Monk's Farm, Kelvedon, Essex

Archaeological Excavation Report

June 2023

Client: RPS Group for CALA Homes

Issue No: V.3 (Final)
OAE Report No: 2549
NGR: TL 8606 1932

oxfordarchaeology

Client Name:	RPS Consulting for CALA Homes
Document Title:	Monk's Farm, Kelvedon, Essex
Document Type:	Full Excavation Report
Report No.:	2549
Grid Reference:	TL 8606 1932
Planning Reference:	17/00418/OUT
Site Code:	KLSR19
Invoice Code:	XEXMOKANL
Receiving Body:	Braintree Museum
Accession No.:	KLSR19/TBC
Oasis No.:	oxfordar3-506900
OA Document File Location:	https://files.oxfordarchaeology.com/nextcloud/index.php/s/YfNMoENmBqzidAy
OA Graphics File Location:	https://files.oxfordarchaeology.com/nextcloud/index.php/s/YfNMoENmBqzidAy
Issue No:	3 (Final)
Date:	June 2023
Prepared by:	Lawrence Billington (Post-Excavation Project Officer) Toby Knight (Project Officer)
Checked by:	Louise Moan (Senior Project Manager)
Edited by:	Joshua White (Post-Excavation Project Officer)
Approved for Issue by:	Elizabeth Popescu (Head of Post-Excavation and Publication)
Signature:	.....

OA South
Janus House
Osney Mead
Oxford
OX2 0ES

t. +44 (0)1865 263 800

OA East
15 Trafalgar Way
Bar Hill
Cambridge
CB23 8SQ

t. +44 (0)1223 850 500

OA North
Mill 3
Moor Lane Mills
Moor Lane
Lancaster
LA1 1QD
t. +44 (0)1524 880 250

e. info@oxfordarch.co.uk
w. oxfordarchaeology.com
Oxford Archaeology is a registered Charity: No. 285627

Chief Executive Officer
Ken Welsh, BSc, MCIfA
Private Limited Company, No: 1618597
Registered Charity, No: 285627
Registered Office: Oxford Archaeology Ltd
Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford OX2 0ES

Monk's Farm, Kelvedon, Essex

Archaeological Excavation Report

Written by Lawrence Billington MA PhD and Toby Knight BA

with contributions from Kate Brady BA ACIfA, Carole Fletcher HND BA ACIfA, Rachel Fosberry ACIfA, Carlotta Marchetto MA PCIfA, Hannah Pighills BA MSc, Denis Sami PhD, Simon Timberlake MSc PhD and Zoë Uí Choileáin MA MSc BABAO ACIfA

Illustrations by David Brown BA, Severine Bezie BA MA and Gillian Greer BSc

Contents

List of Figures

List of Plates

List of Tables

Summary

Between 7th September and 30th October 2020, Oxford Archaeology carried out an archaeological excavation at Monk's Farm, Kelvedon in Essex ahead of residential development. The excavation was preceded by geophysical survey and trial trenching which revealed several areas of archaeological activity within the 10ha development area. These remains were targeted by three separate excavation areas (A, B and C), covering a total area of *c.* 1.4ha.

A Palaeolithic handaxe was recovered as a residual/redeposited find and a small number of Late Neolithic and Early Bronze Age features were recorded across the site, but the earliest evidence for sustained activity dated to the Iron Age. In Area B, a small C-shaped ditch, a larger sub-circular enclosure and a relatively large number of pits were exposed, variously associated with Early Iron Age and Middle Iron Age pottery. Elsewhere, in Area B, an isolated cremation burial of Late Iron Age or Early Romano-British date was found.

Evidence for intensive Romano-British activity dating to the 2nd and 3rd centuries AD was revealed in Area A. The Romano-British remains consisted of a system of boundary ditches which enclosed a complex of small rectilinear enclosures, probably representing part of a major farmstead/landed estate in the area directly to the north of the London to Colchester Roman Road and the Roman small town at Kelvedon. Few discrete features were found within the enclosures, but a large watering hole was revealed, which had been backfilled with deposits which produced very substantial finds assemblages, including over 14kg of Roman pottery, alongside ceramic building material and metalwork. Substantial quantities of Roman finds were also recovered from the various enclosure/boundary ditches, with one area producing large quantities of iron slag, probably deriving from a smithy located within one of the enclosures. In Areas B and C, poorly dated linear features on the same alignment as the Roman features in Area A probably represented elements of a wider field system, and the earthwork remains of the Iron Age C-shaped ditch in Area B appeared to have been reused at this time, with finds of iron smelting slag and furnace lining associated with small quantities of Roman pottery and ceramic building material coming from its upper fills and from features cut through its circuit.

There was no evidence for Anglo-Saxon or medieval activity on the site and post-Roman remains were limited to a modern field boundary and extraction pits.

The site lies less than 500m to the north-west of the known Roman town at Kelvedon, and the results of the excavation are of significance in terms of providing information on Roman activity in the hinterland of the town and on the extent and character of Iron Age activity in the area.

Acknowledgements

Oxford Archaeology would like to thank RPS Group and CALA Homes for commissioning this project. Thanks are also extended to Teresa O'Connor who monitored the work on behalf of Essex Place Services.

The project was managed for Oxford Archaeology by Louise Moan. The fieldwork was directed by Toby Knight who was supported by Lauren Carpenter, Rory Coduri, Jack Easen, Matt Evans, Jack Everitt, Yerai Francisco Benet, Lindsey Kemp, Sam McCormick, Jamie Hirst, Dragos Mitrofan, Jo Nastaszyc, Adam Orton, Anna Rogers, Ioannis Thanos and Molly Vowles. Survey and digitising were carried out by Valerio Pinna. Thanks are also extended to the various finds processors, specialists, illustrators and editor.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Scope of work

1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology East (OAE) was commissioned by RPS Group, on behalf of CALA Homes, to undertake an excavation at the site of Monk' Farm, Kelvedon in Essex, ahead of development for residential dwellings and associated amenities (Planning reference 17/00418/OUT).

1.1.2 The development area itself covers approximately 10ha and was evaluated through a programme of geophysical survey (Sumo 2019) and trial trenching (Knight 2019). Based on the results of this work and following discussion between Essex Place Services (EPS) and RPS Group, three areas within the site were designated for excavation, covering a total area of 1.4ha. The work was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by OAE and approved by EPS (Moan 2020).

1.1.3 The excavation was carried out by OAE between 7th September and 30th October 2020. This was followed by a programme of post-excavation assessment, the results of which were issued by OAE in June 2021 along with an updated project design (Billington and Knight 2021). This report outlined the research potential of the site and set out a programme for further analysis.

1.2 Location, topography and geology

1.2.1 The site lies on the western side of the town of Kelvedon (centred on TL 8606 1932; Fig. 1). At the time of the excavation the site lay in a single field under arable use (Plates 1 and 2). To the south and west, the site is bounded by adjacent arable fields and to the north and north-east by the rear gardens of residential properties along Observer Way and Coggeshall Road to the south. To the south-east, the development area backs onto the corridor of the Great Eastern Railway line and Kelvedon Railway Station.

1.2.2 The site lies on the western side of the valley of the River Blackwater at a height of between *c.* 30–35m OD. The underlying bedrock geology of the area is London Clay, but the site lies upon an area of extensive terrace gravel deposits on the western side of the valley.

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

1.3.1 A summary archaeological background is presented here, drawing on an earlier Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment (DBA) carried out for the development area in 2015 (Rudge 2015) and the Kelvedon Historic Towns Assessment Report (Medlycott 1999), together with the results of a search of the Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER) for a 1km radius area surrounding the site (search dated 11/02/2022). Fig. 2 shows the site in relation to selected monuments and findspots recorded in the EHER.

1.3.2 Previous work within the site's environs has focused on the important Late Iron Age and Romano-British remains within the area of the Roman town at Kelvedon, located to the south-east of the site (EHER 18764), beginning with poorly documented work undertaken in the earlier 20th century, followed by more systematic programmes of

excavation carried out ahead of the expansion of housing in Kelvedon from the late 1960s onwards (Eddy and Turner 1982; Rodwell 1988; Clarke 1988; Fell and Humphrey 2001; Ennis and Foreman 2002). Outside the immediate vicinity of the town, intrusive archaeological works have rarely been undertaken, and the EHER record is dominated by stray finds and poorly documented cropmarks.

Prehistoric (Palaeolithic to Bronze Age)

1.3.3 Lower Palaeolithic finds are known from Pleistocene deposits along the Blackwater Valley, and many seem likely to have originally been associated with fluvial and lacustrine environments present in the area during the Hoxnian Interglacial (Marine Isotope Stage 11, *c.* 400,000 BP; Wymer 1999). Locally, finds of Palaeolithic flintwork include a handaxe (EHER 8352) and a probable Palaeolithic flake (EHER 8131) from the gravel terraces on the eastern side of the Blackwater valley to the north-east of the site. Palaeolithic flints have also been recovered during excavations within the Roman town at Kelvedon (EHER 8289; 8322), including a handaxe potentially deposited as a votive offering at the site of a Roman temple (EHER 18766; Rodwell 1988, 55).

1.3.4 There are a small number of poorly provenanced finds of Mesolithic and Neolithic flintwork from the area (EHER 8246; 8247; 8306) and Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age finds have been made during excavations within the Roman town, including Mesolithic flintwork associated with a series of probably natural features and small assemblages of Neolithic and Beaker pottery (EHER 8288; 14789; 14793). The cropmarks of a probable Neolithic mortuary/long enclosure and a round barrow have been recorded to the north of Freering (EHER 8782, *c.* 1km north of the site). There is very little evidence for significant Middle to Late Bronze Age activity in the area, although a small-scale excavation at Church Street in Kelvedon recovered a small assemblage of Late Bronze Age pottery from a single posthole (EHER 18002).

Iron Age and Romano-British

1.3.5 Evidence for Early and Middle Iron Age activity in the vicinity is sparse, but investigations in and around the area of the Roman town at Kelvedon have found evidence for extensive Late Iron Age activity (EHER 18765), with significant remains of Late Iron Age settlement revealed within the footprint of the Roman town in Rodwell's Area J (EHER 8286) and, further north at the Douchecroft site, little more than 100m south-east of the Monk's Farm excavations (EHER 9872). Some of the undated cropmarks recorded outside of the modern town may also date to this period (EHER 8128; 8242; 8454; 8670; 8802; 9137; 16443; 17212; 47051; 48302; 47505).

1.3.6 The Roman town at Kelvedon (EHER 18764) has been identified as *Canonium*, as referred to in the Antonine Itinerary (Rodwell 1988, 3), and lay immediately south of the Roman road between Colchester and London, which is here followed by the modern course of Kelvedon High Street (the B1024). A further Roman road may have led from the river crossing to the north-east of the town, heading to Coggeshall (EHER 18809). Excavations from 1968–1975 (Rodwell 1988) had suggested that the town probably grew up to the east of a mid-1st century Roman fort (EHER 18762), but subsequent investigations of the putative ditch of this fort have cast considerable doubt on any such military precursor to the town (Eddy and Turner 1982; Eddy 1995).

The main area of Roman activity was enclosed by a substantial defensive ditch, probably in the late 2nd century (EHER 18763). Small-scale excavations within the core of the Roman town have revealed at least one major masonry building, interpreted as a mansio, and another circular building interpreted as a shrine/temple (EHER 18766; 18767). Rodwell (1988; figs 40 & 41) also suggested that a minor gravelled road/trackway branched off the main London to Colchester Road, passing directly through the centre of the settlement. Cemeteries are also known from areas to the east (EHER 8252), south-west (EHER 8149) and north-east (EHER 8237) of the town. Prior to the excavations described here there was no evidence for Roman activity extending to the north of the Roman road (Medlycott 1999, 11).

1.3.7 Outside of the areas of the town, many of the undated cropmarks referred to above may relate to Romano-British land use in the wider landscape, but the most significant nearby site is located approximately 1km to the north, where a dense scatter of roof and flue tiles, tesserae and pottery suggest the presence of a major Roman building, probably a villa (EHER 8671).

Post-Roman

1.3.8 There is no evidence for continued occupation of the Roman town into the post-Roman/Early Anglo-Saxon period, but an Early Anglo-Saxon cemetery occupied the earlier site of the Roman cemetery to the north-east of the town (EHER 8238). The Domesday Survey (1086) records the landholdings of Kelvedon at the end of the Late Anglo-Saxon period – the medieval vill was under the control of several different manors, with Church Hall and Felix Hall holding the majority of the properties along the High Street. The original focus of the settlement is thought to be around the church of St Mary the Virgin (EHER 8147), with a second smaller focus at the river crossing-point at Easterford just over a kilometre to the north-east.

1.3.9 In the post-medieval period Kelvedon developed its current linear form, with the merging of the medieval settlement foci at the Church Street junction and Easterford. In modern times, Kelvedon and the neighbouring village of Feering have effectively merged, being separated only by the river and the water-meadow. Until the 20th century, Kelvedon was occupied by a mostly agrarian community, although it also had an economic role as a staging-post town and a provider of accommodation for travellers.

1.3.10 The 1838-1843 Tithe Map of Kelvedon shows the Monk's Farm development area lying within agricultural fields to the west of Kelvedon. In the later 19th century these fields were bisected by the line of the Great Eastern Railway, but within the confines of the development area, the layout of the fields remained essentially unchanged throughout the late 19th and 20th centuries.

Previous work (Fig. 3)

1.3.11 Prior to the work reported here, only a single entry in the EHER was recorded within the confines of the site – an undated linear feature identified from cropmarks (EHER 16446; Fig. 2). Two phases of geophysical survey have previously taken place at the site (Sumo 2017, 2019), which did not identify any responses of archaeological

interest, though a series of former post-medieval to modern field boundaries were recorded, along with a number of anomalies of uncertain origin.

1.3.12 Following the geophysical survey, a programme of trial trenching was undertaken in June 2019 (Knight 2019). A total of 47 trenches were excavated within the development area (Fig. 3), which revealed several areas of archaeological significance, including a series of Roman enclosure ditches on the eastern side of the development area and a curvilinear ditch in the southern part of the development area.

2 EXCAVATION AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

2.1.1 The overall aim of the investigation was to preserve by record the archaeological evidence contained within the footprint of the proposed development site 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.

2.1.2 On the basis of the results of the trial trench evaluation, a set of site specific and regional research aims and objectives were formulated for the excavation and set out in the WSI (Moan 2020). Following the programme of post-excavation assessment these original aims and objectives were modified and supplemented in light of the results of the excavation (Billington and Knight 2021), taking account of and aiming to contribute to the Regional Research Framework for the East of England (Glazebrook 1997; Brown and Glazebrook 2000; Medlycott 2011). The updated/revised research aims are set out below, organised by chronological period:

Prehistoric

Contextualising the evidence for Lower/Middle Palaeolithic activity

What other evidence is there for Lower/Middle Palaeolithic activity from the gravel terraces of the Blackwater Valley? What does the site's geological context suggest about the probable date of this material, and can it be related to a specific stage(s) of the Pleistocene/quaternary geological sequence (i.e., Marine Isotope Stages)?

Neolithic and Bronze Age settlement in the Blackwater Valley (Period 1)

What was the extent of Neolithic and Bronze Age activity on the site and in the wider landscape? What does the dating of the Neolithic and Bronze Age features reveal about the intensity of occupation and land use during different periods over this timeframe? Is it possible to characterise the nature of the activity represented by the Neolithic and Bronze Age remains? Does the absence of Middle and Late Bronze Age remains indicate a lack of activity at the site and in the wider local area during these periods?

Iron Age (Period 2)

Chronology and sequence of the Iron Age remains

What is the chronology and sequence of the Iron Age activity? Is there any evidence of Early Iron Age activity, or that activity extended into the Late Iron Age? Was there a hiatus between the Iron Age occupation and the Romano-British activity?

Characterising the Iron Age activity

What was the function of the two Iron Age enclosures? Can the location of any domestic structures be inferred from the distribution of finds and features? What

evidence is there for the economy of the site? Is there any evidence for craft/industrial-type activity?

The local context of Iron Age activity

How do the Iron Age remains at Monk's Farm compare with those known from the area surrounding the Roman Town at Kelvedon? What does the discovery of Iron Age occupation to the north of the town indicate about the extent and character of Iron Age settlement and agriculture in this landscape?

Regional scale variation in Iron Age settlement

How does the scale, organisation and morphology of the Iron Age remains compare to those from other Iron Age settlements in the region? Do variations in settlement form appear to be related to differences in the economy, chronology or material culture of different sites?

Romano-British (Period 4)

Chronology and sequence of the Romano-British remains

Is it possible to refine the phasing and dating of the Roman remains? Do different phases of the site's use equate to differences in its activities? Is there any evidence for activity at the very beginning (mid-late 1st century) and end (later 4th century) of the Roman period?

Site function: settlement, industry/craft and agriculture

Is there any direct evidence for settlement/domestic activity on the site during any of the phases of Roman activity or is domestic occupation likely to have lain beyond the boundaries of the site? What was the function of the various boundary and enclosure ditches? Does the evidence for industrial and processing activity (i.e., briquetage, iron slag, quern stone etc.) relate to on-site activity or was this material brought to the site from elsewhere? Was the iron smelting slag recovered from the Iron Age enclosure ditch in Area B associated with later reuse of this feature and Roman iron production? Does any of the industrial-type activity at the site belong to specific phases of the sites use or to different areas/zones of the site? What is the evidence for agricultural land-use and economy during the Roman period?

The local context

Do the large quantities of finds associated with some of the Roman features in Area A indicate proximity to a nearby rural settlement, or represent material derived from occupation in the Roman town? What do the finds indicate about the status and character of the settlement/households from which they derived? How does the chronology of the site relate to the known sequence of activity at the Roman town? What evidence is there that the industrial/agricultural activity at Monk's Farm played a role in provisioning the town and its inhabitants? To what extent do the finds from the site indicate links with the town and/or with exchange networks along the provincial road network?

Roman towns and their hinterlands in Eastern England

How does the evidence for Romano-British activity in the hinterland of Roman Kelvedon compare with evidence from other Roman towns and major roadside settlements in Eastern England? How does the chronology of the site relate to what is known of the development of towns in the region, and especially the evidence for their decline in the late Roman period?

2.2 Fieldwork Methodology

2.2.1 All works were carried out in accordance with the WSI approved by Essex Place Services prior to commencement of works on site and with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' (2014) *Standard and guidance for archaeological excavation*.

2.2.2 Excavation was undertaken using a 20-tonne tracked 360^0 type excavator using a 2.2m wide ditching bucket. All machine excavation was monitored by a suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist.

2.2.3 Features were excavated by hand in accordance with the WSI. All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using OA East's pro-forma sheets and plans and sections were drawn at appropriate scales. Site photos were taken of all features using a digital SLR camera.

2.2.4 Site survey was conducted using a Leica GS08 GPS system and photogrammetry using a pole camera or drone.

2.2.5 All features across the site were metal detected and all metalwork was retained.

2.2.6 Bulk samples were taken from a range of features within the excavated areas and were processed at OA East's processing facility at Bourn.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction and presentation of results

3.1.1 The results of the excavation are presented below. The features and deposits recorded within the excavation areas during the trial trenching (Knight 2019) have been amalgamated with those of the excavation and, where possible, reporting of the finds and environmental remains have also incorporated the assemblages recovered during the evaluation phase of the investigation. Context numbers allocated during the trial trenching are in the range 1–113, and context numbers allocated during the excavation phase fall into the ranges 1000–1417 (Area A), 2000–2227 (Area B) and 3000–3043 (Area C).

3.1.2 The stratigraphic summary provided below is organised by Period (1–5, see below) and Area (A–C). A full inventory of excavated contexts is provided in App. A, and full specialist reports on the associated finds and environmental evidence are reproduced in Apps B and C respectively. Plans of all features and excavated interventions for each area are provided in Figs 4–6, and phased plans in Figs 7–17. Plans showing the distribution of selected finds in Area A and B are provided in Figs 18 and 19 and selected section drawings are presented in Fig. 20. A selection of photographs from the excavation are included as Plates 1–15.

3.1.3 Where multiple interventions were excavated through a single feature, the feature as a whole is generally referred to by its lowest intervention number, and this number has been emphasised on the accompanying site plans. In some cases, discrete features have been grouped together and these too are referred to by the lowest intervention number in that group. Throughout the text, intervention/cut numbers and group/feature numbers are rendered in **bold** type.

Site Phasing

3.1.4 The archaeological remains across each of the three excavation areas have been attributed to five broad periods of activity, with two of these periods subdivided into two sub-periods:

Period 1 – Neolithic to Early Bronze Age (4000–1500 BC)

Period 2 – Iron Age (800 BC – AD 50)

Period 2.1 Early Iron Age (800–350 BC)

Period 2.2 Middle Iron Age (350 BC – AD 50)

Period 3 – Late Iron Age/Early Romano-British (1st century AD)

Period 4 – Romano-British (2nd to 3rd centuries AD)

Period 4.1 – 2nd to 3rd centuries AD

Period 4.2 – later 3rd to ?4th centuries AD

Period 5 – Post-medieval to modern

3.1.5 Phasing has been based on stratigraphic relationships and the spatial layout and morphology of features, underpinned by dating evidence provided by finds (principally

pottery). An 'inclusive' approach to phasing has been taken, with features which remain essentially undated on the basis of finds or stratigraphic relationships having been, wherever possible, attributed to a particular period/sub-period. The uncertainties of phasing that inevitably apply to some of these features are outlined below, whilst the overall chronology and sequence of activity at the site is considered in more detail in the report's concluding discussion (Section 4).

3.2 General soils and ground conditions

3.2.1 Within the three areas of excavation the natural geology was fairly uniform, and was made up of sands and gravels, although the trenching revealed an area of boulder clay outcropping in the north-west part of the wider development area. Across the site the geology was sealed by a *c.* 0.2–0.3m thick subsoil and a *c.* 0.3m thick ploughsoil. Plough truncation across the site ensured that only negative features, cut into the underlying gravels and sands, survived.

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

3.2.3 The fills of the vast majority of the excavated features comprised grey/brown silty sands with varying proportions of small gravel clasts and in most cases fill sequences were very simple. Descriptions of these less distinctive deposits have been kept to a minimum in the text that follows (with full details available in App. A). The homogeneity of many of the excavated deposits meant that in some cases it was difficult to determine stratigraphic relationships between features with any confidence. Soil conditions seem to have resulted in relatively poor preservation of (unburnt) bone (App. C.2) and, despite an extensive programme of bulk sampling, preserved plant remains were very sparse or absent from most sampled deposits (App. C.3).

3.3 Period 1: Neolithic and Bronze Age

3.3.1 A small number of features in Areas A and C have been attributed to the Neolithic or Early Bronze Age on the basis of their association with small quantities of prehistoric pottery.

Area A (Figs 4 and 7)

3.3.2 Three widely scattered pits in Area A (**1020**, **1030** and **1365**) produced small quantities of Beaker pottery (dated *c.* 2400–1800 BC), accompanied in some cases by worked flint.

3.3.3 Pit **1020** was located close to the southern edge of the excavation area and was oval in plan, measuring up to 0.7m across and 0.1m deep. Its single fill of mid yellowish grey sand produced a single small sherd of Beaker pottery (4g).

3.3.4 Some 20m to the north-west was a larger circular pit (**1030**), measuring 1.15m in diameter and 0.4m deep with a basal fill of very dark grey sand (1031) sealed by a mid greyish brown sand (1032) (Fig. 20a, Section 5). The basal fill produced a small sherd of Beaker pottery accompanied by 19 pieces of worked flint consistent with a later

Neolithic/Early Bronze Age date, and small quantities of hazelnut shell were recovered from a bulk sample of this deposit.

3.3.5 In the central part of the mitigation area, a third pit (**1365**) was exposed. This feature measured 1.1m in diameter and 0.25m deep and was filled by a mid brownish grey sandy silt (1366). A slightly more substantial assemblage of five sherds of Beaker pottery (52g), alongside a single flint flake, was recovered from this feature.

Area B (Figs 5 and 8)

3.3.6 A single small pit (up to 1.4m across and 0.4m deep) close to the eastern edge of Area B (**2194**) was filled by a dark grey silty sand (2195) which contained two sherds (7g) of Beaker pottery.

Area C (Figs 6 and 9)

3.3.7 Three features exposed in Area C have been attributed to Period 1, two of which (pit 97 and gully 113) were investigated during the evaluation works (Trenches 24 and 32; Knight 2019). Pit **97** was a small sub-circular feature (0.8m in diameter, 0.2m deep) filled by a dark greyish brown clay silt (98) and produced two sherds (23g) of Beaker pottery and a small but coherent assemblage of 16 worked flints.

3.3.8 Curvilinear gully **113** was a somewhat irregular feature, measuring 1.5m long, and may in fact represent part of a natural tree throw feature. It produced a single small sherd (5g) of Late Neolithic Grooved Ware pottery. During the excavation phase a third probable prehistoric feature was exposed: a small pit (**3041**; 0.9m diameter, 0.17m deep) which had been backfilled with a deposit rich in burnt stones and charcoal (Plate 3).

3.3.9 Some of the relatively large number of undated features in this area (see below) may also relate to activity during this broad period, but none produced significant finds assemblages or alternate forms of evidence to support this suggestion.

3.4 Period 2.1: Early Iron Age

Area B (Figs 5 and 11)

3.4.1 Aside from a few residual sherds of Early Iron Age pottery from Roman (Period 4.1) features in Areas A and C, evidence for Early Iron Age activity was restricted to Area B, where a relatively substantial assemblage of 303 sherds (4526g) of pottery of this period was recovered. The vast majority of this material came from a small group of intercutting pits (Pit Group **2076**) on the eastern edge of the mitigation area, but Early Iron Age pottery was also recovered from two other discrete features in the eastern and northern part of the area. On this basis, a large number of the otherwise undated pits and postholes in Area B have been tentatively assigned to Period 2.1.

3.4.2 Pit Group **2076** was made up of a linear arrangement of six intercutting circular to sub-circular shaped pits (**2076**, **2164**, **2166**, **2168**, **2170** and **2172**; Fig. 20a, Section 190; Plates 4 and 5). These features varied in size, with the larger pits up to 2.5m across, alongside small features measuring as little as 0.5m in diameter but all were relatively shallow, between 0.2–0.4m deep. The pits were filled with single deposits of mid to

dark brown/grey sandy silts, and collectively produced a substantial assemblage of 298 sherds (4478g) of Early Iron Age pottery, including a semi-complete vessel from pit **2076** (Plate 4). The only other significant find was a possible fragment of fired clay loomweight (13g), and sampling of the pit fills yielded only sparse wood charcoal.

3.4.3 To the north and east of pit group **2076**, in the eastern half of the mitigation area, a dispersed spread of discrete features including larger pits up to 2m in diameter and small pits and postholes were exposed (**34**, **2038**, **2040**, **2042**, **2044**, **2046**, **2048**, **2050**, **2052**, **2083**, **2096**, **2140**, **2177**, **2180**, **2184** and **2224**). Aside from pit **2140** (Fig. 20a, Section 186; Plate 6), which produced a small quantity of Early Iron Age pottery (two sherds, 8g), these features were entirely devoid of finds.

3.4.4 A further spread of discrete features in the northern part of the area have also been attributed to this period, but again most produced no dating evidence. These comprised a cluster of three pits (pit group **2182**; pits **2182**, **2196** and **2198**), and sixteen smaller pits/postholes (**2002**, **2004**, **2006**, **2008**, **2010**, **2012**, **2014**, **2016**, **2018**, **2020**, **2022**, **2024**, **2034**, **2036** and **2038**). Nine of these smaller pits/postholes were found in a loose cluster, covering an area measuring some 7m by 6m across (posthole group **2000**), and may have represented a structure of some kind, but the only finds came from a cluster of three intercutting postholes to the west of this (**2020**, **2022** and **2024**) – where posthole **2020** produced a single small sherd of Early Iron Age pottery, posthole **2022** contained a fragment of fired clay loomweight or daub (68g) and pit **2182** produced a small quantity of cattle bone.

3.5 Period 2.2: Middle Iron Age

Area A (Figs 4 and 10)

3.5.1 Leaving aside the single Late Iron Age/Early Romano-British cremation burial (Period 3, see below, Section 3.6) the only demonstrable Iron Age features in Area A were a pair of small pits in the northern part of the site (**127** and **1120**). Pit **127** was recorded during the evaluation (Trench 17; Knight 2019); it was circular in plan and measured 0.75m in diameter and was 0.25m deep with a fill of dark brownish grey sandy silt (128) which produced two sherds (17g) of Iron Age pottery. Adjacent pit **1120** was oval in plan (0.95m wide, 1.7m long and 0.3m deep) and was filled with a dark grey sandy silt that produced a more substantial assemblage of 35 sherds (476g) of Middle Iron Age pottery, as well as an intrusive fragment of post-medieval clay tobacco pipe.

Area B (Figs 5, 11 and 12)

3.5.2 The principal Middle Iron Age feature in Area B was a C-shaped ditch (**2148**), which may have originally enclosed a roundhouse structure. This feature was associated with a significant assemblage of Middle Iron Age pottery but the recovery of small quantities of Romano-British pottery, ceramic building material and metal working residue from its upper fills attests to the 'reuse' of its earthwork remains during this later period, when it was cut by a large pit and curvilinear gully (see below, Section 3.7). The only other feature in Area B to produce Middle Iron Age pottery was an isolated pit (**2150**) in the southern part of the area, but it is possible that a group of

pits and postholes (Pit/Posthole Group **2054**) and a ditched enclosure (ditch **2092**) located immediately to the west of ditch **2148** may also belong to this period.

C-shaped ditch 2148

3.5.3 In the centre of Area B, a C-shaped ditch (**2148**) was exposed. With its open side to the east, this feature measured approximately 12m across its long, north-south axis and is of a size which could have enclosed a typical roundhouse structure (Fig. 12; projected internal diameter of *c.* 9.3m).

3.5.4 A total of seven individual interventions were excavated through this feature (**2148**, **2174**, **2200**, **2210**, **2212**, **2219** and **2221**). Measuring between 1.2–1.6m in width, the ditch varied considerably in depth, from up to 0.6m on its eastern side (Fig. 20a, Sections 112 and 113; Plate 7) to less than 0.2m at its northern terminus (Fig. 20a; Section 196; Plate 8). Around most of its perimeter, the ditch was filled by a single deposit of mid to dark brown/grey sandy silt, but in its deeper sections two fills were sometimes distinguished. This feature produced 59 sherds (1,603g) of Middle Iron Age pottery, including a relatively high proportion of large and well-preserved sherds (overall mean sherd weight 27g), alongside eleven fragments of animal bone (dominated by cattle) and a very small quantity of daub (8g). As noted above, a small quantity of intrusive Roman finds were also recovered, including two small sherds of grey ware pottery (mid-1st to 4th century AD) and two tegula fragments. The tegula fragments were recovered from the upper fill of intervention **2174** (fill 2176) on the eastern side of the ring ditch, where they were associated with three fragments of iron slag (672g), representing later Romano-British activity probably associated with the reuse of the earthwork remains of this feature, described below (Section 3.7). Extensive sampling of the enclosure ditch fills yielded only occasional charred grains (barley and wheat) and weed seeds, although small quantities of hammerscale, probably associated with the Romano-British iron working in this area, were recovered from samples taken from the fills of interventions **2148** and **2174**, on the eastern side of the feature.

Enclosure 2092

3.5.5 To the west of C-shaped ditch **2148**, partly exposed against the edge of excavation, was an enclosure, defined by a single ditch (**2092**) comprising three relatively straight lengths, giving a somewhat polygonal planform and enclosing an area of some 250m^2 within the limits of the excavation. Six interventions were excavated in this feature (**2092**, **2094**, **2100**, **2102**, **2104** and **2106**); it measured between 0.8–1.2m wide, up to 0.4m deep and was filled throughout by a single mottled grey/brown sandy clay (Fig. 20a, Section 178). It produced no finds and its dating remains uncertain, although the fill of the ditch was cut by several of the features belonging to Period 2.2 Pit/Posthole Group **2054** (see below). This enclosure was not identified by the geophysical survey, but no features were revealed in Trenches 29 and 30, located to the north-west of Area B (see Fig. 3), perhaps suggesting the enclosure did not extend much more than *c.* 20m beyond the western edge of Area B.

Pits and postholes

3.5.6 Immediately to the west of C-shaped ditch **2148** was a spread of thirty discrete features (pit/posthole group **2054**). These included three relatively substantial pits (**2158**, **2160** and **2162**; 0.9–1.3m wide and 0.3–0.5m deep) alongside a larger number of small pits and postholes rarely exceeding 0.3m in diameter and 0.2m deep (**2054**, **2056**, **2058**, **2060**, **2062**, **2064**, **2066**, **2068**, **2070**, **2072**, **2074**, **2108**, **2110**, **2112**, **2114**, **2116**, **2118**, **2120**, **2122**, **2124**, **2126**, **2128**, **2130**, **2132**, **2134**, **2136** and **2138**). Two of these features (**2126** and **2130**) were observed to cut, and thus postdate, the fill of Ditch **2092**, but no closely datable finds were recovered – the only finds being fragments of fired clay (140g in total) from postholes **2054**, **2058**, **2060** and **2072**. It seems probable that these features relate to one or more post-built structures and although their distribution/layout could be interpreted in numerous ways; one possibility (illustrated in Fig. 12), is that some of these features related to a post-built roundhouse with a south-east facing porch structure.

3.5.7 Aside from this group of features, a single small circular pit (**2150**; 0.6m wide by 0.15m deep) in the southern part of the area produced three sherds of Middle Iron Age pottery (77g).

3.6 Period 3: Late Iron Age/Early Romano-British (1st century AD)

Area A (Figs 4 and 10)

3.6.1 There was scant evidence for activity at the site during this period, from the mid-1st century BC through to the later 1st century AD, and aside from a very small quantity of Late Iron Age/Early Roman grog tempered pottery sherds recovered as a residual element within later (Period 4.1) features, the only feature attributed to this period was a single cremation burial located close to the centre of Area A (**1094**; Plate 9).

3.6.2 The burial was set within a small pit measuring 0.3m in diameter and 0.1m deep which held the heavily truncated remains of a grog tempered pottery jar, with a pedestal base and drilled surface, of probable 1st century AD date. This vessel contained a deposit of heavily burnt bone, including 227g identified as human, alongside other fragments identified as ovicaprid and bird (Apps C.1 and C.2).

3.7 Period 4.1: Romano-British (2nd to 3rd centuries AD)

3.7.1 The vast majority of the Romano-British remains encountered across the site have been attributed to Period 3.1, and the focus of activity during this period was clearly in Area A, where a set of boundary and enclosure ditches and a waterhole/well were associated with major finds assemblages. Dating evidence, principally from the pottery assemblage, supplemented by the metalwork and coins, strongly suggests that this Romano-British activity at the site dated largely to the 2nd and 3rd centuries AD, with no clear evidence for any 4th century activity, and relatively little demonstrably later 3rd century AD material. The only features thought likely to postdate the later 3rd century, and thus assigned to Period 3.2, are a set of boundary ditches in Area A which cut across the earlier Roman remains on a markedly different alignment and seem likely to relate to major changes in land use/organisation (see below).

Area A (Figs 4, 13 and 18)

3.7.2 With the exception of a partially exposed enclosure ditch in the northern part of the area (**125**) the principal elements of the Period 4.1 remains in Area A were set within an area bound to the east by a linear boundary ditch (**1010**) and to the north by a pair of parallel ditches which may have represented a trackway (**1076** and **1153**), with the southern and western extent of the remains extending beyond the limits of excavation.

3.7.3 The area enclosed by these ditched boundaries was subdivided by a series of L-shaped and linear ditches which formed a series of small plots, some of which had been subject to phases of recutting/re-organisation. Although there were few associated discrete features, one of the earliest and long-lived elements of this enclosure complex was a large watering hole or well (**1073**), which was associated with major finds assemblages, especially pottery, and contained waterlogged timbers in its basal fills. Substantial finds assemblages were also recovered from several of the enclosure and boundary ditches and although it is probable that the excavated area lay outside of zones of direct settlement/occupation, the recovery of finds associated with craft activity – especially iron slag – may suggest that some of these activities were undertaken within and around the enclosure system.

Enclosure 1255

3.7.4 Partially exposed in the northernmost part of Area A was L-shaped ditch **1255**, which is likely to have represented the south-east corner of a rectilinear enclosure, on a shared alignment with the other north-east to south-west/north-west to south-east oriented Period 4.1 boundaries and enclosures. As excavated in four interventions (**125**, **1255**, **1289** and **1357**), the ditch was a fairly substantial feature, measuring up to 2.8m in width and 0.9m deep, and filled with a single deposit of mid to grey brown silty clay (Fig. 20b, Section 78). It produced very few finds: 151g of animal bone, seven fragments of Roman ceramic building material (CBM; 302g) and a single sherd of grey ware pottery (mid-1st to 4th century AD).

3.7.5 Beyond the western edge of excavation, the north-west to south-east aligned side of this enclosure corresponded closely with a linear anomaly recorded by the geophysical survey (Fig. 3), which extended for some 130m and corresponded with a ditch recorded during the evaluation in Trench 9 and Trench 15 (ditch **144**), which was up to 1.3m wide and 0.6m deep, but did not produce any finds (Knight 2019). No geophysical anomaly corresponding to the north-east to south-west aligned section of the enclosure was recorded to the north of Area A and its full extent remains uncertain.

Boundary ditch 1010

3.7.6 Forming the eastern boundary of the main complex of enclosures in Area A, ditch **1010** extended from beyond the southern excavation limit and was exposed for a length of just over 120m, forming a T-junction with boundary/trackway ditch **1076** in the northern part of the area. A total of 20 interventions were excavated in this feature (**91**, **1010**, **1018**, **1024**, **1035**, **1039**, **1043**, **1047**, **1057**, **1065**, **1074**, **1232**, **1234**, **1237**, **1241**, **1244**, **1322**, **1324**, **1336** and **1385**), which measured between 0.95m and 1.3m wide and 0.2–0.45m deep, with a U-shaped profile (Fig. 20b, Section 143).

3.7.7 Along most of its length the ditch contained a single fill, but this varied considerably, from a light grey silt sand through to very dark grey sandy silts. These darker fills were concentrated along a length of the northern part of the feature, where more intensive excavation was carried out (between interventions **1232** and **1035**; Plate 10). The ditch fills produced a large and varied finds assemblage (see Fig. 18 for distributions). This included a total of 562 sherds (7,195g) of Roman pottery, 46 fragments of fired clay (1,686g; dominated by briquetage including vessel, support and pedestal fragments), 29 pieces of ceramic building material (including box flue tile and tegula) and 156 pieces (15,163g) of ironworking slag. Metal finds included two coins; a late 1st century sestertius (SF 3, intervention **1232**) and a later 3rd century *antoninianus* (SF 6, intervention **1047**) – the latter indicating the ditch was still infilling at this relatively late date. A range for iron finds were also recovered, eight in total, including a possible chisel blade, fragments of two bucket handles, and, most notably, an iron finger ring with a glass intaglio (SF 20, intervention **1234**). This feature also produced a relatively large quantity of animal bone – 506 identifiable fragments in all - but this was dominated by small fragments of burnt bone, largely of sheep/goat with some cattle. A total of eight bulk environmental samples were taken from the fills of this ditch, but they produced only sparse/occasional charred grain and seeds, although several samples contained fragments of a charred, vesicular material that may be burnt food, such as bread (see App. C.3).

3.7.8 Towards its southern end, Ditch **1010** cut a short section of curvilinear gully (**1383**/**1387**), measuring up to 4m long, 0.6m wide and 0.3m deep with a single light greyish brown silty sand fill, from which no finds were recovered. On the western side of the ditch, two small pits (pits **89** and **1192**) were also recorded, but nether produced any finds.

Trackway ditches 1976 and 1153

3.7.9 At its northern end, ditch **1010** formed a T-junction with the southernmost of a pair of parallel east to west aligned ditches (**1153** and **1976**); spaced around 8m apart, these features seem to have possibly defined a trackway on the northern edge of the main enclosure complex.

3.7.10 Ditch **1076** (interventions **1076**, **1118**, **1164**, **1379**, **1389**, **1391** and **1393**) extended across the entire width of the excavation area and measured between 0.9–1.4m wide and up to 0.5m deep. Filled by a single light to mid grey sand silt, it produced 94 sherds of Roman pottery (736g) and 22 fragments of CBM (1,698g). To the north, ditch **1153** (interventions **1153**, **1175**, **1217** and **1367**) ran parallel to ditch **1076**, extending beyond the north-western edge of excavation, but terminating within the excavation area at its south-east end. Measuring up to 1.9m wide and 0.5m deep it contained one to two fills of light yellowish/greyish brown sandy silt (Fig. 20b, Section 68). Finds consisted of five sherds of Roman pottery (33g) and seven fragments (3,384g) of CBM (including tegula and imbrex).

Watering hole/well and associated ditches

3.7.11 The most significant individual feature exposed within the area enclosed/bounded by ditches **1010** and **1076**/**1153** was a large watering hole (**1073**). This feature

corresponded with a discrete anomaly recorded by the geophysical survey (Fig. 3) and its upper fills had been investigated during the trial trenching, when it was interpreted as a group of intercutting pits (Knight 2019). Subsequent excavation established that it was a single large feature, the upper fills of which had been cut by enclosure ditches also assigned to Period 4.1 (ditches **1067** and **1169**), and by one of the later boundary ditches assigned to Period 4.2 (ditch **1140**; see below). The feature appears to have been contemporary with two further ditches (**1180** and **1266**), on differing alignments to the other Roman features in this area, which may have drained into the waterhole during its use.

3.7.12 Waterhole/well **1073** was a substantial feature, sub-circular in plan, it measured up to 4.5m across and was up to 1.05m deep, with moderate to steeply sloping sides and a broad, slightly concave base (Fig. 20b, Section 12; Plates 11 and 12). The lower part of the features profile was filled by as sequence of silty sand and gravels eroded from the feature's sides, interleaved with more clayey/silty waterlogged deposits (Fig. 20b, Section 12, fills 1395, 1082, 1396, 1080, 1081, 1083, 1085, and 1087). Sampling of these deposits (samples 11, 22, 23 and 24; App. C.3) produced waterlogged plant remains including horsetail stems and seeds of nettles, hemlock, sedges and rushes – all of which are likely to have been growing on the edges or in the immediate vicinity of the feature. These lower fills contained and overlaid a mass of waterlogged wood (1084), much of which appears to represent a dump of material incorporating both unworked and worked wood (Plate 12), including several morticed oak planks and pointed stakes. Although the wood represents a disparate collection of pieces, most of which had probably been dumped into the feature following its use elsewhere (see App. B.14), at least one stake (1092; Plate 13) was found *in situ*, embedded into the base of the watering hole, suggesting that at least some of the wood may have derived from a subsequently dismantled/demolished revetment structure.

3.7.13 These lower fills produced 200 sherds of pottery (3,983g) – with the pottery from the lowest fills (1396 and 1396) suggesting the feature began to infill in the second half of the 2nd century AD. Other finds from these deposits included seven small pieces of CBM (292g) and fragments of lava quern (145g).

3.7.14 The lower, waterlogged, fills of the feature were sealed by a thick deposit of mid greyish brown clayey sand (1089) which contained very large quantities of finds and appears to relate to deliberate backfilling of the feature. This fill was cut by ditches **1067** and **1169**, following which the deposits infilling the feature appear to have settled/slumped, and the upper part of the features profile was filled by a light grey clayey sand which sealed the fills of both the watering hole and the ditches (1090). The finds-rich deposits encountered during the investigation of this feature in the trial trenching essentially correlate with deposits 1089 and, collectively, excavation of these upper deposits yielded some 1,269 sherds (17,533g) of pottery – representing over a third of the total of Roman ceramics from the site. Significantly, this material included a proportion of later Roman pottery (mid-late 3rd century) which was otherwise poorly represented in the assemblage and included a high proportion of finewares, as well as a fragment of ceramic figurine base (App. B.7). Alongside the pottery, 57 fragments (6,326g) of ceramic building material was collected from these upper fills, together with two fragments of briquetage (176g) and a fragment of iron smithing

heath base (216g). The only metal finds from this feature were recovered during the trial trenching and consisted of three iron hobnails and a fragment of silver-alloy, probably part of a patera (Fig. 21, SF 17). Bulk sampling of these upper deposits yielded only occasional charred grains, but a relatively large number of fragments of burnt animal bone, mostly sheep and analogous to those recovered form ditch **1010** (see above), were recovered (147 fragments; see App. C.3).

3.7.15 On the north-west side of the watering hole, ditch **1180** (interventions **1180** and **1194**) extended from the edge of the feature on a north-west to south-east alignment, beyond the western edge of excavation. Measuring 0.9m wide and up to 0.4m deep (Fig. 20b, Section 54), it produced 65 sherds of Roman pottery (538g), eight fragments (993g) of CBM, 55g of fired clay and a fragment of pig mandible.

3.7.16 On the opposite side of the watering hole, ditch **1266** (interventions **1266**, **1271**, **1288** and **1350**) extended 18m to the south-east before terminating. Measuring between 0.6–0.9m wide and up to 0.3m deep, it produced 49 sherds of Roman pottery (1,486g) and a single piece of slag (94g).

Rectilinear enclosure system and associated features

3.7.17 Aside from the waterhole and its associated ditches, the area bounded by ditches **1010** and **1076**/**1153** was dominated by a series of L-shaped and linear ditches defining multiple small rectilinear enclosures/plots, which extended beyond the western edge of excavation (ditches **1003**/**1007**, **1028**, **1053**, **1067**, **1169**, **1199**, **1202**, **1222**, **1228**, **1251**, **1257**, **1273**, **1281**). Although most of the enclosure ditches were not detected by the geophysical survey, several of the ditches (**1003**/**1007**, **1028**, **1199** and **1251**) corresponded closely with anomalies originally interpreted either as a recent field boundaries or linear trends of uncertain status (Fig. 3). Three of these linear anomalies, on a north-west to south-east alignment (corresponding to ditches **1003**/**1007**, **1199** and **1251**), extended beyond the western edge of Area A, indicating that parts of the enclosure system probably extended at least 20–25m in that direction, although the absence of any continuation of these ditches in Trenches 33 and 39 suggests they probably did not extend much beyond this point.

3.7.18 As noted above, there is evidence that some of these enclosure ditches (**1067** and **1169**) post-dated the backfilling of watering hole **1073**, whilst the layout of the enclosures was clearly subject to some modification/reorganisation over time, with a sequence of intercutting ditches in the central part of the Area (ditches **1028**, **1228**, **1281**, **1257** and **1273**) and evidence for recutting of one enclosure ditch adjacent to the southern edge of excavation (ditch **1003**/**1007**).

3.7.19 The enclosure ditches are described below, alongside any associated features, from south to north across the excavated area.

*Ditches **1003** and **1007***

3.7.20 Ditch **1007** was the southernmost of the enclosure ditches in Area A and was L-shaped, extending beyond the western edge of excavation, forming the southern and eastern side of a rectilinear plot/enclosure. Seven interventions were excavated through this feature (**1007**, **1012**, **1016**, **1037**, **1300**, **1302** and **1304**) and in two sections the heavily

truncated remains of an earlier iteration of the ditch was revealed (ditch **1003**; interventions **1003** and **1014**; Fig. 20a, Section 3). The only finds from the single fill of this earlier ditch were two pieces of iron slag (83g). Ditch **1007** itself measured up to 1.4m wide and 0.45m deep, and was filled by a single deposit of mid greyish to orange brown clay sand which produced 52 sherds of Roman pottery (538g), with a single large fragment of iron slag (588g) coming from its northern terminus (intervention **1300**).

3.7.21 A small pit/posthole (**1306**) was cut by ditch **1007**, measuring 0.3m in diameter and 0.05m deep, it produced a single sherd of Roman coarseware pottery (21g). A further two pits (**1026** and **1049**) lay within the area enclosed by the ditch, measuring 0.7m and 1.2m in diameter and 0.2m and 0.35m deep respectively, both of which were filled with mid grey brown clay sands and were devoid of finds.

*Ditches **1202** and **1251***

3.7.22 To the north, a second L-shaped ditch, closely aligned with ditch **1007** was exposed. This formed the northern side of the plot/enclosure otherwise defined by ditch **1007** and delineated a similarly sized plot to the north, which was subdivided by an adjoining length of linear ditch (**1202**) and bounded to the north by L-shaped ditch **1199** (see below). A total of 12 interventions were excavated through ditches **1202** and **1251** (**72**, **78**, **1202**, **1205**, **1251**, **1258**, **1260**, **1318**, **1338**, **1352**, **1354** and **1369**); the excavated sections were typically narrow and relatively shallow (0.5–0.8m wide and 0.3–0.4 m deep), but in some places they were more substantial (e.g., up to 2.3m wide and 0.55m deep in intervention **1352** of ditch **1251**), and were invariably filled by single deposits of mid to dark grey brown silty or clayey sands. A total of 57 sherds of Roman pottery was recovered (1,320g) as well as a large quantity (6,262g) of iron working residues including vitrified hearth lining and smithing hearth bases, found exclusively in the north to south aligned section of ditch **1251** (see Fig. 18).

3.7.23 A number of pits were found within and around the area enclosed by ditch **1251** (**1041**, **1308**, **1310**, **1326**, **1340**, **1371** and **1377**). These features were generally small and shallow with single fills, measuring between 0.7–1.5m across and 0.2–0.4m deep (Fig. 20b, Sections 7 and 39), their dating and association with the enclosures is uncertain – the only significant find being a Lower Palaeolithic handaxe (App. B.4; Fig. 24), recovered from pit **1041**.

*Ditches **1199** and **1222***

3.7.24 To the north of ditches **1202** and **1251**, a third L-shaped ditch (ditch **1199**) defined a further plot/enclosure, again subdivided by a linear ditch (ditch **1222**). The eastern half of the plot enclosed by ditch **1199** was crossed by a series of intercutting ditches (**1228**, **1257**, **1281** and **1028**), described separately below.

3.7.25 Ditch **1199** (interventions **1199**, **1208**, **1212**, **1214**, **1220**, **1224**, **1226**, **1230**, **1283** and **1328**) measured between 0.7–1.05m wide and was up to 0.4m deep, but in places survived only to a depth of 0.1m (Fig. 20b, Section 37). Finds were relatively scarce but included 17 sherds of Roman pottery (245g).

3.7.26 Ditch **1222** (interventions **123**, **1222**, **1239**, **1342**, **1346** and **1363**) appears to have served to subdivide the area enclosed by ditch **1199** and cut across one of the ditches

(ditch **1266**) which seems to have been contemporary with the initial use of watering hole **1073**, to the north. Measuring up to 1.15m wide and 0.45m deep with a simple U-shaped profile (Fig. 20b, Section 100), this feature contained a single fill of grey clay silts from which only two sherds (8g) of Roman pottery were recovered. Immediately to the south of its southern terminus was a small pit or posthole from which no finds were recovered (**1210**).

*Intercutting ditches **1028**, **1257**, **1228**, **1271** and **1281***

3.7.27 In the eastern half of the plot/enclosure defined by L-shaped ditch **1199** was a sequence of intercutting ditches, aligned broadly parallel to boundary ditch **1010** and the rest of the enclosure system but exhibiting a more irregular/sinuous morphology than the other Period 4.1 enclosure ditches. The complex of ditches extended northwards from the southern part of the enclosure formed by ditch **1199** for a distance of some 60m, where they were cut by Period 4.2 ditch **1022** and by a post-medieval boundary ditch. Their chronological/stratigraphic relationship to other Period 4.1 features is unclear – although at least one of these ditches (**1273**) appears to have been cut by the eastern terminus of ditch **1067** (see below). In its earliest iteration, this ditch alignment appears to have comprised a sinuous linear ditch which had been subject to at least one phase of recutting (ditches **1273**, **1257**, **1281** and **1228**; interventions **85**, **1228**, **1247**, **1257**, **1273**, **1279**, **1281**, **1314** and **1320**), varying from 0.6–1.6m wide and 0.2–0.35m deep (Fig. 20b, Section 60). Finds from these features included 127 sherds of Roman pottery and fragments of two lava quern stones (1,255g).

3.7.28 This linear ditch alignment was later replaced by an L-shaped ditch (ditch **1028**), which ran parallel with the northern part of the original ditch line before turning at right angles to the west and cutting across the earlier ditches. Ten interventions were excavated in this feature (**76**, **93**, **1028**, **1033**, **1051**, **1055**, **1312**, **1334**, **1344** and **1359**), which measured between 0.7–1.2m wide and 0.1–4m deep. This feature produced a large finds assemblage, including 238 sherds of pottery (2,194g), dating largely to the mid-2nd century, alongside a small quantity of fired clay (41g), iron slag (362g) and CBM (557g). Metal finds were especially well represented and consisted of an early 2nd century Sestertius (SF 1), an enamelled copper alloy artefact (Fig. 21, SF 2) as well as a lead pot repair, an iron blade fragment and six nails.

3.7.29 Few discrete features were associated with this set of ditches but two small pits or postholes (**1182** and **1184**) were recorded cutting the fill of ditch **1273** and a pit/posthole (**1186**) was found adjacent to ditch **1228**. More significantly, a curvilinear gully (gully **1294**; interventions **1294**, **1296** and **1298**) truncated the fill of ditch **1228**. Measuring *c.* 7m long, up to 0.45m wide and 0.2m deep (Fig. 20b, Section 94), it produced a substantial quantity of Roman pottery (69 sherds, 906g) as well as slag (459g) and fired clay (47g).

3.7.30 Both the earlier recut linear ditch alignment (**1273**, **1257**, **1281** and **1228**) and L-shaped ditch **1028** were also cut by a large, shallow sub-rectangular pit (**1053**/**1270**) which measured up to 5m long, 3.5m wide and 0.4m deep. Filled by a single greyish brown silty sand, this feature produced two sherds of Roman pottery (21g) and ten fragments (2374g) of Roman CBM.

*Ditches **1067** and **1169***

3.7.31 The northern part of the enclosure complex was subdivided by a T-shaped arrangement of ditches – **1169** and **1273**. These were the stratigraphically latest of the features assigned to Period 4.1 – both features cut across the backfill of watering hole **1073** (see above) and the eastern terminus of ditch **1273** cut the fill of large pit **1053** which post-dated intercutting ditches **1028**, **1273**, **1257**, **1281** and **1228** (see above).

3.7.32 Ditch **1067** (interventions **1067**, **1138**, **1148**, **1268**, **1269**, **1332** and **1397**) extended from beyond the western edge of excavation for a distance of some 60m before terminating. It measured 0.5–0.9m wide and 0.2–0.6m deep, and was filled by a single grey/brown silty sand that produced 349 (4,440g) of Roman pottery and 669g of fired clay, although the vast majority of these finds came from where the ditch had cut through the upper fill of watering hole **1073**, and it seems likely that much of this assemblage had been redeposited from **1073**.

3.7.33 Ditch **1169** (interventions **1169**, **1178** and **1188**) formed a T-junction with ditch **1067**, extending some 40m to the north and terminating a short distance from ditch **1076**. Measuring up to 1m wide but surviving to a depth of just 0.1m (Fig. 20b, Section 33), this feature produced 19 sherds of Roman pottery (122g), CBM (2,374g), some lava quern fragments (468g) and a fragment of briquetage (20g).

*Features **1399** and **1262** and pit/posthole group **1099***

3.7.34 Little more than 2m south of waterhole **1073**, and within the plot/enclosure defined by ditches **1067**, **1199** and **1222** were a pair of L-shaped features, **1262** (interventions **1262** and **1264**) and **1399** (interventions **1399**, **1401** and **1403**), both measuring *c*. 11m in length and laying on a shared north-west to south-east alignment with short, perpendicular *c.* 1m long projections at their south-east ends. Both features measured up to 1.2m wide and 0.3m deep, and were filled with single deposits of mid orangey/grey brown sandy silts, producing a combined total of 22 sherds (369g) of Roman coarse ware pottery. Feature **1262** also produced a small fragment of lava quern (96g). The function of these features is unclear but, considering their distinctive and unusual morphology, it is possible they represent the remains of some kind of structure.

3.7.35 Immediately to the west was a single sub-circular pit (**1171**). It measured 2.6m long and up to 0.35m deep; the only find was a single sherd of grog tempered pottery of Late Iron Age or Early Romano-British date.

3.7.36 Centered immediately to the east of features **1262** and **1399** was a loose cluster of 26 postholes/small pits (Posthole Group **1099;** features **115**, **117**, **1099**, **1101**, **1103**, **1105**, **1107**, **1109**, **1111**, **1113**, **1116**, **1122**, **1124**, **1126**, **1128**, **1130**, **1132**, **1134**, **1136**, **1142**, **1144**, **1146**, **1151**, **1156**, **1167** and **1253**), spread over an area of 20m by 15m with some cut into the fills of other Period 4.1 features in this area. These small features generally ranged between 0.2–0.45m in diameter and up to 0.5m deep. They did not form any coherent plan, but some may have been related to structures in this area. Finds were very scarce but five features (**1101**, **1122**, **1126**, **1146** and **1167**) produced single sherds of Roman pottery (24g in total).

Area B (Figs 5 and 14)

Boundary ditches

3.7.37 A single north-west to south-east aligned linear ditch in the western part of Area B (ditch **2085**) and a pair of north-east to south-west aligned ditches (**2152**/**2156** and **2186**) on the northern edge of the area have been attributed to Period 3.1 solely based on their shared alignments with features exposed in Area A. They may belong to a wider field system dating to this period, and it is possible that the latter pair of parallel ditches (spaced 5.5m apart) represented a trackway. Ditch **2085** produced a single fragment of lava quern (18g), consistent with a Roman date for this feature, but no dateable finds were recovered from ditches **2152**/**2156** and **2186**. The pair of parallel ditches (**2152**/**2156** and **2186**) did not correspond with any anomalies recorded by the geophysical survey, nor was any continuation of these features recorded in any of the evaluation trenches to the north (see Fig. 3). Ditch **2085** however, may correspond to a linear trend recorded by the geophysics which extended 35m beyond the western edge of Area B, and its continuation to the west is almost certainly represented by a ditch recorded in Trench 36 (ditch **36**), 14m to the west of Area B, which produced no finds (Fig. 3; Knight 2019).

3.7.38 Ditch **2085** (interventions **2085**, **2142**, **2145** and **2226**) extended from the western edge of excavation for 22m before terminating. Measuring between 1.2m wide and 1.7m deep it generally contained a single dark grey silty sand, with one of the excavated sections having an additional gravel-rich basal fill (Fig. 20b, Section 189).

3.7.39 Ditches **2156** (interventions **2156** and **2193**), **2152** (interventions **2152** and **2154**) and **2186** (interventions **2186**, **2188** and **2190**) measured between 0.6– 0.8m wide and 0.1-0.35m deep and were filled with single deposits of light grey brown silty sand (Fig. 20b, Section 213).

*Reuse of C-shaped ditch **2148**?*

3.7.40 The presence of Roman finds, including pottery, CBM and (probably) iron smelting slag in the upper fills of Iron Age enclosure **2148** was noted above in Section 3.5. It appears likely that this feature survived as an earthwork during the Roman period and two features partly cut into its fills (gully **2208** and pit **2202**), possibly attest to its reuse during this period. Gully **2208** (interventions **2208** and **2217**) was cut through the southwestern edge of the earlier enclosure ditch and measured 6.7m long, up to 0.9m wide and 0.3m deep (Fig. 20a, Section 208). It produced two fragments of lava rotary quern (574g) and two fragments of probable iron furnace base/conglomerate (613g) from its single dark grey silty sand fill. Pit **2202** (interventions **2202** and **2214**) was cut into the northern part of the C-shaped ditch and was sub-circular in plan, up to 2.6m across and 1m deep with steeply sloping sides and a broad concave base (Fig. 20a, Section 197; Plate 14). It contained initial gravelly weathering fills (2203/2204) sealed by a basal dark grey sandy silt (2205) overlain by mid greyish brown sandy silts (2206 and 2207). Finds recovered from its fills consisted of eight fragments of fired clay plate/brick (207g) and a single large sherd of coarseware Roman pottery (44g).

Area C (Figs 6 and 15)

3.7.41 A single ditch (**3017**; interventions **111**, **3019**, **3021**, **3023** and **3025**) has been attributed to Period 4.1, again due to its similar alignment to dated Period 4.1 features in Area A. It was exposed for a length of 26m on a north-east to south-west alignment, terminating within the excavation area. Measuring up to 0.65m wide and 0.25m deep, the only find from this feature was a small, abraded sherd of Iron Age pottery (5g).

3.7.42 To the north-west was a large, shallow sub-circular pit (**3039**) measuring up to 4.8m in diameter but only 0.2m deep (Plate 15). It produced a small, mixed, finds assemblage consisting of 11 sherds of Middle Iron Age pottery (294g), five sherds of Roman pottery (422g), 13 fragments (273g) of lava quern and a fragment of fired clay (30g).

3.8 Period 4.2: Romano-British late 3rd to ?4th century AD

Area A (Figs 4 and 16)

3.8.1 Two ditches on a markedly different alignment to the Period 4.1 features and stratigraphically later than many of the enclosure ditches have been assigned to Period 4.2.

3.8.2 Ditch **1022** (interventions **95**, **121**, **1022**, **1061**, **1063**, **1069**, **1071**, **1078**, **1097**, **1249**, **1287**, **1316**, **1330**, **1375** and **1381**) was aligned north-east to south-west and was exposed for a length of almost 100m, continuing beyond both the northern and western edges of excavation. Measuring up to 1.3m wide and 0.4m deep it produced 31 sherds (232g) of Roman pottery, a single fragment of CBM, 47g of fired clay and a small shard of Roman vessel or window glass (3g). Ditch **1140** (interventions **1140**, **1149**, **1158**, **1292** and **1373**) met this feature at a right angle to form a T-junction and was aligned north-west to south-east. Of similar dimensions to ditch **1022**, it produced 15 sherds (115g) of Roman pottery and eight small fragments (25g) of CBM.

3.8.3 Although a north-east to south-west aligned linear anomaly corresponding to ditch **1022** was recorded by the geophysics within Area A (Fig. 3), the survey did not detect any anomalies representing the continuation of either of these ditches beyond the excavated area. No continuation of Ditch **1140** was recorded on its projected alignment in Trench 26, 14m to the west of Area B and it seems likely to have terminated or changed alignment just beyond the edge of excavation. Any continuation of ditch **1022** to the north-east would have extended outside of the development area, but to the south-west it probably corresponds to an undated north-east to south-west aligned ditch which was recorded in the eastern end of Trench 40 (ditch **46**; Knight 2019), although no further continuation of this feature was recorded in Trench 45, further to the south (see Fig. 3).

3.9 Period 5: Post-Roman

Area A (Fig. 4)

3.9.1 The only demonstrably post-Roman features were found in Area A, where a post-medieval/modern field boundary crossed the northern part of the area and a large

post-medieval/modern extraction pit was exposed in the eastern part of the area which partly truncated Period 3.1 ditch **1010**.

3.10 Unphased/natural features

Area C (Figs 6 and 17)

3.10.1 A total of 13 discrete, somewhat irregular pit-like features in Area C have been left unphased (**3000**, **3002**, **3007**, **3009**, **3011**, **3013**, **3015**, **3027**, **3029**, **3031**, **3033**, **3035** and **3037**). These were recorded in the field as possible pits or tree throw/natural features; filled by sterile grey/yellow silty sands, none produced any finds.

3.11 Finds and environmental summary

Metalwork (App. B.1)

3.11.1 A total of 39 metal artefacts were recovered from the trial trenching and excavation, recovered either from the ploughsoil/subsoil or from Romano-British (Period 4) contexts in Area A. The assemblage is dominated by ironwork, including nails, blades and bucket fittings, but the assemblage also includes an iron intaglio finger ring, an enamelled copper alloy brooch-like artefact and a fragment of a silver vessel, probably from a patera (Fig. 21, SF 20).

Coins (App. B.2)

3.11.2 The trial trenching and excavation produced five Roman copper alloy coins, all from Area A; an *antoninianus*, two *dupondii* and two *sestertii*, with dates spanning the late 1st century to the mid/later 3rd century AD.

Metalworking residues (App. B.3)

3.11.3 A total of 25.61kg of ironworking slag was recovered during the trial trenching and excavation. In Area A, relatively large quantities of iron smithing slag were recovered from several of the Period 4.1 enclosure ditches (notably ditches **1010** and **1251**), whilst in Area C a smaller assemblage of slag, including some probable smelting slag, was recovered from the upper fill of C-shaped ditch **2148** and adjacent curvilinear gully **2208**.

Flint (App. B.4)

3.11.4 A total of 89 worked flints and 170g of unworked burnt flint were recovered during the excavation and the previous trial trench evaluation. This includes a small quantity of material from Period 1 (prehistoric) contexts, including a small but distinctive Early Bronze Age assemblage from a pit in Area C, but is dominated by material recovered as residual finds form Romano-British features (Period 4). The most significant individual find is a Lower or Middle Palaeolithic handaxe recovered from a pit in Area A (Fig. 24), whilst the remaining material attests to activity from the Mesolithic to the Bronze Age, although distinctive/diagnostic pieces are rare.

Neolithic and Bronze Age pottery (App. B.5)

3.11.5 The open area excavation, and previous trenching within those areas, yielded 14 sherds of prehistoric (pre-Iron Age) pottery (102g) with a low mean sherd weight (MSW) of 7.3g. The pottery was recovered largely from a small number of prehistoric (Period 1) pits. The pottery dates from the Late Neolithic and Early Bronze Age and includes small number of feature sherds characteristic of Grooved Ware and Beaker ceramics.

Iron Age pottery (App. B.6)

3.11.6 The combined evaluation and excavation yielded a total of 425 sherds (7,078g) of Iron Age pottery, with a mean sherd (MSW) weight of 16.6g. The pottery ranged in date from the Early Iron Age through to the Late Iron Age period (Table 15), with the majority being of Early Iron Age (318 sherds, 4,622g) and Middle Iron Age (106 sherds, 2,447g) date. The Early Iron Age pottery belongs to the earlier stages of the period, *c.* 800–500 BC, and constitutes an 'early' Decorated ware Post Deverel-Rimbury (PDR) group (Brudenell 2012), characterised by coarseware and fineware, plain and decorated vessels. The Middle Iron Age assemblage comprises sandy ware sherds characterised by a limited range of mainly plain, jar and bowl forms typical of ceramic repertoires of the mid-4th to 1st century BC in Essex.

Roman pottery (App. B.7)

3.11.7 Some 3,297 sherds (47,648g, 61.33 EVEs) of Roman pottery from the evaluation and excavation were recorded and analysed. This moderately large and well-stratified pottery assemblage includes several key groups of pottery coming from the Area A Period 4.1 enclosure ditches and from watering hole **1073**. The assemblage spans the Romano-British period although pottery of Early Romano-British date is relatively scarce and in most cases is residual in later contexts. The greatest proportion of the assemblage is Middle Romano-British in date (mid-2nd to mid-3rd century AD) with a moderate amount of Late Romano-British material also present, almost all recovered from a single feature (**1073**). This deposition appears to be confined to the early part of the Late Romano-British period, with no certain 4th-century material recorded. The pottery mostly comprises locally produced coarse wares but includes a significant component of imported samian and also colour coated fine table wares, suggesting the community that deposited this material was relatively affluent. Especially notable is a significant deposit of fine table ware from within waterhole **1073**, and the ceramic material from this feature included a fragment of the base of a pipe-clay figurine.

Ceramic building material (App. B.8)

3.11.8 A total of 20.14kg (187 pieces) of CBM (brick and tile) was recovered from the excavation; this total does not include the 6.12kg of CBM recovered from the trial trenching, which is reported elsewhere (Levermore in Knight 2020). The vast majority of the CBM was recovered from Romano-British (Period 4) context in Area A and consisted of pila bricks, box flue tile and roof tiles (*tegulae* and *imbrex*).

Fired clay (App. B.9)

3.11.9 A total of 3,383g of fired clay was recovered during the excavation and trial trenching. This consisted of 2,803g (84 pieces) of probable briquetage, 499g (35 pieces) of undefined daub and 81g (five pieces) of probable loomweight. All of the briquetage, which included vessel fragments, supports and hearth clay, was Roman in date and was recovered from Romano-British contexts/features (Period 4). Likewise, the majority of the daub was Roman (238g), although some 140g was probably Iron Age (Period 2) in date and another 121g of it came from Neolithic-Bronze Age contexts (Period 1). The largest single amount of briquetage (690g) was recorded from deposit 1058 (Period 4.1 ditch **1010**, intervention **1057**), with other substantial assemblages coming from other Period 4.1 boundary/enclosure ditches in Area A.

Stone (App. B.10)

3.11.10 A total of 7.21kg (101 pieces) of stone was recovered during the excavation and trial trenching. Of this, 6.646kg (Some 90 pieces) was made up of worked stone, mostly fragmentary Roman rotary lava quern, with the reminder comprising unworked burnt stones.

Glass (App. B.11)

3.11.11 A single small shard of blue/green glass (3g) was recovered from Period 4.2 ditch **1022**.

Clay tobacco pipe (App. B.12)

3.11.12 A single fragment of undecorated clay pipe stem (1g) was recovered as an intrusive find from Period 2.2 pit **1120**.

Fuel Residue (App. B.13)

3.11.13 Period 4.1 ditch **1289** produced an irregular fragment (2g) of unburnt black bituminous coal.

Waterlogged wood (App. B.14)

3.11.14 A total of 12 wooden items from a deposit of waterlogged wood uncovered in Period 4.1 watering hole **1073** have been recorded. These include morticed planks, roundwood fragments, stakes and other debris. The disparate nature of the individual pieces suggests that most of the worked wood was dumped into this feature having been used in structures elsewhere, although the presence of at least one stake found *in situ* in the base of the feature may suggest it originally held a revetment structure of some kind.

Human skeletal remains (App. C.1)

3.11.15 A single urned Late Iron Age or Roman cremation burial (**1094**) was identified at the site. The urn contained 227g of probable human remains, identified by size and robustness. Burnt ovicaprid and bird bone were also identified within the fill of the cremation.

Animal bone (App. C.2)

3.11.16 The excavations recovered a total of 931 identifiable fragments of animal bone including bird, cattle, horse, pig and sheep/goat, but the assemblage as whole is heavily dominated by small fragments of burnt bone from three features in Area A; Period 3 cremation **1094**, Period 4.1 ditch **1010** and Period 4.1 watering hole **1073**.

Environmental samples (App. C.3)

3.11.17 Forty-eight samples were taken from features excavated at the site. Preservation of plant remains is through carbonisation (charring) and waterlogging and is poor with low density and diversity of items such as cereal grains, seeds, nutshells and plant stems. The carbonised remains are predominantly cereal grains that are mostly abraded and/or fragmented and can only occasionally be identified to species, such as wheat (*Triticum* sp.) and barley (*Hordeum vulgare*). Preservation of charred weed seeds is generally better. Preservation by waterlogging has occurred in some of fills of watering hole **1073**, although the recovery of identifiable items such as seeds was poor. Horsetail (*Equisetum* sp.) stems and tubers are present in all of the waterlogged samples.

4 DISCUSSION

4.1 Introduction

4.1.2 The excavations at Monk's Farm revealed significant multi-period, prehistoric and Romano-British, remains. As reflected in the research aims outlined in Section 2, the importance of the excavated evidence is enhanced by the site's proximity to the Roman town and area of antecedent Late Iron Age settlement located to the south, adjacent to the floodplain of the River Backwater (see Section 1.3; Fig. 2). This section provides a discussion of the site in reference to these research aims and is structured chronologically, from the evidence of Lower Palaeolithic activity represented by the single flint handaxe from Area A, through to the extensive of Romano-British remains.

4.2 The Palaeolithic handaxe

4.2.2 Evidence for early human activity during the Pleistocene is provided by the single Palaeolithic handaxe recovered form pit **1041**, Area A (see App. B. 4; Fig. 24). Although this is a find of intrinsic interest/significance, its exact provenance/taphonomic history remains uncertain.

4.2.3 Found alongside a single (later prehistoric) flint flake this piece displayed the typical slightly rolled and heavily stained surface condition of material which has been transported in fluvial gravel deposits and clearly had a long and complex history prior to its eventual deposition in pit **1041**. Although this feature remains undated, its location with the conjoined ditched enclosures of Period 4.1 suggest it is perhaps most likely to relate to activity during the Romano-British occupation of the site, although it remains possible that it is of somewhat earlier (later prehistoric date), or perhaps even post-dates the Romano-British remains. If a Romano-British date for this feature is accepted as being most likely, it could represent an example of the deliberate deposition of prehistoric axeheads and hand axes known from this period, when they were often invested with religious/superstitious significance (Atkins and Atkins 1985). In particular, it has been suggested that such artefacts were linked to the worship of the Roman god Jupiter, or an equivalent local deity, with the flints interpreted as 'thunderbolts' (e.g., Turner and Wymer 1987), a belief that persisted well into post-medieval times (Goodrum 2008).

4.2.4 Remarkably, there are several local comparanda for this practice, including at Kelvedon itself and only a short distance to the south-west at Witham. At Kelvedon, a circular building interpreted as a temple, revealed by excavations within the area of the Roman town (Rodwell's Area E), was associated with two deep shaft like pits which contained rich finds assemblages suggested to derive from the destruction of the temple, and which included a Palaeolithic hand-axe (Rodwell 1988, 55 and 136). More impressively, at Witham, excavation of a Romano-British religious/temple site at Ivy Chimneys recovered some 40 Palaeolithic hand axes (Turner and Wymer 1987; Turner 1999). Both the Kelvedon find and the Witham hand axes were in a condition comparable to that of the Monk's Farm find, indicating an original from secondary contexts, having been transported and redeposited in fluvial gravels.

4.2.5 The possibility that this piece was curated and deposited during the Romano-British period raises the potential that it was collected and brought to the site from elsewhere, as opposed to deriving from the local terrace gravels – and this remains a point of uncertainty. John Wymer's detailed assessment of the geological and archaeological context of the Witham finds (and his subsequent work on the Lower Palaeolithic of the area; Wymer and Turner 1987, see also Wymer 1985, 356; Wymer 1999, 162) was unable to provide a definitive answer as to whether the Witham artefacts had been brought from some distance away, concluding that they 'may have been derived from gravels in the Grays/Orsett area of Thames-side Essex, from the Essex-Suffolk border, or from an undiscovered site in the Witham/Kelvedon area' (Turner and Wymer 1999, 107). Despite the rather impoverished record of other Palaeolithic finds in the area, the latter possibility, that they did derive locally, is perhaps strengthened by the geological evidence for a series of extensive lakes along the valleys of the River Blackwater during the Hoxnian Interglacial; (Marine Isotope Stage 11; *c.* 400,000 BP) which formed following the retreat of the ice sheets of the Anglian Glaciation (Wymer 1999, 162, Map 47). Elsewhere, as at the eponymous site at Hoxne, such lakes (or more properly the fluvial systems that developed following infilling of these lakes; see Ashton *et al.* 2006) appear to have been centres for human occupation and activity during this important period of the Lower Palaeolithic occupation of Britain – the 'Great Interglacial' (Ashton 2017, chapter 7) – and the residue of this activity could expect to be registered as fluvially transported lithic artefacts within the later Pleistocene gravels in the area.

4.3 Neolithic and Early Bronze Age (Period 1)

4.3.1 Evidence for Neolithic and Early Bronze Age activity at the site was scarce, consisting of a small number of widely dispersed pits/natural features with associated pottery and a little residual flintwork from later, Romano-British features. The only closely dated Neolithic find was a sherd of Grooved Ware pottery (*c.* 2900-2400 BC), from a probable natural feature (gully **113**) in Area C, with the remainder of the Period 1 features appearing to relate to later, Chalcolithic/Early Bronze Age activity, with a total of five pits (three in Area A and single feature in Area B and C) associated with very small quantities of Beaker pottery (13 sherds, 97g in total; App. B.5). Two of these features were also associated with fairly substantial flint assemblages – 19 flints from pit **1030**, consisting exclusively of unretouched flakes and a more distinctive assemblage of 16 pieces including four scrapers from pit **97** (App. B.4). Environmental remains were limited to charred hazel nut shells from pit **1030**.

4.3.2 Although few in number, and associated with very modest finds assemblages, these features do suggest that the site witnessed fairly extensive, if presumably low intensity activity during the Chalcolithic/Early Bronze Age. Locally, small assemblages of Neolithic and Beaker pottery and flintwork have also been recovered by excavations within the area of the Roman town at Kelvedon, whilst stray finds of flint artefacts are known from elsewhere in the wider landscape (see above, Section 1.2; Fig. 2). This body of evidence, consisting of residual/ploughsoil flint scatters and occasional pits is typical of the Neolithic and Early Bronze Age settlement record elsewhere on the gravel terraces of the Chelmer and Blackwater valleys (see Brown 1997; Wilkinson *et al.* 2012, 137–44; Healy 2012) and more widely in Eastern England (e.g., Garrow 2006),

and seems to relate to a long history of widespread but short-lived episodes of settlement during these periods.

4.4 Early and Middle Iron Age (Period 2)

4.4.1 Leaving aside the small quantity of Late Iron Age/Early Roman pottery from the site (see below), the Iron Age pottery assemblage (App. B.6) suggests two distinct phases of Iron Age activity at the site (almost exclusively relating to features in Area B) during the earlier part of the Early Iron Age (c. 800-600 BC), and the Middle Iron Age (c. 350-50 BC). The absence of any material which can be firmly dated to the later part of the Early Iron Age (*c.* 600-350 BC; see Sealey 2012 for detail of the regional ceramic chronology) may suggest that, at least within the confines of the excavated area, there was a hiatus of activity during this period, whilst the relatively modest size of the finds assemblages from both phases of Iron Age activity suggest that any individual episodes of occupation/activity at the site are likely to have been short-lived.

4.4.2 Although a relatively large number of the features exposed in Area B have been attributed to Periods 2.1 and 2.2, most of these are essentially undated, and secure dating evidence came only from two main feature groups, pit group **2076**, associated with the vast majority of the Early Iron Age pottery and C-shaped ditch **2148**, associated with a large proportion of Middle Iron Age ceramics. The phasing of the other features attributed to these periods is thus somewhat arbitrary and must be regarded as highly tentative.

4.4.3 The finds assemblages from pit group **2076** provide good evidence for an episode of settlement-type activity during the Early Iron Age, with a fairly substantial assemblage of pottery, estimated to include 21 vessels including coarseware and fineware jars and bowls, found alongside a possible loomweight fragment. Although, emphasised above, the dating of the remaining features attributed to this period is uncertain (with only posthole **2020** having produced a single sherd of Earlier Iron Age pottery), at least some of these features are likely to be contemporary and relate to a wider area of open, unenclosed, settlement remains of the kind typical of this period in the region, which invariably take the form of dispersed groups of pits and postholes, occasionally including recognisable post-built roundhouses or four post 'granary' structures, such as those revealed by the large scale excavations at Mucking (Evans *et al.* 2016, 227-40).

4.4.4 With only C-shaped ditch **2148** being firmly dated to the Middle Iron Age, the status of enclosure ditch **2092** and pit/posthole group **2054** remains unclear and their attribution to Period 2.2 is based largely on their proximity to ditch **2148**. The small quantity of fired clay from several of the postholes within group **2054** include probable daub and a probable perforated loomweight fragment which would be consistent with an Iron Age date (App. B.9, Table 29) and, as detailed above (Section 3.5), there is a possibility that some of the postholes in this group could relate to roundhouse structure with a typical south-east facing porch and a diameter of *c.* 9m (Fig. 12).

4.4.5 C-shaped ditch **2148** is much better dated, being associated with a moderately-sized and well-preserved assemblage of Middle Iron Age pottery (59 sherds, 1,603g) including parts of at least five jars (App. B.6; Fig. 22, vessel 32), although this feature

had been reused/modified later in the Romano-British period, having been cut by a short curvilinear gully and a large pit and with small quantities of later finds found in its upper fill on its eastern side. The size and morphology of the feature are consistent with it having originally enclosed a roundhouse structure (Fig. 12), but it is of unusual form when compared to the large corpus of Middle Iron Age roundhouses known from the county, which are invariably represented by more typical penannular drip gullies with narrow entranceways (see Sealey 2016). However, given that the feature was very shallow at its northern most terminus (barely up to 0.2m deep within intervention **2200**; see Fig. 20a, Section 196; Plate 8), it is possible that parts of this feature had been entirely truncated on its eastern side, and that it originally formed a more complete circuit.

4.4.6 Although the evidence for Early and Middle Iron Age activity from the site can only be regarded as modest, it is of some importance in the local context, with earlier investigations in and around the area of the Roman town having encountered major Late Iron Age remains but rarely any features which could be securely attributed to the Early or Middle Iron Age (Eddy and Turner 1982, 6; Rodwell 1988, 3; Clarke 1988). Perhaps the best evidence for Middle Iron Age settlement in the area comes from excavations at the Douchecroft site (see Fig. 2; EHER 9872; Clarke 1988), little more than 400m south-east of Area C) where a partially exposed section of curvilinear gully interpreted as roundhouse gully, may have predated the major phase of Late Iron Age occupation on this site (Clarke 1988, 18).

4.5 Late Iron Age to Early Romano-British (Period 3)

4.5.1 The later 1st century BC and 1st century AD was a pivotal period in the local landscape, seeing the development of extensive Late Iron Age settlement and the subsequent construction of the Roman road and establishment of the town in the area south-east of Monk's Farm (Fig. 2). Little evidence for activity of this date was, however, revealed by the excavations; the only feature confidently dated to this period was single cremation burial **1094** in Area A, accompanied by a very thin scatter of Late Iron Age and Early Roman (1st/early 2nd century AD) pottery (Apps B.5 and B.6), all of which occurred residually within later Roman features dating from the earlier/mid-2nd century onwards (see below). With no evidence for occupation or intensive activity of any kind, this residual scatter of Late Iron Age and Roman pottery in Area A is perhaps best interpreted as deriving from refuse disposal/manuring of agricultural holdings associated with nearby settlement, with the enclosed Late Iron Age settlement at the Douchecroft site, referred to above, lying less than 200m to the south-east (Fig. 2, EHER 9872; Clarke 1988).

4.5.2 The probability that the site lay within the agricultural holdings of this or another area of settlement during this period would also provide something of a context for the isolated cremation burial – small groups or isolated cremation burials located on the periphery of settlements or among outlying field system being a relatively common phenomenon during this broad period (Smith 2018, 205-9 and 250). The dating of the burial rests on the heavily truncated pottery urn in which the cremated remains were held; a grog tempered jar, with a pedestal base which can be dated only broadly to the 1st century AD. The cremated remains were those of an adult or older subadult

individual and were accompanied by burnt animal bone, including numerous pieces identifiable as sheep/goat alongside a few specimens of a bird bone (not identified to taxa/species) (Apps C.1 and C.2). Across southern Britain, animal bones are recorded from a small but significant proportion of Late Iron Age and Early Roman cremation burials and presumably represent food offerings placed on the pyre as part of funerary rites, and are generally restricted to domestic species, with ovicaprids and domestic fowl being especially well-represented (Allen 2018, 273-4).

4.6 Romano-British (Period 4)

Introduction

4.6.1 The most significant remains revealed by the excavation relate to Romano-British activity, broadly dating from the earlier 2nd century to the later 3rd century AD (Period 4.1). The principal remains belonging to this period were a rectilinear enclosure complex and associated features in Area A, which produced the overwhelming majority of finds from the site as whole and probably represent part of a more extensive rural estate in the hinterland of the Roman town at Kelvedon.

4.6.2 In summary, the basic framework of the enclosure system in Area A was formed by a series of small cojoined enclosures/plots, bounded to the east by a long linear boundary ditch (**1010**) and to the north by a probable ditched trackway (ditches **1076** and **1153**). Many of these enclosure/boundary ditches extended beyond the edge of the excavation area, but the results of the geophysics and trenching suggest that Area A did encompass the core of this enclosure complex, which probably only extended slightly to the west, whilst the L-shaped section of enclosure ditch exposed in the northern part of Area A (**1255**) may represent part of larger-scale field boundary or enclosure in the northern part of the development area (see Section 3.7; Fig. 3). Elsewhere, the presence of poorly dated linear ditches in Area B and C sharing the same alignment as the Area A enclosure system strongly suggests a system of outlying field boundaries extended across the western parts of the development area, and in Area B there was evidence of Romano-British iron working possibly in the space previously enclosed by the C-shaped Middle Iron Age ditch.

Sequence and overview of the Area A enclosure system

4.6.3 With the Romano-British remains in Areas B and C producing little useful dating evidence, any understanding of the chronology of activity on the site during this period relies on finds associated with the enclosure system in Area A, in particular the relatively large assemblage of Roman pottery and, to a much lesser extent, the small number of coins recovered from this area.

4.6.4 Brady's analysis of the Roman pottery (App. B.7) suggests the vast majority of this material dates to the mid-2nd century to the mid/later 3rd century AD, with small quantities of earlier material occurring residually (or in some cases as curated/long-lived vessels) and no material of certain 4th-century date. Major, relatively closely dated, groups of pottery from the enclosure/boundary ditches in Area A (principally ditches **1010**, **1028** and **1067**) can all be dated to the mid to late 2nd century (see App. B.7, Table 26), whist later, 3rd century, material was found almost exclusively in the

finds rich upper fills of waterhole **1073**, including some burnished ware forms which came into use from the mid-3rd century, suggesting final backfilling of this feature sometime in the second half of the 3rd century. The dating of the five coins recovered from Area A, two from metal detecting of topsoil undertaken during the trial trenching and three from enclosure/boundary ditch fills, appear to confirm the overall span of Romano-British activity, with three late 1st to early 2nd century coins in worn condition consistent with having circulated for some time prior to deposition, a single mid-2nd century *dupondius* and a later third century *antoninianus* (App. B.2).

4.6.5 Mapping the chronology provided by the ceramic evidence onto the stratigraphic sequence of the features attributed to Period 4 in Area A has proved difficult. At face value the pottery evidence suggests activity could belong to two principal phases of activity, with a floruit of activity during the mid to late 2nd century, when the principal boundary enclosure ditches were in use and infilling, with later activity represented by the backfilling of waterhole **1073** in the mid to late 3rd century. However, the stratigraphic evidence clearly demonstrates that some elements of the Period 4.1 enclosure complex were laid out *after* the final infilling of the waterhole – with enclosure ditches **1067** and **1169** cutting through the backfill of this feature. There are also indications that, despite being associated with a substantial assemblage of pottery dated to *c.* AD 160–200 (see App. B.7, Table 26), the final backfilling/infilling of the major boundary represented by ditch **1010** was broadly contemporary with that of waterhole **1073**; not only did this feature produce the 3rd-century coin referred to above, it was also associated with quantities of briquetage which was only found in significant quantities elsewhere in the fills of one of the enclosure ditches that post-dated the waterhole (ditch **1067**, see Fig. 18).

4.6.6 In light of this, it seems clear that elements of the enclosure system remained in use into the later 3rd century AD and that as a whole the complex of boundaries and enclosures attributed to Period 4.1 probably remained in use between the early/mid-2nd century and the later 3rd century AD. The total dearth of material which can be dated to the 4th century does, however, strongly suggest a total abandonment of the site in the later 3rd century, and although the pair of linear ditches attributed to a later phase of Romano-British land use (Period 4.2) in Area A could be associated with agricultural use of the area during the 4th century, the dating and status of these features is uncertain – their phasing resting essentially on the lack of later (i.e., medieval and post-medieval) finds recovered alongside the presumably largely residual Roman pottery from their fills.

4.6.7 In terms of the morphology and layout of the Period 4.1 remains in Area A, the main area of cojoined enclosures was formed by a series of linear and L-shaped ditches which served to delineate small cojoined rectangular plots of between *c.* 500m^2 and *c.* 1000m^2, with maximum dimensions of *c.* 35–40m across. Enclosures systems of this scale and layout are a familiar feature of certain Romano-British rural sites in the region, principally those described as complex farmsteads (Smith *et al.* 2016, 28–33) or associated with villa estates, and within the county they can be compared to the layout of enclosures at rural settlements such as Great Holts Farm, Boreham (Germany 2003) or Strood Hall, Little Canfield (Timby *et al.* 2007). Small plots/enclosures such as this could have served a multitude of purposes within such farmstead complexes, such

as defining horticultural plots, small paddocks for corralling and handling livestock, building compounds or yards and workshop areas.

4.6.8 In this case, the Area A enclosure complex and its associated features were associated with relatively rich finds assemblages attesting to a range of domestic and industrial/craft activities. It is likely, however, that a significant proportion of this material would not have been generated/used within the areas of the enclosures themselves. This is strongly implied by the presence of finds which must have derived from an affluent domestic residence(s), including the relatively large proportion of fine tableware (especially decorated samian) in the pottery assemblage (App. B.6) and individual 'high status' finds such as the fragment of a silver vessel, intaglio ring and enamelled brooch like artefact (App. B.1; Fig. 21), as well as the fragment of pipeclay figurine from waterhole **1073** (App. B.6). Equally significantly, substantial quantities of CBM (18.7kg in total from Period 4.1 contexts in Area A) including *tegula* and *imbrex* tile fragments alongside *pilae* brick and box flue tile were recovered, clearly originally deriving from one or more well-appointed structures with tiled roofs and hypocaust systems (App. B.8). Although the origin of these finds must remain uncertain, and notwithstanding the possibility that this material could have been transported to the site from further afield, this probably indicates that the remains in Area A represented just one part of a more extensive farmstead/estate complex, which elsewhere included a major, relatively high-status domestic dwelling associated with an affluent resident household. It is possible that other elements of this putative larger site complex could lie to the east of the development area, within the area now bisected by the railway line, or overlain by the modern housing to the north-east of Area A – although there are no records of any Romano-British finds from these areas (Section 1.3).

4.6.9 Within the site itself, the only direct evidence for possible structures (whether representing domestic dwellings, or agricultural buildings/workshops) within the enclosure complex was the pair of shallow L-shaped features (**1262** and **1399**) and adjacent group of small pits and postholes (**1099**) located immediately south of watering hole **1073**. The two L-shaped features are probably best interpreted as beam slots for a rectangular structure, with a footprint *c.* 11m long and *c.* 8m wide. Rectangular structures based on broadly comparable paired beam slots have been excavated within the Roman town at Kelvedon (Rodwell 1988, 5–9); interpreted as industrial workshops or barns, these were found alongside structures marked only by thin gravel floor surfaces and/or very shallow traces of beam slots and it seems entirely possible that further ephemeral structures such as these could have lain within some of the other enclosures in Area A (see Smith *et al.* (2016, 51 and 106) concerning the poor archaeological visibility of some timber-built Romano-British structures).

4.6.10 In most cases the distribution of the major categories of finds recovered from the enclosure complex (Fig. 18) provide few insights into the character or location of specific activities taking place within the site, and finds were widely distributed, albeit with major concentrations in certain features. One major exception to this, discussed below, is the concentration of iron slag from the southern part of the enclosure complex, which is likely to relate to the location of a smithy/forge.

Economy and craft/industry

4.6.11 Environmental remains associated with the Romano-British remains were sparse; charred plant remains were limited to occasional charred cereal grains, with no significant deposits of crop processing waste, whilst animal bone preservation was poor, with the assemblage dominated by small fragments of burnt bone recovered from certain finds-rich fills (principally from waterhole **1073** and ditch **1010**), providing little information beyond indicating the presence of the usual range of domestic stock (sheep/goat, cattle, pig, horse). Artefactual evidence for the production and processing of agricultural products was also very limited, restricted to a modest assemblage of fragmentary quernstone (App. B.10).

4.6.12 In contrast to the paucity of evidence for the agricultural economy of the site, evidence for craft activity was better represented. Most significant is the evidence for iron working, both from the main area of enclosures in Area A and at the site of the Middle Iron Age C-shaped ditch in Area B.

4.6.13 In Area A, the vast majority of the total of just over 24kg of iron slag came from a restricted area along the southern part of ditch **1010** and the adjacent sections of enclosure ditches **1251** and **1007** (Fig. 18). In particular, the eastern arm of L-Shaped ditch **1251**, first investigated during the trial trenching, produced very substantial quantities of iron slag, with particularly high densities coming from intervention **1018** and **1024** of ditch **1010** (13.8kg) and the adjacent terminus (intervention **78**) of ditch **1251** (5.9kg). Crucially, where bulk samples were taken from these slag-rich fills – notably from interventions **72** and **78** of ditch **1251**, they produced abundant hammerscale (App. B.3, Table 9), strongly suggesting these deposits represented wholesale dumping of metal working waste deriving from a smithy located in the immediate vicinity. The metal working residues were dominated by fragments of smithing hearth bases and slag smithing lumps, with one fragment of tuyere, with Timberlake's analysis of this material (App. B.3) concluding that it probably relates exclusively to secondary smithing and forging work.

4.6.14 The assemblage of metal working residues from Area B was much smaller – with just five fragments of iron slag weighing 1,285g associated with very small quantities of Roman tile and pottery. As set out above, this material was recovered both from the curvilinear gully (**2208**) cut into the eastern side of Period 2 (Middle Iron Age) C-Shaped ditch **2148** (two pieces; 613g) and from the upper fills of the C-shaped ditch itself, in the area immediately adjacent to the gully (intervention **2174**; three pieces; 672g). Although modest in size this material is significant in terms of including evidence of iron smelting (as opposed to only smithing/forging) in the form of a fragment of tap slag and a piece of vitrified furnace lining (see App. B.3).

4.6.15 Across much of southern Britain evidence for on-site Romano-British iron smithing such as that represented by the substantial assemblage of slag from Area A is very widespread, albeit that it is much more common at larger/more complex settlements, (i.e., sites classified variously as small towns, roadside settlements, villages and complex farmsteads) than at humbler farmsteads/settlements (Smith 2017, 186). Locally, there is evidence for iron smithing within the town at Kelvedon including a pit associated with 'iron-working debris' in Eddy's Trench B on the southern edge of the

town (Eddy and Turner 1982, 14) and an assemblage over 6kg of iron smithing slag from a quarry pit excavated at the Star and Fleece Hotel, located south of the Roman Road to the north-west of the enclosed area of the town (Fell and Humphrey 2001). The presence of a smithy within Area A is consistent with the interpretation of the enclosures here forming part of a larger estate or farmstead, involved in the routine production and maintenance/repair of tools and equipment for the resident community. Significantly, in a recent review of Romano-British iron production and working, Alex Smith has noted that smithing in these kinds of contexts "…usually seems to have occurred some distance from the main domestic area…[but]… still incorporated within the main enclosure complex" (Smith 2017, 187), and this may also be consistent with the suggestion that the major area of domestic activity associated with the site lay somewhere immediately beyond the complex of enclosures exposed in Area A.

4.6.16 In contrast to this fairly typical evidence of smithing, evidence for Romano-British iron smelting comparable to that from Area C is much rarer, especially outside major iron producing areas such as the East Midlands (Smith 2017, 179–81, fig. 5.1), and in Essex the material from Monk's Farm joins a very small number of sites such as the Roman villa complex at Little Oakley (Barford *et al.* 2002, 194) where there is possible evidence for (small-scale) iron smelting. Given the small size of the assemblage it can only be assumed that it did not represent large-scale or repeated production, but its isolated location, probably within an area of outlying fields/agricultural land is characteristic, with iron smelting/production at rural sites, unlike smithing/forging, invariably taking place well beyond the core area of settlement/activity (Smith 2017, 185). Smith attributes this not only to the industrial/polluting nature of the smelting process but also, possibly to iron production having a "special, ritualised status" which may have made it appropriate to be carried out in locations set aside from other activities (Smith 2017, 187).

4.6.17 This latter point could also be of significance in terms of the association of the Area B iron working evidence with the earlier remains of the earlier C-shaped ditch. It seems clear from the later finds within the upper fill of this feature and the manner in which the curvilinear gully and large pit cut directly through it that it remained visible as a slight earthwork into this period and was, in some way, repurposed/reused, perhaps even as the site of the furnace from which the smelting residues ultimately derived. Whilst this could simply reflect the opportunistic reuse of a slight earthwork as the basis for some kind of lean to/windbreak structure, the reuse of an evidently ancient feature such as this may have been appropriate in the context of the kind of ritual associations which Smith and other researchers attribute to iron production during this period (2017, 187).

4.6.18 Aside from metalworking, other typical craft activities are represented by some of the finds, including probable carpentry tools among the iron artefacts (including a possible chisel blade and spoon-bit), and structural timbers in the form of morticed planks were recovered among the dump of waterlogged wood from waterhole **1073**. Local, perhaps even on-site, production of coarse ware pottery is also implied by the presence of at least one second/waster pottery vessel in the large assemblage from the upper fills of this feature (App. B.7).

Status, trade and relationship to the Roman town

4.6.19 Although it is suggested that many of the finds recovered from the Romano-British features in Area A derive ultimately from domestic settings which lay beyond the investigated area, they do provide significant insights into the wider community associated with the site. The occurrence of what can be regarded as relatively high-status finds has been set out above, and it is clear that the site was under the ownership/administrative control of an affluent household, who's ability to take advantage of the regional trade network is attested by the good representation of imported pottery vessels (especially samian) and regionally produced fine tablewares.

4.6.20 Another aspect of regional trade networks is evidenced by the small assemblage of briquetage recovered from Area A. This is a relatively modest assemblage of material, totalling just under 3kg of very fragmentary and abraded pieces during from brine vessel containers and supports (App. B.9). The recovery of this material from what are suspected to be some of the latest contexts attributed to Period 4.1 (see above), probably dating largely to the 3rd century is of some significance. Assemblages of briquetage have been recovered from excavations in Kelvedon, but to date these have come from Late Iron Age contexts (Rodwell 1988; Eddy and Turner 1982), and in general salt production sites on the Essex coast (the well-known Red Hills sites; Fawn *et al.* 1990) and assemblages of briquetage found at inland sites have tended to be dated to the Late Iron Age and Early Romano-British period, with for example briquetage coming only from Late Iron Age and Early Romano-British contexts from the extensive excavations at Elm's Farm, Heybridge (Atkinson and Preston 2015, 76). The presence of briquetage in Area A from contexts dating at least as late as the mid-2nd century and more probably belonging to the 3rd century resonates, however, with some suggestions that the extent of Middle/Late Roman salt production in the region may have been underestimated (Biddulph *et al.* 2012, 159). Chronological issues aside, the presence of briquetage at inland Late Iron Age and Roman sites some distance from the coastal/estuarine production areas is well-documented and has generally been seen as evidence of the regional trade in salt with its presence perhaps indicating sites directly involved in the marketing and transport of processed salt (Rodwell 1979), although it has been noted that this does not adequately explain the presence of salt making equipment which could be expected to be present only at production sites (Eddy and Turner 1982, 26; Atkinson and Preston 2015, 76).

4.6.21 The impression garnered from these finds, is of a well-connected and affluent community embedded in regional and provincial trade networks. Given the site's location in a rural location in the hinterland of the Roman town it can only be assumed that the economy of the site rested essentially on agricultural production, probably playing a role in provisioning parts of the population of Roman Kelvedon itself. Any assessment of the site's relationship with this nearby centre is, however, constrained by the somewhat fragmentary state of knowledge of the town. Despite a long history of investigation (see Section 1.3) many issues concerning its development and character remain unresolved, and the results of some major excavations have yet to see full reporting.

4.6.22 Although the town's development began with a major phase of early (pre-Flavian) activity, it is unclear whether this included a significant military presence as argued by Rodwell, with Eddy having cast considerable doubt on the existence of the putative fort to the west of the enclosed area of the town (Eddy and Tuner 1982; Eddy 1995). There is also considerable uncertainty concerning the date of the ditched defences which enclosed the core of the town, with evidence from a series of small-scale excavations tending to suggest that the town's ditch was a fairly short-lived feature, excavated in some time towards the end of the 2nd century, before falling out of use in the early to mid-3rd century (Eddy and Turner 1982, 11; Rodwell 1988, 135; Ennis and Foreman 2002, 76). Within the core of the town most of the principal investigated remains, including the possible mansio, temple and sets of 'industrial' buildings/workshops seem to belong largely to the 1st and 2nd centuries, although Eddy's suggestion that the town was effectively abandoned in the later 3rd century (Eddy and Turner 1982, 17) appears unlikely due to the presence of late (4th century) Roman burials within Kelvedon's excavated cemeteries, and it is perhaps more likely that the 3rd century instead saw a major change in the character of activity in the town, with a decline in civic/official and industrial activity (Rodwell 1988, 136; Reece 1988, 80).

4.6.23 Our understanding, such as it is, of the town's development, does suggest that the sequence of Romano-British activity at Monk's Farm, and the fortunes of the relatively affluent community represented by the finds assemblage from Area A, was intimately linked to that of the town. The beginnings of significant Romano-British activity at Monk's Farm – from the earlier/mid-2nd century – post-dates the earliest development of the town by perhaps as much as a century, but may equate to a period of relative prosperity and expansion in the decades leading up to the enclosure of the town in the later 2nd-century. Equally, the date of the latest significant Romano-British activity revealed by the excavations, in the mid/later 3rd century equates, at least at a very general level, to the period when activity within the town appears to have entered a decline and/or a significant change in character.

4.7 Summary and Conclusions

4.7.1 The multi-period remains revealed by the Monk' s Farm excavations represent a major contribution to knowledge of later prehistoric and Romano-British activity in the local area. Preceded by evidence for low-level Neolithic and Early Bronze Age activity, the remains of episodes of Early and Middle Iron Age settlement represent the first significant evidence for activity of this date from the area, and probably relate to wider patterns of widespread settlement and land use across the local gravel terraces during the 1st millennium BC. Despite the discovery of a single isolated Late Iron Age/Early Romano-British cremation burial, the lack of evidence for any subsequent Late Iron Age/Early Roman occupation in the development area may suggest that settlement during the Late Iron Age became less dispersed, focusing in and around the area of the later Roman town, to the south of the site.

4.7.2 The beginning of sustained Romano-British activity in Area B, in the form of the complex of enclosures suggested to represent part of a larger, relatively affluent, farmstead or rural estate can be dated to the earlier part of the 2nd century AD and

its development may have been closely linked to the increasing economic prosperity of the town and the growing importance of the regional transport and communication network represented by the London to Colchester road. The Romano-British remains demonstrated evidence of on-site ironworking, including rare traces of iron smelting, and produced a substantial, regionally significant assemblage of finds, particularly pottery. The end of substantive Romano-British activity at the site may coincide broadly with a decline in more specialised (industrial/religious/administrative) activities within the town over the course of the 3rd century AD, and later land use appears to have been solely agricultural.

4.7.3 Given the close relationship between the site and the Roman town, the results of the excavation will be of significance for any future synthesis of Iron Age and Roman Kelvedon and/or the full reporting of some of the work carried out in the area (see Medlycott 1999, 17-8). Beyond this, the results of the investigations highlight the potential for any future developments of areas north and west of Kelvedon to encounter significant prehistoric and Romano-British remains, whilst the possibility that major elements of the Romano-British site exposed in Area A extended beyond the development area is an issue that could usefully be addressed by future research-oriented fieldwork.

5 PUBLICATION AND ARCHIVING

5.1 Publication

5.1.1 As set out in the Updated Project Design (Billington and Knight 2021, section 6.4; app. D) a synthesis of the results of the excavation will be published as an article in the *Transactions of the Essex Society for Archaeology and History.*

5.1.2 This report both supplements the published article and is superseded by any new data and interpretations presented within it.

5.2 Archiving, Retention and Dispersal

5.2.1 Excavated material and records will be deposited with, and curated by, Braintree Museum under the OA East Site Code XEXMOK20 and the Local Authorities HER code/Event Number KLSR19 (to be confirmed). The digital archive will be deposited with an approved digital repository. Transfer of ownership will be sought prior to deposition.

APPENDIX A CONTEXT INVENTORY

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled by	Period	Feature/ group Number	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine comp.	Coarse comp.	Shape in Plan	Side	Base
32	B (Tr 37)	cut	ditch	**32**	33	2.2	**2148**	1.15	0.2				curvilinear	gentle slope	concave
33	B (Tr 37)	fill	ditch	**32**		2.2	**2148**	1.15	0.2	dark brownish grey	silty sand	frequent large stone			
34	B (Tr 43)	cut	pit	**34**	35	2.1	**34**	0.4	0.18				sub-circular	gentle slope	concave
35	B (Tr 43)	fill	pit	**34**		2.1	**34**	0.4	0.18	mid greyish brown	silty sand	occ small stones			
36	B (Tr 37)	cut	ditch	**36**	37	2.2	**2148**	1.4	0.34				linear	gentle slope	concave
37	B (Tr 37)	fill	ditch	**36**		2.2	**2148**	1.4	0.34	mid yellowish brown	clayey sand	occ stone			
38	B (Tr 37)	cut	ditch	**38**	39	2.2	**2148**	0.9	0.22				linear	gentle slope	concave
39	B (Tr 37)	fill	ditch	**38**		2.2	**2148**	0.9	0.22	mid yellowish brown	clayey sand	occ stones			
40	B (Tr 37)	cut	ditch	**40**	41,42, 43	2.2	**2148**						linear	gentle slope	flat
41	B (Tr 37)	fill	ditch	**40**		2.2	**2148**		0.28	mid greyish brown	clayey sand	occ stone			
72	A (Tr 35)	cut	gully	**72**	73	4.1	**1251**	0.67	0.23				linear	steep	concave
73	A (Tr 35)	fill	gully	**72**		4.1	**1251**	0.67	0.23	mid brownish grey	silty sand	occ small stone			
76	A (Tr 35)	cut	ditch	**76**	77	4.1	**1028**	1.66	0.29				linear	gentle slope	concave
77	A (Tr 35)	fill	ditch	**76**		4.1	**1028**	1.66	0.29	dark brownish grey	silty sand	freq small stones			
78	A (Tr 35)	cut	ditch	**78**	79	4.1	**1251**	0.7	0.3				linear	steep	concave
79	A (Tr 35)	fill	ditch	**78**		4.1	**1251**	0.7	0.3	mid brownish grey	silty sand	freq small stones			
84	A (Tr 35)	fill	ditch	**78**		4.1	**1251**	0.7	0.28	mid brownish grey	silty sand	freq small stone			
85	A (Tr 35)	cut	ditch	**85**	86	4.1	**1228**	1.01	0.34				linear	gentle slope	concave

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled by	Period	Feature/ group Number	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine comp.	Coarse comp.	Shape in Plan	Side	Base
86	A (Tr 35)	fill	ditch	**85**		4.1	**1228**	1.01	0.34	mid greyish brown	sandy silt	rare small stones			
89	A (Tr 28)	cut	ditch	**89**	90	4.1	**89**	1.04	0.24				linear	gentle slope	concave
90	A (Tr 28)	fill	ditch	**89**		4.1	**89**	1.04	0.24	light yellowish brown	silty sand	frequent stones			
91	A (Tr 28)	cut	ditch	**91**	92	4.1	**1010**	1.3	0.18				linear	gentle	concave
92	A (Tr 28)	fill	ditch	**91**		4.1	**1010**	1.3	0.18	mid brownish grey	silty sand	frequent stone			
93	A (Tr 28)	cut	ditch	**93**	94	4.1	**1028**	0.68	0.18				linear	gentle	concave
94	A (Tr 28)	fill	ditch	**93**		4.1	**1028**	0.68	0.18	light yellowish brown	silty sand	frequent stone			
95	A (Tr 28)	cut	ditch	**95**	96	4.2	**1022**	1.02	0.26				linear	gentle slope	concave
96	A (Tr 28)	fill	ditch	**95**		4.2	**1022**	1.02	0.26	mid greyish brown	silty sand	occ stones			
97	C (Tr 24)	cut	pit	**97**	98	1	**97**	0.77	0.2				sub-circular	gentle slope	concave
98	C (Tr 24)	fill	pit	**97**		1	**97**	0.77	0.2	dark greyish brown	clayey silt	occ flint			
111	C (Tr 32)	cut	ditch	**111**	112	4.1	**3017**	0.8	0.2				linear	gentle slope	concave
112	C (Tr 32)	fill	ditch	**111**		4.1	**3017**	0.8	0.2	mid yelowish brown	silty sand	occ stone			
113	C (Tr 32)	cut	gully	**113**	114	1	**113**	0.4	0.15				curvilinear	gentle slope	concave
114	C (Tr 32)	fill	gully	**113**		1	**113**	0.4	0.15	mid yellowish brown	silty sand	occ stone			
115	A (Tr 34)	cut	post hole	**115**	116	4.1	**1099**	0.3	0.1				sub-circular	gentle slope	concave
116	A (Tr 34)	fill	post hole	**115**		4.1	**1099**	0.3	0.1	mid yellowish brown	silty sand	occ stone			
117	A (Tr 34)	cut	post hole	**117**	118	4.1	**1099**	0.45	0.22				sub-circular	steep	concave
118	A (Tr 34)	fill	post hole	**117**		4.1	**1099**	0.45	0.22	mid yellowish brown	silty sand	occ stone			
121	A (Tr 34)	cut	ditch	**121**	122	4.2	**1022**	0.7	0.18				linear	gentle slope	concave

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled by	Period	Feature/ group Number	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine comp.	Coarse comp.	Shape in Plan	Side	Base
122	A (Tr 34)	fill	ditch	**121**		4.2	**1022**	0.7	0.18	mid yellowish brown	silty sand	occ stone			
123	A (Tr 34)	cut	ditch	**123**	124	4.1	**1222**	1	0.25				linear	gentle slope	concave
124	A (Tr 34)	fill	ditch	**123**		4.1	**1222**	1	0.25	mid brownish yellow	silty sand	occ stone			
125	A (Tr 17)	cut	ditch	**125**	126	4.1	**1255**	1.76	0.56				linear	gentle slope	concave
126	A (Tr 17)	fill	ditch	**125**		4.1	**1255**	1.76	0.56	mid greyish brown	silty clay	occ stone			
127	A (Tr 17)	cut	pit	**127**	128	2.2	**127**	0.74	0.24				sub-rectangular	steep	concave
128	A (Tr 17)	fill	pit	**127**		2.2	**127**	0.74	0.24	dark brownish grey	clayey silt	occ stone			
129	A (Tr 27)	cut	pit	**129**	130,131	4.1	**1073**	3.6	0.8				sub-circular	steep	unknown
130	A (Tr 27)	fill	pit	**129**		4.1	**1073**		0.15	mid brownish grey	silty clay	occ stone			
131	A (Tr 27)	fill	pit	**129**		4.1	**1073**		0.35	mid greyish brown	silty clay	occ stone			
132	A (Tr 27)	cut	ditch	**132**	133	4.1	**1067**	0.55	0.6				sub-circular	steep	flat
133	A (Tr 27)	fill	ditch	**132**		4.1	**1067**	0.55	0.6	dark brownish grey	silty clay	occ stones			
134	A (Tr 27)	cut	pit	**134**	135,136,137	4.1	**1073**	2.3	1				sub-circular	steep	unknown
135	A (Tr 27)	fill	pit	**134**		4.1	**1073**		0.3	mid greyish brown	silty clay	occ stone			
136	A (Tr 27)	fill	pit	**134**		4.1	**1073**		0.4	dark brownish grey	silty clay	occ stone			
137	A (Tr 27)	fill	pit	**134**		4.1	**1073**	0.3		dark greyish brown	silty clay	occ stone			

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled by	Period	Feature/ group Number	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine comp.	Coarse comp.	Shape in Plan	Side	Base
138	A (Tr 27)	cut	pit	**138**	139/140	4.1	**1073**	1.6	0.6				sub-circular	gentle slope	unknown
139	A (Tr 27)	fill	pit	**138**		4.1	**1073**		0.25	dark greyish brown	silty clay	occ gravels			
140	A (Tr 27)	fill	pit	**138**		4.1	**1073**		0.3	dark brownish grey	silty clay	occ gravels			
141	A (Tr 27)	cut	pit	**141**	142,143	4.1	**1073**	1.4	0.45				sub-circular	gentle slope	unknown
142	A (Tr 27)	fill	pit	**141**		4.1	**1073**		0.25	mid brownish grey	silty clay	occ stone			
143	A (Tr 27)	fill	pit	**141**		4.1	**1073**		0.2	dark brownish grey	silty clay	occ gravels			
1000		layer	topsoil	**0**		0	**n/a**								
1001		layer	subsoil	**0**		0	**n/a**								
1002		layer	natural	**0**		0	**n/a**								
1003	A	cut	ditch	**1003**	1004, 1005, 1006	4.1	**1003**	0.2	0.2				linear	gradual	truncated by ditch recut to SW [1007]
1004	A	fill	ditch	**1003**		4.1	**1003**		0.06	mid greyish brown	clayey sand				
1005	A	fill	ditch	**1003**		4.1	**1003**		0.04	dark bluey grey	clayey sand	frequent charcoal			
1006	A	fill	ditch	**1003**		4.1	**1003**		0.14	mid greyish yellow	clayey sand	occ. Small assorted natural stones			
1007	A	cut	ditch	**1007**	1008, 1009	4.1	**1007**	1.1	0.33				linear	gradual	concave
1008	A	fill	ditch	**1007**		4.1	**1007**		0.13	mid brownish grey	clayey sand	frequent gravels and small assorted natural stones			

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled by	Period	Feature/ group Number	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine comp.	Coarse comp.	Shape in Plan	Side	Base
1009	A	fill	ditch	**1007**		4.1	**1007**		0.2	mid yellow grey	clayey sand	moderate small assorted natural stones			
1010	A	cut	ditch	**1010**	1011	4.1	**1010**	2	0.42				linear	gradual	concave
1011	A	fill	ditch	**1010**		4.1	**1010**		0.42	mid greyish brown	silty sand	frequent rounded stones			
1012	A	cut	ditch	**1012**	1013	4.1	**1007**	1.05	0.35				linear	gradual	flat
1013	A	fill	ditch	**1012**		4.1	**1007**		0.35	mid greyish brown	clayey sand	occ. Small to medium assorted natural stones			
1014	A	cut	ditch	**1014**	1016	4.1	**1003**	0.36	0.31				linear	steep	unclear - truncated by recut [1016]
1015	A	fill	ditch	**1014**		4.1	**1003**		0.31	mid greyish brown	clayey sand	occ. Small assorted nat stones			
1016	A	cut	ditch	**1016**	1017	4.1	**1007**	1.38	0.44				linear	gradual	concave
1017	A	fill	ditch	**1016**		4.1	**1007**		0.44	mid greyish brown	clayey sand	occ small assorted natural stones			
1018	A	cut	ditch	**1018**	1019	4.1	**1010**	2.2	0.45				linear	gradual	concave
1019	A	fill	ditch	**1018**		4.1	**1010**		0.45	dark grey	silty sand	frequent slag and small rounded and sub-angular stones			
1020	A	cut	pit	**1020**	1021	1	**1020**	0.68	0.09				sub-circular	gradual	flat
1021	A	fill	pit	**1020**		1	**1020**		0.09	mid yellowish grey	clayey sand	rare smal assorted natural stones			
1022	A	cut	ditch	**1022**	1023	4.2	**1022**	1.44	0.45				linear	steep	concave
1023	A	fill	ditch	**1022**		4.2	**1022**		0.45	light orangey brown	sandy silt	occ. Small to medium flints			

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled by	Period	Feature/ group Number	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine comp.	Coarse comp.	Shape in Plan	Side	Base
1024	A	cut	ditch	**1024**	1025	4.1	**1010**	2.1	0.39				linear	gradual	concave
1025	A	fill	ditch	**1024**		4.1	**1010**	2.1	0.39	light whiteish grey	silty sand	frequent flint and stone			
1026	A	cut	pit	**1026**	1027	4.1	**1026**	0.72	0.19				sub-circular	gradual	concave
1027	A	fill	pit	**1026**		4.1	**1026**		0.19	mottled mid yellowish-grey	clayey sand	occ. Gravels			
1028	A	cut	ditch	**1028**	1029	4.1	**1028**	1.1	0.24				linear	steep and gradual	concave
1029	A	fill	ditch	**1028**		4.1	**1028**		0.24	mid greyish brown	silty sand	occ. Small stones			
1030	A	cut	pit	**1030**	1031, 1032	1	**1030**	1.14	0.42				sub-circular	steep	flat
1031	A	fill	pit	**1030**		1	**1030**		0.24	near black	clayey sand	occ. Small assorted natural stones and charcoal throughout			
1032	A	fill	pit	**1030**		1	**1030**		0.23	mid greyish yellow	clayey sand	occ. Small assorted natural stones			
1033	A	cut	ditch	**1033**	1034	4.1	**1028**	0.9	0.2				linear	gentle	concave
1034	A	fill	ditch	**1033**		4.1	**1028**		0.2	mid brownish grey	silty sand	frequent small rounded and sub-angular stones			
1035	A	cut	ditch	**1035**	1036	4.1	**1010**	1.26	0.28				linear	gradual	uneven
1036	A	fill	ditch	**1035**		4.1	**1010**		0.28	light greyish brown	sandy silt	occ. Rounded and sub-rounded natural stones			
1037	A	cut	ditch	**1037**	1038	4.1	**1007**	1.8	0.38				linear	steep	flat

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled by	Period	Feature/ group Number	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine comp.	Coarse comp.	Shape in Plan	Side	Base
1038	A	fill	ditch	**1037**		4.1	**1007**		0.38	mid greyish brown	clayey sand	occ. Small assorted natural stones			
1039	A	cut	ditch	**1039**	1040	4.1	**1010**	2	0.37				linear	gradual	flat
1040	A	fill	ditch	**1039**		4.1	**1010**		0.37	light whiteish brown	silty sand	frequent natural stones			
1041	A	cut	pit	**1041**	1042	4.1	**1041**	1.2	0.21				sub-circular	gradual	concave
1042	A	fill	pit	**1041**		4.1	**1041**		0.21	mid browny grey	clayey sand	occ. Small assorted natural stones			
1043	A	cut	ditch	**1043**	1044	4.1	**1010**	1	0.34				linear	gradual	uneven
1044	A	fill	ditch	**1043**		4.1	**1010**		0.34	light greyish brown	sandy silt	occ. Sub-rounded natural stones			
1045	A	void													
1046	A	void													
1047	A	cut	ditch	**1047**	1048	4.1	**1010**	2	0.37				linear	gentle to gradual	concave
1048	A	fill	ditch	**1047**		4.1	**1010**		0.37	light whiteish grey	silty sand	frequent natural stones			
1049	A	cut	pit / natural feature	**1049**	1050	4.1	**1049**	1.2	0.37				sub-circular	steep	flat
1050	A	fill	pit	**1049**		4.1	**1049**		0.37	mid greyish brown	clayey sand	rare small assorted natural stones			
1051	A	cut	ditch	**1051**	1052	4.1	**1028**	1.2	0.2				linear	gradual	flat
1052	A	fill	ditch	**1051**		4.1	**1028**		0.2	light brownish grey	silty sand	occ. Small rounded stones			
1053	A	cut	ditch	**1053**	1054	4.1	**1053**		0.25				linear	steep	flat
1054	A	fill	ditch	**1053**		4.1	**1053**		0.25	light greyish brown	silty sand	occ. Small rounded stones			

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled by	Period	Feature/ group Number	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine comp.	Coarse comp.	Shape in Plan	Side	Base
1055	A	cut	ditch	**1055**	1056	4.1	**1028**	0.6	0.39				linear	steep	flat
1056	A	fill	ditch	**1055**		4.1	**1028**		0.39	light greyish brown	silty sand	occ. Small rounded stones			
1057	A	cut	ditch	**1057**	1058	4.1	**1010**	1.32	0.37				linear	NW - steep, SE - gradual	concave
1058	A	fill	ditch	**1057**		4.1	**1010**		0.37	dark greyish brown	sandy silt	occ. Sub-rounded natural stones			
1059	A	void													
1060	A	fill		**1057**		4.1	**1010**			dark greyish brown, near black	sandy silt	occ. Sub-rounded natural stones			
1061	A	cut	ditch	**1061**	1062	4.2	**1022**	1.38	0.42				linear	gradual	concave
1062	A	fill	ditch	**1061**		4.2	**1022**		0.42	mid brownish grey	clayey sand	frequent small assorted natural stones and gravels			
1063	A	cut	ditch	**1063**	1064	4.2	**1022**	1.18	0.42				linear	NW - stepped,SE - gradual	concave
1064	A	fill	ditch	**1063**		4.2	**1022**		0.42	dark brownish grey	clayey sand	occ. Charcoal flecks, moderate small assorted natural stones			
1065	A	cut	ditch	**1065**	1066	4.1	**1010**	0.5	0.2				linear	NW - gentle, SE - steep	concave
1066	A	fill	ditch	**1065**		4.1	**1010**		0.2	light whiteish grey	silty sand	frequent natural stones			
1067	A	cut	ditch	**1067**	1068	4.1	**1067**	0.8	0.3				linear	gradual	concave
1068	A	fill	ditch	**1067**		4.1	**1067**		0.3	light greyish brown	silty sand	frequent small stones			

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled by	Period	Feature/ group Number	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine comp.	Coarse comp.	Shape in Plan	Side	Base
1069	A	cut	ditch	**1069**	1070	4.2	**1022**	0.72	0.12				linear	gradual	flat
1070	A	fill	ditch	**1069**		4.2	**1022**		0.12	light brownish grey	silty sand	frequent natural stones			
1071	A	cut	ditch	**1071**	1072	4.2	**1022**	0.83	0.13				linear	gentle	concave
1072	A	fill	ditch	**1071**		4.2	**1022**		0.13	dark greyish brown	silty sand	frequent natural stones			
1073	A	cut	watering-hole	**1073**	1080-1092, 1197, 1198, 1395-6, 1407-17	4.1	**1073**	3.67	1.04				sub-circular	steep	flat
1074	A	cut	ditch	**1074**	1075	4.1	**1010**	1.23	0.46				linear	gradual	concave
1075	A	fill	ditch	**1074**		4.1	**1010**		0.46	light yellowish brown	sandy silt	occ. Sub rounded natural stones			
1076	A	cut	ditch	**1076**	1077	4.1	**1076**	0.94	0.43				linear	steep	concave
1077	A	fill	ditch	**1076**		4.1	**1076**		0.43	light greyish brown	sandy silt	occ. Natural stones			
1078	A	cut	ditch	**1078**	1079	4.2	**1022**	0.99	0.26				linear	gradual	uneven
1079	A	fill	ditch	**1078**		4.2	**1022**		0.26	light brownish grey	silty sand	frequent stones and flint			
1080	A	fill	watering hole	**1073**		4.1	**1073**		0.22	mid yellowish grey	silty sand				
1081	A	fill	watering hole	**1073**		4.1	**1073**		0.05	mid greyish blue	silty clay				
1082	A	fill	watering hole	**1073**		4.1	**1073**		0.12	mid brownish grey	clayey sand	frequent gravels and small assorted natural stones			

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled by	Period	Feature/ group Number	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine comp.	Coarse comp.	Shape in Plan	Side	Base
1083	A	fill	watering hole	**1073**		4.1	**1073**		0.1	mid orangeish brown	silty sand	frequent gravels			
1084	A	finds unit	watering hole	**1073**		4.1	**1073**								
1085	A	fill	watering hole	**1073**		4.1	**1073**		0.11	light yellowish grey	silty sand	occ. Gravels and small assorted natural stones			
1086	A	fill	watering hole	**1073**		4.1	**1073**		0.14	mid greyish brown	clayey sand	occ. Gravels throughout			
1087	A	fill	watering hole	**1073**		4.1	**1073**		0.24	mid blueish grey	clayey sand	moderate charcoal throughout			
1088	A	fill	watering hole	**1073**		4.1	**1073**		0.07						
1089	A	fill	watering hole	**1073**		4.1	**1073**		0.41	mid greyish brown	clayey sand	occ. Small assorted natural stones and gravels, occ. Sub-angular ironstone on NE side			
1090	A	fill	watering hole	**1073**		4.1	**1073**		0.37	light greyish brown	clayey sand	occ. Small assorted natural stones and gravels, occ. Sub-angular ironstone on NE side			
1091	A	fill	watering hole	**1073**		4.1	**1073**		0.8						
1092	A	fill	watering hole	**1073**		4.1	**1073**	0.1	0.35						
1093	A	void	void												
1094	A	cut	cremation	**1094**	1095, 1096	3	**1094**	0.29	0.09				sub-circular	gradual	concave

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled by	Period	Feature/ group Number	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine comp.	Coarse comp.	Shape in Plan	Side	Base
1095	A	fill	pit	**1094**	1096	3	**1094**		0.09						
1096	A	fill	pit	**1094**		3	**1094**		0.09						
1097	A	cut	ditch	**1097**	1098	4.2	**1022**	0.74	0.22				linear	gradual	uneven
1098	A	fill	ditch	**1097**		4.2	**1022**		0.22	light yellowish brown	silty sand	frequent stones and manganese			
1099	A	cut	post hole	**1099**	1100	4.1	**1099**	0.41	0.31				sub-circular	steep	flat
1100	A	fill	post hole	**1099**		4.1	**1099**		0.31	mid browny grey	silty sand	occ. Small assorted natural stones			
1101	A	cut	post hole	**1101**	1102	4.1	**1099**	0.28	0.06				sub-circular	gradual	concave
1102	A	fill	post hole	**1101**		4.1	**1099**		0.06	mid browny grey	silty sand	occ. Small assorted natural stones			
1103	A	cut	post hole	**1103**	1104	4.1	**1099**	0.34	0.11				sub-circular	gradual	concave
1104	A	fill	post hole	**1103**		4.1	**1099**		0.11	mid brownish grey	silty sand	occ. Small assorted natural stones			
1105	A	cut	post hole	**1105**	1106	4.1	**1099**	0.42	0.33				sub-circular	steep	slight concave
1106	A	fill	post hole	**1105**		4.1	**1099**		0.33	mid brownish grey	silty sand	occ small assorted natural stones			
1107	A	cut	post hole	**1107**	1108	4.1	**1099**	0.39	0.15				sub-circular	gradual	concave
1108	A	fill	post hole	**1107**		4.1	**1099**		0.15	mid brownish grey	silty sand	occ. Small assorted natural stones			
1109	A	cut	post hole	**1109**	1110	4.1	**1099**	0.26	0.16				sub-circular	steep	flat
1110	A	fill	post hole	**1109**		4.1	**1099**		0.16	mid brownish grey	silty sand	occ. Small assorted natural stones			
1111	A	cut	post hole	**1111**	1112	4.1	**1099**	0.24	0.1				sub-circular	gradual	concave
1112	A	fill	post hole	**1111**		4.1	**1099**		0.1	mid brownish grey	silty sand	occ. Small assorted			

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled by	Period	Feature/ group Number	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine comp.	Coarse comp.	Shape in Plan	Side	Base
												natural stones			
1113	A	cut	post hole	**1113**	1114, 1115	4.1	**1099**	0.44	0.37				sub-circular	steep	flat
1114	A	fill	post hole	**1113**		4.1	**1099**		0.27	mid orangey brown	silty sand	occ. Gravels and assorted small natural stones throughout			
1115	A	fill	post hole	**1113**		4.1	**1099**		0.1	dark brownish grey	silty sand	occ. Gravels			
1116	A	cut	post hole	**1116**	1117	4.1	**1099**	0.2	0.1				sub-circular	gradual	concave
1117	A	fill	post hole	**1116**		4.1	**1099**		0.1	dark brownish grey	silty sand	rare small assorted natural stones and gravels			
1118	A	cut	ditch	**1118**	1119	4.1	**1076**	0.88	0.14				linear	gentle	flat
1119	A	fill	ditch	**1118**		4.1	**1076**		0.14	light greyish brown	silty sand	frequent stones and flints			
1120	A	cut	pit	**1120**	1121	2.2	**1120**	1.72	0.31				sub-circular	gradual	concave
1121	A	fill	pit	**1120**		2.2	**1120**		0.39	dark grey	sandy silt	rare flints and sub-rounded natural stones			
1122	A	cut	pit	**1122**	1123	4.1	**1099**	0.78	0.14				sub-circular	steep	slight concave
1123	A	fill	pit	**1122**		4.1	**1099**		0.14	mid brownish grey	silty sand	occ. Small assorted natural stones			
1124	A	cut	post hole	**1124**	1125	4.1	**1099**	0.27	0.09				sub-circular	gradual	concave
1125	A	fill	post hole	**1124**		4.1	**1099**		0.09	mid brownish grey	silty sand	occ. Small assorted natural stones			
1126	A	cut	post hole	**1126**	1127	4.1	**1099**	0.18	8				sub-circular	gradual	concave

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled by	Period	Feature/ group Number	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine comp.	Coarse comp.	Shape in Plan	Side	Base
1127	A	fill	post hole	**1126**		4.1	**1099**		0.09	mid brownish grey	silty sand	occ. Small assorted natural stones			
1128	A	cut	post hole	**1128**	1129	4.1	**1099**	0.28	0.18				sub-circular	steep	slight concave
1129	A	fill	post hole	**1128**		4.1	**1099**		0.18	mid brownish grey	silty sand	occ. Small natural assorted stones and gravels			
1130	A	cut	post hole	**1130**	1131	4.1	**1099**	0.26	0.09				sub-circular	gradual	concave
1131	A	fill	post hole	**1130**		4.1	**1099**		0.09	mid brownish grey	silty sand	occ. Small assorted natural stones			
1132	A	cut	pit / post-hole	**1132**	1133	4.1	**1099**	0.45	0.14				sub-circular	gradual	flat
1133	A	fill	pit / post hole	**1132**		4.1	**1099**		0.14	mid brownish grey	silty sand	occ. Small assorted natural stones and gravels			
1134	A	cut	post hole	**1134**	1135	4.1	**1099**	0.32	0.2				sub-circular	steep	concave
1135	A	fill	post hole	**1134**		4.1	**1099**		0.2	mid brownish grey	silty sand	occ. Small assorted natural stones			
1136	A	cut	post hole	**1136**	1137	4.1	**1099**	0.28	0.13				circular	gradual	concave
1137	A	fill	post hole	**1136**		4.1	**1099**		0.13	mid brownish grey	silty sand	occ. Small assorted natural stones			
1138	A	cut	ditch	**1138**	1139	4.1	**1067**	0.8	0.28				linear	steep	concave
1139	A	fill	ditch	**1138**		4.1	**1067**		0.28	dark grey	silty sand	occ. Smal rounded stones			
1140	A	cut	ditch	**1140**	1141	4.2	**1140**	0.8	0.25				linear	steep	concave
1141	A	fill	ditch	**1140**		4.2	**1140**		0.25	mid greyish brown	silty sand	occ. Small rounded stones			

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled by	Period	Feature/ group Number	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine comp.	Coarse comp.	Shape in Plan	Side	Base
1142	A	cut	post hole	**1142**	1143	4.1	**1099**	0.3	0.1				sub-circular	gradual	concave
1143	A	fill	post hole	**1142**		4.1	**1099**		0.1	dark brownish grey	silty sand	rare small assorted natural stones			
1144	A	cut	post hole	**1144**	1145	4.1	**1099**	0.36	0.13				sub-circular	gradual	concave
1145	A	fill	post hole	**1144**		4.1	**1099**		0.13	dark brownish grey	silty sand	rare small assorted natural stones			
1146	A	cut	pit / post-hole	**1146**	1147	4.1	**1099**	0.44	0.15				sub-circular	gradual	slight concave
1147	A	fill	post hole	**1146**		4.1	**1099**		0.15	dark brownish grey	silty sand	rare small assorted natural stones			
1148	A	cut	ditch	**1148**	1163	4.1	**1067**	1.47	0.27				linear	gradual	slight concave
1149	A	cut	ditch	**1149**	1150	4.2	**1140**	1	0.29				linear	gradual	concave
1150	A	fill	ditch	**1149**		4.2	**1140**		0.29	mid greyish brown	silty sand	occ. Small assorted natural stones			
1151	A	cut	pit / post-hole	**1151**	1152	4.1	**1099**	0.4	0.13				sub-circular	gradual	concave
1152	A	fill	pit / post-hole	**1151**		4.1	**1099**		0.13	mottled dark blueish grey and mid brownish grey	sandy silt	rare small assorted natural stones and occ. Charcoal			
1153	A	cut	ditch	**1153**	1154, 1155	4.1	**1153**	1.96	0.52				linear	NE - steep, SW - gradual	concave
1154	A	fill	ditch	**1153**		4.1	**1153**		0.35	light yellowish-grey	sandy silt	occ. Sub-rounded stones			
1155	A	fill	ditch	**1153**		4.1	**1153**		0.2	light greyish brown	sandy silt	rare roundd and sub-rounded stones			
1156	A	cut	post hole	**1156**	1157	4.1	**1099**	0.21	0.16				sub-circular	steep	concave

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled by	Period	Feature/ group Number	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine comp.	Coarse comp.	Shape in Plan	Side	Base
1157	A	fill	post hole	**1156**		4.1	**1099**		0.16	dark blueish grey	sandy silt	moderate charcoal and occ. Gravels			
1158	A	cut	ditch	**1158**	1159	4.2	**1140**	1.1	0.36				linear	NE - stepped, SW - gradual	flat
1159	A	fill	ditch	**1158**		4.2	**1140**		0.36	mid greyish brown	silty sand	occ. Small rounded stones			
1160	A	void	void												
1161	A	void	void												
1162	A	void	void												
1163	A	fill	ditch	**1148**		4.1	**1067**		0.27	mid greyish brown	silty sand	occ. Smal rounded stones			
1164	A	cut	ditch	**1164**	1165, 1166	4.1	**1076**	1.2	0.53				linear	gradual	unneven
1165	A	fill	ditch	**1164**		4.1	**1076**		0.38	mid grey	silty sand	frequent stones and flints			
1166	A	fill	ditch	**1164**		4.1	**1076**		0.33	light brownish grey	silty sand	frequent stone and flint			
1167	A	cut	pit / post-hole	**1167**	1168	4.1	**1099**	0.45	0.17				sub-circular	steep	concave
1168	A	fill	pit / post-hole	**1167**		4.1	**1099**		0.17	mid greyish brown	sandy silt	rare gravels and small assorted natural stones			
1169	A	cut	ditch	**1169**	1170	4.1	**1169**	0.48	0.06				linear	gradual	flat
1170	A	fill	ditch	**1169**		4.1	**1169**		0.06	light brownish grey	silty sand	frequent stone and flint			
1171	A	cut	pit	**1171**	1172, 1173, 1174	4.1	**1171**	2.62	0.35				sub-circular	gentle	flat
1172	A	fill	pit	**1171**		4.1	**1171**		0.05	dark brownish grey	silty sand	frequent gravels			

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled by	Period	Feature/ group Number	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine comp.	Coarse comp.	Shape in Plan	Side	Base
1173	A	fill	pit	**1171**		4.1	**1171**		0.17	mid yellowish grey	clayey sand	occ. Small assorted natural stones			
1174	A	fill	pit	**1171**		4.1	**1171**		0.13	mid greyish brown	sandy silt	occ. Small assorted natural stones			
1175	A	cut	ditch	**1175**	1176, 1177	4.1	**1153**	1.61	0.46				linear	gradual	concave
1176	A	fill	ditch	**1175**		4.1	**1153**		0.31	light yellowish grey	sandy silt	occ. Small sub-rounded stones			
1177	A	fill	ditch	**1175**		4.1	**1153**		0.17	light greyish brown	sandy silt	rare rounded and sub-rounded natural stones			
1178	A	cut	ditch	**1178**	1179	4.1	**1169**	1.07	0.09				linear	gentle	slight concave
1179	A	fill	ditch	**1178**		4.1	**1169**		0.1	light brownish grey	silty sand	frequent stone and flint			
1180	A	cut	ditch	**1180**	1181	4.1	**1180**	0.86	0.25				linear	gradual	concave
1181	A	fill	ditch	**1180**		4.1	**1180**		0.25	mid brown	silty sad	occ. Smal rounded stones			
1182	A	cut	pit	**1182**	1183	4.1	**1182**	0.44	0.19				sub-circular	gradual	concave
1183	A	fill	pit	**1182**		4.1	**1182**		0.19	dark grey	sandy silt				
1184	A	cut	pit	**1184**	1185	4.1	**1184**	0.35	0.12				sub-circular	steep	concave
1185	A	fill	pit	**1184**		4.1	**1184**		0.12	dark grey	sandy silt				
1186	A	cut	pit	**1186**	1187	4.1	**1186**	0.46	0.19				sub-circular	steep	concave
1187	A	fill	pit	**1186**		4.1	**1186**		0.19	dark brown	sandy silt	iron pan and gravel			
1188	A	cut	ditch	**1188**	1189	4.1	**1169**	0.7	0.06				linear	gentle	slight concave
1189	A	fill	ditch	**1188**		4.1	**1169**		0.06	light grey	silty sand	frequent stone and flint			
1190	A	cut	pit	**1190**	1191	4.1	**1190**	0.46	0.08				sub-circular	gradual	flat

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled by	Period	Feature/ group Number	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine comp.	Coarse comp.	Shape in Plan	Side	Base
1191	A	fill	pit	**1190**		4.1	**1190**		0.05	dark reddish brown	silty sand	very freuent stone and flint			
1192	A	cut	pit	**1192**	1193	4.1	**1192**	1.33	0.26				sub-circular	gradual	uneven
1193	A	fill	pit	**1192**		4.1	**1192**		0.26	dark grey	sandy silt				
1194	A	cut	ditch	**1194**	1195, 1196	4.1	**1180**	0.95	0.43				linear	SW - stepped, NE - gradual	concave
1195	A	fill	ditch	**1194**		4.1	**1180**		0.13	mid brown	silty sand	occ. Small rounded stones			
1196	A	fill	ditch	**1194**		4.1	**1180**		0.43	dark greyish brown	silty sand	occ. Small stones, occ. Fragments of charred wood			
1197	A	fill	watering-hole	**1073**		4.1	**1073**		0.17	dark browny grey	clay	moderate organic material e.g. sticks and roots etc.			
1198	A	fill	watering-hole	**1073**		4.1	**1073**		0.16	dark blueish grey	silty sand	moderate gravels			
1199	A	cut	ditch	**1199**	1200, 1201	4.1	**1199**	1.1	0.33				linear	gradual	concave
1200	A	fill	ditch	**1199**		4.1	**1199**		0.14	mid orangey brown	clayey sand	moderate gravels			
1201	A	fill	ditch	**1199**		4.1	**1199**		0.19	dark greyish brown	sandy silt	occ. Small assorted natural stones and gravels			
1202	A	cut	ditch	**1202**	1203, 1204	4.1	**1202**	1.16	0.39				linear	gradual	concave
1203	A	fill	ditch	**1202**		4.1	**1202**		0.17	mid greyish yellow	clayey sand	occ. Small assorted natural stones			
1204	A	fill	ditch	**1202**		4.1	**1202**		0.22	dark greyish brown	sandy silt	occ. Small assorted natural			

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled by	Period	Feature/ group Number	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine comp.	Coarse comp.	Shape in Plan	Side	Base
												stones and gravels			
1205	A	cut	ditch	**1205**	1206, 1207	4.1	**1202**	0.76	0.27				linear	gradual	concave
1206	A	fill	ditch	**1205**		4.1	**1202**		0.09	mid greyish yellow	clayey sand	occ. Small assorted natural stones			
1207	A	fill	ditch	**1205**		4.1	**1202**		0.18	dark greyish brown	sandy silt	occ. Small assorted natural stones and gravels			
1208	A	cut	ditch	**1208**	1209	4.1	**1199**	1.5	0.1				linear	gentle	uneven
1209	A	fill	ditch	**1208**		4.1	**1199**		0.1	light orangeish brown	silty sand	frequent stones			
1210	A	cut	pit / post-hole	**1210**	1211	4.1	**1210**	0.42	0.18				sub-circular	steep	flat
1211	A	fill	pit / post-hole	**1210**		4.1	**1210**		0.18	dark greyish brown	sandy silt	occ. Small assorted natural stones			
1212	A	cut	ditch	**1212**	1213	4.1	**1199**	0.91	0.08				linear	gentle	slight concave
1213	A	fill	ditch	**1212**		4.1	**1199**		0.08	mid orangeish brown	silty sand	frequent stone and flint			
1214	A	cut	ditch	**1214**	1215, 1216	4.1	**1199**	1.03	0.38				linear	gradual	concave
1215	A	fill	ditch	**1214**		4.1	**1199**		0.14	mid orangey brown	clayey sand	moderate gravels			
1216	A	fill	ditch	**1214**		4.1	**1199**		0.24	dark greyish brown	sandy silt	occ. Small assorted natural stones and gravels			
1217	A	cut	ditch	**1217**	1218, 1219	4.1	**1153**	1.7	0.48				linear	gradual	concave

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled by	Period	Feature/ group Number	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine comp.	Coarse comp.	Shape in Plan	Side	Base
1218	A	fill	ditch	**1217**		4.1	**1153**		0.3	light yellowish grey	sandy silt	occ small sub-rounded stones and pebbles			
1219	A	fill	ditch	**1217**		4.1	**1153**		0.18	light greyish brown	sandy silt	rare rounded and sub-rounded natural stones			
1220	A	cut	ditch	**1220**	1221	4.1	**1199**	0.78	0.18				linear	gradual	slight concave
1221	A	fill	ditch	**1220**		4.1	**1199**		0.18	dark brownish grey	sandy silt	occ. Gravels			
1222	A	cut	ditch	**1222**	1223	4.1	**1222**	0.85	0.21				linear	gradual	slight concave
1223	A	fill	ditch	**1222**		4.1	**1222**		0.21	dark greyish brown	clayey sand	frequent medium natural stones			
1224	A	cut	ditch	**1224**	1225	4.1	**1199**	1.05	0.14				linear	gentle	concave
1225	A	fill	ditch	**1224**		4.1	**1199**		0.14	mid greyish brown	sandy silt	frequent flint and gravels			
1226	A	cut	ditch	**1226**	1227	4.1	**1199**	0.4	0.22				linear	gentle	flat
1227	A	fill	ditch	**1226**		4.1	**1199**		0.22	dark brownish grey	sandy silt	occ. Gravels and small assorted natural stones			
1228	A	cut	ditch	**1228**	1229	4.1	**1228**	0.34	0.22				linear	gradual	flat
1229	A	fill	ditch	**1228**		4.1	**1228**		0.22	dark brownish grey	sandy silt	occ. Gravels and small assorted natural stones			
1230	A	cut	ditch	**1230**	1231	4.1	**1199**	0.8	0.2				linear	gentle	concave
1231	A	fill	ditch	**1230**		4.1	**1199**		0.2	mid greyish brown	sandy silt	rare flints			
1232	A	cut	ditch	**1232**	1233	4.1	**1010**	1.15	0.34				linear	gradual	slight concave

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled by	Period	Feature/ group Number	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine comp.	Coarse comp.	Shape in Plan	Side	Base
1233	A	fill	ditch	**1232**		4.1	**1010**		0.34	dark grey	silt	small natural stones			
1234	A	cut	ditch	**1234**	1235	4.1	**1010**	1.15	0.28				linear	steep	concave
1235	A	fill	ditch	**1234**		4.1	**1010**		0.28	mid brownish grey with orange patches	silty sand	frequent small stones			
1236	A			**0**		n/a	**void**								
1237	A	cut	ditch	**1237**	1238	4.1	**1010**	0.94	0.26				linear	gradual	concave
1238	A	fill	ditch	**1237**		4.1	**1010**		0.26	mid brownish grey with orange patches	silty sand	frequent small stones			
1239	A	cut	ditch	**1239**	1240	4.1	**1222**	1.1	0.26				linear	gradual	slight concave
1240	A	fill	ditch	**1239**		4.1	**1222**		0.26	dark greyish brown	clayey sand	frequent small sub-angular stones			
1241	A	cut	ditch	**1241**	1242, 1243	4.1	**1010**	1.34	0.36				linear	gradual	concave
1242	A	fill	ditch	**1241**		4.1	**1010**		0.16	mid greyish brown	sandy silt	occ. Small angular flints, rare charcoal			
1243	A	fill	ditch	**1241**		4.1	**1010**		0.2	dark grey	sandy silt	frequent charcoal, occ. Small angular flints			
1244	A	cut	ditch	**1244**	1245, 1246	4.1	**1010**	1.6	0.34				linear	gradual	concave
1245	A	fill	ditch	**1244**		4.1	**1010**		0.12	mid greyish brown	sandy silt	occ. Small angular flints and rare charcoal			
1246	A	fill	ditch	**1244**		4.1	**1010**		0.22	dark grey	sandy silt	frequent charcoal, occ. Small angular flint			
1247	A	cut	ditch	**1247**	1248	4.1	**1228**	0.62	0.34				linear	steep	concave

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled by	Period	Feature/ group Number	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine comp.	Coarse comp.	Shape in Plan	Side	Base
1248	A	fill	ditch	**1247**		4.1	**1228**		0.34	dark brownish grey	sandy silt	frequent gravels			
1249	A	cut	ditch	**1249**	1250	4.2	**1022**		0.3				linear	gradual	concave
1250	A	fill	ditch	**1249**		4.2	**1022**		0.3	dark brownish grey	clayey sand	frequent sub-angular and rounded stones			
1251	A	cut	ditch	**1251**	1252	4.1	**1251**	1.35	0.39				linear	gradual	concave
1252	A	fill	ditch	**1251**		4.1	**1251**		0.39	mid greyish brown	silty sand	moderate flints			
1253	A	cut	post hole	**1253**	1254	4.1	**1099**	0.52	0.18				circular	gradual	concave
1254	A	fill	post hole	**1253**		4.1	**1099**		0.18	dark brownish grey	clayey sand	occ. Sub-angular and rounded stones			
1255	A	cut	ditch	**1255**	1256	4.1	**1255**	2.12	0.91				curvilinear	steep	concave
1256	A	fill	ditch	**1255**		4.1	**1255**		0.91	dark greyish brown	silty sand	frequent small stones			
1257	A	cut	ditch	**1257**	1259	4.1	**1257**	0.65	0.19				linear	gradual	concave
1258	A	cut	ditch	**1258**	1259	4.1	**1251**	0.6	0.41				linear	steep	flat
1259	A	fill	ditch	**1258**		4.1	**1251**		0.41	mid greyish brown	silty sand	moderate flint			
1260	A	cut	ditch	**1260**	1261	4.1	**1202**	0.54	0.3				linear	gradual	concave
1261	A	fill	ditch	**1260**		4.1	**1202**		0.3	mid greyish brown	silty sand	frequent flints			
1262	A	cut	ditch	**1262**	1263	4.1	**1262**	1.08	0.32				linear	steep	concave
1263	A	fill	ditch	**1262**		4.1	**1262**		0.32	mid brownish grey	sandy silt	abundant small sub-angular and angular gravels			
1264	A	cut	ditch	**1264**	1265	4.1	**1262**	0.97	0.25				linear	SE - gradual, NW - steep	concave

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled by	Period	Feature/ group Number	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine comp.	Coarse comp.	Shape in Plan	Side	Base
1265	A	fill	ditch	**1264**		4.1	**1262**		0.25	mid brownish grey	sandy silt	occ. Small rounded and sub-rounded gravels			
1266	A	cut	ditch	**1266**	1267	4.1	**1266**	0.92	0.3				linear	gradual	slight concave
1267	A	fill	ditch	**1266**		4.1	**1266**		0.3	dark greyish brown	clayey sand	frequent small to medium angular and rounded stones			
1268	A	cut	ditch	**1268**	1277	4.1	**1067**	0	0.17				linear	gradual	concave
1269	A	cut	ditch	**1269**	1277	4.1	**1067**	0.85	0.31				linear	gradual	concave
1270	A	cut	pit	**1270**	1278	4.1	**1053**	0.35	0.37				indeterminate	steep	not excavated
1271	A	cut	ditch	**1271**	1272	4.1	**1266**	0.63	0.11				linear	gradual	flat
1272	A	fill	ditch	**1271**		4.1	**1266**		0.11	mid brownish grey	sandy silt	rare small assorted natural stones			
1273	A	cut	ditch	**1273**	1276	4.1	**1273**	1.04	0.28				linear	gradual	flat
1274	A			**0**		n/a	**void**								
1275	A	fill	ditch	**1257**		4.1	**1257**		0.19	dark greyish brown	silty sand	occ. Small rounded stones			
1276	A	fill	ditch	**1273**		4.1	**1273**		0.28	dark greyish brown	silty sand	occ. Small rounded stones			
1277	A	fill	ditch	**1268**		4.1	**1067**		0.17	dark greyish brown	silty sand	occ. Small rounded stones			
1278	A	fill	pit	**1270**		4.1	**1053**		0.37	dark greyish brown	silty sand	occ. Small rounded stones			
1279	A	cut	ditch	**1279**	1280	4.1	**1228**	0.66	0.3				linear	steep	concave
1280	A	fill	ditch	**1279**		4.1	**1228**		0.3	dark greyish brown	sandy silt	occ. Gravels and small assorted natural stones			
1281	A	cut	ditch	**1281**	1282	4.1	**1281**	1.3	0.32				linear	gradual	concave

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled by	Period	Feature/ group Number	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine comp.	Coarse comp.	Shape in Plan	Side	Base
1282	A	fill	ditch	**1281**		4.1	**1281**		0.32	mid greyish brown	sandy silt	occ. Small assorted natural stones			
1283	A	cut	ditch	**1283**	1284	4.1	**1199**	0.72	0.19				linear	gradual	concave
1284	A	fill	ditch	**1283**		4.1	**1199**		0.19	light greyish brown	silty sand	frequent flint			
1285	A	cut	ditch	**1285**	1286	4.1	**1266**	1	0.2				linear	gradual	light concave
1286	A	fill	ditch	**1285**		4.1	**1266**		0.2	mid yellowish brown	clayey sand	frequent small to medium angular stones			
1287	A	cut	ditch	**1287**	1288	4.2	**1022**	1.35	0.3				linear	gradual	slight concave
1288	A	fill	ditch	**1287**		4.2	**1022**	1.35	0.3	dark greyish brown	clayey sand	occ. Small to medium rounded stones			
1289	A	cut	ditch	**1289**	1290, 1291	4.1	**1255**	2.62	0.62				curvilinear	steep, slightly stepped	concave
1290	A	fill	ditch	**1289**		4.1	**1255**		0.62	dark brown	silty clay	frequent gravel and small flints			
1291	A	fill	ditch	**1289**		4.1	**1255**		0.25	light brown	silty clay	frequent gravel and medium flints			
1292	A	cut	ditch	**1292**	1293	4.2	**1140**	0.36	0.12				linear	gradual	concave
1293	A	fill	ditch	**1292**		4.2	**1140**		0.12	mid greyish brown	clayey sand	occ. Small sub-angular stones and ironstone			
1294	A	cut	gully	**1294**	1295	4.1	**1294**	0.46	0.2				curvilinear	gradual	concave
1295	A	fill	gully	**1294**		4.1	**1294**		0.2	dark brownish grey	sandy silt	occ. Small assorted natural stones			
1296	A	cut	gully	**1296**	1297	4.1	**1294**	0.4	0.08				curvilinear	gentle	flat

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled by	Period	Feature/ group Number	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine comp.	Coarse comp.	Shape in Plan	Side	Base
1297	A	fill	gully	**1296**		4.1	**1294**		0.08	mid reddish brown	sandy silt	occ. Gravels			
1298	A	cut	gully	**1298**	1299	4.1	**1294**	0.33	0.11				curvilinear	gradual	concave
1299	A	fill	gully	**1298**		4.1	**1294**		0.11	dark brownish grey	sandy silt	moderate gravels			
1300	A	cut	ditch	**1300**	1301	4.1	**1007**	0.45	0.1				linear	gradual	concave
1301	A	fill	ditch	**1300**		4.1	**1007**		0.1	mid greyish brown	sandy clay	occ. Gravels			
1302	A	cut	ditch	**1302**	1303	4.1	**1007**	0.7	0.15				linear	gradual	concave
1303	A	fill	ditch	**1302**		4.1	**1007**		0.15	mid orangeish brown	sandy clay	occ. Gravels			
1304	A	cut	ditch	**1304**	1305	4.1	**1007**		0.15				linear	gradual	concave
1305	A	fill	ditch	**1304**		4.1	**1007**		0.15	mid orangeish brown	clayey sand	occ. Gravels			
1306	A	cut	post hole	**1306**	1307	4.1	**1306**	0.3	0.05				sub-circular	gradual	flat
1307	A	fill	post hole	**1306**		4.1	**1306**		0.05	dark greyish brown	clayey sand	rare gravels			
1308	A	cut	pit	**1308**	1309	4.1	**1308**	0.7	0.35				sub-circular	steep	concave
1309	A	fill	pit	**1308**		4.1	**1308**		0.35	mid greyish brown	clayey sand	occ. Small sub-angular stones			
1310	A	cut	pit	**1310**	1311	4.1	**1310**	0.7	0.2				sub-circular	gradual	flat
1311	A	fill	pit	**1310**		4.1	**1310**		0.2	mid yellowish brown	small occ. Sub-angular stones	clayey sand			
1312	A	cut	ditch	**1312**	1313	4.1	**1028**	0.95	0.36				linear	steep	concave
1313	A	fill	ditch	**1312**		4.1	**1028**		0.36	mid greyish brown	silty sand	occ. Small stones			
1314	A	cut	ditch	**1314**	1315	4.1	**1273**	1.6	0.2				linear	steep	flat
1315	A	fill	ditch	**1314**		4.1	**1273**		0.2	mid greyish brown	silty sand	occ. Small stones			

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled by	Period	Feature/ group Number	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine comp.	Coarse comp.	Shape in Plan	Side	Base
1316	A	cut	ditch	**1316**	1317	4.2	**1022**	1.5	0.42				linear	gradual	concave
1317	A	fill	ditch	**1316**		4.2	**1022**		0.42	mid greyish brown	silty sand	rare flints			
1318	A	cut	ditch	**1318**	1319	4.1	**1251**	0.66	0.26				linear	gradual	concave
1319	A	fill	ditch	**1318**		4.1	**1251**		0.26	dark greyish brown	clayey sand	frequent small angular and rounded stones			
1320	A	cut	ditch	**1320**	1321	4.1	**1228**	0.78	0.19				linear	gradual	slight concave
1321	A	fill	ditch	**1320**		4.1	**1228**		0.19	mid greyish brown	sandy silt	occ. Gravels			
1322	A	cut	ditch	**1322**	1323	4.1	**1010**	0.85	0.17				linear	gradual	concave
1323	A	fill	ditch	**1322**		4.1	**1010**		0.17	dark yellowish brown	silty sand	regular sub-rounded stones			
1324	A	cut	ditch	**1324**	1325	4.1	**1010**	1.2	0.26				linear	gradual	slight concave
1325	A	fill	ditch	**1324**		4.1	**1010**		0.26	dark yellowish brown	silty sand	regular sub-rounded natural stones			
1326	A	cut	pit	**1326**	1327	4.1	**1326**	1.8	0.5				sub-circular	gradual	concave
1327	A	fill	pit	**1326**		4.1	**1326**		0.5	dark greyish brown	clayey sand	occ. Small and medium sub-angular natural stones			
1328	A	cut	ditch	**1328**	1329	4.1	**1199**	0.43	0.32				linear	gradual	slight concave
1329	A	fill	ditch	**1328**		4.1	**1199**		0.32	mid greyish brown	silty sand	frequent flints			
1330	A	cut	ditch	**1330**	1331	4.2	**1022**	0.42	0.33				linear	gradual	concave
1331	A	fill	ditch	**1330**		4.2	**1022**		0.33	dark greyish brown	silty sand	moderate flint			
1332	A	cut	ditch	**1332**	1333	4.1	**1067**	0.9	0.23				linear	gradual	concave
1333	A	fill	ditch	**1332**		4.1	**1067**		0.23	light grey	silt	small stones			
1334	A	cut	ditch	**1334**	1335	4.1	**1028**	0.73	0.12				linear	gradual	slight concave

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled by	Period	Feature/ group Number	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine comp.	Coarse comp.	Shape in Plan	Side	Base
1335	A	fill	ditch	**1334**		4.1	**1028**		0.12	dark grey	silt	small stones and gravel			
1336	A	cut	ditch	**1336**	1337	4.1	**1010**	1.11	0.15				linear	gradual	flat
1337	A	fill	ditch	**1336**		4.1	**1010**		0.15	dark yellowish brown	sandy silt	regular sub-rounded natural stones			
1338	A	cut	ditch	**1338**	1339	4.1	**1251**	0.8	0.3				linear	gradual	concave
1339	A	fill	ditch	**1338**		4.1	**1251**		0.3	mid greyish brown	clayey sand	occ. Small angular stones			
1340	A	cut	pit	**1340**	1341	4.1	**1340**	1.7	0.4				sub-circular	gradual	concave
1341	A	fill	pit	**1340**		4.1	**1340**		0.4	dark greyish brown	clayey sand	occ small angular stones			
1342	A	cut	ditch	**1342**	1343	4.1	**1222**	1	0.45				linear	gradual	concave
1343	A	fill	ditch	**1342**		4.1	**1222**		0.25	mid orangey brown	clayey sand	occ. Gravels			
1344	A	cut	ditch	**1344**	1345	4.1	**1028**	0.75	0.2				linear	gradual	concave
1345	A	fill	ditch	**1344**		4.1	**1028**		0.2	mid orangey brown	clayey sand	occ. Gravels			
1346	A	cut	ditch	**1346**	1347	4.1	**1222**	1.15	0.25				linear	gradual	concave
1347	A	fill	ditch	**1346**		4.1	**1222**		0.2	mid orangey brown	clayey sand	occ. Gravels			
1348	A	cut	ditch	**1348**	1349	4.2	**1022**	0.4	0.1				linear	gradual	concave
1349	A	fill	ditch	**1348**		4.2	**1022**		0.1	dark greyish brown	silty sand	occ. Gravels			
1350	A	cut	ditch	**1350**	1351	4.1	**1266**	0.4	0.1				linear	gradual	concave
1351	A	fill	ditch	**1350**		4.1	**1266**		0.1	mid brownish orange	clayey sand	occ. Gravels			
1352	A	cut	ditch	**1352**	1353	4.1	**1251**	2.3	0.55				linear	gradual	concave
1353	A	fill	ditch	**1352**		4.1	**1251**		0.55	light greyish brown	silty sand	occ. Flint chunks			

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled by	Period	Feature/ group Number	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine comp.	Coarse comp.	Shape in Plan	Side	Base
1354	A	cut	ditch	**1354**	1355, 1356	4.1	**1251**	1.5	0.4				linear	steep	concave
1355	A	fill	ditch	**1354**		4.1	**1251**		0.4	mid greyish brown	silty sand	occ. Flint and natural stones			
1356	A	fill	ditch	**1354**		4.1	**1251**		0.21	light brown	silty sand	gravel			
1357	A	cut	ditch	**1357**	1358	4.1	**1255**	2.86	0.65				curvilinear	gradual	concave
1358	A	fill	ditch	**1357**		4.1	**1255**		0.65	mid greyish brown	silty clay	occ. Small assorted natural stones			
1359	A	cut	ditch	**1359**	1360	4.1	**1028**	0.85	0.2				linear	gentle	concave
1360	A	fill	ditch	**1359**		4.1	**1028**		0.2	mid greyish brown	clayey silt	occ. Small to medium sub-angular stones			
1361	A			**0**		n/a	**void**								
1362	A			**0**		n/a	**void**								
1363	A	cut	ditch	**1363**	1364	4.1	**1222**	1	0.13				linear	gentle	concave
1364	A	fill	ditch	**1363**		4.1	**1222**		0.13	mid brownish grey	sandy silt	rare small assorted natural stones			
1365	A	cut	pit	**1365**	1366	1	**1365**	1.12	0.26				sub-circular	gradual	concave
1366	A	fill	pit	**1365**		1	**1365**		0.26	mid brownish grey	sandy silt	rare small assorted natural stones			
1367	A	cut	ditch	**1367**	1368	4.1	**1153**	1.1	0.3				linear	gradual	concave
1368	A	fill	ditch	**1367**		4.1	**1153**		0.3	light brownish grey	sandy silt	occ. Small assorted natural stones			
1369	A	cut	ditch	**1369**	1370	4.1	**1251**	0.77	0.25				linear	gradual	concave
1370	A	fill	ditch	**1369**		4.1	**1251**		0.25	mid greyish brown	silty sand	frequent gravel and medium sized flint and stones			

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled by	Period	Feature/ group Number	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine comp.	Coarse comp.	Shape in Plan	Side	Base
1371	A	cut	pit	**1371**	1372	4.1	**1371**	0.54	0.2				sub-circular	gradual	concave
1372	A	fill	pit	**1371**		4.1	**1371**		0.2	light greyish brown	silty sand	occ. Gravel			
1373	A	cut	ditch	**1373**	1374	4.2	**1140**	0.2	0.1				linear	gradual	concave
1374	A	fill	ditch	**1373**		4.2	**1140**		0.1	mid orangeish brown	clayey sand	regular gravels			
1375	A	cut	ditch	**1375**	1376	4.2	**1022**	1	0.38				linear	gradual	concave
1376	A	fill	ditch	**1375**		4.2	**1022**		0.38	dark brownish grey	silty clay	occ. Gravels			
1377	A	cut	pit	**1377**	1378	4.1	**1377**	1.6	0.26				sub-circular	gradual	slight concave
1378	A	fill	pit	**1377**		4.1	**1377**		0.26	mid greyish brown	silty sand	frequent gravels			
1379	A	cut	ditch	**1379**	1380	4.1	**1076**		0.16				linear	gradual	not excavated in slot
1380	A	fill	ditch	**1379**		4.1	**1076**		0.16	mid yellowish grey	sandy silt	occ. Small assorted natural stones and moderate sub-angular ironstone			
1381	A	cut	ditch	**1381**	1382	4.2	**1022**	0.3	0.32				linear	gradual	unclear in slot - relationship slot
1382	A	fill	ditch	**1381**		4.2	**1022**		0.32	mid brownish grey	sandy silt	moderate small occ. Natural stones			
1383	A	cut	ditch	**1383**	1384	4.1	**1383**	0.6	0.2				linear	gradual	concave
1384	A	fill	ditch	**1383**		4.1	**1383**		0.2	light greyish brown	silty sand	occ. Gravel			
1385	A	cut	ditch	**1385**	1386	4.1	**1010**		0.22				linear	stepped	not excavated in slot - relationship slot

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled by	Period	Feature/ group Number	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine comp.	Coarse comp.	Shape in Plan	Side	Base
1386	A	fill	ditch	**1385**		4.1	**1010**		0.22	mid greyish brown	silty sand	occ. Small stones			
1387	A	cut	ditch	**1387**	1388	4.1	**1383**		0.3				linear	gradual	concave
1388	A	fill	ditch	**1387**		4.1	**1383**		0.3	light greyish brown	silty sand	rare gravels			
1389	A	cut	ditch	**1389**	1390	4.1	**1076**	1.43	0.26				linear	gradual	concave
1390	A	fill	ditch	**1389**		4.1	**1076**		0.26	mid brownish grey	sandy silt	occ. Small assorted natural stones			
1391	A	cut	ditch	**1391**	1392	4.1	**1076**	0.84	0.22				linear	gradual	flat
1392	A	fill	ditch	**1391**		4.1	**1076**		0.22	mid greyish brown	clayey silt	occ. Small to medium sub-angular stones			
1393	A	cut	ditch	**1393**	1394	4.1	**1076**	0.86	0.22				linear	imperceptible in slot	imperceptible in slot
1394	A	fill	ditch	**1393**		4.1	**1076**		0.22	mid yellowish grey	sandy silt	occ. Small assorted natural stones and moderate sub-angular ironstone			
1395	A	fill	watering-hole	**1073**		4.1	**1073**		0.13	mid reddish brown	sandy silt	moderate small to medium assorted natural stones and flints and organic matted material - possibly from grasses and straw			

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled by	Period	Feature/ group Number	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine comp.	Coarse comp.	Shape in Plan	Side	Base
1396	A	fill	watering-hole	**1073**		4.1	**1073**	0.61	0.14	mid blueish grey	silty clay	moderate charcoal fragments and occ. Cremated bone fragments			
1397	A	cut	ditch	**1397**	1398	4.1	**1067**	0.52	0.32				linear	steep	concave
1398	A	fill	ditch	**1397**		4.1	**1067**		0.32	dark blueish grey	sandy silt	occ. Small assorted natural stones and moderate charcoal			
1399	A	cut	ditch	**1399**	1400	4.1	**1399**	0.9	0.16				linear	gradual	flat
1400	A	fill	ditch	**1399**		4.1	**1399**		0.16	mid orangey-brown	silty sand	occ. Gravels			
1401	A	cut	ditch	**1401**	1402	4.1	**1399**	1.18	0.24				linear	gradual	concave
1402	A	fill	ditch	**1401**		4.1	**1399**		0.24	mid orangey brown	silty sand	occ. Gravels			
1403	A	cut	ditch	**1403**	1404	4.1	**1399**	0.68	0.18				linear	gradual	concave
1404	A	fill	ditch	**1403**		4.1	**1399**		0.18	mid orangey brown	silty sand	occ. Gravels			
1405	A	cut	ditch	**1405**	1406	4.1	**1262**	0.78	0.16				linear	gradual	concave
1406	A	fill	ditch	**1405**		4.1	**1262**		0.16	mid orangey brown	silty sand	occ. Gravels			
1407	A	finds unit	watering-hole	**1073**		4.1	**1073**								
1408	A	finds unit	watering-hole	**1073**		4.1	**1073**								
1409	A	finds unit	watering-hole	**1073**		4.1	**1073**								
1410	A	finds unit	watering-hole	**1073**		4.1	**1073**								
1411	A	finds unit	watering-hole	**1073**		4.1	**1073**								

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled by	Period	Feature/ group Number	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine comp.	Coarse comp.	Shape in Plan	Side	Base
1412	A	finds unit	watering-hole	**1073**		4.1	**1073**								
1413	A	finds unit	watering-hole	**1073**		4.1	**1073**								
1414	A	finds unit	watering-hole	**1073**		4.1	**1073**								
1415	A	finds unit	watering-hole	**1073**		4.1	**1073**								
1416	A	finds unit	watering-hole	**1073**		4.1	**1073**								
1417	A	finds unit	watering-hole	**0**		4.1	**1073**								
2000	B	cut	post hole	**2000**	2001	2.1	**2000**	0.38	0.27				sub-circular	N - steep, S - stepped	concave
2001	B	fill	post hole	**2000**		2.1	**2000**		0.27	mid brown	silty sand	frequent gravel			
2002	B	cut	post hole	**2002**	2003	2.1	**2000**	0.36	0.11				circular	gradual	flat
2003	B	fill	post hole	**2002**		2.1	**2000**		0.11	mid greyish brown	silty sand	frequent gravel			
2004	B	cut	post hole	**2004**	2005	2.1	**2000**	0.29	0.26				circular	near vertical	concave
2005	B	fill	post hole	**2004**		2.1	**2000**		0.26	mid brownish grey	silty sand	frequent gravel			
2006	B	cut	post hole	**2006**	2007	2.1	**2000**	0.46	0.2				circular	gradual	concave
2007	B	fill	post hole	**2006**		2.1	**2000**		0.2	mid greyish brown	silty sand	frequent gravel and rounded stones			
2008	B	cut	post hole	**2008**	2009	2.1	**2000**	0.37	0.16				circular	S - gentle, N - near vertical	concave
2009	B	fill	post hole	**2008**		2.1	**2000**		0.16	mid brown	silty sand	occ. Gravel			
2010	B	cut	post hole	**2010**	2011	2.1	**2000**	0.37	0.22				circular	near vertical	flat
2011	B	fill	post hole	**2010**		2.1	**2000**		0.22	mid brown	silty sand	rare gravel			
2012	B	cut	post hole	**2012**	2013	2.1	**2000**	0.4	0.23				circular	steep	concave
2013	B	fill	post hole	**2012**		2.1	**2000**		0.23	dark greyish brown	silty sand	occ. Gravel			
2014	B	cut	post hole	**2014**	2015	2.1	**2000**	0.42	0.28				circular	vertical	flat

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled by	Period	Feature/ group Number	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine comp.	Coarse comp.	Shape in Plan	Side	Base
2015	B	fill	post hole	**2014**		2.1	**2000**		0.28	mid greyish brown	silty sand	occ. Gravel			
2016	B	cut	post hole	**2016**	2017	2.1	**2000**	0.29	0.13				circular	gradual	flat
2017	B	fill	post hole	**2016**		2.1	**2000**		0.13	mid greyish brow	silty sand	rare gravel			
2018	B	cut	post hole	**2018**	2019	2.1	**2018**	0.21	0.1				sub-circular	gradual	flat
2019	B	fill	post hole	**2018**		2.1	**2018**		0.1	dark greyish brown	silty sand	regular sub-rounded natural stones			
2020	B	cut	post hole	**2020**	2021	2.1	**2020**	0.4	0.2				sub-circular	steep	concave
2021	B	fill	post hole	**2020**		2.1	**2020**		0.2	dark greyish brown	silty sand	regular sub-rounded stones			
2022	B	cut	post hole	**2022**	2023	2.1	**2022**	0.33	0.18				sub-circular	steep	concave
2023	B	fill	post hole	**2022**		2.1	**2022**		0.18	dark grey with red flecks	silty sand	regular sub-rounded natural stones			
2024	B	cut	post hole	**2024**	2025	2.1	**2024**	0.27	0.19				sub-circular	steep	concave
2025	B	fill	post hole	**2024**		2.1	**2024**		0.19	dark greyish brown	silty sand	regular sub-rounded natural stones			
2026	B	cut	post hole	**2026**	2027	2.1	**2026**	0.27	0.2				circular	steep	concave
2027	B	fill	post hole	**2026**		2.1	**2026**		0.2	mid greyish brown	silty sand	small gravels			
2028	B	cut	post hole	**2028**	2029	2.1	**2028**	0.26	0.13				circular	gradual	slight concave
2029	B	fill	post hole	**2028**		2.1	**2028**		0.13	mid greyish brown	silty sand	small gravels			
2030	B	cut	post hole	**2030**	2031	2.1	**2030**	0.3	0.22				sub-circular	near vertical	sharp concave
2031	B	fill	post hole	**2030**		2.1	**2030**		0.22	dark greyish brown	silty sand	regular sub-rounded natural stones			
2032	B	cut	post hole	**2032**	2033	2.1	**2032**	0.27	0.26				circular	near vertical	flat

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled by	Period	Feature/ group Number	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine comp.	Coarse comp.	Shape in Plan	Side	Base
2033	B	fill	post hole	**2032**		2.1	**2032**		0.26	mid greyish brown	silty sand	small gravels			
2034	B	cut	post hole	**2034**	2035	2.1	**2034**	0.4	0.1				sub-circular	gentle	concave
2035	B	fill	post hole	**2034**		2.1	**2034**		0.1	dark yellowish brown	silty sand	regular sub-rounded natural stones			
2036	B	cut	post hole	**2036**	2037	2.1	**2036**	0.35	0.19				sub-circular	steep	concave
2037	B	fill	post hole	**2036**		2.1	**2036**		0.19	dark greyish brown	silty sand	regular sub-rounded natural stones			
2038	B	cut	post hole	**2038**	2039	2.1	**2038**	0.17	0.12				circular	steep	concave
2039	B	fill	post hole	**2038**		2.1	**2038**		0.12	dark greyish brown	silty sand	frequent flint and stone			
2040	B	cut	post hole	**2040**	2041	2.1	**2040**	0.25	0.11				sub-circular	steep	concave
2041	B	fill	post hole	**2040**		2.1	**2040**		0.11	dark greyish brown	silty sand	regular sub-rounded natural stones			
2042	B	cut	post hole	**2042**	2043	2.1	**2042**	0.3	0.13				sub-circular	steep	slight concave
2043	B	fill	post hole	**2042**		2.1	**2042**		0.13	dark greyish brown	silty sand	regular sub-rounded natural stones			
2044	B	cut	post hole	**2044**	2045	2.1	**2044**	0.27	0.15				circular	steep	concave
2045	B	fill	post hole	**2044**		2.1	**2044**		0.15	light greyish brown	silty sand	occ. Small flints and natural stones			
2046	B	cut	post hole	**2046**	2047	2.1	**2046**	0.35	0.23				sub-circular	steep	slight concave
2047	B	fill	post hole	**2046**		2.1	**2046**		0.23	dark greyish brown	silty sand	regular sub-rounded natural stones			
2048	B	cut	post hole	**2048**	2049	2.1	**2048**	0.35	0.25				sub-circular	E - steep, W - near vertical	slight concave

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled by	Period	Feature/ group Number	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine comp.	Coarse comp.	Shape in Plan	Side	Base
2049	B	fill	post hole	**2048**		2.1	**2048**		0.25	dark greyish brown	silty sand	regular sub-rounded natural stones			
2050	B	cut	post hole	**2050**	2051	2.1	**2050**	0.15	0.07				circular	gradual	concave
2051	B	fill	post hole	**2050**		2.1	**2050**		0.07	light greyish brown	silty sand	charcoal			
2052	B	cut	post hole	**2052**	2053	2.1	**2052**	0.15	0.16				circular	steep	concave
2053	B	fill	post hole	**2052**		2.1	**2052**		0.16	light greyish brow	silty sand	occ. Flint and stones			
2054	B	cut	post hole	**2054**	2055	2.2	**2054**	0.5	0.25				sub-circular	S - steep, N - gradual	flat
2055	B	fill	post hole	**2054**		2.2	**2054**		0.26	dark greyish brown	silty sand	regular sub-rounded natural stones			
2056	B	cut	post hole	**2056**	2057	2.2	**2054**	0.3	0.11				sub-circular	gentle	concave
2057	B	fill	post hole	**2056**		2.2	**2054**		0.11	dark greyish brown	silty sand	frequent sub-rounded natural stones			
2058	B	cut	post hole	**2058**	2059	2.2	**2054**	0.35	0.2				sub-circular	steep	concave
2059	B	fill	post hole	**2058**		2.2	**2054**		0.2	dark greyish brown	silty sand	regular sub-rounded natural stones			
2060	B	cut	post hole	**2060**	2061	2.2	**2054**	0.4	0.23				sub-circular	near vertical	concave
2061	B	fill	post hole	**2060**		2.2	**2054**		0.23	dark greyish brown	silty sand	regular sub-rounded natural stones			
2062	B	cut	post hole	**2062**	2063	2.2	**2054**	0.37	0.23				circular	steep	concave
2063	B	fill	post hole	**2062**		2.2	**2054**		0.23	light greyish brown	silty sand	frequent gravel and flint chunks			
2064	B	cut	post hole	**2064**	2065	2.2	**2054**	0.3	0.19				circular	steep	concave

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled by	Period	Feature/ group Number	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine comp.	Coarse comp.	Shape in Plan	Side	Base
2065	B	fill	post hole	**2064**		2.2	**2054**		0.19	dark grey	silty sand	large flint chunks and charcoal			
2066	B	cut	post hole	**2066**	2067	2.2	**2054**	0.39	0.19				circular	near vertical	concave
2067	B	fill	post hole	**2066**		2.2	**2054**		0.19	mid greyish brown	silty sand	gravels			
2068	B	cut	post hole	**2068**	2069	2.2	**2054**	0.33	0.18				circular	steep	concave
2069	B	fill	post hole	**2068**		2.2	**2054**		0.18	light greyish brown	silty sand				
2070	B	cut	post hole	**2070**	2071	2.2	**2054**	0.43	0.23				circular	steep	concave
2071	B	fill	post hole	**2070**		2.2	**2054**		0.23	light greyish brown	silty sand	frequent gravels and occ. Stones and flint			
2072	B	cut	post hole	**2072**	2073	2.2	**2054**	0.35	0.37				sub-circular	steep	concave
2073	B	fill	post hole	**2072**		2.2	**2054**		0.37	dark greyish brown	silty sand	regular sub-rounded natural stones			
2074	B	cut	post hole	**2074**	2075	2.2	**2054**	0.35	0.19				circular	steep	concave
2075	B	fill	post hole	**2074**		2.2	**2054**		0.19	mid greyish brown	silty sand	gravel			
2076	B	cut	pit	**2076**	2077, 2078	2.1	**2076**	0.52	0.16				sub-circular	gentle	flat
2077	B	fill	pit	**2076**		2.1	**2076**		0.16						
2078	B	fill	pit	**2076**		2.1	**2076**		0.16	mid yellowy grey	silty sand	occ. Small assorted natural stones			
2079	B	cut	pit	**2079**	2080	2.1	**2079/2164**	1.42	0.42						
2080	B	fill	pit	**2079**		2.1	**2079/2164**		0.42						
2083	B	cut	pit	**2083**	2084, 2091	2.1	**2083**	1	0.28				sub-circular	gradual	concave
2084	B	fill	post hole	**2083**		2.1	**2083**		0.15	dark greyish brown	silty sand	frequent charcoal and occ. Gravels			
2085	B	cut	ditch	**2085**	2086	4.1	**2085**	1.2	0.48				linear	gradual	concave

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled by	Period	Feature/ group Number	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine comp.	Coarse comp.	Shape in Plan	Side	Base
2086	B	fill	ditch	**2085**		4.1	**2085**		0.48	dark greyish brown	silty sand	regular sub-rounded natural stones			
2087	B	void	void												
2088	B	void	void												
2089	B	void	void												
2090	B	void	void												
2091	B	fill	pit	**2083**		2.1	**2083**		0.13			occ. Assorted natural stones and flints			
2092	B	cut	ditch	**2092**	2093	2.2	**2092**	1.2	0.3				linear	NE - gentle, SW - gradual	flat
2093	B	fill	ditch	**2092**		2.2	**2092**		0.3	mottled grey and brown	clay	small to medium stones			
2094	B	cut	ditch	**2094**	2095	2.2	**2092**	1.2	0.4				linear	gradual	concave
2095	B	fill	ditch	**2094**		2.2	**2092**		0.4	mottled grey and brown	clay	small to medium stones			
2096	B	cut	pit / post-hole	**2096**	2097, 2098	2.1	**2096**	2	0.7				sub-circular	N - gradual to steep, S - stepped	flat
2097	B	fill	pit / post-hole	**2096**		2.1	**2096**	0.8	0.2	mottled mid greyish brown and mid brownish yellow	clayey sand	small to medium frequent angular and rounded natural stones			
2098	B	fill	pit / post-hole	**2096**		2.1	**2096**	1	0.7	dark greyish brown	clayey sand	very frequent small and medium angular flints and stones			
2099	B	void	void												
2100	B	cut	ditch	**2100**	2010	2.2	**2092**	0.9	0.3				linear	gradual	concave

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled by	Period	Feature/ group Number	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine comp.	Coarse comp.	Shape in Plan	Side	Base
2101	B	fill	ditch	**2100**		2.2	**2092**		0.3	mottled grey and brown	clay	small to medium stones			
2102	B	cut	ditch	**2102**	2103	2.2	**2092**	1.5	0.21				linear	gradual	flat
2103	B	fill	ditch	**2102**		2.2	**2092**		0.21	mottled grey and brown	clay	small and medium stones			
2104	B	cut	ditch	**2104**	2105	2.2	**2092**	1	0.2				linear	gentle	slight concave
2105	B	fill	ditch	**2104**		2.2	**2092**		0.2	mottled grey and brown	clay	small to medium stones			
2106	B	cut	ditch	**2106**	2107	2.2	**2092**	0.8	0.25				linear	gradual	flat
2107	B	fill	ditch	**2106**		2.2	**2092**		0.25	mottled grey and brown	clay	small to medium stones			
2108	B	cut	post hole	**2108**	2109	2.2	**2054**	0.33	0.24				sub-circular	steep	concave
2109	B	fill	post hole	**2108**		2.2	**2054**		0.24	dark brownish grey	sandy silt	occ. Gravels			
2110	B	cut	post hole	**2110**	2111	2.2	**2054**	0.3	0.22				sub-circular	steep	concave
2111	B	fill	post hole	**2110**		2.2	**2054**		0.22	dark brownish grey	sandy silt	occ. Gravels			
2112	B	cut	post hole	**2112**	2113	2.2	**2054**	0.24	0.25				sub-circular	steep	concave
2113	B	fill	post hole	**2112**		2.2	**2054**		0.23	dark brownish grey	sandy silt	occ. Gravels			
2114	B	cut	post hole	**2114**	2115	2.2	**2054**	0.23	0.22				sub-circular	steep	concave
2115	B	fill	post hole	**2114**		2.2	**2054**		0.22	dark brownish grey	sandy silt	occ. Gravels			
2116	B	cut	post hole	**2116**	2117	2.2	**2054**	0.26	0.18				sub-circular	steep	concave
2117	B	fill	post hole	**2116**		2.2	**2054**		0.18	dark brownish grey	sandy silt	occ. Gravels			
2118	B	cut	post hole	**2118**	2119	2.2	**2054**	0.28	0.18				sub-circular	gradual	concave
2119	B	fill	post hole	**2118**		2.2	**2054**		0.18	dark brownish grey	sandy silt	occ. Gravels			
2120	B	cut	post hole	**2120**	2121	2.2	**2054**	0.25	0.27				circular	steep	concave

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled by	Period	Feature/ group Number	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine comp.	Coarse comp.	Shape in Plan	Side	Base
2121	B	fill	post hole	**2120**		2.2	**2054**		0.27	dark brownish grey	steep	gradual			
2122	B	cut	post hole	**2122**	2123	2.2	**2054**	0.26	0.2				sub-circular	steep	concave
2123	B	fill	post hole	**2122**		2.2	**2054**		0.2	dark brownish grey	sandy silt	occ. Gravels			
2124	B	cut	post hole	**2124**	2125	2.2	**2054**	0.29	0.14				sub-circular	gradual	flat
2125	B	fill	post hole	**2124**		2.2	**2054**		0.14	dark brownish grey	sandy silt	occ. Gravels			
2126	B	cut	post hole	**2126**	2127	2.2	**2054**	0.35	0.21				sub-circular	steep	flat
2127	B	fill	post hole	**2126**		2.2	**2054**		0.21	dark brownish grey	sandy silt	occ. Gravels			
2128	B	cut	post hole	**2128**	2129	2.2	**2054**	0.23	0.23				sub-circular	steep	concave
2129	B	fill	post hole	**2128**		2.2	**2054**		0.23	dark brownish grey	sandy silt	occ. Gravels			
2130	B	cut	post hole	**2130**	2131	2.2	**2054**	0.31	0.22				circular	gradual	concave
2131	B	fill	post hole	**2130**		2.2	**2054**		0.24	dark brownish grey	sandy silt	occ. Gravels			
2132	B	cut	post hole	**2132**	2133	2.2	**2054**	0.31	0.16				sub-circular	gradual	flat
2133	B	fill	post hole	**2132**		2.2	**2054**		0.16	mid greyish brown	sandy silt	frequent gravels			
2134	B	cut	post hole	**2134**	2135	2.2	**2054**	0.25	0.23				sub-circular	steep	flat
2135	B	fill	post hole	**2134**		2.2	**2054**		0.23	dark brownish grey	sandy silt	occ. Gravels			
2136	B	cut	post hole	**2136**	2137	2.2	**2054**	0.27	0.18				sub-circular	gradual	flat
2137	B	fill	post hole	**2136**		2.2	**2054**		0.18	dark brownish grey	sandy silt	occ. Gravels			
2138	B	cut	post hole	**2138**	2139	2.2	**2138**	0.26	0.17				sub-circular	steep	flat
2139	B	fill	post hole	**2138**		2.2	**2138**		0.17	dark brownish grey	sandy silt	occ. Gravels			
2140	B	cut	pit	**2140**	2141	2.1	**2140**	2	0.7				sub-circular	steep	concave

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled by	Period	Feature/ group Number	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine comp.	Coarse comp.	Shape in Plan	Side	Base
2141	B	fill	post hole	**2140**		2.1	**2140**		0.7	mid greyish brown	clayey sand	frequent small angular and rounded stones and flint			
2142	B	cut	ditch	**2142**	2143, 2144	4.1	**2085**	1.7	0.55				linear	gradual	concave
2143	B	fill	ditch	**2142**		4.1	**2085**	0.75	0.2	dark grey	silt	frequent small to medium stones			
2144	B	fill	ditch	**2142**		4.1	**2085**		0.38	dark grey	silt	small to medium stones			
2145	B	cut	ditch	**2145**	2146	4.1	**2085**	1.5	0.44				linear	steep	concave
2146	B	fill	ditch	**2145**		4.1	**2085**	1.43	0.19	dark grey	silt	small to medium stones			
2147	B	fill	ditch	**2145**		4.1	**2085**	1.5	0.29	dark grey	silt	small to medium stones			
2148	B	cut	ditch	**2148**	2149	2.2	**2148**	1.2	0.37				curvilinear	gradual	concave
2149	B	fill	ditch	**2148**		2.2	**2148**		0.37	dark brownish grey	sandy silt	occ. Charcoal, moderate assorted small to medium natural stones			
2150	B	cut	pit	**2150**	2151	2.2	**2150**	0.6	0.15				circular	gradual	flat
2151	B	fill	pit	**2150**		2.2	**2150**		0.13	dark greyish brown	sandy silt	frequent small to medium angular and rounded stones and charcoal			
2152	B	cut	gully	**2152**	2153	4.1	**2152**	0.8	0.12				linear	gentle	concave
2153	B	fill	gully	**2152**		4.1	**2152**		0.12	light greyish brown	silty sand	occ. Gravel, frequent			

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled by	Period	Feature/ group Number	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine comp.	Coarse comp.	Shape in Plan	Side	Base
												large sub-angular flints			
2154	B	cut	gully	**2154**	2155	4.1	**2152**	0.72	0.32				linear	steep	concave
2155	B	fill	gully	**2154**		4.1	**2152**		0.32	light greyish brown	frequent large sub-angular flints	silty sand			
2156	B	cut	gully	**2156**	2157	4.1	**2156**	0.6	0.34				linear	steep	concave
2157	B	fill	gully	**2156**		4.1	**2156**		0.34	light greyish brown	silty sand	frequent large sub-angular flints			
2158	B	cut	pit	**2158**	2159	2.2	**2054**	0.7	0.52				sub-circular	gradual	concave
2159	B	fill	pit	**2158**		2.2	**2054**		0.52	dark brown	silty sand	small to medium stones			
2160	B	cut	pit	**2160**	2161	2.2	**2054**	0.7	0.32				sub-circular	NE - stepped, SW - gradual	concave
2161	B	fill	pit	**2160**		2.2	**2054**		0.32	dark brown	silty sand	small to medium stones			
2162	B	cut	pit	**2162**	2163	2.2	**2054**	0.86	0.2				sub-circular	gradual	flat
2163	B	fill	pit	**2162**		2.2	**2054**		0.2	dark brown	silty sand	small to medium stones			
2164	B	cut	pit	**2164**	2165	2.1	**2076**	1.42	0.42				sub-circular	steep	flat
2165	B	fill	pit	**2164**		2.1	**2076**		0.42	dark brownish grey	sandy silt	occ. Small to medium gravel and infrequent charcoal			
2166	B	cut	pit	**2166**	2167	2.1	**2076**	1.1	0.3				sub-circular	gradual	sloping to NW
2167	B	fill	pit	**2166**		2.1	**2076**		0.3	mid greyish brown	sandy silt	infrequent small to medium gravels			
2168	B	cut	pit	**2168**	2169	2.1	**2076**	0.3	0.16				sub-circular	gradual	flat
2169	B	fill	pit	**2168**		2.1	**2076**		0.16	dark greyish brown	sandy silt	infrequent small gravels			

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled by	Period	Feature/ group Number	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine comp.	Coarse comp.	Shape in Plan	Side	Base
2170	B	cut	pit	**2170**	2171	2.1	**2076**	1.98	0.4				sub-circular	steep	flat
2171	B	fill	pit	**2170**		2.1	**2076**		0.4	mid brownish grey	sandy silt	frequent small to medium gravels			
2172	B	cut	pit?	**2172**	2173	2.1	**2076**	1.36	0.32				sub-circular	gradual	flat
2173	B	fill	pit	**2172**		2.1	**2076**		0.32	mid greyish brown	sandy silt	occ. Small to medium gravels			
2174	B	cut	ditch	**2174**	2175, 2176	2.2	**2148**	1.38	0.56				curvilinear	gradual	flat
2175	B	fill	ditch	**2174**		2.2	**2148**		0.32	dark brownish grey - near black	sandy silt	moderate small to medium assorted natural stones, charcoal throughout			
2176	B	fill	ditch	**2174**		2.2	**2148**		0.24	dark greyish brown	sandy silt	moderate small to medium assorted natural stones, occ. Charcoal			
2177	B	cut	pit	**2177**	2178, 2179	2.1	**2177**	2.2	0.8				sub-rectangular	steep	concave
2178	B	fill	pit	**2177**		2.1	**2177**		0.4	dark grey	silty sand				
2179	B	fill	pit	**2177**		2.1	**2177**		0.54	mid yellowish brown	silty sand	occ. Small rounded stones and flints			
2180	B	cut	pit	**2180**	2181	2.1	**2180**	1.4	0.7				sub-circular	steep	concave
2181	B	fill	pit	**2180**		2.1	**2180**		0.7	mottled black, mid grey and mid greyish brown	silty sand	occ. Medium flint and small rounded natural stones			
2182	B	cut	pit	**2182**	2183	2.1	**2182**	0.96	0.32				sub-circular	steep	flat

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled by	Period	Feature/ group Number	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine comp.	Coarse comp.	Shape in Plan	Side	Base
2183	B	fill	pit	**2182**		2.1	**2182**		0.32	mid greyish brown	silty sand	occ. Assorted natural stones			
2184	B	cut	pit	**2184**	2185	2.1	**2184**	0.9	0.3				sub-circular	steep	concave
2185	B	fill	pit	**2184**		2.1	**2184**		0.3	mid brownish grey	silty sand	occ. Small angular flints			
2186	B	cut	gully	**2186**	2187	4.1	**2186**						linear		
2187	B	fill	gully	**2186**		4.1	**2186**								
2188	B	cut	gully	**2188**	2189	4.1	**2186**						linear		
2189	B	fill	gully	**2188**		4.1	**2186**								
2190	B	cut	gully	**2190**	2191	4.1	**2186**						linear		
2191	B	fill	gully	**2190**		4.1	**2186**								
2192	B	cut	gully	**2192**	2193	4.1	**2156**						linear		
2193	B	fill	gully	**2192**		4.1	**2156**								
2194	B	cut	pit	**2194**	2195	1	**2194**	1	0.4				sub-rectangular	steep	flat
2195	B	fill	pit	**2194**		1	**2194**		0.4	dark grey	silty sand	occ. Small stones			
2196	B	cut	pit	**2196**	2197	2.1	**2196**	1.2	0.3				sub-circular	gradual	concave
2197	B	fill	pit	**2196**		2.1	**2196**		0.3	mid greyish brown	clayey sand	frequent small to medium angular stones			
2198	B	cut	pit	**2198**	2199	2.1	**2198**	0.4	0.18				sub-circular	gradual	flat
2199	B	fill	pit	**2198**		2.1	**2198**		0.18	dark greyish brown	clayey sand	small frequent rounded and angular stones, rare charcoal			
2200	B	cut	ditch	**2200**	2201	2.2	**2148**	1.4	0.2				curvilinear	gradual	concave
2201	B	fill	ditch	**2200**		2.2	**2148**		0.2	mid brownish grey	sandy silt	occ. Small to medium gravels / infrequent charcoal			
2202	B	cut	pit	**2202**	2203-2207	4.1	**2202**	1.96	0.98				sub-circular	near vertical	flat

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled by	Period	Feature/ group Number	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine comp.	Coarse comp.	Shape in Plan	Side	Base
2203	B	fill	pit	**2202**		4.1	**2202**	0.16	0.28	light greyish-brown	silty sand	occ. Small to medium gravels			
2204	B	fill	pit	**2202**		4.1	**2202**	0.26	0.6	light greyish brown	silty sand	frequent medium gravels			
2205	B	fill	pit	**2202**		4.1	**2202**	1.14	0.58	dark blueish grey	sandy silt	rare small gravels and occ. Charcoal			
2206	B	fill	pit	**2202**		4.1	**2202**	0.6	0.14	mid yellowish grey (mottled with brown and blueish grey)	sandy silt	occ. Small to medium gravels			
2207	B	fill	pit	**2202**		4.1	**2202**	1.58	0.52	mid greyish brown	sandy silt	frequent small to medium gravels			
2208	B	cut	ditch	**2208**	2209	4.1	**2208**	0.9	0.18				curvilinear	gradual	concave
2209	B	fill	ditch	**2208**		4.1	**2208**		0.18	dark grey	silty sand	occ. Small rounded stones			
2210	B	cut	ditch	**2210**	2211	2.2	**2148**	1.6	0.3				curvilinear	gradual	flat
2211	B	fill	ditch	**2210**		2.2	**2148**	1.6	0.3	dark greyish brown	sandy clay	frequent small to medium sub-angular stones, rare charcoal			
2212	B	cut	ditch	**2212**	2213	2.2	**2148**	1.3	0.18				curvilinear	gradual	flat
2213	B	fill	ditch	**2212**		2.2	**2148**		0.18	mid brownish grey	sandy silt	occ. Small to medium gravel			
2214	B	cut	pit	**2214**	2215, 2216	4.1	**2202**	0.84	0.74				sub-circular	near vertical	concave
2215	B	fill	pit	**2214**		4.1	**2202**		0.22	dark blueish grey	sandy silt	rare gravels			

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled by	Period	Feature/ group Number	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine comp.	Coarse comp.	Shape in Plan	Side	Base
2216	B	fill	pit	**2214**		4.1	**2202**		0.54	mid greyish brown	sandy silt	frequent small to medium gravels			
2217	B	cut	ditch	**2217**	2218	4.1	**2208**	0.65	0.3				curvilinear	gradual	concave
2218	B	fill	ditch	**2217**		4.1	**2208**		0.3	dark greyish brown	sandy clay	frequent medium sub-angular stones and flints			
2219	B	cut	ditch	**2219**	2220	2.2	**2148**	1.2	0.18				curvilinear	gentle	flat
2220	B	fill	ditch	**2219**		2.2	**2148**		0.18	mid greyish brown	clayey sand	frequent medium flints and sub-angular stones			
2221	B	cut	ditch	**2221**	2222, 2223	2.2	**2148**	1.25	0.25				curvilinear	gentle	slight concave
2222	B	fill	ditch	**2221**		2.2	**2148**	1.25	0.2	dark greyish brown	clayey sand	medium sub-angular stones and flints, frequent charcoal			
2223	B	fill	ditch	**2221**		2.2	**2148**	0.7	0.08	light greyish brown	clayey silt	medium sub-angular stones			
2224	B	cut	pit	**2224**	2225	2.1	**2224**	0.9	0.17				sub-circular	gradual	concave - sloping to NE
2225	B	fill	pit	**2224**		2.1	**2224**		0.17	dark greyish brown	silty sand	frequent small rounded stones			
2226	B	cut	ditch	**2226**	2227	4.1	**2085**	1.6	0.6				linear	gradual	flat
2227	B	fill	ditch	**2226**		4.1	**2085**		0.6	grey	silt	frequent small to medium stones			
3000	C	cut	pit / natural feature	**3000**	3001	0	**3000**	1.1	0.36				sub-circular	gradual	slight concave

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled by	Period	Feature/ group Number	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine comp.	Coarse comp.	Shape in Plan	Side	Base
3001	C	fill	pit / tree throw	**3000**		0	**3000**		0.36	grey	silty sand	small stones			
3002	C	cut	pit / tree throw	**3002**	3003-3006	0	**3002**	1.3	0.64				sub-circular	steep	concave
3003	C	fill	pit / tree throw	**3002**		0	**3002**	0.93	0.13	grey	silty sand	small stones			
3004	C	fill	pit / natural feature	**3002**		0	**3002**	0.4	0.51	yellow	sand	small stones			
3005	C	fill	pit / natural feature	**3002**		0	**3002**	0.45	0.23	yellow	sand	small stones			
3006	C	fill	pit / natural feature	**3002**		0	**3002**	0.9	0.51	grey	silty sand	small stones			
3007	C	cut	pit / natural feature	**3007**	3008	0	**3007**	1.25	0.34				circular	gradual	concave
3008	C	fill	pit / natural feature	**3007**		0	**3007**		0.34	grey	silty sand	small stones			
3009	C	cut	pit / natural feature	**3009**	3010	0	**3009**	1	0.26				sub-circular	gradual	slight concave
3010	C	fill	pit / natural feature	**3009**		0	**3009**		0.26	grey	silty sand	small stones			
3011	C	cut	pit / natural feature	**3011**	3012	0	**3011**	1	0.22				sub-circular	gradual	concave
3012	B	fill	pit / natural feature	**3011**		2.1	**3011**		0.22	grey	silty sand	small stones			
3013	C	cut	pit / natural feature	**3013**	3014	0	**3013**	1.18	0.21				sub-circular	gradual	concave
3014	C	fill	pit / natural feature	**3013**		0	**3013**		0.21	grey	silty sand	small stones			

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled by	Period	Feature/ group Number	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine comp.	Coarse comp.	Shape in Plan	Side	Base
3015	C	cut	pit / natural feature	**3015**	3016	0	**3015**	0.56	0.27				sub-circular	gentle	concave
3016	C	fill	pit	**3015**		0	**3015**		0.27	light greyish brown	sand	irregular sub-rounded natural stones			
3017	C	cut	gully	**3017**	3018	4.1	**3017**	0.55	0.26				linear	gradual	concave
3018	C	fill	gully	**3017**		4.1	**3017**		0.26	light greyish brown	silty sand	occ. Gravels			
3019	C	cut	gully	**3019**	3020	4.1	**3017**	0.37	0.18				linear	gradual	concave
3020	C	fill	gully	**3019**		4.1	**3017**		0.18	light greyish brown	silty sand	occ. Gravels, rare flints and natural stones			
3021	C	cut	gully	**3021**	3022	4.1	**3017**	0.6	0.18				linear	gradual	concave
3022	C	fill	gully	**3021**		4.1	**3017**		0.18	light greyish brown	silty sand	occ. Gravel			
3023	C	cut	gully	**3023**	3024	4.1	**3017**	0.63	0.2				linear	gradual	concave
3024	C	fill	gully	**3023**		4.1	**3017**		0.2	light greyish brown	silty sand	occ. Gravels			
3025	C	cut	gully	**3025**	3026	4.1	**3017**	0.66	0.25				linear	gradual	concave
3026	C	fill	gully	**3025**		4.1	**3017**		0.25	light greyish brown	silty sand	occ. Gravels			
3027	C	cut	ditch	**3027**	3028	0	**3027**	0.7	0.15				linear	gradual	concave
3028	C	fill	ditch	**3027**		0	**3027**		0.15	light yellowish brown	sand	regular sub-rounded natural stones			
3029	C	cut	pit / natural feature	**3029**	3030	0	**3029**	2.2	0.26				sub-circular	gentle	concave
3030	C	fill	pit / natural feature	**3029**		0	**3029**		0.26	grey	silty sand	small stones			

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled by	Period	Feature/ group Number	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine comp.	Coarse comp.	Shape in Plan	Side	Base
3031	C	cut	pit / post-hole	**3031**	3032	0	**3031**	0.5	0.2				circular	gradual	concave
3032	C	fill	pit / post-hole	**3031**		0	**3031**		0.2	light greyish brown	silty clay	occ. Gravels and charcoal			
3033	C	cut	pit / post-hole	**3033**	3034	0	**3033**	0.45	0.13				circular	gradual	concave
3034	C	fill	pit / post-hole	**3033**		0	**3033**		0.13	light greyish brown	silty sand	occ. Gravel and charcoal			
3035	C	cut	post hole	**3035**	3036	0	**3035**	0.4	0.1				circular	gentle	concave
3036	C	fill	post hole	**3035**		0	**3035**		0.1	dark greyish brown	sand	regular sub-rounded stones			
3037	C	cut	pit / natural feature	**3037**	3038	0	**3037**	1.4	0.3				sub-circular	gradual	concave
3038	C	fill	pit / natural feature	**3037**		0	**3037**		0.3	grey	silty sand	small stones			
3039	C	cut	pit	**3039**	3040	4.1	**3039**	46	0.18				amorphous	gradual	flat
3040	C	fill	pit	**3039**		4.1	**3039**		0.18	mid greyish brown	silty sand	occ. Small natural stones			
3041	C	cut	pit	**3041**	3042, 3043	1	**3041**	0.9	0.17				circular	gradual	flat
3042	C	fill	pit	**3041**		1	**3041**		0.13	mid yellowish grey	clay	frequent small stones and burnt stones			
3043	C	fill	pit	**3041**		1	**3041**		0.04	mottled black and red	sand	occ. Small stone			

APPENDIX B FINDS REPORTS

B.1 Metalwork

By Denis Sami

Introduction

B.1.1 The metalwork assemblage, including the material recovered from the trial trenching and the open area excavations, consists of 39 artefacts. These were recovered from the subsoil and archaeological features including ditches and pits associated with the Romano-British activity (Table 1).

B.1.2 The group comprises silver-alloy (Ag), copper alloy (CuA), iron (Fe), lead (Pb) and pewter artefacts.

Metal	No. Artefact	% No. Artefact
Ag-alloy	1	3%
CuA	4	10%
Fe	32	82%
Pb	1	3%
Pewter	1	3%
Total	*39*	*100%*

Table 1. Quantity of artefacts by metal

B.1.3 The metalwork includes dress accessories, fittings, household equipment and tools, whilst 14 items remain unidentified to type.

B.1.4 The assemblage is in overall poor condition with most of the artefacts fragmented and incomplete. The finds have heavy encrustation and are oxidised due to the adverse condition of the soil.

B.1.5 A total of 29 artefacts (76%) were recovered from archaeological features providing information on the character of the site and its chronological phases (Table 2). The remaining artefacts were recovered through metal-detecting the top- and subsoil.

Row Labels	Sum of No. Artefact	% of Total Artefacts
ditch	24	62%
pit	5	13%
subsoil	2	5%
topsoil	8	21%
Total	*39*	*100%*

Table 2. Quantification of metalwork by context type

Methodology

B.1.6 The metalwork was analysed in accordance with the Oxford Archaeology East (OAE) metalwork finds standard, based on the guidance of the Historical Metallurgy Society (HMS, Datasheets 104 and 108), and Historic England's *Archaeometallurgy Guidelines for Best Practice* (Historic England 2015) and *Guidelines for the Storage and Display of Archaeological Metalwork* (English Heritage/Historic England 2013).

B.1.7 The catalogue of Roman ironwork by Manning (1989) is used here as the main reference in the discussion and description of artefacts, while the Portable Antiquities

Scheme (PAS) database was consulted for finds not reported in this publication. The material was classified according to Crummy's 1983 categories.

B.1.8 Finds from both the excavation and evaluation were quantified using an Access database. 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, weighed when relevant and classified on a context by context basis. The catalogue is organised by small find (SF) number. As duplicate small find numbers were allocated during the evaluation and excavation phases, those from the evaluation have been prefixed E, to clearly distinguish them in the text.

The assemblage

B.1.9 Most of the stratified metalwork was recovered from features dating to Period 4.1; the only exception to this is an unidentified strip of iron (SF16) found in Period 2.2 curvilinear ditch **2148** (intervention **2200**) which is probably intrusive and/or reflects the later Period 4 reuse of this feature (Table 3).

Site phase	No. Artefact	% No. Artefact
0	9	23%
2.2	1	3%
4.1	27	69%
n/a	2	5%
Total	39	100%

Table 3. Quantification of metal artefacts by period

Silver alloy

B.1.10 SF E17, from waterhole **1073** (intervention **138**), appears to be a fragment of silver-alloy Roman patera (Fig. 21, SF E17). Despite bearing a ridge with a rectangular cross section, the object is rather undiagnostic. This vessel was hammered and cut into a small piece prepared to be reused as suggested by various cut marks.

Copper alloy (Table 4)

B.1.11 SF 2, from ditch **76** is a very interesting and rather ambiguous item, the identification of which can only be speculative (Fig. 21, SF 2). This was part of a high status and high quality object. The artefact consists of a circular plate decorated with an elaborate yellow and blue enamel pattern around a six-petalled flower. On the reverse is a small hinge holding a loop made from a narrow strip of metal with rectangular cross-section, while at the centre of the revers is a protruding cylindrical log. The artefact is very similar in size and decoration to some enamelled Roman plate brooches that can offer a chronological parallels dated to *c.* AD 80–250. The form of the hinge mechanism and the cylindrical knob placed at the centre of the reverse plate exclude the possibility this this item was a brooch. SF 2 was possibly part of a composite artefact, perhaps related to horse-harness equipment although other functions should be considered.

B.1.12 SF 18 was tentatively identified as a possible fastening pin from a Roman brooch. The pin is small and poorly preserved and other interpretations cannot be excluded. SF 10 and SF 15 were not identified given their poor preservation and undiagnostic nature.

SF	Context	Cut	Site phase	Feature	Artefact	Description	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Diam. (mm)	Weight (gr)
E2	77	76	4.1	ditch	Unident.	A slightly convex enamelled artefact decorated with a geometric motif consisting of 6 pointed ovals arranged to form a rosette encircled by two rows. The rosette is filled with yellow and blue enamel. On the reverse is a cylindrical knob and a hinge holding a narrow strip of metal	0	0	11.4	22.1	12.7
15	1001	0	n/a	subsoil	Unident.	A bent and undecorated metal wire with oval cross-section	35	2.2	1.4	0	0
18	1001	0	n/a	subsoil	pin	A pin with a circular cross-section possibly from a brooch	0	0	0	1.3	0
E10	99999		0	topsoil	Unidenti.	A slightly curved thick strip of metal with rounded edges	0	13.9	2.8	0	11.4

Table 4. Catalogue of copper alloy artefacts

Iron (Tables 5 and 6)

B.1.13 Except for SF 16, which could be intrusive, all of the ironwork was recovered from contexts attributed to Period 4.1 or from subsoil/topsoil deposits. The bulk of the small assemblage consists of 10 incomplete hand-forged nails/fittings, while the other artefacts are possibly connected with domestic and craft activities or personal decoration and dress accessories, as in the case of a single finger ring (SF 20) and three hobnails.

B.1.14 The identified nails belong to Manning's Type 2b, with a sub-circular head and tapering square cross-section stem. The minimum average length is 44.5mm, in line with contemporary assemblages and denote fittings used in substantial wooden architectural construction.

B.1.15 Although buckets are versatile and multifunctional objects, the remains of two possible bucket hoops, SF 13 and SF 17 (see Manning 1989, plate 48), from ditches **1233** and **1044** perhaps represent some household activity in the area.

B.1.16 A total of five items were identified as tools. SF 3 is a very encrusted and poorly preserved fragment. The remains of a potential tang with square cross-section develop into what, from the x-ray, appears to be a slightly curved blade; this is possibly a fragment of a knife, or perhaps a small sickle blade. Similarly, SF 16 is an undiagnostic fragment from a narrow blade that was recovered from a ditch (**2200**) dating to Period 2.2, but given the size of the fragment the possibility that this artefact is intrusive cannot be discounted. Carpentry tools include a possible chisel, SF 4, a rectangular cross-sectioned stem with tapering terminal (SF 7), and a solid and long tool with a straight concave shank and pyramidal head (SF 12). A similar item interpreted by Manning (1989, B57) as a spoon-bit offers a good parallel for SF 12.

B.1.17 Given their size, preservation and undiagnostic character, three items – SF 14, SF 15 and SF 19 remain unidentified. Of these, SF 19 is composed of five fragments from a solid rod of metal with a square cross-section of 9mm, which might be part of a structural fitting, although other interpretations remain open.

B.1.18 Items of personal adornment made in iron are not common artefacts, but brooches and finger rings are known (Crummy 1983, 50; Manning 1989, 77). An iron ring decorated with a black and blue composite glass-paste gem (Fig. 21, SF 20) is an artefact of a certain prestige which suggests elements of social stratification on or in the near vicinity of the site. The ring is incomplete and encrusted and has a diameter of *c.* 17mm. It is a Type 2d of Guiraud's (1989, 181, fig. 11) classification, which on the continent appears to be concentrated in north-east Gaul between the 2nd and 3rd centuries. The bezel is made from a dark-red or black oval containing a blue intaglio. The intaglio is poorly preserved due to the adverse conditions of the soil, and it may have originally represented a goat or a horse. Two very similar finger rings are documented from county Durham (PAS database references: BH-12BEF9 and NARC112) and are dated to *c.* AD 100–300.

B.1.19 None of the iron artefacts recovered from top and sub-soil are clearly datable or identifiable. These are incomplete items, poorly preserved, whose date could span from the Roman to the modern periods.

Artefact	No. Artefact
blade	2
bucket	2
chest mount	2
finger ring	1
hobnail	3
nail	12
tool	2
unidentified	7
spoon-bit	1
Total	**32**

Table 5. Quantification of iron artefacts

SF	Context	Cut	Site phase	Feature	Artefact	Description	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Diam. (mm)	Weight (gr)	Spot date
E1	51		0	ditch	nail	A possible encrusted shaft of a nail	0	0	0	0	0	RM/MOD
E3	77	76	4.1	ditch	blade	A possible fragment of a blade. The incomplete artefact consists of a square in cross-section possible tang expanding into a slightly curved blade. If not a knife, this item could be part of a sickle	70.1	24.3	2.1	0	0	RM

SF	Context	Cut	Site phase	Feature	Artefact	Description	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Diam. (mm)	Weight (gr)	Spot date
4	1243	1241	4.1	ditch	tool	A possible Roman chisel. A central shank with square cross-section tapering into a circular cross-section end. At the opposite end the shank steps into a short blade with angled back and straight cutting edge	96	12.4	6.2	0	0	RM
E4	77	76	4.1	ditch	nail	A possible stem with square cross-section from a nail. From x-ray the stem appears to be bent to a nearly S shape	0	0	0	0	0	RM
E5	99999		0	topsoil	chest mount	A possible L shaped chest or door mount consisting of a strip of thick meta; with rectangular cross-section	69.9	22.8	4.7	0	0	RM/MOD
5	1044	1043	4.1	ditch	nail	A bent stem with square cross-section and flat circular head	47	3.8	0	0	0	RM
6	99999		0	topsoil	nail	Heavily encrusted nail with sub-circular flat head	58	0	0	0	0	RM/MOD
E7	99999		0	topsoil	chest mount	A possible chest or door mount consisting of a strip of metal. From x-ray a circular and a square hole are visible at on terminal of the artefact which is has a rounded edge	86.5	22.9	2.6	0	0	RM/MOD
7	1025	1024	4.1	ditch	tool	A straight shank with rectangular cross-section possibly from a chisel or other tool. One terminal slightly tapering at the end	48	7	4	0	0	RM
8	1036	1035	4.1	ditch	nail	A very oxidised L shaped nail	0	0	0	0	0	RM
9	1056	1055	4.1	ditch	nail	A nail with a cross-section shank and large flat circular head	47	6	0	28	0	RM
11	99999		0	topsoil	unidentified	A shapeless lump of metal	0	0	0	0	0	RM/MOD

SF	Context	Cut	Site phase	Feature	Artefact	Description	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Diam. (mm)	Weight (gr)	Spot date
12	1058	1057	4.1	ditch	spoon-bit	A very encrusted possibly chisel consisting of a long and straight concave shank with a rounded tapering terminal. The opposing end is completely rusted. Need x-ray analysis	204	13	8	0	0	RM
E12	99999		0	topsoil	unidentified	Same as SF 13	0	0	0	0	0	RM/MOD
13	1233	1232	4.1	ditch	bucket	Two fragments of a curved strip of metal possibly from a bucket's hoop	140	21	3	0	0	RM
E13	99999		0	topsoil	unidentified	A heavily encrusted possible strip of metal	39.2	0	0	0	0	RM/MOD
14	1187	1186	4.1	pit	unidentified	An undecorated and slightly tapering strip of metal	78	11	3.2	0	0	RM
15	92	91	4.1	ditch	unidentified	A small shaft with square cross-section slightly tapering to form a terminal with rectangular cross-section. X-ray analysis reveals a square hole. A second artefact consists in a thick strip of metal with a folded side	0	0	0	0	0	RM
16	2201	2200	2.2	ditch	blade?	A strip of poorly preserved metal possibly from a narrow and strait blade	49	15	4.1	0	0	IA/RM
17	1044	1043	4.1	ditch	bucket	A fragment of a curved strip of metal possibly from a bucket's hoop	163	19	4.5	0	0	RM
19	1196	1194	4.1	ditch	unidentified	Five fragments from a rod of metal with square cross-section. The artefact is very encrusted and needs x-ray analysis	0	9	0	0	0	RM
20	1235	1234	4.1	ditch	finger ring	An iron Roman finger ring with a blue glass intaglio made from an oval. The ring is heavily encrusted, and the	0	13	5	17	0	RM

SF	Context	Cut	Site phase	Feature	Artefact	Description	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Diam. (mm)	Weight (gr)	Spot date
						intaglio cannot be clearly identified						
23	140	138	4.1	pit	hobnail	Three hand forged hobnails	0	0	0	0	0	RM
24	77	76	4.1	ditch	nail	Tapering shaft with sub-square cross-section and circular flat head	47.4	9.4	0	0	0	RM
25	77	76	4.1	ditch	nail	A bent U-shaped tapering shaft with square cross-section	32.5	5.6	0	0	0	RM
26	77	76	4.1	ditch	nail	A tapering shaft with sub-square cross section	36	0	0	0	0	RM
27	77	76	4.1	ditch	nail	Three tapering and curved shafts with sub-square cross section	0	0	0	0	0	RM

Table 6. Catalogue of iron artefacts

Pewter

B.1.20 An undercoated modern circular button (SF E9) was recovered from the topsoil.

Lead

B.1.21 A single lead vessel repair was recovered from Period 4.1 ditch **1028** (context 1029). The artefact is sub-circular in plan and it has a thickness of 2.5mm, denoting a vessel with thin walls.

Discussion

B.1.22 This small assemblage offers very little opportunity to determine the character or date of activities on the site. Few artefacts can be closely dated based on direct comparison with well dated objects, and most of the assemblage was dated to the Romano-British period through the associated pottery and stratigraphical position. The metalwork is concentrated in ditches of Period 4.1, possibly suggesting a disuse of such features during the Middle Romano-British period. The general lack of Roman household items advocates for a rural use of the land, although the few tools may indicate some sort of craft activity in the area. The finger ring with intaglio points to the presence of a socially privileged individual in the area, which may indicate a socially stratified community operating in and around the excavated site.

B.2 Coins

By Denis Sami

B.2.1 The trial trenching and excavation produced five Roman copper alloy coins; an *antoninianus*, two *dupondii* and two *sestertii*. Coins were recovered from ditches dating to Period 4.1 and the topsoil (Table 7).

B.2.2 The *antoninianus*, despite slight damage from excavation and light oxidation, is in excellent condition and with no sign of wear. The two *sestertii*, on the contrary, are heavily worn, suggesting that the two coins circulated for a long period of time prior to final deposition/loss. The Roman Imperial Coinage volumes II, III and V, together with the Normanby and Cunetio Hoard (Bland *et al* .2018) were used for identification of the coins.

B.2.3 This is a very small assemblage and offers only limited insights into the chronology and character of the site. Coins suggest economic exchange in the area in the 2nd century with a limited continuation, perhaps until the late 3rd century.

Context	sf no.	Area	Cut	Feature	Denomination	Min Date	Max Date	Reece	Authority	Obv description	Obv. legend	Rev. description	Rev. legend	Weight	Diam	Thickness
99999	E14	Trench 28 (Area A)		topsoil	Dupondius	98	117	5	Trajan	Laureate head right	illegible	illegible	illegible	5.8	22	1.9
99999	E8	Trench 28 (Area A)		topsoil	Dupondius	156	157	7	Antoninus Pius	radiate head right, slight drapery on left shoulder	[ANTONINVS AVG] PIVS	Providentia standing left holding sceptre, globe at feet	TR P[ot XIX CO]S IIII	10.2	24	3
1048	6	A	1047	Ditch **1010**	Antoninianus	269	270	13	Victorinus	radiate draped bust right	IMP C PIAV VICTORINVS AVG	standing left holding olive branch and sceptre	PAX AVG Left field: V, Right field: Star	2.6	21	1.2
1233	3	A	1232	Ditch **1010**	Sestertius	96	97	5	Nerva	bust facing right	illegible	illegible	illegible	10.5	26.8	2.1
1029	1	A	1028	Ditch **1028**	Sestertius	98	117	5	Trajan	radiate head right, slight drapery on left shoulder	IMP CAES NERVAE TRAIANO AVG GER DAC P M TR P COS V P P	S-C Abundantia or Annona standing left, holding corn-ears over modius and cornucopia, prow of ship to right	S P Q R OPTIMO PRINCIPI	10.2	27	2.1

Table 7. Catalogue of coins

B.3 Metalworking residues

By Simon Timberlake

Introduction

B.3.1 A total of 25.61kg (305 pieces) of ironworking slag was recovered from the excavation and trial trenching phases at Monks Farm, Kelvedon. Of this, some 6.48kg (119 pieces) came from the trial trenching (all of it associated with iron smithing) and 19.13kg (186 pieces) from the excavation. Most of the slag from the trial trenching came from context 79, the fill of a feature later recognised as an enclosure ditch during the excavation (ditch **1251**, Period 4.1). From the excavation, the majority of the slag was found within the fill of a boundary ditch (ditch **1010,** Period 4.1) on the east side of Area A. All or most of this consisted of Roman (2nd to 4th century AD) iron smithing debris, although a small amount of what could have been smelting or bloom smithing slag was recovered from ditch **1010** and, in Area B, from feature **2208** (Period 4.1) and from fill 2175 of Period 2.2 C-shaped ditch **2148** (although this latter material is thought to relate to a later, Period 4, reuse of this feature). Small quantities of hammerscale were recovered from the heavy residues of bulk samples taken from several of the deposits associated with this ironworking slag and a summary quantification of this material is provided in this report.

Methodology

B.3.2 The iron slag was identified visually using an illuminated x10 magnifying lens and compared where necessary with an archaeological slag reference collection. A dropper bottle containing dilute hydrochloric acid was used to confirm the presence or absence of calcite, whilst a magnet was used to test for the presence of wustite or free iron within the slag.

Catalogue and description of iron slag

B.3.3 The vast majority of this iron smithing slag consisted of relatively low density porous broken-up and irregular-looking smithing hearth bases (SHBs) with numerous slag smithing lumps (SSL) and an equivalent number of fragments of thin glazed vitrified hearth lining (VHL) pieces. Just a few of the pieces of VHL were associated with less vitrified fired clay, whilst one of the vitrified clay pieces from the trial trenching (context 79; ditch **1251**, intervention **78**) was the detached aperture rim of a small tuyere – probably a clay pipe tuyere with an external aperture of around 30–35mm diameter.

B.3.4 Some of the smithing hearth bases (SHBs) were dense and iron-rich, with convex to conical-shaped bottoms, and some were rich in charcoal inclusions. Yet some of the others, particularly from contexts 1019 and 1025 (ditch **1010**) were relatively iron poor with high silica contents (vitrified clay indicating the extensive melting of the clay hearth linings). All of this was Roman (mostly 2nd to 4th century AD) ironworking slag which shared very similar characteristics from across the area of the site; high temperatures (>1200°C), round deep clay-lined smithing hearths (of approximately

90–100mm diameter and 60mm depth), irregular-shaped and compositionally variable SHBs, and in some cases 'furnace conglomerate-type' (FC) slag cake masses. This is not to say that some of the pieces of conglomerate, slag cake and slag drip might not be linked to Romano-British smelting or to bloomery smithing (such as pieces from contexts 1025 (1 and 2), 1341 and in particular 2209) – yet caution is required in the interpretation of this assemblage. The overwhelming evidence it would seem is for secondary smithing and forging work associated with one or more smithies, from which were dumped near by the larger debris associated with ironworking.

B.3.5 Some of the more magnetic pieces of iron slag probably included part-re-melted lumps of iron waste broken off during the forging process (e.g., contexts 1019 (five), 1025 (10) and 1337 (four). The porosity of some of this slag was due to the inclusion of (burnt-out) charcoal – the impressions of these suggesting the use in some cases of relatively large pieces of (oak?) charcoal as a fuel.

B.3.6 The only confirmed evidence for iron smelting at this site is a single lump of pooled or ropy tap slag enclosing a small fragment of baked clay (most probably a piece detached from the sides of a clay-lined slag pit or channel associated with a shaft furnace). This was recovered from fill 2175 of a curvilinear Iron Age, Period 2.2, ditch (cut **2174** also associated with feature **2148**) from the centre of Site B, but almost certainly reflects later Romano-British Period 4.1 reuse of the earthwork of this feature. Associated with this was a piece of 60mm thick vitrified furnace wall (2175 (one)) – perhaps a fragment of the smelting furnace – and a small irregular globular-shaped proto SHB (2175 (three)). The juxtaposition of these pieces suggests that the slag in this context is most probably re-deposited from somewhere near-by; therefore, a small amount of iron smelting and smithing was most likely being undertaken here.

B.3.7 There appears to be no evidence amongst the assemblage for non-ferrous metalworking.

B.3.8 The largest amounts of iron slag per context came from 1019 (9,074g), 79 (5,841g), 1025 (3,573g), 1337 (1,053g), 2175 (672g), 1248 (662g) and 2209 (613g).

Context	ID	Cut	Feature/group	Period	Nos. piece	Wt (g)	Dimensions (mm)	Mag (0-4)	Slag category	Type	Notes
73	-	**72**	**1251**	4.1	1	14	40x30x12	0-1	VHL	smithing	
77	1	**76**	**1028**	4.1	4	254	85x55x40 + 50x30 + 30 + 60	2-0	SHB (x2) + VHL + SSL(x1)	smithing	irregular SHB with large charcoal impressions
77	2	**76**	**1028**	4.1	1	9	30x25x12	1	VHL	smithing	thin hearth lining
77	3	**76**	**1028**	4.1	2	99	75x50x25(refit)	0	VHL	smithing	bubbly fused with VC beneath
79	1	**78**	**1251**	4.1	24	2465	140x120x60 +30-90 (var)	3(x10)	SHB(x3) + SSL + VHL(x4)	smithing	large irreg SHB (compl) + irreg frags with large ch impressions
79	2	**78**	**1251**	4.1	80	3318	70x65x50 + 95x80x60 + 90x75x50 + 115x80x35 + 90-25 (var)	3(x40)	SHB(x4) + SSL + VHL(x14)	smithing	x3 large irreg SHB + x1 conical heavy + thin VHL and fired clay frags + x1 tuyere rim c. 30-35mm dia.+free Fe
79	3	**78**	**1251**	4.1	4	58	40x60x24(refit)	0	VHL	smithing	part of 77(1)?
79	4	**78**	**1251**	4.1	2	48	40x30x13 + 30x25x11	0+1	VHL +FC	smithing	
137	-	**134**	**1073**	4.1	1	216	80x65x40	2	SHB	smithing	complete plano-convex
1005	-	**1003**	**1003**	4.1	2	83	50x50x40	01-Mar	FC/ SHB	smithing?	within a 40mm+ deep hearth or small shaft
1019	1	**1018**	**1010**	4.1	1	68	65x35x35	0	VC	smithing?	piece of *pila* brick (CBM) used as hearth lining – prob for smithing?
1019	2	**1018**	**1010**	4.1	1	11	50x30x7	0-1	VHL	smithing	
1019	3	**1018**	**1010**	4.1	16	4424	100x90x75(543g) 110x95x40(262g) 95x80x45(316g) 90x95x50(311g) 125x115x50(527g) 90x80x60(298g) 95x120x70(478g) 90x90x50(282g) 95x80x45(242g) 100x90x40(211g) 105x85x30(153g) 100x75x40(159g) 90x60x65(232g) 100x65x60(267g) 70x50x25(83g) +30(9g)	0-2	SHB + VHL	smithing	x15 more or less complete SHBs - typically irregular+deep but bi-convex to plano-concavo-convex. Common hearth size suggested = 90x90x60mm deep. Many with tuyere hinge (break) evident. Much charcoal as inclusion and often vitrified clay tops to these.
1019	4	**1018**	**1010**	4.1	30	3858	80x85x60(352g) 120x75x55(251g) 85x80x40(203g) 110x85x40(367g) 110x85x30(277g) 110x70x45(207g) 100x70x40(220g) 80x70x32(130g) 80x50x39(126g) 65x65x35(126g) 70x50x22(99g) 60x55x45(114g) 75x55x40(94g) 50x55x45(97g) 80x60x50(127g) 55x50x30(94g) 70x35x35(138g) 60x30x45(124g) +	01-Mar	SHB	smithing	x25 SHBs – all irregular shapes, some with convex bottoms (moulded to shape of hearth) 50% with vitrified clay surfaces
	5	**1018**	**1010**	4.1							

Context	ID	Cut	Feature/group	Period	Nos. piece	Wt (g)	Dimensions (mm)	Mag (0-4)	Slag category	Type	Notes
1019	6	**1018**	**1010**	4.1	21	583	20-70	0	VHL + VC	smithing	incl parts of apparently empty vitrified hearths and VC lumps
1019	7	**1018**	**1010**	4.1	1	35	70x25x15	3	Fe in slag	smithing	corroded smithing iron
1019	1	**1018**	**1010**	4.1	7	95	30-55	1	SSL	smithing	
1025	2	**1024**	**1010**	4.1	4	1048	105x70x95 (deep)	01-Mar	FC?	smelting/ smithing?	furnace conglomerate with charcoal incl -one edge with VHL – could be v large smith hearth?
1025	2	**1024**	**1010**	4.1	1	31	45x25x30	1	SR	smelting?	bubbly slag drip – smith?
1025	4	**1024**	**1010**	4.1	5	142	25-45	0-1	VHL +VC	smithing?	Irreg pieces hearth lining and furnace incorp lump
1025	5	**1024**	**1010**	4.1	14	2292	70x60x30(145g) 85x75x45(231g) 85x80x40(236g) 90x85x50(279g) 90x70x50(216g) 70x70x35(146g) 60x65x20(91g) 50x55x35(117g) 60x50x35(94g) 60x45x35(118g) 65x40x25(109g) 60x35x20(68g) 53x65x40(122g)	0-4	SHB?	smithing	x13 SHBs- some with plano-convex basal profiles – but generally irregular in form with much interstitial charcoal
1025	6	**1024**	**1010**	4.1	1	254	95x110x45	0	SHB/VHL	smithing	vitrified clay lining + fuel ash with v little iron slag
1025	7	**1024**	**1010**	4.1	4	137	30-45	0-1	SHB	smithing	broken-up frags of x1 +
1025	8	**1024**	**1010**	4.1	2	70	50x25x7 +50x40x17	01-Mar	proto-SHB	smithing	concave tops - weathered
1025	9	**1024**	**1010**	4.1	3	91	30-55	01-Feb	SSL	smithing	irregular
1025	10	**1024**	**1010**	4.1	5	101	60x35x17 + 30-40	0-1	VHL + VC	smithing	
1025	11	**1024**	**1010**	4.1	3	230	50x45x20(square) 55x30x20 + 40x35x20	02-Apr	Fe in slag	smithing	Includes small square 'billet' of iron (148g)
1025	-	**1024**	**1010**	4.1	2	398	100x65x60 +40	0-1	FC	smithing?	furnace conglomerate – formation?
1058	-	**1057**	**1010**	4.1	1	212	85x70x35	0-2	SHB	smithing	concavo-convex SHB
1123	-	**1122**	**Pit/Posthole Group 1099**	4.1	4	175	85x75x30	0	SHB	smithing	v irregular concavo-convex type
1248	-	**1247**	**1228**	4.1	1	662	75x100x70	0-1	SHB	smithing	v large plano-convex conular shaped SHB*
1267	-	**1266**	**1266**	4.1	1	94	60x50x30	0-1	FC?	smithing	As below

Context	ID	Cut	Feature/group	Period	Nos. piece	Wt (g)	Dimensions (mm)	Mag (0-4)	Slag category	Type	Notes
1295	-	**1294**	**1294**	4.1	6	459	105x60x40 + 25-40	0-3	FC?	smithing	attached VHL suggests that this is a small pit-like hearth/furnace of min 60mm deep+120mm dia
1301	1	**1300**	**1007**	4.1	1	588	90x80x35	01-Mar	SHB	smithing	large sub-square shaped SHB with concave centre
1337	2	**1336**	**1010**	4.1	13	699	100x55x25(198g) 85x65x35(220g) 65x55x30(104g) 25-35(177g)	01-Mar	SHB	smithing	4+ SHBs – one of these broken up int pieces. All flattish/irregular in shape
1337	3	**1336**	**1010**	4.1	1	33	45x40x15	2	proto-SHB	smithing	weathered
1337	4	**1336**	**1010**	4.1	12	168	20-60	0-2	SSL	smithing	Irregular pieces
1337	5	**1336**	**1010**	4.1	1	78	55x30x30	4	Fe in slag	smithing	lump of corroded iron embedded in slag
1337	-	**1336**	**1010**	4.1	7	105	50x40x25 +20-35	0-2	VHL + VC	smithing	irregular pieces
1341	-	**1340**	**1340**	4.1	5	264	70x50x45	01-Feb	FC	smithing/ smelting?	part of cake 45mm thick with charcoal
1355	-	**1354**	**1251**	4.1	1	126	75x40x40	0-1	FC+VHL	smithing?	conglom with charcoal on a VHL with tuyere blast hole – 40mm depth
1370	1	**1369**	**1251**	4.1	1	233	85x95x45	02-Mar	SHB	smithing	v irreg shaped SHB with mixture of VC
2176	2	**2174**	**2148**	2.2	1	312	110x70x60	0	FW	smelting	vitrified sandy daub lining to a bowl or shaft furnace
2176	3	**2174**	**2148**	2.2	1	327	90x70x45	0	SR	smelting	tapped or pooled slag with attached baked clay lining to pit or channel*
2176	1	**2174**	**2148**	2.2	1	33	35x35x20	1	proto-SHB	smithing	v small irreg SHB
2209	2	**2208**	**2208**	4.1	1	186	70x50x20-40(thick)	0	SC	smelting?	part of dense slag cake – *in situ*.furnace base? *
2209	-	**2208**	**2208**	4.1	1	427	120x105x50	0-2	FC + VC	smelting?	mass of furnace conglom furnace base+bubbly VC

Table 8. Catalogue of metalworking residues

Hammerscale

B.3.9 Processing of bulk samples from several contexts during both the trail trench evaluation (Craven 2019) and excavation (Fosberry, App. C.3) noted the presence of hammerscale, detected by dragging a magnet through the residue prior to sorting for artefacts. This has not been formally quantified, but was scored for abundance within each sample (Table 9).

B.3.10 In general, the distribution of hammerscale correlates well with that of the iron slag, especially in terms of the abundant hammerscale recorded from samples taken from the eastern arm of Period 4.1 ditch **1251** (interventions **72** and **78**).

Sample No.	Context No.	Cut	Feature Type	Phase	Feature/Group no.	Volume processed (L)	Hammerscale
103	2149	**2148**	ditch	2.2	**2148**	20	+
104	2175	**2174**	ditch	2.2	**2148**	18	+
19	1187	**1186**	pit	4.1	**1186**	9	++
6	1058	**1057**	ditch	4.1	**1010**	20	+
7	1060	**1057**	cremation	4.1	**1010**	16	+
2	1029	**1028**	ditch	4.1	**1028**	16	+
12	1108	**1107**	posthole	4.1	Pit/posthole group **1099**	8	+
13	1115	**1113**	posthole	4.1	Pit/posthole group **1099**	8	+
31	1355	**1354**	ditch	4.1	**1251**	17	+
30	1295	**1294**	gully	4.1	**1294**	16	+
E9	73	**72**	ditch	4.1	**1251**	15	+++
E12	79	**78**	ditch	4.1	**1251**	12	+++
E13	84	**78**	ditch	4.1	**1251**	9	+++
E10	75	**74**	posthole	4.1	**1251**	12	+

Table 9. Hammerscale from bulk samples (+= rare, ++ = moderate, +++ = abundant; sample numbers taken during the trial trenching (Knight 2019) are prefixed 'E')

Discussion

B.3.11 The slag recovered from Area A, most of which comes from the fills of ditches **1251** and **1010**, in the southern part of the site (Fig. 18), appears to represent one or more specific dumps of smithing hearth debris. The exact processes involved in producing the more massive charcoal-filled slag bottoms referred in this case as furnace conglomerate (and slag cake) could not with any certainty be determined, although it is possible these may be associated with larger and deeper secondary smithing hearths, or with primary bloom smithing; in the latter case this would appear to be an indication of iron smelting somewhere in the near vicinity. If so, one might have expected charcoal-filled roasting pits, slag pits and other features, for which there does not appear to be any evidence.

B.3.12 Ironworking slag considered to be promising as smelting evidence came only from Area B, from the terminus of Period 4.1 ditch **2208** and from the adjacent part of Period 2.2 ditch **2148**. The slag from ditch **2208** included a dense slag-cake furnace base and a large mass of furnace conglomerate whilst probable furnace wall was recovered from ditch **2174**. The juxtaposition of these features within Area B may be a clue as to the location(s) of where some limited Romano-British smelting took place, within the area of the Iron Age structure/feature.

B.4 Flint

By Lawrence Billington

Summary

B.4.1 A total of 89 worked flints and 170g of unworked burnt flint were recovered during the excavation and trial trenching. This includes a small quantity of material from Period 1 (prehistoric) contexts, including a small but distinctive Early Bronze Age assemblage from a pit in Area C, but is dominated by material recovered as residual finds from Romano-British features (Period 4). The most significant individual find is a Lower or Middle Palaeolithic handaxe recovered from a pit in Area A, whilst the remaining material attests to activity from the Mesolithic to the Bronze Age, although distinctive/diagnostic pieces are rare.

Methodology

B.4.2 The assemblage was catalogued directly onto an Excel spreadsheet and the artefacts were classified according to a system of broad artefact/debitage types based on standard definitions for post-glacial lithic assemblages from southern Britain (e.g., Bamford 1985, 72-7; Healy 1988, 48-9; Butler 2005). A summary quantification of the assemblage by period is provided in Table 10, and the assemblage is catalogued by context in Table 11, with full details retained in the project archive.

Period/Type	Period 1	Period 2 (2.1 & 2.2)	Period 4 (4.1 and 4.2)	Unphased/ unstratified	Total
Irregular waste			4		4
Primary flake			1	1	2
Secondary flake	23	4	19	1	47
Tertiary flake	8	1	6	2	17
Secondary blade-like flake	1		2		3
Tertiary blade-like flake			1		1
Secondary blade			1	3	4
Tertiary blade	1		1	2	4
Core			1		1
Scraper	4		1		5
Hand-axe			1		1
Total worked	**37**	**5**	**38**	**9**	**89**
BF count	2	1	6	4	13
BF weight	26	41	51.3	52	170.3

Table 10. Basic quantification of the flint assemblage by period

Assemblage characterisation

Period 1 (prehistoric features)

B.4.3 A total of 37 worked flints were recovered from pits provisionally phased to Period 1. The most distinctive assemblage from the Period 1 features came from pit **97** (Area C). The sixteen worked flints recovered from the fill of pit **97** are in a good, fresh condition. The assemblage is dominated by unretouched flake-based removals but does include a high proportion of retouched forms consisting of four scrapers. The unretouched removals include two fine narrow/blade-based pieces, but are dominated by small partly cortical, hard-hammer struck flakes. One of the scrapers is made on a relatively

large secondary flake and bears regular scalar retouch along one lateral edge, forming a convex side scraper. The other three are all best described as short end scrapers. They are small, measuring little more than 35mm in length, and are made on simple hard hammer struck secondary flakes. All are retouched at their distal ends and, in two cases, the retouch can be described as semi-invasive/'scale-flaked'. The simple flake-based technology and the typology of the retouched tools clearly indicate a Beaker/Early Bronze Age date for the assemblage. In particular, the high proportion of scrapers in the assemblage is typical of Beaker associated assemblages from East England (see Garrow 2006, 128-9, table 7.5) whilst the diminutive size of the scrapers and their distinctive scalar retouch (cf. true thumbnail scrapers) are also very characteristic of this period (Healy 1984, 15-6).

B.4.4 A further relatively substantial assemblage (19 pieces) came from pit **1030** in Area A, but this is made up exclusively of unretouched removals, mostly hard hammer struck flakes of the kind typical of later Neolithic to Early Bronze Age technologies.

Other contexts

B.4.5 The most significant individual find from later contexts is a Palaeolithic hand-axe (Fig. 24) recovered from the fill of pit **1041** (found alongside a later secondary flake). This piece is clearly redeposited in this context. This is a small but finely worked piece, missing its proximal tip, with the break surface appearing fresher than the flake scars on the rest of the piece but clearly not representing modern/excavation damage and thus likely to have occurred at some point in antiquity. Measuring >97mm long, 75mm wide and 26mm thick it has been fully flaked over both surfaces, with no surviving cortex, and is heavily stained, with typical 'basketwork' patination on one face. Although its edges and flake scars are lightly rounded and worn, consistent with the piece having been transported within fluvial gravels, it is in very good condition. It is rarely possible to precisely date hand axes on the basis of their form/typology, and this piece could potentially be of Lower or Middle Palaeolithic date.

B.4.6 There is no evidence for the use of flint during the Iron Age occupation of the site and all of the flint recovered from Period 2 and 3 contexts represents residual material incorporate into the fills of later features, whilst a small amount of flint was also recovered from undated/unstratified contexts (Table 10). This material is thinly distributed, invariably with only one or two pieces coming form an individual context. It is dominated by unretouched removals, mostly generalised flake-based material, but including some blades and blade-like flakes of Mesolithic/earlier Neolithic date. The only retouched piece is a single end-scraper from Period 4.1 ditch **1067**.

Discussion

B.4.7 This small collection of flintwork includes two small but coherent assemblages of material from pits associated with Beaker pottery – pits **97** and **1030**. These assemblages are typical of the kind of flintwork ultimately derived from the working and use of flint in a domestic-type/settlement context which are routinely recovered from Neolithic and Early Bronze Age pits in the region. More significant is the Palaeolithic hand axe recovered from pit **1041**, which is considered in more detail in main discussion of this report (Section 4).

Context	Cut	Area	Feature type	Feature number	Period	small find no.	Irregular waste	Primary flake	Secondary flake	Tertiary flake	Secondary blade-like flake	Tertiary blade-like flake	Secondary blade	Tertiary blade	Core	Scraper	Hand-axe	Total worked	BF count	BF weight
9	**8**	Tr 42	furrow		n/a									1				1		
13	**12**	Tr 36	ditch		n/a														4	52
21	**12**	Tr 20	ditch		n/a			1		1								2		
25	**24**	Tr 19	ditch		n/a															
33	**32**	B (Tr 37)	ditch	**2148**	2				1	1								2		
35	**34**	B (Tr 43)	pit	**34**	2														1	41
71	**70**	Tr 41	ditch		n/a								1					1		
77	**76**	A (Tr 35)	ditch	**1028**	4.1		1											1		
96	**95**	A (Tr 28)	ditch	**1022**	4.2				1									1		
98	**97**	C (Tr 24)	pit	**97**	1				9	1	1			1		4		16		
110	**109**	Tr 39	ditch		n/a									1				1		
114	**113**	C (Tr 32)	gully	**113**	1					1								1		
140	**138**	A (Tr 27)	pit	**1073**	4.1				1									1		
1001	**0**	B	subsoil		0								1					1		
1009	**1007**	A	ditch	**1007**	4.1				1									1		
1011	**1010**	A	ditch	**1010**	4.1			1		1	1							3		
1017	**1016**	A	ditch	**1007**	4.1										1			1		
1019	**1018**	A	ditch	**1010**	4.1					1								1		
1028	**1028**	A	ditch	**1028**	4.1					1								1		
1031	**1030**	A	pit	**1030**	1				13	6								19		
1038	**1037**	A	ditch	**1007**	4.1				4									4		
1042	**1041**	A	pit	**1041**	4.1	11			1								1	2		
1054	**1053**	A	ditch	**1053**	4.1		2		1									3		
1066	**1065**	A	ditch	**1010**	4.1				1									1		
1068	**1067**	A	ditch	**1067**	4.1				1							1		2		
1079	**1078**	A	ditch	**1022**	4.2				1									1		
1089	**1073**	A	watering hole	**1073**	4.1				3									3		

Context	Cut	Area	Feature type	Feature number	Period	small find no.	Irregular waste	Primary flake	Secondary flake	Tertiary flake	Secondary blade-like flake	Tertiary blade-like flake	Secondary blade	Tertiary blade	Core	Scraper	Hand-axe	Total worked	BF count	BF weight
1139	**1138**	A	ditch	**1067**	4.1								1					1		
1159	**1158**	A	ditch	**1140**	4.2									1				1		
1181	**1180**	A	ditch	**1180**	4.1					2								2		
1196	**1194**	A	ditch	**1180**	4.1															
1242	**1241**	A	ditch	**1010**	4.1														5	36
1267	**1266**	A	ditch	**1266**	4.1					1	1							2		
1272	**1271**	A	ditch	**1266**	4.1														1	16
1282	**1281**	A	ditch	**1281**	4.1				1									1		
1341	**1340**	A	pit	**1340**	4.1				1									1		
1355	**1354**	A	ditch	**1251**	4.1				1									1		
1366	**1365**	A	pit	**1365**	1							1						1		
2075	**2074**	B	posthole	**2074**	2				1									1		
2185	**2184**	B	pit	**2184**	2				1									1		
2209	**2208**	B	ditch	**2208**	4.1		1											1		
2225	**2224**	B	pit	**2224**	2				1									1		
3040	**3039**	C	pit	**3039**	4.1				1									1		
3043	**3041**	C	pit	**3041**	1				1									1	2	26
3047			unstratified		0					1			1					2		
99999			unstratified		0				1									1		

Table 11. Catalogue of flint

B.5 Neolithic and Bronze Age pottery

By Nick Gilmour

Introduction

B.5.1 The open area excavation and previous trial trenching within those areas, yielded 14 sherds of prehistoric (pre-Iron Age) pottery (102g) with a low mean sherd weight (MSW) of 7.3g. The pottery was recovered largely from a small number of prehistoric pits (Period 1) (Table 12).

B.5.2 The pottery dates from the Late Neolithic and Early Bronze Age and includes a small number of feature sherds characteristic of Grooved Ware and Beaker ceramics, together with fabrics typically associated with these ceramic traditions in the region.

B.5.3 The pottery is in moderate to poor condition. Most sherds are small and abraded, as reflected by the low MSW.

Context	Cut	Type	Period	No sherds	Wt (g)
98	**97**	pit	1	2	23
114	**113**	gully	1	2	8
1021	**1020**	pit	1	1	4
1031	**1030**	pit	1	1	3
1181	**1180**	ditch	4.1	1	5
1366	**1365**	pit	1	5	52
2195	**2194**	pit	1	2	7
Total				14	102

Table 12. Quantification of prehistoric pottery

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 evidence for surface treatment, decoration, and the presence of soot and/or residue. Rim and base forms were described using a codified system recorded in the catalogue, and were assigned vessel numbers. Where possible, rim and base diameters were measured, and surviving percentages noted. In cases where a sherd or groups of refitting sherds retained portions of the rim, shoulder and/or other diagnostic features, the vessel was categorised by ceramic tradition (Grooved Ware, Beaker etc.)

B.5.5 All pottery was subject to sherd size analysis. Sherds less than 4cm in diameter were classified as 'small' (16 sherds); sherds measuring 4–8cm were classified as 'medium' (two sherds), and sherds over 8cm in diameter would have been classified as 'large' (no sherds). The quantified data is presented on an Excel data sheet held with the site archive.

Prehistoric pottery fabrics

GF1: Moderate fine grog and rare fine flint in a sandy clay matrix.

F1: Frequent medium flint and rare course flint, in a sandy clay matrix.

FG1: Moderate medium flint and sparse fine grog.

Fabric type	Fabric group	No sherds	Wt (g)
F1	Flint	4	15
FG1	Flint and grog	1	5
GF1	Grog and flint	9	82
Total		14	102

Table 13. Quantification of prehistoric pottery by fabric

Late Neolithic pottery

B.5.6 Just a single sherd (5g) of pottery from the trial trenching could be confidently assigned a Late Neolithic date. The pottery derived from context 114, within gully **113** (Area C). This single sherd is in fabric FG1, it is externally decorated with a deep groove on the exterior surface. With just this small sherd it is not possible to describe the overall decorative pattern on this vessel. It is also not possible to assign this single sherd to a particular sub-style within the Grooved Ware ceramic tradition.

B.5.7 It is possible that a second sherd (3g), in fabric F1, recovered from the same context is also of Late Neolithic date. However, this sherd is highly abraded and does not retain any diagnostic characteristics to confirm this suggestion.

Early Bronze Age pottery

B.5.8 The remainder of the prehistoric pottery has been attributed (tentatively in some cases) to the Early Bronze Age and includes three small body sherds with incised/impressed decoration typical of the Beaker ceramic tradition (from pits **97**, **1365** and **2194**).

Discussion

B.5.9 The entire prehistoric pottery assemblage is quite small and abraded. These are sherds datable to the Late Neolithic, Early Bronze Age and Late Iron Age.

B.5.10 Although only a single sherd of Grooved Ware was recovered, this does indicate activity on the site or in the immediate vicinity during the Late Neolithic.

B.5.11 The Early Bronze Age pottery is from the Beaker tradition and dates to *c.* 2,500–1,700 BC (e.g., Needham 2005, 171). The small size of the assemblage prevents close discussion of parallels. However, it is of note that pits containing Beaker pottery often appear in groups (e.g., Garrow 2006, 126).

B.6 Iron Age pottery

By Carlotta Marchetto

Introduction

B.6.1 The trial trenching and excavation yielded a total of 425 sherds (7,078g) of Iron Age pottery, with a mean sherd (MSW) weight of 16.6g. The pottery was recovered from a total of 26 contexts relating to 23 cut features/labelled interventions (Table 14). The pottery ranged in date from the Early Iron Age through to the Late Iron Age (Table 15), with the majority being of Early Iron Age date (318 sherds, 4,622g, *c.* 800/600–350 BC).

Context	Cut	Area	Trench	Feature Type	No sherds	Wt (g)	Date	Period
33	**32**	B	37	ditch	6	230	MIA*	2.2
37	**36**	B	37	ditch	12	112	MIA*	2.1
1001	-	B		subsoil	4	23	EIA or MIA	0
1011	**1010**	A		ditch	1	9	LIA/ER	4.1
1022	**1023**	A		ditch	1	2	EIA	4.2
1022	**1023**	A		ditch	1	11	MIA	4.2
1048	**1047**	A		ditch	1	5	EIA	4.1
1121	**1120**	A		pit	35	476	MIA	2.2
1123	**1122**	A		pit	1	6	EIA	4.1
1159	**1158**	A		ditch	1	4	EIA	4.2
1159	**1158**	A		ditch	1	30	MIA	4.2
1201	**1200**	A		ditch	1	17	EIA	4.1
1204	**1202**	A		ditch	1	4	EIA	4.1
1355	**1354**	A		ditch	1	13	EIA	4.1
2021	**2020**	B		post hole	1	5	EIA	2.1
2077	**2076**	B		pit/burial	76	1430	EIA	2.1
2078	**2076**	B		pit/burial	23	170	EIA	2.1
2141	**2140**	B		pit	2	8	EIA	2.1
2151	**2150**	B		pit	3	77	MIA	2.2
2165	**2164**	B		pit	197	2834	EIA	2.1
2171	**2170**	B		pit	2	44	EIA	2.1
2175	**2174**	B		ditch	27	775	MIA	2.2
2176	**2174**	B		ditch	6	149	MIA	2.2
2207	**2202**	B		pit	1	8	MIA	4.1
2211	**2210**	B		ditch	2	35	EIA	2.2
2211	**2210**	B		ditch	1	11	MIA	2.2
2222	**2221**	B		ditch	5	291	MIA	2.2
3026	**3025**	C		gully	1	5	EIA	4.1
3040	**3039**	C		pit	3	17	EIA	4.1
3040	**3039**	C		pit	8	277	MIA	4.1
Total	-	-	-	-	*425*	*7078*	-	-

Table 14. Iron Age pottery quantification by context

Period	No. sherds	Wt. (g)	% of assemblage (by wt.)
Early Iron Age	318	4622	65.3
Middle Iron Age	106	2447	34.6
Late Iron Age/Early Roman	1	9	0.1
Total	*425*	*7078*	*100*

Table 15. Quantification of Iron Age pottery by period

B.6.2 The pottery is in a moderate/stable 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.6.3 This report provides a fully quantified description of the material by period, and a discussion of its date and affinities.

Methodology

B.6.4 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.6.5 Where possible, rim and base diameters were measured, and surviving percentages noted. In cases where a sherd or groups of refitting sherds retained portions of the rim and shoulder, the vessel was also categorised by form. Early Iron Age vessels were classified using a form series devised by Brudenell (2012), and the class scheme created by Barrett (1980). The Middle Iron Age-type forms were codified using the series developed by J.D. Hill (Hill and Horne 2003, 174; Hill and Braddock 2006, 155–6).

B.6.6 All pottery was subject to sherd size analysis. Sherds less than 4cm in diameter were classified as 'small' (246 sherds; 58%); sherds measuring 4–8cm were classified as 'medium' (158 sherds; 37%), and sherds over 8cm in diameter will be classified as 'large' (21 sherds; 5%). The quantified data is presented on an Excel data sheet held with the project archive.

Fabric series

Flint fabrics

F1: Moderate to common fine to coarse flint (mainly 1–4mm in size)

F2: Sparse to moderate fine to coarse flint (mainly 1–4mm in size)

F3: Sparse to moderate very fine flint (mainly <1mm in size)

Sandy fabrics

Q1: Moderate to common sand. Sherds may contain rare linear voids from burnt out organic matter, rare coarse angular flint (2–4 mm in size) or mica

QG1: Fine to medium grog in a sandy clay matrix

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	196/2418	34.2	-	-	7	-
F2	Flint	102/2046	28.9	1/13	0.6	9	1
F3	Flint	20/158	2.2	-	-	5	-
Q1	Sand	43/602	8.5	3/25	4.1	6	-
QG1	Sand and Grog	1/9	0.1	-	-	-	-
VeQ1	Void	63/1845	26	6/65	3.5	6	-
Total	-	*425/7078*	*99.9*	*10/103*	*1.4*	*33*	*1*

Table 16. 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 (10 rims, nine bases and 14 partial vessel profiles)

Early Iron Age, c. 800/600-350 BC

B.6.7 Pottery dating to the Early Iron Age constitutes the bulk of the assemblage and comprises 318 sherds (4622g) with a MSW of 14.5g. The pottery derives from 17 contexts relating to 15 cut features/labelled interventions. These are associated with seven ditches, five pits, one pit/burial, one posthole, one gully and the subsoil. A total of 301 sherds (4,491g) derive from Period 2.1 contexts (95% of the pottery by count) and only two sherds (35g) derive from Period 2.2 contexts (0.6% by count) in Area B. A total of 11 sherds (73g) derive from Period 4.1 and 4.2 contexts (2.8% of the pottery by count) in Areas A and C. The majority of this pottery in Areas A and C derives from Roman contexts so it could be considered residual. Only four sherds (23g) derived from the topsoil.

Assemblage characteristics

B.6.8 The assemblage is dominated by sherds in flint (fabric F1-F3); 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 16). This is typical of Early Iron Age assemblages across the eastern region (Brudenell 2012).

B.6.9 Based on the total number of different rims, bases and rim and shoulders identified, the Early Iron Age is estimated to contain 21 different vessels: eight rims, six bases and seven partial vessel profiles. Of these, six are sufficiently intact to assign to form (Tables 17 and 18). These include two Class I and II coarseware jars, one with weakly defined shoulders (Form G) and one tripartite jar with marked shoulders and everted rim (Form I). Three Class I fineware jars, one with rounded body and short upright neck (Form A) and two with a marked shouldered and hollowed neck (Form H). The Class III is represented by a decorated bipartite coarseware bowl (Form M). The vessel shapes and decorations are characteristic of pottery groups belonging to the earlier stages of the Early Iron Age, *c.* 800–500 BC. These constitute the 'Early' Decorated ware PDR groups (Brudenell 2012).

B.6.10 Measurable vessel rims (only five in total) have dimeters of 12–28 cm, and represent a range of small, medium and large-sized pots. Residues are recorded on 69 sherds

(782g) representing 21% of the assemblage by count or 17% by weight. Only one rim (13g) displays a burnished and polished surface treatment (less than 1% of the assemblage by weight); these figures are fairly low for the period.

Form	Description	MNV	No./wt. (g) sherds	Rim diameter range (cm)
A	Jar, round shoulder, constricted neck	1	1/18	14
G	Jar, weakly shouldered, upright or hollowed neck	1	3/93	18
H	Jar, marked or angular shoulder, hollowed or concave neck	2	2/41	12-22
I	Jar, tripartite, marked or angular shoulder, upright or everted rim	1	9/339	28
M	Bowl, bipartite, pronounced rounded or angular shoulder	1	23/268	-
Total	-	*6*	*38/759*	*12-28*

Table 17. Quantification of Early Iron Age vessel forms (the descriptions are a simplified version of those detailed in Brudenell's doctoral thesis (Brudenell 2012, Chapter 4)

Form/Fabric	F1	F2	F3
A	-	-	1
G	1	-	-
H	-	1	1
I	-	1	-
M	1	-	-
Total	*2*	*2*	*2*

Table 18. Quantification of Early Iron Age vessel forms by fabric

B.6.11 Decoration is present on 26 sherds (527g) relating to maximum of seven vessels (Table 19). A range of applications and techniques typical of the Early Iron Age are evident, with fingertip and fingernail applications on the shoulder and the rim top. Two sherds display a groove decoration on the rim exterior and on the neck (vessels 9 and 10). Fineware sherds account for the 7% of the assemblage by count (22 sherds, 182g).

Decoration	Vessel zone	No./Wt. (g) sherds	No. vessels	Vessel forms, & rim-diameters (cm)
Fingernail	Shoulder/rim top-ext	12/318	4	H, I, 22, 28
Fingertip and fingernail	Shoulder	12/187	1	M
groove	Neck/rim ext	2/22	2	A, 14
Total	-	26/527	7	-

Table 19. Quantification of Early Iron Age decoration

Key groups and contextual analysis

B.6.12 Pottery deposits dating to the Early Iron Age are either small, weighing under 100g or large, weighing over 500g. The majority are small and typically contain only a few sherds. In fact, a good number of Early Iron Age pottery derives from pits **2076** and **2164**, in pit group **2076** (Area B). Combined, these pits include 296 sherds, weighing 4,434g. This represents 93% of the overall Early Iron Age assemblage or 96% by weight. The pits also contain all the 21 different vessels represented in the overall period assemblage (based on different rim and base counts) and all of the form assigned vessels described above.

Middle Iron Age, c. 350–50 BC

B.6.13 The assemblage comprises 106 sherds of pottery (2,447g) with a MSW of 23g. The pottery derives from 12 contexts relating to 11 features/labelled interventions. These comprise seven ditches and four pits. The majority of the pottery derives from Period 2 features (60 sherds, 1,645g) in Area B, whilst 35 sherds (476g) derive from a single Period 2 pit (**1120**) in Area A. Residual pottery consisted of a total of nine sherds (285g) from Period 4.1 contexts in Areas B and C and two sherds (41g) from Period 4.2 contexts in Area A.

Assemblage characteristics

B.6.14 The assemblage contains sherds in a range of fabrics, all broadly typical of pottery groups dating to the Middle Iron Age in Essex. They include a mix of sandy wares with inclusions of organic matter and occasionally flint. In total two basic fabric groups have been distinguished. Sherds with just sand account for 25% of the material by weight. The other sandy wares have inclusions of organic matter (75%).

B.6.15 Based on the total number of different rims and bases identified, the Middle Iron Age is estimated to contain a minimum of 12 different vessels: two different rims, three bases and seven partial vessel profiles. Most vessels have simple upright rounded rims, but externally thickened and everted rims are also present. Partial vessel profiles are relatively common (seven identified), with vast majority being constricted necked vessels (Hill Form B). Other types include neckless barrel-shaped jars/bowls and slightly globular pots with no distinct neck zone but a clearly defined rim (Hill Form K and L). Small slack-shouldered vessels are also present (Hill Form A).

B.6.16 Measurable vessel rims (5 in total) have a range of dimeters from a minimum of 8cm to a maximum of 22cm and belong to small to medium-sized pots. Vessels of this size are likely to have been everyday cooking and serving pots, although only one retains traces of carbonised residue. In general, however, residues are very rare in the assemblage, with only 11 sherds with residue recorded (274g). Decoration is very rare with only one sherd (14g) displaying a fingertip application on the rim top.

Form	Description	MNV	No./wt. (g) sherds	Rim diameter range (cm)
A	Slack shouldered jars with a short upright neck	2	2/25	-
B	Constricted necked	3	9/292	16-20
K	Globular bowls/squat jars with no neck	1	2/34	14
L	Globular bowls/squat jars with no distinct neck zone, but a clearly defined rim	1	2/29	22
Total		*7*	*15/380*	*16-22*

Table 20. Quantification of Middle Iron Age vessel forms (after Hill and Horne 2003, 174; Hill and Braddock 2006, 155–6)

Form/Fabric	Q1	VeQ1
A	1	1
B	1	2
K	1	-
L	1	-
Total	*4*	*3*

Table 21. Quantification of Middle Iron Age vessel forms by fabric

Key groups and contextual analysis

B.6.17 The Middle Iron Age pits yielding pottery contained medium assemblages of material weighing less than 500g. Pit **1120** in Area A yielded an assemblage weighing 476g. There are nine sherds (120g) that are carefully smoothed or burnished in the assemblage, most of which display black or dark grey surfaces. These comprise 26% of the sherds by count or 25% by weigh of the pit assemblage. Pit **3039** in Area C yielded an assemblage weighing 277g. This pit also contained Roman pottery. Larger groups derived from ditch **2174** (C-shaped ditch **2148**) in Area B (33 sherds, 924g). This ditch contained three of the 12 different vessels represented in the Middle Iron Age assemblage, with two form assigned vessels.

Late Iron Age

B.6.18 Only one sherd (9g) of Late Iron Age pottery was recorded (although see App. B.7 for details on other small quantities of Late Iron Age/Early Roman pottery). The pottery derived from ditch **1010** in Area A, Period 4.1. The sherd is handmade in a sand and grog tempered fabric, typical of the Late Iron Age in the region.

Discussion

B.6.19 The pottery dates from the Early Iron Age to the Late Iron Age, suggesting activity at the site throughout much of the 1st millennium BC. Most of the pottery recovered from the site dates to the Early Iron Age and belongs to the earlier stages of the period, *c.* 800–500 BC, and constitutes an 'early' Decorated ware Post Deverel-Rimbury (PDR) group (Brudenell 2012), characterised by coarseware and fineware, plain and decorated vessels. Although the pottery assemblage is relatively small, the presence of multiperiod pottery could suggest a use of the settlement from the Early Iron Age to the Roman period.

B.6.20 The Early Iron Age assemblage includes several key groups containing partial and complete vessel profiles. Although this assemblage does not contain many diagnostic sherds, the pottery can be paralleled across the region. The Mucking South Rings (Brudenell 2016), the Springfield Lyons enclosure (Brown 2013) and the recent excavation at Malyons Farm Hullbridge (Marchetto 2022) all show a similar chronology. At Kelvedon, the pottery seems to belong to the early Decorated PDR wares/Harling-type ceramics PDR group. This pottery has a start date of *c.* 800 BC, to coincide with the beginning of the Early Iron Age (Brudenell 2012). The whole assemblage is composed by flint-tempered wares and characterised by the predominance of coarseware jars, however bowl forms are also present. This, together with the low incidence of decoration suggest a parallel with the settlements along the A120 (Powell 2007). Decorations have affinities with Mucking and Lofts Farm pottery assemblages, although the range of decorations and applications in these sites is more varied (Barrett and Bond 1988; Brown 1988).

B.6.21 The Middle Iron Age assemblage comprises sandy ware sherds characterised by a limited range of mainly plain, jar and bowl forms typical of ceramic repertoires of the mid-4th to 1st century BC in Essex. The assemblage is relatively small compared with other assemblages present in the region like Little Waltham or Lodge Farm (Drury

1978; Lavender 2007). The lack of decorated vessels in the assemblage could reflect the domestic character of the site, reflecting relatively low status settlements with a predominantly agricultural character (Powell 2007). The assemblage can also be paralleled with the pottery from the excavations at Stansted Airport (Brown 2004). The total lack of scored sherds and reflect the geographic position of the site away from the main Scored Ware-zone distribution (Elsdon 1992).

Illustration catalogue (Fig. 22)

Vessel 3. Hill Form B, fabric Q1. Pit **1120**, context 1121. MIA

Vessel 17. Class III bowl, form M, fabric F1. Fingertip and fingernail on the shoulder. Pit **2164**, context 2165. EIA

Vessel 23. Class I jar, form G, fabric F1. Pit **2164**, context 2165. EIA

Vessel 24 .Class II jar, form I, fabric F2. Fingernail on rim top exterior and shoulder. Pit **2164**, context 2165. EIA

Vessel 32. Hill Form B, fabric VeQ1. Ditch **2221**, context 2222. MIA

B.7 Roman pottery

By Kate Brady

Introduction

B.7.1 Some 3,297 sherds (47,648g, 61.33 EVEs) of Roman pottery from the trial trenching and excavation were recorded and analysed. The present assemblage was recorded using the Oxford Archaeology (OA) system for late prehistoric and Roman pottery (Booth 2014), with sherds assigned to subgroups or individual fabrics/wares within major ware classes. This was cross-referenced with the fabric codes for Essex as utilised by Biddulph *et al.* (2015) in the analysis of Elms Farm, Heybridge, Essex. Both sets of codes are utilised in the archive data, but the Essex codes are referenced alone in this report for clarity. Quantification of wares within individual context groups was by sherd count and weight. Vessel types were quantified by estimated vessel equivalents (EVEs) and by a more subjective vessel count (MV) based on rim sherds. Details of decoration were recorded, as well as evidence of use and reuse where identifiable.

B.7.2 The assemblage was recorded and analysed in two parts and the data has been combined and discussed below as a single site assemblage. The material recovered from the evaluation (site code XEXMOK19; Knight 2019) was recorded by Alice Lyons, and Séverine Bézie (samian) and Kat Blackbourn researched the phallic beaker. The excavation material (site code XEXMOK20) was recorded and analysed by Kate Brady, who then combined the results of both phases of analysis to produce this report.

B.7.3 A selection of pottery, exclusively from the excavation phase, has been illustrated for this report (Fig. 23, vessels 14–43), it is anticipated that a further selection of material from contexts excavated during the trial trenching (vessels 1-13) will be illustrated for the publication of the site (see Section 5.1).

B.7.4 The assemblage spans the whole of the Roman period although pottery of Early Roman date is relatively scarce and in most cases is residual in later contexts. The greatest proportion of the assemblage is Middle Roman in date with a moderate amount of Late Roman material also present, almost all recovered from a single waterhole. This deposition appears to be confined to the early part of the late Roman period, with no material of certain 4th century date recorded. The pottery is in reasonable condition with a mean sherd weight of 14.5g. Abrasion was not consistently recorded, but heavily worn sherds are common and was noted where obvious and considered significant.

Fabrics/wares

B.7.5 The excavation produced a range of Roman fabrics, these are listed in Table 22 below, in order within the series of major ware groups defined by the Essex system on the basis of significant common characteristics. The ware groups can be combined to constitute two main classes of material; fine and specialist wares on the one hand, and on the other the rest of the coarse wares (Booth 2004). The fine and specialist ware groups are: samian ware, fine wares (colour-coated wares etc), amphorae; mortaria;

white wares and white-slipped wares. The remaining ware groups are: 'Belgic type' (broadly in the sense of Thompson (1982)), usually grog-tempered fabrics; 'Romanised' oxidised coarse wares; 'Romanised' reduced coarse wares; black-burnished ware/black-surfaced wares; and calcareous (particularly shell- and limestone-tempered) and other wares.

B.7.6 Much of the material is in fabrics of which the sources are unknown or uncertain, and these sherds are recorded as GRF/GRS or RED for reduced and oxidised fabrics respectively and UWW for white-wares of uncertain origin. Attribution of sherds to ware groups or to individual fabrics was on the basis of macroscopic inspection, with frequent but not universal use of the binocular microscope at x10 or x20 magnification.

B.7.7 Summary fabric descriptions or labels are given in Table 22. These descriptions are taken from the Elms Farm typology and are cross referenced with fabric descriptions for the material from Chelmsford in Going (1987) and occasionally from Colchester in Symonds and Wade (1999). More comprehensive descriptions can be found in the handbook to the National Roman Pottery Fabric Reference Collection (Tomber and Dore 1998). Fabric codes from the latter are shown in the table in bold.

Ware Code	Description	NRFRC code/reference
Samian ware		
CGSW	Central Gaulish samian ware (general).	incl **LEZ SA**
	Central Gaulish samian ware (Les Martres-de-Veyres)	**LMV SA**
EGSW	East Gaulish samian ware (general)	incl **RHZ SA** and **TRI SA**
	East Gaulish samian ware (Argonne)	**ARG SA**
SGSW	South Gaulish samian ware (general)	**LGF SA**
	South Gaulish samian ware (Montans)	**MON SA**
COLSW	Colchester samian ware	**COL SA**
Fine wares		
CGCC	Central Gaulish colour-coated ware	**CNG BS**
COLC	Colchester Colour-coated ware	**COL CC 2**
NVC	Nene Valley colour-coated ware	**LNV CC**
NVCW	Nene Valley Creamware (non Elms Farm code)	**LNV WH**
Amphorae		
ABAET	Dressel 20 Baetican amphorae (Peacock and Williams 1986, 140)	**BAT AM 1**
Mortaria		
COLBM	Colchester Buff Mortaria	**COL WH**
VRWM	Verulamium region white mortaria	**VER WH**
White wares		
UWW	Coarse sandy white fabrics (general)	
VRW	Verulamium region white ware	**VER WH**
White-slipped wares (except mortaria)		
MWSGF	Miscellaneous white-slipped fine grey wares	
MWSRS	Miscellaneous white-slipped sandy red wares	
'Belgic type' wares		
GROG	Grog-tempered 'Belgic type' fabrics	**SOB GT**
MICW	Miscellaneous Late Iron Age coarse wares	
Oxidised 'coarse' wares		
RED	Miscellaneous oxidised wares	
STOR	Coarse tempered (usually grog) oxidised fabrics	
Reduced 'coarse' wares		
GRF	Fine reduced 'coarse ware' fabrics (general)	
GRS	Sandy reduced coarse ware fabrics (general)	

Ware Code	Description	NRFRC code/reference
BSW	sand-tempered black-surfaced wares	
STOR	Coarse tempered (usually grog) reduced fabrics	
Black-burnished wares		
BB2	Colchester Black-burnished ware	**COL BB 2**

Table 22. Late Iron Age and Roman pottery fabric codes and descriptions

B.7.8 Quantification of the fabrics/wares by the three principal measures is presented in Table 23. Variation in fabric proportions depending on the measure employed is typical. There is no one ideal measure, but for convenience sherd count is used here as the primary means of quantification in considering fabrics. Significant aspects of each ware group are discussed below. Percentages are not tabulated where less than 1%.

Ware code	No. of sherds	% Nosh	Wt (g)	% wt	EVEs	%EVEs	MSW
ABAET	19	-	1570	3.3	-	-	82.6
CGSW	66	2	1775	3.8	4.62	7.6	26.9
EGSW	17	-	418	-	1.21	2	24.6
SGSW	7	-	149	-	0.37	-	21.3
COLSW	13	-	413	-	0.85	1.4	31.8
COLC	225	7	1131	2.4	4.53	7.5	5
CGCC	4	-	10	-	-	-	2.5
NVC	44	1.4	1064	2.3	0.79	1.3	24.2
NVCW	3	-	33	-	0.19	-	11
COLBM	20	-	745	1.6	0.52	-	37.3
VRWM	3	-	135	-	0.05	-	45
MWSGF	1	-	11	-	0.07	-	11
MWSRS	2	-	11	-	-	-	5.5
Subtotal F+S wares	424	13.1	7465	15.9	13.2	21.8	17.6
GRF	171	5.3	1162	2.5	3.3	5.5	6.8
GRS	1598	49.5	23346	49.7	30.4	50.2	14.6
RED	191	5.8	2017	4.3	2.4	4	10.6
BB2	132	4.1	1960	4.2	3.36	5.5	14.8
COLB	95	2.9	315	-	0.21	-	3.3
UWW	118	3.7	1404	3	0.35	-	11.9
STOR	97	3	4096	8.7	0.68	1.1	42.2
GROG	44	1.4	365	-	0.07	-	8.3
MICW	1	-	17	-	-	-	17
BSW	354	11	4798	10.2	6.57	10.9	13.5
Subtotal coarsewares	2801	86.9	39480	84.1	47.34	78.2	14.1
TOTAL	3225		46945		60.54		14.6

Table 23. Fabric quantification by sherd count, weight and EVEs (MSW = mean sherd weight)

B.7.9 Coarsewares as a group are well represented. Indeed, over half of the assemblage (59% by sherd count and 52% by weight) comprises locally produced grey ware utilitarian, jar/bowl, dish and storage jar grey ware sherds (Biddulph *et al.* 2015, GRS, GRF). Jars with everted rims, some lid-seated, are the most common vessel type. Typically, they are undecorated and a few examples have soot residues surviving under the rim. Straight-sided plain and bead-rimmed dishes and bowls are also well represented (Fig. 23, nos. 18, 19, 26, 29, 30, 31), some also have burnished decoration.

There are also beakers in fine sandy greyware, including a poppyhead beaker (Fig. 23, no. 32), an indented beaker (Fig. 23, no. 43) a handled beaker with incised line decoration (Fig. 23, no. 41) and a miniature jar/beaker (Fig. 23, no. 33).

B.7.10 In addition, it is noteworthy that although no kiln was found, one sandy grey ware jar rim sherd was recorded as significantly distorted (from watering hole **1073**) and is probably a 'second' or 'waster' which suggests nearby coarse ware pottery manufacture was taking place. Although spanning the whole of Romano-British period, most of the grey ware assemblage is typical of the mid-2nd to mid-3rd century AD in the region.

B.7.11 Black-surfaced ware (BSW) is well represented, making up 11% by sherd count and 10.2% by weight. As at Elm's Farm, Heybridge and described by Biddulph *et al.* (2015), it is present beyond the 2nd century date limit postulated by Going (1987), being represented here in the form of an everted-rim bowl (Fig. 23, no. 20), B3 dish/bowl, a B4 dish (Fig. 23, no. 24), a B5 dish (AD 230–300) and a form B6 dish (AD 260–400), although most of the vessels are indeed earlier in date, with the identifiable forms being those such as a G19 cordoned jar (Fig. 23, no. 17), a form B4 straight sided bead-rim deep dish decorated with vertical incised line decoration (Fig. 23, no. 42) and an Early Roman platter (form A2) which all date to before the end of the 2nd century.

B.7.12 Sandy oxidised ware (RED) makes up a small portion of the assemblage (5.8% by sherd count and 4.3% by weight). This category comprises sand-tempered oxidised pottery that could not be sourced with any certainty. Some vessels may be Colchester or possibly Hadham products, and a number of forms are typical of these industries, such as jars (perhaps form G26, Fig. 23, no. 36) with a frilled rim (a common Hadham form) and a frilled rim jar/jug (Fig. 23, no. 34), one of these is in a fine oxidised fabric (Fig. 23, no. 35). Although the fabric of these vessels is not consistent with the distinctive Hadham 'salt and pepper' fabric and are likely to be more locally made. Similarly, one flanged bowl is also frilled under the flange and the fabric is particularly sandy, reminiscent of Verulamium ware. Another may be a Verulamium product, having a large flat reeded rim (form C16, Fig. 23, no. 21), a form typical of the Verulamium repertoire (Going 1987). A bead rim dish/bowl (Going form B2/B4) is in a very smooth-surfaced oxidised fabric with the appearance of Hadham ware but again, under microscopic examination, it is clear that it does not have the distinctive Hadham 'salt and pepper' fabric. Similarly, a frilled pedestal base was recorded and is paralleled at Colchester in coarse oxidised ware (Symonds and Wade 1999, 337, form 534). A base sherd of a strainer (Fig. 23, no. 37) in sandy oxidised ware was also recorded (Going form M2). Most of these vessels were probably manufactured fairly locally. Some of the oxidised material comprises grog tempered storage jar fragments (STOR), originally made in the Late Iron Age to Early Roman handmade tradition but continuing to be made throughout the Roman period in wheel-made forms. Jars in Going form G44, some with slashed shoulder decoration were recorded, dating from *c.* AD 40–300.

B.7.13 A small but significant part of the coarseware assemblage (4% by sherd count) is made up of vessels in Colchester wheel-made black-burnished ware. There are a limited range of everted rim jars 'cooking pots' (form G9) and straight-sided dishes with a variety of rim forms (forms B1, B2/B4, B3, B6). These vessels are highly burnished and decorated with a variety of motifs including burnished lattice, arcs, loops and squiggles

(e.g., Fig. 23, no. 25). One example of the Late Roman oval 'fish dish' form was recorded in this fabric. Also from the Colchester kilns is a fairly small amount of buff ware (COLB, 96 sherds, 321g) – only one rim is present, from a jar of uncertain form.

B.7.14 Sandy white-ware (UWW) is also largely of uncertain source, and again likely to be fairly local. This group makes up 3.7% of the assemblage by sherd count and 3% by weight and mainly comprises body sherds. Some small rim fragments, along with a small number of handle fragments most probably from flagons. Where flagon rim forms are more apparent, ring-necked and slightly cupped rims were identified. A single white-ware lid fragment was also found. A Verulamium mortaria (VRWM) is one vessel more closely identified to source and is Early to Middle Roman in date.

B.7.15 The assemblage is supplemented by very small amounts of 'Belgic type' fabrics, mostly wheel thrown and consisting principally of grog-tempered (GROG) sherds but also including a single sherd of Iron Age pottery in a flint tempered fabric (MICW).

B.7.16 The fine and specialist ware group is moderately substantial numerically (549 sherds, 9054g) and this accounts for 13.1% of the assemblage by sherd count and 15.9% by weight. There are a minimum of 99 vessels (13.2 EVEs). This group is dominated by Colchester colour-coated ware (COLC) and samian wares (CGSW, SGSW, EGSW and COLSW), which reflect the Middle Roman date. Finewares from the Colchester kilns (COLC) total 225 sherds (1,131g), which account for 7% of the assemblage by sherd count but just 2.4% by weight, due to the thinner and lighter nature of the vessels (mostly beakers). A minimum of 31 Colchester colour-coated vessels are represented by rim and the EVEs total is 4.5, reflecting the mostly small size of these rims. All of the identifiable vessels are beakers, which was the main product of the industry. Most are small plain bag-shaped beaker forms and cornice rim and everted rim examples are represented. Decoration includes rouletting, roughcast and barbotine scales and scenes including humans and animals.

B.7.17 Particularly worthy of note are the bag-shaped beakers with figurative barbotine decoration. Although one is a standard 'hunt-cup' form with a dog chasing prey, the other, recovered from watering hole **1073** during the trial trenching, is more unusual as it depicts a chariot pulled by phalluses (described below). Vessels from this source were manufactured from *c.* AD 120 until the later 3rd century and commonly traded in East Anglia, London and southern Britain (Tyers 1996, 167–8).

A note on the Colchester fine ware beaker with phallic imagery, by Kat Blackbourn

> Eleven abraded sherds, weighing 124g, from a single Colchester colour coated (COLC) plain rimmed bag-shaped beaker were identified. The beaker was probably manufactured between AD 120 and 200 (Tyers 1996, 167).
>
> Although decorated variants of these beakers are common, this particular vessel depicts an unusual image of a phallic quadriga ridden by a charioteer. The four phalluses are arranged horizontally on the vessel body, with the driver of the chariot positioned to the left, a pattern that would have been repeated several times around the body of the vessel. Exact parallels are rare, although an identical beaker is currently housed at the Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology in Cambridge, with its provenance tentatively ascribed to Great Chesterford, Essex, located *c.* 45km north-west of Kelvedon. The imagery of a phallic quadriga is noteworthy. The phallus was a symbol of life force, fertility and good fortune to the Romans and its use here, replacing horses more normally used to pull the chariot, was possibly to do with bringing strength and good luck to the racing team.

B.7.18 There are 109 sherds (2,834g) in samian fabrics which account for 3.2% of the fine and specialist ware category by sherd count and 5.9% by weight. A minimum of 50 vessels have been identified by rim (7.31 EVEs). Most of the samian ware seems to be imported, although the difficulty in differentiating products of the East-Gaulish kilns (EGSW) with those made in Colchester (COLSW) must be reiterated here (Tyers 1996). Forms represented included cups, dishes and bowls and some were closely dateable by decoration and a small number of stamps. Decorated samian vessels are presented in Table 24 below. Three of the Central Gaulish (LEZ SA 2) sherds bear maker's stamps. A Drag.37 bowl from waterhole **1073** has a rectangular stamp DOVI[IC]CVS, a stamp of Doeccus I (Doveccus), dating to AD 170–220. The stamp is upside down on the upper part of the vessel between the rim and the ovolo decoration. Part of the same stamp was found on the inside of a base sherd from ditch group **1010** (Fig. 23, no. 15) and it may be from the same vessel.

B.7.19 A sherd from a Drag.37 bowl bearing an intra-decorative advertisement stamp reads [AL]BVCI and is of Albucius ii and dates to AD 145–175. This is among the stamps identified on a sherd (also from a Drag. 37 bowl) recovered from the excavations in Kelvedon Roman town (Rodwell 1988).

Cxt	Group	Fabric	Form	Decoration	Stamp	Date
130	1073	LEZ SA 2	Cup Dr33	Groove on mid body		M/LC2
130	1073	LEZ SA 2	Bowl Dr37	Beaded cordon above the base, start of decoration above the cordon showing a lozenge within another lozenge shape element		*c* AD 70-LC2
130	1073	LEZ SA 2	Bowl Dr37?	Groove above the base, beaded cordon above the groove, start of (undetermined) decoration above the cordon		C2
130	1073	ARG SA	Dish Dr18	Groove at the base of the rim		M-M/LC1
136	1073	LGF SA	Bowl?	Partial human figure on body		*c* AD 40-100
137	1073	LEZ SA 2	Bowl Dr37	Start of decoration on body above the base of the vessel with a festoon showing an element of bead-reel-bead-reel-bead inclined 45 degrees and a twisted (?) vertical decoration aside, both above a beaded border		*c* AD 70-LC2
139	1073	LEZ SA 2	Cup Dr33a	5 incised lines		C1-EC2
140	1073	LEZ SA 2	Bowl Dr37	Large empty cordon between one groove at the top under the rim and one groove at the bottom; the decoration on the body consists of an ovolo border in-between beaded borders; below the borders there are central decorations alternating medallion with two ridges with four lozenge shape elements aside (two on left side and two on right side, placed on top and on the bottom) and a nude-woman figure in the centre of the medallion; and festoon with a cupid figure within the lobe, above a quadrangular panel framing a cupid (?) figure within; groove under the central decoration		*c* AD 70-LC2
140	1073	LEZ SA 2	Bowl Dr37	Upside down stamp in the upper part of the vessel between the rim and the ovolo	Rectangular shape stamp DOVI[IC]CVS - Doeccus i (Doveccus)	AD 170-200

Cxt	Group	Fabric	Form	Decoration	Stamp	Date
140	1073	LEZ SA 2	Bowl Dr37	Large empty cordon under the rim, groove under the cordon, beaded border under the groove and probable ovolo under the border		*c* AD 70-LC2
140	1073	LEZ SA 2	Bowl Dr37	Rectangular panel on the body delimited with beaded borders, posterior part of a running animal (hare?) within the panel		*c* AD 70-LC2
140	1073	LEZ SA 2	Bowl Dr37	Running dog in a medallion with two ridges and showing an element of bead-reel-bead-reel-bead inclined 45 degrees at the bottom aside of the medallion		*c* AD 70-LC2
140	1073	LEZ SA 2	Bowl Dr37	Running boar in a medallion with two ridges with an element of bead-reel-bead-reel-bead inclined 45 degrees on the top aside of the medallion; beaded border above the medallion and ovolo above the border		*c* AD 70-LC2
140	1073	LEZ SA 2	Cup Dr33	Single groove half-way down the wall externally		M-LC2
140	1073	LEZ SA 2	Cup Dr33	Single groove half-way down the wall externally and an offset just below the rim internally		M-LC2
140	1073	LGF SA	Cup Dr33	Single groove half-way down the wall externally		M-LC2
140	1073	LEZ SA 2	Bowl Dr37	Decoration on body with ovolo at the top, beaded border under ovolo and below the main decoration in a 'free-style' type showing a stag head; vertical beaded border dividing the central decoration in panels; advertisement stamp inserted in the decoration	Intradecorative advertisement stamp [AL]BVCI – Albucius ii	AD 145-175
77	1028	LMV SA	Dish	Circle groove on the base inside the vessel		E/MC2
77	1028	LEZ SA 2	Cup Dr33	Groove on the wall externally and an offset just below the rim internally		M-LC2
1040	1010	LEZ SA2		Graffitto scratched on inside of base.		AD 160-200
1068	1067	LEZ SA 2	Dish Dr36	Dish with vine leaf decoration around the flanged rim. (Fig. 23, no. 22)	Stamped internally but too worn to read.	AD 100-200
1139	1067	LEZ SA 2	Cup Dr33	Groove halfway down wall		AD 100-200
1246	1010	LEZ SA 2	Cup Dr33	Groove halfway down wall		AD 100-200
1089	1073	LEZ SA 2	Bowl Dr37	Human and animal figure decoration but unclear due to wear		AD 100-200
1040	1040	LEZ SA 2			Stamp inside base DOVII[CCVS]-Doeccus i (Doveccus)	AD 170-200

Table 24. Decorated samian ware vessels

B.7.20 A very small amount of Central Gaulish colour-coated ware was recorded (four sherds, 10g), all are body sherds and is the only other imported fineware represented. This ware was imported into this region in the Early Roman period (Biddulph *et al.* 2015, CGCC).

B.7.21 Another regional supplier of finewares to the site was the Nene Valley industry, which reached the area of Colchester and Chelmsford in the 3rd Century (Going 1987, 3). The industry contributed 47 sherds (1,097g) of pottery to the assemblage. Only seven vessels are represented by rim (0.79 EVEs). Identified vessels include a beaker with white painted cross-hatch decoration, a jar with a bifid rim (Going form G28), a curving sided bowl (CAM form 305B, Symonds and Wade 1999) with a moulded flange and squared bead (Fig. 23, no. 40), an oval dish, and a frilled bowl (Fig. 23, no. 23), paralleled at Water Eaton (Perrin 1999, 113, form 367). There are also body sherds from an indented beaker with fine bands of roulette decoration. There are three sherds of creamware from this source, with a narrow-mouthed jar/jug with a frilled rim represented (Fig. 23, no. 38).

B.7.22 A small amount (19 sherds, 1,570g) of Amphora fabric (ABAET) from Southern Spain was recorded, with only one rim and part of a cylindrical handle and it is possible that the sherds are all from the same vessel.

B.7.23 The mortaria sherds recovered (30 sherds, 1,126g) are probably mostly from the Colchester kilns, although production at Elm's Farm, Heybridge is also a possibility. The anomaly are three sherds (135g), which are from the Verulamium industry. The possible Colchester sherds are buff coloured and where present, with quartz and flint grits. There are a minimum of 4 vessels (0.64 EVEs) and two are identifiable to form. One form (Fig. 23, no. 39) is a Going form D5.2 with a squared off heavy bead and drooping flange (which is scorched), separated by a groove. The form is also similar to Going form D11 with slight internal bead and bevel on top of bead rim. These forms are dated AD 160–220. Another is a Going form D1 this vessel is very poorly preserved with flaking surfaces.

B.7.24 A fragment of a Gaulish clay figurine base was recovered from the site. It is a moulded rectangular corner fragment measuring 31mm high and 4–5mm thick. It was recovered from watering hole **1073**. The fragment would have formed part of a figurine produced in Central Gaul and probably dates from the mid to late 2nd century AD. It would have formed the base of a religious figurine. The god it supported is not certain, although a Celtic mother-goddess is one of the most popular Central-Gaulish types that is also presented on a rectangular base (Fittock 2016, 3, fig 3). It is noteworthy that similar examples have been found nearby at Colchester (Fittock 2016, 4). Another fragment of pipe clay figurine (of a lion's head) was found at Kelvedon (Rodwell 1988, 78) where it was associated with a possible temple.

Vessel types

B.7.25 The Roman vessels amount to a total of 61.63 EVEs. A minimum figure of 402 vessels based on a count of rim sherds is indicative, but less reliable, and this data is only used occasionally for comparative purposes. Vessels were recorded with reference to Going (1987) and his Chelmsford typology was used to refer to forms. The vessels represented by rim (EVEs) by Going form are shown in Table 25, except for samian vessels, which are forms from the Dragendorff series (Webster 1996).

Class (after Going 1987)	Samian form	Description	MV	REs	%
A		Platter	2	0.11	0.18
A2		Convex or 'S' shaped platter	1	0.04	0.06
Subtotal (Platters)					**0.24**
B		Dish	29	3.82	6.19
B1		Plain-rim shallow dish and flat or chamfered base	6	1.91	3.09
B2		Bead rim shallow dish with bead rim and flat or chamfered base	6	1.93	3.13
B2/B4		Bead rim dish unknow if deep or shallow	22	2.36	3.83
B3		Plain rim deep dish with flat or chamfered base with rim defined by groove	17	1.65	2.67
B4		Bead rim deep dish/bowl usually with chamfered base	14	2.85	4.62
B5		Incipient flange dish and flat or chamfered base	2	0.1	0.16
B6		Fully flanged (drop-flange) with flat or occasionally chamfered base	6	0.63	1.02
B8		Dish with flat topped or angled rim	1	0.07	0.11
	Drag.36	Dish with plain curving sides and a footring	1	0.5	0.81
	Drag.18/31	Shallow bowl/dish, with a very slightly curved wall	3	0.59	0.96
	Drag.18/31R	As above but the division between floor and wall is vestigial, although marked by a slight ledge	3	0.18	0.29
	Drag.18	Dish with curved wall and beaded lip	1	0.07	0.11
	Drag.32		1	0.07	0.11
Subtotal (dishes)					**27.1**
C		Bowl (unspecified form)	7	0.55	0.89
C12		Deep bowl with convex wall and bead rim (loosely based on Drag.30)	2	0.15	0.24
	Drag.31	Shallow bowl with a curved wall and beaded rim	3	0.41	0.67
	Drag.31R	Shallow bowl with a curved wall and beaded rim	3	0.57	0.92
	Drag 31/31R	Shallow bowl with a curved wall and beaded rim	1	0.04	0.06
	Drag.37	Hemispherical decorated bowl	13	1.32	2.14
C16		Large bowl with flat grooved rim	2	0.23	0.37
Subtotal (bowls)					**5.3**
D		Mortaria	4	0.64	**1.03**
F		Cup (samian forms below)			
	Drag.33	Conical cup with a footstand	10	2.08	3.4
	Drag.33a	as above but with an internal moulding at the junction of the wall and base	4	0.85	1.38
	Drag.33b		3	0.45	0.73
	LudowiciTf	Cup from Cup and Dish 'set', curved sides with flanged rim upturned at the edge	1	0.15	0.24
Subtotal (Cups)					**5.75**
G		Jar (unspecified form)	85	13.79	22.38
G5		Neckless jar with ledged/rebated rim	8	0.52	0.84
G8		Squat, oval or round-bodied jar with out-turned rim	3	0.55	0.81
G9		High-shouldered neckless jar with everted rim 'cooking pot'	15	2.42	3.93
G10		As G9 but with narrow cordon dividing rim from body	1	0.45	0.73
G19		Jar with recurved profile and hooked or beaded rim	2	0.12	0.19
G21		Everted rim 'Braughing' medium-mouthed jar	12	1.83	2.97
G24		Oval bodied jar with with bead-rim	31	5.39	8.75
G25		High shouldered jar with undercut pointed rim, short neck and restricted base	4	1.17	1.89
G26		Jar with frilled rim	2	0.32	0.52

Class (after Going 1987)	Samian form	Description	MV	REs	%
G28		Bifid rim jar with short neck	1	0.07	0.11
G36		Narrow-neck jar with out-turned, pointed or beaded rim	1	0.25	0.41
G44		High-shouldered storage jar with with tapering neck and squared, tapering or undercut rim	3	0.16	0.26
Subtotal (Jars)					**43.79**
H		Beaker	44	6.36	10.32
H1		Globular beaker with short everted rim	1	0.15	0.24
H6		Globular beaker with narrow neck cordon with flaring rim 'poppyhed' beaker	4	1.03	1.67
H20		Bag-shaped beaker with corniced rim and restricted pedestal base	3	0.34	0.55
H21		Bag-shaped beaker with cornice rim and rouletted zones	1	0.15	0.24
H22		Cornice-rim bag-shaped beaker with barbotine scale decoration	1	0.25	0.41
H23		Late bag-shaped beaker with pointed angular rim	1	0.07	0.11
H28		Oval bodied beaker with figurative barbotine motif	1	0.07	0.11
H35		Folded beaker with short tapering neck and bead rim	1	0.2	0.32
Subtotal (Beakers)					**13.97**
J		Flagon	1	0.35	**0.57**
K		Lids	6	0.75	**1.22**
R		Miniatures jar/beaker	2	0.55	**0.89**
Total			402	61.63	

Table 25. Summary description and overall quantification of Roman vessel classes by estimated vessel equivalent (EVEs)

Phasing and chronology

B.7.26 The assemblage was dominated by forms and fabrics typical of a Middle Roman assemblage and the vast majority of the material was in context groups phased to the Middle Roman period (Phase 4.1). Almost all the later Roman material was recovered from waterhole **1073** phased to the Middle Roman period and represents material accumulated in the later use of the feature. Because of this, the material from the waterhole is discussed separately below in order to distinguish the Middle Roman assemblage from the rest of the site and the mixed Middle and Late Roman assemblage from the waterhole. Comparisons between the much larger Middle Roman assemblage and the much smaller amount of material assigned to the Late Iron Age to Early Roman Period 3 (19 sherds) and Late Roman Period 4.2 (24 sherds) has not been undertaken as this would not provide meaningful results.

B.7.27 The Period 4.1 assemblage includes material of Early Roman date, representing vessels in South Gaulish samian ware (SGSW); a Drag.18/31R dish and a Drag.33b cup. A Drag.18/A dish in East Gaulish samian ware (EGSW) is also Early Roman. There is a medium-mouthed everted rim jar in fine greyware (Going G20 form) that dates from *c.* AD 70–120, and a jar in Sandy greyware (Going form G19) with a flat cordon on the lower neck that dates to *c.* AD 70–125. Black-surfaced ware vessels include an everted rim jar (Going form G8), a globular beaker (Going form H1.6) and a small platter (Going form A2) which are all forms that date to the Early Roman period. This material is essentially residual in Phase 4.1 but could certainly represent vessels that were utilised

during this period, as curated/ long-lived vessels in use just a few decades after their manufacture.

B.7.28 The majority of the more closely dated forms in the Phase 4.1 assemblage are typical of the Middle Roman period (as opposed to those that are widely dated and available throughout the Roman period). Further, the closer dating of samian stamps and decoration narrows the date of some vessels further. A stamped Central Gaulish samian Drag.37 bowl body sherd dates to AD 145–175 and a stamp on the wall of another dates to AD 170–200.

B.7.29 The most common coarseware jars (Going forms G21 and G24) are widely dated but are accompanied by Middle Roman forms such as the form G5 with a ledged/rebated rim and the G9 form, based on the black-burnished ware cooking pot form. Dishes are very common, and Middle Roman forms B2, B3 and B4 are all well represented. The late Roman B5 and B6 forms are almost all present as later deposits in Waterhole **1073**. Two rim fragments of late dish rims were found in ditches; a B5 in ditch **1076** and a B6 in ditch **1067** also likely to represent late deposits in Middle Roman ditches.

B.7.30 Beakers include the bag-shaped beakers with cornice rims (Going form H20), along with the H22 barbotine decorated version and the slightly later Middle Roman (late 2nd to early 3rd century) angular rimmed H23 form. The poppyhead beakers (form H6) are 2nd century in date. An indented form (H35) also dates to the later part of the Middle Roman period (early to mid-3rd century). The mortaria (a form D1 and a D5/D11) both date from AD 160 and the D5 certainly has a later date of AD 200 at the latest. The bowls C12 and C16 forms date here to AD 100–160.

B.7.31 The Middle Roman samian ware forms are in Central-Gaulish, East-Gaulish and Colchester fabrics. Dish forms Drag.18/31, 18/31R and Drag.36 date to the 2nd century. The Drag.33, 33a and 33b cups in Central-Gaulish fabrics also date to the 2nd century as are the Central-Gaulish Drag.37 bowls, two of which as previously mentioned are more closely dated to the latter half of the 2nd century. Dishes in forms Drag 31 and 31R date from AD 150 and into the early 3rd century depending on fabric. Some date to the later part of the Middle Roman period such as a Curle 23 dish (AD 180–230), a Drag.32 dish (AD 180–260), there are also Drag.37 bowls in East Gaulish fabrics, which can date up to the end of the Middle Roman period. These later forms were all recovered from waterhole **1073**.

Key Groups

B.7.32 Several groups contain medium and large assemblages of pottery, as shown in Table 26. The table shows groups with more than 5 MV (Minimum number of vessels). The largest groups (ditches **1010**, **1028** and **1067**) all date to the mid to late 2nd century, and this is likely to represent the flourit of activity represented by the material deposited in these ditches.

Group	Group type	Count	Weight (g)	MV	EVE	Group Date
1007	Ditch	52	526	6	0.79	AD 125–260
1010	Ditch	562	7,195	60	7.85	AD 160–200
1028	Ditch	238	2,194	20	2.35	AD 150–160
1067	Ditch	349	4,440	38	5.47	AD 130–160
1076	Ditch	94	736	13	0.92	AD 160–250
1180	Ditch	65	531	9	1.26	AD 160–200

Table 26. Quantification of pottery from key groups (ditches)

Key Group: Waterhole 1073

B.7.33 Waterhole group **1073** was excavated during the evaluation and excavation phases of the fieldwork. It contained a large pottery assemblage, totalling 1,469 sherds (21,516g). The group contains a minimum of 224 vessels identified by rim and 39 EVEs. The date of the pottery in this group is clearly mixed, with fabrics and forms of Middle and Late Roman date identified. The feature has been phased as Middle Roman (Period 4.1) which reflects the likely date of construction and original use of the feature as a waterhole, with the majority of the pottery deposition reflecting the secondary function as a receptacle for domestic refuse disposal.

B.7.34 The waterhole group is unusual, and distinctive from the rest of the site assemblage in a few ways. Firstly, the assemblage composition; finewares are unusually well represented and secondly, the condition of the sherds, which are notably worn, with considerable abrasion particularly notable on the fineware sherd surfaces. The earliest dated material includes sherds of South-Gaulish samian ware (SGSW) and Late Iron Age to Early Roman grog-tempered ware (E80) dating to the mid to late 1st century AD and the latest vessels are black-burnished ware straight sided dishes with a dropped-flange rim (Going form B6) which date from the mid-3rd century onwards. Other later vessels are black-burnished ware cooking pots with flared rims and wide-angle lattice decoration and an oval 'fish dish' in the same fabric. There are no Oxford colour-coated ware or late shell tempered ware sherds in this large group (or elsewhere on the site) suggesting that deposition had ceased by the 4th century. The fragment of pipe clay figurine should also be noted here, due to the rarity of such finds and its deposition here in a context among a deposit of high-status pottery may suggest that the waterhole was in the vicinity of a religious site such as a temple or shrine.

B.7.35 Table 27 shows the vessels by fabric identified by rim from waterhole **1073** (MV= Minimum number of vessels, EVE = estimated vessel equivalent).

Group	Fabric code	Fabric description	Total sherds (No)	Total (wt) g	Total (MV)	Total (EVEs)
1073	GRS	Sandy greyware	707	12036	110	20
1073	COLC	Colchester colour-coated ware	141	905	21	3.7
1073	RED	Sandy oxidised ware	85	587	6	6.6
1073	GRF	Fine sandy greyware	83	726	13	1.7
1073	BSW	Black-surface ware	79	1158	14	2.3
1073	COLB	Colchester buff ware	74	179	0	0
1073	BB2	Black-burnished ware	96	1683	12	2.7
1073	NVC	Nene Valley colour-coated ware	38	954	5	0.67
1073	CGSW	Central-Gaulish samian ware	30	871	16	2.6
1073	COLBM	Colchester buff mortaria	26	919	3	0.52
1073	UWW	Unsourced whiteware	25	98	2	0.4

Group	Fabric code	Fabric description	Total sherds (No)	Total (wt) g	Total (MV)	Total (EVEs)
1073	BB	Black-burnished type fabric (source uncertain)	20	35	0	0
1073	GROG	LIA-ER Grog-tempered ware	16	34	1	0.07
1073	EGSW	East-Gaulish samian ware	11	339	9	1.2
1073	COLSW	Colchester samian ware	10	380	3	0.7
1073	SW (fabric uncertain)	Samian ware (source uncertain)	8	161	4	0.7
1073	STOR	Storage jar fabrics (usually grog tempered)	7	287	0	0
1073	SGSW	South-Gaulish samian ware	6	137	2	0.3
1073	NVCW	Nene Valley Creamware	3	33	1	0.2
1073	CGCC	Cental Gaulish colour-coated ware	2	5	0	0
1073	COLSW/EGSW	Colchester samian ware/East-Gaulish samian ware uncerrtain	1	27	1	0.08
1073	MSR	Miscellaneous Slipped red sandy ware	1	19	1	0

*Table 27. Quantification of vessels in watering hole **1073** by fabric*

B.7.36 The largest fabric group from the waterhole by sherd count, weight, MV and EVEs is the sandy greywares of which there are a minimum of 110 vessels (20 EVEs), and along with a much smaller number of vessels in fine greyware, sandy oxidised ware, Colchester buff ware, sandy whiteware, grog-tempered E-ware, storage jar fabrics and black-burnished ware, these making up the coarseware component. The coarsewares amount to 81.2% of the waterhole assemblage by sherd count and 76% by EVE. Fine and specialist wares make up 18.8% by sherd count and 24% by EVE and these are dominated by Colchester colour-coated ware, of which there are sherds representing 21 minimum vessels (3.7 EVEs). Smaller numbers of vessels are in Central-Gaulish samian ware, East-Gaulish samian ware, Nene Valley colour-coated ware, Colchester samian ware, Colchester buff ware (including mortaria) and Nene Valley Creamware. The proportion of fine and specialist wares was a little higher than in the assemblage as a whole, which was 16.7% by sherd count and 23% by EVE but not significantly so.

B.7.37 The majority of the dateable forms from the waterhole are distinctive of a Middle Roman assemblage, but there is a small but not insignificant portion that are Late Roman in date including late dish forms in black-burnished ware, greyware and Nene Valley colour-coated ware. A very small amount of Early Roman material was recovered from this group, and this consisted of a small amount of South-Gaulish samian ware, grog-tempered E-ware and the rim of a fine greyware globular beaker and these vessels may represent curated vessels, still in use in the Middle Roman period or a small number of residual sherds, perhaps middened in the Early Roman period. The MSW for this group is 14.6g which indicates a moderately well-preserved assemblage despite the extensive surface wear visible on many of the sherds (most noticeable on the finewares). This may suggest that this wear is due to depositional conditions rather than extensive re-middening of the material. As this is the fill of a waterhole it is suggested that this wear may have been caused by deposition in water.

Use

B.7.38 Evidence for use is limited to a few instances of sooting under the rim of jars and dishes and two instances of graffito. Scratched graffito on one samian ware dish was a crude cross motif on the exterior of the base (Fig. 23, no. 16). There is also graffito on a bead rim dish in greyware. The dish had been well-used with a soot residue surviving under the rim, in addition the internal slip has been worn away. On the external base of the vessel a post-firing non-literate graffito has been scratched into the surface. Although incomplete the motif comprises two obtuse 'V' joined by a straight-line. Typically wear can be observed on finewares but surface abrasion on much of the finewares from this site was extensive and therefore use-wear was difficult to identify.

Settlement status and local and regional context

B.7.39 Monk's Farm, Kelvedon is located in a rich archaeological landscape with the Roman town of Kelvedon located to the south-east. Colchester is *c.* 15km to the north, Heybridge *c*. 12.5km to the south and the Blackwater Estuary *c*. 15km to the south-east. It was located firmly within the Roman infrastructure of towns joined by rivers and roads and ideally placed, therefore, to receive a range of continental imports and local fine wares.

B.7.40 The pottery recovered is a moderately sized ceramic assemblage of stratified Roman pottery that was found within a well-defined area of pits (including a waterhole), ditches and beam-slots. It has survived in relatively good condition and the mix of coarse and fine wares means that it is diagnostic and closely datable. The pottery mostly comprises locally produced coarse wares but includes a significant deposit of imported samian (9% by weight at Kelvedon compared to 1.2% from Heybridge (Biddulph *et al.* 2015) and also colour coated fine table wares, suggesting the community that deposited this material was relatively affluent. Although pottery spanning the whole of the Roman period was identified, most of the group was deposited between the late 2nd and early 3rd centuries AD.

B.7.41 While the composition of the assemblage seems typical for south Essex with many local fabrics and forms found (Biddulph *et al.* 2015; Horsley and Wallace 1998) it is very apparent that a significant deposit of fine tables wares has taken place, mostly within waterhole **1073**. The reasons for depositing such relatively large numbers of valuable fine wares are not clear. It can be observed that none of the vessels are complete. There is no obvious evidence of ritual behaviours, such as deliberate damage, but notable is the recovery of a pipe-clay figurine base from this feature. Part of a figurine was found associated with a temple during excavations in the Roman town of Kelvedon *c.* 0.8km to the south-east of the current site. A chalk figurine was recovered from a timber-lined well at Kelvedon where infilling had ceased by the end of the 3rd century (Rodwell 1988).

B.7.42 There is a particularly high proportion of decorated samian ware (24% of MV, 39% by weight) and this has been suggested as an indicator of status, suggesting urban, military or ritual associations. Local percentages (from Willis 2005) for comparison (by MV) at sites such as the urban centres at Colchester North Hill (21.9%) and Colchester

Sheepen (16%), the extra-mural military site at Sheepen (19%) and the small town of Elms Farm, Heybridge, Phase 6 group (16.3%).

B.7.43 This assemblage, therefore, has the added to the corpus of known local Roman pottery. It adds to our understanding of ceramic use and deposition within the environs of Roman Kelvedon. The pottery presents an assemblage typical of one in the hinterland of a Roman town close to centres of pottery production and a network of connections providing access to fine tablewares and exotic products. The site lies outside the boundaries of the Roman town and earlier fort which was located to the south-east of the modern High Steet (Rodwell 1988) but the influence of the status of the town is clearly apparent in the Monk's Farm assemblage.

B.7.44 The flourit of activity appears to be between the mid-2nd and mid-3rd century AD. All material of Late Roman date was recovered from waterhole **1073** where it was also mixed with Middle Roman material. Deposition across the remaining features took place within the Middle Roman period, with a small amount of early material being residual in these contexts and later material occasionally deposited in earlier ditches. The assemblage is rich in material from the Colchester kilns, most clearly represented by the colour-coated ware from this source and this corresponds with the main date of production at Colchester from the second quarter of the 2nd century to the mid to late 3rd century, although production of the early fabric also took place from the 1st century (Symonds and Wade 1999, 233).

B.7.45 In comparison with Kelvedon, the pottery is contemporary with the assemblage from period 3B, the post-military Roman non-cemetery features which included enclosure and boundary ditches, pits and postholes, quarry pits, a kiln or furnace, timber buildings and a temple. The temple at Kelvedon (from which a pipe-clay figuring fragment was notably recovered) was burnt down at the end of the 2nd century (Rodwell 1988).

B.7.46 Comparison with other sites in the region suggests that the activity represented by the enclosure ditches is comparable with material associated with the Mansio at Chelmsford (Going 1987): Hollow infill Group 8 (AD 160–180), metalworking pit Group 9 (AD 160–190), timber-lined drain silting fill Group 10 (AD 160–200). The layer overlying Mansio demolition Groups 11–16 included incipient flange dishes (Going form B5) and is contemporary with the later material in waterhole **1073** at Monk's Farm.

B.7.47 The ditch assemblage at Monk's farm is contemporary with settlement and pottery production in Phases 6 and 7 at Elm's Farm, Heybridge (Biddulph *et al.* 2015) with waterhole **1073** also including material contemporary with Phases 8 and 9. The same fabrics and forms dominate placing the assemblage comfortably within the regional norm.

Catalogue of illustrated vessels (Fig. 23)

11. Colchester-type 392; bag-shaped beaker with plain rim, Barbotine scene of charioteer with a chariot pulled by phallus, AD 120-199, context 139, fill of pit **138**, Phase 4.1

14. Straight sided bowl with short, pointed bead rim and slight internal projection. Sandy greyware (GRS) 2C, context 1036, fill of ditch cut **1035**, group **1010**, Phase 4.1

15. Stamp on base sherd of Samian ware (EGSW?) Context 1040, ditch **1039**, group **1010**, Phase 4.1 same vessel as stamp on body from context 140

16. Graffitto on inside of base of vessel in Central Gaulish samian ware (CGSW), context 1040, ditch cut **1039**, group **1010**, Phase 4.1

17. Necked jar with cordon at base of neck, black surfaced ware (BSW), context 1060, ditch cut **1057**, Group **1010**, Phase 4.1

18. Small jar/bowl with pointed bead rim, Sandy greyware (GRS), context 1139, ditch cut **1138**, group **1067**, Phase 4.1

19. Dish with plain rim defined by a groove and slight chamfer at base. Sandy greyware (GRS), context 1398, ditch cut **1397**, group **1067**, Phase 4.1

20. Everted rim bowl. Black-surfaced ware (BSW), context 1398, ditch cut **1397**, group **1067**, Phase 4.1.

21. Curving-sided bowl with flat reeded rim. Sandy oxidised ware (RED), context 1139, ditch cut **1138**, group **1067**. Phase 4.1

22. Curving sided dish (Drag.36) with leaf decoration on rim. Central-Gaulish samian ware (CGSW), context 1068, ditch cut **1067**, Group **1067**, Phase 4.1
Also rubbing of stamp

23. Bowl with frilled decoration and reeded rim. Nene Valley colour-coated ware (NVC), context 1139, ditch cut **1138**, Group **1067**, Phase 4.1

24. Straight-sided bowl with bead-rim and slight chamfer at base. Black-surfaced ware (BSW), context **1087**, waterhole **1073**, Phase 4.1

25. Plain-rimmed dish with squiggle line decoration and small chamfer at base. Colchester black-burnished ware (BB2), context **1395**, waterhole **1073**, Phase 4.1

26. Straight-sided dish with up-sloping bead rim and small chamfer at base (GRS), context 1395, waterhole **1073**, Phase 4.1

27. Small bowl/dish with groove defining outer rim. Black-surfaced ware (BSW), context 1396, waterhole **1073**, Phase 4.1

28. Colchester mortaria (COLBM), context 1395, waterhole **1073**, Phase 4.1

29. Bowl/dish with bead rim and slight chamfer at base. Sandy greyware (GRS), context 1396, waterhole **1073**, Phase 4.1

30. Straight-sided dish with bead rim. Sandy greyware (GRS), context 1396, waterhole **1073**, Phase 4.1

31. Straight sided dish with plain rim defined by groove. Sandy greyware (GRS), context 1091, waterhole **1073**, Phase 4.1

32. Poppyhead beaker with barbotine spot decoration with narrow cordon at base of neck. Fine greyware (GRF), context 1395, waterhole **1073**, Phase 4.1

33. Miniature jar/beaker. Fine greyware (GRF), context 1089, waterhole **1073**, Phase 4.1

34. Jar/jug with frilled rim. Sandy oxidised ware (RED), context 1396, waterhole **1073**, Phase 4.1

35. Jar with frilled rim. Fine oxidised ware (RED), context 1091, waterhole **1073**, Phase 4.1

36. Jar with frilled rim. Sandy oxidised ware (RED), context 1091, waterhole **1073**, Phase 4.1

37. Strainer base. Sandy oxidised ware (RED), context 1086, waterhole **1073**, Phase 4.1

38. Jar/jug with frilled rim. Nene Valley Creamware (NVCW), context 1396, waterhole **1073**, Phase 4.1

39. Colchester Mortaria (COLBM) with squared off bead and drooping flange, context 1089, waterhole **1073**, Phase 4.1

40. Curving-sided bowl with moulded dropped flange and squared bead. Nene Valley colour-coated ware (NVC), context 1089, waterhole **1073**, Phase 4.1

41. Handled beaker with incised diagonal line decoration. Fine greyware (GRF), context 1196, ditch cut **1194**, group **1180**.

42. Straight sided dish/bowl with bead rim and incised vertical line decoration. Black-surface ware (BSW), context ditch cut **1194**, group **1180**.

43. Indented beaker with everted rim and cordon at base of neck. Fine greyware (GRF), context 1272, ditch **1272**, group **1266**.

B.8 Ceramic building material

By Simon Timberlake

Introduction

B.8.1 A total of 20.14kg (187 pieces) of CBM (brick and tile) was recovered from the excavation. Note that this total does not include the 6.12kg of CBM recovered from the trial trenching, which is reported elsewhere (Levermore 2019).

B.8.2 The Roman (mostly 2nd to 3rd century AD) CBM comprises *pila* tile brick, stamp decorated and plain box flue tile, half box tile, *tegula* and *imbrex* and a small amount of flat roof tile.

B.8.3 A full catalogue inventory of this CBM assemblage has been provided below in Table 28.

Methodology

B.8.4 All the CBM was identified visually using an illuminated x10 magnifying lens. A dropper bottle containing dilute hydrochloric acid was used to confirm the presence or absence of calcium carbonate, such as in the mortar. Standard reference texts (e.g., Brodribb's (1987) *Roman Brick and Tile,* McComish's (2015) *A Guide to Ceramic Building Materials* and Hefferan's (2008) *Ceramic Building Material Recording*) were employed to categorize types.

Catalogue and description of CBM

B.8.5 Of the 20,141g of brick and tile recovered, all is identifiably Roman in origin, even though much of it is fragmented, and more than 25% is considerably weathered and abraded. More than half of this, though broken, was unabraded, some even with refitting fragments associated.

B.8.6 The great majority of the CBM consisted of fragmentary *pila* brick tiles (11,305g) amongst which could be recognized fragments of the smaller *laterculus bessalis* (3,885g) associated most commonly with the brick columns designed for suspended floors and hypocaust systems, the top and bottoms of which were capped by the slightly more substantial *pedalis*, just one example of which was identified (1,433g). Most of these brick tiles were wire cut, with sanded bottoms (and sometimes sides) on account of sand being used as a parting agent for separation from the moulds (McComish 2015). No complete fragments were seen either of these or of the box flue tiles (*tubulus*), the latter in this case being thinner (15–20mm) and more brittle, yet recognisable still by virtue of the seven-tooth comb decoration motifs (diagonal x-cutting and wavy) applied to their exteriors and the common grey-light brown soot discolourations to the fabric (a total of 864g of these tiles were recorded). Yet another closely aligned type is the half-box tile (583g or just three examples) with its recognisable wide moulded cut-away flange and similar comb decoration to the exterior. These partially hollow tiles were sometimes affixed to walls to facilitate air circulation, but in this case, it seems most likely that they were also associated with a hypocaust.

B.8.7 Just 276g of flat roof tile is present, though it remains possible that one or two of these may instead be fragments of particularly thin *tegulae*. *Tegula* roof tile is relatively abundant (5,604g) with fragments from a minimum of 20 different tiles and at least five different types (based upon the size and shape of the flange, profile of the arris (slope/curvature), thickness and the presence or absence of finger-applied groove decoration (Brodribb 1987, 15, fig.6)). No obvious examples of the tile cut-aways are present, yet upon one of these tiles there appears to be a rimmed or moulded nail hole (1089 (13) (see Brodribb 1987, 11), whilst upon others the accidental forms of rain drops and also part of an animal paw print (1139 (2)) was noted – left here as impressions upon the wet clay whilst the tiles drying. As is the case with the *pilae*, the impressions of the drag-cut of the wire can also be seen upon some of the sanded bottoms of the *tegulae* tiles. Generally, the flat bases of these tiles were 30mm thick or less, though in some cases they are equivalent to the thickness of a *pila* brick. The *imbrex* roof tile (1,509g recorded) is on the whole much thinner than most of the other tile types (on average 12–13mm), and for this reason this tile is often more fragmentary, and occasionally, on account of the size of the pieces, difficult to recognize. Some of the tiles possess marginally raised rims and also indentations or grooves upon their leading (downslope) edges where the tiles slotted in above the next (lowest) course, and upon which an *antefix* ceramic ornament might also have been fitted (Brodribb 1987, 29-30). Some of the tiles have more pronounced rounded curvatures whilst others were much shallower, some also had slightly square-round profiles. A minimum of four to five different types (designs) are recognisable, all or most of them narrower at the top end than the bottom.

B.8.8 Seven different brick fabrics (RE1-RE7) are present within this assemblage – all of them pink-red-orange-brown earthenware fabric types, some of them made of refined clay with few if any inclusions (RE7), some of them more sandy types (RE2–3), and others more lumpy clays with flint, grit and grog pellet inclusions (RE4). A full description of these fabrics is provided at the bottom of Table 28.

Discussion

B.8.9 The survival of some of this CBM as broken-up but otherwise fairly unabraded tile suggests that it comes from the primary deposition within broadly contemporary features, and this material derives ultimately from buildings possessing traditional forms of Roman clay tile roofs and perhaps also to a bathhouse or villa rooms with an underfloor/wall hypocaust system in place.

B.8.10 Although no such structures were identified on site, the presence here of a wide variety of (broken) tile and brick does imply that the probable location of these structures lies just a short distance away from the sampled features. Buildings associated with rural Romano-British vernacular settlements (or sometimes even with housing in a semi-urban context such as at Great Chesterford, Essex (see Brinson 1963, cited by Perring 1999, 98)) were more often than not timber-framed buildings with tiled roofs and elements of a hypocaust system that sometimes include brick and tile (*pila* column) suspended floors and box tile constructed internal walls. Externally such buildings would have had wall panels composed of wattle and daub coated with daub render, plaster, then whitewashed and painted.

Context	Cut	Feature/ group	Type	Period	ID	No. (count)	Dimension (mm)	Weight (g)	Fabric	Inclusions	Identity/ use	Notes
1019	**1018**	**1010**	ditch	4.1	-	1	55x40x40	62	RE3	grog	pila	small relatively undiagnostic frag with sand parting layer on base NB this has been re-used within a high temp furnace (iron smelting?) and facing sand layer has part-vitrified and slagged SEE Iron Slag
1025	**1024**	**1010**	ditch	4.1	1	2	60x35x25	66	RE6		pila	burnt pila brick tile (re-fired in reducing environment)
1025	**1024**	**1010**	ditch	4.1	2	3	100x80x20(refit) + 65x65x20 (same tile)	378	RE1		box flue tile	three pieces (all associated) from one face of a broken sooted tubulus tile with characteristic 7-toothed (45mm wide) comb tooth x-diagonal design *
1025	**1024**	**1010**	ditch	4.1	3	2	50x62x11	62	RE5		half box tile?	plain extern – sooted – uncertain id
1025	**1024**	**1010**	ditch	4.1	4	1	35x30x17	18	RE5		box flue tile?	v small frag with external deep linear comb decoration
1036	**1035**	**1010**	ditch	4.1	1	3	40-50	22	RE7		tegula?	small splintery fragments from base?
1036	**1035**	**1010**	ditch	4.1	2	3	50x30x40(thick) +35+50	101	RE1		pila	v weathered fragments
1036	**1035**	**1010**	ditch	4.1	3	2	80x50x30 + 70x30x40(thick)	151	RE1(69) RE4(83)		pila	small fragments
1040	**1039**	**1010**	ditch	4.1	-	1	90x100x18	232	RE1	flint	half box tile	half box tile with 80mm+ cut-away in flange, sanded surface interior + comb decorated exterior (concentric + linear)
1044	**1043**	**1010**	ditch	4.1	1	2	65x40x40(thick)	139	RE4		pila	undiagnostic frags with sand parting surface underneath
1044	**1043**	**1010**	ditch	4.1	2	2	35x35x40(thick)	70	RE1		pila	weathered pieces
1044	**1043**	**1010**	ditch	4.1	3	1	65x65x42(thick0	174	RE4?		pila	a re-fired (burnt) frag thick brick with a ridged top – pedalis? With mortar
1044	**1043**	**1010**	ditch	4.1	4	1	60x50x18	73	RE1		tegula	part of flat base of tile?
1052	**1051**	**1028**	ditch	4.1	1	1	70x35x26	51	RE1		pila	small fragment (no x-section)
1052	**1051**	**1028**	ditch	4.1	2	1	70x30x20	72	RE6		box flue tile?	plain surface
1056	**1055**	**1028**	ditch	4.1	1	2	90x80x15 +100x50x15	289	RE1		half box tile	with trace of cut-away on flange plus overlapped wavy comb decoration ext*
1056	**1055**	**1028**	ditch	4.1	2	2	35x23x35	43	RE1		pila	weathered frags
1068	**1067**	**1067**	ditch	4.1	1	4	40x45x18 + 30x40x15 +40x25x16+ 30x25x18	110	RE6		box flue tile?	small fragments from prob same brick. Sooted and with traces of adhering mortar
1068	**1067**	**1067**	ditch	4.1	2	2	90x60x21 +45x50x18	251	RE1		tegula	flat basal fragments – possibly from same tile. Includes concentric finger décor + groove at base of missing flange

Context	Cut	Feature/ group	Type	Period	ID	No. (count)	Dimension (mm)	Weight (g)	Fabric	Inclusions	Identity/ use	Notes
1068	**1067**	**1067**	ditch	4.1	3	4	170x90x30 + 60x50x40 + 70x60x35	946	RE1(582) RE3(346)	BF	pila	minimum 2 tile bricks – laterculus bessales? – thicker one has square corner
1068	**1067**	**1067**	ditch	4.1	4	1	70x55x35	108	RE1		pila	undiagnostic weathered frag with trace of mortar underneath
1070	**1069**	**1022**	ditch	4.2	-	1	55x40x30	57	RE4		pila	v weathered piece – redeposited?
1077	**1076**	**1076**	ditch	4.1	1	3	110x60x37 +30-40 115x70x35 (refit)	664	RE7(338) RE4(326)		pila	broken-up and probably burnt laterculus bessalis brick (1) and v weathered piece pila
1077	**1076**	**1076**	ditch	4.1	2	4	100x90x10 (refit) +30+40	168	RE1		imbrex	large refit piece of fresh broken tile with leading indented edge (and raised rim) + small weathered pieces of second tile
1086	**1073**	**1073**	watering hole	4.1	-	2	40+45	18	RE3	grog	pila?	two small fairly undiagnost frags – waterworn from waterhole [1073]
1089	**1073**	**1073**	watering hole	4.1	1	1	140x60x18	210	RE1	sand	box flue tile (tubuli)	with a weathered/waterworn surface. The edge of rectangular face has parallel and diagonal comb dec as keying. Sooted. Found within watering hole [1073] *
1089	**1073**	**1073**	watering hole	4.1	2	2	105x130(wide)x13 (thick) refitting	252	RE7		imbrex	re-fitting piece from a gently rounded section – with sand parting upon underneath surface
1089	**1073**	**1073**	watering hole	4.1	3	1	80x100(wide)x17(thick	173	RE7		imbrex	with finger-pressed moulded end forming a slight raised lip (Brodribb 1987,23) *
1089	**1073**	**1073**	watering hole	4.1	4	1	90x110(wide)x20(thick	241	RE2	sand grit	imbrex	slightly shallower convex tile (weathrd
1089	**1073**	**1073**	watering hole	4.1	5	1	120x100x27(thick)	495	RE1	sand grit	tegula	broken section: square profiled flange (50mm total height) with slight rounding to inner arris and with finger groove along base*
1089	**1073**	**1073**	watering hole	4.1	6	3	90x105x15 + 70x80x21 + 70x70x18	405	RE1(195) RE3(210)	flint + quartz	tegula	small fragments from flat bases of minimum 2 tiles. One has finger dec concentric groove on upper surface
1089	**1073**	**1073**	watering hole	4.1	7	2	100x60x30 (thick)	403	RE1	sand grit	pila	prob frags of pila brick tiles (laterculus) but could be thick bases of tegulae instead. One with a wire-cut face
1089	**1073**	**1073**	watering hole	4.1	8	12	100x80x35 (thick)	960	RE4	quartz/ flint grit + grog	pila	fragments of rough-faced pila brick tiles, burnt and broken up. With sand parting on basal surface -laterculus?
1089	**1073**	**1073**	watering hole	4.1	9	1	120x100x40	592	RE4		pila	a more highly fired example – prob laterculus (only thickness known).
1089	**1073**	**1073**	watering hole	4.1	10	1	50x65(wide)x20(thick)	122	RE5		tegula	square profiled flange (42mm high + 22mm wide) fragment with sloping

Context	Cut	Feature/ group	Type	Period	ID	No. (count)	Dimension (mm)	Weight (g)	Fabric	Inclusions	Identity/ use	Notes
												concave arris similar to Brodribb ibid.15 fig 6.4 *
1089	**1073**	**1073**	watering hole	4.1	11	5	85x55x16 + 80x60x20 +40x70x20 + 60x45x18 + 55x65x26	462	RE1(237) RE3(60) RE4(164)	sand + quartz grit	tegula	small fragments of flat bases without flange but with (some) finger groove. One with concentric deco. MNI 3 tile
1089	**1073**	**1073**	watering hole	4.1	12	25	75x70x35 + 60x65x42 + 40-80	1777	RE1(740) RE4(847) RE5(184)	flint + grit	pila	broken-up pieces of MNI 3 tile bricks – prob laterculus ranging from 35-42mm. One (RE1) has rounded corners.
1089	**1073**	**1073**	watering hole	4.1	13	1	130x55x18	146	RE1	sand	tegula	waterworn frag of base with drag-wire cut marks and sand underneath and unusually large hole top (est.30mm with lip to 20 mm at base) perhaps asasas nail hole/ ventilation (Brodribb ibid.11)*
1091	**1073**	**1073**	watering hole	4.1	-	1	70x65x20	88	RE4		pila ?	burnt fragment – non-diagnostic
1118	**1118**	**1076**	ditch	4.1	-	1	35	5	RE1		tegula?	v small frag – non-diagnost
1139	**1138**	**1067**	ditch	4.1	1	4	90x50x30 +35-40	181	RE4	chalk + grog	pila ?	frags from a crudely-moulded pila tile brick – v highly fired (waster)
1139	**1138**	**1067**	ditch	4.1	2	3	115x75x25 +25+35	249	RE1	sand + grit	tegula	frags of base NB poss part of animal paw print on base
1149	**1149**	**1140**	ditch	4.2	-	8	16-30	25	RE2		pila?	small frags of x1– redeposited?
1155	**1153**	**1153**	ditch	4.1	-	2	100x90x15	122	RE3	sand+grit	imbrex	v shallow convex (square-round) with indent groove along leading narrow edge
1161	0	void		n/a	-	1	35x30x10	18	RE1		flat roof tile?	non-diagnostic
1165	**1164**	**1076**	ditch	4.1	-	6	25-40	38	RE1		pila	broken-up and burnt frags- non-diagnostic
1166	**1164**	**1076**	ditch	4.1	-	8	35x40x40(thick) + 75x60x38 + 90-30	823	RE1(581) RE4(241)		pila	broken-up and burnt frags NB tile brick pieces of fabric RE1 are strongly burnt and may have been used in salt production (i.e.assoc with briquetage)
1173	**1171**	**1171**	pit	4.1	-	1	70x30x22	55	RE1		tegula?	undiagnostic frag
1179	**1178**	**1169**	ditch	4.1	-	1	140x115x30-35	683	RE1?	flint	tegula ?	prob a v thick tegula tile (base) given type of underside and slight concavity
1196	**1194**	**1180**	ditch	4.1	1	3	45x90x13+55x20x13 + 60x50x12	146	RE7(108) RE2(37)		imbrex	2 tiles – both with sand parting.The RE7 is prob a round-square profile
1196	**1194**	**1180**	ditch	4.1	2	2	145x60x40 +65x40x33	738	RE1	flint peb	pila	fragments prob from 1 tile
1196	**1194**	**1180**	ditch	4.1	3	3	50x40x25 + 30+40	49	RE1(40) RE2(9)		pila?	weathered pieces
1198	**1073**	**1073**	watering-hole	4.1	1	1	60x85x12	63	RE1	flint	imbrex	weathered

Context	Cut	Feature/ group	Type	Period	ID	No. (count)	Dimension (mm)	Weight (g)	Fabric	Inclusions	Identity/ use	Notes
1198	**1073**	**1073**	watering-hole	4.1	2	2	55x40x32	71	RE3	quartz+grog	pila	undiagnost frag -reduce fired in middle
1219	**1217**	**1153**	ditch	4.1	1	1	235x190x28 (refit)	1580	RE2	flint + grit	tegula	large re-fitting mass of one side of a tile with square profile flange (45mm high + 30mm wide) similar to type Brodribb ibid,p14 Fig5/3 with straight to v slight concave arris. Flange finger groove + one concentric line décor + raindrop imprints on wet clay *
1219	**1217**	**1153**	ditch	4.1	2	2	170x130x40 (refit)	1433	RE3	flint + grit	pedalis	approx. 75% of what may be a bessalis but prob a pedalis pila brick instead. Has sand parting on basal surface and one side, plus trace of mortar attachment underneath *
1219	**1217**	**1153**	ditch	4.1	3	2	85x70x26 + 60x50x26	249	RE1		tegula?	prob small weathrd frags of a flat base
1233	**1232**	**1010**	ditch	4.1	-	1	80x45x16	51	RE7		imbrex	weathered and waterworn piece – shallow rounded
1238	**1237**	**1010**	ditch	4.1	-	1	40x40x12	18	RE4		imbrex?	v small piece – not v diagnostic
1242	**1241**	**1010**	ditch	4.1	-	1	115x95x30	478	RE1		pila	slightly burnt (and cracked) pila tile bessalis type with part faint double concentric dec on top (finger groove) and rough sand surface beneath
1243	**1241**	**1010**	ditch	4.1	-	2	55 + 60	36	RE1(17) RE4(19)		tegula?	small fragments
1277	**1268**	**1067**	ditch	4.1	-	1	70x50x11	43	RE7		imbrex	small piece shallow convex (unwthrd)
1291	**1289**	**1255**	ditch	4.1	-	3	103x92x13(refit) + 70	232	RE5		flat roof tile?	all part 1 tile – sanded surface on top*
1313	**1312**	**1028**	ditch	4.1	-	3	60x55x25 +45-55	102	RE1		pila ?	v weathered + waterworn – incomplete sections
1341	**1340**	**1340**	pit	4.1	-	8	20-50	59	RE1		tegula ?	v waterworn undiagnostic frags
1358	**1357**	**1255**	ditch	4.1	1	3	40-35	44	RE2		pila?	coarse, burnt and now soft fabrics
1358	**1357**	**1255**	ditch	4.1	2	1	50x45x11	26	RE1		flat roof tile?	small fragment with broken away square nail hole (9x9mm) *
1395	**1073**	**1073**	watering-hole	4.1	-	1	65x50x20	81	RE1		tegula ?	small weathered frag
1396	**1073**	**1073**	watering-hole	4.1	-	1	55x30x40	59	RE3		pila	weathered frag of tile brick from waterhole
1398	**1397**	**1067**	ditch	4.1	1	2	55x55x13 + 75x100x20	232	RE7(44) RE2(188)	sand + grit (RE2)	imbrex	fine and coarse fabric imbrices (shallow convex)
1398	**1397**	**1067**	ditch	4.1	2	1	50x50x20	76	RE1		box flue tile?	undecorated corner - with adhering charcoal, ash + mortar. Might be tegula?

Context	Cut	Feature/ group	Type	Period	ID	No. (count)	Dimension (mm)	Weight (g)	Fabric	Inclusions	Identity/ use	Notes
1398	**1397**	**1067**	ditch	4.1	3	6	50x45x30 + 30x30x30 + 55-35	178	RE1(118) RE4(59)		pila	small fragments from MNI 2 bricks
2176	**2174**	**2148**	ditch	2.2	-	2	85x80x22	331	RE1	sand	tegula	flat base frags from 1 tile recovered M-LIA (Phase 2) ditch (redeposited)
2213	**2212**	**2148**	ditch	2.2	-	1	120x110x20	300	RE1	sand	flat bottom of tegula	faint parallel lines on top are not combing dec but instead may be press marks from the use of board within mould?
3040	**3039**	**3039**	pit	4.1	-	3	100x75x40 + 115+40	571	RE1		pila	corner of x1 bessalis – wire cut with sharp corner +sanded base/sides

Table 28. Catalogue and inventory of tile and brick (CBM)

Fabric types

RE1 = orange-red earthenware clay with rare inclusions of sand/grit and voids and with medium sandy (parting) surface underneath
RE2 = darker orange-brown very sandy fabric with sand, white quartz grit and flint inclusions
RE3 = orange-red slight sandy and coarser fabric with occasional quartz grit and flint and grey grog (<10mm)
RE4 = similar to RE1+RE3 but much coarser lumpy clay fabric with some quartz and flint and grog + chalk and occasionally reduced interior
RE5 = an orange-brown brick-like fabric with v small voids and small grog particles
RE6 = strongly gritty grey-brown fabric
RE7 = orange-red refined earthenware clay (similar to RE1) but without inclusions except for v minor mica

B.9 Fired clay

By Simon Timberlake

Introduction

B.9.1 A total of 3.38kg (124 pieces) of fired clay was recovered from the evaluation and excavation of the site. The material from the evaluation (261g; previously reported on by Levermore 2019) has been re-recorded as part of this analysis and the entire assemblage is considered here. The fired clay assemblage is composed of (generic) daub, briquetage and associated or other moulded clay objects.

Methodology

B.9.2 All of the fired clay was identified visually using an illuminated x10 magnifying lens. This was examined in detail for its form and fabric type. A dropper bottle containing dilute hydrochloric acid was used to confirm the presence or absence of carbonate.

The assemblage

B.9.3 The recorded total of 3,383g of fired clay was found to be made up of 2,803g (84 pieces) of probable briquetage, 499g (35 pieces) of undefined daub and 81g (five pieces) of probable loomweight. All of the briquetage, which includes vessel fragments, supports and hearth clay, is Roman in date and was recovered from Roman contexts/features (Period 4). Likewise, the majority of the daub is Roman (238g), although some 140g is probably Iron Age (Period 2) in date, and another 121g of it came from Neolithic to Bronze Age contexts (Period 1). The largest single amount of briquetage (690g) was recorded from context 1058 (Period 4.1 ditch **1010**, intervention **1057**), with other substantial assemblages coming from other Period 4.1 boundary/enclosure ditches in Area A.

B.9.4 All of the small 'daub' pieces examined are undiagnostic, except perhaps for a couple of pieces (from contexts 1044 and 1243; ditch **1010**) which have smooth flat surfaces and are probably examples of wall plaster. The briquetage, however, is more varied, and is represented by at least 12 fabrics, some of them distinctive in being quite silty with a fair amount of organic as well as sand, grit, grog and flint inclusions and in some cases strongly fire-reddened and salt-bleached.

B.9.5 Although much of this briquetage is very fragmentary and poorly diagnostic as regards the recognition of items such as supports, containers and other hearth related objects, an inventory of this was attempted based upon the comparison of these items with other generic forms identified from some of the Essex Red Hill Late Iron Age to Roman saltern sites. The Kelvedon assemblage includes fragments of a moulded square brick support (188g), some finger-pressed moulded clay (as attachments?) (164g), a round (70mm diameter) dome-ended pedestal support (190g), a wedge-shaped (pan?) support (200g), a pyramidal pedestal (60g), a possible triangular-shaped fire-bar (345g), an undefined plate or shelf (160g), parts of various brine vessel containers (318g), a small brine or salt pot made of briquetage clay with an inverted rim (10g), several fragments of possible salt moulds (one with a rim pedestal base) (155g), a fired

moulded hearth base? (237g) plus fragments of what appears to be fired (but un-vitrified) hearth lining (294g). Still other fragments of briquetage are present but are not recognisable as items (a total of 398g).

B.9.6 Similar examples to the suggested fire-bar and triangular/pyramidal supports were recorded in Sealey (1995,77) from Ardleigh, another salt-producing or processing site on the River Blackwater, whilst the discovery of salt processing briquetage at Kelvedon is mentioned. Slightly more detail is provided in Rodwell (1988, 81-2) as regard to the discovery of salt processing briquetage during the excavation of the Roman town at Kelvedon, which lies a short distance to the south-east of the present site. Rodwell describes what appear to be brine-containing vessels and pots as well as possible salt moulds, both of which resemble (to some degree) the fragments of the suggested containers described above. Clearly the current assemblage is a good deal more broken-up than that recovered from the town, although both assemblages were really very small in comparison to other salt producing/processing sites – in particular the 'Red Hill' salterns with their vast accumulations of briquetage and sleaching waste at the head of the Blackwater Estuary. This raises questions concerning the type of salt-making taking place at Kelvedon, some 10km or more upstream of the main salt-producing area.

Discussion

B.9.7 The non-metalworking fired clay assemblage from this site is small, yet is dominated, somewhat unexpectedly given its location, by the traces of another semi-industrial activity – the working of salt. However, Kelvedon and other inland Roman towns along the Essex coast (such as Colchester) may be considered as lying within the hinterland of the salt-producing area – indeed, given the size of the industrial production of salt it seems likely that important satellite urban centres such as Roman Kelvedon may have been involved in the administration and taxation of salt, if not its distribution – and perhaps also in that case its re-processing. Both Sealey (1995,77) and Fawn *et al*. (1990, 12) refer to the finding of briquetage at sites inland (Kelvedon, Maltings Lane (Witham) and Ardleigh) and discuss whether salt from the coastal production sites could have been traded in briquetage containers, and if so, whether these would require re-processing to package into smaller salt blocks (or into pots), and also whether following storage or travel, it would require drying. It seems possible therefore that the dissolving of the salt and its re-heating and crystallizing might be necessary, and to this end many of the items of briquetage furniture required for salt production would again be needed, but with an additional emphasis on the use of salt moulds and salt containers.

B.9.8 This may well be what we are witnessing within the excavated area of the current site, although the briquetage which has been recovered is clearly just the remains of a broken-up and discarded assemblage accumulating alongside domestic rubbish within the fills of these major Roman ditches.

Context	Cut	Feature	Type	Period	No. frags	dimension (mm)	Wt (g)	Fabric type	Artefact	Comments
77	**76**	**1028**	ditch	4.1	2	30x17x17 +25x10x10	9	A	daub?	
77	**76**	**1028**	ditch	4.1	3	40x25x30 + 35x25x30 + 30x20x4	32	A	daub?	
140	**138**	**1073**	pit	4.1	1	70x60x45	141	C	moulded brick	part of a fired clay brick – briquetage?
1019	**1018**	**1010**	ditch	4.1	1	65x45x35	87	C	moulded clay	undiagnostic except for fabric and evidence of round moulding of lump and kiln firing
1022	**1022**	**1022**	ditch	4.2	4	45x25x20 + 45x20x11	47	M	crenulated moulded clay rim	finger impressed moulded edge – possibly an affix for briq or other?
1025	**1024**	**1010**	ditch	4.1	1	35x20x8	5	E	briquetage vessel?	small fragment of?
1025	**1024**	**1010**	ditch	4.1	1	35x30x20	18	A	daub?	
1031	**1030**	**1030**	pit	1	6	50x30x20 + 40x25x20 + 40x25x25 + 30-45	121	K	daub	small blocky weathered frags with some flat smoothed surfaces
1036	**1035**	**1010**	ditch	4.1	1	95x70x45	190	D	round pedestal	half of a crudely-made but well defined inverted mushroom shaped pedestal? With a roundish convex base. Salt production? Briq
1036	**1035**	**1010**	ditch	4.1	1	45x20x20	17	A	daub	
1040	**1039**	**1010**	ditch	4.1	2	35-25	8	A	daub	similar to (1243)
1044	**1043**	**1010**	ditch	4.1	1	40x25x15	10	A	daub?	
1044	**1043**	**1010**	ditch	4.1	1	30x25x10	5	A	daub wall plaster?	
1044	**1043**	**1010**	ditch	4.1	2	30x30x25 + 60x35x15	40	A(15) D(26)	daub?	
1048	**1047**	**1010**	ditch	4.1	1	50x30x22	27	L	daub?	
1058	**1057**	**1010**	ditch	4.1	1	60x70x35-20	84	B	fired clay support/ receptacle	undefined: round-moulded exterior smooth concave surface c.35mm+ intern. Briq
1058	**1057**	**1010**	ditch	4.1	2	85x65x55 (refitting)	200	G	wedge type support	uncertain – but appears this may have been part of a broken wedge support association with salt prod. Briq
1058	**1057**	**1010**	ditch	4.1	2	80x90x40	237	H	hearth support	heavily sooted and burnt upon its flat surface – may have been associated with raised hearth. Briq
1058	**1057**	**1010**	ditch	4.1	5	70x50x15 + 40x30x20 + 35	75	G	briquetage	undefined fragments – burnt, sooted + cracked
1058	**1057**	**1010**	ditch	4.1	7	40x50x20 +35x30x20+30-40	69	A	briquetage	undefined
1058	**1057**	**1010**	ditch	4.1	1	40x45x10	15	I	fired clay	highly-fired clay - indeterminate
1058	**1057**	**1010**	ditch	4.1	1	32x20x15	10	G	pot vessel	Small sherd of a briquetage-type pot made of fired clay as vessel for liquid with inverted (18mm W) rim
1068	**1067**	**1067**	ditch	4.1	8	25-45	57	F	briquetage?	undefined – amorphous lumps

Context	Cut	Feature	Type	Period	No. frags	dimension (mm)	Wt (g)	Fabric type	Artefact	Comments
1068	**1067**	**1067**	ditch	4.1	8	100x55x35 + 60x50x20 + 45x50x20 + 50x30x25 +40-25	294	F	hearth lining?	possible lining of boiling hearth – salt contamination – strongly re-fired
1068	**1067**	**1067**	ditch	4.1	1	40x25x10	10	F?	briquetage?	undefined
1089	**1073**	**1073**	watering hole	4.1	1	50x50x24	35	B	clay support?	similar to 1058(1) – with salt bleach
1139	**1138**	**1067**	ditch	4.1	4	85x60x18 + 75x25x17 + 72x45x20 + 35x30x15 +	229	E	briquetage vessel?	part of a thick-walled well-made fired clay vessel (all associated same but not re-fitting) with salt bleaching/stain upon interior
1139	**1138**	**1067**	ditch	4.1	3	35x30x16 + 30	30	F	briquetage	not-defined – with salt-reddening
1147	**1146**	**1099**	post hole	4.1	1	25	7	C	daub	
1166	**1164**	**1076**	ditch	4.1	5	40x30x20 +30	48	B(41) F(8)	briquetage?	undiagnostic
1189	**1188**	**1169**	ditch	4.1	1	40x25x22	20	A?	briquetage?	burnt/sooted on flat smooth face
1196	**1194**	**1180**	ditch	4.1	3	50x30x30 (refit)	32	F	pyramid pedestal	small narrow pedestal–strong fired
1196	**1194**	**1180**	ditch	4.1	1	50x30x15	23	L	briquetage?	undefined
1233	**1232**	**1010**	ditch	4.1	1	60x60x10-40	108	L	rim pedestal base for container	possible a rim plinth support (fire-reddened) for a container such as a salt mould (See Rodwell p.82)
1242	**1241**	**1010**	ditch	4.1	6	50x30x30 +45x30x15+20-30	51	A(20) B(25)	briquetage?	undefined finger-pressed (indented) lumps
1243	**1241**	**1010**	ditch	4.1	4	45x30x30+30-50	48	A	wall-surface daub	2 frags with smoothed surfaces
1246	**1244**	**1010**	ditch	4.1	1	95x110x60	345	G	triangular fire-bar or support	originally labelled as loomweight, it is clear same fabric as 1058(2) with trace of salt discolour. Triangular terminal evidently has been used to support (SEE Atkinson & Preston 2015 Fig 512). Briquetage?
1246	**1244**	**1010**	ditch	4.1	2	50x30x35 (refit)	28	B?	pyramid pedestal	uncertain – but prob a briq support?
1246	**1244**	**1010**	ditch	4.1	1	40x25x15	9	E?	daub?	
1295	**1294**	**1294**	gully	4.1	1	80x50x20-8 (refit)	47	A?	briq salt mould?	possible frag of crude-made container
1398	**1397**	**1067**	ditch	4.1	2		49	F?	flat-base support	briq salt-bleached: 2 non refit frags of round support (c125mm diam)
2023	**2022**	**2022**	post hole	2.1	1	70x40x25	68	J	daub?	possible part loomweight but undiagnostic
2055	**2054**	**Pit /Posthole Group 2054**	post hole	2.2	5	36x37x24 + 25-45	50	J	daub?	weathered undiagnostic – one is burnt/sooted on one side

Context	Cut	Feature	Type	Period	No. frags	dimension (mm)	Wt (g)	Fabric type	Artefact	Comments
2059	**2058**	**Pit /Posthole Group 2054**	post hole	2.2	1	40x30x20	20	C	daub?	weathered - uncertain
2061	**2060**	**Pit /Posthole Group 2054**	post hole	2.2	1	20x12x10	2	A	daub	waterworn undiagnostic
2073	**2072**	**Pit /Posthole Group 2054**	post hole	2.2	4	45x32x25 + 35x30x22	68	C	loomweight?	waterworn – largest piece with trace of diagonal perforations (11mm)
2165	**2164**	**Pit cluster 2076**	pit	2.1	1	25x25x20	13	C	loomweight?	small worn poorly diagnostic
2205	**2202**	**2202**	pit	4.1	2	60x30x30 +25	47	B	flat brick?	part of flat brick support? Briq
2207	**2202**	**2202**	pit	4.1	6	80x45x25 + 45x43x15 +50x35x25+25-30	160	L	flat brick/ plate	carefully smooth flat moulded surface with faint trace of diagonal parallel lines. No salt bleach. Briq?
2222	**2221**	**2148**	ditch	2.2	1	27x27x12	8	C	daub	waterworn undiagnostic
3040	**3039**	**3039**	pit	4.1	1	50x40x25	30	C	moulded clay	crudely moulded - undiagnostic

Table 29. Catalogue of fired clay

Fabric series

A: SVT1 soft and light silty buff-pink coloured clay fabric with moderate amounts of burnt-out organic and occasional minor sand, grit chalk and grog

B: CFVT1 a moderately dense hard variegated (poorly mixed) buff-light brown-pink clay fabric with which is slightly conglomeratic also, with inclusions of softish chalk (<10mm), flint grit and voids. Streaky swirl clay texture in places.

C: SF1 a hard dense red sandy fabric, crudely mixed, with small grit and crushed flint inclusions (<4mm)

D: SF2 similar to Fabric C but much finer and more silty groundmass with less sand and grit, but similarly dense and poorly mixed

E: FVT a lightweight but hard fine pink to grey silty fabric with v fine mica and occasional organic and small grit (<4mm) inclusions

F: SVT2 a fabric related to above but more organic, sandy and much more reddened from firing (briquetage-like)

G: CFVT2 a moderately well mixed hard silty buff-coloured to grey clay fabric with many small chalk + flint + organic inclusions

H: SG1 highly fired biscuit-like pink fabric with minor grit, sand and grog

I: S2 compact v fine grained whitish-pink fabric without inclusions

J: SFG1 a soft friable sandy silty pinkish fabric with some large inclusions including flint

K: SG2 a very hard sandy daub with few inclusions, composed of a poorly mixed (swirled) sandy clay

L: SSTCG a hard reddish fine sandy fabric with large inclusions of rounded small pebble (<15mm), minor coarse sand and grit and fired red grog

M: SF3 a very coarse gritty hard sandy-silty fabric with strongly reduced interior

B.10 Stone

By Simon Timberlake

Introduction

B.10.1 A total of 7.21kg (101 pieces) of stone were examined from this site. This includes 2.58kg (nine pieces) recovered from the evaluation phase (previously reported by Levermore 2019). Of this, 6.646kg (some 90 pieces) is made up of worked stone, mostly fragmentary Roman rotary quern, with the reminder comprising unworked burnt stones.

Methodology

B.10.2 All of the stone was identified visually using an illuminated x10 magnifying lens and compared where necessary with an archaeological worked stone reference collection. A dropper bottle containing dilute hydrochloric acid was used to confirm the presence or absence of calcite in the rock.

Catalogue and description of burnt stone

B.10.3 This rather small assemblage of burnt stone (560g (four pieces)) consists of just three pieces of possible prehistoric utilised stone composed of cobbles of quartzite, siltstone and micaceous sandstone – all of which may have been gathered from local moraine or the river gravel terraces. All three cobbles had been lightly burnt, perhaps intended for use for cooking or boiling water. They appear to have been re-deposited within Roman features – mostly ditch fills.

B.10.4 All of the stone examined appears to have been burnt, although the saddle quern rubber and the cobble of quartzite do appear to have been used as burnt stone, perhaps for heating water and for cooking. Both of the latter pieces are likely to be later prehistoric (Iron Age) in date, but these could well then have been redeposited within Roman features. Only the quartzite cobble saw a single use as burnt stone.

Context	Trench / Area	Cut	Type	Period	Nos. pieces	Weight (g)	Dimensions (mm)	Geology	Origin
140	Tr 27	138	Pit	4.1	1	336	90	metaquartzite	glacial
1036	Area A	1035	Ditch	4.1	1	64	60x60x8	lam siltstone	glacial
1048	Area A	1047	Ditch	4.1	1	71	40x45x35	micac sstn	
1058	Area A	1057	Ditch	4.1	1	89	60x45x35	chalk	

Table 30. Catalogue of burnt (unworked) stone

Catalogue and description of worked stone

B.10.5 A total of 6,651g (97 pieces) of worked stone is present. Most of this stone (4399g) is made up of fragmentary rotary lava quern recovered from Roman contexts, alongside a single piece of gritstone used as a whetstone (422g), and most likely Roman, and a rubber stone (1,830g) made of dolerite which has been used with a saddlequern, and possibly therefore is Iron Age in date (found re-deposited within a Roman ditch).

B.10.6 The saddlequern rubber stone appears to have been fashioned from a carefully selected glacial erratic cobble, whilst the piece of gritstone opportunistically picked up

for use as a whetstone may have been a natural erratic also, although gritstone (Millstone Grit) was also one of the main sources of quernstone used in Roman Britain.

B.10.7 Unusually for a Roman assemblage the lava quern is almost all quite burnt and weathered, and in some case considerably broken up. To some extent this fragility in the lithology of the basalt reflects the particular beds of the Mayen lava flow sequence quarried and used in this instance, given that other horizons from this source seem far more resistant to subsequent wear, weathering and heat source. The best preserved (and probably therefore least weathered) pieces of quern were recovered from contexts 1282, 1395 and 2209 – the first of these being one of the main contexts from which quern was recovered.

B.10.8 All identifiable pieces came from the upper stones of these large hand mill querns, the curvature of the rim pieces suggesting original diameters of between 300–500mm. In total, this assemblage may represent pieces from more than eight different querns. Those examples with diagnostic rims present confirm that these pieces are probably harp-dressed stones with raised kerbs typically referred to as 'Roman legionary' types. The raised kerbs on these stones represent a practical means to strengthen the rim for the purposes of attaching an iron and wooden handle – whilst keeping the weight of the quern low. An example of one of these raised kerbs can be seen in the quern stone recovered from context 1282. The raised kerbs on the querns recovered from these Roman features range from 30–40mm in width and in depth. In places some of the upper stones had worn to a thickness of only 15mm, although typically they would have been discarded, or else broke, when just 20–30mm thick. Fine vertical chisel marks can still be seen upon the rim of the quern fragment recovered from context 1345 – the fill of the Roman well/waterhole **1073**. Some of the associated fragments from these querns are re-fitting.

Discussion

B.10.9 Lava querns and millstones imported from the production site at Mayen (via the port of Andernach on the Rhine) commonly crossed the North Sea in the form of stacks of blanks within the hold ballast of ships to be off-loaded at the main secondary distribution sites within the ports of London and Colchester (for Eastern England). Workshops in these Roman towns then made up the finished querns and millstones to locally preferred specifications, which would have included such variations as: the development of a raised hopper around the central eye or grain feed aperture within the upper stone (a type which Curwen (1937) described as the 'later Romano-British projecting hopper type'), the modification of completely perforated lower stones which allowed the iron spindle to pass through into an adjustable beam or wooden bench below, and the insertion of horizontal slots within the upper stone to take a wooden handle (Watts 2002, 37). However, the fashion of harp dressing the top surface of the upper stone and raising a kerb around the rim to facilitate the cutting of a 'L-shaped' hole for the spiked metal loop for a handle were all imported ideas which seemed to arrive with the first military use of imported lightweight lava quern, and thus these were commonplace (and probably traditional) models of the small querns which accompanied the military expansion and consolidation of Roman Britain.

Notes on the production and trade of quernstone from the Mayen – quarry source, Eifel Region Germany.

B.10.10 Quern production at Mayen begins in the Late Neolithic and was already considerably developed by the Late Iron Age (La Tène) period, although the height of production and trade with Britain and the Low Countries was not reached until Roman times. The latter expansion in production at Mayen followed the complete removal of the overburden of pumice ash deposits, and subsequently quarrying began on an industrial scale along a front 5,000m long and up to 50m deep into the top of the less dense and more gas-rich (porous) bedded basalt lava flows, involving the total removal of at least one and a quarter million cubic metres of stone (Hörter *et al*. 1951,72). Boats laden with quern and millstone as ballast left the port of Andernach on the Rhine for London and Colchester. Quern blanks or rough-outs were prepared at the quarry site(s) themselves from the splitting and shaping of the polygonal-shaped columns of basalt detached from the cooling joints of the flows (Mangartz 2008, 66–7).

Context	Cut	Feature	Type	Period	Nos. piece	Wt (g)	Dimension (mm)	Identity	Wear (0-4)	Burnt (B)	Geology	Notes
86	**85**	**1228**	ditch	4.1	1	229	70x65x50 (thick)	rotary quern	4	B	basalt lava from Mayen	worn rim edge of upper? stone
139	**138**	**1073**	pit	4.1	3 (refit)	187	70x60x40 (thick)	rotary quern	4	B	basalt lava from Mayen	v worn + weathered lava quern
140	**138**	**1073**	pit	4.1	4 (refit)	1830	110x200 (original 200x200)	rubber stone	2	B	dolerite	double-sided use with large quern (bevelled)
1139	**1138**	**1067**	ditch	4.1	1	422	125x95x15	whetstone	2		gritstone (erratic)	small area of wear on concave surface - opportunistic use?
1182	**1182**	**1182**	pit	4.1	20	1107	100x90x22-42 + 2-50	rotary quern	4	B	basalt lava from Mayen	frags rim edge of U/S with raised kerb + tr harp décor (diameter 500mm)
1183	**1182**	**1182**	pit	4.1	13	228	70x30x40 (thick) + 10-35	rotary quern	4	B	basalt lava from Mayen	all small frags including one of rim edge U/S with 30mm wide kerb and diameter *c.* 360mm
1189	**1188**	**1169**	ditch	4.1	28	468	90x50x30-20 +80x50x30-20 + 70-10	rotary quern	4	B	basalt lava from Mayen	v burnt + friable – largest pieces suggest 30mm wide kerb + diameter *c.* 300mm
1263	**1262**	**1262**	ditch	4.1	1	96	70x40x30 (thick)	rotary quern	4	B	basalt lava from Mayen	poorly preserved – prob piece of rim kerb U/S (*c.* 300mm+?)
1282	**1281**	**1281**	ditch	4.1	4 (refit)	1026	240x100x40-25	rotary quern	4	B	basalt lava from Mayen	less burnt all refit piece of U/S rim with 40mm wide kerb (diameter 450mm)
1341	**1340**	**1340**	pit	4.1	3	36	40x30x25	rotary quern	4	B	basalt lava from Mayen	burnt and v friable – non diagnostic
1395	**1073**	**1073**	watering-hole	4.1	2	145	70x55x35	rotary quern	3	B	basalt lava from Mayen	better preserved rim kerb (32mm wide) U/S with vert chisel marks on rim
1400	**1399**	**1399**	ditch	4.1	1	12	45x23x13	rotary quern	4	B	basalt lava from Mayen	small frag of grind surface (undiagnostic)
2209	**2208**	**2208**	ditch	4.1	2	574	135x95x30 + 35	rotary quern	4	B	basalt lava from Mayen	less burnt single piece U/S rim with 40mm wide kerb (diameter 350mm)
2227	**2226**	**2085**	ditch	4.1	1	18	32x23x18	rotary quern		B	basalt lava from Mayen	small undiagnostic fragment
3040	**3039**	**3039**	pit	4.1	13	273	85x60x15 (thick)+55-20	rotary quern	4	B	basalt lava from Mayen	frags from interior U/S: edge grain feed hole of *c.* 120mm. Worn thin (15mm)

Table 31. Catalogue and inventory of worked stone

B.11 Glass

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction and Methodology

B.11.1 Archaeological works produced a single shard of flat glass, weighing 3g. The glass was scanned and catalogued, weighed and recorded. Glass that is not closely datable may be dated by association with the pottery and other material with which it was found. All dates given are those assigned to the pottery recovered from the context (see Appendix B.6, pottery catalogue). The terminology used in the report is taken from *Romano-British Glass Vessels: A Handbook* (Price and Cottam 1998). The glass is catalogued in the text below.

Factual data

B.11.2 A single shard weighing 3g was recovered from ditch **1022** (fill 1070, intervention **1069;** Period 4.2). The irregular shard is clear, pale blue green, with some small faults and is 3.7–3.9mm thick. The edges of the glass are chipped, although a short section is slightly rounded and may be an earlier break. Both surfaces of the glass are slightly clouded and have a matt feel, with one surface rougher than the other. This is very probably the surface that would have been in contact with the mould.

Discussion

B.11.3 The shard was recovered alongside Roman pottery, however, the form of the glass is uncertain, either a highly abraded and weathered fragment of Roman vessel glass, possibly from a prismatic bottle, or a fragment of Roman window glass.

B.12 Clay tobacco pipe

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction and methodology

B.12.1 During the excavation, a single fragment of white ball clay tobacco pipe stem was recovered from a pit. Terminology used in this report is taken from Oswald's simplified general typology (Oswald 1975, 37-41) and Hind and Crummy (1988, 47-66) and details of the find are recorded in the text.

Factual data

B.12.2 A single fragment of undecorated clay pipe stem (1g) was recovered from pit **1120**. The stem fragment is moderately abraded, clean and unburnt, with a reddish stain at one end. The stem is 37.3mm long and slightly oval, 5.0 x 5.4mm, tapering to 4.7 x 5.1mm. The bore is slightly off-centre, and the mould seams are well trimmed but still obvious. The stem fragment is not closely datable.

B.12.3 The pipe fragment does little, other than to indicate the consumption of tobacco on, or in the vicinity of, the site after *c*. AD 1600.

B.13 Fuel residue

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction and methodology

B.13.1 Fuel residue was collected by hand from ditch **1289**. The material was weighed and rapidly recorded, with basic description and weight recorded in the text.

Factual Data and assessment

B.13.2 Ditch **1289** produced an irregular fragment (2g) of unburnt black bituminous coal. The coal is undiagnostic and not closely datable, although it may be contemporary with the other material that was recovered from the ditch, or it could be intrusive later material from a steam plough or threshing engine.

B.14 Waterlogged wood

By Hannah Pighills

Introduction

B.14.1 A total of 12 wooden items are considered in this report, all recovered from waterlogged deposits of the large, Romano-British watering hole (**1073**) in Area A of the site. It was this waterlogged deposit which created the anaerobic conditions necessary for organic preservation. All 12 items are within wood group **1084**. The 12 items were a combination of worked, unworked, burnt and unburnt.

Methodology

B.14.2 This report has been produced in accordance with Historic England guidelines for the treatment of waterlogged wood (Brunning and Watson 2010) and recommendations made by the Society of Museum Archaeologists (1993) for the retention of waterlogged wood.

B.14.3 Each item was recorded on site using a pro forma 'wood recording sheet', based on the sheet developed by Oxford Archaeology for the post-excavation recording of waterlogged wood. The metric data were measured with hand tools including hand tapes and rulers. The tool marks were recorded using a digital calliper. Where possible, species identification using morphological traits visible with a hand lens, with oak (*Quercus* sp.) and ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*) noted.

B.14.4 The system of categorisation and interrogation developed by Taylor (2001) and the condition scale developed by the Humber Wetlands project (Van de Noort *et al.* 1995) have been adopted within this report. Joints and fixings have been recorded in accordance with the Museum of London Archaeological Site Manual (Spence 1994).

Condition of material

B.14.5 The condition scale developed by the Humber Wetlands Project (Van de Noort *et al.* 1995, table 15.1) was used throughout this report (see Table 32). The condition scale is based primarily on the clarity of surface data. The item is given a score which is dependent on the types of analyses which can be carried out, given the preservation state. The condition score reflects the possibility of a given type of analysis but does not consider if the item is suitable for the given process.

B.14.6 If the preservation varies within the item, the section with the highest level of preservation is considered with the item is given a condition score. Items that were set vertically in the ground often display relatively better preservation lower down and relatively poorer preservation higher up.

Condition Score	Museum Conservation	Technology Analysis	Woodland Management	Dendrochronology	Species Identification
5 Excellent	+	+	+	+	+
4 Good	-	+	+	+	+
3 Moderate	-	+ / -	+	+	+
2 Poor	-	+ / -	+ / -	+ / -	+
1 Very Poor	-	-	-	-	+ / -
0 Non-Viable	-	-	-	-	-

Table 32. Condition scale for preserved wood

Results

B.14.7 The 12 items were separated into the following categories, with their totals in brackets: plank (5), roundwood stake (1), planked stake (1), roundwood debris (3), other unworked debris (2). The items categorised as plank, roundwood stake and planked stake all displayed evidence of woodworking, while roundwood debris and other unworked debris did not.

B.14.8 Of the five planks, three had one or more mortise joints. There was no articulation between these mortise joints and other timbers present.

B.14.9 For more detail of all the items, see Table 33.

Wood Number	Condition	Species	Categorisation and Description	*In situ* orientation	Working marks	Dimensions (mm)	Timber Conversion	Charring	Other comments
1092	3	Oak	Planked stake. Large amount of tool marks suggest the extent of its working. Damaged on end opposite to the point.	Upright (pointed end down) on SE of pit	34 tool marks of similar dimensions. Range from 10x0.25 to 50x25mm	360 x 100 x 30	Tangentially faced	None	Heartwood present. Structural?
1407	3	Oak	Other unworked debris. Dumped, naturally split timber. No tool marks observed.	Flat, running east to west	None	760 x 130 x 50	N/A	None	Overlayed 1411 Sapwood present
1408	2	Oak	Plank, split both naturally and intentionally, heavy decay.	Placed on long narrow end, running north to south	22 tool marks with similar dimensions. Range from 20x40 to 40x40mm	1470 x 270 x 70	Tangentially faced	None	Overlayed 1409 Heartwood and sapwood present. Probably waste product from hewing a plank
1409	3	Oak	Other unworked debris. Naturally split bark with sapwood.	Flat	None	310 x 120 x 350	N/A	None	Overlain by 1408 Sapwood and bark present
1410	3	Oak	Roundwood debris. Piece of roundwood naturally broken off tree. No tool marks observed	Flat, running SW-NE	None	720 x 170 x 170	N/A	None	Heartwood and sapwood present
1411	3	Oak	Roundwood debris. Piece of roundwood naturally broken off	Flat, running SW-NE	None	143 x 160 x190	N/A	None	Overlain by 1407 Heartwood

Wood Number	Condition	Species	Categorisation and Description	*In situ* orientation	Working marks	Dimensions (mm)	Timber Conversion	Charring	Other comments
			tree. No tool marks observed						sapwood and bark present
1412	3	Oak	Plank with 2 mortises, one closed, one open – 220mm apart. Tool marks observed to shape the thin edge. Natural decay present	Flat, running SW-NE	5 tool marks. Range from 30x25 to 5x55mm Open mortise is 200x130mm. Closed mortise is 110x60mm	1060 x 170 x 55	Tangentially faced	None	Overlain by 1416 and 1417 Heartwood and sapwood present. Structural
1413	3	Ash	Roundwood debris. Piece of roundwood naturally broken off tree. No tool marks observed. Partial charring.	Flat, running E-W	None	1110 x 40 x 50	N/A	Partial charring on one surface.	Overlayed 1414. Heartwood and sapwood present
1414	3	Oak	Plank with one open mortise halfway down the piece. Both ends of piece show natural decay. Tool marks observed on flat surfaces and around mortise.	Places on long narrow edge, running NW-SE	7 tool marks observed. Ranging from 20x10 to 60x40 mm. Mortise is 540 mm long and 150mm from the edge	840 x 230 x 50	Tangentially faced	None	Overlain by 1413. Heartwood and sapwood present. Structural
1415	3	Oak	Roundwood stake tapered to a point. Tapered end shows minimal damage. The untampered "top" shows severe natural decay. Tool marks observed and notch worked in possibly for insertion into ground. Large amount of tool marks suggests the extent of its working.	Upright (point down) in the centre of feature.	25 toolmarks observed on piece most of them on the working of tapered end. Range from 40x10 to 150x30mm. Also, evidence of axe getting stuck with a distinct chop mark 10x60mm. Notch is 340mm from tapered end, measures 50x20mm	630 x 90 x 90	N/A	Superficial charring on all surfaces. Damage occurred after charring	Positioning and lack of damage on worked end suggests item may have been in feature when in use.
1416	4	Oak	Plank. Plank with faceted faces, worked to a "point", with 2 open mortises 180mm apart. Shows natural decay on all surfaces. Tool marks were observed.	Flat on south-east of pit, running E-W	Charring has hidden the tool marks on one surface. 4 tool marks observed on uncharred surfaces, ranging from 20x10 to 50x20mm. Mortises have same dimensions, 60x100mm	150 x 100 x 50	Tangentially faced	Superficial charring on one surface.	Overlayed 1412 and 1417. Heartwood and sapwood present. Evidence of woodworm of unburnt surface, suggesting item was exposed before deposited in feature. Structural
1417	3	Oak	Plank with severe natural damage. A bore hole was started, but it appears to have hit a natural knot which caused	Flat running E-W	Charring and damage has hidden the tool marks. No tool marks observed on bore hole.	830 x 120 x 100	Box quartered	Superficial charring on all surfaces.	Overlayed 1412. Overlain by 1416 Possibly structural.

Wood Number	Condition	Species	Categorisation and Description	*In situ* orientation	Working marks	Dimensions (mm)	Timber Conversion	Charring	Other comments
			damage and decayed away. Another knot has decayed away						Heartwood and sapwood present

Table 33. Catalogue of wood

Planks

B.14.10 Five items are categorised as planks (1408, 1412, 1414, 1416, 1417), all identified as oak, all showing some evidence of wood working.

B.14.11 The presence of open and closed mortise joints on items 1412, 1414 and 1416 can be indicative of structural items. If all mortise joints were of similar dimensions, it could be suggested a correlation between items. However, as no item shares dimensions of the mortises, this cannot be indicated.

B.14.12 The tool marks were indicative of metal tools such as axes. No tool marks were visible on the bore hole on item 1417.

Roundwood and planked stakes

B.14.13 One item was categorised as a roundwood stake (1415), with the woodworking being limited to the shaping of the point. This item was situated in the centre of the feature with its pointed end down.

B.14.14 One item was categorised as a planked stake (1092), which was situated in the south-east part of the feature, *in situ*, with its worked point penetrating the base of the feature (Plate 13).

B.14.15 The tool marks on these items were indicative of metal tools such as axes.

B.14.16 The positioning of the staked items could be of interest, as these may have been driven into the deposits during the feature's use – possibly supporting a shoring-like structure.

All debris

B.14.17 For the purpose of this report, all unworked items were classified as debris.

B.14.18 The presence of roundwood debris can depict the prevalence of coppicing, a method used to produce straight and even roundwood. To determine coppicing, one would expect straight and even roundwood with similar thickness and width to be present (Taylor 2001). Only three items were categorised as roundwood debris, with only 1410 and 1411 sharing similar thickness, and neither one being straight nor even. This is not enough evidence to suggest coppicing.

B.14.19 The presence of debris within an assemblage can bring insight into the methods of woodworking occurring on site, along with the planning of the location of woodworking (Taylor 1998).

B.14.20 If the items were used within the feature, one would expect the presence of woodworking debris, such as woodchips. The limited evidence can suggest the items were not in use within the feature but discarded of after use.

Woodworm

B.14.21 Evidence of wood boring insects is shown by small holes on the surface of an item and can be used to indicate the exposure of dead wood over time (Jaques *et al.* 2002). Only one item, plank 1416 shows evidence of woodworm, suggesting its exposure to an environment conducive to woodworm and its sustained use elsewhere before deposition within the feature. As only one item showed woodworm damage, there is a limit to the interpretation of the connection within the assemblage.

Charring

B.14.22 Only four items, roundwood debris 1413, roundwood stake 1415, and planks 1416 and 1417 show evidence of charring, which would have occurred before their deposition into the waterlogged environment. With only four showing charring, interpretation of their connection is limited. If all 12 items within the assemblage were connected in their purpose, charring evidence would be expected on more than four. The presence of charring on these items can only suggest they share a contemporality. It is therefore likely that they were discarded of together within the feature at the same or a similar time.

Discussion

B.14.23 The limited number of similar items, along with the presence of charring and woodworm gives no insight into the relationship and use of the assemblage.

B.14.24 It is therefore probable that the items share no correlation, other than being discarded contemporarily with each other. The assemblage within the feature had a distinct shape, almost 'boat-like'. This shape can be explained simply by the shape of the feature. As it was deposited into the feature, the wood came to rest along its side and base, forming this shape.

APPENDIX C ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

C.1 Human skeletal remains

By Zoë Ui Choileáin

Introduction

C.1.1 A single urned Late Iron Age or Early Roman cremation burial (**1094**) was identified at the site. The urn contained 227g of probable human remains, identified by size and robustness. Burnt ovicaprid and bird bone were also identified within the fill (see App. C.2).

Provenance of material

C.1.2 Cremation deposit 1096 was contained within an urn dated to the Late Iron Age or Early Roman period and was buried in pit **1094**. The pit was 0.39m in diameter and 0.09m deep.

Methodology

C.1.3 The urned cremation deposit was excavated in spits in the laboratory. For each deposit, all material was passed through a series of stacked sieves, as recommend by Mckinley (2004) and extraneous material, including grave/pyre goods were separated from the bone prior to analysis.

C.1.4 Age was assessed based entirely on general size and robustness.

Preservation of the Material

C.1.5 The feature had been truncated to an unknown degree. Preservation of the bone, specifically bone fragment size, was varied which affected the amount of information that could be gleaned from the assemblage.

C.1.6 Pit **1094** contained very little human bone identifiable to element and fragmentation is high with most bone being less than 5mm. Only skull bone and long bone fragments are identifiable, primarily this was based on size and robustness. The identifiable ovicaprid bone within the fill is juvenile and less robust in appearance. Two tarsometatarsus from a small bird were also present but the fragments are too small to identify by taxon.

Results

C.1.7 Osteological details of the cremation deposit are summarised in Table 34.

C.1.8 The deposit contained the remains or partial remains of a single individual, either an adult or an older subadult/adult.

C.1.9 The weight of bone is very small however as the pit was truncated little can be determined as to whether this is representative of the original burial.

C.1.10 Most of the bone is white and well calcined, indicative of complete oxidation (oxidised white). Calcined bone – where the material is uniformly oxidised white suggests that pyre temperatures were between 645–900^{0}C (Brickley and McKinley 2004, 11).

Cut	Fill	Urned / unurned	Depth (m)	Truncated	Weight (g)	No. individuals	Age
1094	1096	Urned	0.009	Yes	227	1	Adult/older subadult

Table 34. Summary of cremated material

Cut	Fill	Largest fragment (mm)	>10mm (g)	>10%	5-10mm (g)	5-10%	2-5mm (g)	2-5%	Total
1094	1096	39	57	25	113	50	57	25	227

Table 35. Fragmentation of cremated bone and weight per fraction

Statement of potential

C.1.11 The cremation pit was isolated, with no other funerary activity recorded on site. It is likely that the burnt ovicaprid and bird bone represent offerings on the pyre which was not uncommon in Roman cremation burials. Isolated Roman cremation burials are not uncommon throughout East Anglia and this pit adds to the growing corpus of Romano-British burials in the region.

C.2 Animal Bone

By Zoë Ui Choileáin

Introduction

C.2.1 The excavations recovered a total of 931 recordable fragments of animal bone. Of these, 531 fragments are identifiable to taxon: bird, cattle, horse, pig and sheep/goat (Table 36). The assemblage is dominated by burnt bone; 559 fragments. This is mainly sheep/goat although cattle, bird and pig were also identified. The remaining material is categorised as large, medium or small mammal and is recorded in Table 37.

C.2.2 This assemblage includes material from Iron Age and Roman contexts (Periods 2–4). Both hand collected material and material from environmental samples have been recorded. The bulk of the assemblage is primarily from ditches and a large watering hole. A single cremation pit (**1094**) contained over 200 fragments of burnt sheep bone, all apparently from the same animal.

C.2.3 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 counts (Number of identifiable species). Burnt bone is not included in the MNI (minimum number of individuals) counts. This is due to the lack of fused epiphyses meaning one cannot calculate an accurate MNI. 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 Oxford Archaeology East. References to Hillson (1992) and Schmid (1972) were used where needed for identification purposes.

C.2.4 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.2.5 For all identifiable bone butchery marks, burning and gnawing were recorded where observed. Tooth wear was recorded using Grant (1982) and fusion data is based on Silver (1970). Measurements of cattle bone was based on McKormick (2007).

Results of Analysis

C.2.6 The surface condition of the bone is variable however the main bulk represents a 2–3 on the McKinley scale (2004, 16, fig. 6), meaning that erosion is patchy but more extensive in some cases.

C.2.7 Four taxa are identifiable: cattle, horse, pig and sheep/goat. Eight fragments of bird are identified but fragments were too small to identify to taxon. Unfortunately, the small size of the assemblage does mean that any interpretation on prevalence would be greatly biased. The dominance of sheep/goat is highly biased by the presence of the (semi)-complete sheep skeleton in cremation pit **1094** and the large number of

fragments of sheep bone, probably from a small number of individuals, from watering hole **1073**. A full summary of the number of identifiable specimens (NISP) and minimum of individuals (MNI) per taxon are presented in Table 36.

Taxon	NISP	NISP %	MNI	MNI%
Bird	8	1.27	1	20
Cattle	25	3.96	1	20
Horse	10	1.58	1	20
Pig	11	1.74	1	20
Sheep/goat	577	91.44	1	20
Total	**631**	**100**	**5**	**100**

Table 36. Number of identifiable specimens (NISP) and minimum number of individuals (MNI)

C.2.8 Fusion data was recordable from fourteen fragments. These are presented in Table 38. A mixture of fused and unfused bone is present. The unfused material is almost exclusively burnt sheep and cattle bone.

C.2.9 Tooth wear data was present in four specimens and is presented in Table 39.

C.2.10 Only one example of butchery is present; heavy chop marks are recorded on a fragment of large mammal skull from ditch **1357**.

C.2.11 In total, 559 fragments of bone are burnt. Two hundred of these fragments are medium mammal bone found with identifiable sheep/goat fragments in cremation pit **1094**. Three fragments of burnt bird bone were found in the same pit. Burnt sheep/goat, pig, cattle, and bird bone is also present in sample material from varying ditches and watering hole **1073**. All burnt bone is catalogued separately in Table 40.

C.2.12 Two distal cattle metapodials from contexts 1358 and 2183 were complete enough to measure breadth. Both were below 55mm which suggests that they represent female cattle (McKormick 2007).

Discussion

C.2.13 Primarily these specimens represent domestic waste. The assemblage is dominated by burnt sheep/goat bone from three features in Area A: Period 3 cremation **1094**, and Period 4.1 ditch **1010** and watering hole **1073**. There is an unusually high percentage of burnt bone present within the assemblage, although this is biased by the material in cremation pit **1094**. It is not uncommon for a leg of lamb to have been placed as a pyre offering as a part of the Roman funerary rite (Gilmore 2008, 127). Due to the small size of the assemblage few other conclusions can be reached as regards the butchery or dietary practices of this population.

Cut	Context	Feature/ Group	Period	feature type	Taxon	Element	Erosion	count
32	33	2148	2.2	Ditch	Large mammal	Long bone	2	1
76	77	1028	4.1	Ditch	Medium mammal	Long bone	2	4
76	77	**1028**	4.1	Ditch	Medium mammal	Rib	2	2
76	77	**1028**	4.1	Ditch	Large mammal	Vertebra	3	3
76	77	**1028**	4.1	Ditch	Cattle	Astragalus	3	1
85	86	**1228**	4.1	Ditch	Large mammal	Metapodial	4	1
125	126	**1255**	4.1	Ditch	Large mammal	Long bone	4	7
134	137	**1073**	4.1	Pit	Medium mammal	Scapula	2	1
138	140	**1073**	4.1	Pit	Sheep	Long bone	2	1

Cut	Context	Feature/ Group	Period	feature type	Taxon	Element	Erosion	count
138	140	**1073**	4.1	Pit	Sheep	Long bone	2	1
138	140	**1073**	4.1	Pit	Sheep	Unidentified	2	25
138	140	**1073**	4.1	Pit	Sheep	Phalanx	2	1
138	140	**1073**	4.1	Pit	Sheep	Radius	2	1
138	140	**1073**	4.1	Pit	Sheep	Femur	2	1
138	140	**1073**	4.1	Pit	Sheep	Unidentified	2	100
138	140	**1073**	4.1	Pit	Small mammal	Unidentified	1	1
138	140	**1073**	4.1	Pit	Unidentified bird	Long bone	1	1
1022	1023	**1022**	4.2	Ditch	Large mammal	Mandible	3	1
1035	1036	**1010**	4.1	Ditch	Medium mammal	Rib	2	1
1035	1036	**1010**	4.1	Ditch	Sheep/goat	calcaneus, tarsals ph2	2	33
1035	1036	**1010**	4.1	Ditch	small mammal	ph1	2	1
1039	1040	**1010**	4.1	Ditch	Horse	Loose mandible cheek tooth	3	9
1043	1044	**1010**	4.1	Ditch	Sheep/Goat	Loose max cheek tooth	3	1
1057	1058	**1010**	4.1	Ditch	horse	Astragalus	3	1
1057	1058	**1010**	4.1	Ditch	Sheep/Goat	PH1	2	1
1057	1058	**1010**	4.1	Ditch	Sheep/Goat	Metacarpus	2	1
1057	1058	**1010**	4.1	Ditch	bird	humerus, femur	2	8
1057	1058	**1010**	4.1	Ditch	large mammal	vert	2	2
1057	1058	**1010**	4.1	Ditch	sheep/goat	ph1, skull	2	2
1067	1068	**1067**	4.1	Ditch	sheep/goat/large mammal	loose max cheek tooth, long bone	2	11
1073	1089	**1073**	4.1	Watering hole	Sheep/Goat	Radius	1	1
1073	1091	**1073**	4.1	Watering hole	Medium mammal	Metapodial	2	1
1073	1083	**1073**	4.1	Watering hole	sheep/goat	metapodial	2	1
1073	1396	**1073**	4.1	Watering hole	sheep/goat	astragalus, metapodial, skull, tibia	2	11
1094	1096	**1094**	3	Cremation Pit	sheep/goat	Indeterminable	1	200
1094	1096	**1094**	3	Cremation Pit	Medium mammal	Long bone	1	6
1094	1096	**1094**	3	Cremation Pit	Sheep/Goat	Tarsal	1	3
1094	1096	**1094**	3	Cremation Pit	bird	tarsometatarsus	1	2
1194	1196	**1180**	4.1	Ditch	Pig	loose mandible cheek tooth	2	8
1232	1233	**1010**	4.1	Ditch	Large mammal	Indeterminable	2	2
1234	1235	**1010**	4.1	Ditch	cattle	metacarpus	2	4
1234	1235	**1010**	4.1	Ditch	sheep/goat	ph1, tarsal	2	92
1241	1243	**1010**	4.1	Ditch	Sheep/Goat	Tibia	2	2
1241	1243	**1010**	4.1	Ditch	Sheep/Goat	Long bone	2	1
1241	1243	**1010**	4.1	Ditch	Medium mammal	Indeterminable	2	13
1241	1243	**1010**	4.1	Ditch	Sheep/Goat	Tarsal	2	2
1241	1243	**1010**	4.1	Ditch	Sheep/Goat	Astragalus	2	2
1241	1243	**1010**	4.1	Ditch	Sheep/Goat	Humerus	1	1
1241	1243	**1010**	4.1	Ditch	Sheep/Goat	Metacarpus	2	1
1241	1243	**1010**	4.1	Ditch	Sheep/Goat	Femur	2	1
1241	1243	**1010**	4.1	Ditch	sheep/goat	astragalus, humerus, tarsals	2	24
1244	1246	**1010**	4.1	Ditch	Large mammal	Long bone	3	1

Cut	Context	Feature/ Group	Period	feature type	Taxon	Element	Erosion	count
1244	1246	**1010**	4.1	Ditch	Sheep/Goat	Tibia	2	3
1244	1246	**1010**	4.1	Ditch	Large mammal	Flat/cubic bone	2	1
1244	1246	**1010**	4.1	Ditch	Medium mammal	Indeterminable	1	112
1244	1246	**1010**	4.1	Ditch	Medium mammal	Long bone	1	15
1244	1246	**1010**	4.1	Ditch	Sheep/Goat	Metapodial	1	1
1244	1246	**1010**	4.1	Ditch	Sheep/Goat	Metapodial	1	1
1244	1246	**1010**	4.1	Ditch	Sheep/Goat	Tarsal	1	5
1244	1246	**1010**	4.1	Ditch	Sheep/Goat	Vertebra	1	6
1244	1246	**1010**	4.1	Ditch	Sheep/Goat	Radius	1	3
1244	1246	**1010**	4.1	Ditch	Sheep/Goat	Tibia	1	5
1244	1246	**1010**	4.1	Ditch	Sheep/Goat	Femur	1	1
1244	1246	**1010**	4.1	Ditch	Sheep/Goat	Humerus	1	3
1244	1246	**1010**	4.1	Ditch	Sheep/Goat	Scapula	1	1
1244	1246	**1010**	4.1	Ditch	Sheep/Goat	Loose mandible cheek tooth	1	1
1245	1246	**1010**	4.1	Ditch	cattle	metapodial	2	3
1245	1246	**1010**	4.1	Ditch	sheep/goat	humerus, tibia, pelvis, lower limb, skull	2	139
1255	1256	**1255**	4.1	Ditch	Cattle	Tibia	2	1
1289	1291	**1255**	4.1	Ditch	Large mammal	Indeterminable	2	1
1316	1317	**1022**	4.2	Ditch	Large mammal	Long bone	3	1
1328	1329	**1199**	4.1	Ditch	Large mammal	Long bone	3	1
1357	1358	**1255**	4.1	Ditch	Large mammal	Skull	2	1
1357	1358	**1255**	4.1	Ditch	Cattle	Metapodial	2	1
1357	1358	**1255**	4.1	Ditch	Cattle	Loose mandible cheek tooth	3	1
2146	2147	**2085**	4.1	Ditch	Cattle	Loose mandible cheek tooth	2	1
2146	2147	**2085**	4.1	Ditch	Pig	Mandible	2	1
2174	2175	**2148**	2.2	Ditch	Cattle	Mandible	3	1
2174	2175	**2148**	2.2	Ditch	Cattle	Loose mandibular row	3	1
2174	2175	**2148**	2.2	Ditch	Cattle	Loose mandibular row	2	3
2174	2175	**2148**	2.2	Ditch	Cattle	Loose mandible cheek tooth	2	1
2174	2175	**2148**	2.2	Ditch	Pig	Loose mandible cheek tooth	1	2
2174	2175	**2148**	2.2	Ditch	Medium mammal	Fibula	2	1
2182	2183	**2182**	2.1	Pit	Cattle	Metatarsus	2	1
2182	2183	**2182**	2.1	Pit	Cattle	Metapodial	2	1
2182	2183	**2182**	2.1	Pit	Cattle	PH1	2	3
2182	2183	**2182**	2.1	Pit	Cattle	PH2	2	1
2182	2183	**2182**	2.1	Pit	Cattle	PH2	2	1
2202	2207	**2202**	4.1	Pit	Large mammal	Indeterminable	2	1
2208	2209	**2208**	4.1	Ditch	Large mammal	Radius	3	1
2212	2213	**2148**	2.2	Ditch	Cattle	Loose mandible cheek tooth	3	1

Table 37. Catalogue of animal bone by context

Context	Element	Taxon	ProximalFus	DistalFus	Age Mths
1256	Tibia	Cattle	Unfused epiphysis	Absent	<42
1058	PH1	Sheep/Goat	Fused	Fused	>16
2183	PH1	Cattle	Fused	Fused	>24
2183	PH2	Cattle	Fused	Absent	>24
1243	Humerus	Sheep/Goat	Fused	Absent	>42
1246	Femur	Sheep/Goat	Unfused shaft	Absent	<30

Context	Element	Taxon	ProximalFus	DistalFus	Age Mths
1358	Metapodial	Cattle	Absent	Fused	>36
2183	Metatarsus	Cattle	Absent	Fused	>36
2183	Metapodial	Cattle	Absent	Fused	>36
2183	PH2	Cattle	Absent	Fused	>24
1243	Femur	Sheep/Goat	Absent	Fused	>42
1246	Metapodial	Sheep/Goat	Absent	Fused	>28
1246	Radius	Sheep/Goat	Absent	Fused	>42
1246	Tibia	Sheep/Goat	Absent	Unfused shaft	<24

Table 38. Fusion data

Context	Element	Taxon	Side	Age in months
2147	Loose m3	Cattle	Unaided	30-31
2147	Mandible	Pig	Unsided	<17
2173	Loose mand row	Cattle	Unsided	30 +
2173	Loose mand row	Cattle	Unsided	30 +

Table 39. Tooth wear data

Cut	Context	Sample	Feature/ Group	Period	Feature	Count	Weight	Taxon	Elements
138	140		1073	4.1	Watering hole	100	10	Sheep/goat	Ph1
1035	1036	3	1010	4.1	Ditch	33	7	Sheep/goat	calcaneus, tarsals ph2
1035	1036	3	1010	4.1	Ditch	1	1	small mammal	ph1
1057	1058	6	1010	4.1	Ditch	8	2	bird	humerus, femur
1057	1058	6	1010	4.1	Ditch	2	3	large mammal	vertebra
1057	1058	6	1010	4.1	Ditch	2	1	sheep/goat	ph1, skull
1067	1068	9	1067	4.1	Ditch	11	5	sheep/goat/large mammal	loose max cheek tooth, long bone
1073	1083	11	1073	4.1	Watering hole	1	2	sheep/goat	metapodial
1094	1096	10	1094	3	Pit	200	15	sheep/	ph3, tarsal, pelvis, metapodial
1094	1096	10	1094	3	Pit	3	1	bird	tarsometatarsus
1194	1196	21	1180	4.1	Ditch	8	4	Pig	loose mandible cheek tooth
1234	1235	26	1010	4.1	Ditch	4	2	cattle	metacarpus
1234	1235	26	1010	4.1	Ditch	9	2	sheep/goat	ph1, tarsal
1241	1243	28	1010	4.1	Ditch	24	6	sheep/goat	astragalus, humerus, tarsals
1245	1246	27	1010	4.1	Ditch	3	2	cattle	metapodial
1245	1246	27	1010	4.1	Ditch	139	21	sheep/goat	humerus, tibia, pelvis, lower limb, skull
1073	1396	33	1073	4.1	Watering hole	11	5	sheep/goat	astragalus, metapodial, skull, tibia

Table 40. Catalogue of burnt bone by context

C.3 Environmental samples

By Rachel Fosberry

Introduction

C.3.1 Forty-eight samples were taken from features on the site during the excavation in accordance with the sampling strategy for this site, which aimed to maximise the recovery of ecofacts and small artefacts from all feature types, phases and areas. Samples were taken from prehistoric and Roman deposits.

C.3.2 A further 18 samples were taken during the trail trench evaluation of this site. Fully reported elsewhere (Craven 2019) – these indicated that preservation of plant remains was poor with carbonised remains occurring with low density and diversity.

Methodology

C.3.3 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 0.5mm sieves.

C.3.4 The waterlogged samples had a portion examined whilst still wet and were then allowed to dry for subsequent assessment and quantification.

C.3.5 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.3.6 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 Table 41.

C.3.7 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. Carbonized seeds and grains, by the process of burning and burial, become blackened and often distort and fragment leading to difficulty in identification. 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.3.8 For the purpose of this report, 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.3.9 Items that cannot be easily quantified such as molluscs have been scored for abundance:

+ = rare, ++ = moderate, +++ = abundant
w = waterlogged

Results

C.3.10 Preservation of plant remains is through carbonisation (charring) and waterlogging and is poor with low density and diversity of items such as cereal grains, seeds, nutshells and plant stems. The carbonised remains are predominantly cereal grains that are mostly abraded and/or fragmented and can only occasionally be identified to species, such as wheat (*Triticum* sp.) and barley (*Hordeum vulgare*). Preservation of charred weed seeds is generally better. Preservation by waterlogging has occurred in some of the deeper deposits although the recovery of identifiable items such as seeds is poor. Horsetail (*Equisetum* sp.) stems and tubers are present in all of the waterlogged samples.

C.3.11 The results are discussed by period.

Period 1: Neolithic and Bronze Age

C.3.12 Pit **1030** (Area A) produced a small quantity of charred hazelnut (*Coryllus avellana*) shell (approximately three nuts) in additional to flint debitage. Hazelnuts would have been an important wild food resource in the prehistoric period and their burnt shells are frequently recovered from Neolithic pits. The shells are the product of consumption that, if burnt, survives well in archaeological deposits which partly explains their frequent recovery (Jones 2000, 80). It is probable that the shells were discarded into a fire that had subsequently been swept up and deposited in the pit although the charcoal content of the samples is low.

C.3.13 Possible fire pit **3041** (Area C) produced a small amount of wood charcoal despite obvious charcoal noted during excavation. It is likely that it did not survive the flotation process.

Period 2.1 and 2.2: Earlier and Middle Iron Age

C.3.14 Ten samples were taken from features within Area B. Occasional cereal grains are present in most of the samples, but usually as single grains. The most productive sample was from the terminus of ditch **2148** which contains a single indeterminate cereal grain along with single seeds of stinking chamomile (*Anthemis cotula*), cleaver (*Galium aparine*), grass (Poaceae), dock (*Rumex* sp.) sloe (*Prunus spinosa*) and bramble (*Rubus* sp.).

C.3.15 Pit **2150** also contained charred sloe seeds. Sloes are extremely bitter fruits but may have been considered more palatable in the prehistoric diet. It is also possible that the charred seeds are the result of the use of blackthorn wood as fuel.

Period 3 Late Iron Age/Early Romano-British

C.3.16 Samples of cremation **1094** yielded only negligible quantities of charcoal.

Period 4.1: Roman (2nd/3rd century)

C.3.17 Twenty-eight samples were taken from features within Area A including eight samples from various slots in ditch **1010**. Despite the obvious charcoal rich fills only ditch slot **1039** produced a significant amount of wood charcoal. Ditch slot **1234** produced sparse cereal grains, seeds of bird's foot trefoil (*Lotus corniculatus*), grasses, marsh marigold (*Caltha palustris*), rush (*Juncus* sp.) representing damp/wet meadow plants that may have been harvested in late summer for use as bedding material or fodder. Several of the samples from ditch **1010** contain fragments of a charred, vesicular material that may be burnt food, such as bread.

C.3.18 Waterhole **1073** contained preserved seeds in fill 1197 that most likely represent plants that were growing around the edge of the feature. Sedge seeds, tentatively identified as false-fox sedge (*C. otrubae*) are frequent as are stinging nettles (*Urtica dioica*), a plant that grows on nitrogen-rich soils that may be an indicator of use of the watering hole by animals. Other plant taxa include horsetail, hemlock (*Conium maculatum*), rush, common nettle (*U. urens*) and elder (*Sambucus nigra*). Fragments of insects were also noted, along with egg-cases of water-fleas (eg. *Daphnia*). Upper fill 1396 of waterhole **1073** contained frequent charcoal.

C.3.19 Three samples were taken from two features within Area B. Pit **2202** produced two charred wheat grains, one from each fill sampled.

Period 4.2: Roman (3rd–4th(?) century)

C.3.20 Two samples were taken from ditch group **1022** with ditch **1063** containing moderate charcoal.

Discussion

C.3.21 The plant assemblages recovered from this site have limited potential to add to the information of the diet and economy of the site. The recovery of hazelnut shell from prehistoric pit **1030** is consistent with the date of the feature. Similarly, Iron Age deposits often produce a background scatter of charred remains, usually cereals. The samples from Roman deposits can be considered as consistent with a lack of human settlement. Such scarcity of charred plant remains can also be an indicator of later intrusions from more modern practice of stubble burning and are not considered reliable material for radiocarbon dating.

C.3.22 The samples from the watering hole produced very limited assemblages, mostly of remains of tough seeds that are more likely to preserve in these conditions.

Sample No.	Context No.	Cut	Feature Type	Phase	Feature/Group no.	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Weed Seeds	Tree/shrub	Charcoal (ml)	Flot comments	Residue Charcoal (ml)	Residue comments
201	3043	**3041**	pit	1	**3041**	16	10	0	0	0	10	sparse charcoal only	0	Burnt flint
202	3042	**3041**	pit	1	**3041**	8	5	0	0	0	<1	negligible charcoal	2	
4	1031	**1030**	pit	1	**1030**	8	5	0	0	##	1	hazelnut shell	5	Flint debitage. Hazelnuts
102	2084	**2083**	posthole	2.1	**2083**	15	40	0	0	0	35	moderate charcoal	10	
101	2078	**2076**	pit	2.1	**Pit cluster 2076**	32	30	0	0	0	2	sparse charcoal only	0	
103	2149	**2148**	ditch	2.2	**2148**	20	60	#	#	0	10	1 x indet grain, single seeds of stinking chamomile, cleaver, grass , dock sloe, bramble	5	
104	2175	**2174**	ditch	2.2	**2148**	18	10	#	#	0	10	occasional charred grains, single dock seed	10	
105	2176	**2174**	ditch	2.2	**2148**	16	40	#	0	0	10	1 x indet seed	5	
106	2201	**2200**	ditch	2.2	**2148**	20	100	#	0	0	50	1 x indet seed, moderate charcoal	0	

Sample No.	Context No.	Cut	Feature Type	Phase	Feature/Group no.	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Weed Seeds	Tree/shrub	Charcoal (ml)	Flot comments	Residue Charcoal (ml)	Residue comments
110	2211	**2210**	ditch	2.2	**2148**	20	30	0	0	0	5	sparse charcoal only	5	
111	2220	**2219**	ditch	2.2	**2148**	17	10	#	#	0	5	1 x indet grain, 1 x dock seed	15	
112	2222	**2221**	ditch	2.2	**2148**	17	20	#	0	0	15	2 x barley, 3 x wheat grain	25	
	2151	**2150**	pit	2.2	**2150**	15	5	#	#	#;	0	1 x indet grain, 3 x sloe seed, 1 x vetch seed	0	
10	1096	**1094**	pit	3	**1094**	2	5	0	0	0	1	negligible charcoal	0	
11	1083	**1073**	watering hole	4.1	**1073**	20	100	0	##w	0	5	waterlogged Horsetail stems and stinging nettle seeds	0	
17	1183	**1182**	pit	4.1	**1182**	8	10	0	0	0	8	indet charred material	10	
18	1185	**1184**	pit	4.1	**1184**	8	10	0	0	0	5	sparse charcoal only	10	
19	1187	**1186**	pit	4.1	**1186**	9	1	0	0	0	<1	negligible charcoal	0	
20	1193	**1192**	pit	4.1	**1192**	18	15	0	0	0	0	sparse charcoal only	<1	
22	1089	**1073**	watering hole	4.1	**1073**	17	50	#	0	0	1	1 x indet grain	5	

Sample No.	Context No.	Cut	Feature Type	Phase	Feature/Group no.	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Weed Seeds	Tree/shrub	Charcoal (ml)	Flot comments	Residue Charcoal (ml)	Residue comments
23	1198	**1073**	Watering hole	4.1	**1073**	16	50	0	0	0	<1	waterlogged horsetail stem	2	
24	1197	**1073**	watering hole	4.1	**1073**	16	50	0	###w	#w	<1	waterlogged horsetail stems, and seeds of hemlock, sedges, nettles, rush, duckweed. Insect fragments	0	Waterlogged residue.
33	1396	**1073**	watering hole	4.1	**1073**	24	120	0	0	0	120	waterlogged horsetail stems, frequent charcoal	0	
203	3040	**3039**	pit	4.1	**3039**	20	10	0	0	0	5	sparse charcoal only	<1	
3	1036	**1035**	ditch	4.1	**1010**	16	50	0	0	0	20	moderate charcoal	10	Calcined bone
5	1040	**1039**	ditch	4.1	**1010**	42	500	#	0	0	500	charoal rich. 1 x barley grains, indet charred material	0	
6	1058	**1057**	ditch	4.1	**1010**	20	40	0	0	#	15	2 x sloe seed, indet charred material	1	Calcined bone, iron object

Sample No.	Context No.	Cut	Feature Type	Phase	Feature/Group no.	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Weed Seeds	Tree/shrub	Charcoal (ml)	Flot comments	Residue Charcoal (ml)	Residue comments
7	1060	**1057**	ditch	4.1	**1010**	16	5	0	0	0	0.3	indet charred material	0	fired clay
25	1233	**1232**	ditch	4.1	**1010**	16	5	#	0	0	2	1 x indet grain, indet charred material	0	Calcined bone
26	1235	**1234**	ditch	4.1	**1010**	16	60	#	##	0	10	2 x wheat grains, 1 x indet grain, seeds of bird's foot trefoil, grass, marsh marigold, rush and brome	<1	Roman intaglio Fe and glass ring; Fe hob nail; other Fe fragments. Calcined bone
27	1246	**1244**	ditch	4.1	**1010**	32	30	0	0	0	10	2 x legumes, indet charred material	5	Fe hobnail; disc, calcined bone
28	1243	**1241**	ditch	4.1	**1010**	50	100	#	0	0	60	1 x legume, 2 x wheat grains, moderate charcoal	0	Thin copper semi-circular object; possible bead
1	1027	**1026**	pit	4.1	**1026**	16	20	#	0	0	20	2x wheat grains	25	
2	1029	**1028**	ditch	4.1	**1028**	16	5	0	0	0	3	sparse charcoal only	5	
9	1068	**1067**	ditch	4.1	**1067**	20	20	#	0	0	2	1 x grain fragment	10	

Sample No.	Context No.	Cut	Feature Type	Phase	Feature/Group no.	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Weed Seeds	Tree/shrub	Charcoal (ml)	Flot comments	Residue Charcoal (ml)	Residue comments
12	1108	**1107**	posthole	4.1	**1099**	8	1	0	0	0	<1	negligible charcoal	2	
13	1115	**1113**	posthole	4.1	**1099**	8	5	#	0	0	0	1x indet grain	0	
14	1123	**1122**	pit	4.1	**1099**	16	10	0	0	0	4	sparse charcoal only	15	
15	1152	**1151**	pit / posthole	4.1	**1099**	6	5	#	0	0	4	1 x barley grain	50	
16	1157	**1156**	posthole	4.1	**1099**	4	1	0	0	0	<1	negligible charcoal	5	
21	1196	**1194**	ditch	4.1	**1180**	16	15	0	0	0	2	no preservation	2	Possible crem
31	1355	**1354**	ditch	4.1	**1251**	17	20	#	0	0	1	1 x indet grain	2	
30	1295	**1294**	gully	4.1	**1294**	16	5	#	0	0	<1	1 x wheat grain	2	
109	2209	**2208**	ditch	4.1	**2208**	18	30	0	0	0	10	sparse charcoal only	15	
107	2205	**2202**	pit	4.1	**2202**	16	10	#	0	0	10	1 x wheat grain	10	
108	2207	**2202**	pit	4.1	**2202**	16	5	#	0	0	1	1 x wheat grain	10	
8	1064	**1063**	ditch	4.2	**1022**	17	50	0	0	0	50	moderate charcoal	10	
29	1250	**1249**	ditch	4.2	**1022**	16	30	#	0	0	<1	1 x wheat grain	1	

Table 41. Results of bulk sampling

APPENDIX D BIBLIOGRAPHY

Atkins, L. and Atkins, R.A., 1985. 'Neolithic axes from Roman sites in Britain', *Oxford Journal of Archaeology,* 4 (1), 69-76

Albarella, U. and Davis, S.J., 1996. 'Mammals and birds from Launceston Castle, Cornwall: decline in status and the rise of agriculture', *Circaea,* 12 (1), 1-156

Allen, M., 2018. 'Animals in Burial Practices' In Allen, M. G., Fulford, M., Lodwick, L., Rohnbogner, A., Brindle, T. and Smith, A. T (eds.), *Life and Death in the Countryside of Roman Britain*. London: The Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies. Britannia Monograph Series 29, 271-275

Ashton, N., 2017. *Early Humans.* New Naturalist Library, William Collins.

Ashton, N., Lewis, S. G., Parfitt, S. and White, M. 2006. 'Riparian landscapes and human habitat preferences during the Hoxnian (MIS 11) Interglacial', *Journal of Quaternary Science,* 21, 497-505

Atkinson, M. and Preston, S., 2015. *Heybridge, a Late Iron Age and Roman settlement: excavations at Elms Farm 1993–5, Volume 1*. East Anglian Archaeol. 154

Bamford, H M, 1985. *Briar Hill. Excavation 1974–1978*. Northampton Development Corporation Archaeological Monograph 3. Northampton: Northampton Development Corporation

Barford, P.M., Corbishley, M. and Bayley, J., 2002*. Excavations at Little Oakley, Essex, 1951-78: Roman Villa and Saxon Settlement*. East Anglian Archaeol. 98

Barrett, J., 1980. The pottery of the later Bronze Age in lowland England, '*Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society',* 46, 297-319.

Barrett, J. and Bond, D., 1988, 'Pottery', in Bond, D. (ed.), *Excavation at the North Ring, Mucking, Essex*, East Anglian Archaeol. 43, 25–3

Biddulph, E, 2008. 'Form and function: the experimental use of samian ware cups', *Oxford J Archaeol.* 27 (1), 91-100

Biddulph, E., Foreman, S., Stafford, E., Stansbie, D and Nicholson, R., 2012. *London Gateway Iron Age and Roman salt making in the Thames Estuary Excavation at Stanford Wharf Nature Reserve, Essex*. Oxford Archaeology Monograph No. 18

Biddulph, E., Compton, J. and Martin, T.S., 2015. 'The Late Iron Age and Roman Pottery' in M. Atkinson and S.J. Preston (eds), *Heybridge: A Late Iron Age and Roman Settlement, Excavations at Elms Farm 1993-5, Volume 2*, Internet Archaeology 40. http://dx.doi.org/10.11141/ia.40.1.biddulph1

Billington, L. and Knight, T., 2021. *Monk's Farm, Kelvedon, Essex. Post-Excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design*. OAE Report No. 2491

Bland, R., Besly, E. and Burnett, A., 2018. *The Cunetio and Normanby Hoards*, (London: Spink Books)

Booth, P, 2004. 'Quantifying status: some pottery data from the Upper Thames Valley', *J Roman Pottery Stud,* 11, 39-52

Booth, P., 2014. *Oxford Archaeology Roman pottery recording guidelines*, Oxford Archaeol. unpublished document (revised December 2014)

Booth, P., undated. *Oxford Archaeology Roman pottery recording system: an introduction*, unpublished (revised November 2019)

Brodribb, G., 1987. *Roman Brick and Tile* (Alan Sutton Publishing)

Brown, N., 1997. 'A landscape of two halves: The Neolithic of the Chelmer Valley/Blackwater Estuary', in Topping, P. (ed), *Neolithic Landscapes,* Neolithic Studies Group Seminar Papers 2/Oxbow Monograph 86 (Oxford: Oxbow Books), 87-98

Brown, N., 1988. 'A Late Bronze Age Enclosure at Lofts Farm, Essex' *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society*, 54, 249-302

Brown, N. and Glazebrook, J., 2000. Research and archaeology: a Framework for the Eastern Counties, 2: research agenda and strategy, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper No. 8.

Brown, N. and Medlycott, M., 2013, *The Neolithic and Bronze Age Enclosures at Springfield Lyons, Essex: Excavations 1981–1991*, East Anglian Archaeol. 149, 98-122

Brudenell, M., 2012. *Pots, Practice and Society: an investigation of pattern and variability in the Post-Deverel Rimbury ceramic tradition of East Anglia* (unpubl. PhD thesis, Univ. York).

Brunning, R., 2010. *Waterlogged Wood: Guidelines on the recording, sampling, conservation and curation of waterlogged wood* (London: English Heritage)

Butler, C., 2005. *Prehistoric Flintwork* (Tempus: Stroud)

Cappers, R.T.J, Bekker R.M, and Jans, J.E.A., 2006. *Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands* Groningen, Archaeological Studies 4, Barkhuis Publishing, Eelde, The Netherlands. www.seedatlas.nl

Carver, M.O.H., Donaghey, S. and Sumpter, A.B., 1978. *Riverside structures and a well in Skeldergate and Buildings in Bishophill* (York: York Archaeological Trust / Council for British Archaeology)

Clarke, C.P., 1988. 'Late Iron Age enclosures at Kelvedon: excavations at the Doucecroft site 1985-86', *Essex Archaeology and History*, 19, 15-39

Coles, J.M. and Orme, B.Y., 1984. 'Ten excavations along the Sweet Track (3200 BC)'. *Somerset Levels Papers* No. 10

Curwen, E.C., 1937. 'Querns', *Antiquity,* 11, 133-151

Drury, P., J., 1978. *Excavations at Little Waltham 1970-71*, CBA Research Report 26, Chelmsford Excavation Committee, Report 1

Eddy, M. 1995. 'Kelvedon and the fort myth in the development of Roman small towns in Essex', in Brown, A.E. (ed.) *Roman Small Towns in Eastern England and Beyond* (Oxford: Oxbow Books), 119-128

Eddy, M.R. and Turner, C., 1982. *Kelvedon: The Origin and Development of a Roman Small Town,* Essex County Council Occa. Paper 3

Elsdon, S., 1992. 'East Midlands Scored Ware', *Transactions of the Leicestershire Archaeological and Historical Society,* 66, 83-91

Ennis, T. and Foreman, S., 2002. 'The north-western defences of Kelvedon: Excavations of an Iron Age and Roman site on land at the rear of Lawson Villas, Kelvedon*', Essex Archaeology and History,* 37, 24-94

Evans, C., Appleby, G., Lucy, S., Appleby, J., and Brudenell, M., 2016. *Lives in Land — Mucking: Excavations by Margaret and Tom Jones 1965–78: Prehistory, Context and Summary (*Oxford: Oxbow Books/Historic England)

Evans, J, 2001. 'Material approaches to the identification of different Romano-British site types', in (eds S. James and M. Millett, *Britons and Romans: advancing an archaeological agenda*, CBA Res Rep 125, 26-35

Fawn, A.J., Davies, G.M.R., Evans, K.A. and McMaster, I. 1990. *The Red Hills of Essex: Saltmaking in Antiquity*, Colchester Archaeological Group

Fell, D. and Humphrey, R., 2001. 'The excavation of an Iron Age and Roman site at the former Star and Fleece Hotel, Kelvedon', *Essex Archaeology and History,* 32, 102-32

Fittock, M., 2016. *Pipeclay Figurines*. Roman Finds group. Finds Datasheet 6.

Garrow, D., 2006. *Pits, Settlement and Deposition during the Neolithic and Early Bronze Age in East Anglia*. British Archaeology Reports 414

Germany, M., 2003. *Excavations at Great Holts Farm, Boreham, Essex 1992*-4. East Anglian Archaeol. 105

Gilmore, T., 2008. 'Cremated human bone', in Holbrook, N., *Excavations and observations in Roman Cirencester 1998-2007* (Cotswold Archaeology), 122-127

Glazebrook, J. ed., 1997. *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties. Research Agenda and Strategy*. Scole Archaeological Committee for East Anglia.

Going, C.J., 1987. *The Mansio and other sites in the south-eastern sector of Caesaromagus: the Roman pottery*. CBA Research Report No 62

Goodrum, M., 2008. 'Questioning thunderstones and arrowheads: the problem of recognizing and interpreting stone artifacts in the seventeenth century', *Early Science and Medicine,* 13 (5), 482-508

Grant, A., 1982 'The use of tooth wear as a guide to the age of domestic ungulates', in Wilson, B., Grigson, C., and Payne, S., (eds.), *Ageing and sexing animal bones from archaeological sites*, 91-108, British Archaeological Reports British Series 109

Healy, F., 1984. 'Lithic Assemblage Variation in the Late Third and Early Second Millennia BC in Eastern England', *Lithics,* 5, 10-16

Healy, F., 1988. *The Anglo-Saxon Cemetery at Spong Hill, North Elmham. Part VI: Occupation in the seventh to second millennia BC*. East Anglian Archaeol. 39

Healy, F., 2012. 'Starting something new: the Neolithic in Essex'*, The Archaeology of Essex: Proceedings of the Chelmsford Conference, Transactions of the Essex Society for Archaeology and History* 3, 1-25

Hefferan, J., 2008. 'South Oxfordshire Archaeological Group (SOAG) Ceramic Building Material Recording', *SOAG Bulletin* no.62

Hillson, S., 1992. *Mammal Bones and Teeth: An Introductory Guide to Methods and Identification*, (London: Institute of Archaeology: University College London)

Hind, J. and Crummy, N., 1988. 'Clay Tobacco Pipes', in Crummy, N. (ed.), *The post-Roman small finds from excavations in Colchester*, *1971-85*, Colchester Archaeological Report No 6 (Colchester Archaeological Trust) 47-66

Horsley, K. and Wallace, C.R., 1998. 'The Late Iron Age and Roman Pottery', in Wallis, S. and Waughman, M. (eds), *Archaeology and the Landscape in the Lower Blackwater Valley*, East Anglian Archaeol. 82, 142-157

Horter, F., Michels, F.X. and Roder, J., 1951. *Die Geschicte der Basalt Lava industrie von Mayen und Niedermendig,* 2-3 Jahrg, 1-32

Jacomet, S., 2006. *Identification of cereal remains from archaeological sites*. (2nd edition, 2006) IPNA, Universität Basel / Published by the IPAS, Basel University.

Jaques, D., Hall, A., Kenward, H., Rowland, S. and Carrott, J., 2002. 'Technical Report: Biological remains from a site at Carberry Hall Farm, East Riding of Yorkshire (site code: TSEP908)', *Reports from the Environmental Archaeology Unit,* York Report 2002/5, 22pp.

Knight, T., 2019. *Monk's Farm, Kelvedon Archaeological Evaluation Report*, Oxford Archaeology, Report No.2354 (unpublished)

Lavender, N., 2007. 'Prehistoric Pottery', in Germany, M. (ed.), *Neolithic and Bronze Age Monuments and Middle Iron Age Settlement at Lodge Farm, St Osyth, Essex: Excavations 2000-3*, E. Anglian Archaeol. 117, 62-77.

Mangartz, F. 2008. *Römischer Basaltlava-Abbay Zwischen Eifel und Rhein*, Verlag des Römisch-Germanischen Zentralmuseums, Mainz

Manning, W.H., 1989, *Catalogue of the Romano-British Iron Tools, Fittings and Weapons in the British Museum* (London: British Museum Publication)

Marchetto, C., 2022, 'Prehistoric Pottery', in Cox, N. (ed.), *Prehistoric and Romano-British remains at Malyons Farm, Hullbridge, Essex*. *Archaeological Excavation Report*, Oxford Archaeology East Report No. 2426, 76-87

Marney, P.T., 1989. *Roman and Belgic Pottery from Excavations in Milton Keynes 1972–1982*. Buckinghamshire Archaeological Society Monograph 2

McComish, J.M., 2015. *A Guide to Ceramic Building Materials – An Insight Report*, Urban Archaeology Factsheet, York Archaeological Trust

McCormick, F. and Murray E., 2007. *Knowth and the Zooarchaeology of Early Christian Ireland* (Dublin: Royal Irish Academy)

McKinley, J.I., 2004. 'Compiling a Skeletal Inventory: disarticulated and co-mingled remains' in Brickley, M. and McKinley, J.I. (eds.), *Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains*, IFA Paper No. 7

Medlycott, M. 1999. *Historic Towns in Essex: Kelvedon. Historic Towns Assessment Report*. Essex County Council/English Heritage.

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

Moan, L. 2020. Monks Farm, Kelvedon, Essex, Written Scheme of Investigation. Oxford Archaeology East

Needham, S., 2005. 'Transforming Beaker culture in north-west Europe: processes of fusion and fission'. *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society,* 71, 171-217

Oswald, A., 1975. *Clay Pipes for the Archaeologist,* British Archaeological Reports No. 14 British Archaeological Reports

PCRG, 2011. *The Study of Later Prehistoric Pottery: General Policies and Guidelines for Analysis and Publication*. Oxford: Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group Occasional Papers 1 and 2 (fourth edition)

Perrin, R., 1999. *Roman Pottery from Excavations at and near to the Roman Small Town of Durobrivae, Water Newton, Cambridgeshire, 1956-58* Journal of Roman Pottery Studies, 8

Perring, D., 1999. *Houses in Roman Britain: A study in architecture and urban society* (Unpubl. PhD Thesis, University of Leicester)

Powell, A., 2007, 'The first settlers: Prehistoric activities', in Timby, J., Brown, R., Biddulph, E., Hardy, A., Powell, A., *A Slice of Rural Essex*, Oxford Wessex Archaeology, Monograph No.1, 13-80

Price, J. and Cottam S., 1998. *Romano-British Glass Vessels: A Handbook,* Practical Handbooks in Archaeology 14

Reece, R. 1988. 'The Roman coins', in Rodwell 1988, 79-81

Reitz, E.J., and Wing, E.S., 2004. *Zooarchaeology* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press)

Rodwell, W.J., 1979. 'Iron Age and Roman Salt Winning on the Essex Coast', in: Burnham, B.C. and Johnson, H.B. (eds.) *Invasion and Response: The Case of Roman Britain*. British Archaeological Reports (British Series) 73, 133-175

Rodwell, K. A., 1988. *The prehistoric and Roman settlement at Kelvedon, Essex*, CBA Research Report 63 Chelmsford Archaeological Trust

Roman Imperial Coinage (RIC), Volume 2, Vespasian–Hadrian (69–138), by Harold Mattingly, Edward Allen Sydenham, London, 1926

Roman Imperial Coinage (RIC), Volume 3, Antoninus Pius-Commodus (138–192), by H. Mattingly, E.A. Sydenham, London, 1930

Roman Imperial Coinage (RIC), Volume 5b, Marcus Aurelius Probus–Maximian (276–310), by Percy H. Webb, London, 1933

Rudge, A., 2015. *Coggleshall Road, Kelvedon, Essex: Historic Environment Desk Based Assessment*. WSP UK Report No. 70009502 (unpublished)

Sands, R., 1997. *Prehistoric Woodworking: the analysis and interpretation of Bronze and Iron Age toolmarks* Institute of Archaeology, University College London

Schmid, E., 1972. *Atlas of Animal Bones for Prehistorians, Archaeologists and Quaternary Geologists* (Amsterdam-London-New York: Elsevier Publishing Company)

Sealey, P., 2012. 'The Iron Age of Essex revisited. The Archaeology of Essex', *Proceedings of the Chelmsford Conference: Transactions of the Essex Society for Archaeology and History* 3, 37-60

Sealey, P.R., 1995. 'Finds from the Cauldron Pit', in Brown, N.R. (ed.), *The Archaeology of Ardleigh, Essex: Excavations* 1955-1980, East Anglian Archaeol. 90, 117-124

Sealey, P.R., 2016. 'Where have all the people gone? A puzzle from Middle and Late Iron Age Essex', *Archaeological Journal*, 173 (1), 30-55

Silver, I.A., 1970. 'The Ageing of Domestic Animals', in Brothwell, D.R. and Higgs, E.S., (eds.), *Science in Archaeology: A Survey of Progress and Research (*New York: Prager Publishing), 283-302

Smith, A., 2018. 'Death in the countryside: Rural Burial Practices' , in Allen, M. G., Fulford, M., Lodwick, L., Rohnbogner, A., Brindle, T. and Smith, A. T (eds.), *Life and Death in the Countryside of Roman Britain*, The Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies. Britannia Monograph Series 32, 205-280

Smith, A., 2017. 'Rural Crafts and Industry', in Allen, M., Lodwick, L., Brindle, T., Fulford, M., and Smith, A (eds.), *New Visions of the Countryside of Roman Britain* (Vol. 2)*: The Rural Economy of Roman Britain*. London: Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies, Britannia Monograph Series 30, 178-23

Smith, A., Allen, M., Brindle, T. and Fulford, M., 2016. *New Visions of the Countryside of Roman Britain (Vol. 1): The Rural Settlement of Roman Britain*. London: The Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies. Britannia Monograph Series 29

Society of Museum Archaeologists, 1993. *Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections: guidelines for use in England, Wales and Northern Ireland* (1st edition).

SUMO 2017. *Monk's Farm, Kelvedon, Essex: Geophysical Survey Report*. Unpublished Report No. 11633.

SUMO 2019. *Monk's Farm, Kelvedon, Essex: Geophysical Survey Report*. Unpublished Report No. 14697.

Spence, C., 1994. *Archaeological Site Manual* (3rd edition) (London: Museum of London)

Stace, C., 2010. *New Flora of the British Isles* (3rd edition) (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press)

Symonds, R.P. and Wade, S., 1999. *Roman Pottery from excavations in Colchester, 1971-86* Colchester Archaeological Report 10, Colchester

Taylor, M., 1998. 'Wood and Bark from the enclosure ditch', in Pryor, F. (ed.), *Etton: excavations at a Neolithic causewayed enclosure near Maxey, Cambridgeshire, 1982-87*. English Heritage Archaeology Report 18, London, 115-59

Taylor, M., 2001. 'The Wood', in: Pryor, F.M.M. (ed.), *The Flag Fen Basin: Archaeology and Environment of a Fenland Landscape,* English Heritage Archaeological Reports, London, 167-228

Thompson, I., 1982. *Grog-tempered 'Belgic' Pottery of South-eastern England*, BAR British Series 108

Timby, J., Brown, R., Biddulph, E., Hardy, A. and Powell, A., 2007. *Slice of rural Essex: Recent archaeological discoveries from the A120 between Stansted Airport and Braintree*. Oxford Wessex Archaeology Monograph 1

Tomber R. and Dore, J., 1998. *The National Roman Fabric Reference Collection: a handbook*, MoLAS Monograph 1, London

Turner, R., 1999. *Excavations of an iron Age Settlement and Roman Religious Complex and Ivy Chimneys, Witham, Essex, 1978-83,* East Anglian Archaeology 88

Turner, R. and Wymer, J.J., 1987. 'An assemblage of Palaeolithic hand-axes from the Roman religious complex at Ivy Chimneys, Witham, Essex', *The Antiquaries Journal,* 67 (1), 43-60

Turner, R. and Wymer, J.J., 1999. 'The Palaeolithic flint artefacts', in Turner (ed.) 107

Tyers P., 1996 *Roman Pottery in Britain*, London, Batsford

Van de Noort, R., Ellis, S., Taylor, M. and Weir, D., 1995. 'Preservation of Archaeological sites', in: Van de Noort, R. and Ellis, S. (eds.), *Wetland Heritage of Holderness - an archaeological survey*.

Watts, M., 2002. *The Archaeology of Mills and Milling* (Stroud, Glos: Tempus)

Webster, P., 1996. *Roman Samian Pottery in Britain*, Practical Handbooks in Archaeology 13, Council for British Archaeology, York

Willis, S., 2005. *Samian pottery, a resource for the study of Roman Britain and beyond: the results of the English Heritage funded samian project, an e-monograph, (Internet Archaeology* 17, http://intarch.ac.uk/journal/issue17/willis_toc.html)

Wilkinson, T.J. Murphy, P.L. Brown N. and Heppell. E.M., 2012. *The archaeology of the Essex coast, Volume 2: excavations at the prehistoric site of the Stumble,* East Anglian Archaeology 144

Wilson, K. and White, D.J.B., 1986. *The Anatomy of Wood* (London: Stobart)

Wymer, J.J., 1985. *Palaeolithic Sites of East Anglia* (Norwich: Geo Books)

Wymer, J.J., 1999. *The Lower Palaeolithic Occupation of Britain* (2 Volumes). Trust for Wessex Archaeology

Zohary, D. and Hopf, M., 2000. *Domestication of Plants in the Old World – The origin and spread of cultivated plants in West Asia, Europe, and the Nile Valley* (3rd edition) (Oxford: Oxford University Press)

APPENDIX E OASIS REPORT FORM

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-506900		
Project Name	Monk's Farm, Kelvedon, Essex. Excavation Report		
Start of Fieldwork	07/09/2020	End of Fieldwork	30/10/2020
Previous Work	Yes	Future Work	No

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	KLSR19	Planning App. No.	17/00418/OUT
HER Number	TBC	Related Numbers	

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

Techniques used (tick all that apply)

☐	Field Observation (periodic visits)	☐	Part Excavation	☐	Salvage Record
☐	Full excavation (100%)	☐	Part Survey	☐	Systematic Field Walking
☐	Full Survey	☐	Recorded Observation	☐	Systematic Metal Detector Survey
☐	Geophysical Survey	☐	Remote Operated Vehicle Survey	☐	Test Pit Survey
☒	Open-Area Excavation	☐	Salvage Excavation	☐	Watching Brief

Monument	Period
Cremation burial	Roman (43 to 410)
Pit	Early Bronze Age (- 2500 to - 1500)
Pit	Early Iron Age (- 800 to - 400)
Enclosure	Middle Iron Age (- 400 to - 100)
Enclosure	Roman (43 to 410)
Well	Roman (43 to 410)
Pit	Roman (43 to 410)
Posthole	Roman (43 to 410)

Object	Period
Metalwork	Roman (43 to 410)
Coin	Roman (43 to 410)
Metalworking residues	Roman (43 to 410)
Flint implement	Lower Palaeolithic (-500 000 to -150 000)
Flintwork	Late Prehistoric (- 4000 to 43)
Pottery	Late Neolithic (- 3000 to - 2200)
Pottery	Early Bronze Age (- 2500 to - 1500)
Pottery	Iron Age (- 800 to 43)
Pottery	Roman (43 to 410)
Ceramic building material	Roman (43 to 410)
Briquetage	Roman (43 to 410)
Stone	Roman (43 to 410)
Human skeletal remains	Roman (43 to 410)
Animal bone	Iron Age (- 800 to 43)
Animal bone	Roman (43 to 410)
Charred plant remains	Roman (43 to 410)
Charred plant remains	Iron Age (- 800 to 43)
Waterlogged plant remains	Roman (43 to 410)

Project Location

County	Essex
District	Braintree
Parish	Kelvedon
HER office	Essex
Size of Study Area	*c.* 1.4ha
National Grid Ref	TL 8605 1932

Address (including Postcode)

Land at Monk's Farm, Coggeshall Road, Kelvedon, Essex, CO5 9PG

Project Originators

Organisation	OA East
Project Brief Originator	Teresa O'Connor (Essex Place Services)
Project Design Originator	Louise Moan (OA East)
Project Manager	Louise Moan (OA East)
Project Supervisor	Toby Knight (OA East)

Project Archives

	Location	ID
Physical Archive (Finds)	Braintree Museum	KLSR19/TBC
Digital Archive	OA East	KLSR19/XHTWBS19
Paper Archive	Braintree Museum	KLSR19/TBC

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

Digital Media		Paper Media	
Database	☒	Aerial Photos	☒
GIS	☒	Context Sheets	☒
Geophysics	☒	Correspondence	☒
Images (Digital photos)	☒	Diary	☐
Illustrations (Figures/Plates)	☒	Drawing	☐
Moving Image	☐	Manuscript	☐
Spreadsheets	☐	Map	☐
Survey	☒	Matrices	☐
Text	☒	Microfiche	☐
Virtual Reality	☐	Miscellaneous	☐
		Research/Notes	☒
		Photos (negatives/prints/slides)	☐
		Plans	☒
		Report	☒
		Sections	☒
		Survey	☒

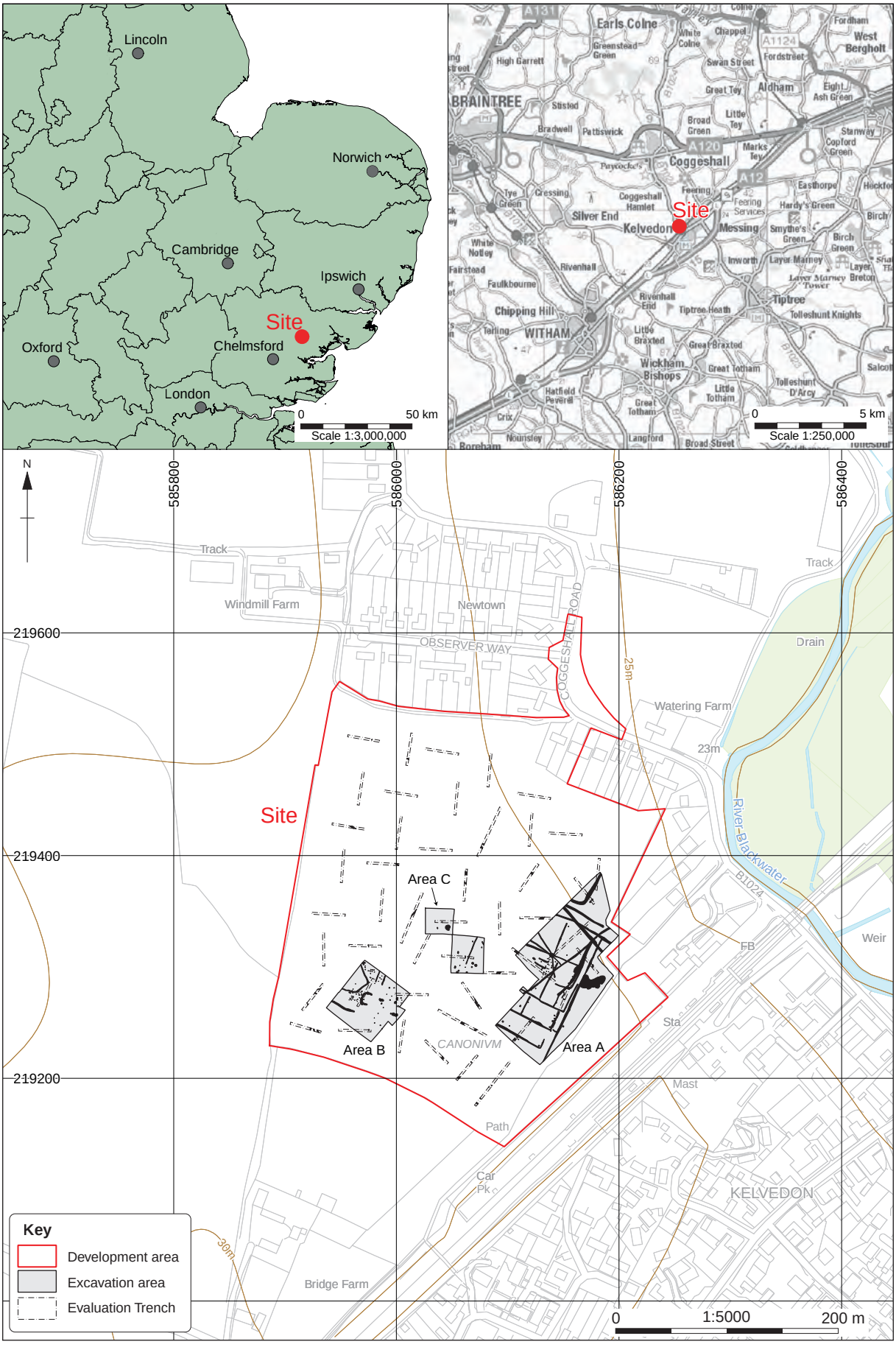


Figure 1: Site location

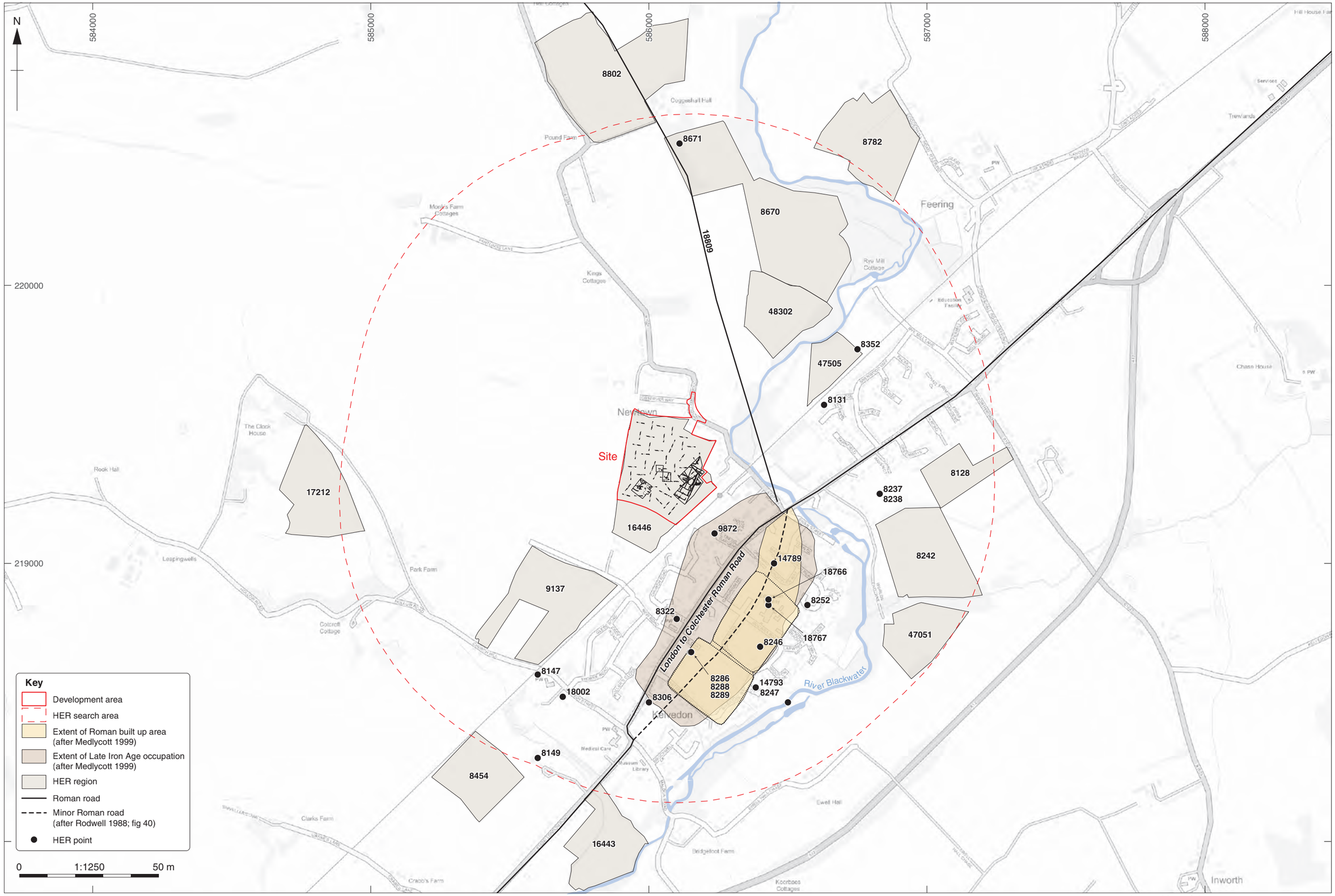


Figure 2: Site location in relation to the extent of Late Iron Age occupation and the Roman town at Kelvedon (after Medlycott 1999), with selected HER records

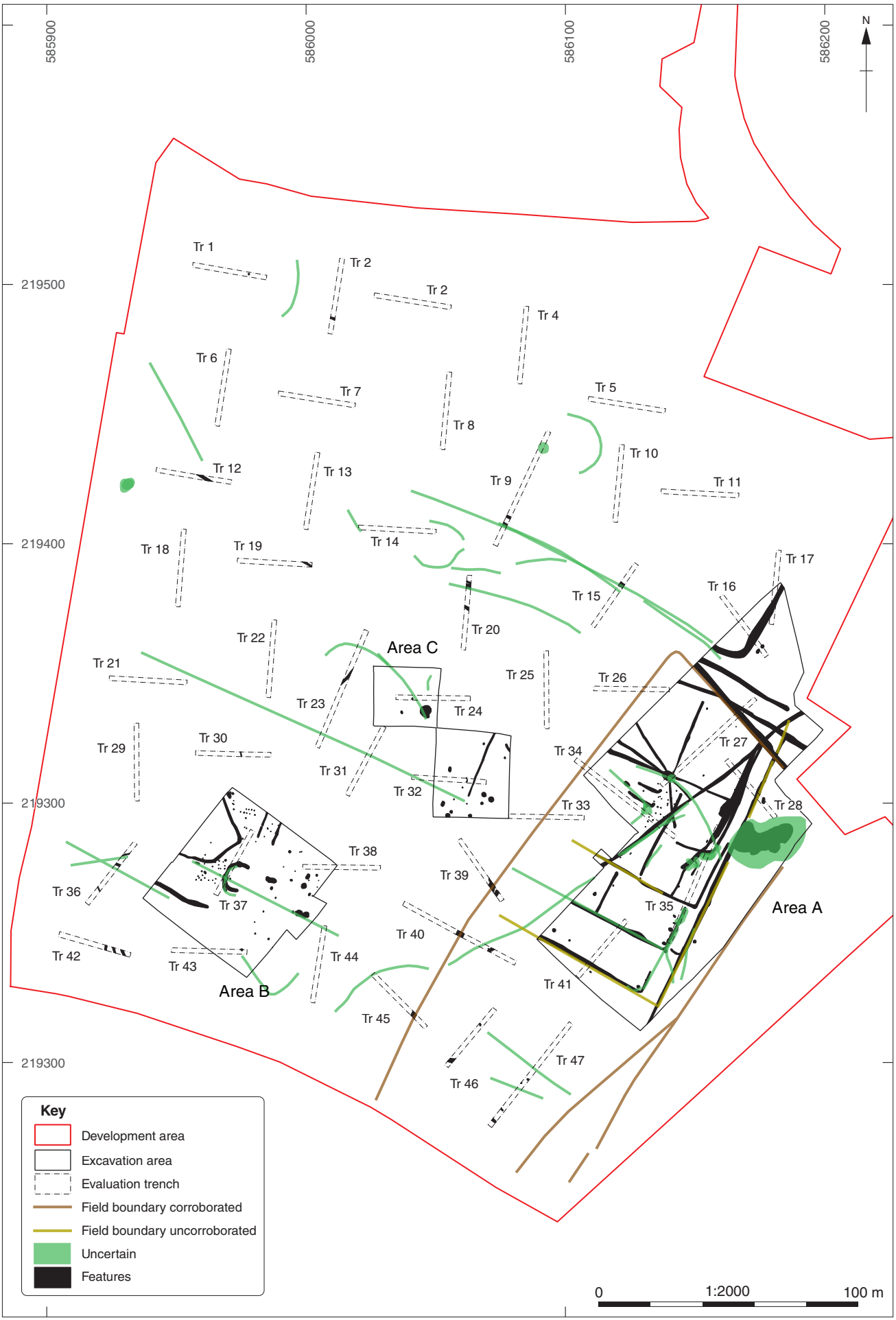


Figure 3: Overall plan of the excavations with evaluation trenches and results of the geophysical survey (after Sumo 2017; fig 4 and Sumo 2019; fig 3)

N

586100 586150 586200

219350 219300 219250

Inset Plan A
Scale 1:250

1397 S.12 1067 1056 1403 1401 1399 1292 1151 1167 1142 1271 1363 1262 1124 1126 1136 1128 1373 1111 1109 1134 1144 1146 1264 1132 1375 1130 1122 1113 1107 1105 1116 1103 1101 1348 1287 1253 1285 115 1249 1350 117 1346 1099 1266 123 0 4 m

125 1357 S.78 1255 127 1120 1289 1153 S.68 1175 1118 1164 1367 1169 1217 1190 1389 1393 1381 1022 1391 1379 1097 1094 Cremation 1076 1074 1178 S.33 1194 1158 1180 1149 1188 1332 S.54 1140 1180 1148 1138 1073 1397 1365 1078 1035 95 1314 S.60 1312 1237 1071 1067 1069 1043 S.143 1234 See inset plan A 1171 S.12 1399 1405 1262 1182 1184 1244 1241 1269 1273 1257 91 1268 1270 89 1057 1053 1055 1232 1051 1065 1033 Pit/Posthole Group 1099 1266 S.100 1342 1063 1344 1334 1320 85 1224 1239 1294 76 1028 1230 1047 1283 1061 1330 1316 1328 1199 S.94 1296 1281 1279 1298 1222 1202 1210 1212 S.37 1039 1214 1247 1186 S.7 1041 1228 1226 1251 1205 1220 1208 1018 1260 1258 1310 78 1308 1024 1371 72 1369 1326 S.39 S.5 1030 1037 1352 1377 1354 1192 1026 1338 1318 1387 1010 1014 S.3 1016 1340 1383 1385 1003 1020 1007 1012 1300 1306 1302 1049 1304 1336 1324 1322

0 1:500 20 m

Key
- Development area
- Limit of excavation
- S.1 Illustrated section
- Break of slope
- 100 Cut number
- 101 Group/feature number
- Archaeological feature
- HSR
- Modern

Figure 4: Area A, all features

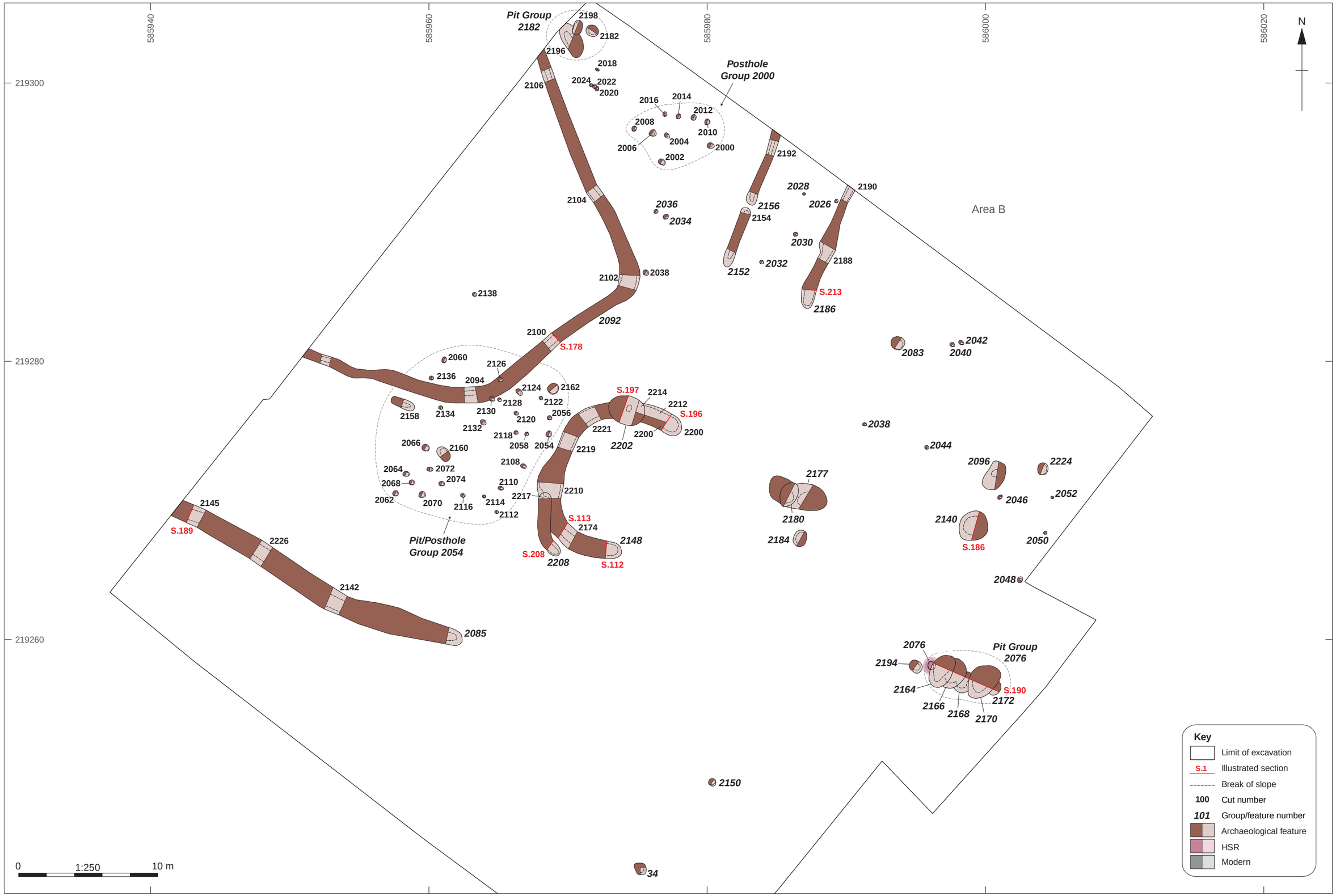


Figure 5: Area B, all features

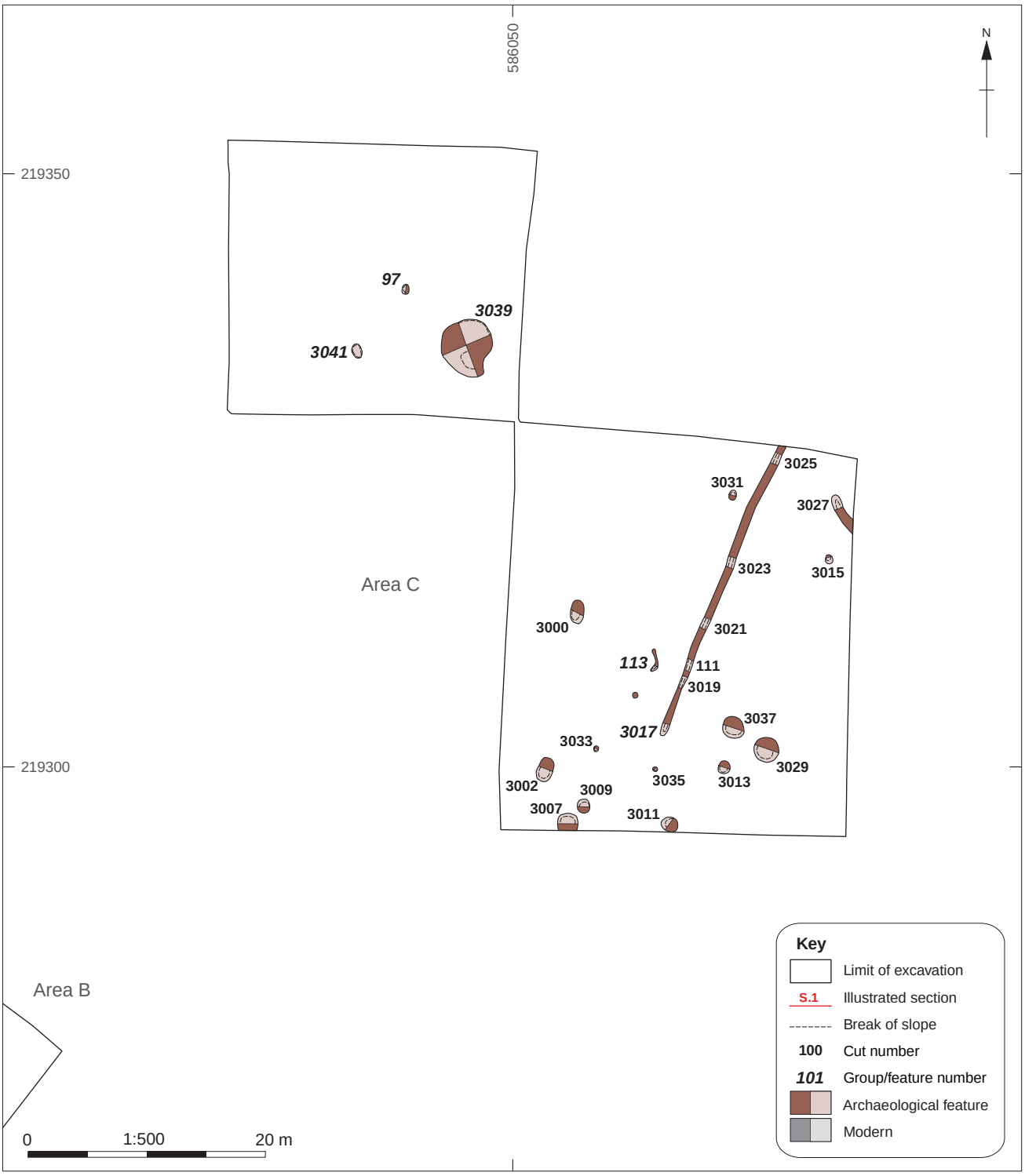


Figure 6: Area C, all features

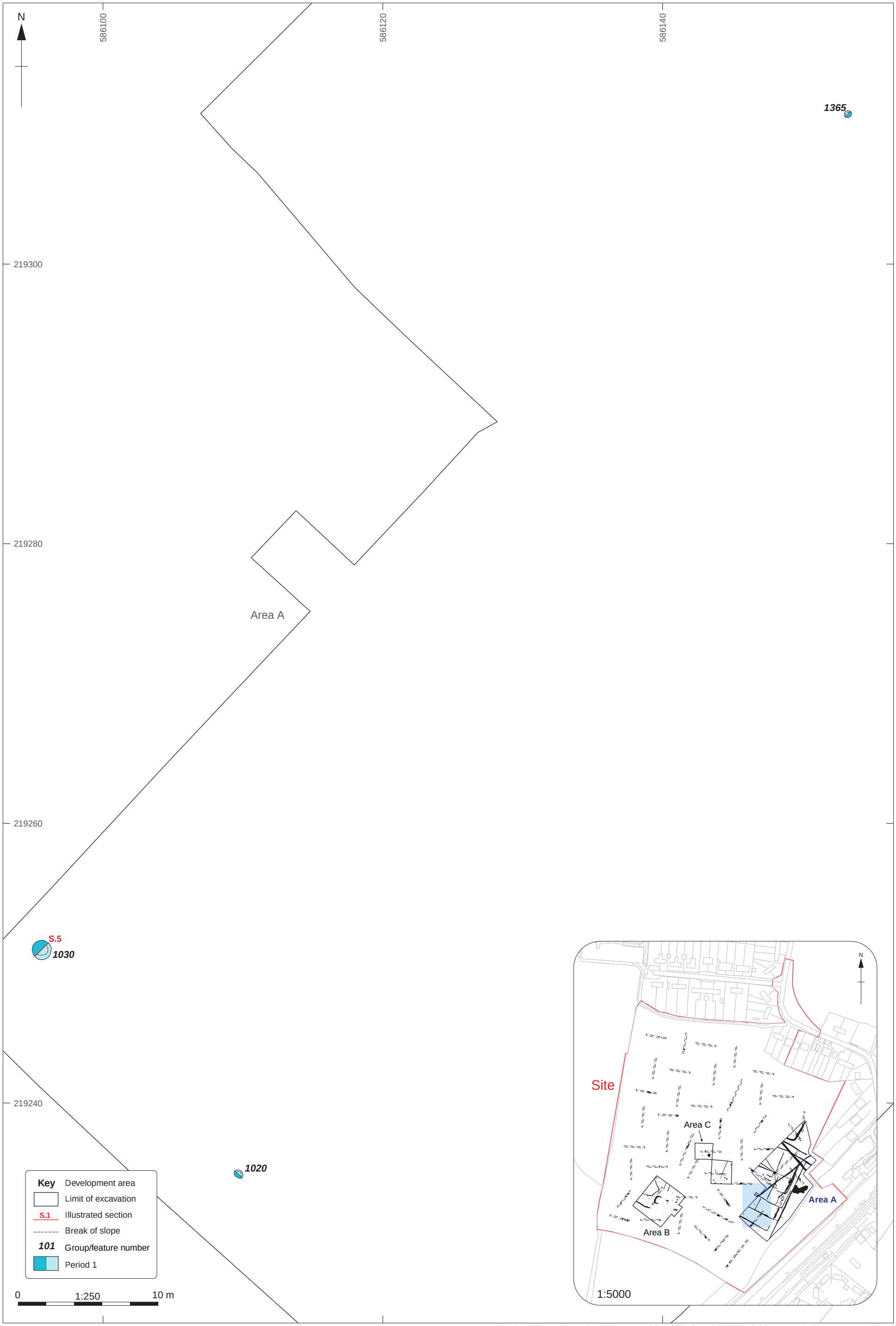


Figure 7: Area A: Period 1 (Neolithic and Bronze Age)

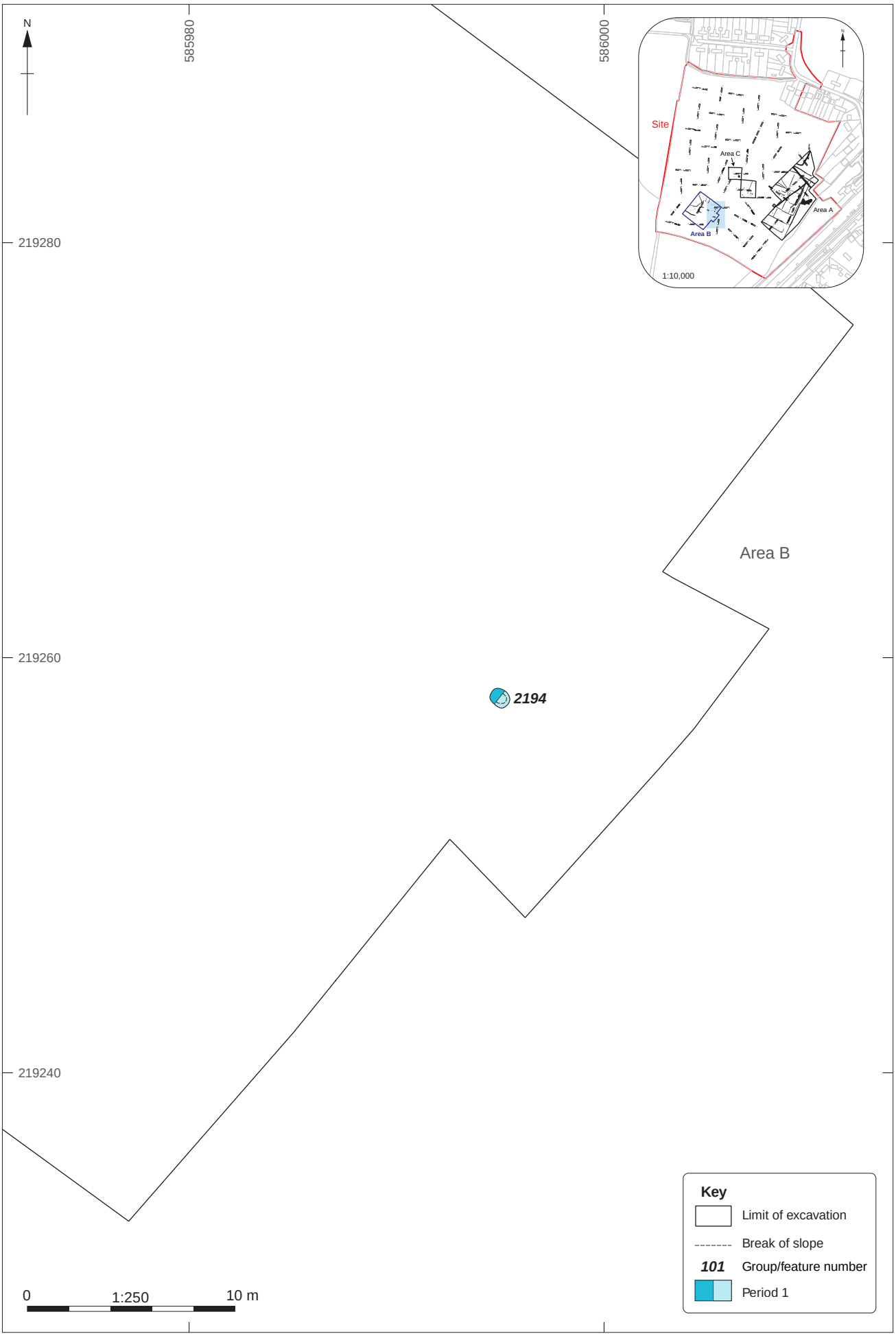


Figure 8: Area B Period 1 (Neolithic and Bronze Age)

Figure 9: Area C Period 1 (Neolithic and Bronze Age)

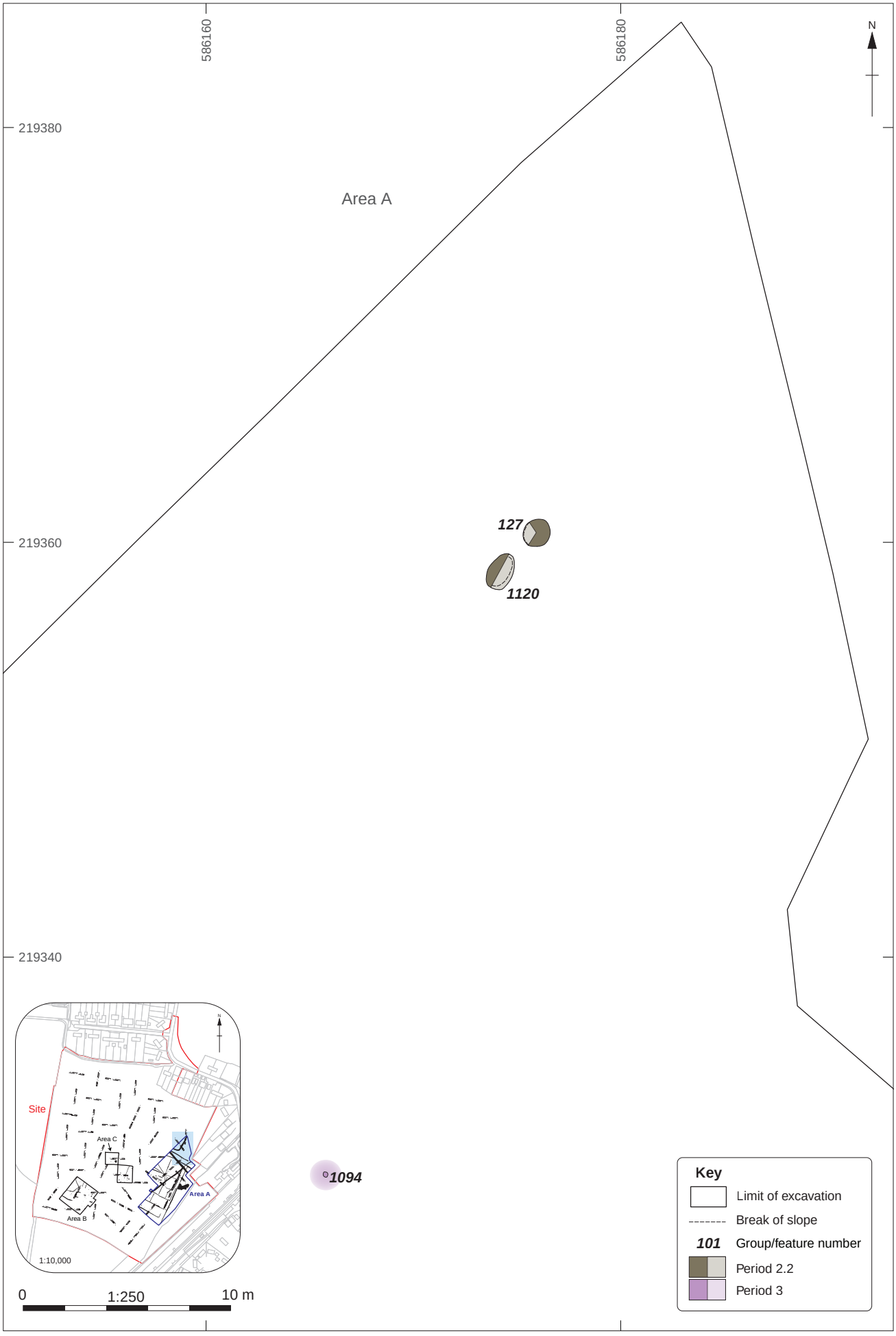


Figure 10: Area A Period 2 (Iron Age) and Period 3 (Late Iron Age/Early Roman)

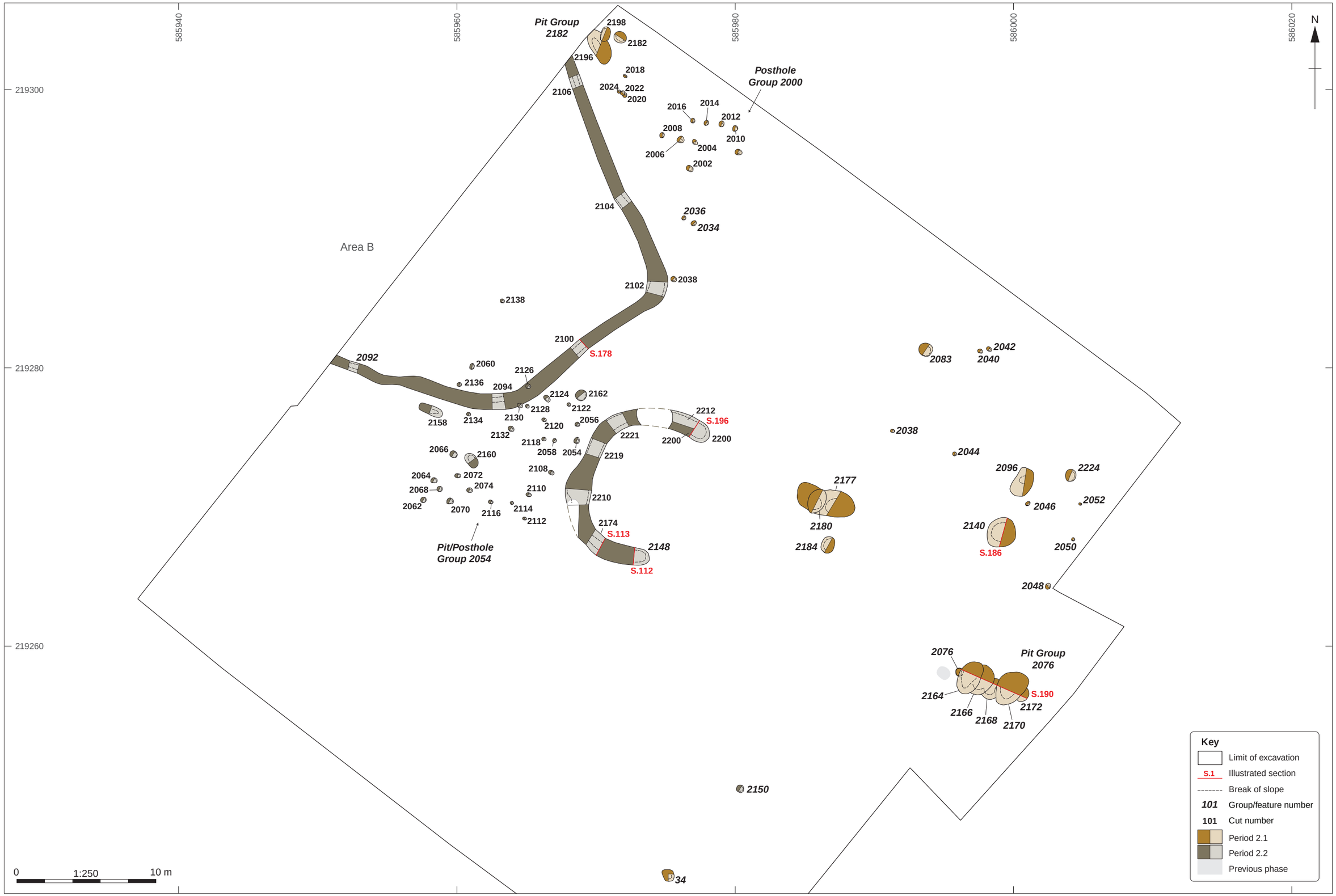


Figure 11: Area B Period 2 (Iron Age)

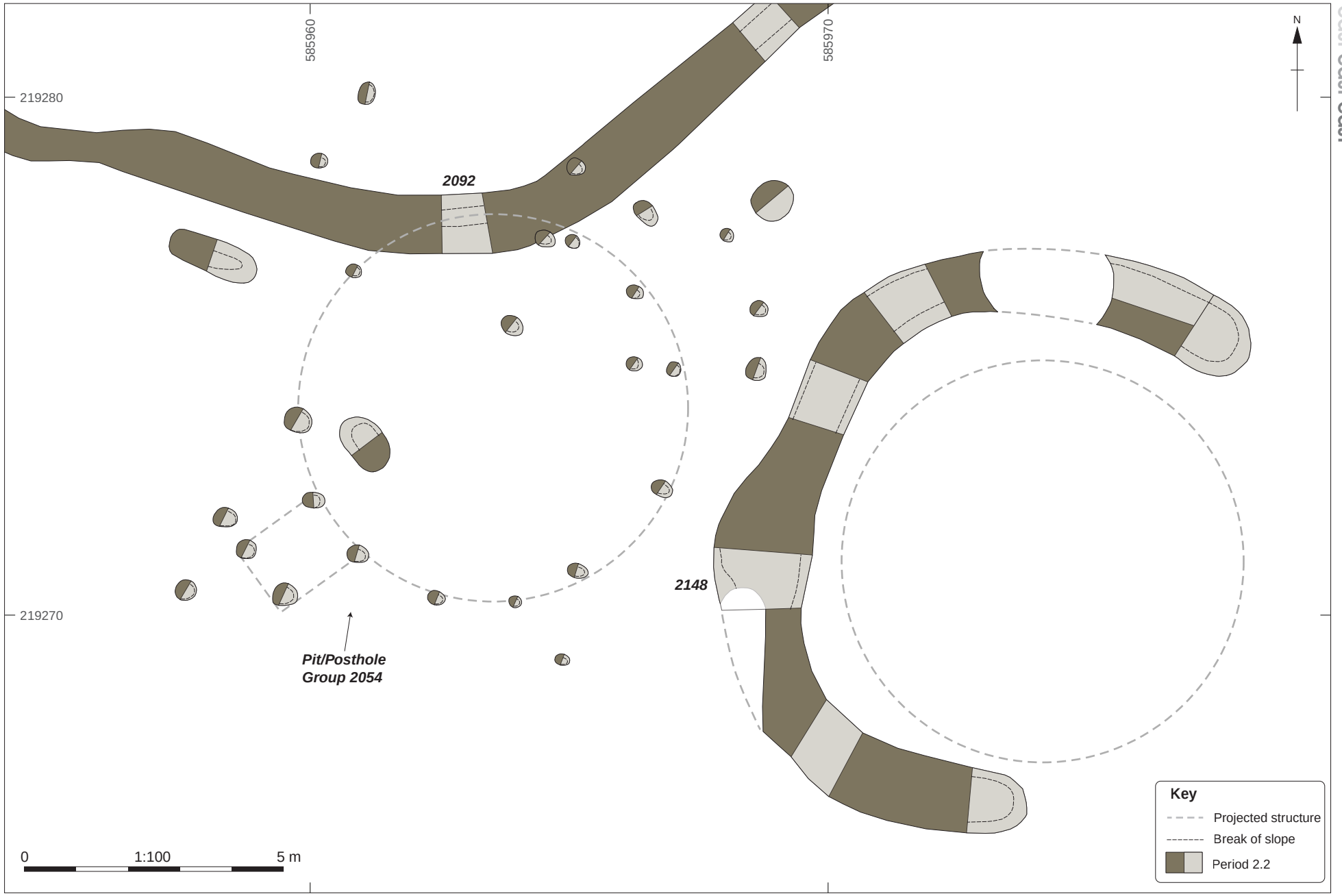


Figure 12: Area B, Period 2.2 – detailed plan of pit/posthole Group **2054** and curvilinear ditch **2148** with possible location of roundhouse structures

N

586100

586150

586200

219350

219300

219250

Area A

Pit/Posthole Group 1099

1255
S.78
1153
S.68
1169
1190
S.33
1076
1180
S.54
1073
1365
S.60
S.143
1171
S.12
1067
1399
1182
1184
1273
1257
1262
89
1053
1266
S.100
1283
1294
1028
S.94
1199
1281
1222
1202
1210
S.37
1186
1228
S.7
1041
1251
1310
1308
1371
1326
S.39
1026
1377
1192
S.3
1010
1340
1383
1003
1007
1049

0 1:500 20 m

Key

- Development area
- Limit of excavation
- S.1 Illustrated section
- Break of slope
- 101 Group/feature number
- 101 Cut number
- Projected structure
- Period 4.1
- Previous period

Figure 13: Area A, Period 4.1 (Romano-British)

585940 585960 585980 586000 586020

N

219300

219280

219260

Area B

2192
2190
2156
2154
2152
2188
S.213
2186

S.197
2214
2202

2217
S.208
2208

2145
S.189
2226
2142
2085

0 1:250 10 m

Key
- Limit of excavation
- S.1 Illustrated section
- Break of slope
- 101 Group/feature number
- 101 Cut number
- Period 4.1
- Previous phase

Figure 14: Area B, Period 4.1 (Romano-British)

586040
586060
586080
N
219360
219340
219320
219300
Area C
3039
3025
3023
3021
111
3019
3017
0
1:250
10 m
Key
Limit of excavation
Break of slope
101 Group/feature number
101 Cut number
Period 4.1
Previous phase

Figure 15: Area C, Period 4.1 (Romano-British)

Figure 16: Area A, Period 4.2 (Romano-British)

Figure 17: Area C, unphased features

Figure 18: Area A: Selected finds distributions

Early Iron Age Pottery
- 1500g plus
- 1-50g

Middle Iron Age Pottery
- 500g plus
- 100-500g
- 1-100g

Romano-British Pottery
- 1 to 100g

Lava Quern
- 500g plus
- 1-100g

N

CBM
- 1-500g

Briquetage
- 100-250g

Slag dist
- 500-1000g

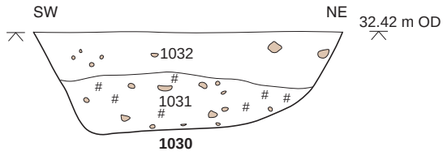
Fired clay (other)
- 50g plus
- 1-50g

0 1:1000 50 m

Figure 19: Area B: Selected finds distributions

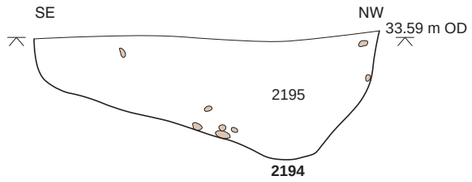
Period 1 Area A

Section 5



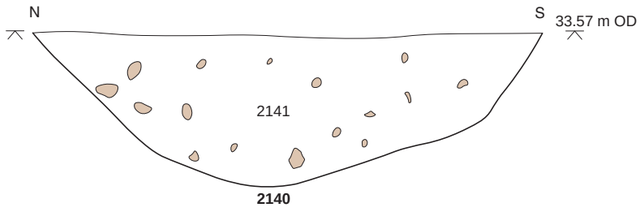
Period 1 Area B

Section 207

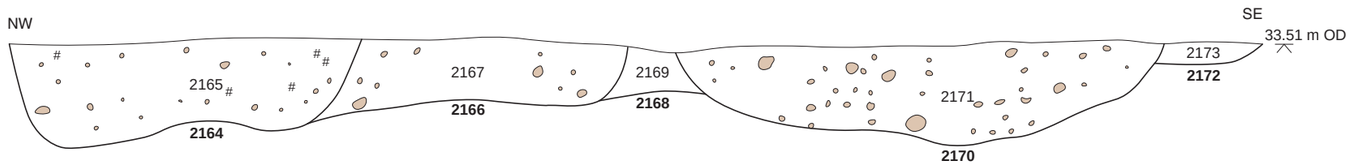


Period 2.1 Area B

Section 186

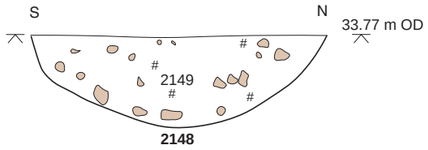


Section 190

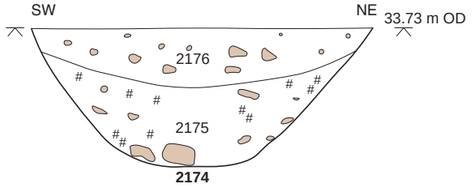


Period 2.2 Area B

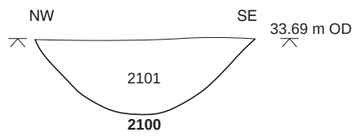
Section 112



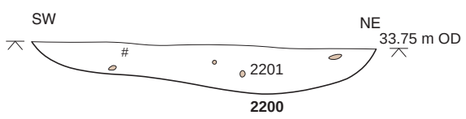
Section 113

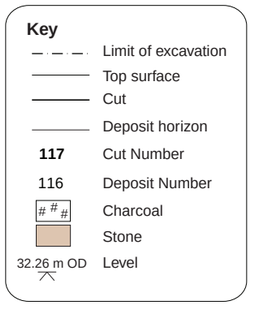


Section 178



Section 196



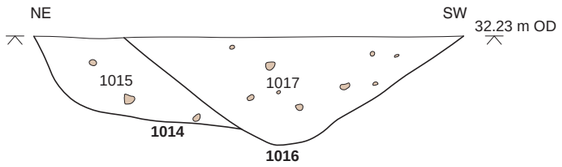


0 1:25 1 m

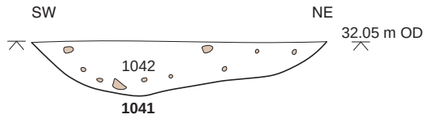
Figure 20a: Selected sections

Period 4.1 Area A

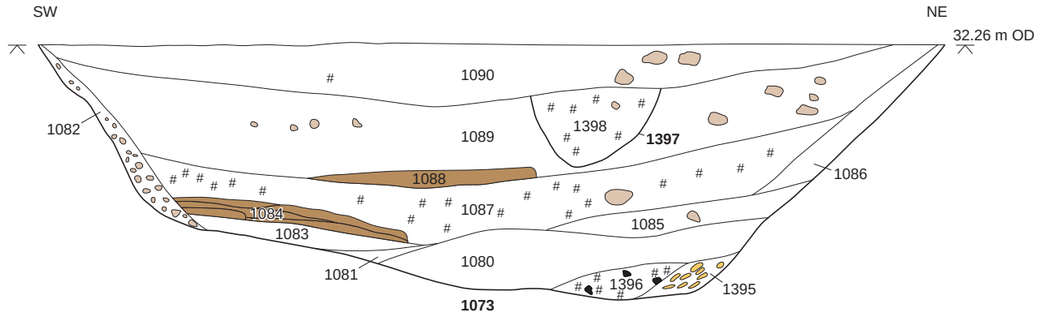
Section 3



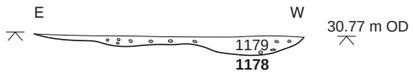
Section 7



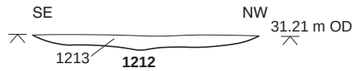
Section 12



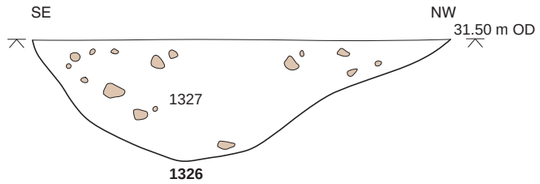
Section 33



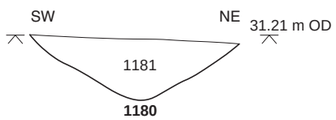
Section 37



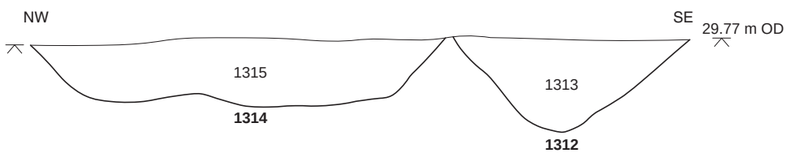
Section 39



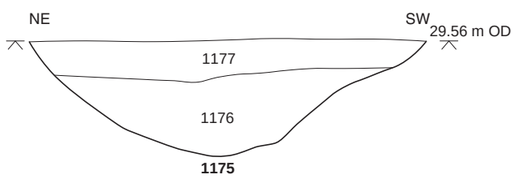
Section 54



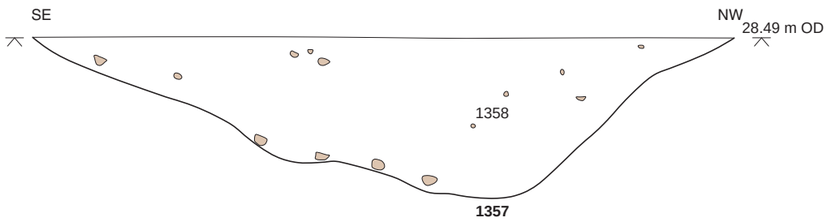
Section 60



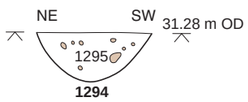
Section 68



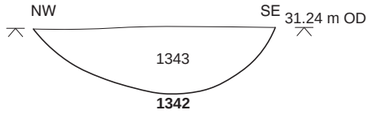
Section 78



Section 94



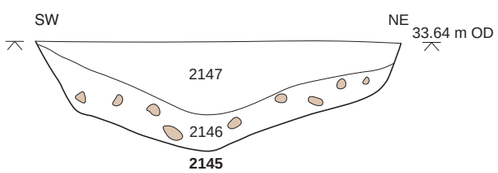
Section 100



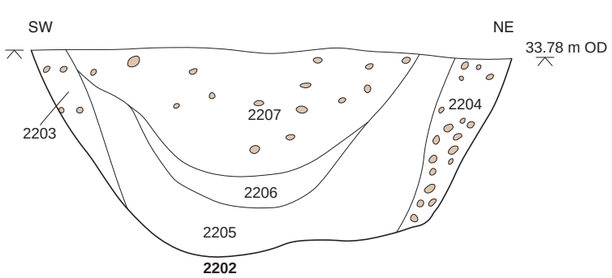
Section 143

Period 4.1 Area B

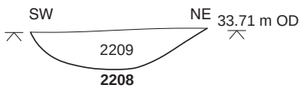
Section 189



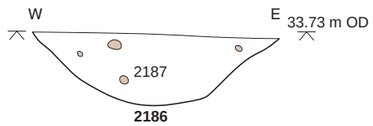
Section 197

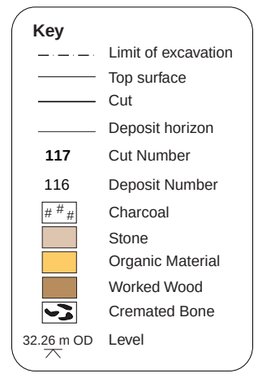


Section 208



Section 213

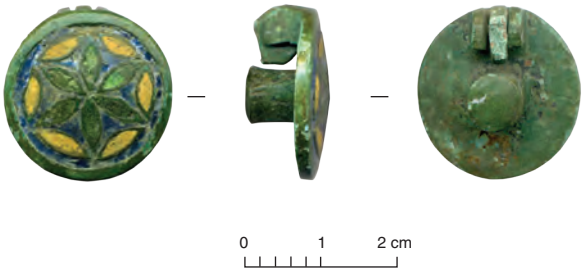




0 1:25 1 m

Figure 20b: Selected sections

SF 2



SF 20

SF E17

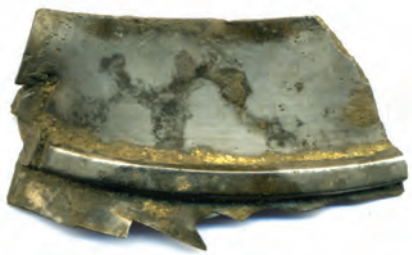


Figure 21: Selected metalwork (SF 2, SF E17 and SF 20)

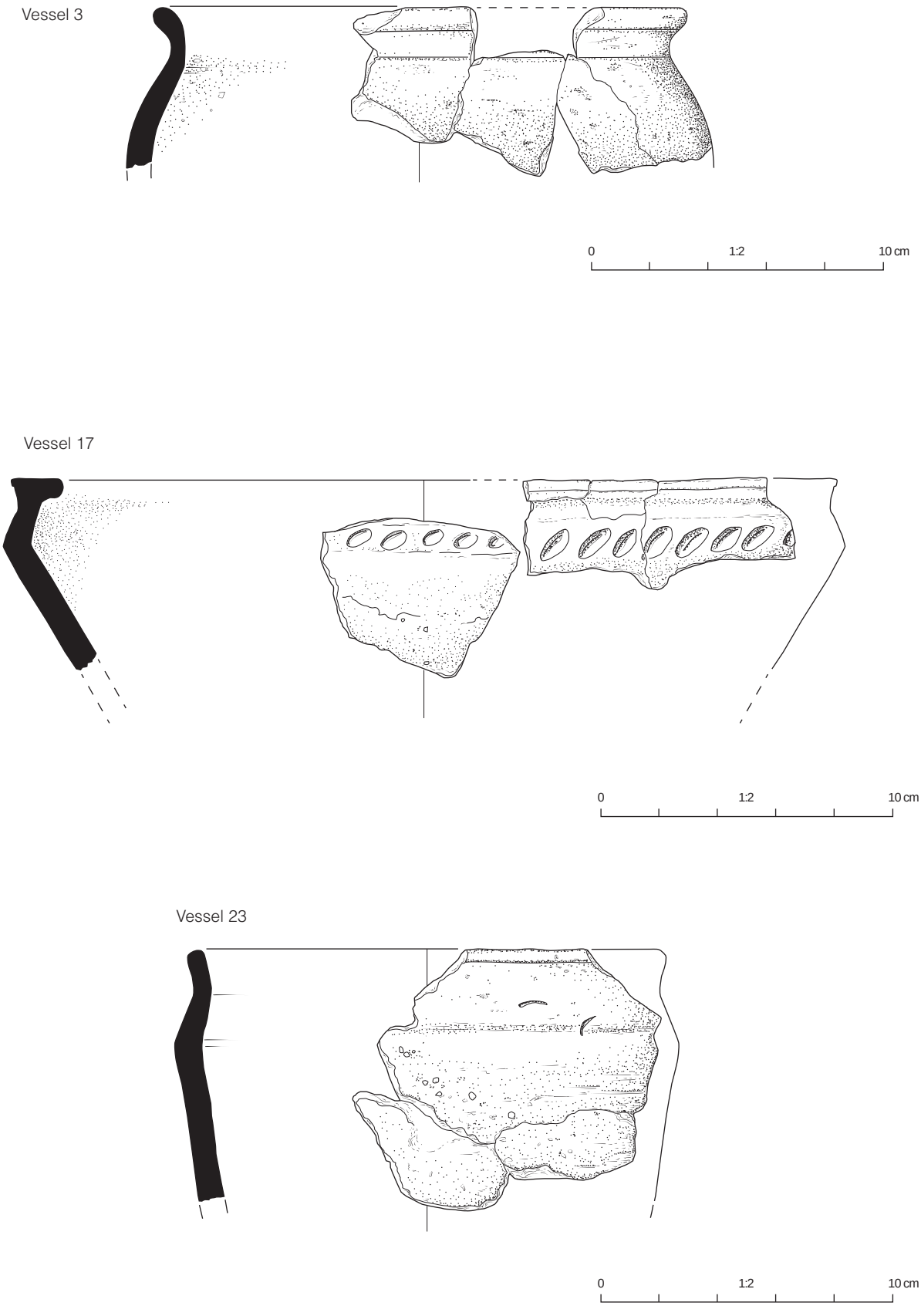


Figure 22a: Iron Age pottery

Vessel 24

Vessel 32

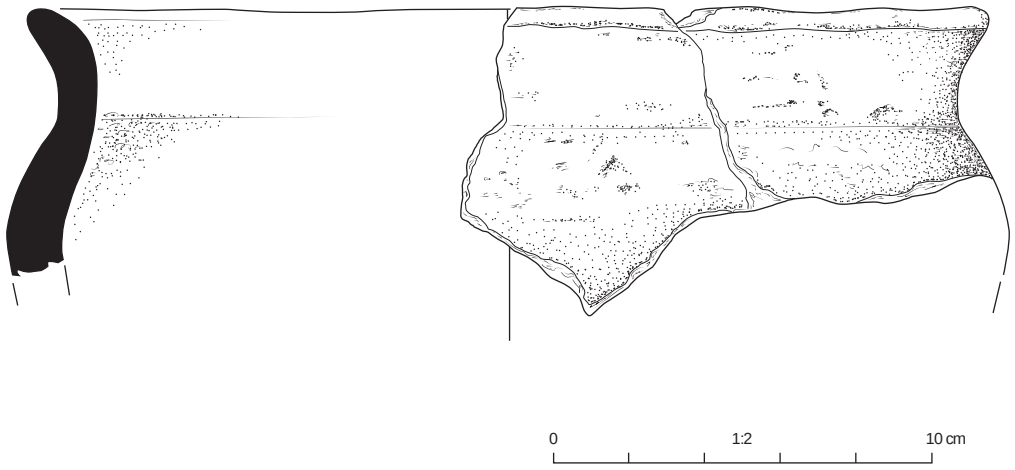


Figure 22b: Iron Age pottery

Vessel 24

Vessel 32

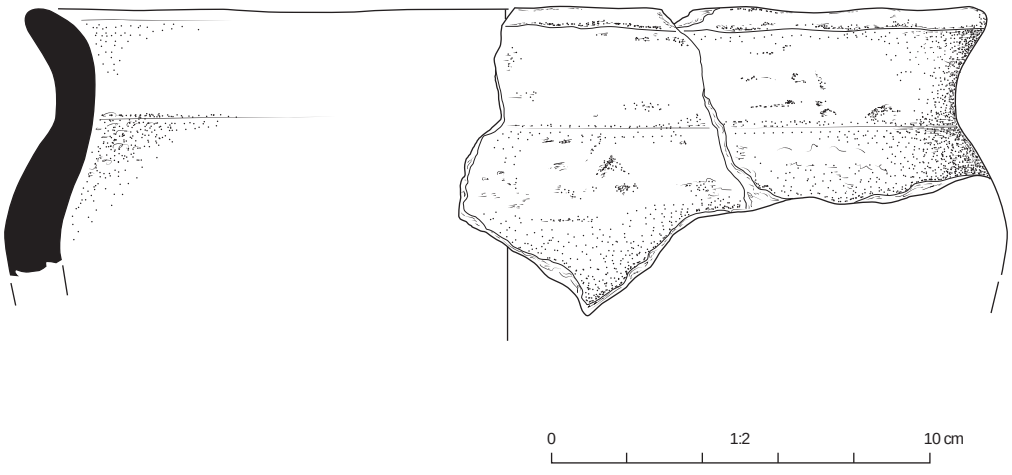


Figure 22b:Iron Age pottery

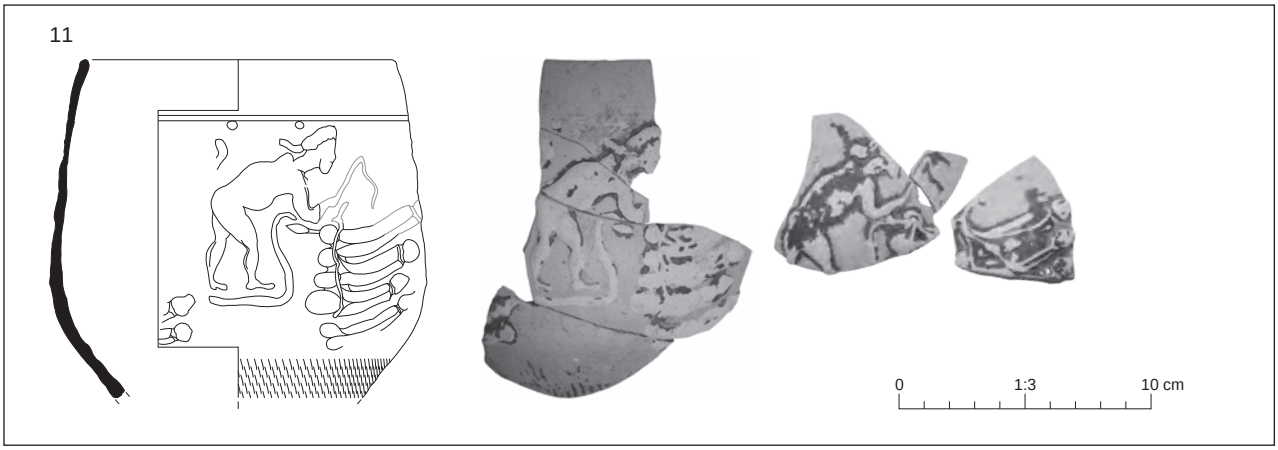


Figure 23a: Roman pottery (11)

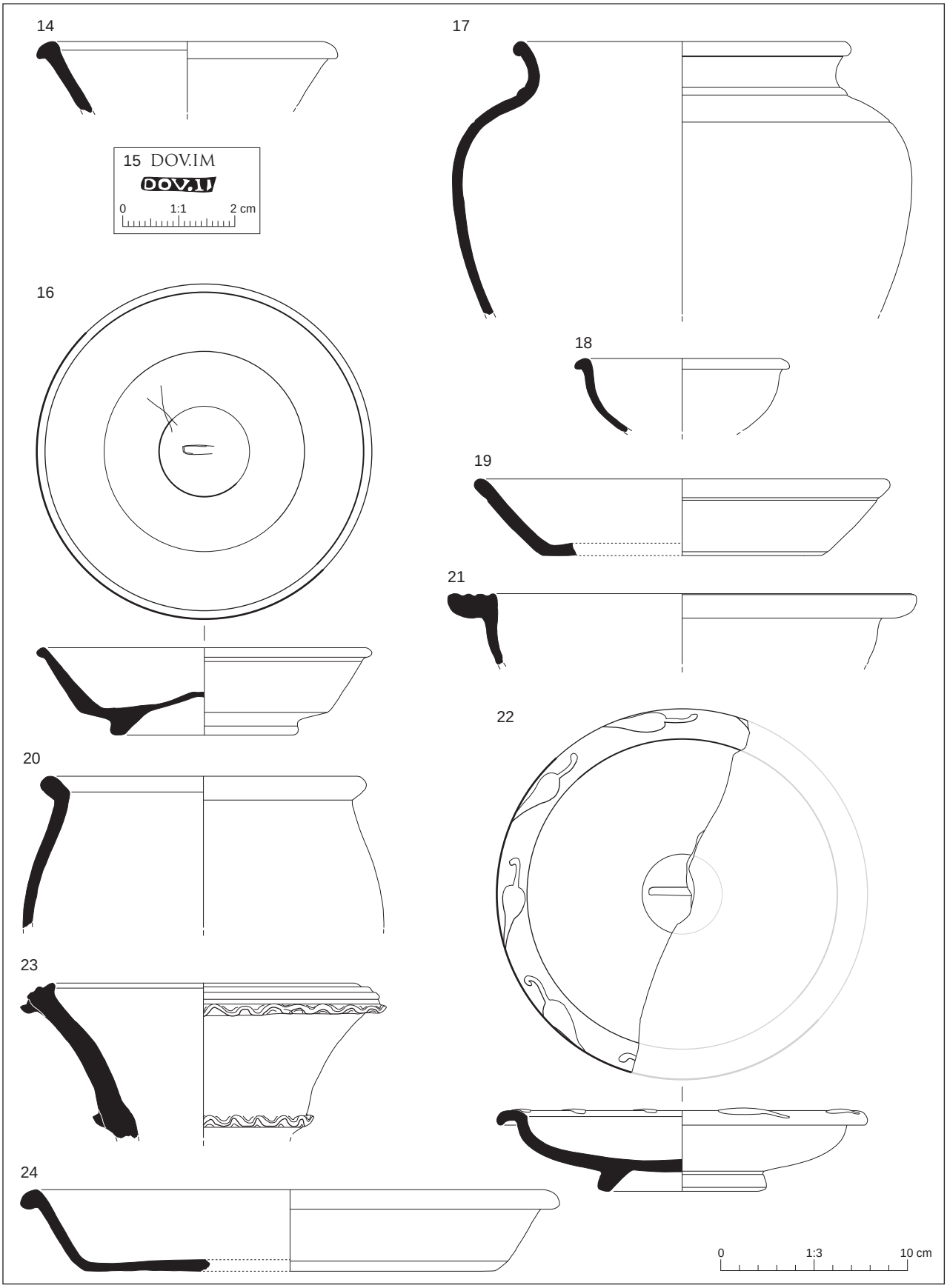


Figure 23b: Roman pottery (14-24)

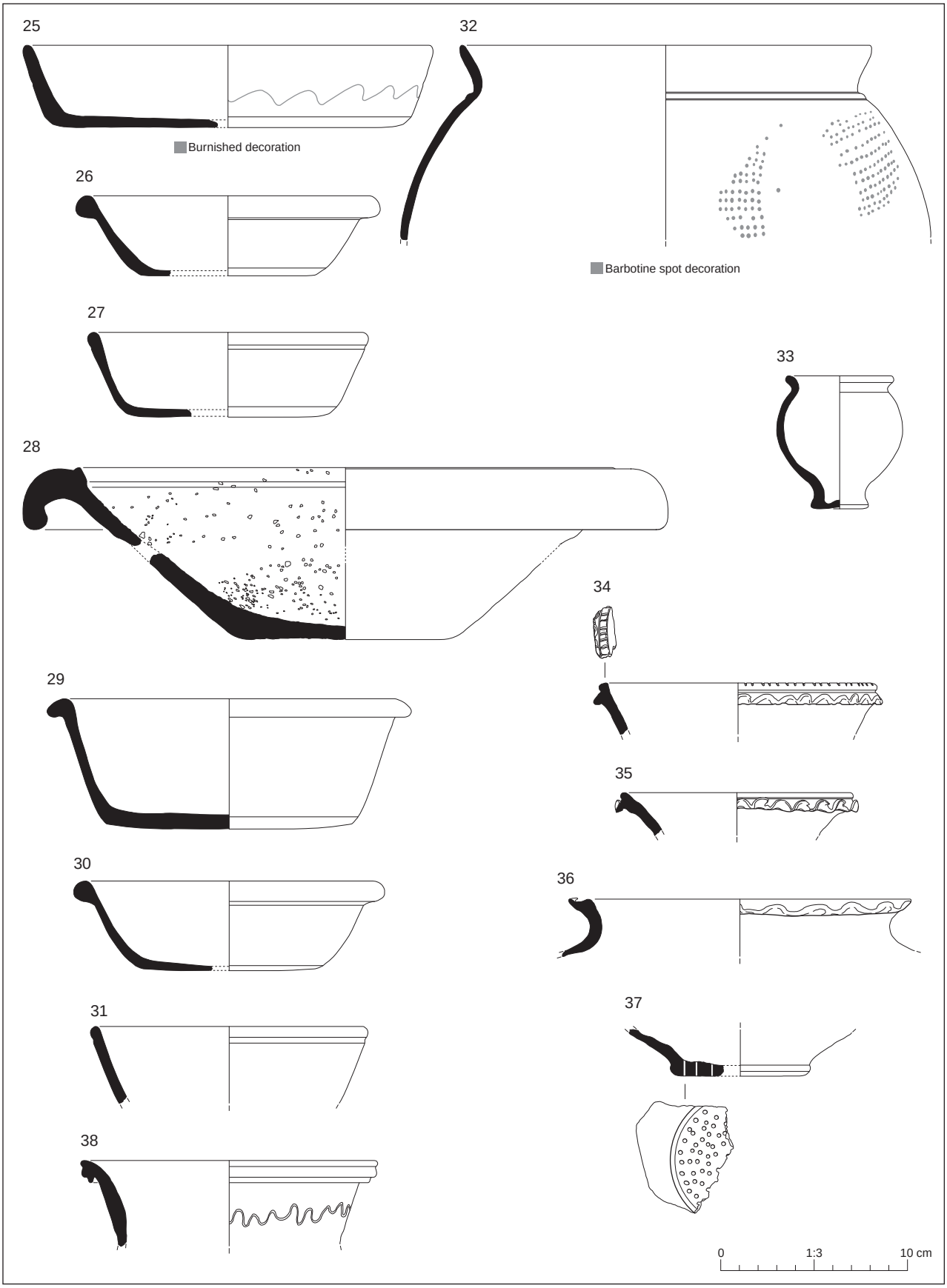


Figure 23c: Roman pottery (25-38)

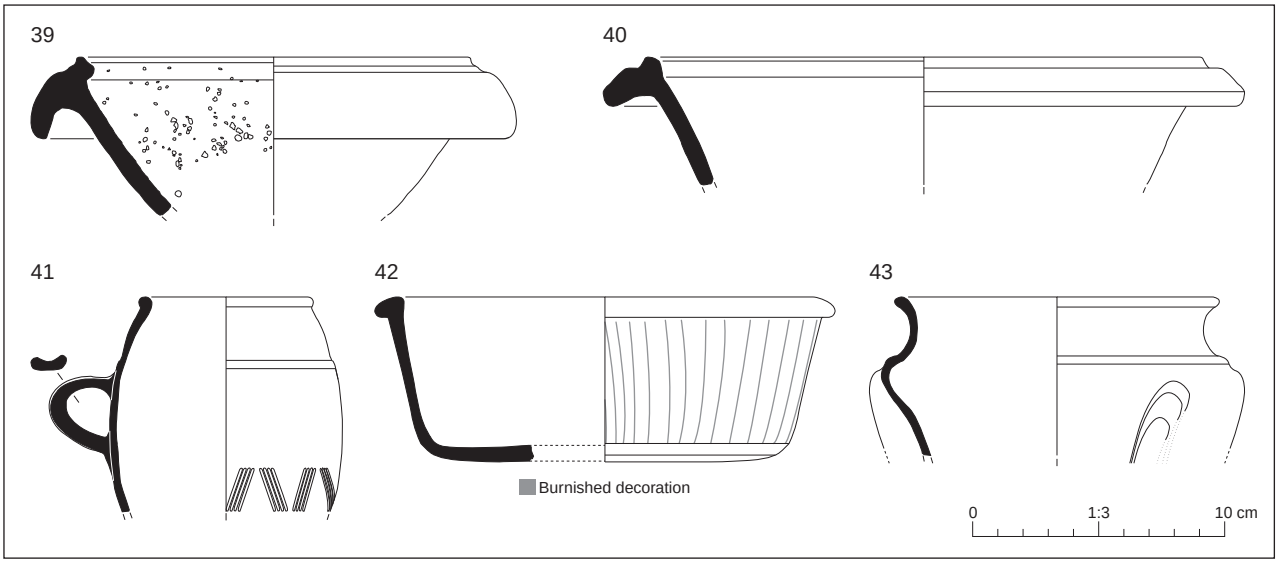


Figure 23d: Roman pottery (39-43)

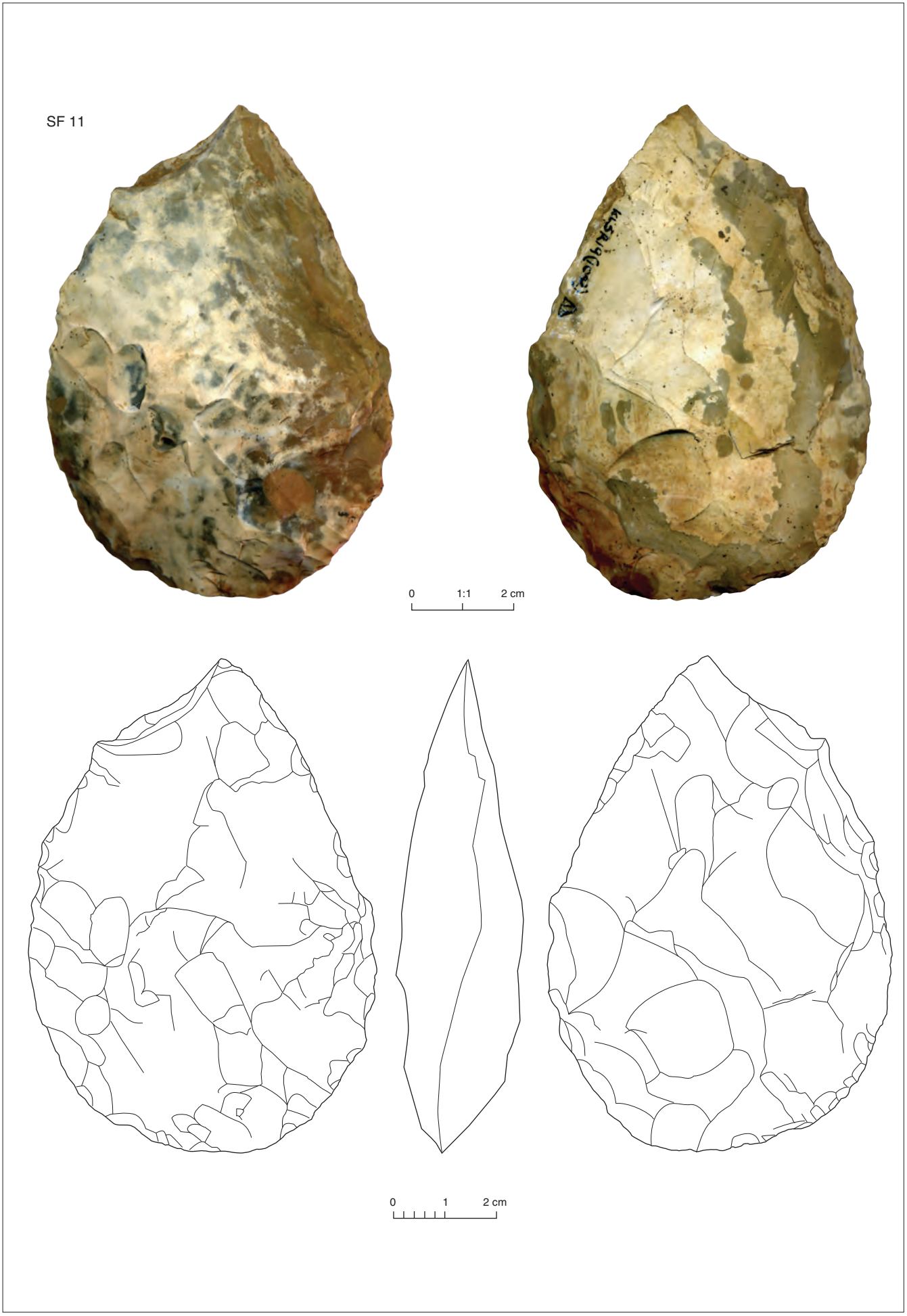


Figure 24: Flint handaxe SF 11

Plate 1: Aerial view of Area A, looking south-east, with Kelvedon railway station and town beyond

Plate 2: Aerial view of Area B, looking south-west

Plate 3: Area C. Period 1, pit **3041**, mid excavation, looking south

Plate 4: Area B. Complete pottery vessel (2077) in Period 2.1 pit **2076**, looking east

Plate 5: Area B. Period 2.1, Pit Cluster **2076**, half-sectioned, looking north-east

Plate 6: Area B. Period 2.1, pit **2140,** looking east

Plate 7: Area B. Period 2.2, C-shaped ditch **2148** looking east, intervention **2174** in the foreground and terminus **2148** beyond

Plate 8: Area B. Period 2.2, C-shaped ditch **2148**, terminus **2200**, looking west

Plate 9: Area A. Period 3, Cremation burial **1094** prior to lifting, looking north

Plate 10: Area A. Working shot of sampling underway along Ditch 1010, intervention **1241** in the foreground, looking south

Plate 11: Area A. Period 4.1, well/watering hole **1073**, half-sectioned, looking north-east

Plate 12: Area A. Period 4.1, well/watering hole **1073** mid excavation, with waterlogged wood (1084) exposed.

Plate 13: Area A. Period 4.1, stake 1092 *in situ* in base of well/watering hole **1073**, looking west (lower scale measures 0.4m)

Plate 14: Area B. Period 4.1 pit **2202**, looking west

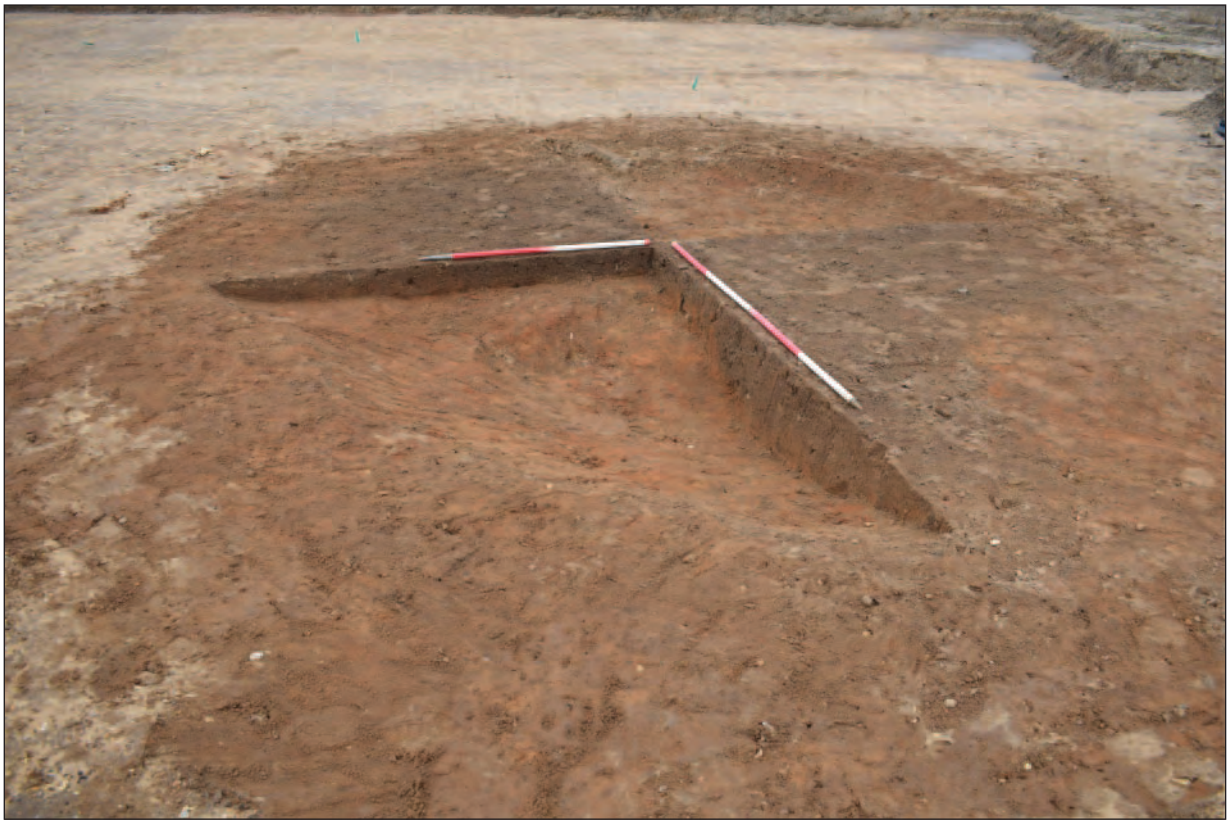


Plate 15: Area C. Period 4.1, pit **3039**, looking north

oxfordarchaeology

Head Office/Registered Office/ OA South

Janus House
Osney Mead
Oxford OX2 0ES

t: +44 (0) 1865 263800
f: +44 (0) 1865 793496
e: info@oxfordarchaeology.com
w: http://oxfordarchaeology.com

OA North

Mill 3
Moor Lane
Lancaster LA1 1QD

t: +44 (0) 1524 541000
f: +44 (0) 1524 848606
e: oanorth@oxfordarchaeology.com
w: http://oxfordarchaeology.com

OA East

15 Trafalgar Way
Bar Hill
Cambridgeshire
CB23 8SQ

t: +44 (0) 1223 850500
e: oaeast@oxfordarchaeology.com
w: http://oxfordarchaeology.com