Malyons Farm, Hullbridge, Essex

Post-Excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design

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Malyons Farm, Hullbridge, Essex

Post-Excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design

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Contents

List of Figures

List of Plates

List of Tables

Summary

Between 16th April and 18th July 2019 Oxford Archaeology East carried out an archaeological excavation on land around Malyons Farm, Hullbridge, Essex (TQ 807 946, Fig. 1).

A total of 4.8ha in three separate areas (A-C) was machine stripped to investigate areas of interest identified in the earlier evaluation phase.

Early land-use was evident from residual Early Bronze Age pottery in a small number of Early Iron Age features in Area B, while a single large pit of Late Bronze Age date was located in Area A.

The northernmost part of the site (Area B) revealed an area of unenclosed Early Iron Age settlement, including a trackway and at least six post-built structures. Other features included scattered pits and postholes and a large waterhole. The finds assemblage included pottery from the Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age, along with animal bone, calcined bone, possible briquetage fragments (associated with salt making) and fired clay weights of both Bronze Age and Iron Age date. Preserved wood and environmental remains (which unusually included a box seed) were recovered from the lower fills of the waterhole.

In Area A, several Romano-British enclosure ditches and numerous extraction pits were identified. Finds from these features included pottery – mostly Romano-British with a smaller component of Late Iron Age – along with animal bone and oyster shell. Also in Area A were two small unurned Romano-British cremations, each containing less than 500g of calcined bone.

Close to the eastern edge of investigation, in Area C, was a single north to south aligned medieval ditch, originally identified in the evaluation. Moderate quantities of medieval pottery were recovered from the ditch and the overlying subsoil.

Several post-medieval to modern field boundary ditches aligned with the extant field system cut across the Iron Age settlement in Area B.

Small quantities of residual Neolithic flints and prehistoric burnt stone were also recovered from later features.

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

1.1.1 Between 16th April and 18th July 2019 Oxford Archaeology East (OAE) carried out an archaeological excavation, totalling 4.8ha in size, at land around Malyons Farm, Hullbridge, Essex (centred at TQ 607 946; Fig. 1). This work was commissioned by RPS on behalf of Barratt David Wilson Homes, ahead of proposed residential development of the site (Planning Application: 1414/0813/OUT).

1.1.2 This assessment has been conducted in accordance with the principles identified in Historic England's guidance documents *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment*, specifically *The MoRPHE Project Manager's Guide (2006) and PPN3 Archaeological Excavation* (2008).

1.2 Geology and topography

1.2.1 The bedrock geology of the site is London Clay. On the slopes around the edges of the site, this is overlain by subaerial sedimentary deposits of sand, gravel and clay.

1.2.2 The soils are stagnogleyic brown earths of the Hodnet and Whimple 3 associations.

1.2.3 The site lies on a low peninsula, with the River Crouch to the north, and an unnamed creek through Beeches Common to the south-west. The northern half of the site is mostly flat, at 22m OD, while to the south-west it slopes downwards to 6m OD on Lower Road.

1.2.4 The site has been used as mixed arable and pasture for at least the last two hundred years. The core of the site is Malyons Farm, with numerous farm buildings, which are surrounded by open fields. Ploughing is visible as cropmarks in aerial photographs.

1.3 Archaeological background

1.3.1 The following is a summary of findings reported in the desk-based assessment of the site (RPS (formerly CgMs) 2014, 'Land West of Hullbridge, Essex') and the Written Scheme of Investigation (Drummond-Murray 2019), referencing entries from the Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER). A new search of the EHER was also commissioned in January 2020. The desk-based assessment and updated EHER search covered a search area within 1.5km of the site (Fig. 2).

Palaeolithic to Bronze Age

1.3.2 There are no Palaeolithic finds reported within the search area.

1.3.3 Mesolithic flintwork was uncovered 500m north of the site, by the junction of the Fenn Creek and River Crouch (EHER 13529, 13566), as well as along the banks of the Crouch (EHER 47299, 13530). One site, on the south bank of the Crouch produced two Mesolithic hearths, worked flint, quartzite hones and a rubbing tool (EHER 13570).

1.3.4 Neolithic occupation was found on the north bank of the River Crouch, with finds including pottery, flint axes, scraper, knives and other tools (EHER 13473).

1.3.5 Evidence dating to the Bronze Age from the Rochford area has included a spread of early period flint artefacts and cremation burials. Middle Bronze Age activity at North Shoebury, Barling and Great Wakering continued into the Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age (Rochford DC 2006: 18-21). A number of Bronze Age hoards and objects have been found nearby, including the exceptionally large Late Bronze Age hoard at Burnham on Crouch, 15km to the east. Within the search area, a bronze spearhead was found on the north bank of the Crouch (EHER 13474), 500m to the north of the site. Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age pottery was found nearby (EHER 13475), and excavation on another site 500m to the north uncovered an area of fired wood and clay, pottery and a ditch (EHER 13714). 1.2km north-east of the site, on the northern bank of the Crouch, there is a ring ditch visible as a cropmark in aerial photographs: presumably the ploughed out remains of a barrow (EHER 17126).

1.3.6 The Essex HER records two banked enclosures within the site (EHER 13486, 13487), which may be prehistoric in origin. These are not visible in either aerial photographs or airborne lidar and could not be identified during a site visit.

Iron Age to Roman

1.3.7 There are no Iron Age find spots recorded within 1.5km of the site. It has long been thought that areas of heavy clay were not conducive to intensive later prehistoric activity. However, this view has changed over recent decades, certainly in terms of Iron Age settlement patterns. The lack of Iron Age activity near to the site may be a bias of excavation as much as anything to do with the underlying geology. Iron Age activity was uncovered in the evaluation (see section 3.7).

1.3.8 Roman use of the wider area focused on cereal production, sheep grazing and salt-making along the tidal zones. There were few Roman finds spots within the search area; however, a site 1.5km south of the site (EHER 13363) and one on the north bank of the Crouch, 500m north of the site (EHER 13669), each produced small amounts of Roman pottery. Roman pottery has been identified between Goldsmith Drive and McClamont Drive to the south of the site (EHER 13535), while a fragment of Romano-British pot was identified to the north-west of the site (EHER 13571). A Roman stone sarcophagus was found 1.5km north-west of the site, north of the River Crouch (EHER 7513).

Anglo-Saxon and medieval

1.3.9 A brushwood trackway or platform dating to the mid-6th to mid-7th centuries was excavated from peat deposits on the northern bank of the Crouch (EHER 13696), 900m north-west of the site. Metal detecting 750m south of the site recovered artefacts including a Middle Saxon coin, a brooch and a stud/mount (EHER 13818).

1.3.10 The medieval economy of the region was based on agriculture from dispersed settlements.

1.3.11 Moated sites are reported at Shepherds Farm 1.2km south-east of the site (EHER 13604), at Tryndehayes (EHER 7520) 1.2km south-west and at Rawreth Hall (EHER 7524) 2km to the south-west (not illustrated). There is a record of a possible moat to the east of the site itself (EHER 13861), although this is not visible from the ground, or

in aerial photographs or airborne lidar. To the west-north-west of the site is an oval flat-topped mound covering between 0.4-2ha and raised c.1m above the marsh ground (EHER 7577). Ditched all around it is believed to be a medieval cattle shelter above high water levels or the site of a farmhouse

1.3.12 Medieval salt-making has been identified at the junction of the River Crouch and Hawbush Creek, 2km north-east of the site (EHER 13497, 13498, 48431).

Post-medieval and modern

1.3.13 Historic maps show that the area around Hullbridge remained an agricultural region with dispersed farms into the modern period. The field boundaries around Malyons Farm have remained unchanged for at least the last two hundred years.

1.3.14 Following WWI, Essex farmland at Hullbridge was sold for housing development, leading to the creation of the village east of the site.

1.3.15 During WWII, a floodlight battery was positioned in the north of the site. The concrete base is still present.

Geophysical Survey

1.3.16 A geophysical survey was undertaken by Tigergeo (Nov 2017), which identified no obvious anomalies to target.

Archaeological Evaluation

1.3.17 Oxford Archaeology conducted three phases of evaluation between 2017-2018. The evaluation revealed three separate areas of activity.

1.3.18 To the south-west of the farm a cremation and possibly Romano-British ditches were uncovered (Area A).

1.3.19 To the north of the farm, on a ridge of higher ground, an Iron Age settlement was uncovered covering *c*.3ha (Area B). Features consisted of 69 pits, 11 postholes and 13 ditches or gullies. Pottery suggested an Early Iron Age date for the settlement.

1.3.20 To the east of the farm a ditch with a reasonably assemblage of medieval pottery dating to the 13th-14th centuries was recorded (Area C).

1.4 Original research aims and objectives

1.4.1 The original aim of the investigation was to preserve by record the archaeological evidence contained within the footprint of the development area, prior to damage by development, and investigate the origins, date, development, phasing, spatial organisation, character, function, status, and significance of the remains revealed, and place these in their local, regional and national archaeological context.

1.4.2 Based on the results of the evaluation and the recommendations of the brief, more specific aims and research questions were formulated:

- Area A
    - establish if the cremation was an isolated individual or part of a larger group

- establish the date and extent of the ditch sequence

- Area B
  - provide a chronology for the Iron Age settlement
  - find out the extent of the Iron Age settlement
  - try to determine what activities were taking place in the settlement

- Area C – extend the area around the medieval ditch to establish if there was any related activity

1.5 Fieldwork methodology

1.5.1 The work was carried out in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Code of Conduct and Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation. Fieldwork was also undertaken in accordance with the requirements of the OA Field Manual (ed. D Wilkinson 1992), and the revised OA fieldwork manual (publication forthcoming).

1.5.2 All excavated areas were first scanned using a CAT and Genny by a suitably qualified operator to determine the presence of services within the excavated area. Where a service was identified (Area B), a strip 4m wide was left unexcavated above.

1.5.3 The excavation areas were stripped by a tracked 360 mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket under supervision of a suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist.

1.5.4 Metal detector searches took place at all stages of the excavation by an experienced metal detector user. Excavated areas were detected immediately before and after mechanical stripping. Spoil was removed from the site using wheeled dumpers and placed on spoil heaps further away. Topsoil and subsoil were kept separate.

1.5.5 Exposed surfaces were cleaned by hand or trowel where necessary. All features were investigated and recorded to provide an accurate assessment of their character and contents, except those of obviously modern date. Apparently natural features (such as tree throws) were sampled sufficiently to establish their character. All excavation of all archaeological deposits was done by hand, except for three very large and deep features (**630**, **671** and **833**) which were excavated by hand to around 1.2m depth and then excavated by machine to their full depth, with the agreement of the county archaeological advisor.

1.5.6 An auger was used to establish the depth and stratigraphy of the large watering hole (**833**; Phase 2) prior to the use of a machine for further excavation.

1.5.7 A Ministry of Justice exhumation licence was obtained prior to beginning excavation as potential human remains were identified during the evaluation. Human remains were excavated in accordance with all appropriate legislation and Environmental Health regulations.

1.5.8 Surveying was done using a survey-grade differential GPS (Leica CS10/GS08 or Leica 1200) fitted with "smartnet" technology with an accuracy of 5mm horizontal and 10mm vertical.

1.5.9 A register of all trenches, features, photographs, survey levels, small finds, and human remains was kept. All features, layers and deposits were recorded on OA East *pro-forma* sheets comprising factual data and interpretative elements. Pre-excavation plans were prepared using GPS-based survey equipment and photogrammetry. Sections of features were drawn at 1:10 or 1:20 depending on the relative size or significance.

1.5.10 Photogrammetric recording was used for one of the large pits (**583**).

1.5.11 The photographic record comprises high resolution digital photographs including both general site shots and photographs of specific features. The photograph register records these details, and photograph numbers are listed on corresponding context sheets.

1.5.12 Artefacts were collected by hand and metal detector. All finds were bagged and labelled according to the individual deposit from which they were recovered, ready for later cleaning and analysis. 'Special/small finds' were located more accurately by GPS where collected by metal detecting and not associated with a specific context.

1.5.13 Environmental samples (up to 40 litres or 100% of context if less is available) were taken from a range of potentially datable features and well-stratified deposits to target the recovery of plant remains, fish, bird, small mammal and amphibian bone and small artefacts. Samples were labelled with the site code, context number, and sample number and a register was kept.

1.5.14 Waterlogged wood specimens were cleaned, photographed and stored in wet cool conditions for assessment by a qualified specialist.

1.6 Sequence of excavation

1.6.1 The excavation covered three excavation areas (A, B and C; Table 1) within the northern part of the development area.

1.6.2 Area A was opened first followed by Area C and then Area B. Area B was divided into two parts due to the presence of a live service running along a field boundary within the site (Plate 1).

Area	Area covered (Hectares)		Main period of activity
	Original Area	Opened Area	
A	1.03	1.04	Roman
B	3.33	3.20	Iron Age
C	0.52	0.55	Medieval
Total	4.88	4.79	

Table 1: Summary of excavation areas

1.6.3 These excavation areas were targeted on areas of significant activity identified during the evaluation phase (Cox & Lambert 2018).

1.7 Project scope

1.7.1 This assessment deals purely with the excavation phase of the project. The evaluation phase has been reported on separately, but the earlier phase of work has been referenced in the assessment where appropriate.

2 FACTUAL DATA: STRATIGRAPHY

2.1 General

2.1.1 All hand-written records have been collated and checked for internal consistency, and the site records have been transcribed onto an *MS Access* Database. The following stratigraphic records were created:

Record type	Number (per Area)			Total
	A	B	C	
Context registers	-	-	-	**19**
Context records	280	478	7	**765**
Section registers	-	-	-	**8**
Sections at 1:5	1	-	-	**1**
Sections at 1:10	41	111	2	**154**
Sections at 1:20	54	90	-	**144**
Sample registers	-	-	-	**12**
Samples	10	47	-	**57**
Photo registers	-	-	-	**21**
Digital photographs	103	208	2	**313**
Site objects registers	-	-	-	**1**
Site objects	7	4	2	**13**

Table 2: Summary of records created

2.2 General distribution of archaeological features

2.2.1 A range of archaeological features were identified within the three excavation areas, including, ditches, gullies, pits, postholes and watering holes, as well as tree throws and other natural features (Table 3). These represent activity dating to the Bronze Age, Iron Age, Roman, medieval and post-medieval periods (Table 4).

Feature Type	Number by Area			Total
	A	B	C	
Cremation	2	-	-	**2**
Ditch	23	29	2	**54**
Gully	2	12	-	**14**
Natural Feature	10	4	-	**14**
Pit	87	72	-	**159**
Pit/Natural	-	3	-	**3**
Pit/Posthole	-	8	-	**8**
Posthole	2	74	-	**76**
Stakehole	-	1	-	**1**
Watering hole	-	1	-	**1**
			Total	**332**

Table 3: Summary of feature type by Area

Feature Type	Number per Phase						Total
	Unphased	1	2	3	4	5	
Cremation	-	-	-	2	-	-	**2**
Ditch	3	-	12	21	1	17	**54**
Gully	-	-	6	2	-	6	**14**
Natural feature	14	-	-	-	-	-	**14**
Pit	23	2	66	68	-	-	**159**

Feature Type	Number per Phase						Total
	Unphased	1	2	3	4	5	
Pit/Natural	-	-	3	-	-	-	3
Pit/Posthole	-	1	7	-	-	-	8
Posthole		-	74	2	-	-	76
Stakehole	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Watering hole	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
						Total	332

Table 4: Summary of feature type by Phase

2.2.2 Preservation of features was generally good across all three areas of the site. The shallowness of the overburden indicates the possibility of many of the features being truncated; however, there was no evidence of plough scars or furrows in any part of the site.

2.3 Phasing summary

2.3.1 A total of five phases of activity were identified:

Phase 1: Bronze Age (*c*.2500-800 BC)

Phase 2: Early Iron Age (*c*.800-350 BC)

Phase 3: Late Iron Age – Early Roman (*c*.100 BC-AD 150)

Phase 4: Medieval (AD 1066-1500)

Phase 5: Post-medieval to modern (AD 1500 to present)

2.3.2 An overall phased plan of the entire site can be seen in Figure 3. Limited evidence of pre-Iron Age activity was discovered in Areas A and B, in the form of residual Early Bronze Age pottery in Area B and a large Late Bronze Age pit in Area A (Phase 1; Fig. 4). The first significant occupation occurred in the Early Iron Age, in Area B (Phase 2; Fig. 5-7). This took the form of an unenclosed settlement of post-built structures, scattered pits, a waterhole and a possible trackway. In the Late Iron Age-Early Roman period (Phase 3) a rectilinear field system was constructed in Area A, where it was associated with quarry pits and other pits (Fig. 4). Area C only contained features dating to the medieval period (Phase 4; Fig. 7).

2.4 Phase 1: Bronze Age (*c*.2500-800 BC)

2.4.1 A single large pit (**584**/**671**) of Late Bronze Age date was located in the south-east of Area A (Fig. 4), measuring 8.42m wide and 1.13m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base (Fig. 8, Section 265; Plate 2). It contained Late Bronze Age pottery (38 sherds, 515g) (Appendix A.5) within its fills, along with a fragment of a Bronze Age cylindrical weight from cut **671** and a fragment of Iron Age triangular weight from cut **584** (Appendix A.9).

2.4.2 A number of Phase 2 pits and postholes in Area B produced pottery of Early Bronze Age date. These included pit or posthole **687** on the southern edge of Structure **689** (1 sherd, 9g; Fig. 5), and pits **800** (2 sherds, 10g) and **1001** (1 sherd, 4g), part of Structure **766** (Fig. 6).

2.4.3 A copper-alloy Bronze Age axe (SF9) was found on the subsoil heap during metal detecting (Appendix A.1) and is likely to be connected to Bronze Age features excavated on site.

2.4.4 A small amount of Late Bronze Age pottery (12 sherds, 61g) was recovered from three other features in Area B which also contained larger amounts of Early Iron Age pottery. Bronze Age features are summarised in Table 5.

Cut	Fill(s)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
Pit **584**/**671**	585, 586, 587, 672, 673, 674	8.42	1.13
Pit **687**	688	0.50	0.22
Pit **800**	801, 802, 1092	0.65	0.47
Pit **1001**	1002, 1003, 1004, 1005, 1006, 1017	1.08	0.58

Table 5: Summary of features containing Bronze Age pottery

2.5 Phase 2: Early Iron Age (*c.*800-350 BC)

2.5.1 Area B contained Early Iron Age features indicative of an unenclosed settlement (Fig. 5-6). These included a possible trackway in the northern part of the site, six possible posthole structures, a large well or waterhole and numerous scattered pits.

2.5.2 Datable artefactual evidence was primarily Early Iron Age with a small amount of Late Bronze Age finds in some features. This mostly consisted of pottery (Appendix A.5) and several weights (Appendix A.9).

2.5.3 It is also worth noting that a total of 91 sherds of Early Iron Age pottery (777g) was recovered from Phase 3 (Late Iron Age-Early Roman) pits and ditches in Area A. The majority of this pottery was mixed with later ceramics and is therefore thought to be residual. Nevertheless, it indicates that Early Iron Age occupation extended across a wider area than the settlement features in Area B.

Ditches and Trackway

2.5.4 Two shallow parallel ditches (Ditches **680** and **1123**) on a north-west to south-east alignment were exposed in the northern part of Area A (Fig. 6 and Table 6). These were separated by about 23m, with only a small number of contemporary features compared with the area directly to the south. These ditches may have formed the two sides of a trackway. Whilst the northern ditch (**680**) did not contain any dating evidence, the southern ditch (**1123**) contained Early Iron Age pottery (17 sherds, 122g).

2.5.5 Located in the north-western corner of the area, Ditch **847** may have been a continuation of the southern trackway ditch (**1123**), suggesting a slight change in alignment. It contained a single sherd (4g) of Early Iron Age pottery.

2.5.6 Ditch **975** ran perpendicular to the trackway cutting across its the route at the eastern limit of excavation. The ditch had been re-cut and the latest version (**978**) produced Early Iron Age pottery (10 sherds, 104g) as well as a single sherd (33g) of 1st century AD Roman pottery.

2.5.7 Gully **1125** was located in the area to the west of the main group of structures. L-shaped in plan and formed of two gullies, in total the feature contained three sherds (3g) of Early Iron Age pottery and an incomplete knife (SF12) found in the eastern terminal. The knife has been dated as possibly Roman, although there is some uncertainty in this interpretation (Appendix A.1).

Group	Cut(s)	Fill(s)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
680	Ditch **680**	681	0.90	0.24
	Ditch **683**	684	1.79	0.34
	Ditch **1113**	1114	1.39	0.38
	Ditch **1117**	1118	0.30	0.18
	Ditch **1149**	1150	0.50	0.12
847	Ditch **847**	848	0.57	0.19
	Ditch **849**	850	0.32	0.21
975	Ditch **975**	976, 977	1.16	0.27
	Ditch **978**	979, 980	2.00	0.33
1123	Ditch **1123**	1124	1.55	0.42
	Ditch **1138**	1139	1.11	0.15
	Ditch **1155**	1156	0.98	0.30

Table 6: Summary of Early Iron Age ditches in Area B

Waterhole

2.5.8 In the eastern part of Area B (Fig. 5) was a large waterhole (**833**), measuring 11.5m by 10m and up to 3.8m deep (Fig. 8, Section 392; Table 7). The upper part of the feature (to 1.2m below machined level) was hand excavated, with the remainder carefully machined out and scanned for finds.

2.5.9 It contained four fills, the lowest of which was waterlogged with some worked wood preserved (Appendix A.11). All four fills contained Early Iron Age pottery, including a sizeable assemblage from the primary fill (49 sherds, 1496g) and further pottery from the other fills combined (122 sherds, 678g). Lower fill 856 produced fragments of a small triangular weight (5 pieces, 277g), dated as Middle-Late Iron Age. The lower two fills (855, 856) contained 46 pieces of preserved wood, including 15 pieces from posts, a fragment of a plank and 30 unworked fragments. Environmental sampling of the lowest fill (856) produced over 100 preserved weed seeds, including a box seed, and 50ml of charcoal (Appendix B.4).

Cut	Fill(s)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
Watering hole **833**	834, 835, 855, 856	11.5	3.80

Table 7: Summary of Iron Age waterhole in Area B

Structures

2.5.10 A total of five post-built structures (**689**, **766**, **805**, **970** and **1018**) and a linear alignment of postholes (**1011**) were located in the central part of Area B, to the south of the trackway (Table 8). Structure **687** was located in the northern corner of the eastern part of Area B (Fig. 5), whilst the rest were all in the western part (Fig. 6). The structures consisted of between three and seven postholes and apart from Posthole Alignment **1011** none of the structures had a discernible plan, although the assumption is that they represent the truncated, partial remains of circular or sub-

circular structures. The structures were of a similar size, the largest (**1018**) covering an area of *c*.9m x 6m. The postholes varied in size, measuring between 0.2-1.08m wide and between 0.04-0.58m deep (see Fig. 8, Section 494: posthole **1144**, part of Structure **970**).

2.5.11 Of the features associated with the structures 22 produced finds (**687**, **692**, **717**, **766**, **774**, **800**, **805**, **882**, **886**, **888**, **970**, **985**, **995**, **997**, **1001**, **1011**, **1018**, **1030**, **1042**, **1059**, **1111** and **1144**) including pottery, fired clay, burnt flint and a small amount of animal bone. The largest assemblage came from posthole **970** which produced 39 sherds (420g) of Early Iron Age pottery and two fragments (26g) of fired clay.

2.5.12 Structure **1018** contained a total of 49 sherds (270g) of Early Iron Age pottery. In addition, posthole **1111** (also part of Structure **1018**) contained three re-fitting pieces (358g) of an 'Iron Age –type' rectangular-triangular end-perforated loomweight (Appendix A.9). Significantly, the same posthole contained 42 fragments of possible briquetage, identified on the basis of its partial vitrification, its lack of carefully moulded form and the presence of salt within the powdery material on its surface (Appendix A.10).

Structure No°	Cut(s)	Fill(s)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
687	Posthole **687**	688	0.47	0.22
	Posthole **689**	690, 691	0.52	0.20
	Posthole **692**	693	0.59	0.17
	Posthole **717**	718	0.26	0.04
766	Posthole **766**	767	0.33	0.25
	Pit **774**	775	1.04	0.08
	Posthole **800**	801, 802, 1092	0.65	0.47
	Posthole **909**	910	0.30	0.26
	Posthole **911**	912	0.28	0.17
	Posthole **985**	986, 887	0.54	0.38
	Posthole **988**	989, 990	0.68	0.15
	Posthole **999**	1000	0.44	0.37
	Pit **1001**	1002, 1003, 1004, 1005, 1006, 1017	1.08	0.58
805	Posthole **805**	806	0.32	0.09
	Posthole **880**	881	0.26	0.13
	Posthole **882**	883	0.25	0.06
	Posthole **884**	885	0.23	0.07
	Posthole **886**	887	0.30	0.12
	Posthole **888**	889	0.20	0.11
970	Posthole **970**	971	0.35	0.24
	Posthole **995**	996	0.24	0.11
	Posthole **997**	998	0.48	0.07
	Posthole **1144**	1145, 1146	0.46	0.48
1011	Posthole **1011**	1012	0.30	0.16
	Posthole **1027**	1028, 1029	0.50	0.30
	Posthole **1038**	1039, 1061	0.40	0.25
	Posthole **1045**	1046	0.70	0.18
1018	Posthole **1018**	1019, 1020	0.74	0.22
	Posthole **1030**	1031	0.72	0.26
	Posthole **1042**	1043, 1044	0.50	0.37
	Posthole **1059**	1060	0.86	0.20
	Pit **1109**	1110	0.58	0.24

Structure No°	Cut(s)	Fill(s)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
	Posthole **1111**	1112	0.26	0.18

Table 8: Summary of Early Iron Age structures in Area B

Other pits/postholes

2.5.13 A scatter of 64 pits and 58 postholes (excluding the structures mentioned above) covered a discrete swathe of Area B to the south of the southern trackway ditch (**1123**), in the same area as the structures (Tables 9-10). These features were not in any defined groupings, although the postholes presumably represent the remnants of further structures and the pits may have been associated with individual buildings. The pits varied considerably in size; the majority were truncated and measured no more than 0.2m in depth. Pit **1062** located to the west of Structure **1018** was the exception, more than double the depth (1.1m) of any other contemporary pit (Plate 3).

2.5.14 Of the 64 pits attributed to Phase 2 in Area B, 46 contained Early Iron Age pottery. Mostly, pits contained no more than a few sherds although there were some exceptions. The deep pit mentioned above (**1062**) contained 32 sherds (893g) of pottery. Eight pits spread across the central southern part of Area B (**857**, **862**, **864**, **869**, **870**), to the north and south of Structure **805** (**972** and **983** respectively) and to the north of trackway ditch **1123** (pit **1036**) contained between 1-48g of calcined animal bone. Six of these produced a notable quantity of Early Iron Age pottery (**862**, **864**, **869**, **972**, **983** and **1036**), with the most coming from pit **869** (57 sherds, 418g).

2.5.15 Fragments of up to nine cylindrical weights of Bronze Age date were recovered from four pits in Area B (Appendix A.9) including one in the east of the area (**756**; Fig. 5 and Fig. 8, Section 329; Plate 4), which produced fragments from three separate weights. Pit **756** also contained a possible fired clay pedestal (SF10; ?briquetage), burnt flint (see below) and frequent charcoal. The other three pits containing cylindrical weights in Area B were in the west of the area (pit **817** to the west of Gully **1125**, pit **1034** – SF11 – to the east of Structure **805**, and pit **1132** to the west of Structure **805**; Fig. 6).

2.5.16 One pit within the footprint of Structure **766** also contained a near complete Iron Age triangular loomweight (**1001**). Several pits produced notable quantities of burnt flint, between 13 and 54 pieces (288g-1143g); pit **756** in the east of Area B (Fig. 5), pit **933** to the east of Structure **805** and pits **859** and **895** in the south of Area B (Fig. 6)**.**

Cut	Fill(s)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
Posthole **696**	697, 698	0.22	0.20
Posthole **699**	700	0.25	0.18
Posthole **701**	702	0.18	0.12
Posthole **721**	722	0.25	0.25
Posthole **723**	724	0.29	0.09
Posthole **725**	726	0.14	0.06
Posthole **727**	728	0.24	0.11
Posthole **729**	730	0.12	0.05
Posthole **758**	759	0.30	0.13
Posthole **760**	761	0.24	0.07
Posthole **762**	763	0.21	0.05
Posthole **764**	765	0.18	0.08

Cut	Fill(s)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
Posthole **768**	769	0.54	0.12
Stakehole **770**	771	0.15	0.05
Posthole **780**	781	0.09	0.04
Posthole **782**	781	0.24	0.12
Posthole **784**	785	0.20	0.10
Posthole **796**	797	0.20	0.10
Posthole **798**	799	0.18	0.09
Posthole **803**	804	0.33	0.04
Posthole **838**	839	0.33	0.80
Posthole **843**	844	0.23	0.08
Posthole **853**	854	0.23	0.08
Posthole **872**	873	0.28	0.07
Posthole **876**	877	0.30	0.17
Posthole **878**	879	0.36	0.25
Posthole **893**	894	0.26	0.12
Posthole **903**	904	0.18	0.06
Posthole **905**	906	0.35	0.10
Posthole **925**	926	0.50	0.16
Posthole **939**	940, 943	0.58	0.38
Posthole **944**	945	0.40	0.29
Posthole **946**	947	0.40	0.09
Posthole **950**	951	0.27	0.06
Posthole **964**	965	0.29	0.17
Posthole **1009**	1010	0.35	0.15
Posthole **1013**	1014	0.23	0.11
Posthole **1015**	1016	0.40	0.13
Posthole **1021**	1022	0.20	0.09
Posthole **1023**	1024	0.20	0.06
Posthole **1032**	1033	0.20	0.14
Posthole **1040**	1041	0.25	0.14
Posthole **1047**	1048	0.28	0.09
Posthole **1049**	1050	0.36	0.09
Posthole **1066**	1067	0.30	0.12
Posthole **1068**	1069	0.20	0.07
Posthole **1074**	1075	0.44	0.21
Posthole **1076**	1077	0.27	0.11
Posthole **1078**	1079	0.27	0.12
Posthole **1082**	1083	0.30	0.08
Posthole **1159**	1160	0.23	0.17

Table 9: Summary of Iron Age postholes in Area B

Cut	Fill(s)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
Pit **703**	704	0.90	0.14
Pit **705**	706	0.86	0.34
Pit **707**	708	0.76	0.17
Pit **709**	710	0.51	0.16
Pit **713**	714	1.02	0.14
Pit **715**	716	0.40	0.12
Pit **731**	732	0.41	0.12
Pit **739**	740	0.48	0.08
Pit **743**	744	0.24	0.13
Pit **745**	746	0.34	0.12

Cut	Fill(s)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
Pit **747**	748	0.37	0.10
Pit **749**	750	0.35	0.10
Pit **751**	752	0.37	0.10
Pit **754**	755	0.33	0.16
Pit **756**	757	0.61	0.20
Pit **772**	773	0.58	0.16
Pit **776**	777	0.36	0.13
Pit **778**	779	0.82	0.14
Pit **786**	787	0.45	0.11
Pit **788**	789	0.43	0.07
Pit **790**	791	0.40	0.14
Pit **792**	793	0.45	0.06
Pit **794**	795	0.22	0.09
Pit **807**	808	0.55	0.13
Pit **809**	810	0.32	0.13
Pit **811**	812	0.50	0.10
Pit **813**	814	1.32	0.19
Pit **815**	816	1.28	0.14
Pit **817**	818	1.16	0.15
Pit **819**	820	1.30	0.08
Pit **821**	822	0.38	0.07
Pit **823**	824	0.40	0.17
Pit **825**	826	0.34	0.10
Pit **829**	830	0.79	0.11
Pit **831**	832	1.64	0.18
Pit **836**	837	0.29	0.18
Pit **841**	842	0.52	0.11
Pit **845**	846	1.28	0.15
Pit **851**	852	0.58	0.14
Pit **857**	858	0.60	0.18
Pit **859**	860, 861	0.44	0.13
Pit **862**	864, 871	0.50	0.19
Pit **864**	865	0.75	0.26
Pit **869**	898, 899	0.90	0.21
Pit **890**	891, 892	0.74	0.24
Pit **895**	896, 897	0.54	0.20
Pit **913**	914	0.52	0.10
Pit **917**	918	0.65	0.30
Pit **921**	922	0.45	0.22
Pit **923**	924	0.50	0.14
Pit **933**	934, 935	2.28	0.28
Pit **936**	937, 938	2.15	0.25
Pit **956**	957	1.34	0.22
Pit **972**	973	0.73	0.46
Pit **981**	982	0.80	0.16
Pit **983**	984	0.84	0.14
Pit **993**	994	0.70	0.12
Pit **1025**	1026	0.64	0.14
Pit **1034**	1035	0.90	0.19
Pit **1036**	1037	0.80	0.12
Pit **1051**	1052	0.78	0.16
Pit **1053**	1054	0.52	0.11

Cut	Fill(s)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
Pit **1055**	1056	0.71	0.20
Pit **1057**	1058	0.53	0.15
Pit **1062**	1063, 1064, 1065	2.82	1.10
Pit **1070**	1071	0.90	0.12
Pit **1072**	1073	0.35	0.22
Pit **1084**	1085	1.36	0.19
Pit **1086**	1087	0.36	0.09
Pit **1095**	1096	1.10	0.24
Pit **1097**	1098	0.46	0.16
Pit **1099**	1100	0.63	0.17
Pit **1103**	1104	0.74	0.14
Pit **1105**	1106	0.76	0.15
Pit **1132**	1133	0.92	0.13
Pit **1134/1136**	1135/1137	5.02	0.50
Pit **1140**	1141	1.20	0.14
Pit **1142**	1143	0.79	0.11
Pit **1147**	1148	0.60	0.12
Pit **1157**	1158	1.46	0.21

Table 10: Summary of Iron Age pits in Area B

2.6 Phase 3: Late Iron Age – Early Roman (*c.*100 BC-AD 150)

2.6.1 Despite the presence of Early Iron Age settlement in Area B, there was no evidence for occupation continuing into the Middle or Late Iron Age. In Area A however, part of a rectilinear field system of Late Iron Age – Early Roman date was uncovered across the southern part of the area, with a scattering of quarry pits and other pits nearby (Fig. 4). Also within Area A were two isolated unurned cremations.

2.6.2 The Late Iron Age –Romano-British ceramic assemblage (917 sherds, 11352g) contained material of mixed date, although the majority and most diagnostic material (approximately 650 sherds, 8000g) was of 1st or 2nd century AD date, with small amounts of Late Iron Age or transitional pottery from some features (Appendix A.6). The remainder had dates which spanned the entire Roman period and therefore the assemblage as a whole is thought to be Early Roman.

Ditches

2.6.3 Part of a ditched field system was revealed in the southern half of the area (Table 11), consisting of at least two sub-rectangular enclosures, positioned perpendicular to another enclosure or boundary ditch (**509**). Ditch **509** was exposed in the south-east corner of the excavation area on a north-east to south-west alignment and was maximum of 0.39m in depth; three slots were excavated. Finds consisted of 36 sherds (317g) of pottery, with dates spanning the Roman period. A fragment of a small but previously well-used beehive puddingstone quern was also recovered (346g; Appendix A.3). To the north was a ditch orientated east-north-east to west-south-west (**501**) which terminated 7.7m into the investigation area; this had a maximum depth of 0.35m and a total of two slots were excavated.

2.6.4 To the west of ditch **509** were two sub-rectangular plots or enclosures, broadly aligned north-west to south-east. Ditch **526** formed the northernmost boundary; it was 57m

long, with a maximum depth of 0.7m; four slots were excavated within the ditch. Finds included seven sherds (25g) of Roman pottery and 34g of oyster shell (Appendix B.3).

2.6.5 In the south-west corner of Area A was a possible three-sided sub-rectangular enclosure formed from three ditches. The northern side was formed by one linear stretch of ditch on a north-west to south-east alignment and seven pits arranged in a line (Boundary **519**). The ditch had a maximum depth of 0.43m, the pits were 0.1-0.5m in depth. Finds included 55 sherds (765g) of Roman pottery (predominantly 1st-2nd centuries), fragments of triangular Iron Age loomweights, a Mesolithic and/or Early Neolithic flint blade and 8g of animal bone. The eastern side of the enclosure (Boundary **478**) consisted of two linear ditches cut by five pits arranged on the same alignment (Fig. 8, Section 247). The ditches had a maximum depth of 0.33m and the pits measured up to 0.3m deep. A larger assemblage of pottery was recovered (146 sherds, 2247g), the majority dating to the 1st century AD. The southern side of the enclosure was a single ditch (**617**), with a maximum depth of 0.3m; two slots were excavated. Finds included 77 sherds (619g) of Roman pottery (predominantly 1st-2nd centuries), fragments of triangular Iron Age loomweights, 290g of animal bone and eight (20g) oyster shell fragments.

Group	Cut(s)	Fill(s)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
478	Ditch **478**	479	1.50	0.33
	Ditch **530**	531	0.70	0.10
	Pit **532**	533	0.50	0.15
	Pit **534**	535	1.40	0.30
	Pit **536**	537, 538	2.10	0.23
	Ditch **560**	561	1.80	0.28
501	Ditch **501**	502	1.64	0.35
	Ditch **505**	503	1.30	0.20
509	Ditch **509**	510	0.98	0.20
	Ditch **515**	516	1.74	0.30
	Ditch **524**	525	2.96	0.39
519	Ditch **519**	520	1.14	0.36
	Ditch **576**	577	1.40	0.18
	Pit **596**	597	2.50	0.50
	Pit **611**	612	1.10	0.22
	Pit **613**	614	0.70	0.10
	Pit **615**	616	0.70	0.17
	Ditch **637**	638	1.25	0.27
	Ditch **649**	650, 651	1.50	0.43
	Ditch **652**	653, 654	1.80	0.29
526	Ditch **526**	527	0.83	0.11
	Ditch **528**	529	0.65	0.10
	Ditch **543**	544	1.15	0.16
	Ditch **675**	676	1.50	0.70
617	Ditch **617**	618	1.14	0.20
	Ditch **628**	629	1.36	0.30

Table 11: Summary of Romano-British field system in Area A

Pits and quarrying

2.6.6 To the north of Ditch **526** was a group of six sub-circular pits (Pit Alignment **655**), aligned east to west with an overall length of 18m. These were between 0.1m and

0.27m in depth, with the largest being 2.12m wide. Three of these pits produced Roman pottery of 1st-4th century date (5 sherds, 24g), along with a small quantity (10g) of animal bone.

2.6.7 The southern half of Area A contained a further 50 pits of varying sizes and shapes (*e.g.* Pit **570**, Plate 6). Some of these were in intercutting groups (such as Pit Group **485**), whilst others were discrete features. Thirty-nine of these contained Early Roman pottery including six of the pits in group **485**. Two pits in the south-east of Area A (**489** and **534**) contained fragments of Iron Age triangular loomweights.

2.6.8 A sub-circular pit (**719**) in the west of Area A contained a mixed assemblage of Early and Late Iron Age pottery (11 sherds, 100g), Roman pottery with the diagnostic sherds being 1st-2nd century AD (86 sherds, 724g) and body sherds of early medieval pottery (3 sherds, 36g) spanning the 11th to early 13th centuries. The pit also contained a fragment of copper-alloy, from a possible belt mount or buckle of medieval date (SF2; Appendix A.1). The pit has been attributed to Phase 3 on the basis of the predominant date of the pottery.

2.6.9 Other finds from the pits included fragments of a single lava quern (Appendix A.3), recovered from two pits in the southern half of Area A (**570** and **609**), located 36m apart. Part of a 4th century Roman silver siliqua (SF3) were recovered from pit **685** in the south-west of Area A (Appendix A.1), while pit **630**, adjacent to Boundary ditch **617**, produced 81 oyster shells (978g) or fragments of shell (Appendix B.3).

Group	Cut(s)	Fill(s)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
	Pit **404**	405, 406	1.10	0.25
	Pit **443**	444	0.85	0.34
	Pit **456**	457	1.46	0.42
	Pit **482**	483, 484	1.49	0.46
485	Pit **485**	486	0.80	0.12
	Pit **487**	488	1.18	0.20
	Pit **489**	490	1.70	0.24
	Pit **491**	492	1.48	0.20
	Pit **493**	494	1.66	0.10
	Pit **495**	496	0.90	0.20
	Pit **497**	498	1.76	0.22
	Pit **499**	500	0.29	0.11
	Pit **507**	508	1.20	0.16
	Pit **511**	512	0.90	0.20
	Pit **513**	514	0.90	0.20
	Pit **517**	518, 521	4.00	0.55
	Pit **522**	523	2.70	0.14
	Pit **539**	540	2.57	0.72
	Pit **541**	542	0.72	0.11
	Pit **545**	546	0.58	0.08
	Pit **547**	548	1.12	0.18
	Pit **552**	553	0.48	0.19
	Pit **554**	555	0.67	0.16
	Pit **556**	557, 558, 559	2.42	0.42
	Pit **562**	563	1.20	0.21
	Pit **564**	565	1.22	0.09
	Pit **566**	567	0.62	0.08

Group	Cut(s)	Fill(s)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
	Pit **570**	571, 572, 573	3.20	0.58
	Pit **578**	579, 580	2.20	0.40
	Pit **588**	589	0.32	0.06
	Pit **599**	600	0.32	0.16
	Pit **601**	602	0.38	0.17
	Pit **603**	604	0.36	0.16
	Pit **605**	606	0.94	0.24
	Pit **607**	608	0.96	0.20
	Pit **609**	610	0.89	0.17
	Pit **619**	620	0.73	0.18
655	Pit **623**	624	0.62	0.27
	Pit **625**	626	1.02	0.21
	Pit **655**	656	2.12	0.10
	Pit **657**	658	1.40	0.14
	Pit **665**	666	1.16	0.14
	Pit **667**	668	1.58	0.26
	Pit **630**	631, 632	3.18	0.76
	Pit **633**	634	2.10	0.28
	Pit **639**	640	0.38	0.07
	Pit **645**	646	0.52	0.18
	Pit **659**	660	0.62	0.14
	Pit **661**	663	0.74	0.15
	Pit **662**	664	1.60	0.29
	Pit **669**	670	0.55	0.12
	Pit **685**	686	3.20	0.52
	Pit **719**	720	4.08	0.40
	Pit **733**	734	1.10	0.34
	Pit **735**	736	1.10	0.09
	Pit **737**	736	0.50	0.28

Table 12: Summary of Romano-British pits in Area A

Cremations

2.6.10 Two unurned cremations (Table 13) were exposed within Area A, one close to the eastern baulk in the southern half of the area (**475**; Plate 5) and one *c*.60m to the north in the northern half, 10m from the eastern baulk (**581**). Neither contained dating material but have been provisionally dated as Early Roman because of the overwhelming number of features of that date in Area A. Both cremations produced calcined human bone, less than 500g was recovered from each feature and the bone fragments were small. Based on the size and robustness of the elements each feature contains the remains of an older subadult/adult (Appendix B.1).

Cut	Fill(s)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
Cremation **475**	Sk476, 477	0.30	0.07
Cremation **581**	Sk582, 583	0.35	0.20

Table 13: Summary of Romano-British cremations in Area A

2.7 Phase 4: Medieval (AD 1066-1500)

2.7.1 A single medieval ditch (**590**/**593**) on a north to south alignment was identified in Area C (Fig. 7 and Plate 7; Table 14), originally identified in the evaluation (as ditch **308**). The

upper fill produced medieval pottery (7 sherds, 55g) dating between the 11th-14th centuries (Appendix A.6).

Area	Group	Cut(s)	Fill(s)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
C	**590**	Ditch **590**	591, 592	0.80	0.27
		Ditch **593**	594	0.70	0.30

Table 14: Summary of medieval features

2.8 Phase 5: Post-medieval – modern (AD 1500 to present)

2.8.1 A post-medieval ditched field system was present in the western part of Area B (Table 15), overlying the earlier features and sharing an alignment with the extant field boundaries (Fig. 6).

2.8.2 One extant field boundary ditch (**991**) was exposed within the excavation area, aligned north to south. All the other post-medieval or modern ditches ran into it.

2.8.3 The field system included two ditches (**915** and **952**) on a west to east alignment, extending perpendicular to the existing field boundary (**991**). Both ditches were *c*.120m in length, with *c*.100m exposed within the excavation area. Ditch **952** yielded a fragment of 19th or 20th century glass (107g; Appendix A.4).

2.8.4 A north to south aligned ditch (**901**), exposed for 134m within the excavation area, and extending parallel to the existing field boundary, cut across the east to west ditches. It then turned to the west and extended for 50m, parallel to ditch **952**, before running into the extant boundary ditch (**991**).

Group	Cut(s)	Fill(s)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
901	Ditch **901**	902	0.90	0.18
	Ditch **929**	930	0.50	0.18
	Ditch **931**	932	0.98	0.12
	Ditch **954**	955	0.58	0.22
	Ditch **960**	961	0.29	0.11
	Ditch **968**	969	0.60	0.22
915	Ditch **915**	916	0.68	0.20
	Ditch **919**	920	0.91	0.16
	Ditch **927**	928	0.50	0.30
	Ditch **941**	942	0.54	0.12
	Ditch **1080**	1081	0.90	0.08
952	Ditch **952**	953	0.69	0.12
	Ditch **958**	959	0.23	0.06
	Ditch **962**	963	1.62	0.41
	Ditch **966**	967	0.40	0.32
	Ditch **991**	992	2.40	0.52

Table 15: Summary of post-medieval ditches in Area B

2.8.5 A small number of modern features including a hardcore-surfaced field entrance and concrete posts were exposed on the southern edge of Area B.

3 FACTUAL DATA: ARTEFACTS

3.1 General

3.1.1 The following finds were recovered:

Material	Number or weight (kg) by Area			Total
	A	B	C	
Copper alloy objects	2 items	-	-	**2 items**
Iron objects (of which nails)	1(1) item	1 item	2(2) items	**4(3)**
Silver coins	1 item	-	-	**1 items**
Lead objects	3 items	-	-	**3 items**
Flint (Burnt)	1.418	3.863	-	**5.281kg**
Flint (Worked)	5 items	3 items	-	**3 items**
Flint (Unworked)	2 items	66 items	-	**68 items**
Stone (Burnt)	1.578	0.344	-	**1.92kg**
Stone (Worked)	0.571	-	-	**0.57kg**
Glass	-	0.11	-	**0.11kg**
Pottery	13.52	8.52	0.28	**22.32kg**
Bronze Age	0.489	0.256	-	**0.75kg**
Iron Age	0.408	7.513	-	**7.92kg**
Roman	??	??	-	**???kg**
Medieval	0.143	-	0.272	**0.42kg**
Post-medieval/modern	0.006	0.67	0.01	**0.69kg**
CBM	0.76	0.49	-	**1.25kg**
Fired clay	6.72	15.52	0.054	**22.26kg**
Briquetage				**0.75kg**
Worked wood	-	46 items	-	**46 items**
Slag	0.014	1.095	-	**1.11kg**
Human remains	2 burials			**2 burials**
Faunal remains	3.03	1.08	-	**4.16kg**
Shell/Mollusca	1.08	-	-	**1.08kg**

Table 16: Summary of artefacts

3.2 Metalwork *by Denis Sami*

3.2.1 The excavation produced an assemblage of 11 fragments of metalwork consisting of silver-alloy, copper-alloy, iron and lead artefacts relating to ten objects dating from the Bronze Age to post-medieval periods (Appendix A.1). Finds were recovered from ditches, pits, sub- and topsoil. The items include a copper-alloy Bronze Age axe (SF9) found in the subsoil, a 4th century Roman silver siliqua (SF3) from pit **685** (Phase 3) in the south-west of Area A, an incomplete knife of possible Roman date (SF12) found in gully terminus **1125** in Area B (Phase 2) and a biconical lead weight (SF4) which is a well-documented type dating to the Roman period.

3.2.2 Artefacts were overall incomplete, of small size and poorly preserved with ironwork heavily encrusted and copper-alloy and lead artefacts oxidised and covered with patina.

3.2.3 The assemblage is chronologically inconsistent with finds spanning from the Bronze Age to the post-medieval periods. The overall character of the metalwork consists of utilitarian artefacts or dressing accessories employed in everyday activities.

3.3 Worked and burnt flint *by Lawrence Billington*

3.3.1 A total of eight worked flints and 5281g of burnt (unworked) flint were recovered during the excavation (Appendix A.2).

3.3.2 The worked flint was thinly distributed, with all eight pieces being found as individual pieces in the fills of cut features. The assemblage is made up entirely of unretouched material, with flakes and blades and two cores.

3.3.3 The burnt flint is entirely typical of the kind of heavily fragmented calcined flint commonly found in prehistoric contexts and interpreted as the remains of flint cobbles which have been deliberately heated and used to heat water.

3.4 Worked and burnt stone *by Simon Timberlake*

3.4.1 A total of 2493g (x9 pieces) of worked and burnt stone were examined from this site, of which 571g (x4 pieces) consisted of worked stone and 1922g (x5 pieces) consisted of burnt stone (Appendix A.3).

3.4.2 The small amount of worked stone consisted of burnt and weathered fragments from a small but previously well-used beehive puddingstone quern (cut **515** within Ditch **509**, Phase 3, Area A) and (most probably) the single upper stone of a flat-top lava quern from Mayen, Germany, recovered from two separate pits (**570** and **609**) in the southern half of Area A. The dates suggest a range from the early 1st century AD (Conquest or pre-Conquest period) to the 3rd century AD.

3.4.3 The small amount of burnt stone from this site most likely consists of residual prehistoric burnt stone which may or may not have been deposited within later features. The presence of a bleached patina upon fragments of stone from three Early Iron Age features in Area B (waterhole **833**, pit **933**, posthole **949**) suggests its use with sea water, thus this may have been associated with an estuary-side burnt stone mound or else with salt making.

3.5 Glass *by Carole Fletcher*

3.5.1 Archaeological works produced a single fragment of glass, weighing 107g (Appendix A.4). The assemblage is entirely vessel glass, with a minimum number of vessels (MNV) of 1. The glass is late 19th or 20th century and may represent a casually discarded bottle, rather than domestic rubbish deposition and relates to consumption of wine or possibly beer.

3.6 Prehistoric pottery *by Carlotta Marchetto*

3.6.1 An assemblage totalling 972 sherds (8690g) of prehistoric pottery was recovered from the excavation, displaying a mean sherd weight (MSW) of 8.9g (Appendix A.5). The pottery was recovered from a total of 138 contexts relating to 121 cut features/labelled interventions. The pottery ranged in date from the Late Bronze Age through to the Late Iron Age/Early Roman period, with the majority being of Early Iron Age date (887 sherds, 7798g, *c*. 800-350 BC).

3.6.2 The pottery is in moderate to poor condition. Most sherds are small (<4cm in size) and abraded, as reflected by the low MSW. The assemblage includes a small number of

feature sherds characteristic of ceramics of the Early Iron Age period, together with fabrics typically associated with these ceramic traditions in the region.

3.7 Romano-British pottery *by Séverine Bézie, with Alice Lyons*

3.7.1 A total of 938 sherds, representing a minimum of 142 individual Late Iron Age and Early Roman vessels, weighing 11833g (721.5 estimated vessel equivalent (EVE)) were recovered during the excavation (Appendix A.6). This was in addition to a small quantity of fragmentary and moderately abraded Early Roman pottery recovered during the evaluation stage of the project which has been reported on separately (Cox and Lambert 2018).

3.7.2 The pottery was recovered from a range of features, generally in a severely abraded condition with an average sherd weight (ASW) of only 12.62g. The majority of pottery (905 sherds, 11266g) was recovered from features in Area A, with the remainder coming from a small number of features in Area B, where it was often mixed with Early Iron Age material. The small size of the sherds indicates that the ceramic material has been repeatedly disturbed (post-deposition) – possibly as the result of ploughing.

3.7.3 The bulk of the assemblage, however, consists of locally produced 'Romanizing' coarse Sandy grey ware (37.40% by weight). The range of forms are conservative; utilitarian wide mouthed cordoned jars predominate. Fine wares are not well represented within the assemblage. Indeed, imported material such as Gaulish samian is represented by only six sherds. Specialist wares are represented by two mortaria.

3.8 Medieval and later pottery *by Helen Walker*

3.8.1 A total of twenty-seven sherds of medieval pottery weighing 507g was excavated, giving an average sherd size of 19g (Appendix A.7). Most of the assemblage came from subsoil 549 and from context 592, the upper fill of ditch **590** (Phase 4) in Area C. The most interesting find is part of an early medieval ware socketed dish or bowl perhaps dating to the later 12th to early 13th century. Later pottery is also present including Mill Green fineware of the mid-13th to 14th centuries, and there is a small amount of post-medieval and modern pottery.

3.9 Ceramic building material *by Ted Levermore*

3.9.1 Archaeological excavation work recovered 56 fragments, 1795g, of ceramic building material (CBM) from Areas A and B (Appendix A.8). This assemblage comprised medieval to post-medieval brick and tile and a small portion of Roman and undiagnostic fragments. The assemblage was fragmentary and moderately to severely abraded. The fragments were collected from Phase 2, 3 and 5 features.

3.10 Fired clay *by Ted Levermore and Simon Timberlake*

3.10.1 Archaeological excavation produced a moderate assemblage of fired clay (628 fragments, 22263g) from Areas A and B (Appendix A.9). In Area A, the majority of the material was collected from Phase 3 (Late Iron Age-Early Roman) features (235 fragments, 6707g), a minor portion was unphased, and in Area B the material was largely found in Phase 2 (Early Iron Age) features (365 fragments, 15006g) with a minor offering from unphased and Phase 1 and 5 contexts. Bronze Age cylindrical

weights are a prominent feature of the fired clay assemblage; collected from pits in Area A (**672**, Phase 3) and Area B (**756**, **817**, **1034** and **1132**; all Phase 2).

3.10.2 Middle to Late Iron Age Triangular weights, or fragments likely to have derived from such weights, made up a smaller fraction of the fired clay assemblage. These objects were collected from a Phase 1 pit (**584**) and Phase 3 pits (**489**, **534**, **596**) in Area A and waterhole **833** (Phase 2), pit **1001** (Phase 2) and layer 753 in Area B. From context 1112 (pit **1111**, Structure **1018**, Phase 2, Area B) three re-fitting pieces (358g) of an 'Iron Age –type' rectangular-triangular end-perforated loomweight were recovered.

3.10.3 The rest of the assemblage is comprised of 'structural' fragments - non-diagnostic pieces with flattened surfaces - and amorphous pieces with no discernible features at all. The diagnostic material is evidence for Bronze and Iron Age domestic and light industrial activity on site.

3.11 Briquetage and worked clay *by Simon Timberlake*

3.11.1 A total of 753g (x43 pieces) of fired clay examined from this site probably consisted of briquetage (Appendix A.10). All of this material was made from the same clay fabric, although some of it was partly vitrified around the edges. The majority came from an Early Iron Age posthole (**1111**), part of Structure **1018** in Area B.

3.12 Worked wood *by Laura James*

3.12.1 A total of 46 wood items were recovered during archaeological excavations (Appendix A.11). They were all found in the basal depths of a large Early Iron Age waterhole (**833**) in Area B. The material was situated in waterlogged deposits which created the anaerobic conditions necessary for organic preservation. The majority of the assemblage was of poor to moderate condition meaning that some facets were identified with tool marks and dentification being much harder to see. Some pieces were identified as Oak whilst other pieces appeared to be Alder. Some pieces look to have been shaped and worn on one side, where it was noted that the wood had been shaved down. The assemblage includes both uprights and plank sections as well as twigs and small roundwood lengths.

4 FACTUAL DATA: ENVIRONMENTAL AND OSTEOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

4.1 Human bone *by Natasha Dodwell*

4.1.1 Two deposits of cremated human bone, probably representing isolated, unurned burials were identified in Area A, one close to the eastern baulk in the southern half of the area (**475**) and one *c*.60m to the north in the northern half, 10m from the eastern baulk (**581**) (Appendix B.1). The two features did not obviously relate to/respect other features; however, without any dateable associated finds it is assumed that they are contemporary with the surrounding archaeological features *i.e.* Romano British. The fragments of calcined bone were mixed with fragments and lenses of charcoal and small stones and have been interpreted as unurned burials.

4.1.2 Less than 500g of bone was recovered from each feature and the bone fragments were small, with the majority from each deposit being between 5-10mm in size. The degree of fragmentation greatly limited the information that could be gleaned but based on the size and robustness of the elements each feature contains the remains of an older subadult/adult.

4.2 Animal bone *by Hayley Foster*

4.2.1 The animal bone assemblage was of a small size, with 4.16kg of bone from hand collection (Appendix B.2). The species represented include cattle (*Bos taurus*), sheep/goat (*Ovis/Capra*), horse (*Equus caballus*) and pig (*Sus scrofa*). Animal bone was recovered from features dating to Phase 1 (Bronze Age), Phase 2 (Early Iron Age) and Phase 3 (Late Iron Age-Early Roman), with the vast majority of the assemblage recovered from Roman features. The assemblage is in a fair to good condition with moderate levels of fragmentation. Material was recovered from ditches, pits and two wells.

4.2.2 Cattle made up the highest percentage of the NISP (number of identifiable specimens) followed closely by the other domestic species. The element distribution of the assemblage overwhelmingly shows that the majority of faunal remains were made up of cranial and foot elements, comprising over 76% of the assemblage. This evidence suggests that primary butchery was occurring on site, in which the head and feet were removed initially and disposed of.

4.2.3 In all phases, cattle were numerically predominant over sheep; with the relative sizes of cattle and sheep carcasses beef would have contributed much more to the diet of the residents than lamb or mutton.

4.2.4 At Malyons Farm, domestic mammals were the mainstay of the food economy, with cattle remains being the most well represented species. The size of the assemblage unfortunately does not allow for solid interpretations to be made regarding farming practices; however, the limited data would suggest cattle, sheep/goat and pig were slaughtered primarily for food.

4.3 Mollusca *by Carole Fletcher*

4.3.1 A total of 104 shells or shell fragments weighing 1.078kg were collected by hand from Early Roman ditches and pits in Area A (Appendix B.3). The shells recovered are all

edible examples of oyster *Ostrea edulis*, from estuarine and shallow coastal waters. The shell is moderately well-preserved and does not appear to have been deliberately broken or crushed; however, some have suffered post-depositional damage.

4.3.2 The minimum number of individuals (MNI) was not established, due to the small size of the assemblage from most features.

4.4 Environmental remains *by Rachel Fosberry*

4.4.1 Sixty-eight bulk environmental samples were taken from the fills of features within Areas A and B (Appendix B.4).

4.4.2 Preservation of plant remains was extremely poor with carbonised remains limited to occasional cereal grains and charcoal fragments. Preservation by waterlogging is present in deeper deposits.

Phase 2: Early Iron Age (Area B)

4.4.3 Occasional charred cereal grains were also present in some of the bulk samples from this phase and include wheat, barley (*Hordeum vulgare)* and oats (*Avena* sp.). Charred weed seeds include stinking chamomile (*Anthemis cotula*) which is a plant that was often found growing on cultivated clay soils. The density and diversity of these remains is extremely low (maximum 7 items per sample).

4.4.4 Waterlogged plant remains were preserved in two of the lower deposits (855 and 856) of waterhole **833** in Area B and include a diverse range of taxa including trees and shrubs such as alder (*Alnus glutinosa*), lime (*Tilia* sp.), maple/sycamore (*Acer* sp.), hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), box (*Buxus sempervirens*), sloe/cherry (*Prunus spinosa*/*avium*) and brambles (*Rubus* sp.). Seeds of weeds that are likely to have been growing in the near vicinity include stinging nettle (*Urtica dioica*), docks (*Rumex* sp.), sainfoin (*Onobrychis vicifolia*), goosefoots (*Chenopodium* sp.), thistles (*Carduus*/*Cirsium* sp.), dead-nettles (*Lamium* sp.), rushes (*Juncus* sp.) and gypsywort (*Lycopus europaeus*). There are also large numbers of seeds of plants that would have been growing within the water such as pondweed (*Potamogeton* spp.), water plantain (*Alisma Plantago-aquatica*), water-crowfoot (*Ranunculus* subgenus *Batrachium*), duckweed (*Lemna* sp.), water-nymphs (*Najas* sp.) and charophytes (*Chara* sp.). Other items noted include insect fragments and egg-cases of water-fleas (*Daphnia* sp.).

Phase 3: Romano-British (Area A)

4.4.5 The bulk samples from this phase did not contain any significant charred plant remains.

5 STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL

5.1 Stratigraphy

5.1.1 The excavation produced evidence for Bronze Age activity, including residual sherds of Early Bronze Age pottery in later features in Area B and a large Late Bronze Age pit in Area A. The other periods were restricted to different parts of the site with limited overlap. Evidence for an Early Iron Age settlement was located in the northern part of the investigation area (Area B) including a trackway and six potential structures, along with a large number of discrete postholes and pits. A large watering hole which still contained wet deposits near the base was present to the south-east of the main settlement. Roman enclosures and extraction pits were found in the south-west of the site (Area A). A single medieval ditch was identified on the eastern edge of the site (Area C), whilst post-medieval field boundaries were found overlying the Iron Age settlement.

5.2 Metalwork

5.2.1 The small assemblage offers very little opportunity to elaborate on the character or date of activity on the site. The poor preservation, high fragmentation and encrustation of the majority of the finds prevents a clear identification of their character and chronology. The recovered artefacts appear to be multifunctional objects which may have been associated with domestic or agricultural activity in the area.

5.3 Flint

5.3.1 The small worked flint assemblage has little potential beyond providing evidence for some, presumably low-level, activity during earlier periods of prehistory, whilst the larger assemblages of burnt flint from individual features are of some interest in attesting to some kind of domestic/craft activities being undertaken on the site.

5.4 Worked and burnt stone

5.4.1 The presence of a quern supports the idea of Roman activity and settlement here along the banks of the River Crouch. Lava quern was being imported into Roman Britain from the quarries on the River Rhine at Mayen near Andernach to the ports at London and Colchester from the middle- to end of the 1st century AD. Unfortunately, we can say little about this particular quern as the amount surviving is small and the fragment(s) undiagnostic. More useful for dating purposes perhaps is the fragment of more locally-sourced beehive puddingstone quern which might reflect an Early Roman or possibly even pre-Roman phase of occupation, the stone(s) from which might have been broken up and burnt and then incorporated within a later feature.

5.4.2 With reference to the salt-water bleached burnt stone from three Early Iron Age features in Area B (admittedly recovered in very small amounts), there appears to be archaeological evidence for salt making at Hullbridge stretching back to the Iron Age.

5.5 Glass

5.5.1 The small size of the assemblage and its late date mean it has no potential to aid local, regional and national research priorities.

5.6 Prehistoric pottery

5.6.1 The pottery dates to the Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age and Late Iron Age, suggesting activity at the site throughout much of the 2nd and 1st millennium BC. The majority is of handmade Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age type, which has a currency between *c*. 1150-350 BC. Some earlier activities could be present in the area.

5.6.2 Of particular significance is the Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age assemblage, which include several key groups containing partial and complete vessel profiles. The Early Iron Age assemblage also contains fragments of a coarseware jar decorated with a double row of fingertips on the shoulder. The form is Early Iron Age, but the fabric belongs more to a Late Bronze Age tradition. This assemblage does not contain many diagnostic sherds; however, it could be used to better understand the transitional Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age period in Essex.

5.6.3 The Late Iron Age assemblage is characterised by handmade pottery belonging to the transitional Late Iron Age and Early Roman period, with continuity into the Roman period. This assemblage is small but can be considered together with the Early Roman and Roman assemblage.

5.7 Romano-British pottery

5.7.1 The material is a transitional assemblage dating predominantly to the Late Iron-Age and the Early Roman periods. There is certainly domestic activity in the investigated area during the 1st and 2nd centuries AD, activity which may have continued during the 3rd and 4th centuries, but clearly with less intensity judging by the quality and the lack of diversity of the assemblage in the later Roman period. The assemblage is not exceptional, consisting predominantly of conservative, locally produced coarse wares; nevertheless, it has the potential to enhance our understanding of how people lived at the site. For example, there are a large number of cooking jars in the assemblage (one of which contains a burnt residue), as well as storage jars (with one example of an organic residue).

5.8 Medieval and later pottery

5.8.1 The assemblage, although small, sheds light on the origins and development of medieval and later settlement at Hullbridge and may be useful in any future thematic studies on settlements close to major rivers.

5.9 Ceramic building material

5.9.1 The assemblage is not contemporary with the contexts it was recovered from, consisting mainly of medieval to post-medieval brick and tile, along with a small portion of Roman and undiagnostic fragments. Instead, this assemblage should be considered intrusive and a result of manuring and other processes in the agricultural landscape. The assemblage is of little archaeological significance.

5.10 Fired clay

5.10.1 The diagnostic assemblage (including several Bronze Age cylindrical weights and a small number of Iron Age triangular weight fragments) adds to the body of evidence for Bronze Age and Iron Age domestic and craft activity in the region. The amorphous and undiagnostic fragments have little archaeological significance.

5.11 Briquetage

5.11.1 Little in the way of specific information can be provided on the briquetage, although the confirmation of its likely identification as undiagnostic fragments of rudimentary worked clay 'furniture' associated with coastal salt making activity fits well with what is known of the local archaeology and the history of this industry sited within the estuary of the River Crouch and the river banks at Hullbridge.

5.12 Worked wood

5.12.1 The worked wood from the Early Iron Age waterhole (**833**) includes uprights and plank sections; there is a possibility of this being part of a revetment which has the potential to answer questions about the form of construction of the waterhole. The feature is thought to be Early Iron Age in date and the different timbers and roundwood could be selected for radiocarbon dating if deemed worthwhile. Species identification could be useful for more information about woodland management in the area.

5.13 Human bone

5.13.1 Less than 500g of bone was recovered from each feature and the bone fragments were small. Whether the fragment size is the result of deliberate breakage prior to burial or factors relating to the burial environment and the degree of truncation is uncertain. The degree of fragmentation greatly limited the information that could be gleaned.

5.13.2 Whilst small groups of burials (both inhumations and cremations) are a common feature of rural Roman England, a high proportion of formal interments are actually seemingly isolated. (Smith, A. *et al.* 2018, 231). These two deposits, whilst not significant in themselves add to the corpus of isolated cremations in the East of England.

5.14 Animal bone

5.14.1 The material represents a predominantly Roman domestic faunal assemblage. The data represents a modest quantity of identifiable animal bone. When viewed against data from contemporary sites in Essex, it can be stated that in terms of taxa representation the assemblage mostly conforms to regional patterns; however, there is a lack in variety of species and cattle remains were heavily represented.

5.15 Mollusca

5.15.1 The assemblage has little potential to aid regional or local research objectives, beyond indicating the ability of the occupants of the settlement(s) to access foods sources beyond their immediate area and surrounding hinterland.

5.16 Environmental remains

5.16.1 The environmental bulk samples from this site have produced only occasional charred plant remains that do not assist with the interpretation of this site other than as an indicator that cereals were being utilised. It is possible that such small quantities may be the result of midden material being used as fertilizer. Consequently, the charred plant remains from the bulk samples do not have any potential to address any of the research aims of this project.

5.16.2 The waterlogged plant assemblage from Iron Age pit/pond **833** predominantly represents plants that produce tough, woody seeds but there are several interesting taxa present, particularly the single box (*Buxus sempervirens*) seed which, if contemporary, would be a significant find for Britain. Box is largely considered to have been an introduced plant (although this has been disputed) that is most often found associated with Roman funerary deposits and has mostly been identified from the wood or leaves of the plant (Lodwick 2017, 140). Seeds of box are rarely preserved. The plant remains from all three samples from pit/pond **833** are well preserved and have excellent archaeobotanical potential to yield valuable data regarding the plants that were growing in the vicinity of the feature.

5.17 Overall potential

5.17.1 The investigation has provided evidence for multiple periods, mainly in separated areas with little overlap between different phases. Significant phased features included a Late Bronze Age pit, part of an Early Iron Age settlement, Roman enclosures and possible extraction pits to the south, and a single medieval ditch.

5.17.2 The Early Iron Age settlement, located on top of the hill, and lacking any apparent outer boundary, is fairly typical in location and form to other unenclosed settlements of a similar date, but does include some artefactual evidence of possible overlap with Late Bronze Age activity. The large watering hole on the periphery of the settlement contained preserved wood and potentially interesting environmental remains.

5.17.3 The area of Late Iron Age-Roman activity contained enclosure ditches and numerous pits of variable sizes.

5.17.4 The medieval ditch in Area C is not associated with any other features but could represent the western boundary of activity further east beyond the investigation area.

6 UPDATED PROJECT DESIGN

6.1 Revised research aims

6.1.1 The following revised research aims are derived from those originally set out in the WSI (Drummond-Murray 2018), modified in relation to the results of the investigation, with reference to the research framework for the east of England (Medlycott 2011).

Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age transition

Q1: *What can the site add to our understanding of the Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age transition in Essex? Was there a continuation in activities on site during the transition?*

6.1.2 The settlement produced limited material from the Late Bronze Age and a much larger assemblage of Early Iron Age artefacts, some mixed in the same features. This included both pottery, some of which mixed Early Iron Age forms with Late Bronze Age fabrics (Appendix A.5), but also weights of both Bronze Age and Iron Age forms (Appendix A.9). Cylindrical weights are a prominent feature (ten in total), collected from four Early Iron Age pits in Area B and one Early Roman pit in Area A. These objects may have been used on warp-weighted looms and have been found in Early to Late Bronze Age contexts across Britain, although a Middle Bronze Age date is perhaps most common. As referenced in Q4 below radiocarbon dating will be used in conjunction with the artefact assemblages to determine what the sequence is between the Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age.

Early Iron Age Settlement

Q2: *What different activities can be identified within the settlement? Can areas of different activity be identified within the settlement? Can particular structures be associated with specific activities?*

6.1.3 The finds assemblage can be examined to answer these questions. The presence of cylindrical and triangular loomweights, quern stones and briquetage indicates several different activities. The briquetage could be tied to early salt making, a common activity along the river Crouch since the Bronze Age (Appendix A.10). Spatial analysis of these finds may indicate whether areas or structures were used for specific purposes.

Q3: How does the settlement tie in with other sites of similar date and form in the local area?

6.1.4 Comparison will be made between the form and location of the settlement with other sites of similar date in the region, noting similarities and differences. Unenclosed settlement in the Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age, usually comprising post-built structures, pits and waterholes, is common across parts of East Anglia including Essex. The evidence from Hullbridge can certainly be paralleled at other sites in the county and some of these will be looked at in more detail as a comparison. These include 'open settlements' to the east at Burnham-on-Crouch (Collie forthcoming), at Colchester Garrison (Pooley *et al*. 2006), Hall Road, Heybridge (Newton 2008), Great

Holts Farm, Boreham (Germany 2003), Fox Hall Farm, Southend (Ecclestone 1995) and at Linford on the north bank of the Thames (Barton 1962).

6.1.5 The potential evidence for salt making activities is in keeping with known activities along the river Crouch, particularly of note being the Bronze Age salt makings site identified at Crouch Site 2, 1.79km to the north of the investigation area on the northern side of the river (Wilkinson & Murphy 1995, 157-164).

Early Iron Age pottery sequence

Q4: What can the pottery assemblage add to the overall understanding of Iron Age pottery sequences in the local area and the east of England?

6.1.6 The site produced a moderate assemblage of Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age pottery, including some partial and complete vessel profiles and decorated sherds (Appendix A.5). The majority was dated to the Early Iron Age date (887 sherds, 7798kg, *c*. 600-350 BC); however, there was a lack of diagnostic sherds and there remains some ambiguity about whether a larger component of this is in fact late Bronze Age. The association of faunal and environmental remains (particularly from waterhole **833**) with pottery will allow for radiocarbon dating to be used to acquire more precise dates.

Environmental evidence

Q5: *What can the archaeobotanical remains from the lower fills of the watering hole reveal about the local environment?*

6.1.7 The lowest fills of the Early Iron Age waterhole (**833**) produced preserved plant remains including a box seed, not thought to have been introduced to Britain until the Roman period (Appendix B.4). Further material from the samples will be processed and analysed to determine what plant species are present, and determine the presence of any further box seeds.

Early Roman enclosures and extraction pits

Q6: *Are the enclosure ditches and extraction pits contemporary or do they represent possible different phases of activity in the area? Are the finds indicative of any specific activities on or nearby to the site?*

6.1.8 This will be established through study of both the stratigraphic relationships and comparing the dates of the pottery recovered from the features.

Q6: Can the cremations be more precisely dated?

6.1.9 Due to the lack of artefactual dating, a radiocarbon determination will be useful in dating the possible Roman cremations found in Area A.

6.2 Methods statement

Stratigraphy

6.2.1 Context, artefactual and environmental data will be analysed using an MS Access database. A full stratigraphic text will be prepared for all features, based on a group

matrix and utilising tabulated data where appropriate. Features will be grouped by association where appropriate and described spatially and stratigraphically. The specialist information will be integrated (utilising the site database, GIS and/or CAD software programmes) to aid dating and complete more detailed phasing and spatial consideration of the site. Final phase plans will be produced, appropriate sections will be digitised and illustrations prepared in Adobe Illustrator.

Metalwork

6.2.2 The ironwork should be subject to x-ray and the report be summarised for publication.

Flint

6.2.3 The catalogue will be updated in terms of the dating/phasing of individual features/contexts, with an emphasis on establishing the date of the larger deposits of burnt stone. An updated report based on the catalogue and characterisation provided here will be included in the full excavation report.

Worked and burnt stone

6.2.4 No further work is required but the fragment and profile of the beehive quern should be drawn.

Glass

6.2.5 No further work is required.

Prehistoric Pottery

6.2.6 All the prehistoric pottery will be subject to full analysis, focussing on forms, fabrics, method of surface treatment, vessel use, patterns of vessel fragmentation and deposition. The main focus of the analysis will be on the Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age assemblage and their affinities with contemporary groups from the surrounding area.

6.2.7 The Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age pottery is worthy of publication. Publication should provide a summary version of the archive pottery report, combined with illustrations of a selection of form-assigned vessels and other diagnostic feature sherds. Radiocarbon dates should be sought to clarify the site chronology and the date of the pottery. Ideally contexts 834, 1063, 971, 1031 and 701 could be considered for radiocarbon analysis. Priority should be given to illustrating material from any radiocarbon dated contexts.

Romano-British Pottery

6.2.8 A few sherds dating to the Iron Age are present in the assemblage and should be integrated with the prehistoric pottery assemblage during analysis. Also, one sherd from the medieval period should be integrated into the medieval pottery catalogue.

6.2.9 The Late Iron Age and Romano-British pottery assemblage should be considered for full analysis, including adding in final phasing and the interpretation of key features . The assemblage should be compared to other local and regional examples.

6.2.10 A small number of sherds/profiles (up to 10) should be considered for illustration and an illustration catalogue prepared.

Medieval Pottery

6.2.11 The socketed dish/bowl merits illustration. It should be noted whether or not fishbone, including the type of fish, was found in the same context as the socketed dish/bowl or in associated contexts. Otherwise no further work is required.

Ceramic Building Material

6.2.12 No further work is required.

Fired Clay

6.2.13 This material has been fully recorded. This assessment is a fair record of the assemblage. The amorphous fragments should be discarded.

6.2.14 Photography and/or Illustration of the most complete weights, the lug handles and the decorated fragment should be considered. If so, an illustration catalogue should be prepared for this.

6.2.15 Further research into the occurrences of cylindrical and triangular weights in the area should be carried out if reporting is taken further.

Briquetage

6.2.16 Some further examination of the briquetage debris may yet reveal information on salt making at this site.

Worked Wood

6.2.17 Full species identification will be carried out on the wooden fragments.

Human Remains

6.2.18 No further work is necessary on the bone although it is recommended that radiocarbon dates are obtained to confirm that the deposits are indeed Romano-British.

Faunal Remains

6.2.19 Full measurements of the remains will be taken. Data will be viewed against that from contemporary sites in Essex, to state whether the taxa representation of the assemblage mostly conforms to regional patterns. Conducting spatial analysis will allow for possible interpretations and comparisons to be made on the types of faunal material coming from specific features. Collecting full biometric data will aid in making comparison with other sites in the area and to determine if there were any changes in size of the main domestic species retrieved.

Mollusca

6.2.20 No further work is required.

Environmental Remains

6.2.21 Three of the 68 samples assessed have potential for further analysis based on their archaeobotanical content. A one litre sub-sample of each sample has been retained for processing at the time of the analysis. The samples will be washed through a set of sieves and the retents will be sorted whilst wet for the observation of waterlogged plant remains which will be scored quantitatively. The dried flots of the samples that were processed for this assessment will also be re-examined as they were from larger volumes and offer the opportunity to recover rarer items.

6.3 Publication and dissemination of results

6.3.1 A full grey literature report will be prepared and made available on the OA Library (https://library.thehumanjourney.net/).

6.3.2 The intention will be to publish the results of the excavation as a short article in Transactions of Essex Society for Archaeology and History.

6.4 Retention and disposal of finds and environmental evidence

6.4.1 Recommendations for retention and disposal of finds are included with specialist reports and have been summarised in the Table 17 below.

Finds Assemblage	Retention/disposal
Metalwork	Retain for x-ray then discard. SF12 Retain.
Worked flint	Retain
Unworked burnt flint	Discard
Worked stone	Retain
Glass	Discard
Prehistoric Pottery	Retain
Romano-British Pottery	Retain
Medieval Pottery	Retain
Ceramic Building Material	Discard
Fired Clay	Retain
Briquetage	Retain
Burnt Stone	Discard
Worked Wood	Retain
Animal Bone	Retain
Mollusca	Discard
Environmental flots	Retain

Table 17: Finds and environmental retention/disposal summary

6.5 Ownership and archive

6.5.1 The documentary archive will include all site records. Including artefacts and ecofacts the archive is estimated to be 9 bulk finds boxes, 3 small finds boxes, 3 paper boxes and an A3 folder of permatrace. Some elements of the finds assemblage will be discarded on the recommendations of the individual specialists, subject to approval

from Essex County Council and the remaining material will be prepared and boxed ready for depositing.

6.5.2 The digital archive will include copies of the reports, digital photographs, figures, plates and CAD plans.

6.5.3 OA will retain copyright of all reports and the documentary and digital archive produced in this project (unless the client has reserved copyright); OA will maintain the archive to the standards recommended by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014), the Archaeological Archives Forum (Brown 2011), and any standards specific to the Chelmsford Museum such as making security copies; the finds and documentary archive will be deposited with Chelmsford Museum; the digital archive will be deposited with ADS following the transfer of title of ownership which has been submitted to the client for completion.

7 TEXT RESOURCES AND PROGRAMMING

7.1 Project team structure

7.1.1 The project team is set out in the table below:

Name	Organisation	Role
Tom Phillips (TP)	OA East	Project management
Nicholas Cox (NC)	OA East	Project Officer
Denis Sami (DS)	OA East	Metalwork specialist
Lawrence Billington (LB)	OA East	Flint specialist
Carlotta Marchetto (CM)	OA East	Iron Age ceramic specialist
Alice Lyons (AL)	Freelance	Roman ceramic specialist
Ted Levermore (TL)	OA East	Fired clay specialist
Simon Timberlake (ST)	Freelance	Stone specialist
Hayley Foster (HF)	OA East	Faunal remains specialist
Zoë Ui Choileáin	OA East	Human remains specialist
Rachel Fosberry (RF)	OA East	Archaeobotanist
Mairead Rutherford (MR)	OA North	Pollen specialist
Sara Albegini (SA)	OA East	Illustrator
Severine Bezie	OA East	Illustrator
Katherine Hamilton (KH)	OA East	Archives Supervisor

Table 18: Project team

7.2 Task list and programme

7.2.1 The analysis stage of post-excavation will commence on approval of the post-excavation assessment report by Essex County Council and a final analysis report will be submitted 12 months after this date.

7.2.2 A task list for analysis and publication is presented below.

Task no.	Description	Performed by	Days
1	Project Management	TP	2
2	Team meetings	TP/NC	0.5
3	Liaison with relevant specialists	TP/NC	0.5
	Stratigraphic/Report		
4	Update database and plans/sections to reflect any changes	NC	1
5	Finalise site phasing and groups	NC	2
6	Compile overall stratigraphic feature text and site narrative to form the basis of the full/archive report.		10
7	Review, collate and standardise results of all final specialist reports and integrate with stratigraphic text and project results	NC	7
8	Background research/ write discussion	NC	5
9	Internal edit	TP	1
	Artefactual		
10	Arrange X-rays of metal items	DS	0.25
11	Update metalwork catalogue and report	DS	0.5
12	Update flint catalogue and report	LB	0.25

13	Prepare full Bronze Age pottery analysis and write report	CM	1
14	Prepare full Iron Age pottery analysis and write report	CM	3
15	Prepare illustration catalogue for Late Iron Age-Roman pottery	SB/AL	0.5
16	Prepare full Roman pottery analysis and write report	SB/AL	3
17	Fired clay: additional research	TL	0.5
18	Prepare illustration catalogue for fired clay if required	TL	0.25
19	Prepare full worked wood analysis and write report	tbc	2
	Environmental		
20	Full faunal remains analysis and write report	HF	2
21	Prepare samples for carbon dating	ZUC	0.25
22	Charcoal analysis	DD	?
23	Pollen assessment/analysis	MR	5
24	Wet-sieving of three samples	Enviro AS	1
25	Examination of three samples	RF	3
26	Tabulation and environmental report	RF	2
	Scientific dating		
27	Choose and prepare samples for radiocarbon dating: 3-4 from Early Iron Age features and 1-2 Roman cremations	NC/ZUC/RF	0.25
28	C14 dates		Up to 6
	Illustration		
29	Select sections for digitising	NC	0.25
30	Select plates for publication	NC	0.25
31	Illustrations of Late Iron Age-Roman pottery	tbc	2
32	Illustrations of beehive quern, medieval dish	tbc	0.5
33	Photography of loomweights	tbc	0.5
34	Produce site phase plans, sections, plates and other figures	SA/SB	4
	Publication		
35	Compile draft publication text	NC/TP	5
36	Review and collate final specialist reports	NC/TP	2
37	Compile list of illustrations/liaise with illustrators	NC/TP	0.5
38	Produce Figures	tbc	2
39	Collate/edit captions/bibliography/appendices	NC/TP	0.5
40	Internal Edit	TP	1
41	Send for refereeing		0.5
42	Post-refereeing revisions	TP	0.5
43	Final edit	TP	0.5
	Archiving		
44	Finds marking		8
45	Paperwork marking		1.5
46	Compile paper archive	KH	1.5
47	Archive/delete digital photographs	KH	1
78	Reboxing	KH	2

Table 19: Task list

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APPENDIX A ARTEFACT ASSESSMENTS

A.1 Metalwork

by Denis Sami

Introduction

A.1.1 Excavation produced an assemblage of 11 fragments of metalwork (silver-alloy, copper-alloy, iron and lead artefacts; Table 20) relating to ten objects dating from the Bronze Age to post-medieval periods. Finds were recovered from ditches, pits, subsoil and topsoil.

Row Labels	No Fragment	No object
Ag	2	1
CuA	2	2
Fe	4	4
Pb	3	3
Total	**11**	**10**

Table 20: Quantity of artefact by metal

Methodology

A.1.2 The metalwork was examined in accordance with the Oxford Archaeology East (OAE) metalwork finds standards, based on the guidance of the Historical Metallurgy Society (HMS, Datasheets 104 and 108), the Archaeometallurgy Guidelines for Best Practice (Historic England 2015) and the Guidelines for the Storage and Display of Archaeological Metalwork (English Heritage/Historic England 2013).

A.1.3 The catalogue of Roman metalwork at the British Museum published by Manning (1989) is used here as the main reference in the discussion of knife SF12, while Spencer's (1990) monograph dedicated to medieval lead ampullae updated with William Anderson's (2010) paper about the ritual implication of such artefacts is consulted in the discussion of SF6.

A.1.4 The portable Antiquities Scheme database (PAS) was consulted for comparisons.

A.1.5 The metalwork assemblage was quantified using an Access database. All metal finds were counted and classified on a context by context basis. A summary catalogue of the Excel database is included below, organised by context number (Table 21).

Factual Data

A.1.6 The metalwork was recovered from pits, ditches, topsoil, subsoil and a gully terminus. Unstratified metalwork recovered from topsoil cannot be tied to phased features.

A.1.7 Overall, artefacts are incomplete, of small size and are poorly preserved with ironwork heavily encrusted and copper-alloy and lead artefacts oxidised and covered with patina.

A.1.8 The assemblage is chronologically inconsistent with finds spanning from the Bronze Age to post-medieval periods. The overall character of the metalwork consists of

utilitarian artefacts or dressing accessories employed in everyday activities. The identification of the artefacts below is tentative given the small size of the objects (Table 21).

Silver

A.1.9 The fragment of a 4th century Roman silver siliqua (SF3) from pit **685** (Phase 3) in the south-west of Area A is too small to be identified. On the obverse is a draped and cuirassed bust of the emperor facing right. The coin is possibly from the family of Constantine.

Copper-alloy

A.1.10 Despite it being found in the subsoil, copper-alloy Bronze Age axe SF9 represents the oldest metal object recovered on site. This artefact is likely to be connected to Bronze Age features excavated on site.

A.1.11 SF2 is a shapeless and unidentified fragment.

Iron

A.1.12 Hand-forged nails are difficult objects to date given the limited variation in forging techniques and shapes from the Roman to the post-medieval periods. It is therefore difficult to date SF7-8 and their chronology can only be suggested by association with other datable artefacts in the same context.

A.1.13 Possibly of Roman date is the incomplete knife SF12 found in gully terminus **1125** in Area B (Phase 2) resembling Manning type 10. However, the blade is so poorly preserved that a different chronology cannot be excluded and the ditch was dated as Early Iron Age.

Lead

A.1.14 Biconical lead weight SF4 is a well-documented typology of weight dating to the Roman period. Similar artefacts are described in the Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS: NLM-53715D; NLM-90672C).

A.1.15 Controversial is the function and chronology of plano-convex artefact SF5 from the topsoil. Such objects are interpreted as a weight or, alternatively as a spindlewhorl of Roman to post-medieval date (PAS: YORYM-2EF255).

A.1.16 Lead medieval ampulla SF6 is too small and poorly preserved to be precisely identified. Notably, medieval cast lead ampullae were often dispersed in fields during propitiatory rituals (Anderson 2010); SF6 may represent material evidence of such ritual on site.

Statement of potential

A.1.17 This small assemblage offers very little opportunity to elaborate on the character or date of activity on the site. The poor preservation, high fragmentation and encrustation of the majority of the finds prevents a clear identification of their character and chronology. The recovered artefacts appear to be multifunctional

objects which may have been associated with domestic or agricultural activity in the area.

Recommendation for further work

A.1.18 The ironwork should be subject to x-ray. A total of 4 hours is estimated to bring this report to publication standard.

Retention, dispersal and display

A.1.19 With the exception of knife SF 12, the remaining iron artefacts can be dispersed after x-ray and the remaining metalwork should be kept and archived accordingly.

Catalogue

SF	Context	Cut	Feature	Phase	Material	Artefact	Quantity	Description	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Weight (gr)	Spot date
1	484	482	pit	3	Fe	Nail	1	A small size nail with tapering shaft and sub-circular head	16.4	8.1	3.1	0	ROM/ MOD
2	720	719	pit	3	CuA	unidentified	1	A shapeless fragment of a possible belt mount or buckle consisting of a cast copper alloy thin and narrow plate with remains of a possible loop on one side. At the opposite side there are the remains of two riveting holes	15.8	10.4	2.1	1.29	MED
3	686	685	pit	3	Ag	coin	2	4th century silique. Obverse showing emperor bust right	0	0	0	0.8	LRM
4	516	515	ditch	3	Pb	weight	1	A large biconical weigh with top part damaged during excavation Possibly there was an iron loop at the top	43.7	56.6	0	543	ROM
5	99999	-	topsoil	-	Pb	weight	1	A plano-convex weight or spindle-whorl with a flat base and domed top. A circular (8mm) perforation runs through the object	0	0	9	21.3	ROM/ POST-MED
6	99999	-	topsoil	-	Pb	ampulla	1	Part of a cast miniature ampulla resembling a cockle shell	28.8	22.4	4.6		MED
7	592		ditch		Fe	Nail	1	Tapering shaft with sub-square cross-section and incomplete sub-circular head	27.8	16.3	8.6	0	ROM/ MOD
8	592	590	ditch	4	Fe	Nail	1	Tapering and bent shaft with sub-square cross-section and sub rectangular head	37.4	25.1	6.4	0	ROM/ MOD
9	99999	-	subsoil heap	-	CuA	axe	1	Part of a slightly curved cutting edge of an axe	0	37.1	0	32.9	BA
12	1126	1125	gully terminus	2	Fe	Knife	1	A tapering tang with sub-square cross-section stepping into a blade with straight back and pointed cutting edge	110.3	21.5	5.6	0	ROM

Table 21: Catalogue of metalwork. Bronze Age (BA); Roman (ROM); medieval (MED); post-medieval (POSTME)

A.2 Flint

by Lawrence Billington

Introduction

A.2.1 A total of eight worked flints and 5281g of burnt (unworked) flint were recovered during the excavation. The flint assemblage has been catalogued by context (Tables 22 and 23) and this report provides a brief characterisation of the material and assesses its potential and provides recommendations for further work.

The worked flint

A.2.2 The worked flint was thinly distributed, with all eight pieces being found as individual pieces in the fills of cut features. At this stage of analysis, it seems likely that all of this material is residual, having been incidentally caught up in later deposits.

A.2.3 The assemblage is made up entirely of unretouched material, with flakes and blades and two cores. Mesolithic and/or Early Neolithic activity is represented by two fine blades, one from ditch **652** (Area A, Boundary **519**, Phase 3) and another from a post-medieval ditch (**1119,** Gully **827**), in the north of Area B. The remaining removals consist of simple hard hammer struck flakes more typical of Later Neolithic/Early Bronze Age industries. One of the two cores, recovered from Early Iron Age pit **972** in Area B (north-east of Structure **970**), was a crude minimally worked flake core with numerous incipient cones of percussion resulting from misplaced hammer blows, and may be of later Bronze Age or even Iron Age date.

Context	Cut	Area	Context type	Secondary flake	Tertiary flake	Secondary blade	Tertiary blade	Core	Total worked
412	411	A	Pit					1	**1**
473	472	A	Pit		1				**1**
558	556	A	Pit	1					**1**
650	649	A	Ditch		1				**1**
654	652	A	Ditch			1			**1**
765	764	B	Posthole	1					**1**
974	972	B	Pit					1	**1**
1120	1119	B	Ditch				1		**1**
Totals				**2**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**8**

Table 22. Quantification of the worked flint assemblage

The burnt flint

Quantification and distribution

A.2.4 Quantities of burnt flint were recovered from 29 individual contexts from 24 cut features (Table 23). Many features produced small quantities of burnt flint, often with just 1-3 pieces and much of this is likely to represent residual material and need not be contemporary with the contexts from which it derives. However, several features

produced more substantial quantities of between 13 and 54 pieces (288g-1143g); notably Late Bronze Age pit **584** in Area A and in Area B, Early Iron Age pits **933**, **859**, **895**, **756** and waterhole **833**, and these seem more likely to represent deliberately deposited material probably at least broadly contemporary with the features from which they were recovered.

Context	Cut	Area	Context type	No.	Weight (g)
1074	1075	B	Posthole	1	4
1056	1055	B	Pit	7	94
1048	1047	B	Posthole	1	15
1037	1036	B	Pit	12	71
1012	1011	B	Posthole	1	13
998	997	B	Pit	5	85
982	981	B	Pit	5	156
974	972	B	Pit	3	80
973	972	B	Pit	2	130
971	970	B	Posthole	2	7
935	933	B	Pit	1	47
934	933	B	Pit	37	975
918	917	B	Pit	2	79
896	895	B	Pit	13	288
860	859	B	Pit	31	384
856	833	B	Well	2	35
855	833	B	Well	4	112
835	833	B	Well	2	22
834	833	B	Well	39	541
759	758	B	Posthole	1	96
757	756	B	Pit	54	629
698	696	B	Posthole	1	56
673	671	A	Pit	2	46
632	630	A	Pit	1	13
585	584	A	Pit	16	1143
561	560	A	Ditch	1	72
558	556	A	Pit	1	11
537	536	A	Pit	1	11
525	524	A	Ditch	1	66
Totals				**249**	**5281**

Table 23. Quantification of burnt flint.

A.2.5 The burnt flint is fairly uniform in terms of raw material, the degree of heating and levels of fragmentation. Where cortical surfaces survive it is clear that the flint derives from small to medium sized rounded to sub-rounded flint cobbles characteristic of secondary, gravel sources. The majority of the burnt flint shows signs of intense thermal shock, and is generally calcined to and off-white/grey colour with extensive surface cracking and spalling. Although there are a few complete pebbles/cobbles and large fragments, most of the brunt flint is highly fragmented, with average (mean) weights of between 5g and 25g per piece from most contexts.

A.2.6 The burnt flint is entirely typical of the kind of heavily fragmented calcined flint commonly found in prehistoric contexts and interpreted as the remains of flint cobbles

which have been deliberately heated and used to heat water. Unworked burnt flint of this kind is essentially chronologically undiagnostic – occurring on sites of all periods during prehistory from the Mesolithic through to the Iron Age, and large assemblages are also known from some Early Saxon sites in Eastern England (*e.g*. Garrow *et al* 2006; Andrews 1995; Caruth and Goffin 2012). The purposes of the deliberate heating of stone and flint were probably varied, and have been subject to much debate – especially in the context of the large accumulations of burnt lithics known as burnt mounds. Suffice it to say here that there are many potential uses for deliberately heated flint and stone, including in cooking, brewing, textile/hide processing and bathing (see *e.g.* Hodder and Barfield 1991), but it is rarely possible to determine the precise function of the burnt flint assemblages from individual sites.

Statement of potential

A.2.7 The small worked flint assemblage has little potential beyond providing evidence for some, presumably low-level, activity during earlier periods of prehistory, whilst the larger assemblages of burnt flint from individual features are of some interest in attesting to some kind of domestic/craft activities being undertaken on the site.

Recommendations for further work

A.2.8 The assemblage has been fully catalogued/recorded and no further analytical work is required. Further work should be limited to updating the catalogue in terms of the dating/phasing of individual features/contexts, with an emphasis on establishing the date of the larger deposits of burnt stone.

A.2.9 An updated report based on the catalogue and characterisation provided here should be included in the full excavation report, and it may be possible to expand on the discussion of the burnt flint if the date of the features form which it derives has been established.

Dispersal and retention

A.2.10 Following the production of the full report, the unworked burnt flint can be discarded, whilst the worked flint should be retained in the project archive.

Task List

- Update Catalogue/Report: 0.25 days

A.3 Worked and Burnt Stone

by Simon Timberlake

Introduction

A.3.1 A total of 2493g (x 9 pieces) of worked and burnt stone were examined from this site, of which 571g (x 4 pieces) consisted of worked stone (Table 24) and 1922g (x5 pieces) consisted of burnt stone (Table 25).

Methodology

A.3.2 The stone was identified visually using an illuminated x10 magnifying lens and compared where necessary with an archaeological reference collection. A dropper bottle containing dilute hydrochloric acid was used to confirm the presence or absence of carbonate.

Description of worked stone

A.3.3 The small amount of worked stone consisted of burnt and weathered fragments from a small but previously well-used beehive puddingstone quern (cut **515** within Ditch **509**, Phase 3, Area A) and (most probably) the single upper stone of a flat-top lava quern from Mayen, Germany, recovered from two separate pits (**570** and **609**) in the southern half of Area A. None of the pieces were particularly diagnostic, yet it was possible to obtain an estimate of the original diameters of these hand mills from a comparison of the rim curvatures with those on a pottery diameter chart. The dates suggest a range from the early 1st century AD (Conquest or pre-Conquest period) to the 3rd century AD, although if both types of quern were being used contemporaneously, the likely date would be early-mid 1st C AD (Early Roman).

Context	Cut	Area	Nos.	Wt (g)	Dimens. (mm)	Identity	Orig. diam. quern (mm)	Wear (0-4)	Geology	Source	Period	Notes
516	**515**	A	1	346	95x85x25	beehive quern	250	4	puddingstone conglomerate (silcrete)	Hertfordshire Puddingstone, Herts/ N.Essex	LIA/ Early Roman	burnt frag. of U/S
571	**570**	A	2	42	51x30x25 (re-fit)	flat-top lava quern	330?	4	basalt lava	Mayen, Andernach, Germany	Roman	same U/S as (610)
610	**609**	A	1	183	90x40x45	flat-top lava quern	330	4	basalt lava	Mayen, Andernach, Germany	Roman	wthrd frag U/S

Table 24: Catalogue of worked stone

Description of burnt stone

A.3.4 The small amount of burnt stone from this site most likely consists of residual prehistoric burnt stone which may or may not have been deposited within later features. The presence of a bleached patina upon fragments of stone from three Early Iron Age features in Area B (waterhole **833**, pit **933**, posthole **949**) suggests its use with sea water, thus this may have been associated with an estuary-side burnt stone mound or else with salt making.

Context	Cut	Area	Nos pieces	shape pebble	dimensions (mm)	Wt (g)	Geology	Source	Degree of burning	Notes
631	**630**	A	1	cuboid	110x110x80	1578	quarzitic sandstone	glacial erratic	light to moderate	waterworn post-burning
855	**833**	B	1		50x25x15	36	sandstone	glacial erratic	strong	bleached
934	**933**	B	2	sub-angular	80x50x40 + 65x40x35	255	cherty sandstone	glacial erratic	strong	bleached + cracked
948	**949**	B	1	sub-round to sub-angular	60x45x15	53	flint	residual	moderate	bleached

Table 25: Catalogue of burnt stone

Discussion

A.3.5 The presence of the quern supports the idea of Roman activity and settlement here along the banks of the River Crouch. Lava quern was being imported into Roman Britain from the quarries on the River Rhine at Mayen near Andernach to the ports at London and Colchester from the middle- to end of the 1st century AD. Unfortunately we can say little about this particular quern as the amount surviving is small and the fragment(s) undiagnostic. However, this is likely to be from the most common type of small hand mill such as the example illustrated in Watts, M. 2002,324 fig.10 and in Green, C. 2017. More useful for dating purposes perhaps is the fragment of more locally-sourced beehive puddingstone quern which might reflect an Early Roman or possibly even pre-Roman phase of occupation, the stone(s) from which might have been broken up and burnt and then incorporated within a later feature. Either way, the use of such querns in Britain appears to have ceased altogether by AD100 (Green *ibid*.). The source of the querns we find in Essex may be further west of here at one of the few known quarry sites for this stone at Colliers Wood, near Ware in Hertfordshire (see Lovell & Tubb 2006), or else it may be the scatter of large residual /glacial erratic boulders of the same which (once) littered the landscape from

A.3.6 With reference to the salt-water bleached burnt stone (admittedly recovered in very small amounts), there appears to be archaeological evidence for salt making at Hullbridge which stretches back to the Iron Age, with good evidence also for the presence of Roman 'redhills' salt making sites along the sides of the estuary (Wilkinson & Murphy 1995). It is certainly possible therefore this recently excavated evidence for Late Iron Age – Roman settlement is linked somehow to this salt making activity. This interpretation is clearly supported by the find(s) of possible briquetage.

Recommendations for further work

A.3.7 It is unlikely that further examination of this small assemblage will yield much additional information. However, prior to the writing-up of the final report it is recommended that the fragment and profile of the beehive quern should be drawn.

Disposal

A.3.8 The current material should not be disposed of in advance of the full report on the site.

A.4 Glass

by Carole Fletcher

Introduction

A.4.1 Archaeological works produced a single fragment of glass, weighing 0.107kg. The assemblage is entirely vessel glass, with a minimum number of vessels (MNV) of 1.

Methodology

A.4.2 The glass was scanned and catalogued, weighed and recorded as individual vessels where possible. Simplified recording was undertaken, and the glass is described in the text. The terminology used in the report and the catalogue, is taken from *Glass Through The Ages* (Barrington Haynes 1970), *Antique Glass Bottles Their History and Evolution (1500-1850)* (Van den Bossche 2001), *A Guide to Artifacts of Colonial America* (Hume 1969), *The Parks Canada Glass Glossary* (Jones and Sullivan et al 1989).

Factual Data

A.4.3 Archaeological works produced a small assemblage of glass, a partial base shard (0.107kg) from ditch **962** (part of Ditch **952**, Phase 5, Area B). The base shard is from a machine-made cylindrical utility bottle in a clear dark green glass, with a basal diameter of 80mm; approximately 30% of the base is present. The bottle base has upright walls, a rounded basal edge and a rounded cone kick with a relatively moderate mamelon-type vent mark.

Discussion

A.4.4 The glass is late 19th or 20th century and may represent a casually discarded bottle, rather than domestic rubbish deposition and relates to consumption of wine or possibly beer.

Statement of Potential

A.4.5 The small size of the assemblage and its late date mean it has no potential to aid local, regional and national research priorities.

Recommendations for further work

A.4.6 No further work is recommended and this statement acts as a full archival record.

Retention, dispersal and display

A.4.7 The glass may be deselected prior to archive deposition.

A.5 Prehistoric Pottery

by Carlotta Marchetto

Introduction

A.5.1 An assemblage totalling 972 sherds (8690g) of prehistoric pottery was recovered from the excavation, displaying a mean sherd weight (MSW) of 8.9g. The pottery was recovered from a total of 138 contexts relating to 121 cut features/labelled interventions (Table 26). The pottery ranged in date from the Late Bronze Age through to the Late Iron Age/Early Roman period, with the majority being of Early Iron Age date (887 sherds, 7798kg, *c*. 600-350 BC).

A.5.2 The pottery is in moderate to poor condition. Most sherds are small (<4cm in size) and abraded, as reflected by the low MSW. The assemblage includes a small number of feature sherds characteristic of ceramics of the Early Iron Age period, together with fabrics typically associated with these ceramic traditions in the region.

A.5.3 This assessment report provides a general characterisation of the assemblage with basic quantification (counts and weights) of the material by context and date. It also provides a statement on significance and a series of recommendations for further recording, analysis, publication and retention.

Context	Cut	Area	Feature	No sherds	Wt (g)	Date	Phase
2	NA			1	3	EIA?	2
2	NA			1	19	EIA	2
408	407	A	pit	1	4	EIA	3
412	411	A	pit	2	3	EIA	3
416	415	A	pit	1	6	EIA	3
442	440	A	tree throw	2	10	Prehist	0
442	440	A	tree throw	2	16	Prehist	0
446	445	A	pit	1	16	EIA	3
446	445	A	pit	1	2	LIA	3
446	445	A	pit	1	2	EIA	3
450	449	A	pit	1	2	EIA	3
452	451	A	tree throw	1	5	EIA	0
452	451	A	tree throw	1	7	Prehist	0
459	458	A	pit	1	4	EIA	3
471	470	A	pit	3	8	EIA	3
473	472	A	pit	2	13	EIA	3
473	472	A	pit	2	6	EIA	3
473	472	A	pit	1	10	EIA	3
494	493	A	pit	1	6	LIA?	3
504	503	A	natural	1	3	EIA	0
525	524	A	ditch	1	4	EIA	3
565	564	A	pit	1	4	LIA?	3
573	570	A	pit	1	5	EIA	3
575	574	A	pit	1	1	EIA	3
585	584	A	pit	2	16	LBA	3
585	584	A	pit	1	26	LBA	3
585	584	A	pit	2	10	LBA	3
585	584	A	pit	1	8	LBA	3

Context	Cut	Area	Feature	No sherds	Wt (g)	Date	Phase
586	584	A	pit	2	7	LBA	3
598	596	A	pit	3	9	EIA	3
598	596	A	pit	1	3	EIA	3
614	613	A	pit	1	6	EIA	3
614	613	A	pit	3	8	EIA	3
634	633	A	pit	1	5	EIA	3
634	633	A	pit	1	2	EIA	3
634	633	A	pit	1	6	EIA	3
634	633	A	pit	2	10	EIA	3
634	633	A	pit	1	5	EIA	3
646	645	A	pit	1	4	EIA	3
650	649	A	ditch	2	7	EIA	3
650	649	A	ditch	1	2	EIA	3
650	649	A	ditch	3	6	LIA	3
650	649	A	ditch	2	15	LIA	3
654	652	A	ditch	2	18	EIA	3
654	652	A	ditch	1	23	EIA	3
663	661	A	pit	1	1	Prehist	3
664	662	A	pit	2	3	EIA	3
668	667	A	pit	1	1	Prehist	3
668	667	A	pit	1	2	LIA/ER	3
672	671	A	pit	7	81	LBA	3
672	671	A	pit	6	73	LBA	3
672	671	A	pit	1	8	LIA	3
672	671	A	pit	1	7	LBA	3
672	671	A	pit	1	21	LBA	3
672	671	A	pit	1	5	LBA	3
673	671	A	pit	9	212	LBA	3
673	671	A	pit	1	10	EIA?	3
673	671	A	pit	1	13	LBA?	3
673	671	A	pit	1	10	LBA?	3
673	671	A	pit	1	8	EIA?	3
677	675	A	ditch	1	3	EIA	3
677	675	A	ditch	1	1	EIA	3
720	719	A	pit	3	26	EIA	3
720	719	A	pit	2	10	EIA	3
720	719	A	pit	1	7	LIA	3
720	719	A	pit	1	23	LIA	3
720	719	A	pit	2	24	EIA	3
720	719	A	pit	1	4	EIA	3
720	719	A	pit	1	6	LIA	3
734	733	A	pit	1	4	EIA?	3
734	733	A	pit	1	3	EIA?	3
688	687	B	pit/post hole	1	9	EBA	2
693	692	B	post hole	1	3	EIA	2
697	696	B	post hole	2	4	Prehist	2
698	696	B	post hole	6	24	EIA	2
702	701	B	post hole	14	253	EIA	2
702	701	B	post hole	1	55	EIA	2
702	701	B	post hole	1	89	EIA	2

Context	Cut	Area	Feature	No sherds	Wt (g)	Date	Phase
702	701	B	post hole	1	36	EIA	2
702	701	B	post hole	1	72	EIA	2
702	701	B	post hole	1	47	EIA	2
702	701	B	post hole	1	35	EIA	2
702	702	B	post hole	5	22	EIA	2
706	705	B	pit	3	5	EIA	2
706	705	B	pit	1	2	EIA	2
710	709	B	pit	3	9	EIA	2
714	713	B	pit	2	6	EIA	2
718	717	B	pit	1	2	EIA	2
731	732	B	pit	1	3	EIA	2
731	732	B	pit	8	21	EIA	2
740	739	B	pit/post hole	1	2	LIA?	2
740	739	B	pit/post hole	1	7	EIA	2
740	739	B	pit/post hole	2	3	EIA	2
744	743	B	pit	2	8	EIA	2
744	743	B	pit	1	3	LIA?	2
744	743	B	pit	3	9	EIA	2
750	749	B	pit/post hole	2	9	EIA	2
750	749	B	pit/post hole	4	9	EIA	2
750	749	B	pit/post hole	1	2	EIA	2
753	layer	B	natural	1	6	EIA	0
753	layer	B	natural	5	14	EIA	0
759	758	B	post hole	1	3	EIA	2
761	760	B	post hole	2	4	EIA?	2
767	766	B	post hole	1	2	EIA	2
775	774	B	pit	6	27	EIA	2
775	774	B	pit	2	14	EIA	2
775	774	B	pit	1	6	EIA	2
777	776	B	pit	13	83	EIA	2
777	776	B	pit	2	8	EIA	2
777	776	B	pit	1	4	EIA	2
785	784	B	post hole	5	8	EIA	2
785	784	B	post hole	2	19	EIA	2
787	786	B	pit	1	14	EIA	2
791	790	B	pit	1	9	EIA	2
791	790	B	pit	1	9	EIA	2
793	792	B	pit	4	14	EIA	2
793	792	B	pit	1	9	EIA	2
793	792	B	pit	1	15	EIA	2
793	792	B	pit	2	6	EIA?	2
801	800	B	post hole	2	8	EIA	2
802	800	B	post hole	2	10	EBA	2
806	805	B	post hole	5	16	EIA	2
808	807	B	pit	1	8	EIA	2
808	807	B	pit	2	7	EIA	2
808	807	B	pit	3	6	EIA	2
810	809	B	post hole	1	3	EIA	2
812	811	B	pit	6	20	EIA	2
814	813	B	pit	1	10	EIA	2

Context	Cut	Area	Feature	No sherds	Wt (g)	Date	Phase
814	813	B	pit	1	6	EIA	2
814	813	B	pit	9	29	EIA	2
814	813	B	pit	2	6	EIA	2
816	815	B	pit	4	12	EIA	2
816	815	B	pit	1	2	EIA	2
816	815	B	pit	1	4	EIA	2
830	829	B	pit	2	4	EIA	2
830	829	B	pit	1	3	EIA	2
834	833	B	well	1	4	EIA	1
834	833	B	well	10	79	EIA	1
834	833	B	well	23	134	EIA	1
834	833	B	well	8	36	EIA	1
834	833	B	well	6	30	EIA	1
834	833	B	well	2	7	EIA	1
834	833	B	well	1	5	EIA	1
834	833	B	well	1	5	EIA	1
834	833	B	well	1	4	EIA	1
834	833	B	well	1	4	EIA	1
834	833	B	well	2	11	LBA	1
835	833	B	well	1	13	EIA	1
835	833	B	well	4	9	EIA	1
835	833	B	well	1	1	EIA	1
835	833	B	well	32	158	EIA	1
835	833	B	well	18	78	EIA	1
835	833	B	well	2	11	EIA	1
835	833	B	well	1	4	Prehist	1
835	833	B	well	2	9	EIA	1
835	833	B	well	1	15	EIA	1
835	833	B	well	1	3	EIA	1
835	833	B	well	1	5	EIA	1
835	833	B	well	1	7	EIA	1
837	836	B	post hole	1	2	EIA	2
840	layer	B	natural	3	4	EIA	0
840	layer	B	natural	8	188	LBA?	0
840	layer	B	natural	6	24	EIA	0
840	layer	B	natural	1	6	EIA	0
840	layer	B	natural	2	4	EIA	0
840	layer	B	natural	1	4	LBA?	0
848	847	B	gully	1	5	EIA	2
852	851	B	pit	5	7	EIA	2
855	833	B	well	1	46	EIA	1
856	833	B	well	2	202	EIA	2
856	833	B	well	2	82	EIA	2
856	833	B	well	1	30	EIA	2
856	833	B	well	4	146	EIA	2
856	833	B	well	24	679	EIA	2
856	833	B	well	9	75	EIA	2
856	833	B	well	1	33	EIA	2
856	833	B	well	1	16	EIA	2
856	833	B	well	1	95	EIA	2

Context	Cut	Area	Feature	No sherds	Wt (g)	Date	Phase
856	833	B	well	1	5	EIA	2
856	833	B	well	1	8	EIA	2
856	833	B	well	1	57	EIA	2
856	833	B	well	1	68	EIA	2
860	859	B	well	2	17	EIA	2
860	859	B	well	1	9	EIA	2
863	862	B	pit	3	12	EIA	2
868	866	B	pit	5	15	EIA	2
871	864	B	pit	21	126	EIA	2
871	864	B	pit	2	35	EIA	2
871	864	B	pit	2	9	EIA	2
873	872	B	post hole	3	1	EIA	2
883	882	B	post hole	1	5	EIA	2
883	882	B	post hole	1	2	EIA	2
887	886	B	post hole	2	34	EIA	2
889	888	B	post hole	1	5	EIA	2
889	888	B	post hole	1	3	EIA	2
896	895	B	pit	3	8	EIA	2
898	869	B	pit	3	14	EIA	2
898	869	B	pit	3	6	EIA	2
898	869	B	pit	2	14	EIA	2
898	869	B	pit	1	2	EIA	2
899	869	B	pit	1	92	EIA	2
899	869	B	pit	22	99	EIA	2
899	869	B	pit	18	152	EIA	2
899	869	B	pit	1	10	EIA	2
899	869	B	pit	2	15	EIA	2
899	869	B	pit	2	5	EIA	2
899	869	B	pit	2	9	EIA	2
900	870	B	pit	1	6	EIA	2
900	870	B	pit	1	15	EIA	2
918	917	B	pit	1	3	EIA	2
920	919	B	ditch	1	2	EIA	5
934	933	B	pit	1	4	EIA	2
934	933	B	pit	1	7	EIA	2
934	933	B	pit	4	9	EIA	2
934	933	B	pit	1	4	EIA	2
934	933	B	pit	2	18	EIA	2
935	933	B	pit	5	44	EIA	2
935	933	B	pit	7	115	EIA	2
935	933	B	pit	3	22	EIA	2
935	933	B	pit	1	8	EIA	2
935	933	B	pit	1	11	EIA	2
935	933	B	pit	1	13	EIA	2
935	933	B	pit	1	33	EIA	2
957	956	B	pit	2	6	EIA	2
965	964	B	post hole	16	176	EIA	2
965	964	B	post hole	1	7	EIA	2
965	964	B	post hole	2	11	EIA	2
971	970	B	post hole	4	30	LBA?	2

Context	Cut	Area	Feature	No sherds	Wt (g)	Date	Phase
971	970	B	post hole	11	264	EIA	2
971	970	B	post hole	23	120	EIA	2
971	970	B	post hole	1	6	EIA	2
973	972	B	pit	2	13	EIA	2
973	972	B	pit	2	6	EIA	2
973	972	B	pit	1	4	EIA	2
974	972	B	pit	13	135	EIA	2
974	972	B	pit	1	9	EIA	2
974	972	B	pit	2	20	EIA	2
974	972	B	pit	1	8	EIA	2
974	972	B	pit	1	24	EIA	2
979	978	B	ditch	7	76	EIA	2
979	978	B	ditch	1	6	EIA	2
979	978	B	ditch	1	6	EIA	2
979	978	B	ditch	1	16	EIA	2
984	983	B	pit	5	23	EIA	2
984	983	B	pit	5	25	EIA	2
984	983	B	pit	2	23	EIA	2
984	983	B	pit	1	25	EIA	2
986	985	B	post hole	1	13	EIA	2
986	985	B	post hole	2	6	EIA	2
994	993	B	pit	4	22	EIA	2
994	993	B	pit	1	4	EIA	2
994	993	B	pit	3	12	EIA	2
996	995	B	post hole	1	4	EIA	2
998	997	B	pit	5	18	EIA	2
998	997	B	pit	1	2	EIA	2
1003	1001	B	pit	1	2	EIA	2
1004	1001	B	pit	1	5	EIA	2
1004	1001	B	pit	1	4	EBA	2
1010	1009	B	post hole	1	2	EIA	2
1012	1011	B	post hole	1	2	EIA	2
1014	1013	B	post hole	2	2	EIA	2
1019	1018	B	pit/post hole	3	3	EIA	2
1020	1018	B	post hole	2	9	EIA	2
1020	1018	B	post hole	3	26	EIA	2
1026	1025	B	pit	2	3	EIA	2
1031	1030	B	pit	3	12	LBA/EIA	2
1031	1030	B	pit	3	8	LBA/EIA	2
1037	1036	B	pit	5	29	EIA	2
1041	1040	B	post hole	1	3	EIA	2
1044	1042	B	post hole	5	28	EIA	2
1044	1042	B	post hole	1	2	EIA	2
1044	1042	B	post hole	1	12	EIA	2
1044	1042	B	post hole	3	14	EIA	2
1044	1042	B	post hole	1	8	EIA	2
1054	1053	B	pit	9	65	EIA	2
1054	1053	B	pit	5	31	EIA	2
1056	1055	B	pit	2	10	EIA	2
1058	1057	B	pit	11	34	EIA	2

Context	Cut	Area	Feature	No sherds	Wt (g)	Date	Phase
1060	1059	B	pit	2	12	EIA	2
1060	1059	B	pit	1	12	EIA	2
1060	1059	B	pit	12	69	EIA	2
1060	1059	B	pit	2	11	EIA	2
1060	1059	B	pit	1	5	EIA	2
1063	1062	B	pit	2	54	EIA	2
1063	1062	B	pit	1	144	EIA	2
1063	1062	B	pit	1	194	EIA	2
1063	1062	B	pit	2	54	EIA	2
1063	1062	B	pit	1	16	EIA	2
1063	1062	B	pit	5	285	EIA	2
1063	1062	B	pit	1	6	EIA	2
1063	1062	B	pit	1	10	EIA	2
1064	1062	B	pit	5	68	EIA	2
1065	1062	B	pit	4	19	EIA	2
1065	1062	B	pit	7	35	EIA	2
1065	1062	B	pit	2	8	EIA	2
1071	1070	B	pit	2	5	EIA	2
1071	1070	B	pit	4	20	EIA	2
1075	1074	B	post hole	1	10	EIA	2
1075	1074	B	post hole	2	4	EIA	2
1075	1074	B	post hole	6	29	EIA	2
1085	1084	B	pit	1	5	EIA	2
1098	1097	B	pit	19	81	EIA	2
1098	1097	B	pit	3	76	EIA	2
1098	1097	B	pit	1	32	EIA	2
1098	1097	B	pit	1	4	EIA	2
1098	1097	B	pit	1	5	EIA	2
1106	1105	B	pit	2	7	EIA	2
1106	1105	B	pit	1	2	EIA	2
1108	1107	B	natural	2	3	EIA	0
1110	1109	B	pit/natural	6	39	EIA	2
1120	1119	B	ditch	3	7	EIA	2
1124	1123	B	ditch	3	13	EIA	2
1124	1123	B	ditch	1	10	EIA	2
1124	1123	B	ditch	8	57	EIA	2
1126	1125	B	gully terminus	1	1	EIA	2
1131	1139	B	gully terminus	2	2	EIA	2
1135	1134	B	pit	3	52	EIA	2
1135	1134	B	pit	1	63	EIA	2
1135	1134	B	pit	1	13	EIA	2
1141	1140	B	pit	1	7	EIA	2
1141	1140	B	pit	1	11	EIA	2
1141	1140	B	pit	1	5	EIA	2
1145	1144	B	post hole	5	16	EIA	2
1145	1144	B	post hole	5	17	EIA	2
1145	1144	B	post hole	1	5	EIA	2
1146	1144	B	post hole	6	23	EIA	2
1146	1144	B	post hole	3	20	EIA	2
1146	1144	B	post hole	1	7	EIA	2

Context	Cut	Area	Feature	No sherds	Wt (g)	Date	Phase
1148	1147	B	pit	1	2	EIA	2
1156	1155	B	ditch	2	9	EIA	2
1156	1155	B	ditch	1	25	EIA	2
1156	1155	B	ditch	2	8	EIA	2
1160	1159	B	post hole	3	14	EIA	2
1160	1159	B	post hole	2	12	EIA	2
1160	1159	B	post hole	1	1	EIA	2
1162	1161	B	gully terminus	1	3	EIA	2
Total				972	8690		

Table 26: Prehistoric pottery quantification by context

Methodology

A.5.4 All the pottery has been fully recorded following the recommendations laid out by the Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group (2011). After a full inspection of the assemblage, fabric groups were devised on the basis of dominant inclusion types, their density and modal size. Sherds from all contexts were counted, weighed (to the nearest whole gram) and assigned to a fabric group. Sherd type was recorded, along with technology (wheel-made or handmade), evidence for surface treatment, decoration, and the presence of soot and/or residue. Rim and base forms were described using a codified system recorded in the catalogue and were assigned vessel numbers.

A.5.5 Where possible, rim and base diameters were measured, and surviving percentages noted. In cases where a sherd or groups of refitting sherds retained portions of the rim and shoulder, the vessel was also categorised by form. Early Iron Age vessels were classified using a form series devised by M. Brudenell (Brudenell 2012), and the class scheme created by John Barrett (1980).

A.5.6 All pottery was subject to sherd size analysis. Sherds less than 4cm in diameter were classified as 'small' (804 sherds; 83%); sherds measuring 4-8cm were classified as 'medium' (155 sherds; 16%), and sherds over 8cm in diameter will be classified as 'large' (13 sherds; 1%). The quantified data is presented on an Excel data sheet held with the project archive.

Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age, c. 1150-350 BC

A.5.7 Pottery dating to the Late Bronze Age and/or Early Iron Age constitutes the bulk of the assemblage, and comprises 943 sherds (8540g) with a MSW of 9g. The pottery derives from 130 contexts relating to 116 cut features/labelled interventions. These are associated with nine ditches, four gullies, 76 pits and pits/post holes, 29 postholes, a well, a tree throw, three natural features and a layer. A total of 121 sherds (674g) derive from Phase 1 contexts (13% of the pottery by count) in Area B. A total of 699 sherds (6826g) derive from Phase 2 contexts (74% by count) in Area B. A total of 91 sherds (777g) derive from Phase 3 contexts (10% of the pottery by count) in Area A. The majority of this pottery derives from Late Iron Age-Early Roman contexts so it could be considered residual. Only one residual sherd derives from a Phase 5 context. The remaining sherds (31 sherds, 261g) are from natural features without phase (3% by count) in both Areas A and B.

Assemblage characteristics

A.5.8 The assemblage contains sherds in a range of fabrics, all typical of pottery groups dating to the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age in the region. These include flint tempered, sandy wares and shell and flint tempered fabrics. The majority of the sherds are made in a flint tempered fabric (87% by count).

A.5.9 Based on the total number of different rims and shoulders identified, the Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age is estimated to contain a minimum of 60 different vessels: 30 different rims, 22 different bases and eight complete vessel profiles. The complete profiles include six jars with rounded, slightly bulbous bodies and short upright or out turned necks (Form A); one is decorated with a double row of fingertips on the shoulder. One round bodied bowl (Form K), a bipartite bowl with angular shoulders (Form M1) and a tripartite bowl with very pronounced rounded shoulders and everted necks and rims (Form O2). One small tripartite cup has a marked or angular shoulder and upright or everted neck (Form W). Decoration is very rare.

Key groups

A.5.10 Phase 1 is represented by a large pit (**584**/**671**) in Area A that contained Late Bronze Age pottery (38 sherds, 515g). Phase 2 comprises features located in Area B: pits yielded the majority of the pottery (296 sherds, 2440g). These constitute the key groups and contain 18 of the 60 different vessels represented in the Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age assemblage. The lower contexts of a waterhole (**833**) yielded 122 sherds (678g) of Early Iron Age pottery while the upper fill contained 49 sherds (1496g). Pit/postholes and postholes yielded a good amount of pottery (199 sherds, 1712g). Ditches and gullies only yielded 35 sherds (244g). Phase 3 features are in Area A: pits yielded 208 sherds (1663g) and ditches 9 sherds (58g). Some of these features contain Late Iron Age/Early Roman or Roman pottery so the earlier pottery can be considered residual. Only one sherd was recovered from a Phase 5 feature in Area B, it can be considered residual. The unphased features at this stage are natural and yielded 31 sherds (261g).

Assessment of Late Iron Age-Early Roman pottery, c. 50 BC- AD 50

A.5.11 The assemblage comprises 15 sherds of pottery (84g) with a MSW of 5.6g. The pottery derives from nine contexts relating to seven features/interventions. These comprise pits, one pit/posthole and one ditch. In total, just two sherds (6g) derived from Phase 2 features (pit **743** and pit/post hole **739**) in Area B. A further 13 sherds (79g) were recovered from Phase 3 in Area A.

Assemblage characteristics and key groups

A.5.12 The Late Iron Age assemblage is characterised by sherds in grog, sand and shell and flint fabrics. Grog fabric dominates, followed by sandy ware and then shell and flint inclusions. The material comprises only handmade wares.

A.5.13 None of the feature assemblages constitute key groups. All are relatively small and contained fewer than four sherds apiece.

Assessment of Prehistoric pottery

A.5.14 Ten sherds (43g) deriving from pits **661**, **667**, posthole **696**, well **833** and natural features **440** and **451** could not be closely dated. The material comprises small plain body sherds and one rim in fabrics F1, F2, F3, F5, and Q1 with a MSW of 3.1g. The contexts yielded between one and two sherds.

A.5.15 Four sherds (23g) deriving from pit **1001**, pit/posthole **687** and posthole **800**, all in Area B, could be possibly dated to the Early Bronze Age period. They can be considered residual.

Statement of Potential

A.5.16 The pottery dates to the Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age and Late Iron Age, suggesting activity at the site throughout much of the 2nd and 1st millennium BC. The majority is of handmade Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age-type, which has a currency between *c*. 1150-350 BC. Some earlier activities could be present in the area.

A.5.17 Of particular significance is the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age assemblage, which include several key groups containing partial and complete vessel profiles. The Early Iron Age assemblage also contains fragments of a coarseware jar decorated with a double row of fingertips on the shoulder. The form is Early Iron Age, but the fabric belongs more to a Late Bronze age tradition. This assemblage does not contain many diagnostic sherds; however, it could be used to better understand the transitional Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age period in Essex.

A.5.18 The Late Iron Age assemblage is characterised by handmade pottery belonging to the transitional Late Iron Age and Early Roman period, with continuity into the Roman period. This assemblage is small but can be considered together with the Early Roman and Roman assemblage.

Recommendations for further work

A.5.19 All the prehistoric pottery should be subject to full analysis, focusing on forms, fabrics, method of surface treatment, vessel use, patterns of vessel fragmentation and deposition. The attribute data should be presented in a fully quantified archive pottery report. The main focus of the analysis should be on the Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age assemblage and their affinities with contemporary groups from the surrounding area.

A.5.20 The Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age pottery is worthy of publication. Publication should provide a summary version of the archive pottery report, combined with illustrations of a selection of form-assigned vessels and other diagnostic features sherds. Radiocarbon dates should be sought to clarify the site chronology and the date of the pottery. Ideally contexts 834, 1063, 971, 1031 and 701 could be considered for the radiocarbon analysis. Priority should be given to illustrating material from any radiocarbon dated contexts.

Retention, Dispersal and Display

A.5.21 None of the material should be considered for dispersal until the phasing is complete and all pottery has been analysed. It may be appropriate to disperse residual material after the production of an archive pottery report.

A.6 Romano-British pottery

by Séverine Bézie, with Alice Lyons

Introduction

A.6.1 A total of 938 sherds, representing a minimum of 142 individual Late Iron Age and Early Roman vessels, weighing 11833g (721.5 estimated vessel equivalent (EVE)) were recovered during the excavation (Table 27 and 31). This was in addition to a small quantity of fragmentary and moderately abraded Early Roman pottery recovered during the evaluation stage of the project which has been reported on separately (Cox and Lambert 2018).

Event	Sherd Count	Weight(g)	Weight (%)
Evaluation	118	1056	8.2
Excavation	938	11833	91.8
Total	**1056**	**12889**	**100.00**

Table 27: The quantity of pottery recovered from evaluation and excavation

A.6.2 The pottery was recovered from a range of features (Table 28), generally in a severely abraded condition with an average sherd weight (ASW) of only 12.62g. The majority of pottery (905 sherds, 11266g) was recovered from features in Area A, with the remainder coming from a small number of features in Area B, where it was often mixed with Early Iron Age material. None of the pottery was deliberately placed, rather it is fragmentary and consistent with middened material deposited in fields as part of a rubbish disposal protocol. The small size of the sherds indicates that the ceramic material has been repeatedly disturbed (post-deposition) – possibly as the result of ploughing.

Feature	Sherd Count	Weight(kg)	EVE	Weight (%)
Pit	443	6403	300	54.20
Ditch	240	2626	266	22.21
Extraction pit	137	1635	99.5	14.00
Subsoil layer	21	481	8.5	4.10
Pit/Cremation?	25	200	0	2.00
Quarrying pit	18	131	8	1.20
Cesspit	22	112	21	1.00
Tree throw	10	80	0	0.70
Natural	19	43	0	0.40
Post hole/ Cremation	1	13	6	0.20
Post hole	1	5	0	0.05
Gully	1	4	0	0.04
Total	**938**	**11833**	**721.5**	**100.00**

Table 28: Roman pottery by Feature Type, in descending order of Weight (%)

Methodology

A.6.3 The pottery was examined in accordance with the guidelines set down by the Study Group for Roman Pottery (Barclay *et al* 2016). The total assemblage was studied and a catalogue prepared.

A.6.4 All the sherds have been counted and weighed to the nearest whole gram. The pottery was divided into fabric groups defined on the basis of inclusion types present and a sample was examined using a x10 magnifying lens. The fabric codes are descriptive and abbreviated by the main letters of the title (La Graufesenque samian = LGF SA). Vessel form was also noted, also any decoration, residue and levels of abrasion.

A.6.5 National publications (Hawkes and Hull 1947; Hull 1963; Thompson 1982; Tomber and Dore 1998; Tyers 1996) were used for identifying the fabrics and forms. Also, the type series is based on one originally designed by Jude Plouviez (Suffolk Archaeological Unit) and adapted in this case to reflect local typologies.

A.6.6 The assemblage was assessed for illustration and 48 vessels were selected.

Factual data

A.6.7 Twenty-nine broad fabric groups were identified during analysis (Table 29).

Coarse wares

A.6.8 The earliest components of this assemblage are the handmade Grey wares which were tempered (or mixed) with grog or organic material to strengthen them during production, and the reduced wares. The main forms observed are jars and storage jars but also smaller vessels like beakers, bowls and lids are represented. Another group of pottery can be associated with this group of Iron Age/Late Iron Age-Early Roman production: the Oxidised ware group, which represent a later oxidised version of the Grey wares with one or more types of inclusion (flint, grog, mica, quartz, shell or shell-gritted inclusions).

A.6.9 The bulk of the assemblage, however, consists of locally produced 'Romanizing' coarse Sandy grey ware (37.40% by weight). This group encompasses a variety of wheel made fabrics, some with a reduced core, often with a 'sandwiched' appearance and with common oxidised surfaces. The range of forms are conservative; utilitarian wide mouthed cordoned jars predominate, although a conspicuous group of forms following the 'Gallo-Belgic' tradition is also present (such as the Butt-beaker and the Pedestal-jar). Another group well represented in this assemblage are oxidised versions of the coarse sandy ware (Sandy Red ware and Sandy Oxidised ware) which were made in a limited range of jars, jars/bowls and storage jars for the coarser ones and smaller and eventually more elaborate forms like beakers, cups and flagons for the finer ones.

A.6.10 Within this group of locally produced coarse wares, Verulamium Region White wares, produced around St Albans, are noteworthy. They were produced along Watling Street between London and Verulamium and were common through to the mid-2nd century AD. All the forms here are flagons with one identified as a 1.1 type with a bulged cordon on the neck. In addition, a few sherds of a Late Roman White-slipped ware (OXF WH), most likely products of the Oxfordshire kilns, were recovered. It is also

worth noting than these two groups of fabric (VER WH and OXF WH) were present in the evaluation assemblage.

Fine wares

A.6.11 Fine wares are not well represented within the assemblage. Indeed, imported material such as Gaulish samian is represented by only six sherds, three of which are Central Gaulish and three are South Gaulish. Also, the nearby production of Colchester samian is under-represented with one sherd only. This small group represents table service forms such as cups, dishes and platters.

A.6.12 A single sherd of fine Grey ware with a pale green glaze was recovered from the secondary fill (672) of a large Late Bronze Age pit in Area A (**671**). It was not possible to identify with certainty the form (Jar, bowl, flagon?) but it could be from the Colchester glazing industry, which is rare. If the imported lead-glazed pottery is mostly made in Central Gaul, predominantly in white fabrics, then this one seems more like a local fabric from the Colchester area. Analysis by Atomic Absorption Spectrometry (AAS) could be carried out to determinate the origin.

Specialist wares

A.6.13 Specialist wares are represented by two mortaria. The earlier one (mid-late 1st century to 2nd century AD) is a Colchester White ware, form CAM 192B (Hawkes and Hull 1947) and the later one (2nd-4th century AD) is a Soft Pink Grogged ware (Fabric 2a, in Marney 1989), form 102 (Howe *et al* 1980). They were used as mixing bowls.

A.6.14 One vessel showed a post-firing hole in the base. This is a Sandy Grey ware with a black slip, dated from the 1st to 2nd century AD.

Fabric	Fabric Code	Form	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	Weight (%)
Sandy Grey ware	SGW	Beaker (3.8, 3.14); Beaker/bowl; Beaker/flagon; Beaker/Jar (3.10, 3.11); Bowl (5.0, 6.15.1, 6.18, CAM 230); Butt-beaker (3.13); Flagon (CAM 159); Flagon/jar; Jar (2.12, 4.1, 4.4, 4.4, 4.13, 4.13.1, 5.0, 5.3, 5.8, C7-1/CAM 260, CAM 218, CAM 220, CAM 221, CAM 221B, CAM 222, CAM 229, CAM 234; Jar/bowl (5.4, 5.10); Lid (8.1); Lid-seated jar (4.4; CAM 307); Pedestal-jar CAM 202; Platter (6.21); Storage jar	439	4422	37.40
Grey ware	GW	Beaker; Beaker/jar; Bowl; Flagon/Jar; Jar (4.5.3, 4.13, 5.3, C7-3; CAM 220, CAM 221, CAM 230, CAM 232, CAM 264); Jar/bowl; Lid (8.1); Storage jar (4.14; CAM 270B)	188	3876	32.80
Reduced ware	RW	Beaker; Bowl; Bowl/jar; Jar (4.5.2; 4.13; 5.3, CAM 256); Jar/bowl; Storage jar	95	1319	11.15

Fabric	Fabric Code	Form	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	Weight (%)
Oxidised ware	OW	Beaker; Beaker/flagon; Beaker/jar; Bowl; Jar (4.5, CAM 230), Jar/bowl; Storage jar (4.14)	66	940	8.00
Sandy Oxidised ware	SOW	Beaker; Beaker/jar (4.13); Bowl (6.18); Flagon (1.5 Hofheim-type); Flagon/jar; Jar (4.1); Storage jar	90	416	3.52
Colchester White ware	COL WH	Mortarium (CAM 192B)	3	230	1.94
Verulamium Region White ware	VER WH	Flagon (1.1)	3	105	0.89
Brown-surfaced Grey ware	BSGW	Bowl; Jar (5.3)	11	75	0.63
Sandy Grey ware oxidised	SGW OX	Beaker; Jar	2	69	0.60
Soft Pink Grogged ware	Soft Pink Grogged ware	Mortarium (Form 102 - Howe *et al* 1980)	1	59	0.50
Black-slipped Red ware	BSRW	Beaker; Jar (5.3); Jar/bowl	7	57	0.49
La Graufesenque samian (South Gaulish)	LGF SA	Dish/platter (Dr18)	2	30	0.25
Colchester samian	COL SA	Dish	1	28	0.24
Grog C	GROGC	Jar (C7-3 or CAM 257)	2	27	0.23
Medieval Sandy Grey ware	MSGW	Jar (11.1.1 or 4.1)	1	27	0.23
Sandy Red ware	SRW	Cup; Jar	4	27	0.23
Les Martres-de-Veyre samian (Central Gaulish)	LMV SA	Dish; Dish/platter (Dr15/17R)	2	15	0.13
Fine Oxidised ware	FOX		2	14	0.12
Black-burnished ware, category 1	BB1	Dish (6.18)	1	12	0.10
Patchgrove Grog-tempered ware	PAT GT	Jar	1	12	0.10
Oxford White-slipped ware	OXF WS	Beaker, flagon, jar	5	10	0.09
Huntcliff Calcite-gritted ware	HUN CG	Lid-seated jar (Gillam type 163)	1	9	0.08
Oxford Red-slipped ware	OXF RS	Flagon; Flagon/jar	2	9	0.08
Upper Nene Valley Oxidised ware	UNV OX		2	7	0.06
Lower Nene Valley Colour-coated	LNV CC	Flagon (1.7)	1	5	0.04
Lower Nene Valley White ware	LNV WH	Flagon	1	5	0.04
Hadham Oxidised ware	HAD OX	Beaker/jar	1	3	0.03
Montans samian (South Gaulish)	MON SA	Bowl/cup/dish?	1	2	0.02
Lezoux samian 2 (Central Gaulish)	LEZ SA 2	Cup (Dr33)	1	1	0.01
		Total	**938**	**11833**	**100.00**

Table 29: Roman Pottery Fabrics & Forms, in descending order of Weight (%)

Statement of potential

A.6.15 The material is a transitional assemblage dating predominantly to the Late Iron-Age and the Early Roman periods. There is certainly domestic activity in the investigated area during the 1st and 2nd centuries AD, activity which may have continued during the 3rd and 4th centuries, but clearly with less intensity judging by the quality and the lack of diversity of the assemblage in the later Roman period. The assemblage consists predominantly of conservative, locally produced coarse wares; nevertheless, it has the potential to enhance our understanding of how people lived at the site. For example, there are a large number of cooking jars in the assemblage (one of which contains a burnt residue), as well as storage jars (with one example of an organic residue).

Recommendations for further work

A.6.16 A few sherds dating to the Iron Age are present in the assemblage and should be integrated with the prehistoric pottery assemblage during analysis. Also, one sherd from the medieval period should be integrated into the medieval pottery catalogue.

A.6.17 The Late Iron Age and Romano-British pottery assemblage should be considered for full analysis, including adding in final phasing and the interpretation of key features (Table 30). The assemblage should be compared to other local and regional examples.

A.6.18 A small number of sherds/profiles (up to 10) should be considered for illustration and an illustration catalogue prepared.

Task list

Description	Performed by	Days
Consider burnt residues for analysis (following HE guidelines)	tbc	?
Consider analysis by Atomic absorption spectrometry (AAS) of a glazed sherd	tbc	?
Select vessels for illustration, write illustration catalogue	SB	0.5
Prepare full report, including adding in site phasing and the interpretation of key features. More fully compare this assemblage to other regional and national contemporary examples.	SB/AL	3

Table 30: Task list for Late Iron Age and Romano-British pottery

Retention, dispersal and display

A.6.19 OA East currently curates the pottery and archive. The site archive is currently held by OA East and will be deposited with the appropriate county stores in due course. The assemblage should be retained for future study.

Context	Cut	Trench	Feature Type	Phase	Group	Fabric Family	Vessel	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	Pot date
412	411	A	pit	3	0	HAD OX	Beaker/Jar	1	3	E-MC2
442	441	A	natural	0	0	RW	Jar	1	6	E/MC1
446	445	A	pit	3	0	SOW	Flagon	1	3	MC1-C2
448	447	A	post hole	3	0	OXF WS	Beaker	1	5	C4
455	453	A	natural	0	0	SGW	Beaker/Jar	1	1	MC1-C4
457	456	A	pit	3	0	SGW	Jar	2	6	MC1+
457	456	A	pit	3	0	SGW	Jar	2	11	C1-C4
457	456	A	pit	3	0	OW	Storage Jar	1	12	MC1+
457	456	A	pit	3	0	RW	Jar	1	23	MC1+
457	456	A	pit	3	0	OW	Jar	2	10	E/MC1
457	456	A	pit	3	0	RW	Storage Jar	3	44	400-100 BC
457	456	A	pit	3	0	OW	Jar	3	21	E/MC1
457	456	A	pit	3	0	RW	Jar	2	4	E/MC1
457	456	A	pit	3	0	RW	Jar	1	16	E/MC1
457	456	A	pit	3	0	SGW	Jar	1	13	MC1-C4
457	456	A	pit	3	0	RW	Jar	1	130	C1
457	456	A	pit	3	0	GW	Jar	1	3	C1
457	456	A	pit	3	0	SGW	Jar	1	27	MC1-E/MC2
457	456	A	pit	3	0	RW	Jar	1	2	E/MC1
461	460	A	natural	0	0	OW	Jar	1	6	C1
461	460	A	natural	0	0	RW	Jar	1	4	C1
465	462	A	natural	0	0	RW	Bowl	1	5	C1
465	462	A	natural	0	0	OW	Storage Jar	2	52	C1
465	462	A	natural	0	0	SGW	Beaker/Flagon	1	2	MC1-C2
465	462	A	natural	0	0	SGW	Beaker/Flagon	2	4	MC1-C2
471	470	A	pit	3	0	SGW	Flagon	1		M/LC1-MC2
471	470	A	pit	3	0	SGW	Bowl/Jar	3	13	M/LC1-MC2
471	470	A	pit	3	0	SGW	Beaker/Bowl	1	8	MC1-C2
479	478	A	ditch	3	478	OW	Storage Jar	1	42	C1
479	478	A	ditch	3	478	SRW	Jar?	1	19	C2
479	478	A	ditch	3	478	SGW	Jar	3	28	MC1-C4
479	478	A	ditch	3	478	RW	Jar	1	7	MC1+
479	478	A	ditch	3	478	SRW	Cup	1	3	M/LC1
479	478	A	ditch	3	478	OW	Bowl	1	17	C1
479	478	A	ditch	3	478	OW	Storage Jar	1	7	C1
479	478	A	ditch	3	478	RW	Jar	1	2	C1
479	478	A	ditch	3	478	RW	Jar	43	450	MC1+
479	478	A	ditch	3	478	RW	Jar	1	17	MC1+
479	478	A	ditch	3	478	RW	Jar	1	14	400-100BC
479	478	A	ditch	3	478	RW	Storage Jar	1	30	M/LC1
479	478	A	ditch	3	478	SGW	Jar	1	33	MC1
479	478	A	ditch	3	478	RW	Jar	3	57	C1 BC-EC1 AD
479	478	A	ditch	3	478	BSRW	Jar	5	38	E/MC1
484	482	A	pit	3	0	SGW	Bowl?	1	1	LC1-MC3
484	482	A	pit	3	0	SGW	Bowl	1	5	M/LC2-EC3

Context	Cut	Trench	Feature Type	Phase	Group	Fabric Family	Vessel	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	Pot date
484	482	A	pit	3	0	SOW	Jar	1	2	MC1-C3
484	482	A	pit	3	0	GW	Beaker	1	1	C1
484	482	A	pit	3	0	SOW	Bowl	1	12	C2-C3
484	482	A	pit	3	0	OW	Beaker/Flagon	1	1	C2
484	482	A	pit	3	0	GW	Jar	1	6	C1
484	482	A	pit	3	0	RW	Beaker?	1	1	C1-C4
484	482	A	pit	3	0	SOW	Bowl	1	2	C2-C3
484	482	A	pit	3	0	SGW	Jar	1	1	C1-C4
484	482	A	pit	3	0	SGW	Jar	1	1	C1-C4
484	482	A	pit	3	0	SGW	Beaker/Jar	2	6	C1-C4
484	482	A	pit	3	0	SGW	Jar	1	1	C1-C4
484	482	A	pit	3	0	RW	Jar	1	3	C1-C4
484	482	A	pit	3	0	RW	Jar	1	8	C1
484	482	A	pit	3	0	SGW	Beaker	3	6	C1-C4
484	482	A	pit	3	0	GW	Storage Jar	1	52	C1
484	482	A	pit	3	0	OW	Jar	1	1	C1
484	482	A	pit	3	0	SGW	Jar	1	2	C1-C4
486	485	A	pit	3	485	GW	Jar	1	43	E/MC1
486	485	A	pit	3	485	OW	Storage Jar	1	74	MC1-MC2
486	485	A	pit	3	485	GW	Jar	2	12	MC1-EC2
488	487	A	pit	3	485	GW	Jar	1	13	C1
488	487	A	pit	3	485	GW	Jar	1	7	C1
490	489	A	pit	3	485	SGW	Jar	2	12	C1-MC2
490	489	A	pit	3	485	GW	Flagon/Jar	1	5	MC1-C2
490	489	A	pit	3	485	SGW	Jar	1	8	C1-C4
490	489	A	pit	3	485	GW	Storage Jar	1	436	LC1
490	489	A	pit	3	485	GW	Storage Jar	10	197	C1
490	489	A	pit	3	485	SGW	Jar	9	46	M-LC1
490	489	A	pit	3	485	RW	Bowl/Jar	2	33	C1
490	489	A	pit	3	485	BSGW	Jar	9	70	MC1
490	489	A	pit	3	485	SGW	Bowl	1	7	M/LC1-MC2
490	489	A	pit	3	485	SGW	Jar	1	19	C1-C2
490	489	A	pit	3	485	GW	Storage Jar	5	56	C1
490	489	A	pit	3	485	OW	Storage Jar	2	19	C1-EC2
490	489	A	pit	3	485	GW	Flagon/Jar	1	2	MC1-C2
490	489	A	pit	3	485	GW	Jar	1	10	C1
492	491	A	pit	3	485	OW	Jar	1	26	C1
492	491	A	pit	3	485	OW	Storage Jar	1	71	C1
492	491	A	pit	3	485	RW	Jar	1	31	C1
492	491	A	pit	3	485	SGW	Jar	1	15	MC1
492	491	A	pit	3	485	GW	Storage Jar	13	241	MC1-C2
492	491	A	pit	3	485	OW	Storage Jar	5	69	M-LC1
492	491	A	pit	3	485	BSRW	Beaker	1	1	MC1-EC2
492	491	A	pit	3	485	OW	Storage Jar	1	19	MC1-EC2
492	491	A	pit	3	485	SGW	Jar	1	7	MC1+
492	491	A	pit	3	485	BSRW	Jar/Bowl	1	18	MC1-EC2
498	497	A	pit	3	485	GW	Jar	2	8	C1
498	497	A	pit	3	485	SGW	Jar	1	14	C1
498	497	A	pit	3	485	SGW	Flagon/Jar	1	5	MC1-C2
498	497	A	pit	3	485	GW	Storage Jar	1	52	C1

Context	Cut	Trench	Feature Type	Phase	Group	Fabric Family	Vessel	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	Pot date
500	499	A	pit	3	0	SGW OX	Beaker	1	66	M-LC1
500	499	A	pit	3	0	SGW	Jar	1	5	C1-C4
500	499	A	pit	3	0	SGW	Beaker/Flagon/ Jar?	1	24	C1-C2
502	501	A	ditch	3	501	SGW	Jar	1	3	C1-C4
504	503	A	natural	0	0	SGW	Flagon/Jar	1	10	LC1
504	503	A	natural	0	0	SGW	Beaker/Jar	1	4	
504	503	A	natural	0	0	SGW	Bowl	1	4	C2-EC4
504	503	A	natural	0	0	SOW		1	3	LC1-E/MC2
504	503	A	natural	0	0	SGW	Jar	3	12	C1
506	505	A	ditch	3	501	GW	Jar	1	8	C1
510	509	A	ditch	3	509	SGW	Beaker/Flagon/ Jar?	1	3	C1-C4
512	511	A	pit	3	0	SGW OX	Jar	1	3	M-LC1
514	513	A	pit	3	0	SGW	Jar	1	759	C3-EC4
514	513	A	pit	3	0	GW	Jar	1	21	C1
514	513	A	pit	3	0	GW	Jar	1	26	C1
514	513	A	pit	3	0	SGW	Bowl	1	1	C1-C4
514	513	A	pit	3	0	SOW	Jar	1	5	C1-C2
514	513	A	pit	3	0	SOW	Jar	1	6	C1-C2
516	515	A	ditch	3	509	SGW	Jar	1	6	C1-C4
516	515	A	ditch	3	509	SGW		8	23	C1-C4
516	515	A	ditch	3	509	SGW	Beaker/Jar	1	2	MC4
516	515	A	ditch	3	509	SOW	Beaker/Flagon/ Jar	6	19	MC1-C3
516	515	A	ditch	3	509	Soft Pink Grogged ware	Mortaria	1	59	C2-C4
516	515	A	ditch	3	509	SGW	Beaker/Jar	1	2	C1-C4
516	515	A	ditch	3	509	SGW	Beaker/Jar	1	2	MC4
516	515	A	ditch	3	509	RW	Storage Jar	1	50	C1
516	515	A	ditch	3	509	RW	Jar	1	4	C1
516	515	A	ditch	3	509	RW	Jar	1	18	C1
516	515	A	ditch	3	509	COL SA	Dish	1	28	AD 150-200
516	515	A	ditch	3	509	SOW	Flagon	1	6	C1
516	515	A	ditch	3	509	SGW	Jar	1	7	C1
518	517	A	pit	3	0	RW	Storage Jar	1	5	C1
518	517	A	pit	3	0	SOW	Beaker/Jar	2	6	MC1-C3
521	517	A	pit	3	0	GW	Jar	1	8	C1
518	517	A	pit	3	0	SGW	Jar	2	7	C1-C4
521	517	A	pit	3	0	OXFWS	Beaker	1	1	C4
521	517	A	pit	3	0	SGW	Jar	1	8	C1
521	517	A	pit	3	0	GROGC	Jar	1	26	E-MC1
518	517	A	pit	3	0	SGW	Lid-seated jar	1	6	C1-EC2
518	517	A	pit	3	0	SGW	Jar	1	5	C1-C4
518	517	A	pit	3	0	SGW	Jar	3	49	C1-C4
518	517	A	pit	3	0	SGW	Jar	1	11	C1-C4
518	517	A	pit	3	0	SGW	Beaker	1	6	C1-C4
518	517	A	pit	3	0	RW	Jar	1	6	C1

Context	Cut	Trench	Feature Type	Phase	Group	Fabric Family	Vessel	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	Pot date
518	517	A	pit	3	0	SGW	Jar	1	4	C1-C4
523	522	A	pit	3	0	GW	Jar	5	26	C1
523	522	A	pit	3	0	GROGC	Jar	1	1	E-MC1
523	522	A	pit	3	0	SGW	Jar	1	1	C1
523	522	A	pit	3	0	GW	Jar	1	5	C1
523	522	A	pit	3	0	SGW	Jar	1	21	C1
523	522	A	pit	3	0	GW	Lid	1	5	C1
523	522	A	pit	3	0	GW	Jar	1	6	MC1
525	524	A	ditch	3	509	SGW	Beaker/Jar	1	4	C1-C4
525	524	A	ditch	3	509	SGW	Beaker	1	1	C1-C4
525	524	A	ditch	3	509	OW	Jar	1	12	C1-C4
525	524	A	ditch	3	509	OW	Jar	1	13	C2-EC3
525	524	A	ditch	3	509	OW		1	4	LC12-MC14
525	524	A	ditch	3	509	GW	Storage Jar	1	44	C1
525	524	A	ditch	3	509	SGW	Beaker/Flagon	1	1	C2
525	524	A	ditch	3	509	SOW	Beaker/Jar	1	4	MC1-C3
525	524	A	ditch	3	509	SOW	Flagon	2	5	C2
527	526	A	ditch terminus	3	526	OXFWS	Jar	1	1	C4
527	526	A	ditch terminus	3	526	SGW	Beaker	1	1	C1-C4
527	526	A	ditch terminus	3	526	SGW	Jar	1	1	C1
529	528	A	ditch	3	526	HUN CG	Lid-seated jar	1	9	LC4
529	528	A	ditch	3	526	OW	Storage Jar	2	12	C1
535	534	A	pit	3	478	GW	Jar	2	14	C1
535	534	A	pit	3	478	GW	Jar	1	9	C1
535	534	A	pit	3	478	SGW	Jar/Bowl	1	4	C1
535	534	A	pit	3	478	GW	Jar	1	35	C1
535	534	A	pit	3	478	OW	Beaker	1	3	C1
535	534	A	pit	3	478	GW	Jar	1	8	C1
535	534	A	pit	3	478	GW	Jar	1	13	C1
535	534	A	pit	3	478	GW	Jar	1	16	C1
535	534	A	pit	3	478	SGW	Jar	1	12	C1-C4
535	534	A	pit	3	478	SGW	Bowl	1	23	E/MC1-LC1
535	534	A	pit	3	478	SGW	Jar	1	17	C2-C3
535	534	A	pit	3	478	SGW	Lid-seated jar	1	20	C1-C4
535	534	A	pit	3	478	GW	Jar	1	5	C1
535	534	A	pit	3	478	GW	Jar	1	4	C1
535	534	A	pit	3	478	GW	Jar	3	88	C1
535	534	A	pit	3	478	GW	Jar	2	15	C1
535	534	A	pit	3	478	GW	Jar	6	125	C1
535	534	A	pit	3	478	SGW	Jar	1	82	E/MC1
535	534	A	pit	3	478	GW	Jar	8	74	C1
537	536	A	pit	3	478	GW	Jar	1	3	C1
537	536	A	pit	3	478	GW	Jar	4	53	E/MC1
537	536	A	pit	3	478	GW	Jar	1	80	E/MC1
537	536	A	pit	3	478	GW	Jar	1	38	E/MC1
537	536	A	pit	3	478	GW	Jar	1	34	M/LC1

Context	Cut	Trench	Feature Type	Phase	Group	Fabric Family	Vessel	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	Pot date
537	536	A	pit	3	478	GW	Jar	1	51	E/MC1-LC1
537	536	A	pit	3	478	GW	Jar	1	13	E/MC1-LC1
537	536	A	pit	3	478	OW	Jar	1	3	E/MC1-LC1
537	536	A	pit	3	478	OW	Jar	3	18	C1
537	536	A	pit	3	478	SGW	Jar	1	4	C1
537	536	A	pit	3	478	OW	Jar	5	41	C1
537	536	A	pit	3	478	GW	Jar	3	23	C1
537	536	A	pit	3	478	OW	Jar/Bowl	1	4	C1
537	536	A	pit	3	478	GW	Jar	4	25	C1
537	536	A	pit	3	478	GW	Storage Jar	1	11	C1
537	536	A	pit	3	478	OW	Jar	1	12	C1
537	536	A	pit	3	478	SGW	Jar	2	61	C1-C4
537	536	A	pit	3	478	GW	Jar	2	30	C1
537	536	A	pit	3	478	GW	Jar	1	9	C1
537	536	A	pit	3	478	OW	Jar	1	3	C1
537	536	A	pit	3	478	OW	Beaker/Jar	1	6	C1
537	536	A	pit	3	478	GW	Jar	3	70	C1
540	539	A	pit	3	0	MSGW	Jar	1	27	LC13-C14
540	539	A	pit	3	0	GW	Jar	1	4	C1-C4
540	539	A	pit	3	0	SGW	Beaker/Jar	1	3	C1-C4
540	539	A	pit	3	0	OW	Storage Jar	2	50	C1
540	539	A	pit	3	0	SGW	Bowl	1	11	C2-C3
540	539	A	pit	3	0	GW	Storage Jar	2	20	C1
540	539	A	pit	3	0	OXF RS	Flagon?	1	2	C3-C4
540	539	A	pit	3	0	SAM	Dish	1	12	C2
540	539	A	pit	3	0	GW	Jar	1	8	C1
540	539	A	pit	3	0	OXFWS	Flagon	1	2	C2
540	539	A	pit	3	0	SAM	Bowl/Cup/ Dish?	1	2	C1-C2
540	539	A	pit	3	0	GW	Jar	1	21	C1
540	539	A	pit	3	0	GW	Storage Jar	1	16	C1
540	539	A	pit	3	0	SGW	Jar	1	8	C1-C4
544	543	A	ditch	3	526	SGW	Beaker	1	1	C1-C4
546	545	A	pit	3	0	SGW	Beaker/Jar	1	1	C1-C4
546	545	A	pit	3	0	SOW	Jar	1	1	MC1-C3
548	547	A	pit	3	0	SGW	Beaker/Jar	1	3	C1-C4
548	547	A	pit	3	0	SAM	Dish/Platter	1	29	M-M/LC1
548	547	A	pit	3	0	GW	Jar	1	19	C1
548	547	A	pit	3	0	GW	Jar	1	14	C1
553	552	A	pit	3	0	SGW	Jar	1	5	C1
555	554	A	pit	3	0	SGW	Jar	1	11	C1
558	556	A	pit	3	0	SAM	Dish/Platter	1	3	C1
558	556	A	pit	3	0	SGW	Jar?	1	3	C1-C4
558	556	A	pit	3	0	GW	Jar?	1	4	C1
558	556	A	pit	3	0	SGW	Beaker/ Flagon	1	2	C2
558	556	A	pit	3	0	GW	Beaker/Jar	1	1	C1
558	556	A	pit	3	0	GW	Storage Jar	1	210	C2/C3
558	556	A	pit	3	0	SGW	Jar	1	10	C1-C4
561	560	A	ditch	3	478	GW	Jar	1	17	C1

Context	Cut	Trench	Feature Type	Phase	Group	Fabric Family	Vessel	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	Pot date
561	560	A	ditch	3	478	SGW	Jar	1	6	C1
561	560	A	ditch	3	478	GW	Storage Jar	1	268	E/MC1
561	560	A	ditch	3	478	SGW	Jar	1	5	C1-C4
561	560	A	ditch	3	478	SGW	Jar	1	1	C1
561	560	A	ditch	3	478	GW	Jar	1	27	C1
563	562	A	pit	3	0	SGW	Jar	1	11	C1-C4
563	562	A	pit	3	0	GW	Bowl?	1	4	C1-C4
565	564	A	pit	3	0	GW	Storage Jar	1	29	C1
567	566	A	pit	3	0	SGW	Lid-seated jar	1	4	C1-C4
567	566	A	pit	3	0	SGW	Beaker?	1	1	C1-C4
573	570	A	pit	3	0	GW	Jar?	1	1	C1
571	570	A	pit	3	0	SGW	Beaker	1	3	C1-C4
571	570	A	pit	3	0	SGW	Beaker	1	1	C1-C4
571	570	A	pit	3	0	GW	Storage Jar	1	55	C1-C2
571	570	A	pit	3	0	SGW	Jar	1	21	C1-C4
573	570	A	pit	3	0	GW	Beaker/Jar	1	1	C1
573	570	A	pit	3	0	GW	Jar	1	3	C1
571	570	A	pit	3	0	GW	Storage Jar	1	26	C1-C2
573	570	A	pit	3	0	SGW	Lid	1	5	MC1-MC2
571	570	A	pit	3	0	GW	Jar	1	3	C1
580	578	A	pit	3	0	GW RE	Jar	1	13	C1-C4
580	578	A	pit	3	0	SGW	Storage Jar	1	23	C1-C4
580	578	A	pit	3	0	SGW	Platter	1	20	E/MC1
579	578	A	pit	3	0	SGW	Jar	1	4	C1-EC2
579	578	A	pit	3	0	SGW	Jar?	1	1	C1-C4
579	578	A	pit	3	0	SGW	Lid	1	2	MC1-MC2
579	578	A	pit	3	0	GW	Jar	1	6	C1
579	578	A	pit	3	0	GW	Jar	3	18	C1
579	578	A	pit	3	0	OW	Jar	1	21	C1
587	584	A	pit	1	584	OW	Jar	1	10	C1
587	584	A	pit	1	584	SGW	Beaker	1	7	C1-C4
587	584	A	pit	1	584	SGW	Beaker/Jar	1	3	C1-C4
589	588	A	pit	3	519	SGW	Beaker	1	1	C1
589	588	A	pit	3	519	OXF WS	Jar?	1	1	C4
598	596	A	pit	3	0	SGW	Jar	1	14	C1-C4
598	596	A	pit	3	0	SGW	Jar	1	3	C1-C4
598	596	A	pit	3	0	SGW	Jar	1	4	C1-C4
598	596	A	pit	3	0	OW	Jar	1	22	C1
598	596	A	pit	3	0	SGW	Jar	1	11	C1-C4
598	596	A	pit	3	0	OW	Jar	1	1	C1
598	596	A	pit	3	0	GW	Storage Jar	1	37	C1
598	596	A	pit	3	0	OW	Storage Jar	1	118	C1
598	596	A	pit	3	0	SGW	Beaker/Jar	4	11	C1-C4
598	596	A	pit	3	0	GW	Jar	1	15	C1
598	596	A	pit	3	0	SGW	Jar	2	7	C1-C4
598	596	A	pit	3	0	GW	Jar	1	11	C1
598	596	A	pit	3	0	SGW	Beaker/Jar	1	1	C1-C4
598	596	A	pit	3	0	SGW	Lid	1	5	MC1-MC2
598	596	A	pit	3	0	SGW	Beaker	1	5	C1

Context	Cut	Trench	Feature Type	Phase	Group	Fabric Family	Vessel	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	Pot date
602	601	A	pit	3	0	SGW	Jar/Bowl	1	15	MC1-C2
604	603	A	pit	3	0	SGW	Beaker	1	2	C1-C4
604	603	A	pit	3	0	SGW	Jar	1	5	C1-C4
604	603	A	pit	3	0	GW	Jar	2	8	C1
604	603	A	pit	3	0	OW	Jar	4	33	C2-EC3
604	603	A	pit	3	0	SGW	Jar	1	5	C1-C4
604	603	A	pit	3	0	GW	Storage Jar	1	49	C1
604	603	A	pit	3	0	SGW	Jar?	1	2	C1-C4
604	603	A	pit	3	0	SGW	Flagon/Jar	1	17	MC1-C2
604	603	A	pit	3	0	SGW	Jar	1	15	C1-C4
604	603	A	pit	3	0	SGW	Jar	2	8	C1-C4
606	605	A	pit	3	0	SOW	Flagon?	1	1	MC1-EC4
606	605	A	pit	3	0	SOW	Beaker	1	1	C1-C4
606	605	A	pit	3	0	SOW	Flagon	1	3	MC1-EC4
606	605	A	pit	3	0	OW	Jar	1	3	C1
606	605	A	pit	3	0	SGW	Jar	1	4	C1-C4
606	605	A	pit	3	0	SGW	Jar			C1
606	605	A	pit	3	0	GW	Jar	1	1	400-100 BC
606	605	A	pit	3	0	SGW	Jar	1	67	C1-C4
606	605	A	pit	3	0	SGW	Beaker?	1	1	C1-C4
606	605	A	pit	3	0	SGW	Flagon	1	9	MC1-EC4
606	605	A	pit	3	0	SGW	Flagon	1	17	E/MC1-LC3/EC4
606	605	A	pit	3	0	SGW	Flagon	1	9	MC1-EC4
608	607	A	pit	3	0	SAM	Cup	1	1	M-LC2
610	609	A	pit	3	0	SOW	Beaker/Jar	1	2	C1-C4
610	609	A	pit	3	0	SGW	Jar	1	4	C1-C4
610	609	A	pit	3	0	SOW	Beaker	1	1	C1-C4
612	611	A	pit	3	519	SGW	Jar	2	22	C1-LC2
612	611	A	pit	3	519	SGW	Jar	1	15	C1
612	611	A	pit	3	519	SGW	Jar	1	14	C1
614	613	A	pit	3	519	GW	Storage Jar	1	10	C1
614	613	A	pit	3	519	GW	Storage Jar	1	31	
614	613	A	pit	3	519	GW	Storage Jar	1	6	C1
614	613	A	pit	3	519	SGW	Jar	1	12	C1-C2
614	613	A	pit	3	519	SGW	Jar	1	2	C1-C2
614	613	A	pit	3	519	SGW	Jar	1	3	C1-C2
614	613	A	pit	3	519	SGW	Jar	1	3	C1-C2
618	617	A	ditch	3	617	SGW	Bowl/Jar	1	4	C1-C4
618	617	A	ditch	3	617	SGW	Beaker	1	1	M/LC1-E/MC2
618	617	A	ditch	3	617	SGW	Beaker	1	1	C1-C4
618	617	A	ditch	3	617	GW	Jar	1	5	C1
618	617	A	ditch	3	617	SGW	Jar	1	3	C1
618	617	A	ditch	3	617	SOW	Jar	2	7	MC1-C3
618	617	A	ditch	3	617	GW	Jar	1	8	C1
618	617	A	ditch	3	617	GW	Jar	1	9	C1
618	617	A	ditch	3	617	GW	Jar	1	7	C1
618	617	A	ditch	3	617	GW	Storage Jar	1	13	C1
618	617	A	ditch	3	617	GW	Storage Jar	1	32	C1
618	617	A	ditch	3	617	SGW	Beaker	1	1	MC1-C3

Context	Cut	Trench	Feature Type	Phase	Group	Fabric Family	Vessel	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	Pot date
620	619	A	pit	3	0	GW	Jar	1	1	C1
620	619	A	pit	3	0	SGW	Beaker/Jar	1	1	C1-C4
624	623	A	pit	3	655	SGW	Jar/Bowl	1	9	MC1-MC2
624	623	A	pit	3	655	SGW	Jar	1	3	MC1-MC2
629	628	A	ditch	3	617	SGW	Jar	1	24	C1-LC1/EC2
629	628	A	ditch	3	617	COL WH	Mortaria	3	230	M/LC1-C2
629	628	A	ditch	3	617	SOW	Flagon/Jar	1	4	MC1-EC4
629	628	A	ditch	3	617	SOW	Flagon/Jar	2	10	MC1-EC4
629	628	A	ditch	3	617	SGW	Jar	4	24	MC1-EC2
629	628	A	ditch	3	617	SOW	Jar	1	9	C1-C2
629	628	A	ditch	3	617	SGW	Beaker	26	60	M/LC1-E/MC2
629	628	A	ditch	3	617	SOW	Beaker/Jar	4	14	C1-C2
629	628	A	ditch	3	617	GW	Jar	1	36	C1
629	628	A	ditch	3	617	GW	Jar	1	37	C1-C2
629	628	A	ditch	3	617	SGW	Beaker	14	64	M/LC1-E/MC2
629	628	A	ditch	3	617	SOW	Jar	6	16	C1-C2
632	630	A	pit	3	0	SGW	Jar	1	5	M/LC1
631	630	A	pit	3	0	SGW	Jar	1	5	C1-C2
632	630	A	pit	3	0	GW	Jar	1	4	M/LC1
631	630	A	pit	3	0	SGW	Jar	1	13	C1-C2
631	630	A	pit	3	0	SGW	Jar	1	6	C1-C2
631	630	A	pit	3	0	SGW	Jar	1	7	C1-C4
631	630	A	pit	3	0	SGW	Jar	1	5	C1-C4
631	630	A	pit	3	0	SGW	Beaker/Jar	1	1	MC1-C3
631	630	A	pit	3	0	SGW	Beaker/Jar	4	11	MC1-C3
631	630	A	pit	3	0	SGW	Beaker/Jar	2	10	C1-C4
631	630	A	pit	3	0	LNV CC	Flagon	1	5	C4
631	630	A	pit	3	0	GW	Jar	1	3	C1
631	630	A	pit	3	0	SGW	Beaker/Jar	2	4	C1
631	630	A	pit	3	0	SGW	Jar	1	5	MC1-C3
631	630	A	pit	3	0	SOW	Jar	1	11	MC1-C3
631	630	A	pit	3	0	SOW	Jar	6	33	MC1-C3
631	630	A	pit	3	0	SGW	Jar	2	34	M-LC2
631	630	A	pit	3	0	SGW	Lid-seated jar	1	60	LC2/EC3-C4
631	630	A	pit	3	0	GW	Jar	1	1	C2 BC-AD EC1
631	630	A	pit	3	0	VER WH	Flagon	1	81	MC1
631	630	A	pit	3	0	GW	Jar	1	162	C1 BC-AD EC1
631	630	A	pit	3	0	SOW	Jar	3	11	MC1-C3
631	630	A	pit	3	0	GW	Jar	1	8	C1
632	630	A	pit	3	0	SGW	Jar/Bowl	1	3	M/LC1-C2
631	630	A	pit	3	0	VER WH	Flagon	1	8	MC1-C2
631	630	A	pit	3	0	SGW	Jar	1	12	C1-C2

Context	Cut	Trench	Feature Type	Phase	Group	Fabric Family	Vessel	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	Pot date
631	630	A	pit	3	0	SGW	Jar	1	8	C1-C2
631	630	A	pit	3	0	SGW	Jar	1	1	C1-C2
631	630	A	pit	3	0	GW	Jar	1	1	C1
631	630	A	pit	3	0	GW	Jar	1	4	C1
631	630	A	pit	3	0	SGW	Jar	1	19	C1-C2
631	630	A	pit	3	0	SGW	Butt-beaker	1	1	M/LC1-MC2
631	630	A	pit	3	0	OW	Jar	1	6	C1-C2
632	630	A	pit	3	0	RW	Jar	1	13	1 BC-AD MC1
631	630	A	pit	3	0	GW	Jar	1	24	C1
631	630	A	pit	3	0	GW	Storage Jar	1	38	C1
631	630	A	pit	3	0	GW	Jar	1	33	C1
631	630	A	pit	3	0	GW	Jar	1	5	C1
631	630	A	pit	3	0	GW	Storage Jar	1	16	C1
631	630	A	pit	3	0	GW	Jar	1	39	C1
631	630	A	pit	3	0	SGW	Jar	1	6	C2-C4
631	630	A	pit	3	0	SGW	Beaker/Jar	4	11	C1-C2
631	630	A	pit	3	0	OW	Jar	1	3	C-C2
634	633	A	pit	3	0	SGW	Jar	1	7	C1-C2
634	633	A	pit	3	0	GW	Jar	1	8	C1
634	633	A	pit	3	0	SGW	Jar	1	5	C1
634	633	A	pit	3	0	RW	Jar	1	9	C1
634	633	A	pit	3	0	SGW	Jar	2	20	C1
636	635	A	ditch terminus	3	0	SGW	Jar	1	8	C1-C4
636	635	A	ditch terminus	3	0	OW	Jar	1	3	C1
636	635	A	ditch terminus	3	0	OW	Storage Jar	1	46	MC1-MC2
636	635	A	ditch terminus	3	0	SGW	Beaker	1	21	MC1
636	635	A	ditch terminus	3	0	SGW	Jar	1	1	C1-C4
636	635	A	ditch terminus	3	0	SGW	Jar	1	37	C1-C4
636	635	A	ditch terminus	3	0	SGW	Beaker	2	3	C1-C4
636	635	A	ditch terminus	3	0	SGW	Jar	1	6	C1-C4
636	635	A	ditch terminus	3	0	GW	Jar	1	3	C1
636	635	A	ditch terminus	3	0	RW	Jar	1	1	C1
636	635	A	ditch terminus	3	0	OW	Jar	1	9	C1
636	635	A	ditch terminus	3	0	SGW	Jar	1	6	C1-C4
638	637	A	ditch	3	519	RW	Jar	1	129	C1
638	637	A	ditch	3	519	SGW	Jar	1	3	C1-C4
638	637	A	ditch	3	519	SGW	Pedestal-jar	2	96	E-MC1
640	639	A	pit	3	0	SGW	Jar	23	184	MC1

Context	Cut	Trench	Feature Type	Phase	Group	Fabric Family	Vessel	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	Pot date
640	639	A	pit	3	0	GW	Jar/Bowl	2	16	MC1
646	645	A	pit	3	0	SOW	Jar	30	135	C1-C2
646	645	A	pit	3	0	RW	Jar	1	6	C1
646	645	A	pit	3	0	OW	Jar	1	6	C1
646	645	A	pit	3	0	GW	Storage Jar	1	37	C2-C3
648	647	A	tree throw	3	0	GW	Jar	2	17	EC1
648	647	A	tree throw	3	0	GW	Jar	1	25	C1
648	647	A	tree throw	3	0	GW	Jar	1	34	E/MC1
648	647	A	tree throw	3	0	SGW	Jar	1	6	E/MC1
648	647	A	tree throw	3	0	SGW	Jar	1	11	E/MC1
648	647	A	tree throw	3	0	RW	Jar/Bowl	2	3	EC1
650	649	A	ditch	3	519	GW	Jar	1	12	C1
650	649	A	ditch	3	519	SGW	Jar/Bowl	1	8	MC2-C4
650	649	A	ditch	3	519	OW	Jar	1	7	C1
650	649	A	ditch	3	519	SOW	Jar	1	8	C1-C4
654	652	A	ditch	3	519	SGW	Jar	1	6	C1-C4
654	652	A	ditch	3	519	RW	Jar	1	5	C1
654	652	A	ditch	3	519	SGW	Beaker/Jar	1	3	C1-C4
654	652	A	ditch	3	519	VER WH	Flagon	1	16	MC1-M/LC2
654	652	A	ditch	3	519	SGW	Beaker	1	2	C1-C4
654	652	A	ditch	3	519	SGW	Beaker	1	2	C1-C4
654	652	A	ditch	3	519	SGW	Jar	1	12	C1-C4
654	652	A	ditch	3	519	SGW	Jar	1	12	MC1
654	652	A	ditch	3	519	OW	Jar	1	10	C1
656	655	A	pit	3	655	OW	Jar	1	7	C1
656	655	A	pit	3	655	SGW	Jar	1	4	C1-C4
658	657	A	pit	3	655	SGW	Jar	1	1	C1-C4
660	659	A	pit	3	0	RW	Jar	1	5	C1
664	662	A	pit	3	0	SGW	Jar	1	2	MC1-C4
664	662	A	pit	3	0	SGW	Jar	2	10	C1-C4
664	662	A	pit	3	0	SGW	Jar	1	6	MC1-C3
672	671	A	pit	1	584	GW	Jar	1	7	C1
672	671	A	pit	1	584	GW	Jar	1	9	C1
672	671	A	pit	1	584	SOW	Beaker/Jar	1	5	C1-C2
672	671	A	pit	1	584	SGW	Beaker	1	1	C1-C2
672	671	A	pit	1	584	SGW	Beaker	3	6	C1-C2
672	671	A	pit	1	584	SGW	Beaker/Jar	1	7	C1-C2
672	671	A	pit	1	584	SGW	Jar/Bowl	1	11	M/LC1
672	671	A	pit	1	584	SOW	Flagon/Jar	1	20	MC1-C2
672	671	A	pit	1	584	SGW	Jar	1	10	C1
672	671	A	pit	1	584	GW	Jar	4	38	C1
672	671	A	pit	1	584	GW	Jar/Bowl/ Flagon	1	5	M/LC1
672	671	A	pit	1	584	SGW	Lid	1	5	MC1-C4
672	671	A	pit	1	584	RW	Jar	1	7	C1

Context	Cut	Trench	Feature Type	Phase	Group	Fabric Family	Vessel	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	Pot date
677	675	A	ditch	3	0	SOW	Beaker/Jar	1	3	MC1-C4
677	675	A	ditch	3	0	SGW	Beaker/Jar	1	3	MC1-C4
677	675	A	ditch	3	0	RW	Jar	4	14	C1
677	675	A	ditch	3	0	SGW	Jar	1	3	MC1-C4
677	675	A	ditch	3	0	SGW	Jar	1	5	C1
677	675	A	ditch	3	0	SGW	Jar	1	7	C1
677	675	A	ditch	3	0	SGW	Jar	2	5	C1-C4
677	675	A	ditch	3	0	SGW	Jar	1	6	C1
679	678	A	natural	0	0	SGW	Jar	1	1	MC1-C4
679	678	A	natural	0	0	SRW	Jar	2	5	C1-C4
679	678	A	natural	0	0	SOW	Storage Jar	1	8	C1
702	701	B	post hole	2	0	GW	Jar	1	13	C1
704	703	B	pit	2	0	SGW		1	3	C1-C4
720	719	A	pit	4	0	SGW	Jar	1	8	C1-C4
720	719	A	pit	4	0	SGW	Jar	1	60	C1-C2
720	719	A	pit	4	0	SGW	Jar	2	10	C1-C4
720	719	A	pit	4	0	SGW	Jar	1	6	C1
720	719	A	pit	4	0	SGW	Beaker/Jar	1	3	C1
720	719	A	pit	4	0	SGW	Flagon	1	17	C1-C2
720	719	A	pit	4	0	SGW	Jar	1	7	C1
720	719	A	pit	4	0	SGW	Jar	1	10	C1
720	719	A	pit	4	0	SGW	Jar	1	35	C1
720	719	A	pit	4	0	SGW	Jar	17	112	C1
720	719	A	pit	4	0	SGW	Beaker/Jar	1	1	C1-C4
720	719	A	pit	4	0	SGW	Jar	1	6	C1
720	719	A	pit	4	0	SGW	Flagon	1	3	C1-C2
720	719	A	pit	4	0	SGW	Jar	1	6	C1-C2
720	719	A	pit	4	0	SGW	Jar	1	7	C1-C4
720	719	A	pit	4	0	SGW	Jar	1	7	C1-C2
720	719	A	pit	4	0	SGW	Jar	3	41	C1-C2
720	719	A	pit	4	0	SGW	Jar	1	5	C1
720	719	A	pit	4	0	SGW	Jar	1	10	C1-C4
720	719	A	pit	4	0	SGW	Beaker/Jar	2	5	C1-C4
720	719	A	pit	4	0	SGW	Beaker/Jar	22	75	MC1-C4
720	719	A	pit	4	0	SGW	Storage Jar	3	94	E-MC1
720	719	A	pit	4	0	SAM		1	1	MC1-E/MC2
720	719	A	pit	4	0	SGW	Jar	1	7	MC1-C4
720	719	A	pit	4	0	SGW	Beaker/Jar	2	4	MC1-C4
720	719	A	pit	4	0	SGW	Jar	3	38	MC1-C4
720	719	A	pit	4	0	SGW	Jar	7	34	C1-C2
720	719	A	pit	4	0	OW	Jar	1	7	C1
720	719	A	pit	4	0	SGW	Storage Jar	1	14	C1-C4
720	719	A	pit	4	0	SGW	Jar	1	10	C1
720	719	A	pit	4	0	SGW	Jar	1	44	M/LC1
720	719	A	pit	4	0	SOW	Jar	1	29	C1 -C4
720	719	A	pit	4	0	SGW	Jar	2	8	C1-C4
734	733	A	pit	3	0	SGW	Jar	5	27	C1-C4
734	733	A	pit	3	0	OXF RS	Flagon/Jar	1	7	C3-C4
734	733	A	pit	3	0	SGW	Storage Jar	1	15	C1-C4
734	733	A	pit	3	0	SGW	Jar	1	12	C1

Context	Cut	Trench	Feature Type	Phase	Group	Fabric Family	Vessel	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	Pot date
734	733	A	pit	3	0	RW	Jar	1	5	C1
734	733	A	pit	3	0	SGW	Beaker/Jar	1	3	C1-C4
734	733	A	pit	3	0	SGW	Jar	1	9	C1-C4
734	733	A	pit	3	0	RW	Storage Jar	1	13	C1
734	733	A	pit	3	0	SGW	Storage Jar	1	180	C1-C4
734	733	A	pit	3	0	SGW	Storage Jar	1	50	C1-C4
734	733	A	pit	3	0	GW	Storage Jar	1	48	C1-C4
734	733	A	pit	3	0	SGW	Jar	1	4	C1-C4
738	737	A	pit	3	0	SGW	Jar	3	18	C1-C4
738	737	A	pit	3	0	RW	Storage Jar	1	24	C1
738	737	A	pit	3	0	SGW	Jar	1	8	C1
738	737	A	pit	3	0	GW	Storage Jar	1	18	C1
738	737	A	pit	3	0	SGW	Jar	1	5	C1
738	737	A	pit	3	0	SGW	Jar	3	11	C1-C4
738	737	A	pit	3	0	SGW	Jar	1	43	C1-C4
738	737	A	pit	3	0	SGW	Jar	3	23	C1-C4
779	778	B	pit	3	0	Fine Oxidised Ware	Jar	1	9	MC1-MC2
816	815	B	pit	2	0	SGW		1	1	C1C4
848	847	B	gully	2	847	SGW		1	4	C1-C4
902	901	B	ditch	5	901	SOW		1	1	C1-C2
934	933	B	pit	2	0	SGW	Jar	1	4	C1-C2
934	933	B	pit	2	0	SGW	Jar	1	7	C1-C2
942	941	B	ditch terminus	5	915	SGW		1	1	C1-C4
980	978	B	ditch	2	975	SJW	Storage Jar	1	33	C1
1091	1090	B	ditch terminus	2	827	SOW	Jar?	1	9	C1-C2
1122	1121	B	ditch	2	827	SOW	Jar	1	1	C1-C4
Total								938	11833	

Table 31: Late Iron Age and Romano-British pottery summary catalogue

A.7 Medieval and later pottery

by Helen Walker

Introduction

A.7.1 A total of twenty-seven sherds weighing 507g was recovered giving an average sherd size of 19g. The most interesting find is part of an early medieval ware socketed dish or bowl perhaps dating to the later 12th to early 13th century. Later pottery is also present including Mill Green fineware of the mid-13th to 14th centuries, and there is a small amount of post-medieval and modern pottery.

A.7.2 The Medieval Pottery Research Group's (MPRG) Guide to the classification of medieval ceramic forms (MPRG 1998) and Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics (MPRG 2001) act as a standard. The pottery recording follows Cunningham's typology of post-Roman pottery in Essex (Cunningham 1985, 1-16; expanded by Cotter 2000 and Drury et al. 1993).

A.7.3 The assemblage is recorded in the summary catalogue (Table 33). The pottery and archive are curated by Oxford Archaeology East until formal deposition.

Sampling Bias

A.7.4 The open area excavation was carried out by hand and selection made through standard sampling strategies on a feature by feature basis. There are not expected to be any inherent biases.

The Assemblage

A.7.5 Table 32 shows the total sherd count and weight of all fabrics, shown in approximate chronological order.

Fabric Name	No. Sherds	Weight (g)	% by weight
Early medieval ware	5	222	44
Early medieval ware with grog	3	36	7
Medieval coarseware	6	23	4.5
Mill Green fineware	6	22	4.5
Sandy orange ware	2	121	24
Post-medieval red earthenware	3	16	3
Modern white earthenware	2	67	13
Total	**27**	**507**	**100%**

Table 32: Pottery fabrics present in the assemblage

A.7.6 Most of the assemblage came from subsoil 549 and from context 592, the upper fill of ditch **590** (Phase 4) in Area C. Both produced similar assemblages comprising pottery of a mixture of dates, with early medieval ware the largest component by weight. Only one vessel form in early medieval ware is present, the socket and part of the rim of a socketed dish or bowl (from subsoil 549). Fire-blackening on the underside shows the vessel has been heated and it is thought that the socket was for the insertion of a wooden handle allowing the user to stand well away from the heat of the fire.

Socketed dishes/bowls are not common, but have been found, for example, at Duckend Farm, Stansted Airport, a site dated *c*.1140-1220 (Walker 2004, 432, fig.267.8). They have also been found at Colchester, in a pit group dated *c*.1175-1200, a feature which also contained fish bone, suggesting the socketed dishes/bowls may have been used as frying pans to fry the fish (Cotter 2000, 53-54, fig.30. 60-62). Fragments of pike fish bone were also found in the same ditch as the Duckend Farm socketed dish/bowl, but only in small quantities (Hutton 2004, 443). In addition to these finds, body sherds of early medieval ware with grog, spanning the 11th to early 13th centuries were the sole find in pit **719** (fill 720) in the west of Area A.

A.7.7 Subsoil 549 and ditch fill 592 also produced a small quantity of Mill Green fineware, although the sherds are abraded and much smaller than the finds of early medieval ware from these contexts. The Mill Green fineware includes examples showing the white slip-coating, mottled green glaze, and combed decoration characteristic of this ware (from ditch fill 592). Subsoil 549 produced a Mill Green fineware strap handle which again is slip-coated and green glazed. These fragments are almost certainly from jugs and are datable to the mid-13th to 14th centuries, somewhat later than the early medieval ware. Small and sometimes abraded sherds of medieval coarseware from these contexts are probably contemporary with the Mill Green fineware. A small sherd of similarly decorated Mill Green fineware was the only find in ditch **931** (fill 932) in Area B.

A.7.8 The latest material in ditch fill 592 is a sherd of sandy orange ware showing a partial internal glaze indicating a date of later 14th to mid-16th centuries. In subsoil 549, the latest material comprises sherds of post-medieval red earthenware displaying an all over amber glaze and spanning the later 16th to 19th centuries. Similar pottery was found elsewhere on site; a sandy orange ware flared base from a small vessel, perhaps a jug, was found in context 2 (subsoil) in Area A. It is wheel-thrown and virtually unglazed, which again indicates a late medieval date of the later 14th to mid-16th centuries. Cut **543** (part of Ditch **526**, Phase 3), also in Area A, produced a single sherd of internally glazed post-medieval red earthenware (from fill 544). Its fine fabric and reduced core indicate it is an early example, perhaps dating to the 16th century. Modern pottery was excavated from posthole **689** in Area B (from central fill 690), the finds including part of a cylindrical marmalade jar dating from the later 19th to early 20th century.

Discussion

A.7.9 The pottery shows some evidence of activity from perhaps the later 12th century until the 19th to 20th centuries, although early medieval pottery is best represented. There is slight evidence from other excavations in the county that early medieval ware socketed dishes/bowls were used for the frying of fish and this may also be the case here given the site's proximity to the River Crouch. The only pottery that can be assigned to a specific industry is Mill Green fineware, which was made at several production sites in the south of the county, the nearest of which is at Rayleigh, just 5km to the south of Hullbridge (Walker 1990). Therefore, the presence of Mill Green ware is to be expected. There is no evidence of traded or imported pottery in spite of the proximity to a major river not far from the coast and hence potential access to

riverine, coastal and overseas trade. The pottery presents no evidence as to the status of the site.

Significance, potential and research aims

A.7.10 The assemblage although small, sheds light on the origins and development of medieval and later settlement at Hullbridge and may be useful in any future thematic studies on settlements close to major rivers.

Recommendations for further work

A.7.11 The socketed dish/bowl merits illustration. It should be noted whether or not fishbone, including the type of fish, was found in the same context as the socketed dish/bowl or in associated contexts. Otherwise no further work is required.

Medieval Pottery Catalogue

Context	Cut	Area	Fabric	Form	Sherd Count	Sherd Weight (g)	Context Date Range
2			sandy orange ware	flared base	1	113	14th C or later
544	543	A	post-medieval red earthenware		1	6	16th C?
549	Subsoil	C	early medieval ware	dish/bowl: socketed	1	161	late 12th to early 13th C
			early medieval ware		1	21	late 12th to early 13th C
			medieval coarseware		5	21	late 12th to 14th C
			Mill Green fineware	strap handle	1	9	mid-13th to 14th C
			Mill Green fineware		2	5	mid-13th to 14th C
			post-medieval red earthenware		2	10	later 16th to 19th C
592	590	C	early medieval ware	sagging base	2	38	11th to early 13th C
			early medieval ware		1	2	11th to early 13th C
			medieval coarseware		1	2	13th to 14th C
			Mill Green fineware		2	5	mid-13th to 14th C
			sandy orange ware		1	8	14th C or later
690	689	B	modern white earthenware		1	2	19th to 20th C
			modern white earthenware	marmalade jar	1	65	later 19th to early 20th C
720	719	A	early medieval ware with grog		3	36	11th to early 13th C
932	931	B	Mill Green fineware		1	3	mid-13th to 14th C
					27	**507**	

Table 33: Medieval and later pottery catalogue.

A.8 Ceramic Building Material

by Ted Levermore

Introduction

A.8.1 The excavation recovered 56 fragments, 1795g, of ceramic building material (CBM) from Areas A and B (Table 34). This assemblage comprised medieval to post-medieval brick and tile and a small portion of Roman and undiagnostic fragments. The assemblage was fragmentary and moderately to severely abraded. The fragments were collected from Phase 2, 3 and 5 features; however, the majority is not contemporary to those contexts. Instead, this assemblage should be considered intrusive and a result of manuring and other processes in the agricultural landscape.

Area	Form	Date	Count	Weight (kg)
A	Tile	?Roman	1	0.016
		Med-Pmed	3	0.054
		Pmed	16	0.552
	?Tile	?Roman	1	0.046
	Undiag.	?Pmed	1	0.021
		Pmed	1	0.005
		Undiag.	10	0.07
B	Tile	Pmed	9	0.447
	Undiag.	?Pmed	1	0.04
Unstrat.	Brick	?Roman	1	0.202
	Tile	?Pmed	3	0.133
		Roman	2	0.073
	Undiag.	?Pmed	1	0.009
		-	6	0.127
Grand Total			**56**	**1.795**

Table 34: Summary of CBM by Phase and Area

Methodology

A.8.2 The assemblage was quantified by context, fabric and form and counted and weighed to the nearest whole gram. Width, length and thickness were recorded where possible. Woodforde (1976) and McComish (2015) formed the basis of reference material for identification and dating. Warry (2006) was consulted for tegulae forms and descriptions. The quantified data and fabric descriptions are presented on an Excel spreadsheet held with the site archive. A summary of the catalogue can be found in Tables 34 and 35.

Results of Analysis

Fabrics

A.8.3 Nine fabrics (7 groups with two subgroups) were recorded within this assemblage. The fabrics recorded were all typical CBM recipes, with preferences towards large and

unsorted inclusions in the earlier forms and refined fabrics for the later material. Full fabric descriptions can be found with the site archive. All fabrics had a silty micaceous base matrix.

Assemblage

A.8.4 The CBM assemblage was recovered from contexts in both Areas A and B, with the majority derived from the former (Table 34). The assemblage is of little archaeological significance and will be only be described briefly here. Worth noting are the fragments of Roman tile recovered from context 286 (topsoil), a date and type of material that does not occur anywhere else in the assemblage.

Area A

A.8.5 The material found in Area A was collected from Phase 3 pit and ditch features. Much of the material was undiagnostic and severely abraded. Where form and date could be identified the majority of the material was post-medieval tile in various fabrics.

Area B

A.8.6 The material from Area B was generally diagnostic - post medieval flat and curved tile - and slightly less abraded. The material was found in Phase 2 and Phase 5 features; material may not be intrusive to the later features. A narrower set of fabrics were seen here which may suggest a closer link between these fragments than those in Area A.

Discussion

A.8.7 The material recovered was abraded and fragmentary and therefore offers little information to draw any conclusions from. The Roman material was only slightly abraded and survived in large fragments, suggesting proximity to the original building. The later material is likely to have been brought to the site - or moved around the site - by agricultural processes. It represents little more than background noise in the archaeological landscape.

Statement of Potential

A.8.8 The assemblage is of little archaeological significance.

Recommendations for further work

A.8.9 This material has been fully recorded. It should be considered for discard/dispersal.

Area	Context	Cut	Feature	Group	Phase	Form	Descr	Date	Count	Weight (kg)	Comment
A	452	451	natural	0	0	Tile	Flat	Pmed	1	0.015	
B	848	847	gully	0	2	Tile	?Curved	Pmed	1	0.054	Fragment of half inch tile, slight cure to body. Fragment too small for clear ident. Smoothed/wiped upper and dense fine sanded base
B	736	731	pit	0	2	Tile	Flat	Pmed	1	0.040	Fragment of pmed half in flat tile. Smoothed, micaceous, abraded
A	677	675	ditch	0	3	undiag	undiag	undiag	1	0.007	Undiagnostic severely abraded nugget
A	672	671	pit	0	3	undiag	undiag	undiag	3	0.025	Undiagnostic severely abraded nuggets
A	668	667	pit	0	3	undiag	undiag	undiag	1	0.002	Undiagnostic severely abraded nuggets
A	664	662	pit	0	3	undiag	undiag	Pmed	1	0.005	Undiagnostic severely abraded nugget
A	656	655	pit	0	3	undiag	undiag	undiag	1	0.004	Undiagnostic severely abraded nugget
A	646	645	pit	0	3	undiag	undiag	undiag	2	0.006	Undiagnostic severely abraded nuggets
A	624	623	pit	0	3	?Tile	Thick	?Roman	1	0.046	chunk of coarse sandy and flinty CBM, possibly from a Roman brick/tile
A	600	599	pit	0	3	undiag	undiag	undiag	1	0.025	Undiagnostic severely abraded nugget
A	587	584	pit	0	3	Tile	Flat	Pmed	2	0.051	Fragment of pmed half inch flat tile. Partial smoothed/wiped upper and dense fine sanded base
A	553	552	pit	0	3	undiag	undiag	undiag	1	0.001	Undiagnostic severely abraded nugget
A	549	547	pit	0	3	Tile	Flat	Pmed	2	0.032	Refitting fragments of a brown micaceous pmed flat tile. Some sooting on upper bed
A	535	534	pit	478	3	Tile	Flat	Pmed	1	0.025	Fragment of pmed half inch flat tile. Smoothed/wiped upper and dense fine sanded base
A	521	517	pit	0	3	Tile	Flat	Pmed	1	0.028	Corner of a pmed half inch flat tile
A	484	482	pit	0	3	Tile	Flat	Med-Pmed	3	0.054	Fragments of soft mid brown flat tile; poss. med to pmed
A	481	480	pit	0	3	Tile	Thick	?Roman	1	0.016	Fragment of poss. Roman thick tile/thin brick. Smoothed upper, sanded obverse.
A	459	458	pit	0	3	Tile	Flat	Pmed	1	0.062	Fragment of pmed half inch flat tile. Smoothed/wiped upper and dense fine sanded base
A	457	456	pit	0	3	undiag	undiag	?Pmed	1	0.021	Undiagnostic fragment of Pmed CBM
A	444	443	pit	0	3	Tile	Flat	Pmed	1	0.020	Fragment of pmed half inch flat tile. Smoothed/wiped upper and dense fine sanded base
A	420	419	pit	0	3	Tile	Flat	Pmed	1	0.019	Fragment of pmed half inch flat tile. Partial smoothed/wiped upper and dense fine sanded base
A	401	400	ditch	400	3	Tile	Flat	Pmed	6	0.300	Fragments of at least three half inch flat tiles. Smoothed, micaceous and abraded
B	992	991	ditch	0	5	Tile	Flat	Pmed	1	0.098	Large fragment of pmed half inch flat tile. Smooth upper face, sparse coarse sanded base
B	963	962	ditch	952	5	undiag	undiag	?Pmed	1	0.040	Undiagnostic severely abraded Pmed nugget

Area	Context	Cut	Feature	Group	Phase	Form	Descr	Date	Count	Weight (kg)	Comment
B	963	962	ditch	952	5	Tile	Flat	Pmed	2	0.148	Fragments of pmed half inch flat tile. smoothed/wiped upper and dense fine sanded base
B	955	954	ditch	901	5	Tile	Flat	Pmed	3	0.080	Fragments of soft mid brown flat tile; poss. med to pmed
B	932	931	ditch	901	5	Tile	Flat	Pmed	1	0.027	
	286		Topsoil			undiag	undiag	?Pmed	1	0.009	Face fragment of poss. pmed CBM
	286		Topsoil			Tile	Tegula	Roman	2	0.073	Fragments of tegula flange. Orange, micaceous and severely abraded
	286		Topsoil			undiag	undiag	-	6	0.127	Undiag frags, mixed fabrics
	286		Topsoil			Brick	Flat	?Roman	1	0.202	Fragment of thin brick or thick tile - poss. Roman. Smoothed, wiped upper, irregular base and edge - both fine sanded. Blue grey faces and dark red core.
	286		Topsoil			Tile	Flat	?Pmed	3	0.133	Fragments of three flat tiles. Half inch thick, made in compact silty fabrics. Poss. Pmed

Table 35: Summary CBM Catalogue

A.9 Fired Clay

by Ted Levermore and Simon Timberlake

Introduction

A.9.1 Excavation produced a moderate assemblage of fired clay (628 fragments, 22263g) from Areas A and B (see Table 37). For Area A, the majority of the material was collected from Phase 3 (Late Iron Age-Early Roman) features (235 fragments, 6707g), while a minor portion was unphased. In Area B the material was largely found in Phase 2 (Early Iron Age) features (365 fragments, 15006g) with a minor offering from unphased and Phase 1 and 5 contexts. The assemblage was characterised by several Bronze Age cylindrical weights, a small number of Iron Age triangular weight fragments and fragments of other less diagnostic objects or structures. The rest of the assemblage is comprised of 'structural' fragments - non-diagnostic pieces with flattened surfaces - and amorphous pieces with no discernible features at all. The diagnostic material is evidence for Bronze and Iron Age domestic and light industrial activity on site.

A.9.2 This report will provide a quantified assessment of the material and discuss its significance. The quantified data and fabric descriptions are presented on an Excel spreadsheet held with the site archive. Summary tables for pertinent material are included in this report.

Methodology

A.9.3 The assemblage was quantified by context, fabric and form and counted and weighed to the nearest whole gram. Fabrics were examined using a x20 hand lens and were described by main inclusions present. A summary of the catalogue can be found in Tables 37 and 38.

Results of Analysis

Fabrics

A.9.4 Two main fabric groups were identified - silty micaceous (MS) and sandy untampered (SUN) clays (Table 36). The first group offered six variants and the latter just one. The main variations seen were in the quantity and distribution of quartz, flint, rounded stone, fine gritty inclusions and organic material. All the clays were probably sourced locally to the site, with any variation seen being related to geological variation or differences in paste preparation. Differences in firings and post-deposition preservation are also evident; especially in the harder fired clays and those with rare vitrified regions.

Main Group	Short Description	Code	Fabric Description
	Mica, dark sandy grit	DS	Silty clay fired to orange-brown. Clay contained occasional mica and fine to coarse dark grit.

Main Group	Short Description	Code	Fabric Description
Silty Micaceous Clay (MS)	Mica, flint, porous	FP	Silty clay fired to orange-brown. Clay contained common mica, occasional fine and common coarse to very coarse angular flint, occasional coarse dark grit and occasional fine to coarse voids.
	Mica, quartz, flint stone	QFS	Silty clay fired to mid-orange with reds and greys. Clay contained common mica and occasional fine to coarse sub-angular flint, occasional rounded quartz and pebble inclusions. Fabric was often soft but fairly dense. Variants (s) – *well mixed, fairly soft* (rc) – *the same as (s) but also included fine to coarse reddish clay pellets* (ox) or (reduc) – notably oxidised or *reduced version of (s)*
	Mica, quartz and pebbles	QP	Silty clay fired to greys, browns and oranges. Clay contained common mica, occasional fine to coarse quartz and occasional coarse pebbles.
	Mica with organics	O	Silty clay fired to dull orange-brown with a grey core. Clay contained common mica, occasional fine and common red clay pellets and rare quartz. Fabric also contained common grass and grain impressions on surfaces and within the body clay.
	Mica, untampered, hard fired	UN	Silty clay fired to greys, browns and oranges. Clay contained common mica and few to no other inclusions. Hard fired clay (h). Similar to QFS but with fewer visible inclusions.
Sandy Clay (SUN)	Silty, porous, untempered	SUN (P)	Fine sandy clay fired to grey, orange or pink-white. Clay contained occasional fine and coarse mica, rare sandy grit and common fine to coarse rounded pores. Mostly hard fired with some examples showing vitrified pores (Pv).

Table 36: Fired Clay Fabric Descriptions

A.9.5 The cylindrical weights were made in QFS and Un(h) clays, the triangular weights and possible kiln related objects were made in QFS, O, QP and Un(h) clays. The close relationship between the object classes and the fabrics used for them is a good indicator of their geographical and temporal associations. Fragments of a possible triangular weight were the only pieces made in the SUN(P) fabric, suggesting a separate production event.

Assemblage

Area	Object Class	Object Form	Count	Weight (g)
A	**Weight**	Cylinder	1	250
		Triangular	27	1575
	?Weight	?Triangular	39	1450
		Cuboid	4	328
	Kiln Furniture	Bar	1	83
	?Spindlewhorl/?Pottery	Decorated	1	38
	?Structural	Undiagnostic	44	1107
	Uncertain	Blocky	7	164
		Undiagnostic	114	1726
		Total	**238**	**6721**

Area	Object Class	Object Form	Count	Weight (g)
B	**Ad Hoc**	Spacer/Prop/Structural	1	403
	Weight	Cylinder	17	3380
		?Cylinder	12	797
		Triangular	18	1142
		Triangular	3	359
	?Weight	?Cylinder	44	703
		Undiagnostic	1	348
	?Briquetage/?Pottery	?Lug Handle or Foot	2	82
		Undiagnostic	5	46
	?Briquetage/Kiln furniture	?Pedestal	24	2486
	?Spindlewhorl	Undiagnostic	7	40
	?Structural	Undiagnostic	143	4135
	Uncertain	Undiagnostic	114	1961
		Total	**388**	**15523**
Topsoil	-	-	2	19
		Grand Total	**631**	**22662**

Table 37: Summary Catalogue of Fired Clay Objects by Area

A.9.6 The assemblages for Areas A and B have distinctive characteristics, each relating to the forms recovered as well as the dates represented. The fired clay from Area A was composed of a small fragment of a Bronze Age cylinder weight (Pit **671**, 250g), several fragments of Iron Age triangular weight (66 fragments, 3025g) representing at least five weights, a fragment of Iron Age kiln bar (Pit **570**, 83g), fragments of a blocky object (7 fragments, 164g) and a sizeable assemblage of structural or undiagnostic fragments (158 fragments, 2833g). Worth noting was a fragment of decorated fired clay from Pit **671**. The fragment was decorated with a set of parallel and perpendicular lines of dots; probably rouletted into the surface (3mm dots spaced 1mm apart). It may be a Bronze Age spindlewhorl or a piece of decorated pottery. Area B produced 73 fragments (4880g) of cylindrical weights representing at least nine weights and many were near complete, several fragments of at least three triangular weights (1142g), two possible lug handles or feet from a fired clay vessel or a pot from layer 840, and other less diagnostic industrial or structural and undiagnostic pieces (293 fragments, 8668g). Possible spindlewhorl fragments were recovered from both areas but this identification is tentative.

Discussion

A.9.7 Taken in sum, a variety of objects are represented in this assemblage but for many their identity is difficult to ascertain. The assemblage is an indicator of Early to Middle Bronze Age and Middle to Late Iron Age domestic activity, including crafting processes and possible industrial activity requiring a hearth or oven. The weights are explored further below. The assemblage was concentrated within a small number of features and appeared relatively undisturbed indicating a close proximity to their original place of use.

Cylindrical Weights

A.9.8 Cylindrical weights are a prominent feature of the fired clay assemblage; collected from pits in Area A (**672**, Phase 3) and Area B (**756**, **817**, **1034** and **1132**; all Phase 2). The ten Bronze Age cylinder weights were all fairly similar in form, finish and fabric used. The scale of the forms varied slightly and only a small number of complete measurements could be recorded. In general, the weights were 85mm tall or closer to 100mm and between 85 to 100mm in diameter. The size of the diameter was not, it seems, dictated by the height of the object. The longitudinal/vertical perforations were between 10 and 20mm in thickness, the larger perforations tended to be found in the wider weights. Most weights only partially survived, so more complete dimensions were not possible to attain. It does appear that some weights may have been as much as twice the height of the shortest examples. In any case, the weights were made in a similar way and a similar clay was used for all.

A.9.9 These objects are usually suggested to have been used on warp-weighted looms. They have been found in Early to Late Bronze Age contexts across Britain. For example, at Covert Farm, Crick, some cylindrical weights were found in a pit which contained flax seeds that generated a radiocarbon date of *c*.1426-1281 cal BC (McSloy 2015, 207). Cylindrical weights like these were also found at Bronze Age Fengate (Pryor 1980, fig. 13). The objects in the current assemblage were recovered almost exclusively from Phase 2 pits in Area B, with more than one in each feature, along with a small fragment from a Phase 3 pit in Area A. The rate of survival, low levels of abrasion and the fact they were recovered together is a good indicator for limited disturbance of the parent features.

Triangular Weights

A.9.10 Middle to Late Iron Age Triangular weights, or fragments likely to have derived from such weights, made up a smaller fraction of the fired clay assemblage. These objects were collected from a Phase 1 pit (**584**) and Phase 3 pits (**489**, **534**, **596**) in Area A and waterhole **833** (Phase 2), pit **1001** (Phase 2) and layer 753 in Area B. The objects were made in a handful of the fabric variants, similarities in clays used will unite particular objects. It is unclear, however, to what extent the weights should be divided. Two weights were near-complete and even these did not present full dimensions. Nevertheless, in general the weights measured 100-150mm from apex to apex and were 40-60mm thick. Interestingly, the apex perforations varied in diameter between the weights and in two cases on the weight. The average diameter was 15 to 20mm, for the weight from layer 753 the perforations were 5 and 15mm.

A.9.11 From context 1112 (pit **1111**, Structure **1018**, Phase 2, Area B) three re-fitting pieces (358g) of an 'Iron Age –type' rectangular-triangular end-perforated loomweight were recovered. This had the typical round moulded edges and corners, but narrow form, the estimated original dimensions for this being: c.150mm x 100mm x 60mm, with an approximate (estimated) weight of somewhere around 500-600g. In fact the actual loomweight fragments (composed of exactly the same type of fabric as the briquetage) consisted of (1) a side piece (105 x 70 x 50mm) with a diagonal warp thread perforation of around 10mm diameter exposed in half-section at one end, (2) a rounded end (corner) piece of 65 x 60 x 40mm with a different (opposite end) stick perforation preserved in half-section, and (3) a small re-fitting side fragment with a flat moulded

surface. Traces of a thin bark attached to the inside of the warp thread perforation(s) confirms that (1) hazel sticks were used to make these and (2) that the loomweight was probably never used.

A.9.12 It is likely that the perforations made were intended for suspension, but the efficacy of a standard triangular weight as a 'loomweight' can be disputed. Objects most conducive to vertical weaving are narrow and relatively small, so as not to break or collide during the swapping of sheds (Mårtenesson *et al*. 2009). To create even tension the loom weights must be as described and used in fairly high numbers. Therefore, many triangular weights would be too bulky and cumbersome for weaving. Far larger and much smaller examples have been recorded, which only broadens the possible range of functions. The objects found here are smaller than the average size of triangular weight recovered in the south-east. A number of palm-sized triangular weights are known, an example was recorded in North-West Ely (ECB4878), where it was posited that this smaller size was suitable for loom weaving (Levermore 2017).

A.9.13 The similarities in dimensions and surface treatment indicate a close relationship between these objects, but variation in fabric and some forming traits suggests these objects may represent several production events.

Non-diagnostic material

A.9.14 The rest of the assemblage was less informative. Evidence for industry is represented by the possible kiln furniture and briquetage. However, this conclusion is limited and should not be overstated. The amorphous material can only be viewed as the detrital remains of whatever activities were taking place on site.

Statement of Potential

A.9.15 The diagnostic assemblage adds to the body of evidence for Bronze Age and Iron Age domestic and craft activity in the region. The amorphous and undiagnostic fragments have little archaeological significance, although it is possible that some of the material may be briquetage similar to that described in Appendix A.10.

Recommendations for Further Work

A.9.16 This material has been fully recorded. The amorphous fragments should be discarded.

A.9.17 Photography and/or Illustration of the most complete weights, the lug handles and the decorated fragment should be considered. If so, an illustration catalogue should be written for this.

A.9.18 Further analysis/confirmation of identification of the possible pottery fragments should be undertaken by a prehistoric pottery specialist.

A.9.19 Further research into the occurrences of cylindrical and triangular weights in the area should be carried out if reporting is taken further.

Area	Context	Cut	Feature Type	Group	Phase	Sample #	SF #	Fabric group	Fabric Subgroup	Fragment type	Structural type	Object Class	Object Form	Date/Period	Abrasion	Notes	Count	Wt (g)
	286		Topsoil					SUN	P	s	fs				Sev		2	19
A	406	404	Pit	0	3			MS	QP	s	fs				mod		2	49
A	412	411	Pit	0	3			MS	Un(h)	a					Sev		2	2
A	418	417	Pit	0	3			MS	QP	a					Sev		2	3
A	473	472	Pit	0	3			MS	QFS(s)	a					Sev		2	6
A	479	478	ditch	478	3			MS	QFS(s)	s	fs				sev	Faces have organic impressions	2	43
A	479	478	ditch	478	3			MS	QFS(reduc)	s	object	?Weight	Cuboid	?LBA-MIA	mod	Three refitting fragments that form part of a cuboid of soft silty fired clay. Fragments refit to form 65x85mm rectangular base with even rounded arrises and part of a cuboid body of clay. Other end does not survive. Possibly the base of an LBA-EIA brick-form weight.	4	328
A	484	482	pit	0	3			MS	QFS(rc)	a					Sev		3	26
A	486	485	pit	0	3			MS	Un(h)	s	hf/fs/c				mod	Fragment of twisted clay with a rough smoothed and rounded face. Possible from a pedestal or similar handformed object with a flared body	1	58
A	486	485	pit	0	3			MS	Un(h)	a					mod	blocky high fired object	1	37
A	490	489	pit	0	3			MS	Un(h)	s	object	Weight	Triangular	MIA-ERB	Sev	Fragments of an Iron Age triangular weight. Largest fragment from a vertex with remnant angled sides, one adjoining face the vertex perforation. Very abraded. Dense fabric, well smoothed, regular orange-brown colouration	8	268
A	502	501	ditch	501	3			MS	Un(h)	a					Sev		6	8
A	504	503	Natural	0	0			MS	Un(h)	a					Sev		3	14
A	506	505	ditch	501	3			MS	Un(h)	a					Sev		2	37
A	508	507	pit	0	3			MS	DS	a					Sev		2	6
A	512	511	pit	0	3			MS	Un(h)	a					Sev		2	8
A	514	513	pit	0	3			MS	QFS(s)	s	p				Sev	Small fragment with remnant perforation	1	2
A	516	515	ditch	509	3			MS	Un(h)	a					Sev		4	50
A	518	517	pit	0	3			MS	Un(h)	a					Sev		3	18

Area	Context	Cut	Feature Type	Group	Phase	Sample #	SF #	Fabric group	Fabric Subgroup	Fragment type	Structural type	Object Class	Object Form	Date/Period	Abrasion	Notes	Count	Wt (g)
A	521	517	pit	0	3			MS	QP	a					Sev		3	8
A	523	522	pit	0	3			MS	QFS(s)	a					Sev		2	9
A	535	534	pit	478	3			MS	QP	s	object	Weight	Triangular	MIA-ERB	mod	Two refitting fragments of a triangular weight; fragments form the majority of an edge face. A single vertex perforation is present. Object was well made, with creased but smoothed faces. Length may have been ~150mm, colouration of body suggests. A small well-formed weight. Fired and even grey-brown	2	406
A	535	534	pit	478	3			MS	QP	a					sev	Amorphous fragments unrelated to the weight in this context	7	130
A	537	536	pit	478	3			MS	Un(h)	s	fs/c				mod	Large hard fired face fragment with remnant arris/corner. A very hard and compact micaceous silt clay, grey faces with dark grey/black core	2	290
A	537	536	pit	478	3			MS	Un(h)	s	fs				sev	Fragments with faces but no clear original form	7	206
A	540	539	pit	0	3			SUN	P	s	fs				Sev		1	5
A	549	547	pit	0	3			SUN	P(v)	s	fs				sev	Fragments of a high fired silty clay with vitrified pores near the surviving smoothed face. Very lightweight fabric. High fired, something industrial?	7	54
A	558	556	pit	0	3			MS	Un(h)	a					Sev		1	4
A	563	562	pit	0	3			MS	QFS(reduc)	s	fs				Sev	Hard fired silty fragment with roughly rounded face	1	58
A	565	564	pit	0	3			MS	DS	s	fs				Sev		1	15
A	571	570	pit	0	3			MS	QP	s	object	Kiln Furniture	Bar	LIA-ERB	mod	Probable end of a kiln bar; square section with smoothed faces, regular rounded arrises, thumb pressed terminal end, orange faces and a dark core.	1	83
A	585	584	pit	0	1			SUN	P	s	object	?Weight	?Triangular	MIA-ERB	v sev	Fragments of at least two weights; colouration and refits present two perforations from differently formed objects. The rest of the fragments are generally amorphous but have the same colouration (greys and oranges)	39	1450
A	589	588	pit	0	3			MS	Un(h)	a					Sev		2	5

Area	Context	Cut	Feature Type	Group	Phase	Sample #	SF #	Fabric group	Fabric Subgroup	Fragment type	Structural type	Object Class	Object Form	Date/Period	Abrasion	Notes	Count	Wt (g)
A	598	596	pit	0	3			MS	QP	s	object	Weight	Triangular	MIA-ERB	mod	Near complete triangular weight; refitting fragments form 60% of the whole. Object has shattered and lost one large face, most of body intact. Remnants of three vertex perforations present. Fairly well made, regular rounded arrises, regular but creased faces. Made in a compact silty micaceaous clay with common pebble and very coarse flint inclusions.	17	901
A	606	605	pit	0	3			SUN	P	s	fs				Sev	Flattened, probably pot	2	23
A	612	611	pit	519	3			MS	Un(h)	a					Sev		1	14
A	616	615	pit	519	3			MS	QP	a					Sev		2	7
A	618	617	ditch	617	3			MS	Un(h)	a					Sev		4	18
A	620	619	pit	0	3			MS	QP	a					Sev		2	7
A	629	628	ditch	617	3			MS	Un(h)	a					Sev		1	21
A	632	630	pit	0	3			MS	QFS(s)	s	fs				sev	Hard fired silty fragment with roughly rounded face	1	61
A	631	630	pit	0	3			MS	Un(h)	s	fs				Sev	Hard fired silty fragments, largest has two perpendicular faces. Well formed, smoothed flat.	5	113
A	631	630	pit	0	3			MS	QP	a					Sev		3	13
A	636	635	ditch terminus	0	3			MS	Un(h)	a					Sev		3	11
A	648	647	tree throw	0	3			SUN	P	s	fs				Sev		2	18
A	650	649	ditch	519	3			MS	Un(h)	s	object		Blocky		mod	Fragments of a well formed blocky object. Faces smoothed, arrises well rounded, even light brown thick margins and a mid grey core. Similar to the blocky object from **479**	7	164
A	654	652	ditch	519	3			MS	O	s	fs				Sev	organic impressions on face	2	11
A	656	655	pit	0	3			MS	QP	a					Sev		2	3
A	672	671	pit	0	1			MS	QFS(s)	s	object	Weight	Cylinder	EBA-MBA	mod	Fragment of cylindrical weight; part of the body with part of a platform. Roughly formed with irregular curved face and creased platform. No perforation survives.	1	250

Area	Context	Cut	Feature Type	Group	Phase	Sample #	SF #	Fabric group	Fabric Subgroup	Fragment type	Structural type	Object Class	Object Form	Date/Period	Abrasion	Notes	Count	Wt (g)
A	673	671	pit	0	1			MS	Un(h)	a/s	a/fs	?Structural			mod	Mixed fragments with no clear form, some have remnant faces. Some fragments are fairly large, perhaps indicating many original objects or a structure.	44	1107
A	672	671	pit	0	1			MS	Un(h)	a/s	a/fs				sev	Amorphous fragments, largest has a remnant face. No original form obvious.	11	243
A	672	671	pit	0	1			MS	?QP	s	fs/dec	?Spindle whorl/?Pottery	Decorated	?BA	mod	Single fragment with set of parallel and perpendicular lines of dots; rouletted? (3mm dots spaced 1mm apart). Slightly concave curving face. Decorated face and possible arris and perpendicular face. Bronze Age Spindlewhorl? 40mm square face, 20mm thick remnants of body	1	38
A	677	675	ditch	0	3			MS	Un(h)	a					Sev		1	12
B	840	0	Natural Layer	0	0			MS	QFS(s)	s	fs				Sev	Rounded face fragment	1	7
B	840	0	Natural Layer	0	0			SUN	P	s	object	?Briquetage/?Pottery			mod	Fragments of flattened clay, some digit impressions	5	46
B	840	0	Natural Layer	0	0			SUN	P	s	object	?Briquetage/?Pottery	?Lug Handle or Foot		slight	A small hand formed conical object, circular in section, with a flared, concave base, fairly fresh break. Possibly a handle or a foot to a vessel. Terminus of the conical part is lost. Faces are creased but exacted. Red-brown faces and dark grey/black core.	1	28
B	840	0	Natural Layer	0	0			SUN	P	s	object	?Briquetage/?Pottery	?Lug Handle or Foot		slight	A larger hand formed conical object, oval in section, with a flared and concave base. Possibly a handle or a foot to a vessel. Terminus of conical section is broken buy rounded, possible use wear. Faces are fairly smoothed. Similar fabric but lighter colouring than the smaller example.	1	54
B	753	0	Natural Layer	0	0			MS	O	s	object	Weight	Triangular	MIA-ERB	Sev	Refitting fragments of two vertices from a small, thin triangular weight. One apex has remnants of a perforation, more extant one does not. Roughly made, rounded vertex, irregular rounded arrises and creased faces. Friable silt clay, some organic impressions, mid orange faces and dark grey/black core	8	263
B	1074	0	post hole	0	2			MS	Un(h)	a					Sev		3	9

Area	Context	Cut	Feature Type	Group	Phase	Sample #	SF #	Fabric group	Fabric Subgroup	Fragment type	Structural type	Object Class	Object Form	Date/Period	Abrasion	Notes	Count	Wt (g)
B	706	705	pit	0	2			MS	Un(h)	a					Sev		1	4
B	710	709	pit	0	2			MS	Un(h)	a					Sev		2	7
B	720	717	pit	0	2			MS	Un(h)	a					Sev		1	18
B	734	731	pit	0	2			MS	Un(h)	a					Sev		3	21
B	744	743	pit	0	2					a					sev		1	2
B	757	756	pit	0	2	37				a					sev	water eroded	6	89
B	757	756	pit	0	2			MS	QFS(s)	a/s	a/fs	?Structural			mod	Mixed fragments with no clear form, some have remnant faces. Some fragments are fairly large, perhaps indicating many original objects or a structure.	143	4135
B	757	756	pit	0	2			MS	QFS(s)	s	object	Weight	Cylinder		mod	Large fragment of a cylindrical weight - around 50% of the whole remains. A squat cylindrical weight with a vertical central perforation. Fairly well formed, bumpy but smoothed faces and flattened platforms.	1	573
B	757	756	pit	0	2		10	MS	QFS(s)	s	object	?Briquetage/Kiln furniture	?Pedestal		sev	Fragments of a large possibly conical object. Fragments part refit to form a large object with a rounded faces.	24	2486
B	757	756	pit	0	2			MS	QFS(s)	s	object	Weight	Cylinder		mod	Large fragment of a cylindrical weight - around 30% of the whole. A squat cylindrical weight with a vertical central perforation. Fairly well formed, irregular pockmarked faces and flattened platforms. Fresh breaks, body fragments probably amongst the amorphous assemblage in this context	1	307
B	757	756	pit	0	2			MS	Un(h)	s	object	Weight	Cylinder		mod	Small fragment of a possible cylindrical weight. Body fragment with remnants of a perforation.	1	141
B	814	813	pit	0	2			MS	QFS(s)	a					Sev		1	4
B	818	817	pit	0	2			MS	QFS(s)	s	object	Weight	Cylinder	EBA-MBA	sev	Fragments of a BA cylinder weight. Fragments refit to form 1/3 of a platform and some of the rounded body, central vertical perforation evident. Fairly roughly formed, smoothed rounded face, some creasing. Fairly even mid orange colour. Silty with rare coarse quartz.	3	211
B	834	833	well	0	1			MS	QFS(s)	a					Sev		3	39

Area	Context	Cut	Feature Type	Group	Phase	Sample #	SF #	Fabric group	Fabric Subgroup	Fragment type	Structural type	Object Class	Object Form	Date/Period	Abrasion	Notes	Count	Wt (g)
B	835	833	well	0	1			MS	QFS(reduc)	a					Sev		3	33
B	856	833	pit	0	2			MS	Un(h)	s	object	Ad Hoc	Spacer/ Prop/ Structural		slight	A larger trapezoidal fragment of very hard fired clay. Fragment is trapezoidal in section and ~95mm thick. The base is concave running the length of the fragment. The sides are fairly smooth, one has a rod impression running the length of the fragment. The upper edge is irregular, suggests a break. Probably part of a structure used in an industrial process; it may be part of a perforated oven floor with a remnant large venthole and smaller perforations. Venthole D: ~80mm	1	403
B	856	833	pit	0	2			MS	O	s	object	Weight	Triangular	MIA-ERB	Sev	Fragments of a small triangular weight. Fragments refit to form part of one length with remnants of two perforations; a small one through an apex and the other larger one at an angle through the body. A small; atypical form, perhaps early form. Surviving face is characterised by grass and grain impressions. In a compact silty clay, dull orange faces and dark grey core.	5	277
B	852	851	pit	0	2			MS	Un(h)	s	fs				Sev	Hard fired silty fragment with a smoothed face	1	23
B	871	864	pit	0	2			MS	Un(h)	a					Sev		2	6
B	871	864	pit	0	2			MS	FP	s	hf/fs				sev	Large fragment with evidence of hand forming; possible domed/ridge top of an object. Original form unclear	1	279
B	868	866	pit	0	2			SUN	P	a					Sev		3	6
B	892	890	pit	0	2			MS	Un(h)	a					sev	Fairly large rounded fragments of oxidised hard fired clay	16	453
B	957	956	pit	0	2			MS	Un(h)	s	fs/c				Sev	Small squared fragments	2	7
B	967	966	ditch	952	5			MS	Un(h)	s	fs				Sev	Hard fired silty fragment with a smoothed face	1	47
B	971	970	post hole	0	2	60				a					sev	water eroded	1	8
B	971	970	post hole	0	2			MS	QP	s	fs				Sev	Rough surface, colouration suggests from an object	1	18
B	974	972	pit	0	2			MS	QFS(s)	s	fs				mod	Rounded face fragment	1	25

Area	Context	Cut	Feature Type	Group	Phase	Sample #	SF #	Fabric group	Fabric Subgroup	Fragment type	Structural type	Object Class	Object Form	Date/Period	Abrasion	Notes	Count	Wt (g)
B	982	981	pit	0	2			MS	QP	a					Sev		4	13
B	986	985	post hole	0	2			SUN	P	s	fs/p	?Spindlewhorl			sev	small rounded face fragments, porous silty, largest fragment has evidence of a central perforation	7	40
B	1000	999	pit/post hole	0	2			MS	Un(h)	a					sev		2	71
B	1000	999	pit/post hole	0	2			MS	QP	s	object	?Weight			mod	A wedge shaped fragment of fired clay, possible a vertex from a wide triangular weight. Fragment is an arris from an object that was fairly well formed and smoothed. Soft silt, pink-orange faces with mid grey core. Unclear what the original form was.	1	348
B	1004	1001	pit	0	2			MS	QFS(ox)	a					sev	gnarly fragments of oxidised micaceaous clay, similar colour to but not treatment of the weight in this context	4	69
B	1004	1001	pit	0	2			MS	QFS(ox)	s	object	Weight	Triangular	MIA-ERB	mod	Near complete MIA-ERB triangular weight; a small well-made triangular weight with three vertex perforations. Flattened, smooth faces, regular rounded arrises. Made in a micaceous silty clay fired to bright pink-red and grey. Similar in size to PETPOT version, smaller than other examples in this assemblage	5	602
B	1008	1007	pit	0	2			MS	Un(h)	a					Sev		3	14
B	1010	1009	post hole	0	2			MS	QP	a					Sev		1	3
B	1012	1011	post hole	0	2			MS	QFS(s)	a					Sev		4	8
B	1035	1034	pit	0	2		11	MS	QFS(s)	s	object	Weight	Cylinder	EBA-MBA	Slight	Near complete Bronze Age cylindrical weight. Made in a fairly dense but soft silty micaceous clay mid orange-red with grey core. Roughly formed and finished cylinder with flattened end(s) and a central vertical perforation. Creased and irregular faces. Possibly 75% of weight remaining, one platform missing.	1	759
B	1035	1034	pit	0	2			MS	QFS(s)	a	object	?Weight	?Cylinder		Sev	Amorphous fragments of soft silty clay, likely to be related to the cylindrical weights in this context	29	496

Area	Context	Cut	Feature Type	Group	Phase	Sample #	SF #	Fabric group	Fabric Subgroup	Fragment type	Structural type	Object Class	Object Form	Date/Period	Abrasion	Notes	Count	Wt (g)
B	1035	1034	pit	0	2			MS	QFS(rc)	s	object	Weight	?Cylinder	EBA-MBA	Sev	Fragments of at least one possible Bronze Age cylindrical weight. One of the larger fragments has remnant perforation. Large stone inclusions visible. Severely abraded.	12	797
B	1035	1034	pit	0	2			SUN	P	s	c/fs				Sev	Fragment of reduced fired clay with a remnant concave internal face, possibly a larger internal perforation. Unclear original form. Grey body with pinkish white face. Hard fired, porous, slightly vitrified?	1	57
B	1037	1036	pit	0	2			SUN	P	a					Sev		4	14
B	1054	1053	pit	0	2			MS	QP	a					Sev		2	9
B	1060	1059	pit	0	2			MS	Un(h)	a					Sev		1	4
B	1064	1062	pit	0	2					a					sev		2	5
B	1063	1062	pit	0	2			MS	O	s	object				mod	Arris fragment, probably from a triangular weight or a kiln bar. Organic, quartz silty. Dark brown with oranges	1	95
B	1063	1062	pit	0	2			MS	Un(h)	s	fs				sev	orange sandy fragments with smoothed faces	4	110
B	1075	1074	post hole	0	2			MS	QP	a					Sev		4	23
B	1100	1099	pit	0	2			MS	QP	a					Sev		5	25
B	1106	1105	pit	0	2			MS	QFS(rc)	a					Sev		3	17
B	1110	1109	pit/ natural	0	2			MS	QP	a					Sev		2	3
B	1112	1111	post hole	0	2			MS	QFS(reduc)	a					Sev		2	6
B	1112	1111	post hole	0	2			MS	Un(h)	s	object	Weight	Triangular	MIA-ERB	mod	Refitting fragments of a MIA-ERB triangular weight. Hard fired silt with large stone inclusions. Mid Orange with grey core. A side piece with a diagonal warp thread perforation of around 10mm diameter exposed in half-section at one end, a rounded end (corner) piece with a different (opposite end) stick perforation preserved in half-section, and a small re-fitting side fragment with a flat moulded surface	3	359
B	1122	1121	ditch	827	2	83				a					sev	water eroded	1	40

Area	Context	Cut	Feature Type	Group	Phase	Sample #	SF #	Fabric group	Fabric Subgroup	Fragment type	Structural type	Object Class	Object Form	Date/Period	Abrasion	Notes	Count	Wt (g)
B	1124	1123	ditch	1123	2			MS	QP	a					Sev	reduced	2	10
B	1133	1132	pit	0	2		13	MS	Un(h)	s	object	Weight	Cylinder	EBA-MBA	Sev	Refitting fragments of a Bronze Age cylindrical weight. Hard fired silt with large stone inclusions. Mid Orange with grey core. Roughly formed cylinder with a central vertical perforation (slightly off centre). Abraded fragments.	2	582
B	1133	1132	pit	0	2			MS	Un(h)	s	object	Weight	Cylinder	EBA-MBA	Sev	Refitting fragments of a Bronze Age cylindrical weight. Cylindrical with central vertical perforation. Fragments form a partial platform and probably 1/4 to 1/2 the height of the weight (B72 glue used). Hard fired, roughly formed, abraded and fragmentary. Possibly related to other platform recovered in this context.	4	472
B	1133	1132	pit	0	2			MS	Un(h)	s	object	Weight	Cylinder	EBA-MBA	Sev	Refitting fragments of a Bronze Age cylindrical weight. Cylindrical with central vertical perforation. Fragments form some of the body and a fraction of a platform; probably 1/4 of the height of the weight (B72 glue used). Hard fired, roughly formed, abraded and fragmentary. Possibly related to other platform recovered in this context.	4	335
B	1133	1132	pit	0	2			MS	Un(h)	a	object	?Weight	?Cylinder		Sev	Amorphous fragments of hard silty clay, likely to be related to the cylindrical weights in this context	15	207
B	1135	1134	pit	0	2			MS	Un(h)	a					Sev		1	34
B	1131	1139	gully terminus	1125	2					a					Sev		1	1
B	1141	1140	pit	0	2			MS	QFS(s)	a					Sev		2	10
B	1143	1142	pit	0	2			SUN	P	a					Sev		2	34
B	1148	1147	pit	0	2			MS	FP	s	hf/fs				mod	Large fragment of flinty clay with evidence for hand forming and some surface smoothing. Possibly part of a crude pedestal, a part squared section may be a platform. Related to the other flinty handformed object	2	181

Table 38: Summary fired clay catalogue (a=amorphous, s=structural, w=wattle/rod impression, fs=flattened surface, hf=hand-forming and c=corner)

A.10 Briquetage

by Simon Timberlake

Introduction

A.10.1 A total of 753g (x43 pieces) of fired clay examined from this site probably consisted of briquetage. All of this material was made from the same clay fabric, although some of it was partly vitrified around the edges. The majority came from an Early Iron Age posthole (**1111**), part of Structure **1018** in Area B.

Methodology

A.10.2 The fired clay was identified visually using an illuminated x10 magnifying lens, and compared where necessary with an archaeological slag reference collection. A dropper bottle containing dilute hydrochloric acid was used to confirm the presence or absence of carbonate.

Description

A.10.3 The briquetage could only really be identified on the basis of its partial vitrification, its lack of carefully moulded form (*i.e.* most of it was very roughly pressed or crudely moulded), and the presence of salt within the powdery material on its surface. In all other respects the fabric was identical with the confirmed loomweight fragments, yet even the latter resembled briquetage on account of its reddish patina and the moderately porous nature resulting from much burnt-out organic temper.

A.10.4 It proved impossible to identify any recognisable forms of briquetage amongst the fragments looked at, although crude brick-like pieces do seem to be likely alongside other pieces with wattle stick impressions (of around 10-12mm diameter) and finger-crimped corners such as we find upon the 'clay clips' commonly associated with briquetage pans (Lane & Morris 2001). However, no such evidence was found of fragments which may have come from such pans, and we are forced therefore to conclude (that at best) this is a very incomplete assemblage. The vitrification and cinder-like (carbon-rich) surfaces on some of the pieces would appear to confirm the high organic content of the mud and silt used as well as the slightly uncontrolled and sometimes very high temperatures reached within the saltern hearths.

A.10.5 The briquetage sample was made up of 42 pieces from (1112), the fill of an Early Iron Age posthole (**1111**) in Area B (Structure **1018**, Phase 2) which ranged from about 20mm to 70mm in size. A further small highly vitrified fragment was recovered from (616) in the south of Area A (Ditch **519**, Phase 3). However, it remains possible that some of this material (such as within context 1112) is in fact undiagnostic loomweight.

Discussion

A.10.6 Little in the way of specific information can be provided on the briquetage, although the confirmation of its likely identification as undiagnostic fragments of rudimentary worked clay 'furniture' associated with coastal salt making activity fits well with what is known of the local archaeology and the history of this industry sited within the

estuary of the River Crouch and the river banks at Hullbridge. Archaeological evidence for salt making here stretches back to the Bronze Age, and a good record also exists for the Roman and medieval periods (Wilkinson & Murphy 1995). It must be concluded from the rather minimal evidence at Malyons Farm that non-salt making worked clay objects such as loomweight were probably being manufactured here alongside briquetage pans and furniture for use in salt production. Meanwhile, the form of the associated loomweight dates this particular phase of salt making most probably to the Iron Age, but possibly to the Late Iron Age/ Early Roman period.

Further work required

A.10.7 Some further examination of this briquetage debris may yet reveal information on salt making at this site. Equally some of it may yet prove to be additional remains of fired and fragmented loomweight.

Disposal

A.10.8 The current material should not be disposed of prior to further examination and a full report on the site.

A.11 Worked Wood

by Laura James

Introduction

A.11.1 This document aims to assess the potential of an assemblage of 46 items of waterlogged wood in terms of woodworking technology, woodland reconstruction, decay analysis, species identification, dendrochronology, and conservation and retention.

A.11.2 The material was situated in waterlogged deposits which created the anaerobic conditions necessary for organic preservation. They were all found in the basal deposits of a large Early Iron Age waterhole (**833**) in Area B.

Methodology

A.11.3 This document has been produced in accordance with Historic England guidelines for the treatment of waterlogged wood (Brunning 2010) and recommendations made by the Society of Museum Archaeologists (1993) for the retention of waterlogged wood.

A.11.4 Each discrete item was recorded individually using a pro forma 'wood recording sheet', based on the sheet developed by Oxford Archaeology for the post-excavation recording of waterlogged wood.

A.11.5 Every effort was made to refit broken or fragmented items. However, due to the nature of the material, the possibility remains that some discrete, yet broken items may have been processed as their constituent parts as opposed to as a whole.

A.11.6 The metric data was measured with hand tools including rulers and tapes.

A.11.7 The system of categorisation and interrogation developed by Taylor (1998, 2001) has been adopted within this report. Joints and fixings are described in accordance with the Museum of London archaeological site manual (Spence 1994).

A.11.8 Items identifiable to species by morphological traits visible with a hand lens - oak (*Quercus* sp.) and ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*) - were noted. Other items were sub-sampled to allow later identification to taxa via microscopic identification as necessary.

Condition of material

A.11.9 The condition scale developed by the Humber Wetlands Project (Van de Noort *et al*. 1995: table 15.1) will be used throughout this report (Table 39). The condition scale is based primarily on the clarity of surface data. Material is allocated a score dependent on the types of analyses that can be carried out, given the state of preservation. The condition score reflects the possibility of a given type of analysis but does not take into account the suitability of the item for a given process.

Condition score	Museum conservation	Technology analysis	Woodland management	Dendro-chronology	Species identification
5 Excellent	+	+	+	+	+
4 Good	-	+	+	+	+
3 Moderate	-	+ / -	+	+	+

Condition score	Museum conservation	Technology analysis	Woodland management	Dendro-chronology	Species identification
2 Poor	-	+ / -	+ / -	+ / -	+
1 Very Poor	-	-	-	-	+ / -
0 Non-Viable	-	-	-	-	-

Table 39: Condition Scale for worked wood

A.11.10 If preservation varies within a discrete item, the section that is best preserved is considered when assigning the item a condition score. Items that were set vertically in the ground often display relatively better preservation lower down and relatively poorer preservation higher up.

A.11.11 The majority of the assemblage was rated 2 – 3, meaning that some facets were identified with tool marks and dentification being much harder to see.

Results and discussion

A.11.12 The wood was initially assessed by eye and some pieces were identified as Oak. With further analysis this can be confirmed. Other pieces looked to be Alder, but this will definitely need confirming.

A.11.13 Some pieces appear to have been shaped and worn on one side, where it was noted that the wood had been shaved down. This was towards the direction of the pointed ends. The material on the whole was worn and displayed signs of wet and dry rot implying that they had been used outside of the waterlogged layers before deposition.

A.11.14 The majority of the assemblage was not identified on site and it was only after removal from the deposits that they were recognised. Therefore recording on site was limited. There is no orientation and description of setting available.

A.11.15 Some of the pointed items refit with the lengths of roundwood, while other timbers show evidence of wearing patterns which may be indicative of a primary use before discard/ deposition in the feature.

A.11.16 As there is evidence of both uprights and plank sections as well as twigs and small roundwood length there is a possibility of this being part of a revetment or that they function as some way of managing the waterhole.

A.11.17 The feature is thought to be Early Iron Age in date and the number of different timbers and roundwood would be able to be dated. Species identification could be useful for more information about woodland management in the area.

A.11.18 Dendrochronological dating usually requires samples of oak, with bark edge or sapwood present with >50 years of growth present. With an unconfirmed species identification and the lack of bark edge, this presents something of a problem. Without the presence of much sapwood and bark, even if a sample provides a dating match, it is not possible to estimate the year of felling. With this in mind, it is advised that although dendrochronological dating may be possible, the lack of the ability to estimate a felling year means it may not be desirable.

APPENDIX B ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENTS

B.1 Human remains

by Natasha Dodwell

Introduction

B.1.1 Two deposits of cremated human bone, probably representing isolated, unurned burials were identified in Area A. Without any dateable associated finds it is assumed that they are contemporary with the surrounding archaeological features *i.e.* Romano-British.

Provenance of the Material and Nature of the Deposits

B.1.2 The two cremation pits, **475** and **581**, were identified close to the eastern edge of the excavation area, *c*.60m from each other and did not obviously relate to/respect other features. The fragments of calcined bone were mixed with fragments and lenses of charcoal and small stones and have been interpreted as unurned burials. Tiny fragments and flecks of Cu alloy are recoded as having been observed during the excavation of **475** but unfortunately none survived the excavation/post excavation processing.

Methodology

B.1.3 Excavation, processing and analysis of the cremation was carried out in accordance with published guidelines (McKinley 2004; Mays *et al* 2004). In order to comment on the degree of bone fragmentation, the residues were separated into three fractions; >10mm, 5-10mm and 2-5mm, the extraneous material was removed and the total bone weight recorded.

Preservation of the Material

B.1.4 The features were shallow (0.07m and 0.2m in depth) and both had been truncated to an unknown degree and, therefore the bone present does not represent the quantity of bone originally deposited. The fragment size is very small meaning that few fragments were identifiable to element (skull fragments, teeth, femur and radius shafts vertebral facets were identified).

Results and Discussion

B.1.5 Less than 500g of bone was recovered from each feature and the bone fragments were small, with the majority from each deposit being between 5-10mm in size (Table 40). Whether the fragment size is the result of deliberate breakage prior to burial or factors relating to the burial environment and the degree of truncation is uncertain.

B.1.6 The degree of fragmentation greatly limited the information that could be gleaned but based on the size and robustness of the elements each feature contains the remains of an older subadult/adult.

B.1.7 All of the bone fragments are white in colour, indicative of complete oxidisation of the organic component of the bone and pyre temperatures in excess of approximately 600° C (McKinley 2004, 11).

B.1.8 A minimum of 20g of fully calcined animal bone was recovered from the 5-10mm fraction of **475** and several small fragments of thin, gracile skull and limb shafts were identified in **581**; these are either from a 2nd immature individual or, more probably a small/medium mammal. The inclusion of burnt animal bone in Roman cremation burials is a common phenomenon (McKinley 2000).

cut	Sk. No	fill	Sample No.	depth	Largest fragment	Weight (g)			
						>10mm	5-10mm	2-5mm	Total
475	476	477	23	0.07m	30.04mm	86	183	110	359
581	582	583	26	0.20m	24.3mm	30	286	149	425

Table 40: Summary of calcined human skeletal remains

B.1.9 Whilst small groups of burials (both inhumations and cremations) are a common feature of rural Roman England, a high proportion of formal interments are actually seemingly isolated. (Smith *et al*. 2018, 231). These two deposits, whilst not significant in themselves add to the corpus of isolated cremations in the East of England.

Recommendations for further work

B.1.10 No further work is necessary on the bone although it is recommended that radiocarbon dates are obtained to confirm that the deposits are indeed Romano-British.

B.2 Faunal remains

by Hayley Foster

Introduction and Methodology

B.2.1 This assessment details the animal bone recovered from Malyons Farm, Hullbridge. The assemblage was of a small size, with 4.16kg of bone from hand collection. The species represented include cattle (*Bos taurus*), sheep/goat (*Ovis*/*Capra*), horse (*Equus caballus*) and pig (*Sus scrofa*). Animal bone was recovered from features dating to Phase 1 (Bronze Age), Phase 2 (Early Iron Age) and Phase 3 (Late Iron Age-Early Roman), with the vast majority of the assemblage recovered from Roman features.

B.2.2 The method used to quantify this assemblage was based on that used for Knowth by McCormick and Murray (2007) which was modified from Albarella and Davis (1996).

B.2.3 Identification of the faunal remains was carried out at Oxford Archaeology East. References to Hillson (1992) and Schmid (1972) were used where needed for identification purposes.

Results of assessment

B.2.4 The assemblage is in a fair to good condition with moderate levels of fragmentation. Material was recovered from ditches, pits and two wells.

B.2.5 Cattle made up the highest percentage of the NISP followed closely by the other domestic species (Table 41). The element distribution of the assemblage overwhelmingly shows that the majority of faunal remains were made up of cranial and foot elements, comprising over 76% of the assemblage. This evidence suggests that primary butchery was occurring onsite, in which the head and feet were removed initially and disposed of. Loose teeth of large mammals tend to be robust and dense, which also would account for their likelihood of survival. The single mandible wear example for cattle indicated an animal slaughtered at 38 months of age, indicating likelihood of slaughter for food.

	Phase 1		Phase 2		Phase 3		Total	Total%
Species	**NISP**	**NISP%**	**NISP**	**NISP%**	**NISP**	**NISP%**		
Cattle	1	50.0	7	77.8	32	72.7	40	72.7
Sheep/Goat					7	15.9	7	12.7
Horse	1	50.0	2	22.2	3	6.8	6	10.9
Pig					2	4.5	2	3.6
Total	**2**	**100.0**	**9**	**100.0**	**44**	**100.0**	**55**	**100.0**

Table 41: Number of identifiable specimens (NISP) of the total assemblage

B.2.6 Sheep/goat were solely represented in Phase 3 by only loose teeth and an astragalus. Dental ageing data indicated sheep were slaughtered at 25-28 months. This suggests that sheep were likely slaughtered mostly for meat opposed to being exploited for secondary products.

B.2.7 Pigs were represented by only two identifiable fragments, a mandible and a loose mandibular tooth. The dental ageing indicated that a pig was slaughtered at 19-21

months of age at death. This is generally an optimal age for slaughter as pigs would have reached an optimum weight for consumption.

B.2.8 Horse remains consisted of only six identifiable fragments, with both limb bones and teeth represented.

B.2.9 In all phases, cattle were numerically predominant over sheep. With the relative sizes of cattle and sheep carcasses, beef would have contributed much more to the diet of the residents than lamb or mutton.

B.2.10 At Malyons Farm, domestic mammals were the mainstay of the food economy, with cattle remains being the most well represented species. The size of the assemblage unfortunately does not allow for solid interpretations to be made regarding farming practices; however, the limited data would suggest cattle, sheep/goat and pig were slaughtered primarily for food.

Calcined animal bone from Area B

B.2.11 Eight pits in Area B contained calcined bone (Table 42) determined to be animal (or unidentifiable as either animal or human). All of the features were shallow ranging from 12cm-44cm in depth, had charcoal in their fills and seven contained pottery sherds dated to the Early Iron Age. With the exception of the charred pig tooth in pit **972**, all of the bone is white, fully calcined and highly fragmented; very little identifiable bone is present. Much of it is badly weathered and abraded suggesting that it may have lain on the ground surface before being incorporated into the pits.

Cut	Fill	Sample	Total Weight	Largest fragment size	Taxon
857	858	48	48g	15.58mm	Unid.
862	863	51	7g	<5mm	medium mammal
864	871	50	6g	20.71mm	medium mammal rib and unid.
869	899	53	28g		Pig scapula and phalanx
870	900	54	1g	15.19mm	unid
972	974	61	5g	5mm	Pig tooth (charred) and unid frags.
983	984	63	1g	<5mm	Unid.
1036	1037	73	9g	13.57mm	Unid.

Table 42: Deposits of calcined animal bone from Area B including weights and largest fragment size

Calcined animal bone from Area A

B.2.12 A minimum of 20g of fully calcined animal bone, identifiable only as medium-size mammal was recovered from the 5-10mm fraction of cremation **475**. In addition, several small fragments of thin, gracile skull and limb shafts were identified in cremation burial **581**; these are either from a second immature individual or, more probably a small/medium mammal. The inclusion of burnt animal bone in Roman cremation burials is a common phenomenon (McKinley 2000).

Statement of Potential

B.2.13 The material represents a predominately Roman domestic faunal assemblage. The data represents a modest quantity of identifiable animal bone. When viewed against data from contemporary sites in Essex, it can be stated that in terms of taxa representation the assemblage mostly conforms to regional patterns; however, there is a lack in variety of species, and cattle remains were heavily represented. Conducting spatial analysis would allow for possible interpretations and comparisons to be made on the types of faunal material coming from specific features. Collecting full biometric data would aid in making comparison with other sites in the area and to determine if there were any changes in size of the main domestic species retrieved.

Recommendations for further work

Description	Performed by	Days
Take measurements, complete full recording, producing further tables.	Hayley Foster	0.5
Record bone from environmental samples	Hayley Foster	0.5
Writing of report	Hayley Foster	1

Retention, Dispersal and Display

B.2.14 It would be recommended that the assemblage be retained as it can add to the regional picture of diet and husbandry practices in this area of Essex.

B.3 Mollusca

by Carole Fletcher

Introduction

B.3.1 A total of 104 shells or shell fragments weighing 1.078kg were collected by hand from ditches and pits during the archaeological works. The shells recovered are all edible examples of oyster *Ostrea edulis*, from estuarine and shallow coastal waters. The shell is moderately well-preserved and does not appear to have been deliberately broken or crushed; however, some have suffered post-depositional damage.

Methodology

B.3.2 The shells were weighed and recorded by species, with right and left valves noted, when identification could be made, using Winder (2011) as a guide. The minimum number of individuals (MNI) was not established, due to the small size of the assemblage from most features.

B.3.3 Two oyster shells showed evidence of damage, in the form of a small 'V' or 'U'-shaped hole on the outer edge of the left or right valve. This damage is likely to have been caused by a knife during the opening, or 'shucking', of the oyster, prior to its consumption. This damage has been recorded in the catalogue.

Factual Data

B.3.4 Shell was recovered only in Area A, from four ditch cuts (**617**, **628**, **635** and **675**) and two pits (**630** and **733**), all thought to be Roman. Of these, no ditch produced more than seven shells or fragments of shell, with a maximum weight of 0.036kg; however, ditch **675** produced the only shucked shells in the assemblage, one left valve, and one right valve, although not from the same shell.

B.3.5 The bulk of the assemblage was recovered from pits, in particular pit **630**, which produced 81 shells or fragments of shell weighing 0.978kg, comprising 45 left valves and 35 right valves of varying sizes. None of the shells recovered from the pit were complete and none showed evidence of shucking, although the incomplete nature of the shells can make the identification of shucking marks difficult. Pit **733** produced only a single fragment of shell.

Discussion

B.3.6 This is too small an assemblage to draw any but the broadest conclusions, in that shellfish were reaching the site from the coastal regions, indicating trade with the wider area. The mollusca recovered from the ditches are few in number, representing general discarded food waste. Only the assemblage from pit **630** may represent the remnants of perhaps a small number of meals. Although not closely datable in themselves, the shells may be dated by their association with pottery or other material also recovered from the features.

Statement of Potential

B.3.7 The assemblage has little potential to aid to the regional or local research objectives, beyond indicating the ability of the occupants of the settlement(s) to access foods sources beyond their immediate area and surrounding hinterland.

Recommendations for further work

B.3.8 This statement acts as a full record for the archive and no further work is required beyond summarising the information for publication.

Retention, dispersal and display

B.3.9 The mollusca may be of some use for educational/handling collections, otherwise they may be deselected prior to archive deposition.

Mollusca Catalogue

Area	Context	Cut	Species	Common Name	Habitat	No. of shells or frags.	No. of Right Valves	No. of Left Valves	No. of indeterminate shells	Total no. of shucked shells	Description	Total Weight (kg)
A	618	**617**	*Ostrea edulis*	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	2	1	0	0	0	Near-complete juvenile left valve	0.004
	629	**628**	*Ostrea edulis*	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	6	4	2	0	0	Two fragments of right valve, size indeterminate One incomplete small left valve. Three fragments, probably of left valve, size indeterminate	0.016
	631	**630**	*Ostrea edulis*	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	81	45	36	0	0	Three near-complete medium right valves. Two partial medium right valves, one with worm tracks. Three fragments of medium right valve. 14 near-complete small right valves, 12 with worm tracks. Six partial small right valves, three with worm tracks. Eight fragments of small right valve, five with worm tracks Two near-complete large left valves. Six near-complete medium left valves, 14 incomplete medium left valves, four with worm tracks. 15 partial medium left valves. Six incomplete small left valves, two with worm tracks	0.978
	636	**635**	*Ostrea edulis*	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	5	2	0	3	0	Two fragments of left valve, size indeterminate Three fragments of indeterminate size and handedness	0.005
	676	**675**	*Ostrea edulis*	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	2	2	0	0	1	One incomplete small left valve, one partial left valve, size indeterminate, with a shucking mark	0.034
	677		*Ostrea edulis*	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	7	3	4	0	1	Two incomplete small right valves, one with a possible shucking mark. Two fragments of right valve, probably small One partial left valve and two fragments of left valve, all size indeterminate	0.036
	734	**733**	*Ostrea edulis*	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	1	1	0	0	0	One fragment of left valve, size indeterminate	0.005
Totals:						**104**	**58**	**42**	**3**	**2**		**1.078**

B.4 Charred and waterlogged plant remains

by Rachel Fosberry

Introduction

B.4.1 Sixty-eight bulk environmental samples were taken from the fills of features within the two excavated areas (A and B) in accordance with the sampling strategy for this site, which aimed to maximise the recovery of ecofacts and small artefacts from all feature types, phases and areas.

B.4.2 Samples taken during the evaluation (Fosberry 2017) indicated that preservation of plant remains was extremely poor and limited to occasional charcoal.

Methodology

B.4.3 The samples were soaked in a solution of sodium carbonate (to break done the heavy clay) prior to being processed by tank flotation using modified Siraf-type equipment for the recovery of preserved plant remains, dating evidence and any other artefactual evidence that might be present. The floating component (flot) of the samples was collected in a 0.3mm nylon mesh and the residue was washed through 10mm, 5mm, 2mm and a 0.5mm sieve.

B.4.4 The waterlogged samples had a portion examined whilst still wet and were then allowed to dry for subsequent assessment and quantification. A magnet was dragged through each residue fraction for the recovery of magnetic residues prior to sorting for artefacts. Any artefacts present were noted and reintegrated with the hand-excavated finds.

B.4.5 The dried flots were subsequently sorted using a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 60 and an abbreviated list of the recorded remains are presented in Tables 43 to 45. Identification of plant remains is with reference to the Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands (Cappers *et al*. 2006) and the authors' own reference collection. Nomenclature is according to Stace (2010).

Quantification

B.4.6 For the purpose of this assessment, items have been scanned and recorded qualitatively according to the following categories:

= 1-5, ## = 6-25, ### = 26-100, #### = 100+ specimens

w=waterlogged, f = fragment

Results

B.4.7 Preservation of plant remains is extremely poor with carbonised remains limited to occasional cereal grains and charcoal fragments. Preservation by waterlogging is present in deeper deposits.

B.4.8 The results are discussed below by phase.

Phase 2: Early Iron Age (Area B)

B.4.9 Occasional charred cereal grains are also present in some of the bulk samples from this phase (Table 43) and include wheat, barley (*Hordeum vulgare)* and oats (*Avena* sp.). Charred weed seeds include stinking chamomile (*Anthemis cotula*) which is a plant that was often found growing on cultivated clay soils. The density and diversity of these remains is extremely low (maximum 7 items per sample).

B.4.10 Waterlogged plant remains are preserved in two of the lower deposits (855 and 856) of waterhole **833** in Area B and include a diverse range of taxa including trees and shrubs such as alder (*Alnus glutinosa*), lime (*Tilia* sp.), maple/sycamore (*Acer* sp.), hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), box (*Buxus sempervirens*), sloe/cherry (*Prunus spinosa*/*avium*) and brambles (*Rubus* sp.). Seeds of weeds that are likely to have been growing in the near vicinity include stinging nettle (*Urtica dioica*), docks (*Rumex* sp.), sainfoin (*Onobrychis vicifolia*), goosefoots (*Chenopodium* sp.), thistles (*Carduus*/*Cirsium* sp.), dead-nettles (*Lamium* sp.), rushes (*Juncus* sp.) and gypsywort (*Lycopus europaeus*). There are also large numbers of seeds of plants that would have been growing within the water such as pondweed (*Potamogeton* spp.), water plantain (*Alisma Plantago-aquatica*), water-crowfoot (*Ranunculus* subgenus *Batrachium*), duckweed (*Lemna* sp.), water-nymphs (*Najas* sp.) and charophytes (*Chara* sp.). Other items noted include insect fragments and egg-cases of water-fleas (*Daphnia* sp.)

Sample No.	Context No.	Cut No.	Feature Type	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Weed Seeds	Charcoal Volume (ml)	Pottery	Fired clay
83	1122	1121	ditch	16	50	#	##	2	#	#
84	1126	1125	gully terminus	8	25	#	0	<1	#	0
85	1131	1130	gully terminus	2	1	0	0	0	#	0
34	706	705	pit	16	40	0	0	5	#	0
37	757	756	pit	17	25	0	0	2	0	##
38	791	790	pit	8	26	0	0	240	0	0
39	807	807	pit	8		0	0	0	#	0
45	856	833	pit	8	420	0	####w	<1	0	#
48	858	857	pit	30	60	0	0	100	###	0
49	856	833	pit	8	280	0	#####w	50	0	0
46	860	859	pit	8	5	0	0	50	0	0
47	861	859	pit	8	10	0	0	50	0	0
50	871	864	pit	72	70	0	0	1	#	0
51	863	862	pit	33	80	0	0	50	##	0
53	899	869	pit	49	100	0	0	5	##	#
54	900	870	pit	32	20	0	0	2	#	0
55	892	890	pit	16	5	0	0	1	0	##
52	897	895	pit	8	20	0	0	300	#	#N
56	918	917	pit	9	1	0	0	0	0	0
57	934	933	pit	18	20	0	0	5	#	0
61	974	972	pit	43	155	0	0	30	##	0
62	982	981	pit	25	60	0	0	20	##	0
63	984	983	pit	57	40	0	0	1	###	0
65	989	988	pit	8	1	0	0	0	0	0
64	994	993	pit	2	10	0	0	0	#	0
67	1003	1001	pit	16	5	0	0	5	#	0

Sample No.	Context No.	Cut No.	Feature Type	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Weed Seeds	Charcoal Volume (ml)	Pottery	Fired clay
68	1008	1007	pit	17	50	0	0	10	0	0
69	1026	1025	pit	2	5	0	0	0	0	0
70	1028	1027	pit	16	10	#	#	5	0	0
71	1029	1027	pit	14	20	0	0	0	0	0
72	1035	1034	pit	16	5	0	0	<1	0	#
73	1037	1036	pit	46	40	#	0	1	##	0
75	1063	1062	pit	8	5	0	0	<1	#	0
76	1072	1073	pit	16	40	0	0	5	0	0
79	1071	1070	pit	10	5	0	0	<1	#	0
81	1098	1097	pit	8	1	0	0	0	#	#
82	1102	1101	pit	2	5	0	0	<1	0	0
86	1135	1134	pit	14	5	0	0	<1	0	0
87	1152	1152	pit	17	30	0	0	25	0	0
35	740	739	pit/posthole	9	50	#f	0	0	#	0
66	1000	999	pit/posthole	16	2	0	0	2	0	0
36	755	754	pit/tree throw	6	10	0	0	1	0	0
32	697	696	post hole	2	5	0	0	5	#	0
40	810	809	post hole	9	3	0	0	<1	#	0
41	837	836	post hole	8	5	0	0	<1	#	0
42	839	838	post hole	6	5	0	0	<1	0	0
43	854	853	post hole	4	1	0	0	<1	0	#
58	945	944	post hole	8	10	##	0	<1	0	0
59	965	964	post hole	14	10	0	0	1	#	0
60	971	970	post hole	17	40	#	0	5	###	0
74	1039	1038	post hole	8	10	0	0	<1	0	0
77	1067	1066	post hole	2	<1	0	0	<1	0	0
78	1069	1068	post hole	2	1	0	0	<1	0	0
33	702	701	post hole	8	5	#f	0	5	#	0

Table 43: Phase 2 bulk samples

Phase 3: Late Iron Age to Early Roman (Area A)

B.4.11 Samples from cremations **475** and **581** did not contain any significant charred plant remains (Table 44). The bulk samples from this phase are similarly barren (Table 45).

Sample No.	Context No.	Cut No.	Feature Type	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Charcoal Volume (ml)	Human skeletal remains
23	476	475	cremation	14	20	#f	0	###
26	582	581	cremation	25	140	0	<1	###

Table 44: Phase 3 cremations

Sample No.	Context No.	Cut No.	Feature Type	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Charcoal Volume (ml)	Pottery
20	406	404	pit	16	20	0	<1	0
21	457	456	pit	16	1	0	<1	#
22	459	458	pit	16	20	0	<1	#
28	488	487	pit	8	10	0	0	#
29	494	493	pit	8	20	0	0	#
24	558	556	pit	14	1	0	0	0
25	571	570	pit	17	5	0	0	0
30	672	671	pit	17	1	0	0	0

Sample No.	Context No.	Cut No.	Feature Type	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Charcoal Volume (ml)	Pottery
31	673	671	pit	17	1	0	0	0
27	490	689	pit	16	1	#f	0	#

Table 45: Phase 3 bulk samples

Discussion and Statement of potential

B.4.12 The environmental bulk samples from this site have produced only occasional charred plant remains that do not assist with the interpretation of this site other than as an indicator that cereals were being utilised. It is possible that such small quantities may be the result of midden material being used as fertilizer. Consequently, the charred plant remains from the bulk samples do not have any potential to address any of the research aims of this project. The charcoal recovered from the cremation samples has greater significance and has the potential to investigate funerary practices through the choice of wood that was used as pyre material.

B.4.13 The waterlogged plant assemblage from waterhole **833** predominantly represents plants that produce tough, woody seeds but there are several interesting taxa present, particularly the single box (*Buxus sempervirens*) seed which, if contemporary, would be a significant find for Britain. Box is largely considered to have been an introduced plant (although this has been disputed) that is most often found associated with Roman funerary deposits and has mostly been identified from the wood or leaves of the plant (Lodwick 2017, 140). Seeds of box are rarely preserved. The plant remains from all three samples from waterhole **833** are well preserved and have excellent archaeobotanical potential to yield valuable data regarding the plants that were growing in the vicinity of the feature through further macrofossil analysis and also, potentially, through pollen analysis (if preserved).

Recommendations for further work

B.4.14 Three of the 68 samples assessed have potential for further analysis based on their archaeobotanical content. One litre sub-samples of each sample has been retained for processing at the time of the analysis. The samples will be washed through a set of sieves and the retents will be sorted whilst wet for the observation of waterlogged plant remains which will be score quantitatively. The dried flots of the samples that were processed for this assessment will also be re-examined as they were from larger volumes and offer the opportunity to recover rarer items. It is recommended that pollen assessment and potentially analysis of these samples is carried out.

Task list

Description	Performed by	Days
Charcoal analysis	Denise Druce (OAN)	?
Pollen assessment/analysis	Mairead Rutherford (OAN)	5
Wet-sieving of three samples	Enviro AS	1
Examination of three samples	Rachel Fosberry PO	3
Tabulation and report	Rachel Fosberry PO	2

APPENDIX C HEALTH AND SAFETY

C.1.1 OA post-excavation work will be carried out under relevant Health and Safety legislation, including the Health and Safety at Work Act (1974). A copy of the Health and Safety Policy can be supplied. The nature of the work means that the requirements of the following legislation are particularly relevant:

- Workplace (Health, Safety and Welfare) Regulations 1992 – offices and finds processing areas
- Manual Handling Operations Regulations (1992) – transport: bulk finds and samples
- Health and Safety (Display Screen Equipment) Regulations (1992) – use of computers for word-processing and database work
- COSSH (1988) – finds conservation and environmental processing/analysis

APPENDIX D OASIS REPORT FORM

Project Details

OASIS Number	Oxfordar3-382204		
Project Name	Malyons Farm, Hullbridge, Essex		
Start of Fieldwork	16th April 2019	End of Fieldwork	18th July 2019
Previous Work	Yes	Future Work	No

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	HUMF19	Planning App. No.	14/00813/OUT
HER Number		Related Numbers	HUMF17

Prompt	NPPF
Development Type	Residential Development
Place in Planning Process	After outline determination (eg. A a reserved matter)

Techniques used (tick all that apply)

☐	Aerial Photography – interpretation	☐	Grab-sampling	☒	Remote Operated Vehicle Survey
☐	Aerial Photography - new	☐	Gravity-core	☐	Sample Trenches
☐	Annotated Sketch	☐	Laser Scanning	☐	Survey/Recording of Fabric/Structure
☒	Augering	☒	Measured Survey	☐	Targeted Trenches
☐	Dendrochonological Survey	☒	Metal Detectors	☐	Test Pits
☐	Documentary Search	☐	Phosphate Survey	☐	Topographic Survey
☒	Environmental Sampling	☒	Photogrammetric Survey	☐	Vibro-core
☐	Fieldwalking	☒	Photographic Survey	☒	Visual Inspection (Initial Site Visit)
☒	Geophysical Survey	☐	Rectified Photography	☒	Area Excavation

Monument	Period
Pit	Late Bronze Age (- 1000 to - 700)
Pit	Early Iron Age (- 800 to - 400)
Posthole	Early Iron Age (- 800 to - 400)
Ditch	Early Iron Age (- 800 to - 400)
Watering Hole	Early Iron Age (- 800 to - 400)
Pit	Roman (43 to 410)
Ditch	Roman (43 to 410)
Pit	Roman (43 to 410)
Ditch	Medieval (1066 to 1540)

Object	Period
Vessel	Late Bronze Age (- 1000 to - 700)
Vessel	Early Iron Age (- 800 to - 400)
Fired Clay	Late Bronze Age (- 1000 to - 700)
Fired Clay	Early Iron Age (- 800 to - 400)
Vessel	Roman (43 to 410)
CBM	Roman (43 to 410)
Vessel	Medieval (1066 to 1540)
CBM	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)
Animal Bone	Early Iron Age (- 800 to - 400)
Animal Bone	Roman (43 to 410)

Project Location

County	Essex
District	Rochford
Parish	Hullbridge
HER office	Essex
Size of Study Area	20.6 hectares
National Grid Ref	TQ 807 946

Address (including Postcode)

Malyons Farm
Malyons Lane
Hullbridge
Essex
SS5 6EN

Project Originators

Organisation	OA East
Project Brief Originator	Alison Bennett
Project Design Originator	James Drummond-Murray
Project Manager	James Drummond-Murray
Project Supervisor	Nicholas Cox

Project Archives

	Location	ID
Physical Archive (Finds)	Central Museum, Southend	HUMF19
Digital Archive	OA East	HUMF19
Paper Archive	Central Museum, Southend	HUMF19

Physical Contents	Present?	Digital files associated with Finds	Paperwork associated with Finds
Animal Bones	☒	☐	☐
Ceramics	☒	☐	☐
Environmental	☒	☐	☐
Glass	☒	☐	☐
Human Remains	☐	☐	☐
Industrial	☐	☐	☐
Leather	☐	☐	☐
Metal	☒	☐	☐
Stratigraphic		☐	☐
Survey		☐	☐
Textiles	☐	☐	☐
Wood	☒	☐	☐
Worked Bone	☐	☐	☐
Worked Stone/Lithic	☒	☐	☐
None	☐	☒	☒
Other	☐	☐	☐

Digital Media		Paper Media	
Database	☒	Aerial Photos	☐
GIS	☒	Context Sheets	☒
Geophysics	☒	Correspondence	☐
Images (Digital photos)	☒	Diary	☐
Illustrations (Figures/Plates)	☒	Drawing	☐

Moving Image	☐	Manuscript	☐
Spreadsheets	☐	Map	☐
Survey	☒	Matrices	☐
Text	☒	Microfiche	☐
Virtual Reality	☐	Miscellaneous	☐
		Research/Notes	☐
		Photos (negatives/prints/slides)	☐
		Plans	☐
		Report	☒
		Sections	☒
		Survey	☐

Further Comments

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Figure 1: Site location showing excavated areas

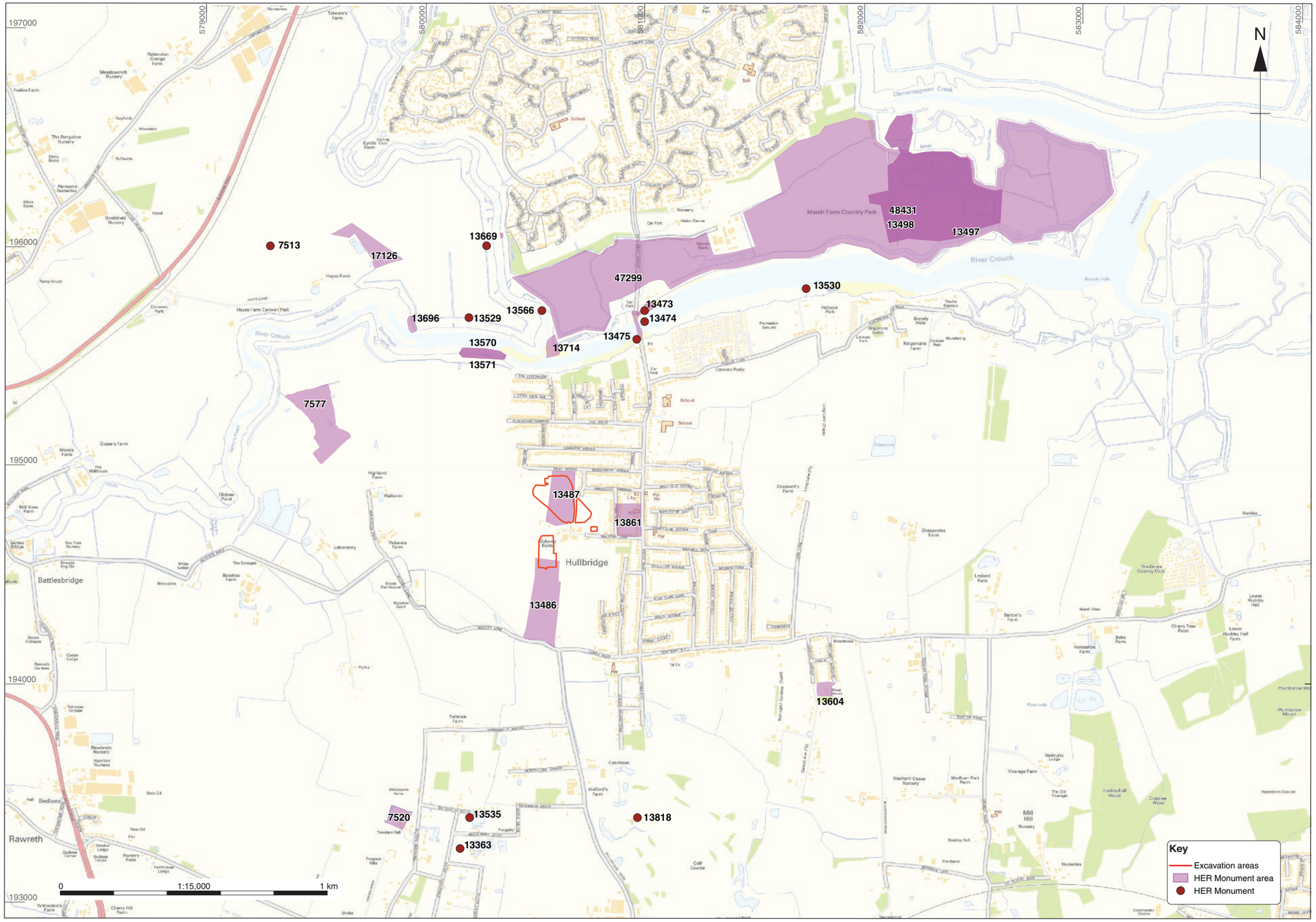

Figure 2: Essex HER entries mentioned in the text

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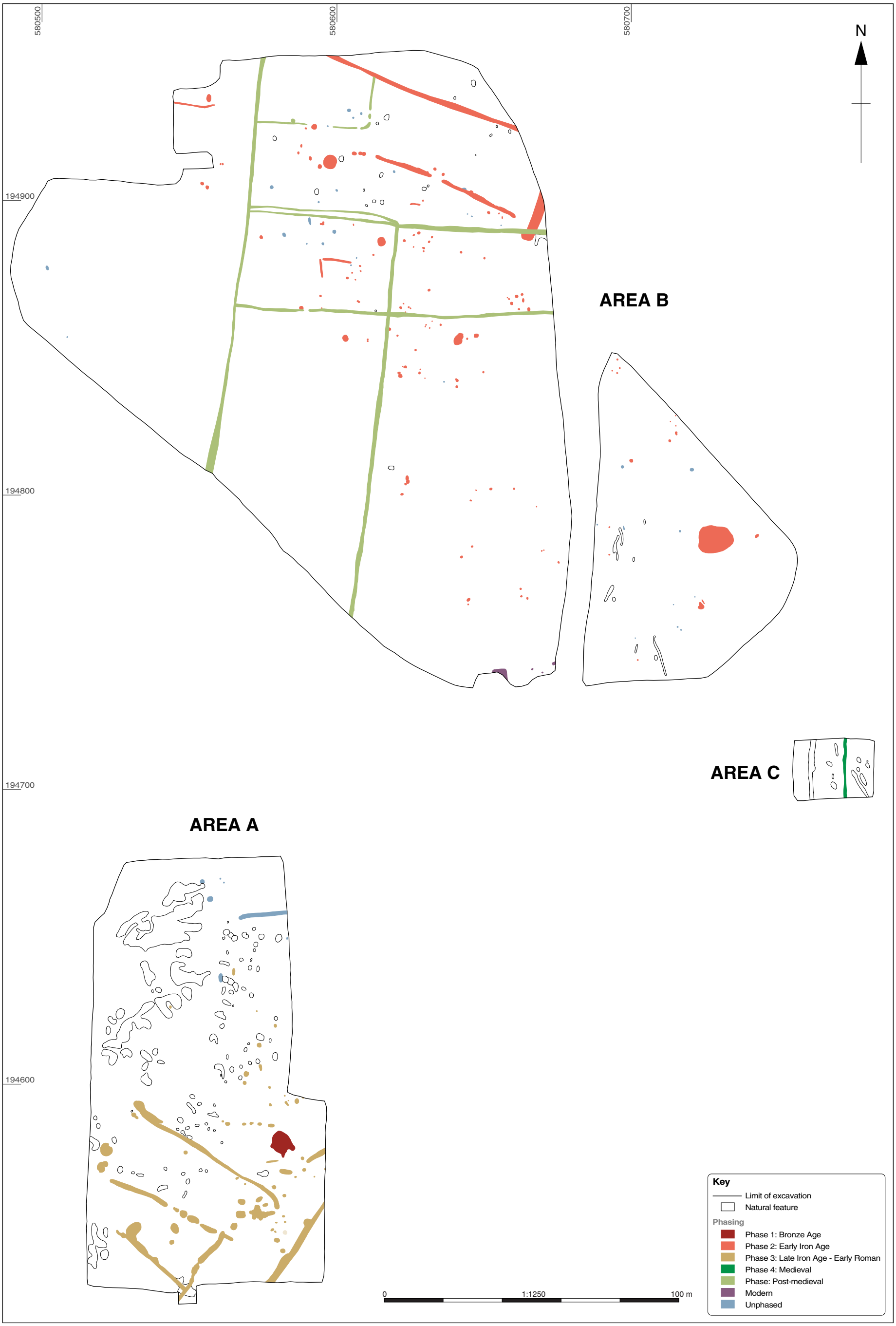

Figure 3: Overall phase plan

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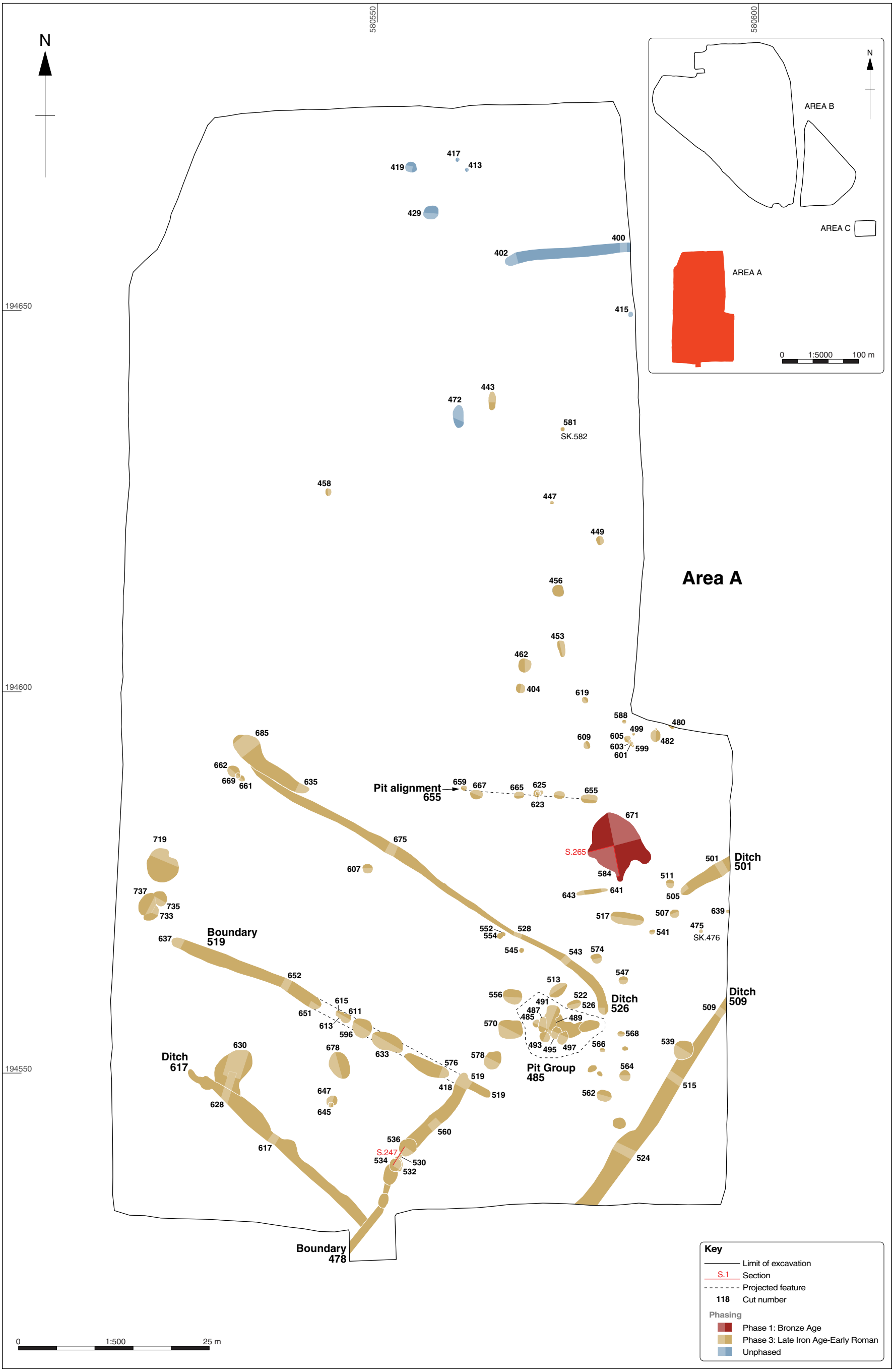

Figure 4: Phase Plan of Area A

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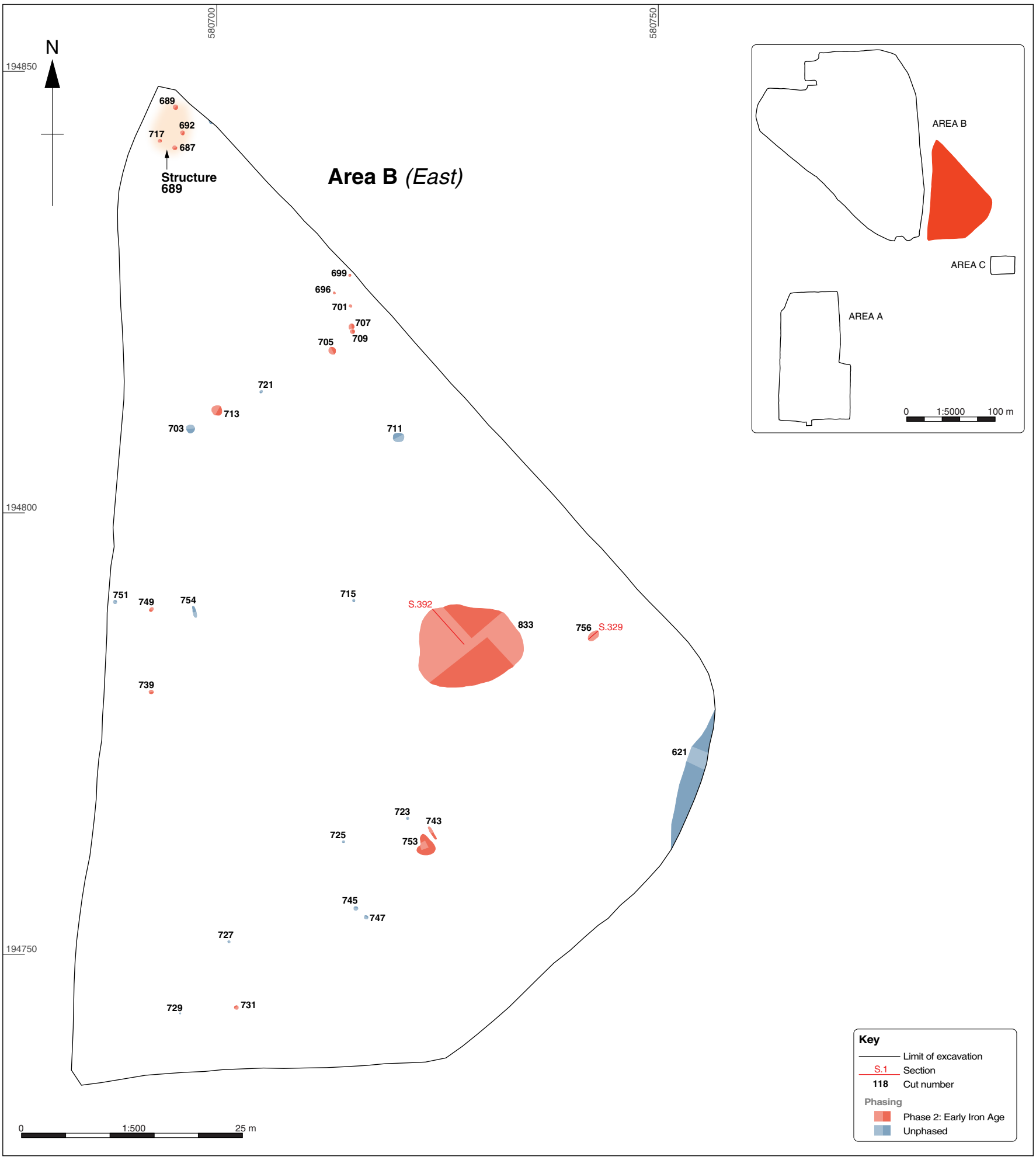

Figure 5: Phase Plan of Area B (East)

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Key
Limit of excavation
S.1 Section
118 Cut number
Phasing
Phase 2: Early Iron Age
Phase 5: Post-medieval and modern
Unphased

N

680 Ditch 680 1117 1115 1093 1113 683 1149 1147
866 847 849 Ditch 847 841 843
1095 1090 1101 923 Gully 827 827 831 811 1086 1088 1121 1119
836 838 1134 1157 1142 1140 1138 1103 1105 829 1084 1136 Ditch 1123 1099 1070 1068 1036 1097 925 1066 1153 1155 790 792 1123
807 808 813 815 825 823 853 851 921 1161 1163
960 958 954 Ditch 952 1053 1057 1055 1040 1074 819 817 821 1051 1062 1032 Post-hole alignment 1011 1038 Gully 1125 1128 1125 1009 1027 1015 1011 1045 1013 903
1078 966 968 1059 1042 1030 1018 1072 1111 1109 Structure 1018 931 770 768 962 Ditch 952 905 907 780 782 784 788 786 978 964 975
1025 Ditch 915 956 941 1082 1080 919 1023 1021 1049 1047 927 929 915 Ditch 915 911
972 Structure 970 995 1144 997 970 S.494
Structure 766 909 766 999 988 1001 800 985 774
882 884 888 805 880 886 Structure 805 1132 936 939 778 1034 933 993
1107 946 944
948 983 1007 1151 950 981 1159 878 890 776
913
Ditch 991 991 Ditch 901 901
870 869 862 864 893 774 764 895 876
857 796 798 859 772
762 760 758 917 872

AREA B (West)

194900
194850
194800
580550
580600
580650

0 1:500 25 m

AREA B
AREA C
AREA A
N
0 1:5000 100 m

Figure 6: Phase Plan of Area B (West)

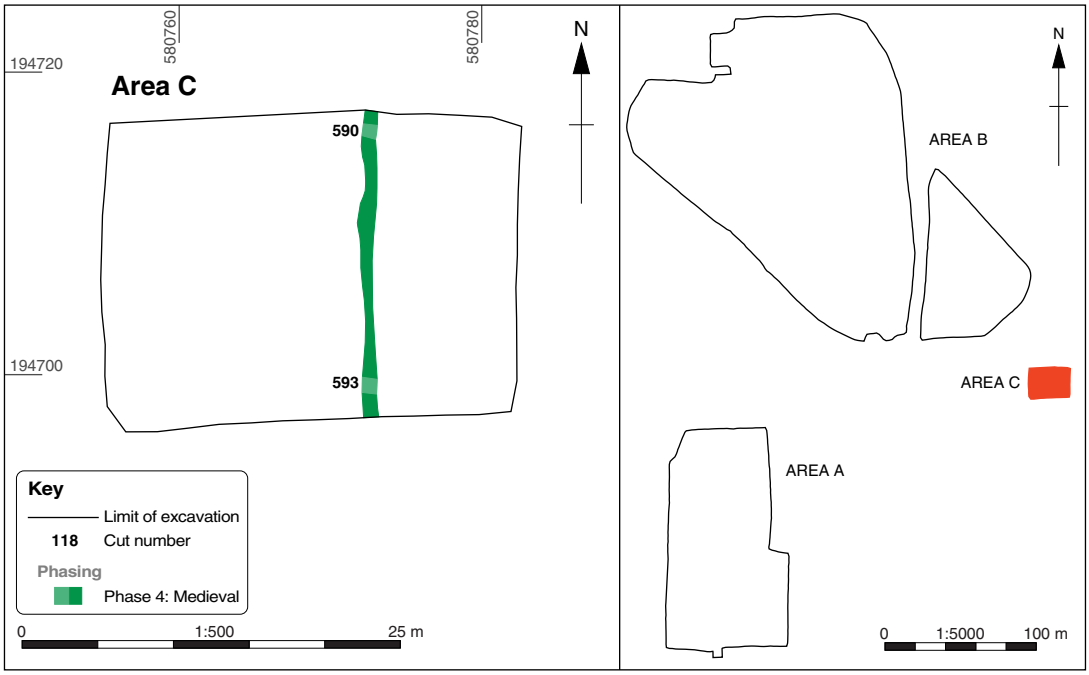
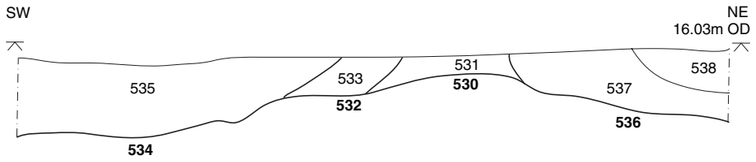


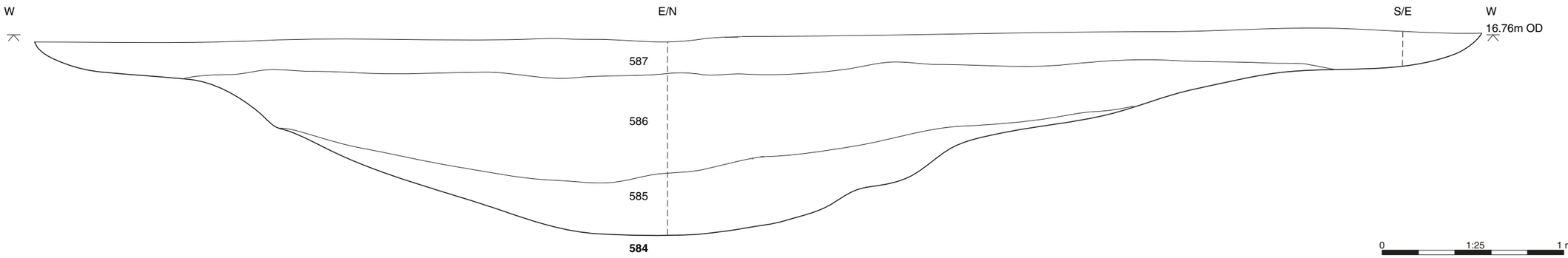
Figure 7: Phase plan of Area C

AREA A

Section 247

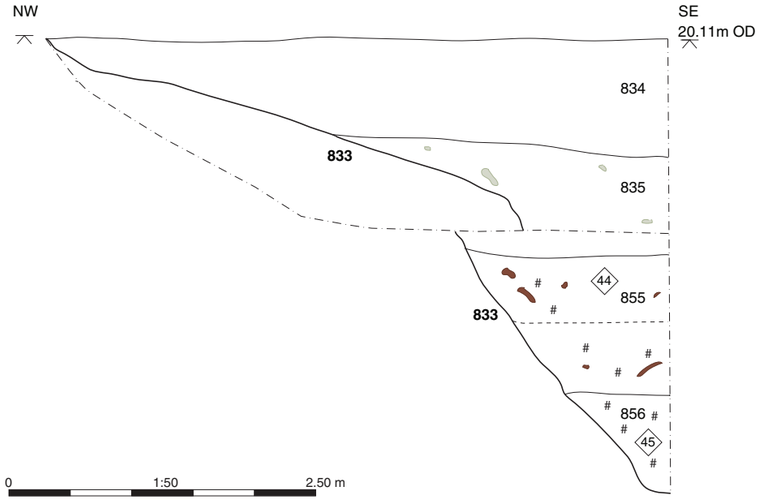


Section 265

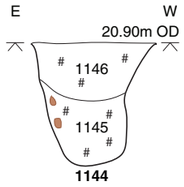


AREA B

Section 392



Section 494



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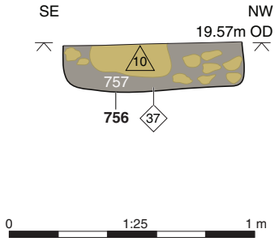

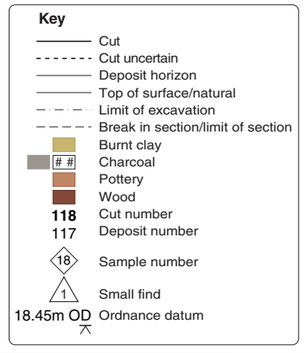

Figure 8: Selected sections

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Plate 1: Areas B and C, mid strip, looking north-east towards the river Crouch

Plate 2: Late Bronze Age Pit **584**, Area A, looking north

Plate 3: Middle Iron Age Pit **1062**, Area B, looking west

Plate 4: Early Iron Age Pit **756**, Area B, looking south

Plate 5: Late Iron Age-Early Roman cremation pit **475**, Area A, looking north

Plate 6: Late Iron Age-Early Roman pit **570**, Area A, looking north

Plate 7: Medieval ditch 593, Area C, looking north

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