



A Late Prehistoric Droveway, Early Romano-British and Middle Anglo-Saxon Farmsteads and a Post-Medieval Windmill North of Colchester Road, Coggeshall, Essex

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A Late Prehistoric Droveaway, Early Romano-British and Middle Anglo-Saxon Farmsteads and a Post-Medieval Windmill North of Colchester Road, Coggeshall, Essex

Archaeological Excavation Report

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Summary

Between 28th June and 3rd September 2021 Oxford Archaeology East (OA East) carried out excavation of three areas at Land North of Colchester Road, Coggeshall, Essex (Areas 1-3, totalling c.1.43ha). The excavations lay within a 17ha development area comprising four arable fields lying between the town and the A120 carriageway.

The locations of the excavation areas were based on the results of previous stages of geophysical survey and trial trenching conducted across the development area in January to February 2017 and November to December 2020 respectively. The trenching confirmed the presence of archaeological features identified by the geophysical survey, consisting of prehistoric ditches in the northern part of the site and a possible Late Iron Age or Early Romano-British farmstead to the south. Elements of a network of post-medieval field boundaries, quarry pits and the remains of a windmill – depicted on the 1777 Chapman and André map of Essex – were also uncovered.

Area 1 targeted the northern prehistoric ditches and revealed an impressive droveway which, although poorly dated, possibly traversed the slopes above the River Blackwater during the later Bronze Age and Iron Age periods. Area 3 uncovered the full extent of the enclosed farmstead in the southern part of site, which had a well-defined entranceway that led to the Roman Road of Stane Street. Pottery from its outer circuit and internal features suggest it was occupied during the Early Romano-British period. Upon excavation, Area 1 also revealed the western part of a second, unexpected, enclosed farmstead, the morphology of which strongly suggested it belonged to the Middle Anglo-Saxon period; a suspicion confirmed by two radiocarbon dates. Area 2 targeted the windmill site but did not encounter any below-ground remains. It was probably a surface laid construction, typical of the post-medieval period. Pottery and glass assemblages from the surrounding ditches provided a possible dating bracket for its operation between the 17th and 19th centuries.

The droveway is a significant find, underlining that pastoral farming probably extended from the well-researched zone of cropmarks on the lighter soils of the lower River Blackwater into its less visible clayland periphery during later prehistory. The Early Romano-British farmstead is important for future study of the local post-conquest landscape and the influence of its emerging road network on settlements. The Middle Anglo-Saxon farmstead is also a significant discovery for the region, considering the rarity of evidence for mid-7th to 9th century Anglo-Saxon settlement at a national scale.

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The project was managed for Oxford Archaeology by Patrick Moan. The fieldwork was directed by Toby Knight, who was supported by the OA East field team. The survey work was undertaken by Valerio Pinna and Thomas Houghton and digitising of drawn records was carried out by Sara Alberigi. The topographical model of the site for Figure 4 was produced by Gareth Rees. The figures and plates were produced by Séverine Bézie. Thanks are also extended to the teams of OA staff that cleaned and packaged the finds under the management of Natasha Dodwell, processed the environmental remains under the supervision of Rachel Fosberry, and prepared the archive under the supervision of Katherine Hamilton. Thanks also to the various specialists for their contributions.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Scope of work

- 1.1.1 Between 28th June and 3rd September 2021 Oxford Archaeology East (OA East) carried out an excavation on land north of Colchester Road, Coggeshall, Essex (NGR TL 85739 23121; Fig. 1). Vistry Eastern commissioned and funded the archaeological work in respect of a proposed residential development on the site (Planning Application: 17/02246/OUT). The evaluation work was undertaken in accordance with an approved Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by OA East (Sinclair 2021), the preparation of which was in response to consultation with Teresa O'Connor, Historic Environment Officer at Essex Place Services (EPS). This document outlines how OA East implemented the specified requirements detailed in the WSI.
- 1.1.2 The archaeological work comprised the excavation of three mitigation areas (Areas 1-3, totalling 1.4ha; Plates 1-3) within the 17ha development site to target features identified by the previous phases of geophysical survey (Harrison 2017) and evaluation trenching (Ennis 2021).
- 1.1.3 The site archive is currently held by OA East and will be deposited with Braintree Museum under the Site Code CGCR20 in due course.

1.2 Location, topography and geology

- 1.2.1 The village of Coggeshall lies approximately c.10km east of Braintree and c.14km west of Colchester, Essex, on the course of the Roman road of Stane Street (Fig. 1). The development site consists of four arable fields extending north of Stane Street (currently Colchester Road) on the eastern edge of Coggeshall. To the south and west the site is bounded by residential properties fronting Colchester Road and St Peter's Road. The site is bounded to the north by Tey Road and east by the A120 carriageway.
- 1.2.2 The site was bisected by a small, partly culverted brook, with the land rising to the north and south of brook and lying between 35-45m OD. The bedrock geology of the area is mapped as London Clay Formation overlain with superficial Lowestoft Formation Diamicton and Head deposits (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>, accessed 11th November 2021).

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

- 1.3.1 The following section provides a summary archaeological and historical background of the site based on the Essex Historic Environment Records (EHERs) obtained for the evaluation report (Ennis 2021) and other relevant sources. The location of pertinent records are shown on Fig. 1.

Later prehistoric (c.4000BC-AD43)

- 1.3.2 There are several find prehistoric sites/findspots within the wider area of Coggeshall recorded in the EHER. Five pieces of Neolithic and later struck flint were recovered c.580m to the west (EHER 8747) and a prehistoric ditch and three pits, as well as a four-post structure and several pits dated by pottery to the late Bronze Age/Early Iron

Age, c.140m west of the site (EHER 8729; Clarke 1988, 52). Approximately 430m to the south-west, unstratified Neolithic/ Early Bronze Age flint debitage (EHER 53816), a Middle Bronze Age ring (EHER 51048, not illustrated), and two Late Iron Age coins (EHER 51761, not illustrated). Further to the south, three concentrations of struck and burnt flint were recorded (EHER 16783). Approximately 550m to the south-west, archaeological evaluation work encountered a shallow ditch and three pits which produced (not closely datable) prehistoric pottery.

Romano-British (c.AD43-410)

- 1.3.3 The edge of a Roman settlement is thought to lie c.160m to the west of the site, on the basis of the excavation of building remains (roof tiles and tesserae) identified in the early 20th century immediately south of the Church of St Peter and extending towards The Lawns, as well as later finds and Roman brick incorporated into the nearby church walls; see Section 1.3.7 below (Clarke 1988; Isserlin 1995; EHERs 8714, 8729, 8730, 8744 and 16964). A scatter of Roman building debris has also been recorded across the allotments adjoining the church. A Roman crossroads or road junction is thought to lie c.800m south-west of the site, the main road being the route of Stane Street following the modern Colchester Road. Excavations in the supposed south-east corner of the Roman settlement revealed two Roman ditches running parallel to Stane Street (EHER 8730). A large Roman enclosure was excavated at the corner of St Peter's Road and Church Green. It was postulated to have enclosed the high ground which is now occupied by the parish church (EHER 8584). Some Roman pits and ditches, including structural evidence - beamslots and postholes - have been found in the grounds of Coggeshall House/ Brooklands (EHER 14965). Flue tiles have been dug up at Woolpack Inn (EHER 8737) with further possible flue tiles, roof tiles, pottery and a coin were found at The Lawns (EHER 8744).

Anglo-Saxon and medieval (c.AD410-1540)

- 1.3.4 The name Coggeshall is thought to derive from the Old English personal name *Cocc* or *Cogg* and the Old English element *halh* meaning a nook of land, hence 'nook of a man called Cocc or Cogg.' In 1060 it was referred to as *Kockeshalec* and in Domesday (1086) as *Cogheshala* (Mills 2011, online version).
- 1.3.5 There are no reported Anglo-Saxon finds within the site. Approximately 200m west of site, previous excavation work at The Lawns found a ditch whose later fills contained Anglo-Saxon pottery of 5th to 7th century date, including a carinated vessel and Schlickung- treated sherds (Isserlin 1995; EHER 16964).
- 1.3.6 The eastern extent of the medieval town of Coggeshall (EHER 8724) is thought to lie c.65m to the west of the site. Between 1250-5, the monks of Coggeshall Abbey gained charters for a market and fair (EHER 8724) which sought to exploit traffic along the former Roman Road (see above), where it met main roads extending to the north and south. This may have resulted in a shift from an earlier nucleus around the church to its later focus on the road. Trenches excavated in the grounds of Coggeshall House/Brooklands found mostly medieval features, including a clay floor (EHER 14966). Medieval pits and postholes have also been excavated at East Street (EHER 8731). Slight evidence (two postholes and pottery sherd) of medieval structures was

excavated fronting Queen Street (EHER 17581). Coggeshall prospered in the late medieval period due to its cloth industry, producing Coggeshall White bay cloth.

- 1.3.7 Any consideration of the medieval period begins with Domesday. The following is the text for Coggeshall (from Domesday Book online).
- 1.3.8 As part of the hundreds of Lexden and Witham, north and south of the River Blackwater respectively, Great and Little Coggeshall was referred to in the Domesday book of 1086 as comprising 68 households held by three lords.

Christ Church Abbey, Canterbury (a tenant-in-chief) held 8 smallholders and 1 slave. Land, resources and livestock listed include 8 acres of meadow, 1 mill, 4 cobs, 3 cattle, 7 pigs and 20 sheep. Holding valued at 3 pounds. The lord in 1066 was the abbey of Christ Church, Canterbury.

Count Eustace of Bologne (a tenant-in-chief) held 9 villagers, 11 freemen, 1 freeman, 31 smallholders, 4 slaves, 1 priest, 2 others. The ploughland consisted of 3 lord's plough team and 14 men's plough team. Other land, resources and livestock listed include 38 acres of meadow (10 acres pasture value), woodland for 500 pigs, 1 mill, 1 cob, 15 pigs, 4 goats and 4 beehives. Holding valued at 14 pounds and 10 shillings. The lord in 1066 was Cola.

Theodric Pointel (a tenant-in-chief) held 12 acres of meadow and woodland for 3 pigs valued at 10 shillings.

- 1.3.9 Furthermore, there are two medieval ecclesiastic foundations in the study area. Approximately 500m to the south-west lies the scheduled Coggeshall abbey, a Cluniac monastic house which its earliest phases dates to the late 12th century (EHER 8651; Historic England Listed Building 1018865). Adjacent to the site lies the present St Nicholas' Chapel (EHER 8653), the former 'cappela extra portis' of the abbey. North of the abbey ran a boundary or 'palings' which may be visible on aerial photographs. The monks' cemetery possibly lay further to the north (EHER 8655, not illustrated). The monks may have diverted the Blackwater River to its present course to serve the abbey mill (EHER 8659) with earthworks of probable fishponds lying to the west (EHER 8654). The Parish Church of St Peter-ad-Vincula lies c.450m west of the site which was rebuilt in the 15th century (Listed Building 1337953).

Post-medieval and modern (c.AD 1540-present)

- 1.3.10 In the post-medieval period, the site probably continued to lie beyond the boundaries of the village, which gradually encroached to the south and the west over time. A windmill is shown within the site boundary on Chapman and André map 1777 map of the county (Headland Archaeology 2018, plan EDP3, EHER 8687).

1.4 Previous work

Geophysical survey (Fig. 2)

- 1.4.1 A geophysical (magnetometer) survey was undertaken by Headland Archaeology in 2017 and identified geophysical anomalies extending across the site; some of these had archaeological potential, whilst others were probably associated with cultivation, drainage and background geology (Harrison 2017). Two significant sub-rectangular

enclosures were identified to the north-east and south-east of the site. Two parallel curvilinear anomalies in the northern part of the site appeared to be of archaeological interest, and a sub-circular anomaly may have identified the position of the medieval windmill recorded in the HER. Two linear anomalies were thought to represent former field boundaries.

Evaluation (Fig. 2)

- 1.4.2 A trial trench evaluation was conducted by Archaeology South-East (ASE) in March 2021 consisting of ninety-one trenches (Ennis 2021). This evaluation demonstrated that all geophysical anomalies thought to be of archaeological origin or former field boundaries were real features. The earliest archaeological remains identified appeared to date to the Early Iron Age, in the form of a few short ditch lengths. A small sub-rectangular enclosure was also identified, dating to the Early Roman period. A second enclosure was constructed in the later Roman period which produced finds consistent with domestic occupation, as well as a possible droveway to the north.

2 EXCAVATION AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

2.1.1 The original aims of the project set out in the WSI were to preserve by record the archaeological evidence contained within the footprint of the development area, prior to damage by development, and investigate the origins, date, development, phasing, spatial organisation, character, function, status, and significance of the remains revealed, and place these in their local, regional and national archaeological context.

2.2 Site Specific Research Objectives

2.2.1 Based on the results of the evaluation of the site (Ennis 2021) and consultation with Teresa O'Connor, Historic Environment Officer at EPS, a set of site specific aims and research questions were formulated prior to the excavation, as follows:

- i. to inform on our understanding of the development and appearance of the Roman landscape and settlement;
- ii. to provide additional dating evidence for the enclosure in Area 1;
- iii. to provide evidence for the structural form of the windmill in Area 2;
- iv. to consider the settlement evidence present for the Late Iron Age and Early Roman period in Area 3; and
- v. to situate the results in their wider landscape.

2.3 Regional Research Aims

2.3.1 The site specific objectives were drawn from, and aimed to contribute to, the goals of Regional Research Frameworks relevant to this area:

Glazebrook J. 1997 Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern counties: 1. Resource Assessment. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 3;

Brown, N. & Glazebrook, J. 2000 Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern counties: 2. Research Agenda and Strategy. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 8; and

Medlycott, M. 2011 Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24.

Latest review undertaken between 2018-20:

<https://researchframeworks.org/eoe/>

2.4 Fieldwork Methodology

2.4.1 The methodology followed that detailed in the WSI, which required the excavation of three mitigation areas (Area 1 = c.0.62ha; Area 2 = c.0.15ha; Area 3 = c.0.66ha) totalling 1.4ha be machine stripped to the level of natural geology or the archaeological horizon.

2.4.2 Machine excavation was carried out by a 20-tonne tracked 360° type excavator using a 2m wide flat-bladed ditching bucket under constant supervision of a suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist.

- 2.4.3 Spoil, exposed surfaces and features were scanned with a metal detector. All metal-detected and hand-collected finds were retained for inspection, other than those which were obviously modern.
- 2.4.4 All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using OA East's pro-forma sheets. Trench locations, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales and high resolution digital photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits.
- 2.4.5 The site was surveyed with a survey-grade differential GPS Leica GS08 fitted with "smartnet" technology with an accuracy of 5mm horizontal and 10mm vertical.
- 2.4.6 A total of 43 environmental bulk samples were taken from across the site, these were taken and processed in accordance with OA East's sampling policy.

3 RESULTS

- 3.1.1 The results of the excavation are presented below and include a description of the archaeological remains by period. Phasing of the remains is based on stratigraphic relationships, spatial associations and, to a certain extent, similarity of features. Where possible this has been combined with dating evidence provided by stratified artefacts. Cut numbers are given in **bold**, and feature group numbers utilise the lowest cut number (not bold) in that group.
- 3.1.2 The findings of the evaluation trenches excavated by ASE (Ennis 2021) are included in the results section where relevant. Details of all contexts are included in Appendix A, Table 12, with finds and environmental reports presented in Appendices B and C respectively.
- 3.1.3 An overall phased excavation plan of Areas 1-3 with groupings of features alongside the findings of the evaluation trenches is presented as Fig. 3. Detailed plans of each excavation area alongside selected sections of features are given as Figs 4-13. Photographs of a selection of features are included in Plates 4-25.
- 3.1.4 Four periods of activity have been identified:
- Period 1: Middle Bronze Age (*c.*1600-1150BC)
 - Droeway
 - Period 2: Late Iron Age/Early Roman transition (*c.*50BC-AD100)
 - Farm compound
 - Period 3: Middle Anglo-Saxon (*c.*AD650-850)
 - Phase 3.1 farmstead/homestead
 - Phase 3.2 farmstead/homestead
 - Period 4: post-medieval and modern (*c.*AD1540-present)
 - Windmill site, quarry pits and field boundary ditches

3.2 General soils and ground conditions

- 3.2.1 Areas 1 and 2 were underlain by a natural geology of pale yellowish brown silty clay with moderate chalk and flint gravel inclusions. These deposits were overlain by ploughsoil with an average thickness of 0.35m. The ploughsoil yielded a total of nine sherds (401g) of Romano-British pottery, four post-medieval copper-alloy items (SFs 3, 6, 9 and 10) a George III coin (SF 7), and a post-medieval jetton (SF 11). The evaluation only encountered a 0.1-0.4m thickness of subsoil in three trenches (Ennis 2021, 8). Ground conditions throughout the excavation were good. Archaeological features, where present, were generally easy to identify against the underlying natural geology.

3.3 Residual material

- 3.3.1 A small number of mostly Early Neolithic struck flints was recovered as residual finds from Period 1-4 features and including several retouched items. This material complements previous findspots of Neolithic and later flintwork in Coggeshall (see Section 1.3.2) which suggests a low level of probably transient Neolithic and Early Bronze Age occupation of this part of the River Blackwater Valley. These items are

described in the results section below and detailed in App. B.3, but as they fall outside the scope of research aims for the project (see Section 2) they are not considered further.

- 3.3.2 It is worth highlighting at the outset that a quantity of Roman ceramic building material (CBM) was recovered from Period 3 settlement features, which had resulted in the initial interpretation, from the evaluation results, of a Romano-British site in Area 1. Upon full analysis, and the placing of the Period 3 remains in the Middle Anglo-Saxon period, the fresh condition of many of these pieces indicates they were taken from an off-site source where CBM was subject to minimal post-depositional disturbance after the abandonment/demolition of their associated buildings. The most obvious candidate site of origin is the previously investigated probable Roman villa site located c.200m west of site, near to the Church of St Peter-ad-Vincula. The CBM was probably transported onto the site for recycled use in building fabric or, considering the heat resistant quality of this material, formed part of oven and hearth-type constructions.

3.4 Overview of results

- 3.4.1 Area 1 confirmed the presence of the c.50m wide driveway (Period 1) first delineated by the geophysical survey (Fig. 2); it traversed the site from east to west to the north of the brook, and its sinuous course was a result of it skirting a further natural gully that fed into the brook's valley from the north (Fig. 4). This impressive routeway was defined by c.3m wide and c.1m deep ditches which produced some fragments of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age, Late Iron Age and Romano-British pottery along with some animal bone fragments. Area 3 uncovered almost the full extent of a c. 0.33ha farmstead compound enclosed by a rectangular boundary ditch which funnelled to a distinctive 10m wide entranceway that led to the Roman Road of Stane Street. The range of pottery wares suggest this site was occupied between the later 1st and early 2nd centuries AD, the Early Romano-British period (Period 2). Both the evaluation and excavation phases of the investigation recovered quantities of Roman pottery and ceramic building material (CBM) in later features which may have originated from the probable Late Romano-British villa site located adjacent to the church, c.200m west of the development site (see Section 1.3.3). Unexpectedly, resulting from the probably deliberate later importation and recycled use of Roman material, the expected Romano-British settlement remains identified by the evaluation targeted by Area 1 were revealed to be the western extent of a pristine and aceramic Middle Anglo-Saxon settlement, a significant find for Essex. Unfortunately, the excavation of Area 2 did not encounter any below-ground remains relating to the windmill depicted on the 1777 Chapman and André map of the County (Period 4). Therefore, the windmill at this site was probably constructed upon a surface-laid foundation with the encircling ditch and nearby field boundaries producing domestic assemblages of 17th to 19th century pottery and glass which probably correlates with the occupation of this site.

3.5 Period 1: Middle Bronze Age (c.1600-1150BC)

Area 1 (Fig. 5)

Droeway

- 3.5.1 Parallel east-west aligned Ditches 1268 and 1176 were detected by the geophysics and revealed in evaluation Trenches 1, 8, 9, 11, 14, 16, 33 and 34; defining a c. 50m wide droeway which continued westwards from Area 1 across higher ground north of the brook (Figs 3 and 4).

Ditch 1268

- 3.5.2 The northern ditch (cut **1268** (Fig. 7, Section 164; Plate 4)) measured 3.3m wide and 0.92m deep with a U-shaped profile. The fills (1269-72) consisted of a succession of brownish yellow/yellowish brown/greyish brown silty clay with varying quantities of chalk and flint gravel inclusions. The fills yielded a combined total of two sherds (7g) of Early Iron Age pottery and a fragment of animal bone.

Ditch 1176

- 3.5.3 The southern ditch (comprising cuts **1176** (Fig. 7, Section 141; Plate 5), **1255**, **1273** and **1384** (Fig. 7, Section 188) measured between 2.6-3.15m wide and 0.7-0.92m deep with a U-shaped profile. The fills (1177-80, 1256-9, 1274-6 and 1385 respectively) consisted of a succession of brownish yellow/yellowish brown/orange brown/greyish brown silty clay with varying quantities of chalk and flint gravel inclusions. This feature was excavated as ditch **14/004** in Trench 14, ditch **40/015** in Trench 40 and ditch **41/020** in Trench 41 during the evaluation. The fills produced a combined total of five sherds (24g) of Early to Middle Iron Age pottery, a sherd (7g) of Middle Iron Age pottery, 10 sherds (80g) of Romano-British pottery, a cattle bone fragment and a retouched flint flake.
- 3.5.4 Ditch cut **1273** heavily truncated an earlier pit (**1277**), measuring 0.5m deep, which has also been attributed to this phase. It contained two fills of yellowish brown and dark brown silty clay with rare gravel inclusions (1278-9) which produced a sheep/goat bone fragment.

3.6 Period 2: Late Iron Age/Early Roman transition (c.50BC-AD100)

Area 3 (Fig. 6; Plate 6)

Enclosure

- 3.6.1 Area 3 revealed almost the complete circuit of a large sub-rectangular ditched enclosure which encompassed an area of c.65m x 50m. On its eastern side, its enclosing ditches funnelled to a 10m wide entrance and trackway which led east-south-east from the site and whose projected path met the alignment of Stane Street (Colchester Road) c.300m to the east. The course of Stane Street passed c.125m to the south of the enclosure (Fig. 3). The footprint of this enclosure was revealed in Trenches 69, 77, 85, 88 and 91 during the evaluation by ASE, which encountered features containing pottery dated to the Late Iron Age to Roman periods (Ennis 2021; Fig. 2). Full details of each of the excavated sections into the enclosure ditches and associated finds are provided in Table 1, below.

Ditch 3036

- 3.6.2 The eastern, northern, western and southern sides of the enclosure appeared to have been defined by the continuous circuit of a ditch (Ditch 3036; Table 1) which measured between 0.4-1.6m wide and 0.1-0.58m deep (Fig. 7, Sections 62 and 65; Plate 7). The excavated sections revealed a profile that varied greatly, from a rounded V-shape to a flat-based U-shape or U-shape for the ditch cut. Each excavated section contained between one and four deposits generally consisted of mid brownish grey, greyish brown or mid yellowish brown silty clay with varying quantities of flint and chalk gravel inclusions. This feature was excavated as ditch **69/009** in Trench 69, ditch **77/004** in Trench 77 and ditch **85/005** in Trench 85 during the evaluation.
- 3.6.3 In total, the fills of this ditch yielded 140 sherds (2964g) of Romano-British pottery. The assemblage predominantly comprises grey ware (46 sherds, 948g) and sandy grey ware (45 sherds, 615g) vessels in 1st to 2nd century jar and storage jar forms. The only other vessel forms were a sherd of beaker from cut **3185**, a sherd of a pedestal-jar from cut **3148** and sherds of butt-beaker from **85/005**. In addition, the fills also produced 14 animal bone fragments, 27 fragments (249g) of oyster and five residual sherds (52g) of Early to Middle Iron Age pottery.

Ditch 3041

- 3.6.4 The northern and part of the western side of the enclosure was further defined by an outer parallel ditch alignment (comprising cuts **3041**, **3155**, **3234**, **3252** and **3280**) which measured between 1.4-1.76m wide and 0.54-0.78m deep with a rounded V-shaped profile containing a similar range of fills to Ditch 3036 (Fig. 7, Sections 11 and 62; Plate 8). This feature was excavated as ditches **69/003/007** in Trench 69 during the evaluation. Its fills yielded 42 sherds (1097g) of Romano-British pottery. The assemblage predominantly comprises Sandy Grey ware vessels (33 sherds, 769g) in bowl and jar forms with date ranges centred on the 1st to 2nd century AD. The only other vessel form was a sherd from a Grey ware cup from cut **3041**. The fills also yielded 10 fragments of animal bone and 11 sherds (84g) of residual Early to Middle Iron Age pottery.

Entrance/trackway Ditches 3005, 3024, 3026, 3205, 3241 and 3372

- 3.6.5 In addition to the probable eastern arm of Ditch 3036, the entrance/trackway which funnelled and led eastwards from the enclosure was defined by a further six ditches of similar morphology; two on the northern side (Ditches 3024 and 3026; Table 1) and four on the southern side (Ditches 3005, 3205, 3241 and 3372; Table 1, Plate 7). Each ditch measured between 0.19-1.4m wide and 0.06-0.61m deep with variously narrow or wide U-shaped profiles that contained a similar range of fills to the main enclosure ditch (Ditch 3036) described above (Fig. 7, Sections 8, 65 and 104). Ditch 3005 was excavated as ditches **88/006/008/010** in Trench 88 during the evaluation. The fills of these ditches produced a combined total of 40 sherds (637g) of pottery, predominantly Grey ware (18 sherds, 470g) and Sandy Grey ware (7 sherds, 35g) bowls, jars and storage jars centred on the 1st to 2nd century AD. A collection of single sherds of 1st to 2nd century Unspecified buff ware, Grey ware and Black-surfaced ware beakers was also excavated from cut **3244** of Ditch 3241. A further 1st to 2nd century Grey ware beaker sherd was excavated from cut **3257** of Ditch 3026. The fills also yielded 24

animal bone fragments and 16 residual sherds (176g) of Early to Middle Iron Age pottery. An assemblage of 15 dog bone fragments were recovered from the terminus (3241) of Ditch 3241.

Ditch 3028

- 3.6.6 The entrance and trackway that led into the enclosure appears to have been deliberately closed off by Ditch 3028. This L-shaped feature traversed the width of the entrance from where it met the southern side of the trackway, before it turned eastwards to run alongside the northern trackway ditches. This feature may represent an *ad hoc* boundary which signified the temporary disuse of the enclosure or a permanent marker at the end of this site's occupation. It measured between 0.28-0.56m wide and 0.16-0.28m deep with a U-shaped profile and contained a fill consisting of mid brownish grey or greyish brown silty clay with occasional chalk and flint gravel inclusions. Its fill produced 10 animal bone fragments.

Period 2 enclosure inventory				
Location	Group	Cut	Fill	Findings
Northern, western and southern sides	Ditch 3036	3036 3108 3148 3153 3175 3177 3185 3190 3197 3201 3237 3246 3255 3289 3300 3341 3368 3398	3037-40 3109 3149-50 3154 3176 3178 3186-7 3191 3198 3202 3238 3247 3256 3290 3301 3342 3369 3399	129 sherds (2371g) of Romano-British pottery; 14 frags of animal bone (including 8 cattle and 4 sheep/goat); 27 frags (249g) of oyster; 5 residual sherds (52g) of Middle Iron Age pottery; 1 residual narrow blade-like, edge trimmed flint flake
Northern and western sides	Ditch 3041	3041 3155 3234 3252 3280	3042-5 3156 3235-6 3253-4 3281	39 sherds (1072g) of Romano-British pottery; 10 frags of animal bone (including 5 cattle and 2 sheep/goat); 11 residual sherds (84g) EIA/MIA pottery (App. Fig. B.5.1); 1 residual Late Neolithic serrated flint blade
Entrance/trackway: northern side	Ditch 3024	3024 3030 3337	3025 3031 3338	
Entrance/trackway: northern side	Ditch 3026	3026 3032 3199 3257 3339 3343	3027 3033 3200 3258-9 3340 3344	10 sherds (100g) of Romano-British pottery; 6 residual sherds (38g) of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age/Middle Iron Age pottery
Entrance/trackway: southern side	Ditch 3005	3005 3309	3006 3010	3 sherds (384g) of Romano-British pottery;

Period 2 enclosure inventory				
Location	Group	Cut	Fill	Finds
		3311 3327 3331 3347 3379	3312 3360-1 3332 3348 3380-1	1 cattle bone frag.
Entrance/trackway: southern side	Ditch 3241	3241 3244 3370	3242-3 3245 3371	15 sherds (133g) of Romano-British pottery; 23 frags of animal bone (including 16 dog, 4 cattle, 2 horse and 1 sheep/goat); 10 residual sherds (141g) of Early to Middle Iron Age pottery
Entrance/trackway: southern side	Ditch 3205	3205 3239 3374	3206-7 3240 3375	12 sherds (117g) of Romano-British pottery
Entrance/trackway: southern side	Ditch 3372	3372	3373	
Closing entrance	Ditch 3028	3028 3034 3315	3029 3035 3316	10 frags of animal bone (4 dog, 3 sheep/goat, 2 horse and 1 cattle)

Table 1: Period 2 enclosure inventory

External Ditches 3179, 3278 and 3287

- 3.6.7 The south-western corner of the enclosure appeared to have truncated an earlier boundary ditch (Ditch 3179; comprising cuts **3179**, **3194**, **3208** and **3396**). This linear feature extended southwards from the enclosure to continue beyond the southern excavation limit. It measured between 0.14-0.6m wide by 0.1-0.32m deep with a U-shaped profile and contained a mid-dark greyish/orange/yellowish brown silty clay fill with occasional chalk and flint gravel inclusions (3180, 3195-6, 3209 and 3397).
- 3.6.8 Approximately 3m west was a north to south aligned 6.5m long linear ditch (Ditch 3287; comprising cuts **3287**, **3317** and **3319**), which measured between 0.4-0.52m wide by 0.07-0.26m deep with a U-shaped profile. Its fill (3288, 3318 and 3320 respectively) consisted of dark yellowish brown silty clay with moderate flint gravel inclusions.
- 3.6.9 A further linear boundary ditch (**3278**) was encountered 7m north of the enclosure, which ran parallel with its northern side on a west-north-west to east-south-east alignment. It measured 0.73m wide by 0.28m deep with a rounded V-shaped profile and contained a fill (3279) consisted of mid yellowish brown silty clay with moderate gravel inclusions.
- 3.6.10 The fills of these ditches yielded six sherds (84g) of Romano-British Sandy Grey ware jars, a sherd (10g) of a Black-surfaced ware jar or bowl, four animal bone fragments, eight fragments (100g) of oyster and five residual sherds (36g) of Early to Middle Iron Age pottery.

Internal sub-enclosure

- 3.6.11 Two linear sections of ditch (Ditches 3049 and 3057) revealed within the enclosure formed an L-shaped, rectangular sub-enclosure encompassing an area of c.41m by c.17m, which faced east towards the entrance and trackway. This sub-enclosure was possibly defined on its eastern side by a more sinuous and amorphous ditch (Ditch 3188).
- 3.6.12 Its western side was defined by Ditch 3057 (comprising cuts **3057**, **3062**, **3068**, **3105**, **3112**, **3118**, **3124** and **3146**) which extended for 41m north-east from where it met the southern side of the enclosure. It appeared to have been the latest recut of a longer-lived boundary as there was intermittent evidence for earlier vestiges of ditches along the same alignment (**3110** cut by **3112**, **3120** cut by **3118** and **3066** cut by **3068** (Fig. 7, Section 17)). This ditch measured between 0.43-0.78m wide and 0.1-0.32m deep with a U-shaped profile. Its fill (3058, 3063, 3067, 3069, 3106-7, 3111, 3113-4, 3119, 3121, 3125 and 3147) generally consisted of mid brownish, orange or yellowish grey silty clay with occasional chalk gravel inclusions. This feature was excavated as ditch **69/011** in Trench 69 and **77/008** in Trench 77 during the evaluation. The ditch fills yielded 48 sherds (2075g) of Romano-British pottery. The assemblage predominantly comprises Sandy Grey ware (15 sherds, 422g) and Grey ware (9 sherds, 534g) vessels in bowl and jar forms centred on the 1st to 2nd century AD. Interestingly, a wider range of other vessel forms were present in this ditch fill, including a Sandy Grey ware pedestal-jar, a Sandy Oxidised ware ?beaker, an Oxidised ware beaker, a Southern British ('Belgic') Grog-tempered ware butt-beaker and a mid-3rd to 4th century Oxford Red-slipped ware bottle or flagon. Excavation of this ditch during the evaluation yielded an assemblage of burnt bone which included identifiable specimens of sheep/goat, bird and frog/toad (Ennis 2021, 58). The fill of cut **3110** also produced a possible iron punch tool.
- 3.6.13 The northern end of Ditch 3057 was met by perpendicular Ditch 3049 (comprising cuts **3049** (Fig. 7, Section 12), **3051** and **3055**) which extended south-east for 17m before terminating. Measuring between 0.35-0.43m wide and 0.05-0.1m deep, it contained a similar fill (3050, 3052 and 3056) to that of Ditch 3057. The ditch fills yielded five sherds (225g) of Romano-British courseware pottery.
- 3.6.14 Approximately 25m east of Ditch 3057 lay a wider and more amorphous linear feature (Ditch 3188; comprising cuts **3188**, **3394** and **3400**) which extended between the southern side of the enclosure and a large waterhole-type feature (**3408**) at its northern end. The ditch measured between c.1-5m wide by 0.14-0.2m deep with a U-shaped profile and contained a single fill (3189, 3395 and 3401) of mid greyish brown or yellowish grey silty clay with frequent chalk and flint gravel inclusions and charcoal flecks. The ditch fills yielded 32 sherds (957g) of pottery. The assemblage predominantly comprises Grey ware (19 sherds, 189g) vessels in bowl, jar and storage jar forms.
- 3.6.15 The fills of these features produced a combined total of 19 fragments of animal bone (including nine cattle and five sheep/goat elements) and 11 residual sherds (51g) of Early to Middle Iron Age pottery.

Waterhole 3408

- 3.6.16 At the northern end of Ditch 3188 lay a large sub-circular pit (**3408**) within the enclosure, which probably represents a waterhole (Fig. 7, Section 226; Plate 9). It measured between 7.5-11.5m in diameter and up to 0.4m deep and contained two backfills (3409-10). The primary fill (3409) at the base of the waterhole consisted of light yellowish brown silty clay with moderate chalk inclusions, up to 0.15m thick. The overlying fill (3410) consisted of mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional chalk gravel inclusions.
- 3.6.17 Extending west from the waterhole was a 0.1m thick spread of yellowish grey silty clay which measured between 2.5-4m in diameter (3384). This material possibly represents the vestige of a trample layer on the margins of the waterhole as a result of livestock movement.

Pits within enclosure

- 3.6.18 A total of 33 pits lay within the enclosure (Table 2). Most of these pits were dispersed throughout the enclosure without any discernible groupings. However, a single notable group of eight intercutting pits (**3321-3**, **3325-6** and **3328-30**) lay within the funnelled entranceway on the eastern side of the enclosure and truncated the innermost ditch (Ditch 3005) which defined its southern side (see Fig. 6 detail plan; Fig. 7, Section 99; Plate 10).
- 3.6.19 Each pit was similarly sub-circular in plan, between 0.22-2.6m in diameter and 0.04-0.81m deep, with U-shaped or rounded V-shaped profiles (Fig. 7, Section 85). Each pit contained between one and four backfills generally consisted of mid yellowish brown or brownish grey silty clay with occasional chalk and flint gravel inclusions. Pit **3059** (cut into the top of Ditch 3057) contained a 0.04m thick dark greyish blue silty clay primary fill (3060) with frequent charcoal inclusions, possibly representing a lining. Pit **3115** (located immediately to the east of Ditch 3057) was also lined with a 0.1m thickness of clay which was overlain with dark reddish grey silty clay (3117), possibly suggesting use as a hearth or oven-type feature. Pits **3144**, **3321**, **3322** and **3387** also contained frequent charcoal inclusions whilst a bulk soil sample from pit **3144** (cut into the top of waterhole **3408**) yielded some metal working debris, including hammerscale.
- 3.6.20 The pit fills yielded a combined total of 82 sherds (2582g) of Romano-British pottery. The assemblage predominantly comprises material from Grey ware vessels (34 sherds, 1423g) in bowl and jar forms. A large proportion of the assemblage was recovered from just two pits: **3305** (22 sherds, 448g) and **3404** (30 sherds, 1443g). Pit **3305** contained a notably wide range of pottery fabrics and vessel forms including sherds of jars, bowls, butt-beakers, flagons and amphora centred on the 1st and 2nd century. Pit **3404** contained a narrower range of mostly Grey ware bowls and jars. During the evaluation phase of the investigation, pit **91/006** within the enclosure also produced a range of large pottery sherds (5 sherds totalling 1649g) including jar, butt-beaker, platter and amphora/storage jar forms. Notable smaller pottery assemblages were also excavated from pits **3122** and **3302**. Pit **3122** yielded a sherd (10g) of a Mucking Black-burnished ware jar and a sherd (2g) of an unspecified buff ware beaker or flagon. Pit **3302** contained two sherds (155g) of a Southern British ('Belgic') Grog-tempered

ware butt-beaker and two sherds of a Black-surfaced ware beaker. The pottery from pit **3404** was recovered along with eight animal bone fragments (5 cattle and 3 sheep/goat). Finally, five of the pits within this group yielded 11 residual sherds (78g) of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age/Middle Iron Age pottery.

Pits within Period 2 enclosure inventory
3021 <i>3022-3</i> , 3059 <i>3060-1</i> , 3064 <i>3065</i> , 3115 <i>3116-7</i> , 3122 <i>3123</i> , 3135 <i>3136-7</i> , 3144 <i>3145</i> , 3165 <i>3166</i> , 3192 <i>3193</i> , 3260 <i>3261</i> , 3268 <i>3269</i> , 3270 <i>3271-2</i> , 3273 <i>3274-5</i> , 3276 <i>3277</i> , 3285 <i>3286</i> , 3291 <i>3292-3</i> , 3296 <i>3297</i> , 3298 <i>3299</i> , 3302 <i>3303-4/3308</i> , 3305 <i>3306-7</i> , 3321 <i>3349-50/3356-7</i> , 3322 <i>3351-3</i> , 3323 <i>3354-5</i> , 3325 <i>3358</i> , 3326 <i>3359</i> , 3328 <i>3362-4</i> , 3329 <i>3365</i> , 3330 <i>3366-7</i> , 3376=3402 <i>3377-8=3403</i> , 3382 <i>3383</i> , 3385 <i>3386</i> , 3387 <i>3388-93</i> , 3404 <i>3405-7</i>

Table 2: Pits within Period 2 enclosure inventory (*cuts in bold and fills in italics*)

Postholes within enclosure

- 3.6.21 A total of 34 postholes were uncovered within this enclosure which probably represent the vestiges of post-built structures but could not be grouped into any discernible buildings or fence-lines (Table 3). These postholes measured broadly between 0.1-0.43m in diameter and 0.04-0.21m deep and were generally filled by light-mid yellowish or brownish grey silty clay with occasional chalk and flint gravel inclusions. Postholes **3007**, **3053** and **3142** contained a mid-dark bluish grey silty clay with frequent charcoal inclusions. The postholes produced only a single sherd (4g) of Romano-British pottery and three residual sherds (13g) of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age/Middle Iron Age pottery.

Postholes within Period 2 enclosure inventory
3007 <i>3008</i> , 3053 <i>3054</i> , 3070 <i>3071-2</i> , 3073 <i>3074</i> , 3075 <i>3076</i> , 3077 <i>3078</i> , 3079 <i>3080</i> , 3081 <i>3082</i> , 3083 <i>3084</i> , 3085 <i>3086</i> , 3087 <i>3088</i> , 3089 <i>3090</i> , 3091 <i>3092</i> , 3093 <i>3094</i> , 3095 <i>3096-7</i> , 3098 <i>3099-3100</i> , 3101 <i>3102</i> , 3103 <i>3104</i> , 3126 <i>3127</i> , 3128 <i>3129</i> , 3130 <i>3131</i> , 3132 <i>3133-4</i> , 3138 <i>3139</i> , 3140 <i>3141</i> , 3142 <i>3143</i> , 3157 <i>3158</i> , 3159 <i>3160</i> , 3161 <i>3162</i> , 3163 <i>3164</i> , 3167 <i>3168</i> , 3169 <i>3170</i> , 3171 <i>3172</i> , 3173 <i>3174</i> , 3266 <i>3267</i>

Table 3: Postholes within Period 2 enclosure inventory (*cuts in bold and fills in italics*)

Pits external to enclosure

- 3.6.22 A scatter of 11 pits (**3009** (Fig. 7, Section 3), **3013**, **3015**, **3046**, **3151**, **3181**, **3203**, **3262**, **3264**, **3282** and **3335**) lay were revealed by the excavation outside of the enclosure. The pits were of the similar size and morphology to those within the enclosure (between 0.33-1.4m in diameter by 0.07-0.66m deep) and contained the same range of fills (**3010-2**, **3014**, **3016**, **3047-8**, **3152**, **3182-4**, **3204**, **3263**, **3265**, **3283-4** and **3336** respectively). Most of the pits did not produce any finds. However, pit **3181** contained 14 sherds (432g) of predominantly Sandy Grey ware and Grey ware bowls and jars along with a small proportion of Oxidised ware storage jars. In addition, pit **3335** contained 12 sherds (60g) of residual Early Iron Age pottery.

Possible post-built structure 3210

3.6.23 A total of 15 postholes (3017, 3019, 3210, 3212, 3214, 3216, 3218, 3220, 3222, 3224, 3226, 3228, 3230, 3232 and 3250) were uncovered outside of the enclosure of the same morphology (between 0.16-0.5m in diameter by 0.03-0.16m deep) as those excavated within it and contained the same range of fills (3018, 3020, 3211, 3213, 3215, 3217, 3219, 3221, 3223, 3225, 3227, 3229, 3231, 3233 and 3251 respectively). Twelve of these postholes (excepting postholes 3017, 3019 and 3250) were grouped within a c.20m diameter area against the south-western corner of enclosure Ditch 3036. Furthermore, the circuit of the ditch appears to deflect its course around this group, suggesting the presence of a post-built structure. The posthole fills yielded a combined total of one sherd (4g) of Romano-British pottery, one cattle bone fragment and one residual sherd (10g) of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery.

3.7 Period 3: Middle Anglo-Saxon (c.AD650-850)

Introduction

- 3.7.1 Evaluation Trenches 37, 38, 40 and 41 revealed a group of linear and discrete features which, based on the Late Iron Age and Roman ceramics recovered from their fills, were interpreted as probably representing a further area of Late Iron Age to Early Romano-British settlement separated from the enclosure by the brook. However, Area 1 unearthed a group of rectilinear buildings and associated features whose morphology was more indicative of an Anglo-Saxon or early medieval farmstead, an interpretation which was subsequently confirmed by radiocarbon dating.
- 3.7.2 The remains were split into two phases based on the stratigraphy. The earlier phase (Phase 3.1) comprised a principal range of foundation trench and post built structures (Structures 1141, 1370 and 1547 and Four-post Structure 1196; extending for c. 57m) and enclosure (Ditches 1005 and 1237 enclosing a c.49m x >72m across) on a west-south-west to east-north-east alignment. To the north of this 'core settlement area' lay a waterhole, and to the south lay two further post-built structures (Structures 1082 and 1121) and further linear and discrete features which continued beyond the excavation limit towards the brook. The earlier buildings were subsequently demolished and replaced by two foundation trench structures within a remodelled enclosure (comprising Ditches 1003, 1019 and 1040) on the same alignment (Phase 3.2).

3.8 Phase 3.1

Area 1 (Fig. 8)

Core settlement area

Linear features

Western boundary: Ditch 1005

- 3.8.1 The settlement appears to have been bound to the west by a continuous linear boundary (Ditch 1005; comprising cuts **1005**, **1010**, **1017** (Plate 11), **1049**, **1398** and **1400**). It entered the excavation area from the north and continued south-east for 55m where it turned north-east for 20.5m before terminating. It measured between 0.4-0.9m wide by 0.12-0.25m deep with a U-shaped profile. Its fill (1006, 1011, 1018, 1050, 1399 and 1401) consisted of mid-dark brownish grey or greyish brown silty clay with occasional chalk and flint gravel inclusions. It was excavated as ditch **40/008** in Trench 40 during the evaluation. This ditch was truncated by Phase 3.2 Ditch 1003 (see below). Its fills produced a fragment (420g) of Roman tile, two cattle bone fragments, three oyster shell fragments and a residual sherd (5g) of Early to Middle Iron Age pottery.

Entranceway

- 3.8.2 The 13m gap formed between the terminus of Ditch 1005 and the network of more intermittent linear boundary ditches further east probably represents an entrance into the settlement from the south.

Ditches 1031, 1038, 1062, 1075 and 1102

- 3.8.3 A network of five linear ditches (Ditches 1031, 1038, 1062, 1075 and 1102) extended across the south-eastern part of Area 1 which continued beyond the southern and eastern excavation limits (Table 4). They lay on the same broad alignment as the rest of the settlement but were arranged around and respected the layout of north-south aligned Structure 1082, with their intermittent, c.10-12m lengths allowing access to this building from the west, north and east. Of similar morphology, the ditches measured between 0.2-0.6m wide by 0.05-0.2m deep with U-shaped profiles and were filled by mid greyish or yellowish brown silty clay with occasional flint and chalk gravel inclusions. Ditch 1075 was excavated as ditch **41/004/006** in Trench 41 during the evaluation. Ditch 1062 was truncated by Phase 3.2 Ditch 1019. These features produced a combined total of three fragments (66g) of oyster and one residual sherd (2g) of Early to Middle Iron Age pottery.

Ditch network inventory					
Group	Alignment	Length (m)	Cuts	Fills	Finds
Ditch 1031	SW-NE	<2.5	1031	1032	
Ditch 1038	SW-NE	11.6	1038	1039	
Ditch 1062	NW-SE	<9.65	1062, 1064, 1066	1063, 1065, 1067	
Ditch 1075	SW-NE	12.3	1075, 1077	1076, 1078	3 frags (66g) of oyster; 1 residual sherd (2g) of EIA/MIA pottery

Ditch network inventory					
Group	Alignment	Length (m)	Cuts	Fills	Finds
Ditch 1102	NW-SE	10.3	1102, 1104	1103, 1105	

Table 4: Period 3.1 ditch network inventory

Fence 1106

- 3.8.4 Extending for *c.*10m on a north-west to south-east alignment between Structures 1082 and 1370, and partly overlapping the course of Ditch 1102, lay a linear arrangement of seven postholes (**1106, 1108, 1110, 1112, 1114, 1116** and **1118**). Each posthole measured between 0.2-0.25m in diameter and 0.05-0.12m deep, with U-shaped profiles that contained mid yellowish brown silty clay fills with occasional chalk and flint gravel inclusions (1107, 1109, 1111, 1113, 1115, 1117 and 1119).

Northern boundary/drainage ditch: Ditch 1237

- 3.8.5 The settlement core was bound to the north by Ditch 1237, which led north from where it met Structure 1370 (described below) and turned east-north-east to run north of Structures 1141 and 1157 before continuing beyond the eastern limit of excavation. This 0.63-1.28m wide feature (comprising cuts **1237, 1260, 1310, 1375, 1477, 1515** and **1567**), which may also have served as drainage for Structure 1370, became progressively deeper along its eastern extent, measuring up to 0.59m deep (Fig. 12, Sections 201 and 213). It contained between one and four fills (1238, 1261-4, 1311, 1376, 1478, 1516-7 and 1568 respectively) generally comprised mid greyish, yellowish or orange brown silty clay with moderate chalk and flint gravel inclusions. This feature was excavated as ditch **38/008** in Trench 38 during the evaluation. It was truncated by Phase 3.2 Ditch 1040 and Structure 1242. The fills produced 307 fragments (1703g) of mollusc shell (297 oyster and 5 edible snail), a fragment (251g) of Roman roof tile, two residual sherds (18g) of Romano-British pottery and a piece of unworked burnt flint. A large proportion of the oyster shell (185 items) was recovered from the fill of cut **1237**. During the excavation, the ditch fills yielded 33 fragments of animal bone (including 18 cattle, 5 sheep, 4 pig and 1 horse) and the evaluation recovered a duck bone and an unidentified fish cranium fragment (Ennis 2021, 59 and 61). Ditch slot **38/008** also produced an incomplete iron looped staple (*ibid.*, 61) and a fragment (31g) of fuel ash slag.

Structures

- 3.8.6 All of the rectilinear structures, except Structure 1082, lay on a shared broadly west-south-west to east-north-east alignment. In total, two foundation trench (1370 and 1547), three post-built (1082, 1121 and 1141) and one four-post structure (1196) were unearthed. Each of these building-types represent surface laid structures with no evidence for any basements or cellars. There was also no evidence for any surviving internal floor surfaces or hearths.

Structure 1370 (Fig. 9; Plate 12)

- 3.8.7 Structure 1370 comprised the remains of foundation trenches which delineated the wall-lines of three conjoined rectilinear spaces or rooms. Each foundation trench was of the similar morphology and measured between 0.24-0.96m wide by 0.07-0.44m

deep with profiles that varied between U-shaped and flat-based profiles. Their fills varied between mid yellowish brown, light-mid yellowish grey or light-dark greyish brown silty clay with occasional chalk and flint gravel inclusions (Table 5). A probable drainage ditch (Ditch 1237, described above) led from the northern side of the structure.

- 3.8.8 A set of four linear foundation trenches (comprising cuts **1370=1483=1494**, **1425=1427=1431**, **1433=1457=1459=1565** and **1461=1479=1481=1513=1524**) enclosed a central, rectangular room which measured 11.3m by 7m across (Fig. 12, Sections 194, 198 and 208). Only part of the southern wall-line was delineated, with a 5m wide gap on the south-eastern corner possibly a result of truncation. Four sub-circular postholes (**1435**, **1520**, **1526** and **1528**) revealed in its north-eastern quadrant suggested an internal partition. Each posthole measured between 0.24-0.29m in diameter by 0.05-0.2m deep with rounded V- or U-shaped profiles and contained similar fills as the foundation trenches (1436, 1521, 1527 and 1529). A sub-circular pit (**1377**) with a U-shaped profile measuring 0.7 in diameter by 0.1m deep also lay within its footprint. Its dark greyish brown silty clay fill (1378) produced no finds.
- 3.8.9 To the east, three foundation trenches (comprising cuts **1382=1388**, **1390=1392** and **1394=1396**) defined an adjoining sub-square annex to the central room which measured 4.9m by 4.3m across (Fig. 12, Section 186; Plate 13). Similarly, adjoining the western side of the central room, three further foundation trenches (comprising cuts **1486=1522**, **1488=1490**, and **1492=1505=1511**) delineated an identical annex room (Fig. 12, Sections 202 and 205). The western annex contained a sub-circular pit (**1379**) which measured up to 1.25m in diameter and 0.31m deep with a U-shaped profile. Its mid greyish brown silty clay fill (1380) did not produce any artefacts.
- 3.8.10 The only find was a fragment (28g) of Roman roof tile from cut **1479**. The southern arm of the foundation trench of the central room was truncated by Phase 3.2 pit **1372**.

Structure 1370: foundation trench fills inventory
1371, 1383, 1389, 1389, 1393, 1395, 1397, 1484, 1495, 1426, 1428, 1432, 1434, 1458, 1460, 1462, 1480, 1482, 1487, 1489, 1491, 1493, 1510, 1512, 1514, 1525, 1523, 1566

Table 5: Structure 1370: foundation trench fills inventory

Structure 1141 (Fig. 9)

- 3.8.11 Immediately north-east of Structure 1370 lay post-built Structure 1141 which encompassed a 16m by 7m rectangular area. The majority of its surviving postholes delineated the wall-lines of a central sub-square room which measured 5.3m by 4.8m across. A 1.7m gap on its southern side defined by a further two outer posts probably represented an entrance. To the west lay an adjoining but less well-defined room, measuring c.3.25 by c.2.8m across, with its postholes delineating its southern and western wall-lines. Further to the west and to the east of the central room lay a few more scattered postholes suggesting the presence of further peripheral and largely truncated annexes or outbuildings.
- 3.8.12 This structural remains consisted of 32 sub-circular postholes (Table 6). Each posthole measured between 0.12-0.44m in diameter and 0.04-0.19m deep; with flat-based V-

or U-shaped profiles (Fig. 12, Sections 135 and 143). The fills varied between mid yellowish brown or mid brownish grey silty clay with moderate chalk and flint gravel inclusions. All but three of the postholes contained a single fill. Postholes **1165** and **1226** contained evidence of a post pipe indicating post diameters of between 0.13-0.25m (Fig. 12, Sections 139 and 154). The fills yielded a combined total of eight fragments (103g) of oyster shell.

Structure 1141: postholes inventory
1141 <i>1142, 1143 1144, 1145 1146, 1147 1148, 1149 1150, 1151 1152, 1153 1154, 1155 1156, 1157 1158, 1159</i>
<i>1160, 1161 1162, 1163 1164, 1165 1166-7, 1168 1169, 1170 1171, 1172 1173, 1174 1175, 1183 1184, 1185</i>
<i>1186, 1187 1188, 1189 1190, 1193 1194, 1214 1215, 1216 1217, 1218 1219, 1220 1221, 1222 1223, 1224</i>
<i>1225, 1226 1227/1234, 1228 1229, 1230 1231, 1232 1233-4</i>

Table 6: Structure 1141, postholes inventory (cuts in bold and fills in italics)

Four-post Structure 1196 (Fig. 9; Plate 14)

3.8.13 Immediately north-east of Structure 1141 lay Four-post Structure 1196 which measured 2.5m by 2m across. Its four sub-circular postholes (**1196**, **1198**, **1200** and **1202**) measured between 0.27-0.47m in diameter and 0.23-0.3m deep with U-shaped profiles (Fig. 12, Sections 145 and 147). The fills (1197, 1199, 1201 and 1203) consisted of dark bluish grey silty clay. Postholes **1201** and **1203** also contained charcoal inclusions. The fills produced 10 fragments of animal bone.

Structure 1547 (Fig. 9)

3.8.14 Immediately north of Four-post Structure 1196 lay a further rectangular foundation trench structure, Structure 1547, which measured 10.4m by 5.4m across. However, in this case, only the southern and western wall-lines of this building was delineated by a continuous foundation gully (comprising cuts **1547=1551=1557=1559=1563**). The northern and eastern wall-lines had presumably been completely truncated. The foundation trench measured between 0.28-0.61m wide and 0.06-0.26m deep with a U-shaped profile (Fig. 12, Section 222). Its fill (1548-50=1552=1558=1560=1564) consisted of mid yellowish brown or brownish grey silty clay with occasional chalk and flint gravel inclusions.

3.8.15 A total of two internal (**1437**, **1467** and **1469**) and three external (**1191**, **1463** and **1465**) sub-circular postholes were possibly associated with this structure. Each posthole measured between 0.14-0.3m in diameter by 0.03-0.09m deep with U-shaped profiles and were filled with mid yellowish brown silty clay (1192, 1438, 1464, 1466, 1468 and 1470). This building was truncated by Phase 3.2 Structure 1530.

Structure 1082 (Fig. 9)

3.8.16 Post-built Structure 1082 was located in the southern part of the settlement and appeared to be respected by a network of intermittent linear ditches, described above. Its long-axis lay on a north-south alignment and its southern extent was truncated by Phase 3.2 Ditch 1019. As a result, the western, northern and eastern wall-lines comprised the clearest surviving elements of this building which extended across a

rectangular area of >7m by 5.1m. The structure comprised 10 sub-circular postholes (1082, 1084, 1086, 1088, 1090, 1092, 1094, 1096, 1098 and 1100), that measured between 0.1-0.2m in diameter and 0.1-0.15m deep, with U-shaped profiles. The single fills (1083, 1085, 1087, 1089, 1091, 1093, 1095, 1097, 1099 and 1101) consisted of light yellowish brown silty clay with occasional chalk and flint gravel inclusions.

Structure 1121 (Fig. 9)

- 3.8.17 This structure, located on the eastern edge of Area 1, comprised eight sub-circular postholes (1121, 1123, 1125, 1127, 1129, 1131, 1133 and 1135), that measured between 0.27-0.41m in diameter and between 0.07m-0.2m deep, with U-shaped profiles (Fig. 12, Section 131). These postholes probably delineated the western and part of the northern and southern wall-lines of a building which continued beyond the excavation limit, encompassing a rectangular area at least 9.3m by >2.5m across. The posthole fills (1122, 1124, 1126, 1128, 1130, 1132, 1134 and 1136) consisted of mid-dark brownish or orange grey silty clay with rare chalk and flint gravel inclusions.

Pits

- 3.8.18 A total of 13 sub-circular pits (1012 (Fig. 12, Section 51; Plate 15), 1035, 1070, 1079, 1137, 1181, 1212, 1429, 1439, 1471, 1473=1503 and 1499) were found scattered across the settlement core. They measured between 0.2-2.1m in diameter and 0.1-0.8m deep with U-shaped profiles. The majority of the pits contained single backfills with pits 1012, 1035, 1070 and 1137 containing between two and four stratified deposits (1013-6, 1036-7, 1052, 1071-4, 1080-1, 1138-9, 1182, 1213, 1430, 1440, 1472, 1474=1504 and 1500). The fills generally consisted of mid-dark brownish grey or greyish brown silty clay with occasional chalk and flint gravel inclusions. The fills of pits 1012 and 1035 (1014 and 1037 respectively) also contained frequent charcoal inclusions.
- 3.8.19 These features contained few finds. Pit 1439 produced six residual sherds (29g) of Middle Iron Age pottery along with a sherd (5g) of decorated Neolithic pottery (App. Fig. B.5.1). Five of the pits (1012, 1035, 1070, 1079 and 1429) produced a combined total of 49 fragments of animal bone (including 15 cattle, 7 pig, 4 sheep/goat, 5 bird and 1 Roe deer). In addition, the pit fills yielded 35 fragments (438g) of oyster.

Northern peripheral area

Waterhole

- 3.8.20 Approximately 21m north of the settlement core lay a large amorphous pit (1296=1569; Plate 16) which probably represented a waterhole. It measured 17m by 10m across and up to 0.85m deep with up to five stratified backfills (1297 and 1570-4). The fills consisted varying hues of grey, brown and reddish brown silty clay with occasional chalk and flint gravel inclusions which produced seven animal bone fragments, including cattle, sheep/goat and dog. A soil sample from cut 1569 contained metalworking debris.

Stakehole Group 1312 (Fig. 9)

- 3.8.21 A closely set group of 35 sub-circular postholes or stakeholes lay across a c.9m diameter area immediately west of the waterhole (Table 7). As no clearly defined wall-lines or other groupings could be discerned within this group, these features may have

had a non-structural function such as tethering horses or livestock close to the waterhole using ropes tied to stakes driven into the ground. Each stakehole measured between 0.2-0.45m in diameter and 0.03-0.31m deep; all with U-shaped profiles (Fig. 12, Sections 175 and 176). The single fills generally consisted of mid greyish brown or brownish grey silty clay with occasional chalk and flint gravel inclusions which yielded only an animal bone fragment and a retouched flint flake.

Stakehole Group 1312 inventory
1312 <i>1313, 1314 1315, 1316 1317, 1318 1319, 1320 1321, 1322 1323, 1324 1325, 1326 1327, 1328 1329, 1330</i>
<i>1331, 1332 1333, 1334 1335, 1336 1337, 1338 1339, 1340 1341, 1342 1343, 1344 1345, 1346 1347, 1348</i>
<i>1349, 1350 1351, 1352 1353, 1354 1355, 1356 1357, 1358 1359, 1360 1361, 1362 1363, 1364 1365, 1366</i>
<i>1367, 1368 1369, 1406 1407, 1408 1409, 1410 1411, 1412 1413, 1414 1415, 1416 1417</i>

Table 7: Stakehole Group 1312 inventory (cuts in bold and fills in italics)

3.8.22 A more dispersed group of eight small sub-circular features of similar morphology lay to the south of the waterhole, and may also represent stakeholes (**1441, 1443, 1445, 1447, 1449, 1451, 1453** and **1455**). Each of these features contained the same range of fills as those of Stakehole Group 1312 (1442, 1444, 1446, 1448, 1450, 1452, 1454 and 1456).

Ditches 1300, 1418 and 1420

3.8.23 Respecting both Stakehole Group 1312 and the waterhole lay a series of three parallel linear ditches, spaced c.5.5m apart, which extended west-south-west beyond the excavation limit. Each ditch (comprising cuts **1300=1302, 1418=1422** and **1420**) measured between 0.15-0.46m wide by 0.09-0.15m deep with U-shaped profiles and contained mid yellowish or light-dark greyish brown silty clay fills (1301, 1303, 1419, 1421 and 1423) with occasional chalk and flint gravel inclusions. Notably, a bulk sample from cut **1422** (Ditch 1418) contained frequent cereal grains.

3.9 Phase 3.2

Area 1 (Fig. 10)

Summary

3.9.1 The Anglo-Saxon farmstead was later remodelled on the same alignment as the earlier phase. The later layout also demonstrated continuity in that both of the Phase 3.1 foundation trench structures were replaced by buildings of the same construction type. The principal entrance into the settlement from the south was also maintained in a modified form. However, it appears that the post-built structures may have been cleared away during this redevelopment, with the footprint of Phase 3.1 Structure 1082 slighted on its southern side by Ditch 1019, although the possibility remains that the other post-built structures may have survived into this later period.

Core settlement area

Linear features

Settlement boundary Ditches 1003, 1019 and 1040

- 3.9.2 The later phase of the Anglo-Saxon settlement core was bound to the north by Ditch 1040 (Plate 17), to the west by Ditch 1003 and to the south by Ditch 1019 (Plate 18) (Table 8). Ditch 1019 turned north-west for 21.5m before terminating with the resulting gap between its alignment and Ditch 1003 to the west formed a 23m wide entrance into the settlement core. Ditch 1003 continued south-east towards the brook and to the north-west beyond the excavation limits. The ditches were of similar morphology and measured between 0.4-1.7m wide and 0.15-0.65m deep with rounded V-shaped profiles (Fig. 12, Sections 77 and 201). Their fills variously consisted of light-mid greyish brown, mid-dark brownish grey or mid yellowish brown silty clay with chalk and flint gravel inclusions. Ditch 1003 was excavated as ditch **40/005** in Trench 40, Ditch 1019 was excavated as ditch **41/014/016** in Trench 41 and Ditch 1040 was excavated as ditch **37/006/009** in Trench 37 and ditch **38/004** in Trench 38 during the evaluation.
- 3.9.3 The evaluation of these ditches produced some notable discoveries. In Ditch 1003, cut **40/005** contained a near complete dog skeleton. Its fills also produced a herring vertebra and a possible red deer bone. A roe deer bone was also recovered from cut **37/006** of Ditch 1040 (Ennis 2021, 60).
- 3.9.4 During the excavation, the fills of these ditches produced a combined total of 76 fragments of animal bone (including 33 cattle, 13 sheep, 6 pig, 2 dog, 1 horse and 1 bird), 141 fragments of mollusca (including 126 oyster and 4 edible snail) and seven fragments (1292g) of Roman roof tile. Notably, a total of 1937 fragments of oyster shell were excavated from cut **1265** (Ditch 1040), of which 90 were retained. A perforated example was also excavated from cut **1475** of Ditch 1040, possibly representing a loomweight (App. C.2.13). The fill of cut 1475 of Ditch 1040 produced a possible iron fishing hook (SF 16). An iron hooked nail or loop was also excavated from cut **1007** of Ditch 1003.

Phase 3.2 core settlement ditches inventory				
Location	Group	Cut	Fill	Finds
Western boundary	Ditch 1003	1003 1007 1043 1046 1402 1404	1004 1008-9 1044-5 1047-8 1403 1405	1 frag. of animal bone; 8 frags (18g) of mollusca (1 oyster item)
Northern boundary	Ditch 1040	1040 1057 1235 1265 1475 1496 1508	1041-2 1058-9 1236 1266-7 1476 1497-8 1509	57 frags of animal bone; 128 frags (1296g) of mollusca (120 oyster and 4 edible snail). 1937 shells excavated from cut 1265 , of which 90 were recovered. A perforated example (?loomweight) was excavated from cut 1475 . 7 frags (1292g) of Roman roof tile
Southern boundary	Ditch 1019	1019 1022	1020-1 1034-4	18 frags of animal bone;

Phase 3.2 core settlement ditches inventory				
Location	Group	Cut	Fill	Finds
and entrance		1025 1028 1068 1386	1026-7 1029-30 1069 1387	5 frags (70g) of oyster

Table 8: Phase 3.2 core settlement ditches inventory

Structures

Structure 1242 (Fig. 12; Plate 12)

- 3.9.5 Immediately north of Phase 3.1 Structure 1370, and on the same alignment, lay rectangular foundation trench Structure 1242, which measured 9.8m by 5.1m across. It truncated Phase 3.1 Ditch 1237. All four of its wall-lines were delineated by foundation trenches (comprising cuts **1242=1290=1307**, **1245=1247=1250**, **1252=1280=1518** and **1284=1288**) which measured between 0.38-0.62m wide by 0.09-0.35m deep with U-shaped profiles (Fig. 12, Sections 157, 159, 161, 166, 172 and 213; Plate 19). Their fills varied between light-mid yellowish brown and mid-dark brownish grey silty clay with occasional chalk and flint gravel inclusions (1243-4, 1246, 1248-9, 1251, 1253-4, 1281, 1285-7, 1289, 1291, 1306, 1308-9 and 1519). Two sub-circular postholes (**1282** and **1292**) were recorded in the base of the foundation trenches at the north-western and south-western corners of the structure which measured between 0.13-0.27m by 0.06-0.22m deep. The fills of this group of features yielded only two animal bone fragments, two oyster shell fragments (53g) and a residual sherd (11g) of Romano-British pottery.
- 3.9.6 A probable drainage ditch (Ditch 1204; comprising cuts **1204**, **1206**, **1208** and **1210**) led from the western side of the structure towards Ditch 1003. It measured 0.45-0.85m side by 0.15-0.2m deep with a U-shaped profile and was filled by mid-dark greyish brown silty clay with occasional chalk and flint gravel inclusions (1205, 1207, 1209 and 1211). It was excavated as ditch **37/012** in Trench 37 during the evaluation with a soil sample producing two teeth from a bone comb (Ennis 2021, 61). Its fills yielded three fragments of animal bone, 27 oyster fragments (165g) and four pieces (1118g) of Roman roof tile. A soil sample from cut **1208** contained metalworking debris and smithing hammerscale, and during the evaluation, cut **37/012** produced a fragment of waste lead (*ibid.*, 56).

Structure 1530 (Fig. 12)

- 3.9.7 Approximately 21m north-east of Structure 1242 lay rectangular foundation trench Structure 1530 which measured 13m by 5.1m across. The northern, southern and part of the western wall-lines were clearly delineated by foundation gullies (**1530=1532=1534=1561**, **1536=1538**, and **1541=1543=1545=1553=1555**). The eastern wall-line had presumably been completely truncated. The gullies measured between 0.2-0.43m wide and 0.06-0.13m deep with a U-shaped profile (Fig. 12, Section 220). Their fills (1531, 1533, 1535, 1537, 1539, 1542, 1544, 1546, 1554, 1556 and 1562) consisted of mid greyish brown silty clay with rare chalk and flint gravel inclusions which yielded four animal bone fragments.

Possible oven/pit 1051/1053 (Plates 20 and 21)

- 3.9.8 Approximately 15m west of Structure 1242 lay a sub-circular pit (**1051**) which measured up to 2.1m in diameter by 0.8m deep with a flat-based profile (Fig. 12, Section 80). It was backfilled with dark brownish grey silty clay containing fragments of animal bone (**1052**). The pit may have later been used as a hearth or oven-type feature or merely recut for the disposal of a dump of CBM (**1053**). The earlier pits backfill was truncated to a depth of 0.5m and infilled with a 0.15m thick silty clay lining (**1054**) which had been burnt to a light brownish yellow colour. Above the clay-lining was a backfill of mid reddish brown silty clay (**1055**) containing a relatively large quantity of Roman roof tile (52 pieces, 16054g) and box flue tile (six pieces, 1570g) fragments; possibly the remains of a collapsed superstructure. This feature was capped by a thin layer of mid brownish grey silty clay (**1056**). The earlier pit fill (**1052**) produced 11 fragments of animal bone (6 pig, 4 sheep/goat and 1 cattle) and 10 fragments (134g) of oyster.
- 3.9.9 A sub-circular pit (**1372**) with a U-shaped profile measuring 1.4 in diameter by 0.4m truncated Phase 3.1 Structure 1370. Its dark greyish brown silty clay fills (**1373-4**) produced 334g of ironworking slag, five animal bones (including 2 dog and 2 cattle) and 11 fragments (126g) of oyster.

*Peripheral settlement area to north**Ditches 1060 and 1294*

- 3.9.10 The peripheral settlement area surrounding the waterhole to the north appears to have been enclosed during this later period by Ditch 1060 (comprising cuts **1060**, **1501** and **1506**) to the west and Ditch 1294 (comprising cuts **1294**, **1298** and **1304**) to the north. Of similar morphology and containing a similar range of fills (**1061**, **1295**, **1299**, **1305**, **1502** and **1507**) as the core settlement boundaries described above, these boundary ditches measured between 0.22-1m wide by 0.15-0.4m deep. These features yielded a combined total of only one Roman tile fragment (216g) and one cattle bone fragment.

Waterhole

- 3.9.11 Ditch 1294 truncated the northern end of Phase 3.1 waterhole (described above) which may nevertheless have continued to be present as a feature within the Anglo-Saxon settlement into this later period.

3.10 Period 4: post-medieval and modern (c.AD1540 to present)

Area 2 (Figs 3 and 13)*Field boundary ditches*

- 3.10.1 During the previous phase of evaluation trenching conducted by ASE, Trenches 18, 19, 25, 50, 59 and 62 revealed elements of post-medieval and modern field boundaries extending across the western part of the development site (Fig. 3). One of these boundary ditches (Ditch 2009; comprising cuts **2009**, **2022**, **2038** and **2060**) truncated by Ditch 2011 (comprising cuts **2011**, **2025** and **2046**) entered Area 3 from the north-west (Plate 22). Further boundary ditches (Ditch 2003, comprising cuts **2003**, **2027** and **2032** and Ditch 2014 entered Area 3 from the west and north (Plate 23). Ditch 2003

was excavated as ditch **66/008** in Trench 66 during the evaluation. Both of these boundaries met Ditch 2018 which encircled the windmill site, described below. Of similar morphology, these ditches measured between 0.75-1.43m wide by 0.22-0.74m deep with U-shaped profiles.

3.10.2 Approximately 2m west of Ditches 2009 and 2011 lay the southern terminus of a smaller parallel ditch (Ditch 2005; comprising cuts **2005** and **2007**) which measured 0.35-0.4m wide and 0.09-0.14m deep. The fills of these ditches (2004, 2006, 2008, 2010, 2012-3, 2015-7, 2023-4, 2026, 2028, 2033, 2039, 2047 and 2061) generally comprised mid-dark reddish, orange or greyish brown sandy silty clay with varying quantities of chalk and flint gravel inclusions.

3.10.3 The fills of these ditches produced a combined total of 13 sherds (123g) of late 16th to 19th century pottery, nine shards (78g) of mid 17th to 19th century bottle glass, two fragments (5g) of clay tobacco pipe, 10 pieces (7248g) of late 12th to early 13th century Coggeshall 'Great' Brick, five pieces (3420g) of 15th to early 17th century Tudor stock brick, five iron nails, 13 fragments of animal bone and three residual sherds (945g) of Romano-British pottery.

Trackway

3.10.4 Evaluation Trenches 72 and 78 (Fig. 3) unearthed two parallel ditches, *c.*4.8m apart, which defined a trackway that led north from Colchester Road to the site of the Period 4 windmill.

Windmill remains

3.10.5 The probable windmill site shown on the geophysical survey was targeted during the evaluation phase of the investigation by Trenches 65 and 66. These trenches determined that windmill occupied a *c.*20m diameter circular area defined by a penannular ring-ditch (Ditch 2018) which opened onto the trackway that led south towards Colchester Road. The opening of Area 2 determined there were no sub-surface foundations for the windmill structure itself (Plate 24). The only possible structural remains related to a sub-rectangular pit (**2050**) which truncated one of the ditches surrounding the windmill (described below).

Ditch 2018

3.10.6 The ring-ditch encircling the windmill site (Ditch 2018; comprising cuts **2018**, **2020**, **2029**, **2034**, **2036**, **2042**, **2044** and **2048**) measured up to *c.*1.77m wide and up to 0.8m deep with a U-shaped profile. It was filled by mid greyish brown or mid-dark yellowish/orange brown silty clay with varying quantities of chalk and flint gravel inclusions (2019, 2021, 2030-1, 2035, 2037, 2043, 2045 and 2049). This feature was excavated as **65/005** in Trench 65 and ditch **66/006/010** in Trench 66 during the evaluation. Its fills yielded a combined total of 64 sherds (1019g) of late 16th to 19th century pottery, 65 shards (480g) of mostly 18th-19th century utility bottle glass, four pieces (472g) of late 12th to early 13th century Coggeshall 'Great' Brick, nine pieces (1004g) of post-medieval brick, a copper-alloy button (SF 14), an iron knife, 46 iron nails, a residual sherd (6g) of Romano-British pottery and very worn potentially Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic blade-like flint flake.

Structural pit 2050

3.10.7 Pit 2050 measured 6.2 by 4.05m across and 0.31m deep with a square cut profile (Plate 25). Two narrow linear gullies (2052 and 2054), measuring between 0.2-0.3m wide, were sunk up to a further 0.25m into the pits base along the length of its south-western and north-eastern sides. Each of these gully cuts contained mid yellowish brown silty clay fills (2053 and 2055) and vestiges of *in situ* 17th to 18th century brickwork (2058 and 2059). A further 0.51m wide and 0.18m deep gully (2056) containing a similar fill (2057) ran centrally along the length of the base of the pit. The pit was backfilled with a light yellowish brown silty clay fill (2051) which contained a probable piece (2499g) of Coggeshall 'Great' Brick, two sherds (29g) of late 19th to 20th century pottery and 24 iron nails.

Modern ditch

3.10.8 A later ditch truncated the footprint of the windmill which probably represents an attempt to straighten the field boundary through the windmill site after its disuse and abandonment. This feature was not excavated.

Area 3 (Fig. 3)

Field boundary ditch

3.10.9 Area 3 revealed a further field boundary ditch (Ditch 3248; comprising cuts 3248, 3313, 3333 and 3345) which traversed the eastern end of the excavation on a south-south-west to north-north-east alignment. It measured between 0.48-0.79m wide by 0.11-0.16m deep and was filled with light-dark yellowish brown silty clay with rare chalk and flint gravel inclusions (3249, 3314, 3334 and 3346). Its fill yielded a residual sherd (13g) of Romano-British pottery.

3.11 Finds summary

Introduction

3.11.1 The finds recovered from the evaluation trenches and excavations have been combined for the analysis stage of the investigation. The earliest finds comprised a widespread scattering of a few residual Early Neolithic flints and a single Middle Neolithic pottery sherd in Period 1-4 features. Further later prehistoric ceramics comprised small assemblages of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age and Middle Iron Age pottery which almost exclusively came from the Period 1 driveway ditches in Area 1 and as residual finds from the Period 2 farmstead features in Area 3. The Period 2 farmstead produced larger quantities of Early Romano-British pottery and animal bone. The Period 3 (Middle Anglo-Saxon) settlement features in Area 1 produced a quantity of Romano-British CBM, presumably taken from the nearby probable Roman villa site, c.500m to the west. Other than a few scraps of animal bone, oyster shell and a dump of charred plant remains, the only other notable Period 3 find was an iron fishing hook. A possible Anglo-Saxon iron knife was a residual item found in a Period 4 ditch. Post-medieval pottery, glass and metalwork items (centred on the 17th-19th century) were found in Period 4 ditches surrounding the windmill site in Area 2.

Coin (Appendix B.1)

- 3.11.2 A modern coin (SF 7) of George II (dated to 1754) and a post-medieval jetton (SF 11) of possibly Hans Krauwinckel (dated to 1586-1635) were recovered from metal detecting of the topsoil.

Metalwork (Appendix B.2)

- 3.11.3 A total of 91 fragments of metalwork relating to a total of 86 artefacts were recovered from the topsoil and from ditches associated with Periods 2-4. The bulk of the assemblage dates to the post-medieval/modern period (Period 4) with two items from features dated to Phase 3.2 of the Middle Anglo-Saxon period. An iron punch tool for wood or leather work was recovered from the fill of Period 2 Ditch 3057 (cut **3110**). Perhaps the most significant find was a poorly preserved iron fishing hook (SF 16) from Phase 3.2 Ditch 1040 (cut **1475**). An incomplete Early to Middle Anglo-Saxon iron knife was recovered as a residual artefact from Period 4 Ditch 2018 (cut **2036**).

Flint (Appendix B.3)

- 3.11.4 The excavations recovered a small residual assemblage of 14 struck flints. The assemblage is made up entirely of flakes, seven of which are retouched. The assemblage as a whole can be assigned a broad Neolithic date. The presence of some narrow flakes, occasional prepared platforms and signs of soft hammer percussion point toward an Early Neolithic date for much of the assemblage.

Glass (Appendix B.4)

- 3.11.5 The excavations produced 74 shards of 17th-19th century glass (0.463kg) representing a minimum of 21 vessels, although no complete vessels were recovered. Most of the assemblage was recovered from Period 4 Ditch 2018 in Area 2. Utility vessels form the largest part of the assemblage. A limited number of shards of window glass were also recovered (two shards, weighing 0.024kg) from Period 4 structural pit **2050**.

Prehistoric pottery (Appendix B.5)

- 3.11.6 The combined evaluation and excavation yielded a total of 101 sherds (688g) of Iron Age pottery. The pottery ranged in date from the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age through to the Middle Iron Age period, with the majority being of Late Bronze Age and/or Early Iron Age (45 sherds, 233g, c.1150-350BC). The assemblage also includes a transitional Early Iron Age to Middle Iron Age component. This is a typologically homogenous group of material with an earlier Iron Age ancestry, dating to the very beginning of the Middle Iron Age, c.400-200BC (17 sherds, 147g). The only key group of pottery derived from Period 2 pit **3335**. This represents 27% of the overall Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age pottery assemblage or 26% by weight. The pit also contains two different vessels represented in the overall period assemblage, both with internally bevelled rims. The majority of Middle Iron Age pottery was residual in Early Romano-British features in Area 3. In addition, a collection of six Middle Iron Age sherds and one sherd of decorated Middle Neolithic pottery was found as residual items in Phase 3.1 pit **1439**.

Romano-British pottery (Appendix B.6)

3.11.7 A total of 412 sherds, representing a minimum of 59 individual vessels weighing 11.783kg (655 estimated vessel equivalent (EVE)) was recovered from the excavation. The pottery mainly represents a transitional Late Iron Age to Early Romano-British assemblage. The pottery strongly suggests that a period of intense domestic activity occurred in the enclosure excavated in Area 3 across the 1st and 2nd centuries AD, after which it appears to have been less intensively occupied into the 3rd and 4th centuries. The pottery is somewhat typical of a 'normal' rural site in Essex during this period of Romanisation of Iron Age forms.

Post-medieval and modern pottery (Appendix B.7)

3.11.8 A total of 82 sherds (1183g) of pottery was recovered from the evaluation and excavations. The pottery mainly spans the 17th to 18th centuries and includes a small number of finewares all of which could have been current during the 1770s. Apart from the single sherd of medieval coarseware there is no evidence of activity in the medieval period. Windmill ring Ditch 2018 produced a small amount of 15th to 16th century material. The bulk of the assemblage was made up of sherds of post-medieval Red Earthenware which is not closely datable, but the latest pottery in Ditch 2018 and the surrounding features was a domestic assemblage of plates, bowls, mugs and a teapot current during the 1770s. The pottery probably relates to the miller's house as they presumably lived close by. The presence of some fine tablewares suggests a middling status.

Clay tobacco pipe (Appendix B.8)

3.11.9 Two fragments (5g) of not closely datable white ball clay tobacco pipe stem were recovered from Windmill Ditch 2018.

Ceramic building material (Appendix B.9)

3.11.10 A combined total of 489 fragments (74kg) of CBM were recovered during both the evaluation and excavation phases of the investigation. Area 1 produced 222 fragments (38kg) of a largely Roman assemblage with notable evidence of reuse and modification. In contrast, Area 2 produced 156 fragments (23kg) including material dating to between the 12th and 19th centuries AD. The descriptions of similar Roman material at both the St Peter's School and The Lawns excavations link it to the wider Coggeshall area. Indeed, it is very likely that the Area 1 assemblage derives from the same sources as the material excavated only 500m to the south-west; a possible villa site. Some of the roof tiles are possibly of a type produced between AD160-240. In Area 1, there is strong evidence for the extraction, modification and re-use of CBM within the Middle Anglo-Saxon settlement on this site. A notable group of material was dumped into oven/pit **1053**. Whilst the feature itself is suggestive of a burning event or industrial process, the CBM does not show evidence of burning. The CBM may merely have been disposed into the pit and surrounding features as capping material.

3.11.11 It is also noteworthy that Coggeshall standard 'Great' Bricks were recovered from ditch fills surrounding the windmill site in Area 2, some 1km north-east of Coggeshall Abbey,

where they were made by the Cistercians to supply the abbey and church building as far away as Boreham. The dispersal of this material can be tied to the Dissolution and the demolition of the abbey. Found alongside Tudor stock bricks, it is unclear if the CBM assemblage was associated with the windmill or had merely been dumped there.

Metalworking residues (Appendix B.10)

- 3.11.12 A small assemblage of nine fragments of (iron) metalworking residue (370g) was recovered from the site. A smithing hearth bottom was recovered from Period 3 (Phase 3.2) pit **1372** which, in conjunction with the recovery of hammerscale from contemporary ditch **1204**, indicates that ironworking was probably taking place in the vicinity, probably during the later phase of Anglo-Saxon activity.

3.12 Environmental summary

Faunal remains (Appendix C.1)

- 3.12.1 A total of 324 fragments of recordable bone were found during excavations at the site. Bone is present from six taxa: cattle, dog, horse, pig, roe deer and sheep/goat. Six fragments of galliforme sized bird are also present. The assemblage is dominated by cattle which rises significantly from Period 2 to Period 3.

Mollusca (Appendix C.2)

- 3.12.2 A total of 815 shells or shell fragments weighing 6,174g were recovered during trial trenching and excavations at the site. The assemblage predominantly comprises marine species (European flat oyster and blue mussel), with low counts of terrestrial snails also present. The assemblage was mostly recovered from Middle Anglo-Saxon (Period 3) features in Area 1, with small quantities recovered from Early Romano-British and post-medieval features in Areas 3 and 2 respectively. The assemblage points towards low to moderate scale consumption of shellfish at the site, which most likely originated from the estuaries along the coast (c.17km to the south-east) and were probably obtained by the inhabitants of the site through local markets. A single specimen of oyster from Phase 3.2 Ditch 1040 demonstrates evidence of having been intentionally perforated and, based on the interpretation of a similar specimen found at Heacham, Norfolk, possibly represents a loomweight for use in a handheld or small mobile loom.

Environmental bulk samples (Appendix C.3)

- 3.12.3 A total of 43 bulk samples were taken from excavated features. The botanical material from this site consists primarily of carbonised (charred) plant remains and is in a relatively poor state of preservation. Relating to Period 2, small to moderate quantities of cereal grains (barley and spelt/emmer wheat) devoid of chaff were recovered from five of the nine samples. Small quantities of cereal remains (free-threshing wheat, possibly rye, oat and barley) were scattered across the Period 3 settlement remains in Area 1. A relatively large assemblage of cereal grains, legumes and arable weeds was recovered from Ditch 1418 (cut **1422**) may represent a dump of waste into the open

feature. Tentatively, the presence of germinated barley grains in this assemblage could indicate the deliberate germination of barley to brew beer.

Radiocarbon dating (Appendix C.4)

3.12.4 Five samples of organic remains were selected for radiocarbon dating (Table 9).

Area	Sample type	Cxt.	Cut	Feature type	Group	Period	Result	$\delta^{13}\text{C}$	Date	Certificate
1	Cattle horn core	1385	1384	Ditch	Ditch 1176	1	Failed sample	-	-	GU59964
1	Medium mammal tibia bone	1272	1268	Ditch	Ditch 1268	1	Failed sample	-	-	GU61456
Area 3	Sample 308: Triticum sp. (wheat grain)	3307	3305	Pit	-	2	2036 ± 28 BP	-23.8 ‰	107 cal BC – 62 cal AD	95.4% SUERC-101759
									53 cal BC – 18 cal AD	68.3% SUERC-101759
Area 1	Sample 108: Triticum aestivum-type (free threshing wheat grain)	1199	1198	Posthole	Four-post Str. 1196 (granary)	3.1	1169 ± 28 BP	-24.7 ‰	772-973 cal AD	95.4% SUERC-101808
									776-945 cal AD	68.3% SUERC-101808
									826-894 cal AD	48.6% SUERC-101808
Area 1	Sample 108: Charcoal: Corylus avallana (common hazel)	1285	1284	Posthole	Structure 1242	3.2	1226 ± 28 BP	-24.2 ‰	686-885 cal AD	95.4% SUERC-101809
									708-876 cal AD	68.3% SUERC-101809
									786-832 cal AD	41.8% SUERC-101809

Table 9: Radiocarbon dating results

4 DISCUSSION

4.1 Introduction and updated research aims

4.1.1 Based on the results of the evaluation trenching work, research aims (i) and (ii) (see Section 2) were formulated to investigate aspects of anticipated Romano-British settlement remains in Area 1 and contextualise them in relation to the previously discovered Roman villa site, c.450m west of site. Upon excavation, these remains turned out to be the part of an unexpected Middle Anglo-Saxon farmstead. There was a complete absence of pottery from the farmstead's features to hamper a firm chronology of events. However, based on its stratigraphy, two distinct subphases could be discerned, providing insights into the settlement's development over time with an overall dating bracket for this occupation tentatively determined by radiocarbon assay. Therefore, a large part of the following discussion will instead focus on characterising and contextualising this significant new discovery. To guide this discussion, the following additional research questions have been taken directly from the recently updated Regional Research Framework for the East of England (<https://researchframeworks.org/eoe/resource-assessments/>):

- vi. MSax-Lsax 02: How can we better characterise Middle and Late Anglo-Saxon settlement types and forms?
- vii. MSax-Lsax 04: How do we realise the potential of single-phase Middle Anglo-Saxon settlements?
- viii. MSax-Lsax 06: To what extent can we identify sub-regional variations in Middle and Late Anglo-Saxon period?
- ix. MSax-Lsax 13: How can we improve our understanding of Middle and Late Anglo-Saxon buildings?

4.1.2 To address research aim (iii), Area 2 was opened to provide information on the structural form of the windmill site depicted on the 1777 Chapman and André map of Essex. Guided by research aim (iv) and (v), almost the full footprint of the sub-rectangular enclosure delineated by geophysical survey was uncovered by Area 3. Although its morphology is reminiscent of Iron Age banjo enclosures, the excavation determined it was established and occupied after the Roman conquest. The following discussion will explore its distinctive form, its relationship to the Roman Road of Stane Street and contextualise its significance alongside previous Roman discoveries in Coggeshall. Although not provided with a specific research aim, a tentative interpretation for the driveway traversing the northern part of the site is also provided. Unfortunately, this landscape-scale feature was poorly dated with two failed attempts to radiocarbon date animal bone from its fills (Table 9; App. C.4). Nevertheless, possibly originating in the Bronze Age, the few sherds of pottery from its fills suggest it may have been used until the Roman period. The group of post-medieval quarry pits and former field boundaries were mostly delineated by the previous geophysical survey and evaluation trenches and do not contribute to the research aims for the project and will therefore not form part of the discussion.

4.2 A late prehistoric droveway (Period 1)

- 4.2.1 Area 1 confirmed the presence of a c.50m wide droveway, first delineated by the geophysical survey, which traversed the hillside north of the brook. The topographical survey of site determined its sinuous course was probably a result of it skirting a further small gully that fed the brook from the north (Fig. 4). The droveway funnelled livestock across a hillside c.300m north of previously excavated Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age settlement remains in Coggeshall (see Section 1.3.2; Clarke 1988, 52, 84). Considering the destructive potential of herds, the droveway may have been established to keep them away from this domestic area. The only other possible settlement of broadly contemporary date in the area was excavated at Rivenhall, c.5.5km south-west of Coggeshall (Drury 1980, 52).
- 4.2.2 The droveway was defined by large ditches (c.3m wide and c.1m deep) whose primary and secondary fills produced a few sherds of predominantly Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery along with a smaller Middle Iron Age component. The tertiary fills of Ditch 1176 also produced a few sherds of Romano-British pottery. Although only a tentative conclusion, this meagre assemblage of mixed dates could suggest the droveway was established during the Middle to Late Bronze Age and may have continued in use across the Iron Age and remained partially extant in the landscape around the time of the Roman conquest. Unfortunately, the few accompanying fragments of animal bone from ditch fills failed to yield a radiocarbon date to support this suggested chronology.
- 4.2.3 Droveways are a characteristic feature of pastoral farming. In the East of England these routeways are usually attributed to the Middle Bronze Age period onwards, when agricultural intensification resulted in a mixed farming landscape of settlements, extensive systems of enclosures, fields, trackways, droveways, and hedgelines, with livestock rearing a special priority (Champion 2007, 299, Pryor 1998; Yates 2007, 21 and 110). It was necessary to control the movement of livestock between grazing pastures. Later Bronze Age activity has long been observed to be 'riverine, estuarine and coastal' in nature (Yates 2007, 21). Lying a mere 500m north-east of the River Blackwater, the site lies on the northern edge of a dense zone of prehistoric cropmarks which includes evidence for 'later' Bronze Age exploitation of river terraces for stock grazing, centred on the Lower Blackwater estuary (*ibid.*, 73). The nearest cropmarks in this group is a possible field system at Bradwell, 4.5km to the west (*ibid.*, fig. 9.1 and table 9.2).
- 4.2.4 The droveway is therefore a significant find, suggesting that pastoral lands probably extended from the Blackwater valley into the more peripheral claylands. Its discovery also helps to address a research priority set out by Clarke for Coggeshall to discover more traces of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age occupation in the area (1988, 87).

4.3 Early Romano-British settlement remains (Period 2)

- 4.3.1 Prior to its excavation, the morphology of the enclosure in Area 3, with its elongated entranceway and 'antennae' ditches, led to its initial interpretation as a possible banjo enclosure; a higher-status Middle to Late Iron Age settlement type (McOmish 2018, 6). Its relatively small (c.0.4ha) size also fell within the c.0.2-0.6ha area usually given for this class of monument (Lang 2016, 343). However, it is located well outside the core zone of this settlement type in central southern England with the nearest

excavated examples in Cambridgeshire (McOmish 2018, 1; Lang 2016, 341-2; see also Gilmour 2017). Furthermore, the antennae ditches defining banjo enclosure entrances are typically V-shaped and have >1m deep profiles (Lang 2016, 346). The corresponding ditches at the current site were notably shallow and U-shaped. Significantly, all excavated banjo enclosures were found to have been abandoned prior to the Roman conquest in the mid-1st century AD (*ibid.*, 357). In this regard, it is significant the pottery from the current enclosure has determined it was occupied from the Roman conquest period onwards. Small quantities of residual Early and Middle Iron Age pottery sherds had been reworked into many of the feature fills, presumably originating from an unknown focus of activity closer than the set of previously excavated Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age remains c.500m to the west (see Section 1.3.2). A large proportion of the Romano-British pottery assemblage comprised early fabrics (totalling 47% by weight) that were in currency both pre- and post-conquest (App. B.6.13-16). However, as the results section demonstrates, sherds in these fabrics were usually recovered from feature groups alongside Sandy grey ware or other post-conquest fabrics, thus providing no evidence of a Late Iron Age precursor settlement. Equally the significance of a Late Iron Age radiocarbon date achieved for a wheat grain from pit 3305 (see Table 9) was negated by its association with a key group of post-conquest pottery.

- 4.3.2 This site lies on the boundary between the 'East' and 'South' regions of Roman rural settlement characterised by Smith and colleagues (2016, fig. 1.5). This periphery has a low-density area of past discoveries (Allen 2016, fig. 4.3; Smith 2016, fig. 6.3). The c.0.4ha extent of the enclosure is too small to be categorised as one of a wide range of >10ha roadside settlements encountered in both the South and East areas of the Roman countryside (Allen 2016, 97 and Smith 2016, 222-3). Part of a recently discovered 2nd to 3rd century AD settlement alongside the main Roman road between Colchester and London was excavated at Monk's Farm, Kelvedon, c.4km south of site (Billington and Knight 2022). This site's complex of small rectilinear enclosures contrasted strongly with the current site's more organic appearance which was probably due to it forming part of a later and more Romanised estate with more defined zones of activity (*ibid.*, 42-3). In this light, the enclosure can probably best be interpreted as a small roadside farmstead, occupied immediately after the Roman conquest and the establishment of Stane Street. This farmstead's distinctive entranceway probably extended to meet this principal route between *Camulodunum* and *Verulamium*. This site also lay only 4km north of *Canonium* (Kelvedon). A minor road probably led north from this small town to cross the River Blackwater and meet Stane Street at a junction 1km to the west of site (Clarke 1988, 86). In short, the establishment of this site was perhaps closely connected with the emerging Roman road network. An early post-conquest date of occupation may partly explain its organic and 'native' morphology.
- 4.3.3 Relating to the possible function of this site in the farming landscape, the similar morphology of the current Early Roman site to earlier Iron Age banjo enclosures – generally interpreted as for corralling stock and/or agricultural processing sites (Lang 2018, 349) – lends itself to similar interpretation. Certainly, the presence of the waterhole and the driveway-like entrance suggest that at least its periphery was

associated with stock management tasks. Interestingly, the distribution of different pottery forms may also suggest a deliberately segregated core domestic area set apart from these peripheral parts of the enclosure. Almost all the food storage jar sherds (the vast majority of the pottery assemblage) were recovered from the enclosure's outer circuit (Ditch 3041, etc.). The remaining pottery forms associated with the consumption of food and drink (butt-beaker, beaker, cup, pedestal jar, bottle/flagon, platter and amphora) were mostly recovered from Ditches 3049 and 3057 which defined the central *c.*45m x *c.*25m rectangular plot within the enclosure. Two groups of this wider range of pottery forms were also recovered from pits **3302/3305** and **91/006** within this plot. Many vessels displayed traces of soot, providing evidence of cookery on the site (App. B.6.35). In this regard, it is notable that an assemblage of burnt bone, indicative of roasting meat on the bone, was recovered during the evaluation of Ditch 3057 (Ennis 2021, 58-9). Most of the structural postholes were also revealed in this central part of the enclosure, although no wall-lines of buildings could be discerned with most of these features apparently completely truncated by the plough. The pottery is typical of a 'normal' rural site in Essex during this period of Romanisation of Iron Age forms (App.B.6.42). A Romanising influence on the inhabitant's material culture is not surprising given this site's location alongside a principal road only *c.*14km from Colchester. However, this influence was evidently limited on this farmstead with its absence of imported fine wares. As a footnote, a small *c.*1.5m wide entrance lay on the enclosure's southern side, where its circuit was only continued by 0.1m deep ditch **3177**. A notable quantity of dog bone was recovered immediately to its east from ditch terminus **3241**.

- 4.3.4 The pottery suggests domestic activity on this site largely ceased prior to the end of the 2nd century AD with a less intensive phase of occupation continuing into the later Roman period (App. B.6.34). This shift in emphasis was possibly a result of local reorganisation when settlement may have shifted or coalesced to the location of a Middle Romano-British settlement excavated by Clarke (1988) and Isserlin (1995) in the centre of Coggeshall (see Section 1.3.3). This later site appears to have continued an emphasis on pastoral farming, with its arrangement of timber-framed buildings, droveway, associated paddocks and field boundaries and 'exceptional preponderance' of cattle bone (Clarke 1988, 85). This neighbouring site may represent the development of a fully Romanised farmstead complex which eclipsed 'native' settlement. This Middle Romano-British farmstead was in turn supplanted by a Late Romano-British villa estate, with substantial evidence for the presence of masonry buildings, bath house, hypocaust and mosaic floors somewhere in this area (Isserlin 1995, 100-102).

4.4 Middle Anglo-Saxon settlement remains (Period 3)

- 4.4.1 The largely Roman ceramic assemblage recovered by evaluation trenches in the north of the site resulted in the provisional characterisation of settlement remains north of the brook as belonging to the Romano-British period. However, upon the excavation of Area 1, the overall morphology of the remains could be more readily paralleled by the ground plans of previously excavated 8th and 9th century settlements in Essex and across eastern England. Defining characteristics included the presence of buildings with continuous foundation trenches and their association with boundary ditches and enclosures (Hamerow 2012, 24). This suspicion was confirmed when two samples of

charred grain from these remains returned radiocarbon dates centred on the 8th to 9th century AD (780-950 cal AD and 710-880 cal AD at 68.3% probability). Importantly, the lack of any supporting pottery evidence from this site supports the claim that between the mid-7th to mid-9th centuries many areas – including in Essex - were aceramic (Rippon 2018, 295; Mirrington 2013, 69; Rippon 1996, 117; Hamerow *et al.* 1993, 57; Rodwell and Rodwell 1985, 121). Rippon lists aceramic settlement remains radiocarbon dated to the 8th-9th centuries excavated at Takeley and Stansted (2018, 295). The current site appears to have been a new foundation, with no evidence for any Early Anglo-Saxon presence.

- 4.4.2 Only the western part of this settlement was uncovered with its eastward extent continuing beyond the site boundary to the A120 carriageway and possibly beyond, and its eastern and southern limit perhaps defined by the brook. The settlement core was defined by continuous boundary ditches. To the north of this core lay a peripheral group of features focused on a large, shallow feature possibly representing a waterhole. An adjacent amorphous group of postholes or stakeholes (Group 1312) is difficult to interpret but might conceivably represent the tethering of animals near to the waterhole over time.
- 4.4.3 The stratigraphic relationships observed between the outlines of rectangular buildings and enclosure ditches suggests an earlier layout (Phase 3.1) which was stable for a period before the buildings were demolished and replaced and a wider reorganisation of the surrounding boundary ditches along similar but altered alignments was undertaken (Phase 3.2). The Phase 3.1 settlement was centred on a range of four buildings delineated by continuous foundation trenches or postholes. The most distinctive structure lay at the western end of this group (Structure 1370). This was an end-annexed building which has few parallels in the archaeological record of the Middle Anglo-Saxon period (Table 10; Fig. 14). The nearest excavated example at Brandon, Suffolk lay adjacent to a cemetery and was therefore interpreted as a church. However, its ground plan differed from the straight sides of the building at Coggeshall with its slightly slanting wall-lines. The end-annexes were also slightly angle-sided (Tester *et al.* 2014, fig. 4.14; Blair 2018, 286 and fig. 108). A straight-sided example was excavated at Northampton which was thought to have a monastic association (Williams *et al.* 1985, fig. 6). A more loosely comparable building with an end-annex at its eastern end was excavated at North Elmham Park, Norfolk which was also possibly linked with the church (Wade-Martins 1980, fig. 80). Given the lack of burials on the current site and its association with other buildings within its enclosure, the current site is considered unlikely to have religious associations. Although not conclusive, this limited search of comparable sites nevertheless suggests this type of construction signifies some status. An interesting additional feature of this building's ground plan was its drainage (presumably surface water runoff from its roof) by Ditch 1237 which met this building on its northern side.

Site	Reference	Building name	Orientation of long axis	Internal features	Total external measurement of building	Central room internal measurement	End-annex internal measurement
The site	-	Structure 1370	WSW-ENE	-	23.2m x 8.2m	11.4m x 7.1m	East annex: 4.9m x 4.3m West annex: 4.9m x 4.3m
Brandon, Suffolk	Tester <i>et al.</i> 2014, fig. 4.14	Church 7098	E-W	-	24m x 7.5m	13.75m x 6.1-6.5m	East annex: 5.25m x 4.25m West annex: 5m x 4m
Northampton	Williams <i>et al.</i> 1985, fig. 6	Timber Hall	E-W	-	c.29.7m x 8.6m	15.8m x 7.2m	East annex: 5.6m x 5.5m West annex: 4.8m+ x 5.6m
North Elmham Park, Norfolk	Wade-Martins 1980, fig. 80	Building S ²	E-W	-	24.5m x 6.2m	20m x 6.2m	East annex: 4.5m x 6.2m

Table 10: Comparative room measurements of selected Middle Anglo-Saxon foundation trench buildings with end-annexes (see Fig. 14)

4.4.4 To the east of Structure 1370 lay post-built Structure 1141, whose postholes defined a principal square (c.5.2m x c.4.75m) room and less well-defined smaller annex (c.5.2m x c.3.1m) to the west. Unlike the foundation trench buildings, which did not provide any indication on the location of entrances, this building was furnished with a c.2m wide porch/entrance on its southern side. Whereas the function of Structure 1370 may reasonably be interpreted as a house, the function of this – presumably broadly contemporary – building is unknown. On Anglo-Saxon settlements, smaller and more sub-square constructions are variously interpreted as possible agricultural buildings (barns, byres, storage), bakeries housing ovens, craft workshops such as smithies and latrines (Tester *et al.* 2014, 360 fig. 12.1; Hamerow 2012, 48-52 figs 2.10-2.12). However, the lack of finds from any of the postholes or pits in the vicinity hampers any such interpretation. Immediately to its east lay a probable four-post structure on the same orientation. This type of building is known from prehistoric to medieval settings and are usually interpreted as the remains of raised structures/platforms for storing of grain and/or fodder. In this instance, the interpretation is supported by charred cereal grain assemblages from the posthole fills. Importantly, whereas granaries are absent in the Early Anglo-Saxon archaeological record, they reappear in Middle Anglo-Saxon settings (Hamerow 2012, 152). North of the granary, Structure 1547 was defined by a continuous foundation trench on its western and southern sides. The remaining sides were probably defined by shallower trenches which have been entirely truncated. South of this main range of buildings lay two further post-built structures (Structures 1082 and 1121) which may be interpreted as agricultural outbuildings functioning as byres, barns or sheds. The surrounding network of short ditches is suggestive of segregated and drained working areas, gardens or horticultural plots. There were a few unremarkable pits and an absence of Hamerow's category of associated 'service features' such as wells, cesspits or latrines (2012, 94).

4.4.5 The layout of the reorganised Phase 3.2 settlement suggests continuity in terms of the basic organisation of the settlement, with both foundation trench buildings being

replaced (Structures 1242 and 1530) and the surrounding ditch network reinstated along similar lines. Phase 3.2 Structure 1242 was smaller than its predecessor and lacked end-annexes, however, curiously, its ground plan displayed a continued concern with drainage, with a ditch extending west from within its footprint towards the western boundary ditch. It remains debatable whether post-built Structure 1141 or its adjacent granary continued in use into this later phase of occupation. It is possible the large waterhole to the north was maintained.

4.4.6 A limited search of the wider literature has revealed only two further excavated Middle Anglo-Saxon settlements in Essex, both located in the north-west of the County: Bonhunt Farm, Wicken Bonhunt (Wade 1980) and Holy Trinity Church, Takeley (Timby *et al.* 2007, 149-156). The archaeological record for the Middle Anglo-Saxon period in Essex is relatively poor when compared to other parts of South-east England (Rippon 1996, 125). It is postulated that this county may have been more heavily wooded during this period (Hardy 2007, 149). Further afield, a further settlement was excavated at North Elmham Park, Norfolk (Wade-Martins 1980). Both the Wicken Bonhunt Farm and North Elmham Park ground plans are closely comparable to the Coggeshall site with multiple surface-laid rectilinear buildings constructed using either continuous foundation trench or posthole techniques (Table 11; Fig. 15). These buildings also lay within rectilinear boundary ditch systems. An additional element brought to light at Wicken Bonhunt Farm was wells containing preserved timbers which were radiocarbon dated to AD 830 ± 50 years (Wade 1980, 96). There was a similar lack of structural evidence for the function of buildings on that site, however, the presence of a hearth in the largest example indicated it was a house.

Site	Reference	Building name	Orientation of long axis	Internal features	Room internal measurement
The Site	-	Structure 1242	WSW-ENE	-	9.9m x 5m
		Structure 1530	WSW-ENE	-	12.7m x 5.1m
		Structure 1547	WSW-ENE	-	10m x 5.1m
Bonhunt Farm, Wicken Bonhunt	Wade 1980, fig. 38	Building E	E-W	Internal partition towards western end	c.11m x c.6m
		Building F	N-S	-	c.11.5 x c.5m
Brandon, Suffolk	Tester <i>et al.</i> 2014, fig. 4.28	Building 0734	N-S	Internal partition towards northern end, possible hearth and possible urinal	10.6m x 6m
North Elmham Park, Norfolk	Wade-Martins 1980, fig. 84	Building Z ¹	N-S	Building Z ¹ : internal partition towards northern end hearth	c.10m x 4m

Table 11: Comparative measurements of selected Middle Anglo-Saxon rectangular foundation trench buildings (see Fig. 15)

4.4.7 Overall, the layout of this settlement strongly suggests it was a farmstead comprising a domestic core area of houses (foundation trench buildings) and agricultural outbuildings (post-built structures) within a peripheral network of paddocks and

working areas. Blair characterises such collections of buildings as ‘homesteads’ rather than farmsteads whose ‘stereotyped and simple building forms’ are difficult to interpret, but does mention the exceptional examples of the end-annexed buildings described above at Brandon and Northampton (2018, 285-286). Blair even speculates this building-type is deliberately looking back to the great hall complexes of the 7th century which regularly included similar end-annexed constructions (2018, figs 30-32, 288; see also Loveluck and Darrah 2007, fig. 3.8 and Hamerow 2012, 38 figs 2.2-2.3). The excavators of the Middle Anglo-Saxon end-annexed building at Northampton came to a similar conclusion that this type of structure may have embodied ‘traditions’ (Williams *et al.* 1985, 30). Blair further postulates that hitherto illusive 8th to 9th century residences may resemble such structures (*ibid.*), a view the newly found farmstead/homestead at Coggeshall helps to vindicate. At the very least, the end-annexed building provides further evidence for the greater variety of ground plans described by Hamerow for the 8th and 9th centuries (Hamerow 2012, 26-27).

- 4.4.8 The current site provides a complete contrast to the particularly rich artefactual and ecofactual assemblages found at the possible royal vill site excavated at Wicken Bonhunt Farm (Wade 1980, 98). The inhabitant’s meat-based diet was only poorly attested by the recovery of a small number of animal bone fragments which can be speciated to domestic (cattle, sheep/goat, pig, horse and bird) and wild (roe deer, ?red deer and duck) animals. In addition, a large iron fishhook (SF 16; App. Fig. B.2.1) and a quantity of oyster shell were found to demonstrate the consumption of fish and shellfish, which is reinforced by a herring vertebra and an unidentified fish cranium fragment recovered from evaluation soil samples (Ennis 2021, 61). There were a similar paucity of charred plant remains relating to their plant-based diet, but the range of cereals consumed included free threshing wheat, rye, oats and barley. On this meagre evidence, it is impossible to determine any emphasis on pastoral or arable farming.
- 4.4.9 The small range of finds similarly precludes any definite conclusions on zonation of daily activities within the farmstead. As might be expected, both the Phase 3.1 (Ditch 1237) and Phase 2 (Ditches 1019 and 1040) boundary ditches encompassing the core domestic area produced most of the animal bone and oyster. It is perhaps noteworthy that much smaller quantities came from the western boundary (Phase 3.1 Ditch 1005 and Phase 3.2 Ditch 1003). It is possible this west facing limit may have been deliberately maintained and/or kept clear of domestic waste. The burial of a dog in Ditch 1003 is further evidence for this ditch representing the farmstead’s western boundary (Ennis 2021, 60; Hamerow 2006, 26-7). Larger bone and oyster assemblages were also found in larger pits (**1035**, **1070** and **1079**) on the southern fringe. The possible oyster shell loomweight recovered from Phase 3.2 Ditch 1040 is slight but significant evidence for the presence of a loom, with a parallel example of a pierced shell excavated at Heacham, Norfolk (App. C.2.13). Two teeth of a bone comb from an evaluation soil sample of Phase 3.2 Ditch 1204 are the only toiletry/grooming items recovered from the site (Ennis 2021, 61).
- 4.4.10 The relatively significant quantity of tile recycled from the nearby Roman villa site (see Sections 1.3.3 and 4.3.4 above) does offer some evidence for a heat-based craft process within the Phase 3.2 farmstead. Most of this material was recovered from the burnt fill of pit **1053**, located 14m west of Phase 3.2 Structure 1242 (Plates 15 and 16).

This feature was probably contemporary with this later phase as most of the remaining CBM was found in the surrounding ditch fills. Considering the particularly fresh nature of the pieces found in this pit, it is possible that large fragments had been sought for the construction of an external oven or hearth-type superstructure. However, it has been noted that few pieces display any sign of burning (App. B.9.59). This pit, and its square-cut predecessor (pit 1051) may represent an associated below ground chamber. Conceivably this area, segregated on three sides by ditches from the rest of the farmstead, was a smithy (see App. B.10.10). This tentative suggestion is supported by the recovery of the only hammerscale from the excavations from Ditch 1204 on its southern side and the only ironworking slag found in pit 1372, located 22m to the east. During the evaluation, a fragment of lead waste was also recovered from Ditch 1204 (Ennis 2021, 56). A further possibility related to a heat-based process is a corn drying oven. However, there was an absence of any charred grain assemblages from the nearby ditch fills to support this.

- 4.4.11 As a useful comparison for interpreting the recycled Roman CBM, quantities of tile have been found at North Elmham Park, which was interpreted as having been used in the fabric of building walls or as reveals for windows and doorways; both uses observed in Anglo-Saxon churches (Wade-Martins 1980, 241; see also Section 1.3.3 and App. B.9.57). It is conceivable that this material was similarly used – in this domestic setting – during construction of the beamslot defined dwellings. Following this interpretation, this material would have subsequently been collected for disposal during clearance of the demolished Phase 3.1 or Phase 3.2 buildings (App. B.9.58-9). The only further artefactual evidence possibly associated with the Anglo-Saxon buildings relates to a notable concentration in the distribution of iron nails (c.40 in total) from topsoil in the vicinity of evaluation Trenches 37, 38, 40 and 41 along with an iron looped staple recovered from Ditch 1237 (Ennis 2021, 55-6 and app. 2).
- 4.4.12 The radiocarbon dates suggest this farmstead was abandoned prior to the 10th century. The morphology of the houses supports this assertion with the continuous foundation trench technique having become obsolete by the Late Anglo-Saxon period when trenches came to emphasise only side walls (Hamerow 2012, 24). The low level of domestic debris on this site may be the result of it having been occupied for only a short period or perhaps even on a temporary basis. It is possible the farmstead failed. However, abandonment may equally have been a consequence of the rise of the manors of *Kockeshalec* and its church (see Section 1.3). In this regard, it may be significant that a small quantity of Early to Middle Anglo-Saxon pottery sherds, including imported Schlickung-treated sherds, were recovered from a ditch excavated adjacent to the church (Isserlin 1995, 96-97 and fig. 9; see Section 1.3.5). A neighbouring study into the Late Anglo-Saxon settlement of Rivenhall provides a useful map of the distribution of churches, manors and mills in the surrounding area in this later period (Rodwell and Rodwell 1985, fig. 123). This map locates the manor of Great *Cogheshala* 2.2km to the west at the site of Old-Field Grange/Hovels Farm and the manor of Little *Cogheshala* at Coggeshall Hall, 2.5km to the south. Domesday entries for the manors held by Cola and the abbey of Christ Church, Canterbury and an additional, smaller landholding are given in Section 1.3.8. Their respective mills were located on the River Blackwater and it is reasonable to suggest any Middle Anglo-

Saxon watermill associated with the present farmstead would also have lain on this river. A further local landmark of note is the possible minster church identified at Feering, 3km south of site (*ibid.*, 173). In the wider landscape, the nearest Middle Saxon royal vill to the site was tentatively identified at Colchester (Rippon 1996, fig. 2).

- 4.4.13 The Coggeshall farmstead is a significant discovery for the locality and the region. Blair describes the mid-7th to 9th centuries as a gap in Anglo-Saxon settlement studies with a further hiatus of evidence between the mid-9th and early 10th century; the latter timespan corresponding with the Viking occupation (2018, 139, 282 and 306). In comparison to Early Anglo-Saxon settlement, the morphology of the few previously excavated sites of definite Middle Anglo-Saxon origin are characterised by their lack of sunken-featured buildings (SFBs) and appearance of rectilinear boundary ditches and associated ditched enclosures (Blair 2018, 149; Hamerow 2012, 88; Welch 2012, 116); possibly associated with a shift away from self-sufficiency to more intensive agriculture and stock-rearing practices (*ibid.*, 151-152; Hamerow 2012, 89).

4.5 The post-medieval windmill site (Period 4)

- 4.5.1 Area 2 uncovered almost the full extent of the 18th century windmill detailed in Section 1.3.10 (Period 4). No sub-surface remains of the windmill was revealed. However, the ditches which encircled this *c.*20m diameter site produced pottery and glassware to strongly suggest this windmill was founded no earlier than the 17th century. Examples of ring-ditches encircling medieval (13th to 14th century) windmills were excavated at Priory Farm, Preston St Mary, Suffolk and Boreham Airfield, Essex (Anderson *et al.* 2010, 123-124, figs 33 and 36; Clarke 2003, 22-27). However, these features encompassed smaller central areas of between *c.*5-10m in diameter. Both outer ditches at these sites shared a different morphology to those at Coggeshall. The ring-ditch at Priory Farm was recorded as a *c.*2m wide depression, up to 0.3m deep, with a flat base. The encircling feature at Boreham airfield had a more ditch-like profile but was notably wider than the ring-ditch at Coggeshall and had a flat base (Clarke 2003, fig. 15). The Coggeshall ring-ditch is therefore interpreted as merely a boundary ditch defining the windmill site and was not directly associated with its function. The superstructures of medieval windmills pivoted on central postholes when turning to face the wind, which is often evident in the archaeological record. A tail pole extended from the mills to both turn and stabilise the superstructure, the result of which formed the well-trodden outer circular depressions of Priory Farm (Anderson *et al.* 2010, 156) and possibly also of Boreham Airfield. Windmills were often erected on a central mound which, from excavated sites dated from the 13th to 16th century, measured between 11.5-24m in diameter, with their construction resulting in the formation of surrounding ditch-like depressions (Rynne, 2018, 503-4). A later medieval development was the excavation of cross-tree or trestle foundations into the ground to anchor windmill superstructures. However, from the late medieval period onwards these foundations were increasingly surface lain (Rynne, 2018, 504-5, fig. 31.8 no. 5). During the post-medieval period trestles could even be raised above ground level upon brick plinths (Crossley 1990, fig. 6.5). Nevertheless, an example of a *c.*17th century windmill with a '+-shaped' below ground foundation has been excavated at Ely. The windmill was surrounded by the circular course of intermittent, gentle-sided ditches between 1.2-3.58m wide by 0.3-0.7m deep which encompassed a similar *c.*20m diameter area as the current site (Mason 2019, 8-9 and fig. 4). By the 19th century,

ground plans had evolved further with the introduction of roundhouses (usually brick built with some timber examples) beneath the mills to protect trestles from the weather (Crossley 1990, 132), which presumably required the excavation of circular foundations.

- 4.5.2 To conclude, there is no correlation between the current site and the expected below-ground remains of a high medieval 'post-mill'. The lack of any surrounding gentle-sided ditches strongly suggests no central mound or platform was constructed at this site. There remains the potential for this site having been occupied by a windmill employing the surface laid cross-tree technique since the late medieval period. However, the ring-ditch (Ditch 2018) which defined the windmill site and nearby field boundaries produced predominantly 17th to 19th century pottery and glass assemblages, a date range which probably brackets the presence of a windmill on this site. The latest pottery was current during the 1770s, when the windmill appeared on the Essex map. The windmill was probably abandoned and/or dismantled shortly after which is supported by the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1888 that depicts this site as an unoccupied field. The fragments of both Coggeshall 'Great' Bricks and Tudor stock bricks found in the surrounding ditch fills may have belonged to the fabric of this windmill's superstructure; the 'Great' Bricks probably recycled from the derelict site of Coggeshall Abbey, located c.0.8km to the southwest.

4.6 Significance

- 4.6.1 Overall, through analysis of the archaeological features, their stratigraphy and their resulting materials it has been possible to establish a sequence of episodic settlement and land use on this site between the late prehistoric and modern periods. The establishment of an Early Romano-British settlement on this site was probably a direct result of its proximity to Stane Street with its ease of access to the regional centres of *Camulodunum* and *Verulamium*. The nearby junction and crossing of the River Blackwater which led to the small town of *Canonium* (Kelvedon) to the south is also an important consideration. The most significant find of this project was the pristine layout of a sizeable portion of a Middle Anglo-Saxon farmstead/homestead. This period has hitherto been absent from the archaeological record of the parish and in the wider hinterland of Colchester. Recent publications still reference the finds rich site of Wicken Bonhunt Farm – published in 1980 - as the key Middle Anglo-Saxon site excavated in the county. The recently discovered site at Coggeshall therefore represents a significant counterbalance in the archaeological record of Essex, both geographically and in terms of its character. This site is a complete contrast to the riches of Wicken Bonhunt Farm, which underlines that Middle Anglo-Saxon farmsteads can also be archaeologically elusive – even when subjected to geophysical survey and evaluation trenching – and, where located near to Roman villas for example, can incorporate much recycled ceramic building material.

5 PUBLICATION AND ARCHIVING

5.1 Publication

- 5.1.1 Following approval of this report by the County Archaeologist, it will be lodged with the EHER and made available digitally via the OA Library (<https://library.thehumanjourney.net/>) and via the ADS.
- 5.1.2 Requirement for any further form of publication will be agreed with the County Archaeologist on acceptance of this report. It is anticipated that the Middle Anglo-Saxon remains will be published as a short article in the *Transactions of the Essex Society for Archaeology and History*.

5.2 Archiving, Retention and Dispersal

- 5.2.1 The site archive (under Site Code CGCR20) will be deposited with Braintree Museum and comprises a maximum of 18 bulk finds and two document boxes.
- 5.2.2 The following finds assemblages have been selected for discard due to their small, fragmentary nature and low potential to yield further information: metalwork (excepting the Anglo-Saxon fishing hook (SF16) and knife), glass, clay tobacco pipe, fired clay, post-medieval pottery and modern pottery.

APPENDIX A CONTEXT INVENTORY

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Group	Phase	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Profile
1	1003	1003	Ditch 1003	3.2	ditch	Enclosure				0.4	0.15	linear	U-shaped
1	1004	1003	Ditch 1003	3.2	ditch	Deliberate backfill	Dark brownish grey	Silty clay	Frequent chalk, flint, charcoal		0.15		
1	1005	1005	Ditch 1005	3.1	ditch	Enclosure				0.4	0.12	linear	U-shaped
1	1006	1005	Ditch 1005	3.1	ditch	Deliberate backfill	Dark brownish grey	Silty clay	Frequent chalk, flint, charcoal		0.12		
1	1007	1007	Ditch 1003	3.2	ditch	Enclosure				0.6	0.3	linear	Near V-shaped
1	1008	1007	Ditch 1003	3.2	ditch	Slump	Light greyish brown	Silty clay	Occasional chalk and flint		0.15		
1	1009	1007	Ditch 1003	3.2	ditch	Disuse/silting	Dark brownish grey	Silty clay	Frequent chalk, flint, shell, charcoal		0.15		
1	1010	1010	Ditch 1005	3.1	ditch	Unknown				0.4	0.15	linear	U-shaped
1	1011	1010	Ditch 1005	3.1	ditch	Disuse/silting	Mid greyish brown	Silty clay	Occasional chalk and flint		0.15		
1	1012	1012	0	3.1	pit	Unknown				1.75	0.45	sub-circular	U-shaped
1	1013	1012	0	3.1	pit	Slump	Mid orangish brown	Silty clay	Occasional chalk and flint		0.05		
1	1014	1012	0	3.1	pit	Disuse or dumping	Dark brownish grey	Silty clay	Large amounts of chalk, flint, shell, charcoal		0.1		
1	1015	1012	0	3.1	pit	Redeposited natural	Light yellowish brown	Silty clay	Occasional chalk and flint		0.15		

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Group	Phase	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Profile
1	1016	1012	0	3.1	pit	Disuse/silting	Mid brownish grey	Silty clay	Occasional flint, chalk, shell, charcoal		0.15		
1	1017	1017	Ditch 1005	3.1	Ditch terminus	Enclosure				0.45	0.17	linear	U-shaped
1	1018	1017	Ditch 1005	3.1	Ditch terminus	Disuse/silting	Light yellowish brown	Silty clay	Occasional flint, chalk		0.17		
1	1019	1019	Ditch 1019	3.2	ditch terminus	Enclosure				0.75	0.4	linear	U-shaped
1	1020	1019	Ditch 1019	3.2	Ditch terminus	Slump	Mid yellowish brown	Silty clay	Occasional chalk and flint		0.2		
1	1021	1019	Ditch 1019	3.2	Ditch terminus	Disuse/silting	Dark brownish grey	Silty clay	Occasional chalk and flint		0.2		
1	1022	1022	Ditch 1019	3.2	ditch	Enclosure				0.7	0.3	linear	u-shaped
1	1023	1022	Ditch 1019	3.2	ditch	slump	mid yellowish brown	silty clay	occasional chalk and flint		0.15		
1	1024	1022	Ditch 1019	3.2	ditch	disuse/silting	dark greyish brown	silty clay	occasional flint, chalk, shell, charcoal		0.15		
1	1025	1025	Ditch 1019	3.2	ditch	enclosure				0.8	0.45	linear	u-shaped
1	1026	1025	Ditch 1019	3.2	ditch	disuse/silting	mid greyish brown	silty clay	occasional chalk, flint, shell, charcoal		0.3		
1	1027	1025	Ditch 1019	3.2	ditch	disuse/silting	mid brownish grey	silty clay	occasional chalk and flint		0.15		
1	1028	1028	Ditch 1019	3.2	ditch	enclosure				0.7	0.35	linear	u-shaped
1	1029	1028	Ditch 1019	3.2	ditch	slump	mid yellowish brown	silty clay	occasional chalk and flint		0.15		
1	1030	1028	Ditch 1019	3.2	ditch	disuse/silting	mid greyish brown	silty clay	occasional chalk, flint, charcoal		0.2		

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Group	Phase	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Profile
1	1031	1031	Ditch 1075	3.1	ditch terminus	unknown				0.6	0.2	linear	u-shaped
1	1032	1031	Ditch 1075	3.1	ditch terminus	disuse/silting	mid greyish brown	silty clay	occasional chalk and flint		0.2		
1	1033	1033	Structure 1082	3.1	post hole	use				0.25	0.05	sub-circular	u-shaped
1	1034	1033	Structure 1082	3.1	post hole	disuse	mid brownish grey	silty clay	rare chalk and flint		0.05		
1	1035	1035	0	3.1	pit	unknown				1.1	0.45	sub-circular	u-shaped
1	1036	1035	0	3.1	pit	slump	mid yellowish brown	silty clay	occasional chalk and flint		0.4		
1	1037	1035	0	3.1	pit	disuse/silting	dark brownish grey	silty clay	frequent chalk, flint, shell, charcoal		0.45		
1	1038	1038	Ditch 1038	3.1	ditch/gully	enclosure				0.2	0.1	linear	u-shaped
1	1039	1038	Ditch 1038	3.1	ditch/gully	enclosure	mid yellowish brown	silty clay	occasional chalk and flint		0.1		
1	1040	1040	Ditch 1040	3.2	ditch	enclosure				0.2	0.4	linear	u-shaped
1	1041	1040	Ditch 1040	3.2	ditch	slump	light brownish yellow	silty clay	occasional chalk and flint		0.1		
1	1042	1040	Ditch 1040	3.2	ditch	disuse/silting	mid greyish brown	silty clay	occasional chalk and flint		0.3		
1	1043	1043	Ditch 1003	3.2	ditch	enclosure				1.7	0.65	linear	u-shaped
1	1044	1043	Ditch 1003	3.2	ditch	slump	light brownish yellow	silty clay	occasional chalk and flint		0.2		
1	1045	1043	Ditch 1003	3.2	ditch	disuse/silting	dark brownish grey	silty clay	occasional chalk and flint		0.45		
1	1046	1046	Ditch 1003	3.2	ditch	enclosure				0.9	0.3	linear	u-shaped

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Group	Phase	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Profile
1	1047	1046	Ditch 1003	3.2	1046	slump	light yellowish brown	silty clay	occasional chalk and flint		0.05		
1	1048	1046	Ditch 1003	3.2	ditch	disuse/silting	dark greyish brown	silty clay	occasional chalk, flint, shell		0.25		
1	1049	1049	Ditch 1005	3.1	ditch	unknown				0.9	0.25	linear	u-shaped
1	1050	1049	Ditch 1005	3.1	ditch	disuse/silting	mid greyish brown	silty clay	occasional flint, chalk, shell, charcoal		0.25		
1	1051	1051	0	3.2	pit	unknown				2.1	0.8	sub-circular	u-shaped
1	1052	1051	0	3.2	pit	disuse/silting	dark brownish grey	silty clay	occasional chalk, flint, charcoal, shell, bone		0.25		
1	1053	1053	0	3.2	oven	cooking				1.45	0.5	sub-circular	u-shaped
1	1054	1053	0	3.2	oven	bedding material	light brownish yellow	sandy clay	rare chalk and flint		0.2		
1	1055	1053	0	3.2	oven	structure	mid reddish brown	silty clay	large amounts of roof and floor tile		0.35		
1	1056	1053	0	3.2	oven	tertiary/disuse	mid brownish grey	silty clay	occasional flint, chalk, tile		0.1		
1	1057	1057	Ditch 1040	3.2	ditch	enclosure				1.3	0.6	linear	near v-shaped
1	1058	1057	Ditch 1040	3.2	ditch	disuse/silting	mid brownish grey	silty clay	frequent chalk and flint		0.4		
1	1059	1057	Ditch 1040	3.2	ditch	disuse/silting	dark brownish grey	silty clay	occasional chalk and flint		0.2		
1	1060	1060	Ditch 1060	3.2	ditch	unknown				0.8	0.3	linear	u-shaped
1	1061	1060	Ditch 1060	3.2	ditch	disuse/silting	mid yellowish brown	silty clay	occasional chalk and flint		0.3		

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Group	Phase	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Profile
1	1062	1062	Ditch 1062	3.1	ditch terminus	unknown				0.2	0.05	linear	u-shaped
1	1063	1062	Ditch 1062	3.1	ditch terminus	disuse/silting	mid yellowish brown	silty clay	frequent chalk and flint		0.05		
1	1064	1064	Ditch 1062	3.1	ditch	enclosure				0.25	0.1	linear	u-shaped
1	1065	1064	Ditch 1062	3.1	ditch	disuse/silting	mid yellowish brown	silty clay	frequent chalk and flint		0.1		
1	1066	1066	Ditch 1062	3.1	ditch	enclosure				0.35	0.2	linear	u-shaped
1	1067	1066	Ditch 1062	3.1	ditch	disuse/silting	mid yellowish brown	silty clay	frequent chalk and flint		0.2		
1	1068	1068	Ditch 1019	3.2	ditch	enclosure				0.5	0.3	linear	u-shaped
1	1069	1068	Ditch 1019	3.2	ditch	disuse/silting	mid greyish brown	silty clay	occasional chalk and flint		0.3		
1	1070	1070	0	3.1	pit	unknown				1.2	0.45	sub-circular	u-shaped
1	1071	1070	0	3.1	pit	redeposited natural	mid greyish brown	silty clay	occasional chalk and flint		0.1		
1	1072	1070	0	3.1	pit	disuse/silting	mid brownish grey	silty clay	occasional chalk and flint		0.15		
1	1073	1070	0	3.1	pit	redeposited natural	mid greyish brown	silty clay	occasional chalk and clay		0.1		
1	1074	1070	0	3.1	pit	disuse/silting	light yellowish brown	silty clay	occasional chalk and flint		0.1		
1	1075	1075	Ditch 1075	3.1	ditch terminus	use				0.5	0.2	linear	u-shaped
1	1076	1075	Ditch 1075	3.1	ditch terminus	disuse/silting	mid yellowish brown	silty clay	occasional chalk and flint		0.2		
1	1077	1077	Ditch 1075	3.1	ditch	enclosure				0.45	0.15	linear	u-shaped

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Group	Phase	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Profile
1	1078	1077	Ditch 1075	3.1	ditch	disuse/silting	mid yellowish brown	silty clay	occasional chalk and flint		0.15		
1	1079	1079	0	3.1	pit	unknown				1.65	0.3	sub-circular	u-shaped
1	1080	1079	0	3.1	pit	slump	mid yellowish brown	silty clay	occasional chalk and flint		0.1		
1	1081	1079	0	3.1	pit	disuse/silting	dark greyish brown	silty clay	occasional chalk and flint		0.2		
1	1082	1082	Structure 1082	3.1	post hole	structural				0.15	0.1	sub-circular	u-shaped
1	1083	1082	Structure 1082	3.1	post hole	disuse/silting	light yellowish brown	silty clay	occasional chalk and flint		0.1		
1	1084	1084	Structure 1082	3.1	post hole	structural				0.2	0.15	sub-circular	u-shaped
1	1085	1084	Structure 1082	3.1	post hole	disuse/silting	light yellowish brown	silty clay	occasional flint and chalk		0.15		
1	1086	1086	Structure 1082	3.1	post hole	structural				0.15	0.1	sub-circular	u-shaped
1	1087	1086	Structure 1082	3.1	post hole	disuse/silting	light yellowish brown	silty clay	occasional chalk and flint		0.1		
1	1088	1088	Structure 1082	3.1	post hole	structural				0.2	0.1	sub-circular	u-shaped
1	1089	1088	Structure 1082	3.1	post hole	disuse/silting	light yellowish brown	silty clay	occasional chalk and flint		0.1		
1	1090	1090	Structure 1082	3.1	post hole	structural				0.15	0.1	sub-circular	u-shaped
1	1091	1090	Structure 1082	3.1	post hole	disuse/silting	light yellowish brown	silty clay	occasional chalk and flint		0.1		
1	1092	1092	Structure 1082	3.1	post hole	structural				0.2	0.1	sub-circular	u-shaped

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Group	Phase	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Profile
1	1093	1092	Structure 1082	3.1	post hole	disuse/silting	light yellowish brown	silty clay	occasional chalk and flint		0.1		
1	1094	1094	Structure 1082	3.1	post hole	structural				0.15	0.1	sub-circular	u-shaped
1	1095	1094	Structure 1082	3.1	post hole	disuse/silting	light yellowish brown	silty clay	occasional chalk and flint		0.1		
1	1096	1096	Structure 1082	3.1	post hole	structural				0.15	0.15	sub-circular	u-shaped
1	1097	1096	Structure 1082	3.1	post hole	disuse/silting	light yellowish brown	silty clay	occasional chalk and flint		0.15		
1	1098	1098	Structure 1082	3.1	post hole	structural				0.1	0.1	sub-circular	u-shaped
1	1099	1098	Structure 1082	3.1	post hole	disuse/silting	light yellowish brown	silty clay	occasional chalk and flint		0.1		
1	1100	1100	Structure 1082	3.1	post hole	structural				0.15	0.1	sub-circular	u-shaped
1	1101	1100	Structure 1082	3.1	post hole	disuse/silting	light yellowish brown	silty clay	occasional chalk and flint		0.1		
1	1102	0	Ditch 1102	3.1	ditch terminus	use				0.2	0.1	linear	u-shaped
1	1103	1102	Ditch 1102	3.1	ditch terminus	disuse	mid yellowish brown	silty clay	occ. Chalk and flint		0.1		
1	1104	0	Ditch 1102	3.1	ditch terminus	use				0.35	0.2	linear	u-shaped
1	1105	1104	Ditch 1102	3.1	ditch terminus	disuse	mid yellowish brown	silty clay	occ. Chalk and flint		0.2		
1	1106	0	Fence 1106	3.1	post hole	structural				0.25	0.1	sub-circular	u-shaped
1	1107	1106	Fence 1106	3.1	post hole	disuse	mid yellowish brown	silty clay	occ. Chalk and flint		0.1		

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Group	Phase	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Profile
1	1108	0	Fence 1106	3.1	post hole	structural				0.2	0.05	sub-circular	u-shaped
1	1109	1108	Fence 1106	3.1	post hole	disuse	mid yellowish brown	silty clay	occ. Chalk and flint		0.05		
1	1110	0	Fence 1106	3.1	post hole	structural				0.25	0.12	sub-circular	u-shaped
1	1111	1110	Fence 1106	3.1	post hole	disuse	mid yellowish brown	silty clay	occ. Chalk and flint		0.12		
1	1112	0	Fence 1106	3.1	post hole	structural				0.2	0.1	sub-circular	u-shaped
1	1113	1112	Fence 1106	3.1	post hole	disuse	mid yellowish brown	silty clay	occ. Chalk and flint		0.1		
1	1114	0	Fence 1106	3.1	post hole	structural				0.2	0.05	sub-circular	u-shaped
1	1115	1114	Fence 1106	3.1	post hole	disuse	mid yellowish brown	silty clay	occ. Chalk and flint		0.05		
1	1116	0	Fence 1106	3.1	post hole	structural				0.22	0.05	sub-circular	u-shaped
1	1117	1116	Fence 1106	3.1	post hole	disuse	mid yellowish brown	silty clay	occ. Chalk and flint		0.05		
1	1118	0	Fence 1106	3.1	post hole	structural				0.2	0.05	sub-circular	u-shaped
1	1119	1118	Fence 1106	3.1	post hole	disuse	mid yellowish brown	silty clay	occ. Chalk and flint		0.05		
1	1120	0	VOID	VOID	structure	use							
1	1121	0	Structure 1121	3.1	post hole	structural				0.27	0.07	sub-circular	u-shaped
1	1122	1121	Structure 1121	3.1	post hole	disuse	mid brownish grey	silty clay	moderate chalk flecks		0.07		
1	1123	0	Structure 1121	3.1	post hole	structural				0.41	0.14	sub-circular	u-shaped

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Group	Phase	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Profile
1	1124	1123	Structure 1121	3.1	post hole	disuse	mid greyish brown	silty clay	rare chalk flecks and small assorted natural stones		0.14		
1	1125	0	Structure 1121	3.1	post hole	structural				0.28	0.2	sub-circular	u-shaped
1	1126	1125	Structure 1121	3.1	post hole	disuse	dark brownish grey	silty clay	rare chalk flecks and assorted natural stones		0.2		
1	1127	0	Structure 1121	3.1	post hole	structural				0.3	0.18	sub-circular	u-shaped
1	1128	1127	Structure 1121	3.1	post hole	disuse	dark brownish grey	silty clay	rare chalk flecks and assorted natural stones		0.18		
1	1129	0	Structure 1121	3.1	post hole	structural				0.32	0.11	sub-circular	u-shaped
1	1130	1129	Structure 1121	3.1	post hole	disuse	mid brownish grey	silty clay	moderate chalk flecks		0.11		
1	1131	0	Structure 1121	3.1	post hole	structural				0.27	0.13	sub-circular	rounded v-shape
1	1132	1131	Structure 1121	3.1	post hole	disuse	mid orangey brown	silty clay	occ. Small assorted natural stones		0.13		
1	1133	0	Structure 1121	3.1	post hole	structural				0.32	0.2	sub-circular	u-shaped
1	1134	1133	Structure 1121	3.1	post hole	disuse	dark orangey grey	silty clay	rare chalk flecks and small assorted natural stones		0.2		
1	1135	0	Structure 1121	3.1	post hole	structural				0.29	0.15	sub-circular	rounded v-shape
1	1136	1135	Structure 1121	3.1	post hole	disuse	dark brownish grey	silty clay	rare chalk flecks and assorted natural stones		0.15		
1	1137	0	0	3.1	pit	use				1.35	0.35	sub-circular	u-shaped
1	1138	1137	0	3.1	pit	slumping	mid greyish brown	silty clay	occ. Chalk and flint		0.15		

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Group	Phase	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Profile
1	1139	1137	0	3.1	pit	disuse	dark brownish grey	silty clay	occ. Chalk and flint		0.2		
1	1140	0	VOID	VOID	structure	use							
1	1141	0	Structure 1141	3.1	post hole	structural				0.33	0.19	sub-circular	rounded v-shape
1	1142	1141	Structure 1141	3.1	post hole	disuse	mid yellowish brown	silty clay	moderate chalk flecks and occ. Small assorted natural stones		0.19		
1	1143	0	Structure 1141	3.1	post hole	structural				0.31	0.1	sub-circular	shallow u-shape
1	1144	1143	Structure 1141	3.1	post hole	disuse	mid yellowish brown	silty clay	moderate chalk flecks and occ. Small assorted natural stones		0.1		
1	1145	0	Structure 1141	3.1	post hole	structural				0.36	0.1	sub-circular	wide flat v-shape
1	1146	1145	Structure 1141	3.1	post hole	disuse	mid yellowish brown	silty clay	moderate chalk flecks and occ. Small assorted natural stones		0.1		
1	1147	0	Structure 1141	3.1	post hole	structural				0.25	0.1	sub-circular	flat-based v-shape
1	1148	1147	Structure 1141	3.1	post hole	disuse	mid yellowish brown	silty clay	moderate chalk flecks and occ. Small assorted natural stones		0.1		
1	1149	0	Structure 1141	3.1	post hole	structural				0.38	0.15	sub-circular	rounded v-shape
1	1150	1149	Structure 1141	3.1	post hole	disuse	mid yellowish brown	silty clay	moderate chalk flecks and occ. Small assorted natural stones		0.15		
1	1151	0	Structure 1141	3.1	post hole	structural				0.12	0.04	sub-circular	flat-based v-shape
1	1152	1151	Structure 1141	3.1	post hole	disuse	mid yellowish brown	silty clay	moderate chalk flecks and occ.		0.04		

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Group	Phase	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Profile
									Small assorted natural stones				
1	1153	0	Structure 1141	3.1	post hole	structural				0.2	0.06	sub-circular	flat-based v-shape
1	1154	1153	Structure 1141	3.1	post hole	disuse	mid yellowish brown	silty clay	moderate chalk flecks and occ. Small assorted natural stones		0.06		
1	1155	0	Structure 1141	3.1	post hole	structural				0.24	0.15	sub-circular	rounded v-shape
1	1156	1155	Structure 1141	3.1	post hole	disuse	mid brownish grey	silty clay	rare chalk flecks and small assorted natural stones		0.15		
1	1157	0	Structure 1141	3.1	post hole	structural				0.27	0.11	sub-circular	flat-based v-shape
1	1158	1157	Structure 1141	3.1	post hole	disuse	mid yellowish brown	silty clay	moderate chalk flecks and small assorted natural stones		0.11		
1	1159	0	Structure 1141	3.1	post hole	structural				0.23	0.2	sub-circular	u-shaped
1	1160	1159	Structure 1141	3.1	post hole	disuse	mid yellowish brown	silty clay	moderate chalk flecks and occ. Small assorted natural stones		0.2		
1	1161	0	Structure 1141	3.1	post hole	structural				0.35	0.08	sub-circular	shallow u-shape
1	1162	1161	Structure 1141	3.1	post hole	disuse	mid yellowish brown	silty clay	moderate chalk flecks and occ. Small assorted natural stones		0.08		
1	1163	0	Structure 1141	3.1	post hole	structural				0.15	0.04	sub-circular	flat-based v-shape
1	1164	1163	Structure 1141	3.1	post hole	disuse	mid yellowish brown	silty clay	moderate chalk flecks and occ. Small assorted natural stones		0.04		

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Group	Phase	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Profile
1	1165	0	Structure 1141	3.1	post hole	structural				0.35	0.17	sub-circular	asymmetric u-shape
1	1166	1165	Structure 1141	3.1	post hole	deliberate backfilling	mid yellowish brown	silty clay	moderate chalk flecks and occ. Small assorted natural stones		0.17		
1	1167	1165	Structure 1141	3.1	post hole	disuse	mid brownish grey	silty clay	rare chalk and flecks and small assorted natural stones		0.17		
1	1168	0	Structure 1141	3.1	post hole	structural				0.2	0.09	sub-circular	flat-based v-shape
1	1169	1168	Structure 1141	3.1	post hole	disuse	mid yellowish brown	silty clay	moderate chalk flecks and occ. Small assorted natural stones		0.09		
1	1170	0	Structure 1141	3.1	post hole	structural				0.17	0.05	sub-circular	flat-based v-shape
1	1171	1170	Structure 1141	3.1	post hole	disuse	mid yellowish brown	silty clay	moderate chalk flecks and occ. Small assorted natural stones		0.05		
1	1172	0	Structure 1141	3.1	post hole	structural				0.27	0.07	sub-circular	shallow u-shape
1	1173	1172	Structure 1141	3.1	post hole	disuse	mid yellowish brown	silty clay	moderate chalk flecks and occ. Small assorted natural stones		0.07		
1	1174	0	Structure 1141	3.1	post hole	structural				0.28	0.12	sub-circular	flat-based v-shape
1	1175	1174	Structure 1141	3.1	post hole	disuse	mid yellowish brown	silty clay	moderate chalk flecks and occ. Small assorted natural stones		0.12		
1	1176	0	Ditch 1176	1	ditch	enclosure				2.6	0.7	curvilinear	u-shaped
1	1177	1176	Ditch 1176	1	ditch	slumping	mid yellowish brown	silty clay	occ. Chalk and flint		0.1		

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Group	Phase	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Profile
1	1178	1176	Ditch 1176	1	ditch	disuse	mid brownish yellow	silty clay	occ. Chalk and flint		0.15		
1	1179	1176	Ditch 1176	1	ditch	redeposited natural	light brownish yellow	silty clay	frequent chalk and flint		0.2		
1	1180	1176	Ditch 1176	1	ditch	disuse	mid greyish brown	silty clay	occ. Chalk and flint		0.5		
1	1181	0	0	3.1	pit	use				1.28	0.22	sub-circular	wide u-shape
1	1182	1181	0	3.1	pit	disuse	mid greyish brown	silty clay	rare small sub-angular flint and chalk		0.22		
1	1183	0	Structure 1141	3.1	post hole	use				0.36	0.13	sub-circular	u-shaped
1	1184	1183	Structure 1141	3.1	post hole	disuse	mid yellowish brown	silty clay	moderate chalk flecks		0.13		
1	1185	0	Structure 1141	3.1	post hole	use				0.23	0.05	sub-circular	u-shaped
1	1186	1185	Structure 1141	3.1	post hole	natural infilling	mid yellowish brown	silty clay	moderate chalk flecks		0.05		
1	1187	0	Structure 1141	3.1	post hole	use				0.26	0.09	sub-circular	u-shaped
1	1188	0	Structure 1141	3.1	post hole	natural infilling	mid yellowish brown	silty clay	moderate chalk flecks				
1	1189	0	Structure 1141	3.1	post hole	use				0.18	0.11	sub-circular	rounded v-shape
1	1190	1189	Structure 1141	3.1	post hole	natural infilling	mid yellowish brown	silty clay	moderate chalk flecks		0.11		
1	1191	0	Structure 1547	3.1	post hole	use				0.3	0.06	sub-circular	u-shaped
1	1192	1191	Structure 1547	3.1	post hole	natural infilling	mid yellowish brown	silty clay	moderate chalk flecks		0.06		

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Group	Phase	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Profile
1	1193	0	Structure 1141	3.1	post hole	use				0.24	0.08	sub-circular	asymmetric u-shape
1	1194	1193	Structure 1141	3.1	post hole	natural infilling	mid yellowish brown	silty clay	moderate chalk flecks		0.08		
1	1195	0	VOID	VOID	structure								
1	1196	0	Four-post Str. 1196	3.1	post hole	structural				0.27	0.26	sub-circular	irregular
1	1197	1196	Four-post Str. 1196	3.1	post hole	deliberate backfilling	dark grey	silty clay	moderate chalk flecks		0.26		
1	1198	0	Four-post Str. 1196	3.1	post hole	structural				0.27	0.24	sub-circular	u-shaped
1	1199	1198	Four-post Str. 1196	3.1	post hole	deliberate backfilling				0.27	0.24	sub-circular	u-shaped
1	1200	0	Four-post Str. 1196	3.1	post hole	structural				0.41	0.3	sub-circular	sharp u-shape
1	1201	1200	Four-post Str. 1196	3.1	post hole	deliberate backfilling	dark blueish grey with light brownish-yellow patches	silty clay	occ. Chalk flecks and moderate charcoal		0.3		
1	1202	0	Four-post Str. 1196	3.1	post hole	structural				0.47	0.23	sub-circular	sharp u-shape
1	1203	1202	Four-post Str. 1196	3.1	post hole	deliberate backfilling	dark blueish grey with light brownish-yellow patches	silty clay	occ. Chalk flecks and moderate charcoal		0.23		
1	1204	0	Ditch 1204	3.2	ditch terminus	use				0.45	0.2	linear	u-shaped
1	1205	1204	Ditch 1204	3.2	ditch terminus	disuse	mid greyish brown	silty clay	occ. Chalk and flint		0.2		
1	1206	0	Ditch 1204	3.2	ditch	use				0.55	0.15	linear	u-shaped

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Group	Phase	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Profile
1	1207	1206	Ditch 1204	3.2	ditch	disuse	dark brownish grey	silty clay	occ. Chalk, flint and charcoal		0.15		
1	1208	0	Ditch 1204	3.2	ditch	use				0.8	0.2	linear	u-shaped
1	1209	1208	Ditch 1204	3.2	ditch	disuse	dark brownish grey	silty clay	occ. Flint, chalk and frequent charcoal		0.2		
1	1210	0	Ditch 1204	3.2	ditch terminus	use				0.85	0.15	linear	u-shaped
1	1211	1210	Ditch 1204	3.2	ditch terminus	disuse	mid greyish brown	silty clay	occ. Chalk and flint		0.15		
1	1212	0	0	3.1	pit	use				0.2	0.1	sub-circular	
1	1213	1212	0	3.1	pit	disuse		silty clay			0.1		
1	1214	0	Structure 1141	3.1	post hole	use				0.37	0.19	sub-circular	u-shaped
1	1215	1214	Structure 1141	3.1	post hole	natural infilling	light yellowish grey	silty clay	occ. Chalk flecks		0.19		
1	1216	0	Structure 1141	3.1	post hole	use				0.18	0.06	sub-circular	flat-based v-shape
1	1217	1216	Structure 1141	3.1	post hole	natural infilling	light yellowish grey	silty clay	occ. Chalk flecks		0.06		
1	1218	0	Structure 1141	3.1	post hole	use				0.32	0.15	sub-circular	rounded v-shape
1	1219	1218	Structure 1141	3.1	post hole	silting	mid yellowish grey	silty clay			0.15		
1	1220	0	Structure 1141	3.1	post hole	use				0.44	0.1	sub-circular	u-shape
1	1221	1220	Structure 1141	3.1	post hole	natural infilling	light yellowish grey	silty clay	occ. Chalk flecks		0.1		
1	1222	0	Structure 1141	3.1	post hole	use				0.36	0.1	sub-circular	flat-based v-shape

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Group	Phase	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Profile
1	1223	1222	Structure 1141	3.1	post hole	natural infilling	light yellowish grey	silty clay	occ. Chalk flecks		0.1		
1	1224	0	Structure 1141	3.1	post hole	use				0.25	0.12	sub-circular	rounded v-shape
1	1225	1224	Structure 1141	3.1	post hole	natural infilling	light yellowish grey	silty clay	occ. Chalk flecks		0.12		
1	1226	0	Structure 1141	3.1	post hole	use				0.22	0.2	sub-circular	u-shaped
1	1227	1226	Structure 1141	3.1	post hole	deliberate backfill	mid yellowish brown	silty clay	occ. Chalk flecks		0.2		
1	1228	0	Structure 1141	3.1	post hole	use				0.26	0.08	sub-circular	wide flat-based v-shape
1	1229	1228	Structure 1141	3.1	post hole	natural infilling	light yellowish grey	silty clay	occ. Chalk flecks		0.08		
1	1230	0	Structure 1141	3.1	post hole	use				0.37	0.12	sub-circular	u-shaped
1	1231	1230	Structure 1141	3.1	post hole	natural infilling	light yellowish grey	silty clay	occ. Chalk flecks and small assorted natural stones		0.12		
1	1232	0	Structure 1141	3.1	post hole	use				0.32	0.09	sub-circular	u-shaped
1	1233	1232	Structure 1141	3.1	post hole	natural infill	light yellowish grey	silty clay	occ. Chalk flecks		0.09		
1	1234	1226	Structure 1141	3.1	post hole	disuse	mid yellowish grey	silty clay	occ. Charcoal flecks		0.02		
1	1235	0	Ditch 1040	3.2	ditch	enclosure				0.72	0.24	linear	wide u-shape
1	1236	1235	Ditch 1040	3.2	ditch	disuse	mid greyish brown	silty clay	moderate sub-angular small to medium flint and chalk		0.24		
1	1237	0	Ditch 1237	3.1	ditch	enclosure				1.05	0.41	linear	v-shaped

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Group	Phase	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Profile
1	1238	1237	Ditch 1237	3.1	ditch	disuse	mid greyish brown	silty clay	moderate sub-angular flint, small to large		0.41		
1	1239	0	0	0		VOID							
1	1240	0	0	0		VOID							
1	1241	0	VOID	VOID	structure	use							
1	1242	0	Structure 1242	3.2	foundation trench terminus	structural				0.52	0.16	rectilinear	u-shaped
1	1243	1242	Structure 1242	3.2	foundation trench terminus	deliberate backfill	mid yellowish brown	silty clay	occ. Chalk flecks		0.15		
1	1244	1242	Structure 1242	3.2	foundation trench terminus	disuse	dark brownish grey	silty clay	occ. Small assorted natural stones		0.16		
1	1245	0	Structure 1242	3.2	foundation trench terminus	structural				0.44	0.09	rectilinear	u-shaped
1	1246	1245	Structure 1242	3.2	foundation trench terminus	disuse	light yellowish brown	silty clay	occ. Chalk flecks		0.09		
1	1247	0	Structure 1242	3.2	foundation trench	structural				0.46	0.21	rectilinear	u-shaped
1	1248	1247	Structure 1242	3.2	foundation trench	disuse	mid yellowish brown	silty clay	moderate chalk flecks		0.09		
1	1249	1247	Structure 1242	3.2	foundation trench	disuse	dark brownish grey	silty clay	rare chalk flecks		0.12		
1	1250	0	Structure 1242	3.2	foundation trench terminus	structural				0.44	0.22	rectilinear	u-shaped
1	1251	1250	Structure 1242	3.2	foundation trench terminus	disuse	mid greyish brown	silty clay	occ. Chalk flecks and small assorted natural stones		0.22		
1	1252	0	Structure 1242	3.2	foundation trench terminus	structural				0.56	0.18	rectilinear	u-shaped

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Group	Phase	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Profile
1	1253	1252	Structure 1242	3.2	foundation trench terminus	deliberate backfill	mid yellowish brown	silty clay	occ. Chalk flecks		0.18		
1	1254	1252	Structure 1242	3.2	foundation trench terminus	disuse	dark brownish grey	silty clay	occ. Small assorted natural stones		0.18		
1	1255	0	Ditch 1176	1	ditch	enclosure				3.15	0.92	curvilinear	u-shaped
1	1256	1255	Ditch 1176	1	ditch	slumping	light brownish yellow	silty clay	frequent chalky flint		0.15		
1	1257	1255	Ditch 1176	1	ditch	disuse	mid yellowish brown	silty clay	occ. Chalk and flint		0.2		
1	1258	1255	Ditch 1176	1	ditch	redeposited natural	light brownish yellow	silty clay	frequent chalk and flint		0.15		
1	1259	1255	Ditch 1176	1	ditch	disuse	mid brownish grey	silty clay	occ. Chalk and flint		0.42		
1	1260	0	Ditch 1237	3.1	ditch	enclosure				1.28	0.59	linear	rounded v-shape
1	1261	1260	Ditch 1237	3.1	ditch	natural infilling	mid orangey grey	silty clay	moderate chalk flecks		0.12		
1	1262	1260	Ditch 1237	3.1	ditch	waste disposal	mid brownish grey	silty clay	occ. Small to medium assorted natural stones, rare chalk flecks and occ. Charcoal		0.19		
1	1263	1260	Ditch 1237	3.1	ditch	disuse	light yellowish grey	silty clay	moderate chalk flecks		0.28		
1	1264	1260	Ditch 1237	3.1	ditch	disuse	mid yellowish grey	silty clay	rare chalk flecks		0.22		
1	1265	0	Ditch 1040	3.2	ditch	enclosure				0.76	0.34	linear	rounded v-shape

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Group	Phase	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Profile
1	1266	1265	Ditch 1040	3.2	ditch	disuse	mid yellowish brown	silty clay	rare charcoal and chalk flecks, occ. Small assorted natural stones		0.14		
1	1267	1265	Ditch 1040	3.2	ditch	waste disposal	dark brownish grey	silty clay	very frequent shell, nearly 50l recovered		0.2		
1	1268	0	Ditch 1268	1	ditch	enclosure				3.3	0.92	curvilinear	u-shaped
1	1269	1268	Ditch 1268	1	ditch	slumping	mid yellowish brown	silty clay	frequent chalk and flint		0.2		
1	1270	1268	Ditch 1268	1	ditch	slumping	mid brownish yellow	silty clay	frequent chalk and flint		0.2		
1	1271	1268	Ditch 1268	1	ditch	disuse	mid greyish brown	silty clay	occ. Chalky flint		0.4		
1	1272	1268	Ditch 1268	1	ditch	disuse	dark greyish brown	silty clay	occ. Chalk and flint		0.6		
1	1273	0	Ditch 1176	1	ditch	enclosure				2.66	0.82	curvilinear	u-shaped
1	1274	1273	Ditch 1176	1	ditch	slumping	mid orangey brown	silty clay	rare small to medium stones throughout		0.32		
1	1275	1273	Ditch 1176	1	ditch	backfilling	light yellowish brown	silty clay	rare small to medium stones		0.6		
1	1276	1273	Ditch 1176	1	ditch	tertiary fill	dark brown	silty clay	rare small to medium stones throughout		0.26		
1	1277	0	0	1	pit	use				1.38	0.5	sub-circular	u-shaped
1	1278	1277	0	1	pit	backfilling	light yellowish brown	silty clay	rare small to medium stones throughout		0.38		
1	1279	1277	0	1	pit	tertiary fill	dark brown	silty clay	rare small to medium stones throughout	0.22			

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Group	Phase	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Profile
1	1280	0	Structure 1242	3.2	foundation trench terminus	structural				0.39	0.14	rectilinear	flat-based v-shape
1	1281	1280	Structure 1242	3.2	foundation trench terminus	disuse	mid yellowish grey	silty clay	moderate chalk flecks		0.14		
1	1282	0	Structure 1242	3.2	post hole	structural				0.13	0.06	sub-circular	rounded v-shape
1	1283	1282	Structure 1242	3.2	post hole	disuse	dark yellowish grey	silty clay	occ. Chalk flecks	0.13	0.06		
1	1284	0	Structure 1242	3.2	foundation trench terminus	structural				0.5	0.35	rectilinear	u-shaped
1	1285	1284	Structure 1242	3.2	foundation trench terminus	disuse	dark brownish grey	silty clay	occ. Charcoal and chalk flecks		0.18		
1	1286	1284	Structure 1242	3.2	foundation trench terminus	disuse	mid yellowish brown	silty clay	moderate chalk flecks		0.16		
1	1287	1284	Structure 1242	3.2	foundation trench terminus	disuse	mid brownish grey	silty clay	rare chalk flecks		0.13		
1	1288	0	Structure 1242	3.2	foundation trench	structural				0.44	0.25	rectilinear	u-shaped
1	1289	1288	Structure 1242	3.2	foundation trench terminus	disuse	mid yellowish grey	silty clay	moderate chalk flecks		0.25		
1	1290	0	Structure 1242	3.2	foundation trench terminus	structural				0.42	0.14	rectilinear	rounded v-shape
1	1291	1290	Structure 1242	3.2	foundation trench terminus	deliberate backfilling	light yellowish grey	silty clay	frequent chalk flecks		0.14		
1	1292	0	Structure 1242	3.2	post hole	structural				0.27	0.22	sub-circular	u-shaped
1	1293	1292	Structure 1242	3.2	post hole	disuse	dark brownish grey	silty clay	very rare chalk flecks		0.22		

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Group	Phase	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Profile
1	1294	0	Ditch 1294	3.2	ditch	enclosure				0.75	0.35	linear	u-shaped
1	1295	1294	Ditch 1294	3.2	ditch	disuse	mid brownish grey	silty clay	occ. Chalk and flint		0.35		
1	1296	0	0	3.1	watering-hole	water				0.3	0.2	amorphous	unknown
1	1297	1296	0	3.1	watering hole	disuse	mid greyish brown	silty clay	occ. Chalk and clay		0.2		
1	1298	0	Ditch 1294	3.2	ditch	enclosure				1	0.4	linear	E-W
1	1299	1298	Ditch 1294	3.2	ditch	disuse	mid brownish grey	silty clay	occ. Chalk and flint		0.4		
1	1300	0	Ditch 1300	3.1	ditch	Terminus				0.15	0.1	linear	U-shaped
	1301	1300	Ditch 1300	3.1	ditch	Disuse	mid yellowish brown	silty clay	occasional chalk and flint		0.1		
1	1302	0	Ditch 1300	3.1	ditch	use				0.2	0.15	linear	U-shaped
1	1303	1302	Ditch 1300	3.1	ditch	disuse	mid yellowish brown	silty clay	occasional chalk and flint		0.15		
1	1304	0	Ditch 1294	3.2	ditch	enclosure				0.22	0.15	linear	U-shaped
1	1305	1304	Ditch 1294	3.2	ditch	disuse	mid brownish grey	silty clay	occasional chalk and flint	0.22	0.15		
1	1306	1290	Structure 1242	3.2	foundation trench	disuse	mid brownish grey	silty clay	occasional chalk flecks		0.14		
1	1307	0	Structure 1242	3.2	foundation trench	structural				0.38	0.13	linear	rounded V-shape
1	1308	1307	Structure 1242	3.2	foundation trench	deliberate backfill	mid greyish brown	silty clay	occasional chalk flecks		0.12		
1	1309	1307	Structure 1242	3.2	foundation trench	disuse	dark brownish grey	silty clay	occasional small assorted nat		0.13		

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Group	Phase	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Profile
									stones and rare chalk flecks				
1	1310	0	Ditch 1237	3.1	ditch	enclosure				0.63	0.25	curvilinear	wide U-shape
1	1311	1310	Ditch 1237	3.1	ditch	disuse	mid orangey brown	silty clay	moderate sub-angular flint and chslk throughout, small in size		0.24		
1	1312	0	Stakehole Group 1312	3.1	post hole	structural				0.24	0.07	sub-circular	U-shaped
1	1313	1312	Stakehole Group 1312	3.1	post hole	disuse	mid greyish brown	silty clay	occasional chalk flecks and small assorted nat stones		0.07		
1	1314	0	Stakehole Group 1312	3.1	post hole	structural				0.32	0.11	sub-circular	U-shaped
1	1315	1314	Stakehole Group 1312	3.1	post hole	disuse	mid greyish brown	silty clay	occasional chalk flecks and small assorted nat stones		0.11		
1	1316		Stakehole Group 1312	3.1	post hole	structural				0.33	0.12	sub-circular	U-shaped
1	1317	1316	Stakehole Group 1312	3.1	post hole	disuse	mid greyish brown	silty clay	occasional chalk flecks and small assorted nat stones		0.12		
1	1318	0	Stakehole Group 1312	3.1	post hole	structural				0.22	0.09	sub-circular	U-shaped
1	1319	1318	Stakehole Group 1312	3.1	post hole	disuse	mid brownish grey	silty clsy	occasional flecks, small assorted nat stones and one discreet charcoal patch		0.09		

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Group	Phase	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Profile
1	1320	0	Stakehole Group 1312	3.1	post hole/pit	structural?				0.45	0.17	sub-circular	U-shaped
1	1321	1320	Stakehole Group 1312	3.1	posthole/pit	disuse	mid yellowish brown	silty clay	occasional chalk flecks		0.17		
1	1322	0	Stakehole Group 1312	3.1	post hole	structural				0.22	0.07	sub-circular	U-shaped
1	1323	1322	Stakehole Group 1312	3.1	post hole	disuse	mid greyish brown	silty clay	occasional chalk flecks and small assorted nat stones		0.07		
1	1324	0	Stakehole Group 1312	3.1	post hole	structural				0.32	0.11	sub-circular	U-shaped
1	1325	1324	Stakehole Group 1312	3.1	post hole	disuse	mid greyish brown	silty clay	occasional chalk flecks and assorted nat stones		0.11		
1	1326	0	Stakehole Group 1312	3.1	post hole	structural				0.22	0.05	sub-circular	U-shaped
1	1327	1326	Stakehole Group 1312	3.1	post hole	disuse	mid greyish brown	silty clay	occasional chalk flecks and small assorted nat stones	0	0.05		
1	1328	0	Stakehole Group 1312	3.1	post hole	structural				0.25	0.07	sub-circular	U-shaped
1	1329	1328	Stakehole Group 1312	3.1	post hole	disuse	mid greyish brown	silty clay	occasional chalk flecks and assorted nat stones	0	0.07		
1	1330	0	Stakehole Group 1312	3.1	post hole	structural				0.28	0.12	sub-circular	U-shaped
1	1331	1330	Stakehole Group 1312	3.1	post hole	disuse	mid brownish grey	silty clay	moderate smount of chalk flecks and		0.12		

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Group	Phase	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Profile
									charred wood fragments				
1	1332	0	Stakehole Group 1312	3.1	post hole	structural				0.23	0.31	sub-circular	U-shaped
1	1333	1332	Stakehole Group 1312	3.1	posthole	disuse	mid brownish grey	silty clay	occasional chalk flecks and small assorted nat stones		0.31		
1	1334	0	Stakehole Group 1312	3.1	post hole	structural				0.22	0.12	sub-circular	U-shaped
1	1335	1334	Stakehole Group 1312	3.1	post hole	disuse	mid greyish brown	silty clay	occasional chalk flecks and small assorted nat stones		0.12		
1	1336	0	Stakehole Group 1312	3.1	post hole	structural				0.2	0.06	sub-circular	U-shaped
1	1337	1336	Stakehole Group 1312	3.1	post hole	disuse	mid greyish brown	silty clay	occasional chalk flecks and small assorted nat stones		0.06		
1	1338	0	Stakehole Group 1312	3.1	post hole	structural				0.39	0.1	sub-circular	U-shaped
1	1339	1338	Stakehole Group 1312	3.1	post hole	disuse	mid greyish brown	silty clay	occasional chalk flecks and small assorted nat stones		0.1		
1	1340	0	Stakehole Group 1312	3.1	post hole	structural				0.31	0.08	sub-circular	U-shaped
1	1341	1340	Stakehole Group 1312	3.1	post hole	disuse	light grey brown	silty clay	rare stones		0.08		
1	1342	0	Stakehole Group 1312	3.1	post hole	structural				0.25	0.09	sub-circular	U-shaped

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Group	Phase	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Profile
1	1343	1342	Stakehole Group 1312	3.1	post hole	disuse	light grey brown	silty clay			0.09		
1	1344	0	Stakehole Group 1312	3.1	post hole	structural				0.27	0.1	sub-circular	U-shaped
1	1345	1344	Stakehole Group 1312	3.1	post hole	disuse	light grey brown	silty clay	rare stones		0.1		
1	1346	0	Stakehole Group 1312	3.1	post hole	structural				0.29	0.07	sub-circular	U-shaped
1	1347	1346	Stakehole Group 1312	3.1	post hole	disuse	light grey brown	silty clay	rare stones		0.07		
1	1348	0	Stakehole Group 1312	3.1	post hole	structural				0.2	0.05	sub-circular	U-shaped
1	1349	1348	Stakehole Group 1312	3.1	post hole	disuse	light grey brown	silty clay	rare stones		0.05		
1	1350	0	Stakehole Group 1312	3.1	post hole	structural				0.3	0.08	sub-circular	U-shaped
1	1351	1350	Stakehole Group 1312	3.1	post hole	disuse	light grey brown	silty clay	rare stones		0.08		
1	1352	0	Stakehole Group 1312	3.1	post hole	structural				0.24	0.11	sub-circular	U-shaped
1	1353	1352	Stakehole Group 1312	3.1	post hole	disuse	light grey brown	silty clay	rare stones		0.11		
1	1354	0	Stakehole Group 1312	3.1	post hole	structural				0.24	0.11	sub-circular	U-shaped

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Group	Phase	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Profile
1	1355	1354	Stakehole Group 1312	3.1	post hole	disuse	light grey brown	silty clay	rare stones		0.06		
1	1356		Stakehole Group 1312	3.1	post hole	structural				0.23	0.04	sub-circular	U-shaped
1	1357	1356	Stakehole Group 1312	3.1	post hole	disuse	light grey brown	silty clay	rare stones		0.04		
1	1358	0	Stakehole Group 1312	3.1	post hole	structural				0.25	0.08	sub-circular	U-shaped
1	1359	1358	Stakehole Group 1312	3.1	post hole	disuse	light grey brown	silty clay	rare stones		0.08		
1	1360	0	Stakehole Group 1312	3.1	post hole	structural				0.12	0.06	sub-circular	U-shaped
1	1361	1360	Stakehole Group 1312	3.1	post hole	disuse	light grey brown	silty clay	rare stones		0.06		
1	1362	0	Stakehole Group 1312	3.1	post hole	structural				0.34	0.18	sub-circular	stepped U-shape
1	1363	1362	Stakehole Group 1312	3.1	post hole	disuse	light grey brown	silty clay	rare stones		0.18		
1	1364	0	Stakehole Group 1312	3.1	post hole	structural				0.22	0.06	sub-circular	U-shaped
1	1365	1364	Stakehole Group 1312	3.1	post hole	disuse	light grey brown	silty clay	rare stone		0.06		
1	1366	0	Stakehole Group 1312	3.1	post hole	structural				0.29	0.05	sub-circular	U-shaped
1	1367	1366	Stakehole Group 1312	3.1	post hole	disuse	light grey brown	silty clay	rare stones		0.05		

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Group	Phase	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Profile
	1368	0	Stakehole Group 1312	3.1	post hole	structural					0.04	sub-circular	U-shaped
1	1369	1368	Stakehole Group 1312	3.1	post hole	disuse	light grey brown	silty clay	stones		0.04		
1	1370	0	Structure 1370	3.1	foundation trench	structural				0.31	0.1	linear	U-shaped
1	1371	1370	Structure 1370	3.1	foundation trench	disuse	mid yellow brown	silty clay	occasional chalk fragment		0.1		
1	1372	0	0	3.2	pit	extraction?				1.4	0.44	sub-circular	stepped U shape
	1373	1372	0	3.2	pit	disuse	dark grey brown	silty clay	occasional chalk		0.14		
1	1374	1372	0	3.2	pit	disuse	dark grey	silty clay	occasional flint nodule and rounded stone		0.32		
1	1375	0	Ditch 1237	3.1	ditch	enclosure				0.84	0.3	curvilinear	wide U-shape
1	1376	1375	Ditch 1237	3.1	ditch	disuse	mid orangey brown	silty clay	moderate sub-angular/rounded chalk and small pieces of flint throughout	0.84	0.3		
1	1377	0	0	3.1	pit	use				0.7	0.1	sub-circular	U-shaped
1	1378	1377	0	3.1	pit	disuse	dark grey brown	silty clay	occasional stones		0.08		
1	1379	0	0	3.2	pit	extraction				1.25	0.31	sub-circular	U-shaped
1	1380	1379	0	3.2	pit	disuse	mid grey brown	silty clay	occasional chalk fragments and stones		0.31		
1	1381	0	VOID	VOID	structure	use							
1	1382	0	Structure 1370	3.1	foundation trench	structural				0.43	0.11	recti-linear	U-shaped
1	1383	1382	Structure 1370	3.1	foundation trench	structural	light yellowish grey	silty clay	moderate amount of chalk flecks		0.11		
1	1384	0	Ditch 1176	1	ditch	use				2.8	0.82	linear	U-shape

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Group	Phase	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Profile
1	1385	1384	Ditch 1176	1	ditch	disuse	mid yellowish brown	silty clay	occasional small-medium stones throughout		0.82		
1	1386	0	Ditch 1019	3.2	ditch	enclosure				0.84	0.46	linear	U-shaped
1	1387	1386	Ditch 1019	3.2	ditch	silting	dark yellowish brown	silty clay	rare small stones throughout		0.46		
1	1388	0	Structure 1370	3.1	foundation trench	structural				0.32	0.08	rect-linear	U-shaped
1	1389	1388	Structure 1370	3.1	foundation trench	disuse	light yellowish brown	silty clay	moderate amounts of chalk flecks		0.08		
1	1390	0	Structure 1370	3.1	foundation trench	structural				0.47	0.18	recti-linear	U-shaped
1	1391	1390	Structure 1370	3.1	foundation trench	disuse	light yellowish brown	silty clay	moderate chalk flecks		0.18		
1	1392	0	Structure 1370	3.1	foundation trench	structural				0.43	0.15	recti-linear	U-shaped
1	1393	1392	Structure 1370	3.1	foundation trench	disuse	light yellowish grey	silty clay	moderate chalk flecks		0.15		
1	1394	0	Structure 1370	3.1	foundation trench	structural				0.25	0.09	recti-linear	U-shaped
1	1395	1394	Structure 1370	3.1	foundation trench	disuse	light yellowish grey	silty clay	moderate chalk flecks		0.09		
1	1396	0	Structure 1370	3.1	foundation trench	structural				0.42	0.07	recti-linear	U-shaped
1	1397	1396	Structure 1370	3.1	foundation trench	disuse	light yellowish grey	silty clay	moderate chalk flecks		0.07		
1	1398	0	Ditch 1005	3.1	ditch	enclosure				0.5	0.2	linear	U-shaped
1	1399	1398	Ditch 1005	3.1	ditch	disuse	mid yellowish brown	silty clay	occasional chalk and flint		0.2		

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Group	Phase	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Profile
1	1400	0	Ditch 1005	3.1	ditch	enclosure				0.5	0.25	curvilinear	U-shaped
1	1401	0	Ditch 1005	3.1	ditch	disuse	mid yellowish brown	silty clay	occasional chalk and flint		0.25		
1	1402	0	Ditch 1003	3.2	ditch	enclosure				0.5	0.4	linear	U-shaped
1	1403	1402	Ditch 1003	3.2	ditch	disuse	mid cream brown	silty clay	occasional chalk and flint		0.4		
1	1404	1404	Ditch 1003	3.2	ditch	enclosure				0.95	0.48	linear	u shaped
1	1405	1404	Ditch 1003	3.2	ditch	enclosure	dark greyish brown	silty clay	occ. Chalk and flint	0.95	0.48		
1	1406	1406	Stakehole Group 1312	3.1	post hole	structural				0.2	0.03	sub-circular	u shape
1	1407	1406	Stakehole Group 1312	3.1	post hole	disuse	light grey brown	silty clay	rare small stones	0.2	0.03		
1	1408	0	Stakehole Group 1312	3.1	post hole	structural				0.35	0.08	sub-circular	u shape
1	1409	1408	Stakehole Group 1312	3.1	post hole	disuse	light grey brown	silty clay		0.35	0.08		
1	1410		Stakehole Group 1312	3.1	post hole	structural				0.26	0.09	sub-circular	u shape
1	1411	1410	Stakehole Group 1312	3.1	post hole	disuse	light grey brown	silty clay		0.26	0.09		
1	1412	1412	Stakehole Group 1312	3.1	post hole	structural				0.33	0.1	sub-circular	u shape
1	1413	1412	Stakehole Group 1312	3.1	post hole	disuse	light greyish brown	silty clay	small stone, rare	0.33	0.1		

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Group	Phase	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Profile
1	1414	1414	Stakehole Group 1312	3.1	post hole	structural				0.33	0.08	sub-circular	u shape
1	1415	1414	Stakehole Group 1312	3.1	post hole	disuse	light grey brown	silty clay	stones (rare)	0.33	0.08		
1	1416	0	Stakehole Group 1312	3.1	post hole	structural				0.28	0.08	sub-circular	u shape
1	1417	1416	Stakehole Group 1312	3.1	post hole	disuse	light grey brown	silty clay	rare stones	0.28	0.08		
1	1418	1418	Ditch 1418	3.1	ditch	enclosure				0.46	0.11	linear	
1	1419	1418	Ditch 1418	3.1	ditch	enclosure	mid greyish brown	silty clay	small stones	0.46	0.11		
1	1420	1420	Ditch 1420	3.1	ditch	terminus				0.4	0.12	linear	u shape
1	1421	1420	Ditch 1420	3.1	ditch	disuse	light grey brown	silty clay	small stone and chalk	0.4	0.12		
1	1422	1422	Ditch 1418	3.1	ditch	terminus				0.38	0.09	linear	u shape
1	1423	1422	Ditch 1418	3.1	ditch	disuse	dark grey greyish brown	silty clay	stones (rare)	0.38	0.09		
1	1424	0	VOID	VOID	structure	unknown							
1	1425	1425	Structure 1370	3.1	foundation trench terminus	structural				0.4	0.12	rectilinear	u shaped
3	1426	1425	Structure 1370	3.1	foundation trench terminus	disuse	mid yellowish brown	silty clay	mod. Chalk flecks and small assorted nat. stones	0.4	0.12		
1	1427	1427	Structure 1370	3.1	foundation trench	structural				0.4	0.19	rectilinear	Rounded V shape
1	1428	1427	Structure 1370	3.1	foundation trench	disuse	mid yellowish brown	silty clay	mod chalk flecks and occ. Small assorted nat. stones	0.4	0.19		
1	1429	0	0	3.1	pit	use				0.8	0.12	sub-rectangular	u shaped

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Group	Phase	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Profile
1	1430	1429	0	3.1	pit	disposal	dark grey	clay					
1	1431	1431	Structure 1370	3.1	foundation trench terminus	structural				0.32	0.07	rectilinear	flat based V-shape
1	1432	1431	Structure 1370	3.1	foundation trench	disuse	mid yellowish brown	silty clay	mod. Chalk flecks and occ. Small assorted nat stones	0.32	0.07		
1	1433	1433	Structure 1370	3.1	foundation trench terminus	structural				0.24	0.09	rectilinear	U shaped
1	1434	1433	Structure 1370	3.1	foundation trench terminus	disuse	mid yellowish grey	silty clay	mod. Chalk flecks and occ. Small assorted nat. stones	0.24	0.09		
1	1435	1435	Structure 1370	3.1	post hole	structural				0.27	0.11	sub-circular	rounded V shape
1	1436	1435	Structure 1370	3.1	post hole	disuse	mid brownish grey	silty clay	v. rare chalk flecks	0.27	0.11		
1	1437	0	Structure 1547	3.1	post hole	structure				0.3	0.09	circular	u shape
1	1438	1437	Structure 1547	3.1	post hole	disuse	mid yellowish brown	clay	occasional rounded stone to 0.02m		0.09		
1	1439	1439	0	3.1	pit	disuse					0.09	sub-circular	u shaped
1	1440	1439	0	3.1	pit	unknown	dark grey brown	silty clay	stones rare and burnt material	0.68	0.16		
1	1441	1441	0	3.1	post hole	structural				0.22	0.08	sub-circular	shallow U shape
1	1442	1441	0	3.1	post hole	disuse	light grey brown	silty clay	small stones	0.22	0.08		
1	1443	1443	0	3.1	post hole	structural				0.2	0.09	sub-circular	u shape
1	1444	1443	0	3.1	post hole	disuse	light greyish brown	silty sand	small stones, chalk	0.2	0.09		
1	1445	1445	0	3.1	post hole	structural				0.26	0.08	sub-circular	u shape
1	1446	1445	0	3.1	post hole	disuse	light grey brown	silty clay	small stones	0.26	0.08		

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Group	Phase	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Profile
1	1447	1447	0	3.1	post hole	structural				0.16	0.06	sub-circular	u shape
1	1448	1447	0	3.1	post hole	disuse	light greyish brown	silty clay	small stones	0.16	0.06		
1	1449	1449	0	3.1	post hole	structural				0.13	0.07	sub-circular	u shape
1	1450	1449	0	3.1	post hole	disuse	light	silty clay	small stones	0.13	0.07		
	1451	1451	0	3.1	post hole	structural				0.55	0.07	sub-circular	u shape
1	1452	1451	0	3.1	post hole	disuse	light brown	silty clay		0.55	0.07		
1	1453	1453	0	3.1	post hole	structural				0.29	0.09	sub-circular	u shape
1	1454	1453	0	3.1	post hole	disuse	light grey brown	silty clay		0.29	0.09		
1	1455	1455	0	3.1	post hole	structural				0.3	0.08	sub-circular	u shape
1	1456	1455	0	3.1	post hole	disuse	mid grey brown	silty clay	small stones	0.3	0.08		
1	1457	1457	Structure 1370	3.1	foundation trench	structural				0.56	0.18	rectilinear	u shaped
1	1458	1457	Structure 1370	3.1	foundation trench	disuse	mid yellowish grey	silty clay	mod. Chalk flecks and occ. Small assorted nat stone	0.56	0.18		
1	1459	1459	Structure 1370	3.1	foundation trench terminus	structural				0.43	0.16	rectilinear	u shaped
1	1460	1459	Structure 1370	3.1	foundation trench terminus	disuse	mid yellowish grey	silty clay	mod. Chalk, occ small assorted stones	0.43	0.16		
1	1461	1461	Structure 1370	3.1	foundation trench term	structural				0.54	0.15	rectilinear	u shaped
1	1462	1461	Structure 1370	3.1	foundation trench terminus	disuse	mid yellowish grey	silty clay	mod. Chalk flecks and occ small assorted nat stones	0.45	0.15		
1	1463	1463	Structure 1547	3.1	post hole	structural				0.28	0.08	sub-circular	u shape
1	1464	1463	Structure 1547	3.1	post hole	disuse	light grey brown	silty clay	small stones	0.28	0.08		
cut	1465	1465	Structure 1547	3.1	post hole	structural				0.15	0.03	sub-circular	u shape
1	1466	1465	Structure 1547	3.1	post hole	structural	light grey brown	silty clay	small stones	0.15	0.03		

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Group	Phase	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Profile
1	1467	1467	Structure 1547	3.1	post hole	structural				0.14	0.08	sub-circular	u shape
3	1468	1467	Structure 1547	3.1	post hole	disuse	Light grey brown	silty clay		0.14	0.05		
1	1469	1469	Structure 1547	3.1	post hole	structural				0.17	0.04	sub-circular	u shape
1	1470	1469	Structure 1547	3.1	post hole	disuse	light greyish brown	silty clay	small stones	0.17	0.04		
1	1471	1471	0	3.1	pit	unknown				0.85	0.13	sub-circular	u shape
1	1472	1471	0	3.1	pit	unknown	mid grey brown	silty clay	stones	0.85	0.13		
1	1473	0	0	3.1	pit	extraction				2	0.43	sub-rectangular	U shape
1	1474	1473	0	3.1	pit	disuse	dark reddish brown	clay	occasional chalk frags to 0.01m occ. Angular stone to 0.10m		0.43		
1	1475	0	Ditch 1040	3.2	ditch	enclosure				1.35	0.44	linear	rounded V shape
1	1476	1475	Ditch 1040	3.2	ditch	disuse - butchery/ shell processing	mid greyish brown	silty clay	moderate sub angular flint and chalk small to large, occurred throughout	1.35	0.44		
1	1477	0	Ditch 1237	3.1	ditch	use				0.9	0.38	curvilinear	V shape
1	1478	1477	Ditch 1237	3.1	ditch	disuse	mid orangey brown	silty clay	frequent sub angular flint and chalk, med to large occurred throughout	0.9	0.38		
1	1479	1479	Structure 1370	3.1	foundation trench	structural				0.96	0.44	rectilinear	flat based U shape
1	1480	1479	Structure 1370	3.1	foundation trench	disuse	mid brownish grey	silty clay	mod. Chalk and occ. Small assorted nat stones	0.96	0.44		

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Group	Phase	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Profile
1	1481	1481	Structure 1370	3.1	foundation trench terminus	structural				0.36	0.12	rectilinear	u shaped
1	1482	1481	Structure 1370	3.1	foundation trench terminus	structural/disuse	mid yellowish grey	silty clay	occ. Chalk flecks and small Nat. stones	0.36	0.12		
1	1483	1483	Structure 1370	3.1	foundation trench terminus	structural				0.46	0.13	rectilinear	u shaped
1	1484	1483	Structure 1370	3.1	foundation trench	disuse	light yellowish grey	silty clay	occ. Chalk flecks and rare small assorted nat stones	0.46	0.13		
1	1485	0	VOID	VOID	structure	unknown							
1	1486	1486	Structure 1370	3.1	foundation trench	structural				0.6	0.23	rectilinear	u shape
1	1487	0	Structure 1370	3.1	foundation trench	structural	mid grey brown	silty clay	rare small stones	0.6	0.23		
1	1488	0	Structure 1370	3.1	foundation trench	structural				0.5	0.16	rectilinear	U shape
1	1489	1488	Structure 1370	3.1	foundation trench	structural	mid greyish brown	silty clay	small stones (rare)	0.5	0.16		
1	1490	1490	Structure 1370	3.1	foundation trench	structural				0.5	0.17	linear	U Shape
1	1491	1490	Structure 1370	3.1	foundation trench	structural	mid brown	silty clay	rare small stones	0.5	0.17		
1	1492	1492	Structure 1370	3.1	foundation trench	structural				0.5	0.18	linear	U shape
1	1493	1492	Structure 1370	3.1	foundation trench	structural	mid greyish brown	silty clay	small stones, rare	0.5	0.18		
1	1494	1494	Structure 1370	3.1	foundation trench	structural				0.45	0.16	rectilinear	u shaped
1	1495	1494	Structure 1370	3.1	foundation trench	disuse	mid yellowish brown	silty clay	occ. Chalk flecks	0.45	0.16		
1	1496	0	Ditch 1040	3.2	ditch	enclosure				3.1	0.95	linear	u Shaped

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Group	Phase	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Profile
1	1497	1496	Ditch 1040	3.2	ditch	slump	mid orangish brown	silty clay	occ. Chalk and flint		0.3		
1	1498	1496	Ditch 1040	3.2	ditch	slump	mid brownish grey	silty clay	occ. Chalk and flint		0.65		
1	1499		0	3.1	pit	extraction				1.2	0.24	sub-rectangular	u shape
1	1500	1499	0	3.1	pit	disuse	dark yellow brown	clay	occ. Chalk fragments to 0.01m occ. Rounded stones to 0.02		0.24		
1	1501	0	Ditch 1060	3.2	ditch	boundary				0.5	0.3	linear	U shaped
1	1502	1501	Ditch 1060	3.2	ditch		mid yellow brown	clay	occ. Chalk fragments to 0.01m		0.3		
1	1503	0	0	3.1	pit	extraction				2	0.45	sub-rectangular	U shape
1	1504	1503	0	3.1	pit	disuse	dark brown	clay	occasional angular stone to 0.05		0.45		
1	1505	1505	Structure 1370	3.1	foundation trench	structural				0.65	0.22	linear	U shape
1	1506	0	Ditch 1060	3.2	ditch	use				0.46	0.28	linear	flattened/widened u shape
1	1507	1506	Ditch 1060	3.2	ditch	disuse	mid orangey brown	silty clay	rare subangular flint, moderate rounded chalk. Occurred throughout	0.46	0.28		
1	1508	1506	Ditch 1040	3.2	ditch	disuse				0.48	0.32	linear	widened U shape
1	1509	1508	Ditch 1040	3.2	ditch	disuse	mid greyish brown	silty clay	moderate subangular flint and chalk small to med in size	0.48	0.32		
1	1510	1505	Structure 1370	3.1	foundation trench	structural	mid grey brown	silty clay	small stones	0.65	0.22		

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Group	Phase	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Profile
1	1511	1511	Structure 1370	3.1	foundation trench	structural				0.29	0.08	linear	U Shape
3	1512	1511	Structure 1370	3.1	ditch	structural							
1	1513	1513	Structure 1370	3.1	foundation trench	structural				0.2	0.07	linear	u shape
1	1514	1513	Structure 1370	3.1	foundation trench	disuse	light grey brown	silty clay	stones, rare	0.2	0.07		
1	1515	0	Ditch 1237	3.1	ditch	enclosure				0.52	0.33	curvilinear	flat based V Shape
1	1516	1515	Ditch 1237	3.1	ditch	nat infilling	mid yellowish brown	silty clay	occ. Chalk flecks		0.32		
1	1517	1515	Ditch 1237	3.1	ditch	disuse	mid greyish brown	silty clay	occ. Chalk flecks		0.28		
1	1518	1518	Structure 1242	3.2	foundation trench	structural				0.62	0.28	rectilinear	u shaped
1	1519	1518	Structure 1242	3.2	foundation trench	disuse	mid brownish grey	silty clay	mod. Chalk flecks and small assorted nat. stones	0.62	0.28		
1	1520	1520	Structure 1370	3.1	post hole	structural				0.25	0.2	sub-circular	u shaped
1	1521	1520	Structure 1370	3.1	post hole	disuse	mid yellowish brown	silty clay	occ. Chalk flecks and rare assorted nat. stones	0.25	0.2		
1	1522	1522	Structure 1370	3.1	foundation trench	structural				0.2	0.05	linear	U shape
1	1523	1522	Structure 1370	3.1	foundation trench terminus	1485	light greyish brown	silty clay	stones (rare)	0.2	0.05		
1	1524	1524	Structure 1370	3.1	foundation trench	structural				0.15	0.1	linear	U shape
	1525	1524	Structure 1370	3.1	foundation trench	disuse	Light greyish brown	silty clay	stones (rare)	0.15	0.1		
1	1526	0	Structure 1370	3.1	post hole	structural				0.24	0.05	sub-circular	widened u shape

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Group	Phase	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Profile
1	1527	1526	Structure 1370	3.1	post hole	disuse	mid greyish brown	silty clay	rare rounded chalk, small, throughout	0.24	0.05		
1	1528	0	Structure 1370	3.1	post hole	structural				0.29	0.1	sub-circular	widened U shape
1	1529	1528	Structure 1370	3.1	post hole	disuse	dark orangey brown	silty clay	rare sub angular flint and chalk, small. Occurred throughout	0.29	0.1		
1	1530	1530	Structure 1530	3.2	foundation trench terminus	structural				0.43	0.06	linear	u shaped
1	1531	1530	Structure 1530	3.2	foundation trench terminus	disuse	mid grey brown	silty clay	small stones (rare)	0.43	0.06		
1	1532	1532	Structure 1530	3.2	foundation trench	structural				0.38	0.1	linear	u shape
1	1533	1532	Structure 1530	3.2	foundation trench	disuse	mid grey brown	silty clay	small stones and flint, rare	0.38	0.1		
1	1534	1534	Structure 1530	3.2	foundation trench terminus	structural				0.43	0.09	linear	u shape
1	1535	1534	Structure 1530	3.2	foundation trench terminus	structural	mid grey brown	silty clay	stone (rare)	0.43	0.09		
1	1536	1536	Structure 1530	3.2	foundation trench	terminus				0.35	0.09	linear	u shape
1	1537	1536	Structure 1530	3.2	foundation trench terminus	disuse	mid brown	silty clay		0.35	0.09		
1	1538	1538	Structure 1530	3.2	foundation trench	terminus				0.36	0.13	linear	U shape
1	1539	1538	Structure 1530	3.2	foundation trench	terminus	mid brown	silty clay		0.36	0.13		
1	1540	0	VOID	VOID	structure	unknown							
1	1541	1541	Structure 1530	3.2	foundation trench	structural				0.4	0.06	rectilinear	shallow u shape

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Group	Phase	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Profile
1	1542	1541	Structure 1530	3.2	foundation trench term	disuse				0.4	0.06	rectilinear	shallow u shape
1	1543	1543	Structure 1530	3.2	foundation trench terminus	structural				0.25	0.05	rectilinear	Shallow U shape
1	1544	1543	Structure 1530	3.2	foundation trench terminus	disuse	light yellowish grey	silty clay	mod. Chalk flecks	0.25	0.05		
1	1545	1545	Structure 1530	3.2	foundation trench	structural				0.32	0.13	sub-circular	flat based V shape
1	1546	1545	Structure 1530	3.2	foundation trench	structural	mid brownish grey	silty clay	mod. Chalk flecks and small assorted nat stones	0.32	0.13		
1	1547	0	Structure 1547	3.1	foundation trench	structural				0.61	0.26	rectilinear	W shaped
1	1548	1547	Structure 1547	3.1	foundation trench	unclear	mid yellowish brown	silty clay	occ. Chalk flecks		0.06		
1	1549	1547	Structure 1547	3.1	foundation trench	deliberate backfill?	mid brownish grey	silty clay	occ. Chalk flecks		0.21		
1	1550	1547	Structure 1547	3.1	foundation trench	disuse	mid greyish brown	silty clay	occ. Chalk flecks and small assorted nat stones	0.36	0.23		
1	1551	1551	Structure 1547	3.1	foundation trench	structural				0.3	0.08	rectilinear	U shaped
1	1552	1551	Structure 1547	3.1	foundation trench	disuse	mid brownish grey	silty clay	occ. Small to med stones	0.3	0.08		
1	1553	0	Structure 1530	3.2	foundation trench	use -structure				0.29	0.12	rectilinear	u shaped
1	1554	1553	Structure 1530	3.2	foundation trench	disuse	mid greyish brown	silty clay	rare sub ang. Flint small to med. Occurred throughout	0.29	0.12		
1	1555	0	Structure 1530	3.2	foundation trench	use - structural				0.33	0.1	rectilinear	u shaped

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Group	Phase	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Profile
1	1556	1555	Structure 1530	3.2	foundation trench	disuse - structural demolition	dark orangish grey	silty clay	rare sub rounded chalk, small, occurred throughout	0.33	0.1		
1	1557	1557	Structure 1547	3.1	foundation trench	structural				0.38	0.1	rectilinear	wide topped U shape
1	1558	1557	Structure 1547	3.1	foundation trench	disuse	mid yellowish grey	silty clay	occ. Chalk flecks and small assorted nat stones	0.38	0.1		
1	1559	1559	Structure 1547	3.1	foundation trench terminus	structural					0.1	rectilinear	U shaped
1	1560	1559	Structure 1547	3.1	foundation trench terminus	disuse	mid yellowish brown	silty clay	rare chalk flecks and small assorted nat stones		0.1		
1	1561	1561	Structure 1530	3.2	foundation trench	structure				0.2	0.1	rectilinear	U shaped
1	1562	0	Structure 1530	3.2	foundation trench	disuse	mid brownish grey	silty clay	mod. Chalk flecks	0.2	0.1		
1	1563	1563	Structure 1547	3.1	foundation trench	structural				0.28	0.06	rectilinear	u shaped
1	1564	1563	Structure 1547	3.1	foundation trench	disuse	light yellowish grey	silty clay	occ. Chalk flecks	0.28	0.06		
1	1565	1566	Structure 1370	3.1	foundation trench	structural				0.25	0.28	rectilinear	U shape
1	1566	1565	Structure 1370	3.1	foundation trench	disuse	dark greyish brown	silty clay	rare sub angular flint and chalk, small, occurred throughout	0.25	0.28		
1	1567	0	Ditch 1237	3.1	ditch terminus	enclosure				0.6	0.36	curvilinear	u shape (widened)
1	1568	1567	Ditch 1237	3.1	ditch terminus	disuse	mid orangey - brown	silty clay	moderate sub angular flint, large, towards base. Moderate rounded chalk throughout	0.6	0.36		

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Group	Phase	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Profile
1	1569	0	0	3.1	watering hole	Water access				14.4	0.85	sub-circular	wide shallow u shape
1	1570	1569	0	3.1	watering hole	nat infilling	light yellowish grey	silty clay	frequent chalk		0.1		
1	1571	1569	0	3.1	watering hole	silting	mid yellowish brown	silty clay	occ. Chalk flecks		0.4		
1	1572	1569	0	3.1	watering hole	waste dump	dark bluish grey	silty clay	mod. Charcoal	5.45	0.15		
1	1573	1569	0	3.1	watering hole	waste dump	mid yellowish red	silty clay		4.85	0.15		
1	1574	1569	0	3.1	watering hole	disuse	dark brownish grey	silty clay	rare chalk flecks		0.4		
2	2003	0	Ditch 2003	4	ditch	unknown				0.6	0.22	linear	U shape
2	2004	2003	Ditch 2003	4	ditch	unknown	dark brownish grey	silty clay	freq. gravels and flint	0.6	0.23		
1	2005	0	Ditch 2005	4	gully	use				0.4	0.09	linear	u shape
2	2006	2005	Ditch 2005	4	gully	disuse	mid brownish grey	sandy clay	mod. Rounded and sub. Ang. Gravels.	0.4	0.09		
2	2007	0	Ditch 2005	4	gully	use				0.35	0.14	linear	u shape
2	2008	2007	Ditch 2005	4	gully	disuse	mid brownish grey	sandy clay	mod. Rounded and sub angular gravels	0.35	0.14		
2	2009	0	Ditch 2009	4	ditch	use				0.17	0.16	linear	unclear due to heavy truncation
2	2010	2009	Ditch 2009	4	ditch	silting	dark reddish brown	sandy clay	occ. Small gravels	0.17	0.16		
2	2011	0	Ditch 2011	4	ditch	use				1.43	0.38	linear	u-shaped

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Group	Phase	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Profile
2	2012	2011	Ditch 2011	4	ditch	silting	mid orangey brown	sandy clay			0.14		
2	2013	2011	Ditch 2011	4	ditch	disuse	dark brownish grey	sandy clay	occ. Small-med rounded/sub-rounded nat stones and flints		0.38		
2	2014	0	Ditch 2014	4	ditch	boundary?				1.4	0.7	linear	u shaped
2	2015	2014	Ditch 2014	4	ditch	disuse	mid brownish grey	silty clay	occ. Chalk and flint		0.25		
2	2016	2014	Ditch 2014	4	ditch	deliberate backfill	light brownish yellow	silty clay	freq. chalk and flint		0.2		
2	2017	2014	Ditch 2014	4	ditch	disuse	mid greyish brown	silty clay	occ. Chalk and flint		0.25		
2	2018	0	Ditch 2018	4	ditch	windmill?				0.8	0.15	curvilinear	flat u shaped
2	2019	2018	Ditch 2018	4	Ditch	windmill	mid greyish brown	silty clay	occ. Chalk and flint	0.8	0.15		
2	2020	2020	Ditch 2018	4	ditch	terminus				0.7	0.15	linear	U shaped
2	2021	2020	Ditch 2018	4	ditch	terminus				0.7	0.15		
2	2022	0	Ditch 2009	4	ditch	use				0.75	0.22	linear	u shaped
2	2023	2022	Ditch 2009	4	ditch	silting	mid greyish brown	sandy clay			0.1		
2	2024	2022	Ditch 2009	4	ditch	waste dump	dark brownish grey	sandy clay	freq.med sub-angular and angular brock fragments		0.15		
2	2025	2025	Ditch 2011	4	ditch	use				1.35	0.74	linear	rounded V shape
2	2026	2025	Ditch 2011	4	ditch	disuse	dark brownish grey	sandy clay	occ. Small to med. Rounded and sub rounded nat	1.35	0.74		

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Group	Phase	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Profile
									stones. And small to mid. Angular brick fragments				
2	2027	2027	Ditch 2003	4	ditch	terminus				0.8	0.25	linear	U shaped
2	2028	2027	Ditch 2003	4	ditch	terminus	dark brownish grey	silty clay	freq. gravels and flint	0.8	0.25		
2	2029	0	Ditch 2018	4	ditch	enclosure (windmill)					0.8	curvilinear	U-Shaped
2	2030	2029	Ditch 2018	4	ditch	disuse	mid greyish brown	silty clay	rare chalk and flint		0.35		
2	2031	2029	Ditch 2018	4	ditch	disuse	mid greyish brown	silty clay	rare chalk and flint		0.35		
2	2032		Ditch 2003	4	ditch	use						linear	u shape
2	2033	2032	Ditch 2003	4	ditch	secondary fill	mid orange brown	silty clay	frequent small to med. Stones throughout				
2	2034	0	Ditch 2018	4	ditch	windmill				1.22	0.79	linear	flat based V shape
2	2035	2034	Ditch 2018	4	ditch	secondary fill	mid yellow brown	silty clay	occ. Small-med stone throughout		0.79		
2	2036	0	Ditch 2018	4	ditch	windmill				1.25		curvilinear	U shape
2	2037	2036	Ditch 2018	4	ditch	disuse	mid yellow brown	silty clay	moderate sub angular and rounded flint occur throughout deposit	1	0.62		
2	2038	0	Ditch 2009	4	ditch	windmill				0.9	0.34	curvilinear	Widened U shape
2	2039	2038	Ditch 2009	4	ditch	disuse	dark yellowish brown	silty clay	frequent sub-angular and rounded flint	0.9	0.34		
2	2040	2040	Ditch 2018	4	ditch	use				1.77	0.75	curvilinear	rounded V shape

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Group	Phase	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Profile
2	2041	2040	Ditch 2018	4	ditch	disuse	dark brownish grey	clayey silt	mod. Small to med assorted natural stones and flint	1.77	0.75		
2	2042	0	Ditch 2018	4	ditch	windmill				1.7	0.62	curvilinear	u shape
2	2043	2042	Ditch 2018	4	ditch	windmill - disuse	mid orangish brown	silty clay	moderate sub angular flint and chalk throughout fill	1.7	0.62		
2	2044	2044	Ditch 2018	4	ditch	windmill				0.5	0.44	curvilinear	
2	2045	2044	Ditch 2018	4	ditch	windmill	dark brownish grey	clayey silt	mod. Small to med. Assorted nat. stones	0.5	0.44		
2	2046	2046	Ditch 2011	4	ditch	disuse				0.42	0.43	linear	U-shaped
2	2047	2046	Ditch 2011	4	ditch	disuse	dark brownish grey	clayey silt	mod. Small to med, assorted nat. stones and flints	0.43	0.43		
2	2048	0	Ditch 2018	4	ditch	trackway				3.64	0.54	linear	U shaped
2	2049	2048	Ditch 2018	4	ditch	back fill	mid yellow brown	silty clay	occ. Small to medium stones throughout		0.54		
2	2050	0	Structural pit 2050	4	ditch					2.3	0.31	linear	u shaped
2	2051	2050	Structural pit 2050	4	ditch	backfill	light yellowish brown	silty clay	occasional small to medium stones throughout		0.31		
2	2052	2052	Structural pit 2050	4	construction	structural				0.32	0.88	linear	
2	2053	2052	Structural pit 2050	4	construction cut	structural	mid yellowish brown	silty clay	occ. Small to med. Stones throughout	0.32	0.88		
2	2054	2054	Structural pit 2050	4	construction cut	structural				0.4		linear	unknown

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Group	Phase	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Profile
2	2055	2054	Structural pit 2050	4	construction	structural	mid yellowish brown	silty clay	occ. Small to med. Stones throughout	0.4			
2	2056	0	Structural pit 2050	4	ditch	use				0.51	0.18	linear	u Shaped
2	2057	2056	Structural pit 2050	4	ditch	secondary fill	light yellow brown	silty clay	occ. Small stones throughout	0.51	0.18		
2	2058	0	Structural pit 2050	4	wall	structural							
2	2060	0	Ditch 2009	4	ditch	use				0.35	0.36	curvilinear	u shape
2	2061	2060	Ditch 2009	4	ditch	disuse	dark orangey brown	silty clay	frequent sub angular flint, small. Throughout	0.35	0.36		
	3003	0	VOID	VOID	ditch	glacial feature				0.58	0.27	linear	Wide U Shape
	3004	3003	VOID	VOID		Natural Infilling	mid greyish red	silty clay					
	3005	0	Ditch 3005	2	ditch	use				0.48	0.34	linear	U
	3006	3005	Ditch 3005	2		Natural Infilling	mid brownish grey	silty clay	med chalk flecks + occ small/med assorted nat flint				
	3007	0	0	2	post hole	use				0.27	0.1	sub-circular	U
	3008	3007	0	2	post hole	disuse	mid blueish grey	silty clay	med charcoal + occ small sub-rounded + Sub angular flint	0.27	0.1		
	3009	0	0	2	pit	use				1.04	0.33	sub-circular	U
	3010	3009	0	2	pit	natural infilling	mid brownish yellow	silty clay	occasional chalk flecks		0.08		
	3011	3009	0	2	pit	Natural Infilling	mid yellowish grey	silty clay	occasional sub angular natural flints		0.32		
	3012	3009	0	2	pit	waste disposal	mid bluish grey	silty clay	rare charcoal flecks + occasional small sub angular flint		0.16		
	3013	0	0	2	pit	use				0.56	0.17	sub-circular	rounded V

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Group	Phase	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Profile
	3014	3013	0	2	pit	disuse	mid bluish grey	silty clay	occasional small subangular flint		0.17		
	3015	0	0	2	pit	use				1.4	0.13	sub-circular	shallow U
	3016	3015	0	2	pit	disuse	mid greyish brown	silty clay	occasional small assorted natural stones		0.13		
	3017		0	2	post hole	use				0.2	0.16	sub-circular	U
	3018	3017	0	2	post hole	disuse	dark bluish grey	Silty clay	occasional charcoal flecks		0.16		
	3019	0	0	2	pit	use				0.33	0.09	sub-circular	U
	3020	3019	0	2	pit	disuse	mid yellowish grey	silty clay	occasional small assorted natural stones		0.09		
	3021	0	0	2	pit	use				1.16	0.32	sub-circular	
	3022	3021	0	2	pit	natural infilling	mid yellowish brown	silty clay	occasional small sub angular + sub rounded flints throughout		0.13		
	3023	3021	0	2	pit	waste	mid brownish grey	silty clay	occasional charcoal flecks + chalk flecks, small natural flints + poorly fired clay patches		0.19		
	3024	0	Ditch 3024	2	ditch	enclosure				0.06	0.17	linear	U
	3025	3024	Ditch 3024	2	ditch	natural infilling	mid brownish grey	silty clay	med sub angular flints small	0.06	0.17		
	3026	0	Ditch 3026	2	ditch	enclosure				0.64	0.21	linear	rounded V
	3027	3026	Ditch 3026	2	ditch	enclosure	mid yellowish grey	silty clay	occasional chalk flecks		0.21		
	3028	0	Ditch 3028	2	gully	enclosure				0.56	0.16	linear	U

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Group	Phase	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Profile
	3029	328	Ditch 3028	2	gully	natural infilling	mid brownish grey	silty clay	occasional chalk flecks + small natural flints		0.16		
	3030	0	Ditch 3024	2	ditch	enclosure				0.19	0.2	linear	U
	3031	3030	Ditch 3024	2	ditch	natural infilling	mid brownish grey	silty clay	med sub angular flints small		0.2		
	3032	0	Ditch 3026	2	ditch	enclosure				1.02	0.23	linear	U'
	3033	3032	Ditch 3026	2	ditch	natural infilling	mid yellowish grey	silty clay	occasional small natural flints moderate chalk flecks	1.02	0.23		
	3034	0	Ditch 3028	2	gully	enclosure				0.28	0.26	linear	U
	3035	3034	Ditch 3028	2	gully	natural infilling	mid brownish grey	silty clay	rare small natural flints	0.28	0.26		
	3036	0	Ditch 3036	2	ditch	enclosure				1.6	0.58	linear	Rounded V
	3037	3036	Ditch 3036	2	ditch	disuse	mid yellowish brown	silty clay	small charcoal seam towards base; occasional small assorted natural stones		0.1		
	3038	3036	Ditch 3036	2	ditch	deliberate backfill	mid blueish grey	silty clay	moderate small-med sub angular flints + occasional charcoal flints		0.19		
	3039	3036	Ditch 3036	2	ditch	redeposited natural	mid greyish yellow	silty clay	moderate chalk flecks		0.11		
	3040	3036	Ditch 3036	2	ditch	disuse	mid brownish yellow	silty clay	occasional small-medium sub angular flints + natural stones		0.2		
	3041	0	Ditch 3041	2	ditch	enclosure				1.62	0.78	linear	rounded V

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Group	Phase	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Profile
	3042	3041	Ditch 3041	2	ditch	disuse	mid brownish yellow	silty clay	moderate small-medium sub angular flints + moderate chalk flecks		0.21		
	3043	3041	Ditch 3041	2	ditch	disuse	mid yellowish grey	silty clay	occasional chalk flecks + small assorted natural stones		0.47		
	3044	3041	Ditch 3041	2	ditch	deliberate backfill	mid brownish grey	silty clay	occasional small sub angular natural stones + charcoal flecks		0.29		
	3045	3041	Ditch 3041	2	ditch	disuse	mid yellowish brown	silty clay	occasional small assorted natural stones		0.08		
	3046	0	0	2	pit	use				0.56	0.14	sub-circular	U
	3047	3046	0	2	pit	waste	dark blueish grey	silty clay	frequent charcoal		0.06		
	3048	3016	0	2	pit	disuse	dark brownish grey	silty clay			0.1		
	3049		Ditch 3049	2	ditch terminus	enclosure				0.39	0.1	linear	flat based wide V
	3050	3049	Ditch 3049	2	ditch terminus	enclosure	mid brownish grey	silty clay	occasional small med assorted natural stones	0.39	0.1		
	3051		Ditch 3049	2	ditch	enclosure				0.35	0.1	linear	flat based wide V
	3052	3051	Ditch 3049	2	ditch	disuse	mid brownish grey	silty clay	occasional chalk flecks	0.35	0.1		
	3053		0	2	post hole	use				0.37	0.04	circular	shallow u shape
	3054	3053	0	2	post hole	disuse	mid blueish grey	silty clay	frequent charcoal occasional chalk flecks	0.37	0.04		

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Group	Phase	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Profile
	3055	0	Ditch 3049	2	ditch terminus	enclosure				0.43	0.05	linear	wide topped shallow U
	3056	3055	Ditch 3049	2	ditch terminus	natural infilling	mid brownish grey	silty clay	occasional small assorted natural stones		0.05		
	3057	0	Ditch 3057	2	Ditch terminus	enclosure				0.78	0.12	linear	shallow u shape
	3058	3057	Ditch 3057	2	ditch terminus	disuse	mid brownish grey	silty clay	occasional chalk flecks	0.78	0.12		
	3059	0	0	2	post - hole	use				0.3	0.09	sub-circular	U
	3060	3059	0	2	post hole	disuse	dark greyish blue	silty clay	frequent charcoal		0.04		
	3061	3059	0	2	post hole	disuse	dark brownish grey	silty clay	occasional small sub angular flints		0.05		
3	3062	0	Ditch 3057	2	ditch	enclosure				0.74	0.32	linear	U-shaped
3	3063	3062	Ditch 3057	2	ditch	Disuse	mid yellowish grey	silty clay	med. small - med. sub-angular flints.	0.74	0.32		
3	3064	0	0	2	pit	use				0.4	0.12	sub-circular	u-shaped
3	3065	3064	0	2	pit	nat. infilling	mid yellowish brown	silty clay	occasional small-med. Sub-angular flint.	0.4	0.12		
3	3066	0	Ditch 3057	2	ditch	enclosure				0.4	0.34	linear	U-shaped
3	3067	3066	Ditch 3057	2	ditch	disuse	mid yellowish grey	silty clay	occasional small assorted natural stones and chalk flecks.	0.4	0.34		
3	3068	0	Ditch 3057	2	ditch	enclosure				0.66	0.28	linear	U-shaped
3	3069	3068	Ditch 3057	2	ditch	disuse	dark orangey grey	silty clay	medium small-medium assorted natural stones.	0.66	0.28		
3	3070	0	0	2	post hole	use				0.42	0.21	sub-circular	u-shape

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Group	Phase	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Profile
3	3071	3070	0	2	post hole	Deliberate Backfill	light greyish yellow	silty clay	occasional chalk flecks	0.21	0.14		
3	3072	3070	0	2	post hole	disuse	mid yellowish grey	silty clay	occasional chalk flecks	0.21	0.21		
3	3073	0	0	2	post hole	use				0.25	0.07	sub-circular	U-shaped
3	3074	3073	0	2	post hole	Natural Infilling	light yellowish grey	silty clay	occasional chalk flecks.	0.25	0.07		
3	3075	0	0	2	stake hole	use				0.1	0.05	sub-circular	
3	3076	3075	0	2	stake hole	Natural infilling	light yellowish grey	silty clay	occasional chalk flecks	0.1	0.05		
3	3077	0	0	2	post hole	use				0.2	0.06	sub-circular	rounded v-shape
3	3078	3077	0	2	post hole	Natural infilling	light yellowish grey	silty clay	occasional chalk flecks	0.2	0.06		
3	3079	0	0	2	post hole	use				0.24	0.07	sub-circular	U-shaped
3	3080	3079	0	2	post hole	Natural infilling	light yellowish grey	silty clay	occasional chalk flecks	0.24	0.07		
3	3081	0	0	2	post hole	use				0.23	0.11	sub-circular	v-shaped
3	3082	3081	0	2	post hole	Natural infilling	mid yellowish grey	silty clay	occasional chalk flecks and small assorted natural stones	0.23	0.11		
3	3083	0	0	2	post hole	use				0.34	0.1	sub-circular	
3	3084	3083	0	2	post hole	use	mid brownish grey	silty clay		0.34	0.1		
3	3085	0	0	2	post hole	use				0.18	0.04	sub-circular	u-shaped
3	3086	3085	0	2	post hole	Natural infilling	mid yellowish grey	silty clay	occasional chalk flecks and assorted natural stones.	0.18	0.04		
3	3087	0	0	2	post hole	use				0.32	0.07	sub-circular	u-shaped

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Group	Phase	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Profile
3	3088	3087	0	2	post hole	Natural infilling	mid yellowish grey	silty clay	occasional sub angular flint	0.32	0.07		
3	3089	0	0	2	post hole	use				0.26	0.07	sub-circular	u-shaped
3	3090	3089	0	2	post hole	natural infilling	mid yellowish grey	silty clay	occasional chalk flecks and assorted natural stones.	0.26	0.07		
3	3091	0	0	2	post hole	use				0.2	0.12	sub-circular	u-shaped
3	3092	3091	0	2	post hole	disuse	mid yellowish grey	silty clay	occasional chalk flecks and assorted natural stones.	0.2	0.12		
3	3093	0	0	2	post hole	use				0.26	0.06	sub-circular	shallow u-shape
3	3094	3093	0	2	post hole	disuse	mid brownish grey	silty clay	occasional small assorted natural stones.	0.26	0.06		
3	3095	0	0	2	post hole	use				0.36	0.11	sub-circular	
3	3096	3095	0	2	post hole	natural infilling	light yellowish grey	silty clay	occasional assorted natural stones.	0.36	0.06		
3	3097	3095	0	2	post hole	disuse	mid brownish grey	silty clay	occasional small assorted natural stones	0.36	0.05		
3	3098	0	0	2	post hole	use				0.34	0.18	sub-circular	u-shaped
3	3099	3098	0	2	post hole	disuse	mid brownish grey	silty clay	occasional chalk flecks	0.34	0.09		
3	3100	3098	0	2	post hole	disuse	dark brownish grey	silty clay	occasional chalk and charcoal flecks	0.34	0.09		
3	3101	0	0	2	post hole	use				0.24	0.1	sub-circular	u-shaped
3	3102	3101	0	2	post hole	disuse	mid yellowish grey	silty clay	occasional chalk flecks	0.24	0.1		
3	3103	0	0	2	post hole	use				0.2	0.12	sub-circular	u-shaped
3	3104	3103	0	2	post hole	silting	mid yellowish grey	silty clay		0.2	0.12		
	3105	0	Ditch 3057	2	ditch	enclosure				0.72	0.3	linear	rounded v-shape

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Group	Phase	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Profile
3	3106	3105	Ditch 3057	2	ditch	silting	mid yellowish brown	silty clay	medium chalk flecks		0.1		
3	3107	3105	Ditch 3057	2	ditch	deliberate backfill	dark brownish grey	silty clay	occasional small-medium sub-angular natural flints.		0.2		
3	3108	0	Ditch 3036	2	ditch	enclosure				0.94	0.27	linear	flat-based u-shape
3	3109	3108	Ditch 3036	2	ditch	enclosure	Mid brownish grey	silty clay	occasional chalk flecks and small sub-angular flint.	0.94	0.27		
3	3110	0	Ditch 3057	2	ditch	enclosure				0.89	0.33	linear	u-shaped
3	3111	3110	Ditch 3057	2	ditch	disuse	dark brownish grey	silty clay	occasional clay lumps and small assorted natural stones.		0.33		
3	3112	0	Ditch 3057	2	ditch	enclosure				0.6	0.24	linear	rounded v-shape
3	3113	3112	Ditch 3057	2	ditch	Natural infilling	mid greyish yellow	silty clay	medium chalk flecks		0.09		
3	3114	3112	Ditch 3057	2	ditch	disuse	mid brownish grey	silty clay	occasional small assorted natural stones.		0.15		
3	3115	0	0	2	pit	use				0.68	0.16	sub-circular	shallow u-shape
3	3116	3115	0	2	pit	lining			medium sub-angular to sub-rounded flints.		0.1		
	3117	3115	0	2	pit	disuse	dark reddish grey	silty clay			0.07		
3	3118	0	Ditch 3057	2	ditch	enclosure terminus				0.16	0.26	linear	u-shaped?
3	3119	3118	Ditch 3057	2	ditch	disuse	dark yellowish grey	silty clay	occasional chalk flecks	0.16	0.26		

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Group	Phase	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Profile
3	3120	0	Ditch 3057	2	ditch	enclosure				0.9	0.28	linear	Flat based v-shape
3	3121	3120	Ditch 3057	2	ditch	disuse	dark brownish grey w/ greyish yellow patches	silty clay	occasional chalk flecks and assorted natural stones.	0.9	0.28		
3	3122	0	0	2	pit	Use				0.32	0.26	sub-circular	u-shaped
3	3123	3122	0	2	pit	disuse	mid greyish yellow	silty clay	occasional small assorted natural stones and chalk flecks.	0.32	0.26		
3	3124	0	Ditch 3057	2	ditch	enclosure				0.38	0.2	linear	flat-based v-shape
3	3125	3124	Ditch 3057	2	ditch	disuse	dark brownish grey	silty clay	occasional small assorted natural stones and chalk flecks.	0.38	0.2		
3	3126	0	0	2	post hole	structural				0.23	0.05	sub-circular	shallow u-shape
3	3127	3126	0	2	post hole	disuse	mid greyish brown	silty clay	occasional small assorted natural stones	0.23	0.05		
3	3128	0	0	2	post hole	structural				0.24	0.04	sub-circular	shallow u-shape
3	3129	3128	0	2	post hole	disuse	mid greyish brown	silty clay	occasional small assorted natural stones.	0.24	0.04		
3	3130	0	0	2	post hole	structural				0.2	0.08	sub-circular	rounded v-shape
3	3131	3130	0	2	post hole	disuse	mid greyish brown	silty clay	occasional small assorted natural stones.	0.2	0.08		
3	3132	0	0	2	post hole	structural				0.4	0.2	sub-circular	rounder v-shape
3	3133	3132	0	2	post hole	silting	mid greyish yellow	silty clay		0.4	0.1		
3	3134	3132	0	2	post hole	disuse	mid brownish grey	silty clay	occasional small sub-angular natural flints and occasional	0.4	0.15		

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Group	Phase	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Profile
									charcoal flecks towards base.				
3	3135	0	0	2	pit	use				0.31	0.15	sub-circular	u-shaped
3	3136	3135	0	2	pit	silting	mid yellowish brown	silty clay	occasional chalk flecks	0.31	0.05		
3	3137	3135	0	2	pit	disuse	mid brownish grey	silty clay	occasional small assorted natural stones	0.31	0.1		
3	3138	0	0	2	post hole	use				0.22	0.08	sub-circular	shallow u-shape
3	3139	3138	0	2	post hole	disuse	mid greyish brown	silty clay	occasional small assorted natural stones.	0.22	0.08		
3	3140	0	0	2	post hole	use				0.39	0.2	sub-circular	rounded v-shape
3	3141	3140	0	2	post hole	silting	light brownish yellow	silty clay	medium chalk flecks	0.39	0.2		
3	3142	0	0	2	post hole	disuse				0.33	0.12	sub-circular	rounded v-shape
3	3143	3142	0	2	post hole	disuse	dark blueish grey	silty clay	frequent charcoal and small assorted natural stones.	0.33	0.12		
3	3144	0	0	2	pit	use				0.58	0.11	sub-circular	wide shallow u-shape
3	3145	3144	0	2	pit	disuse	dark brownish grey	silty clay	frequent charcoal	0.58	0.11		
3	3146	0	Ditch 3057	2	ditch	enclosure terminus				0.43	0.1	linear	rounded v-shape
3	3147	3146	Ditch 3057	2	ditch	disuse	mid greyish brown	silty clay	occasional chalk flecks and small natural stones.	0.43	0.1		
3	3148	0	Ditch 3036	2	ditch	enclosure				1.24	0.37	linear	u-shaped
3	3149	3148	Ditch 3036	2	ditch	disuse	mid yellowish brown	silty clay	medium chalk flecks and small assorted natural stones.		0.12		

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Group	Phase	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Profile
3	3150	3148	Ditch 3036	2	ditch	disuse	mid yellowish grey	silty clay	occasional small medium natural flints and assorted natural stones. Occasional chalk flecks.		0.27		
3	3151	0	0	2	pit	use				0.61	0.18	sub-circular	shallow u-shape
3	3152	3151	0	2	pit	disuse	mid greyish brown	silty clay	occasional chalk flecks and small assorted natural stones.	0.61	0.18		
3	3153	0	Ditch 3036	2	ditch	enclosure				0.66	0.29	linear	u-shaped
3	3154	3153	Ditch 3036	2	ditch	disuse	mid yellowish grey	silty clay	occasional sub-angular small flints and chalk flecks.	0.66	0.29		
3	3155	0	Ditch 3041	2	ditch	enclosure				1.76	0.74	linear	rounded v-shape
3	3156	3155	Ditch 3041	2	ditch	disuse	dark brownish grey	silty clay	occasional small-medium sub-angular flints and occasional chalk flecks.	1.76	0.74		
3	3157	0	0	2	post hole	use				0.3	0.04	sub-circular	shallow u-shape
3	3158	3157	0	2	post hole	disuse	mid reddish grey	silty clay	occasional chalk flecks and small assorted natural stones and occasional charcoal.	0.3	0.04		
3	3159	0	0	2	post hole	use				0.33	0.06	sub-circular	shallow u-shape
3	3160	3159	0	2	post hole	disuse	mid greyish brown	silty clay	occasional chalk flecks and small assorted natural stones.	0.33	0.06		
3	3161	0	0	2	post hole	use				0.34	0.15	sub-circular	rounded v-shape
3	3162	3161	0	2	post hole	silting	mid greyish brown	silty clay	occasional chalk flecks	0.34	0.15		
3	3163	0	0	2	post hole	use				0.19	0.09	sub-circular	u-shaped

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Group	Phase	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Profile
3	3164	3163	0	2	post hole	silting	mid greyish brown	silty clay	occasional chalk flecks	0.19	0.09		
3	3165	0	0	2	pit	use				0.86	0.29	sub-circular	u-shaped
3	3166	3165	0	2	pit	deliberate backfill	light yellowish grey	silty clay	frequent medium sub-angular to angular sandstone.	0.86	0.29		
3	3167	0	0	2	post hole	use				0.31	0.18	sub-circular	u-shaped
3	3168	3167	0	2	post hole	silting	mid greyish brown	silty clay	occasional small assorted natural stones and chalk flecks.	0.31	0.18		
3	3169	0	0	2	post hole	use				0.29	0.08	sub-circular	u-shaped
3	3170	3169	0	2	post hole	silting	mid greyish brown	silty clay	occasional chalk flecks and small assorted natural stones.	0.29	0.08		
3	3171	0	0	2	post hole	use				0.43	0.04	sub-circular	shallow u-shape
3	3172	3171	0	2	post hole	disuse	mid brownish grey	silty clay	occasional chalk flecks	0.43	0.04		
3	3173	0	0	2	post hole	use				0.26	0.05	sub-circular	shallow u-shape
3	3174	3173	0	2	post hole	silting	mid brownish grey	silty clay	occasional chalk flecks	0.26	0.05		
3	3175	0	Ditch 3036	2	ditch	enclosure terminus				0.58	0.36	linear	v-shaped
3	3176	3175	Ditch 3036	2	ditch terminus	Natural infill	mid yellowish brown	silty clay	frequent chalk and angular flint. Occasional charcoal.	0.58	0.36		
3	3177	0	Ditch 3036	2	ditch	enclosure				0.8	0.1	linear	Flat U-shape
3	3178	3177	Ditch 3036	2	ditch	Natural infill?	mid grey brown	silty clay	moderate chalk and angular flint.	0.8	0.1		
3	3179	0	Ditch 3179	2	gully	use				0.31	0.18	linear	U-shaped

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Group	Phase	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Profile
3	3180	3179	Ditch 3179	2	gully	silting	mid greyish brown	silty clay	rare small chalk flecks and assorted natural stones.	0.31	0.18		
3	3181	0	0	2	ditch terminus	enclosure				0.65	0.38	linear	stepped u-shape
3	3182	3181	0	2	ditch terminus	Natural infilling	light yellow grey	silty clay	frequent chalk inclusions	0.65	0.08		
3	3183	3181	0	2	ditch terminus	disuse	mid yellow brown	silty clay	frequent chalk inclusions		0.1		
3	3184	3181	0	2	ditch terminus	disuse	mid grey brown	silty clay	regular chalk inclusions and rare pot inclusions.		0.38		
	3185	3185	Ditch 3036	2	ditch	enclosure				1.05	0.24	linear	concave
	3186	3185	Ditch 3036	2	ditch	nat infilling	mid orange brown	silty clay	regular chalk inclusions		0.1		
	3187	3185	Ditch 3036	2	ditch	disuse	mid grey brown	silty clay	rare chalk inclusions		0.21		
	3188	0	Ditch 3188	2	ditch	enclosure				0.73	0.2	linear	u shaped
	3189	3188	Ditch 3188	2	ditch	disuse	mid greyish brown	silty clay	freq chalk, mod. Flint, occ. Charcoal flecks		0.2		
	3190	0	Ditch 3036	2	ditch	enclosure				0.6	0.3	linear	u shaped
	3191	3190	Ditch 3036	2	ditch	backfill	mid brownish grey	silty clay	freq. large flint and occ. Charcoal and chalk		0.3		
	3192	0	0	2	pit	uncertain				0.38	0.22	sub-circular	u shaped
	3193	3192	0	2	pit	disuse	mid greyish brown	silty clay	mod. Chalk and charcoal		0.22		
	3194	0	Ditch 3179	2	gully					0.14	0.16	linear	u shaped
	3195	3194	Ditch 3179	2	gully	silting	mid orange brown	silty clay	occ. Small nat. stones		0.06		
	3196	0	Ditch 3179	2	gully	deliberate backfill.	dark greyish brown	silty clay	occ. Small assort nat stones and freq. charcoal		0.1		
	3197	3197	Ditch 3036	2	ditch	enclosure				1.42	0.4	curvilinear	u shaped

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Group	Phase	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Profile
	3198	3197	Ditch 3036	2	ditch	disuse	mid greyish brown	silty clay	mod. Chalk flecks and occ. Small sub rounded flints	1.42	0.4		
	3199	3199	Ditch 3026	2	ditch	enclosure				0.88	0.16	linear	w shaped
	3200	3201	Ditch 3026	2	ditch	disuse	mid grey brown	silty clay	frequent chalk inclusions	0.95	0.27		
	3201	3201	Ditch 3036	2	ditch	enclosure				0.95	0.27	linear	concave
	3202	3201	Ditch 3036	2	ditch	disuse	dark grey brown	silty clay	freq. chalk	0.95	0.27		
	3203	0	0	2	pit	UNCERTAIN				0.33	0.07	sub-circular	u shaped
	3204	3203	0	2	pit	nat infill	mid yellowish grey	silty clay	freq. chalk. Occ. Small flint	0.34	0.07		
	3205	0	Ditch 3205	2	ditch terminus	enclosure				0.35	0.28	linear	
	3206	3205	Ditch 3205	2	ditch terminus	nat infilling	mid brownish yellow	silty clay	freq. chalk, mod. Small ang flint. Occ. Charcoal	0.35	0.14		
	3207	3205	Ditch 3205	2	ditch	backfill	mid brownish grey	silty clay	occ. Chalk, charcoal and small flint	0.35	0.14		
	3208	3208	Ditch 3179	2	gully	use				0.6	0.32	linear	rounded v-shape
	3209	3208	Ditch 3179	2	gully	nat infilling	mid greyish brown	silty clay	mod. Small sub ang flints and chalk flecks	0.6	0.32		
	3210	3210	Structure 3210	2	post hole	use				0.16	0.09	sub-circular	u shaped
	3211	3210	Structure 3210	2	post hole	nat infilling	mid greyish brown	silty clay	occ. Small assorted nat stones and chalk flecks	0.16	0.09		
	3212	3212	Structure 3210	2	post hole	use				0.2	0.06	sub circular	u shaped
	3213	3212	Structure 3210	2	post hole	nat infilling	mid greyish brown	silty clay	occ. Small assorted nat stones and chalk flecks	0.2	0.06		

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Group	Phase	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Profile
	3214	3214	Structure 3210	2	post hole	use				0.16	0.1	sub-circular	u shaped
	3215	3214	Structure 3210	2	post hole	nat. infilling	mid greyish brown	silty clay	occ. Small assorted nat stones +chalk flecks	0.16	0.1		
	3216	3216	Structure 3210	2	post hole	use				0.16	0.04	sub-circular	u shaped
	3217	0	Structure 3210	2			mid greyish brown	silty clay	occ. Small assorted stones and chalk flecks	0.16	0.09		
	3218	3218	Structure 3210	2	pit	use				0.39	0.13	sub-circular	u shaped
	3219	3218	Structure 3210	2	pit	nat infilling	dark greyish brown	silty clay	occ. Small sub angular flint	0.39	0.13		
	3220	3220	Structure 3210	2	post hole	use				0.29	0.1	sub-circular	U shape
	3221	3220	Structure 3210	2	post hole	disuse	dark brownish grey	silty clay	occ. Chalk flake and small stones	0.29	0.1		
	3222	3222	Structure 3210	2	post hole	use				0.27	0.06	sub-circular	asymmetric u shape
	3223	3222	Structure 3210	2	post hole	nat infilling	mid greyish brown	silty clay	occ small assorted nat stones.	0.27	0.06		
	3224	3224	Structure 3210	2	pit	use				0.5	0.05	sub-circular	shallow u shape
	3225	3224	Structure 3210	2	pit	disuse	dark bluish grey	silty clay	mod. Charcoal	0.5	0.05		
	3226	3226	Structure 3210	2	post hole	use				0.3	0.08	sub-circular	u shaped
	3227	3226	Structure 3210	2	post hole	disuse	mid greyish brown	silty clay	occ. Small assorted stones	0.3	0.08		
	3228	3228	Structure 3210	2	post hole	use				0.16	0.04	sub-circular	u shaped
	3229	3228	Structure 3210	2	post hole	nat infilling	mid greyish brown	silty clay	occ. Small nat stones and chalk flecks	0.16	0.04		
	3230	3230	Structure 3210	2	post hole	use				0.17	0.05	sub-circular	u shaped

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Group	Phase	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Profile
	3231	3230	Structure 3210	2	post hole	nat infilling	mid greyish brown	silty clay	occ. Small nat stone and chalk flecks	0.17	0.05		
	3232	3232	Structure 3210	2	post hole	use				0.29	0.03	sub-circular	u shaped
	3233	3232	Structure 3210	2	post hole	nat infilling	mid greyish brown	silty clay	occ. Small assorted nat stones and chalk flecks	0.29	0.3		
	3234	0	Ditch 3041	2	ditch	enclosure				1.6	0.54	linear	rounded v shape
	3235	3234	Ditch 3041	2	ditch	silting	mid yellowish brown	silty clay	mod. Small-med. Sub angular flints and mod. Chalk flecks		0.14		
	3236	3234	Ditch 3041	2	ditch	disuse	mid brownish grey	silty clay	occ. Small-med sub angular flints		0.4		
	3237	3237	Ditch 3036	2	ditch	enclosure				0.94	0.34	linear	ushaped
	3238	3237	Ditch 3036	2	ditch	disuse	mid greyish brown	silty clay	occ. Chalk flecks and sub angular flints	0.94	0.34		
3	3239	3239	Ditch 3205	2	gully	enclosure				0.3	0.28	linear	u shaped
	3240	3239	Ditch 3205	2	gully	disuse	mid greyish brown	silty clay	occ. Small nat stones	0.3	0.28		
	3241	0	Ditch 3241	2	ditch terminus	enclosure				0.3	0.24	linear	u shaped
	3242	3241	Ditch 3241	2	ditch terminus	disuse	mid yellowish brown	silty clay	patch of charcoal towards base		0.08		
	3243	3242	Ditch 3241	2	ditch terminus	disuse	light greyish brown	silty clay	occ. Chalk flecks		0.18		
	3244	3244	Ditch 3241	2	ditch	enclosure				0.82	0.24	linear	rounded V shape

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Group	Phase	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Profile
3	3245	3244	Ditch 3241	2	ditch	enclosure	mid greyish brown	silty clay	occ. Chalk flecks and small assorted stones	0.82	0.24		
	3246	3246	Ditch 3036	2	ditch	enclosure				0.84	0.31	linear	u shaped
	3247	3246	Ditch 3036	2	ditch	disuse	mid greyish brown	silty clay	occ. Small sub ang flints	0.84	0.31		
3	3248	0	Ditch 3248	4	ditch	use				0.79	0.11	linear	u shape
	3249	3248	Ditch 3248	4	ditch	secondary fill	light yellow brown	silty clay	rare small stones throughout		0.11		
	3250	0	0	2	post hole	use				0.3	0.05	circular	U shaped
	3251	3250	0	2	post hole	nat infilling	dark yellow brown	silty clay	rare small stones throughout		0.05		
	3252	0	Ditch 3041	2	ditch term	enclosure				0.24		linear	u shaped
	3253	3253	Ditch 3041	2	ditch	silting	mid yellowish brown	silty clay	mod chalk flecks		0.08		
	3254	3252	Ditch 3041	2	ditch	disuse	mid brownish grey	silty clay	occ. Small assorted nat. stones		0.16		
	3255	3255	Ditch 3036	2	ditch	enclosure				0.78	0.19	linear	u Shaped
	3256	3255	Ditch 3036	2	ditch	disuse	mid greyish brown	silty clay	rare chalk flecks	0.78	0.19		
	3257	0	Ditch 3026	2	ditch	enclosure				1.18	0.61	linear	asymmetric W shape
3	3258	3257	Ditch 3026	2	ditch	disuse	light yellowish grey	silty clay	frequent chalk flecks		0.21		
3	3259	3257	Ditch 3026	2	ditch	disuse	mid brownish grey	silty clay	frequent chalk		0.4		
	3260	3260	0	2	ditch	Enclosure				0.75	0.51	linear	flat based v shape
	3261	3260	0	2	ditch	disuse	mid brownish grey	silty clay	freq. chalk	0.75	0.51		
	3262	0	0	2	pit	use				0.66	0.09	sub-circular	U shape

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Group	Phase	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Profile
	3263	3262	0	2	pit	disuse	mid orange brown	silty clay	occ. Small stones throughout		0.09		
	3264	0	0	2	pit	use				0.5	0.08	sub-circular	u shaped
3	3265	3264	0	2	pit	disuse	mid yellow brown	silty clay	rare small stones throughout		0.08		
3	3266	3266	0	2	post hole	use				0.24	0.02	sub-circular	shallow u shape
3	3267	3266	0	2	post hole	disuse	dark bluish grey	silty clay		0.24	0.02		
3	3268	3268	0	2	pit	use				0.46	0.04	sub-circular	shallow U shape
3	3269	3268	0	2	pit	DISUSE	mid brownish grey	silty clay	occ. Small assorted nat. stones	0.46	0.04		
3	3270	0	0	2	pit	use				0.88	0.29	sub-circular	u shape
3	3271	3270	0	2	pit	disuse	mid yellowish grey	silty clay	occ. Chalk flecks and small sub-ang flint		0.17		
	3272	3270	0	2	pit	disuse	dark yellowish grey	silty clay	rare chalk flecks		0.12		
3	3273	0	0	2	pit	use				0.9	0.2	sub-circular	U SHAPED
3	3274	3273	0	2	Pit	DISUSE	MID YELLOWISH GREY	SILTY CLAY	occ. Chalk flecks and rare nat stones.		0.2		
3	3275	3273	0	2	pit	disuse	dark yellowish grey	silty clay	rare chalk flecks	0.48	0.15		
	3276	3276	0	2	pit	use				0.84	0.19	sub-circular	wide, rounded v shape
3	3277	3276	0	2	pit	disuse	mid greyish brown	silty clay	occ. Sub angular nat stones	0.84	0.19		
3	3278	0	Ditch 3278	2	ditch	use				0.73	0.28	linear	Rounded V
3	3279	3278	Ditch 3278	2	ditch	disuse	mid yellowish brown	silty clay	mod. Sub angular flint and chalk	0.73	0.28		
3	3280	0	Ditch 3041	2	ditch	enclosure				1.4	0.72	linear	U shaped

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Group	Phase	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Profile
3	3281	3280	Ditch 3041	2	ditch	disuse	mid orange brown	silty clay	occasional small-medium stones throughout		0.72		
3	3282	0	0	2	pit	use				1.3	0.66	circular	Rounded V shape
3	3283	3282	0	2	pit	nat, infilling	mid greyish brown	silty clay	frequent chalk flecks and occ. Small nat stones		0.27		
	3284	3282	0	2	pit	nat infilling	dark brownish grey	silty clay	rare chalk and small nat stones		0.42		
3	3285		0	2	pit	use				0.22	0.07	sub-circular	u shaped
	3286	3285	0	2	post hole	disuse	mid yellowish grey	silty clay	rare small assorted nat stones	0.22	0.07		
3	3287	0	Ditch 3287	2	ditch	use				0.52	0.2	linear	widened U shape
3	3288	3287	Ditch 3287	2	ditch	disuse	dark yellowish brown	silty clay	moderate sub angular flint, rare rounded flint, poorly sorted. Throughout fill	0.52	0.2		
3	3289	0	Ditch 3036	2	ditch	use				0.87	0.21	linear	U shaped
	3290	3289	Ditch 3036	2	ditch	disuse	mid orange brown	silty clay	rare small stones throughout	0.87	0.21		
3	3291	0	0	2	pit	use				1.66	0.38	sub-circular	wide U shape
3	3292	3291	0	2	pit	waste disposal	dark orangey grey	silty clay	occ. Chalk flecks and mod. Charcoal		0.16		
3	3293	3291	0	2	pit	disuse	mid greyish brown	silty clay	rare small assorted nat stones		0.22		
3	3294	3294	Ditch 3188	2	pit	use				0.67	0.05	sub-circular	v shallow u shape
3	3295	3294	Ditch 3188	2	pit	disuse	light yellowish grey	gentle	occ. Chalk flecks and assorted nat stones.	0.67	0.05		
3	3296	3296	0	2	pit	use				0.87	0.15	sub-circular	wide topped U shape

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Group	Phase	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Profile
3	3297	3296	0	2	pit	nat infilling	mid yellowish brown	silty clay	Mod. Small-med. Assorted nat stones	0.87	0.15		
3	3298	3298	0	2	pit	use				0.85	0.28	sub-circular	rounded v shape
3	3299	3298	0	2	pit	silting	mid greyish brown	silty clay	mod, small-me. Assorted nat stones.	0.85	0.28		
3	3300	0	Ditch 3036	2	ditch	enclosure				1.2	0.38	linear	u shaped
3	3301	3300	Ditch 3036	2	ditch	disuse	mid orange brown	silty clay	rare small stones throughout		0.38		
3	3302	0	0	2	pit	use				0.24	0.3	sub-rectangular	u-shaped
3	3303	3302	0	2	pit	disuse	light brownish yellow	silty clay	mod. Chalk flecks, occ. Small nat stones, occ. Charcoal flecks		0.26		
3	3304	3302	0	2	pit	waste disposal	dark bluish grey	silty clay	mod. Charcoal and occ. Small assorted nat stones.		0.1		
3	3305	0	0	2	pit	use				1.2	0.36	sub-circular	u shape
3	3306	3305	0	2	pit	disuse	mid yellowish brown	silty clay	mod. Chalk flecks		0.9		
3	3307	3305	0	2	pit	waste disposal	mid yellow brown	silty clay	mod. Charcoal and occ. Small natural stones		0.21		
3	3308	3302	0	2	pit	waste disposal	mid bluish grey	silty clay	occ. Charcoal	1.24	0.13		
3	3309	0	Ditch 3005	2	ditch	enclosure				0.5	0.31	linear	u shape
3	3310	3309	Ditch 3005	2	ditch	disuse	mid yellow brown	silty clay	occ. Small-medium stones throughout		0.31		
3	3311	0	Ditch 3005	2	ditch	enclosure				0.6	0.12	linear	u shape
3	3312	3311	Ditch 3005	2	ditch	nat. infilling	mid yellow brown	silty clay	occasional small-medium stones throughout		0.12		

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Group	Phase	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Profile
3	3313	3313	Ditch 3248	4	gully	use				0.48	0.16	linear	u Shaped
3	3314	3313	Ditch 3248	4	gully	disuse	mid yellowish brown	silty clay	rare chalk fleck and occ. Small nat stones	0.48	0.16		
3	3315	3315	Ditch 3028	2	ditch	use	mid greyish brown	silty clay	rare chalk flecks	0.42	0.28		
3	3316	3315	Ditch 3028	2	ditch	disuse	mid greyish brown	silty clay	rare chalk flecks	0.42	0.28		
3	3317	0	Ditch 3287	2	ditch	use				0.4	0.07	linear	Widened U
3	3318	3317	Ditch 3287	2	ditch	disuse	dark yellowish brown	silty clay	mod. Sub angular and rounded flint rare sub rounded chalk poorly sorted throughout fill	0.4	0.07		
3	3319		Ditch 3287	2	ditch	use				0.45	0.26	linear	Widened U
3	3320	3319	Ditch 3287	2	ditch	disuse	dark yellowish brown	silty clay	moderate sub angular and sub rounded flint, rare sub rounded chalk. Poorly sorted, occurred throughout fill	0.45	0.26		
3	3321	0	0	2	pit	UNCERTAIN				0.49	0.38	sub-circular	U shaped
3	3322	0	0	2	pit	uncertain				1.2	0.53	sub-circular	U-Shaped
3	3323	0	0	2	pit	uncertain				1.3	0.44	sub-circular	u shaped
3	3325	0	0	2	pit	uncertain				0.23	0.24	sub-circular	imperceptible
3	3326	0	0	2	pit	UNCERTAIN				0.78	0.29	sub-circular	rounded vshape
3	3327	0	0	2	ditch	enclosure				0.44	0.34	linear	v shape
3	3328	0	0	2	pit	uncertain				1.74	0.56	sub-circular	u shaped
3	3329	0	0	2	pit	uncertain				0.16	0.26	sub-circular	u shaped
3	3330	0	0	2	pit	uncertain				1.57	0.21	sub-circular	shallow, wide u shape
3	3331	0	Ditch 3005	2	ditch	enclosure					0.14	linear	U-Shaped
3	3332	3331	Ditch 3005	2	ditch	secondary fill	mid yellow brown	silty clay	rare, small stones throughout		0.14		

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Group	Phase	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Profile
3	3333	0	Ditch 3248	4	ditch	use					0.16	linear	u shaped
3	3334	3333	Ditch 3248	4	ditch	secondary fill	dark yellow brown	silty clay	rare small stones throughout		0.16		
3	3335	0	0	2	pit	use				0.48	0.33	sub-rectangular	u shape
3	3336	3335	0	2	pit	disuse - waste disposal	dark greyish brown	silty clay	mall to large moderate flint, poorly sorted, occurred throughout	0.46	0.33		
3	3337	3337	Ditch 3024	2	gully	enclosure				0.3	0.06	linear	u shaped
3	3338	3337	Ditch 3024	2	gully	disuse	mid brownish grey	silty clay	occ. Small assorted nat stones.	0.3	0.06		
3	3339	3339	Ditch 3026	2	ditch	enclosure				0.6	0.14	linear	u shape
3	3340	3339	Ditch 3026	2	ditch	enclosure	dark greyish brown	silty clay	occ. Small assorted nat stones	0.6	0.14		
3	3341	3341	Ditch 3036	2	ditch	enclosure				0.7	0.16	linear	u shaped
3	3342	3341	Ditch 3036	2	ditch	disuse	mid greyish brown	silty clay	occ. Small assorted stones, and chalk flecks	0.7	0.16		
3	3343	3343	Ditch 3026	2	ditch	enclosure				0.48	0.38	linear	flat base v shape
3	3344	3343	Ditch 3026	2	ditch	disuse	mid greyish brown	silty clay	occ. Small assorted, nat stone.	0.48	0.38		
3	3345	3345	Ditch 3248	4	gully	use				0.29	0.17	linear	u shaped
3	3346	3345	Ditch 3248	4	gully	disuse	mid yellowish brown	silty clay	occ. Chalk flecks	0.29	0.17		
3	3347	0	Ditch 3005	2	ditch	enclosure				1.3	0.15	linear	MTS, Dry, overcast

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Group	Phase	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Profile
3	3348	3348	Ditch 3005	2	ditch	Secondary fill	mid yellowish brown	silty clay	rare small stones throughout		0.15		
3	3349	3321	0	2	pit	nat. infilling	dark orange brown	silty clay	occ. Small assorted nat stones and flints		0.09		
3	3350	3321	0	2	pit	disuse	light greyish yellow	silty clay	mod. Chalk and occ. Natural flints		0.09		
3	3351	3322	0	2	pit	disuse	dark brownish grey	silty clay	frequent charcoal, med. Flints and occ. Chalk		0.09		
3	3352	3322	0	2	pit	disuse	mottled dark orangey brown and yellow	silty clay	frequent chalk, occ. Flint and charcoal		0.14		
3	3353	3322	0	2	pit	disuse	mid orangey brown	silty clay	mod. Flint and chalks		0.12		
3	3354	3323	0	2	pit	nat infilling	mid yellowish brown	silty clay	moderate chalk and small to med flints		0.13		
3	3355	3323	0	2	pit	disuse	dark orangey brown with yellow patches	silty clay	mod. Flint and occ. Chalk		0.18		
3	3356	3321	0	2	pit	waste disposal	dark brownish grey	clayey silt	freq. charcoal, occ. Small flint and chalk		0.05		
3	3357	3321	0	2	pit	disuse	dark greyish brown	clayey silt	mod. Chalk and flint		0.19		
3	3358	3325	0	2	pit	disuse	mottled mid greyish brown and mid greyish yellow	silty clay	frequent chalk and small assorted nat stones		0.24		

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Group	Phase	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Profile
3	3359	3326	0	2	pit	disuse	mid orangey brown	silty clay	occ. Chalk and flints		0.29		
3	3360	3327	0	2	ditch	disuse	mid brownish grey	silty clay	occ. Medium pebbles and ang. Flint and chalk flecks		0.26		
3	3361	3327	0	2	ditch	disuse	mid brownish grey	clayey silt	occ. Small assorted nat stones and chalk		0.11		
3	3362	3328	0	2	pit	nat. infilling	light brownish grey	silty clay	freq. chalk and occ. Flints		0.24		
3	3363	3328	0	2	pit	disuse	mid orangey brown.	silty clay	occ. Charcoal, flint and chalk flecks.		0.33		
	3364	3328	0	2	pit	redeposited natural	light greyish yellow	silty clay	frequent chalk, occ. Flints		0.17		
3	3365	3329	0	2	pit	nat infilling	mid yellowish brown	silty clay	mod. Chalk and flint		0.26		
3	3366	3330	0	2	pit	disuse	mid greyish brown	silty clay	occ. Chalk. Rare charcoal and flint		0.13		
3	3367	3330	0	2	pit	disuse	mid greyish brown	silty clay	rare chalk, mod. Charcoal and flint		0.08		
	3368	3368	Ditch 3036	2	ditch	enclosure				0.7	0.25	linear	u shaped
3	3369	3368	Ditch 3036	2	ditch	enclosure	light greyish brown	silty clay	occ. Chalk and flint	0.7	0.25		
3	3370	3370	Ditch 3241	2	ditch	enclosure				0.7	0.15	linear	NW/SE
3	3371	3370	Ditch 3241	2	ditch	enclosure	light brownish grey	silty clay	occ. Flint and chalk	0.7	0.15		
3	3372	3372	Ditch 3372	2	ditch	enclosure				1.4	0.35	linear	u Shaped

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Group	Phase	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Profile
3	3373	3372	Ditch 3372	2	ditch	enclosure				1.4	0.35	linear	U shaped
	3374	3374	Ditch 3205	2	ditch	enclosure				1.05	0.35	linear	U shape
3	3375	3374	Ditch 3205	2	ditch	enclosure	mid greyish brown	silty clay	occ. Chalk and flint	1.05	0.35		
3	3376	0	0	2	ditch	enclosure terminus				0.82	0.12	curvilinear	Shallow U shape
3	3377	3376	0	2	ditch	disuse	mid yellowish grey	silty clay	occ. Small assorted nat. stones		0.08		
3	3378	3376	0	0	ditch	disuse							
3	3379		Ditch 3005	2	ditch	enclosure terminus				1	0.25	linear	u shaped
3	3380	3379	Ditch 3005	2	ditch	slump	light yellowish brown	silty clay	freq. chalk and flint		0.1		
3	3381	3379	Ditch 3005	2	ditch	disuse	mid greyish brown	silty clay	freq chalk and large flints		0.15		
3	3382	3382	0	2	pit	unknown				0.5	0.15	sub-circular	u-shaped
3	3383	3382	0	2	pit	unknown	dark greyish brown	silty clay	occ. Flint chalk and charcoal	0.5	0.15		
3	3384	0	0	2	trample	access	mid yellowish grey	silty clay	occ. Chalk flecks and small -med sub ang. Flints	0.9	0.09		
3	3385	0	0	2	pit	use				0.5	0.16	sub-circular	U shape
3	3386	3385	0	2	pit	disuse - burning	dark greyish brown	silty clay	poorly sorted flint, small to mod. Size sub angular and rounded pebbles throughout fill. Mostly burnt	0.5	0.16		
3	3387	0	0	2	pit	use				1.26	0.46	sub circular	Asymmetric U shape
3	3388	3387	0	2	pit	silting	mid yellowish brown	silty clay	mod. Chalk flecks		0.14		

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Group	Phase	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Profile
3	3389	3387	0	2	pit	silting	mid brownish grey	silty clay			0.12		
3	3390	3387	0	2	pit	waste disposal	dark bluish grey	silty clay	freq. charcoal		0.06		
3	3391	3387	0	2	pit	waste disposal	mid brownish grey	silty clay	occ. Charcoal and chalk flecks		0.12		
3	3392	3387	0	2	pit	nat. infilling	mid greyish brown	silty clay	mod. Chalk flecks		0.15		
3	3393	3387	0	2	pit	tertiary fill	mid brownish grey	silty clay			0.11		
3	3394	0	Ditch 3188	2	ditch	drainage				0.54	0.15	linear	shallow U shape
3	3395	3394	Ditch 3188	2	ditch	disuse	mid yellowish grey	silty clay	occ. Small assorted nat stones	0.54	0.15		
3	3396	3396	Ditch 3179	2	ditch	terminus				0.5	0.1	linear	u shaped
3	3397	3396	Ditch 3179	2	ditch	terminus	mid yellowish brown	silty clay	occ. Chalk and flint	0.5	0.1		
3	3398	0	Ditch 3036	2	ditch	enclosure terminus				0.4	0.15	linear	U shaped
3	3399	3398	Ditch 3036	2	ditch	disuse	dark yellowish brown	silty clay	occ. Chalk and flint	0.4	0.15		
3	3400		Ditch 3188	2	ditch/ watering hole	use				0.5	0.14	linear	Widened U shape
3	3401	3400	Ditch 3188	2	ditch/watering hole	disuse	dark yellowish brown	silty clay	small to large sub angular flint, poorly sorted	0.5	0.14		
3	3402	0	0	2	ditch	use				0.7	0.12	linear	widened U
3	3403	3402	0	2	ditch	disuse	dark brownish grey	silty clay	small to large sub angular flint poorly sorted, occurred throughout fill	0.7	0.12		

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Group	Phase	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Profile
3	3404	0	0	2	pit	use				2.6	0.81	irregular	u shaped
3	3405	3404	0	2	pit	disuse	light orange brown	silty clay	occasional small-large stones throughout		0.2		
3	3406	3404	0	2	pit	disuse	mid orange brown	silty clay	occ. Small - medium stones throughout		0.44		
3	3407	3404	0	2	pit	disuse	mid grey brown	silty clay	small medium stones throughout		0.28		
3	3408	0	0	2	pit	animal wallow					0.4	sub-circular	shallow
3	3409	3408	0	2	pit	nat. infilling	light yellow brown	silty clay	mod. Chalk flecks		0.15		
3	3410	3408	0	2	pit	disuse	mid greyish brown	silty clay	occ. Chalk flecks		0.3		

Table 12: Context inventory

APPENDIX B FINDS REPORTS

B.1 Coin

By Denis Sami

Introduction

B.1.1 A modern coin and a post-medieval jetton were metal detected from topsoil.

Methodology

B.1.2 The coin and jetton were examined in accordance with the OA East metalwork finds standard based on the guidance of the Historical Metallurgy Society (HMS Datasheets 104 (Dungworth 2012) and 108 (Davis and Starley 2012)), the *Archaeometallurgy Guidelines for Best Practice* (Historic England 2015, Bayley *et al.* 2015) and the *Guidelines for the Storage and Display of Archaeological Metalwork* (English Heritage/Historic England 2013, Rimmer *et al.* 2013).

B.1.3 The catalogue of English coins from 158 to 1958 at the British Museum published by Peck (1970) was used in the identification of coin SF 7, while Mitchiner (1988) was used in the identification of jetton SF 11.

B.1.4 Finds were quantified using an Access database, while a single Excel spreadsheet was used to enter details and measurements of each artefact. A summary catalogue is presented in Table 13 and it is organised by small find number (SF).

Discussion

B.1.5 These two items from topsoil merely represent casually lost items and do not contribute to the interpretation of the Period 1-4 archaeological features excavated on this site.

sf no.	Context	Denomination	Min Date	Max Date	Authority	Obv description	Obv. legend	Rev. description	Rev. legend	Weight	Diam	Thickness	Reference
7	99 99 9	halfpenny	17 54	17 54	George II	Bust facing left	GEORGI US REX	Britannia sitting with shield and spear	Britannia	4 5	2 2. 5	1 . 3	Peck 884;
11	99 99 9	jetton	15 86	16 35	Hans Krauwinkel II?					0 . 8	2 0. 5	0 . 4	Mitchiner 1534

Table 13: Catalogue of coin and jetton

B.2 Metalwork

By Denis Sami

Introduction

- B.2.1 The assemblage consists of 91 fragments of metalwork relating to a total of 86 artefacts recovered from the topsoil and ditches associated with the Romano-British, Middle Anglo-Saxon and post-medieval/modern phases of activity on this site. The assemblage comprises copper-alloy (CuA), iron (Fe), aluminium (Al) and lead (Pb) artefacts (Table 14).
- B.2.2 The bulk of the assemblage dates to the post-medieval/modern period (Period 4) with two items (four fragments) from features dated to the Middle Anglo-Saxon period (Phase 3.2) (Table 15).
- B.2.3 The metalwork includes dress accessories and fittings in the form of nails, the latter dominating the ironwork (74 items). Three items were identified to a specific artefact type, while five artefacts remain unidentified to type.

Row Labels	No. Fragment	No. Fragment	No. Artefact	No. Artefact
Al	1	1%	1	1%
CuA	5	5%	5	6%
Fe	82	90%	77	90%
Pb	3	3%	3	3%
Total	91	100%	86	100%

Table 14: Quantity of artefacts by metal

Site phase	No. Fragment	% No. Fragment	No. Artefact	% No. Artefact
0	7	8%	7	8%
2	1	1%	1	1%
3.2	4	4%	2	2%
4	79	87%	76	88%
Total	91	100%	86	100%

Table 15: Distribution of metalwork by site phases

- B.2.4 Overall, the assemblage is in poor condition and most of the artefacts are fragmented and incomplete. The finds have heavy encrustation and are oxidised due to the adverse condition of the soil.

Methodology

- B.2.5 The metalwork was examined in accordance with the OA East metalwork finds standard based on the guidance of the Historical Metallurgy Society (HMS Datasheets 104 (Dungworth 2012) and 108 (Davis and Starley 2012)), the *Archaeometallurgy Guidelines for Best Practice* (Historic England 2015, Bayley *et al.* 2015) and the *Guidelines for the Storage and Display of Archaeological Metalwork* (English Heritage/Historic England 2013, Rimmer *et al.* 2013).

- B.2.6 The catalogue of Roman ironwork at the British Museum published by Manning (1989) is used here as the main reference in the discussion and description of nails and in the description and identification of the punch tool from Period 4 ditch **3110**.
- B.2.7 The chronology of the Early Anglo-Saxon knife from Period 4 ditch **2036** is based on the discussion and bibliography found in Lucy *et al.* (2009) where the previous literature on the subject is analysed.
- B.2.8 The volume on medieval dress accessories by Egan and Pritchard (2002) and the work on medieval and postmedieval hooked tags by Read (2008) were searched for comparisons and used in the discussion of such items.
- B.2.9 The Portable Antiquities Scheme database was consulted for finds not reported in the above volumes.
- B.2.10 The material was classified according to Crummy's 1983 categories. The items were catalogued, and the details are presented at the end of this section in four tables: copper-alloy artefacts (Table 16), iron artefacts (Table 17), aluminium (Table 18) and lead artefacts (Table 19).
- B.2.11 Finds were quantified using an Access database, while a single Excel spreadsheet was used to enter details and measurements of each artefact. This database was interrogated to compile statistics. All metal finds were counted, weighted when relevant and classified on a context-by-context basis.

The assemblage

Copper-alloy

- B.2.12 All the copper-alloy items represent personal dress accessories.
- B.2.13 SF 14 from Period 4 ditch **2042**, is an incomplete post-medieval to modern button, missing the head.
- B.2.14 Of early post-medieval date is hooked tag SF 10, recovered from the topsoil. This item is a Class E, type 1 of Read's classification and a similar artefact is present in Read's catalogue (2008: 88, no. 297) dating to c.1500 to c.1600.
- B.2.15 Of similar chronology are lace chape SF 9 (Egan and Pritchard 2002, 281, no. 1441-1443) and brooch SF 3, all from the topsoil. No precise parallels were found for brooch SF 3, but a comparable in style item that can offer elements of comparison is described in the Portable Antiquities Scheme catalogue (WMID-6913DA).
- B.2.16 SF 6 is a shapeless and undiagnostic lump of copper-alloy that cannot be identified to type.

Context	Cut	Group	Period	Field	Feature	SF	Site phase	Artefact	No. Artefact	Description	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness	Diam. (mm)	Weight (gr)	Spot date
2043	2042	Ditch 2018	4	2	Ditch	14	4	Button	1	An incomplete circular button with missing head	0	0	8	13	0.8	PME D
9999	0	-	-	0	Topsoil	10	0	Hooked tag	1	A sub-rectangular, cast and moulded-relief hooked tag. The decoration consists of four pellets each side with a ridged rectangular panel with central pellet placed at the centre. The collar has a single ridge bar	26	13	8	0	3.8	PME D
9999	0	-	-	0	Topsoil	9	0	Lace chape	1	A conical lace chape with overlapping seam	26.5	0	0	7.5	2.23	PME D
9999	0	-	-	0	Topsoil	3	0	Brooch	1	A circular plate brooch decorated with a central recess originally holding a gem or decorative glass. Ten sub-triangular petals surround the central recess. On the opposite side are the remains of a tach-plate and pin-hinge. The brooch was originally silver coated	0	0	6	26	3.2	PME D
9999	0	-	-	0	Topsoil	6	0	Unidentified	1	A shapeless lump of metal	14	13	7	0	6	ND

Table 16: Catalogue of copper-alloy artefacts

Iron

B.2.17 The bulk of the assemblage consists of hand-forged iron nails (77 artefacts) found in the topsoil and ditches ascribed to Period 4. The identified nails belong to Manning's type 2b, with a sub-circular head and tapering square cross-section. The average length is approximate 50mm, suggesting these items were possibly used in substantial architectural wooden structures. A few nails are clenched a few centimetres below the head, suggesting that they are possibly nails that were used in plank-built structures such as doors, shutters or even furniture of large dimensions. Other nails have sinuous and deformed stems, potentially indicating intentional removal from the wood, perhaps with the intention of re-forging or reuse as scrap metal.

B.2.18 An incomplete Early to Middle Anglo-Saxon knife was recovered from Period 4 Ditch 2018 (cut 2036). The blade has a straight back and curved tip, while the tang is central and has a sub-square cross-section. Similar knives are generally supposed to date to the period from c.600 to c.700 (Lucy *et al.* 2009, 195-96). Of similar date is a poorly

preserved iron fishing hook (SF 16) from Phase 3.2 Ditch 1040 (cut **1475**). An iron fishing hook dating to the Late Anglo-Saxon period was found during excavation at Church Lane, Langford, Bedfordshire and this artefact can offer element of comparison and discussion for the hook recovered from Coggeshall (Sami 2022, 54).

B.2.19 A possible Roman punch tool for wood or leatherwork was recovered from the fill of Period 2 Ditch 3057 (cut **3110**). This item can be compared with similar artefacts at published by Manning (1989, compare B71 and E16-21) and may suggest some craft activity took place in the area in the Romano-British period.

Context	Cut	Group	Period	Field	Feature	SF	Site phase	Artefact	No. Artefact	Description	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness	Diam. (mm)	Weight (gr)	Spot date
1009	1007	Ditch 1003	3.2	1	Ditch	0	3.2	Nail	1	A hooked nail/loop	23	14	4	0	0	ND
1476	1475	Ditch 1040	3.2	0	Ditch	16	3.2	Hook	1	A possible fishing hook made from a hand-forged rod with oval suspension loop and missing point	0	7	5	0	0	AS?
2015	2014	Ditch 2014	4	2	Ditch	0	4	Nail	3	Three nails/fittings with evidence of withdraw	0	0	0	0	0	ND
2019	2018	Ditch 2018	4	2	Ditch	0	4	Nail	2	Two tapering stem with circular cross-section	0	0	0	0	0	ND
2026	2025	Ditch 2011	4	2	Ditch	0	4	Nail	2	Tapering stem and circular flat head	0	0	0	0	0	ND
2031	2029	Ditch 2018	4	2	Ditch	0	4	Nail	6	Six nails/fittings	0	0	0	0	0	ND
2037	2036	Ditch 2018	4	2	Ditch	0	4	Knife	1	A possible blade and tang from a knife. The blade has a curved back similar to type D of Evison catalogue. A central tang with square cross-section is placed at the centre at the base of the blade	104	19	6	0	0	AS
2037	2036	Ditch 2018	4	2	Ditch	0	4	Nail	16	Incomplete nails	0	0	0	0	0	ND

Context	Cut	Group	Period	Field	Feature	SF	Site phase	Artefact	No. Artefact	Description	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness	Diam. (mm)	Weight (gr)	Spot date
2041	2040	Ditch 2018	4	2	Ditch	0	4	Nail	7	Seven nails/fitting	0	0	0	0	0	ND
2043	2042	Ditch 2018	4	2	Ditch	0	4	Nail	13	Some nails present evidence of withdrawal	0	0	0	0	0	ND
2051	250	Structural pit 2050	4	2	Ditch	0	4	Nail	24	Some nails present evidence of withdrawal	0	0	0	0	0	ND
3111	3110	Ditch 3057		2	Ditch	0	2	Tool	1	A possible punch tool made from a tapering stem with square cross-section	96	19	14	0	0	RM?

Table 17: Catalogue of ironwork

Alluminium

B.2.20 A single circular and flat aluminium component possibly from a modern engine was recovered from Ditch 2018 (cut 2042).

Context	Cut	Group	Period	Field	Feature	SF	Site phase	Artefact	No. Artefact	Description	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Diam. (mm)	Spot date
2043	2042	Ditch 2018	4	2	Ditch	15	4	Unident.	1	A circular and flat cap	0	0	0.8	22	MOD

Table 18: Catalogue of the aluminium item

Lead

B.2.21 The lead group is entirely composed of three unidentified and undiagnostic items all from topsoil. These are shapeless fragments of lead sheeting that could have had several uses chiefly to cover or protect woodwork. Given the undiagnostic nature of this small group of artefacts and the topsoil provenance, it is not possible to define a precise chronology.

Context	Feature	SF	Artefact	No. Artefact	Description	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Diam. (mm)	Weight (gr)	Spot date
99999	Topsoil	4	Unid.	1	A unidentified folded sheeting of lead	41	35	9	0	0	ND
99999	Topsoil	8	Unid.	1	A shapeless fragment of lead	0	0	0	0	0	ND
99999	Topsoil	9	Unid.	1	A shapeless folded sheeting of lead	49	38	9	0	0	ND

Table 19: Catalogue of lead artefacts

Discussion

- B.2.22 This small and largely undiagnostic assemblage offers very little opportunity to elaborate on the character or date of activity on site. The relatively large number of iron nails from features dated to Period 4 may indicate that large parts of nailed wood structures were disposed in the post-medieval or modern periods with no attempt to retrieve and reuse the nails. Tentatively, the disposal of such large wood structures may indicate a reorganisation or changing use of the surrounding land.
- B.2.23 Some sort of crafting activity dating to Period 2 may be indicated by the punch tool found in Ditch 3057. Manning (1989) suggests some possible leather working function for this type of tool, but other uses cannot be excluded.
- B.2.24 Despite its residual nature, the small and fragmented Early Anglo-Saxon knife can be associated with the activity connected with Period 3, perhaps between *c.*AD600-700.
- B.2.25 The sporadic post-medieval dress accessories seem to attest to people gathering in the area, however given the undiagnostic character of finds it is difficult to add details about such activity.

Illustration catalogue

App. Fig. B.2.1

SF 16 Iron fishing hook. Phase 3.2 Ditch 1040, cut 1475, context 1476

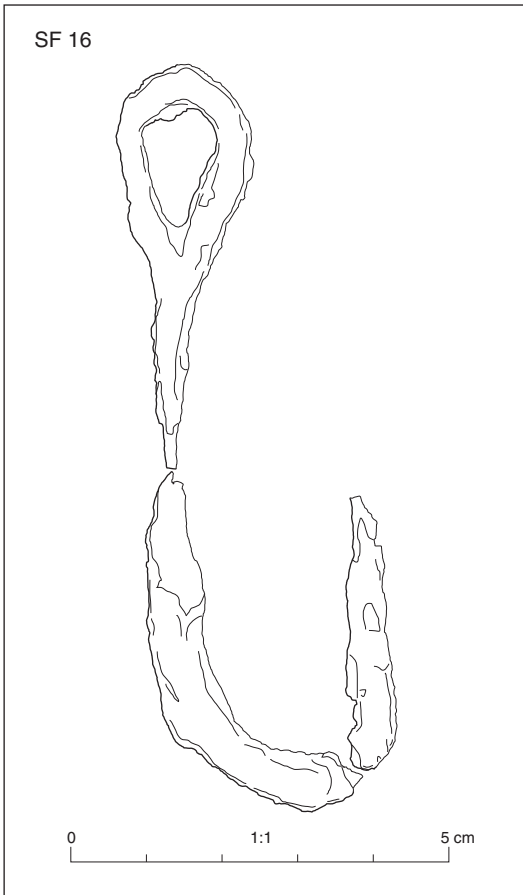


Figure B.2.1: SF 16: iron fishing hook

B.3 Flint

By Rona Booth

Introduction

- B.3.1 This report deals with a small residual assemblage of 14 struck flints (one of which was recovered during the evaluation phase) and three unworked burnt flints (0.082kg) found during the Colchester Road, Coggeshall excavations.
- B.3.2 The flint was recovered from a total of 12 interventions, with most contexts containing only one flint whilst the largest assemblage from pit **3122** contained just three flints.
- B.3.3 The assemblage was recorded on a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet, a copy of which is retained in the site archive. This includes a complete breakdown of flint from individual contexts and detailed recording of retouched pieces. A summary table of the catalogue is presented in Table 20, with the full catalogue retained in the project archive.
- B.3.4 The worked flint assemblage has been recorded/catalogued according to technological and typological classes based largely on the approach of Inzian and colleagues (1999) and follows standard practice for the analysis and classification of post glacial British lithic assemblages (e.g. Healy 1988; Bamford 1985; Butler 2005).

Context	Cut	Feature type	Group	Period	Flake	Narrow flake	Retouched flake	Retouched blade	Serrated blade	Notched flake	Edge trimmed flake	Unworked burnt	Total
1180	1176	ditch	Ditch 1176	1			1						1
1238	1237	ditch	Ditch 1237	3.1								1	1
1321	1320	Posthole /pit	Stakehole Group 1312	3.1			1						1
2043	2042	ditch	Ditch 2018	4				1				1	2
3025	3024	ditch	Ditch 3024	2	1								1
3043	3041	ditch	Ditch 3041	2					1				1
3044	3041	ditch	Ditch 3041	2	1								1
3107	3105	ditch	Ditch 3057	2			1			1			2
3123	3122	pit	-	2	3								3
3176	3175	ditch terminus	Ditch 3036	2							1		1
3191	3190	ditch	Ditch 3036	2	1								1
3403	3402	Pit	-	2								1	1
40/003	40/005	ditch	Ditch 1003	3.2		1							1
Total					6	1	3	1	1	1	1	3	17

Table 20: Quantification of the flint assemblage by context

Raw materials and condition

- B.3.5 The worked flint assemblage is made up of fine-grained flint with colours ranging from a dark greyish brown to dark grey. Corticated pieces are frequent with nine of the 14 struck flints retaining some cortex. Where it occurs, it is mostly thin and smooth, indicating the source of the flint was probably localised secondary deposits. All the flint exhibits a degree of re-cortication (ranging from incipient through to a light sheen of patina), but only the edge trimmed flake (ditch terminus **3175**) is deeply patinated. A lightly burnt retouched flake was also recovered from pit/posthole **1320**.
- B.3.6 All but one of the struck flints exhibit edge damage, some of which is quite severe, although with one exception, the flakes are complete. This reflects the residual nature of the assemblage and that the flint existed as surface scatters before it was incorporated into later features. Five of the seven unretouched flakes also have signs of potential utilisation, mainly apparent as light spalling and edge blunting.

Unworked burnt flint

- B.3.7 A total of three (0.82kg) unworked, heavily burnt, flints were recovered from the fills of ditches **1237**, **2042** and **3402**. Burnt flint occurs in archaeological contexts, either *in situ* or from the 'sweeping up' of debris and is produced when flint is used for a number of processes, for example, to heat water or as a temper for use in pottery, but it is not possible to tell if these particular examples were part of more recent burning events, given their context.

Characterisation and technology

- B.3.8 The assemblage is made up entirely of flakes (eight secondary, six tertiary), seven of which are retouched.
- B.3.9 The assemblage as a whole can be assigned a broad Neolithic date. The presence of some narrow flakes, occasional prepared platforms and signs of soft hammer percussion point toward an early Neolithic date for much of the assemblage.

Retouched implements

- B.3.10 Ditch **1176** produced a narrow secondary flake which had approximately 10mm of semi-abrupt, inverse retouch at the proximal end of one lateral.
- B.3.11 Posthole/pit **1320** produced a thin flake with approximately 10mm of fine continuous retouch at the proximal end, probably to aid holding the flake for utilisation.
- B.3.12 A long broad serrated blade, of potential Late Neolithic date, was recovered from ditch **3041**. It is heavily utilised with inverse retouch down both laterals. The retouch along one lateral is semi-abrupt whilst the opposing lateral looks to be more abrupt but is heavily worn and striated on the dorsal surface.
- B.3.13 Ditch **3105** produced a heavily utilised chunky flake with abrupt retouch through the cortex at distal end and a heavily utilised notched piece. The notch is formed by semi-abrupt retouch but is heavily striated.

- B.3.14 Ditch 3175 produced a heavily patinated, narrow, blade-like, edge trimmed flake. The fine, inverse retouch is made through the patina and extends along half of one edge toward the distal end. It is not uncommon for earlier flakes to be reused at a subsequent date and two of the remaining, somewhat heavily damaged flakes also exhibit rough, expedient signs of utilisation and may also be a product of later use.
- B.3.15 A small, very worn potentially Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic blade-like flake was recovered from ditch 2042. The minimal fine retouch on one lateral seems that it was meant as a small notch, but the piece is too worn to state whether this was the intended function.

Discussion

- B.3.16 This is a small assemblage of just 17 flints. The character and technological traits of the struck flint suggest that it is broadly Neolithic in date, with much of the flint pertaining to the earlier Neolithic. Even if one or two of the flakes and the unworked burnt flint are of a later prehistoric date, they are extremely limited in number and flint working and utilisation does not appear commonplace at this site after the Neolithic. This is in keeping with other flint assemblage find spots in the wider vicinity of the excavations and despite its limited size, this assemblage does add to the corpus of information available on localised flint scatters in the Coggeshall area.

B.4 Glass

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction

- B.4.1 Archaeological works produced a moderate assemblage of 17th-19th century glass weighing 0.463kg, a total of 74 shards of vessel glass, representing a minimum number of vessels (MNV) of 21, although no complete vessels were recovered. The assemblage was recovered from ditches and a single pit. Most of the assemblage was recovered from Period 4 Ditch 2018. Utility vessels form the largest part of the assemblage. A limited number of shards of window glass were also recovered (two shards, weighing 0.024kg) from Period 4 pit 2050.

Methodology

- B.4.2 The glass was scanned and catalogued, weighed and recorded, as individual vessels where possible. Glass that is not closely datable may be dated by association with pottery and other materials with which it was often found. All dates given for the periods are those assigned by the excavator.
- B.4.3 The glass colour was assessed by holding up the shards against a strong (daylight) light. Much of the dark and mid green glass would otherwise be classified as 'natural black' glass. The glass is recorded in a catalogue at the end of this report (Table 21).
- B.4.4 The terminology used in the report and the catalogue, for the various glass forms is taken from *Antique Glass Bottles Their History and Evolution* (1500-1850) (Van den Bossche 2001), *A guide to Artifacts of Colonial America* (Noel Hume 1969), *Glass through the Ages* (E.B Haynes, 1970) and *The Parks Canada Glass Glossary* (Jones and

Sullivan *et al.* 1989). All dating is provisional, as there are limited diagnostic features present in the assemblage. The evaluation glass is recorded where features were re-examined during the excavation. The material from evaluation trenches outside the excavated area is not considered and the reader is directed towards the ASE report for details of this material (Raemen 2021b, 53-54).

Assemblage

- B.4.5 A total of 74 sherds (0.463kg), representing a MNV of 21 was recovered from the excavation. A single shard of intrusive 18th-19th century glass was recovered from ditch 3306, a Period 2 (Early Romano-British) feature.

Period 4: post-medieval and modern (c.AD1540-present)

- B.4.6 The bulk of the assemblage was recovered from Area 2 and relates entirely to Period 4 features, with the majority of the glass having been recovered from interventions in Ditch 2018, a ditch which encircles the location of a post-medieval windmill. Much of the glass is in poor condition, patinated, with flaking iridescent surfaces, old and new breaks, with the majority of the vessels being utility bottles.
- B.4.7 Ditch 2014 produced shards of 18th and 19th-century utility bottles, describes a post-medieval field boundary. The 18th-19th century glass fragments are most likely generalised rubbish. Ditch 2011, described as boundary ditch produced much earlier material, mid 17th to mid 18th century, and may relate in some way to the Windmill ditch.
- B.4.8 Various interventions that make up the finds from Ditch 2018 produced a total of 55 shards of glass (0.255 kg) representing 13 vessels. These are mainly utility bottles, ranging from the 17th to the 19th century, with a small number of fragments of phials or short-necked bottles, including an extremely degraded fragment, possibly of early vessel glass. Of the utility bottles present, there are a number of 17th to 18th century vessels, including a fragmented sealed bottle. The seal itself is incomplete, although all of the image appears to be present and might be described as a heraldic Eagle's leg *coupé à la quise* below a *torse* (Plate B.4.1). Quite why a sealed bottle is present in the assemblage is uncertain.
- B.4.9 The structural pit (2050) again produced a mixture of utility bottles from late 17th to 19th century and includes the only window glass recovered from the excavation which is possibly 18th century, however, the feature also produced a curved shard in such poor condition as to suggest it is early post-medieval glass.

Discussion

- B.4.10 Overall, the assemblage is mixed, with early post-medieval glass and 17th to 19th century vessels present. The bulk of the material recovered came from the windmill Ditch 2018, of the windmill itself, nothing apparently survives, however, its illustration on a map of 1777 indicates its existence in the 18th century and the windmill may be earlier. The presence of both 17th and 18th-century vessel glass (mostly utility vessels) in the backfill of the ditches would suggest that the windmill may have been operating in the 17th century. The bottle seal may provide further dating evidence if it can be identified.

- B.4.11 The windmill did not survive into the 19th century. The presence of later glass in the backfill of these ditches may relate to site clearance or perhaps the backfilling of structural pit **2050**, which produced not only large shards from the base of one or more utility bottles but also muff or cylinder window glass, which may directly relate to a structure that retained *in situ* brickwork. The material may also have come from the infilling of a modern ditch that truncates the footprint of the windmill and been disturbed by later agricultural activity.
- B.4.12 Overall, the glass does little other than to indicate the consumption of presumably wine and the disposal of bottles in the vicinity of the windmill. These vessels may have been used by and disposed of by the miller or may represent later rubbish deposition. The excavation of some medieval windmill ditches can produce a relatively large number of jug sherds in relation to the amount of pottery recovered. This post-medieval windmill has a relatively large number of utility bottles, which may all have held wine, in an otherwise relatively small assemblage. It would therefore appear that milling is thirsty work.
- B.4.13 The glass is all in relatively poor condition and, with the exception of the bottle seal, should not be retained for archive deposition.

Glass catalogue

Area	Phase	Group	Context	Cut	Glass type	Form	MNV	Shard count	Weight (kg)	Description	Date
2	4	Ditch 2014	2015	2014	Vessel	Utility bottle	1	1	0.002	Small triangular shard of mid olive green glass, with slightly matt surfaces of light iridescence, several of the breaks look recent. The glass is 3.6-4.6mm thick	18th-19th century
					Vessel	Utility bottle	0	1	0.004	Cross fit with the shard from context 2015. Larger fragment of glass than that recovered from context 2015. Sub-triangular fragment with slightly matt surfaces having light iridescence. 3.3-4.6mm thick	18th-19th century
					Vessel	Utility bottle	1	2	0.005	Two relatively thin-walled shards (2-2.5mm thick) of pale olive green glass. The surfaces of the glass are cloudy and iridescent, with some surface loss. The two shards do not join, although they are very probably from the same vessel. The condition of the glass suggests a moderately early date	18th century
2	4	Ditch 2011	2026	2025	Vessel	Utility bottle -wine	1	5	0.067	Highly iridescent neck, rim/lip and body shards from a single bottle. The glass is pale olive green, in poor condition, with earlier surface loss not covered by flaking iridescence. A short section of the tapered neck survives with a V-tooled string rim, below an inverted or flared lip. The bore is 23.5mm, narrowing to 16.5mm at the string rim. The three smaller curved body shards are 3.6-4.5mm thick, two of which are sub-rectangular, while the third is irregular. The fourth and largest shard comes from towards the base and its curve suggests the bottle was not necessarily cylindrical. The thickness of this shard varies from between 4.4-7mm thick. Most of the edges of the glass are covered with the iridescence, indicating that most of the breaks are old	Mid 17th-mid 18th century
2	4	Ditch 2018	2035	2034	Vessel	Utility bottle	1	1	0.011	Irregular shard from the base of a mid olive green bottle. The shard is heavily iridised and has had some minor surface loss. The shard is broken across the thickness of the glass base and the slight upturn suggests it is part of the kick	18th century
					Vessel	Utility bottle	1	1	0.005	Roughly triangular curved fragment of glass from a cylindrical vessel in a mid olive green glass. Some small to medium bubbles within the glass, the outer surface of the glass is	19th century

Area	Phase	Group	Context	Cut	Glass type	Form	MN V	Shard count	Weight (kg)	Description	Date
										somewhat matt, and the inner surface is slightly iridescent. Glass is 2.9 to 4.4mm thick	
					Vessel	Phials and small, short-necked bottles	1	1	<0.001	Sub-rectangular curved thin walled (1.2-1.5 mm thick) shard of pale olive green glass, somewhat iridescent and having suffered obvious surface loss. The shard may be from a phial	17th-18th century
2	4	Ditch 2018	2307	2306	Vessel	Utility bottle -wine	1	10	0.073	Neck and body shards from a pale to mid olive green bottle, the glass is heavily iridised and has suffered some degree of surface loss. The largest shard is a fragment of tapered bottleneck, broken at the shoulder, which probably sloped down. The lip is inverted/flared with a V-tooled string rim applied close to the lip and a constricted bore, which is approximately 20mm. The surviving height is 93 mm. The thickness of the glass is (neck) 2.7-3.8mm, the irregular and sub-rectangular body shards is 3-4mm. The shape of the bottle cannot be determined	Late 17th-mid 18th century
					Vessel	Utility bottle -wine	1	24	0.125	Neck and body shards from a mid to dark green bottle. The glass is heavily patinated, with some shards highly iridescent and the edges of the older breaks somewhat rounded. The glass has suffered some degree of surface loss, and any recent damage shows fresh breaks, which reveal the colour. This damage is mainly around the neck and finish. What remains of the neck indicates it was tapered and what survives of the finish is an inverted/flared lip with a V-tooled string rim applied close to the lip and a constricted bore of approximately 20mm. Ten shards from the neck and finish survive and most do not rejoin, so the length of the neck cannot be established. The thickness of the glass varies between 4.6-6.1mm. There are 14 surviving body shards. The smallest is approximately 1 cm ² , the largest is sub-rectangular, approximately 64 x 74mm. The thinnest piece of body glass is 2.4 to 2.9mm thick and the thickest is 4.8 to 5.4mm. The largest piece of glass is relatively curved, suggesting the bottle may have been a shaft and globe, or slightly later type, mid 17th century or later, but not later than the early 18th century. The most important fragment	Mid 17th-early 18th century

Area	Phase	Group	Context	Cut	Glass type	Form	MN V	Shard count	Weight (kg)	Description	Date
										recovered has a partial near-circular glass seal approximately 42mm in diameter. The impressed decoration is relatively well centred, with a bead of glass surrounding it, approximately 4 to 5.5mm thick. On the reverse of the glass where the seal is placed is a large lump or mamelon. The seal is surrounded by a circle of fine dots. Centrally placed is the leg of a bird, most probably an eagle; the leg is cut off at the thigh, surmounted by a wreath. In heraldic terms "Eagle's leg coupé à la guise below a torse or above a torse" depending on how the seal was placed on the bottle. This could be a personal heraldic mark or a trademark	
					Vessel	Phials and small, short-necked bottles	1	2	0.002	Small, inverted rim shard of pale olive green glass, slightly matt and iridescent, between 1.5-2.6 mm thick. The rim is above a short neck, however, it is too small to establish the rim diameter but is very probably from a small phial or small, short-necked bottle	17th-18th century
					Vessel	Utility bottle	0	1	0.002	Irregular, pale to mid olive green, curved shard both surfaces of the glass are matt, and it appears there has been some light surface loss, possibly it may have been iridescent. This material is flaked away. The glass is 2.4-2.6 millimetres thick. May be part of one of the other vessels in this context	18th-19th century
					Vessel	Utility bottle	1	1	0.002	Irregular, pale to mid olive green, curved shard. Externally, the glass is somewhat matt, internally quite smooth. Glass thickness varies from 1.8-2.2 mm	18th-19th century
					Vessel	Utility bottle or drinking vessel	1	2	0.021	Two irregular shards of clear, colourless glass with a small number of bubbles and otherwise few faults. The smaller shard is undiagnostic, although there is a slight curvature at one end. The largest shard appears to have broken close to the base or shoulder, has chamfered corners and may be from an octagonal bottle, possibly a drinking vessel. The glass is slightly uneven, its thickness varying between 3-5mm. The exterior is slightly less glossy, suggesting it is mould blown, the internal surface is smooth on one weathered shard. The larger fragment is 53mm long by 39.6mm wide	19th century
					Vessel	Phials and small, short-	1	1	0.001	Curved clear sub-rectangular shard from a narrow, cylindrical? vessel. The glass is thin (0.9mm) and is probably from the neck	18th-19th century

Area	Phase	Group	Context	Cut	Glass type	Form	MN V	Shard count	Weight (kg)	Description	Date
						necked bottles				of the vessel. May be from a phial, the glass is slightly cloudy and has moderately common small bubbles within the glass	
2	4	Ditch 2018	2041	2040	Vessel	Utility bottle	1	1	0.003	Irregular curved fragment of dark olive green glass, slightly matt surfaces, and relatively recent breaks. The glass is approximately 7mm thick	18th-19th century
2	4	Ditch 2018	2043	2042	Vessel	Indeterminate	1	6	0.001	Small fragments of what originally may have been a Venetian style vessel. The glass is in extremely poor condition having almost completely broken down and delaminated, leaving behind an irregular, thin (0.7mm) shard of clear glass with a slight greenish cast. One side is relatively smooth, while the other has raised lines, which may be related to the way the glass has broken down, or possibly original decoration. Appears to be forest or potash glass, and is likely much earlier than the other material from this context	16th-17th century
					Vessel	Utility bottle	1	3	0.006	Three irregular shards of mid to dark olive green glass, both with matt surfaces and more recently broken edges. Thickness ranges between 2.3mm and 2.9mm for the two thinner shards and 6.3 to 6.6mm for the thicker shard, which is presumed to be from same vessel	18th-19th century
2	4	Ditch 2018	2045	2044	Vessel	Utility bottle -wine	1	1	0.019	Base angle, chamfered corner and part of the wall from an octagonal bottle, the original colour of which is a pale olive green, as shown in recent breaks. Otherwise, the body and bolder breaks are completely covered in iridescence and the bottle has suffered some surface loss. The surviving portion of the base is flat, although the glass is thickening to suggest a kick. Walls are approximately 5mm thick and the base 5.3 to 6.7mm thick. The walls survive to a height of 46mm	18th century
2	4	-	2051	2050	Vessel	Utility bottle	1	4	0.136	Four shards from the base of one or possibly two mid to dark green glass bottles. On each of the shards, where it survives, the basal edge is rounded. Two shards rejoin, retaining at least part of a moderate domed kick. All of the glass is iridescent and flaking, approximately 50% of the breaks and chips on the glass showing clear on weathered edges and all of the glass has suffered surface loss. The vessel wall is 3.4mm to 4.3mm thick and the basal thickness is 8.6 to 11.2mm, on the more complete shards	Late 17th-18th century

Area	Phase	Group	Context	Cut	Glass type	Form	MN V	Shard count	Weight (kg)	Description	Date
					Vessel	Utility bottle	1	1	0.031	Thick shard (8.9-10.6mm) of mid olive green glass covered in a layer of iridescence, which is flaking. The glass appears to be from a shallow domed kick with a slight return as it meets the basal angle of a vessel. The shallow nature of the kick and the thickness of the glass, alongside the level of iridescence, suggest the glass is 18th-century	18th century
					Vessel	Utility bottle	1	1	0.008	Sub-square curved shard of glass, which is opaque, except if held to a strong light, when it appears to have a slightly greenish hue. Internally, the glass has begun to break down and the edges are fragile and slightly flaky, becoming granular. The condition of the glass, its colour and its thickness (2.3-3mm) all suggest the glass is possibly early post-medieval 41 x 40mm	Early post-medieval
					Vessel	Utility bottle	1	1	0.006	Curved sub-rectangular shard of pale to mid olive green glass from a cylindrical bottle. The glass has some surface loss and was iridescent, but this is mostly flaked off, leaving matt surfaces. 56 x 24mm, 2.4-3.2mm thick	18th-19th century
					Window	Flat glass - cylinder glass	0	2	0.024	Two shards of flat clear glass with a slight greenish cast	18th century or later
3	2	Ditch 3179	3397	3396	Vessel	Utility bottle	1	1	0.003	Small sub-rectangular, curved shard of pale green glass, slightly matt on external surface and slightly iridescent, with some minor surface loss. 35 x 23mm, 1.4-2.4mm thick	?18th-19th-century
	Total						21	74	0.463		

Table 21: Glass Catalogue



Plate B.4.1: Glass bottle seal (Cxt 2037)

B.5 Prehistoric pottery

By Carlotta Marchetto

Introduction

B.5.1 The combined evaluation and excavation yielded a total of 101 sherds (688g) of prehistoric pottery, with a mean sherd (MSW) weight of 6.8g. The pottery was recovered from a total of 47 contexts relating to 44 cut features/labelled interventions (Table 22). The pottery ranged in date from the Neolithic, Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age through to the Middle Iron Age period (Table 23), with the majority being of Late Bronze Age and/or Early Iron Age (45 sherds, 233g, c.1150-350BC). The assemblage also includes a transitional Early Iron Age to Middle Iron Age component. This is a typologically homogenous group of material with an earlier Iron Age ancestry, dating to the very beginning of the Middle Iron Age, c.400-200BC (17 sherds, 147g).

Area	Context	Cut	Group	Feature Type	Period	No sherds	Wt (g)	Date	Period
1	1018	1017	Ditch 1005	ditch	3.1	1	9	EIA/MIA	3.1
1	1032	1031	Ditch 1075	ditch	3.1	1	2	EIA/MIA	3.1
1	1180	1176	Ditch 1176	ditch	1	1	9	EIA/MIA	1
1	1275	1273	Ditch 1176	ditch	1	1	6	EIA/MIA	1
1	1440	1439	-	pit	3.1	6	24	MIA	3.1
1	1440	1439	-	pit	3.1	1	5	MNeo	3.1
3	3008	3007	-	Posthole	2	1	7	LBA/EIA	2
3	3023	3021	-	pit	2	2	19	MIA	2
3	3027	3026	Ditch 3026	ditch	2	2	7	LBA/EIA	2
3	3042	3041	Ditch 3041	ditch	2	1	16	MIA	2
3	3043	3041	Ditch 3041	ditch	2	1	4	EIA	2
3	3043	3041	Ditch 3041	ditch	2	1	8	EIA/MIA	2
3	3043	3041	Ditch 3041	ditch	2	1	14	MIA	2
3	3050	3049	Ditch 3049	Ditch	2	2	12	EIA	2
3	3050	3049	Ditch 3049	ditch	2	1	12	MIA	2
3	3063	3062	Ditch 3057	ditch	2	1	4	LBA/EIA	2
3	3069	3068	Ditch 3057	ditch	2	2	3	MIA	2
3	3114	3112	Ditch 3057	ditch	2	1	2	EIA	2
3	3123	3122	Ditch 3057	pit	2	1	15	EIA/MIA	2
3	3150	3148	Ditch 3036	ditch	2	1	5	MIA	2
3	3154	3153	Ditch 3036	ditch	2	1	7	MIA	2
3	3156	3155	Ditch 3041	ditch	2	1	5	MIA	2
3	3172	3171	-	posthole	2	2	6	MIA	2
3	3196	3194	Ditch 3179	gully	2	2	6	MIA	2
3	3198	3197	Ditch 3036	ditch	2	3	40	MIA	2
3	3211	3210	Structure 3210	posthole	2	1	10	LBA/EIA	2
3	3235	3234	Ditch 3041	ditch	2	1	8	MIA	2
3	3236	3234	Ditch 3041	ditch	2	1	10	EIA	2
3	3245	3244	Ditch 3241	ditch	2	1	4	EIA	2
3	3245	3244	Ditch 3241	ditch	2	9	137	MIA	2
3	3258	3257	Ditch 3026	ditch	2	2	12	EIA	2
3	3259	3257	Ditch 3026	ditch	2	1	11	EIA/MIA	2
3	3261	3260	-	pit	2	1	4	EIA	2
3	3274	3273	-	pit	2	1	25	LBA/EIA	2

Area	Context	Cut	Group	Feature Type	Period	No sherds	Wt (g)	Date	Period
3	3279	3278	Ditch 3278	ditch	2	2	8	EIA	2
3	3336	3335	-	pit	2	12	60	EIA	2
3	3340	3339	Ditch 3026	ditch	2	1	5	EIA	2
3	3352	3322	-	pit	2	3	10	MIA	2
3	3355	3323	-	pit	2	1	1	EIA	2
3	3355	3323	-	pit	2	2	6	MIA	2
3	3386	3385	-	pit	2	3	32	LBA/EIA	2
3	3397	3396	Ditch 3179	ditch	2	1	22	EIA/MIA	2
	5/003	5/004	-	ditch	Unphased	1	4	LBA/EIA	
	8/003	8/004	Ditch 1268	ditch	1	1	6	EIA	
	9/004	9/005	Ditch 1268	ditch	1	1	1	EIA?	
	13/003	13/004	-	ditch	Unphased	2	12	MIA	
	14/003	14/004	Ditch 1176	ditch	1	2	7	LBA/EIA	
	14/003	14/004	Ditch 1176	ditch	1	1	7	MIA	
	14/006	14/008	Ditch 1176	ditch	1	1	2	LBA/EIA	
	22/003	22/004	-	ditch	Unphased	2	6	EIA	
	42/002	42/003	Ditch 1003	ditch	3.2	1	5	MIA	
	61/005	61/004		pit	Unphased	1	4	LBA/EIA	
3	69/008	69/007	Ditch 3041	ditch	2	1	2	EIA	
3	69/008	69/007	Ditch 3041	ditch	2	2	8	LBA/EIA	
3	69/008	69/007	Ditch 3041	ditch	2	1	9	MIA	
3	69/012	69/011	Ditch 3057	ditch	2	3	3	EIA	
-	Total	-	-	-	-	101	688	-	-

Table 22: Pottery quantification by context

Period	No. sherds	Wt. (g)	% of assemblage (by wt.)
Middle Neolithic	1	5	0.7
Late Bronze Age and/or Early Iron Age	45	233	33.9
Early Iron Age/Middle Iron Age	17	147	21.4
Middle Iron Age	38	303	44
TOTAL	101	688	100

Table 23: Quantification of pottery by period

- B.5.2 The pottery is in a poor to moderate condition. Small sherds (<4cm in size) dominate, but most are relatively 'fresh' and unabraded. The assemblage includes a small number of feature sherds characteristic of ceramics of the Early and Middle Iron Age period, together with fabrics typically associated with these ceramic traditions in the region.
- B.5.3 This report provides a fully quantified description of the material by period, and a discussion of its date and affinity.

Methodology

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

presence of soot and/or residue. Rim and base forms were described using a codified system recorded in the catalogue and were assigned vessel numbers.

- B.5.5 Where possible, rim and base diameters were measured, and surviving percentages noted. In cases where a sherd or groups of refitting sherds retained portions of the rim and shoulder, the vessel was also categorised by form. The Middle Iron Age-type forms were codified using the series developed by JD Hill (Hill and Horne 2003, 174; Hill and Braddock 2006, 155-156).
- B.5.6 All pottery was subject to sherd size analysis. Sherds less than 4cm in diameter were classified as 'small' (94 sherds; 93%); sherds measuring 4-8cm were classified as 'medium' (6 sherds; 6%), and sherds over 8cm in diameter will be classified as 'large' (one sherd; 1%). The quantified data is presented on an Excel data sheet held with the project archive.

Fabrics Series

Flint fabrics

F1: Sparse to common fine to coarse flint (mainly 1-4mm in size)

F2: Sparse to moderate fine to medium flint (mainly 1-2mm in size), sherds may contain rare coarse flint

F3: Common very fine flint (mainly <1mm in size), sherds may contain rare coarse flint

F4: Sparse very fine flint (mainly <1mm in size)

Sandy fabrics

Q1: Moderate to common quartz sand

QF1: Moderate to common quartz sand and sparse to moderate fine flint

Shelly fabrics

S1: Moderate fine to coarse shell (mainly 1-4mm in size)

Void fabrics

VeQ1: Moderate to common linear voids from burnt out organic matter, in a dense sandy clay matrix

Fabric Type	Fabric Group	No./Wt. (g) sherds	% fabric by Wt.	No./Wt. (g) burnished	% fabric burnished	MNV	MNV burnished
F1	Flint	20/157	22.8	-	-	1	-
F2	Flint	24/117	17	1/2	1.7	2	-
F3	Flint	4/13	1.9	-	-	1	-
F4	Flint	2/7	1	-	-	-	-
Q1	Sand	35/285	41.4	6/129	45.3	3	2
QF1	Sand and Flint	6/47	6.8	-	-	-	-
S1	Shell	3/15	2.2	1/12	80	1	1
VeQ1	Void	7/47	6.8	1/12	25.5	1	-
<i>TOTAL</i>	-	<i>101/688</i>	<i>99.9</i>	<i>9/155</i>	<i>22.5</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>3</i>

Table 24: Quantification of Iron Age pottery by fabric. MNV= minimum number of vessels calculated as the total number of different rims, bases and rim and shoulders identified (4 rims, 3 bases and 2 partial vessel profiles)

Late Bronze Age and/or Early Iron Age (c.1150-350BC)

B.5.7 Pottery dating to the Late Bronze Age and/or Early Iron Age comprises 45 sherds (233g) with a MSW of 5.2g. The pottery derives from 23 contexts relating to 24 cut features/labelled interventions. These are associated with 18 ditches, four pits and two post holes. A total of 30 sherds (190g) derive from Period 2 contexts (67% of the pottery by count) and 15 sherds (43g) derive from unphased contexts (33% by count) in Area 3. An assemblage of 16 sherds (61g) derives from Roman contexts so it could be considered residual.

Assemblage characteristics

B.5.8 The assemblage is dominated by sherds in flint (fabric F1-F4); the grade of the crushed burnt flint inclusions varying along a spectrum of coarse to very fine, and common to sparse depending on the size of the vessel and quality of ware (Table 24). What tends to distinguish the Early Iron Age pottery is the greater attention to surface finish, with sherds tending to being smoother than their Late Bronze Age counterparts regardless of inclusion size and frequency (Brudenell 2020).

B.5.9 Based on the total number of different rims and bases identified, the Early Iron Age assemblage is estimated to contain three different vessels, represented by two rims and one base. None of these are sufficiently intact to assign to form. Residues are recorded on three sherds (26g) representing 7% of the assemblage by count or 11% by weight. Only three sherds (4g) display a burnished surface treatment (less than 2% of the assemblage by weight); these figures are fairly low for the period. Decorated sherds are not present.

Key groups and contextual analysis

B.5.10 Pottery deposits dating to the Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age are small, weighing under 100g. However, a small but characteristic assemblage of Early Iron Age pottery derives from Period 2 pit 3335. This represents 27% of the overall Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age assemblage or 26% by weight. The pit also contains two different vessels represented in the overall period assemblage, both with internally bevelled rims.

Early to Middle Iron Age (c.400-200BC)

B.5.11 The assemblage comprises 17 sherds of pottery (147g) with a MSW of 8.6g. The pottery derives from 11 contexts relating to ten features/interventions in Areas 1 and 3. These comprise eight ditches and two pits. In total, just two sherds (15g) derived from Period 1 features (Ditch 1176 cuts 1176 and 1273) in Area 1. A further 13 sherds (121g) were recovered from Period 2 in Area 3. Only two sherds (11g) derived from Phase 3.1 features in Area 1.

Assemblage characteristics

B.5.12 The assemblage contains sherds in a range of fabrics, all broadly typical of pottery groups dating to the Early and Middle Iron Age in the region. They include a mix of sandy wares and shelly wares, with inclusions of organic matter (Table 24). In total three basic fabric groups have been distinguished. Sherds in flint fabrics account for 45% of the pottery by weight. Sandy ware with flint inclusions accounts for 22% of the

material and sherds with just sand for 24% by weight. Shelly ware only represent 8% of the assemblage by weight.

- B.5.13 Based on the total number of different rim and base identified, the Early-Middle Iron Age is estimated to contain two different vessels: one base and one partial vessel profile. The vessel is a globular jar with no neck (Hill Form K). Only three sherds (18g) display a burnished surface treatment (12% of the assemblage by weight). Decorated sherds are not present.

Middle Iron Age (c.350-50BC)

- B.5.14 A moderate group of pottery recovered from the excavation comprises handmade Middle Iron Age-types wares. These include 38 sherds (303g) with a MSW of 8g, deriving from 16 contexts relating to 16 features/interventions. These comprise 11 ditches, one gully, three pits and one post hole, in Areas 1 and 3. In total, 27 sherds (246g) derived from Period 2 features in Area 3. A further six sherds (24g) were recovered from pit **1439**, Phase 3.1, in Area 1. Only five sherds (33g) derived from unphased features in Area 3 and evaluation trenches. The majority of the pottery (21 sherds, 230g) is residual in Roman contexts.
- B.5.15 The material from Period 2 pit **3021** (two sherds, 19g) is considered to be residual, and was found alongside Roman wares. One sherd of Middle Neolithic pottery was found alongside the Middle Iron Age pottery in Phase 3.1 pit **1439** but can be considered residual. This sherd presents a herringbone decoration on the external and a tooled chevron filled with incised horizontal lines in the internal wall. This decoration is typical of that found on some Fengate ware vessels, a sub-style part of the Peterborough ware Middle Neolithic pottery tradition (Ard and Darvill 2015).

Assemblage characteristics

- B.5.16 The assemblage is dominated by sandy wares, typical of the later Iron Age in the region. Sherds with just quartz sand in the clay matrix (fabric Q1) are most prolific, accounting for 79% of the pottery by weight (27 sherds, 241g). The other sandy wares have inclusions of vegetable matter (fabric QVe1, 15%) and flint (fabric QF1, 4%). Shelly ware only account for 1% of the pottery.
- B.5.17 Based on the total number of different rims and bases identified, the Middle Iron Age assemblage is estimated to contain a minimum of four different vessels: two different rims, one base and one partial vessel profile. Two vessels have upright rounded rims and one has an internally beveled rim. Only one vessel is sufficiently intact to assign to form and is represented by a globular S-profiled vessel (Hill Form F).
- B.5.18 One rim is measurable with a diameter of 14cm and belongs to small to medium-sized pot. Vessels of this size are likely to have been everyday cooking and serving pots, although any vessel retains traces of carbonised residue. In general, however, residues are rare in the assemblage, with only two sherds with residues recorded (7g). One sherd (12g) is decorated (814g) with a light fingertip.
- B.5.19 The only other form or surface treatment recorded in the assemblage is burnishing. However, this is not very common with three sherds (133g) having carefully smooth/burnished surfaces, representing 7% of the assemblage by sherd count, 44% by weight or 50% by vessel count. These figures are relatively high for Middle Iron Age-

type pottery groups, possibly reflecting an emphasis on serving vessels or a local preference for pots with a lustrous surface finish (Brudenell 2019).

Discussion

- B.5.20 The pottery largely dates to the Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age and Middle Iron Age, suggesting activity at the site throughout much of the 2nd and 1st millennium BC. Most of the pottery recovered from the site dates to the Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age and belongs to the Post Deverel-Rimbury (PDR) ceramic tradition, c.1150-350BC (Brudenell 2011; 2012).
- B.5.21 The Late Bronze Age and/or Early Iron Age assemblage does not contain many diagnostic sherds, but it can be paralleled across the region. The nearby excavation at St. Peter's School, Coggeshall (Brown 1988a) shows a similar chronology except for the presence of the Darmsden-Linton pottery style. However, the transitional Early-Middle Iron Age pottery assemblage could indicate a continuation in activities on site from the Late Bronze Age through to the Middle Iron Age period. The assemblage also presents a predominance of flint-tempered wares and a low incidence of decoration. This character can be also found in other assemblages, for example at St. Peter's School, Mucking (Brudenell 2016) and Lofts Farm (Brown 1988). However, these sites yielded larger pottery assemblages and many different decorated sherds (Barrett and Bond 1988; Brown 1988).
- B.5.22 The Early Iron Age-Middle Iron Age transitional assemblage is a small group of pottery. Such groups are increasingly recognised elsewhere in Eastern England and have been assigned post-600 BC dates (e.g. Brudenell 2018). This assemblage presents more distinct Middle Iron Age pottery tradition characteristics so it could have a chronology between 400 and 200BC.
- B.5.23 The Middle Iron Age assemblage comprise sandy ware sherds characterised by a limited range of plain vessels; these forms are typical of ceramic repertoires of the mid 4th to 1st century BC in Essex. The assemblage is relatively small, and the majority of the pottery can be considered residual in Roman features. The assemblage can be compared with the Middle Iron Age settlement at Tilkey Road, Coggeshall, especially for the fabrics. Other larger assemblages in the region are Little Waltham or Lodge Farm (Drury 1978, Lavender 2007). The total lack of decoration and scored sherds, reflects the geographic position of the site on the periphery of the main Scored Ware-zone distribution (Elsdon 1992).

Illustration catalogue

Middle Neolithic (App. Fig. B.5.1)

1. One decorated body sherd, fabric Q1. Herringbone on the external and tooled chevron filled with incised horizontal lines on the internal surface. Period 3, pit 1439, context 1440

Middle Iron Age (App. Fig. B.5.1)

2. (V.3) form K, fabric S1. Period 2, Ditch 3049, cut 3049, context 3050
3. (V.5) form F, fabric Q1. Period 2, Ditch 3041, cut 3234, context 3235

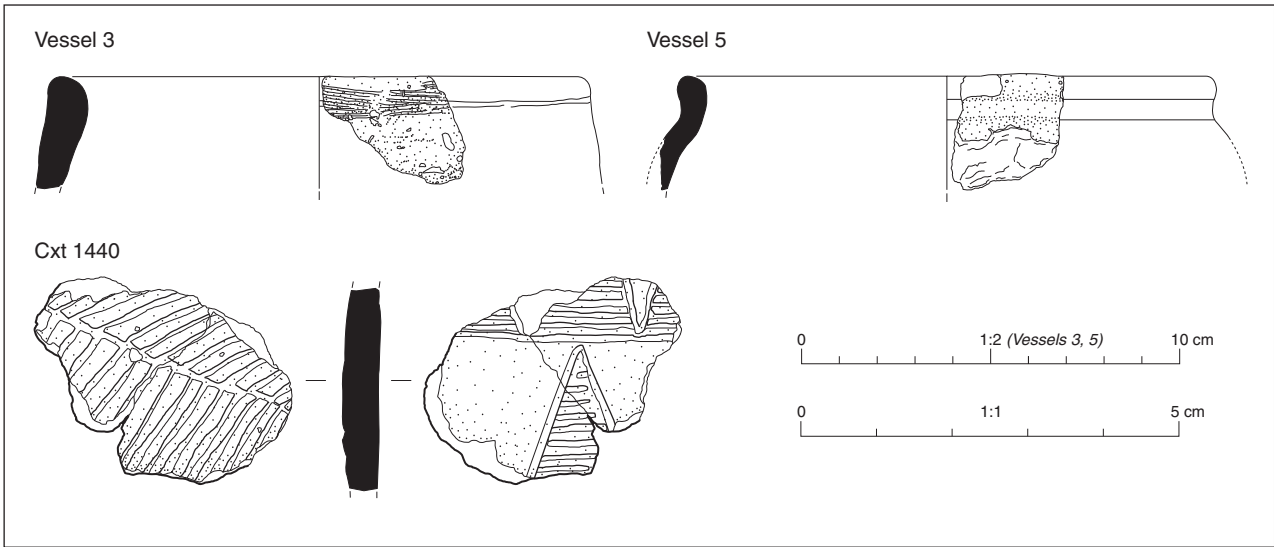


Figure B.5.1: Iron Age pottery

B.6 Romano-British pottery

By Séverine Bézie

Introduction

B.6.1 A total of 412 sherds, representing a minimum of 59 individual, mainly late Iron Age and early Roman vessels, weighing 11.783kg (655 estimated vessel equivalent (EVE)) was recovered during the excavation (Table 25). This was in addition to the small quantity (42 sherds with a minimum of 10 individual vessels, weighing 2.635kg and with 194 EVE) of fragmentary and moderately abraded Early Roman pottery recovered during the evaluation stage of the project which has been reported on separately (Ennis 2021). The pottery analysis and the catalogue from the evaluation are included in the present report.

Event	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	Weight (%)	MNV	Sum of EVE
Evaluation	42	2635	18.3	10	194
Excavation	412	11783	81.7	59	655
Total	454	14418	100.00	69	849

Table 25: The quantity of pottery recovered from evaluation and excavation

B.6.2 The pottery was generally in good condition, moderately abraded, with an average sherd weight (ASW) of 31.8g. The general quality and average size of the pottery indicate that the pottery was not disturbed and residual but resulting from primary deposition, although there was no evidence that any of the pottery was deliberately/formally placed.

Assemblage chronology

B.6.3 The pottery assemblage extends over the whole Romano-British period, from the mid-1st century AD to the 4th century AD, with an emphasis on the Early-Middle Roman characterization, as *c.*71% of the MNV are pre- and post-conquest, focused on the 1st to 2nd centuries AD. It is clearly a transitional assemblage showing the passage from a late Iron Age pottery making to a 'Romanising' pottery production (Table 26).

The pottery from features

B.6.4 The majority of the pottery (92.21% by weight) was found within a series of eleven ditches (**3005, 3026, 3036, 3041, 3049, 3057, 3188, 3205, 3241, 3278, 91003**), thirteen pits (**3021, 3122, 3181, 3192, 3291, 3302, 3305, 3321, 3402, 3404, 61004, 78003, 91006**), two postholes (**3070, 3210**), one gully (**3179**), and two superficial layers (3002, 3384) in Area 3. All the features of Area 3 with Romano-British pottery are dated from Period 2, with exception of the topsoil layer (3002) and the trample layer (3384), both unphased and with residual Romano-British pottery (Table 26).

B.6.5 Some Romano-British pottery (6.59% by weight) was also found in two ditches (**1176, 1237**), and one structure (**1242**) in Area 1. Ditch **1176** is dated from Period 1, Ditch **1237** and Structure **1242** are both dated from Period 3. All the Romano-British pottery from Area 1 is residual or consistent with later disturbance (post-deposition) – as result

of further occupation during post-Roman periods and possibly as the result of ploughing.

B.6.6 In Area 2, Romano-British pottery (0.78% by weight) was found in two ditches (2005, 2018), both dated from Period 4. These post-depositions followed the same process as the one explained above for Area 2.

B.6.7 Four evaluation trenches, isolate from the further excavation areas, also revealed a feeble percentage of Romano-British pottery (only 0.42% by weight in total for the four trenches) in Ditch 13003 (Trench 13), Gully 19004 (Trench 19), Pit 61004 (Trench 61), and Pit 78003 (Trench 78). All these features are undated and are probably residual.

Group	Cxt	Cut	Phase	Feature	Trench /area	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	Weight (%)	MNV	Sum of EVE	Pottery date	
1176	1179	1176	1	Ditch	Area 1	1	27	0.19	0.57	0	0	AD C1
	1180	1176		Ditch	Area 1	1	9	0.06		0	0	AD C1
	1259	1255		Ditch	Area 1	1	1	0.01		0	0	AD C1-C4
	1275	1273		Ditch	Area 1	1	8	0.06		1	10.5	AD 270-400+
	14003	14004		Ditch	Trench 14	4	31	0.22		0	0	LC1 BC-AD EC2
	14006	14008		Ditch	Trench 14	1	4	0.03		0	0	AD E-LC1
1237	1262	1260	3.1	Ditch	Area 1	1	8	0.06	0.13	0	0	AD C1-C4
	1478	1477		Ditch	Area 1	1	10	0.07		0	0	AD C1-MC2
1242	1254	1252	3.2	Structure	Area 1	1	11	0.08	1	7.5	AD C1-C4	
2005	2006	2005	4	Ditch	Area 2	3	945	6.55	1	7.5	AD C1	
2018	2039	2038	4	Ditch	Area 2	1	6	0.04	0	0	AD C1-C4	
3005	3381	3379	2	Ditch	Area 3	3	384	2.66	1	26	AD C1-C4	
3021	3023	3021	2	Pit	Area 3	10	155	1.08	2	13	AD C1-C2	
3026	3258	3257	2	Ditch	Area 3	1	44	0.31	0.79	1	3.5	AD C1-C4
	3259	3257		Ditch	Area 3	8	53	0.37		2	21	AD C1-C2
	3340	3339		Ditch	Area 3	1	3	0.02		0	0	AD C1
	3346	3345		Ditch	Area 3	1	13	0.09		1	5	AD C1-C2
3036	3038	3036	2	Ditch	Area 3	16	534	3.70	20.56	2	41.5	AD C1-MC3
	3109	3108		Ditch	Area 3	1	9	0.06		0	0	AD M/LC1-C3
	3149	3148		Ditch	Area 3	1	46	0.32		0	0	AD C1-C4
	3150	3148		Ditch	Area 3	6	157	1.09		1	6	AD C1-C3
	3154	3153		Ditch	Area 3	3	31	0.22		1	7.5	AD C1-C3
	3176	3175		Ditch	Area 3	2	7	0.05		0	0	AD C1-C2
	3178	3177		Ditch	Area 3	3	215	1.49		1	19	AD C1-C3
	3187	3185		Ditch	Area 3	25	395	2.48		5	46	AD C1-C3
	3191	3190		Ditch	Area 3	39	99	0.69		2	17	AD C1-C4
	3198	3197		Ditch	Area 3	4	48	0.33		0	0	AD MC1-C3
	3200	3201		Ditch	Area 3	2	79	0.55		1	47.5	AD C1
	3202	3201		Ditch	Area 3	3	206	1.43		1	6	AD C1-C2
	3238	3237		Ditch	Area 3	2	24	0.17		0	0	AD C1-C2
3247	3246	Ditch	Area 3	3	55	0.38	2	7.5	LC1 BC-AD C4			

Group	Cxt	Cut	Phase	Feature	Trench /area	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	Weight (%)	MNV	Sum of EVE	Pottery date	
	3301	3300		Ditch	Area 3	19	500	3.47		2	22	AD C1-C2
	3399	3398		Ditch	Area 3	1	3	0.02		0	0	AD C1-C4
	69010	69009		Ditch	Trench 69	1	473	3.28		1	100	AD E-MC1
	77003	77004		Ditch	Trench 77	2	9	0.06		0	0	LC1 BC-AD C2
	85003	85005		Ditch	Trench 85	6	83	0.58		0	0	AD M/LC1-C2
	85004	85005		Ditch	Trench 85	2	28	0.19		0	0	AD EC1-C4
3041	3043	3041	2	Ditch	Area 3	4	113	0.78	7.6	2	19.5	AD C1-C2
	3044	3041		Ditch	Area 3	31	747	5.18		6	66	AD C1-C2
	3236	3234		Ditch	Area 3	1	9	0.06		0	0	AD C1
	3281	3280		Ditch	Area 3	3	203	1.41		0	0	AD MC1-LC4+
	69005	69003		Ditch	Trench 69	3	25	0.17		0	0	AD C1-C2
3049	3050	3049	2	Ditch	Area 3	5	224	1.55		0	0	AD C1-C3
3057	3058	3057	2	Ditch	Area 3	2	14	0.10	13.48	0	0	AD C1-C2
	3063	3062		Ditch	Area 3	4	179	1.24		0	0	AD C1-C3
	3069	3068		Ditch	Area 3	4	293	2.03		2	18	AD C1
	3107	3105		Ditch	Area 3	11	670	4.65		1	17.5	AD C1-C4
	3111	3110		Ditch	Area 3	8	147	0.55		1	4	AD C1-C4
	3114	3112		Ditch	Area 3	1	5	0.03		0	0	AD C1-C2
	3119	3118		Ditch	Area 3	1	1	0.01		0	0	AD C2-C4
	3121	3120		Ditch	Area 3	2	90	0.62		0	0	AD C1-C3
	3125	3124		Ditch	Area 3	4	438	2.60		1	8	AD C1-C2
	69012	69011		Ditch	Trench 69	5	158	1.10		1	7.5	AD MC1-C2
77007	77008	Ditch	Trench 77	6	80	0.55	1	3	AD EC1-C2			
3070	3072	3070	2	Posthole	Area 3	1	4	0.02		0	0	AD C1-C4
3122	3123	3122	2	Pit	Area 3	2	12	0.08		0	0	AD MC1-C3
3179	3195	3194	2	Gully	Area 3	6	84	0.58		1	10	AD C1-C4
3181	3182	3181	2	Pit	Area 3	2	27	0.04	2.85	0	0	AD MC1-C3
	3183	3181		Pit	Area 3	1	36	0.25		0	0	AD C1-C4
	3184	3181		Pit	Area 3	11	369	2.56		2	13	AD C1-C2
3188	3189	3188	2	Ditch	Area 3	25	769	5.33	7.16	4	30.5	AD C1-C4
	3295	3294		Ditch	Area 3	1	8	0.58		0	0	LC1 BC-AD MC1
	3395	3394		Ditch	Area 3	5	179	1.24		0	0	AD C1-C2
	3401	3400		Ditch/ Waterhole	Area 3	1	1	0.01		0	0	AD C1-C2
3192	3193	3192	2	Pit	Area 3	4	34	0.24		1	5	AD C1-C2
3205	3206	3205	2	Ditch	Area 3	1	11	0.08	0.82	0	0	AD C1
	3207	3205		Ditch	Area 3	7	16	0.11		0	0	AD C1-C2
	3240	3239		Ditch	Area 3	3	82	0.57		0	0	LC1 BC-AD C2
	3375	3374		Ditch	Area 3	1	8	0.06		0	0	AD C1-C2
3210	3211	3210	2	Posthole	Area 3	1	4	0.03		0	0	AD C1-C2
3241	3243	3242	2	Ditch	Area 3	4	24	0.1	0.86	1	4	LC1 BC-AD C4
	3245	3244		Ditch	Area 3	11	109	0.76		0	0	AD C1-C4

Group	Cxt	Cut	Phase	Feature	Trench /area	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	Weight (%)	MNV	Sum of EVE	Pottery date	
3278	3279	3278	2	Ditch	Area 3	1	10	0.07	0	0	AD C1-C2	
3291	3292	3291	2	Pit	Area 3	1	297	2.06	2.15	0	0	AD C1-M/LC2
	3293	3291		Pit	Area 3	2	13	0.09		0	0	LC1 BC-AD C2
3302	3304	3302	2	Pit	Area 3	4	161	1.02	1	14.5	AD C1-C2	
3305	3306	3305	2	Pit	Area 3	3	103	0.71	3.1	1	20	AD C1-C4
	3307	3305		Pit	Area 3	19	345	2.39		3	64.5	LC1 BC-AD C3
3321	3349	3321	2	Pit	Area 3	3	1	0.01	0	0	AD C1-C2	
3402	3403	3402	2	Pit	Area 3	4	18	0.12	0	0	AD C1-MC3	
3404	3407	3404	2	Pit	Area 3	30	1443	10.01	3	30	AD C1-C2	
13003	13003	13004	0	Ditch	Trench 13	1	10	0.07	0	0	AD E-LC1	
19004	19005	19004	0	Gully	Trench 19	1	13	0.09	0	0	AD C2-C4	
61004	61005	61004	0	Pit	Trench 61	2	16	0.11	1	8	LC1 BC-AD C2	
78003	78004	78003	0	Pit	Trench 78	1	21	0.15	0	0	AD MC1-C4+	
91003	91003	91004	2	Ditch	Trench 91	2	35	0.24	1	28	AD EC1-C2	
91006	91005	91006	2	Pit	Trench 91	5	1649	11.44	2	47.5	C1 BC-AD C2	
-	3002	-	0	Topsoil	Area 3	9	401	2.78	2	33	AD C1-C3	
-	3384	-	0	Trample layer	Area 3	4	33	0.23	0	0	AD C1-C4	
Total						454	14418	100	69	849		

Table 26: Quantification of Roman pottery by group and context with date

Methodology

- B.6.8 The pottery was examined in accordance with the guidelines set down by the Study Group for Roman Pottery (Barclay *et al.* 2016). The total assemblage was studied, and a catalogue prepared (summarised in Table 28).
- B.6.9 All the sherds have been counted and weighed to the nearest whole gram. The pottery was divided into fabric groups defined on the basis of inclusion types present and a sample was examined using a x10 magnifying lens. The fabric codes are descriptive and abbreviated by the main letters of the title (La Graufesenque samian = LGF SA). Vessel form was also noted, also any decoration, residue and levels of abrasion.
- B.6.10 National publications (Biddulph *et al.* 2015; Going 1987; Hawkes and Hull 1947; Lyons & Tester 2014; Marney 1989; Thompson 1982; Symonds & Wade 1999; Tomber and Dore 1998; Tyers 1996; Young 1977) were used for identifying the fabrics and forms. Also, the type series is based on one originally designed by Jude Plouviez (Suffolk Archaeological Unit) and adapted in this case to reflect local typologies.

Factual data

- B.6.11 Twenty-five broad fabric groups were identified during analysis (Table 27).

Coarse ware

- B.6.12 The earliest components of this assemblage are the handmade coarse reduced grog-tempered ware (GROGC), with two sherds of jars (0.10% by weight) and the early shell-tempered ware (ESH), with two sherds of jar and jar/bowl (0.46% by weight). These two groups of pottery were tempered mainly with grog for the first one and with shell for the second one. The GROGC group is dated from late 1st century BC to mid-1st century AD and the ESH group is dated from late 1st century BC to early 2nd century AD (Table 27).
- B.6.13 A miscellaneous of very coarse wares, grouping various fabrics heavily tempered is distinct in the assemblage. The first group (3.65% by weight) is Storage jar fabric (STOR), the second group (0.35% by weight) is Red-surfaced grog-tempered ware (GROGRS) and the third one (0.21% by weight) is Organically tempered reduced Severn Valley Ware (SVW ROT). The Storage jar fabric group was widely distributed during the whole Roman period, from mid-1st century AD to late 4th century AD onward with handmade (3 vessels) or handmade and wheel-finished storage jars (one vessel). Some are oxidised and abundantly tempered with grog, flint, shell, gritted shell, and calcareous inclusions. The Red-surfaced grog-tempered ware group is described in these terms by Hawkes and Hull (1947, 263): "Their simplicity is therefore archaic, and they occur normally in rather crude native fabric." The forms observed are bowl and jar and they are wheel-made, which suggest they were made in a later period if we consider the whole timeline of their production, spanning from late 1st century BC to late 1st century AD. The last group, Organically tempered reduced Severn Valley Ware is represented in this assemblage with a single jar, produced in the Severn Basin (Worcestershire).
- B.6.14 The bulk of the earlier assemblage, however, consists of grey wares which were tempered (or mixed) with grog and sometime also organic material (cereal seed prints visible on one sherd for instance), and/or charcoal, flint, mica, quartz, and shell to strengthen them during production. A small percentage of the Grey ware is handmade (8% in weight) and few are handmade and wheel-finished (only 3% by weight). The grey wares could be reduced, with oxidised, black, or brown surface(s). Some vessels were slipped in a variation of colours (black, red, white). The main forms observed are jar and storage jar but also smaller vessels like beaker, butt-beaker, bowl, cup, and platter are represented. Nevertheless, the archetypal Grey ware, with black-slipped surface(s) in native fabric, locally made in the Colchester area, and copying the continental 'Gallo-Belgic' wares, with open forms as bowls or wide-mouthed jars is predominant in this assemblage. GW presented some decorations as empty, beaded, grooved, or raised cordons, bulge between cordons, grooves, incised lines, horizontal and circumvolute combing, rouletting, burnished decorations (chevron pattern, horizontal lines) and foot-ring.
- B.6.15 Another group of pottery can be associated with this group of Iron Age/late Iron-Age Early Roman production: The Oxidised ware group, a later oxidised version of the Grey ware with can present one or more type of inclusions (Flint, grog, mica, quartz, shell inclusions) and can occasionally be slipped (black slip here) or show black surface(s). Some of the Oxidised wares are handmade (c. 24% by weight) and most of them are handmade and wheel-finished (c. 53% by weight). The observed forms are jar, storage

- jar and beaker. OW presented some decorations as beaded or raised cordons, grooves, and combing.
- B.6.16 A large portion of the assemblage is composed of locally produced 'Romanising' coarse Sandy grey ware (17.77% by weight). This group encompasses a variety of wheel made fabrics, some with a reduced core and/or oxidised surfaces, some with black and/or brown surface(s), others with slipped surface(s) (black, brown or grey). The range of forms are conservative, utilitarian or for tableware function. Here, the production of Sandy grey ware is post-Conquest, starting in mid-1st century AD, replacing gradually the grey ware fabric but keeping the tradition of 'Gallo-Belgic' forms with wide mouthed cordoned jars predominantly, although a conspicuous group of forms following the 'Gallo-Belgic' tradition is also present (such as the Pedestal-jar – two pedestal-jars in this fabric within the assemblage). The forms observed are mainly bowl and jar, but also, lid-seated jar, beaker, and flagon. SGW presented some decorations as empty, beaded, flattened, grooved or raised cordons, bulge defined by cordons, grooves, band of incised chevron-pattern, burnished horizontal lines, horizontal combing, horizontal rilling, rouletting, foot-ring and pre-firing hole.
- B.6.17 Associated with the Sandy grey ware group is the Black-surfaced ware group (15.65% by weight). Both groups share the same timeline and as the fully sandy fabric cannot be easily distinguished from the grog-and-sand-tempered fabric, both variants have been assigned to this single category: Black-surfaced ware (BSW). "Going (1987, 7-9) [cited in Biddulph (2015, <https://intarch.ac.uk/journal/issue40/1/3-2.html#fabrics>)] provided a later 1st and 2nd century date range for local sand-tempered black-surfaced wares at Chelmsford [Essex]. He saw these 'Romanising' wares as a short-lived continuation of grog-tempered fabric, as the range of forms was similar, and the black-surfaced fabrics contained grog in addition to sand. From the 2nd century onwards, these wares were replaced by sandy grey." Black-surfaced wares are common during the Roman period, forming part of a tradition of reduced ware production in East Anglia. They occurred in very small quantities during the first half of the 1st century AD. Volume increased considerably during the second half of the 1st century AD but fell during the mid-2nd century. The Black-surfaced ware group presents a blackened or smoked surface(s), some are finer and only one vessel, a storage, is handmade. They can offer various type of inclusions as charcoal, flint, grog, mica, quartz, shell, shell-gritted in the coarser versions. The forms observed are mainly bowl, jar, but also beaker, butt-beaker, lid-seated-jar, platter, and storage jar. BSW presented some decorations as empty, beaded cordons, bulge between cordons, grooves, incised lines, combing, rilling, band of finger-tip impressions and foot-ring.
- B.6.18 A small group of Romano-British pottery locally made and following the same tradition of the Black-surfaced ware group, the Brown-surfaced Grey ware (BSGW) is present in this assemblage (3.98% by weight). They were produced from mid-late 1st century AD to late 3rd-early 4th century AD. The forms observed are bowl and jar. BSGW presented some decorations as empty, beaded or raised cordons.
- B.6.19 Another group discretely represented in this assemblage (only 0.89% by weight) is the oxidised version of the coarse sandy – Sandy Oxidised ware (SOW) – which is made in a limited range of jar for the coarser ones and smaller and eventually more elaborate

forms like beaker, beaker/jar for the finer ones. SOW presented some decorations as grooves and incised lines.

- B.6.20 A small group of Black-burnished ware is represented in the assemblage, with only three vessels. One is a jar of Mucking Black-burnished ware 2 (MUC BB 2), one is a jar/bowl of Colchester Black-burnished ware 2 (COL BB 2) and the last one is a bowl/jar of Cliffe Black-burnished ware (CLI BB 2). All of them were produced during AD 2nd century and 3rd century, in Essex for MUC BB 2 and COL BB 2, and in Kent for CLI BB 2. MUC BB 2 presented some decoration as groove, glossy horizontal burnished bands
- B.6.21 Within this group of locally produced coarse wares, two groups of Hadham wares, made in Hertfordshire, were identified. The first group is Hadham Oxidised ware (HAD OX) with three jars and the second group is Hadham white-slipped oxidised ware (HAWO) with one flagon. HAD OX was produced from 3rd century to early 4th century AD and HAWO from early 2nd century to 3rd century AD.
- B.6.22 In addition, few sherds (0.97% by weight) of Late Roman Oxford Red-slipped ware (OXF RS), most likely products of the Oxfordshire kilns were recovered. The forms observed are bowl, jar, and flagon. They were produced from mid-3rd century to 4th century AD onward. OXF RS presented some decorations as cordons, grooves, and rouletting.
- B.6.23 A small group (0.27% by weight) of Shelly ware (STW) is also represented with jar and beaker/jar. Two vessels are reduced, one presenting a buff surface externally and a brown surface internally, and a single vessel is black surfaced. They were produced during the 1st-2nd centuries AD.
- B.6.24 A single vessel (flagon) of Colchester White ware (COL WH) is represented. It was produced from 1st century AD to mid-2nd century AD.
- B.6.25 The last category is Unspecified buff wares (BUF), with only three sherds (beaker, beaker/flagon, beaker/jar). "Colchester and other parts of East Anglia may be among the sources." (Biddulph 2015, <https://intarch.ac.uk/journal/issue40/1/3-2.html#fabrics>). They were produced from mid-1st to mid-3rd century AD. BUF presented some decorations as beaded cordons.

Fine ware

- B.6.26 Fine wares are not well represented within the assemblage. Indeed, the nearby production of Colchester coated wares is under-represented with three vessels only. From which, one vessel of Colchester (Early) Colour-coated ware 1 (COL CC 1) and two vessels of Colchester (Late) Colour-coated ware 2 (COL CC 2). Therefore, this small group marks its difference with the rest of the assemblage with more raffinate forms destinate to the table service like beaker and beaker/bowl. The beaker in COL CC 1 was decorated with roughcast on the body. COL CC 1 was produced during the 2nd century AD and COL CC 2 from mid-2nd century to mid-3rd century AD.
- B.6.27 A noteworthy group of pottery, the Southern British ('Belgic') Grog-tempered ware (SOB GT) is a key element of the assemblage (2.67% by weight). This category of pottery is a local copy of North Gaulish terra rubra, produced in the Colchester area from mid-late 1st century AD to early 2nd century AD for the butt-beakers and the jar (ten vessels) and late 1st century BC to mid-1st century AD for the beaker (one vessel). SOB GT presented some decorations as empty, grooved or raised cordons, grooves,

incised lines, bands of rouletted chevron-pattern and combing (vertical and multiple circles on base).

Specialist ware

- B.6.28 Three jars in Sandy Grey ware (SGW) showed a post-firing hole: for one jar the hole is on the neck (diam. 5mm); for another one the hole is in the groove above the upper cordon (diam. 5mm) and for the last one, the hole is on the base (diam. 8mm). The first jar is dated early/mid-1st century AD, the second one 1st century AD and the last one 1st-2nd centuries AD.
- B.6.29 One base of a pedestal-jar in Sandy Grey ware, reduced, black slipped, displays clipping marks all around the foot rim. The purpose of clipping may be associated with a ritual killing of the vessel, an action to link with the deposition of the vessel as a grave good for instance. This type of pedestal-jar (CAM 204) is dated early to mid-late 1st century AD and was discovered in a 1st century AD context (3069). Nonetheless, context 3069 is part of the larger Ditch Group **3057**, which encompasses pottery dated from 1st to 3rd century AD. A later disturbance could have displaced the pedestal-jar from its primary deposit.
- B.6.30 A single amphora has been identified, a Gaulish amphorae 1 (GAL AM 1). It is a Dressel 2-4, probably from the Atelier de La Foun del Mas in Ponteillas, *Gallia Narbonensis*, South Gaulish (Laubenheimer 1989, 112-3; Olive & Pezin 1997, 109-18; Laubenheimer & Schmitt 2009, 132-3). The fabric is similar to Sample 223 in the database Terres d'Amphores (<http://www.mae.u-paris10.fr/terresdamphores/amphores/fiches/>). "[The] principal content is wine, but occasionally defrutum, fish-based sauces, olive-oil, and dates" (Tyers 1996, 90). This kind of amphora was produced from late 1st century BC to late 1st century AD. This is the only example of imported pottery for this assemblage.

Fired clay

- B.6.31 Associated with the amphorae group, a vessel in amphora or fired clay fabric has been discovered. It could be a large amphora or a massive storage jar, in the tradition of the Roman dolium, used for storage or transportation of goods. The flat base and the thickness of the wall suggest nevertheless more a storage vessel, not destinate to be moved frequently. The vessel is dated 1st century BC but is probably residual and re-used in later context. The vessel presented a bifid handle.

Fabric	Fabric Code	Vessel	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	Sum of EVE	Weight (%)
Grey ware (Lyons & Tester 2014, 256-61)	GW	Beaker (3.7); Beaker/bowl; Beaker/cup; Beaker/jar; Bowl (CAM 218; CAM 218A; CAM 219; CAM 220B; CAM 222; CAM 230); Butt-beaker (CAM 117; CAM 119); Cup (E3-4); Jar (4.1; 4.5; CAM 231; CAM 232; CAM 264); Jar/bowl (5.2); Platter (CAM 12); Storage jar (4.14; CAM 271)	159	4796	208.5	33.26
Sandy Grey ware (Going 1987, 9-10)	SGW	Beaker; Beaker/bowl; Beaker/flagon; Beaker/jar; Bowl (5.2; CAM 212C; CAM 218; CAM 218A; CAM 218C; CAM 220; D 1-4); Jar (4.1; 4.5; 5.3; B2-	141	2562	202	17.77

Fabric	Fabric Code	Vessel	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	Sum of EVE	Weight (%)
		1; CAM 220; CAM 231; CAM 232); Jar/bowl (CAM 221B); Lid-seated jar (5.2); Pedestal-jar (CAM 204)				
Black-surfaced wares (Biddulph <i>et al</i> 2014, https://intarch.ac.uk/journal/issue40/1/3-2.html#fabrics)	BSW	Beaker; Bowl (CAM 218A; CAM 218B; CAM 218C; CAM 221); Butt-beaker; Jar (4.1; 4.5; CAM 264b); Jar/bowl; Lid-seated jar (4.4); Platter (CAM 1); Storage jar (4.14; C6-1)	70	2256	267	15.65
Miscellaneous oxidised wares (Biddulph <i>et al</i> 2014, https://intarch.ac.uk/journal/issue40/1/3-2.html#fabrics ; Chelmsford fabric 21: Going 1987,6)	OW	Beaker; Jar; Storage jar (4.14; C6-1)	19	1539	39	10.67
Fired clay/Amphora fabric (unsourced)	Fired clay	Amphora/Storage jar	1	1095	0	7.59
Brown-surfaced Grey ware (Gurney 1995a, 101)	BSGW	Bowl/jar; Jar (4.1; 5.3; CAM 231)	10	574	25	3.98
Storage jar fabric (Biddulph <i>et al</i> 2014, https://intarch.ac.uk/journal/issue40/1/3-2.html#fabrics ; Chelmsford fabric 44: Going 1987,9) Fabric 44	STOR	Storage jar (4.14; C6-1)	4	526	11	3.65
Southern British ('Belgic') Grog-tempered ware (Tomber & Dore 1998, 214)	SOB GT	Beaker; Butt-beaker (3.13); Jar	9	385	18.5	2.67
Oxford Red-slipped ware (Tomber & Dore 1998, 176)	OXF RS	Flagon (CAM 149); Bowl (Type C75); Jar (Type C18)	3	140	10.5	0.97
Sandy Oxidised ware (Lyons & Tester 2014, 256-61)	SOW	Beaker (3.0); Beaker/jar; Jar	11	128	0	0.89
Gaulish amphorae 1 (Tomber & Dore 1998, 93-4; http://www.mae.uparis10.fr/terresdamphores/amphores/fiches/)	GAL AM 1	Amphora (Dressel 2-4)	1	105	0	0.73
Early shell-tempered ware (Biddulph <i>et al</i> 2014, https://intarch.ac.uk/journal/issue40/1/3-2.html#fabrics ; Chelmsford fabric 50: Going 1987, 10)	ESH	Jar; Jar/bowl	2	67	0	0.46
Hadham Oxidised ware (Tomber & Dore 1998, 151)	HAD OX	Jar	3	61	0	0.42
Red-surfaced grog-tempered ware (Biddulph <i>et al</i> 2014, https://intarch.ac.uk/journal/issue40/1/3-2.html#fabrics ; Chelmsford fabric 53: Going 1987, 10)	GROGRS	Bowl (CAM 230); Jar (B1-2)	3	50	11.5	0.35
Shelly ware (Fabric 1a: Marney 1989, 174)	STW	Beaker/jar; Jar	4	39	3	0.27
Organically tempered reduced Severn Valley Ware (Fabric 12.3: https://worcestershireceramics.org/fabrics/112)	SVW ROT	Jar	1	30	0	0.21
Coarse reduced grog-tempered ware (Biddulph <i>et al</i> 2014, https://intarch.ac.uk/journal/issue40/1/3-2.html#fabrics)	GROGC	Jar	2	14	0	0.10
Mucking Black-burnished ware 2 (Tomber & Dore 1998, 135)	MUC BB 2	Jar	1	10	0	0.07
Colchester White ware (Tomber & Dore 1998, 133)	COL WH	Flagon (1.1)	1	10	0	0.07

Fabric	Fabric Code	Vessel	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	Sum of EVE	Weight (%)
Colchester Black-burnished ware 2 (Tomber & Dore 1997, 131)	COL BB 2	Jar/bowl	1	9	0	0.06
Unspecified buff wares (Chelmsford fabric 31: Going 1987, 7)	BUF	Beaker (3.0); Beaker/flagon; Beaker/jar	3	7	0	0.05
Colchester (Late) Colour-coated ware 2 (Tomber & Dore 1997, 132)	COL CC 2	Beaker (3.0); Beaker/bowl	2	6	0	0.04
Cliffe Black-burnished ware (Tomber & Dore 1997, 165)	CLI BB 2	Jar/bowl	1	5	5.5	0.04
Colchester (Early) Colour-coated ware 1 (Tomber & Dore 1997, 132; Arthur & Marsh 1978, 26-7)	COL CC 1	Beaker	1	3	0	0.02
Hadham white-slipped oxidised ware (Biddulph <i>et al</i> 2014, https://intarch.ac.uk/journal/issue40/1/3-2.html#fabrics ; Chelmsford fabric 14: Going 1987, 5)	HAWO	Flagon	1	1	0	0.01
Total			454	14418	849	100.00

Table 27: Roman Pottery Fabrics & Forms, in descending order of Weight (%)

The Forms

B.6.32 The Roman type series is based on one originally designed by Jude Plouviez (Suffolk Archaeological Unit). The author adapted this type series with other published ones (Hawkes & Hull 1947; Lyons & Tester 2014; Thompson 1982) in this case to reflect local typologies.

Handled flagons and jugs

1.1: Ring necked flagons. The form appears after the Conquest with a vertical neck and rim (Lyons & Tester 2014, 262).

CAM 149: Small squat-necked flagon with flat or turned-down lip (Hawkes & Hull 1947, 245).

Narrow-mouthed jars

CAM 231: Narrow-mouthed jar, large jar with high, flattened shoulder, cordoned (Hawkes & Hull 1947, 263 and Pl. LXXIX-LXXX).

CAM 232: Large flask with ovoid body, cordoned (Hawkes & Hull 1947, 263-4).

Beakers

3.0: Beakers – Miscellaneous or indeterminate (Plouviez)

3.7: Globular beakers with a small simple everted rim, and with various types of decoration but excluding those with barbotine dots (Lyons & Tester, 2014, 264).

3.13: Butt beaker (Lyons & Tester, 2014, 265).

CAM 112: Gallo-Belgic butt-beaker, sharp-rimmed but incurved above the foot, barrel-shape (modified from Haltern 85) (Hawkes & Hull 1947, 238).

CAM 117: Simplified native butt-beaker, humped form. Native brown-black ware with polished surface, cordoned but otherwise plain; rare (Hawkes & Hull 1947, 240).

CAM 119: Butt-beakers, native and Roman, of developed form (Hawkes & Hull 1947, 240-1; Symonds & Wade 1999, 473).

Medium mouthed jars

4.1: Medium-mouthed jar with high-shouldered profile and generally a well-defined neck (Lyons & Tester 2014, 265).

4.4: Medium-mouthed jar with a lid-seated or flattened rim, joining the body at a sharp angle (Lyons & Tester 2014, 266).

4.5: Medium-mouthed jar with a rolled, generally undercut rim on a short neck with a globular body profile (Lyons & Tester 2014, 266).

4.14: Large storage vessels: miscellaneous or indeterminate sherds (Lyons & Tester 2014, 267).

CAM 264: Cooking-pot with very short-neck and simple rim (Hawkes & Hull 1947, 268; Form 16, Fig. 56, 270 and Pl. LXXXIII, CAM 264b); everted rim often scarcely offset; mostly very small, hand-made, and yet Romanised in fabric (Thompson 1982, 231).

CAM 271: Large storage jar with oval or beaded rim, body usually combed or rilled all over (Hawkes & Hull 1947, 272 and Pl. XXXIV; Symonds & Wade 1999, 479).

B1-2: Tall plain everted-rim jars with offset neck (Thompson 1982, 97-8); equivalent at CAM 266, a cooking pot with offset neck and slightly curved, everted rim, beaded at the lip (Symonds & Wade 1999, 479 and Form 520, 406; Hawkes & Hull 1947, 271, and Pl. LXXXIII, Form 266B).

C6-1: Ordinary Storage Jar, large, heavy, coarse with everted rim, usually cordoned and sometimes decorated on the shoulder, and combed below, native (Thompson 1982, 257-67).

Wide mouthed jars

5.2: Carinated jars or bowls, with grooved cordons (Lyons & Tester 2014, 267).

5.3: Rounded jar or bowl with an S profile and grooved cordons on shoulder (Lyons & Tester 2014, 267).

CAM 212C: Carinated bowls with constricted wall and cordons; shows Roman degeneration (Hawkes & Hull 1947, 259 and Pl. LXXV); mainly pre-conquest (Symonds & Wade 1999, 477).

CAM 218: Deep carinated bowl, with bulge between cordons on shoulder (Hawkes & Hull 1947, 259-61).

CAM 218A: Deep, carinated bowl, with bulge between cordons on shoulder; with everted rim on short, curved neck, boldly bulged shoulder, and blunt, rounded carination. The base has a low footring or a false one formed simply by a demarcating groove; horizontal tooled lines frequently cover the body (Hawkes & Hull 194, 259).

CAM 218B: Deep carinated bowl with bulge between cordons on shoulder (Hawkes & Hull 1947, 259-61 and Form 6, Fig. 54, 260); carination is sharp and shoulder flatter, allowing a taller neck and rim (Symonds & Wade 1999, 477).

CAM 218C: Deep carinated bowl, with bulge between cordons on shoulder (Hawkes & Hull 1947, 259-61); tall, rounded S-shaped profile (Symonds & Wade 1999, 477 and Pl. LXXV, Form 218Ca).

CAM 219: Carinated bowl with bulged cordoned shoulder and wide mouth (Hawkes & Hull 1947, 261 and Pl. LXXV)

CAM 220: Wide bowl with bold cordon on shoulder (Hawkes & Hull 1947, 261 and Profiles 30 and 41, Fig. 54, 260).

CAM 220B: Wide bowl with bold cordon on shoulder, with grooved and beaded base (Hawkes & Hull 1947, 261 and Pl. LXXVIII, Form 220 Ba).

CAM 221: Wide bowl with offset and rather tall, curved neck (Hawkes & Hull 1947, 261; Symonds & Wade 1999, 477).

CAM 221B: Wide bowl with offset and rather tall, curved neck with one cordon at the base of the neck (Hawkes & Hull 1947, 261 and Pl. LXXVI).

CAM 222: Wide bluntly carinated bowl, with or without one-shoulder cordon (Hawkes & Hull 1947, 260; Form 18, Fig. 54, 262 and Pl. LXXVI).

CAM 230: Simple wide-mouthed bowls with or without cordoned shoulder. "Their simplicity is therefore archaic, and they occur normally in rather crude native fabric." (Hawkes & Hull 1947, 263).

D1-4: Wide-mouthed bowl, Romanised, native (Thompson 1982, 311-5).

Type C18: Wide-mouthed necked jar (Young 1977, 152-3).

Type C75: Necked bowl with out-turned rim and full, curved body. There is sometimes a pronounced shoulder at the base of the neck. The neck can be either rouletted or ridged. Rouletting is often found at the base of the wall. C75 sometimes has broad or narrow rouletted bands on the wall of the vessel (Young 1977, 165-6).

Bowls, cups, dishes, and platters (open forms)

E3-4: Squat plain everted-rim cup without offset (Thompson 1982, 398).

CAM 1: Plain-walled platters, always in black matt ware, usually micaceous: even, slanting wall, highish foot stand (Haltern 73) (Hawkes & Hull 1947, 215-6; Pl. XLIX Form 1).

CAM 12: Platter with straight wall with internal offset in upper third of height. Base flat with low, small foot-ring (Symonds & Wade 1999, 468; Hawkes & Hull 1947, 219 and Pl. XLIX, Form 12).

Pedestal urns (Hawkes & Hull 1947)

CAM 204: Pear-shaped urns with hollow, trumpet-shaped pedestal-base (Hawkes & Hull 1947, 257-8).

Amphorae

Dressel 2-4: Gaulish amphorae; cylindrical amphora with long bifid handles (composed of two rods), with small, beaded lip and distinct carinated shoulder (Tyers 1996, 90-1).

Illustration catalogue (Fig. B.6.1-2)

1. BSW. Storage jar, handmade and wheel-finished, type 4.14. 1 beaded cordon at the base of the neck and band of finger-tip impressions on the shoulder. 2006, ditch **2005**. Area 2. Phase 4.
2. SGW. Wide bowl with bold cordon on shoulder, type CAM 220 (Rim diameter: 20 cm). 1 pre-firing hole (Diam. 5mm) on the neck and 2 raised cordons on the shoulder. 2006, ditch **2005**. Area 2. Phase 4.
3. SGW. Wide bowl with offset and rather tall, curved neck with one cordon at the base of the neck, type CAM 221B (Rim diameter: 30 cm). Beaded cordon on shoulder. 3023, pit **3021**. Area 3. Phase 2.
4. SGW. Black slip, fine. Deep, carinated bowl, with bulge between cordons on shoulder; with everted rim on short, curved neck, boldly bulged shoulder, and blunt, rounded carination, type CAM 218A (Rim diameter: 14 cm). Bulge defined by cordons on shoulder, faint horizontal combing on the lower part of the body. 3038, ditch **3036**. Area 3. Phase 2.
5. SGW. Jar, type undetermined. Foot-ring and 1 pre-firing hole (Diam. 8mm) on the base. 3044, ditch **3041**. Area 3. Phase 2.
6. SGW. Oxidised. Carinated bowl with constricted wall and cordons, type CAM 212C (Rim diameter: 16 cm). Carinated ware with 1 beaded cordon at the base of the neck and 1 groove just above the carination; foot-ring. 3044, ditch **3041**. Area 3. Phase 2.
7. GW. Squat plain everted-rim cup without offset, handmade, type E3-4 (Rim diameter: 14 cm). 3 raised cordons on the shoulder. 3044, ditch **3041**. Area 3. Phase 2.
8. SGW. Large flask with ovoid body, cordoned, type CAM 232. 1 groove at the base of the neck and 2 raised cordons defined by grooves on the shoulder; 1 pre-firing hole (Diam. 5mm) in the groove above the upper cordon; large band of incised chevron-pattern between the base of the neck and the top cordon. 3050, ditch **3049**. Area 3. Phase 2.
9. (*Photography only*). SGW. Reduced, black slip. Pear-shaped urn – or pedestal-jar – with hollow, trumpet-shaped pedestal-base, type CAM 204. Thin beaded cordon above the foot rim; the foot rim seems to have been clipped systematically. 3069, ditch **3068**. Area 3. Phase 2.
10. SOB GT. Gallo-Belgic butt-beaker, sharp-rimmed but incurved above the foot, barrel-shape, local copy of North Gaulish terra rubra, type CAM 112 (Rim diameter: 14 cm). Cordon below the rim, 2 raised cordons defined by grooves on the body and decorated bands of rouletted chevron-pattern in-between each cordon and below the lower cordon. 3111, ditch **3110**. Area 3. Phase 2.
11. GW. Reduced, black slip. Cooking-pot with very short-neck and simple rim, type CAM 264 (Rim diameter: 16 cm). 1 beaded cordon at the base of the neck and 1 groove on the top of the slightly squared rim. 3187, ditch **3185**. Area 3. Phase 2.
12. GW. Reduced, black slip, fine. Carinated bowl with bulged cordoned shoulder and wide mouth, type CAM 219. 1 beaded cordon at the base of the neck and 1 beaded cordon on the shoulder. This last one and a groove above the carination defining an empty cordon. 3200, ditch **3201**. Area 3. Phase 2.
13. GROGRS. Tall plain everted-rim jar with offset neck, wheel-made, type B1-2 (Diameter: 28 cm). 3247, ditch **3246**. Area 3. Phase 2.
14. GW. Reduced, black slip. Deep carinated bowl, with bulge between cordons on shoulder, type CAM 218 (Rim diameter: 30 cm). 3301, ditch **3300**. Area 3. Phase 2.
15. BSW. Fine. Deep, carinated bowl, with bulge between cordons on shoulder; with everted rim on short, curved neck, boldly bulged shoulder, and blunt, rounded carination, type CAM 218A (Diameter: 16 cm). Bulge between cordons on shoulder. *69010*, ditch *69009*. Trench 69.
16. BSW. Fine. Fine. Deep carinated bowl with bulge between cordons on shoulder; carination is sharp and shoulder flatter, allowing a taller neck and rim, type CAM 218B (Diameter: 14 cm). 2 cordons at the base of the neck on shoulder. *69012*, ditch *69011*. Trench 69.

17. GW. Black slip, fine. Simplified native butt-beaker, humped form. Native brown-black ware with polished surface, cordoned but otherwise plain, type CAM 117 (Diameter: 16 cm). 1 beaded cordon on the shoulder. 91005, pit 91006. Trench 91. Phase 2.

Discussion

Domestic pottery

- B.6.33 The ceramic material from this site mainly represents a transitional Late Iron Age to Early Romano-British assemblage. The pottery evidence strongly suggests that a period of intense domestic activity occurred on the site across the 1st and 2nd centuries AD, which continued into the 3rd and 4th centuries, although less intensively based on the quality and the lack of diversity of vessel forms.
- B.6.34 This is an assemblage derived from a community living and working in a rural agricultural setting, a community which continued to inhabit this settlement across the pre- and post-conquest periods. We can observe aspects of their culinary habits through their cookery and table wares. Eighteen vessels (7.32% by weight), mainly cooking jars, but also one bowl and two jar/bowl, one cup, and one flagon displayed sooting traces. For the cup and the flagon, nevertheless, their function being not compatible with cooking, we assume they were instead burnt and discarded. Isobel Thompson (1982, 398) noticed that this type of cup (E3-4) is "frequently found in burial."
- B.6.35 Evidence for use-wear is limited to only two vessel rims from finer specimens of Sandy Grey ware, black-surfaced (lid-seated jar) and Grey ware, black-slipped (bowl/jar). However, traces of use are easier to observe on fine wares, but their scarcity, combine with their level of abrasion due to adverse soil conditions make difficult to observe traces of use-wear and, consequently, it does not reflect the reality of this assemblage.
- B.6.36 Food storage jars are also represented, which protected their content from spoilage and attack from pests such as insects and rodents. Associated with storage and transport of good, a single imported South Gaulish amphora was recovered, illustrating the intercontinental circulation of goods (even if limited in this assemblage) in Coggeshall area during the pre- and post-conquest period. Table ware vessels are also present in a variety of platter, flagon, beaker, and cup forms.
- B.6.37 Broken pottery vessels were clearly discarded in nearby ditches and pits. The fragmentary and moderately abraded nature of the pottery is perhaps indicative of primary disposal in middens, prior to occasional secondary deposition within these features.

Romanisation

- B.6.38 The whole assemblage is a representative sample of locally produced micaceous fabric pottery typical of the Essex area during this period of Romanisation of Iron Age forms, fabrics and technics that included the adoption of the potter's wheel. This is highlighted in the various examples of the Colchester pottery industry on this site which copy forms of vessels imported from Gaul, especially the 'Gallo-Belgic' wares.

- B.6.39 Overall, the assemblage is somewhat typical of a rural site, in terms of composition and character of the pottery. The range of fabrics identified within the assemblage suggests that the site procured most of its wares from the immediate local area. That said, the pottery also implies that the site had limited access to goods from outside of the local area. This included a single imported amphora, which although limited in number, may reflect the relative status/wealth of the site.
- B.6.40 Nevertheless, the absence of imported fine wares either suggests this settlement's access to the wider trading network that led to Gaul was only limited, that the settlement was of low status or perhaps did not choose to fully participate in Romanisation.
- B.6.41 The defining character of this assemblage is its normality when compared with other transitional assemblages from rural settlements in south-east Essex, such as Hullbridge (Bézie & Lyons 2022, 88-119) or the earlier Coggeshall excavations (Clarke 1988, 47-90), covering a large area, lying c.160m to the west of site. The range of pottery observed are mainly native and coming from local areas of production such as Colchester. However, if the fabrics are not highly diversified, the assemblage offers a rich panel of forms from regional pottery production centres. In fact, pottery supply was probably facilitated by the favourable position of Coggeshall on Stane Street, some 15km to the west of Colchester (*Camulodunum*), a principal route that led from the *colonia* to St Albans (*Verulamium*). Situated 4km to the south, the Roman small town of Kelvedon (*Canonium*) also lay in close proximity on the road connecting Colchester to London. The River Blackwater at Coggeshall possibly also offered a navigable route to the coast, c.20km to the south-east.

Retention, dispersal, and display

- B.6.42 OA East curates the pottery and archive. The site archive is currently held by OA East and will be deposited with the appropriate county stores in due course. The assemblage should be retained due to its regional significance.

Catalogue

Cxt.	Cut	Area/ Trench	Feature Type	Phase	Group	HM	Fabric Family	Fabric Dsc.	Dsc.	Vessel	Type	Decoration	Sherd Count	Wgt (g)	Diam. (cm)	EVE (%)	Pot date
1179	1176	1	Ditch	1	1176		OW	OW RE (Black surface out)(G/M/ Q)	D	Jar		Combing decoration on body	1	27			C1
1180	1176	1	Ditch	1	1176		SGW	SGW (Fine)(BS in)(G/M/C)	U	Jar	4.1		1	9			C1-C4
1254	1252	1	Structure	3.2	1242		BSGW	BSGW (Brown surface)	RU	Jar	4.1		1	11	19	7.5	C1-C4
1259	1255	1	Ditch	1	1176		SGW	SGW RE (F/M)	U	Jar			1	1			C1-C4
1262	1260	1	Ditch	3.1	1237		SGW	SGW (G)	U	Jar			1	8			C1-C4
1275	1273	1	Ditch	1	1176		OXF RS	OXF RS	RU	Jar	Type C18		1	8	14	10.5	270-400+ AD
1478	1477	1	Ditch	3.1	1237		COL WH	COL WH	U	Flagon	1.1		1	10			C1-MC2
2006	2005	2	Ditch	4	2005	HM/ WF	BSW	BSW (Black surface out)(G)	BD	Storage jar	4.14	1 beaded cordon at the base of the neck and band of finger-tip impressions on the shoulder	1	898			C1
2006	2005	2	Ditch	4	2005		SGW	SGW (Black surface in)	RD	Jar	CAM 220	1 pre-firing hole (Diam. 5mm) on the neck and 2 raised cordons on the shoulder	1	46	20	7.5	E-MC1
2006	2005	2	Ditch	4	2005		SGW	SGW (Black surface out)	U	Jar			1	1			C1-C4
2039	2038	2	Ditch	4	2018		SGW	SGW	U	Jar			1	6			C1-C4

Cxt.	Cut	Area/ Trench	Feature Type	Phase	Group	HM	Fabric Family	Fabric Dsc.	Dsc.	Vessel	Type	Decoration	Sherd Count	Wgt (g)	Diam. (cm)	EVE (%)	Pot date
3002		3	Topsoil	Unstratified			GW OX	GW OX (G/Shell/ Charcoal/ Organic inclusions: cereal seeds prints)	RU	Storage jar	4.14		1	310	54	24	C1
3002		3	Topsoil	Unstratified			SGW	SGW (BS/ Oxidised surface in) (M)	BD	Jar		Horizontal incised (burnished?) lines on the body	1	36			C2-C3
3002		3	Topsoil				SGW	SGW (BS in and out)	RU	Jar	4.5		1	11	14	9	C2-C3
3002		3	Topsoil				SGW	SGW (Brown surface out/ Oxidised surface in)	U	Jar			2	18			C1-C4
3002		3	Topsoil				SGW	SGW	D	Jar		Incised line on the shoulder	1	7			C1-C4
3002		3	Topsoil				SGW	SGW	U	Jar			1	12			C1-C4
3002		3	Topsoil				SGW	SGW (Fine)	U	Beaker/Flag on?			2	7			C1-C4
3023	3021	3	Pit	2			SGW	SGW	U	Jar			4	48			C1-C4
3023	3021	3	Pit	2			SOW	SOW	U	Jar			3	36			C1-C2
3023	3021	3	Pit	2			BSW	BSW	RU	Jar/Bowl			1	1	12	2.5	C1-C2
3023	3021	3	Pit	2			SGW	SGW (Black surface out)	RD	Jar/Bowl	CAM 221 B	Beaded cordon on shoulder	1	69	30	10.5	C1-LC1/EC2
3023	3021	3	Pit	2			SGW	SGW OX	D	Beaker?		Rouletted	1	1			LC1
3038	3036	3	Ditch	2	3036		GW	GW (Oxidised in/G/M)	U	Storage jar	4.14		1	131			C1-C4

Cxt.	Cut	Area/ Trench	Feature Type	Phase	Group	HM	Fabric Family	Fabric Dsc.	Dsc.	Vessel	Type	Decoration	Sherd Count	Wgt (g)	Diam. (cm)	EVE (%)	Pot date
3038	3036	3	Ditch	2	3036		GW	GW RE (BS)/(G/M /F)	RU	Jar	4.5		1	82	22	11	E-MC3
3038	3036	3	Ditch	2	3036		SGW	SGW (BS)(Fine)	PD	Bowl	CAM 218 A	Bulge defined by cordons on shoulder, faint horizontal combing on the lower part of the body	1	154	14	30.5	MC1-EC2
3038	3036	3	Ditch	2	3036		SGW	SGW (BS out/BrS in) (Fine)	BD	Jar	CAM 232	Bulge defined by cordons on shoulder	1	124			M/LC1
3038	3036	3	Ditch	2	3036		SGW	SGW (BS/M) (Fine)	D	Jar	CAM 231	Bulge defined by grooved cordons, slightly beaded at the base of the neck, on the shoulder and empty flattened cordon below, probably defined by another grooved cordon	1	7			C1
3038	3036	3	Ditch	2	3036		SGW	SGW (BS)(Fine)	U	Jar/Bowl			10	34			C1-C2
3038	3036	3	Ditch	2	3036		SGW	SGW	U	Jar			1	2			C1-C4
3043	3041	3	Ditch	2	3041		SGW	SGW OX	RU	Jar	4.1		1	24	14	13.5	C1-C2
3043	3041	3	Ditch	2	3041		SGW	SGW (Oxidised out/Black surface in)	U	Jar			1	61			C1-C2
3043	3041	3	Ditch	2	3041		SGW	SGW (BS in and out)	RU	Jar			1	17	11	6	C1-C2
3043	3041	3	Ditch	2	3041		SGW	SGW (Black surfaces/ M)	D	Bowl	CAM 218	1 beaded cordon at the base of the neck and 1 groove on the shoulder	1	11			MC1-EC2

Cxt.	Cut	Area/ Trench	Feature Type	Phase	Group	HM	Fabric Family	Fabric Dsc.	Dsc.	Vessel	Type	Decoration	Sherd Count	Wgt (g)	Diam. (cm)	EVE (%)	Pot date
3044	3041	3	Ditch	2	3041		SGW	SGW (Black surface out /M)	BD	Jar		Foot-ring and 1 pre- firing hole (Diam. 8mm) on the base	1	65			C1-C2
3044	3041	3	Ditch	2	3041		SGW	SGW (BS in and out) (Fine)	RD	Bowl	CAM 218 A	1 beaded cordon at the base of the neck with 2 raised cordons below, on the shoulder, defined in between by 1 groove	1	56	14	11	MC1-EC2
3044	3041	3	Ditch	2	3041		SGW	SGW OX	PD	Bowl	CAM 212 C	Carinated ware with 1 beaded cordon at the base of the neck and 1 groove just above the carination; foot- ring	1	233	16	20	E-M/LC1
3044	3041	3	Ditch	2	3041		SGW	SGW (Black surfaces)	RD	Bowl	CAM 220	2 raised cordons on the shoulder	1	30	16	2.5	E-M/LC1
3044	3041	3	Ditch	2	3041		SGW	SGW (BS in and out) (Fine)	RU	Bowl			1	11	17	9	MC1-EC2
3044	3041	3	Ditch	2	3041		SGW	SGW (BS in and out) (Fine)	RU	Bowl			1	9	12	7.5	MC1-EC2
3044	3041	3	Ditch	2	3041		SGW	SGW (BS in and out) (Fine)	D	Bowl		1 slightly beaded cordon at the base of the neck	1	5			MC1-EC2
3044	3041	3	Ditch	2	3041		SGW	SGW (BS in and out) (Fine)	D	Bowl		1 beaded cordon at the base of the neck and 1 beaded cordon on the shoulder	1	11			MC1-EC2
3044	3041	3	Ditch	2	3041		SGW	SGW (BS out)	D	Bowl	CAM 220	2 raised cordons on the shoulder	1	6			E-M/LC1
3044	3041	3	Ditch	2	3041		SGW	SGW (Black surfaces) (Fine)	D	Bowl	CAM 218 C	2 shallow grooves, 1 on the bulge and 1 above the bulge	1	10			E-LC1

Cxt.	Cut	Area/ Trench	Feature Type	Phase	Group	HM	Fabric Family	Fabric Dsc.	Dsc.	Vessel	Type	Decoration	Sherd Count	Wgt (g)	Diam. (cm)	EVE (%)	Pot date
3044	3041	3	Ditch	2	3041		SGW	SGW (BS out)(Fine)	U	Jar/Bowl?			13	67			C1-C2
3044	3041	3	Ditch	2	3041		SGW	SGW (BS in and out) (Fine)	U	Bowl			2	15			C1-C2
3044	3041	3	Ditch	2	3041		SGW	SGW (BS out)	U	Jar			1	34			C1-C2
3044	3041	3	Ditch	2	3041		SGW	SGW OX	BD	Jar		Foot-ring	1	85			C1-C4
3044	3041	3	Ditch	2	3041		SGW	SGW (Oxidised out)	U	Jar			2	19			C1-C4
3044	3041	3	Ditch	2	3041		STW	STW	U	Jar			1	9			C1-C4
3044	3041	3	Ditch	2	3041	HM	GW	GW (G/M/ Charcoal)	PU	Cup	E 3-4		1	82	14	16	C1
3050	3049	3	Ditch	2	3049		SGW	SGW (Black surface in)	U	Jar			1	43			C1-C4
3050	3049	3	Ditch	2	3049		SOW	SOW	U	Jar			2	46			MC1-C3
3050	3049	3	Ditch	2	3049		HAD OX	HAD OX	U	Jar			1	43			C3-EC4
3050	3049	3	Ditch	2	3049		SGW	SGW	D	Jar	B2-1	1 groove at the base of the neck and 2 raised cordons defined by grooves on the shoulder; 1 pre- firing hole (Diam. 5mm) in the groove above the upper cordon; large band of incised chevron- pattern between the base of the neck and the top cordon	1	92			C1
3058	3057	3	Ditch	2	3057		SGW	SGW (BS)(Fine)	U	Jar/Bowl?			1	10			C1-C2
3058	3057	3	Ditch	2	3057		SGW	SGW OX	U	Jar/Bowl?			1	4			C1-C4

Cxt.	Cut	Area/ Trench	Feature Type	Phase	Group	HM	Fabric Family	Fabric Dsc.	Dsc.	Vessel	Type	Decoration	Sherd Count	Wgt (g)	Diam. (cm)	EVE (%)	Pot date
3063	3062	3	Ditch	2	3057	WM	SGW	SGW OX	BD	Bowl	D1-4	1 groove above the shoulder	1	55			EC1
3063	3062	3	Ditch	2	3057		OXF RS	OXF RS	U	Flagon	CAM 149		1	106			MC3-C4
3063	3062	3	Ditch	2	3057		SGW	SGW OX (Fine)	U	Jar	4.1		1	15			C1-C4
3063	3062	3	Ditch	2	3057		SOW	SOW (Fine)	D	Beaker?	3	1 groove above the shoulder	1	3			MC1-C3
3069	3068	3	Ditch	2	3057	HM/ WF	OW	OW (G/M/Q)	D	Storage jar	C6-1	1 beaded cordon at the base of the neck, combed below the shoulder	1	67			C1
3069	3068	3	Ditch	2	3057		SGW	SGW RE (BS)	BD	Pedestal-jar	CAM 204	Thin beaded cordon above the foot rim	1	100			E-M/LC1
3069	3068	3	Ditch	2	3057		SGW	SGW (BS)(Fine)	RD	Bowl	CAM 218 A	Bulge defined by cordons on shoulder, slightly angular shoulder	1	95	17	12.5	M-LC1
3069	3068	3	Ditch	2	3057		SGW	SGW (Black surface out/M)	RD	Jar	4.5	Shallow groove at the base of the neck	1	31	18	5.5	C1-C4
3072	3070	3	Posthole	2			SGW	SGW (Black surfaces/ G/M)	U	Jar			1	4			C1-C4
3107	3105	3	Ditch	2	3057		BSGW	BSGW (BrS in and out)	RD	Jar	5.3	1 large empty cordon defined by 2 beaded cordons on the shoulder	1	493	16	17.5	M/LC1-C3
3107	3105	3	Ditch	2	3057	HM/ WF	GW	GW (Oxidised out/G/M)	U	Jar			1	83			C1
3107	3105	3	Ditch	2	3057	HM	GW	GW	U	Jar/Bowl?			2	17			C1
3107	3105	3	Ditch	2	3057		SGW	SGW RE (GS in and out) (Fine)	D	Bowl	5.2	1 large empty cordon defined by 2 beaded cordons on the neck, above the shoulder	1	22			C2-C4

Cxt.	Cut	Area/ Trench	Feature Type	Phase	Group	HM	Fabric Family	Fabric Dsc.	Dsc.	Vessel	Type	Decoration	Sherd Count	Wgt (g)	Diam. (cm)	EVE (%)	Pot date
3107	3105	3	Ditch	2	3057		OXF RS	OXF RS	D	Bowl	Type C75	Rouletted on neck (vertical lines), large cordon defined by grooves below the neck	1	26			325-400+
3107	3105	3	Ditch	2	3057		SOW	SOW	U	Jar?			1	7			MC1-C3
3107	3105	3	Ditch	2	3057		GW OX	GW OX (G/S)	U	Jar			1	15			C1-C2
3107	3105	3	Ditch	2	3057		SGW	SGW (Shell gritted/M) (Fine)	U	Jar/Bowl?			1	1			C1-C4
3107	3105	3	Ditch	2	3057		SGW	SGW RE (BS out)	U	Jar/Bowl?			1	1			C1-C4
3107	3105	3	Ditch	2	3057		SGW	SGW RE (BS in and out)	D	Bowl		2 raised cordons on the shoulder defined by grooves	1	5			C1-C2
3109	3108	3	Ditch	2	3036		BSGW	BSGW	D	Bowl/Jar		1 raised cordon on the shoulder	1	9			M/LC1-C3
3111 (Crossfit Cxt 3069)	3110	3	Ditch	2	3057		SOB GT	SOB GT	RD	Butt-beaker	CAM 112	Cordon below the rim, 2 raised cordons defined by grooves on the body and decorated bands of rouletted chevron- pattern in-between each cordon and below the lower cordon	1	80	14	4	M/LC1-EC2
3111	3110	3	Ditch	2	3057		GW	GW RE (BS in and out)	U	Jar			4	22			C1-C2
3111	3110	3	Ditch	2	3057		GW	GW RE (BS out)(fine)	U	Jar/Bowl			1	10			C1-C2
3111	3110	3	Ditch	2	3057		SGW	SGW (Brown)	BD	Jar/Bowl		Foot-ring	1	21			C2-C4

Cxt.	Cut	Area/ Trench	Feature Type	Phase	Group	HM	Fabric Family	Fabric Dsc.	Dsc.	Vessel	Type	Decoration	Sherd Count	Wgt (g)	Diam. (cm)	EVE (%)	Pot date
								surfaces) (Fine)									
3111	3110	3	Ditch	2	3057		SGW	SGW (Black surface out)(Fine)	U	Jar/Bowl			1	14			C2-C4
3114	3112	3	Ditch	2	3057		GW	GW RE (BS out)(fine)	U	Jar/Bowl			1	5			C1-C2
3119	3118	3	Ditch	2	3057		OW	OW (BS in and out)(Fine)	D	Beaker?		Slightly raised cordon defined by grooves	1	1			C2-C4
3121	3120	3	Ditch	2	3057		GW	GW (BS in and out/G)	BU	Jar			1	79			C1-C2
3121	3120	3	Ditch	2	3057		BSGW	BSGW (G)	U	Jar			1	11			M/LC1-C3
3123	3122	3	Pit	2			BB 2	MUC BB 2	D	Jar		Groove at the base of the neck; Glossy horizontal burnishing (3 barely visible) alternating with unburnished bands	1	10			C2-C3
3123	3122	3	Pit	2			BUF	BUF (Slip colour?) (Fine)	U	Beaker/Flag on?			1	2			MC1-MC3
3125 (Crossfit Cxt 3123)	3124	3	Ditch	2	3057		GW	GW RE (Brown slip in/G/M/ Charcoal)	BU	Jar			1	375			C1-C2
3125	3124	3	Ditch	2	3057		SGW	SGW RE (BS)(Fine)	RU	Bowl	5.2	1 cordon at the base of the neck and 1 groove on the body	1	18	18	8	C1-C2
3125	3124	3	Ditch	2	3057		SGW	SGW (BS)(Fine)	U	Bowl			1	30			C1-C2
3125	3124	3	Ditch	2	3057	HM	GW	GW (Brown surface out)(G)	U	Jar			1	15			C1

Cxt.	Cut	Area/ Trench	Feature Type	Phase	Group	HM	Fabric Family	Fabric Disc.	Dsc.	Vessel	Type	Decoration	Sherd Count	Wgt (g)	Diam. (cm)	EVE (%)	Pot date
3149	3148	3	Ditch	2	3036	HM	GW	GW (Oxidised surface out)(G/F/ Q)	U	Storage jar	4.14		1	46			C1-C4
3150	3148	3	Ditch	2	3036		BSW	BSW (Black surface out)(G/S)	RD	Jar	CAM 264 b	1 cordon at the base of the neck	1	32	20	6	C1-EC2
3150	3148	3	Ditch	2	3036		STW	STW RE	U	Jar			1	27			C1-C2
3150	3148	3	Ditch	2	3036		SGW	SGW RE (BS)	U	Pedestal-jar			1	10			E-M/LC1
3150	3148	3	Ditch	2	3036		STW	STW RE (Buff surface out and brown surface in)	U	Jar			1	2			C1-C2
3150	3148	3	Ditch	2	3036		SGW	SGW RE (BS)	U	Beaker/Jar			1	11			C2-C3
3150	3148	3	Ditch	2	3036	HM	BSW	BSW (Black surfaces)(G/Q/Char coal)	BD	Storage jar	C6-1	Combed	1	75			C1
3154	3153	3	Ditch	2	3036	HM	GW	GW (G/F/S)	D	Jar		Combed	1	20			C1
3154	3153	3	Ditch	2	3036		SGW	SGW (Black surface out)(Fine)	RU	Beaker/Jar			1	8			C2-C3
3154	3153	3	Ditch	2	3036		SGW	SGW (Black surface out)(Fine)	U	Beaker/Jar			1	3	13	7.5	C2-C3
3176	3175	3	Ditch	2	3036		SGW	SGW (Brown)	U	Bowl			1	3			C1-C2

Cxt.	Cut	Area/ Trench	Feature Type	Phase	Group	HM	Fabric Family	Fabric Dsc.	Dsc.	Vessel	Type	Decoration	Sherd Count	Wgt (g)	Diam. (cm)	EVE (%)	Pot date
								surfaces) (Fine)									
3176	3175	3	Ditch	2	3036		SGW	SGW (Black surface out)	BU	Jar			1	4			C1-C2
3178	3177	3	Ditch	2	3036		OW	OW	RU	Storage jar	4.14		1	202	36	19	C1-C4
3178	3177	3	Ditch	2	3036		SGW	SGW (Black surface out/Brow n surface in)	BU	Jar			1	6			C2-C3
3178	3177	3	Ditch	2	3036		SGW	SGW RE (GS out)	D	Bowl		1 grooved cordon above the shoulder	1	7			C1-C2
3182	3181	3	Pit	2	3181		SOW	SOW	D	Jar		1 incised line on the body	1	6			MC1-C3
3182 (Crossfit Cxt 3184)	3181	3	Pit	2	3181		OW	OW (G)	U	Storage jar	4.14		1	21			C1
3183 (Crossfit Cxt 3184)	3181	3	Pit	2	3181		SGW	SGW RE (Black surfaces)	BU	Jar/Bowl?			1	36			C1-C4
3184	3181	3	Pit	2	3181	HM	OW	OW (G/F)	BU	Jar			1	85			C1-C4
3184	3181	3	Pit	2	3181		SGW	SGW OX	D	Jar/Bowl		1 cordon above the shoulder	1	6			C1-C4
3184	3181	3	Pit	2	3181		SGW	SGW RE (BS)	RU	Jar			1	23	27	6	C1-C2
3184	3181	3	Pit	2	3181	HM	OW	OW (G)	BU	Storage jar	4.14		1	85			C1
3184	3181	3	Pit	2	3181	HM	BSW	BSW (Black surfaces) (G/F)	BU	Jar			1	27			C1
3184	3181	3	Pit	2	3181	HM	GW	GW RE (BS)(G)	U	Jar			1	38			C1

Cxt.	Cut	Area/ Trench	Feature Type	Phase	Group	HM	Fabric Family	Fabric Disc.	Dsc.	Vessel	Type	Decoration	Sherd Count	Wgt (g)	Diam. (cm)	EVE (%)	Pot date
3184	3181	3	Pit	2	3181		SGW	SGW RE (BS out and BrS in)	BU	Jar/Bowl?			1	28			C1-C2
3184	3181	3	Pit	2	3181		GW	GW (G/Q)	RU	Jar	4.1		1	60	18	7	C1-C2
3184	3181	3	Pit	2	3181		SGW	SGW	U	Jar/Bowl?			1	14			C1-C4
3184	3181	3	Pit	2	3181		SGW	SGW RE (Brown surfaces) (Fine)	D	Bowl		1 raised cordon on the shoulder (maybe 3)	1	2			C1-C2
3184	3181	3	Pit	2	3181		SGW	SGW RE (Brown surfaces) (Fine)	U	Beaker/Bow l?			1	1			C1-C2
3187	3185	3	Ditch	2	3036		SGW	SGW	D	Jar		1 beaded cordon on the body	1	50			C2-C4
3187	3185	3	Ditch	2	3036		GW	GW RE (BS)(G)	RD	Jar	CAM 264	1 beaded cordon at the base of the neck and 1 groove on the top of the slightly squared rim	1	9	16	4	C1
3187	3185	3	Ditch	2	3036		SGW	SGW (Black surfaces)	RU	Jar	4.1		1	37	15	15.5	C2-C4
3187	3185	3	Ditch	2	3036		SGW	SGW RE (BS out and BrS in)(Fine)	BD	Jar/Bowl?		Foot-ring	1	36			C1-C2
3187	3185	3	Ditch	2	3036		SGW	SGW (BS)(Fine)	RU	Jar/Bowl?			1	8	17	8	C1-C2
3187	3185	3	Ditch	2	3036		SGW	SGW (Black surfaces) (Fine)	RU	Lid-seated jar	5.2		1	3	18	2	C1-C2
3187	3185	3	Ditch	2	3036		SGW	SGW RE (BS)	U	Jar/Bowl?			2	7			C1-C2

Cxt.	Cut	Area/ Trench	Feature Type	Phase	Group	HM	Fabric Family	Fabric Dsc.	Dsc.	Vessel	Type	Decoration	Sherd Count	Wgt (g)	Diam. (cm)	EVE (%)	Pot date
3187	3185	3	Ditch	2	3036		SGW	SGW (Black surfaces)	U	Jar			5	16			C1-C4
3187	3185	3	Ditch	2	3036		SGW	SGW Black surface out)	BU	Jar			1	26			C1-C4
3187	3185	3	Ditch	2	3036		OW	OW (G)	U	Jar			1	10			C1-C2
3187	3185	3	Ditch	2	3036		GW	GW OX (Brown surface in)(G/F/ Calciferou s inclusions)	U	Storage jar	4.14		1	78			C1-C4
3187	3185	3	Ditch	2	3036		GW	GW (RS out and BrS in)	U	Storage jar	4.14		1	51			C1-C4
3187	3185	3	Ditch	2	3036		SGW	SGW (Oxidised surface out and Black surface in)(Fine)	U	Jar/Bowl?			3	13			C1-C4
3187	3185	3	Ditch	2	3036		COL CC 2	COL CC 2 (BrS)(Fine)	U	Beaker	3		1	3			C2-C4
3187	3185	3	Ditch	2	3036		BUF	BUF (Fine)	D	Beaker	3	2 beaded cordons at the base of the neck	1	1			MC1-MC3
3187	3185	3	Ditch	2	3036		SGW	SGW OX	U	Jar/Bowl?			1	5			C2-C4
3187	3185	3	Ditch	2	3036		SGW	SGW RE (M)	U	Jar/Bowl?			1	5			C1-C4
3189	3188	3	Ditch	2	3188	HM/ WF	OW	OW (F/G/M/Q)	RU	Storage jar	4.14	Raised cordon at the base of the neck, above the shoulder	1	639	42	20	C1-C4
3189	3188	3	Ditch	2	3188		GW	GW (BS)(Fine)	U	Jar/Bowl?			4	34			C1-C2

Cxt.	Cut	Area/ Trench	Feature Type	Phase	Group	HM	Fabric Family	Fabric Desc.	Dsc.	Vessel	Type	Decoration	Sherd Count	Wgt (g)	Diam. (cm)	EVE (%)	Pot date
3189	3188	3	Ditch	2	3188	HM	GW	GW (BS in and out (G/Q)	U	Jar			1	4			C1
3189	3188	3	Ditch	2	3188		BSW	BSW (Black surface out)(M/Q)	U	Jar			2	13			C1-C2
3189	3188	3	Ditch	2	3188		STW	STW (Black surfaces)	RU	Beaker/Jar?			1	1	10	3	C1-C2
3189	3188	3	Ditch	2	3188		GW	GW (BS)(Fine)	RU	Bowl			1	4	12	4	C1-C2
3189	3188	3	Ditch	2	3188		GW	GW (BS)(Fine)	D	Bowl	CAM 222	2 beaded cordons at the base of the neck	1	9			C1-C2
3189	3188	3	Ditch	2	3188		GW	GW RE (BS)(Fine) (Charcoal inclusions)	RU	Jar?			1	9	20	3.5	C1-C2
3189	3188	3	Ditch	2	3188		SGW	SGW (Brown surface out/ Oxidised surface in)	U	Jar			1	17			C1-C4
3189	3188	3	Ditch	2	3188		SGW	SGW (Oxidised surface out)	U	Jar			1	10			C2-C4
3189	3188	3	Ditch	2	3188		SOW	SOW	U	Jar			1	8			C2-C4
3189	3188	3	Ditch	2	3188		SGW	SGW OX (Fine)	D	Beaker/Jar?		Horizontal rilling on the body	1	5			C2-C4
3189	3188	3	Ditch	2	3188		GW	GW RE (BS)(Fine)	U	Jar/Bowl?			9	16			C1-C2
3191	3190	3	Ditch	2	3036		GW	GW RE (BS)(Fine)	RU	Jar/Bowl			1	21	16	14	C1-C2
3191	3190	3	Ditch	2	3036		GW	GW RE (BS)(Fine)	D	Jar/Bowl		2 raised cordon above the shoulder	1	4			C1-C2

Cxt.	Cut	Area/ Trench	Feature Type	Phase	Group	HM	Fabric Family	Fabric Dsc.	Dsc.	Vessel	Type	Decoration	Sherd Count	Wgt (g)	Diam. (cm)	EVE (%)	Pot date
3191	3190	3	Ditch	2	3036		GW	GW RE (BS)(Fine)	U	Jar/Bowl			33	48			C1-C2
3191	3190	3	Ditch	2	3036		GW	GW RE (BS)(Fine)	RU	Bowl			1	1	20	3	C1-C2
3191	3190	3	Ditch	2	3036		BSGW	BSGW	D	Jar	CAM 231	1 raised cordon defined by 1 beaded cordon above, at the base of the neck on the shoulder	1	14			C1-C2
3191	3190	3	Ditch	2	3036		SGW	SGW (BrS out/ Oxidised surface in)(Fine)	U	Jar			2	11			C2-C4
3193	3192	3	Pit	2			GW	GW RE (BS)(Fine)	RU	Jar/Bowl			1	10	16	5	C1-C2
3193	3192	3	Pit	2			GW	GW RE (BS)(Fine)	U	Jar/Bowl?			1	5			C1-C2
3193	3192	3	Pit	2			BSGW	BSGW	U	Jar			1	5			C1-C2
3193	3192	3	Pit	2		HM	GW	GW (G)	U	Jar			1	14			C1
3195	3194	3	Gully	2	3179		SGW	SGW	RD	Jar	5.3	1 raised cordon at the base of the neck above the shoulder	1	16	12	10	C2-C3
3195	3194	3	Gully	2	3179		SGW	SGW	BU	Jar			1	20			C2-C4
3195	3194	3	Gully	2	3179		SGW	SGW (BrS out/Black surface in)	U	Jar			1	15			C2-C4
3195	3194	3	Gully	2	3179		GW	GW (BS)(G)	U	Jar			1	17			C1-C2
3195	3194	3	Gully	2	3179		SGW	SGW (Oxidised surface out)	U	Jar			1	7			C2-C4
3195	3194	3	Gully	2	3179		SGW	SGW OX	U	Jar			1	9			C2-C4
3198	3197	3	Ditch	2	3036		SVW	SVW ROT (R/BrS out)	U	Jar			1	30			MC1-C4

Cxt.	Cut	Area/ Trench	Feature Type	Phase	Group	HM	Fabric Family	Fabric Dsc.	Dsc.	Vessel	Type	Decoration	Sherd Count	Wgt (g)	Diam. (cm)	EVE (%)	Pot date
3198	3197	3	Ditch	2	3036		SGW	SGW (Black surface out)	U	Jar/Bowl?			1	4			C2-C4
3198	3197	3	Ditch	2	3036		SGW	SGW	U	Jar			1	5			C2-C4
3198	3197	3	Ditch	2	3036		COL BB 2	COL BB 2	U	Jar /Bowl?			1	9			C2-C3
3200	3201	3	Ditch	2	3036		GW	GW RE (BS)(Fine)	RD	Bowl	CAM 219	1 beaded cordon at the base of the neck and 1 beaded cordon on the shoulder. This last one and a groove above the carination defining an empty cordon	1	62	15		C1
3200	3201	3	Ditch	2	3036	HM/ WF	GW	GW (G)	U	Jar			1	17			C1
3202	3201	3	Ditch	2	3036	HM	OW	OW (F/G/S)	U	Storage jar			1	111			C1
3202	3201	3	Ditch	2	3036	HM	OW	OW (G/M/S)	D	Storage jar		Combing decoration on body	1	86			C1
3202	3201	3	Ditch	2	3036		GW	GW (BS)(Fine)	RD	Jar/Bowl	5.2	1 beaded cordon at the base of the neck	1	9	20	6	C1-C2
3206	3205	3	Ditch	2	3205	HM	GW	GW (Brown surface out/Black surface in)(G/Q/S)	U	Jar			1	11			C1
3207	3205	3	Ditch	2	3205		GW	GW (Brown surface out/Black surface in)(G/S)	U	Jar?			5	6			C1-C2
3207	3205	3	Ditch	2	3205		GW	GW RE (BS)(Fine)	U	Beaker/Jar?			1	8			C1-C2

Cxt.	Cut	Area/ Trench	Feature Type	Phase	Group	HM	Fabric Family	Fabric Dsc.	Dsc.	Vessel	Type	Decoration	Sherd Count	Wgt (g)	Diam. (cm)	EVE (%)	Pot date
								(M)									
3207	3205	3	Ditch	2	3205		GW	GW RE (BS)(Fine) (M)	D	Beaker		1 beaded cordon at the base of the neck	1	2			C1-C2
3211	3210	3	Posthole	2			BSGW	BSGW (Fine)	U	Jar			1	4			C1-C2
3236	3234	3	Ditch	2	3041		GW	GW (BS out) (F/G/M)	D	Jar	CAM 231	3 beaded cordons defined by grooves on the neck	1	9			C1
3238	3237	3	Ditch	2	3036		BSGW	BSGW	U	Jar			2	24			C1-C2
3240	3239	3	Gully	2	3205	WM	ESH	ESH	BU	Jar			1	62			LC1 BC-EC2
3240	3239	3	Gully	2	3205		BSW	BSW (Black surface out)(Fine)	U	Bowl			1	11			C1-C2
3240	3239	3	Gully	2	3205		GW	GW (BS in and out)	D	Jar		1 empty cordon defined by incised lines on the body	1	9			C1-C2
3243	3242	3	Ditch	2	3241		SGW	SGW OX (BrS out)	U	Jar			2	7			C2-C4
3243	3242	3	Ditch	2	3241	WM	GROG RS	GROGRS	RU	Jar			1	11	32	4	LC1 BC-MC1
3243	3242	3	Ditch	2	3241		GW	GW RE (BS)(Fine)	U	Bowl			1	6			C1-C2
3245	3244	3	Ditch	2	3241		BSW	BSW	U	Jar/Bowl			1	46			C1-C2
3245	3244	3	Ditch	2	3241		BSW	BSW (Fine)	D	Bowl		1 beaded cordon above the shoulder, at the base of the neck	1	11			C1-C2
3245	3244	3	Ditch	2	3241		BSW	BSW (Fine)	BU	Beaker?		Foot-ring	1	1			C1-C2
3245	3244	3	Ditch	2	3241		GW	GW RE (BS)(Fine)	U	Beaker/Bow l?			1	1			C1-C2
3245	3244	3	Ditch	2	3241		BUF	BUF (BrS)(Fine)	U	Beaker/Jar?			1	4			MC1-MC3
3245	3244	3	Ditch	2	3241		STOR	STOR (G/S/	U	Storage jar			1	18			MC1-LC4+

Cxt.	Cut	Area/ Trench	Feature Type	Phase	Group	HM	Fabric Family	Fabric Desc.	Dsc.	Vessel	Type	Decoration	Sherd Count	Wgt (g)	Diam. (cm)	EVE (%)	Pot date
								Calcareous inclusions)									
3245	3244	3	Ditch	2	3241		SGW	SGW OX (BrS out)	U	Jar			2	10			C2-C4
3245	3244	3	Ditch	2	3241		SGW	SGW OX (GS out)	U	Jar			1	4			C2-C4
3245	3244	3	Ditch	2	3241		SGW	SGW OX	U	Jar			2	14			C2-C4
3247	3246	3	Ditch	2	3036	WM	GROGRS	GROGRS	RU	Jar	B1-2		1	26	28	5.5	LC1 BC-LC1
3247	3246	3	Ditch	2	3036	WM	GROGRS	GROGRS	RU	Bowl	CAM 230		1	13	28	2	LC1 BC-LC1
3247	3246	3	Ditch	2	3036		SGW	SGW (BS)(Fine)	BU	Beaker/Jar			1	16			C2-C4
3258	3257	3	Ditch	2	3026	HM/ WF	GW OX	GW OX	RU	Storage jar	4.14		1	44	32	3.5	C1-C4
3259	3257	3	Ditch	2	3026		GW	GW (BS)(Fine) (G/M)	RU	Jar/Bowl			1	24	15	16	C1-C2
3259	3257	3	Ditch	2	3026		GW	GW (BS)(Fine) (F/G/M)	RU	Jar/Bowl			1	7	16	5	C1-C2
3259	3257	3	Ditch	2	3026		GW	GW RE (BS in)(Fine)(G /S)	U	Jar/Bowl?			2	9			C1-C2
3259	3257	3	Ditch	2	3026		BSW	BSW	U	Jar/Bowl?			3	4			C1-C2
3259	3257	3	Ditch	2	3026		GW	GW (BS)(Fine)	D	Beaker	3.7	2 empty cordons defined by 3 incised shallow lines	1	9			C1-C2
3279	3278	3	Ditch	2	3278		BSW	BSW	D	Jar/Bowl		1 empty cordon defined by 2 incised lines on the shoulder	1	10			C1-C2
3281	3280	3	Ditch	2	3041		SOW	SOW	BU	Beaker/Jar			1	13			LC1-LC3
3281	3280	3	Ditch	2	3041		SOW	SOW	U	Beaker/Jar			1	9			LC1-LC3
3281	3280	3	Ditch	2	3041	HM	STOR	STOR (G/S/	U	Storage jar			1	181			MC1-LC4+

Cxt.	Cut	Area/ Trench	Feature Type	Phase	Group	HM	Fabric Family	Fabric Dsc.	Dsc.	Vessel	Type	Decoration	Sherd Count	Wgt (g)	Diam. (cm)	EVE (%)	Pot date
								Calcareous inclusions)									
3292	3291	3	Pit	2			GW	GW (BS)(Fine)	D	Jar	CAM 232	1 low bulge between 2 beaded cordons defined by grooves on the shoulder	1	297			C1-M/LC2
3293	3291	3	Pit	2			GW	GW RE (BS)	U	Jar/Bowl?			1	7			C1-C2
3293	3291	3	Pit	2		HM	GROGC	GROGC	U	Jar			1	6			LC1 BC-MC1
3295	3294	3	Pit	2	3188	HM	GROGC	GROGC	U	Jar			1	8			LC1 BC-MC1
3301	3300	3	Ditch	2	3036		GW	GW RE (BS)	PD	Bowl	CAM 218		1	377	30	19	C1-EC2
3301	3300	3	Ditch	2	3036		BSW	BSW	U	Jar/Bowl?			14	31			C1-C2
3301	3300	3	Ditch	2	3036	HM/ WF	OW	OW	U	Storage jar			1	43			C1-C4
3301	3300	3	Ditch	2	3036	HM/ WF	STOR	STOR (G)	RU	Storage jar	4.14		1	36	36	3	MC1-LC4+
3301	3300	3	Ditch	2	3036		BSW	BSW	D	Jar		Rilling on the body	1	11			C1-C2
3301	3300	3	Ditch	2	3036		GW OX	GW OX (Fine)	D	Beaker/Cup ?		1 beaded cordon at the base of the neck	1	2			C1-C2
3304 (Crossfit Cxt 3307)	3302	3	Pit	2			SOB GT	SOB GT	RD	Butt-beaker	CAM 112	3 decorated bands of rouletted chevron- pattern; the 2 1st bands in the higher section of the body are divided by a cordon and the 2 lower bands are divided by an empty cordon defined by shallow grooves	1	147	17	14.5	M/LC1-EC2
3304	3302	3	Pit	2			SOB GT	SOB GT	D	Butt-beaker	3.13	1 cordon on the body	1	8			M/LC1-EC2
3304	3302	3	Pit	2			BSW	BSW (Fine)	U	Beaker			2	6			C1-C2

Cxt.	Cut	Area/ Trench	Feature Type	Phase	Group	HM	Fabric Family	Fabric Dsc.	Dsc.	Vessel	Type	Decoration	Sherd Count	Wgt (g)	Diam. (cm)	EVE (%)	Pot date
3306	3305	3	Pit	2	3305		SGW	SGW (BrS out/GS in)	U	Jar			1	76			C2-C4
3306	3305	3	Pit	2	3305		BSW	BSW (Fine)	U	Jar/Bowl			1	11			C1-C2
3306	3305	3	Pit	2	3305		BSW	BSW (Fine)	RU	Jar/Bowl	4.1		1	16	14	20	C1
3307	3305	3	Pit	2	3305		SOB GT	SOB GT	D	Butt-beaker	3.13	1 cordon defined by grooves	1	14			M/LC1-EC2
3307	3305	3	Pit	2	3305		BSW	BSW	RD	Bowl	CAM 221	Thin beaded cordon at the base of the neck and soft combing on the body	1	118	15	21	EC1- LC1/EC2
3307	3305	3	Pit	2	3305		BSW	BSW (Fine)	RU	Jar	4.1		1	25	10	38	C1
3307	3305	3	Pit	2	3305		CLI BB 2	CLI BB 2	RU	Jar/Bowl?			1	5	16	5.5	C2-C3
3307	3305	3	Pit	2	3305		SOB GT	SOB GT	D	Butt- beaker?	3.13	1 cordon on the body	1	4			M/LC1-EC2
3307	3305	3	Pit	2	3305		BSW	BSW (Fine)	U	Beaker			10	21			C1-C2
3307	3305	3	Pit	2	3305		BSW	BSW	U	Jar/Bowl?			1	1			C1-C2
3307	3305	3	Pit	2	3305		HAW O	HAWO	U	Flagon			1	1			EC2-C3
3307	3305	3	Pit	2	3305		GW OX	GW OX (G/Q)	U	Jar			1	51			C1-C2
3307	3305	3	Pit	2	3305		GAL AM	GAL AM	U	Amphora	Dressel 2- 4		1	105			LC1 BC-LC1 AD
3340	3339	3	Ditch	2	3026		GW	GW (BS)(Fine)	D	Jar/Bowl		1 groove at the base of the neck	1	3			C1
3346	3345	3	Gully	2	3248		BSW	BSW (Fine)	RU	Bowl			1	13	28	5	C1-C2
3349	3321	3	Pit	2			BSW	BSW (Fine)	U	Jar/Bowl?			3	1			C1-C2
3375	3374	3	Ditch	2	3205		GW	GW (BS)(Fine)	U	Jar/Bowl			1	8			C1-C2

Cxt.	Cut	Area/ Trench	Feature Type	Phase	Group	HM	Fabric Family	Fabric Dsc.	Dsc.	Vessel	Type	Decoration	Sherd Count	Wgt (g)	Diam. (cm)	EVE (%)	Pot date
3381	3379	3	Ditch	2	3005		GW	GW (BS)	RD	Storage jar	CAM 271	1 cordon at the base of the neck, above a band of horizontal combing on the shoulder. Under the decorated band, the shoulder is decorated with more circumvolutated combing	1	366	34	26	C1-C2/C3
3381	3379	3	Ditch	2	3005		HAD OX	HAD OX	U	Jar			2	18			MC3-C4
3384		3	Trample layer				GW	GW (BS)(Fine)	BD	Platter	CAM 12	Foot-ring	1	19			MC1-MC2
3384		3	Trample layer				GW	GW RE (Fine)(GS out/Black surface in)	D	Beaker		Cordon at the base of the neck	1	4			MC1-C4
3384		3	Trample layer				GW	GW (G)	U	Jar			1	6			C1-C2
3384		3	Trample layer				SGW	SGW	U	Jar/Bowl?			1	4			C2-C4
3395	3394	3	Ditch		3188	HM	GW	GW RE (WS out/Black surface in)(F/G)	U	Storage jar			1	112			C1-C4
3395	3394	3	Ditch		3188	HM/ WF	OW	OW	D	Jar		Combing decoration on body	3	64			C1
3395	3394	3	Ditch		3188		COL CC 1	COL CC 1 (R-BrS)	D	Beaker		Roughcast on the body	1	3			C2
3399	3398	3	Ditch		3036		BSGW	BSGW	U	Jar			1	3			C1-C4
3401	3400	3	Ditch/Waterin g hole		3188		GW	GW RE (BS)(Fine)	U	Beaker/Bow l?			1	1			C1-C2
3403	3402	3	Pit				GW	GW (BS out/BrS in)(Fine)	BU	Jar/Bowl			1	10			C1-C2
3403	3402	3	Pit				GW	GW (BS out/BrS in)(Fine)	U	Jar/Bowl			2	5			C1-C2

Cxt.	Cut	Area/ Trench	Feature Type	Phase	Group	HM	Fabric Family	Fabric Dsc.	Dsc.	Vessel	Type	Decoration	Sherd Count	Wgt (g)	Diam. (cm)	EVE (%)	Pot date
3403	3402	3	Pit				COL CC 2	COL CC 2 (Dark G- BrS)(Fine)	U	Beaker/Bow l?			1	3			MC2-MC3
3407	3404	3	Pit		3404		GW	GW (BS)(Fine)	U	Jar/Bowl			19	776			C1-C2
3407	3404	3	Pit		3404		GW	GW (BS)(Fine)	RD	Bowl	CAM 218	Bulge between double grooved cordons on the shoulder	1	193	22	11	C1-EC2
3407	3404	3	Pit		3404		GW	GW (BS)(Fine)	RD	Bowl	5.1 (CAM 218 A?)	1 grooved cordon at the base of the neck	1	22	18	11	C1
3407	3404	3	Pit		3404		GW	GW (BS)(Fine)	D	Bowl	CAM 220B	3 grooved cordons on the shoulder	1	29			C1
3407	3404	3	Pit		3404		GW	GW (BS)(Fine)	D	Bowl	CAM 220B	2 grooved cordons on the shoulder	1	11			C1
3407	3404	3	Pit		3404	HM	STOR	STOR (Oxidised) (G/F/ Gritted shell)	RU	Storage jar	C6-1		1	291	42	8	C1
3407	3404	3	Pit		3404		GW OX	GW OX	U	Bowl	CAM 230		1	49			E-LC1
3407	3404	3	Pit		3404		GW	GW RE (Brown surfaces)	BU	Jar			1	26			C1-C2
3407	3404	3	Pit		3404		GW	GW (Brown surface out)	U	Jar			1	7			C1-C2
3407	3404	3	Pit		3404		GW OX	GW OX (Fine)(G/F)	U	Jar/Bowl?			2	29			C1-C2
3407	3404	3	Pit		3404		GW	GW RE	U	Jar			1	10			C1-C2
13003	13004	Trench 13	Ditch				GW	GW RE (Black surfaces)	D	Jar/Bowl		2 raised cordons on the neck and the shoulder	1	10			EC1-LC1

Cxt.	Cut	Area/ Trench	Feature Type	Phase	Group	HM	Fabric Family	Fabric Dsc.	Dsc.	Vessel	Type	Decoration	Sherd Count	Wgt (g)	Diam. (cm)	EVE (%)	Pot date
14003	14004	Trench 14	Ditch		1176		BSW	BSW	D	Bowl	CAM 218 C	Large, bulged cordon above 1 cordon on the shoulder	1	11			MC1-EC2
14003	14004	Trench 14	Ditch		1176		BSW	BSW	U	Jar/Bowl?			1	14			C1
14003	14004	Trench 14	Ditch		1176		GW	GW RE (Brown surfaces)	U	Jar/Bowl?			1	3			C1
14003	14004	Trench 14	Ditch		1176		SOB GT	SOB GT (RS)(Fine)	U	Beaker?			1	3			LC1 BC-MC1 AD
14006	14008	Trench 14	Ditch		1176		GW	GW RE (Black surfaces) (Fine)	U	Bowl			1	4			EC1-LC1
19005	19004	Trench 19	Gully				SGW	SGW	BU	Jar			1	13			C2-C4
61005	61004	Trench 61	Pit				GW	GW (BS)(Fine)	D	Jar		Burnished decorations on the body: 1 horizontal line above a decorated band of line in chevron pattern	1	5			C1-C2
61005	61004	Trench 61	Pit				BSW	BSW	RU	Jar	4.5		1	11	14	8	LC1 BC-LC1 AD
69005	69003	Trench 69	Ditch		3041		SOB GT	SOB GT	D	Jar		Combing decoration on body	1	7			C1-EC2
69005	69003	Trench 69	Ditch		3041		GW	GW RE (Black surfaces)	U	Jar/Bowl?			1	10			C1
69005	69003	Trench 69	Ditch		3041		GW	GW (Brown surfaces)	U	Jar			1	8			C1-C2
69010	69009	Trench 69	Ditch		3036		BSW	BSW (Fine)	PD	Bowl	CAM 218 A	Bulge between cordons on shoulder	1	473	16	100	E-MC1
69012	69011	Trench 69	Ditch		3057		BSW	BSW (Fine)	RD	Bowl	CAM 218 B	2 cordons at the base of the neck on shoulder	1	42	14	7.5	MC1-EC2
69012	69011	Trench 69	Ditch		3057		SOB GT	SOB GT	BD	Butt-beaker	CAM 112	1 large, decorated band on the body of	1	60			M/LC1-EC2

Cxt.	Cut	Area/ Trench	Feature Type	Phase	Group	HM	Fabric Family	Fabric Disc.	Dsc.	Vessel	Type	Decoration	Sherd Count	Wgt (g)	Diam. (cm)	EVE (%)	Pot date
												fine vertical combing divided in half by a single horizontal incised line (pre-firing incision); the decorated band is defined by 1 cordon at the top and 1 cordon at the bottom					
69012	69011	Trench 69	Ditch		3057		BSW	BSW	U	Bowl			2	13			C1-C2
69012	69011	Trench 69	Ditch		3057		OW	OW (G)	U	Jar			1	43			C1-C2
77003	77004	Trench 77	Ditch		3036	HM	ESH	ESH (Black surface out)	U	Jar/Bowl?			1	5			LC1 BC-EC2 AD
77003	77004	Trench 77	Ditch		3036		BSW	BSW (Fine)(F/Shell-gritted)	D	Jar/Bowl?		1 groove at the base of the neck	1	4			C1-C2
77007	77008	Trench 77	Ditch		3057		BSW	BSW (Fine)	U	Bowl			3	22			C1-C2
77007	77008	Trench 77	Ditch		3057		OW	OW (G)	U	Jar			1	25			C1-C2
77007	77008	Trench 77	Ditch		3057		GW	GW RE (Oxidised out)(G)	U	Jar			1	27			C1
77007	77008	Trench 77	Ditch		3057	HM	GW	GW (Brown surfaces)	RU	Jar	CAM 264		1	6	18	3	EC1-M/LC1
78004	78003	Trench 78	Pit			HM	GW OX	GW OX (G/F/Q/Charcoal inclusions)	U	Storage jar			1	21			MC1-C4+
85003	85005	Trench 85	Ditch		3036		BSW	BSW	BU	Butt-beaker?			1	9			M/LC1-EC2
85003	85005	Trench 85	Ditch		3036		BSW	BSW	U	Jar/Bowl			3	35			C1-C2
85003	85005	Trench 85	Ditch		3036		GW OX	GW OX (Black surfaces)	U	Jar			1	28			C1-C2

Cxt.	Cut	Area/ Trench	Feature Type	Phase	Group	HM	Fabric Family	Fabric Dsc.	Dsc.	Vessel	Type	Decoration	Sherd Count	Wgt (g)	Diam. (cm)	EVE (%)	Pot date
85003	85005	Trench 85	Ditch		3036		OW	OW (G)	U	Jar			1	11			C1-C2
85004	85005	Trench 85	Ditch		3036		BSW	BSW	U	Bowl			1	18			C1-C2
85004	85005	Trench 85	Ditch		3036		GW	GW RE (Black burnished /glossy slip out/BS in)	D	Butt-beaker	CAM 119	1 grooved low cordon (maybe start of a second one above or start of another decorated band) above a rouletted band	1	10			EC1-EC4
91003	91004	Trench 91	Ditch				OW	OW (G)	U	Jar			1	19			C1-C2
91003	91004	Trench 91	Ditch				BSW	BSW	RU	Platter	CAM 1		1	16	15	28	E-MC1
91005	91006	Trench 91	Pit	2			GW	GW (BS)(Fine)	RD	Butt-beaker	CAM 117	1 beaded cordon on the shoulder	1	287	16	16.5	E-MC1
91005	91006	Trench 91	Pit	2			Fired clay	Fired clay (Amphora fabric, unsourced)	BHD	Amphora/ Storage jar		Bifid handle	1	109 5			C1 BC
91005	91006	Trench 91	Pit	2			SOB GT	SOB GT	BD	Butt- beaker?		Multiple combed circles on base in and out	1	62			M/LC1-EC2
91005	91006	Trench 91	Pit	2			BSW	BSW (Fine)	RU	Jar	4.1		1	195	10	31	C1
91005	91006	Trench 91	Pit	2			BSW	BSW (Fine)	U	Lid-seated jar	4.4		1	10			C1-C2

Table 28: Summary Roman pottery catalogue (Key: C – century, Cxt – Context, D - decorated body sherd, Dsc – description, B – Base, BrS – Brown slip, BS – Black slip, D – Decorated, F – Flint, G – Grog, GS – Grey slip, HM – Handmade, M – Mica, OX – Oxidised, P – Profile, Q – Quartz, R – Rim, RE – Reduced, S – Shell, U - undecorated body sherd, WF – Wheel finished, WM – Wheel made. E – early, L – late, M – mid, IA – Iron Age, LIA – Late Iron Age)

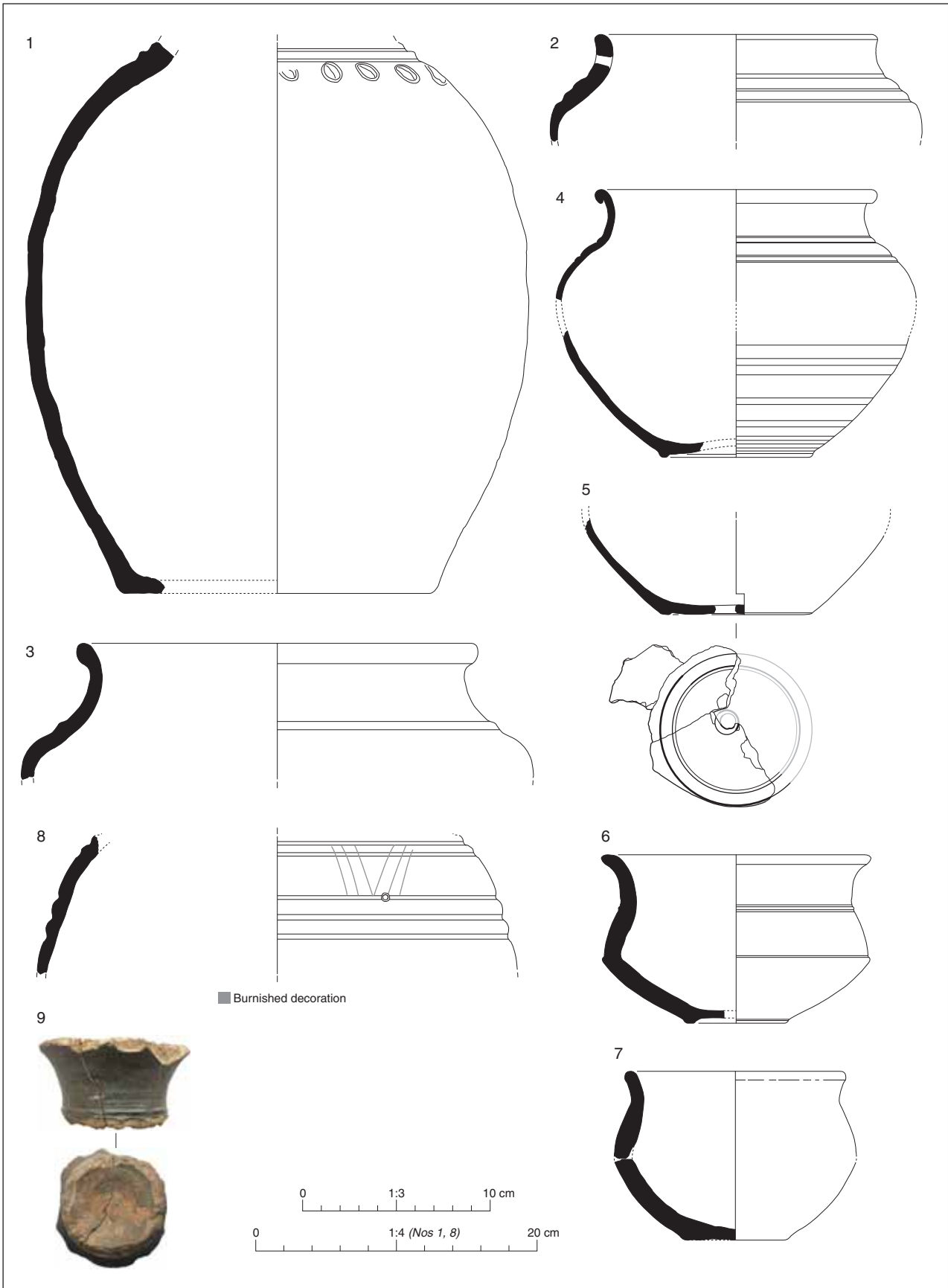


Figure B.6.1: Roman pottery (1-9)

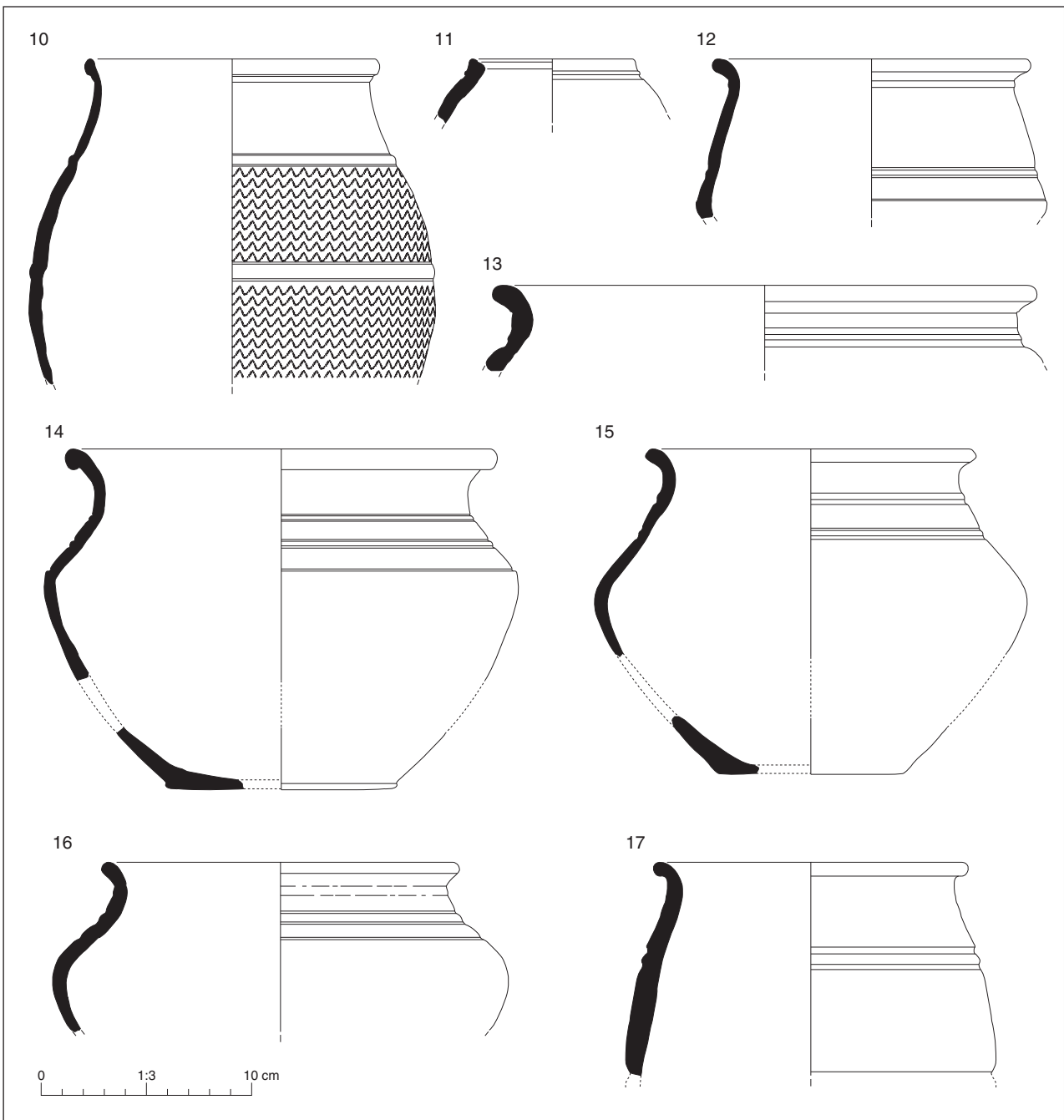


Figure B.6.2: Roman pottery (10-17)

B.7 Post-medieval and modern pottery

By Helen Walker

Introduction

B.7.1 A total of 82 sherds weighing 1183g was excavated and comprises both the pottery from the evaluation and the excavation. Average sherd size is 14g. The pottery spans mainly the 17th to 18th centuries and includes a small number of finewares all of which could have been current during the 1770s. The Medieval Pottery Research Group's (MPRG) *Guide to the classification of medieval ceramic forms* (MPRG 1998) and *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics* (MPRG 2001) act as a standard. The pottery recording also follows Cunningham's typology of post-Roman pottery in Essex (Cunningham 1985, 1-16; expanded by Cotter 2000 and Drury *et al.* 1993).

B.7.2 The assemblage is recorded in the summary catalogue (Table 30).

Sampling bias

B.7.3 The open area excavation was carried out by hand and selection made through standard sampling strategies on a feature-by-feature basis. There are not expected to be any inherent biases. Where bulk samples have been processed for environmental remains, there has also been some recovery of pottery.

The assemblage

B.7.4 Table 29 shows the total sherd count and weight of all fabrics, shown in approximate chronological order.

Fabric Name	No. Sherds	Weight (g)	% by weight
Medieval Coarseware	1	12	1
Late Hedingham Ware	1	10	1
Tudor Red Earthenware	6	149	12.5
Post-Medieval Red Earthenware	56	871	73.5
Black-Glazed Ware	2	13	1
Surrey-Hampshire Whiteware	1	3	0.5
Westerwald Stoneware	1	6	0.5
English Tin-Glazed Earthenware	3	18	1.5
Staffordshire-type white salt-glazed stoneware	3	28	2.5
Nottingham/Derbyshire Stoneware	2	30	2.5
Creamware	5	19	1.5
Yellow Ware	1	24	2
Total	82	1183	100%

Table 29: Post-medieval and modern pottery quantification

Pottery from Period 4 field boundary: Ditch 2011

- B.7.5 Field boundary Ditch 2011 in Area 2 produced only a small amount of undiagnostic glazed Post-Medieval Red Earthenware, dating between the late 16th and 19th centuries (from cuts **2011** and **2025**, fills 2013 and 2026 respectively). Adjacent field boundary Ditch 2014 produced another sherd of glazed Post-Medieval Red Earthenware (from fill 2015), but also present are fragments from a Creamware plate which is more closely datable. It shows a pale yellow glaze indicating a date of the 1740s to later 18th century as later examples of Creamware, which continues into the 19th century, have a whiter glaze. The fragments also show the characteristic greenish-yellow glaze residue around the foot-rim.
- B.7.6 Ditch section **25/004** was a continuation of Ditch 2011 located well to the north of Area 2 and which produced a small but varied assemblage from single fill 25/003. Finds include a single sherd of Tudor Red Earthenware and examples of Post-Medieval Red Earthenware. The latter comprises the rim of a flanged dish most likely dating to the 17th century, and an elongated beaded rim from a large jar or large bowl dating from the 17th century onwards. Also present is a Surrey-Hampshire Whiteware beaded rim sherd from a small vessel showing a yellow internal glaze, which is datable to the 17th century. The latest pottery is another sherd of Creamware, which unlike that described above shows an off-white rather than pale-yellow glaze indicating a date of later 18th century to c.1830. However, the sherd is very small weighing only 2g and could be intrusive, with the bulk of the pottery from this feature dating to the 17th century.

Pottery from the Period 4 windmill: Ditch 2018

- B.7.7 The bulk of the assemblage was excavated from sections of Ditch 2018, a ring ditch surrounding the remains of a windmill in Area 2. A single sherd of residual medieval pottery is present, a Medieval Coarseware rim of Cunningham's type B2, datable to c.1200, found in the upper fill of ditch **66/006**, fill 66/003. A small amount of late medieval material is also present, excavated from the upper fill of ditch cut **65/005**, fill 65/003, finds include a sherd from a rounded vessel in a fine, micaceous, virtually unglazed, oxidised late medieval fabric, which is consistent with that of Hedingham Ware and appears to be an example of the late medieval expression of this industry (Walker 2012, 133-134). It perhaps dates to the 15th to 16th centuries. Sherds of Tudor Red Earthenware are also present, which is another fine, smooth earthenware, but is a generic type probably made by several industries. The name Tudor Red Earthenware would suggest a late 15th to 16th century date, but this type of pottery was in production by the earlier 15th century evolving from medieval traditions. Featured sherds in Tudor Red Earthenware comprise an upper handle attachment perhaps from a jug and several thick-walled sherds perhaps from large jugs or cisterns. A single undiagnostic sherd of Tudor Red Earthenware was also excavated from ring ditch cut **2036**, fill 2037.
- B.7.8 Otherwise, all the material from all sections is post-medieval in date, rather than late medieval. All ditch sections produced pottery, but it is present in small quantities, with most sections producing less than ten sherds. The only segments to produce more were ditch cut **2036** which produced 16 sherds and adjacent section **65/005**, which produced a total of 18 sherds from two fills. Like the field boundary ditches, Post-Medieval Red Earthenware is the most common find and most ditch sections produced this and nothing else. A small number of Post-Medieval Red Earthenware vessel types

were identified comprising storage jars, ?bowls and a drinking vessel, described as follows:

- Part of a large, glazed storage jar showing one surviving horizontal handle attaching at the side, there would have been another handle opposite, it possesses a squared rim with a horizontal bead below and a concentric groove or channel around the top, perhaps to take a flanged lid that would have slotted into the groove, storage jars with similar rims were made at a Harlow production site dated to the decade of the 1660s (Davey and Walker 2009, fig.72. 418), though the fabric of this jar is too coarse to be a Harlow product and a source of production at nearby Colchester is likely (Cotter 2000, 189), large storage jars were manufactured up to the 19th century and a much later date than indicated by the Harlow parallel is possible (from ditch cut **65/005**, upper fill 65/003).
- Joining sherds from a very thick-walled vessel showing an all over greenish glaze, much of which has flaked off from the internal surface, probably from large storage jar or bread crock, 17th to 19th centuries (from ditch cut **2042**, fill 2043).
- Pad base from a bowl or jar, a 17th century type (from ditch cut **65/005**, upper fill 65/003).
- Beaded rim probably from a bowl, internally glazed, dating from the 17th century onwards (from ditch cut **66/006**, upper fill 66/003).
- Complete profile of a straight-sided bowl or wide cup, diameter 120mm, height 80mm, showing a groove just below the rim and band of horizontal grooves about 30mm below the rim, thin-walled but with thick, flat base, no evidence of a handle, all over honey-coloured glaze much of which has flaked away (from ditch cut **2036**, fill 2037).
- Fragment from a flared mug showing a simple rim, a band of incised horizontal lines below the rim and all over dark green glaze, late 16th century to mid-18th century (from ditch cut **2018**, fill 2019).

B.7.9 A number of other wares are present; these occur in small quantities but are somewhat more closely datable than Post-Medieval Red Earthenware. There are two sherds of Black-Glazed Ware, which is a type of Post-Medieval Red Earthenware covered in a lustrous black glaze and manufactured from the late 16th to mid-18th centuries, but most popular during the 17th century. A sherd from ditch cut **2040**, fill 2041, shows an all over black glaze, which is typical, but the second sherd from ditch cut **2044**, fill 2045, is very thick walled with black glaze only on the external surface and could be a late example. Drinking vessels such as cups and flared mugs (also known as tygs) were made in this ware, and the flared cup described above, with the dark green glaze, could be a precursor to Black-Glazed Ware made before the black glaze was perfected, but could easily be a later misfired example.

B.7.10 Ditch cut **2036** produced the greatest variety of wares from fill 2037, amongst which is a single sherd of Westerwald Stoneware imported from Rhineland Germany in great quantity from the mid-17th to later 18th centuries. It shows no decoration but can be identified as Westerwald Stoneware by its pale grey fabric. Also from this ditch section are examples of English Tin-Glazed Earthenware, comprising a sherd from a plate or dish and a sherd from a holloware, perhaps a hemispherical bowl. Both sherds show simple, blue-painted decoration; that from the possible bowl consists of simple

horizontal bands on the external surface and that from the plate/dish appears to show the remains of a foliage motif. As is typical of this ware much of the glaze on these examples has flaked off. A fragment from a second English Tin-Glazed Earthenware plate occurred in adjacent cut **2040**, fill 2041, and again shows blue-painted decoration comprising concentric bands from which issue simple heart-shaped motifs. English Tin-Glazed Earthenware such as this was manufactured during the 18th century, but by the end of the century was losing popularity to more durable finewares. The latest pottery from ditch cut **2036** is a Nottingham/Derbyshire Stoneware footring base showing incised horizontal bands and raised cordon, which is probably from cylindrical tavern mug and comparable to Hildyard (1985, pls 250-253), dated to the 1760s and 1770s.

- B.7.11 Of interest from ditch cut **65/005** are sherds from a Staffordshire-type white salt-glazed stoneware plate (from upper fill 65/003), showing seed or barley moulded decoration around the rim flange, such plates were popular during the third quarter of the 18th century (Jennings 1981, pl. 1c; Noël Hume 1969, fig. 14), which would make it contemporary with the Nottingham/Derbyshire Stoneware vessel and would indicate the ring ditch was infilled during the late 18th century or beyond.

Pottery from structural pit 2050

- B.7.12 This feature was adjacent to the windmill ring ditch and produced two sherds from backfill 2051. The earlier sherd comprises a fluted spout from a Creamware teapot and like the Creamware plate from field boundary Ditch 2014, has a pale yellow rather than off-white glaze indicating a date of 1740s to later 18th century. The second sherd is a fragment from a Yellow Ware flat base, this ware was made from the 18th to early 20th centuries and unlike the teapot, which is a tableware, Yellow Ware vessels were mainly kitchenwares. Very unusually, the sherd has an impressed backstamp showing a crown and the words '...ED.FIRE.PROOF BY ...MPSON' indicating the vessel was used for cooking. The first known use of a 'fire-proof' backstamp on Yellow Ware dates from 1870, although an earlier date is possible as the term 'fire proof' was used in an advertisement for Yellow Wares in 1843 ([Diagnostic Artifacts in Maryland](#), accessed 3rd June 2022). No manufacturer of Yellow Ware with the letters '...mpson', could be found, although there was an American manufacturer, C. C. Thompson of East Liverpool, Ohio, who produced Yellow Ware from 1868 to 1938. However, unless there is a direct connection between this site and America, such an origin is unlikely as Yellow Ware was widely manufactured in Yorkshire and The Midlands (*ibid.*). This sherd indicates that the pit was infilled well into the 19th century and post-dates the field boundary ditches and the windmill ring ditch.

Pottery from the Period 4 quarry pits

- B.7.13 Quarry Pit **54/005**, which lay just to the north of Area 2 produced a single sherd of Post-Medieval Red Earthenware with an all over brown glaze (from intermediate fill 54/004) and like that from the features described above, spans the late 16th to 19th centuries.

Other finds

- B.7.14 Two abraded body sherds of internally glazed Post-Medieval Red Earthenware were intrusive in Middle Anglo-Saxon pit **1439**, fill 1440, in Phase 3.1.

Discussion

- B.7.15 Apart from the single sherd of Medieval Coarseware there is no evidence of activity in the medieval period. Windmill ring Ditch 2018 cuts **65/005** and **3036** produced a small amount of 15th to 16th century material, i.e. the late Hedingham Ware and Tudor Red Earthenware. The northerly field boundary ditch cut **25/004** (Ditch 2011) produced definite 17th century pottery and some of the pottery from the ditch sections in Area 2 could also be of 17th century date, such as the flared cup. However, the latest pottery in these features comprises the English Tin-Glazed Earthenware plates and possible bowl, the sherd of Westerwald Stoneware, the Nottingham/Derbyshire Stoneware ?tavern mug, the Staffordshire-type white salt-glazed stoneware plate and the Creamware plate and teapot spout, which could all have been current during the 1770s. This also shows that the field boundary ditches and the windmill ring ditch are contemporary with each other, but given these wide date ranges, the features were probably open over a long period of time. From the evidence of the stamped Yellow Ware sherd, structural pit **2050** is a later feature probably dating to the Victorian Period or early 20th century.
- B.7.16 The red earthenware fabrics are of local origin, Surrey-Hampshire Whiteware was probably traded via London and is not uncommon in Essex, and by the later 18th century most pottery was made in Staffordshire and other industrial centres in The Midlands and the North. By this time local production was confined to utilitarian vessels in Post-Medieval Red Earthenware.
- B.7.17 It is difficult to comment on function as it is not clear which vessels are contemporary with each other given that Post-Medieval Red Earthenware, which makes up the bulk of the assemblage, is not closely datable and some spans almost the entire post-medieval period. However, the assemblage appears domestic with the usual range of tablewares and kitchenwares. The only vessels that could conceivably have come from the windmill are the storage jar fragments, which could have been used as containers for grain or flour, and the straight-sided bowl which could have been used as a measure. However, sacks and perhaps coopered barrels would have made more suitable containers and the pottery assemblage probably relates to the miller’s house as they presumably lived close by. The presence of some fine tablewares suggests a middling status.

Post-medieval and modern pottery catalogue

Cxt.	Cut	Group	Period	Fabric	Form	Sherd Count	Sherd Weight (g)	Context Date Range
25/003	25/004	Ditch 2011	4	Tudor Red Earthenware		1	4	later 18th/early 19th C + earlier
				Post-Medieval Red Earthenware	flanged dish	1	13	
				Post-Medieval Red Earthenware	beaded rim	1	28	
				Surrey-Hampshire whiteware	beaded rim	1	3	
				Creamware		1	2	

Cxt.	Cut	Group	Period	Fabric	Form	Sherd Count	Sherd Weight (g)	Context Date Range
54/004	54/005	-	4	Post-Medieval Red Earthenware		1	1	Later 16th to 19th C
65/003	65/005	Ditch 2018	4	Late Hedingham Ware	rounded vessel	1	10	third quarter 18th C + earlier
				Tudor Red Earthenware	rod handle	1	33	
				Tudor Red Earthenware	?large jugs or cisterns	3	93	
				Post-Medieval Red Earthenware	handled jar	2	128	
				Post-Medieval Red Earthenware	pad base	1	16	
				Post-Medieval Red Earthenware		5	39	
				Staffordshire-type white salt-glazed stoneware	plate	3	28	
65/004	65/005	Ditch 2018	4	Post-Medieval Red Earthenware		2	14	late 16th to 19th C
66/003	66/006	Ditch 2018	4	Medieval Coarseware	B2 rim	1	12	late 16th to 19th C + earlier
				Post-Medieval Red Earthenware	bowl?	1	15	
				Post-Medieval Red Earthenware	flat base	1	20	
66/005	66/006	Ditch 2018	4	Post-Medieval Red Earthenware		1	3	late 16th to 19th C
1440	1439	-	3.1	Post-Medieval Red Earthenware		2	11	late 16th to 19th C
2013	2011	Ditch 2011	4	Post-Medieval Red Earthenware		1	7	16th C or later
2015	2014	Ditch 2014	4	Post-Medieval Red Earthenware		1	11	1740s to later 18th C
				Creamware	plate	3	12	
2026	2025	Ditch 2011	4	Post-Medieval Red Earthenware	thickened everted rim	3	43	late 16th to 19th C
2019	2018	Ditch 2018	4	Post-Medieval Red Earthenware	flared mug	1	7	late 16th C? or later
				Post-Medieval Red Earthenware		4	35	
2031	2029	Ditch 2018	4	Post-Medieval Red Earthenware		4	67	late 16th to 19th C
2035	2034	Ditch 2018	4	Post-Medieval Red Earthenware		1	7	late 16th to 19th C
2037	2036	Ditch 2018	4	Tudor Red Earthenware		1	19	1760s/1770s
				Post-Medieval Red Earthenware		4	28	
				Post-Medieval Red Earthenware	straight sided bowl/wide cup	6	79	
				Westerwald Stoneware		1	6	
				English Tin-Glazed Earthenware	bowl?	1	11	
				English Tin-Glazed Earthenware	plate?	1	3	
				Nottingham/Derbyshire Stoneware	tavern mug?	2	30	
2041	2040	Ditch 2018	4	English Tin-Glazed Earthenware	plate?	1	4	18th C

Cxt.	Cut	Group	Period	Fabric	Form	Sherd Count	Sherd Weight (g)	Context Date Range
				Black-Glazed Ware		1	2	
				Post-Medieval Red Earthenware	jar?	2	39	
				Post-Medieval Red Earthenware	flat base	1	29	
				Post-Medieval Red Earthenware		3	22	
2043	2042	Ditch 2018	4	Post-Medieval Red Earthenware	storage jar/bread crock?	5	188	19th C or earlier
				Post-Medieval Red Earthenware		1	11	
2045	2044	Ditch 2018	4	Post-Medieval Red Earthenware		1	10	late 16th to 19th C
				Black-Glazed Ware		1	11	
2051	2050	Structural pit 2050	4	Creamware	teapot spout	1	5	c.1843 to early 20th C + earlier
				Yellow Ware	flat base	1	24	
Total						82	1183	

Table 30: Post-medieval and modern pottery catalogue

B.8 Clay Tobacco Pipe

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction, methodology and assemblage

- B.8.1 During the excavation, a single fragment of white ball clay tobacco pipe stem was recovered from windmill Ditch 2018. In addition, a single fragment of stem was recovered from the evaluation context 66/004, which equates to one of the fills of Ditch 2018. Terminology used in this report is taken from Oswald's simplified general typology (Oswald 1975, 37–41), and Hind and Crummy (Crummy 1988, 47–66).
- B.8.2 The material from evaluation trenches outside the excavated area are not considered and the reader is directed towards the ASE report for details of this material (Raemen 2021a, 53).
- B.8.3 Two fragments of moderately abraded, undecorated clay pipe stem, from different pipes, were recovered from Ditch 2018. The short, broken stem fragments, weighing 0.002kg and 0.003kg respectively, are unremarkable.

Discussion

- B.8.4 The fragments of clay tobacco pipe recovered represent what were, most likely, casually discarded pipes. The pipe fragments do little, other than to indicate the consumption of tobacco on, or in the vicinity of, the site and dating must be drawn from the finds with which they were recovered.
- B.8.5 The fragmentary nature of the assemblage means it is of little significance and the clay tobacco pipe may be dispersed prior to archival deposition.

B.9 Ceramic building material

By Ted Levermore

Introduction

- B.9.1 Archaeological works produced a notable assemblage of ceramic building material (CBM). A combined total of 489 fragments, 73,761g, were recovered during both the evaluation and excavation phases. Of this total, 379 pieces, 66,546g, are the focus of this report; this is made up of the excavation material (282 fragments, 61,038g), which underwent full recording, and the material from related evaluation trenches (97 fragments, 5508g), that was reappraised. The rest of the trenching material was not looked at again but, where informative, comparisons have been made.
- B.9.2 The major findspots for the material were in Areas 1 and 2 (only a single abraded fragment was collected from Area 3). These assemblages are fragmentary and presented varying degrees of abrasion (average weight 176g). Regardless, the character of the assemblages in each area are distinct. Area 1 produced 222 fragments, 38,291g, of a largely Roman assemblage with notable evidence of reuse and modification (average weight 173g). In contrast, Area 2 produced 156 fragments, 23,239g, of a broad date sequence representing the typologies of the 12th to the 19th centuries (average weight 149g).
- B.9.3 The dates present and the distribution patterns seen are evidence of at least two phases of post-demolition reuse, separated by several centuries.

Methodology

- B.9.4 The material was analysed in accordance with the *Oxford Archaeology Guidelines for the Sampling, Recording and Discard of Ceramic Building Material and Fired Clay*. 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. Width, length and thickness were recorded where possible. The quantified data are presented on an Excel spreadsheet held with the site archive. The data from the rest of the evaluation is stored on a separate spreadsheet and is described in the evaluation report (Regensburg 2021).

Assemblage

Roman

Fabrics

- B.9.5 Eight Roman tile (R1-R8) and five brick fabrics (RB1-RB5) were recorded (Tables 31 and 32). These presented in various recipes and relative abundances. Generally, the tiles were made in softer less inclusion rich clays and the bricks were compact and coarser. There was some crossover of forms, i.e., some bricks appeared in the tile fabrics, indicating a closeness at production. This makes some sense of the difficulties with seeking equivalent fabric descriptions in the evaluation and related excavation reports. Nevertheless, for a couple of those seen here, equivalent fabrics at the St Peter's

School are likely; most notably their fabric containing 'little red specks' (Fabric C, Major 1988) and the generic sandy oranges (Fabrics A and B).

B.9.6 The most common Roman fabrics were the R1 group (48% by count, 55% by weight), followed by R5 (11.4%/12%), R3 (8%/3%) and RB1 (6.8%/6.3%). The rest presented much smaller proportions (sub 5% by count and weight). While these fabrics are equivalent to the St Peter's School Fabrics A to C the relative abundances are not the same. This is interesting as it suggests that the assemblages are linked but the pre-deposition processes at play are different.

Code	Description	Comment	Poss. Equivalences
R1	Mid Orange, some with red core, fine micaceous sandy clay. Often powdery. With occasional fine mica, fine to coarse quartz, fine to coarse red/oxidised ?clay pellets, rare coarse flint and stones. Coarse quartz mould sand.	Group of fabrics with variation in colour, hardness but generally tightly applied fabric. Brick examples coarser. R1a – Mid brown colouration R1b – Buff-brown with rare unhydrated yellow-buff clay pellets. Finer mould sand R1c – ?overfired R1 or a different phase of production of similar paste. Blues and purple colours. Fine mould sand. R1d – Grey-brown reduced R1e – darker oxidised colours of pellets. Notable rare coarse quartzite chunks.	Fabric C (Major 1988) (?ASE Eval. R1/R2)
R2	Orange, some with red-purple faces, compact silty clay with occasional fine mica, rare fine and coarse sandy minerals (quartz, ?flint) and reddish/oxidised ?clay pellets. Rare very coarse vughs/voids. Dense fine mould sand.	Like R1 but more compact and sparser inclusions	
R3	Mid orange fine sandy clay with occasional mica, fine quartz, dark grit and other sand minerals. Fine sandy mould.	Compact but powdery.	?Fabric E (Major 1988) ASE Eval R3
R4	Mid orange, some with red cores, compact silty clay with occasional sandy minerals (?mica, light and dark quartz) and other grit. Rare coarse material, some flint. Fine dark mould sand.	Compact but powdery, silty with occasional coarse material. Fine sand is ingress from sanded faces. R4a – dull brown colour with ?red quartz	
R5	Red-brown fine sandy clay with occasional mica and common fine sandy minerals (quartz and dark grit) and common pores and few coarse quartz, stones and calcareous pellets. Fine sand with rare coarse fraction used for mould sand.	A weighty compact fabric. R5a – red-orange with a blue-grey core. Fewer stones, more calc. Flintier moulding sand.	Fabric B (Major 1988)
R6	Mid orange/brown-orange, fine micaceous silty clay. Containing common mica and occasional fine to coarse reddish flecks and dark ?ferrous material. Sparse fine moulding sand.	Compact, powdery, silt clay with few to no inclusions. Related to R1.	?Fabric C (Major 1988) ?ASE Eval R1
R7	Red-orange compact fine sandy clay with common to sparse mica, occasional fine quartz and other sandy minerals with medium to coarse dark red ?grog pellets and sub-rounded quartz and flint. Very fine mould sand.	Hard fired red-orange fine sandy fabric with occasional coarse inclusions. Seen rarely.	?ASE Eval R4
R8	White/cream compact silty clay with few visible sandy inclusions.	Probably Roman. Only one instance seen.	Fabric D (Major 1988)

Table 31: Roman tile fabrics

Code	Description	Comment	Poss. Equivalence
RB1	Red-orange compact fine sandy clay with occasional mica and common fine to coarse sandy minerals (quartz dark grit) with pores, and coarse sub-rounded flint and rare very coarse stones. Densely used fine sand with a coarse fraction for mould sand.	Pebble tempered sandy brick.	Fabric A (Major 1988)
RB2	Orange, with grey core, fine micaceous sandy clay containing common fine mica and few to rare fine to coarse sandy minerals (quartz, light coloured grit, flint). Fine mould sand	Fine micaceous clay with few detrital inclusions.	ASE Eval R3
RB3	Blue-grey, with orange, gritty fabric with common fine to coarse white quartz, rounded pores and less common other sandy minerals. Fine mould sand with a coarse fraction.	Gritty overfired and reduced fabric	?ASE Eval R5
RB4	Mid orange-brown, with a lighter core, silty clay with occasional mica and fine sandy minerals. Sparse fine mould sand.	Untempered, low inclusion silt clay	?Fabric F (Major 1988)
RB5	Orange, with grey core, compact silty clay with occasional fine sandy minerals and common medium to coarse quartz, flint and other grit, with rare coarse flint and angular stones. Spare fine mould sand.	Compact silt clay with medium to coarse sand temper	?ASE Eval R4

Table 32: Roman brick fabrics

Forms (Tables 38 and 39)

Tegula

- B.9.7 *Tegulae* make up the largest proportion of the Roman material recovered (84 pieces, 21,162g). There is a high degree of uniformity amongst these tiles in terms of fabrics used, form and production techniques. No complete examples were seen; however, several large pieces were retrieved and give a good sense of the original forms.
- B.9.8 In general, the *tegulae* were neatly formed and well finished. They each presented with a smoothed, sometimes striated, upper face and a sanded base and outer faces. Some differences in sand coarseness, application of knife trimming, and other finishing techniques were seen, but all achieved a squared form with exacted features. Where the fragments survived in large enough pieces (mostly in Period 3 pit 1053) it was possible to measure full widths of 300 to 340mm and estimate the tile lengths at ~600-700mm. The tile bodies were 15-25mm thick, with 20mm the most common thickness. While almost the full range of Roman tile fabrics is represented amongst the *tegulae* recorded, the vast majority were made in the orange to brown fabrics containing reddish flecks (R1 group and R2). It is unclear how many tiles are represented in this fraction, however there were at least 11 distinct objects represented in pit 1053 alone. It is likely, based on form and fabric, that these are similar to, if not the same as, the *tegulae* seen at the St Peter's School excavation (Major 1988, 64).
- B.9.9 Fifteen flanges survived presenting in OA Types A3, A4, B, D and F, which might be considered variations on a theme, either representing shape change along single tiles or different approaches to tile forming all together. The small number of pieces and lack of full lengths of flange are limiting factors for further conclusions.

A3 – a blocky square-sectioned flange with a downward angled top face

A4 – a blocky square-sectioned flange with a flat top and rounded inner arris

B – a blocky angular form with flat top and sloped inner face

D – a rounder square-sectioned flange with a round top and softly sloped inner face

F – a rounded section with a sloped inner face

B.9.10 Several other fragments (20 pieces, 6879g) possess scars where the flanges have been removed, which is likely evidence for their modification for reuse elsewhere. Helpfully this increases the number of fragments that offer useful measurements – securing the flange thickness range to 15 – 40mm. There is clear evidence that the flanges taper to 15mm at the upper corners from a 20-40mm mid-tile thickness. Where flange height survived a range of 35 to 40mm was recorded, with most measuring 40mm tall. Unusually, almost all of the *tegula* flanges (or their scars) were without an accompanying parallel finger groove/channel (in a couple of instances shallow grooves were seen and a single example of the standard deep groove was also recorded). This is a production choice, like flange shape, and helps to unite them as products of a single tiler/tilery. No specific mention of any groove features was made in the St Peter's School excavations and trenching reports, so no parallels can be drawn at this time.

B.9.11 Eighteen corners were recorded, ten related to extant flanges, comprising twelve uppers and eight lowers. All upper cutaways presented as a portion of the flange removed to the body thickness (OA Type A2) with varying lengths removed – 30-60mm. The lower cutaways were equally conservative presenting as the removal of part of the thickness of the lower corner, leaving a portion of the flange intact (OA Type A3; Warry Group C4). These were less well preserved, but it appears that about a third of the flange was removed using a near vertical cut, to a depth of 35-40mm. Unusually, there are at least three instances where no attempt at a corner cutaway was made; a trait noted for at least one tile from The Lawns excavation (Major 1995, 100).

B.9.12 Additional features were rare but noteworthy. Sooting was seen on the undersides of the more extant tiles, usually bordering the terminal edges but occasionally along the lengths as well. This is typically seen as evidence for the stacking, with partial overlap, inside the kiln but it could easily point to some kind of structured post-use burning. There were at least three examples of preformed peg holes, two that perforated the tiles fully and one that was either aborted or was left un-used by the roofers. All were seen in the Period 3 pit 1053 assemblage. There were no signatures seen amongst the *tegula*. However, a single fragment (420g, R7) from Period 3 Ditch 1005 appears to have a partial tally/batch mark. It is made up of at least 5 thin scored lines on the upper face; they form two crosses and a separate long line underscoring them (similar to OA Type S3a) – perhaps reading 'XXI'.

Imbrix

B.9.13 Evidence of *imbrices* amongst the assemblage is minimal (6 pieces, 1012g), however, the pieces are fairly large. The examples recorded presented in the R1, R3 and R5 fabrics. They were well made with smoothed outer faces and roughly finished sanded inners. The tile bodies measure between 12 and 25mm thick; similar to the St Peters

School material (Major 1988, 64). The two largest fragments (395g and 241g), found in the pit 1053 dump, preserved their original arch heights of c.90mm. Three pieces (730g) retained an edge face, all are 15mm thick. The edges received similar treatments to the edges of the *tegulae*, i.e., differing degrees of knife trimming and other neatening processes.

Hypocaust Material

- B.9.14 Only a small fraction of the assemblage could be assigned to this class (6 pieces, 1570g). Three appeared in R4, one in R1e and one in R5. The fragments were moderately to severely abraded and no full panel survived. These tiles were roughly formed with rough sanded inner faces and smoothed and combed outers. As they were roughly formed each piece had a body thickness range of 15-20mm. Two combing patterns were present. The first appeared on three of the tiles (R4 and R5) as remnants of a short cross and vertical linear combing, each made up of 6 or 8 shallow grooves. The complete pattern was probably a double/stacked saltire cross with vertical linear framing (OA Type 1a + 17); this pattern was seen at The Lawns excavation (Major 1995, 100). The other pattern seen on the other two tiles (R1e and R4) presents as a central vertical wave with straight vertical borders (OA Type 3a).

Brick

- B.9.15 Another major component of the Roman assemblage were the bricks (51 fragments, 10872g). This material was distinguished from the tile fraction by the thicknesses present (35-45mm); there was a notable divide between the thickest tile and the thinnest brick. However, some of the thinner pieces were occasionally recorded as 'thick tile' to highlight their middling size. These fragments probably derive from *lydion*- or *pedalis*-type bricks; however, brick types are difficult to identify at this size of fragment due to their unembellished forms. These objects were more diverse in the fabrics and forming approaches used, indicating a wider set of production and construction events than is reflected in the tile. Around half of the material (29 pieces, 6868g) was considered neatly formed with the same kind of measured finish as was deployed with the majority of the *tegulae*.
- B.9.16 Two instances of finger signatures were recorded in the assemblage, one on a brick (397g; R7) and the other on a thick tile (762g). Both were examples of a semi-circular groove centred at the edge of the object (OA Type 1.1).

Generic tile

- B.9.17 Some of the Roman assemblage could not be assigned to any form (70 pieces, 3318g). This group is made up of any fragments that were not thick enough to classify as 'brick', i.e. no more than 30mm thick, or were simply too abraded to offer useful data (like spalled faces). The forms represented therefore likely include *tegula*, *imbrex*, flue tile and any other smaller objects. They presented in most fabrics and had similar forming treatment as the rest but were simply unclassifiable.

Evidence of modification and re-use

- B.9.18 A range of traits indicating post-demolition modification and re-use was seen in the Roman assemblage. The application of mortar across breaks and scars is a typical indicator for re-use of CBM; this was seen on the *tegula*, some of the bricks and a

smaller number of the less diagnostic material. Interest lies with the different mortar recipes seen, the typical Roman grog-tempered gritty mortar was present, but the majority seen across were variations on fine to coarse sandy recipes. This latter type is less typical of the Roman era and could be linked to early Medieval construction activities.

B.9.19 Modification of original forms is also clearly evidenced. As mentioned, many of the *tegulae* have had their flanges removed to the tile thickness. Where they survived in their most complete form, these roof tiles also appear to have been reduced in size by at least half; as such, no full lengths survive. The snapping of the tiles was probably part of the same process in which flange removal occurred. This indicates ready access to complete forms. In this vein, the Roman fragments appear to survive in a narrow scale, the *tegulae* are most obvious with the largest pieces surviving as a 340x190mm panel (most common sizes were c.50x50mm and c.100x150mm). Few sizes above or below this were present, except for in the detrital scatters. Though less common, the *imbrex*, box flue and many of the bricks also retain a similar average size: c.70x110mm, c.80x100mm and 70x90mm to 100x150mm, respectively. Post-depositional processes should not be discounted but the evidence points to a degree of curation.

B.9.20 In this vein, there appears to be a selection bias inherent in the assemblage (although this is muddled by our own collection bias and any post-deposition activities). The recovery of three *tegula* with peg holes from the same deposit is an unusually high proportion, as they often do not appear in discard assemblages at all. Tiles with this feature are thought to have been used on the lowest rung of the roof columns (Warry 2006, 102-103). The survival of four combed flue panels and relatively large *imbrex* pieces are also not common features of discard assemblages.

B.9.21 All evidence points to the bulk extraction and remodelling of large, perhaps complete, Roman material for use in a later construction.

Post-Roman

Fabrics

B.9.22 Seven brick (B1-B7) and seven roof tile fabrics (T1-T7), alongside a single floor tile fabric (FT1), were recorded in the later assemblage (Tables 33 and 34). These fabrics were typical of medieval and early post-medieval material and many fit Ryan’s 1996 descriptions of typical Essex bricks. The relative abundances of these fabrics is better served by the discussions around form so were not examined. The tile fabrics are typical variations on a theme (a similar pattern was noted by Regensberg (2021)) and so little can be said about them. Some more refined examples were seen and could be classed as later post-medieval, but this should not be overstated.

Code	Description	Comment	Poss. Equivalence
B1	Md to dark red-orange fine, compact clay with common fine sandy minerals (white quartz, flint), with occasional medium to coarse ferrous pellets and rare coarse sub-angular flint and pebbles. Sparse fine mould sand.	Stock-type bricks	Ryan’s (1996) CL17-E18 brick

Code	Description	Comment	Poss. Equivalence
B2	Red-brown, with grey-brown core, compact granular clay containing common to frequent fine to coarse rounded and sub-angular quartz (white and ?red) and occasional flint and other gritty minerals	Fine sandy clay with very prominent coarse sand temper.	Ryan's (1996) Coggeshall 'Great' Bricks
B3	Red-Brown, with grey-blue core, compact sandy clay with common to frequent fine quartz (white and ?red) and other sandy minerals, with occasional to rare coarse quartz and grit. Fine sandy, with coarse dark pellets, mould sand.	Similar to B2 minus the coarse sand; B3a – orange brown with light grey-blue core. Shiny coarse white quartz mould sand. B3b – B3a with fewer coarse sandy minerals, rare ?ferrous pellets and coarse rounded pebbles. Fine mould sand. B3c – few coarse sandy minerals, rare charred stems and rare oxidised and reduced pellets (?clay, ?stone). Fine mould sand.	More similar to Ryan's (1996) Waltham Abbey Great Brick or just variations of the Coggeshall standards
B4	Mid to dull orange/sienna, compact sandy clay with common mica, fine to coarse light and dark quartz and sub-angular flint, rare coarse ?ferrous pellets and rounded stones. Fine white mould sand.	Diverse inclusions/temper. Powdery and friable. B4a – brown with a blue-grey kiln glaze	early Pmed Place and/or Stock bricks (after Ryan 1996)
B5	Dull orange, with lighter core, compact fine sandy clay with common mica, fine to coarse rounded quartz and ?ferrous pellets with rare very coarse flint chunks.	Typical early post-medieval recipe.	Stock Brick (after Ryan 1996)
B6	Mid to dull orange/sienna, fine micaceous clay containing very common mica, occasional fine to coarse sandy material and rare reddish/dark ?ferrous flecks and pellets. Shiny white quartz mould sand.	Late Medieval/early post-medieval recipe. Related to B4.	Ryan's (1996) Tudor Place bricks
B7	Compact white-cream silty fabric, with occasional specks and pores.	Refined.	Ryan's (1996) Clinker-types

Table 33: Post-Roman brick fabrics

Code	Description	Comment	Poss. Equivalence
T1	Red-orange, with grey core, compact silty clay containing few sandy minerals. Dense fine mould sand.	Probably a Medieval flat tile recipe. Some ?Roman recorded here.	
T2	Mid orange compact sandy clay containing common fine mica, quartz and other sandy minerals with rare sub-angular and sub-rounded stones. Fine, with coarse, mould sand.	Hard fire. common peg tile fabric.	
T3	Mid orange, with red core, compact fine sandy containing common fine mica, quartz and other sandy minerals and rare dark pellets. Dense fine mould sand.	Hard fired. Some grittier examples.	?ASE Eval T4/T5
T4	Red-brown compact sandy clay containing common fine mica, quartz and other sandy minerals with rare sub-angular and sub-rounded stones. Dense fine mould sand.	Laminar/folded, friable. Ridge tile fabric.	

Code	Description	Comment	Poss. Equivalence
T5	Dark orange compact fine sandy clay containing common fine mica, quartz and other sandy minerals. Dense fine mould sand.	Hard fired. Refined tile recipe. Possibly a late fabric.	
T6	Light brown-orange compact silty clay with common fine mica, quartz and other sandy minerals. Fine, with coarse, mould sand.	Hard fired. Possibly a late fabric.	
T7	Mid orange compact sandy clay containing common fine mica, quartz and other sandy minerals and rare coarse calcareous pellets. Dense fine mould sand.	Hard fired. Refined tile recipe. Possibly a late fabric.	ASE Eval T1
FT1	Mid-Light Pink-orange, compact fine sandy clay containing common fine dark quartz and occasional white quartz and rare mica and calc flecks and rare coarse oxidised pellets. Dense fine mould sand.	Soft fired, traces green glaze.	

Table 34: Post-Roman tile fabrics

Forms (Tables 40 and 41)

Medieval 'Great' Bricks

B.9.23 This type of early brick makes up a small but significant portion of the CBM assemblage (15 fragments, 10,219g). The examples recovered exhibit a narrow set of features. They have a rectangular tile-like form, surviving widths of 150-170mm and thicknesses of 40-50mm. Most were made in a coarse sand tempered fabric with a distinctive gritty texture (B2). They were neatly formed and well finished with smoothed faces and occasionally sharp arrises. The firing achieved a set of red-brown faces and a light or dark greyish core. All are traits comparable with Ryan's descriptions for Coggeshall standards (1996, 22-29). Some variation was seen in the coarseness of the sand grains and the firing coloured achieved. Interestingly, the finer examples (B3 group) appear to be more like the standards for Waltham Abbey (Ryan 1996, 29-30). This probably reflects variation in approaches to paste preparation and firing conditions over time rather than a different source, pointing to a number of production and construction phases.

B.9.24 No whole examples were recovered from the site. However, many of the pieces did survive in fairly large chunks (av. weight 764g; av. frag. size 130x150mm) with low levels of weathering. There were occasional traces of saw-marks on the larger pieces (Ditch 2011, 1806g) and mortar applied across breaks. This modification and lack of abrasion points to another sequence of use, extraction and re-use.

Later medieval and post-medieval brick

B.9.25 The rest of the brick assemblage is made up of a number of types ranging from the 15th to the 19th centuries. Much of the brick assemblage was not closely dateable, but it is likely to derive from the end of the medieval period into the early post-medieval. Where identifiable, the majority compare with form descriptions of Tudor 'place' bricks – i.e. soft sandy (B6) and roughly or neatly formed – and less diagnostic fragments of contemporary stock-types – i.e., rougher formed and soft sandy (B4 and B5). The dates broadly range from the 15th to the early 17th centuries, but the forming traces appear to separate them slightly (after Ryan 1996). These soft sandy bricks did

not generally survive well (av. weight 132g). Complete examples were not present but widths of 110mm and thicknesses of 55-60mm were common.

- B.9.26 *In situ* post-medieval wall foundations were encountered in Area 2, these were made up of 17th to 18th century bricks (after Ryan 1996) and other smaller minor types. The complete bricks recovered were typical 8 1/2 x 4 x 3 1/2 inch Red bricks (B1). A number of abraded fragments from other late bricks were also recovered; these pieces probably derive similar Red-types.

Flooring

- B.9.27 Very little flooring material was recovered during the evaluation or excavation. During the excavation, a single partial floor tile was collected (484g; FT1); measuring 120mm (c.5-inch) square and 25mm (1-inch) thick. Its upper bed was likely to have been glazed but this did not survive. Its chamfered edges retain a reddish underglaze and patches of yellow-green glaze. Its size is not typical of earlier medieval floor tiles/bricks and may be closer in date to undecorated glazed tile of the early post-medieval period. The loss of the glaze may be the result of its placement in a high traffic area or from being chipped away so the tile could be used elsewhere. Two other floor tiles were identified during the evaluation (Trench 33), but these were of a 13th-16th century Flemish type – 110x100x34mm (Regensberg 2021, 52).
- B.9.28 Clinker-type/white flooring bricks were amongst the material associated with the extant wall foundations in Area 2. The example seen had a neat form with a worn upper bed. It was made in a compact white-cream silty fabric (B7) – W110xTH45-50mm.

Roofing

As is typical of most archaeological sites, a number of post-Roman roof tile fragments were encountered (69 pieces, 3705g). Most survived as small body or edge pieces; these were recorded as 'flat' tile due to their lack of further diagnostic features. The span of fabrics seen and the broad use of this technology from the medieval to modern periods limits in depth conclusions. A fragment of ridge tile with a similar date range was also recovered; this example has an unembellished but neat form (T4; H~140mm, TH15mm). A less clear tile form was also seen and was given the class '?curved' (T1; 38g). If it is a curved tile, it has a narrow date range similar to the 'Great' Bricks. However, it could easily be a chunk of ridge or pan-tile. The roof tile fabrics are consistently well fired and refined pointing to likely post-medieval dates. However, a small portion also retained peg-holes which may date them more closely to the 13th to 16th centuries – although continuation of production and use beyond the 17th century is likely.

Distribution

Area 1

- B.9.29 The Roman material in this assemblage was almost entirely collected from disuse fills of Phase 3 features in this area. The complete evaluation found that the distribution of the Roman material was across the north of the area, but it seems likely that this assemblage is at the core of the distribution.

Phase 1

B.9.30 Two abraded fragments of Roman tile were collected from (1272), Ditch **1268**. These were an abraded, reduced face (15g) and a piece of probable *tegula* with patches of a grogged mortar (207g, 100x90mm, TH20mm). They were both made in the red flecked Roman fabric (R1). It is unclear if they are intrusive or represent part of the main discard event; it should be noted that the mortar is a typical Roman recipe.

Phase 3.1

B.9.31 The CBM recovered from this phase (46 pieces, 3595g) survives in moderately to severely abraded pieces (av. weight 76g), however it appears to all be Roman in origin. There is no clear pattern of distribution for the forms or fabrics recovered. A few recognisable forms are present, but a lot of the unclassifiable tile was found in this phase. There is also no dominant fabric type present. The character of this fraction of the assemblage is typical of residuality in post-Roman features.

The Structures and related pits

B.9.32 The findspots are concentrated in and around the structures in the centre of the area (Structures 1121, 1141, 1196, 1370 and pit **1372**), with a scattering of material towards the peripheries.

B.9.33 The post hole structures contained much of this phase's material. A single posthole, (**1127**), in Structure 1121 contained a face fragment made in a dark orange clay with red flecks (21g, ?R1). Each posthole of Structure 1196 contained at least one fragment of Roman CBM; **1196** and **1198** had only minor offerings (sub 5g) but **1198** contained chunks of a single Roman brick (12, 418g; RB1) and **1200** contained a 37mm thick, neatly formed brick/tile fragment (103g; R2). Pit/posthole **1193**, between structure **1141** and **1543**, contained an abraded face fragment (R1, 1g).

B.9.34 The CBM from the beamslots of Structure 1370 was similarly detrital; **1457** produced a hard fired, and slightly kiln-glazed, reddish brick/thick tile (313g, TH35mm) made in a gritty, possibly grog tempered clay (R7), **1461** contained one of the more abraded *imbrex* fragments (15g, R5) and terminus **1479** a small piece of reddish sandy flat tile with unclear heritage (16g, ?T1). Pit **1372**, internal to Structure 1370, also generated Roman brick; these two large, gnarled fragments were from a fairly well-made silty brick with coarse stones and flint (333g, RB5).

B.9.35 The terminus of Ditch 1237, abutting the northern beamslot, produced two severely abraded pieces of probable brick (39g, R4 and 43g, R9). At the other end of the ditch, in **38/013**, near **1060**, a small face fragment was recovered (2g, RB2). Though scant this material points to the contemporaneity of the ditch with the nearby structures.

Peripheral features

B.9.36 North of the structures, Waterhole **1569** contained two fragments of probable tile (25g, R3, and 15g, ?R4a). At the southern edge of the area, Pits **1035** and **1079** contained much of the unclassifiable tile fragments (5 pieces, 167g, and 4, 80g, respectively). The tally/batch marked tile (420g, R5) was recovered from (1018), the southern terminus of Ditch 1005, along with a relatively large fragment of Roman brick (371g; R5); 130x65mm, TH35-40mm.

Phase 3.2

B.9.37 The majority of the Roman material collected was from features assigned to this phase (173 fragments, 34,472g). Much of this material is characteristic of a post-demolition discard assemblage, with indications of re-use.

Oven/pit 1053 and surrounding features

B.9.38 As already alluded to, significant interest lies with the CBM deposit found within oven/pit 1053. This material is notable for its composition and semi-structured deposition (Table 35). This interest carries over into the other features within the confines of the corner/junction of Ditch 1003 and Ditch 1040. Indeed, most of the diagnostic pieces with forming and modification evidence derive from (1055) and the nearest interventions in Ditch 1040 and Ditch 1204.

Class/Form	Count	Weight (g)
<i>Tile</i>		
<i>Tegula</i>	59	16867
<i>Imbrex</i>	2	636
<i>Flue</i>	6	1570
<i>Undiag.</i>	13	811
<i>Brick</i>	11	5705
Total	91	25589

Table 35: Summary CBM catalogue: oven/pit 1053

B.9.39 At least eleven individual *tegula* were present in the deposit in oven/pit 1053, along with *imbrex*, flue tile and brick fragments. The *tegulae* are noteworthy for their close similarities in the fabrics used – mostly the R1 group with a smaller number of R2-R5 – and the forming techniques deployed. They present most commonly with A3 flange forms, a minor fraction have B, A4 and F. This is clear evidence for their common origin and their use together in a singular construction. Their deposition within a re-cut of a larger feature, in a well laid and tightly packed mass, points to a fairly structured act of discard/demolition. Evidence of flange removal, reduction to common sizes of fragment (200mm x 300mm at the largest, av. weight 281g) and mortar applied across breaks and scars strongly suggests extraction and redeployment of this material.

B.9.40 The next significant quantity of material came from Ditch 1204 (24 fragments, 2749g). The character of this fraction is very similar to 1053, only without any signs of structured deposition and much more fragmentary (av. weight 115g). Cut 1208 produced an *imbrex* fragment (118g, R4b), several refitting fragments of at least four Roman tiles (11, 418g) – probably *tegula* – made in R1 group fabrics and a scrappy undiagnostic piece (14g). The evaluation intervention, 37/010, produced fragments of at least six *tegula* (6 fragments, 1280g) with the same forming and fabric (R1 group) as the oven/pit examples; including two with flange scars and a cutaway (530g, 145x100mm and 376g, 125x80mm respectively). Evaluation intervention 37/012 also produced pieces of two bricks (R5a, 368g) and an *imbrex* (R3, 94g) fragment. The rest of the interventions into this feature did not produce any CBM, which suggests this material forms another discrete dump. Beamslot 1307, of Structure 1242, contained a relatively large fragment of brick made in the red flecked clay (R1a, 549g). This piece

shares the characteristics of the oven/pit material (150x90mm, TH35mm) and is evidence for the interaction between Ditch 1204 with Structure 1242.

Cut	Class/Form	Count	Weight (g)
1057	Brick	3	678
	Tile		
	Tegula	1	349
	Undiag	1	125
1235	Tile		
	Undiag	5	762
1265	Brick	2	165
	Tile		
	Undiag	2	49
1496	Tile		
	Tegula	5	735
1508	Tile		
	?Tegula	2	155
37/006	Tile		
	Tegula	1	114
	Imbrex	1	136
	Undiag	18	116
Total		41	3434

Table 36: Summary CBM catalogue by intervention: Ditch 1040

B.9.41 North of the oven/pit, along the western end of Ditch 1040, cuts **1057**, **37/006**, **1496** and **1508** produced a similar sized assemblage (32 fragments, 2458g) with a comparable composition (Table 36). Much of the brick and tile looked like the rest of the bulk from the concentration, a narrow set of fabrics were seen, and most survived in fairly large pieces (50x50mm – 100x100mm). However, where the fragments were larger and more diagnostic, i.e., the *tegulae*, there was a different character than above. Notably, this portion presented with a different collection of flange forms; A4, B, D and F types instead of the A3 dominant set seen elsewhere. One instance of a finger groove was seen here. They also showed fewer signs of modification (i.e. more retained flanges). In terms of fabrics, they presented a broader set; while R1 *tegula* are present, the majority were made in R3, R4 and R6. As such, it appears this material has a different origin and re-use heritage, but seemingly it was related to and dumped in a similar manner as above.

B.9.42 At the eastern end of Ditch 1040 a scrapper assemblage was recovered in cuts **1265** and **1235** suggesting that this concentration does not extend beyond the junction with Ditch 1060.

Peripheral Features

B.9.43 The rest of the features produced material of a detrital and peripheral character. Smaller and scrapper offerings were encountered in Ditch 1003 and 1060. In the first, two brick fragments (R5a, 330g and R1a, 220g) were collected from cut **1007** and a small piece of tile of unclear date from cut **1046**. The second produced a corner

fragment of brick (RB1, 116g) with grog tempered mortar accretions. The beamslots in Structure 1530 generated a small assemblage; negligible pieces from cuts **1545** and **1553** – 5 pieces, 55g, in total – and fragments of a brick from cut **1555** (R5a; 4, 785g). The latter contained large calcareous pellets. This material is related to the dumps but seemingly sit at the edges of their extent.

Area 2

Phase 4

B.9.44 The assemblage from this area was recovered from every intervention into the windmill ring ditch, as well as many of those in the radiating features. The assemblage is fragmentary and jumbled; meaning most contexts have a diverse range of associated dates. This makes distribution analysis difficult. It is possible that this assemblage is the result of the disuse/discard of a structure made of a mix of reused and contemporary material.

Windmill site: Ditch 2018

B.9.45 The interventions made into the windmill site enclosure ditch produced 93 fragments, 5147g, of material spanning at least the 12th to 18th centuries (Table 37). The closely datable material shows no clear distribution patterns but the findspots of some of this material does appear to relate to those in the radiating features. The products of this ditch point to a high level of post-demolition disruption.

B.9.46 An undiagnostic scrap was collected in cut **2027** (2028), Ditch 2003, it may have a Roman date, but this is unclear.

Class/Date	Type	Count	Weight (g)
Brick		46	2974
C12-13	Coggeshall Great	2	178
C15-C18	?Red/?Stock	1	222
C15-C18	Stock/Place	2	240
C15-E17	?Tudor Place	2	82
L16-E17	?Stock	1	447
Med	?Great	1	164
?Med	?Great	1	130
Med-Pmed	?Place	4	134
Med-Pmed	Undiag	23	402
?Med-Pmed	?Stock	1	148
?Epm	Undiag	1	63
Pmed	Place/Stock	6	448
Pmed	Red	1	316
Tile		46	2160
?Roman	?Flue/?Tegula	1	47
?L11-E13	?Curved	1	38
C13-C16	Peg	2	195
Med-Pmed	Flat	42	1880
?Tile		1	13
?Roman/?Med	Flat	1	13
Grand Total		93	5147

Table 37: Summary CBM catalogue: Ditch 2018

Ditches 2009 and 2011

- B.9.47 The distribution of the CBM types collected from the ditches to the north of the windmill is surprising.
- B.9.48 At the northern limit of excavation, where Ditch 2011 is prominent, the largest collection of 'Great' Bricks was retrieved from cut **2011** (2013) (10 fragments, 7248g). At least six individual bricks were recovered, including three that were at around half of the object. It is amongst these that the traces of sawing could be seen along with mortar accretions on the breaks. Also present were the formerly glazed floor tile (484g), four abraded fragments of a Tudor 'place' brick (408g) and three generic flat tile pieces (350g).
- B.9.49 This early brick dominated character is not reflected to the south at Section 121, cuts **2022** (Ditch 2009) and **2025** (Ditch 2011). The fragments collected from this intervention were identifiable as Tudor 'place' (7 fragments, 2026g) or were less clear and may be some other kind of contemporary 15th to early 17th century stock bricks (5,3420g). Waste dump fill 2024, fill of cut **2009**, contained the bricks most likely to be Tudor 'place' bricks while (2026), fill of cut **2011**, contained the stock/place types. It appears that the short stretch of these two intercutting ditches contains discrete dumps of material type.
- B.9.50 That the evaluation produced a 'Great' Brick fragment (178g) amongst other later material in evaluation cut **65/005** and the excavation generated fragments of place/stock bricks in cut **2036** (5, 448g) shows that the digging/use of the windmill ditch probably disturbed other dumps.

Structural pit 2050

- B.9.51 At the southern extent of the windmill, pit **2050** produced a fragment of a fine sandy 'Great' Brick (2,499g). It is the largest example from the site. Its beds are coated in a fine mortar with dark gritty inclusions. Accompanying the brick were fragments of peg tile (2,508g) and the ridge tile (779g). The dates of this material range from the 12th to the 16th centuries. However, its collection from the uppermost fill of this complex feature suggests that a process of re-use and discard and remodelling disturbance are also at play here.
- B.9.52 The two foundation cuts into the sides of the pit each contained at least two courses of the 17th to 18th century Red bricks and other smaller minor types. A sample was collected from **2058** of two near-complete 8 1/2 x 4 x 3 1/2 inch red-orange bricks (B1; 2351g and 1612g) and a white flooring type brick of a similar date (B7; 378g) – W110xTH50mm.

Gully 65/009

- B.9.53 To the west of Ditch 2009 detrital CBM was recovered from the fill of evaluated gully **65/009**. Context (65/006), generated peg and flat tile fragments (9,256g), a probable Red brick piece (28g; ?B4) and an undiagnostic scrap (46g).

Ditch 2014

- B.9.54 Abraded fragments of brick and tile were collected from the fill of this ditch (2 fragments, 47g, and 4 fragments, 82g respectively). They are more typical of the kinds of intrusive material found on rural excavations and offer little towards the picture of this area.

Discussion

Roman Coggeshall

- B.9.55 The Roman material is very likely to have derived from urban structures or a villa estate. That the assemblage is made up of, in part, a closely related set of bricks, roofing and hypocaust material points to a small number of production and construction phases; ones a well-invested in Roman building complex would require. The descriptions of similar material at both the St Peter's School and The Lawns excavations link it to the wider Coggeshall area. Indeed, it is very likely that the Area 1 assemblage derives from the same sources as the material excavated only 500m to the south-west. Therefore, many of the conclusions reached about the status and form of the parent structures apply here (cf. Major 1988 and 1995).
- B.9.56 It is difficult to date Roman CBM more closely than the broad period without knowing its provenance. However, as described, some of the *tegulae* do fulfil the criteria of Warry's Group C4, and therefore may have a production date of AD160-240. Some disagreement exists regarding the start date, but it is at least a 3rd century phenomenon (Mills 2013, 458-9). Due to modification the tiles had a limited number of the required measurements to investigate this any further. This date is part corroborated by the results of the excavations to the west, where similar material was recovered from discard assemblages dated to the 2nd to 4th centuries (Major 1988 and 1995).

Anglo-Saxon Coggeshall (Post-Roman Reuse)

- B.9.57 While it is fairly typical to find detrital remains of Roman material within Anglo-Saxon settlements and related buildings, as with Phase 3.1, the kind of dumps in the Phase 3.2 features are less common. CBM is not known to have been produced by the Anglo-Saxons but there is ample evidence for the salvage and redeployment of Roman material into their structures and settlements, especially halls and early churches; e.g. St Peter's-on-the-Wall, Bradwell-on-Sea, founded AD 654 (Ryan 1996, 18-19). Whole or near-complete Roman material would have been readily available well into the 11th and 12th centuries, as the Normans too made good use of it (Ryan 1996, 19). Roman material was deployed in various states by Anglo-Norman builders; as part of coursed and uncoursed rubble, in herringbone-work, incorporated into quoins, lacing work and dressings (Ryan 1996, 19 summarising Taylor and Taylor 1965; Rodwell and Rodwell 1986).
- B.9.58 The Area 1 material is strong evidence for the extraction, modification and re-use of Roman material in the early medieval period, with a subsequent discard phase with the disuse of the buildings by the end of Phase 3.2. The locations of the dumps suggests that the contender for the post-Roman re-use is one of the beamslot constructions at the west of the site. The lack of reworking beyond flattening and size

reduction does not suggest too elaborate a structure. Therefore, ecclesiastical ties or status cannot be easily implied. Nevertheless, it may be that the builders of these timber framed buildings made use of CBM in windows, doorways or perhaps like brick panels seen between timbers in later medieval structures extant today.

- B.9.59 The deposition of the material into oven/pit **1053** is worth discussing briefly. While the feature clearly points to a burning event, perhaps an industrial process, the material does not show evidence of burning. Sooting was seen on the bases of some *tegulae*, and some bricks showed reduction and possible overfiring. However, these are more likely to be from production processes. As similar material was recovered from nearby interventions, it seems likely that the pit was either a useful place to dispose of the material or was a nuisance that could be rectified by capping it with CBM.

Coggeshall Abbey and the Dissolution

- B.9.60 The recovery of Coggeshall standard 'Great' Bricks some 1km north-east of Coggeshall Abbey is noteworthy. The heritage of this material type can be traced to the early Cistercian building works there (after 1147 but probably from the 1160s). The order was producing these bricks between the 12th and 13th centuries and appear to have been supplying them for use in churches as far away as Boreham (Ryan 1996, 22-26); dates corroborated by luminescence dating (Gurling 2009). A possible kiln site was recovered at Tilkey (?tile-kiln), to the north of the town (Ryan 1996, 28). Later dispersal of the material may also be tied to the demolition of the Abbey buildings, in the years following the Dissolution. In 1538, it was in debt and sold to Thomas Seymour. By the time of its sale back to the Crown, in 1541, the church is thought to have already been demolished, with only the lodgings and smaller buildings remaining (VCH 1907). It may be that the availability of construction material for use elsewhere coincides with Thomas Seymour's brief, but destructive, ownership of the Abbey.
- B.9.61 The Tudor and contemporary stock bricks found alongside the 'Great' Bricks, in Area 2, may also herald from the Abbey, as 15th and 16th century ecclesiastical construction using bricks was commonplace (Ryan 1996, 28). Indeed, some of the Tudor bricks in this assemblage are probably of the earlier type (i.e. rougher formed) and could represent evidence of this late construction phase. Again, the fragmentary nature of the soft sandy bricks and the muddle of dates is limiting for conclusions.
- B.9.62 In contrast to the Roman material, the CBM with evidence of re-use does not shine much light on the intentions behind its movement and redeployment. The jumble of material, punctuated by dumps of fairly discrete types, muddies the picture. The long history of the Abbey and its interactions with Coggeshall proper are likely to have produced, amongst other things, construction materials, waste and viable off-casts that found their way into the environs. However, what is clear is that bricks far predating the windmill were moved to somewhere nearby and repurposed before being dumped in Area 2.

The Windmill

- B.9.63 Despite the structure occupying much of Area 2, there appears to be little evidence of the post-medieval windmill building in the CBM assemblage. The *in-situ* bricks in the

structural pit firm up the latest date of construction. However, the long heritage of the companion material makes the picture quite unclear.

Conclusion

B.9.64 Taken as a whole, the ceramic building material assemblage is significant as it contains types that cover almost the full range of dates that could be encountered in Essex. This points to a long use of the landscape involving considered construction. Looking closer, each area presents a palimpsest of production, use and re-use spanning several centuries. The areas each contain evidence for at least two phases of construction – the original Roman and medieval building works and the repurposing of their materials – before later secondary processes of demolition and discard/deposition.

Context	Cut	Group	Phase	Fabric	L (mm)	W (mm)	Th (mm)	Upper Cutaway Length (mm)	Lower cutaway length (mm)	Flange Thickness (mm)	Flange Height (mm)	Tally Tyoe	Peg Hole Dia. (mm)	OA Flange Type	OA Upper Type	OA Lower Type	Cutaway Location	OA Finger Signature/Combing	Comment	Count	Weight
1018	1017	Ditch 1005	3.1	R7	>130	>115	20					?S3a							Body fragment from a Roman tile, probably tegula. Notable for a possible tally/batch mark. Marks made up of at least 4 thin scored lines at various angles. Neatly formed tile, smoothed upper, irregular fine sanded base. A dense/heavy fine sandy orange fabric with few visible coarse inclusions.	1	420
1055	1053	Oven/Pit [1053]	3.2	R1	>205	300	20	30		20-25 taper			6 upper, 2 lower		A2		U		Tegula 1. Refitting fragments of the upper half of a tegula; notable for its central peg hole at upper terminal edge. Probably the tile most prominent in the mid-excavation photo. Neatly formed tile, smoothed upper bed, sanded lower and edges. Slight body bow. Some knife trimming along lower arrises. Tapered flange. No parallel flange groove. Powdery mid orange clay with notable coarse rounded stones. Scorching/sooting along length faces and in 30mm borders along length of basal bed. Flanges appear to have been deliberately removed, leaving scars at body. Same minimal abrasion along the scar as along the width break.	4	2055
1055	1053	Oven/Pit [1053]	3.2	R1	>205	>230	25	30		15-25 taper	40			A3	A2		UR		Tegula 2. Refitting fragments of the upper right hand portion of a tegula. Neatly formed tile, smoothed upper, sanded base and edges. Some trimming along lower length arrises. Tapered flange, squared profile with inward sloped top, no parallel flange groove. Slightly powdery mid orange clay. Scorched/sooted border along terminal edge basal bed, 50mm wide. Minor band of mortar on base, 75mm from terminal edge.	4	1611
1055	1053	Oven/Pit [1053]	3.2	R1	>225 (+75)	>165	20	50		15-25 taper	40		?6 upper	A3	A2		UR		Tegula 3. Retinting fragments of the upper right portion of a tegula (plus one non refitting fragment from the same length, adding 75mm). Appears to be an aborted peg hole at centre, along terminal edge, i.e. 6mm perforation but no exit. Neatly formed tile, smoothed upper, sanded base and edges. Slight body bow. Knife trimming to sharpen the lower external arris. Tapered flange, squared flange profile with slight inward sloping top, no parallel flange groove. Slightly powdery light brown-orange clay. Non-refitting fragment has flange missing.	4	1667
1055	1053	Oven/Pit [1053]	3.2	R1a	>310 (120+190)	>155	20	60	35	15-40 taper	40			A3	A2	A3	L		Tegula 4. Upper and lower left corners of a dull brown tegula. Middle of the teg is missing, fresh breaks indicate excavation loss. Full length lost but variety of small frags seen elsewhere may be part of it. Very neatly formed tile, wiped/trimmed upper bed, coarse sanded base	2	1680
1055	1053	Oven/Pit [1053]	3.2	R1	>175	>90	25	32		15-25 taper					A2		UL		Tegula 5. Refitting fragments of the upper left corner of a tegula. Similar in style/colour/fabric to Tegula 1. Neatly formed tile, smoothed upper bed, sanded lower and edges. Knife trimming along lower arris	2	504

Context	Cut	Group	Phase	Fabric	L (mm)	W (mm)	Th (mm)	Upper Cutaway Length (mm)	Lower cutaway length (mm)	Flange Thickness (mm)	Flange Height (mm)	Tally Tyoe	Peg Hole Dia. (mm)	OA Flange Type	OA Upper Type	OA Lower Type	Cutaway Location	OA Finger Signature/Combing	Comment	Count	Weight
																			of length and terminal end. Tapered flange. No parallel flange groove. Powdery mid orange clay with occasional coarse stones. Flanges appear to have been deliberately removed, leaving scars at body. Same minimal abrasion along the scar as along the width break.		
1055	1053	Oven/Pit [1053]	3.2	R1a	>100	>150	25			15					0		UR		Tegula 6. Refitting fragments of the upper right corner of a tegula. Similar in colour/fabric to Tegula 4 but different forming to rest of the assemblage. Appears to have no upper cutaway scar. Flange is removed so could have been a different kind to the A2 seen in the rest. Neatly formed tile, smoothed/wire trimmed upper, smoothed/?trimmed edges and sanded base. Small bead of mortar on the base, 10mm from the terminal end.	4	432
1055	1053	Oven/Pit [1053]	3.2	R1b	>180	>125	20		40	30						A3	LR		Tegula 7. Single fragment of lower right hand corner of a tegula. Slightly different fabric to the rest. Neatly formed tile, wiped/wire trimmed upper, sanded base and edge. Edges trimmed/wiped smooth in places. Flange removed. Not much taper at this end of the tile. No parallel flange groove. Similar abrasion on all breaks. Scorching/sooting in patch in middle of base face.	1	671
1055	1053	Oven/Pit [1053]	3.2	R1c	>190	300-340	20			30									Refitting fragments of a tegula giving a full width. Notable concave body bow and slightly narrowing body. Neatly formed tile, wiped/wirecut upper, sanded base. Flanges removed, no parallel flange groove. R1 type fabric in overfired colours; surface blues and purples, red-orange margins and blue-grey core. Probably related to the other overfired type fragments in context, no refits.	3	1453
1055	1053	Oven/Pit [1053]	3.2	R1c	>100	>150	18			20-10 taper	42			B/A3	0		UL		Refitting fragments of UL corner, flange present but no cutaway attempted. Considerable concave bowing, raising and angling flange inwardly. Fairly neatly formed tile, wiped/smoothed upper. Sanded base and edges, wire trimming/smoothing along the edges. R1 type fabric in overfired colours; surface blues and purples, red-orange body clay. Probably related to the other overfired type fragments in context, no refits.	2	444
1055	1053	Oven/Pit [1053]	3.2	R1c	>90	>180	15-20			30-20 taper	35			A3	0	0	R		Refitting fragments of narrowing flange, indicating righthand side and not far below UR corner. Notable concave body bow, raising the flange side. Neatly formed tile, sanded base and edges. Knife trimmed along lower arris. Overfired colouration along flange, ordinary oxidised colours in the middle of the tile. Scorched/sooted base. Patchy mortar on upper flange face.	2	414
1055	1053	Oven/Pit [1053]	3.2	R1c	>40	>40	20			15	40			A4	0		UR		Small frag of UR flange corner, probably opposite of the other R1c corner. No cutaway attempted. Small rounded flange. Overfired coloration. Sanded base, trimmed edge and smoothed upper.	1	56

Context	Cut	Group	Phase	Fabric	L (mm)	W (mm)	Th (mm)	Upper Cutaway Length (mm)	Lower cutaway length (mm)	Flange Thickness (mm)	Flange Height (mm)	Tally Tyoe	Peg Hole Dia. (mm)	OA Flange Type	OA Upper Type	OA Lower Type	Cutaway Location	OA Finger Signature/Combing	Comment	Count	Weight
1055	1053	Oven/Pit [1053]	3.2	R1c	>85	>55	20								0		?UR		Small terminal edge fragment, probably from near the UR corner frag. Neat forming, same knife work, same overfiring colours	1	113
1055	1053	Oven/Pit [1053]	3.2	R2	>110	>190	22			30	42			A3					Tegula 9. Fragments of at least one tegula. Mostly forming portion of flange and body. One refit but mostly hackly breaks so could have been more. Neatly formed tile, smoothed uppers, sanded base and sanded edges. Excess clay forms the lower arris. Neat, sharp arrises throughout. Flange is squat square with sloping upper face. No parallel finger groove.	6	1125
1055	1053	Oven/Pit [1053]	3.2	R1	>180	>60	20			20-25 taper	42			A4/F		?A3b	LR		Tegula 10. Fragment of lower right hand flange, remnant angled lower cutaway. Fairly neatly formed, smoothed uppers, sanded outer edge and ?organic+sand base impressions. Knife trimming along lower length arris. Flange present, although damaged and abraded, shallow parallel finger groove. Mid orange with grey core, powdery orange clay with very few inclusions.	1	477
1055	1053	Oven/Pit [1053]	3.2	R3		>120	20												Tegula 11. Fragments of a heavily abraded tegula. Remnant faces show neat forming, smoothed upper, sanded base and knife trimming. Flange missing, along with the scar length. Wide , shallow parallel finger groove does survive.	2	560
1055	1053	Oven/Pit [1053]	3.2	R1			20												Terminal edge fragment from a tegula; similar to Teg1, Teg2, Teg3. Neatly formed tile. Smoothed upper, fine sanded base and knife trimmed edge. Orange sandy clay, slight sooting on upper face.	1	283
1055	1053	Oven/Pit [1053]	3.2	R1			22			25	40			B/A3					Fragment of tegula flange and body. Fairly fresh breaks, possible related to Teg8 or Teg1-3. Neatly formed tile, smoothed uppers, sanded base and edge, knife trimmed lower of the edge face. Square profile flange, with slight inward sloping upper face. No parallel flange groove. Unabraded flange retains sharp arrises. Slightly powdery orange sandy clay, orange face and margins, redder core.	1	363
1055	1053	Oven/Pit [1053]	3.2	R1			20-25												Body fragments of flat roman tile. Related to the identified tegula in context; probably teg1-3 . At least 2 tiles represented. All neatly formed, smoothed upper, sanded base. Orange sandy clay with oxidised pellets.	8	1463

Context	Cut	Group	Phase	Fabric	L (mm)	W (mm)	Th (mm)	Upper Cutaway Length (mm)	Lower cutaway length (mm)	Flange Thickness (mm)	Flange Height (mm)	Tally Tyoe	Peg Hole Dia. (mm)	OA Flange Type	OA Upper Type	OA Lower Type	Cutaway Location	OA Finger Signature/Combing	Comment	Count	Weight
1055	1053	Oven/Pit [1053]	3.2	R4	>35	>80	15			>15									Small flange scar fragment of a thin Roman tegula. Abraded, neatly formed. Smoothed upper, trimmed, fine with coarse sanded base,. No flange groove. Poss. sawn edge. Dull orange, powdery silty clay, fine mica and other grit.	1	47
1059	1057	Ditch 1040	3.2	R7	>120	>115	20			25 to 15 taper	34 to 30 taper			B	A2		UL		Fragment of tegula flange with remnant UL cutaway. Only slightly abraded. Neatly formed tile, notable very regular sharp arrises. Smoothed/wiped uppers, roughly flattened sanded base and edge, knife trimming used to sharpen outer arrises. No parallel flange groove. Flange is square in section, tapers in size to the cutaway. Compact, dense, fine sandy clay with dark grit and coarse flint. Fired dull red-brown with blue grey kiln glaze patches.	1	349
1061	1060	Ditch 1060	3.2	R2	>80	>75	20			27	35			D					Flange fragment from a Roman tegula. Neatly formed, smoothed/knife trimmed faces. Patchy fine sanding. Blocky flange, squared with an angled inner slope; with fairly deep parallel finger groove. Soft orange sandy clay, powdery, with reddish flecks and pellets.	1	216
1478	1477	Ditch 1237	3.1	R4	>115	>70	20												Edge fragment of Roman tegula, flange removed/missing. Scar has mortar patch. Neatly formed tile with body bow, smoothed/wiped upper, roughly finished sanded base. Flat sanded edge. Mid/Dull orange with reddish core, sandy with occ flint/stone grit.	1	251
1498	1496	Ditch 1040	3.2	R6	>120	>95	20			30	35			D/F2					Flange fragment from a Roman tegula. Abraded, some faces lost. Neatly formed and finished tile, with smoothed upper, very fine sparse sanded edge and irregular fine sanded base. Flange is a squat formed with rounded inner arris and gentle slope to body tile. Shallow flange parallel finger groove and a groove in the upper face of the flange (hence F2). Made in fine powdery micaceous clay with occasional dark flecks.	1	331
1498	1496	Ditch 1040	3.2	R1a	>65	>70	20			20	-25			A4					Small flange fragment from Roman tegula. Abraded, lower outer arris and base missing. Neatly formed and finished Smoothed but gritty upper, flat dense coarse sanded edge and base. Flange is squared with rounded inner arris. No parallel finger groove. Made in a micaceous clay with gritty inclusions, fired to orange-brown with orange core.	2	282
1498	1496	Ditch 1040	3.2	R7	>120	>80	20								0		?UL		Body and end fragments of a Roman tegula. Probable corner fragment. Fairly neat tile, wiped and striated upper, irregular dense sanded base, sanded edges with knife trimming along terminal edge. Patchy sanding on upper, finger prints visible. Made in a hard fired red-orange sandy clay with rare coarse inclusions.	1	80

Context	Cut	Group	Phase	Fabric	L (mm)	W (mm)	Th (mm)	Upper Cutaway Length (mm)	Lower cutaway length (mm)	Flange Thickness (mm)	Flange Height (mm)	Tally Tyoe	Peg Hole Dia. (mm)	OA Flange Type	OA Upper Type	OA Lower Type	Cutaway Location	OA Finger Signature/Combing	Comment	Count	Weight
37/006	37/006	Ditch 1040 (Near [1057])	?3.2	R4	>95	>30	20	>15		15 to 10 taper	40			D	A2		UR		Flange and cutaway fragment from a Roman tegula. Regular form, fairly neat finish. Narrow tapering flange, no parallel finger groove, smoothed uppers, flat unrefined base and edges, patchy dense fine sanding. Rough arrises. Remnant cutaway notch our of flange. Powdery light orange clay with reddish core, micaceous and fine sandy.	1	114
37/010	37/012	Ditch 1204 (Near [1206])	?3.2	R1	>145	>100	20			30						?A3	LL		Cutaway fragment of a tegula tile; lower left, notch removed. Flange removed, mortar patch suggests reuse. Fairly neat form, rough finish. Smoothed upper, dense fine with coarse sanded base, sanded rough edges, knife trimmed basal arris/chamfers. Mid orange sandy clay with reddish flecks.	1	530
37/010	37/012	Ditch 1204 (Near [1206])	?3.2	R1	>125	>80	20			35					0		?UR		End fragment of a tegula tile; edge and end faces suggest lost corner ?UR. Length break may be sawn. Flange removed, mortar patch on flange scar - reuse. Fairly neatly formed, smoothed/striated upper, fine sanded base, sanded base with knife trimmed lower arris to sharpen it. Mid orange sandy clay with reddish flecks.	1	376

Table 38: Diagnostic tegulae

Context	Cut	Feature	Group	Phase	Type	Fabric	L (mm)	W (mm)	Height (mm)	Th (mm)	OA Finger Signature/Combing Type	Object No.	Comment	Count	Weight (g)
1055	1053	oven	Oven/Pit [1053]	3.2	Flue	R4	>140	>95		15-20	1a + 17	Flu 1	Combed panel fragment from a box flue tile, with remnant terminal edge and a turn/arris. Remnants of a short cross and vertical linear combing, each made up of 8 shallow grooves. Complete pattern was probably a double cross with vertical linear framing. Remnant perpendicular panel is undecorated. Roughly formed, smoothed exteriors, roughly and sanded interior. Patchy mortar on the exteriors - mortar is lime based with fine yellow sand and coarse ?CBM grog pellet inclusions. Tile is made in a compact fairly silty orange clay with occasional sandy material.	1	404
1055	1053	oven	Oven/Pit [1053]	3.2	Flue	R5	>140	>170		15-20	1a + 17	Flu 2	Combed panel fragment from a box flue tile, with remnant terminal edge and almost full panel width. Remnants of a short cross and vertical linear combing, possible 6 grooves wide with different depths or two combs used. Spalled face prevents full recording. Complete pattern was probably a double cross with vertical linear framing. Roughly formed, slightly sanded exterior, roughly and sanded interior. Small patch mortar in middle of cross - mortar is pinkish lime based with fine ?CBM grog pellet inclusions. Tile is made in a compact sandy brown-red clay with occasional calc pellets.	1	547
1055	1053	oven	Oven/Pit [1053]	3.2	Flue	R4	>80	>110		20	1a + 17	Flu 3	Combed panel fragment from a box flue tile, quite abraded. Remnant of a cross and vertical frame, probably reminiscent of the type seen in context. 8 grooves each. Remnant fine sanded interior. Powdery orange fine sandy clay with occasional coarser inclusions.	1	202
1055	1053	oven	Oven/Pit [1053]	3.2	Flue	R1e	>150	>75		15	3a	Flu 4	Refitting fragments of a combed box flue panel terminal end, remnant turn scar. Two vertical areas of combing, wavy in tile centre and straight frame. 7 (or 8) grooves each, narrow and fairly deeply applied. Neatly formed tile, smoothed outer, even fine sanded interior, knife trimmed terminal edge borders. Sharp arrises resulting. R1-type compact, weighty fine orange clay with notable coarse angular quartzite inclusions.	2	275
1055	1053	oven	Oven/Pit [1053]	3.2	Flue	R4	>85	>75		15	3a	Flu 5	Small combed panel fragment of a box flue tile. Remnant vertical wave and straight border. Patchy mortar on wave, fine lime based mortar. Fairly neat forming, smoothed outer, rough coarse sanded inner, some sooting. Powdery dark orange sandy fabric.	1	142
1055	1053	oven	Oven/Pit [1053]	3.2	Imbrex	R1	>110		90	20			Large curved fragment of imbrex tile; remnant basal edge and full height retained. Rounded profile, neat form. Finger groove smoothing on exterior faces, dense fine sanded interior. Basal edge roughly finished. Light buff-orange powdery clay with oxidised flecks; R1 type	1	395

Context	Cut	Feature	Group	Phase	Type	Fabric	L (mm)	W (mm)	Height (mm)	Th (mm)	OA Finger Signature/Combing Type	Object No.	Comment	Count	Weight (g)
1055	1053	oven	Oven/Pit [1053]	3.2	Imbrex	R1	>130		>85	25			Small fragment of imbrex tile; remnant basal edge and indication of terminal edge. Fairly neatly formed, smoothed exterior, coarse sanded interior. Fairly flat basal edge with excess clay ridge indicating downward direction of exterior surface smoothing. Exterior is notable for a thumb drag and squodge mark - from mishandling wet tile.	1	241
1209	1208	ditch	Ditch 1204	3.2	Imbrex	R1e	>130	>70		15			Fragment of curved orange tile, Roman imbrex. Abraded, remnant inner face. Smoothed outer, coarse sanded inner. Mid orange with thin grey core, powdery fine sandy with quartzite and stones.	1	118
1480	1479	beamslot	Structure 1370	3.1	Imbrex	R5				14			Small fragment of curved tile, probably imbrex. Smoothed outer, coarse sand impressions on inner face. Brown-orange fine sandy clay.	1	28
37/003	37/006	Ditch	Ditch 1040 (Near [1057])	?3.2	Imbrex	R1	>85	>75		15			Body fragment of an imbrex tile. Curved body, smoothed outer, coarse red sanded inner with mortar accretions. Light orange, micaceous powdery with reddish flecks and pellets.	1	136
37/010	37/012	Ditch	Ditch 1204 (Near [1206])	?3.2	Imbrex	R3	>70	>60		12			End fragment of a curved tile, probably imbrex terminal end. Quite abraded. Fairly neat forming, smoothed outer, rough and fine sanded inner, edge is rounded in profile. Dull orange-brown powdery sandy clay with few coarse inclusions.	1	94

Table 39: Other diagnostic Roman tile

Context	Cut	Group	Phase	Form	Type	Date	Fabric	Count	Weight (g)	L (mm)	W (mm)	Th (mm)	Edge Thickness (mm)	Comment
2013	2011	Ditch 2011	4	Brick	Coggeshall Great	C12-13 (1160-1225)	B2	1	1806	>130	>150	45	45	Corner fragment of a thick coarse sanded brick/tile. Neta regular form, flat fairly smooth faces, slightly rougher base, fairly regular fairly sharp arrises. Faces are slightly flaky. One break shows saw patterns from reworking - signs of reuse. Compact gritty and granular clay, reddish-brown face and margins with a light grey-brown core. Probably Coggeshall Great Brick (after Ryan 1996).
2013	2011	Ditch 2011	4	Brick	Coggeshall Great	C12-13 (1160-1225)	B2	1	1042	>110	>150	40		Edge fragment of a thick coarse sanded brick/tile. Abraded and friable. Neat regular forming, smoothed upper and edge face, rough but flat base, remnant arris is regular and fairly sharp. Laminar, compact gritty and granular fabric. Red-brown faces with reduced patches and margins with grey-brown core. Probably Coggeshall Great Brick (after Ryan 1996).
2013	2011	Ditch 2011	4	Brick	Coggeshall Great	C12-13 (1160-1225)	B3	1	1488	>135	>150	50	50	Corner fragment of a thick sanded brick/tile. Neat regular form, flat and smoothed upper and edge faces, flat and creased base, fairly regular fairly sharp upper arrises, irregular, poorly formed sharp lower arrises. Bands and patches of a cream coloured lime based mortar with occasional coarse white flint. Reddish-brown faces with reduced patches and a dark blue-grey core. Notably finer sand than the other brick/tiles in context; a Great Brick-type
2013	2011	Ditch 2011	4	Brick	Coggeshall Great	C12-13 (1160-1225)	B3a	1	752	>75	170	40	40	Header fragment of a thick tile/thin brick. Probably a Great Brick. Fairly regular form, neatly finished. Smooth flat upper, flat irregular patchy coarse sanded base, flat coarse sanded edge with some knife trimming. Fairly regular fairly sharp upper arrises, lowers less refined. Light red-orange and buff faces, buff-yellow core. Compact micaceous fine sandy clay with common coarse sand fraction.
2013	2011	Ditch 2011	4	Brick	Coggeshall Great	C12-13 (1160-1225)	B3b	2	1346	>140	150	42	40	Refitting fragments of a thick tie/thin brick. Probably a Great Brick. Patchy Brown sand yellow mortar accretion on a break line, ?reuse. Fairly regular form, rough finish. Both beds are rough, appear unworked so unclear which is upper or lower. Edges have similar unworked finish. Arrises irregular sharp and rounded. Dark orange faces with mid grey-brown core. Compact micaceous fine sandy clay with rare ?ferrous pellets and rounded pebble inclusions.
2013	2011	Ditch 2011	4	Brick	Coggeshall Great	C12-13 (1160-1225)	B3	1	260	>80	>45	50	50	Corner fragment of a thick tile/thin brick. Probably a Great Brick. Regular form, neat finish. Smoothed flat upper, flat dense sanded base and edges, arrises rounded and slightly irregular. Poss. patchy kiln glaze, blueish-brown. Brown sand yellow mortar accretion on upper bed.
2013	2011	Ditch 2011	4	Brick	Coggeshall Great	C12-13 (1160-1225)	B3c	3	554			>38		Fragments of the same thick tile/thin brick. Probably a Great Brick. Notable for orange upper bed but core coloured base/or lost face. Regular form, fairly neatly finished. Smoothed upper, smoothed edge, apparently unfinished reduced base or flaked off face. Mid orange/sienna face, dark red-brown core. Compact micaceous fine sandy clay with some coarse sand grit, charred organics (stems) and oxidised pellets.
2043	2042	Ditch 2018	4	Brick	?Great	Med	B2	1	164			35		Body fragment of a thick tile/thin brick, probably a Coggeshall Great Brick. Mid orange faces, dull grey core. Gritty fabric, less gritty than other seen on site. Mortar accretions on faces and breaks - reuse.
2043	2042	Ditch 2018	4	Brick	?Great	?Med	B6?	1	130			35		Corner fragment of a thick tile/thin brick, poss. a Great brick type. Neatly formed, regular faces and arrises. Partial kiln glaze. Dull red-brown colour, fine sandy. A bit like the brown CBM object seen in Tr65. Probably a Med brick of some kind.

Context	Cut	Group	Phase	Form	Type	Date	Fabric	Count	Weight (g)	L (mm)	W (mm)	Th (mm)	Edge Thickness (mm)	Comment
2051	2050	Structural pit 2050	4	Brick	Coggeshall Great	C12-13 (1160-1225)	B3	1	2499	>190	165	50	45	Large fragment of a thick sanded brick/tile. Abraded and chipped. Neat regular form, flat smoothed upper and lower beds and flat neat edges. Remnant arrises are fairly even and fairly sharp. Bed and header face are coated in lime wash and patchy mortar - cream lime based mortar with dark grit and occ sub-rounded flint. Reddish-brown faces and dark blue-grey core. Finer clay than the material seen in 2013, similar to the fine sandy one in that context.
65/003	65/005	Ditch 2018 (Same as [2036])	4	Brick	Coggeshall Great	C12-13	B2	2	178			>40		Two face fragments of a gritty brick, probably Coggeshall Great Brick. Dull orange face, dark grey-blue core. Gritty sandy clay.

Table 40: The medieval bricks

Context	Cut	Group	Phase	Form	Type	Date	Fabric	Count	Weight (g)	L (mm)	W (mm)	Th (mm)	Edge Thickness (mm)	Comment
2024	2022	Ditch 2009	4	Brick	Stock/Place	C15-E17	B4	1	436	>50	>110	>55		Blocky body fragment of an orange streaky brick. Few to no face surviving. Probably a stock or place type brick. Micaceous clay with flint and other sharp grit.
2026	2025	Ditch 2011	4	Brick	Stock/ Tudor Place	C15-E17	B4a	1	590	>110	103	55	54	Body fragment of an overfired brick with kiln-glaze. Very roughly formed, roughly formed faces with creases and cracks. Irregular rounded or overhanging arrises. Upper bed is undulating, cracked and has light whitish kiln glaze, edges and base are also roughly formed and densely fine sanded, kiln glazing partial on the edges. Dull red-brown compact fabric, dense, sandy with common coarse flint and stone grit. ?ferrous pellets.
2026	2025	Ditch 2011	4	Brick	Stock/ Tudor Place	C15-E17	B4	1	830	>105	>105	60	60	Header fragment of an orange-sienna flint tempered brick. Neatly formed brick, regular rounded arrises, lowers less regular, smooth upper and edge faces with occasional pits/pores, less regular base. Dense fine sanding. Dull orange/sienna, powdery sandy clay with med to coarse flint, stone and ?ferrous pellets.
2026	2025	Ditch 2011	4	Brick	Stock/ Tudor Place	C15-E17	B4	1	1126	>130	110	60	60	Header fragment of a brown-sienna flint tempered brick. Neatly formed brick, regular rounded arrises, lowers less regular, smooth upper and edge faces with occasional pits/pores, less regular base. Dense fine sanding. Dull orange/sienna, powdery sandy clay with med to coarse flint, stone and ?ferrous pellets.
2026	2025	Ditch 2011	4	Brick	Stock/ Tudor Place	C15-E17	B4	1	438	>90	>75	>45		Small fragment of an orange-sienna flint tempered brick. Smooth faces. Regular arris. Dull orange/sienna, powdery sandy clay with med to coarse flint, stone and ?ferrous pellets.
2037	2036	Ditch 2018	4	Brick	Place/Stock	Pmed	B4a	1	159					Arris fragment of dull orange brick with remnant kiln glazed faces. Probably an epmed type brick. Fairly regular forming, straited upper (kiln glazed), sanded edge (kiln glazed). Compact sandy clay with grit.
2037	2036	Ditch 2018	4	Brick	Place/Stock	Pmed	B4a	1	130			60		End fragment of a stock or place brick, with kiln glaze and mortar accretions. Lie based with brown sand. Very neatly formed 2.5inch brick. Neat regular forming, creasing on edges. Dense fine sanding. Compact fine sandy with rare flint.
2037	2036	Ditch 2018	4	Brick	Place/Stock	Pmed	B4	4	159					Nuggets of various epmed bricks. Powdery sandy, abraded.
2058	0	Structural pit 2050	4	Brick	Near-Complete	C17-E18	B1	1	2351	220	105	65	65	A near complete 8 1/2 x 4 x 3 1/2 inch red-orange brick. Neat form. smoothed/striated upper bed, flat sanded edges and base with some creasing along edge faces. Fairly regular rounded, occasional sharp arrises. Rounded corners. Compact sandy clay with occasional coarse flint and dark ?ferrous pellets. Probably Ryan's L17-E18 brick (1996).

Context	Cut	Group	Phase	Form	Type	Date	Fabric	Count	Weight (g)	L (mm)	W (mm)	Th (mm)	Edge Thickness (mm)	Comment
2058	0	Structural pit 2050	4	Brick	Incomplete	C17-E18	B1	1	1612	>150	105	60	60	Half an 8 1/2 x 4 x 3 1/2 inch red-orange brick. Neat form. smoothed/striated upper bed, flat sanded edges and base with some creasing along edge faces. Fairly regular rounded, occasional sharp arrises. Rounded corners. Sooted header. Compact sandy clay with occasional coarse flint and dark ?ferrous pellets. Probably Ryan's L17-E18 brick (1996).
65/003	65/005	Ditch 2018 (Same as [2036])	4	Brick	Red	Pmed	B4?	1	316			60		Corner piece of a well made Red brick. Mortar accretions on upper and lower and in the break - late reuse? Regular form, near finishing. Flat faces with dense fine sanding. Dull-red brown, fine sandy, hard fired.
66/007	66/008	Ditch 2018 (Same as [2034])	4	Brick	Stock/Place	C15-C18	B1?	2	240			50		Fragments of a 2-inch thick red brick, probably a stock/place type. Perhaps an estuarine type. Roughly made, pockmarked wiped upper, rough finished sandy base. Powdery, red-orange gritty clay with voids and dark ?ferrous pellets.

Table 41: The diagnostic post-medieval bricks

B.10 Metalworking residues

By Sam Gedrych

Introduction

B.10.1 A small of assemblage of nine fragments of metalworking waste (370g) was recovered from the site.

Methodology

B.10.2 All the material was washed and recorded as finds. The slag was counted, its weight and dimensions measured, alongside the recording of a basic description. The slag was also tested with a magnet to determine the presence of free iron or wüstite. Where required the material was viewed under a microscope at 4x magnification.

B.10.3 *Archaeometallurgy: guidelines for best practice* (Historic England: 2015), acts as the standard for the visual assessment of metalworking debris, whilst *Metals and Metalworking: a Research Framework for Archaeometallurgy* (HMS Occasional Paper no. 6: 2008), acts as the standard for the assessment of research potential.

Factual data

B.10.4 Area 1 produced the highest quantity of metalworking waste, with seven fragments (354g) being recovered, whilst only 2 fragments (16g) from a single context were located in Area 3.

B.10.5 The uppermost fill of Period 1 ditch **1255** produced three small fragments (16g) of baked clay lining with adhered fuel ash slag.

B.10.6 The uppermost fill of Period 3 (Phase 3.2) sub-circular pit **1372** produced a dark coloured, plano-convex smithing hearth bottom with a small section of adhered hearth lining.

B.10.7 Environmental sampling identified a small quantity (4g) of amorphous, iron-rich fragments of slag from the fill of the Period 3 waterhole **1569**.

B.10.8 The only metalworking residues identified in Area 3 were recovered, through environmental sampling, from the single, charcoal-rich fill of Period 2 pit **3144** and consists of two amorphous fragments of dark-coloured slag alongside a small quantity of hammerscale.

Discussion

B.10.9 The small size of this largely undiagnostic assemblage limits its potential in furthering the understanding of the nature or dating of the settlements on this site.

B.10.10 The smithing hearth bottom recovered from Period 3 (Phase 3.2) pit **1372**, in conjunction with the environmental evidence for hammerscale being present in contemporary ditch **1204**, indicates that ironworking was probably taking place in this vicinity, likely during this later Anglo-Saxon phase. The faint magnetism displayed by the pale slag adhered to the baked clay lining recovered from Period 1 ditch **1255**, whilst not diagnostic of process, is suggestive of ferrous metallurgical activity

(Dungworth *et al.* 2015, 23). The small quantity of slag identified from Period 3 waterhole **1569** is similarly magnetic and thus further suggestive of ferrous metallurgical activity.

- B.10.11 The two small fragments recovered from Period 2 pit **3144** in Area 3 (though amorphous and undiagnostic) viewed in isolation, when contextualised with their associated finds of hammerscale within a notably charcoal-rich fill can be suggested as representative of smithing hearth waste. Small amorphous slags commonly form within smithing hearths (*ibid.*, 37) which must be regularly cleared out for the continued operation of the hearth.

APPENDIX C ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

C.1 Animal Bone

By Zoë Uí Choileáin

Introduction and methodology

- C.1.1 A total of 324 fragments of recordable bone were found during excavations at the site. Upon examination 244 of these fragments were found to be identifiable to taxon. Of the remaining fragments 51 were large mammal and 25 were medium mammal. Four fragments were unidentifiable. These have not been discussed further but are included in the catalogue at the end of this report (Table 44).
- C.1.2 Bone is present from six taxa: cattle, dog, horse, pig, roe deer and sheep/goat. Six fragments of galliforme sized bird are also present. Four periods are represented as described in Table 42 below:

Period	Description	Date range
1	Middle Bronze Age	1600-1150BC
2	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	50BCAD100
3.1	Middle Anglo-Saxon	AD650-850
3.2	Middle Anglo-Saxon	AD650-850
4	Post-medieval and modern	AD1540-present

Table 42: Period and date ranges within this report

- C.1.3 The method used to quantify this assemblage was a modified version of that devised by Albarella and Davis (1996). Identification of all bone was attempted but only those that could be clearly narrowed to species were used for NISP (Number of identifiable species) and MNI (minimum number of individuals) counts. Both epiphyses and shaft fragments were identified where possible. Fragmented elements are not counted multiple times which narrows down the assemblage and produces more accurate NISP and MNI results. MNI (minimum number of individuals) was calculated for all species present. MNI estimates the smallest number of animals that could be represented by the elements recovered. Identification of the faunal remains was carried out at OA East. References to Hillson (1992), Schmid (1972) were used where needed for identification purposes.
- C.1.4 The surface condition of the bone was assessed using the 0-5 scale devised by McKinley where 0 represents no erosion and 5 represents the total erosion of the surface bone (2004, 16, fig. 6).
- C.1.5 Age was assessed using observations on epiphyseal fusion (Silver 1970) and tooth wear analysis (Payne 1973, Greenfield and Arnott 2006, Grant 1982, Higham 1967).
- C.1.6 Measurements were taken with reference to McKormick (2007) and (von den Driesch and Boessneck 1974).
- C.1.7 Only hand collected material has been included in this report.

Results of analysis

- C.1.8 Overall the preservation of this assemblage is good. The number of specimens identifiable to taxon is high: 75.3%. The condition of the cortical bone averaged a 1-2 on the scale devised by McKinley (2004, 16, fig. 6) meaning that some, but not all of the surface was masked by erosion, primarily root activity. Eight fragments from Periods 3.1 and 3.2 were affected by carnivore gnawing implying that the bone was exposed for some time before disposal in pits or ditches.
- C.1.9 The material representing Periods 1 and 4 is negligible, and the bulk of this assemblage derives from contexts belonging to Periods 2 and 3. Bird bone was highly fragmented and not identifiable to taxon. It can be determined that bone was galliforme in size suggesting it is most likely domestic in nature. A count of identifiable specimens per taxon is displayed in Figure C.1.1 below and in Table 45 at the end of this report.

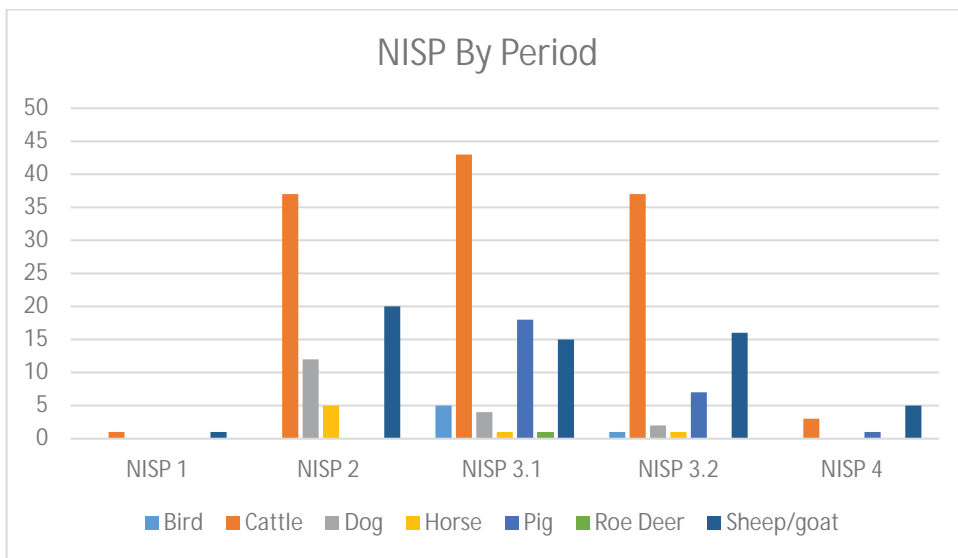


Fig. C.1.1: Number of identifiable specimens (NISP) by period and taxon

- C.1.10 The NISP and MNI data presents an assemblage dominated by cattle (Table 43). The number of cattle bone rises significantly from Period 2 (Late Iron Age/Early Roman) to Phase 3.1 (Middle Anglo-Saxon settlement) with numbers then dropping in Period 3.2. A similar pattern is seen with pig bone, whilst sheep/goat numbers rise between Period 2 and 3.1 but remain stable throughout the time of the Middle Anglo-Saxon settlement.

Taxon	MNI 1	%	MNI 2	%	MNI 3.1	%	MNI 3.2	%	MNI 4	%
Bird	0	0	0	0	1	11.1	1	14	0	0
Cattle	1	50	3	37.5	3	33.3	2	29	1	33
Dog	0	0	1	12.5	1	11.1	1	14	0	0
Horse	0	0	2	25	1	11.1	1	14	0	0
Pig	0	0	0	0	1	11.1	1	14	1	33
Roe Deer	0	0	0	0	1	11.1	0	0	0	0
Sheep/goat	1	50	2	25	1	11.1	1	14	1	33
Totals	2	100	8	100	9	100	7	100	3	100

Table 43: Minimum number of individuals (MNI) per Taxon and Period

- C.1.11 Fusion data is present on 59 specimens, and this is presented in Table 46. Unfused material was almost entirely cattle bone, with a single sheep/goat radius from Phase 3.2 pit **1051** and a dog PH1 from Ditch 1040. The fusion data suggests the on-site rearing of cattle.
- C.1.12 Tooth wear data is present from 12 specimens (Table 47), primarily cattle and sheep/goat. The data suggests a younger kill-off pattern for sheep/goat than for cattle. This may be because cattle were used for secondary products such as milk or hides as well as operating as beasts of burden. Tooth wear is summarised in Table 47. Four mandibular pig canines from Period 3 are complete and allow an estimate of sex based on canine length. These give an even distribution of two female and two male pigs. Data is summarised in Table 48.
- C.1.13 A single cattle metacarpus from Period 2 Ditch 3041 allowed for a bd measurement (distal breadth) of 51mm. This suggests that the specimen was female (McKormick 2007).
- C.1.14 A horse metacarpus from Period 2 Ditch 3278 allows for a stature estimate. These suggest a shoulder height of 141.02cm or 13.87 hands.
- C.1.15 Two examples of butchery are present. A cattle mandible from Ditch 1237 has two chop marks on the exterior face. A large mammal long bone from posthole **1202**, Four-post Structure 1196, has a single chop mark. Both examples are from features dated to Phase 3.1.
- C.1.16 A single large mammal radius from Ditch 2014 has evidence of bone working. This is possibly the only significant fragment from a Period 4 feature. There is evidence of shaping and slight polishing on both the anterior and exterior surfaces. The shaping is more indicative of preparation for craft rather than a finished artefact.
- C.1.17 Three fragments of burnt bone are present from Phase 3.1 Four-post Structure 1196 and a single fragment of burnt bone is present from Phase 3.2 Structure 1242. These most likely represent opportunistic disposal of domestic waste.

Discussion

- C.1.18 The faunal assemblage is primarily derived from the Late Iron Age/Early Roman (Period 2) and Middle Anglo-Saxon (Phase 3.1 and 3.2) periods. Both Period 2 and 3 assemblages almost entirely represent domestic mammals. Cattle farming was dominant throughout. This is unusual for East Anglia where the Anglo-Saxon period in general saw a decline in numbers of cattle matched by an increase in pig (Albarella 2019, 153). However, Albarella (*ibid.*) notes that the evidence provided by Sykes (2006, 58) which is derived from the whole of England suggests a gradual rise in cattle numbers throughout the Anglo-Saxon period.
- C.1.19 O'Connor (2014, 111) noted a similar focus on cattle as opposed to the predominance of sheep/goat observed at West Stow and suggested that this may represent a higher proportion of land under the plough, an interpretation which fits with the older age range of cattle and is just as applicable to the Essex countryside at Coggeshall.

- C.1.20 Whilst there is a rise in reliance on pigs the percentage of pig bone in comparison to cattle, the proportion of pig is not as high as in more urban settlements. This is most likely again reflective of the rural nature of the settlement – there was less need for reliance on a food source better adapted for more compact urban living.
- C.1.21 There is a decrease in sheep farming during the Middle Anglo-Saxon period which is matched by an increase in both cattle and pig farming. While the numbers of cattle and pig bones decrease during the middle-end of the Anglo-Saxon settlement (Phase 3.2) the number of sheep/goat specimens remain steady. The early kill off pattern of sheep/goat specimens is in keeping with large East Anglian Middle Anglo-Saxon sites such as West-Stow and suggests a relatively low reliance on wool production (Crabtree 2018, 179).
- C.1.22 Crabtree (2014) suggests that the Early and Middle Anglo-Saxon periods are characterised by an increased reliance on specialisation in animal husbandry. Tooth wear analysis on cattle bone at Coggeshall certainly suggests a pattern whereupon these animals were less disposable than their late counterparts in Iron Age or Roman assemblages and used for longer before being slaughtered.
- C.1.23 Overall, the animal bone from Coggeshall suggests a pattern of small-scale rural occupation through the Late Iron Age to Early Roman period. The site seems to be largely abandoned in the mid to Late Roman period being reoccupied by the Middle Anglo-Saxon period with a focus on cattle as plough animals and a rise in pig as a meat source. Saxon assemblages from this part of central England tend to be small, a factor which has been attributed to low preservation. In this respect although modest in size the assemblage from Colchester Road is of significance in adding to a picture of rural Middle Anglo-Saxon Essex.

Area	Group	Cut	Context	Feature	Period	Taxon	Element	Count	Erosion
1	Ditch 1003	1007	1009	Ditch	3.2	Cattle	Femur	1	2
1	0	1012	1014	Pit	3.1	Pig	Tibia	1	2
1	0	1012	1014	Pit	3.1	Pig	Tibia	1	2
1	0	1012	1014	Pit	3.1	Pig	Mandible	1	2
1	0	1012	1014	Pit	3.1	Cattle	Tibia	1	2
1	0	1012	1014	Pit	3.1	Medium mammal	Femur	1	2
1	0	1012	1014	Pit	3.1	Medium mammal	Humerus	4	2
1	Ditch 1005	1017	1018	Ditch terminus	2.1	Cattle	Loose mand cheek tooth	2	2
1	Ditch 1019	1019	1021	Ditch terminus	3.2	Medium mammal	Femur	1	2
1	Ditch 1019	1019	1021	Ditch terminus	3.2	Large mammal	Mandible	1	1
1	Ditch 1019	1022	1024	Ditch	3.2	Sheep/Goat	Metacarpus	1	1
1	Ditch 1019	1022	1024	Ditch	3.2	Cattle	Femur	1	2
1	Ditch 1019	1022	1024	Ditch	3.2	Cattle	Femur	1	2
1	Ditch 1019	1022	1024	Ditch	3.2	Cattle	PH1	1	2
1	Ditch 1019	1022	1024	Ditch	3.2	Cattle	PH2	1	2

Area	Group	Cut	Context	Feature	Period	Taxon	Element	Count	Erosion
1	Ditch 1019	1022	1024	Ditch	3.2	Cattle	Metacarpus	1	2
1	Ditch 1019	1022	1024	Ditch	3.2	Pig	Scapula	1	2
1	Ditch 1019	1022	1024	Ditch	3.2			1	2
1	Ditch 1019	1022	1024	Ditch	3.2	Cattle	Scapula	1	2
1	Ditch 1019	1022	1024	Ditch	3.2	Cattle	Radius	1	2
1	Ditch 1019	1022	1024	Ditch	3.2	Cattle	Humerus	1	2
1	Ditch 1019	1022	1024	Ditch	3.2	Cattle	Metatarsus	1	2
1	Ditch 1019	1022	1024	Ditch	3.2	Cattle	PH1	1	2
1	Ditch 1019	1025	1026	Ditch	3.2	Cattle	Loose mand cheek tooth	1	2
1	Ditch 1019	1025	1026	Ditch	3.2	Large mammal	Atlas	1	2
1	Ditch 1019	1028	1030	Ditch	3.2	Sheep/Goat	Radius	1	2
1	0	1035	1037	Pit	3.1	Pig	Humerus	1	2
1	0	1035	1037	Pit	3.1	Cattle	Horncore	2	2
1	0	1035	1037	Pit	3.1	Sheep/Goat	Horncore	1	1
1	0	1035	1037	Pit	3.1	Roe deer	Calcaneus	1	3
1	0	1035	1037	Pit	3.1	Medium mammal	Pelvis	1	2
1	0	1035	1037	Pit	3.1	Large mammal	Skull	1	2
1	0	1035	1037	Pit	3.1	Medium mammal	Femur	1	3
1	0	1035	1037	Pit	3.1	Cattle	Ulna	1	2
1	0	1051	1052	Pit	3.2	Pig	Scapula	1	2
1	0	1051	1052	Pit	3.2	Sheep/Goat	Humerus	1	2
1	0	1051	1052	Pit	3.2	Pig	Axis	1	1
1	0	1051	1052	Pit	3.2	Pig	Atlas	1	1
1	0	1051	1052	Pit	3.2	Pig	Mandible	1	1
1	0	1051	1052	Pit	3.2	Sheep/Goat	Scapula	1	1
1	0	1051	1052	Pit	3.2	Pig	Humerus	1	1
1	0	1051	1052	Pit	3.2	Cattle	Tibia	1	2
1	0	1051	1052	Pit	3.2	Sheep/Goat	Radius	1	2
1	0	1051	1052	Pit	3.2	Sheep/Goat	Radius	1	1
1	0	1051	1052	Pit	3.2	Pig	Metapodial	1	2
1	Ditch 1040	1057	1059	Ditch	3.2	Cattle	Mandible	1	2
1	Ditch 1040	1057	1059	Ditch	3.2	Cattle	Mandible	1	2
1	Ditch 1060	1060	1061	Ditch	3.2	Cattle	Metapodial	1	2
1	0	1070	1074	Pit	3.1		Mandible	1	2
1	0	1070	1074	Pit	3.1	bird	Long bone	2	1
1	0	1070	1074	Pit	3.1	Pig	Loose mand cheek tooth	2	1
1	0	1070	1074	Pit	3.1	Sheep/Goat	Mandible	1	1
1	0	1070	1074	Pit	3.1	Large mammal	Mandible	1	2
1	0	1070	1074	Pit	3.1	Cattle	PH1	1	1
1	0	1070	1074	Pit	3.1	bird	Femur	2	1
1	0	1070	1074	Pit	3.1	Bird	Scapula	1	1

Area	Group	Cut	Context	Feature	Period	Taxon	Element	Count	Erosion
1	0	1070	1074	Pit	3.1	Cattle	Loose mand cheek tooth	1	1
1	0	1070	1074	Pit	3.1	Pig	Scapula	1	2
1	0	1070	1074	Pit	3.1	Sheep/Goat	Loose mand cheek tooth	2	1
1	0	1079	1081	Pit	3.1	Large mammal	Humerus	1	2
1	Four-post Str. 1196	1200	1201	Posthole	3.1	Cattle	Loose mand cheek tooth	1	1
1	Four-post Str. 1196	1200	1201	Posthole	3.1	Large mammal	Vertebra	1	2
1	Four-post Str. 1196	1200	1201	Posthole	3.1	Pig	Mand Canine	1	1
1	Four-post Str. 1196	1202	1203	Posthole	3.1	Large mammal	Scapula	1	2
1	Four-post Str. 1196	1202	1203	Posthole	3.1	Large mammal	Pelvis	1	2
1	Four-post Str. 1196	1202	1203	Posthole	3.1	Large mammal	Scapula	1	2
1	Four-post Str. 1196	1202	1203	Posthole	3.1	Sheep/Goat	Loose mand cheek tooth	1	1
1	Four-post Str. 1196	1202	1203	Posthole	3.1	Large mammal	Long bone	2	1
1	Four-post Str. 1196	1202	1203	Posthole	3.1	Large mammal	Mandible	1	2
1	Ditch 1204	1208	1209	Ditch	3.2	Sheep/Goat	Tibia	1	2
1	Ditch 1204	1208	1209	Ditch	3.2	Medium mammal	Femur	1	2
1	Ditch 1204	1208	1209	Ditch	3.2	Cattle	Metatarsus	1	3
1	Ditch 1040	1235	1236	Ditch	3.2	Cattle	Metacarpus	1	2
1	Ditch 1040	1235	1236	Ditch	3.2	Sheep/Goat	Loose mand cheek tooth	2	1
1	Ditch 1040	1235	1236	Ditch	3.2	Bird	Femur	1	3
1	Ditch 1040	1235	1236	Ditch	3.2	Medium mammal	Humerus	1	1
1	Ditch 1040	1235	1236	Ditch	3.2	Sheep/Goat	Radius	1	1
1	Ditch 1040	1235	1236	Ditch	3.2	Sheep/Goat	PH1	1	1
1	Ditch 1040	1235	1236	Ditch	3.2	Sheep/Goat	Metacarpus	1	1
1	Ditch 1040	1235	1236	Ditch	3.2	Large mammal	Skull	3	1
1	Ditch 1040	1235	1236	Ditch	3.2	Large mammal	Mandible	1	2
1	Ditch 1237	1237	1238	Ditch	3.1	Pig	Mand Canine	1	1
1	Ditch 1237	1237	1238	Ditch	3.1	Cattle	Maxilla	1	1
1	Ditch 1237	1237	1238	Ditch	3.1	Cattle	Loose max cheek tooth	6	2
1	Ditch 1237	1237	1238	Ditch	3.1	Cattle	Mandible	1	1
1	Ditch 1237	1237	1238	Ditch	3.1	Cattle	Mandible	1	1

Area	Group	Cut	Context	Feature	Period	Taxon	Element	Count	Erosion
1	Ditch 1237	1237	1238	Ditch	3.1	Cattle	Tarsal	1	1
1	Ditch 1237	1237	1238	Ditch	3.1	Cattle	Femur	1	1
1	Ditch 1237	1237	1238	Ditch	3.1	Sheep/Goat	Mandible	1	1
1	Ditch 1237	1237	1238	Ditch	3.1	Sheep/Goat	Loose mand cheek tooth	2	2
1	Ditch 1237	1237	1238	Ditch	3.1	Medium mammal	Humerus	2	2
1	Ditch 1237	1237	1238	Ditch	3.1	Cattle	Tibia	1	1
1	Ditch 1237	1237	1238	Ditch	3.1	Sheep/Goat	Loose max cheek tooth	1	1
1	Ditch 1237	1237	1238	Ditch	3.1	Cattle	Tibia	1	1
1	Ditch 1237	1237	1238	Ditch	3.1	Large mammal	Scapula	1	2
1	Ditch 1237	1237	1238	Ditch	3.1	Cattle	Femur	1	2
1	Ditch 1237	1237	1238	Ditch	3.1	Pig	Humerus	1	1
1	Ditch 1237	1237	1238	Ditch	3.1	Cattle	Mandible	1	2
1	Ditch 1237	1237	1238	Ditch	3.1	Pig	Loose mandibular row	2	1
1	Ditch 1237	1237	1238	Ditch	3.1	Sheep/Goat	Metacarpus	1	3
1	Ditch 1237	1237	1238	Ditch	3.1	Medium mammal	Metapodial	1	2
1	Structure 1242	1242	1244	foundation trench	3.2	Medium mammal	Rib	1	2
1	Ditch 1237	1260	1262	Ditch	3.1	Horse	Humerus	1	1
1	Ditch 1237	1260	1262	Ditch	3.1	Cattle	Mandible	1	1
1	Ditch 1237	1260	1262	Ditch	3.1	Cattle	Loose mandibular row	1	1
1	Ditch 1237	1260	1262	Ditch	3.1	Cattle	Humerus	1	1
1	Ditch 1040	1265	1267	Ditch	3.2	Cattle	Ulna	1	1
1	Ditch 1040	1265	1267	Ditch	3.2	Sheep/Goat	Tibia	1	2
1	Ditch 1040	1265	1267	Ditch	3.2	Cattle	Tibia	3	1
1	Ditch 1040	1265	1267	Ditch	3.2	Large mammal	Humerus	3	2
1	Ditch 1040	1265	1267	Ditch	3.2	Cattle	Metatarsus	2	2
1	Ditch 1040	1265	1267	Ditch	3.2	Sheep/Goat	Pelvis	1	1
1	Ditch 1040	1265	1267	Ditch	3.2	Medium mammal	Humerus	2	1
1	Ditch 1040	1265	1267	Ditch	3.2	Pig	Mand Canine	1	2
1	Ditch 1040	1265	1267	Ditch	3.2	Pig	Loose mand cheek tooth	3	2
1	Ditch 1040	1265	1267	Ditch	3.2	Medium mammal	Scapula	1	1

Area	Group	Cut	Context	Feature	Period	Taxon	Element	Count	Erosion
1	Ditch 1040	1265	1267	Ditch	3.2	Dog	Loose mand cheek tooth	1	1
1	Ditch 1040	1265	1267	Ditch	3.2	Dog	PH1	1	2
1	Ditch 1040	1265	1267	Ditch	3.2	Large mammal	Mandible	3	1
1	Ditch 1040	1265	1267	Ditch	3.2	Sheep/Goat	Humerus	1	1
1	Ditch 1040	1265	1267	Ditch	3.2	Sheep/Goat	Mandible	1	1
1	Ditch 1268	1268	1269	Ditch	1	Medium mammal	Long bone	1	1
1	0	1277	1272	Pit	1	Sheep/Goat	Femur	1	1
1	Structure 1242	1307	1309	foundation trench	3.2	Cattle	Metatarsus	1	2
1	Posthole Group 1312	1316	1317	Posthole	3.1	Large mammal	Metapodial	1	3
1	0	1372	1374	Pit	3.2	Dog	Femur	1	2
1	0	1372	1374	Pit	3.2	Cattle	Mandible	1	1
1	0	1372	1374	Pit	3.2	Cattle	Horncore	1	2
1	0	1372	1374	Pit	3.2	Dog	Metatarsus V	1	2
1	0	1372	1374	Pit	3.2	Large mammal	Metapodial	1	3
1	Ditch 1237	1375	1376	Ditch	3.1	Large mammal	Humerus	1	2
1	Ditch 1176	1384	1385	Ditch	1	Cattle	Horncore	1	3
1	0	1429	1430	Pit	3.1	Cattle	Femur	1	2
1	0	1429	1430	Pit	3.1	Large mammal	Humerus	1	2
1	0	1429	1430	Pit	3.1	Cattle	Humerus	3	2
1	0	1429	1430	Pit	3.1	Cattle	Femur	1	2
1	0	1429	1430	Pit	3.1	Medium mammal	Tibia	1	2
1	0	1429	1430	Pit	3.1	Large mammal	Scapula	3	1
1	0	1429	1430	Pit	3.1	Cattle	Mandible	1	1
1	0	1429	1430	Pit	3.1	Cattle	Mandible	1	2
1	0	1429	1430	Pit	3.1	Cattle	Incisor	3	1
1	0	1445	1446	Posthole	3.1	Cattle	Tibia	1	2
1	Ditch 1040	1475	1476	Ditch	3.2	Pig	Metatarsus	1	2
1	Ditch 1040	1475	1476	Ditch	3.2	Cattle	Tibia	1	1
1	Ditch 1040	1475	1476	Ditch	3.2	Cattle	Metacarpus	1	1
1	Ditch 1040	1475	1476	Ditch	3.2	Horse	Metatarsus	1	1
1	Ditch 1040	1475	1476	Ditch	3.2	Sheep/Goat	Loose mand cheek tooth	1	1
1	Ditch 1040	1475	1476	Ditch	3.2	Large mammal	Humerus	1	2
1	Ditch 1040	1475	1476	Ditch	3.2	Cattle	Horncore	1	2
1	Ditch 1040	1475	1476	Ditch	3.2	Pig	Incisor	1	2
1	Ditch 1040	1475	1476	Ditch	3.2	Cattle	Pelvis	1	2

Area	Group	Cut	Context	Feature	Period	Taxon	Element	Count	Erosion
1	Ditch 1040	1475	1476	Ditch	3.2	Cattle	Loose maxillary row	3	2
1	Ditch 1040	1475	1476	Ditch	3.2	Cattle	Horncore	1	2
1	Ditch 1237	1477	1478	Ditch	3.1	Cattle	Metacarpus	1	2
1	Ditch 1040	1496	1498	Ditch	3.2	Cattle	Pelvis	1	2
1	Ditch 1040	1496	1498	Ditch	3.2	Large mammal	Humerus	1	1
1	Ditch 1040	1496	1498	Ditch	3.2	Cattle	Horncore	1	2
1	Ditch 1040	1496	1498	Ditch	3.2	Cattle	Metacarpus	1	1
1	Ditch 1040	1496	1498	Ditch	3.2	Cattle	Scapula	1	1
1	Ditch 1040	1508	1509	Ditch	3.2	Sheep/Goat	Loose mand cheek tooth	1	2
1	Ditch 1040	1508	1509	Ditch	3.2	Cattle	Horncore	1	3
1	Structure 1530	1555	1556	foundation trench	3.2	Sheep/Goat	Loose max cheek tooth	2	2
1	Structure 1530	1555	1566	foundation trench	3.2	Large mammal	Mandible	1	3
1	Structure 1370	1566	1568	Ditch	3.1	Cattle	Mandible	1	2
1	0	1569	1574	Watering hole	3.1	Large mammal	Scapula	1	2
1	0	1569	1574	Watering hole	3.1	Sheep/Goat	Pelvis	1	1
1	0	1569	1574	Watering hole	3.1	Dog	Pelvis	1	2
1	0	1569	1574	Watering hole	3.1	Dog	Humerus	1	2
1	0	1569	1574	Watering hole	3.1	Cattle	Loose max cheek tooth	1	2
1	0	1569	1574	Watering hole	3.1	Cattle	Mandible	1	2
1	0	1569	1574	Watering hole	3.1	Medium mammal	Humerus	1	1
1			1621			Cattle	Femur	1	1
1			1621			Large mammal	Femur	1	1
2	Ditch 2011	2025	2026	Ditch	4	Large mammal	Pelvis	1	2
2	Ditch 2014	2040	2041	Ditch	4	Medium mammal	Humerus	1	1
2	Ditch 2014	2040	2041	Ditch	4	Cattle	Metatarsus	1	2
2	Ditch 2014	2040	2041	Ditch	4	Cattle	Loose max cheek tooth	1	2
2	Ditch 2014	2040	2041	Ditch	4	Cattle	Loose mand cheek tooth	1	2
2	Ditch 2014	2041	2043	Ditch	4	Sheep/Goat	Scapula	1	1
2	Ditch 2014	2041	2043	Ditch	4	Sheep/Goat	Pelvis	1	1
2	Ditch 2014	2041	2043	Ditch	4	Large mammal	Scapula	1	1
2	Ditch 2014	2044	2045	Ditch	4	Large mammal	Radius	1	2

Area	Group	Cut	Context	Feature	Period	Taxon	Element	Count	Erosion
2	Ditch 2011	2046	2047	Ditch	4	Sheep/Goat	Femur	1	1
2	Ditch 2014	2049	2051	Ditch	4	Pig	Scapula	1	2
2	Ditch 2014	2049	2051	Ditch	4	Sheep/Goat	Metacarpus	1	3
2	Ditch 2014	2049	2051	Ditch	4	Sheep/Goat	Metatarsus	1	2
3	0	3021	3023	Pit	2	Cattle	Tibia	1	2
3	Ditch 3028	3028	3029	Gully	2	Cattle	Mandible	1	2
3	Ditch 3028	3028	3029	Gully	2	Horse	Radius	1	2
3	Ditch 3028	3028	3029	Gully	2	Horse	Tibia	1	1
3	Ditch 3028	3028	3029	Gully	2	Sheep/Goat	Mandible	1	2
3	Ditch 3028	3028	3029	Gully	2	Sheep/Goat	Loose max cheek tooth	1	2
3	Ditch 3028	3028	3029	Gully	2	Sheep/Goat	Horncore	1	2
3	Ditch 3028	3028	3029	Gully	2	Dog	Mand Canine	1	2
3	Ditch 3028	3028	3029	Gully	2	Dog	Mandible	1	2
3	Ditch 3028	3028	3029	Gully	2	Dog	Mandible	1	2
3	Ditch 3028	3028	3029	Gully	2	Dog	Metacarpus V	1	1
3	Ditch 3041	3041	3042	Ditch	2	Cattle	Mandible	1	2
3	Ditch 3041	3041	3043	Ditch	2	Cattle	Metacarpus	1	1
3	Ditch 3041	3041	3044	Ditch	2	Sheep/Goat	Mandible	1	2
3	Ditch 3041	3041	3044	Ditch	2	Large mammal	Humerus	1	2
3	Ditch 3049	3050	3052	Ditch	2	Large mammal	Pelvis	1	2
3	Ditch 3057	3057	3058	Ditch terminus	2	Sheep/Goat	Tibia	1	1
3	Ditch 3057	3062	3063	Ditch	2	Sheep/Goat	Tibia	1	1
3	Ditch 3057	3062	3063	Ditch	2	Cattle	Humerus	1	2
3	Ditch 3057	3062	3063	Ditch	2	Cattle	Tarsal	1	2
3	Ditch 3057	3068	3069	Ditch	2	Cattle	Loose maxillary row	5	2
3	Ditch 3057	3068	3069	Ditch	2	Large mammal	Tibia	1	2
3	Ditch 3057	3105	3107	Ditch	2	Cattle	Scapula	1	2
3	Ditch 3057	3111	3114	Ditch	2	Cattle	Mandible	1	2
3	Ditch 3057	3119	3121	Ditch terminus	2	Large mammal	Scapula	1	2
3	Ditch 3057	3119	3121	Ditch terminus	2	Large mammal	Tibia	1	2

Area	Group	Cut	Context	Feature	Period	Taxon	Element	Count	Erosion
3	Ditch 3036	3153	3154	Ditch	2	Sheep/Goat	Radius	1	2
3	Ditch 3036	3153	3154	Ditch	2	Cattle	Radius	1	3
3	Ditch 3036	3153	3154	Ditch	2	Sheep/Goat	Metatarsus	1	2
3	Ditch 3036	3153	3154	Ditch	2	Sheep/Goat	Tibia	1	1
3	Ditch 3036	3153	3154	Ditch	2	Cattle	Tibia	1	2
3	Ditch 3036	3177	3178	Ditch	2	Cattle	Loose max cheek tooth	1	1
3	0	3181	3184	Pit	2	Large mammal	Radius	1	4
3	Ditch 3036	3190	3191	Ditch	2	Large mammal	Mandible	1	2
3	Ditch 3179	3194	3195	Ditch	2	Large mammal	Humerus	1	2
3	Ditch 3179	3197	3198	Ditch	2	Medium mammal	Humerus	1	2
3	Ditch 3179	3197	3198	Ditch	2	Large mammal	Femur	1	1
3	Ditch 3036	3202	3202	Ditch	2	Large mammal	Tibia	1	2
3	Structure 3210	3211	3210	Gully	2	Cattle	Tibia	1	3
3	Ditch 3041	3234	3236	Ditch	2	Large mammal	Scapula	1	2
3	Ditch 3041	3234	3236	Ditch	2	Large mammal	Long bone	1	2
3	Ditch 3036	3237	3238	Ditch	2	Cattle	Radius	1	2
3	Ditch 3036	3237	3238	Ditch	2	Cattle	Scapula	1	1
3	Ditch 3241	3241	3243	Ditch terminus	2	Dog	Metatarsus	1	1
3	Ditch 3241	3241	3243	Ditch terminus	2	Dog	PH1	6	1
3	Ditch 3241	3241	3243	Ditch terminus	2	Dog	Tarsal	4	2
3	Ditch 3241	3241	3243	Ditch terminus	2	Dog	Astragalus	1	1
3	Ditch 3241	3241	3243	Ditch terminus	2	Dog	Calcaneus	1	1
3	Ditch 3241	3241	3243	Ditch terminus	2	Dog	Calcaneus	1	2
3	Ditch 3241	3241	3243	Ditch terminus	2	Dog	Metatarsus	1	1
3	Ditch 3241	3244	3245	Ditch	2	Dog	Metapodial	1	2
3	Ditch 3241	3244	3245	Ditch	2	Cattle	Loose mand cheek tooth	1	1
3	Ditch 3241	3244	3245	Ditch	2	Cattle	Metatarsus	1	3
3	Ditch 3036	3246	3247	Ditch	2	Sheep/Goat	Loose mand cheek tooth	1	2
3	Ditch 3036	3246	3247	Ditch	2	Cattle	Metacarpus	1	2
3	Ditch 3026	3257	3258	Ditch	2	Cattle	Metacarpus	1	2

Area	Group	Cut	Context	Feature	Period	Taxon	Element	Count	Erosion
3	Ditch 3026	3257	3259	Ditch	2	Cattle	Metatarsus	1	2
3	0	3260	3261	Pit	2	Medium mammal	Metapodial	1	3
3	0	3260	3261	Pit	2	Large mammal	Mandible	1	3
3	Ditch 3278	3278	3279	Ditch	2	Horse	Metacarpus	1	1
3	Ditch 3041	3280	3281	Ditch	2	Cattle	Pelvis	1	1
3	Ditch 3041	3280	3281	Ditch	2	Cattle	Humerus	1	1
3	Ditch 3041	3280	3281	Ditch	2	Cattle	Pelvis	1	2
3	Ditch 3041	3280	3281	Ditch	2	Sheep/Goat	Metacarpus	1	2
3	Ditch 3036	3289	3290	Ditch	2	Cattle	Mandible	1	2
3	Ditch 3188	3294	3295	Pit	2	Sheep/Goat	Loose max cheek tooth	2	2
3	Ditch 3036	3300	3301	Ditch	2	Cattle	Mandible	1	2
3	0	3305	3307	Pit	2	Sheep/Goat	Humerus	1	2
3	0	3305	3307	Pit	2	Sheep/Goat	Radius	1	2
3	Ditch 3026	3339	3340	Ditch	2	Sheep/Goat	Calcaneus	1	3
3	Ditch 3005	3327	3361	Ditch	2	Cattle	Humerus	1	2
3	Ditch 3205	3374	3375	Ditch	2	Horse	Tibia	1	2
3	Ditch 3205	3374	3375	Ditch	2	Horse	Scapula	1	2
3	0		3384	Trample	2	Medium mammal	Scapula	1	2
3	Ditch 3188	3394	3395	Ditch	2	Medium mammal	Pelvis	1	3
3	Ditch 3188	3400	3401	Ditch/ watering hole	2	Sheep/Goat	Metacarpus	1	1
3	0	3404	3407	Pit	2	Sheep/Goat	Metacarpus	1	2
3	0	3404	3407	Pit	2	Cattle	Metacarpus	1	1
3	0	3404	3407	Pit	2	Cattle	Pelvis	1	2
3	0	3404	3407	Pit	2	Cattle	Loose mand cheek tooth	3	2
3	0	3404	3407	Pit	2	Sheep/Goat	Humerus	1	2
3	0	3404	3407	Pit	2	Sheep/Goat	Loose mand cheek tooth	1	2
Total								324	

Table 44: A Catalogue of bone by context

Taxon	NISP 1	%	NISP 2	%	NISP 3.1	%	NISP 3.2	%	NISP 4	%
Bird	0	0	0	0	5	5.7	1	1.6	0	0
Cattle	1	50	37	45	43	49	37	58	3	33
Dog	0	0	12	24	4	4.6	2	3.1	0	0
Horse	0	0	5	6.1	1	1.1	1	1.6	0	0
Pig	0	0	0	0	18	21	7	11	1	11

Taxon	NISP 1	%	NISP 2	%	NISP 3.1	%	NISP 3.2	%	NISP 4	%
Roe Deer	0	0	0	0	1	1.1	0	0	0	0
Sheep/goat	1	50	20	24	15	17	16	25	5	56
Totals	2	100	82	100	87	100	64	100	9	100

Table 45: NISP (Number of identifiable specimens) by period and Taxon

Trench	Group	Cut	Context	Type	Phase	Taxon	Element	Prox.Fus	Dist.Fus	Age	Count
1	Ditch 1019	1022	1024	Ditch	3.2	Sheep/Goat	Metacarpus	Fused	-	>0	1
1	Ditch 1019	1022	1024	Ditch	3.2	Cattle	Scapula	-	Unfused shaft	< 10 months	1
1	Ditch 1019	1022	1024	Ditch	3.2	Cattle	Metatarsus	Fused	Absent	>0	1
1	Ditch 1019	1022	1024	Ditch	3.2	Cattle	Metacarpus	Fused	Absent	>0	1
1	Ditch 1019	1022	1024	Ditch	3.2	Cattle	PH2	Fused	Fused	> 24 months	1
1	Ditch 1019	1022	1024	Ditch	3.2	Cattle	PH1	Fused	Fused	> 24 months	1
1	Ditch 1019	1022	1024	Ditch	3.2	Cattle	PH1	Fused	Fused	> 24 months	1
1	Ditch 1019	1022	1024	Ditch	3.2	Cattle	Femur	Fused	Fused	> 48 months	1
1	Ditch 1019	1028	1030	Ditch	3.2	Sheep/Goat	Radius	Absent	Fused	33 - 34 months	1
1	0	1051	1052	Pit	3.2	Pig	Humerus	Fusing	Fused	42 months	1
1	0	1051	1052	Pit	3.2	Pig	Metapodial	Fused	Absent	> 0	1
1	0	1051	1052	Pit	3.2	Sheep/Goat	Scapula	-	Fused	>13 months	1
1	0	1051	1052	Pit	3.2	Sheep/Goat	Radius	Fused	Absent	>9 months	1
1	0	1051	1052	Pit	3.2	Sheep/Goat	Humerus	Absent	Fused	>13 months	1
1	0	1051	1052	Pit	3.2	Sheep/Goat	Radius	Absent	Unfused shaft	< 33 months	1
1	Ditch 1060	1060	1061	Ditch	3.2	Cattle	Metapodial	Absent	Unfused epiphysis	<24 months	1
1	0	1070	1074	Pit	3.1	Cattle	PH1	Fused	Fused	> 24 months	1
1	0	1070	1074	Pit	3.1	Pig	Scapula	Fused	-	>12 months	1
1	Ditch 1204	1208	1209	Ditch	3.2	Sheep/Goat	Tibia	Absent	Fused	>19 months	1
1	Ditch 1040	1235	1236	Ditch	3.2	Sheep/Goat	PH1	Fused	Fused	>15 months	1
1	Ditch 1040	1235	1236	Ditch	3.2	Cattle	Metacarpus	Fused	Absent	> 0	1
1	Ditch 1040	1235	1236	Ditch	3.2	Sheep/Goat	Metacarpus	Fused	Fused	> 23 months	1
1	Ditch 1237	1237	1238	Ditch	3.1	Sheep/Goat	Metacarpus	Fused	Absent	> 0	1
1	Ditch 1237	1237	1238	Ditch	3.1	Cattle	Tibia	Unfused epiphysis	Absent	<42 months	1
1	Ditch 1237	1237	1238	Ditch	3.1	Cattle	Femur	Fused	Absent	> 42 months	1
1	Ditch 1237	1237	1238	Ditch	3.1	Cattle	Tibia	Absent	Fused	> 24 months	1

Trench	Group	Cut	Context	Type	Phase	Taxon	Element	Prox.Fus	Dist.Fus	Age	Count
1	Ditch 1237	1237	1238	Ditch	3.1	Pig	Humerus	Absent	Fused	>12 months	1
1	Ditch 1237	1237	1238	Ditch	3.1	Cattle	Femur	Absent	Fused	> 42 months	1
1	Ditch 1237	1260	1262	Ditch	3.1	Horse	Humerus	Fused	Fused		1
1	Ditch 1237	1260	1262	Ditch	3.1	Cattle	Humerus	Absent	Fused	> 42 months	1
1	Ditch 1040	1265	1267	Ditch	3.2	Sheep/Goat	Tibia	Absent	Fused	> 19 months	1
1	Ditch 1040	1265	1267	Ditch	3.2	Dog	PH1	Unfused shaft	Fused	-	1
1	0	1372	1374	Pit	3.2	Dog	Metatarsus V	Fused	Fused	Adult	1
1	0	1429	1430	Pit	3.1	Cattle	Femur	Absent	Unfused epiphysis	< 42 months	1
1	0	1429	1430	Pit	3.1	Cattle	Humerus	Unfused epiphysis	Absent	< 42 months	3
1	0	1445	1446	Posthole	3.1	Cattle	Tibia	Fused	Absent	>42 months	1
1	Ditch 1040	1475	1476	Ditch	3.2	Cattle	Metacarpus	Fused	Absent	> 0	1
1	Ditch 1040	1475	1476	Ditch	3.2	Pig	Metatarsus	Fused	Absent	> 0	1
1	Ditch 1040	1475	1476	Ditch	3.2	Horse	Metatarsus	Fused	Fused	> 24 months	1
1	Ditch 1237	1477	1478	Ditch	3.1	Cattle	Metacarpus	Fused	Absent	> 0	1
1	Ditch 1040	1496	1498	Ditch	3.2	Cattle	Metacarpus	Fused	Absent	> 0	1
1			1621			Cattle	Femur	Absent	Unfused shaft	< 42 months	1
2	2034	2034	2035	Ditch		Sheep/Goat	Tibia	Absent	Fused	> 19 months	1
2	Ditch 2011	2046	2047	Ditch	4	Sheep/Goat	Femur	Absent	Fused	>23 months	1
3	0	3021	3023	Pit	2	Cattle	Tibia	Absent	Fused	> 24 months	1
3	Ditch 3028	3028	3029	Gully	2	Horse	Tibia	Absent	Fused		1
3	Ditch 3041	3041	3043	Ditch	2	Cattle	Metacarpus	Absent	Fused	>24 months	1
3	Ditch 3057	3062	3063	Ditch	2	Cattle	Humerus	Absent	Fused	> 12 months	1
3	Ditch 3057	3062	3063	Ditch	2	Sheep/Goat	Tibia	Absent	Fused	> 19 months	1
3	Ditch 3036	3153	3154	Ditch	2	Sheep/Goat	Tibia	Absent	Fused	> 19 months	1
3	Ditch 3036	3153	3154	Ditch	2	Cattle	Tibia	Absent	Fused	> 24 months	1
3	0	3211	3210	Gully	2	Cattle	Tibia	Absent	Fused	> 24 months	1
3	Ditch 3241	3244	3245	Ditch	2	Dog	Metapodial	Absent	Fused	Adult	1
3	Ditch 3026	3257	3259	Ditch	2	Cattle	Metatarsus	Absent	Fused	Adult	1
3	Ditch 3005	3327	3361	Ditch	2	Cattle	Humerus	Absent	Fused	> 12 months	1

Trench	Group	Cut	Context	Type	Phase	Taxon	Element	Prox.Fus	Dist.Fus	Age	Count
3	Ditch 3188	3400	3401	Ditch/watering hole	2	Sheep/Goat	Metacarpus	Fused	Absent	> 0	1
3	0	3404	3407	Pit	2	Cattle	Metacarpus	Fused	Absent	> 0	1

Table 46: A catalogue of fused epiphyses by context, taxon and element

Trench	Cut	Group	Context	Feature	Period	Element	Taxon	Side	M1	M3	Age
1	1012	0	1014	Pit	3.1	Mandible	Pig	Left	—	G+	Late maturity
1	1057	Ditch 1040	1059	Ditch	3.2	Mandible	Cattle	Left	—	F	40 months
1	1057	Ditch 1040	1059	Ditch	3.2	Mandible	Cattle	Right	—	F	40 months
1	1202	Four-post Str. 1196	1203	Posthole	3.1	Loose mand cheek tooth	Sheep/Goat	Left	—	C	6-12 months
1	1237	Ditch 1237	1238	Ditch	3.1	Mandible	Cattle	Left	—	H	50 months
1	1237	Ditch 1237	1238	Ditch	3.1	Mandible	Cattle	Left	—	F	40 months
1	1260	Ditch 1237	1262	Ditch	3.1	Loose mandibular row	Cattle	Left	C	C	32-33 months
1	1265	Ditch 1040	1267	Ditch	3.2	Mandible	Sheep/Goat	Left	C	A	6-12 months
1	1372	0	1374	Pit	3.2	Mandible	Cattle	Left	D	C	32-33 months
1	1566	Structure 1370	1568	Ditch	3.1	Mandible	Cattle	Left	H	G	40-50 months
3	3028	Ditch 3028	3029	Gully	2	Mandible	Sheep/Goat	Right	—	E	2-3 years
1	1569	0	1574	Watering hole	3.1	Mandible	Cattle	Left	C	—	32-33 months

Table 47: A catalogue of tooth wear

Area	Group	Cut	Context	Type	Period	Taxon	Element	Sex
1	Ditch 1237	1237	1238	Ditch	3.1	Pig	Mand Canine	Female
1	Ditch 1040	1265	1267	Ditch	3.2	Pig	Mand Canine	Male
1	0	1051	1052	Pit	3.2	Pig	Mandible	Female
1	Four-post Str. 1196	1200	1201	Posthole	3.1	Pig	Mand Canine	Male

Table 48: Biological sex of pigs based on canine length

Trench	Group	Cut	Context	Feature	Phase	Taxon	Element	Measurements
1	Ditch 1019	1022	1024	Ditch	3.2	Cattle	PH1	GL 50mm
1	0	1070	1074	Pit	3.1	Cattle	PH1	GL: 64mm
1	Ditch 1040	1235	1236	Ditch	3.2	Sheep/Goat	PH1	GL 32mm
1	Ditch 1040	1235	1236	Ditch	3.2	Sheep/Goat	Metacarpus	GL: 122mm, BD: 23mm
1	0	1372	1374	Pit	3.2	Dog	Metatarsus V	GL 60mm

3	Ditch 3028	3028	3029	Gully	2	Dog	Metacarpus V	GL 60mm
3	Ditch 3041	3041	3043	Ditch	2	Cattle	Metacarpus	BD 51mm
3	Ditch 3278	3278	3279	Ditch	2	Horse	Metacarpus	GL 220mm
3	0	3305	3307	Ditch	2	Sheep/Goat	Radius	GL 139mm
3	Ditch 3205	3374	3375	Ditch	2	Horse	Tibia	GL 330mm

Table 49: A catalogue of biometric measurements. GL= Greatest Length. BD= Distal Breadth

C.2 Mollusca

By Joshua White

Introduction

C.2.1 A total of 815 shells or shell fragments weighing 6,174g were recovered during the trial trenching and excavations at the site. The assemblage predominantly comprises marine species (European flat oyster and blue mussel), with low counts of terrestrial snails also present. The assemblage was mostly recovered from Middle Anglo-Saxon (Period 3) features in Area 1, with small quantities recovered from Late Iron Age/Early Romano-British and post-medieval features in Areas 3 and 2 respectively. The assemblage points towards low to moderate scale consumption of shellfish at the site, which most likely originated from the estuaries along the coast (c.17km to the south-east) and were probably obtained by the inhabitants of the site through local markets.

Methodology

C.2.2 Each specimen was scanned to identify species, with the valve side noted along with any modifications/butchery marks or evidence of parasitic infestation. The assemblage was recorded using a modified version of the methodology set out by Winder (2011). The mollusca were quantified by context through both the NISP (number of identified specimens present) and MNI (minimum number of individuals) methods. Data was recorded into a *Microsoft Excel* spreadsheet held in the digital archive, where a biometric sample of the assemblage can be found. The *Cepaea* sp. (brown-lipped snail) detailed in Tables 50 and 51 most likely represent intrusive burrowing specimens and are consequently not discussed in this report.

C.2.3 Some 1,127 oyster shells were found in ditch intervention **1265**, of which only an 8% sample was recovered for post-excavation analysis. The analysis of this sample indicated that left and right valves occurred at approximately equal rates and consequently this overall figure has been divided by two to obtain a representative MNI for this sample. The data presented in Table 50 includes the total sample, with the approximate calculated MNI figure (indicated by an asterisk); however, the unrecovered assemblage has been omitted from the catalogue (Table 51) and is not included in the quantifications presented in this report outside of Table 50 and 1.1.6.

Results

C.2.4 Quantification of mollusca from the site is presented in Table 50 by period:

Species	Period 1: Middle Bronze Age		Period 2: Late Iron Age/Early Roman		Phase 3.1: Middle Anglo-Saxon		Phase 3.2: Middle Anglo-Saxon		Period 4: post-medieval		Total	
	NISP	MNI	NISP	MNI	NISP	MNI	NISP	MNI	NISP	MNI	NISP	MNI
European flat oyster			38	17	437	205	1,279*	634*	30	21	1,784	877
Blue mussel					1	1					1	1
Roman snail					6	6	5	5	5	5	16	16

	Period 1: Middle Bronze Age		Period 2: Late Iron Age/Early Roman		Phase 3.1: Middle Anglo-Saxon		Phase 3.2: Middle Anglo-Saxon		Period 4: post-medieval		Total	
<i>Cepaea</i> sp.	1	1			7	7	12	12	31	31	51	51
Total	1	1	38	17	451	219	1,296	651	66	57	1,852	945

Table 50: Minimum number of individuals by phase

- C.2.5 A small assemblage of oyster shells (*Ostrea edulis*) weighing 392g were recovered from ditches, a pit and an unconfined deposit in Area 3 dating to the Late Iron Age/Early Romano-British period (Period 2). The group includes a minimum of 17 specimens (MNI), of which a small number have notches, indicating they were cut open using a knife.
- C.2.6 The vast majority of the assemblage is of Middle Anglo-Saxon date (Period 3) and derives from pits, postholes, foundation trenches, gullies and ditches identified in Area 1 and in Trenches 37–38 and 40–42 of the evaluation. The assemblage is dominated by oysters, with a minimum of 839 specimens identified (MNI). The largest assemblages were found in intervention **1265** of Ditch 1040 (1,127 NISP, 564 MNI) and intervention **1237** of Ditch 1237 (185 NISP, 82 MNI). Occasional notches and cut marks are present across the Period 3 specimens, indicating that shells were prized open using a knife. Little evidence of parasitic infestation is present, with only *polydora ciliate* burrows rarely identified.
- C.2.7 A single right valve specimen from Phase 3.2 Ditch 1040 (intervention **1475**, deposit 1476) demonstrates evidence of having been intentionally modified. The shell, which is fragmented and broken along its posterior margin, has a 5.6mm diameter sub-circular perforation through its centre (App. Fig. C.2.1). Slight wear along the ventral side of the perforation may indicate that it was suspended, with the denser, dorsal umbo possibly pointing downwards (see discussion).



Plate C.2.1: Perforated oyster shell from deposit 1476, intervention 1475, ditch 1040 (Scale 2cm)

- C.2.8 The Period 3 remains also include a single blue mussel (*Mytilus edulis*) valve, recovered from pit 1012 and 11 Roman snails (*Helix pomatia*). None of the Roman snail shells show evidence of butchery, but their presence alongside the oyster shells suggests they were consumed as opposed to representing naturally occurring specimens.
- C.2.9 A small assemblage of oyster and Roman snail shell was additionally recovered from features dating to the post-medieval period (Period 4) in Area 2 and evaluation Trenches 22, 65 and 69. Domestic/settlement activity has not been recorded from the site dating to this period, possibly suggesting that the molluscan remains from these features represents earlier, residual/redeposited material.

Discussion

- C.2.10 The assemblage points towards low to moderate level consumption of shellfish at the site during the Late Iron Age/Early Romano-British and Middle Anglo-Saxon periods. For the inhabitants of the Middle Anglo-Saxon settlement identified in Area 1, oysters clearly comprised a notable part of their diet. As Winder has previously described, it is difficult to establish the relative dietary significance of oysters for individual sites, however, for 100g of oyster flesh (10–15 oysters), the inhabitants of the site would have been provided with approximately 10.8g of protein, 0.9g fat, minerals, retinol, carotene and a range of vitamins (1992, 263).
- C.2.11 Due to the inland setting of the site, it is most likely that the oysters would have been accessed through local markets, possibly brought up the River Blackwater to Witham, Kelvedon or Coggeshall, or up the River Colne to Colchester. They were most likely gathered from shallow sublittoral or intertidal beds around either the Colne or Blackwater estuaries, however deeper water beds were beginning to be exploited during the Middle to Late Anglo-Saxon period (Winder 1992, 277). The consumption of oyster is well documented from both inland and coastal later Anglo-Saxon sites in the region, with substantial assemblages fairly ubiquitous (Winder 1992, chapter 8).
- C.2.12 The small number of Roman snails additionally points towards the consumption of terrestrial mollusca at the site during the Middle Anglo-Saxon period; unlike oysters however, they appear to have comprised a very small and fairly inconsequential part of the diet, only being recovered in low numbers. It is possible that these snails were collected from within the immediate environment of the site; however, these species generally prefer habitats situated on calcareous geology, suggesting they may have originated from outside the immediate area and were accessed through local markets, in a similar fashion to oysters.
- C.2.13 The single pierced oyster shell from the site is significant and can be considered a worked artefact. Similar holes have been recorded on oyster shells from other archaeological sites and they are often interpreted as having been made by tools (such as rakes) used during their collection (Dupont 2010). Holes in oyster shells can equally be caused by predatory snails (e.g., *Ocenebra erinacea*), which drill small cylindrical perforations through the shells to access the flesh. However, the specimen from Colchester Road is unlikely to have succumbed to either a rake or predatory snail, with the general character of the perforation, its location in the centre of the shell and wear along the ventral side of the hole suggesting that it was deliberately pierced and that a cord most likely passed through it. Based on the ventral wear, it can be speculated

that it was possibly suspended, with the denser, dorsal umbo possibly pointing downwards. This item parallels well with a specimen recovered from an Early Anglo-Saxon context found at Heacham in Norfolk. The similarly pierced specimen has been suggested to possibly represent a loomweight for use in a handheld or small mobile loom (Curl 2019, 84–5; App. Fig. C.2.1). However, it is possible that the shell had an alternative, yet determined function/use.

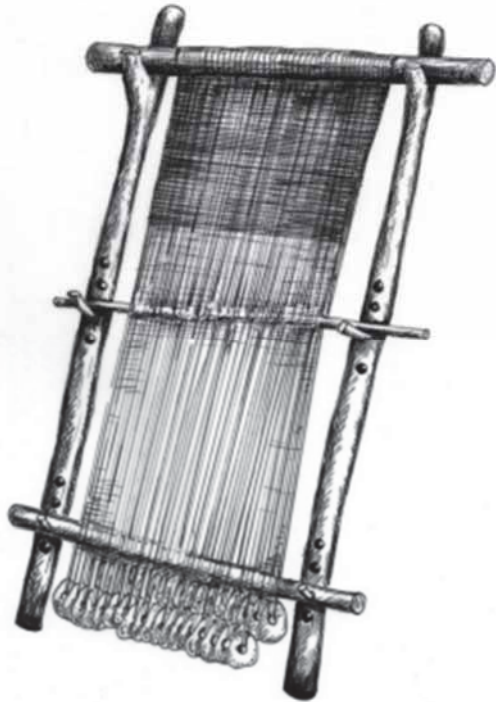


Fig. C.2.1: Reconstruction drawing of a possible loom using oyster shell loomweights by J.A. Curl (Curl 2019, 86, fig. 9)

Retention and dispersal

C.2.14 The molluca assemblage recovered from the site can be dispersed as it has been fully recorded. However, the perforated specimen from deposit 1476, intervention 1475, ditch 1040, should be retained.

Deposit/ context	Sample no.	Cut	Feature/description	Group	Period	Cxt. frags.	Cxt. weight (g)	Taxon	Specim. frags	NISP	MNI	Left valve	Right valve	uncountable frag.	Comments
9/004		9/005	Ditch	Ditch 1268	1	1	2	Cepaea sp.	1	1	1				
22/003	15	22/004	Ditch		4	36	41	Cepaea sp.	31	31	31				
								Helix pomatia	5	5	5				
37/004		37/006	Ditch	Ditch 1040	3.2	1	8	Ostrea edulis	1	1	1		1		
37/007		37/009	Ditch	Ditch 1040	3.2	1	7	Ostrea edulis	1	1	1	1			
37/010		37/012	Ditch	Ditch 1204	3.2	1	24	Ostrea edulis	1	1	1	1			
	4							Ostrea edulis	17	17	2	2	2	13	
38/003		38/004	Ditch	Ditch 1040	3.2	75	592	Ostrea edulis	68	68	31	31	22	15	
								Helix pomatia	3	3	3				One juv.
								Cepaea sp.	4	4	4				
38/005		38/008	Ditch	Ditch 1237	3.1	34	429	Ostrea edulis	32	32	12	12	12	8	
	7							Cepaea sp.	2	2	2				
						8	64	Ostrea edulis	8	8	2	2	2	4	
38/006		38/008	Ditch	Ditch 1237	3.1	46	270	Ostrea edulis	42	42	19	17	19	6	
								Helix pomatia	1	1	1				
								Cepaea sp.	4	4	4				
40/006		40/008	Ditch	Ditch 1005	3.1	1	13	Ostrea edulis	1	1	1		1		
41/005		41/006	Gully	Ditch 1075	3.1	1	41	Ostrea edulis	1	1	1	1			
41/011		41/012	Gully		3.2	2	2	Ostrea edulis	1	1	1	1			
								Cepaea sp.	1	1	1				
41/015		41/016	Gully	Ditch 1019	3.2	1	15	Ostrea edulis	1	1	1		1		
42/002		42/003	Ditch	Ditch 1003	3.2	7	11	Cepaea sp.	7	7	7				
65/003		65/005	Ditch	Ditch 2018	4	3	30	Ostrea edulis	3	3	3	3			
65/006		65/007	Gully		4	1	8	Ostrea edulis	1	1	1	1			
69/010		69/009	Ditch		4	1	6	Ostrea edulis	1	1	1	1			
1014		1012	Pit		3.1	54	423	Ostrea edulis	52	52	24	24	18	10	Notch (x2)
								Mytilus edulis	1	1	1	1			
1016		1012	Pit		3.1	6	89	Ostrea edulis	6	6	4	2	4		
1018		1017	Ditch	Ditch 1005	3.1	2	6	Helix pomatia	1	1	1				
								Cepaea sp.	1	1	1				
1021		1019	Ditch	Ditch 1019	3.2	3	37	Ostrea edulis	3	3	1	1	1	1	

Deposit/context	Sample no.	Cut	Feature/description	Group	Period	Cxt. frags.	Cxt. weight (g)	Taxon	Specim. frags	NISP	MNI	Left valve	Right valve	uncountable frag.	Comments
1026		1025	Ditch	Ditch 1019	3.2	1	18	Helix pomatia	1	1	1				
1032		1031	Ditch	Ditch 1075	3.1	2	25	Ostrea edulis	2	2	1	1		1	
1037		1035	Pit		3.1	15	142	Ostrea edulis	15	15	8	4	8	3	
1045		1043	Ditch	Ditch 1003	3.2	1	7	Ostrea edulis	1	1	1	1			
1050		1049	Ditch	Ditch 1005	3.1	1	3	Ostrea edulis	1	1	1	1			
1052		1051	Pit		3.2	10	134	Ostrea edulis	10	10	5	5	5		
1074		1070	Pit		3.1	2	16	Ostrea edulis	2	2	1	1	1		
1081		1079	Pit		3.1	15	248	Ostrea edulis	15	15	9	4	9	2	Cut (x3)
1128		1127	Posthole	Structure 1121	3.1	1	11	Ostrea edulis	1	1	1		1		
1156		1155	Posthole	Structure 1141	3.1	1	25	Ostrea edulis	1	1	1		1		
1182		1181	Pit		3.1	3	32	Ostrea edulis	3	3	2	1	2		
1184		1183	Posthole	Structure 1141	3.1	6	67	Ostrea edulis	6	6	5	1	5		
1201		1200	Posthole	Structure 1196	3.1	1	5	Ostrea edulis	1	1	1		1		
1209		1208	Ditch	Ditch 1204	3.2	9	141	Ostrea edulis	9	9	6	6	2	1	
1236		1235	Ditch	Ditch 1040	3.2	12	113	Ostrea edulis	12	12	7	7	2	3	
1238		1237	Ditch	Ditch 1237	3.1	189	397	Ostrea edulis	185	185	82	44	82	59	
								Helix pomatia	4	4	4				
1262		1260	Ditch	Ditch 1237	3.1	14	364	Ostrea edulis	14	14	10	10	4		
1267		1265	Ditch	Ditch 1040	3.2	90	992	Ostrea edulis	90	90	40	40	36	14	1,037 additional shells not recovered from site
1309		1307	foundation trench	Structure 1242	3.2	2	53	Ostrea edulis	2	2	1	1	1		
1374		1372	Pit		3.2	11	126	Ostrea edulis	11	11	4	4	4	3	
1376		1375	Ditch	Ditch 1237	3.1	2	14	Ostrea edulis	2	2	1	1	1		
1476		1475	Ditch	Ditch 1040	3.2	13	99	Ostrea edulis	12	12	9	1	9	2	Perforated (x1)

Deposit/ context	Sample no.	Cut	Feature/description	Group	Period	Cxt. frags.	Cxt. weight (g)	Taxon	Specim. frags	NISP	MNI	Left valve	Right valve	uncountable frag.	Comments
								Helix pomatia	1	1	1				
1478		1477	Ditch	Ditch 1237	3.1	10	133	Ostrea edulis	10	10	5	4	5	1	
1498		1496	Ditch	Ditch 1040	3.2	1	25	Ostrea edulis	1	1	1	1			
1509		1508	Ditch	Ditch 1040	3.2	10	52	Ostrea edulis	10	10	4	4	3	3	
1517		1515	Ditch	Ditch 1237	3.1	1	15	Ostrea edulis	1	1	1	1			
1546		1545	foundation trench	Structure 1530	3.2	1	8	Ostrea edulis	1	1	1	1			
1550		1547	foundation trench	Structure 1547	3.1	4	23	Ostrea edulis	4	4	1	1		3	
1554		1553	foundation trench	Structure 1530	3.2	1	6	Ostrea edulis	1	1	1		1		
1566		1565	foundation trench	Structure 1370	3.1	18	108	Ostrea edulis	18	18	7	3	7	8	
1568		1567	Ditch	Ditch 1237	3.1	3	17	Ostrea edulis	3	3	1	1	1	1	
2026		2025	Ditch	Ditch 2011	4	20	209	Ostrea edulis	20	20	12	8	12		
2031		2029	Ditch	Ditch 2014	4	1	14	Ostrea edulis	1	1	1		1		
2041		2040	Ditch	Ditch 2014	4	2	8	Ostrea edulis	2	2	1	1	1		Notch (x1)
2047		2046	Ditch	Ditch 2011	4	2	14	Ostrea edulis	2	2	2		2		
3187		3185	Ditch	Ditch 3036	2	13	22	Ostrea edulis	13	13	3		3	10	
3238		3237	Ditch	Ditch 3036	2	14	227	Ostrea edulis	14	14	7	7	4	3	Notch (x2)
3279		3278	Ditch	Ditch 3278	2	8	100	Ostrea edulis	8	8	4		4	4	Notch (x2)
3293		3291	Pit		2	1	8	Ostrea edulis	1	1	1		1		
3384			Layer		2	1	31	Ostrea edulis	1	1	1		1		
3403		3402	Ditch		2	1	4	Ostrea edulis	1	1	1		1		

Table 51: Mollusca catalogue

C.3 Environmental Samples

By Martha Craven

Introduction

- C.3.1 A total of 43 bulk samples were taken from features within the three excavation areas (Areas 1-3) at the site. These samples were taken from a variety of features across the site and are thought to date from the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age to the post-medieval period.
- C.3.2 The purpose of this assessment is to determine whether plant remains are present, their mode of preservation and whether they are of interpretable value with regards to domestic, agricultural and industrial activities, diet, economy and rubbish disposal.
- C.3.3 Preservation of plant material is quite poor, and most of the samples are unproductive, with low density and diversity of plant taxa.

Methodology

- C.3.4 The samples were processed by tank flotation using modified Sīraf-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. A magnet was dragged through each residue fraction for the recovery of magnetic residues prior to sorting for artefacts. Any artefacts present were noted and reintegrated with the hand-excavated finds.
- C.3.5 The dried flots were subsequently sorted using a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 60 and an abbreviated list of the recorded remains are presented in Tables 52-56.
- C.3.6 Identification of plant remains is with reference to the Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands (Cappers *et al.* 2006) and the authors' own reference collection. Nomenclature is according to Zohary and Hopf (2000) for cereals and Stace (2010) for other plants. Plant remains have been identified to species where possible. The identification of cereals has been based on the characteristic morphology of the grains and chaff as described by Jacomet (2006).

Quantification

- C.3.7 For the purpose of this assessment, items such as seeds and cereal grains have been scanned and recorded qualitatively according to the following categories:
= 1-5, ## = 6-25, ### = 26-100, #### = 100+ specimens
- C.3.8 Items that cannot be easily quantified such as snails have been scored for abundance
+ = rare, ++ = moderate, +++ = abundant
- C.3.9 Key to tables:
U=untransformed

Results

C.3.10 The botanical material from this site consists primarily of carbonised (charred) plant remains and is in a relatively poor state of preservation. Untransformed material is also present at the site but to a much lesser extent. Untransformed material may or may not be contemporary to the feature from which it was sampled. Untransformed seeds are usually seeds with a tough outer coating resistant to decay. Most of the samples contain moderate to large quantities of relatively well-preserved snails.

Period 1: Middle Bronze Age

C.3.11 The two samples from this phase are located in Area 1. They contain only occasional charcoal fragments, and no other plant remains.

Area No.	Sample No.	Context No.	Cut No.	Feature Type	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Snails	Charcoal Volume (ml)
Area 1	115	1269	1268	Ditch	16	30	+++	<1
Area 1	122	1385	1384	Ditch	16	5	+++	<1

Table 52: Period 1: Environmental samples

Period 2: Late Iron Age/Early Roman

C.3.12 Samples relating to this period are all located within Area 2. Cereal grains were recovered from five of the nine samples; in small to moderate quantities. The cereal taxa present include barley (*Hordeum vulgare*), spelt/emmer wheat (*Triticum spelta/dicoccum*) and grains that were too poorly preserved to be identifiable. Samples from this period are devoid of any chaff material. Single specimens of small to medium (<2-4mm) sized legumes (Fabaceae) were noted in three of the pits from this phase. Weed seeds within the samples are typical arable contaminants and include docks (*Rumex sp.*), grasses (Poaceae) and goosefoots (*Chenopodium sp.*). A number of the features within this period contain small to moderate quantities of charcoal. Pit **3144** and posthole **3142** are notable in that they contain at least 100 milliliters of charcoal each.

C.3.13 Pit **3223** contains a small quantity of untransformed bramble (*Rubus sp.*) seeds. These bramble seeds may reflect the flora growing alongside of the feature or may be a modern contaminant.

C.3.14 A small quantity of metal working debris was recovered from pit **3144** including hammerscale; which is a byproduct of iron-smithing. This could suggest the presence of metal-working industry taking place on the site.

Area No.	Sample No.	Context No.	Cut No.	Feature Type	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Legumes	Weed Seeds	Tree/Shrub Macrofossils	Snails	Charcoal Volume (ml)	Pottery	Animal Bones	Flint debitage	Metal-Working Debris
Area 3	300	3023	3021	Pit	14	20	0	0	0	0	+	3	#	0	0	0
Area 3	301	3047	3046	Pit	16	25	0	#	0	0	++	40	0	0	0	0
Area 3	302	3107	3105	Ditch	17	20	#	0	0	0	++	6	##	#	0	0
Area 3	303	3143	3142	Posthole	8	90	0	0	0	0	+	100	0	0	0	0
Area 3	304	3145	3144	Pit	8	200	0	0	0	0	++	205	0	0	0	#
Area 3	305	3196	3194	Ditch	16	40	##	0	#	0	+	35	#	#	0	0
Area 3	306	3336	3335	Pit	18	50	#	#	0	0	+	10	0	0	0	0
Area 3	307	3357	3323	Pit	16	5	##	0	#	#U	+	3	0	0	0	0
Area 3	308	3307	3305	Pit	20	50	##	#	#	0	++	21	##	#	#	0

Table 53: Period 2: Environmental samples

Period 3: Middle Anglo-Saxon

- C.3.15 The samples relating to this phase are situated in Area 1. These samples contain a significantly higher proportion of plant remains when compared with that of the Period 1 samples from this area. Samples from this phase are split into two sub-phases, Phases 3.1 and 3.2. There appear to be no significant changes in the archaeobotanical material between the two sub-phases.
- C.3.16 Cereal remains are scattered across the area in this period; mostly in small quantities. The cereal types present consist of free-threshing wheat (*Triticum turgidum/aestivum*), possible rye (cf. *Secale cereale*), oat (*Avena sp.*), barley and grains that are too poorly preserved to identify. Sample 125, fill 1423 of ditch cut **1422** (Phase 3.1 Ditch 1418), is notable in that it contains frequent cereal grains. In addition, ditch cut **1422** contains two-row hulled barley grains that show evidence of germination. This sample also contains occasional small to medium legumes and a possible flax (cf. *Linum usitatissimum*) seed. Occasional weed seeds were recovered from the samples in this period and are typical of an arable environment. The weed taxa include crucifers (*Brassica sp.*), ribwort plantains (*Plantago lanceolata*) and grass seeds.
- C.3.17 Phase 3.1 pit **1035** contains the fruit-stone of a plum (*Prunus domestica*) and a cherry/blackthorn (*Prunus cerasus/avium/spinosa*) which suggests that inhabitants of the site may have been gathering wild resources for food. Alternatively, the wood from these species may have been used for fuel.
- C.3.18 Untransformed elder (*Sambucus nigra*) seeds were noted in Phase 3.1 pit **1439**. It is likely that these seeds were from an elder shrub growing alongside the pit although they may also be modern.
- C.3.19 Several Anglo-Saxon structures were identified in Area 1 and are thought to have served such purposes as dwellings, granaries and barns. Samples related to Structures 1370 and 1242 contains occasional charcoal fragments. A single wheat grain was recovered from foundation trench **1252**; within Structure 1242. Samples from Four-post Structure 1196 contain large quantities of charcoal. A small quantity of cereal grains is present in posthole **1198**; within Four-post Structure 1196.
- C.3.20 A possible watering-hole was identified in Phase 3.1, but this feature (**1569**) did not contain any waterlogged material or any other indicators of having once held water, such as ostracods.
- C.3.21 Small quantities of metal-working debris were noted in waterhole **1569** and ditch cut **1208** (Phase 3.2 Ditch 1204). Hammer-scale was present within ditch cut **1208** which suggests that iron-smithing may have taken place.

Area No.	Sample No.	Cxt. No.	Cut No.	Feature Type	Volume (L)	Flot Vol.(ml)	Cereals	Legumes	Weed Seeds	Tree/Shrub Macrofossils	Charred Indet.	Snails	Charcoal Vol.(ml)	Pottery	Animal Bones	Oysters	Flint debitage	Mt.Wor. Debris
Area 1	100	1014	1012	Pit	16	20	#	0	0	0	0	++	22	0	#	0	0	0
Area 1	101	1016	1012	Pit	16	10	##	0	#	0	0	+	2	0	0	0	0	0
Area 1	103	1037	1035	Pit	16	30	0	0	0	#	0	++	35	0	#	0	0	0
Area 1	104	1050	1049	Ditch	17	10	0	#	0	0	0	++	10	0	0	0	0	0
Area 1	106	1139	1137	Pit	16	10	0	0	0	0	0	++	5	0	0	0	0	0
Area 1	107	1182	1181	Pit	20	50	0	0	0	0	0	+++	6	0	#	0	0	0
Area 1	108	1199	1198	Posthole	10	100	#	0	0	0	0	+++	102	0	#	0	0	0
Area 1	109	1201	1200	Posthole	10	70	0	0	0	0	0	+++	22	0	#	0	0	0
Area 1	120	1331	1330	Posthole	8	5	0	0	0	0	0	+++	104	0	0	0	0	0
Area 1	123	1383	1382	foundation trench	8	20	0	0	0	0	0	++	<1	0	0	0	0	0
Area 1	124	1393	1392	foundation trench	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	++	<1	0	0	0	#	0
Area 1	125	1423	1422	Ditch	16	50	###	##	##	0	0	+++	21	0	0	0	0	0
Area 1	126	1430	1429	Pit	16	40	0	0	0	0	0	+	<1	0	#	0	0	0
Area 1	127	1440	1439	Pit	20	60	#	0	0	#U	+	+++	15	##	#	0	0	0
Area 1	128	1426	1425	foundation trench	10	20	0	0	0	0	0	++	<1	0	0	0	0	0
Area 1	129	1458	1457	foundation trench	10	15	0	0	0	0	0	++	1	0	0	0	0	0
Area 1	130	1480	1479	foundation trench	9	20	0	0	0	0	0	+	<1	0	0	0	0	0
Area 1	131	1572	1569	Water-hole	16	20	#	0	0	0	0	+++	<1	0	#	0	#	#

Table 54: Phase 3.1: Environmental samples

Area No.	Sample No.	Context No.	Cut No.	Feature Type	Volume (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Legumes	Weed Seeds	Tree/Shrub Macrofossils	Charred Indet.	Snails	Charcoal Volume (ml)	Pottery	Animal Bones	Oysters	Flint debitage	Metal Working Debris
Area 1	102	1026	1025	Ditch	16	10	#	0	#	0	0	+++	10	0	#	0	0	0
Area 1	105	1052	1051	Pit	16	50	0	0	0	0	0	++	12	0	0	0	0	0
Area 1	110	1209	1208	Ditch	20	220	0	0	0	0	0	+	228	0	0	#	0	#
Area 1	111	1254	1252	foundation trench	9	10	0	0	0	0	0	++	<1	0	0	0	0	0
Area 1	112	1249	1247	foundation trench	10	15	0	0	0	0	0	++	1	#	0	0	0	0
Area 1	113	1254	1252	foundation trench	10	30	#	0	0	0	0	+++	1	0	0	0	#	0
Area 1	114	1267	1265	Ditch	16	40	0	0	0	0	0	++++	20	0	#	0	0	0
Area 1	116	1299	1298	Ditch	16	10	0	0	0	0	0	+++	6	0	0	0	0	0
Area 1	117	1285	1284	foundation trench	8	10	0	0	0	0	0	++	2	0	0	0	#	0
Area 1	118	1306	1290	foundation trench	10	25	0	0	0	0	0	++	1	0	0	0	0	0
Area 1	119	1309	1307	foundation trench	10	20	#	0	0	0	0	+++	6	0	0	0	0	0
Area 1	121	1374	1372	Pit	18	50	0	0	0	0	0	+	38	0	#	#	0	0

Table 55: Phase 3.2: Environmental samples

Period 4: Post-medieval

C.3.22 The two samples dated to the post-medieval period, in Area 2, contain only a small quantity of charcoal.

Area No.	Sample No.	Context No.	Cut No.	Feature Type	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Snails	Charcoal Volume (ml)	Animal Bones	CBM	Glass
Area 2	200	2026	2025	Ditch	16	40	+	1	#	#	0
Area 2	201	2043	2042	Ditch	8	5	++	1	0	0	#

Table 56: Period 4: Environmental samples

Discussion

- C.3.23 The scarcity of plant remains recovered from the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age, Early Romano-British, Middle Anglo-Saxon and post-medieval periods mean that little can be inferred about the nature of this site during this time.
- C.3.24 The botanical material recovered from the Late Iron Age to Early Roman periods suggests that Area 3 was not a hive of domestic activity or agricultural processing. The low levels of cereal grains, legumes and arable weeds are likely to be a background scatter of domestic waste from the surrounding area. The discovery of a possible banjo enclosure in this area suggests that the area have been used for holding livestock (Historic England 2018). It is possible that this area was utilised by the Roman settlement approximately 160m to the west in order to tend to their animals. The material is typical of the Iron Age/Roman periods in Britain in which hulled wheats (spelt/emmer) and barley were commonly grown (Moffett 2012). There is a possibility that this area may have been utilised at some point for metalworking considering the large quantity of charcoal and small quantity of metal-working debris in Period 2 pit 3144.
- C.3.25 The botanical assemblage from the Middle Anglo-Saxon period in Area 1 is fairly characteristic of culinary waste from a settlement from this era. Free-threshing wheat replaced hulled wheats and rye was also more commonly cultivated in this period (Moffett 2012).
- C.3.26 The material from this period does not unfortunately provide any significant insight into the Middle Anglo-Saxon structures identified in Area 1. The general lack of cereals and other food-related plant remains could suggest that these structures did not serve as dwellings however it could also indicate they were well maintained homes. It is possible that some of these structures may have served as barns or granaries, but these are uncommon Anglo-Saxon finds in the archaeological record. The identification of granaries and barns can be difficult as identification is often based on the recovery of significant quantities of carbonised grains which usually only occurs if a structure has burnt down. It has been suggested that the lack of barns and granaries in this period is due to the majority of grain being processed on a small-scale and stored within the home, perhaps in wooden chests or pottery jars (Gardiner 2012).
- C.3.27 The frequent cereal grains, legumes and arable weeds within the Middle Anglo-Saxon ditch cut 1422 (Phase 3.1 Ditch 1418) may represent the deliberate deposition of waste into a feature that had fallen into disuse. The presence of germinated barley

grains in this feature could indicate that deliberate germination of barley in order to brew beer. The brewing of beer is a very tentative suggestion, however, given the mixed nature of the material and the small quantity of germinated grains. The identification of a flax seed in this feature could also suggest the cultivation of this plant for its use in textile production but a single specimen is not sufficient to make these claims.

Retention, dispersal and display

C.3.28 The assessed samples will be retained within the site archive.

C.5 Radiocarbon dating certificates



RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE
10 January 2022

Laboratory Code SUERC-101759 (GU59422)
Submitter Rachel Fosberry
Oxford Archaeology East
15 Trafalgar Way
Bar Hill
Cambridgeshire
CB23 8SQ
Site Reference XEXCRC21
Context Reference 3307
Sample Reference 308
Material Grain : Triticum sp.
 $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ relative to VPDB -23.8 ‰

Radiocarbon Age BP 2036 \pm 28

N.B. The above ^{14}C age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD) and requires calibration to the calendar timescale. The error, expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.

Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Laboratory and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. The laboratory GU coding should also be given in parentheses after the SUERC code.

Detailed descriptions of the methods employed by the SUERC Radiocarbon Laboratory can be found in Dunbar et al. (2016) *Radiocarbon* 58(1) pp. 9-23.

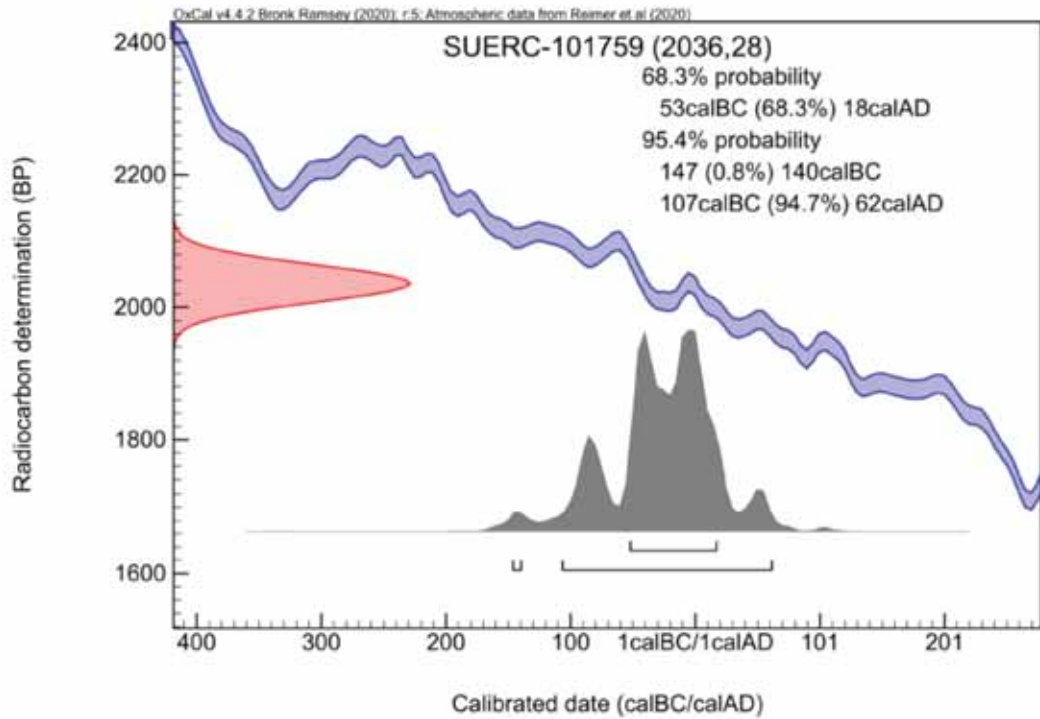
For any queries relating to this certificate, the laboratory can be contacted at suerc-c14lab@glasgow.ac.uk.

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by :

C Dunbar

Checked and signed off by :

B. Taggart



The radiocarbon age given overleaf is calibrated to the calendar timescale using the Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program OxCal 4.*

The above date ranges have been calibrated using the IntCal20 atmospheric calibration curve†

Please contact the laboratory if you wish to discuss this further.

* Bronk Ramsey (2009) *Radiocarbon* 51(1) pp.337-60

† Reimer et al. (2020) *Radiocarbon* 62(4) pp.725-57



RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE
10 January 2022

Laboratory Code SUERC-101808 (GU59521)
Submitter Rachel Fosberry
Oxford Archaeology East
15 Trafalgar Way
Bar Hill
Cambridgeshire
CB23 8SQ
Site Reference XEXCRC21
Context Reference 1199
Sample Reference 108
Material Charred seed : cf Triticum aestivum-type
 $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ relative to VPDB -24.7 ‰

Radiocarbon Age BP 1169 \pm 28


N.B. The above ^{14}C age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD) and requires calibration to the calendar timescale. The error, expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.

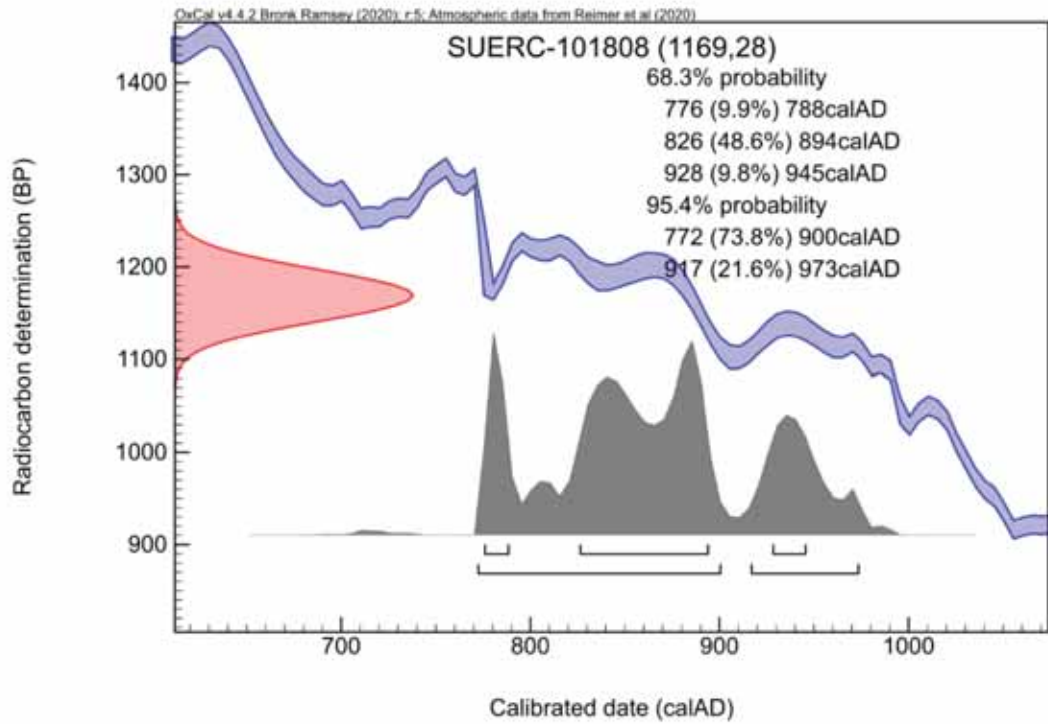
Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Laboratory and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. The laboratory GU coding should also be given in parentheses after the SUERC code.

Detailed descriptions of the methods employed by the SUERC Radiocarbon Laboratory can be found in Dunbar et al. (2016) *Radiocarbon* 58(1) pp.9-23.

For any queries relating to this certificate, the laboratory can be contacted at suerc-c14lab@glasgow.ac.uk.

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by : E Dunbar

Checked and signed off by : 



The radiocarbon age given overleaf is calibrated to the calendar timescale using the Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program OxCal 4.*

The above date ranges have been calibrated using the IntCal20 atmospheric calibration curve†

Please contact the laboratory if you wish to discuss this further.

* Bronk Ramsey (2009) *Radiocarbon* 51(1) pp.337-60
 † Reimer et al. (2020) *Radiocarbon* 62(4) pp.725-57



RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE
10 January 2022

Laboratory Code SUERC-101809 (GU59522)
Submitter Rachel Fosberry
Oxford Archaeology East
15 Trafalgar Way
Bar Hill
Cambridgeshire
CB23 8SQ
Site Reference XEXCRC21
Context Reference 1285
Sample Reference 117
Material Charcoal : *Corylus avellana*
 $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ relative to VPDB -24.2 ‰
Radiocarbon Age BP 1226 \pm 28


N.B. The above ^{14}C age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD) and requires calibration to the calendar timescale. The error, expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.

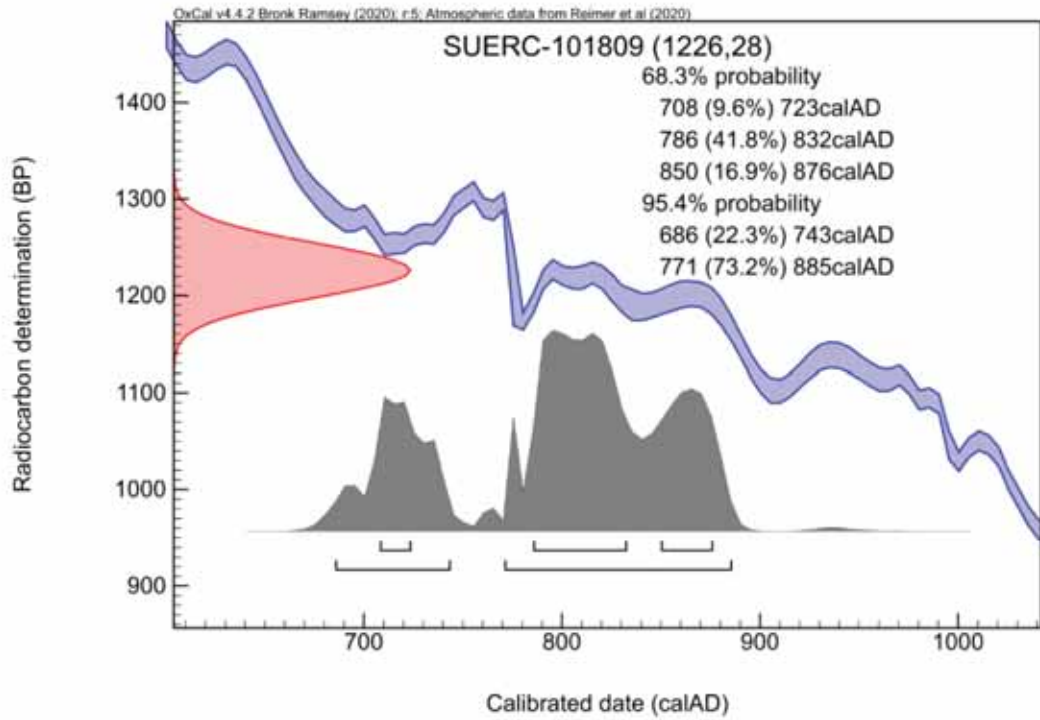
Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Laboratory and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. The laboratory GU coding should also be given in parentheses after the SUERC code.

Detailed descriptions of the methods employed by the SUERC Radiocarbon Laboratory can be found in Dunbar et al. (2016) *Radiocarbon* 58(1) pp.9-23.

For any queries relating to this certificate, the laboratory can be contacted at suerc-c14lab@glasgow.ac.uk.

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by : E. Dunbar

Checked and signed off by : 



The radiocarbon age given overleaf is calibrated to the calendar timescale using the Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program OxCal 4.*

The above date ranges have been calibrated using the IntCal20 atmospheric calibration curve†

Please contact the laboratory if you wish to discuss this further.

* Bronk Ramsey (2009) *Radiocarbon* 51(1) pp.337-60

† Reimer et al. (2020) *Radiocarbon* 62(4) pp.725-57

APPENDIX D BIBLIOGRAPHY

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APPENDIX E OASIS REPORT FORM

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-506737
Project Name	A Late Prehistoric Droveaway, Early Romano-British and Middle Anglo-Saxon Farmsteads and a Post-Medieval Windmill at Land North of Colchester Road, Coggeshall, Essex

Start of Fieldwork	28/06/21	End of Fieldwork	03/09/21
Previous Work	Yes	Future Work	No

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	XEXCRC21	Planning App. No.	17/02246/OUT
HER Number	CGCR20	Related Numbers	

Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority – PPS5
Development Type	Residential
Place in Planning Process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Techniques used (tick all that apply)

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Field Observation (periodic visits) | <input type="checkbox"/> Part Excavation | <input type="checkbox"/> Salvage Record |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Full excavation (100%) | <input type="checkbox"/> Part Survey | <input type="checkbox"/> Systematic Field Walking |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Full Survey | <input type="checkbox"/> Recorded Observation | <input type="checkbox"/> Systematic Metal Detector Survey |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Geophysical Survey | <input type="checkbox"/> Remote Operated Vehicle Survey | <input type="checkbox"/> Test Pit Survey |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Open-Area Excavation | <input type="checkbox"/> Salvage Excavation | <input type="checkbox"/> Watching Brief |

Monument	Period	Object	Period
Ditch	Iron Age (- 800 to 43)	Flint	Early Neolithic (- 4000 to - 3000)
Ditch	Roman (43 to 410)	Pottery	Middle Neolithic (- 3500 to - 2700)
Pit	Roman (43 to 410)	Pottery	Iron Age (- 800 to 43)
Posthole	Roman (43 to 410)	Animal bone	Iron Age (- 800 to 43)
Ditch	Early Medieval (410 to 1066)	Pottery	Roman (43 to 410)
Pit	Early Medieval (410 to 1066)	Animal bone	Roman (43 to 410)
Posthole	Early Medieval (410 to 1066)	Metalwork	Roman (43 to 410)
Ditch	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)	CBM	Roman (43 to 410)
Quarry	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)	Animal bone	Early Medieval (410 to 1066)
Ditch	Modern (1901 to present)	Metalwork	Early Medieval (410 to 1066)
Pit	Modern (1901 to present)	Pottery	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)
	Choose an item.	Glass	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)

	Choose an item.	Metalwork	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)
	Choose an item.	Pottery	Modern (1901 to present)
	Choose an item.	Glass	Modern (1901 to present)
	Choose an item.	Metalwork	Modern (1901 to present)
		Coin	Modern (1901 to present)
		CBM	Modern (1901 to present)

Insert more lines as appropriate.

Project Location

County	Essex
District	Braintree
Parish	Coggeshall
HER office	Essex
Size of Study Area	17ha
National Grid Ref	TL 85739 23121

Address (including Postcode)
Land North of Colchester Road, Coggeshall, Essex, CO6 1SS

Project Originators

Organisation	OA East
Project Brief Originator	Teresa O'Connor (EPS)
Project Design Originator	Kelley Sinclair (OA East)
Project Manager	Patrick Moan (OA East)
Project Supervisor	Toby Knight (OA East)

Project Archives

	Location	ID
Physical Archive (Finds)	Braintree Museum	CGCR20
Digital Archive	Archaeological Data Service (ADS)	XEXCRC21 / CGCR20
Paper Archive	Braintree Museum	CGCR20

Physical Contents	Present?	Digital files associated with Finds	Paperwork associated with Finds
Animal Bones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Environmental	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Glass	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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Industrial	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Leather	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Survey		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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Worked Bone	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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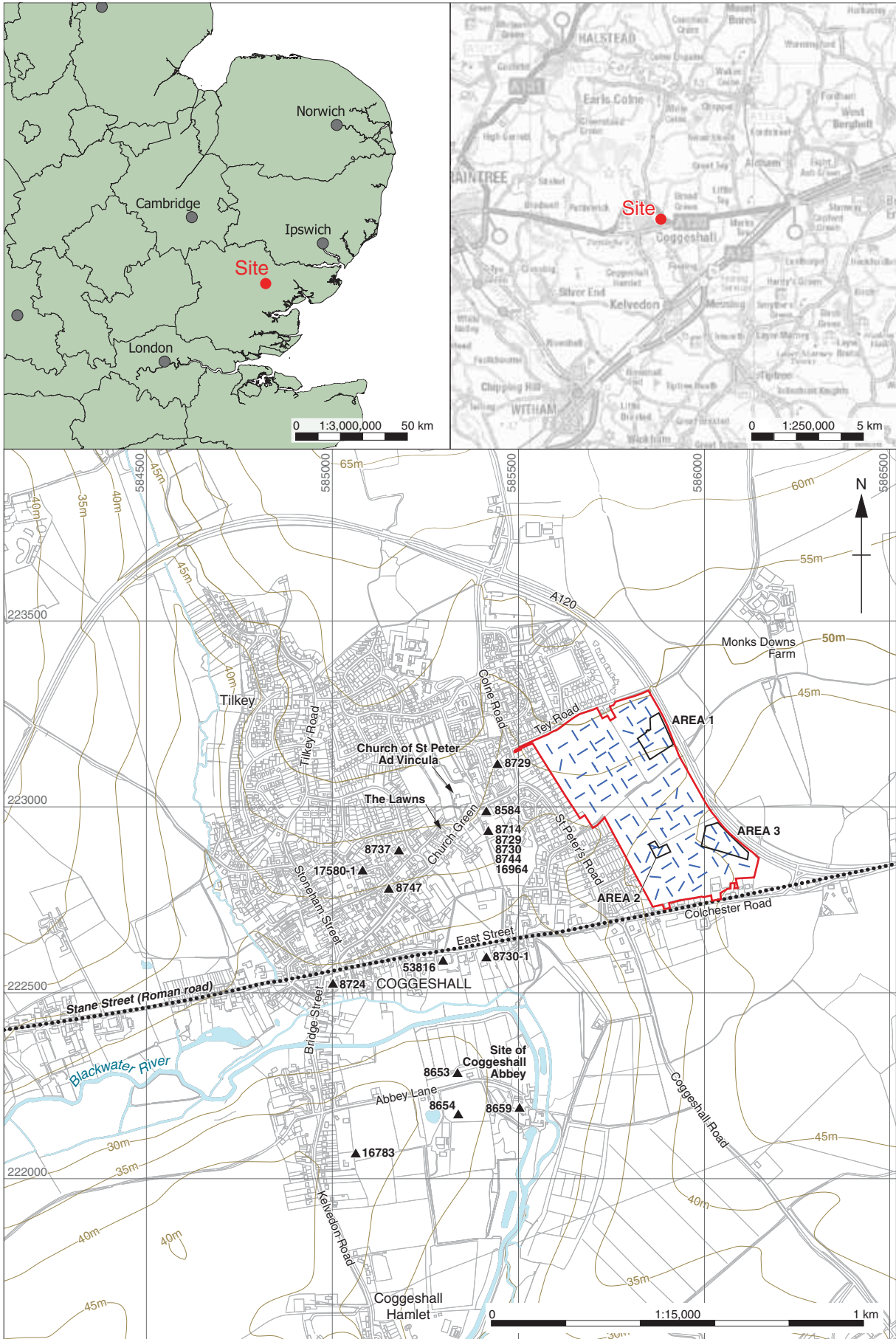
Digital Media

Database	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
GIS	<input type="checkbox"/>
Geophysics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Images (Digital photos)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Illustrations (Figures/Plates)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Moving Image	<input type="checkbox"/>
Spreadsheets	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Text	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Virtual Reality	<input type="checkbox"/>

Paper Media

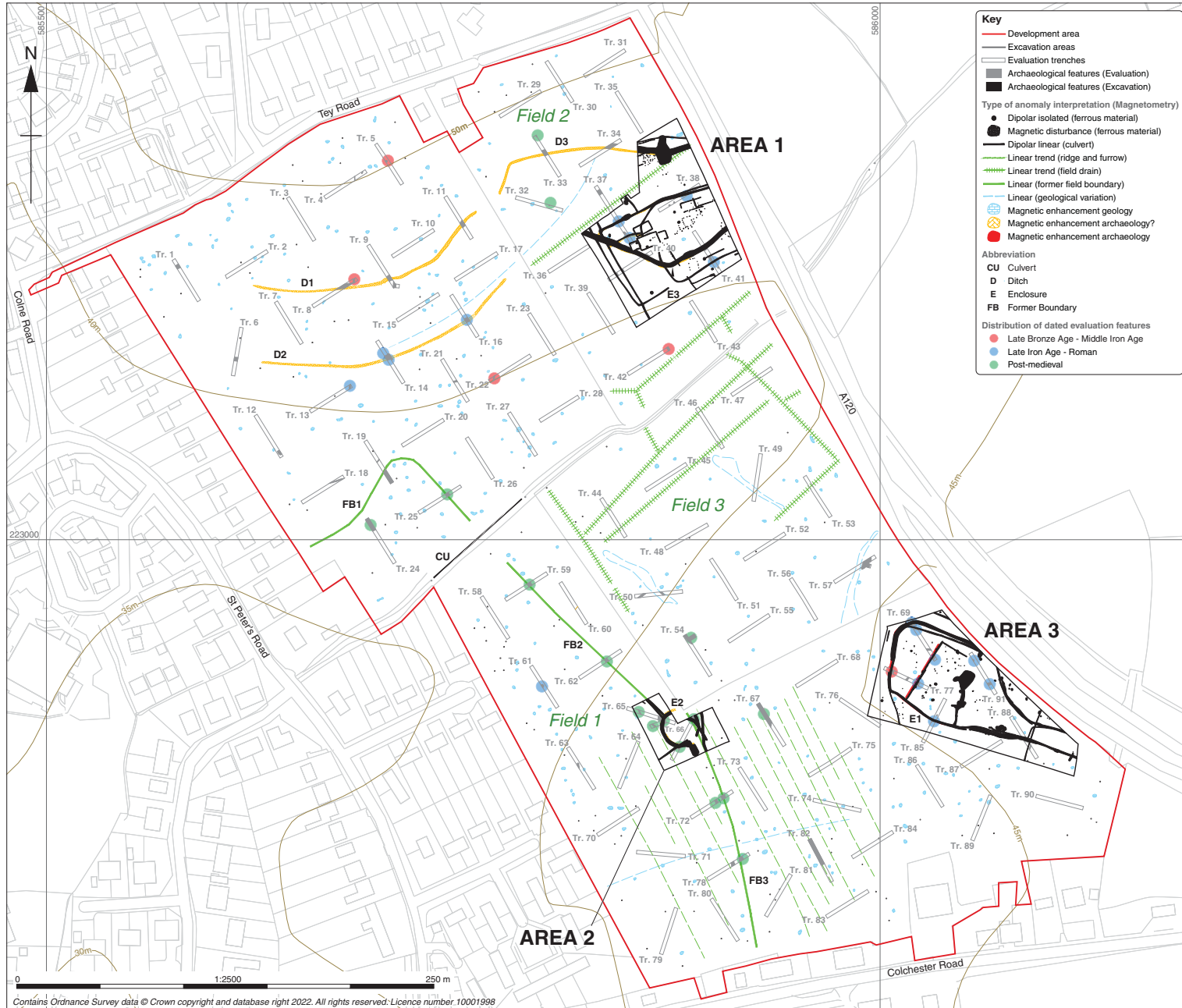
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Drawing	<input type="checkbox"/>
Manuscript	<input type="checkbox"/>
Map	<input type="checkbox"/>
Matrices	<input type="checkbox"/>
Microfiche	<input type="checkbox"/>
Miscellaneous	<input type="checkbox"/>
Research/Notes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Photos (negatives/prints/slides)	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Further Comments



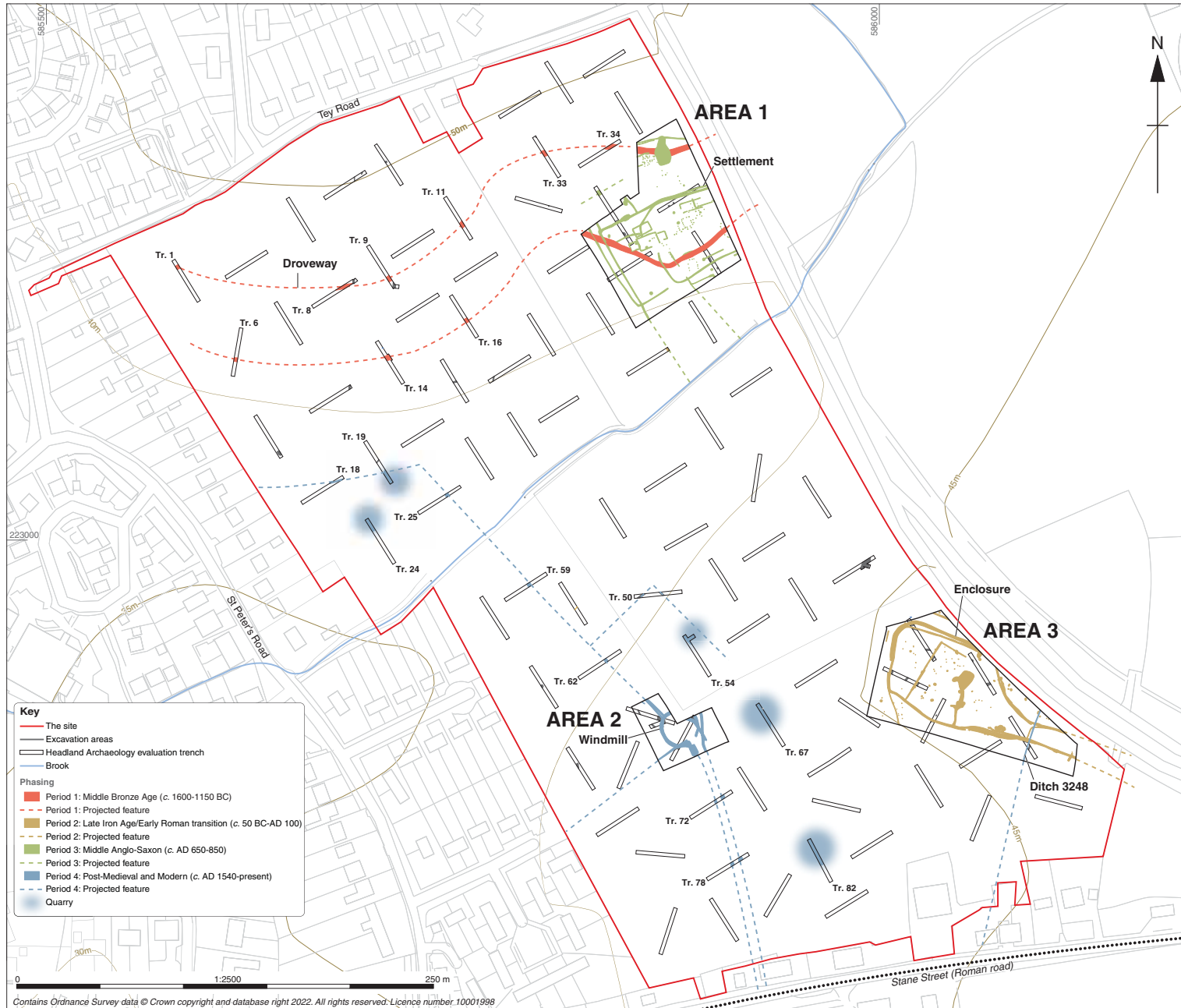
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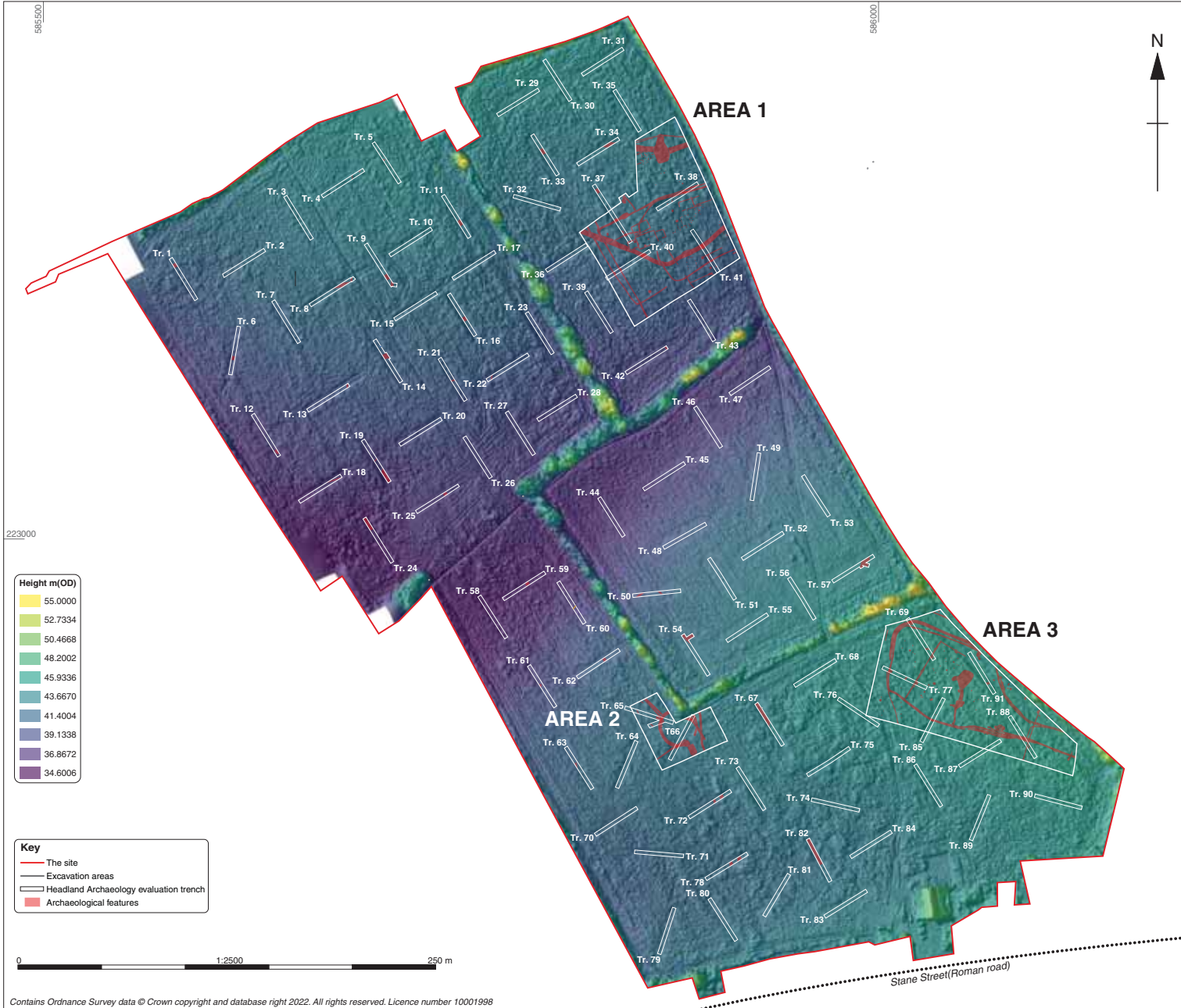
Figure 1: Site location showing excavation areas (black), evaluation trenches (blue) in development area outlined (red) and selected EHER entries



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Figure 2: Excavation areas overlaid on geophysical survey results and evaluation trenches (based on Harrison 2017, fig. 9 and Ennis 2021, fig. 49)





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Figure 4: Results of excavations overlaid on topographical model of site

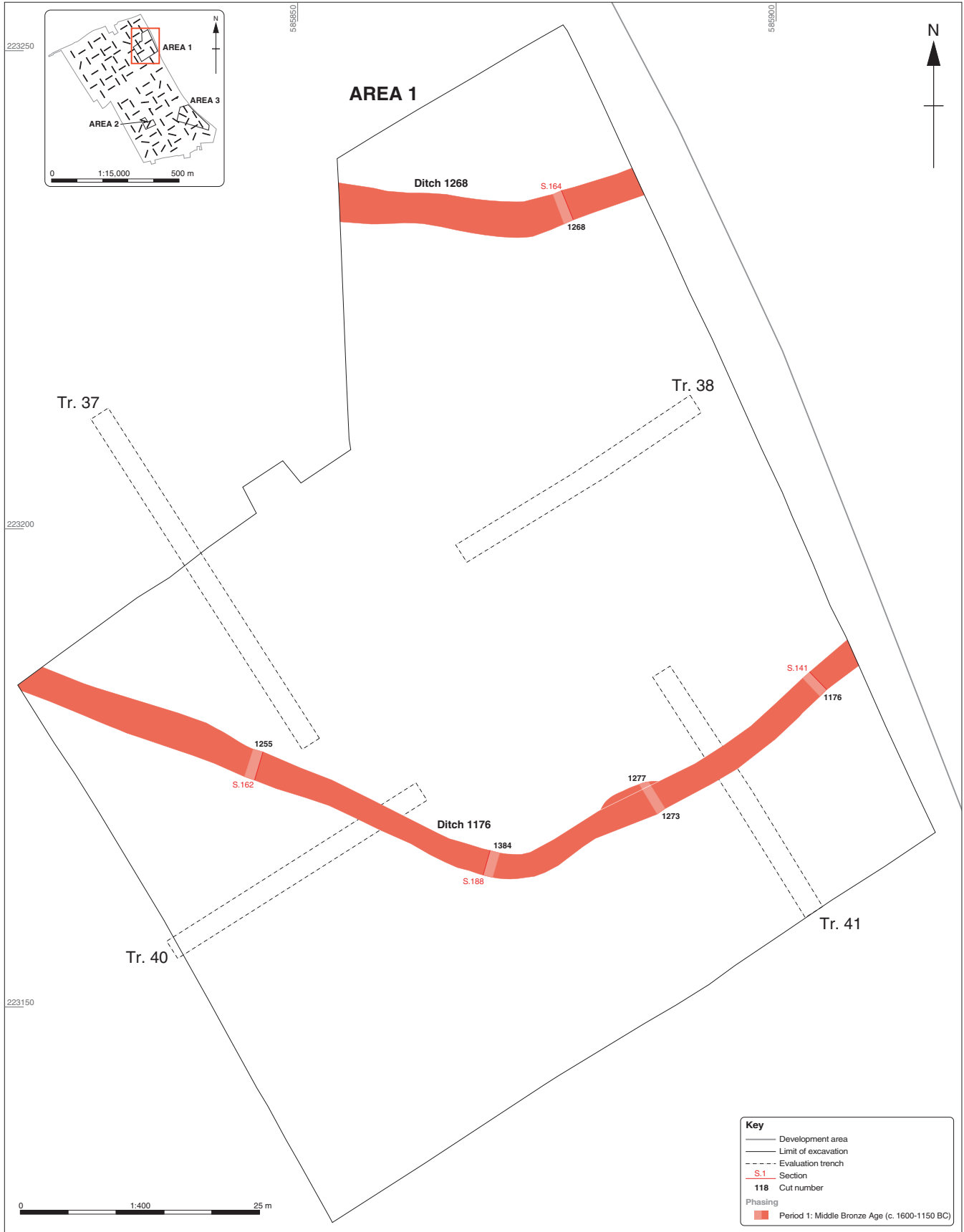


Figure 5: Area 1: Period 1 (Middle Bronze Age) phase plan

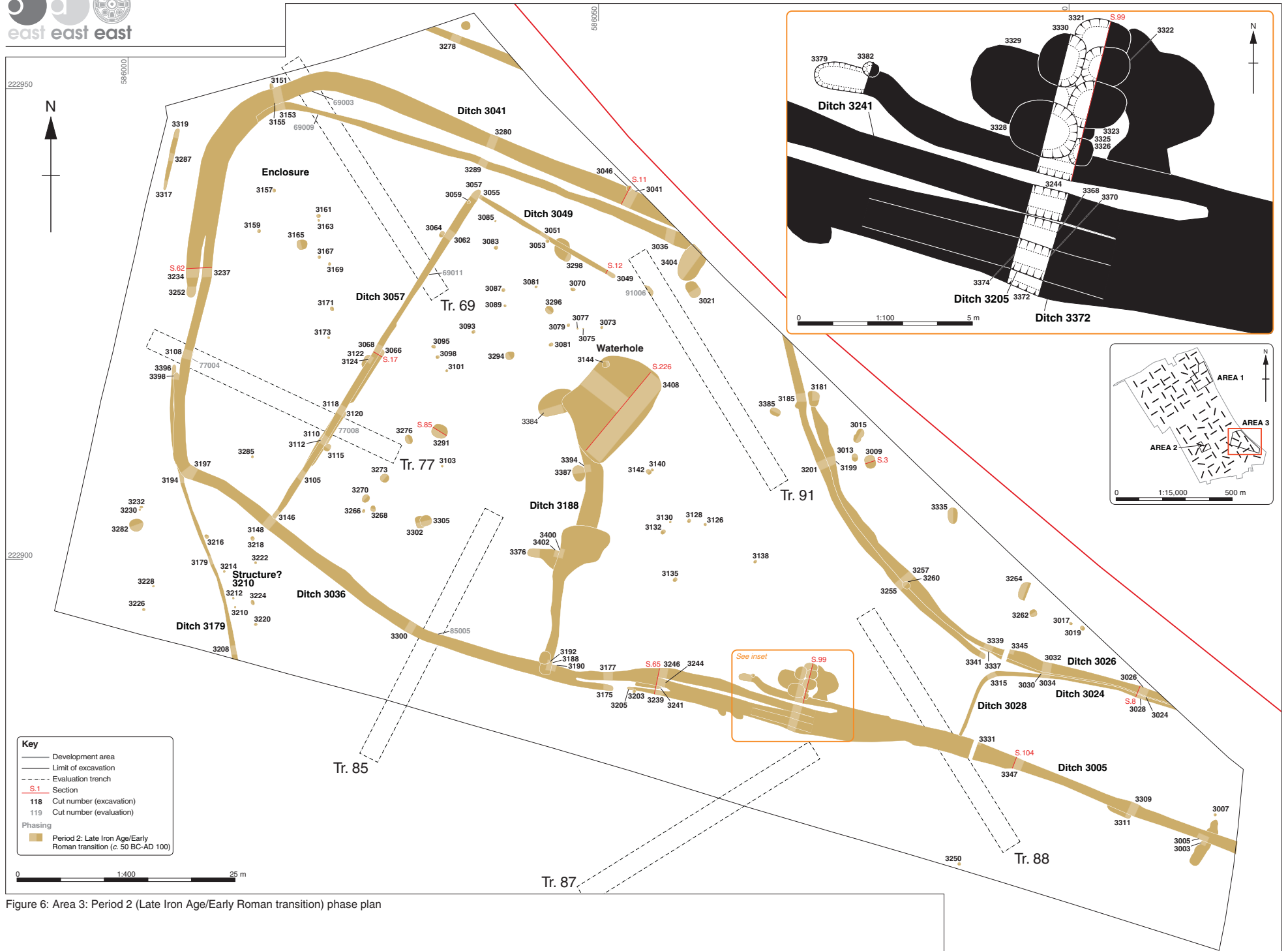


Figure 6: Area 3: Period 2 (Late Iron Age/Early Roman transition) phase plan

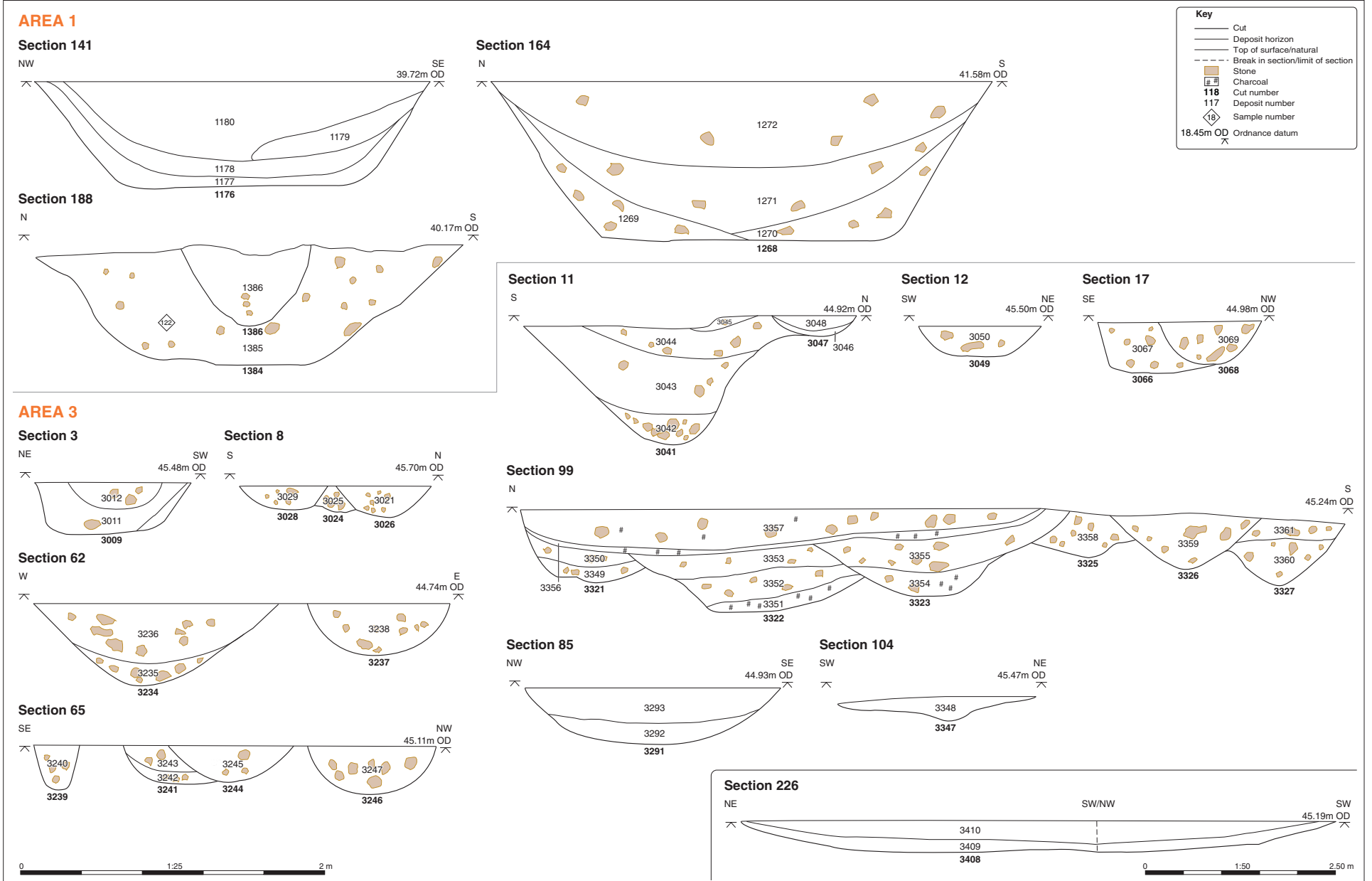


Figure 7: Selected Period 1 and 2 (Middle Bronze Age and Late Iron Age) sections

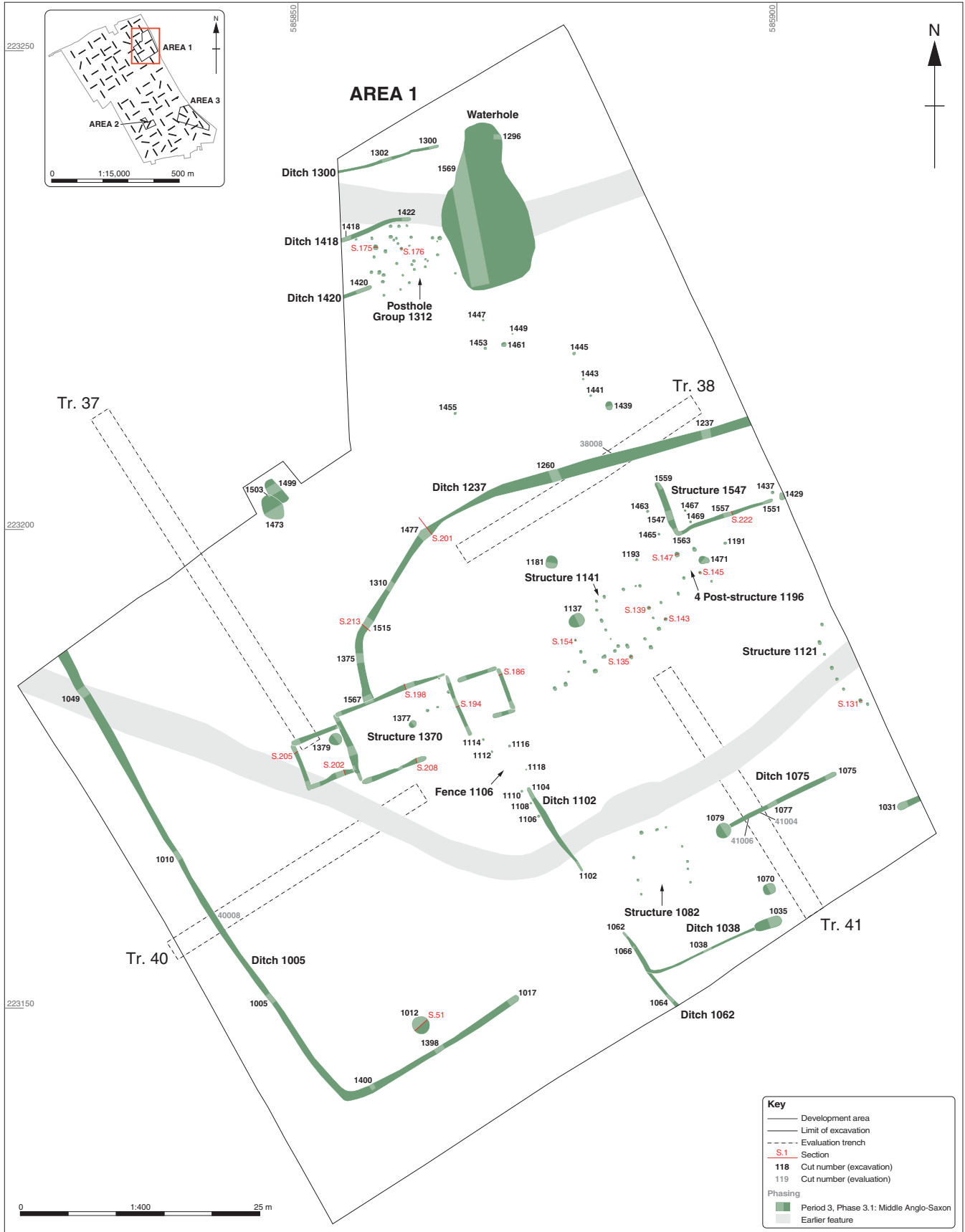


Figure 8: Area 1: Period 3, Phase 3.1 (Middle Anglo-Saxon) plan

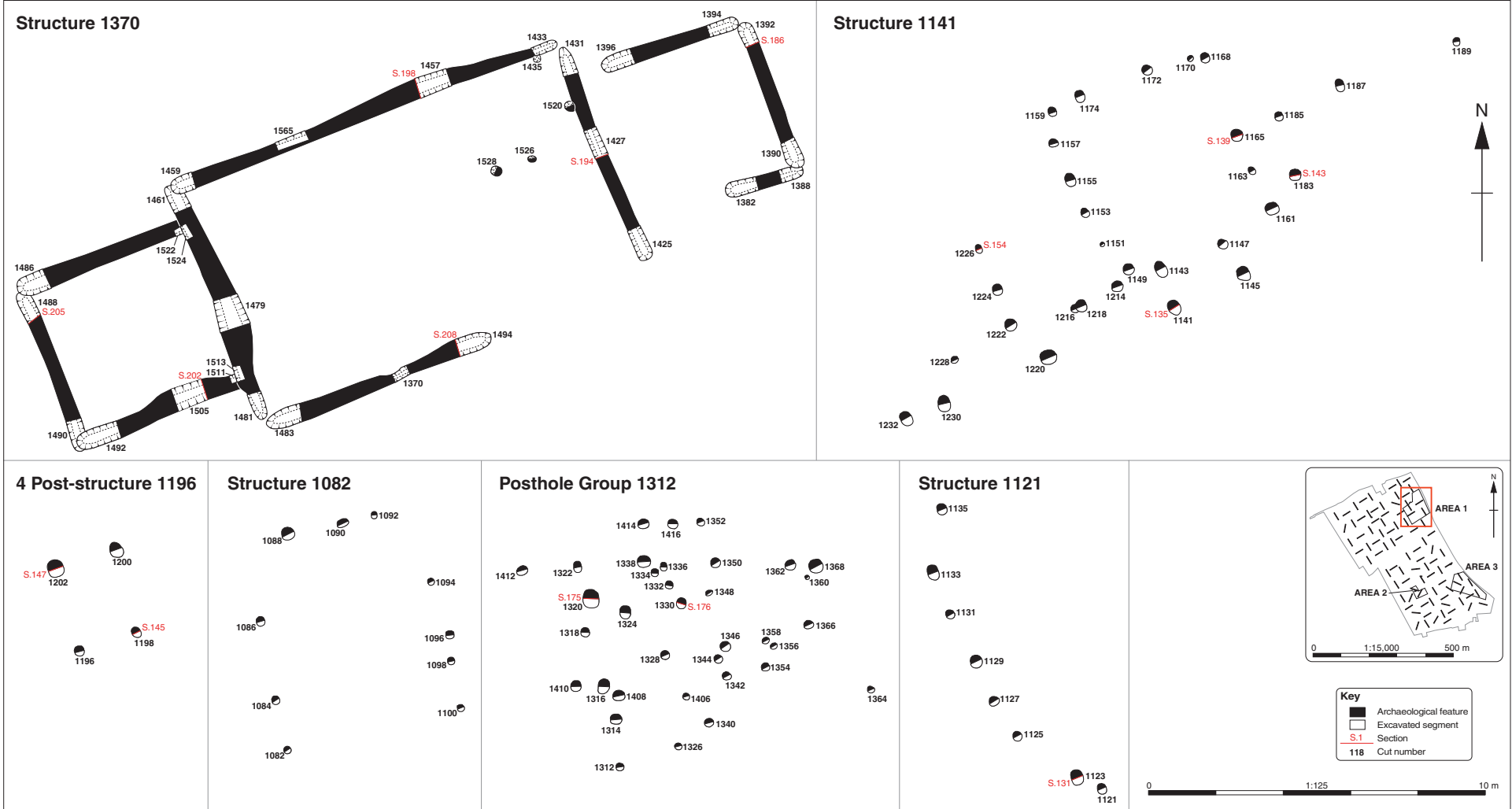


Figure 9: Detailed plan of Period 3.1 structures

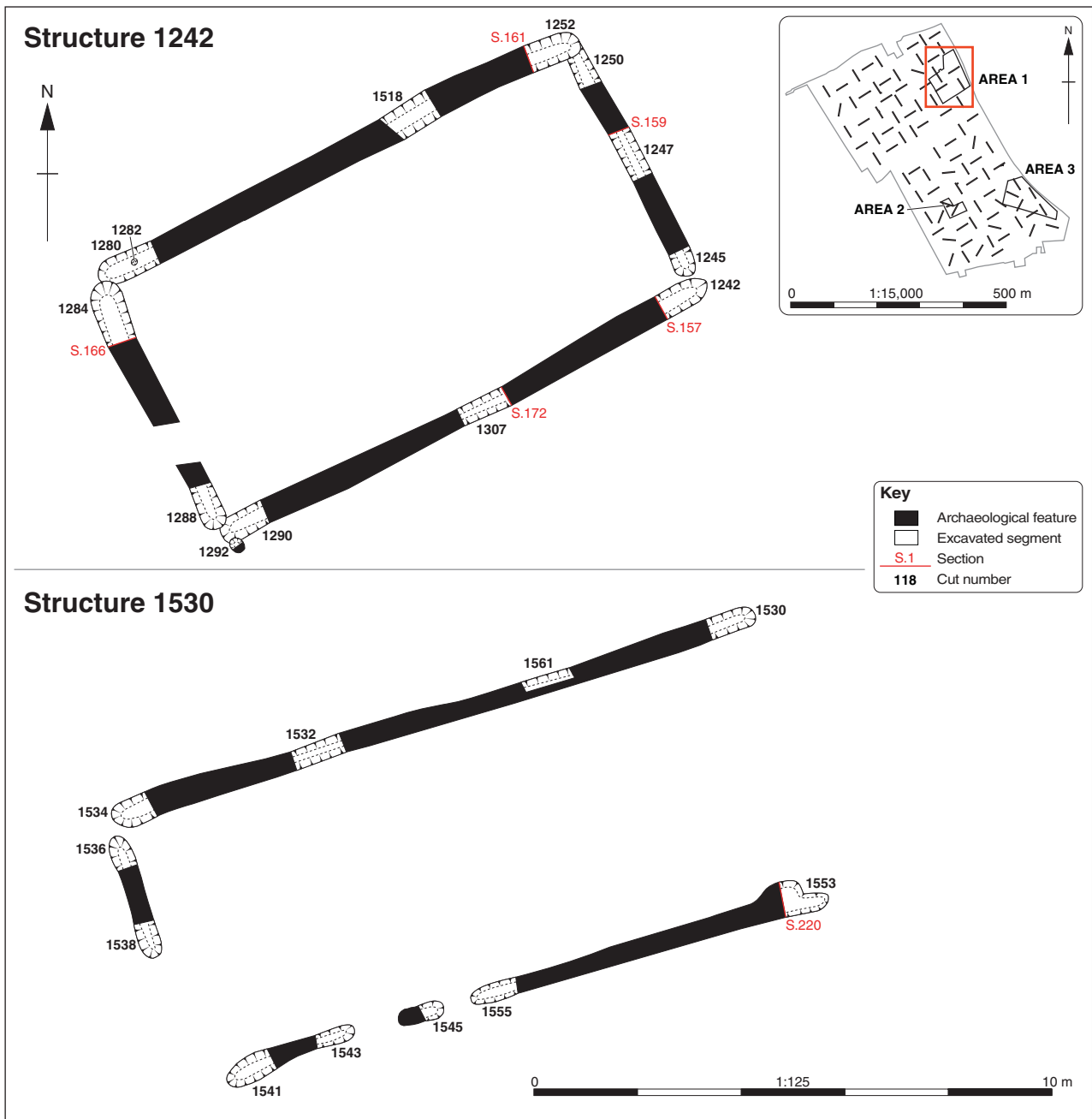


Figure 11: Detailed plan of Period 3.2 structures

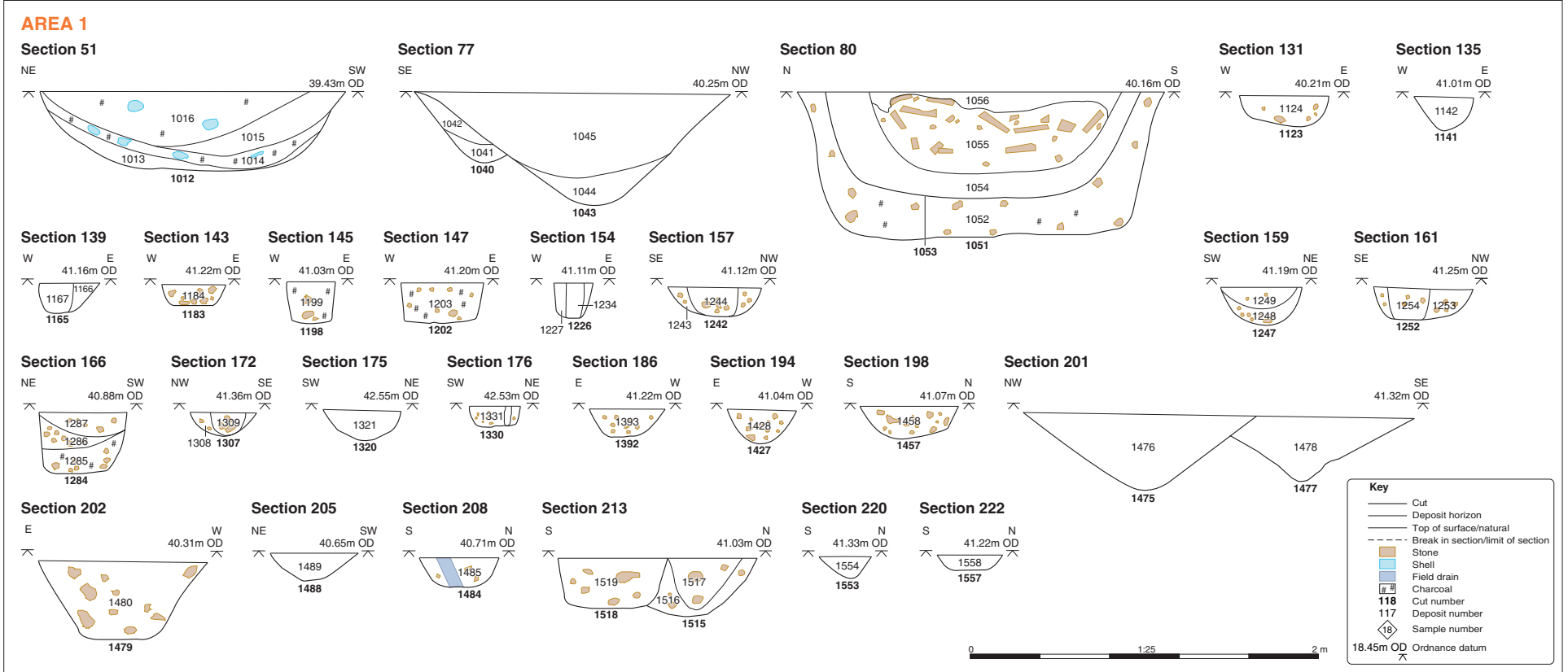


Figure 12: Selected Period 3 (Middle Anglo-Saxon) sections

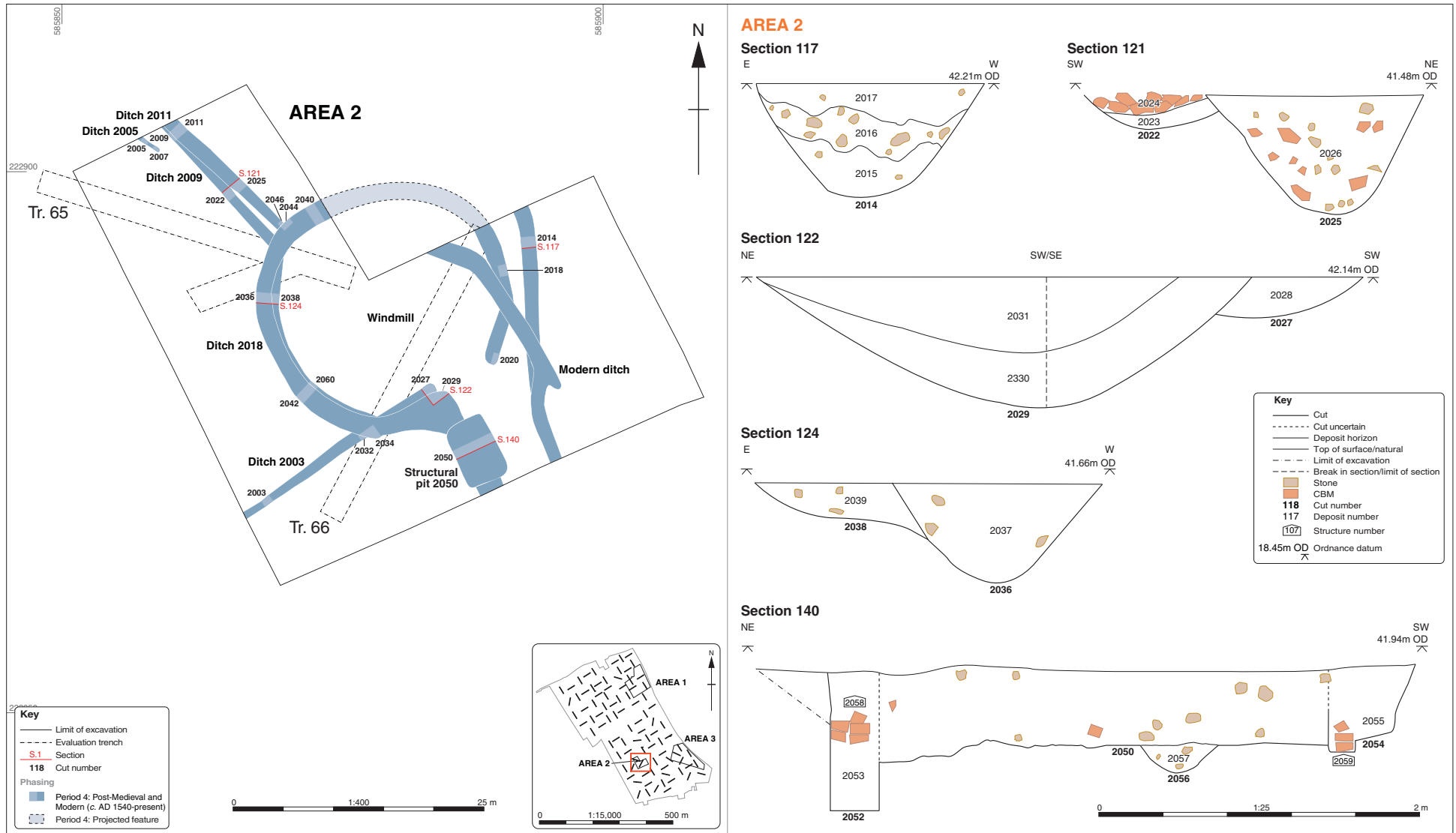
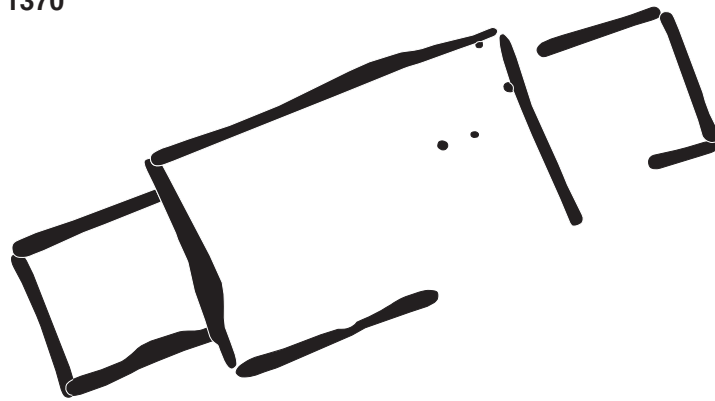
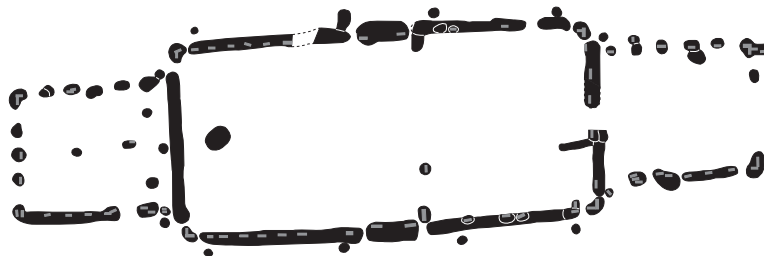


Figure 13: Area 2: Period 4 (post-medieval) plan and selected sections

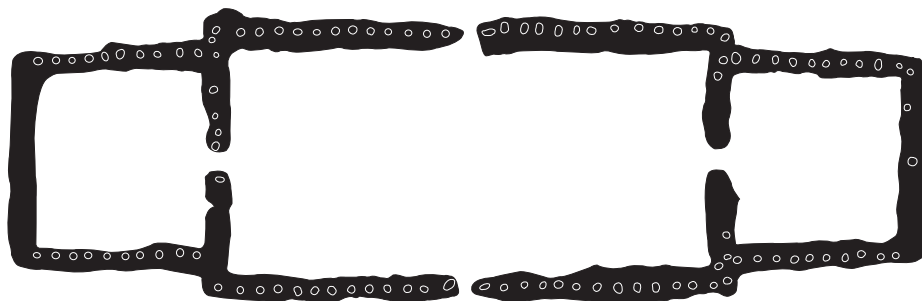
The Site - Structure 1370



Brandon, Suffolk - Church 7098 (Tester *et al.* 2014, fig. 4.14)



Northampton, Northamptonshire - Timber Hall (Williams *et al.* 1985, fig. 6)



North Elmham Park, Norfolk - Building S² (Wade-Martins 1980, fig. 80)

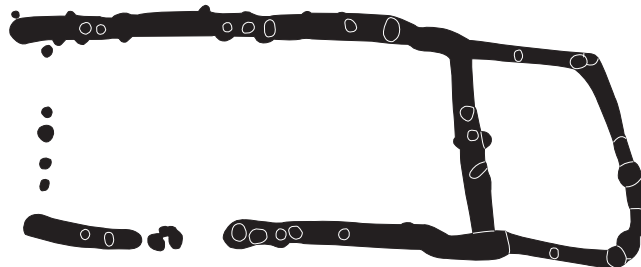


Figure 14: Examples of Middle Anglo-Saxon foundation trench buildings with end-annexes

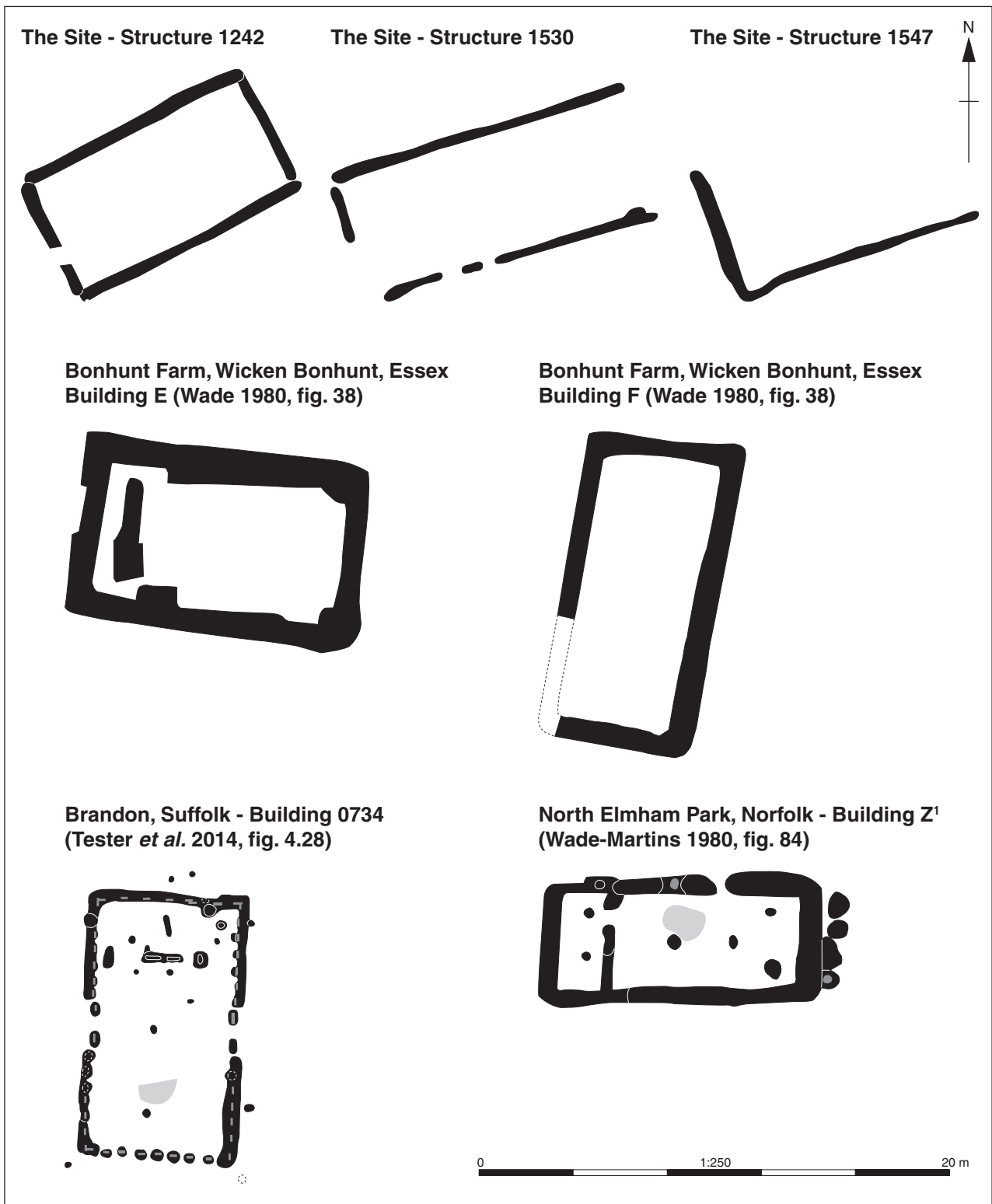


Figure 15: Examples of Middle Anglo-Saxon rectangular foundation trench buildings



Plate 1: Aerial view of the development site in foreground, looking west towards Coggeshall



Plate 2: Aerial view of the development site astride the small tributary valley, looking north-west



Plate 3: Aerial view of the development site, looking east to the A120 turning eastwards to follow the alignment of Stane Street (Area 3 in the foreground)



Plate 4: Period 1 ditch 1268, Area 1, looking east



Plate 5: Period 1 ditch 1176 cut by Phase 3.1 Structure 1121, Area 1, looking north-east



Plate 6: Aerial view of Area 3, looking east



Plate 7: Period 2 enclosure ditch cuts **3368**, **3370**, **3372** and **3374**, Area 3, looking west



Plate 8: Period 2 enclosure ditch cut **3041**, Area 3, looking north-west



Plate 9: Period 2 waterhole **3408**, Area 3, looking north-east



Plate 10: Period 2 pits **3321-3** and **3325-30**, Area 3. Looking north-west



Plate 11: Phase 3.1 Ditch 1005 cut **1017**, Area 1, looking south-west



Plate 12: Aerial view of Phase 3.1 Structure 1370 (and Phase 3.2 Structure 1242), Area 1, looking north



Plate 13: Phase 3.1 Structure 1370, beamslot cuts **1392** and **1394**, Area 1, looking south



Plate 14: Phase 3.1 Four-post structure 1196, Area 1, looking north



Plate 15: Phase 3.1 pit **1012**, Area 1, looking south-east



Plate 16: Phase 3.1 waterhole **1296=1569**, Area 1, looking north-east



Plate 17: Phase 3.2 Ditch 1040, cut **1496**, Area 1, looking south-west



Plate 18: Phase 3.2 Ditch 1019, cut **1025**, Area 1, looking north-east



Plate 19: Phase 3.2 Structure 1242, beamslot cut **1284**, Area 1, looking south



Plate 20: Phase 3.2 possible hearth **1051**, Area 1, looking east



Plate 21: Phase 3.2 section of possible hearth **1051** and pit **1053**, Area 1, looking east



Plate 22: Period 4 ditches **2022** and **2025**, Area 2, looking north-west



Plate 23: Period 4 ditch **2014**, Area 2, looking south



Plate 24: Aerial view of Period 4 circular windmill footprint in Area 2, looking west



Plate 25: Period 4 structural pit **2050**, Area 2, looking south



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