



Malyon's Farm, Hullbridge, Essex

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Malyon's Farm, Hullbridge, Essex

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Summary

During 6th-15th of December 2017, 15th-26th of January 2018 and 29th May – 1st June 2018 Oxford Archaeology East carried out a trial trench evaluation on land at Malyon's Farm, Hullbridge, Essex.

A total of forty-seven 50m trenches were excavated across seven fields to the north and south of Malyon's Farm. An area of Early Iron Age activity consisting of 69 pits, 11 postholes and 13 ditches or gullies was identified in the fields north of the farm on a ridge of high ground.

A smaller area of activity was identified in a field south-west of the farm. This included 14 ditches and gullies, and 15 pits. A small cremation was also located in this area.

A small assemblage of poorly preserved Early Iron Age pottery and fired clay was recovered along with a small assemblage of Romano-British pottery and tile.

After demolition works in the farmyard a further 6 trenches were excavated between 5-6th November 2018. One Medieval ditch was recorded.

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The project was managed for Oxford Archaeology by James-Drummond Murray. The fieldwork was directed by Nicholas Cox, who was supported by Edmund Cole, Sam Corke and Ryan Neal. The second phase of works during November 2018 were directed by Paddy Lambert, assisted by Thomas Lucking. Survey and digitizing was carried out by Sarita Louzolo and Katie Hutton. Thank you to the teams of OA staff that cleaned and packaged the finds under the management of Natasha Dodwell, processed the environmental remains under the management of Rachel Fosberry, and prepared the archive under the management of Katherine Hamilton.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Scope of work

- 1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology (OA) was commissioned by CgMs Consulting, on behalf of Barratt David Wilson Homes, to undertake a trial trench evaluation at the site of Malyon's Farm, Hullbridge, Essex.
- 1.1.2 The work was undertaken as a condition of Planning Permission (planning ref. 14/00813/OUT). A brief was set by Alison Bennet outlining the Local Authority's requirements for work necessary to inform the planning process (Bennett 2017). A written scheme of investigation was produced by OA detailing the methods by which OA proposed to meet the requirements of the brief (Wiseman 2017).

1.2 Location, topography and geology

- 1.2.1 The site lies on a low peninsula to the west of Hullbridge, with the River Crouch to the north, and an unnamed creek running through Beeches Common to the southwest. The northern half of the site is mostly flat, at around 22m OD, while on the southwest it slopes down to 6m OD on Lower Road.
- 1.2.2 The area of proposed development has been used as mixed arable and pasture for at least the last two hundred years. The core of the site is Malyon's Farm, with numerous farm buildings, which are surrounded by open fields. Ploughing is visible as cropmarks in aerial photographs.
- 1.2.3 The geology of the area is mapped as London Clay. On the slopes around the edges of the site, this is overlain by subaerial sedimentary deposits of sand, gravel and clay head. The soils are stagnogleyic brown earths of the Hodnet and Whimble 3 associations.

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

- 1.3.1 The following is a summary of findings reported in the desk-based assessment of the site (CgMs 2014). This assessment covered a search area within 1.5km of the site.

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. 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, scrapper, knives and other tools (EHER 13473).
- 1.3.5 A number of Bronze Age hoards and objects have been found nearby, including the exceptionally large Late Bronze Age hoard at Burnham on Crouch, 15 kilometres 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 (LBA) or Early

Iron Age (EIA) 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). 1,250m northeast 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 13487, 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 findspots recorded within 1.5 kilometres of the site.
- 1.3.8 Roman use of the wider area focussed on sheep grazing and salt-making along the tidal zones. There were few Roman finds spots within the search area however: two sites 1.5 km south of the site (EHER 13363), and one on the north bank of the Crouch, 500m north of the site (EHER 13669), each producing small amounts of Roman pottery. A Roman stone sarcophagus was found 1.5km northwest of the site, north of the River Crouch.

Saxon and Medieval

- 1.3.9 A brushwood trackway or platform dating to the mid-sixth to mid-seventh centuries was excavated from peat deposits on the northern bank of the Crouch (EHER 13696), 900m northwest of the site. Metal detecting 750m south of the site recovered artefacts including a Middle Saxon coin, a brooch and a stud/mount.
- 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 southeast of the site (EHER 13604), and Tryndehayes (EHER 7520) 1.2km southwest and Rawreth Hall (EHER 7524) 2.0 km to the southwest. There is a doubtful record of a moat on the site itself (EHER 13861), although this is not visible from the ground, or in aerial photographs or airborne lidar.
- 1.3.12 Medieval salt-making has been identified at the junction of the River Crouch and Hawbush Creek, 2km northeast 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 Malyon's 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 (EHER20661). 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.

2 EVALUATION AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

2.1.1 This evaluation will seek to establish the character, date, state of preservation of archaeological remains within the proposed development area. The scheme of works detailed below aims to:

- i. ground truth geophysical results, by testing a range of anomalies of likely archaeological origin, and areas where no anomalies registered
- ii. establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains on the site, characterise where they are found (location, depth and extent), and establish the quality of preservation of any archaeology and environmental remains
- iii. provide sufficient coverage to establish the character, condition, date and purpose of any archaeological deposits
- iv. provide sufficient coverage to evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking deposits
- v. set results in the local, regional, and national archaeological context – and its wider cultural landscape and past environmental conditions
- vi. provide – in the event that archaeological remains are found – sufficient information to construct an archaeological mitigation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables, and orders of cost.

2.2 Methodology

Background research

2.2.1 A suitable level of documentary research has previously been undertaken, and reported on in a desk-based assessment. This research drew on information in the Essex Historic Environment Record and County Records Office, and included historical sources, maps, previous archaeological finds, and past archaeological investigations in the vicinity. The results are presented separately in CgMs 2014, 'Land West of Hullbridge, Essex'.

Event number and site code

2.2.2 Before work commenced on site:

- i. an event number was obtained from Essex HER
- ii. an OASIS reference number (oxfordar3-303097) established for the project, and
- iii. a unique site code (HUMF17) assigned to the project.

Trial Trenching

Excavation standards

- 2.2.3 The archaeological evaluation and analysis has been conducted in accordance with current best archaeological practice and the appropriate national and regional standards and guidelines.
- 2.2.4 All work was conducted in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Code of Conduct and Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations.
- 2.2.5 All fieldwork was undertaken in accordance with the requirements of the OA Field Manual (ed. D Wilkinson 1992), and the revised OA fieldwork manual (publication forthcoming). Further guidance is provided to all excavators in the form of the OA Fieldwork Crib Sheets – a companion guide to the Fieldwork Manual. These have been issued ahead of formal publication of the revised Fieldwork Manual.

Pre-commencement

- 2.2.6 Before work on site commenced, service plans were checked to ensure that access and groundworks can be conducted safely.
- 2.2.7 There were tree protection orders on trees around the site boundaries and in some of the hedgerows. The hedgerows were not classified as 'important' under the Hedgerow Regulations 1997. Trenches were positioned clear of the root protection zones. Common lizards and slow worms were found on the eastern border and in one of the northern hedgerows – trenching was clear of these areas. Bird species were also recorded; however, the work took place outside nesting season (March to September).
- 2.2.8 In order to minimise damage to the site and disruption to site users, Oxford Archaeology agreed the following with the landowner before work on site commenced:
- i. the location of entrance ways
 - ii. sites for welfare units
 - iii. soil storage areas
 - iv. refuelling points for plant (if necessary), and the extent of any bunding required around fuel dumps
 - v. access routes for plant and vehicles across the site
- 2.2.9 Access routes to, from and between trenches was agreed on site at the start of works, in order to minimize damage to fields.

Excavation methods

- 2.2.10 A total of 43 trenches measuring 50 x 1.8m were excavated by mechanical excavator. This is equivalent to 2%-3% of the available development area. The layout of trenches was agreed with the Essex Historic Environment Advisor. No obvious targets were identified from the geophysical survey.
- 2.2.11 During machine stripping, the location of trenches 12, 13, 16, 34 and 35 were altered to avoid services and their locations re-surveyed. Conditions resulted in Trench 46

being off alignment during stripping and the last 5m could not be excavated due to the edge of the field, so an additional 5m were added to the NE end of Trench 44 to compensate.

- 2.2.12 Service plans were checked before work commenced on site.
- 2.2.13 All machine excavation took place under the supervision of a suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist.
- 2.2.14 Trial trenches were excavated by a mechanical excavator to the depth of geological horizons. A toothless ditching bucket with a minimum bucket width of 1.8m was used to excavate the trenches. Overburden was excavated in spits not greater than 0.1m thick.
- 2.2.15 Spoil was stored alongside trenches. Topsoil, subsoil, and archaeological deposits was kept separate during excavation, to allow for sequential backfilling of excavations. Trenches were not backfilled without the approval the Essex Historic Environment Advisor.
- 2.2.16 The top of the first archaeological deposit was cleared by machine, then cleaned by trowel and hoe as necessary, in order to clarify located features and deposits.
- 2.2.17 All features were investigated and recorded to provide an accurate evaluation of archaeological potential, whilst at the same time minimising disturbance to archaeological structures, features, and deposits. All relationships between features or deposits will be investigated and recorded. Any natural subsoil surface revealed were hand cleaned and examined for archaeological deposits and artefacts. Apparently natural features (such as tree throws) were sampled sufficiently to establish their character.
- 2.2.18 All excavation of archaeological deposits was undertaken by hand. The method of excavation was decided by the senior project archaeologist.
- 2.2.19 There was sufficient excavation to give clear evidence for the period, depth, and nature of any archaeological deposit. Investigation slots through all linear features were at least 1m in width. Discrete features were half-sectioned or excavated in quadrants where they are large or deep.
- 2.2.20 Features in Fields 4 (Trenches 1-5) and 7 (in Trench 36) were not excavated due to the large amount of archaeology present and the need to backfill the trenches before the Christmas period for the use of the tenant. This was agreed with the Essex Historic Environment Advisor as the density of archaeology meant there would be a requirement for further work. Features in these trenches were planned and surface finds recovered for dating purposes.

November 2018 – Trenches 48 – 53

- 2.2.21 A total of six trenches, each measuring 1.8m wide and between 25 and 30m long (where services were allowed) were excavated during this phase of works. Due to the presence of large deposits of modern disturbance and subsequent made-ground deposits present in Trenches 49, 50, 51 and 52. This facilitated a greater machine depth

to ascertain accurate depth of deposits. Depths were recorded between 0.90m and 1.10m across these trenches.

2.2.22 Due to the high volume of services encountered via CAT scanner prior to machining, Trench 51 was re-located approximately 13m to the south-west of its original location and placed on a north-east to south-west axial alignment.

2.2.23 Trench 53 and its archaeological deposit was hand-planned at 1:50

Recording of archaeological deposits and features

2.2.24 Records comprise survey, drawn, written, and photographic data.

Survey

2.2.25 Surveying was carried out 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.

2.2.26 The site grid is accurately tied into the Ordnance Survey National Grid and located on the 1:2500 or 1:1250 map of the area. Elevations are levelled to the Ordnance Datum.

Written records

2.2.27 A register of all trenches, features, photographs, survey levels, small finds, and human remains was kept.

2.2.28 All features, layers and deposits were issued with unique context numbers. Each feature was individually documented on context sheets, and hand-drawn in section and plan. Written descriptions were recorded on pro-forma sheets comprising factual data and interpretative elements.

Plans and sections

2.2.29 Site plans were drawn at 1:50.

2.2.30 Sections of features or short lengths of trenches were drawn at 1:20. All section levels are tied in to Ordnance Datum.

2.2.31 All site drawings include the following information: site name, site code, scale, plan or section number, relevant context or feature numbers, orientation, date and the name or initials of the archaeologist who prepared the drawing.

Photographs

2.2.32 The photographic record comprises high resolution digital photographs.

2.2.33 Photographs include both general site shots and photographs of specific features. Every feature has been photographed at least once. Photographs include a scale, north arrow, site code, and feature number (where relevant), unless they are to be used in publications. The photograph register records these details, and photograph numbers are listed on corresponding context sheets.

Exceptional remains, including human remains

Human remains

- 2.2.34 A single small cremation was found during excavation, the client, Essex Coroner, and the Essex Historic Environment Advisor were informed immediately.
- 2.2.35 The remains were left *in situ* (covered and protected) for excavation during further work. A Ministry of Justice exhumation license was not obtained during the evaluation as the cremation was being left *in situ*.

Metal detecting and the Treasure Act

- 2.2.36 Metal detector searches were undertaken at all stages of the excavation by an experienced metal detector user. Excavated areas were detected immediately before and after mechanical stripping. Both excavated areas and spoil heaps were checked. To prevent losses from night-hawking, features were metal detected immediately after stripping.
- 2.2.37 Metal detectors were not set to discriminate against iron.
- 2.2.38 No artefacts were recovered.

Post-excavation processing

- 2.2.39 Processing took place in tandem with excavation, and advice was sought from relevant specialists on key artefact types. The Project Manager and fieldwork project officer were given feedback to enable them to develop excavation strategies during fieldwork.
- 2.2.40 Finds were marked with context numbers, site code or accession number, as detailed in the requirements of the Braintree Museum.

Finds recovery and processing

Standards for finds handling

- 2.2.41 Finds were exposed, lifted, cleaned, conserved, marked, bagged, and boxed in line with the standards in:
- i. United Kingdom Institute for Conservators (2012) *Conservation Guidelines No. 2*
 - ii. Watkinson & Neal (1988) *First Aid for Finds*
 - iii. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014) *Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials*
 - iv. English Heritage (1995) *A Strategy for the Care and Investigation of Finds*.

Procedures for finds handling

- 2.2.42 At the start of work, a finds supervisor was appointed to oversee the collection, processing, cataloguing, and specialist advice on all artefacts collected.
- 2.2.43 Artefacts were collected by hand and sieving. Excavation areas and spoil were scanned visually and with a metal detector to aid recovery of artefacts. All finds were bagged and labelled according to the individual deposit from which they were recovered, ready for later cleaning and analysis.
- i. All artefacts recovered from excavated features were retained for post-excavation processing and assessment, except those which were obviously modern in date.

Sampling for environmental remains and small artefact retrieval

Standards for sampling and processing

2.2.44 Features were and processed in accordance with the guidelines set out in:

- i. English Heritage (2011, 2nd edition) Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation.
- ii. Association for Environmental Archaeology (1995) Environmental archaeology and archaeological evaluations. Recommendations concerning the environmental archaeology component of archaeological evaluations in England. Working Papers of the Association for Environmental Archaeology 2. York: Association for Environmental Archaeology.
- iii. Dobney, K., Hall, A., Kenward, H. & Milles, A. (1992) A working classification of sample types for environmental archaeology. *Circaea* 9.1: 24-26
- iv. Murphy, P.L. & Wiltshire, P.E.J. (1994) A guide to sampling archaeological deposits for environmental analysis.

Procedures for sampling and processing

2.2.45 Bulk samples (up to 40 litres or 100% of context) were taken from a range of site features and deposits to target the recovery of plant remains (charcoal and macrobotanicals) fish, bird, small mammal and amphibian bone and small artefacts. Environmental samples were taken from well-stratified, datable deposits. Samples were labelled with the site code, context number, and sample number.

2.2.46 Typically, 10 litres of each bulk sample were processed using tank flotation, with the remaining sub-sample processed where appropriate or necessary.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction and presentation of results

3.1.1 The results of the evaluation are presented below, and include a stratigraphic description of the trenches which contained archaeological remains. The full details of all trenches with dimensions and depths of all deposits is included in Appendix A. Finds data and spot dates are tabulated in Appendix B.

3.2 General soils and ground conditions

Previous Works

3.2.1 The soil sequence between all trenches was fairly uniform. The natural geology of yellow-red clay was overlain by a yellow-brown silty clay subsoil, which in turn was overlain by topsoil.

3.2.2 Ground conditions throughout the evaluation were generally good, and the trenches remained dry throughout. Archaeological features, where present, were moderately easy to identify against the underlying natural geology.

November 2018

3.2.3 During the November 2018 phase of works, ground conditions were generally good with dry weather throughout the investigation.

3.2.4 The soil sequence observed in Trench 48 comprised of a dark yellowish natural geology, overlain by a mid-brown silty clay subsoil, which in turn was overlain by a dark brown topsoil. The soil sequence observed in Trenches 49, 50, 51 and 52 were largely the same, comprising a mid-yellowish brown natural geology overlain by made ground deposits of varying depths.

3.3 General distribution of archaeological deposits

3.3.1 Archaeological features were present in Trenches 1- 3, 4, 7, 8, 20, 23, 24, 27-32, 34, 36, 37, 40-47 and Trench 53.

3.3.2 Trenches 48, 49, 50, 51 and 52 were devoid of archaeology and shall not be discussed further.

3.4 Trenches in Field 1

3.4.1 Located at the southern edge of the development area there were a total eight trenches (16-22 and 38) in Field 1. Two (Trenches 19 and 38) were aligned north to south, three (Trenches 17, 18 and 21) were aligned north-west to south-east, and three (Trenches 16, 20 and 22) were aligned north-east to south-west.

3.4.2 The majority of the trenches in this field were devoid of archaeology.

3.4.3 Trench 20 contained two undated pits at its south-eastern end. Pit 6 was 0.6m across and 0.16m deep, being filled by a mid grey brown silty clay (7). Pit 10 was 0.75m across and 0.58m deep. Its fill was a mid yellow brown silty clay (11). Neither pit produced any finds.

3.5 Trenches in Field 2

- 3.5.1 Field 2 was the eastern most field on the southern side of the access road and contained seven trenches (10-15 and 39). Two (Trenches 12 and 39) were aligned north to south, two (Trenches 10, 18 and 21) were aligned north-west to south-east, and three (Trenches 16, 20 and 22) were aligned north-east to south-west.
- 3.5.2 None of the trenches in this field contained archaeology (Plate 1).

3.6 Trenches in Field 3

- 3.6.1 Field 3 was in the centre of the southern fields and contained four trenches (6-9). Two (Trenches 6 and 7) were aligned north-west to south-east, one (Trench 8) was aligned north-east to south-west, and one (Trench 9) was aligned north to south.
- 3.6.2 Trenches 6 and 9 contained no archaeology.
- 3.6.3 Trench 7 contained a single pit at the north-west end (4), this was 0.8m wide and 0.1m deep. It was filled by a mid-orangey brown silty clay (5), which produced no finds.
- 3.6.4 At the north-east end of trench 8 were two modern pits containing pieces of field drain. An undated gulley (8) was at the very end of the trench, this was 0.55m wide and 0.14m deep. The fill (9) was a mid-orangey brown silty clay.

3.7 Trenches in Field 4 (Fig.3)

- 3.7.1 Field 4 was the westernmost of the southern fields and contained nine trenches (1-5 and 44-47). Two (Trenches 3 and 5) were aligned north to south, one (Trench 2) was aligned east to west, three trenches (Trenches 1, 44 and 47) were aligned north-east to south-west, and three (Trenches 4, 45 and 46) were aligned north-west to south-east (Fig.3).
- 3.7.2 Trench 5 was devoid of archaeology.
- 3.7.3 Trenches 1 and 2 contained a number of pits (seven in Trench 1 and eight in Trench 2). These were not excavated due to time constraints, Roman pottery and CBM was recovered from the surface of pit 26 (fill 27) in Trench 1, and pit 33 (fill 34) in Trench 2 (Plate 2).
- 3.7.4 In Trench 3 was a west to east aligned ditch (28), 1.9m wide. A fragment (33g) of Roman CBM was recovered from surface of the ditch fill (29). To the south of this ditch was a small cremation (30), 0.18m in diameter (Plate 3).
- 3.7.5 Trench 4 contained a pit and a ditch 15m along from the northern end. The pit (31) was 0.95m wide and a fragment (14g) of post-medieval CBM was recovered from the surface of the fill (32).
- 3.7.6 Trench 44, contained a north to south aligned ditch at the northern end (200), this was 0.93m wide and 0.16m deep and was filled by a mid brown grey clay (201) which contained one sherd (4g) of LBA/EIA pottery and 63g of CBM. A second ditch (204) on an east to west alignment was located further in the southern half of the trench. This was 1.1m wide and 0.16m deep and was filled by a mid grey brown silty clay (205), which contained two sherds (6g) of Roman pottery. Between the two ditches was a sub-circular pit (202) 0.95m in diameter and 0.28m deep. This was filled by a dark grey

silty clay (203) which contained large amounts of charcoal, 17g of bone and 3g of burnt bone. At the southern end of the trench was the terminus of a curvilinear ditch (206), extending to the south-east. This measured 0.72m wide by 0.1m deep and was filled by a mid brown silty clay (207) which produced no finds.

3.7.7 In Trench 45 were number of ditches and pits. At the north-west end was a shallow NE-SW gully, 0.75m wide and 0.1m deep (239). This was filled by a mid grey brown silty clay (240) containing no finds. In the middle of the trench was a curvilinear ditch (245) which was aligned NE to west, at least 0.7m wide and 0.34m deep. It was filled by a mid grey brown silty clay, which contained five sherds (21g) of LBA/EIA pottery, 20g of fired clay and 65g of CBM (246). It was recut (247) on the northern edge, the recut being 0.95m wide and 0.17m deep. A mid brown grey silty clay fill (248) contained 63 sherds (220g) of Roman pottery. In the south-eastern half of the trench were several Roman pits. Immediately SE of ditch 245 was pit 251, which was at least 0.45m wide and 0.24m deep, filled by a mid grey brown silty clay (252). It was cut to the north by pit 249, this being 1.7m wide and 0.29m deep. It was filled by a mid grey silty clay (250), which produced four sherds (187g) of Roman pottery. At the south-eastern end of the trench was a narrow N-S aligned gully (259), 0.18m wide and 0.2m deep, filled by a mid grey brown silty clay (260), containing no finds. This was cut by a large sub-circular pit (256), this was 3m wide and 0.6m deep. At the base was a mid brown silty clay (257), 0.3m thick containing 149g of shell, 77g of animal bone and 34 sherds (433g) of Roman pottery. This was overlain by a thin layer (261) of mid grey silty clay, 0.92m wide and 0.08m thick, which contained 716g of oyster shell. The final fill was a mid grey silty clay (258), 0.36m thick, containing 311g of CBM and six sherds (81g) of Roman pottery. South-east of this were two further pits (253 and 262). Pit 262 was 0.92m wide and 0.15m deep, filled by a mid yellow brown silty clay (263) which contained no finds. It was cut by pit 253, which was 1.91m wide and 0.38m deep. A mid yellow brown silty clay slumping deposit (254), 0.18m thick, was present on the northern side. This was overlain by a mid brown grey silty clay (255), 0.38m thick, which contained five sherds (33g) of Roman pottery, 295g of CBM, and a single animal tooth (4g). Several natural tree bowls were also present, two of which were excavated (241 and 243). Tree bowl 241 was 0.75m wide, 0.1m deep, filled by a mid brown grey silty clay (242). Tree bowl 243 was 1.1m wide and 0.19m deep, filled by a mid brown grey silty clay (244). Both were devoid of finds.

3.7.8 At the southern end of Trench 46 was a sub-circular pit (208), which was 1.36m wide and 0.14m deep. It was filled by a mid grey brown silty clay (209), which contained two sherds of Roman pottery (3g) and a fragmentary tile (78g). To the north of pit 208 was a NE-SW aligned ditch (210), 0.14m wide and 0.12m deep. This was filled by a mid brown grey silty clay (211), which contained one sherd (31g) of LBA/EIA pottery. A narrow E-W aligned gully (212) was north of this ditch, 0.27m wide and 0.06m deep, filled by a mid grey brown silty clay (213), which contained no finds. A near circular pit (214), 1.24m wide and 0.32m deep, was on the western edge of the trench to the north. Its fill was a mid brownish grey silty clay (215), devoid of finds. Nine metres further up the trench were two further pits, one on each edge of the trench. Pit 216 was on the eastern side, 0.82m wide and 0.17m deep, filled by a mid brown grey silty clay (217), devoid of finds. Opposite was pit 218, 1.32m wide and 0.18m deep. This

was filled by a mid brown grey silty clay (219), which produced no finds. At the northern end of the trench was a further sub-rounded pit (220), 0.96m wide and 0.24m deep, filled by a light orange grey silty clay (221), 0.24m thick. This was overlain by a dark brown grey silty clay (226), 0.18m thick, which contained large amounts of charcoal a single sherd (37g) of 6th-8th century pottery. The uppermost fill was a mid brown grey silty clay (227). Just north of pit 220 were two shallow gully termini (222 and 224). Gully 224 is aligned NE-SW, measuring 0.64m in width and 0.18m deep, filled by a mid brown grey silty clay (225), containing 18g of fired clay and two sherds (17g) of LBA/EIA pottery. This was cut by gully 222, which was aligned NW-SE, being 0.78m wide and 0.16m deep. Its fill was a mid brown grey silty clay (223), which produced no finds.

- 3.7.9 Trench 47 contained a large pit, three gullies and a tree bowl. Gully 228 was at the NE end of the trench, on a NW-SE alignment. This was 0.9m wide and 0.05m deep, filled by a mid greyish brown silty clay (229), which produced one sherd (4g) of Roman pottery and 10g of CBM. This was then cut by gully 230, which was 0.7m wide and 0.08m deep. The gully was filled by a mid grey brown silty clay (231), which contained no finds. Four metres to the west was a large sub-circular pit (232), 2.42m wide and 0.45m deep. This was filled by a mid brown silty clay (233), 0.29m thick and contained no finds. Overlying 233 was a dark brown grey silty clay (234), 0.25m thick, which produced 106g of shell, 103g of animal bone, 131g of CBM and three sherds (27g) of Roman pottery. Near the middle of the trench was an irregular tree bowl (235), 0.59m across and 0.29m deep, filled by a mid grey brown silty clay (236), which produced no finds. At the south-western end of the trench was a narrow gully (237) on a E-W alignment, 0.97m wide and 0.26m deep. This was filled by a dark brown grey silty clay (238), which produced four sherds (33g) of LIA pottery.

3.8 Trenches in Field 5 (Fig.4)

- 3.8.1 The north-west most field of the development contained four trenches (23-26). Two (Trenches 23 and 26) were aligned north-west to south-east, and two (Trenches 24 and 25) were aligned west to east (Fig.4).
- 3.8.2 Trenches 25 and 26 were devoid of archaeology.
- 3.8.3 Trench 23 contained three potential postholes (170, 176 and 186). Posthole 170, at the eastern end of the trench, was 0.2m wide and 0.14m deep, and was filled by a mid brown yellow silty clay (171). Halfway along the trench was posthole 176, which was 0.15m wide and 0.14m deep. This was filled by a dark yellow grey silty clay (177). The final posthole (186) was located near the western end of the trench, and was 0.24m wide and 0.1m deep. Its fill was a grey brown silty clay (187), which produced one sherd (1g) of EIA pottery. There were also nine small pits within Trench 23, running from east to west. Pit 166 was 0.3m wide and 0.08m deep, filled by a dark yellow brown silty clay (167); which produced 43g of fired clay. South of this was pit 168, 0.4m wide and 0.12m deep, with a mid yellow brown silty clay fill (169), which produced one sherd (1g) of EIA pottery. Pit 172 was 2.4m to the west, sub-circular and extending beyond the southern baulk. It was 1.2m wide and 0.22 deep, filled by a mid brown yellow silty clay (173), which produced 2g of fired clay. Nine metre further west was a

potential ditch terminus (174), extending 1.2m into the trench from the south, 0.5m wide and 0.2m deep. The ditch fill was a mid grey brown silty clay (175), which contained no finds. At the midpoint of the trench near the northern baulk was pit 178, this was sub-circular, 0.37m wide and 0.07m deep. Its fill was a mid brown grey silty clay (179), which produced one sherd (1g) of EIA pottery. Less than a metre to the west was pit 180, also sub-circular, 0.3m wide and 0.07m deep. Its fill was a mid brown grey silty clay (181), which produced two sherds (1g) of EIA pottery. On the southern edge of the trench 4m further west was pit 182, this was sub-circular, 0.4m wide and 0.07m deep. Its fill was a mid grey brown silty clay (183), which produced no finds. Pit 184 was 8m further west, sub-circular, 0.31m wide and 0.2m deep. It was filled by a mid brown grey silty clay (185), which produced one sherd (1g) of EIA pottery. At the western end of the trench were two further small pits. Pit 188 was sub-circular, 0.32m wide and 0.13m deep. It was filled by a mid brown grey silty clay (189), which produced two sherds (10g) of EIA pottery. Pit 190 was also sub-circular, 0.33m across and 0.16m deep. Its fill was a mid grey brown silty clay (191), which produced 4g of fired clay.

- 3.8.4 Four pits and two parallel ditches were present in Trench 24, three pits and one of the ditches were excavated. At the north-west end of the trench was pit 192, which was sub-circular, 0.5m wide and 0.08m deep. It was filled by a mid grey brown silty clay (193) which produced no finds. Pit 194 was just north-west of the two ditches, also sub-circular, 0.71m wide and 0.16m deep; its fill (195) was a mid grey brown silty clay also devoid of finds. The southernmost ditch (196) terminated just at the southern baulk. It was 0.98m wide and 0.22m deep, filled by a mid grey brown silty clay (197) containing no finds. Midway along the trench was a wide, shallow pit (198) filled by a mid grey brown silty clay (199), which included lumps of redeposited natural clay.

3.9 Trenches in Field 6 (Fig.5)

- 3.9.1 The north central field, which contained eleven trenches (27-33, and 40-43). Four trenches (30, and 40-42) were aligned north to south, three (Trenches 28, 33, and 43) were aligned north-west to south-east, three (Trenches 27, 29 and 32) were aligned north-east to south-west, and one (Trench 31) was aligned west to east (Fig.5).
- 3.9.2 Trench 33 was devoid of archaeology.
- 3.9.3 Trench 27 at the northern of the field contained three potential pits. Pit 35 was at the north-east end of the trench and was 0.3m wide and 0.2m deep. It was filled by a mid yellow brown silty clay (36). The other pits (37 and 39) were just north of the trench's midpoint, on either side of the trench. Pit 37 extended beyond the south-east baulk and was 2m wide and 0.24m deep. Its fill (38) was mid grey brown silty clay, which contained no finds. Pit 39 extended beyond the north-west baulk and was 1.5m wide and 0.14m deep. Its fill of light grey yellow silty clay (40) was devoid of finds.
- 3.9.4 Trench 40 was located in the north-west corner of the field. The trench contained several pits. The southernmost pit (113) was 0.4m wide and 0.12m deep, filled by a mid grey brown silty clay (114). Pit 115 was 0.5m wide, and 0.2m deep, extending beyond the eastern baulk. It was filled by a mid yellow brown silty clay (116). Pit 117 was 1.9m wide and 0.2m deep, again extending beyond the eastern baulk. Its fill was mid yellow brown silty clay (118). In the base of this pit was a small circular feature,

(119), which was 0.3m wide and filled by a dark grey brown silty clay (120) containing burnt bone and 17g of fired clay. This was not excavated due to the lack of a burial licence. To the north of pit 117 was a large shallow pit (127/129), 1.7m wide and 0.18m deep. This was filled by a mid yellow brown silty clay (128/130). The southern edge of pit 127 was cut by a small pit (125). This was 0.5m wide and 0.2m deep, its fill was a (126) was a light grey yellow silty clay. Two similar small pits were located to between pits 117 and 127. Pit 123, was 0.3m wide and 0.1m deep and was truncated on its eastern edge by pit 121 (0.6m wide and 0.12m deep). Pit 123 was filled by a light grey brown silty clay (124), and 121 by a mid yellow brown silty clay (122).

- 3.9.5 Trench 41 was in the north-east corner of the field. At the southern end were two sub-circular pits. Pit 137 was located on the eastern side of the trench extending beyond the baulk. It was 2.35m wide and 0.3m deep, filled by a mid brown grey silty clay (138). It was truncated to the west by pit 135, which also extended beyond the side of the trench (Plate 6). This was 2.7m wide and 0.2m deep. It was filled by a dark grey brown silty clay (136), which contained four sherds (6g) of Early Iron Age (EIA) (800-350 BC) pottery.
- 3.9.6 Trench 28 was located south of Trenches 27 and 41. At its north-west end was a small, sub-circular pit (47), 0.4m across and 0.08m deep, filled by a mid yellow brown silty clay (48). This was truncated to the south by a small gulley or ditch terminus (49), on an east to west alignment. This was 0.8m wide and 0.2m deep, with a fill of mid yellow brown silty clay (50). A further sub-circular pit (160) was located 3m south-east of 49. This was 0.77m wide and 0.17m deep, with a fill of mid grey brown silty clay (161). South-east of this pit were three postholes. Posthole 45 was sub-circular, 0.4m wide and 0.3m deep (Fig.7, Section 16). It was filled by a mid brown grey silty clay (46). Posthole 43 was 0.8m further south-east, sub-circular, 0.5m wide and 0.18m deep. It contained a mid brown red silty clay (44). The final posthole (41) was circular and located 4.6m south-east of 43. It was 0.2m wide and 0.14m deep and was filled by a very dark yellow brown (42), which contained 3g of fired clay. In the middle of the trench was a circular pit (162), 1.59m wide and 0.2m deep with an irregular base. This was filled by mid red brown silty clay (163), which produced CBM and modern iron nails. At the south-east end of the trench was a small, shallow, sub-circular pit (164). This was 0.4m wide and 0.1m deep, with a fill of light brown grey silty clay (165).
- 3.9.7 Trench 29 was south-west of trench 28. At its south-west end was a sub-circular pit (67), 0.5m wide and 0.15m deep. It was filled by a mid yellow brown silty clay (68). A ditch (69) crossed the trench 1.6m north-east of pit 67, on a west to east alignment. This was 1.1m wide and 0.18m deep, filled by a dark yellow brown silty clay (70). North-east of the ditch was a sub-circular pit (65), 0.5m wide and 0.12m deep. The pit had a fill of mid grey brown silty clay (66) which contained 4g of fired clay. Immediately east of this pit was a sub-circular posthole (63), 0.28m across and 0.3m deep (Fig.7, Section 24). It was filled by a dark yellow brown silty clay (64). Eight metres to the north-east of these was another sub-circular pit (61), which was 0.3m wide and 0.08m deep. It was filled by a mid grey brown silty clay (62), containing one sherd (1g) of EIA pottery. Four metres north-east of pit 61 were two further pits (57 and 59) both sub-circular. Pit 57 was 0.95m wide and 0.14m deep, extending beyond the south-east baulk. It was filled by a mid yellow brown silty clay (58), which contained one sherds

(4g) of Early Iron Age pottery and 3g of fired clay. Pit **59** was 0.56m in width and 0.18m deep, filled by a mid grey brown silty clay (60) containing no finds. At the north-east end of the trench were three further sub-circular pits. Pit **51** was 0.6m wide and 0.1m deep, filled by a mid yellow brown silty clay (52), devoid of finds. Pit **53** was 0.65m wide and 0.12m deep (Fig.7, Section 19), its mid yellow brown silty clay fill (54) contained ninety-six sherds (486g) of EIA pottery. The final pit (**55**) was 0.3m wide and 0.12m deep, filled by a dark yellow brown silty clay (56) with no finds.

3.9.8 Trench 31 was south of Trenches 28 and 29 (Plate 5). At the western end of the trench was a sub-circular pit (**77**), which was 0.97m wide and 0.16m deep. It was filled by a mid grey brown silty clay (**78**), with no finds. Another pit was located 3.6m east of pit **77** on the southern edge of the trench. This pit (**79**) was 0.72m wide and 0.16m deep, its fill was a mid grey brown silty clay (**80**) with no finds. North of pit **79** was a circular pit or post-hole (**81**). This was 0.5m wide and 0.19m deep, filled by a mid brown grey silty clay (**82**) with no finds. It was cut to the west by a shallow pit (**83**), 0.46m wide and 0.08m deep, filled by a mid grey brown silty clay (**84**). On the eastern edge of pit **81** was a tree bowl (**85**), which was 1.13m wide and 0.16m deep with irregular sides. At the base was a mid grey yellow clay (**86**), 0.08m thick. Overlying this was a burnt layer 0.04m thick (**87**). A final fill of mid greyish brown silty clay (**88**), which contained three sherds (9g) of EIA pottery and 99g of fired clay. Pit **89** was located 4.5m east of the tree bowl. It was 1.05m wide and 0.1m deep. It was filled by a mid grey brown silty clay (**90**), which contained one sherd (7g) of EIA pottery. Three metres further east was a posthole (**158**), 0.24m wide by 0.2m deep. Its fill was a mid grey silty clay (**159**) which produced no finds. A sub-circular pit (**154**), 0.5m wide and 0.16m deep was located just over a metre eastward. This had a dark brown grey silty clay fill (**155**), with no finds. A north-south aligned gully (**156**) truncated pit **154**, which was 0.94m wide and 0.19m deep. This was filled by dark grey brown silty clay (**157**), which contained two sherds (5g) of EIA pottery (Plate 4). East of these features were a series of four large sub-circular pits, only one of these (**91**) was excavated, this was 2.05m across and 0.26m deep (Fig.7, Section 37). It was filled by a mid brown grey silty clay (**92**), which produced ten sherds (23g) of EIA pottery and one sherd (9g) of Roman pottery. At the eastern end of the trench were three possible ditches/gullies (**95** and **97** were excavated), with a sub-circular pit (**93**) between them. Pit **93** was 0.9m wide and 0.16m deep, filled with a mid grey brown silty clay (**94**), which produced one sherd (27g) of EIA pottery. Ditch **95** was on a north to south alignment, 0.96m wide and 0.2m deep. Its fill was a mid grey brown silty clay (**96**), which contained one sherd (29g) of Roman pottery. Ditch **97** was on a north-west to south-east alignment, 1.32m wide and 0.18m deep (Fig.7, Section 40). Its fill was a dark grey brown clay (**98**), which produced two sherds (9g) of EIA pottery.

3.9.9 Trench 30 was on the western edge of the field. At the northern end of the trench were a series of possible pits and a posthole. Pit **71** was sub-circular, 1.2m wide and 0.18m deep. It was filled by a mid brown yellow silty clay (**72**), which produced no finds. Pit **73** was irregular, 1m wide and 0.22m deep. Its fill was a mid brown yellow silty clay (**74**), which contained 11g of fired clay. Posthole **75** was 11m further south, sub-circular, 0.25m across and 0.14m deep. It was filled by mid brown yellow silty clay (**76**),

devoid of finds. The southern end of the trench contained several irregular natural features.

- 3.9.10 Trench 42 was located between Trenches 30 and 31. A series of small pits were exposed along the length of the trench. At the northern end was pit **133**, which was sub-circular, 1.5m wide and 0.2m deep. It was filled by a mid grey brown silty (134) which produced four sherds (10g) of EIA pottery. Pit **131** was 2m south of this, also sub-circular, 1.2m across and 0.2m deep. It contained a fill of mid grey brown silty clay (132), with no finds. The next pit to the south, was also sub-circular (**111**), being 1.2m wide and 0.18m deep. It was filled by a mid grey brown silty clay (112), with no finds recovered. At the midpoint of the trench was an irregular pit, possibly a tree bowl (**109**). This was 0.7m wide and 0.2m deep, with a mid brown yellow silty grey fill (110), no finds were recovered. South of pit **109** were two sub-circular pits. Pit **107** was 0.7m wide and 0.2m deep, filled by a mid grey brown silty clay (108), which produced one sherd (1g) of EIA pottery. Pit **105** was south of **107**, was 1m in width and 0.3m deep. It had a fill of mid grey brown silty clay (106), which produced one sherd (1g) of EIA pottery. Pit **103** was on the eastern edge of the trench south of pit **105**. It was sub-circular, 1.1m wide and 0.15m deep, filled by a mid grey brown silty clay (104), which produced no finds. South of pit **103** another sub-circular pit (**101**) also extended beyond the eastern baulk. This was 1.4m wide and 0.2m deep, with a fill of mid grey brown silty clay (102), which also produced no finds. At the southern end of the trench was a possible posthole (**99**), this was circular, 0.2m wide and 0.1m deep. It was filled by a mid grey brown silty clay (102), which also produced no finds. Trench 32 was located south-east of Trench 42. It contained a single pair of intercutting at its south-west end. One of these, pit 139, was excavated, and was 1.04m wide and 0.16m deep. This pit was filled with a mid brown grey silty clay (140), no finds were recovered.
- 3.9.11 Trench 43 was in the south-east corner of the field. At the north-west end was a sub-circular pit (**141**), 0.5m across and 0.2m deep. This was filled by a mid grey brown silty clay (102), which also produced one sherd (1g) of EIA pottery. Six metres south-east was a small gully (**143**), on a north-south alignment. This terminated near the south-western baulk, truncating a natural feature. This was 0.7m wide and 0.18m deep, and filled by a dark brown grey silty clay (144), which produced no finds. A further 6.7m along the trench was a second gully (**145**), on a north-east to south-west alignment. This was 0.2m wide and 0.14m deep, with a mid grey brown silty clay (146), which produced no finds. Just north of this gully extending north-east out of the trench was a sub-circular pit (**147**), at least 0.6m wide and 0.24m deep. This was filled by a mid grey brown silty clay (148), which produced no finds. Both gully **145** and pit **147** were truncated by a further sub-circular pit (**149**), this was 1.81m long, 0.8m wide and 0.28m deep (Fig.7, Section 60). Its fill was a dark grey brown silty clay (150), which also produced no finds. Two further possible features were located at the southern end of the trench but were not excavated due to surface water collecting at the lowest end of the trench.

3.10 Trenches in Field 7 (Fig.6)

- 3.10.1 The north-eastern most field, which contained four trenches (34-37). Two trenches (34 and 35) were aligned north-west to south-east, one (Trench 37) was aligned north-east

to south-west, and one (Trench 36) was aligned west to east (Fig.6). Trench 53 was located to the south-east of this field, aligned east to west.

3.10.2 Trench 35 was devoid of archaeology.

3.10.3 Trench 34 was in the north-west corner of the field. Located at the midpoint of the trench pit **20** was an amorphous feature, 0.7m in width and 0.2m deep. This was filled by a mid yellow brown silty clay (21), which contained four sherds (32g) of EIA pottery. Immediately south-east was pit **22**, which was sub-circular, 0.4m wide and 0.1m deep. It contained a mid grey brown silty clay (23) fill, which produced seven sherds (11g) of EIA pottery. At the south-east end of the trench was a large pit or ditch (**24**) which was at least 5m wide, extending out of both baulks. Only a 1.4m wide slot was excavated to a depth of 0.5m, which was not the base (Fig.7, Section 10; Plate 7). This was filled by a mid yellow brown silty clay (25), which produced 71 sherds (268g) of EIA pottery and 56g of fired clay.

3.10.4 Trench 36 was to the south of Trench 34. It contained two possible ditches and six pits. These were not excavated due to the land owner requiring the field for horses over Christmas.

3.10.5 Trench 37 was located in the south-east of the field. At its north-eastern end on the south-east side was a sub-circular pit (**14**). This was 0.4m wide and 0.16m deep, filled by a mid yellow brown silty clay (15). This produced one sherd (1g) of EIA Pottery. Immediately to the north-west was a sub-circular pit or posthole (**16**), this was 0.25m wide and 0.14m deep. Its fill was a dark yellow brown silty clay (17), containing four sherds (5g) of EIA pottery. It was truncated to the north-west by a second pit or posthole (**18**), sub-circular, 0.35m wide and 0.3m deep. This was filled by a mid brown yellow silty clay (19), which produced 15 sherds (54g) of EIA pottery.

3.10.6 Trench 53 was located at the south-eastern end of Field 7. The trench contained one linear ditch (**308**) (Fig. 6 & 7, Plate 10) that was located at the eastern end of the trench and was aligned north to south. The ditch measured 1.08m wide and 0.23m deep. Its single fill (309) was comprised of a dark brownish grey silty clay which produced 86 sherds (0.963kg) of Medieval pottery, 0.097kg of Oyster shell and a single fragment (0.025kg) of ceramic building material. An environmental sample was also taken from this fill (Appendix D)

3.11 Finds summary

3.11.1 A total of 1.27kg of Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age pottery (Appendix B.1) was recovered from the evaluation, along with 1.51kg of Roman pottery (Appendix B.2). During the November 2018 phase of works, a total of 86 sherds (0.963kg) of Medieval pottery and a single fragment (0.025kg) of ceramic building material were recovered from ditch **308**, Trench 53 (Appendix C)

3.11.2 Also recovered was 0.158kg of CBM (Appendix B.3) and 0.245kg of fired clay (Appendix B.4).

3.12 Environmental summary

- 3.12.1 Summary of all artefactual and ecofactual evidence. Consider whether it is better to paste all the specialist reports into the main text or whether to use the appendices.
- 3.12.2 A small amount of faunal remains (0.182kg) was recovered primarily from features in Field 4.
- 3.12.3 A total of 0.971kg of oyster shell was recovered from Field 4 and during the November 2018 investigation a total of 0.097kg of Oyster shell were recovered from Trench 53 in Field 7.
- 3.12.4 Environmental sampling produced only small amounts of charcoal (Appendix C.1).

4 DISCUSSION

4.1 Reliability of field investigation

4.1.1 Features were moderately well defined against the natural geology.

4.2 Evaluation objectives and results

4.2.1 The evaluation has shown that the geophysics failed to pick up a large number of features in the northern fields.

4.2.2 The trial trenching has identified an area of Iron Age settlement on the ridge of high ground at the north end of the site (Fields 5-7). Occupation continues along the ridge to the west into Field 4 but once the ground slopes away to the south in Fields 1-3, the trenches were devoid of archaeology.

4.2.3 The majority of features identified were shallow pits containing a single fill, suggesting similar activities across the site.

4.3 Interpretation

4.3.1 The southern area of the investigation area in Fields 1, 2 and 3 are mostly empty with only modern or undated features being identified. A large area of Early Iron Age (800-350 BC) activity was identified running from the north portion of Field 5 across fields 6 and 7. A further possibly discreet area of activity potentially Roman (AD 43-410) was present in Field 4.

4.3.2 The EIA features in Fields 5-6 are primarily pits, none of which were more than 0.5m in depth. Whilst a few linear features, possibly ditches and gullies, were identified, no obvious alignments of these features are visible between trenches, and some may simply be pits that appear linear in plan within the excavated areas of the trenches. A number of features were identified in Trench 36 which were not excavated due to time constraints. These are undated but were located within the larger area of EIA features.

4.3.3 A small number of potential postholes were also identified but other than a line of three (**41**, **43** and **45**) in Trench 28, no specific patterns or structures were identified within the trenches.

4.3.4 The very large feature (**24**) at the eastern end of Trench 34 possibly a ditch but most likely a pit as it doesn't appear to extend into Trench 36. This is an unusually large feature for the Early Iron Age but as its full extent was not visible within the trench a full interpretation is not possible at this point and more may be learned during any further work.

4.3.5 Pottery recovered from these fields was typical of EIA assemblages (with the possibility that some may be of slightly earlier Late Bronze Age (1200-880 BC) date (Appendix B.1)), with a small number of fragments of possible hearth lining amongst the fired clay assemblage. No features directly relating to metalworking were found within the trenches but these finds suggest such activity nearby. A small amount of Romano-British pottery and CBM was recovered from features in Trench 31, indicating a possible continuation of use into later periods. A greater density of Romano-British material, including quantities of oyster shell, primarily of early to mid-2nd century in

date was found in the trenches in Field 4. The minimal faunal remains recovered from the site suggests possible poor preservation of such material on the site.

- 4.3.6 A small pit (119) truncated by a later pit (117) could possibly be the remnant of a cremation as some burnt bone was recovered but the presence of possible metalworking debris (Appendix B.3) suggests that this is unlikely.
- 4.3.7 The features in Trenches 1-5 within Field 4 were not excavated but a small amount of EIA pottery was recovered from the surface of a pit in Trench 1, whilst Romano-British pottery and CBM were recovered from features in Trenches 2 and 3. A single small cremation (30) was located in Trench 3, no other cremations were found but a ditch (28) to the north could possibly define an area around the cremation. The features in Trenches 44-47 produced primarily Romano-British material, and included a number of large pits (232, 252 and 256) as well as numerous smaller pits and a curvilinear ditch line (245) which was recut at least once (247). Ditches 200 and 204 in Trench 44, are perpendicular to each other and may form two sides of a rectilinear enclosure, although the dating from 204 (16th century) makes this unlikely. It is also possible that 200 could be a continuation from the curvilinear ditches (245/247) in Trench 45, containing pottery of the same date (LBA/EIA) was the earlier ditch (245). None of the other linear features identified share obvious relationships in plan. The majority of the material from these trenches was of early to mid-2nd century in date with some slightly earlier and later material. Also of note was pit 220 which produced a large sherd of pottery dated to between the 6th and 8th centuries, this is the only evidence of post-Roman activity prior to the post-medieval period.
- 4.3.8 The activity on the site is clearly defined by the local geography, the main area of activity in Fields 5-7 is on a flat plateau on top of the hill, with the features tailing off as the land drops away to the south and west. The majority of features within Field 4 also are located on a relatively flat area in the northern part of the field. Fields 1-3 are on the slope of the hill or at its base and were mainly empty (Fig.2).

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- 4.4.1 The single ditch recorded in Trench 53 in Field 7 represents a later phase of activity to the south-east of the site dating to the medieval period (13th – 14th century). The high volume of relatively un-abraded, domestic pottery recovered from this single feature may indicate further medieval remains nearby.

4.5 Significance

- 4.5.1 The site seems to represent an area of Iron Age settlement on the top of the hill above the River Crouch which lies to the north on the other side of the hill. A small amount of evidence exists for some continuation in usage or reuse of the site potentially into the Roman period on a smaller scale.
- 4.5.2 On a plateau further down the southern slope of the hill the evidence suggests an area of Romano-British activity.

4.6 Conclusions

- 4.6.1 The evaluation has identified an Iron Age settlement on the ridge of high ground to the north and west of the farmyard, with Romano-British enclosures and pits identified to the south-west of the farmyard.
- 4.6.2 A single Medieval ditch dating to the 13th to 14th century was identified to the south-east of the site that may be indicative of further Medieval presence on the site.
- 4.6.3 This is likely to require further work, subject to the decision of the Essex Historic Environment Advisor.

APPENDIX A TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench 1						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench contained seven pits, one Early Iron Age, not excavated due to time con. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clay.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	1.80
					Avg. depth (m)	0.47
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.26	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.30	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
26	Cut	-	-	Pit (unexcavated)	-	-
27	Fill	-	-	Pit Fill	Pottery	EIA

Trench 2						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench contained eight pits, not excavated due to time constraints. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clay.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	1.80
					Avg. depth (m)	0.44
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.20	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
33	Cut	-	-	Pit (unexcavated)	-	-
34	Fill	-	-	Pit fill	Pottery	EIA

Trench 3						
General description					Orientation	N-S
Trench contained a ditch and a small cremation, not excavated due to time constraints and lack of a burials licence. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clay.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	1.80
					Avg. depth (m)	0.43
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.27	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.22	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
28	Cut	-	-	Ditch (unexcavated)	-	-
29	Fill	-	-	Ditch fill	Pottery	EIA
30	Cut	0.18	-	Cremation	-	EIA

Trench 4						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench contained a pit and a ditch, not excavated due to time constraints. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clay.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	1.80
					Avg. depth (m)	0.43
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.24	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.30	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
31	Cut	-	-	Pit (unexcavated)	-	-
32	Fill	-	-	Pit fill	Pottery	?

Trench 5						
General description					Orientation	N-S
Trench was devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clay.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	1.80
					Avg. depth (m)	0.47
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.26	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 6						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench was devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clay.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	1.80
					Avg. depth (m)	0.48
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.26	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.30	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 7						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench contained a small undated pit. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clay.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	1.80
					Avg. depth (m)	0.48
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.26	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.30	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
4	Cut	0.8	0.10	Pit	-	-
5	Fill	-	0.10	Pit Fill	-	-

Trench 8						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench contained two modern pits and an undated gully. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clay.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	1.80
					Avg. depth (m)	0.48
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.25	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
8	Cut	0.55	0.14	Gully	-	-
9	Fill	-	0.14	Gully Fill	-	-

Trench 9						
General description					Orientation	N-S
Trench was devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clay.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	1.80
					Avg. depth (m)	0.46
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.28	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.30	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 10						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench was devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clay.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	1.80
					Avg. depth (m)	0.54
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.27	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.34	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 11						
General description					Orientation	ENE-WSW
Trench was devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clay.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	1.80
					Avg. depth (m)	0.46
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.28	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.23	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 12						
General description					Orientation	N-S
Trench was devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clay.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	1.80
					Avg. depth (m)	0.46
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.29	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.27	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 13						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench was devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clay.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	1.80
					Avg. depth (m)	0.44
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.27	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.23	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 14						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench was devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clay.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	1.80
					Avg. depth (m)	0.44
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.29	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.24	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 15						
General description					Orientation	W-E
Trench was devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clay.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	1.80
					Avg. depth (m)	0.52
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.29	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.30	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 16						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench was devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clay.					Length (m)	43
					Width (m)	1.80
					Avg. depth (m)	0.43
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.27	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.23	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 17						
General description					Orientation	SW-NE
Trench was devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clay.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	1.80
					Avg. depth (m)	0.38
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.20	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.20	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 18						
General description					Orientation	SW-NE
Trench was devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clay.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	1.80
					Avg. depth (m)	0.52
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.29	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.25	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 19						
General description					Orientation	NNE-SSW
Trench was devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clay.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	1.80
					Avg. depth (m)	0.35
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.25	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 20						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench contained two small undated pits. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clay.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	1.80
					Avg. depth (m)	0.42
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.20	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
6	Cut	0.60	0.16	Pit	-	-
7	Fill	-	0.16	Fill of Pit 6	-	-
10	Cut	0.75	0.58	Pit	-	-
11	Fill	-	0.58	Fill of Pit 10	-	-

Trench 21						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench was devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clay.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	1.80
					Avg. depth (m)	0.47
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.27	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.24	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 22						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench contained a modern pit, dug from the surface. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clay.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	1.80
					Avg. depth (m)	0.47
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.30	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 23						
General description					Orientation	W-E
Trench contained twelve pits and postholes and a single ditch terminus. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clay.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	1.80
					Avg. depth (m)	0.40
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.20	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.20	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

166	Cut	0.30	0.08	Pit	-	
167	Fill	-	0.08	Fill of Pit 166		
168	Cut	0.40	0.12	Pit	-	
169	Fill	-	0.12	Fill of Pit 168		
170	Cut	0.20	0.14	Posthole	-	
171	Fill	-	0.14	Fill of Posthole 170		
172	Cut	1.20	0.22	Pit	-	
173	Fill	-	0.22	Fill of Pit 172		
174	Cut	0.50	0.20	Ditch	-	
175	Fill	-	0.20	Fill of Ditch 174		
176	Cut	0.15	0.14	Posthole	-	
177	Fill	-	0.14	Fill of Posthole 176		
178	Cut	0.37	0.07	Pit	-	
179	Fill	-	0.07	Fill of Pit 178		
180	Cut	0.30	0.07	Pit	-	
181	Fill	-	0.07	Fill of Pit 180		
182	Cut	0.40	0.07	Pit	-	
183	Fill	-	0.07	Fill of Pit 182		
184	Cut	0.31	0.20	Pit	-	
185	Fill	-	0.20	Fill of Pit 184		
186	Cut	0.24	0.10	Posthole	-	
187	Fill	-	0.10	Fill of Posthole 186		
188	Cut	0.32	0.13	Pit	-	
189	Fill	-	0.13	Fill of Pit 188		
190	Cut	0.33	0.16	Pit	-	
191	Fill	-	0.16	Fill of Pit 190		

Trench 24						
General description					Orientation	W-E
Trench contained four pits and two parallel ditches (only one excavated). Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clay.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	1.80
					Avg. depth (m)	0.40
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.20	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.20	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
192	Cut	0.50	0.08	Pit	-	-
193	Fill	-	0.08	Fill of Pit 192	-	-
194	Cut	0.71	0.16	Pit	-	-
195	Fill	-	0.16	Fill of Pit 194	-	-
196	Cut	0.98	0.22	Ditch	-	-
197	Fill	-	0.22	Fill of Ditch 196	-	-
198	Cut	1.52	0.18	Pit	-	-
199	Fill	-	0.18	Fill of Pit 198	-	-

Trench 25						
General description					Orientation	W-E
Trench was devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clay.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	1.80
					Avg. depth (m)	0.40
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.20	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.20	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 26						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench was devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clay.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	1.80
					Avg. depth (m)	0.40
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.20	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.20	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 27						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench contained a modern pit, dug from the surface. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clay.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	1.80
					Avg. depth (m)	0.40
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.10	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
35	Cut	0.30	0.20	Pit	-	-
36	Fill	-	0.20	Fill of Pit 35	-	-
37	Cut	2.00	0.24	Pit	-	-
38	Fill	-	0.24	Fill of Pit 37	-	-
39	Cut	1.50	0.14	Pit	-	-
40	Fill	-	0.14	Fill of Pit 39	-	-

Trench 28						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench contained four pits, three postholes and a ditch terminus. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clay.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	1.80
					Avg. depth (m)	0.42
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.20	Topsoil	-	-

2	Layer	-	0.27	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
41	Cut	0.20	0.14	Posthole	-	EIA
42	Fill	-	0.14	Fill of Posthole 41	Pottery	EIA
43	Cut	0.50	0.18	Posthole	-	EIA
44	Fill	-	0.18	Fill of Posthole 43	Pottery	EIA
45	Cut	0.40	0.30	Posthole	-	EIA
46	Fill	-	0.30	Fill of Posthole 45	Pottery	EIA
47	Cut	0.40	0.08	Pit	-	EIA
48	Fill	-	0.08	Fill of Pit 47	Pottery	EIA
49	Cut	0.80	0.20	Ditch Terminus	-	-
50	Fill	-	0.20	Fill of Ditch 49	-	-
160	Cut	0.77	0.17	Pit	-	EIA
161	Fill	-	0.17	Fill of Pit 160	Pottery	EIA
162	Cut	1.59	0.20	Pit	-	P-Med
163	Fill	-	0.20	Fill of Pit 162	Nails, Slag	P-Med
164	Cut	0.40	0.10	Pit	-	-
165	Fill	-	0.10	Fill of Pit 164	-	-

Trench 29						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench contained a modern pit, dug from the surface. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clay.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	1.80
					Avg. depth (m)	0.40
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.20	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.27	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
51	Cut	0.60	0.10	Pit	-	-
52	Fill	-	0.10	Fill of Pit 51	-	-
53	Cut	0.65	0.12	Pit	-	EIA
54	Fill	-	0.12	Fill of Pit 53	Pottery	EIA
55	Cut	0.30	0.12	Pit	-	-
56	Fill	-	0.12	Fill of Pit 55	-	-
57	Cut	0.95	0.14	Pit	-	EIA
58	Fill	-	0.14	Fill of Pit 57	Pottery	EIA
59	Cut	0.56	0.18	Pit	-	-
60	Fill	-	0.18	Fill of Pit 59	-	-
61	Cut	0.30	0.08	Pit	-	EIA
62	Fill	-	0.08	Fill of Pit 61	Pottery	EIA
63	Cut	0.28	0.30	Posthole	-	-
64	Fill	-	0.30	Fill of Posthole 63	-	-
65	Cut	0.50	0.12	Pit	-	EIA
66	Fill	-	0.12	Fill of Pit 65	Pottery	EIA
67	Cut	0.50	0.15	Pit	-	-
68	Fill	-	0.15	Fill of Pit 67	-	-
69	Cut	1.10	0.18	Ditch	-	-

70	fill	-	0.18	Fill of Ditch 69	-	-
Trench 30						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench contained a modern pit, dug from the surface. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clay.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	1.80
					Avg. depth (m)	0.40
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.20	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.27	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
71	Cut	1.20	0.18	Pit	-	-
72	Fill	-	0.18	Fill of Pit 71	-	-
73	Cut	1.00	0.22	Pit	-	-
74	Fill	-	0.22	Fill of Pit 73	-	-
75	Cut	0.25	0.14	Posthole	-	-
76	Fill	-	0.14	Fill of Posthole 71	-	-

Trench 31						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench contained a twelve pits and three possible ditches. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clay.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	1.80
					Avg. depth (m)	0.40
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.20	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.20	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
77	Cut	-	0.16	Pit	-	-
78	Fill	-	0.16	Fill of Pit 77	-	-
79	Cut	0.72	0.16	Pit	-	-
80	Fill	-	0.16	Fill of Pit 79	-	-
81	Cut	0.50	0.19	Post hole	-	-
82	Fill	-	0.19	Fill of Post hole 81	-	-
83	Cut	0.46	0.08	Pit	-	-
84	Fill	-	0.08	Fill of Pit 83	-	-
85	Cut	1.20	0.16	Tree bowl	-	EIA
86	Fill	-	0.08	Fill of Tree bowl 85	-	EIA
87	Fill	-	0.04	Fill of Tree bowl 85	-	EIA
88	Fill	-	0.12	Fill of Tree bowl 85	Pottery, Fired Clay	EIA
89	Cut	1.05	0.10	Pit	-	EIA
90	Fill	-	0.10	Fill of Pit 89	Pottery	EIA
91	Cut	2.05	0.26	Pit	-	EIA
92	Fill	-	0.26	Fill of Pit 91	Pottery	EIA
93	Cut	0.90	0.16	Pit	-	EIA
94	Fill	-	0.16	Fill of Pit 93	Pottery	EIA
95	Cut	0.96	0.20	Ditch	-	EIA
96	Fill	-	0.20	Fill of Ditch 95	Pottery	EIA

97	Cut	1.32	0.18	Ditch	-	Roman?
98	Fill	-	0.18	Fill of Ditch 97	Pottery	Roman?
154	Cut	0.5	0.16	Pit	-	-
155	Fill	-	0.16	Fill of Pit 154	-	-
156	Cut	0.94	0.19	Gully	-	EIA
157	Fill	-	0.19	Fill of Gully 156	Pottery	EIA
158	Cut	0.24	0.2	Posthole	-	-
159	Fill	-	0.2	Fill of Posthole 158	-	-

Trench 32						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench contained two intercutting pits. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clay.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	1.80
					Avg. depth (m)	0.39
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.22	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.27	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
139	Cut	1.04	0.16	Pit	-	-
140	Fill	-	0.16	Fill of Pit 140	-	-

Trench 33						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench was devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clay.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	1.80
					Avg. depth (m)	0.45
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.20	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.28	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 34						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench contained a single large ditch and two ditches. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clay.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	1.80
					Avg. depth (m)	0.45
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.20	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
20	Cut	0.70	0.20	Pit	-	-
21	Fill	-	0.20	Fill of Pit 20	-	-
22	Cut	0.40	0.10	Pit	-	-
23	Fill	-	0.10	Fill of Pit 22	-	-
24	Cut	5.00	>0.50	Pit	-	EIA

25	Fill	-	>0.50	Fill of Pit 24	Pottery	EIA
Trench 35						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench was devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clay.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	1.80
					Avg. depth (m)	0.46
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.24	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.25	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 36						
General description					Orientation	W-E
Trench contained five pits and a potential ditch, not excavated due to time constraints. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clay.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	1.80
					Avg. depth (m)	0.44
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.27	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.22	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 37						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench contained a single large ditch and two ditches. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clay.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	1.80
					Avg. depth (m)	0.45
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.20	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
12	Cut	0.90	0.20	Ditch	-	-
13	Fill	-	0.20	Fill of Ditch 12	-	-
14	Cut	0.40	0.16	Pit	-	EIA
15	Fill	-	0.16	Fill of Pit 14	Pottery	EIA
16	Cut	0.25	0.14	Pit	-	EIA
17	Fill	-	0.14	Fill of Pit 16	Pottery	EIA
18	Cut	0.35	0.30	Posthole	-	EIA
19	Fill	-	0.30	Fill of Posthole 18	Pottery	EIA

Trench 38						
General description					Orientation	N-S
Trench contained a modern burnt out tree bowl. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clay.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	1.80
					Avg. depth (m)	0.47
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.27	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.21	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 39						
General description					Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clay.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	1.80
					Avg. depth (m)	0.44
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.27	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.20	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 40						
General description					Orientation	N-S
Trench contained seven pits, one postholes and the possible remains of a cremation in one of the pits. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clay.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	1.80
					Avg. depth (m)	0.50
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.25	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
113	Cut	0.40	0.12	Posthole	-	-
114	Fill	-	0.12	Fill of Posthole 113	-	-
115	Cut	0.50	0.20	Pit	-	-
116	Fill	-	0.20	Fill of Pit 115	-	-
117	Cut	1.90	0.20	Pit	-	-
118	Fill	-	0.20	Fill of Pit 117	-	-
119	Cut	0.30	?	Cremation?	-	
120	Fill	-	?	Fill of Cremation?	-	
121	Cut	0.60	0.12	Pit	-	
122	Fill	-	0.12	Fill of Pit 121	-	
123	Cut	0.30	0.10	Pit	-	
124	Fill	-	0.10	Fill of Pit 123	-	
125	Cut	0.50	0.20	Pit	-	
126	Fill	-	0.20	Fill of Pit 125	-	
127	Cut	0.44	0.14	Pit	-	

128	Fill	-	0.14	Fill of Pit 127	-	
129	Cut	1.70	0.18	Pit	-	
130	Fill	-	0.18	Fill of Pit 129	-	

Trench 41						
General description					Orientation	N-S
Trench contained seven pits, one postholes and the possible remains of a cremation in one of the pits. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clay.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	1.80
					Avg. depth (m)	0.40
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.20	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
135	Cut	2.70	0.20	Pit	-	EIA
136	Fill	-	0.20	Fill of Pit 135	Pottery	EIA
137	Cut	2.35	0.30	Pit	-	EIA
138	Fill	-	0.30	Fill of Pit 137	-	EIA

Trench 42						
General description					Orientation	N-S
Trench contained nine pits or postholes. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clay.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	1.80
					Avg. depth (m)	0.50
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.25	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
99	Cut	0.20	0.10	Posthole	-	-
100	Fill	-	0.10	Fill of Posthole 99	-	-
101	Cut	1.40	0.20	Posthole	-	-
102	Fill	-	0.20	Fill of Posthole 101	-	-
103	Cut	1.10	0.15	Pit	-	-
104	Fill	-	0.15	Fill of Pit 103	-	-
105	Cut	1.00	0.30	Pit	-	EIA
106	Fill	-	0.30	Fill of Pit 105	Pottery	EIA
107	Cut	0.70	0.20	Pit	-	EIA
108	Fill	-	0.20	Fill of Pit 107	Pottery	EIA
109	Cut	0.70	0.20	Pit	-	EIA
110	Fill	-	0.20	Fill of Pit 109	Pottery	EIA
111	Cut	1.20	0.18	Pit	-	-
112	Fill	-	0.18	Fill of Pit 111	-	-
131	Cut	1.20	0.20	Pit	-	-
132	Fill	-	0.20	Fill of Pit 131	-	-
133	Cut	1.50	0.20	Pit	-	EIA
134	Fill	-	0.20	Fill of Pit 133	Pottery	EIA

Trench 43						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench contained three pits, two gullies and several tree bowls. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clay.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	1.80
					Avg. depth (m)	0.37
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.20	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.20	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
141	Cut	0.50	0.20	Pit	-	EIA
142	Fill	-	0.20	Fill of Pit 141	Pottery	EIA
143	Cut	0.70	0.18	Gully Terminus	-	-
144	Fill	-	0.18	Fill of Gully terminus 143		
145	Cut	0.20	0.14	Gully	-	-
146	Fill	-	0.14	Fill of Gully 145	-	-
147	Cut	0.60	0.24	Pit	-	-
148	Fill	-	0.24	Fill of Pit 147	-	-
149	Cut	0.80	0.28	Pit	-	-
150	Fill	-	0.28	Fill of Pit 149	-	-
151	Cut	1.15	0.12	Tree bowl	-	-
152	Fill	-	0.12	Fill of Tree bowl 151	-	-
153	Fill	-	0.05	Fill of Tree bowl 151	-	-

Trench 44						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench contained three ditches and a fire pit. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clay.					Length (m)	55
					Width (m)	1.80
					Avg. depth (m)	0.40
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.22	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.23	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
200	Cut	0.93	0.16	Ditch	-	LBA/EIA
201	Fill	-	0.16	Fill of Ditch 200	Pottery, CBM	LBA/EIA
202	Cut	0.95	0.28	Fire Pit	-	-
203	Fill	-	0.28	Fill of Fire Pit 202	-	-
204	Cut	1.10	0.16	Ditch	-	C16/18
205	Fill	-	0.16	Fill of Ditch 204	Pottery	C16/18
206	Cut	0.72	0.10	Ditch Terminus	-	-
207	Fill	-	0.10	Fill of Ditch Terminus 206	-	-

Trench 45						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench contained two ditches, two gullies, five pits and multiple tree bowls. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clay.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	1.80
					Avg. depth (m)	0.41
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.22	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
239	Cut	0.75	0.10	Gully	-	-
240	Fill	-	0.10	Fill of Gully 239	-	-
241	Cut	0.90	0.15	Tree Bowl	-	-
242	Fill	-	0.15	Fill of Tree Bowl 241	-	-
243	Cut	1.10	0.19	Tree Bowl	-	-
244	Fill	-	0.19	Fill of Tree Bowl 243	-	-
245	Cut	0.70	0.34	Ditch	-	EIA
246	Fill	-	0.34	Fill of Ditch 245	Pottery	EIA
247	Cut	0.95	0.17	Ditch	-	MC2
248	Fill	-	0.17	Fill of Ditch 247	Pottery	MC2
249	Cut	1.70	0.29	Pit	-	MC2
250	Fill	-	0.29	Fill of Pit 249	Pottery	MC2
251	Cut	0.45	0.24	Pit	-	-
252	Fill	-	0.24	Fill of Pit 251	-	-
253	Cut	1.91	0.38	Pit	-	LIA/ERB
254	Fill	-	0.18	Fill of Pit 253		LIA/ERB
255	Fill	-	0.38	Fill of Pit 253	Pottery, CBM, Bone	LIA/ERB
256	Cut	3.00	0.60	Pit	-	E/MC2
257	Fill	-	0.30	Fill of Pit 256	Shell, Pottery, Bone	E/MC2
258	Fill	-	0.36	Fill of Pit 256	Pottery, CBM	E/MC2
259	Cut	0.18	0.20	Gully	-	-
260	Fill	-	0.20	Fill of Gully 259	-	-
261	Fill	0.92	0.08	Fill of Pit 256	Shell	E/MC2
262	Cut	0.65	0.15	Pit	-	-
263	Fill	-	0.15	Fill of Pit 262	-	-

Trench 46						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench contained three ditches, a gully and six pits. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clay.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.80
					Avg. depth (m)	0.40
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.22	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.25	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
208	Cut	1.20	0.14	Pit	-	LC1-MC2

209	Fill	-	0.14	Fill of Pit 208	Pottery, CBM	LC1-MC2
210	Cut	1.14	0.12	Ditch	-	MC1-4
211	Fill	-	0.12	Fill of Ditch 211	Pottery	MC1-4
212	Cut	0.27	0.06	Gully	-	-
213	Fill	-	0.06	Fill of Gully 212	-	-
214	Cut	1.24	0.32	Pit	-	-
215	Fill	-	0.32	Fill of Pit 214	-	-
216	Cut	0.82	0.17	Pit	-	-
217	Fill	-	0.17	Fill of Pit 216	-	-
218	Cut	1.32	0.18	Pit	-	-
219	Fill	-	0.18	Fill of Pit 218	-	-
220	Cut	0.96	0.24	Pit	-	C6-C8
221	Fill	-	0.24	Fill of Pit 220	-	C6-C8
222	Cut	0.78	0.16	Ditch	-	-
223	Fill	-	0.16	Fill of Ditch 222	-	-
224	Cut	0.64	0.18	Ditch	-	LBA/EIA
225	Fill	-	0.18	Fill of Ditch 224	Pottery	LBA/EIA
226	Cut	0.96	0.18	Fill of Pit 220	Pottery	C6-C8
227	Fill	-	0.18	Fill of Pit 220	-	C6-C8

Trench 47						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench contained a ditch, two gullies, a tree bowl and a large pit. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clay.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	1.80
					Avg. depth (m)	0.40
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.27	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.18	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
228	Cut	0.90	0.06	Gully	-	MC3-4
229	Fill	-	0.06	Fill of Gully 228	Pottery	MC3-4
230	Cut	0.70	0.08	Gully	-	-
231	Fill	-	0.08	Fill of Gully 231	-	-
232	Cut	2.42	0.45	Pit	-	-
233	Fill	-	0.29	Fill of Pit 232	-	E/MC2
234	Fill	2.00	0.25	Fill of Pit 232	Pottery, CBM, Bone	E/MC2
235	Cut	0.59	0.29	Tree Bowl	-	-
236	Fill	-	0.29	Fill of Tree Bowl 235	-	-
237	Cut	0.97	0.26	Ditch	-	LIA
238	Fill	-	0.26	Fill of Ditch 237	Pottery	LIA

Trench 48						
General description					Orientation	W-E
Trench devoid of archaeology					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.80
					Avg. depth (m)	0.41
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
300	Layer	-	0.23	Topsoil	-	-
301	Layer	-	0.18	Subsoil	-	-
	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 49						
General description					Orientation	W-E
Trench devoid of archaeology. Layers comprised of made ground.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.80
					Avg. depth (m)	0.90
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
304	Layer	-	0.40	Made Ground	-	-
305	Layer	-	0.45	Made Ground	-	-
	Layer	-	0.10	Natural	-	-

Trench 50						
General description					Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.80
					Avg. depth (m)	0.65
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
304	Layer	-	0.55	Made ground	-	-
305	Layer	-	0.15	Made ground	-	-
	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 51						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.80
					Avg. depth (m)	0.90
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
304	Layer	-	0.70	Made ground	-	-
305	Layer	-	0.20	Made ground	-	-
	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 52						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.80
					Avg. depth (m)	
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
304	Layer	-	0.70	Made ground	-	-
305	Layer	-	0.20	Made ground	-	-
306	Layer	-	0.10	Made ground	-	-

Trench 53						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench contained one ditch.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.80
					Avg. depth (m)	0.90
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
300	Layer	-	0.20	Top soil	-	-
301	Layer	-	0.13	Sub soil	-	-
308	Cut	1.00	0.23	Ditch Cut	-	-
309	Fill	-	0.23	Ditch Fill	Pottery, Animal Bone, Shell	Medieval

Trench 54						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.80
					Avg. depth (m)	0.90
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
304	Layer	-	0.70	Made ground	-	-
305	Layer	-	0.20	Made ground	-	-
	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

APPENDIX B FINDS REPORTS

B.1 Iron Age Pottery

By Nicholas Gilmour

Introduction

- B.1.1 The evaluation yielded 293 sherds of prehistoric pottery (1269g) with a low mean sherd weight (MSW) of 4.2g. The pottery was recovered from 41 contexts relating to ditches, pits and postholes (Table 1).
- B.1.2 Most of the pottery dates from the Early Iron Age. It includes a small number of feature sherds characteristic of ceramics of this period, together with fabrics typically associated with these ceramic traditions in the region.
- B.1.3 The pottery is in moderate to poor condition. Most sherds are small and abraded, as reflected by the low MSW.

Context	Cut	Trench	No sherds	Wt (g)	Initial Spot Date
15	14	37	1	1	ncd
17	16	37	4	5	EIA
19	18	37	15	54	EIA
21	20	34	4	32	EIA
23	23	34	7	11	EIA
25	24	34	65	243	EIA
25	24	34	6	25	IA
27	26	1	1	5	EIA
42	41	28	5	10	EIA
44	43	28	1	3	EIA
46	45	28	5	56	EIA
48	47	28	1	3	EIA
50	49	28	5	11	EIA
54	53	29	96	492	EIA
58	57	29	1	4	EIA
60	59	29	6	16	EIA
62	61	29	1	1	EIA
88	85	31	3	9	EIA
90	89	31	1	7	EIA
92	91	31	10	23	EIA
94	93	31	1	27	EIA
98	97	31	2	9	IA
106	105	42	1	1	EIA
108	107	42	1	1	EIA
130	129	40	16	90	EIA
134	133	42	4	10	EIA

136	135	41	4	6	EIA
142	141	43	1	1	EIA
157	156	31	2	5	EIA
161	160	28	1	9	IA
161	160	28	2	2	EIA
169	168	23	1	1	EIA
179	178	23	1	1	EIA
181	180	23	2	1	IA
185	184	23	1	1	EIA
187	186	23	1	1	EIA
189	188	23	1	9	IA
189	188	23	1	1	EIA
201	200	44	1	4	LBA/EIA
225	224	46	2	17	LBA/EIA
238	237	47	2	33	LIA
246	245	45	4	21	LBA/EIA
248	247	45	2	6	LBA/EIA
250	249	45	1	1	LBA/EIA
Total	-	-	293	1269	-

Table 1. Quantification of prehistoric pottery

Methodology

- B.1.4 All the prehistoric 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 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. 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, shoulder and/or other diagnostic features, the vessel was categorised by ceramic tradition (Collared Urn, Deverel-Rimbury etc.)
- B.1.5 All pottery was subject to sherd size analysis. Sherds less than 4cm in diameter were classified as 'small' (253 sherds); sherds measuring 4-8cm were classified as 'medium' (28 sherds), and sherds over 8cm in diameter were classified as 'large' (no sherds). The quantified data is presented on an Excel data sheet held with the site archive.

Prehistoric Pottery Fabrics

- FS1: Common medium to coarse flint (up to 5mm) and moderate sand.
- SF1: Moderate sand and sparse fine flint (up to 2mm)
- OS1: Moderate burnt out organic material and sparse sand
- S1: Moderate to common medium to coarse shell (1-3mm in size). Shell is occasionally leached from the sherd surface leaving plate-like voids
- SA1: Moderate sand

G1: Grog tempered

Fabric	Fabric group	No. sherds	Weight (g)	% fabric (by wt.)	MNV
FS1	Flint and sand	239	1014	79.9	-
SF1	Sand and flint	26	75	5.9	-
OS1	Organic and sand	14	99	7.8	-
S1	Shell	1	6	0.5	-
SA1	Sand	11	42	3.3	-
G1	Grog	2	33	2.6	-
<i>Total</i>	-	<i>293</i>	<i>1269</i>	<i>100.0</i>	-

Table 2. Quantification of prehistoric pottery by fabric. MNV calculated as the total number of different rims and bases (nine rims, five bases).

Pottery by Trench

- B.1.6 A total of 268 sherds (1133g) from the evaluation were assigned an Early Iron Age date. The pottery derived from contexts relating to pits, postholes and ditches within Trenches 1, 23, 28, 29, 31, 34, 37, 40, 41, 42 and 43.
- B.1.7 The assemblage is characterised by sherds in flint and sand tempered fabrics FS1 and SF1, which are typical of the earlier Iron Age in this region. Diagnostic sherds comprise a fragment of a flat rim from context 54, pit 53 in Trench 29, a rim with fingertip impression from context 42, posthole 41 in Trench 28 and a fingertip impression decorated shoulder from context 25, ditch 24 in Trench 34.

Trench 1

- B.1.8 A single sherd (5g) of pottery was recovered from context 27, pit 26 within this trench. This body sherd has no diagnostic form, however the fabric which it is in (FS1), suggests an Early Iron Age date.

Trench 23

- B.1.9 Six sherds (6g) of pottery in fabrics FS1 and SF1 were recovered from six separate features (168, 175, 178, 184, 186, 188) within Trench 23. These sherds are probably of Early Iron Age date, based on their fabric. Three further sherds (10g) in fabric SA1 were recovered from features 180 (2 sherds, 1g) and 188 (1 sherd, 9g). These three sherds are of Iron Age origin, but were not diagnostic enough to be more closely dated.

Trench 28

- B.1.10 Small quantities of pottery were recovered from six features within this trench. Five sherds (10g) of Early Iron Age pottery, including a single rim sherd, were found within context 42, pit 41. The rim sherd from this context was slightly everted and tapered, with a single fingertip impression as decoration.
- B.1.11 A single small plain body sherd in fabric OS1 (3g) was recovered from pit 43, context 44. A further five small plain body sherds (56g) were retrieved from posthole 45, context 46. Three of the sherds (23g) were in fabric FS1. The remaining two sherds (33g) were in fabric OS1. A single sherd (3g) in fabric FS1 was recovered from context

48, pit 47. Five further small plain body sherds in fabric FS1 (11g) came from fill 50 of pit 49. Finally, three sherds (11g) in both fabric FS1 and OS1 were recovered from fill 161 of pit 160. All of the sherds recovered from Trench 23 were assigned to the Early Iron Age on the basis of their fabrics.

Trench 29

- B.1.12 The largest assemblage of pottery from a single feature on this site was recovered from context 54, pit 53, within this trench. This comprised 96 sherds (492g) of pottery in fabric FS1. Within this were three similar rim sherds, probably from the same vessel, each of which was flat and flanged externally. A further sherd was decorated with a row of fingertip impressions in the external surface, along the line of a probable shoulder. These diagnostic sherds show that this pottery originated in the Early Iron Age period.
- B.1.13 A further sherd (4g) in fabric SF1 was recovered from context 58, pit 57. Six sherds (16g) in fabrics SF1 and FS1 were found within context 60, pit 59. Finally, a single sherd (1g) in fabric FS1 came from context 62, posthole 61. All of these sherds have been dated to the Early Iron Age, based on their fabric.

Trench 31

- B.1.14 Three sherds (9g) of pottery in fabric SF1 were recovered from context 88 of tree throw 85. A single body sherd (7g) in fabric FS1 was found within context 90, pit 89. Further body sherds in fabric FS1 were recovered from context 91, pit 90 (10 sherds, 23g), context 94, pit 93 (one sherd, 27g) and context 157, gully 156 (two sherds, 5g). All of these sherds have been dated to the Early Iron Age, based on their fabric.
- B.1.15 Context 98, ditch 97 contained two sherds (9g) of pottery. One of these sherds (6g) was in fabric S1 and the other (3g) was in fabric SA. Neither undecorated body sherds are diagnostic and they could not be dated, beyond saying they are likely to be of Iron Age origin.

Trench 34

- B.1.16 The majority of the pottery (71 sherds, 268g) recovered from this trench came from context 25, pit 24. Forty-eight of these sherds (212g) were in fabric FS1, 17 sherds (31g) were in fabric SF1 and 6 sherds (25g) were in fabric SA. Diagnostic sherds included two with fingertip impressions, one (12g) was in fabric FS1 and the other (1g) was in fabric SF1. A single small rim sherd (1g) was everted and flattened. All of this pottery is of Early Iron Age date, although the body sherds in fabric SA could date to any part of the Iron Age.
- B.1.17 Context 21, pit 20, produced four body sherds (32g) of early iron Age pottery in fabrics FS1 and SF1. Seven further body sherds in fabric FS1 were recovered from context 22, pit 23 and are also Early Iron Age.

Trench 37

- B.1.18 Context 19 (pit 18) contained 15 sherds (54g) of pottery. Ten sherds (43g) of this were body sherds in fabric FS1 and five sherds (11g) were in fabric OS1. All of these sherds date to the Early Iron Age.
- B.1.19 Smaller assemblages came from two other features in this trench. Context 15 (pit 14) contained 1g of small crumbs of pottery, that was not closely dateable. Context 17 (posthole 16) contained four sherds (5g) of pottery in fabric FS1, which is of Early Iron Age date.

Trench 40

- B.1.20 The only feature which contained pottery in this trench was context 130 (pit 129). Ten body sherds (43g) were in fabric FS1, five body sherds (43g) were in fabric OS1 and a single body sherd (5g) was in fabric SA1. This pottery is of Early Iron Age date.

Trench 41

- B.1.21 Four body sherds (6g) of pottery in fabric FS1 were recovered from 136 (pit 135) within trench 41. These sherds are dated to the Early Iron Age by the fabric they are in.

Trench 42

- B.1.22 Small quantities of pottery were recovered from three contexts within this trench, all of this pottery was in fabric FS1 and is of Early Iron Age date. Context 106 (pit 105) contained a single sherd (1g) of pottery. Fill 108, of pit 107, also contained a single sherd (1g) of pottery. Finally, fill 134, of pit 133, contained four sherds (10g) of pottery.

Trench 43

- B.1.23 A single sherd (1g) of pottery was recovered from fill 142 (of pit 141). This is dated to the early Iron Age, as it was in fabric FS1.

Trench 44

- B.1.24 A single sherd (1g) of pottery was recovered from fill 201 (of pit 200). This is dated to the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age, as it was in fabric FS1.

Trench 45

- B.1.25 Three features in this trench contained LBA/EIA pottery.
- B.1.26 Four sherds (21g) of pottery of fabric FS1 were recovered from fill 246 (ditch 245). Fill 248 (of a recut 247) produced two sherds (6g), possibly residual due as the ditch mostly contained Roman material.
- B.1.27 A single sherd (1g) of fabric FS1 was recovered from fill 250 (pit 249).

Trench 46

- B.1.28 Two sherds (17g) of pottery was recovered from fill 225 (of ditch 224). These are dated to the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age, as they were of fabric FS1.

Trench 47

- B.1.29 Two sherds (33g) of a cordoned jar/bowl was recovered from fill 238 (of ditch 237). These are dated to the Late Iron Age, as they were of fabric G1.

Discussion

- B.1.30 The entire prehistoric pottery assemblage dates to the Iron Age, with largely small, highly fragmented, sherds recovered. Diagnostic feature sherds are relatively rare but include fragments that date much of the assemblage to the Early Iron Age. However, it is possible this material is slightly earlier and dates to the Late Bronze Age.
- B.1.31 The flint and sand fabric, in which the majority of the pottery is made, is fairly typical for Early Iron Age ceramics in this region (Brudenell 2012, 188).

B.2 Romano-British and Post-Roman Pottery

By Steve Wadson

Introduction

- B.2.1 A total of 118 sherds of pottery, weighing 1.056kg, predominantly early Roman in date (early to mid-2nd centuries AD) was recovered from 13 contexts. In addition, a single sherd of Saxon and two sherds of Post-Medieval pottery were also recovered.

Methodology

- B.2.2 The Roman pottery was analysed following guidelines recorded in A Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology (Barclay et al 2016, 14-18). The total assemblage was studied and a full catalogue was prepared (in archive). The sherds were examined using a hand lens (x10 magnification) and were divided into fabric groups (see table 1) defined on the basis of inclusion types present. Vessel forms (cup, dish, bowl) are also recorded. The sherds were counted and weighed to the nearest whole gram and recorded by context. Decoration, residues and abrasion were also noted.
- B.2.3 The site archive is currently held by OA East and will be deposited with the appropriate county stores in due course.

The Assemblage

- B.2.4 Predominantly a Roman assemblage, the majority of the sherds consist of locally produced utilitarian domestic Romanised, sandy coarse wares (reduced and oxidised). Whilst the majority of the coarse wares are unsourced, they most likely originate from local Essex sources. A small quantity of Verulamium White wares, including a complete neck and a rim fragment from a disc-mouthed flagon were identified (Tyers 1996, 199-201); produced along Watling Street between London and Verulamium they were common through to the mid-2nd Century AD. In addition, a single sherd of a late Roman White-slipped ware, (OXFWS) most likely a product of the Oxfordshire kilns (Tomber & Dore, 176-177) was recovered from Gully fill (229).

- B.2.5 Three sherds of Post-Roman Pottery were identified within the assemblage and consist of a single sherd of Saxon pottery from pit fill (226) and two sherds of Post-Medieval pottery recovered from ditch fills (205) and (248).

Pottery by Trench

- B.2.6 Romano-British pottery was recovered from Trenches 1-2, 31, and 44-47. Saxon pottery was recovered from Trench 46 and post-medieval pottery from Trenches 44-45.

Trench 1

- B.2.7 Two sherds (17g) of Roman pottery was recovered from fill 27 (pit 26). This was not closely datable, being assigned a date between the 1st and 4th centuries.

Trench 2

- B.2.8 Two sherds (9g) of pottery was recovered from fill 34 (pit 33). This was not datable more precisely than the 1st to 4th centuries.

Trench 31

- B.2.9 Single sherds (6g and 29g respectively) of pottery was recovered from fills 92 (pit 91) and 96 (ditch 95). These were not more closely datable than the 1st to 4th centuries.

Trench 44

- B.2.10 Fill 205 (ditch 204) produced two sherds (6g) of post-medieval redware, dating to the 16th-18th centuries.

Trench 45

- B.2.11 Fill 248 (ditch 247) contained 51 sherds (164g) of Verulamium white ware dating to mid-2nd century and eight sherds (32g) of grey ware, dated to the late-1st to mid-2nd centuries. A single sherd (19g) of mid-17th to 19th century stoneware also recovered was probably intrusive.

- B.2.12 Two sherds (186g) of pottery was contained in fill 250 (pit 249), dated to the early to mid-2nd centuries.

- B.2.13 Fill 255 (pit 253) contained six sherds (33g) of shell-tempered ware, dated as the Late Iron Age or Early Romano-British.

- B.2.14 Pit 256 contained large amounts of pottery. Fill 257 produced 34 sherds (432g), dated mainly to the early to mid-2nd century. Fill 258 contained six sherds (81g) of early to mid-2nd century in date.

Trench 46

- B.2.15 A single sherd (4g) was recovered from fill 209 (pit 208) and has been dated to the late-1st to mid-2nd centuries.

B.2.16 A single sherd (31g) was recovered from fill 211 (ditch 210) had a date of mid-1st to 4th century.

B.2.17 Fill 226 (pit 220) contained a single sherd (37g) of Anglo-Saxon pottery, this has been dated to the 6th to 8th centuries.

Trench 47

B.2.18 A single sherd (4g) was contained by fill 229 (gully 228), which is dated to the mid-3rd to 4th centuries.

B.2.19 Fill 234 (pit 232) contained two sherds (27g), one dated to the early to mid-2nd century and the other to between the mid-1st and 4th centuries.

Discussion

B.2.20 The assemblage is fragmentary and moderately abraded suggesting that the majority of the sherds were not located at their primary site of deposition. Many of the sherds have not retained their original surfaces or exhibit evidence of wear and use. The pottery has an average sherd weight (ASW) of c.9g. The relatively poor condition of the pottery can be attributed not only to the action of local soils but also post-depositional disturbance such as middening and/or manuring as part of the waste management during the Roman and post-Roman periods.

B.2.21 The pottery suggests domestic activity close to the area of excavation but the low levels of pottery recovered make all but the broadest dating difficult. The majority of this small assemblage dates to the early to mid-2nd century.

Roman Pottery Catalogue

KEY: C - century, D - decorated body sherd, Dsc - description, E - early, L - late, M = mid, U - undecorated body sherd, R – Rim sherd

Context	Trench	Feature	Fabric	Dsc	Form	Qty	Wgt (kg)	Date
27	1	Pit	-	U		2	0.017	C1-C4
34	2	Pit	-	U		2	0.009	C1-C4
92	31	Pit	-	U		1	0.006	C1-C4
96	31	Ditch	-	U		1	0.029	C1-C4
205	44	Ditch	PMRW	U		2	0.006	C16/18
209	46	Pit	GW (Grog)	U		1	0.004	LC1-E/MC2
211	46	Ditch	STOR	U	S/Jar	1	0.031	MC1-C4
226	46	Pit	QT1	U		1	0.037	C6-C8
229	47	Gully	OXF WS	U		1	0.004	MC3-C4
234	47	Pit	SGW	U		1	0.010	E/MC2
234	47	Pit	STOR	U	S/Jar	1	0.017	MC1-C4
248	45	Ditch	VER WW	UR	Flagon	51	0.164	MC2

248	45	Ditch	STONEWARE	U		1	0.019	C17/19
248	45	Ditch	SGW (Mica)	UR	Jar/Bowl	8	0.032	LC1-E/MC2
250	45	Pit	VER WW	R	Flagon	1	0.105	MC2
250	45	Pit	SGW (Mica)	U		1	0.081	E/MC2
255	45	Pit	STW (Mica)	RD		6	0.033	LIA/ERB
257	45	Pit	STOR	U	S/Jar	2	0.054	MC1-C4
257	45	Pit	STW (Grog)	UB	Jar	6	0.045	LC1-MC2
257	45	Pit	SGW (Mica)	UD	Jar	18	0.263	E/MC2
257	45	Pit	SGW (Mica)	UR	Jar	6	0.058	E/MC2
257	45	Pit	SGW (Ox Surfaces)	U		1	0.006	E/MC2
257	45	Pit	GW (Grog)	U		1	0.006	LC1-E/MC2
258	45	Pit	SGW (Mica)	U	Jar	3	0.041	E/MC2
258	45	Pit	SGW (Mica)	U		2	0.021	E/MC2
258	45	Pit	SGW (Mica)	U	S/Jar	1	0.020	E/MC2
Total						122	1.118	

Table 3. Romano-British and Post-Roman Pottery

Fabric Codes

GW (Grog): Grey ware (grog tempered)

SGW: Sandy grey ware

SGW (Grog): Sandy grey ware (Grog tempered)

SGW (Mica): Sandy grey ware (Mica)

SGW (Ox Surfaces): Sandy grey ware (Oxidised/Orange Surfaces)

STW (Grog): Shell tempered ware (Grog tempered)

STOR: Storage Jar ware

VER WW: Verulamium white ware

OXF WS: Oxfordshire white slipped ware

QT1: Quartz tempered ware

PMRW: Post-Medieval Red Ware

STONEWARE: Stoneware

B.3 Ceramic Building Material

By Ted Levermore

Assemblage

B.3.1 Archaeological works produced a small assemblage of Ceramic Building Material (CBM); 3 fragments, 158g. The material came from pit and ditch contexts in Trenches 2, 3 and 4. Pit 33, Trench 2, produced a brick fragment (111g) in an orange sandy fabric with coarse flint and stone temper, it has a probable Roman date. Trench 3 produced a probable Roman tile fragment (33g) from ditch 28. It was made in a brown silty fabric with no apparent tempering. Trench 4, pit 31, also produced a tile fragment (14g), it was of post-medieval style and fabric (sandy and orange with fine sanded faces). This material has no apparent archaeological significance, other than to signify Roman and more recent activity within the landscape.

Statement of Potential

B.3.2 The assemblage was abraded and fragmentary, it provides little to no archaeological information.

Recommendations for Further Work

B.3.3 No further work is required.

Retention, Dispersal and Display

B.3.4 All material is recommended for discard.

B.4 Fired Clay

By Ted Levermore

Assemblage

B.4.1 Archaeological works produced a small assemblage of fired clay (52 fragments, 245g). The majority of the assemblage is amorphous and uninformative, however amongst this assemblage appears to be evidence for metal working. This report will characterise the assemblage.

Methodology

B.4.2 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. Fired clay collected from samples that weighed less than 1g were not assessed.

B.4.3 The quantified data and fabric descriptions are presented on an Excel spreadsheet held with the site archive.

Analysis

B.4.4 The assemblage was collected from various features from Trenches 23, 28, 29, 30, 31, 34 and 40. The fragments were made in a small number of fabrics. The clays used were probably of local origin and these fabrics are probably related to those used for the prehistoric pottery also recovered on site. However, these clays have not received the same level of paste preparation, if any. The assemblage is largely amorphous and the minimal volume spread over the site means little can be said of the material as a whole. Some fragments hint at the presence of metalworking on the site, of note are the fragments of high fired clay with metallic accretions, these are very probably from the lining of a hearth or furnace. Fragments collected from tree bowl 85, Trench 31, were amorphous but were high fired and contain iron staining, the fabric was weakly magnetic. The fragment from possible cremation 119, Trench 40, was very reminiscent of metalworking debris. The following table will summarise the catalogue (Table 4).

Trench	Context	Cut	Feature	Fragment type	Structural type	Notes	Count	Weight (g)
23	167	166	Pit	s	w	mostly amorphous some have wattle impressions, organic/vegetable temper and impression, very blobby	20	43
	173	172	Pit	a	-	-	4	2
	191	190	Pit	a	-	reduced	4	4
28	42	41	Post hole	a	-	reduced	1	3
29	58	57	Pit	a	-	reduced	3	3
	66	65	Pit	s	fs	flat surfaces, oxidised	2	4
30	74	73	Pit	s	fs	oxidised w grey surfaces	2	11
31	88	85	Tree Bowl	a	-	amorphous lumps of slightly magnetic fired clay. Pimpled and slag-like. MWD or hearth lining	4	99
34	25	24	Ditch	a	-	oxidised	4	18
						reduced	6	38
40	118	117	Pit	a	-	-	1	3
	120	119	Crem?	a	-	Slag/fired clay, very porous. MWD or hearth lining	1	17
Total							52	245

Table 4: Fired clay summary catalogue
(a=amorphous, s=structural, fs=flattened surfaces, w=wattle/rod impressions)

Statement of Potential

B.4.5 This assemblage is uninformative without any diagnostic objects. This assemblage has little to no archaeological potential aside from indicating probable archaeological metalwork activity.

Recommendations for Further Work.

B.4.6 The assemblage has been fully assessed and described. No further work is required.

Retention Dispersal and Display

B.4.7 All amorphous fragments are recommended for discard, except the metalworking debris/lining fragments.

APPENDIX C FINDS REPORTS (NOVEMBER 2018)

C.1 Medieval Pottery

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction and Methodology

C.1.1 Archaeological works produced a moderate assemblage of Medieval pottery (86 sherds, 0.963kg), from a single ditch, **308**.

C.1.2 The Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group (PCRG), Study Group for Roman Pottery (SGRP), and The Medieval Pottery Research Group (MPRG), 2016 A Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology and the MPRG A guide to the classification of medieval ceramic forms (MPRG 1998) act as standards. A simplified method of recording has been undertaken, with fabric, basic description, weight and count recorded in Table 1, using, for fabric classification of sherds, Essex fabric types (Cotter 2000), based on those of Cunningham (1985); all identifications are tentative. The assemblage is recorded in the summary catalogue at the end of this report. The pottery and archive are curated by Oxford Archaeology East until formal deposition or dispersal.

Assemblage

C.1.3 The assemblage consists of medieval vessels (13th-end of 14th century), predominantly in Essex coarseware fabrics, mostly jars, including sooted sherds. Glazed jug sherds are also present, again mostly Essex fabrics, with three sherds from a medieval white ware jug, possibly a Coarse Border ware (Fabric 23F), representing material from outside the region. The pottery is unabraded to moderately abraded and has mostly undergone only minor reworking.

Discussion

C.1.4 The medieval pottery recovered from ditch **308**, although not primary deposition, forms a moderate assemblage of domestic vessels. The presence of sooted sherds indicates the preparation of food and the jug sherds attest to the consumption or storage of liquids. Representing a minimum number of vessels (MNV) totalling 16, and recovered from a single ditch section, the levels of pottery recovered suggest that further work would produce a relatively large assemblage of medieval pottery.

Retention, dispersal or display

C.1.5 The assemblage indicates moderate to high levels of medieval pottery deposition within ditch **308**. If further work is undertaken, the pottery should be incorporated into any later archive. If no further work is undertaken, the medieval pottery from ditch **308** should be retained, either for type series, educational purposes or deposition.

Pottery catalogue

Context	Cut	Fabric	Form	MNV	Sherd Count	Weight (kg)	Pottery Date range
309	308	Mill Green-type ware (Fabric 35)	Jug	1	4	0.041	1250-1400
		Coarse Border ware (Fabric 23F)	Jug	1	3	0.036	1240-1500
		Medieval coarseware	Jar	1	5	0.046	1200-1400
		Medieval coarseware	Jar	1	10	0.176	1200-1400
		Mill Green-type ware (Fabric 35)	Jug	1	2	0.006	1250-1400
		Medieval coarseware	Jar	1	1	0.026	1200-1400
		Medieval coarseware	Jar	1	2	0.006	1200-1400
		Medieval coarseware		1	27	0.268	1200-1400
		Medieval coarseware		1	4	0.055	1200-1400
		Medieval coarseware		1	1	0.012	1200-1400
		Heddingham ware (Fabric 22)	Jug	1	2	0.006	1150-1350
		Mill Green-type ware (Fabric 35)	Jug		1	0.007	1250-1400
		Medieval sandy orange ware (Fabric 21)			12	0.089	1200-1400
		Medieval sandy orange ware (Fabric 21)	Bowl	2	7	0.124	1200-1400
		Medieval sandy orange ware (Fabric 21)	Jug	1	1	0.025	1200-1400
		Medieval coarseware		1	3	0.020	
Medieval sandy orange ware (Fabric 21)	Jug	1	1	0.020	1200-1400		
Total				16	86	0.963	

Table 1: Pottery by context and cut (Minimum number of vessels (MNV))

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C.2 Ceramic Building Material

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction, Methodology and Assemblage

- C.2.1 A single fragment of ceramic building material (CBM), weighing 0.025kg, was recovered from ditch 308. The assemblage was quantified by context, counted, weighed, and form recorded, where this was identifiable. Only complete dimensions were recorded, which was most commonly thickness. The *Ceramic Building Material Minimum Standards for Recovery Curation Analysis and Publication* (ACBMG 2002) acts as a standard.
- C.2.2 The fragment of CBM is moderately abraded, a curved sherd, triangular in shape, (12-13mm thick) with a single edge surviving; it is possibly part of a medieval pan tile or a drain. The fabric is similar to some of the pottery fabrics present (medieval sandy orange ware Fabric 21), and it seems likely that the fragment is a relatively local fabric.

Discussion

- C.2.3 The CBM is not closely datable, however, it was recovered alongside a quantity of medieval pottery, suggesting a medieval date. The CBM indicates the presence structures, however, these were not located within the excavated area.

Retention, Dispersal and Display

- C.2.4 The fragmentary nature of the total assemblage means it is of little significance. Should further work be undertaken, more CBM may be recovered. If no further work is undertaken, this statement acts as a full record and the CBM assemblage may be deselected prior to archival deposition.

APPENDIX D ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

D.1 Environmental Remains

By Rachel Fosberry

Introduction

D.1.1 Five bulk samples were taken from features within the evaluated area at Malyon's Farm, Hullbridge, Essex in order to assess the quality of preservation of plant remains and their potential to provide useful data as part of further archaeological investigations.

Methodology

D.1.2 The total volume (up to 18L) of each of the samples was processed by tank flotation using modified Siraff-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.

D.1.3 The dried flots were scanned using a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 60 and an abbreviated list of the recorded remains are presented in Table 5.

Quantification

D.1.4 For the purpose of this initial assessment, items that cannot be easily quantified such as charcoal has been scored for abundance

+ = rare, ++ = moderate, +++ = abundant

Results

D.1.5 The charcoal in Sample 1, fill 88 of feature **85** (Trench 31) had an unusual appearance in that it was rounded and possibly weathered to the extent that it could only be determined as charcoal on high power through the microscope. The charcoal in Sample 2, fill 42 of posthole **41** (Trench 28) was retrieved from the sample residue and consists of moderate sized fragments that may be suitable for species identification.

D.1.6 Sample 3, fill 203 of fire pit **202** (Trench 44) contains the only preserved plant remains from this site in the form of a charred seed/stone of sloe (*Prunus spinosa*). Charcoal fragments of up to 2cm are also present.

D.1.7 Sample 4, fill 248 of ditch **247** and Sample 5, fill 258 of pit **256** (both from Trench 45) are both devoid of charcoal but both samples contain pottery fragments. These have not been retained as they are the same fabrics as the hand-excavated pottery.

D.1.8 Sample 10, fill 309 of ditch **308** (Trench 53) contains a small assemblage of charred remains that consists of wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grains, medium sized legumes and a single dock (*Rumex* sp.) seed. Pottery, oyster shell, fish bone and an iron object were recovered from the sample residue indicating that domestic refuse had been discarded in this feature.

Sample No.	Context No.	Feature No.	Feature Type	Trench No.	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Charred seeds	Charcoal	Pottery
1	88	85	Pit/Tree throw	31	18	1	0	+	0
2	42	41	Post hole	28	5	1	0	++	0
3	203	202	Fire pit	44	16	40	0	++	0
4	248	247	Ditch	45	16	2	0	0	++
5	258	256	Pit	45	16	2	0	0	+
10	309	308	Ditch	53	16	30	Wheat grains ++, legumes ++, dock +	++	++

Table 5: Environmental samples

Discussion

D.1.9 The plant remains recovered from the earlier evaluations of this site are restricted to charcoal and a single charred sloe stone which may suggest the fuel choice rather than be indicative of food remains. The latest evaluation revealed medieval activity and the small quantity of plant remains recovered from ditch **308** are consistent with this date.

D.1.10 If further excavation is planned for this area, it is recommended that environmental sampling is carried out in accordance with Historic England guidelines (2011).

D.2 Mollusca (November 2018)

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction and Methodology

D.2.1 A total of 0.079kg of shells were collected by hand during the excavation. 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, it has suffered post-depositional damage.

D.2.2 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.

Assemblage

D.2.3 Shells were recovered from ditch **308** during the excavation. The shells which are mainly small in size, the smallest is near-complete shell is 28 x 32mm, and the largest 45 x 48mm and in relatively poor condition, probably became incorporated into the fills of the ditch as general rubbish deposition. The ditch did not contain enough bivalve shells to indicate a single meal, however, they may have been combined with other foods. Three shells (right valves) show evidence of damage in the form of a small 'V' or 'U'-shaped hole on the outer edge of the valve. This damage is likely to have been caused by a knife during the opening, or 'shucking', of the oyster, prior to its consumption. The assemblage is too small a sample to draw any but the broadest conclusions, in that shellfish were reaching the site from the coastal regions, most likely via the River Crouch, indicating trade with the wider area.

Discussion

D.2.4 The shells recovered represent general discarded food waste and, although not closely datable in themselves, may be dated by their association with pottery or other material also recovered from the features. Ditch **308** also produced a moderate assemblage of glazed jug sherds and sooted jar sherds, tentatively identified as Mill Green finewares (Fabric 35 c.1270-1350 (Pearce et al 1982)), Mill Green-type coarsewares (Fabric 20C) and possibly medieval Harlow-type ware (Fabric 21D).

Retention, dispersal and display

D.2.5 The mollusca may be deselected prior to archive deposition.

Mollusca Catalogue

Context	Cut	Species	Common Name	Habitat	No of Shells or Fragments	No. left valve	No right valve	Description/Comment	Total Weight (kg)
309	308	<i>Ostrea edulis</i>	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	16	0	16	Three near-complete right valves, with slight damage to the ventral margin and obvious V-shaped shucking marks. Two valves are small, the smallest being 28 x 32mm, the third is slightly larger. The largest shell has slight marine worm burrow damage Three near-complete left valves, with damage to the ventral margin that may be post-depositional. Two fragments of left valve and eight partial left valves, from small thin shells, one of which has marine worm burrow damage, and a second shell has a single bore hole that may be from a predatory marine gastropod.	0.034
					15	15	0	Four near-complete left valves, mostly damaged along the ventral and posterior edge. All are in poor condition. Eight partial left valves, mostly damaged on ventral and posterior edge, one shell has slight marine worm burrow damage. Two fragments of left valve	0.045
Total					31	15	16		0.079

D.2.6 Table 1: Mollusca by context and cut

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APPENDIX F OASIS REPORT FORM

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-303097		
Project Name	Maylon's Farm, Hullbridge, Essex		
Start of Fieldwork	6-12-2017	End of Fieldwork	19-01-2018
Previous Work	No	Future Work	Yes

Project Reference Codes

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

Prompt	Requirement from local planning authority
Development Type	Rural Residential
Place in Planning Process	After outline determination (eg. A a reserved matter)

Techniques used (tick all that apply)

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography – interpretation | <input type="checkbox"/> Grab-sampling | <input type="checkbox"/> Remote Operated Vehicle Survey |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography - new | <input type="checkbox"/> Gravity-core | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sample Trenches |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Annotated Sketch | <input type="checkbox"/> Laser Scanning | <input type="checkbox"/> Survey/Recording of Fabric/Structure |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Augering | <input type="checkbox"/> Measured Survey | <input type="checkbox"/> Targeted Trenches |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dendrochronological Survey | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Metal Detectors | <input type="checkbox"/> Test Pits |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Documentary Search | <input type="checkbox"/> Phosphate Survey | <input type="checkbox"/> Topographic Survey |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Environmental Sampling | <input type="checkbox"/> Photogrammetric Survey | <input type="checkbox"/> Vibro-core |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Fieldwalking | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Photographic Survey | <input type="checkbox"/> Visual Inspection (Initial Site Visit) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Geophysical Survey | <input type="checkbox"/> Rectified Photography | |

Monument	Period	Object	Period
Ditch	Early Iron Age (- 800 to - 400)	Vessel	Early Iron Age (- 800 to - 400)
Pit	Early Iron Age (- 800 to - 400)	Vessel	Roman (43 to 410)
Posthole	Early Iron Age (- 800 to - 400)	Vessel	Early Medieval (410 to 1066)
Cremation	Uncertain	Tile	Roman (43 to 410)
Ditch	Roman (43 to 410)	Vessel	Medieval (1066 to 1540)
Pit	Roman (43-410)	Tile	Medieval (1066 to 1540)

Project Location

County	Essex	Address (including Postcode) Maylon's Farm Maylon's Lane Hullbridge Hockley SS5 6EN
District	Rochford	
Parish	Hullbridge	
HER office	Essex	
Size of Study Area	175,000 sq.m	
National Grid Ref	TQ 807 946	

Project Originators

Organisation	OA East
Project Brief Originator	Allison Bennet
Project Design Originator	Rob Wiseman

Project Manager
Project Supervisor

James Drummond-Murray
Nicholas Cox & Paddy Lambert

Project Archives

	Location	ID
Physical Archive (Finds)	Southend Museum	TBA
Digital Archive	OA East	HUMF17
Paper Archive	Southend Museum	TBA

Physical Contents

Present?

Digital files associated with Finds

Paperwork associated with Finds

Animal Bones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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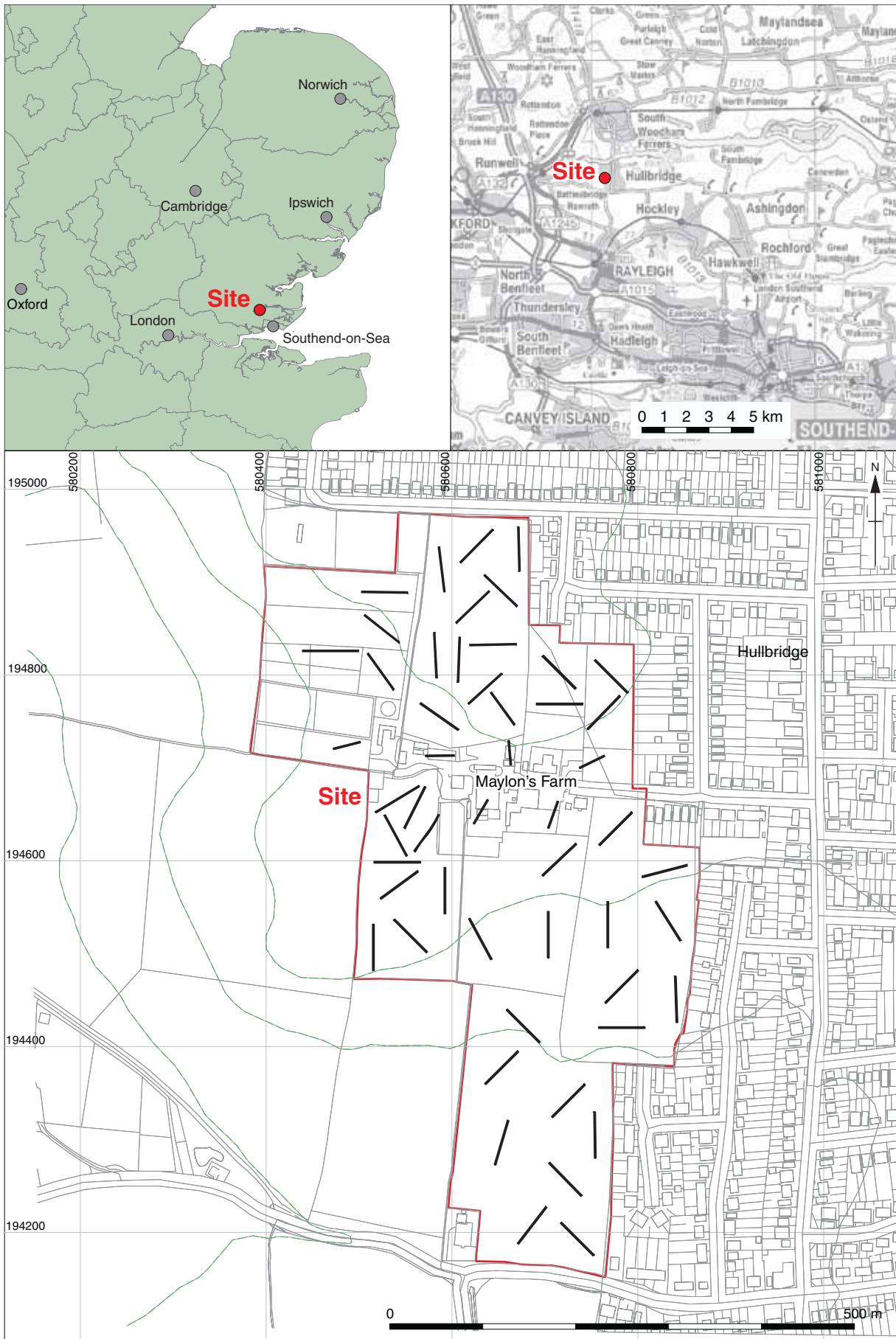
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Sections	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Survey	<input type="checkbox"/>

Further Comments



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Figure 1: Site location showing archaeological trenches (black) in development area (red)

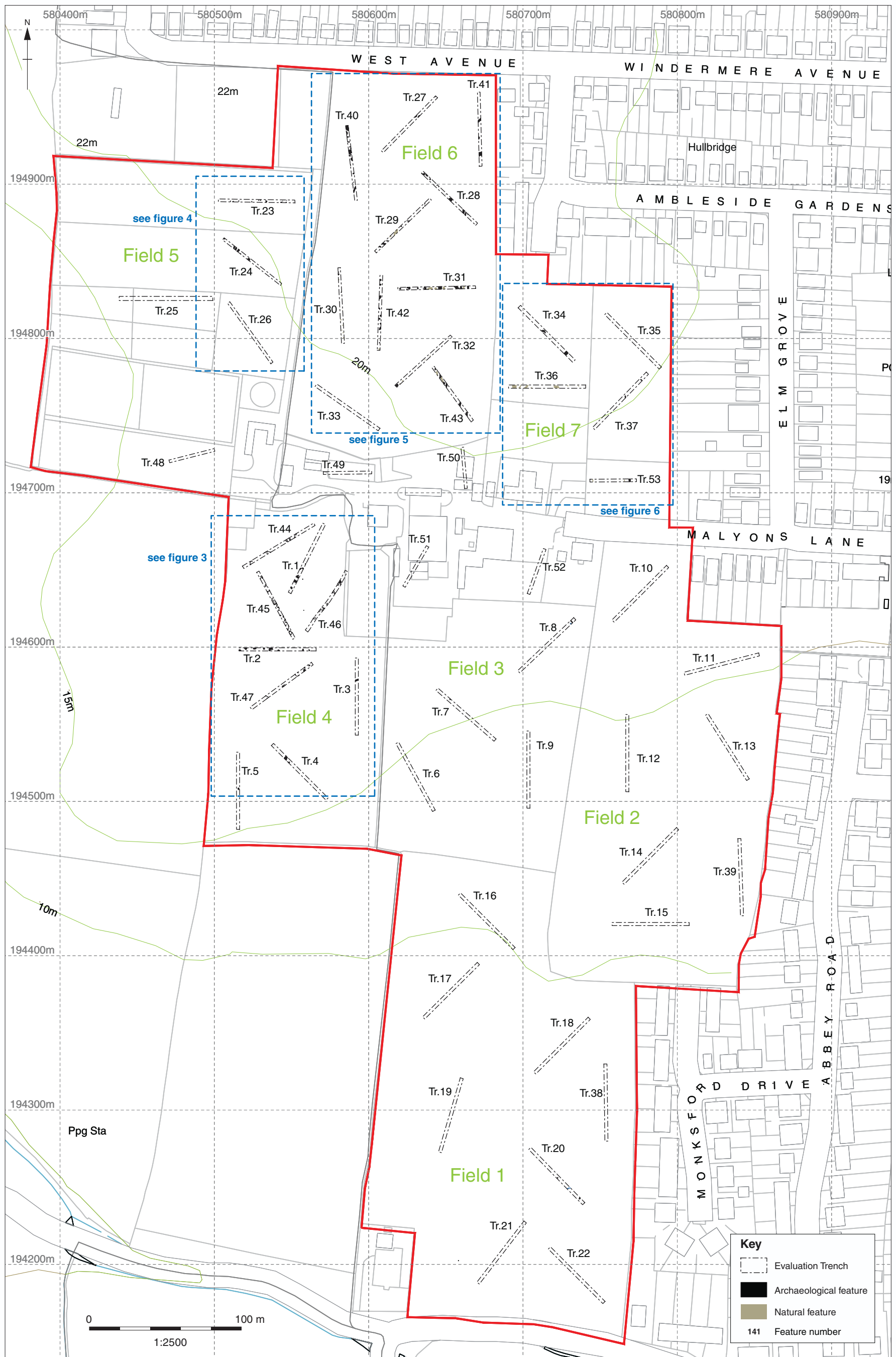


Figure 2. Trench plan

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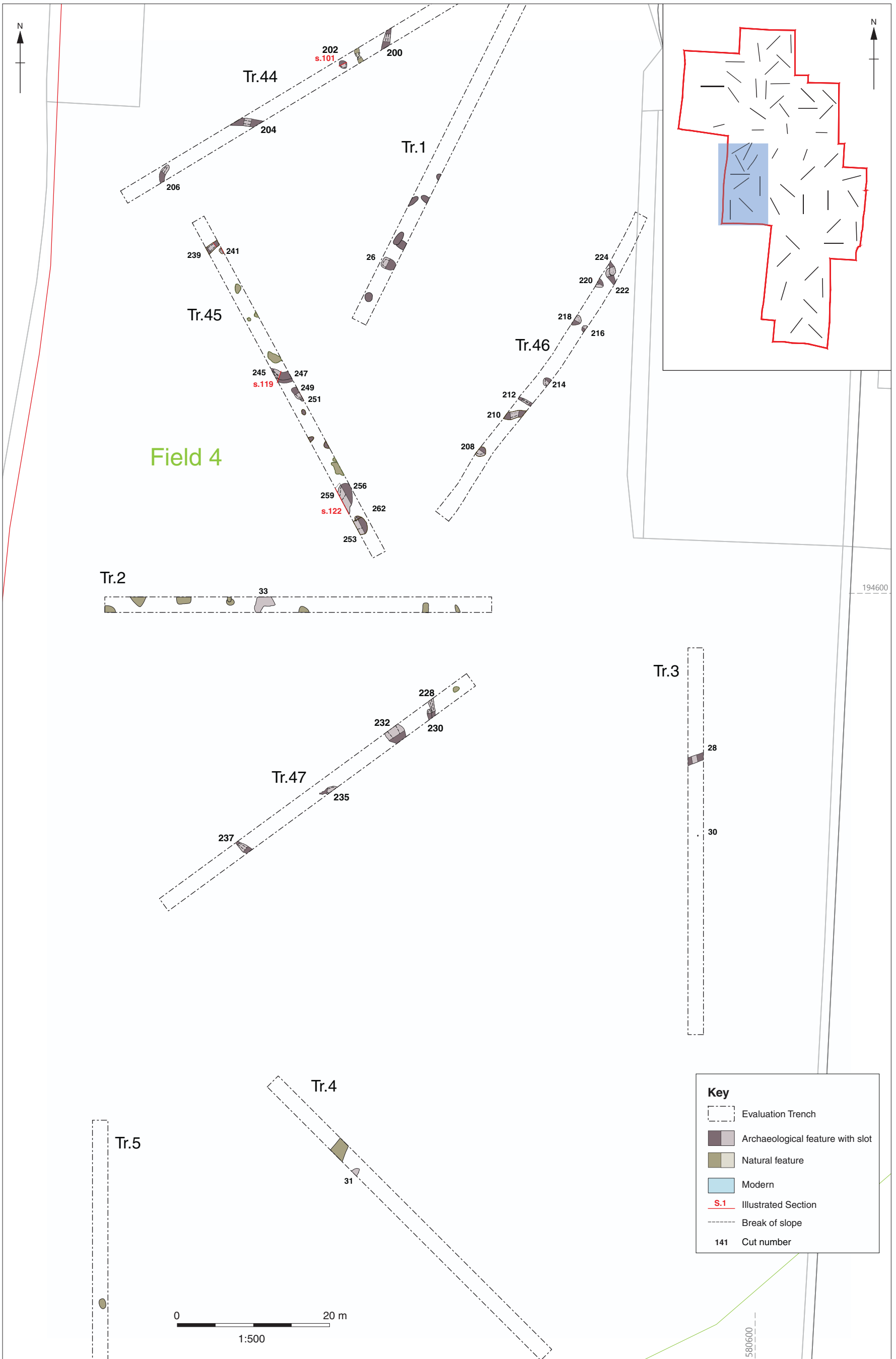


Figure 3: Trenches in Field 4

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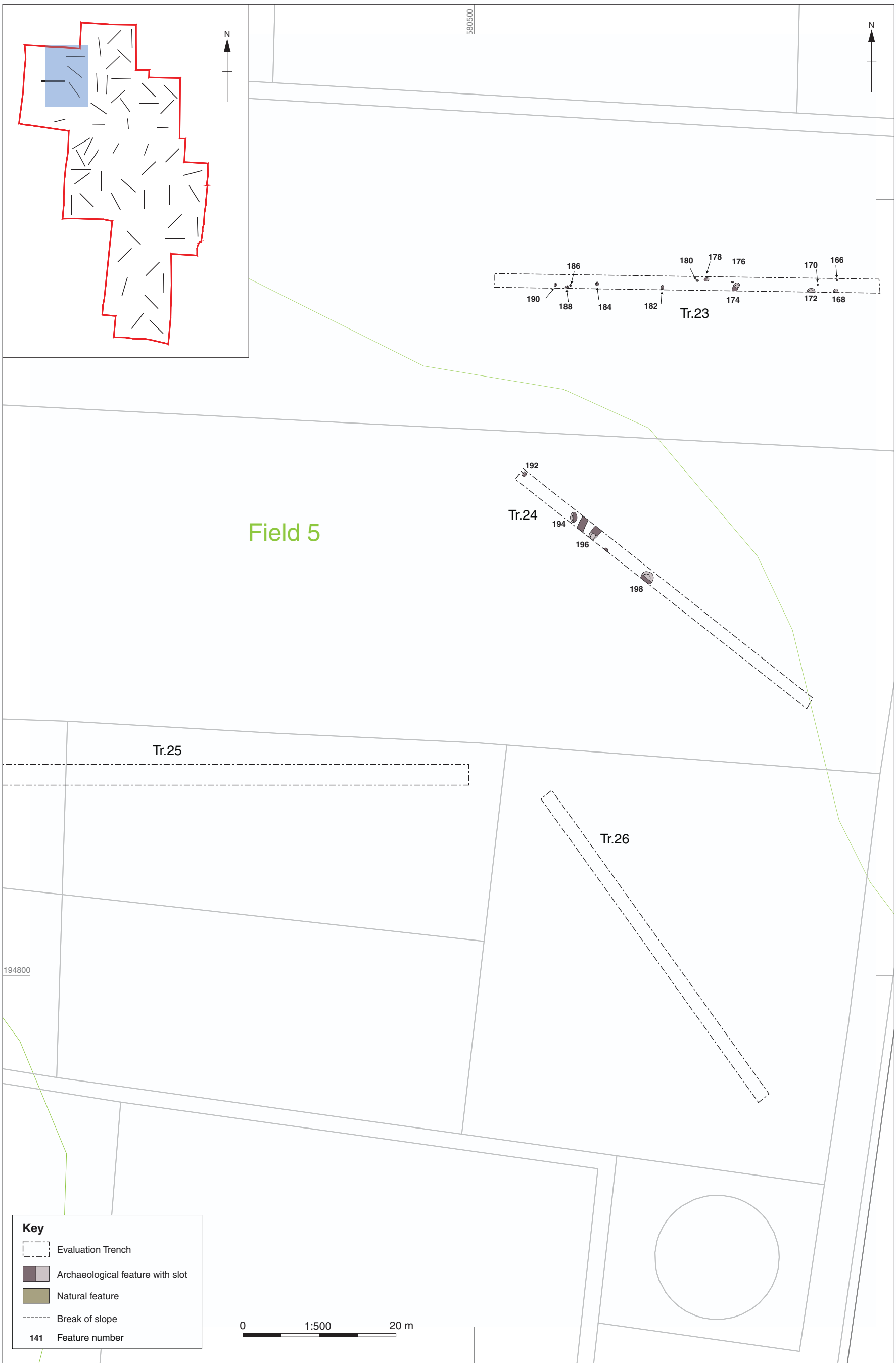


Figure 4: Trenches in Field 5.

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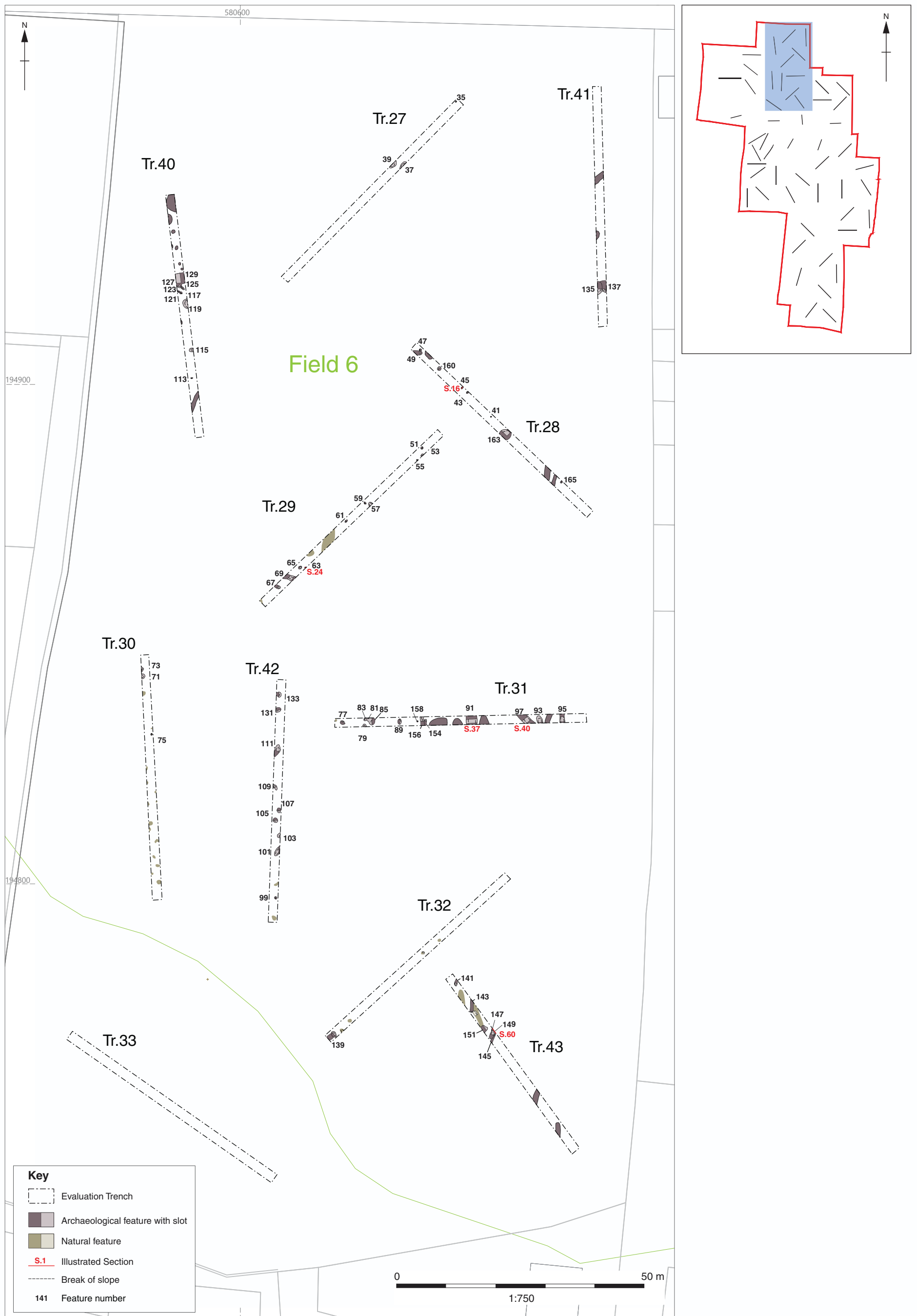


Figure 5: Trenches in Field 6

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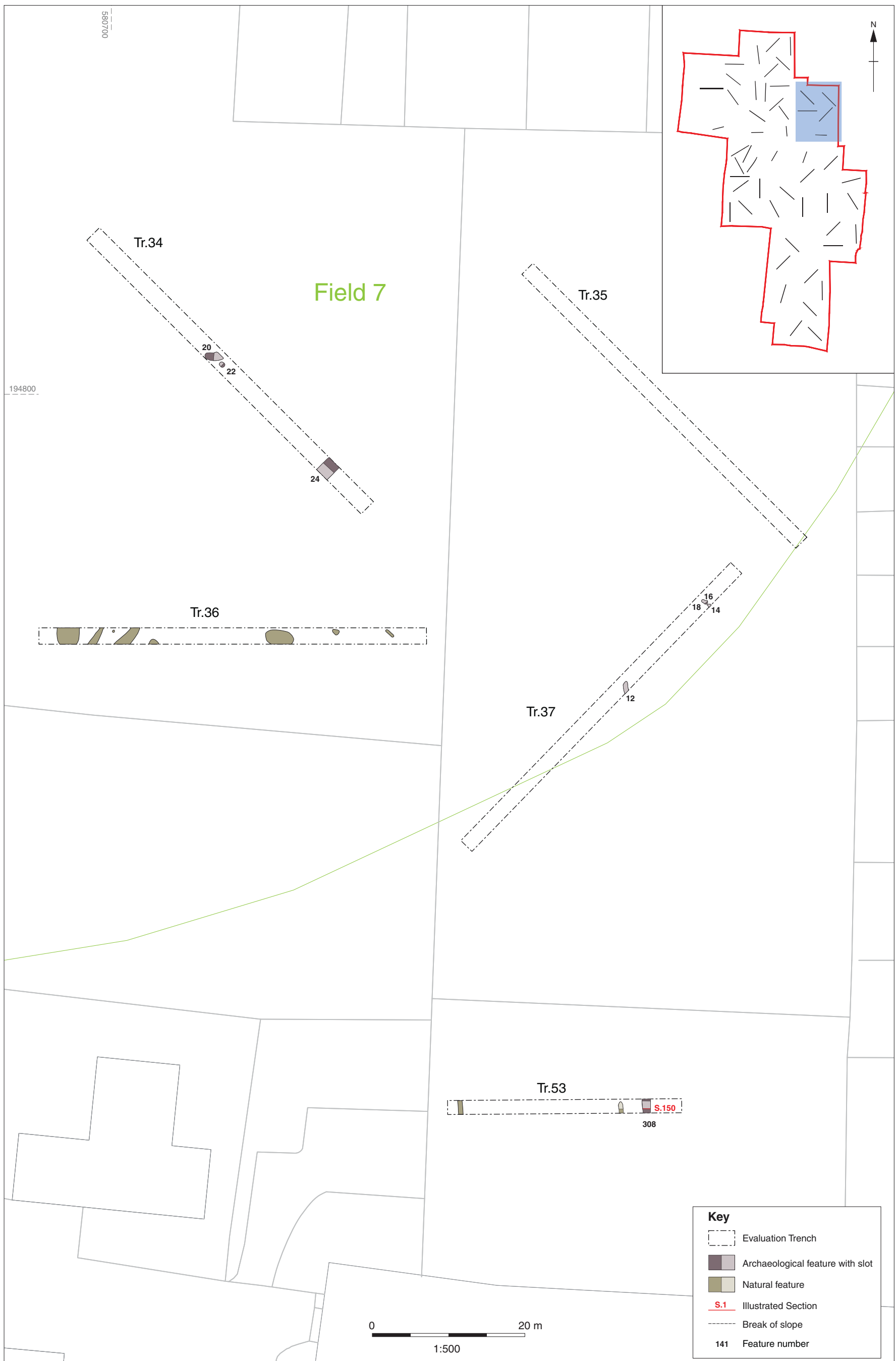


Figure 6: Trenches in Field 7

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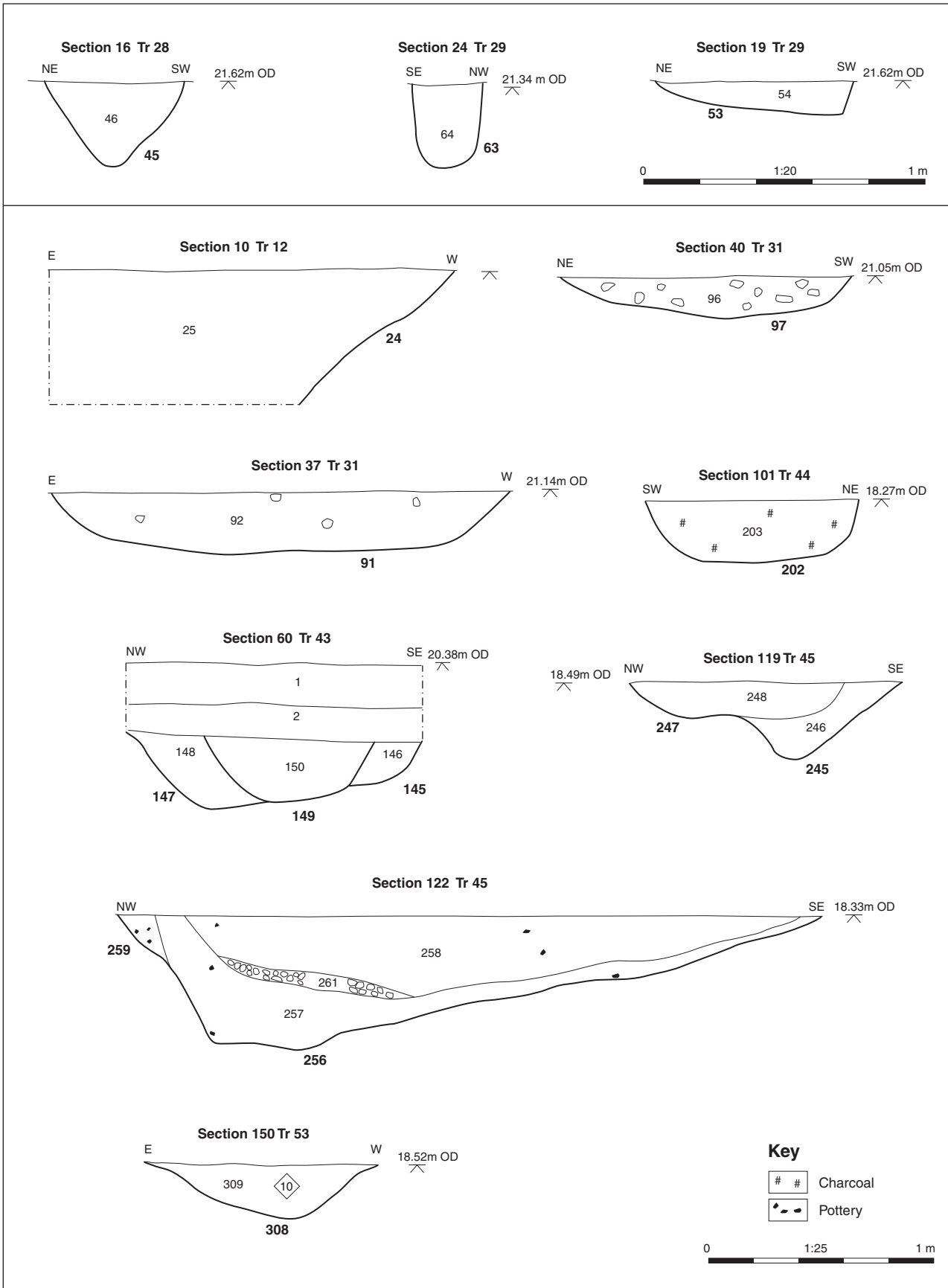


Figure 7: Selected sections. Scale 1:25 and 1:20



Plate 1: Trench 18, looking north-east



Plate 2: Trench 2, looking east



Plate 3: Cremation 30, Trench 3, looking north



Plate 4: Ditches 245 and 247, Trench 45, looking east



Plate 5: Pit **256**, Trench 45, looking north-east



Plate 6: Pit **154**, gully **156** and posthole **158**, Trench 31, looking south



Plate 7: Trench 31, looking west



Plate 8: Pits 135 and 137, Trench 41, looking north



Plate 9: Ditch 26, Trench 34, looking south-west



Plate 10: Ditch 308, Trench 53, looking south



Plate 11: Trench 48 looking east



Plate 12: Trench 51 looking north-east



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