0																		FSW/EGW	CAM 266	0.15	200		LIA-AD 80	
F080	Ditch	98																										FSW/EGW	CAM 266	0.23	160		LIA-AD 80	
F080	Ditch	98																										FSW/EGW	?	0.09	140		LIA-EARLY ROMAN	
F080	Ditch	98		1	8	8																						GTW (BG)					LIA-EARLY ROMAN	
F080	Ditch	98		16	131	8		2	0	0																		CSOW	CAM 267B	0.24	210		AD 44-69	
F080	Ditch	98		3	83	28																						HZ					LIA-AD 200/300	
F080	Ditch	98		6	38	6		2	0	0																		FSOW	CAM 266	0.23	170	MISFIRED EGW? (CRACKED SURF., BROWN-OR, TRACE GREY SURF.)	LIA-AD 80	
F083	Pit	99		1	7	7		1	0	0		X																GX	CAM 218	0.08	140	GRAF. ON RIM	AD 43-120	
F083	Pit	99		3	10	3																						RCW					LIA-EARLY ROMAN	
F083	Pit	13		2	1	1																						RCW					LIA-EARLY ROMAN	
F088	Pit	105		1	246	246		0	0	1							X											HZ OX					LIA-AD 200/300	
F089	Ditch/gully/pit	103		1	40	40		0	0	1																		GX					ROMAN	
F089	Ditch/gully/pit	104		9	33	4		3	0	0																		GX	CAM 218?	0.08	160		AD 43-120	
F089	Ditch/gully/pit	104																										GX	LID	0.06	200		ROMAN	
F089	Ditch/gully/pit	104		1	4	4																						GTW					LIA-EARLY ROMAN	
F089	Ditch/gully/pit	104		2	3	1.5											X											GX					ROMAN	
F089	Ditch/gully/pit	104		1	2	2											X											GX					ROMAN	
F092	Ditch/gully/pit	107		3	73	24		3	0	0					X													GX	CAM 268	0.31	170	SOOTING TOP EXT RIM	AD 125/150-280/320	
F092	Ditch/gully/pit	107		42	182	4		2	0	0																		GX	CAM 268	0.05	120		AD 125/150-280/320	
F092	Ditch/gully/pit	107																										GX	LID	0.05	150		ROMAN	
F092	Ditch/gully/pit	107		1	10	10		1	0	0											X							GB	CAM 37B/38B	0.07	210	LOST MOST OF EXT BURNISH	AD 180-275	
F092	Ditch/gully/pit	107		6	115	19		4	0	2											X							KX	CAM 37B/38B	0.25	250	LOST EXT SUR- FACE	AD 180-275	
F092	Ditch/gully/pit	107																			X							KX	CAM 37A/38A	0.08	230	LOST EXT SUR- FACE	AD 110-180/220	
F092	Ditch/gully/pit	107		1	10	10																						GX					ROMAN	
F092	Ditch/gully/pit	107		1	4	4															X							GX				ORANGE CORE, LOST MOST OF EXT SURFACE	ROMAN	

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	Soil S no.	NR	GR.	MS W	Discard	Rim	Handle	Base	Stamp	Graf Pre-F	Graf Post-F	Wmd	Soot	Pitting	Burn	Overfired	Kiln second	Gritted	Abraded	Modif.	Mark	Repair hole	Hole	Disc	Disc diam.	Polishing	Fabric Grp	Typology	EVE	Diam.	Comments	Date
F092	Ditch/gully/pit	107		1	2	2																						GX					ROMAN	
F092	Ditch/gully/pit	107		2	4	2																						FSW/EGW				? OR ERODED GX LOST EXT SUR- FACE	LIA-EARLY ROMAN	
F092	Ditch/gully/pit	107		1	1	1											X				X							DJ					ROMAN	
F092	Ditch/gully/pit	107		4	7	2		2	0	0							X											RCW	CAM 227	0.08	140		AD 54-120	
F092	Ditch/gully/pit	107		1	3	3																						GX					ROMAN	
F094	Ditch	108		1	12	12											X											DJ					ROMAN	
F094	Ditch	108		1	7	7																						GTW					LIA-EARLY ROMAN	
F098	Pit	109		1	4	4																						GX					ROMAN	
F100	Ditch	110		1	16	16																						GTW (BG)					LATE IRON AGE	
F100	Ditch	110		1	5	5																						RCW					LIA-EARLY ROMAN	
F100	Ditch	110		1	7	7																						SW				?	LIA-EARLY ROMAN	
F100	Ditch	110		1	6	6																						GTW (OX)					LATE IRON AGE	
F100	Ditch	113		2	8	4																						HMF				OXID ORANGE, DARKER BROWN CORE FREQ F-M FL	PREHISTORIC	
F100	Ditch	115		2	4	2																						GX					ROMAN	
F100	Ditch	115		1	4	4		1	0	0											X							BASG	DRAG 18 OR 18/31	0.05	170	LOST ALL OF SLIP	AD 43/90-110	
F101	Pit	111		4	18	5		0	0	4											X							GB				LOST BURNISH, ORANGE SUR- FACE, BLACK CORE, SANDY	AD 110-300	
F121	Ditch/gully/pit	127		3	62	27														X								TZ (COL)				SLIGHTLY RIBBED EXT.	AD 43-210	
F121	Ditch/gully/pit	127		5	46	9		1	0	1																		GX	?	0.04	190		ROMAN	
F121	Ditch/gully/pit	127		1	21	27		1	0	0																		GB	CAM 37A/38A	0.09	240	PRESERVED MORE OF EXT BURNISH	AD 110-180/220	
F121	Ditch/gully/pit	127		1	25	25		1	0	0																		GB	CAM 40A	0.07	270		AD 110-275	
F121	Ditch/gully/pit	127		1	26	26		0	0	1											X							CSOW				? GREY CORE BROWN SUR- FACES (MISFIRED GX?) SAND & RARE BG	LIA-EARLY ROMAN	
F122	Ditch/gully/pit	125		3	7	2																						GX					ROMAN	
F122	Ditch/gully/pit	125		2	6	3											X											GX					ROMAN	
F122	Ditch/gully/pit	125		1	1	1															X							CZ				LOST MOST OF SLIP	AD 110/125-250/300	
F130	Pit	130		1	14	14																						HMF				ORANGE, DARKER & SMOOTHER INT., FREQ C-FL	PREHISTORIC	
F130	Pit	130		6	204	34		0	0	3																		HMG				ORANGE, DARKER SURFACE, TRACE	PREHISTORIC	

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	Soil S no.	NR	GR.	MS W	Discard	Rim	Handle	Base	Stamp	Graf Pre-F	Graf Post-F	Wmd	Soot	Pitting	Burn	Overfired	Kiln second	Gritted	Abraded	Modif.	Mark	Repair hole	Hole	Disc	Disc diam.	Polishing	Fabric Grp	Typology	EVE	Diam.	Comments	Date
																																DECORATION		
F130	Pit	130		1	14	14																						HMF				ORANGE DARKER INT	PREHISTORIC	
F130	Pit	130		3	17	6																						HMT				ORANGE, NR TEMPERLESS, CORD DEC, THIN-W	EARLY BRONZE AGE	
F130	Pit	130		8	35	4		1	0	0																		HMF	BEAKER	0.06	100	VR M-C FLINT, CORD DEC, ORANGE DARKER INT., SMOOTHED INT.	EARLY BRONZE AGE	
F130	Pit	130		1	3	3																						HMG					EARLY BRONZE AGE	
F130	Pit	130		1	4	4																						HMF				ORANGE, THIN-W, CORD DEC, MOD FL	EARLY BRONZE AGE	
F130	Pit	130		2	9	5																						HMF				OXID, DRAKER INT., TRACE CORD DEC, SMOOTHED INT, RARE FL	EARLY BRONZE AGE	
F130	Pit	130		3	32	11		0	0	2																		HMF				RARE FL, ORANGE DARK ER SMOOTHED INT, FINGERNAIL IMPS	EARLY BRONZE AGE	
F130	Pit	130		2	34	17																						HMF				OXID DARKER INT COMMON F-C FL, DEEP FINGER TIP MARKS (SLIGHTLY WET CLAT)	EARLY BRONZE AGE	
F130	Pit	130		1	1	1																						HMF				OXID, DARKER SMOOTH INT., RARE FL, CORD DEC	EARLY BRONZE AGE	
F130	Pit	130		1	3	3											X											HMGF				OXID, SMOOTH INT., RARE GROG & FL	EARLY BRONZE AGE	
F130	Pit	130		1	7	7																						HMF				BROWN, THIN-W, DARKER SMOOTHED INT., FREQ F-M FI	EARLY BRONZE AGE	
F130	Pit	130		1	5	5		1	0	0																		HMT	BEAKER?	0.05	150	ORANGE, NR TEMPERLESS, CORD DEC, THIN-W	EARLY BRONZE AGE	
F130	Pit		19	5	21	4																						HMF				ORANGE OXIDISED CORE, BLACK SMOOTH INT., FRE C FL, DECORATED WITH FINGER IMP.	EARLY BRONZE AGE	
F130	Pit		19	9	21	2																						HMF				ORANGE/BUFF, BLACK INT., MOD M-C FL	EARLY BRONZE AGE	
F130	Pit		19	1	6	6																						HMF				ORANGE/BUF SMOOTH SURFACES, NR TEMPERLESS	EARLY BRONZE AGE	
F130	Pit		19	2	16	8		2	0	0																		HMT	BEAKER?	0.13	150	SMOOTH, OXIDISED, NR TEMPERLESS, RARE F & S, CORD DEC & LINES	EARLY BRONZE AGE	

Appendix 4 Environmental assessment: plant macro-remains and faunal remains

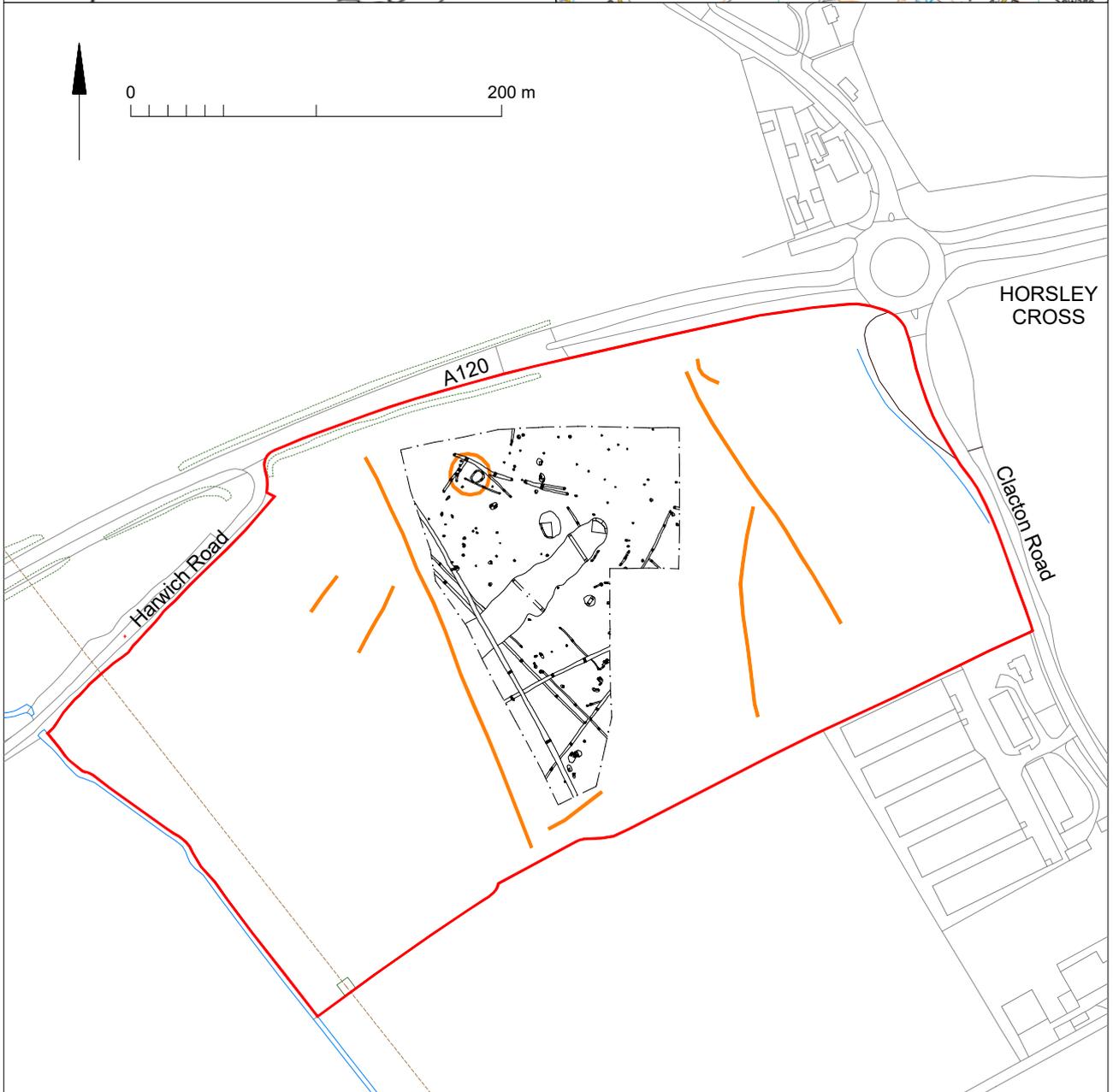
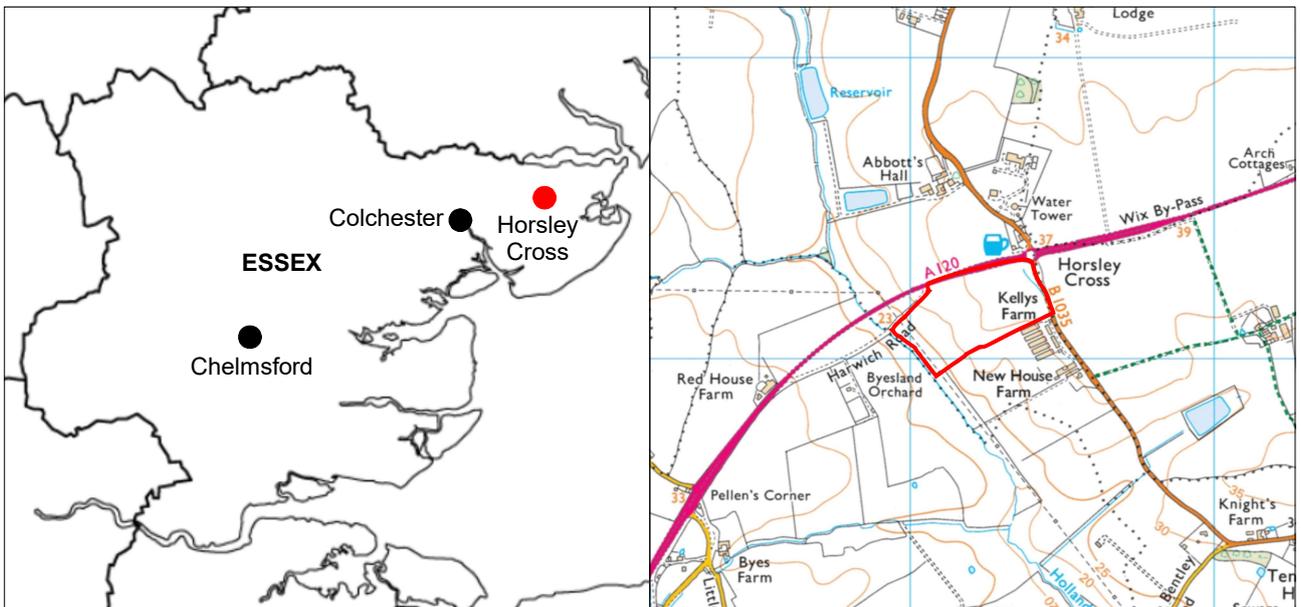
Key Abundance: 1 = 1-10; 2 = 11-100; 3 = >100.

CPR = Charred Plant Remains.

UNCH = Uncharred/dried waterlogged.

Sample	Context	Feature type	% of context sampled	Date	Sample volume (L.)	Flot volume (Litres)	CPR - Grains	CPR - Chaff	CPR: Seeds	CPR - charcoal flecks < 4mm Ø	CPR - Identifiable charcoal > 4mm Ø	UNCH - Root/rhizomes	UNCH - Seeds	FAUNA: Earthworm cocoons	Additional information
1	F30	Pit/tree-throw	100	Undated	10	no flot	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
2	F32	Pit/tree-throw	100	Undated	30	0.125	-	-	-	3	2	3	-	1	-
3	F39	Pit/tree-throw	100	Undated	20	0.015	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	1	-
4	F24 sx32	Ditch	?	Late Iron Age/ Early Roman	30	0.015	3	1	1	3	1	-	-	-	CPR: some roundwood among the charcoal, many grains, including spelt, barley and oat, some chaff that includes spelt glumes and culm rachis fragments and culm nodes, hedge/lady's bedstraw seed
5	F37	Pit/tree-throw	100	Undated	10	no flot	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
6	F59	Pit	50	Roman	20	0.01	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-
7	F61	Pit	50	Prehistoric	10	0.01	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-
8	F18	Pit	100	Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age	40	0.04	-	-	1	-	1	3	1	-	CPR: 1 grass-type seed; UNCH: lady's/hedge bedstraw and knotgrass
9	F19	Pit	75	Late Bronze Age- Early Iron Age	40	no flot	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
10	F15	Ditch/ gully/pit	10	Roman	20	0.005	-	-	-	3	2	2	-	-	-
11	F77	Ditch/ gully/pit	10	Roman	20	0.01	1	-	-	2	2	2	-	-	CPR: 1 hulled, straight barley grain
12	F78	Pit/tree-throw	10	Undated	20	no flot	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	roundwood fragment
13	F83	Pit	70	Early Roman	40	0.55	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-
15	F91	Pit/tree-	40	Undated	30	0.3	-	-	-	3	3	1	-	-	-

		throw													
16	F101	Pit	50	Roman	40	0.05	3	1	1	-	-	2	-	-	CPR: many grains, oat, bread/club/rivet wheat, spelt (one seen with a sprout groove), spelt glume, grass-type seed
17	F103	Pit/tree-throw	100	Undated	10	0.05	-	-	-	3	2	2	-	-	-
18	F123	Pit/tree-throw	30	Undated	30	0.005	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-
19	F130	Pit	50	Early Bronze Age	40	0.03	-	-	-	3	3	3	-	-	-



© Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number 100039294.

Fig 1 Site location (cropmarks in orange)

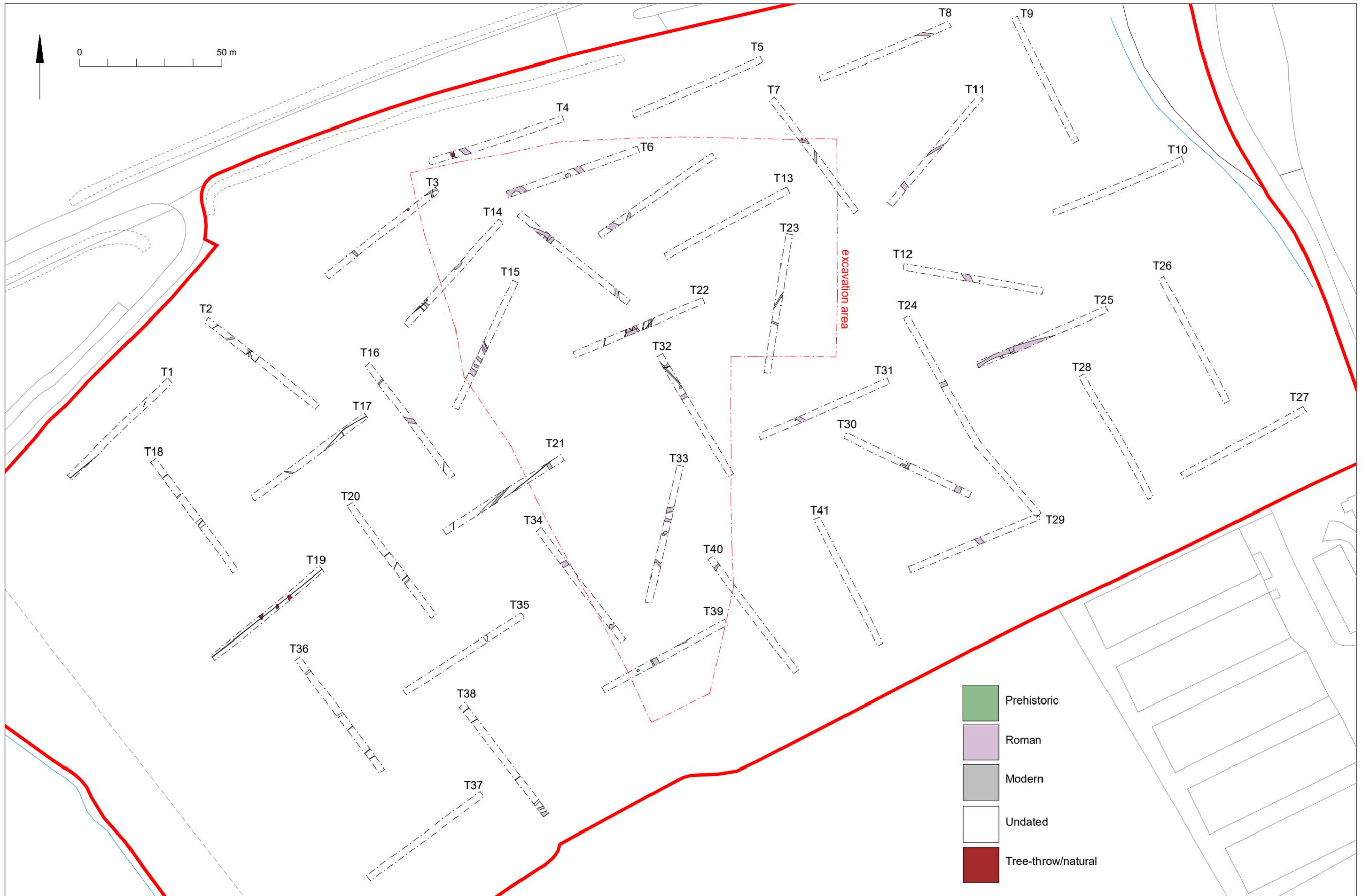


Fig 2 Results of the evaluation (taken from PCA 2020)

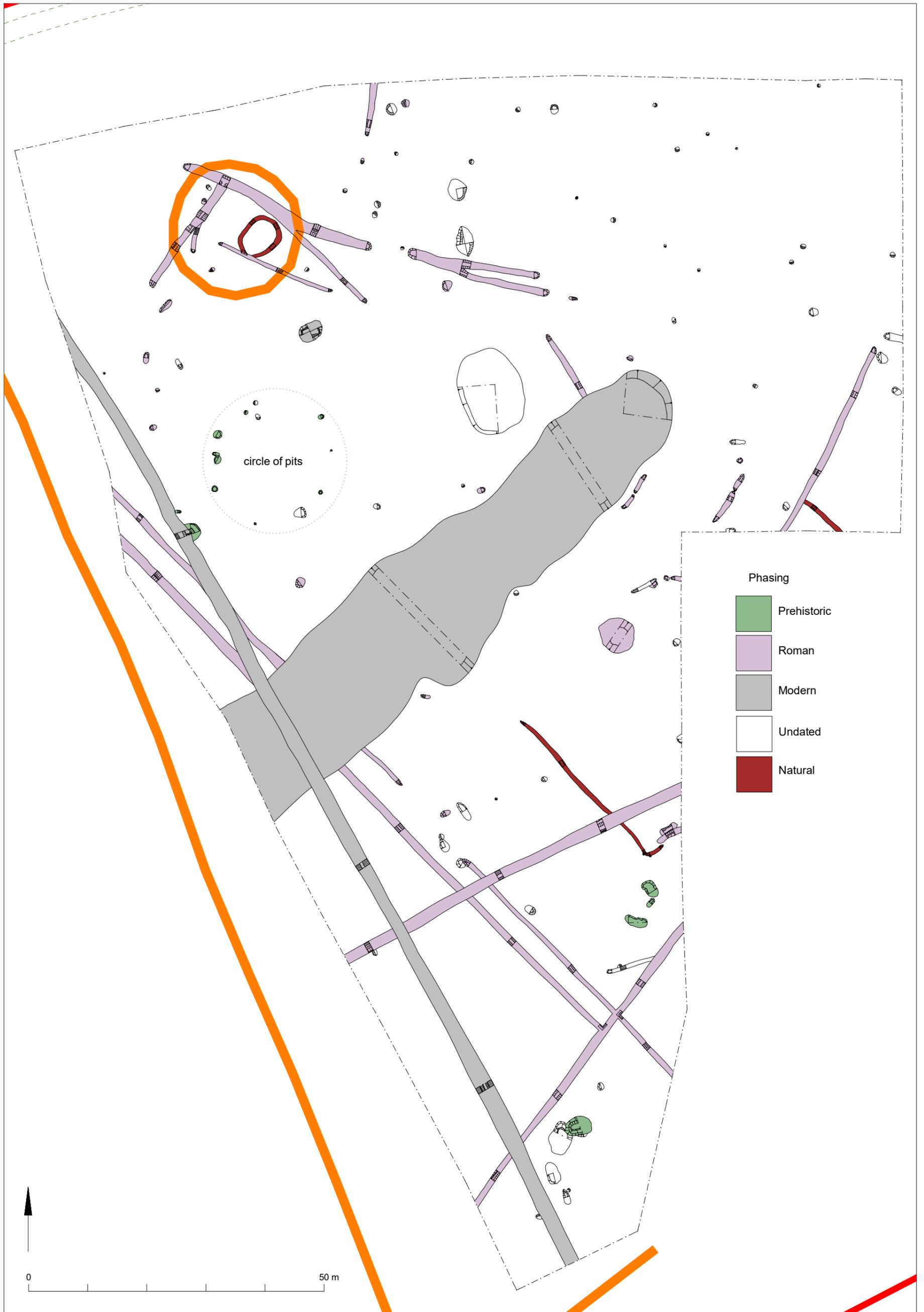


Fig 3 Phased excavation results, with cropmarks shown in orange.

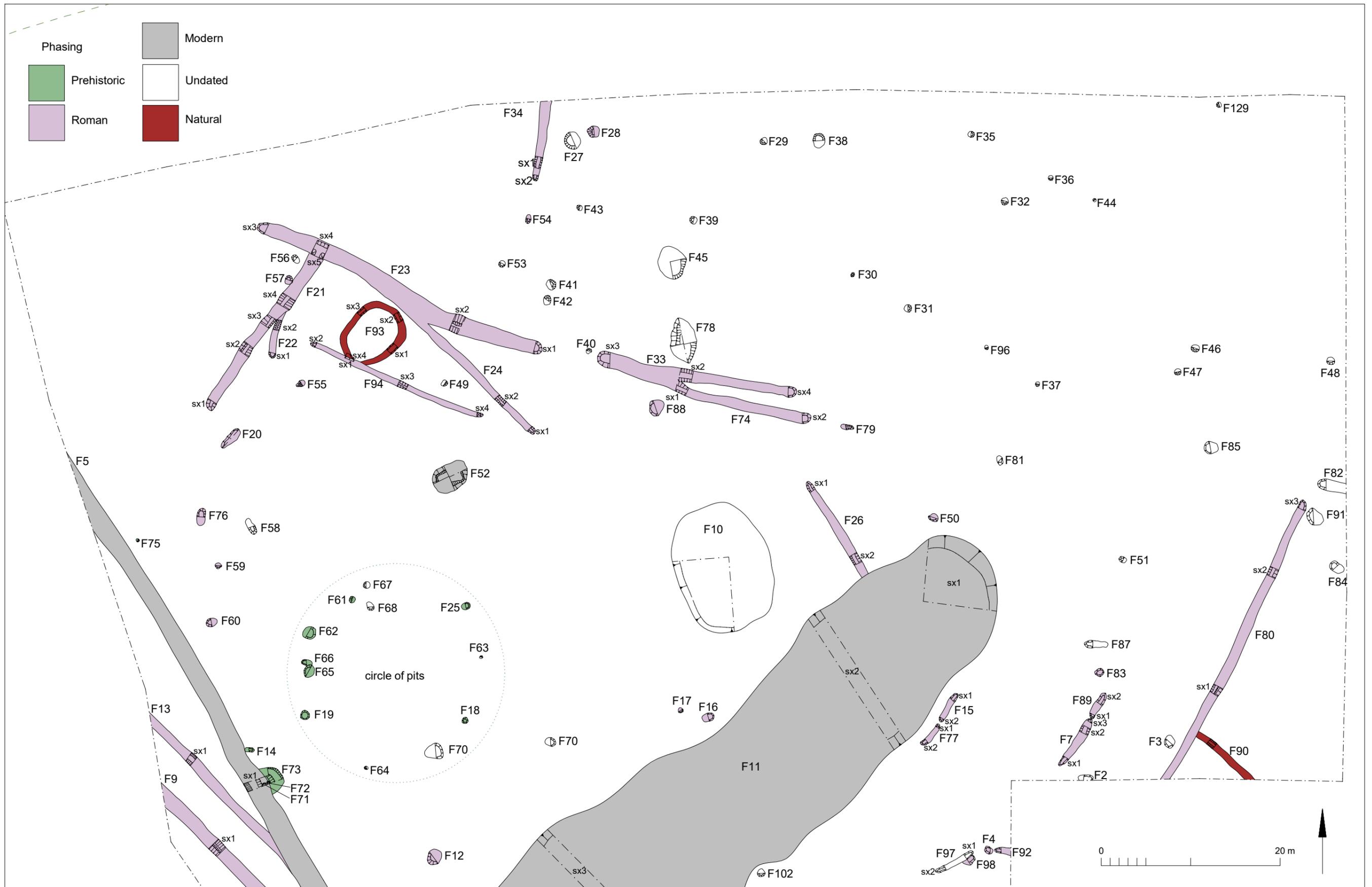


Fig 4 Excavation results (north site)

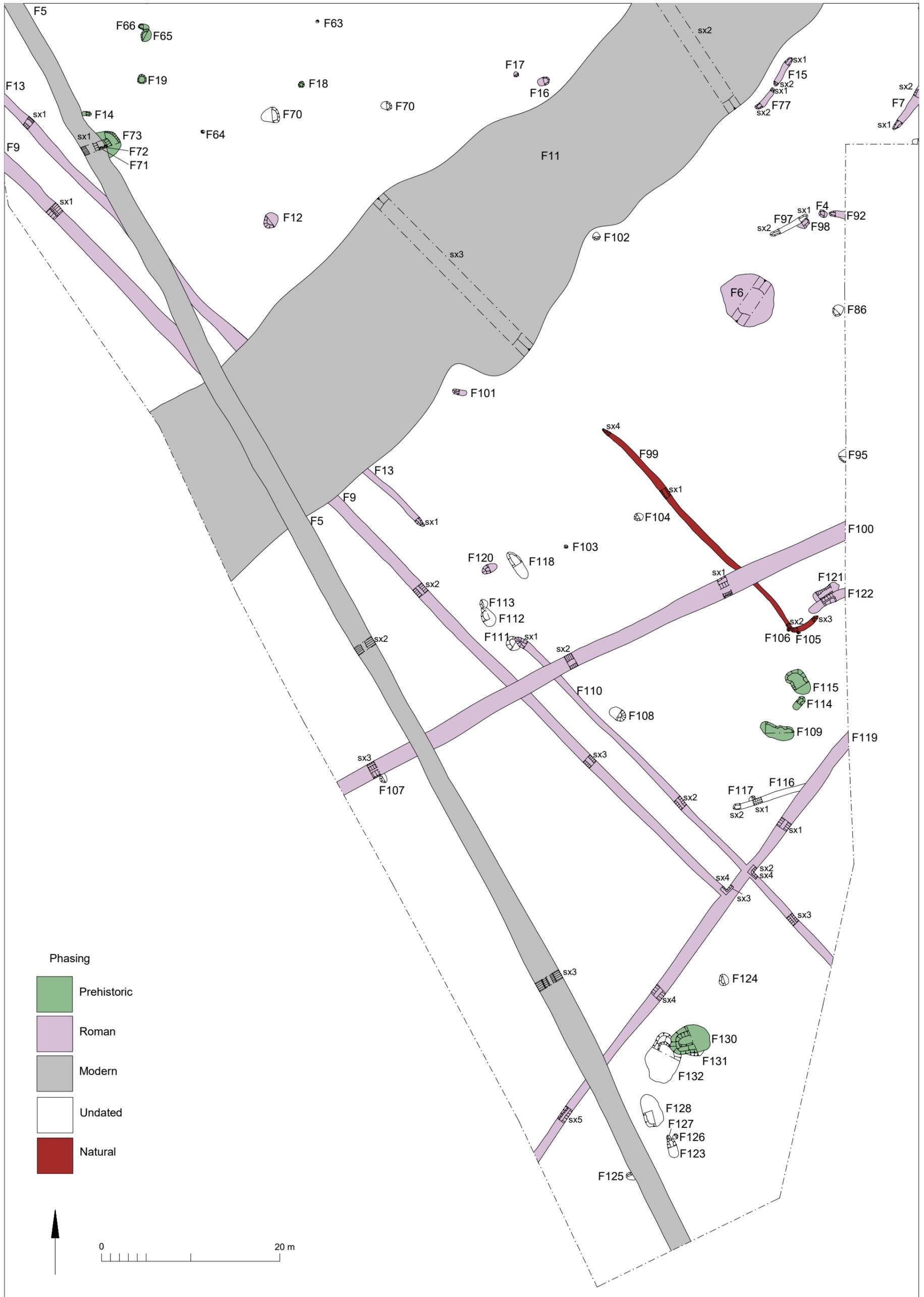


Fig 5 Excavation results (south site)

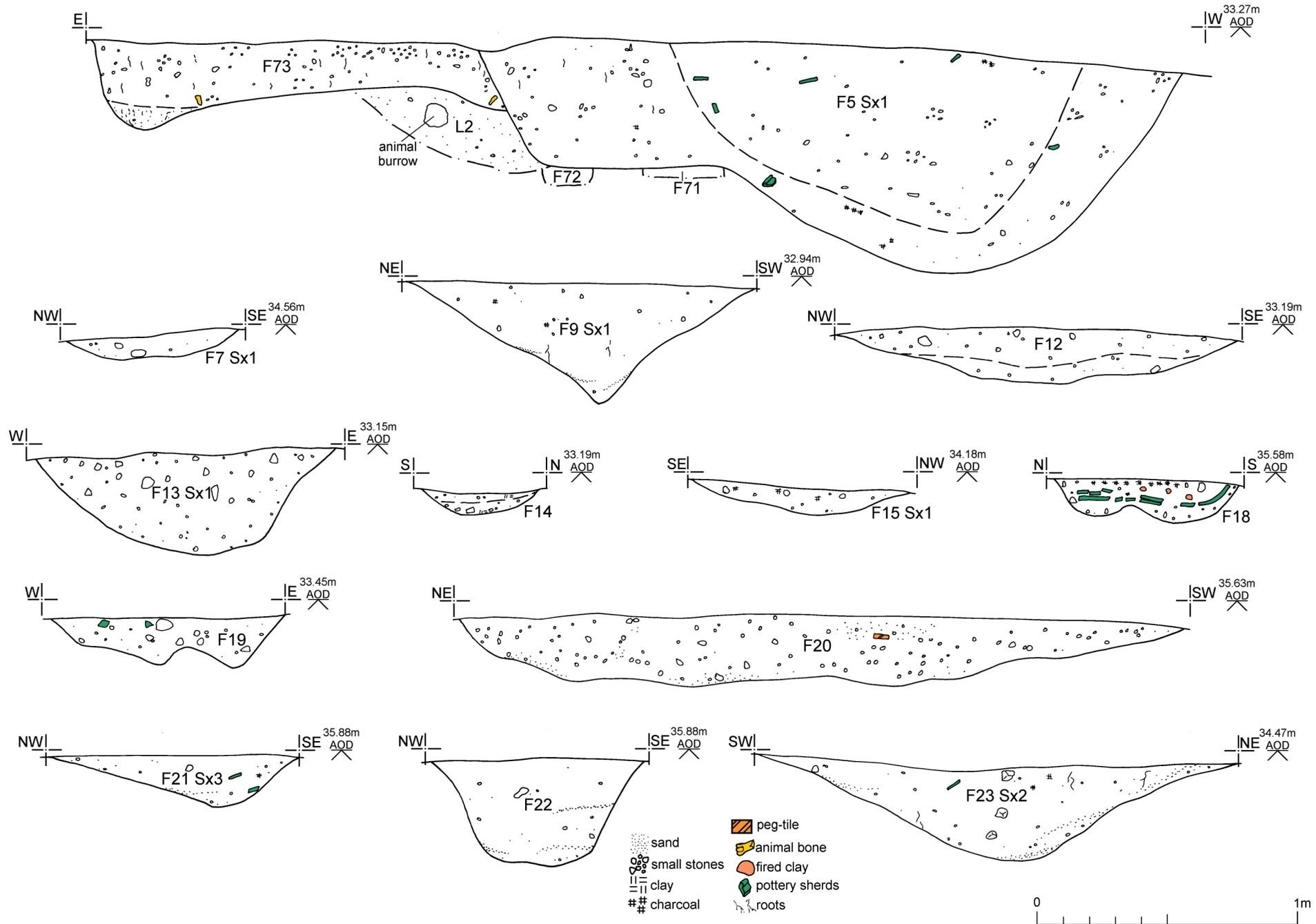


Fig 6 Sections.

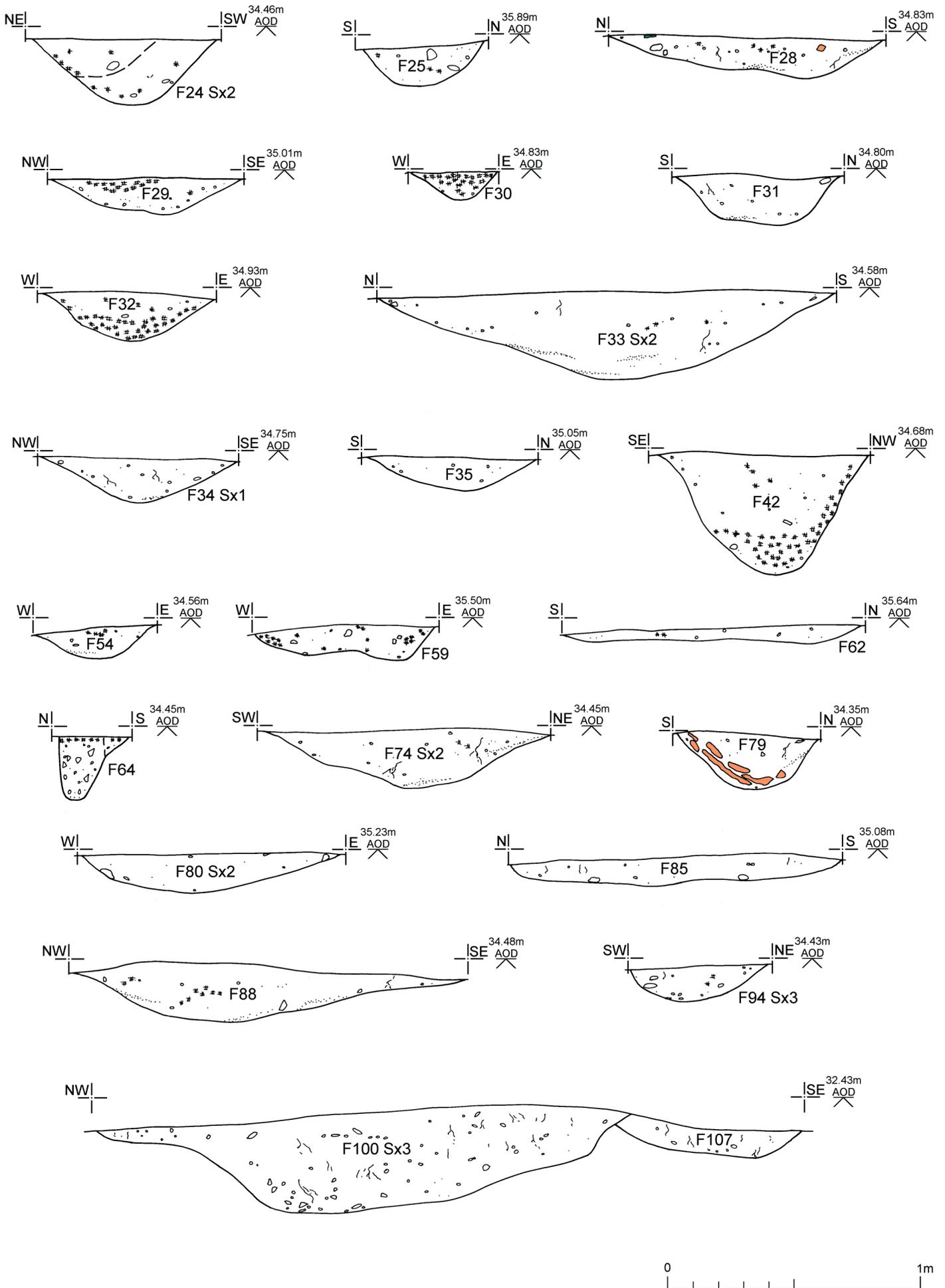


Fig 7 Sections.

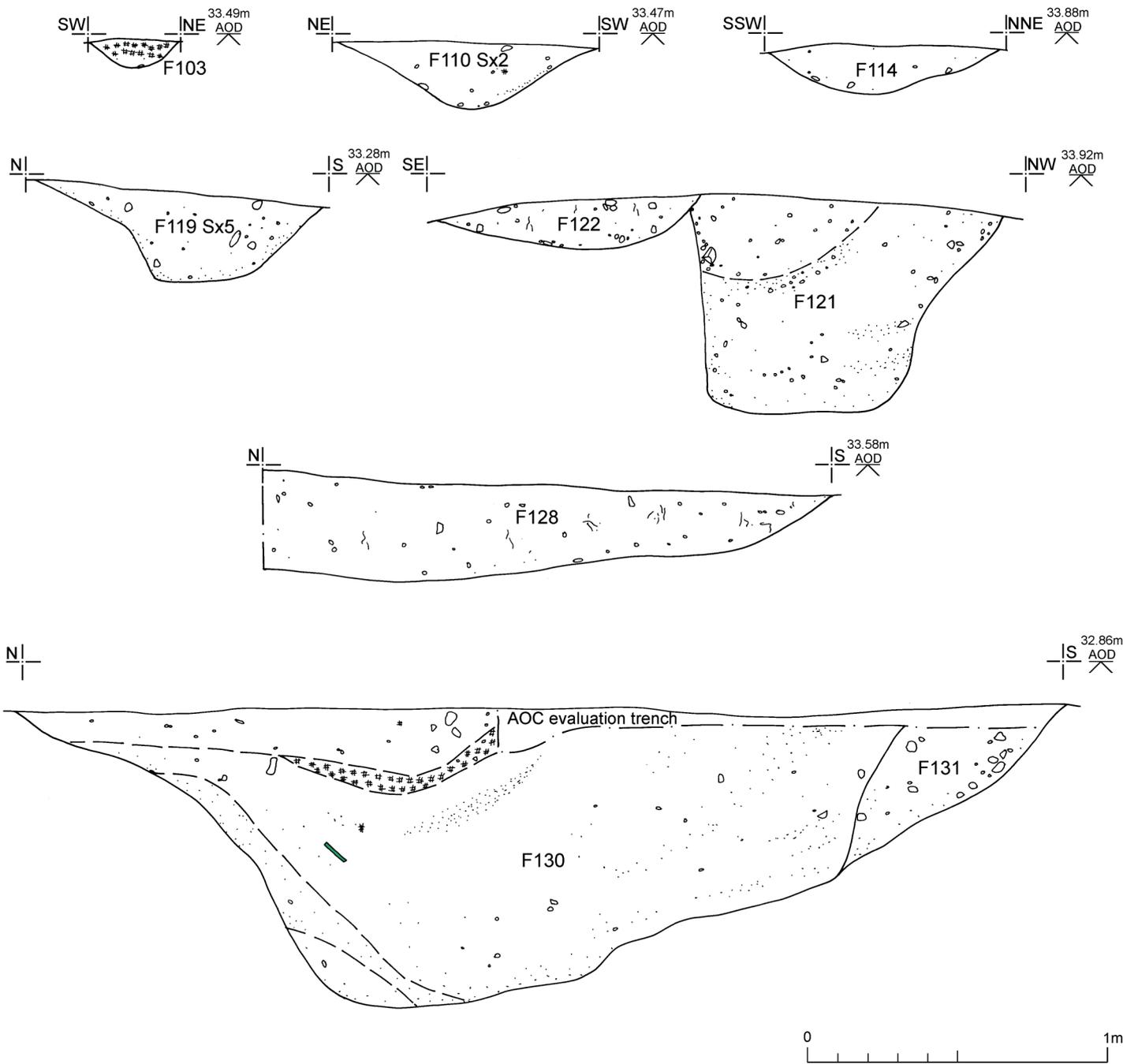


Fig 8 Sections.

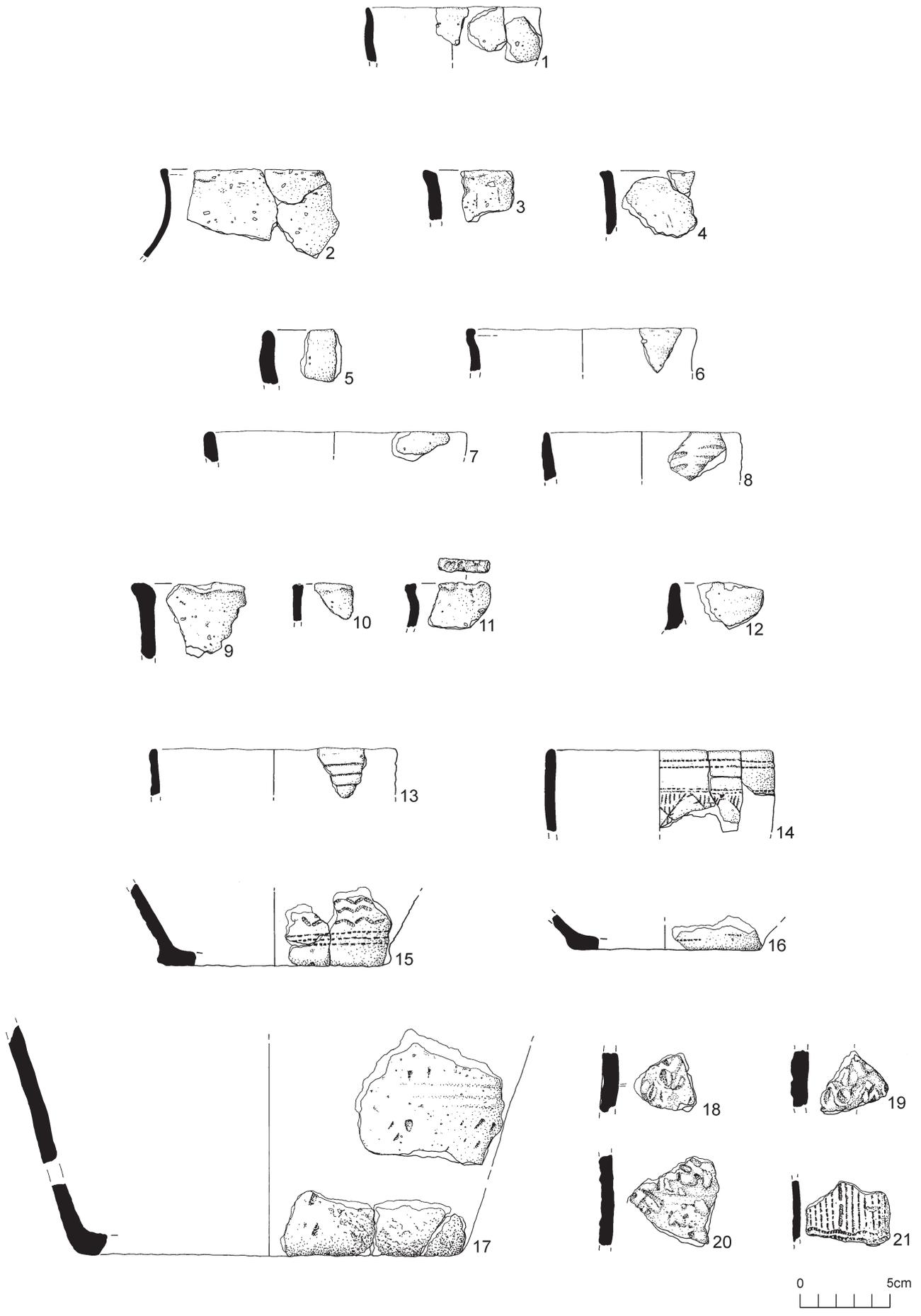


Fig 9 Prehistoric pottery from F14 (1), F18 (2-4), F19 (5-8), F25 (9-12) and F130 (13-21).



Fig 10 Eroded Roman platter from F24 Sx2 (1) and sherd with graffiti from F83(2).



Fig 11 Eroded Samian pottery from F20.

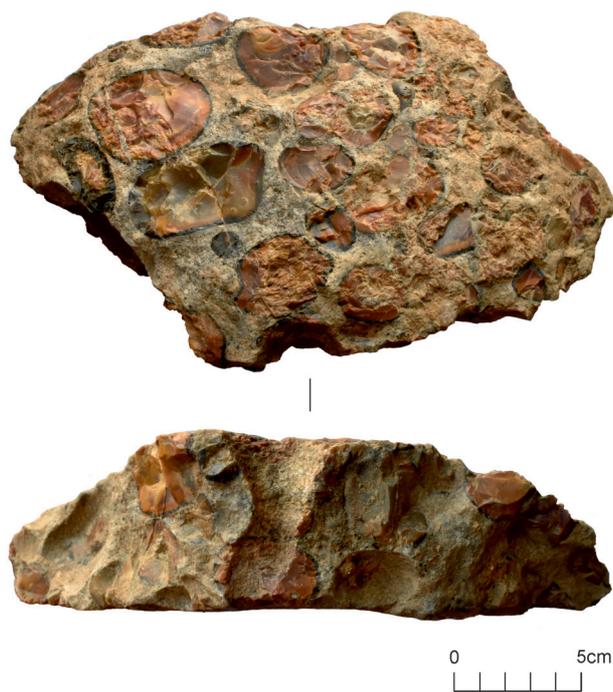


Fig 12 Puddingstone quern fragment SF2.

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

[List of Projects](#) | [Manage Projects](#) | [Search Projects](#) | [New project](#) | [Change your details](#) | [HER coverage](#) | [Change country](#) | [FAQs](#) | [Log out](#)

[Printable version](#)

OASIS ID: colchest3-410088

Project details

Project name	Archaeological excavation on land southwest of Horsley Cross roundabout, Clacton Road, Tendring, Essex, CO11 2PH
Short description of the project	An archaeological excavation was carried out on land south-west of Horsley Cross roundabout, Clacton Road, Tendring, Essex in advance of the construction of an industrial park. Previous archaeological evaluation on the site had revealed evidence of early to middle Roman settlement activity along with some earlier prehistoric remains. Archaeological excavation revealed a small assemblage of worked flint dating from the Mesolithic/Early Neolithic to the Bronze Age with four possible contemporary pits. A further 11 pits produced prehistoric pottery, this material dated to the Bronze Age, Early Bronze Age, Late Bronze Age, Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age, and Early Iron Age. A circular arrangement of prehistoric and undated pits, c 20m in diameter, could possibly have been dug around a levelled mound. Dating from the Roman conquest and probably continuing into the early 3rd century, the next phase of activity on the development site centred around an irregular field system of ditches, a possible trackway and a scattering of pits. Pottery from the site comprised of mainly locally-produced coarsewares with the only other finds of note being fragments of briquetage and quernstones (both puddingstone and lava quern). This likely represents domestic waste from a nearby settlement or farmstead. A field boundary ditch, large erosion hollow and pit were of post-medieval/modern date.
Project dates	Start: 08-01-2021 End: 24-03-2021
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	2020/12e - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	19/01706/OUT - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	MICR21 - HER event no.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 1 - Minimal cultivation
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Monument type	PITS Late Prehistoric
Monument type	PIT Early Bronze Age
Monument type	PIT Late Bronze Age
Monument type	PIT Early Iron Age
Monument type	DITCHES Roman
Monument type	PITS Roman
Monument type	EROSION HOLLOW Roman
Monument type	EROSION HOLLOW Post Medieval
Monument type	FIELD BOUNDARY DITCH Post Medieval
Significant Finds	FLINT Mesolithic
Significant Finds	FLINT Neolithic
Significant Finds	POTTERY Early Bronze Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Late Bronze Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Early Iron Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Late Iron Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Significant Finds	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL Roman
Significant Finds	QUERNSTONE Roman
Investigation type	"Open-area excavation"
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

Project location

Country	England
Site location	ESSEX TENDRING MISTLEY land southwest of Horsley Cross roundabout, Clacton Road
Postcode	CO11 2PH
Study area	11.19 Hectares
Site coordinates	TM 11906 16163 51.80333018475 1.073935832618 51 48 11 N 001 04 26 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 32.1m Max: 35.3m

Project creators

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

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Colchester Museum
Physical Archive ID	MICR21
Physical Contents	"Ceramics","Environmental","Metal","Worked stone/lithics","Animal Bones"
Digital Archive recipient	Colchester Museum
Digital Archive ID	MICR21
Digital Contents	"other"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Colchester Museum
Paper Archive ID	MICR21
Paper Contents	"other"
Paper Media available	"Miscellaneous Material","Photograph","Report","Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological excavation on land southwest of Horsley Cross Roundabout, Clacton Road, Tendring, Essex, CO11 2PH: January-March 2021
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Pooley, L.
Other bibliographic details	CAT Report 1658
Date	2021
Issuer or publisher	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Place of issue or publication	Colchester
Description	A4 ring-bound loose leaf
URL	http://cat.essex.ac.uk/all-reports.html
Entered by	Laura Pooley (lp@catuk.org)
Entered on	4 June 2021

OASIS:

Please e-mail [Historic England](#) for OASIS help and advice
© ADS 1996-2012 Created by [Jo Gilham](#) and [Jen Mitcham](#), email Last modified Wednesday 9 May 2012
Cite only: <http://www.oasis.ac.uk/form/print.cfm?id=423016> for this page

[Cookies](#) [Privacy Policy](#)