

Land at East View Close, Radwinter, Essex

Prehistoric and Roman Remains

Archaeological Evaluation Report



July 2013

Client: CgMs, on behalf of Bidwells

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Land at East View Close, Radwinter, Essex

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Archaeological Evaluation

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Summary

Between the 17th and 21st of June 2013 Oxford Archaeology East carried out an Archaeological Evaluation on Land at East View Close, Radwinter, Essex, centred on NGR TL 60853 37506.

A total of 8 trenches were excavated across two separate fields within the proposed development area that revealed archaeological remains throughout the site. The earliest remains comprised a background scatter of worked flint dating to the Late Mesolithic, Early Neolithic and Early Bronze Age periods, and a ditch that may represent the remnant of a Bronze Age field system.

Evidence for Late Iron Age activity was also recorded in the southern part of the development site, however trenching was extremely limited within this part of the development area due to thick undergrowth.

In the northern part of the development area extensive evidence for Early Roman settlement was recorded, possibly relating to the site of a putative small Roman town located at Radwinter.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and scope of work

- 1.1.1 An archaeological evaluation was carried out on Land at East View Close, Radwinter (centred on NGR TL 73081 10779) by Oxford Archaeology East between the 17th and 21st of June 2013. The scope of the archaeological evaluation was determined through discussions between CgMs and Richard Havis of Essex County Council's Historic Environment Team (Historic Environment advisors to Uttlesford District) and CgMs. Following this, a specification for the works was prepared by CgMs (doc. Ref. MF/13553/02 issued 30 Apr 13).
- 1.1.2 The work was designed to assist in defining the character and extent of any archaeological remains within the proposed development area, in accordance with the guidelines set out in *National Planning Policy Framework* (Department for Communities and Local Government March 2012). The results will enable decisions to be made by ECC, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority, with regard to the treatment of any archaeological remains found.
- 1.1.3 The site archive is currently held by OA East and will be deposited with the appropriate county stores in due course.

1.2 Geology and topography

- 1.2.1 The development area is located on the north-east edge of the village of Radwinter, bounded to the east by a tributary of the River Pant, 200m to the east. The southern limit of the development area was formed by the east-west route of the B1054. Residential housing and the local school delineated its western boundary, whilst the northern extent of the site was bounded by agricultural fields. The site was bisected by a public footpath heading eastwards from the village. The portion of the site north of the footpath was previously part of an agricultural field that was subsequently partitioned by the planting of a hedgerow.
- 1.2.2 The site lies on a gentle east facing slope downwards to the tributary which forms the base of the small valley, with the ground rising again further to the east on the opposing side of the watercourse.
- 1.2.3 The superficial deposits on the site consist of Diamicton deposits belonging to the Lowestoft Formation, except in the vicinity of the watercourse where alluvial deposits are to be expected, the local superficial deposits were formed in the up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period. British Geological Survey online (2013).

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

- 1.3.1 The following text is drawn from the Specification prepared by CgMs (2013). A Desk Based Assessment (DBA) has also been produced by CgMs, which outlines in greater detail the archaeological potential of the site and previous investigations nearby (CgMs report ref MF/13553/01).
- 1.3.2 The DBA reviewed the available archaeological, historical, and topographic information for the site and a surrounding search area, in order to identify any known heritage assets and the establish the site's potential for the presence of other, as-yet undiscovered, archaeological remains. A summary of the DBA findings is presented below; the assessment report should be consulted for full details.

- 1.3.3 Evidence held in the Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER) and other sources (summarised in the DBA) indicates that Iron Age and Roman settlement remains have previously been discovered within the proposal site, and also suggests that the site may intersect the course of a possible Roman road running north-east from Radwinter.
- 1.3.4 Evidence for Roman settlement has previously been recovered from two areas within and immediately adjacent to the site: Early Roman pottery sherds, tile and other finds, and pits were discovered in the south part of the site in the 1960s (Essex HER Monument reference 1542). Furthermore, paddock ditches and further Early Roman pits were recorded off East View Close in 1998 (EHER ref 19095). The EHER also refers a third century Roman pottery sherd recovered “from the stream bed” and a fragment of Roman glass “from the field surface” somewhere in Radwinter (EHER 1380). The precise find spot is not known, but the descriptions and recorded details of the finder tentatively suggest these may be associated with the 1960s finds above. Further Roman features and finds were identified approximately 100m west of the study site at Radwinter Primary School in 2006-7.
- 1.3.5 The finds and archaeological features identified within the current site in the 1960s and in 1998 and those at the Radwinter Primary School site have been interpreted as evidence for a fairly substantial Early Roman settlement site which had developed at a key road and river crossing point. Radwinter is located at the junction of three suggested Roman roads linking major Roman settlements in the region. The lines of these three regional roads converge in the northern part of the village of Radwinter, although the precise course of the roads around this junction is not clear.
- 1.3.6 The current site lies to the north-east of the projected junction point of these roads, but intersects the course of the suggested road running north-north-east to Wixoe (EHER Monument 1565). The course of this road is mapped east of Radwinter; a westward continuation of the line towards a junction with the other roads would cross the stream valley immediately east of the site and subsequently pass through it.
- 1.3.7 It has been concluded that the site has a high potential for the presence of archaeological remains associated with these undesignated heritage assets. In view of their potential to contribute to the study of patterns of settlement and the sub-regional Roman road network, such remains were provisionally assessed as being of county/regional importance.
- 1.3.8 The DBA also indicated that the site lies outside the medieval settlement core of Radwinter. Its topographical location, on the lower slopes and floodplain of the stream valley, suggests that the site may have been used for cultivation or pasture, but settlement or other more intensive activity is very unlikely. The study site was assessed as having a moderate potential for the presence of medieval cultivation remains, but a low potential for other medieval activity.
- 1.3.9 Based upon recorded archaeological information from the surrounding area the site is generally considered to have a low potential to contain buried archaeological remains of other periods.

1.4 Acknowledgements

- 1.4.1 The author would like thank Mrs B. Rayment and Lady M. B. Parker for funding the work through Bidwells. The author would also like to thank CgMs who commissioned the archaeological work. The project was managed by James Drummond-Murray and the illustrator was Séverine Bézie. Jonathan House directed and supervised the fieldwork with the assistance of Robin Webb, Steve Morgan, and Nicholas Cox. The

project was monitored by Richard Havis of Essex County Council's Historic Environment Team (Historic Environment advisors to Uttlesford District) .

2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

- 2.1.1 The objective of this evaluation was to determine as far as reasonably possible the presence/absence, location, nature, extent, date, quality, condition and significance of any surviving archaeological deposits within the development area.

2.2 Methodology

- 2.2.1 Machine excavation was carried out under constant archaeological supervision with a wheeled JCB excavator using a 1.6m wide toothless ditching bucket. A small number of machine interventions were necessary within the trial trenches in order to confirm the level of the archaeological deposits as a result of the ambiguous nature of the soil horizons and the superficial geology.
- 2.2.2 The site survey was carried out by Stuart Ladd using a Leica GPS.
- 2.2.3 Spoil, trench locations and features were scanned with a metal detector by. All metal-detected and hand-collected finds were retained for inspection, other than those which were obviously modern.
- 2.2.4 All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using OA East's *pro-forma* sheets. Trench locations, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales, monochrome photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits.
- 2.2.5 A total of 12 environmental samples were taken from the full range of feature types and periods, mainly from deposits considered most appropriate for environmental sampling.
- 2.2.6 All of the trenches within the northern field were excavated, with the exception of Trench 2, which was located below an overhead power cable. The original trench design for the southern field had to be completely adjusted, due to excessive undergrowth. As a result three trenches were excavated, rather than the originally planned five 30m trial trenches.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction

- 3.1.1 The results are presented below in trench order, with features described from north to south, or west to east, depending on trench orientation. The trenches measured 30m in length and 1.6m in width, unless otherwise stated. Trenches 1-6 showed evidence for field drains running east to west, with variation in type showing separate phases of drainage.

3.2 Trench 1

- 3.2.1 The trench was sealed by top and subsoil deposits, both of which were 0.15m thick. A total of thirteen features were identified, of these, six were excavated. A north – south aligned ditch (**124**) was excavated at the west end of the trench. Ditch **124** measured 1.5 in width by 0.4m in depth. It contained a single backfill (125) that produced a relatively large quantity of Early Roman pottery (App. B2).
- 3.2.2 Further to the east, two pits were recorded, one of which (**128**) was excavated. Pit **128** measured 0.9m in width, and 0.24m in depth, and contained a single backfill (129) It was truncated on its eastern side by a ditch (**126**) aligned roughly north - south. Ditch **126** measured 1m in width and 0.36m in depth.
- 3.2.3 A group of six pits and post holes were recorded in the central part of the trench. Two of these were excavated, and both were interpreted as post holes (**136** & **132**). Post Holes **136** and **132** were oval in plan, and were 0.1m and 0.08m deep respectively. A third post hole (**130**) was investigated approximately 4m to the east of Post Hole **132**. Post Hole **130** measured 0.5m in width and 0.13m in depth, and contained a single fill (131).
- 3.2.4 At the eastern end of the trench two pit features were recorded, one of these pits (**134**) was half-sectioned, revealing it to be 0.92m in width and 0.24m in depth, the pit was circular in plan and contained a single backfill (134).

3.3 Trench 2

- 3.3.1 Trench 2 was not excavated, as a result of its location below an overhead power cable.

3.4 Trench 3

- 3.4.1 The topsoil within this trench was 0.26m thick and overlay a 0.05m thick subsoil deposit. A total of twenty features were recorded and eight of these were excavated as part of the evaluation; not all of the post holes and pits were excavated.
- 3.4.2 At the northern end of the trench two features were recorded in plan that extended beyond the eastern limit of the trench. Although only partially visible and not tested by excavation, the northern-most feature appeared to be a post hole, while the second appeared to be a much larger pit. To the west of the pit, a post hole (**166**) was excavated, that measured between 0.30m - 0.48m in diameter, with a depth of 0.23m. A single deposit (165) containing residual flints and Early Roman pottery (App. B2) filled Post Hole **166**. Further to the south, a second feature (**164**) was partially exposed that extended beyond the eastern trench limit. As a result, it was not possible to determine whether it represented another pit, or perhaps a ditch terminus. Feature **164** was rectangular in plan, measuring 0.84m in length, 0.6m in width and 0.15m depth.
- 3.4.3 In close proximity to the aforementioned features, a cluster of three post holes were identified but not excavated. Immediately to the south of the post holes a pit (**162**) was

half sectioned. Pit **162** was circular in plan, measuring 0.78m in width by 0.13m in depth, with a single backfill (161). Pit **162** truncated an east – west aligned, thin linear feature (**160**) interpreted as a beam slot. Beam Slot **160** had vertical sides, and measured 0.14 in width, by 0.27m deep. A further two intercutting pits and a single post hole were recorded immediately to the south of the beam slot; these features were not tested by excavation.

- 3.4.4 Close to the centre of the trench a large pit (**142**) was partially exposed that appeared to be roughly square in plan. As a result it was not possible to fully excavate Pit **142** but it measured at least 1.86 in length and 1.6m in width and was excavated to a depth of 0.64m, although the base appeared to continue to slope away from the excavated section.
- 3.4.5 Four fills (138, 139, 140 & 141) were recorded that contained a high quantity of large stones, particularly fills 138 and 141, the tertiary and basal fills. The type of stone and sizes varied greatly and included quern stone fragments, various sandstone fragments and large flint nodules. A number of the flint nodules had naturally formed holes within them. Whilst these were not man-made, their frequency within the stone assemblage would suggest they had been utilised, or selected.
- 3.4.6 The basal fill (141) was a mid greenish brown clayey silt, environmental sampling of the deposit also showed evidence for charred remains including sedge seed and burnt charophyte oogonia, a type of fresh water algae (App. C2). Secondary fill 140 comprised a dark greyish brown clayey silt with a high proportion of charcoal flecks. An environmental sample from the deposit showed good evidence for charred remains with wheat grains and seeds of pasture and wetland species represented (App. C2). A copper alloy object (SF 4) was also recovered from this deposit that may be the remains of a brooch (App. B1). The tertiary fill (139) was a mid greenish brown silty clay containing a greater variation of finds that included shell, antler, Ceramic Building Material (CBM) and a highly degraded copper alloy object (SF 3) (App. B1). The uppermost fill (138) was a dark greenish brown silty clay containing Early Roman pottery (App. B2) and an iron object (SF 2), possibly a nail (App. B1).
- 3.4.7 Pit **142** truncated a smaller pit (**144**), lying immediately to the south. Pit **144** was oval in plan, measuring up to 0.75m in diameter and 0.41m in depth. Its fill (143) was very similar to the upper fills of **142**, environmental evidence from sampling, showed similar results (App. C2).
- 3.4.8 Approximately 2m from the pits, a further cluster of 4 post holes was identified, one of which was excavated (**100**). Post Hole **100** measured 0.3m in width and 0.07m, and had a single backfill (101), that contained sherds of Early Roman pottery (App. B2).
- 3.4.9 A north-east to south-west aligned ditch (**108**) was recorded at the southern end of the trench. It measured 1.6m in width by 0.3m in depth and contained three fills (107, 105 & 106). Basal fill 107 comprised a mid greenish brown silty clay. The secondary fill (105) was a dark greyish brown clayey silt. The tertiary fill (106) was a dark greyish brown silty clay, containing Early Roman pottery sherds (App. B2).

3.5 Trench 4

- 3.5.1 The trench contained a topsoil measuring 0.25m in depth, and a subsoil measuring 0.1m in depth. A total of ten features were identified, seven of these features were investigated through excavation.
- 3.5.2 Two features at the western end of the trench were not excavated, a pit at the very end of the trench, and a post hole. Just to the east of the post hole an area of narrow linear

features was investigated, **120**, and **122**. Both features terminated close to the post hole, and apparently were truncated away 3m towards the east of the trench. Feature **120**, had a square end, and measured 0.26m in width, and 0.05m in depth, feature **122**, ran parallel to **120**, and measured 0.29m in width, and 0.07m in depth.

- 3.5.3 The central area of the trench contained several features, the western most feature of the group was a ditch **111**, on a north-west, south-east alignment, the ditch measured 0.8m in width, and 0.44m in depth. The ditch cut a large pit **109**, which measured at least 1.4m in width and had a depth of 0.36m. The two features were dated by pottery sherds of early Roman date.
- 3.5.4 Immediately to the east of Pit **109**, a single post hole was excavated **118**, the post hole was circular in plan and measured 0.35m in width and 0.16m in depth. A further ditch **114**, was excavated beside the post hole, sharing the same alignment as ditch **111**, ditch **114**, measured 0.77m in width and 0.15m in depth. The single backfill contained a large quantity of early Roman pot sherds. A pit to east of the ditch was seen at the northern edge of the trench, the pit was not investigated.
- 3.5.5 At the eastern end of the trench another ditch was recorded, running on the same alignment as the other ditches within the trench. The ditch **116**, was markedly similar to ditch **114**, similar in profile and backfill. Ditch **116**, measured 0.95m in width, and 0.19m in depth, the single backfill (117), was a mid greyish brown, silty clay.

3.6 Trench 5

- 3.6.1 This trench was aligned north north-west to south south-east and contained a total of ten features. The topsoil within the trench was 0.24m thick and sealed a subsoil measuring 0.2m thick.
- 3.6.2 Two pits were recorded at the northern end of Trench 5, both of which extended beyond its eastern limit and were not excavated. To the south of the pits a wide, shallow ditch (**182**) ran perpendicular to the trench. It measured 2.4m in width and 0.26m in depth and contained two fills (180 & 181), the fills contained pottery of 1st and 2nd century date. To the south of Ditch **182**, two pits (**176** & **174**) were half sectioned. They were both roughly circular in plan with Pit **176**, measuring 1m in width by 0.32m in depth and Pit **174** measuring 1.05m by 0.3m in width and depth. Both pits contained single fills from which pottery of Early Roman date was recovered (App. B2). The very edge of a third pit was seen at the eastern edge of the trench, just to the south-east of Pit **174**, however this feature was not excavated.
- 3.6.3 Three ditches (**185**, **155** & **157**) were identified at the southern end of the trench, the northernmost of these (**185**) was aligned north-east to south-west and was particularly large, measuring 3.6m in width. It was not excavated but surface finds recovered from it were of an Early Roman date.
- 3.6.4 The remaining ditches (**155** & **157**) ran on the same north-east to south-west alignment, with Ditch **155**, forming a re-cut of **157**. Ditch **155**, measured 0.9m in width and 0.4m in depth. The surviving width of Ditch **157** was 0.4m with a depth of 0.3m. Pottery from the ditches dated to the Early Roman period, however the ditch also contained a high frequency of residual worked flints (Apps. B1 & B2).

3.7 Trench 6

- 3.7.1 The trench was sealed by a 0.27m thick topsoil layer and a subsoil measuring 0.18m thick at the south-western end of the trench, and 0.4m at the north-eastern end; the greater depth was recorded at the base of the north-east facing slope. Three features

were identified within this trench, two of which were excavated. Identification of the archaeological grade was very difficult within the trench, with very little change between the subsoil deposits and the natural sub-strata.

- 3.7.2 A north-west to south-east aligned ditch was identified in the north-eastern half of the trench. Roman finds were visible on the surface of the ditch, which was not excavated.
- 3.7.3 Two features were recorded within the south-western half of the trench whose fills were quite distinct from those recorded elsewhere on the site. The northernmost feature was a ditch (**148**) on a north-south alignment that measured 0.8m in width by 0.26m in depth. Ditch **148** contained a single light yellowish brown silty clay backfill that contained worked flints of Early Bronze Age date (Pers. Comm. Barry Bishop). The final feature (**146**) continued beyond the limit of the trench, which precluded a positive identification of its overall shape. As a result, it may have been either an elongated pit or ditch terminus. It measured 0.94m in width, and 0.26m in depth. The single backfill was a mid reddish yellow clayey silt, from which no finds were recovered.

3.8 Trench 7

- 3.8.1 The trench contained a topsoil measuring 0.42m at the western end, and 0.27m at the eastern end. The subsoil within the trench measured 0.13m at the western end, and 0.25m at the eastern end. Both the topsoil and the subsoil contained a high frequency of post medieval brick fragments.
- 3.8.2 No archaeological features were present within the trench, although three worked flints were recovered from the subsoil.

3.9 Trench 8

- 3.9.1 The trench contained a topsoil and subsoil, measuring 0.25m and 0.32m respectively. As with Trench 7, a high quantity of small brick fragments was present in both the topsoil and subsoil.
- 3.9.2 The trench contained a single ditch at the northern end of the trench that was aligned north to south. Its fill contained a variety of finds dating to 19th century.

3.10 Trench 9

- 3.10.1 The trench was sealed by a 0.31m thick topsoil layer that thickened slightly down-slope to the east. The subsoil within the trench measured 0.32m thick. Three features were recorded; two intercutting ditches and a pit (**168**) truncated by the westernmost ditch.
- 3.10.2 Pit **168** was circular in plan and although truncated on its eastern side by the cut of Ditch **167**, its surviving width was 0.97m. The pit was 0.3m in depth with a single backfill, a dark reddish grey silty clay that contained Late Iron Age pottery (App. B2). It was truncated by the later of the two ditches (**167**), both of which were aligned north-east to south-west. The earlier ditch (**150**) measured 1.56m in width and 0.71m in depth, the later ditch (**167**) measured 0.97m in width, and 0.3m in depth and appeared to be a re-cut of Ditch **150**, both features contained pottery of Late Iron Age date, the later ditch containing large quantities of pottery including the base of a vessel and large body sherds (App. B2). The secondary fill of the later ditch, (153), contained a large amount of evidence for burning including burnt bone.

3.11 Finds Summary

- 3.11.1 The finds recovered from the site showed poor levels of preservation, with the majority of the pottery being highly abraded and the metalwork also found in a poor state of preservation (Apps. B1 & B2).
- 3.11.2 The Early Roman finds assemblage, which accounts for the majority of the material culture from the evaluation, is indicative of settlement activity in the vicinity. The high levels of abrasion are typical of finds deposits associated with middening or other forms of secondary deposition (App. B2). The high levels of abrasion and corrosion across the entire assemblage, from all types of feature, might also suggest that they have been affected by post depositional processes within the soils.
- 3.11.3 A large quantity of stones were recovered from Pit **142**, the majority of the stones did not appear to have been worked, and were re-buried within the the feature. Obviously worked items were retained, as was a sample of the remainder (App.B4)".

3.12 Environmental Summary

- 3.12.1 The faunal assemblage was highly fragmented and in a poor state of preservation. Of the recovered remains only ten pieces were identifiable to species, with sheep and cattle represented (App. C1).
- 3.12.2 A total of twelve bulk samples were taken from a full range of feature types and deposits across the evaluation. A number of the samples contained charred plant remains that have the potential to provide information on the cultivation of crops, diet and domestic activities taking place on the site (App. C2).

4 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

4.1 Prehistoric

- 4.1.1 All of the trenches showed evidence for prehistoric activity. For the most part this took the form of worked flints either within the topsoil or subsoil, or found residually in Roman features. The flints were recorded consistently across the trenches and dated from the Late Mesolithic, Early Neolithic, and Early Bronze Age (Pers. Comm. Barry Bishop). This material is thought to represent background activity throughout the site.
- 4.1.2 The two features investigated within Trench 6 (**146** & **148**) are likely to be much earlier than any of those recorded in the other trenches. They had very distinct fills, and the worked flints from Ditch **148** suggest an Early Bronze Age date. It is possible that this ditch could be later, possibly evidence for a Middle Bronze Age field system within the river valley. The dating of this feature is however ambiguous as many of the Roman features contained high quantities of earlier flints. It has been interpreted as much earlier due to the nature of its fill and the finds present within it. No finds were recovered from feature **146**, but its similarities to Ditch **148** suggest a similar date. It may, on the other hand, represent a much earlier tree throw.
- 4.1.3 The activity seen at the western end of Trench 9 suggests Late Iron Age activity. The large pottery sherds recovered from the ditches suggest settlement activity in close proximity (App. B2). The re-cutting of this ditch suggests a certain amount of longevity to the Late Iron Age activity. This feature may represent an element of a pre-Roman farmstead, possibly further up the slope towards the village of Radwinter. Pottery of Late Iron Age date was recovered from the the stream to the east (EHER 1541), suggesting activity could stretch along the low lying tributary valley.

4.2 Early Romano-British

- 4.2.1 It is very likely that the Early Roman archaeology recorded by the evaluation extended beyond the study area, almost certainly to the north and the west, particularly given the recorded evidence from the adjacent East View Close watching brief (Havis, 2001). Although the limitations of the evaluation mean that it is very difficult to identify the type and scale of the settlement activity within the development area, it is of note that Radwinter has been proposed as a potential site of a small Roman town. It is suggested therefore that the archaeological remains recorded within the development site represent activity at the periphery of a wider settlement.
- 4.2.2 Evidence for possible structures was seen in Trenches 3, and 4. A potential trackway, comprised of Ditches **114** and **116**, was identified within the eastern half of Trench 4. The ditches ran parallel, 9.5m apart, and were similar in form. They also ran perpendicular to the truncated beam slots within the trench, suggesting a possible frontage of structures. One of the ditches (**124**) within the western end of Trench 1 may also be a continuation of this possible track way. Ditches **182** and **185** within Trench 5, may also represent an east-west trackway, potentially linking to trenches seen within the East View Close watching brief (Havis, 2001). In both cases the prospective trackways showed no evidence surviving of either agger material, or road surface material.
- 4.2.3 The predominance of Early Roman pottery indicates a relatively short-lived occupation of the site, although the presence of re-cut ditches and inter-cutting features suggests some re-use during this time. It may be that the settlement focus shifted beyond the development site during the Late Roman period.

- 4.2.4 The majority of the features encountered during the evaluation could be considered relatively typical of Roman settlement activity. However Pit **142**, located in Trench 3, was unusual in form, most notably for its backfill deposits which contained a high proportion of large stones - aside from the quern fragments the stone appeared to be largely unworked. A number of the large flint nodules had naturally formed hollows, which may have been utilised, possibly as line weights. The reason for the varied collection of stones is unclear, it is possible they were collected to form a counter weight, for a crane or pump mechanism; which may have related to the use of the feature they were deposited in, which was a deep, steep sided pit. A mill stone fragment was identified within the stone assemblage which may suggest, a larger mechanical mill (App. B4).

4.3 Conclusion

- 4.3.1 Across the site a background scatter of Late Mesolithic, Early Neolithic, and Early Bronze Age material was recorded that may represent localised flint working, possibly utilising the river gravels. Much of the evidence for this material appeared within Roman contexts, or the overlying soils, suggesting the material derived from surface scatters. The ditch within Trench 6 may represent evidence for a Middle Bronze Age field system, with the flints found within it residual Early Bronze Age material. Evidence was also recorded for Late Iron Age activity on the site, perhaps a small scale pre-cursor to the Roman settlement at Radwinter such as a Late Iron Age farmstead.
- 4.3.2 The main focus of activity recorded by the evaluation was dated to the Early Roman period and may represent part of an Early Roman settlement, possibly relating to the proposed site of a Roman town situated on the convergence of three suggested Roman route ways. It is impossible at this stage to state if the evidence uncovered within this evaluation is evidence for part of the proposed main Roman settlement at Radwinter, or whether the evidence relates to an early separate settlement or a large farmstead.
- 4.3.3 Trenches 7, 8, and 9 were located within a small area, access to which was restricted by dense undergrowth within this part of the development area. The overlying soil deposits within these trenches were of varying thickness, indicating possible localised dumping of soils. The presence of late post-medieval brick fragments suggests a much later date for this activity.

APPENDIX A. CONTEXT INVENTORY

Context	Cut	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Length	Breadth	Depth
100	100	3	cut	post hole	0	0.3	0.07
101	100	3	fill	post hole	0	0.3	0.07
102	0		layer	topsoil	0		
103	0		layer	subsoil	0		
104	0		layer	natural	0		
105	108	3	fill	bank	1.5	0.5	0.16
106	108	3	fill	ditch	1.5	0.5	0.1
107	108	3	fill	ditch	0.78	1.42	0.19
108	108	3	cut	ditch	1.5	1.6	0.3
109	109	4	cut	pit	0	1.4	0.36
110	109	4	fill	pit	0		0.36
111	111	4	cut	ditch	0.75	0.8	0.44
112	111	4	fill	ditch	0		0.44
113	111	4	fill	ditch	0		0.32
114	114	4	cut	ditch	0.75	0.77	0.15
115	114	4	fill	ditch	0		0.15
116	116	4	cut	ditch	0.75	0.95	0.19
117	116	4	fill	ditch	0		0.19
118	118	4	cut	post hole	0	0.35	0.16
119	118	4	fill	post hole	0		0.16
120	120	4	cut	gully	0.85	0.26	0.05
121	120	4	fill	gully	0		0.05
122	122	4	cut	gully	1.55	0.29	0.07
123	122	4	fill	gully	0		0.07
124	124	1	cut	ditch	0	1.5	0.4
125	124	1	fill	ditch	0	1.5	0.4
126	126	1	cut	ditch	0	1	0.36
127	126	1	fill	ditch	0	1	0.36
128	128	1	cut	pit	0	0.9	0.24
129	128	1	fill	pit	0	0.9	0.24
130	130	1	cut	post hole	0.65	0.5	0.12
131	131	1	fill	post hole	0.65	0.5	0.12
132	132	1	cut	post hole	0.4	0.33	0.08
133	132	1	fill	post hole	0.4	0.33	0.08
134	134	1	cut	pit	0	0.92	0.24
135	134	1	fill	pit	0	0.92	0.24
136	136	1	cut	post hole	0.65	0.37	0.1
137	136	1	fill	post hole	0.65	0.37	0.1
138	142	3	fill	pit	1.86	1.6	0.64
139	142	3	fill	pit	2	0.85	0.4
140	142	3	fill	pit	2.26	0.8	0.14
141	142	3	fill	pit	1.9	0.4	0.18
142	142	3	cut	pit	2.6	1.9	1.14
143	144	3	fill	pit	0.62	0.75	0.41
144	144	3	cut	pit	0.62	0.75	0.41

Context	Cut	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Length	Breadth	Depth
145	0	1	layer	subsoil	0		0.15
146	146	6	cut	pit	1.1	0.94	0.26
147	146	6	fill	pit	0		0.26
148	148	6	cut	ditch	1.6	0.8	0.26
149	148	6	fill	ditch	0	0.8	0.26
150	150	9	cut	ditch	1	1.56	0.71
151	150	9	fill	ditch	0		0.71
152	167	9	fill	ditch	0		0.23
153	167	9	fill	ditch	0		0.19
154	167	9	fill	ditch	0		0.23
155	155	5	cut	ditch	0	0.9	0.4
156	155	5	fill	ditch	0	0.9	0.4
157	157	5	cut	ditch	0	0.4	0.3
158	157	5	fill	ditch	0	0.4	0.3
159	160	3	fill	beam slot	1.5	0.14	0.27
160	160	3	cut	beam slot	1.5	0.14	0.27
161	162	3	fill	pit	0.78	0.75	0.13
162	162	3	cut	pit	0.78	0.75	0.13
163	164	3	fill	pit	0.84	0.6	0.15
164	164	3	cut	pit	0.84	0.6	0.15
165	166	3	fill	post hole	0.48	0.3	0.23
166	166	3	cut	post hole	0.48	0.3	0.23
167	167	9	cut	ditch	0		0.58
168	168	9	cut	pit	0.84	0.97	0.3
169	168	9	fill	pit	0.84	0.97	0.3
170	0	9	layer	topsoil	0		0.39
171	0	9	layer	subsoil	0		0.33
172	172	8	cut	furrow	0	0.82	0.11
173	172	8	fill	furrow	0		0.11
174	174	5	cut	pit	1.25	1.05	0.3
175	174	5	fill	pit	1.25	1.05	0.3
176	176	5	cut	pit	1	1	0.3
177	176	5	fill	pit	1	1	0.3
178	0	9	layer	bank	0		0.27
180	0	5	layer	spread	1.5	1.2	0.1
181	182	5	fill	ditch	1.5	1.22	0.26
182	182	5	cut	ditch	1.5	1.22	0.26
183	0	6	layer	topsoil	0		
184	0	6	layer	subsoil	0		
185	185	5	cut	ditch	0	3.5	
186	185	5	fill	ditch	0	3.5	

APPENDIX B. FINDS REPORTS

B.1 Small Finds

By Chris Faine

- SF 1:** Context **99999** (unstratified surface find). Illegible Copper alloy coin. Roman
- SF 2:** Context **138**. Square section iron nail. Length 91.5mm. Roman
Possibly masonry/building nail
- SF 3:** Context **139**. Copper alloy object. Length 68.5mm. Function/Date
Curvilinear with rectangular cross section uncertain
- SF 4:** Context **140**. Portion of copper alloy knife handle. Length 31.8mm. Roman
Portion of whittle tang surviving offset below back of blade
- SF 5:** Context **143**. Square section iron nail. Length 21mm Roman

B.2 Pottery

By Alice Lyons

Summary

- B.2.1 A small Early Romano-British abraded pottery assemblage was recovered from ditches and pits possibly associated with a small settlement or farmstead. The majority of the assemblage comprises locally produced utilitarian grey ware jar/bowl forms. Some traded ceramics both from domestic sources (such as Colchester and the Nene valley) and foreign industries (such as Gaulish samian) did reach the site and were used fairly routinely by the mid 2nd century AD. It is noteworthy that there is no pottery later than the mid to late 2nd century within the assemblage at which time it is suggested that the community was no longer depositing pottery in the vicinity.

Introduction and methodology

- B.2.2 A small Early Romano-British pottery assemblage, totalling 467 sherds and weighing 4148g (with an average sherd weight of c. 9g), were recovered during the archaeological evaluation excavation at Radwinter. The majority of the pottery was recovered from ditches and pits (Table 1). The assemblage was significantly abraded with few original surfaces and evidence of use (soot and lime residues) surviving. The poor condition of the pottery suggests it was deposited in these features after it had been middened for some time and that they had not been carefully placed within the features.

Feature	Sherd Count	Sherd Weight (g)	Sherd Weight (%)
Ditch	264	2307	55.62
Pit	173	1666	40.16
Unstratified, topsoil and subsoil	24	154	3.71
Spread	4	16	0.39
Post hole	2	5	0.12
Total	467	4148	100.00

Table 1. Pottery by feature, listed in descending order of weight (%)

Methodology

- B.2.3 The assemblage was characterised and catalogued in accordance with the guidelines laid down by the Study Group for Roman Pottery (Darling 1994; Willis 2004). The total assemblage was studied and a catalogue was prepared.
- B.2.4 Defining tight fabric groups in Early Roman pottery, in the time before standardization and industrialization, is not really possible (Hill with Horne 2003, 166) so the early Roman material has been grouped into broader families which are defined on the basis of the characteristics of the clay and the visible inclusions. The fabric codes are descriptive and abbreviated by the main letters of the title (Sandy grey ware = SGW). Vessel form was recorded. The sherds were counted and weighed to the nearest whole gram. Decoration and abrasion were also noted.
- B.2.5 In addition to the Roman assemblage two sherds (65g) of medieval red wares were recovered from the topsoil but are not discussed as part of this report which focuses on the stratified Roman assemblage.

Acknowledgements

- B.2.6 Thanks to Stephen Wadeson (Finds Supervisor, OA East) for the undertaking the preliminary catalogue of this material and for analysing the samian ware.

The Fabrics and Forms

- B.2.7 A total of seventeen broad pottery fabrics (or fabric families) were recorded within the Radwinter assemblage (Table 2).
- B.2.8 The earliest part of this assemblage comprised locally (but unsourced) produced jar/bowl forms made in a sandy grey ware fabric (SGW proto). Vessel types included a limited range of utilitarian forms, most common were plain jars and bowls at least one of which is carinated and a direct descendant from Iron Age forebears (Thompson 1982; Hill 2002, 145-184; Going 2004, 139-165). A coarser version of this fabric was used to make storage jars (SCW/SJW). Contemporary with these early coarse wares was a single samian (glossy red table ware) dish or bowl fragment manufactured and imported from south Gaul. It is noteworthy that no amphora (large jars used to transport luxury goods around the Roman Empire; Tyers 1996 85- 105) were found.
- B.2.9 It is, however, the early to mid Roman ceramics that form the majority of this assemblage. Wheelmade mass produced sandy grey ware fabrics (SGW) were the most prolific recorded (c. 45% by weight). They were found in a range of forms, although the globular medium mouthed jar, some of which were lid-seated, was the most common vessel type. Where these vessels were made is unknown but grey ware production was commonly undertaken in the East Anglian region after the later part of the 1st century AD (Going 1987, 9). Paler oxidised (or white) fabrics, probably from the same range of relatively local sources (although several were of Verulamium type; Tyers 1996, 199-201), were also being used in smaller quantities these were generally limited to flagon fragments and a cupped rim example was recorded.
- B.2.10 A single shell tempered sherd was found (possibly produced in the Nene Valley where other products were being traded from) however its exact source is unknown. The general absence of shell tempered wares (in the early to mid Roman period) is typical of this region (Going 1987, 117-119).
- B.2.11 Domestically produced fine wares include colour coated beaker fragments from both Colchester and the Nene Valley industries were found. While specialist ware are represented by both reeded rim and wall-sided mortarium (mixing bowls). By the mid

2nd century samian produced in the central Gaulish factories was arriving and being used quite commonly and a range of dished and bowls were discarded.

Fabric Family and published reference	Abbreviation (Appendix 1)	Form	Sherd Count	Sherd weight (g)	Sherd weight (%)
Sandy grey ware Perrin 1996, 120; Going 1987, 9-10, fabric 47	SGW/GW	Beaker, flagon, medium mouthed jar (including lid-seated), platter, dish, jar/bowl, storage jar	168	1450	34.96
Sandy reduced ware Marney 1989, 190, fabric 46a; Perrin 1996, 121	SRW/RW	Jar/bowl (some carinated)	120	854	20.59
Sandy coarse ware Going 1987, 9, fabric 44	SCW/SJW	Storage jars	17	542	13.07
Sandy grey ware (pre-industrialised) Gibson and Lucus 2002, 126, Rom1; Going 1987, 9, fabric 45	SGW (Proto)	Jar/bowl, storage jar	42	338	8.15
Sandy oxidised ware Andrews 1985, 94-5, OW2	SOW	Flagon	22	329	7.93
Central Gaulish samian Tomber and Dore 1998, 30-33	CGSAM	Misc dish/bowl, Drag. 18/31, Drag. 31R, Drag. 33	15	171	4.12
Black surfaced red ware Marney 1989, 177, fabric 9a	BSRW	Jar/bowl	28	108	2.60
Fine sandy grey ware Tomber and Dore 1998, 74	SGW (Fine)	Carinated jar/bowl and dish with triangular rim	15	99	2.39
Sandy red ware Going 1987, 6	SREDW	Jar	15	93	2.24
Nene valley oxidised ware Tomber and Dore 1998, 119	NVOW	Reeded rim mortaria	4	50	1.21
Nene Valley colour coat Tomber and Dore 1998, 118	NVCC	Miniature beaker	6	38	0.92
Oxidised (pink) grog ware Marney 1989, 174-175	PGROG	Storage jar	2	30	0.72
Colour Coat	MISC CC	Jar	1	22	0.53
Shell tempered ware Tomber and Dore 1998, 115	STW	Jar	1	10	0.24
White ware	WW/SOW (Fine)	Flagon, wall-sided mortarium	8	9	0.22
Colchester colour coat (Tomber and Dore 1998, 132)	COL CC	Plain rim beaker and beaker or flagon	3	3	0.07
South Gaulish samian Tomber and Dore 1998, 28-29	SGSAM	Dish/bowl	1	2	0.04
Total			467	4148	100.00

Table 2. The Fabric Families, quantified in descending order of weight (%)

Pit 142

- B.2.12 Of particular interest were the 157 sherds, weighing 1494g of pottery recovered from pit [142]. This pit group represents 36% by weight (%) of the entire assemblage. Pottery was retrieved from all four stratified layers [138 (75 sherds, 731g), 139 (46 sherds, 388g), 140 (21 sherds, weighing 164g), 141 15 sherds, weighing 211g)].
- B.2.13 The lowest layers (140 and 141) contained a small deposit of early Roman (mid to late 1st to early/mid 2nd century AD) pre industrialised jar/bowl grey wares, while the upper fills (138 and 139) contained a wider range of coarse and fine wares dating to the mid 2nd century (including the majority of central samian retrieved from the site). It appears that the pit was re-dug to contain a second deposit of pottery (?and other rubbish) at the end of the productive period of settlement.

Discussion

- B.2.14 The site was located in north Essex, near the border with Cambridgeshire, c. 12km south-east of the early Roman fort and later town at Great Chesterford (Medlycott 2011). The development site was close to an area recorded on the EHCR as containing Roman deposits (EHCR 1541-2) and at the approximate junction of three Roman roads, (EHCR 1437, 1452 and 1565). The roads would have linked Radwinter both to Great Chesterford to the north-west and Braintree and Colchester to the south and south-east.
- B.2.15 A small early to mid Romano-British abraded pottery assemblage recovered from ditches and pits possibly associated with a small settlement or farmstead. The majority of the assemblage comprises locally produced utilitarian grey ware jar/bowl forms. Some traded ceramics both from domestic sources (such as Colchester and the Nene valley) and foreign industries (such as Gaulish samian) did reach the site and were used fairly routinely by the mid 2nd century AD. It is likely that the position of the Radwinter site near several Roman roads facilitated the arrival of these traded goods.
- B.2.16 It is noteworthy that there is no pottery later than the mid to late 2nd century within the assemblage. Indeed the absence of late Roman red wares, such as those produced in the Hadham and Oxfordshire industries (Tyers 1996 168-169 and 175-178 respectively) and diagnostic late vessel types supports this view. After this time the community was no longer depositing pottery in the vicinity.

Context	Cut	Feature	Fabric	2nd Fabric	Sherd Count	Sherd Weight	Basic Form	Rim	Base	Other	Abrasion	Date
101	0	topsoil	SGW	MICA	1	1				U	HEAVILY	LC1-E/MC2
101	0	topsoil	SGW (Proto)	GROG	4	11	?FABRIC & DATE			U	HEAVILY	MC1-MC2
103	0	subsoil	SRED W		1	8	MISC JAR			U		MC1-MC2
103	0	subsoil	RW	GROG	1	23	S/JAR			U		C1-C2
103	0	subsoil	SGW		3	4				U		MC1-MC2
106	108	ditch	CGSA M		5	79	PLATE/B OWL		F	U	SIGNIFICANTLY	120-150AD
106	108	ditch	SOW VER TYPE		1	2				U	HEAVILY	MC1-MC2
106	108	ditch	STW	VEG	1	10				U	HEAVILY	LIA
106	108	ditch	OXIDISED with fumed surfaces	GROG	3	128	HOOKED RIM S/JAR	R			SIGNIFICANTLY	C1
106	108	ditch	SGW		5	25				U	SIGNIFICANTLY	MC1-MC2
106	108	ditch	SRW (Fine)		6	7				U	SIGNIFICANT	MC1-MC2
106	108	ditch	SRW		10	15			B	U	SIGNIFICANT	MC1-MC2
106	108	ditch	SRW	CALC	1	2	MISC	R			SIGNIFIC	MC1-

Context	Cut	Feature	Fabric	2nd Fabric	Sherd Count	Sherd Weight	Basic Form	Rim	Base	Other	Abrasion	Date
			(Fine)				JAR/BO WL				ANT	MC2
106	108	ditch	SRW		7	47	MISC JAR	R		U	SIGNIFICANT	MC1-E/MC2
106	108	ditch	SRW		6	31	CARINATED JAR/BO WL			U	SIGNIFICANT	MC1-E/MC2
106	108	ditch	BSRW		1	7	MISC JAR/BO WL	R			SIGNIFICANT	MC1-MC2
106	108	ditch	BSRW	GROG , VEG	1	7				U	HEAVILY	C1
106	108	ditch	BSRW	GROG	1	4				U	HEAVILY	MC1-C2
106	108	ditch	SGW		1	14			B		HEAVILY	MC1-E/MC2
106	108	ditch	GW	GROG	1	10				U	SIGNIFICANT	MC1-E/MC2
106	108	ditch	SRW (Oxidised Surfaces)		2	11				U	SIGNIFICANT	MC1
106	108	ditch	SRW (Oxidised Surfaces) (Fine)		1	5		R			SIGNIFICANT	MC1-MC2
106	108	ditch	SRed W		1	1		R			HEAVILY	MC1-MC2
106	108	ditch	SGW		1	5				U	SIGNIFICANT	MC1-E/MC2
112	111	ditch	NVO W		4	50	REED RIM MORTAR IA	R		U	MODERATE	LC2-C3
112	111	ditch	SGW		4	13				U	SIGNIFICANT	C2-C3
112	111	ditch	SGW		1	7	ROLLED & UNDERS CORED RIM	R			SIGNIFICANT	C2-C3
113	111	ditch	SJW (Grey)	GROG	4	85	S/JAR			U	SIGNIFICANT	MC1-MC2
113	111	ditch	SGW (Proto)		7	40				U	SIGNIFICANT	MC1-E/MC2
113	111	ditch	BSRW		2	6				U	SIGNIFICANT	MC1-MC2
113	111	ditch	SGW (Proto)		1	4		R			SIGNIFICANT	MC1-E/MC2
113	111	ditch	SGW (Proto)		1	4		R			SIGNIFICANT	MC1-E/MC2

Context	Cut	Feature	Fabric	2nd Fabric	Sherd Count	Sherd Weight	Basic Form	Rim	Base	Other	Abrasion	Date
113	111	ditch	SGW (Proto)		1	?	EVERT RIM BEAKER	R			SIGNIFICANT	MC1-E/MC2
113	111	ditch	GW	GROG	1	6				U	HEAVY	C1
115	114	ditch	SGW		1	5	MISC JAR/BO WL			U	HEAVILY	MC1-E/MC2
115	114	ditch	RW	GROG	1	3	S/JAR				HEAVILY	C1-E/MC2
117	116	ditch	RW (Oxidised Surfaces)		2	21	JAR/BO WL			U	HEAVILY	LIA
125	124	ditch	CGSAM		1	6	DISH/PLATE			U		MC2
125	124	ditch	SOWER TYPE		1	5	FLAGON			U		M/LC1-MC2
125	124	ditch	RW	GROG	1	21	S/JAR			U		C1-C2
125	124	ditch	SGW (Proto)		10	133	MISC JAR/BO WLS		B	U		MC1-MC2
127	126	ditch	SGW		3	15				U		MC1-E/MC2
129	128	pit	SGW	MICA	1	11	DISH/PLATTER	R			MODERATE	LC1-MC2
138	142	pit	SGW		1	8	EVERTE D RIM BEAKER	R			SIGNIFICANT	LC1-MC2
138	142	pit	SGW		27	237	MISC JARS			U	SIGNIFICANT	MC1-C2
138	142	pit	SGW		1	20	ROLLED RIM	R			MODERATE	MC1-C2
138	142	pit	COLCC		2	2	PLAIN RIM BEAKER	R		U	SIGNIFICANT	E/MC2-C3
138	142	pit	SREDW		2	5				U	SIGNIFICANT	MC1-C2
138	142	pit	SOW	GROG	1	6		R			SIGNIFICANT	MC1-C2
138	142	pit	MISC RW		1	4		R			SIGNIFICANT	MC1-C2+
138	142	pit	SRW	? GROG	1	2	BEAKER	R			HEAVILY	MC1-MC2
138	142	pit	SGW		1	4		R			SIGNIFICANT	MC1-C2
138	142	pit	NVCC		2	6	MINITURE BARBOTINE SCALE BEAKER	R		U	MODERATE	M/LC2-EC3

Context	Cut	Feature	Fabric	2nd Fabric	Sherd Count	Sherd Weight	Basic Form	Rim	Base	Other	Abrasion	Date
138	142	pit	NVCC		2	5				U	SIGNIFICANT	M/LC2-C4
138	142	pit	SOW		1	25	CUPPED FLAGON	R			SIGNIFICANT	LC2+
138	142	pit	CGSAM		4	30	CUP	R		U	SIGNIFICANT	AD120-200
138	142	pit	CGSAM		1	13	BOWL			F	HEAVILY	AD120-200
138	142	pit	SJW (Grey)	GROG	3	176	S/JAR			U	HEAVILY	C1-C3
138	142	pit	WW	GROG	1	26	MORTAR IA	R			HEAVILY	LC2
138	142	pit	NVCC		1	26	BEAKER		B		SIGNIFICANT	EC2-EC3
138	142	pit	SOW	? GROG	3	46				U	SIGNIFICANT	MC1-C2
138	142	pit	BSRW		17	35	MISC JAR	R		U	HEAVILY	LC1-C2
138	142	pit	SGW		1	35	MEDIUM MOUTH LID SEATED	R			SIGNIFICANT	MC1-C2
138	142	pit	SGW		1	14	PLAIN RIM DISH	R			SIGNIFICANT	C1-C2
138	142	pit	SGW		1	6	TRI RIM DISH	R			SIGNIFICANT	MC2+
139	142	pit	SGSAM		1	2	DISH/BO WL			U	SIGNIFICANT	50-110AD
139	142	pit	CGSAM		1	3	CUP			U	SIGNIFICANT	120-200AD
139	142	pit	CGSAM		2	35		R		U	SIGNIFICANT	160-200AD
139	142	pit	SGW		28	144	MISC JAR/BO WL			U	MODERATE	MC1-C4
139	142	pit	MISC WW		1	52	WALL SIDED MORTAR IA	R			SIGNIFICANT	LC2-C3
139	142	pit	SOW		5	82				U	MODERATE	MC1-C2
139	142	pit	BSRW		1	10				U	HEAVILY	MC1-C2
139	142	pit	SOW		1	3				U	HEAVILY	MC1-C4
139	142	pit	SGW	MICA	1	11	JAR/BO WL			U	SIGNIFICANT	MC1-C2
139	142	pit	SCW (Oxidised)	CHALK	2	14				U	HEAVILY	LC1-C2
139	142	pit	SCW (Oxidised)	GROG, FLINT	1	12				U		LIA

Context	Cut	Feature	Fabric	2nd Fabric	Sherd Count	Sherd Weight	Basic Form	Rim	Base	Other	Abrasion	Date
139	142	pit	SGW		1	14	MISC JAR	R				MC1-C2
139	142	pit	SGW		1	6	MISC JAR/BO WL	R				MC1-MC2
140	142	pit	SOW (Fine)		6	19	FLAGON			U	SIGNIFICANT	MC1-MC2
140	142	pit	SGW (Fine)	MICA	3	38	MISC DISH	R		U	SIGNIFICANT	MC2+
140	142	pit	BSRW		1	7				U	SIGNIFICANT	MC1-C2
140	142	pit	SGW		3	52	HOOKE RIM S/JAR	R		U	MODERATE	MC1-C2
140	142	pit	SGW		2	10				U	SIGNIFICANT	MC1-C2
140	142	pit	SGW		3	12				U	SIGNIFICANT	MC1-MC2
140	142	pit	SCW (Oxidised)		1	3				U	KNACKERED	M/LIA
140	142	pit	PGROG		1	18	S/JAR			U	HEAVILY	C1-C2
140	142	pit	CGSAM		1	5	DISH/BO WL			U	MODERATE	120-200AD
141	142	pit	SJW (Grey)	GROG	1	115	S/JAR		B		HEAVILY	MC1-C2
141	142	pit	SGW (Proto)		3	36	JAR				SIGNIFICANT	MC1-MC2
141	142	pit	SGW (Proto)		11	60	JAR			U	MODERATE	MC1-MC2
143	144	pit	SOW		1	3	FLAGON				HEAVILY	
143	144	pit	COLCC		1	1	BARBOTINE BEAKER /FLAGON				HEAVILY	E/MC2
143	144	pit	NVCC		1	1	? BEAKER				HEAVILY	MC2-C3
143	144	pit	SGW (Proto)	GROG	1	28	S/JAR				SIGNIFICANT	MC1-C2
151	150	ditch	RW	FLINT & QUARTZ	1	9				U	HEAVILY	LIA
151	150	ditch	RW	FLINT & QUARTZ	1	8				U	HEAVILY	LIA
152	167	ditch	RW		7	54	JAR/BO WL	R		UD	SIGNIFICANT	LIA
152	167	ditch	RW	FLINT	2	18				U	SIGNIFICANT	LIA
152	167	ditch	RW		1	4				D	HEAVILY	M-LIA

Context	Cut	Feature	Fabric	2nd Fabric	Sherd Count	Sherd Weight	Basic Form	Rim	Base	Other	Abrasion	Date
			(Oxidised Surfaces)									
152	167	ditch	RW	GROG, VEG	2	19				U	SIGNIFICANT	LIA
152	167	ditch	RW		1	73	PEDESTAL URN		B		SIGNIFICANT	LATESTIA
153	167	ditch	PGROG		1	12	S/JAR			U	HEAVILY	M-LIA
153	167	ditch	RW (Oxidised Surfaces)		9	51	S/JAR			U	HEAVILY	M-LIA
153	167	ditch	RW (Oxidised Surfaces)	QUARTZ	3	25	JAR/BOWL	R		U	HEAVILY	LIA
153	167	ditch	RW	VEG	1	5				U	HEAVILY	LIA
153	167	ditch	RW	FLINT, ? GROG	1	7				U		LIA
153	167	ditch	SOW		1	2				U		LIA
154	167	ditch	RW		3	18				U	HEAVILY	LIA
154	167	ditch	RW (Oxidised Surfaces)		6	37	S/JAR			U	HEAVILY	M-LIA
154	167	ditch	RW	FLINT	1	2				U	KNACKERED	EIA
154	167	ditch	RW (Oxidised Surfaces)	QUARTZ	5	40	JAR/BOWL	R		U	SIGNIFICANT	LIA
154	167	ditch	RW	GROG	4	13				U	HEAVILY	LIA
154	167	ditch	RW (Oxidised Surface)	GROG	1	10	S/JAR	R			HEAVILY	LIA
154	167	ditch	RW		1	7		R			SIGNIFICANT	LIA
154	167	ditch	RW		7	18				U	HEAVILY	LIA
154	167	ditch	RW	FLINT, VEG	1	45				U	SIGNIFICANT	LIA
154	167	ditch	RW (Oxidised Surface)		1	18	JAR/BOWL	R			SIGNIFICANT	LIA

Context	Cut	Feature	Fabric	2nd Fabric	Sherd Count	Sherd Weight	Basic Form	Rim	Base	Other	Abrasion	Date
			es)									
156	155	ditch	SGW		21	124	MISC JARS			U	MODERATE	MC2
156	155	ditch	SGW		2	34	? MEDIUM MOUTH JAR	R			MODERATE	MC1-MC2
156	155	ditch	SGW		3	44	? MEDIUM MOUTH JAR	R		U	MODERATE	MC1-MC2
156	155	ditch	SGW	MICA	3	23				U	SIGNIFICANT	LC1+
156	155	ditch	SCW (Oxidised)		2	39				U	SIGNIFICANT	LC1-MC2
156	155	ditch	SGW		2	29	JUG/FLAGON			U	MODERATE	MC1-MC2
156	155	ditch	FABRIC	GROG	1	66	S/JAR			U	MODERATE	C1-C2
156	155	ditch	SGW		8	92	MISC JAR/BOWLS			U	MODERATE	MC1-E/MC2
156	155	ditch	SRed W (Fine)		1	6				U	SIGNIFICANT	MC1-C2
156	155	ditch	BSRW	MICA	2	7	MISC JAR	R		U	MODERATE	MC1-MC2
156	155	ditch	GW	GROG	1	4	MISC JAR/BOWL			U	SIGNIFICANT	
156	155	ditch	SOWER TYPE		1	19	FLAGON HANDLE			H	SIGNIFICANT	MC1-C3
156	155	ditch	SOWER TYPE		1	6				U	SIGNIFICANT	MC1-MC2
156	155	ditch	SRED W		1	12		R			SIGNIFICANT	MC1-MC2
156	155	ditch	SGW		1	4	BEAKER			D	SIGNIFICANT	MC1-E/MC2
156	155	ditch	SGW	MICA	1	7	MISC JAR			U	SIGNIFICANT	MC1-MC2
156	155	ditch	SGW		1	2	EVERT RIM BEAKER	R			SIGNIFICANT	M/LC1-E/MC2
156	155	ditch	SRW		2	81	S/JAR			U	SIGNIFICANT	MC1-MC2
156	155	ditch	SGW		2	25				U	SIGNIFICANT	MC1-MC2
156	155	ditch	SGW		1	5	JAR			U	SIGNIFICANT	MC1-MC2
156	155	ditch	SGW (Proto)	GROG	1	5				U		MC1-E/MC2

Context	Cut	Feature	Fabric	2nd Fabric	Sherd Count	Sherd Weight	Basic Form	Rim	Base	Other	Abrasion	Date
165	166	post hole	SGW		1	4	EVERT RIM BEAKER			U	HEAVILY	LC1-E/MC2
165	166	post hole	SGW	GROG	1	1				U	HEAVILY	MC1-MC2
169	168	pit	RW		1	7		R			HEAVILY	LIA
169	168	pit	RW	GROG	2	9				D	HEAVILY	LIA
175	174	pit	MISC SRED W	GROG	5	55				U	SIGNIFICANT	C2
175	174	pit	MISC CC		1	22	MISC JAR	R			MODERATE	MC1-C4
175	174	pit	SCW (Oxidised)		1	26				U		MC1-C2
175	174	pit	SGW		1	9				U		M/LC1-C2
180		layer spread	SGW		1	2	ROLLED RIM JAR	R			HEAVILY	LC1-C2
180		layer spread	RW	GROG	3	14					HEAVILY	C1
181	182	ditch	GW	GROG	1	106	S/JAR, ROLLED RIM	R			SIGNIFICANT	M/LC1
181	182	ditch	SGW (Fine)	MICA	12	61	CARINATED JAR/BOWL		B	U	MODERATE	MC1-E/MC2
181	182	ditch	SRW (Oxidised Surface)		1	30	MISC JAR/BOWL			U		MC1-C2
181	182	ditch	RW	GROG	8	31	H/M JARS	R		U	HEAVILY	LIA
181	182	ditch	SGW		7	24	MISC JARS	R		U	SIGNIFICANT	MC1-C2
181	182	ditch	SGW		1	1				U	KNACKERED	MC1-C2
181	182	ditch	SRW		2	8			B		SIGNIFICANT	?LIA
181	182	ditch	BSRW	GROG	1	16			B		HEAVILY	MC1-C2
181	182	ditch	GW	GROG	1	13		R				MC1/L/EC2
181	182	ditch	RW	GROG	1	11			B			C1
181	182	ditch	BSRW		1	9				U		MC1-E/MC2
181	182	ditch	GW	GROG	1	6				U		MC1-E/MC2
183		topsoil	SGW		1	19	ROLLED RIM JAR	R			HEAVILY	MC1-C2
183		topsoil	SGW		1	6				U	HEAVILY	MC1-

Context	Cut	Feature	Fabric	2nd Fabric	Sherd Count	Sherd Weight	Basic Form	Rim	Base	Other	Abrasion	Date
												C2
184		subsoil	SGW	GROG	1	2	DISH/PL ATTER			F	HEAVILY	MC1
184		subsoil	SGW		7	18	ROLLED RIM JAR	R		U	HEAVILY	LC1- C2
184		subsoil	SOW		1	1				U	HEAVILY	MC1- C2
186	185	ditch	SRW		1	8				U	SIGNIFIC ANT	MC1- MC2
186	185	ditch	SOW		1	1				U	HEAVY	M/LC1 -MC2
186	185	ditch	SRED W	MICA	3	2				U	HEAVY	MC1- MC2
186	185	ditch	SGW (Proto)	GROG	2	17	ROLLED RIM JAR/BO WL	R			MODERA TE	MC1- MC2
99999		u/s	SGW	? GROG	1	35	S/JAR			U	HEAVILY	MC1- C2
99999		u/s	SGW	GROG	1	20			B		HEAVILY	MC1- C2
99999		u/s	SCW (Oxidi sed)	GROG	1	6				U	KNACKE RED	C1

Table 3. Pottery Catalogue

(For key to fabrics abbreviations see Table 1)

Key: C= century, E = early, L=late, M= mid, Misc = miscellaneous, S/Jar = storage jar

B.3 Ceramic Building Material

By Rob Atkins

Introduction

- B.3.1 A small assemblage of Roman CBM and fired clay/daub and medieval to modern CBM (69 fragments (0.7252kg)) were recovered from the evaluation (Table 4).

Type	No. of contexts	No. of CBM and weight
Roman CBM	8	32 (5.455kg)
Roman fired clay/daub	5	24 (0.238kg)
Medieval-modern CBM	4	13 (0.559kg)
Total		69

Table 4: CBM and fired clay/daub by number and weight

Roman CBM

- B.3.2 The Roman CBM (32 fragments weighing 5.455kg) has been visibly identified and divided into the main categories by type (brick, flat, imbrex and tegula) and fabric with a catalogue recorded by context (Table 5). The tile is fragmentary with an average weight per fragment of 170.5g with no whole tiles or even the majority of a tile recovered. The CBM fragments are largely in a very hard orange full oxidised sandy fabric, although two fragments have an internal grey core.

Context	No	Wt.(g)	Fabric	Form and comments
113	1	255	Sandy	Flat. Has a small internal grey core
125	2	898	Sandy	Flat
138	11	1166	Sandy	5 flat(814g), 1 tegula (139g) and 5 unid (213g). Flat includes two overfired examples
139	12	1792	Sandy	4 flat (1669g); 1 tegula (31g), 1 ?imbrex (36g) and 6 unid (56g).
140	3	138	Sandy	Tegula, flat and unid. Flat includes two overfired examples
141	1	570	Sandy	Flat. Large grey internal core
141	1	538	Sandy shell	?Brick. A large lump of fired fossiliferous clay
184	1	98	Sandy	Unid. Is it CBM?
	32	5455		

Table 5: *Roman CBM*

- B.3.3 None of the CBM can be associated with buildings in the evaluation, but the range of CBM may suggest that there had been at least one "Romanised" building nearby. The majority of the CBM was recovered from four contexts (138-141) from pit **142** which also contained pottery dating to at least the late 2nd century. Two other 2nd century features (ditches **111** and **124**) produced CBM.
- B.3.4 It has been suggested that Radwinter was a possible large village, villa or even a small town and the (so far) known area Roman remains only covers an area of c.5ha (Havis 2001 fig. 9). The relative closeness to the small town of Wixoe (c.11km to the north-east), means it is less likely to be a small town - indeed Wixoe's size (estimated at least 36 ha in size) means that Radwinter is likely to be within this town's economic hinterland (Atkins forthcoming).

Fired Clay/daub

- B.3.5 The 24 fired clay/daub fragments (0.238kg) were visibly identified and divided by fabric with a catalogue recorded by context (Table 3). The main fired clay fabric is a grey to orangey pink sandy clay though occasionally up to red in colour. The fragments invariably have frequent small rounded chalk pieces with an average size of c.2mm but in very rare cases the chalk inclusions are up to 11mm in size. A few fragments also have rare small flint inclusions up to 90mm in length and in two fragments the flint have been burnt. Nearly all the assemblage is undiagnostic with only one fragment having a single withie; none had smoothed sides or straw/vegetation impressions.

Context	No.	Wt(g)	Comments
106	1	15	Undiagnostic
138	11	101	Undiagnostic

139	5	110	2 burnt clay undiagnostic fragments (86g). One unburnt fragment has 11mm diameter withie
159	3	7	Undiagnostic
181	4	5	Undiagnostic
	24	238	

Table 6: *Roman fired clay/daub*

Medieval to modern CBM

- B.3.6 Thirteen medieval to modern CBM fragments (0.559kg) was recovered from just four contexts (Table 4). The probable medieval tile from pit **142** is likely to be intrusive. The other contexts include a subsoil and topsoil layer.

Context	No	Wt (g)	
139	1	17	? medieval peg tile in a hard orange/red sandy fabric. It has a single small splash glaze drop on top surface of tile.
170	4	192	Post-medieval orange and orange/red peg tile
173	5	191	?Medieval and post-medieval orange and orange/red peg tile
183	3	159	Mid 19th-20th century machine made red ceramic roof tile
	13	559	

Table 7: Medieval to Modern CBM

Recommendations

- B.3.7 No further work is required on this assemblage. It is likely any excavation will produce a moderate Roman CBM collection and this should be compared with the Wixoe assemblage.

B.4 Stone Report

By Ruth Shaffrey

Summary and Quantification

- B.4.1 A total of 28 pieces of stone were retained during the excavation.

Methodology

- B.4.2 The stone was examined with the aid of a x 10 magnification hand lens where necessary.

Description

- B.4.3 Fieldwork at Radwinter revealed an unusually large number of stones from a single pit. Any obviously worked items were retained, as was a sample of the remainder. A sample of stone was also collected from the surface (99999).
- B.4.4 The pit contained fragments from six querns, three possible weights and a further nine unworked stones. The querns include examples of lava (3) and Millstone Grit (3), both lithologies being typical of Roman sites in Essex. A further lava quern fragment was recovered from the surface (99999). All the fragments are relatively small and well worn

suggesting that they had been lying around for some time before their final deposition. At least one is burnt indicating some reuse but there is no evidence that any had been reused as hones.

- B.4.5 Two of the Millstone Grit fragments are not diagnostic and could be from either saddle or rotary querns, though the latter is more likely. The third Millstone Grit fragment is from a mechanically operated millstone – only 5% of the diameter survives but it appears to be from a millstone with a diameter in excess of 700mm. This hints at the existence of a mill (animal or water powered) within the vicinity of the site. The lava querns include two small fragments of rotary quern and one larger fragment with three grooves on the upper surface. These represent only a portion of what must have been incised but are nonetheless clearly non-functional decorative lines. Decorated querns are rare and this one is therefore of significance. A fourth lava quern fragment was recovered from the surface and is of a typical kerbed form.
- B.4.6 The pit also contained three perforated flints, one of which has had opposing faces flattened by flake removal, and another that also has a flat surface where part of the flint has been removed. All three flints are naturally perforated, two with approximately central holes, and one towards one end. One of the flints is primary (and therefore sourced within the chalk), while the other two are secondary (and sourced from river or beach gravels).
- B.4.7 The remaining stone from the pit (and surface) comprises a variety of large stones of quartzite and quartzitic sandstone. Some of these are generally smooth all over (naturally so) and demonstrate no evidence of use while others are burnt – either heat cracked or blackened/reddened from direct exposure to fire. These may indicate the use of stones for cooking, although cooking stones are typically smaller rounded quartzite cobbles.
- B.4.8 The stones deposited in the pit are an eclectic mix of objects and unworked stones. They were presumably gathered up and deposited in the pit in a series of events. The discard of the quern fragments in a pit with other rubbish is not entirely surprising, since they could no longer be used as querns at the time of their discard, however they indicate that the pit was in use at a time when stone was not required for any other purpose (i.e. structurally in wall foundations or posthole packing). Equally, it is clear that the stones were being disposed of for some reason, rather than just left lying around. The flints are even more of a conundrum. Assuming that these may have functioned as weights, with possibilities being fishing (net or line) weights, or thatch / gate weights, they were presumably no longer of any use at the time they were discarded since they would still have been fully functional. The implication may then be that the pit was associated with site clearance when the area went out of use.
- B.4.9 Of particular interest amongst the stones are the decorated lava quern fragment (indicating high status) and the millstone fragment (indicating centralised flour production). These should be considered as indicating the presence nearby of something more than a small rural site, possibly a villa or small town.

Contex	Function	Notes	Lithology	Size	Weight
--------	----------	-------	-----------	------	--------

138	Quern fragment	With slightly concave worn surface. No edges survive and it is not clear whether this is from a saddle or rotary quern	poorly sorted, poorly cemented feldspathic sandstone	Measures 55mm thick	1351
138	Quern fragment	With slightly concave worn surface. No edges survive and it is not clear whether this is from a saddle or rotary quern. Possibly burnt.	poorly sorted, poorly cemented feldspathic sandstone	Measures 55mm thick	1075
138	Millstone, probably upper stone	Edge fragment with deep spaced pecking on the upper face and wide rotational grooves on the grinding surface. The edge is straight and vertical	grained, poorly cemented feldspathic sandstone	Measures in excess of 700mm diameter x 38mm thick	757
138	Rotary quern	Small fragment with part of grinding surface surviving. Insufficient to determine if upper or lower stone	Lava	Measures 47mm thick	340
138	Upper rotary quern	Large fragment very tapered and worn very thin towards the centre (which is missing). The grinding surface is pecked, the edges have diagonal striations and the top has three lines carved into it, presumably decorative as there is no other function to them	Lava	Measures 520 mm diameter (E) x 72mm max thickness	0
139	Quern fragment	Small fragment with curved worked surface	Lava	Measurements are indeterminate	28
99999	Upper rotary quern fragment	Edge fragment with raised kerb 48mm wide x about 8mm max height. Pecked all over with vertical grooves on edge	Lava	300mm (E) diameter x 35mm max	344
138	Unworked, possible weight	Naturally holed flint. Hole is cylindrical and circular, roughly central to the stone, 22mm diameter. The flint is unworked and irregularly shaped (though roughly triangular) as the cortex survives all over the stone including inside the hole	Flint	Measures 108 x 80 x 38mm	367
141	Flint weight	Naturally perforated towards one end of the flint 18mm x 11mm. Mostly has the cortex, but a large area has been removed on one side to make a flat surface as well as a flake from the end	Flint	Measures 132 x 70 x 55mm	621
141	Weight	Cobble that has had both ends removed by flaking so that it is roughly flat. The cortex survives around the circumference and inside the hole. The natural hole is circular and cylindrical and approx 23mm diameter, it is central	Flint	Measures 89 x 84 x 54mm (the thickness through which the	602

Table 1 Worked or Utilised stone

Context		
138	Large block with naturally smoothed faces	Quartzite
138	Flattish block	Sandstone, 713g
141 (SF 7)	Large cobble, generally smooth all over. Natural and unworked	Quartzite, 1436g
141	Large block generally smooth all over. Natural and unworked	White quartzite. Slightly burnt in one corner
141	Large block unworked but burnt / reddened and blackened	Quartzitic sandstone
141	Large cobble/small boulder, generally smooth all over but unworked	Quartzitic sandstone

141	Large cobble/small boulder, but unworked	
99999	Selection of naturally flat stones all of cream or greyish red quartzitic sandstone, one burnt and blackened. Some with a smooth surface	
181	heat cracked and slightly reddened but unworked or used	Quartzite, 406g
181	naturally flat piece with naturally smooth surfaces - one slightly more so than the other which could be natural or through use	Micaceous sandstone, 141g

Table 2. Unworked stone

APPENDIX C. ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

C.1 Faunal Remains

By Chis Faine

The Assemblage

- C.1.1 1.46kg of animal bone was recovered from the evaluation at East View Close, Radwinter. The assemblage consisted of 60 fragments with 10 fragments identifiable to species (12.5%).
- C.1.2 Identifiable remains were recovered from 5 contexts. The largest number of identifiable fragments were recovered from context (138). These consisted of partial cattle 1st and 2nd phalanges along with a sheep tibia and mandible from an animal around 3-4 years of age at death. Context (139) contained a partial sheep metacarpal and an adult male cattle horncore with three chops at its base. An extremely fragmented adult cattle cranium (including horncore) was recovered from context (141). The above mentioned fills coming from Pit **142**, located within Trench 3.
- C.1.3 A single adult sheep inornate was recovered from context (143), Pit **144**. Context (106) contained a partial sheep tibia.

C.2 Environmental samples

By Rachel Fosberry

Introduction

- C.2.1 A total of twelve bulk samples were taken during excavations at Land at East View Close, Radwinter. The purpose of this assessment is to determine whether plant remains are present, their mode of preservation and whether they are of interpretable value with regard to domestic, agricultural and industrial activities, diet, economy and rubbish disposal.

Methodology

- C.2.2 The total volume (up to forty litres) of each sample was processed by tank flotation for the recovery of charred plant remains, dating evidence and any other artefactual evidence that might be present.
- C.2.3 The floating component (flot) of the samples was collected in a 0.3mm nylon mesh and the residue was washed through 10mm, 5mm, 2mm and a 0.5mm sieve. Both flot and

residues were allowed to air dry. A magnet was dragged through each residue fraction prior to sorting for artefacts, to investigate the potential for metalwork finds, or evidence for metal processing debris. Any artefacts present were noted and reintegrated with the hand-excavated finds. The flot was examined under a binocular microscope and the presence of any plant remains or other artefacts are noted on Table 8. Identification of plant remains is with reference to the Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands and the authors' own reference collection. Nomenclature is according to Stace (1997).

Quantification

C.2.4 For the purpose of this initial assessment, items such as seeds, cereal grains and small animal bones have been scanned and recorded qualitatively according to the following categories

= 1-10, ## = 11-50, ### = 51+ specimens #### = 100+ specimens

Items that cannot be easily quantified such as charcoal, magnetic residues and fragmented bone have been scored for abundance

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

Results

Sample No.	Context No.	Cut No.	Feature Type	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Chaff	Legumes	Weed Seeds	Charcoal <2mm	Charcoal >2mm	Flot comments
1	101	100	Post hole	3	1	0	0	0	0	+	0	Sparse charcoal only
2	119	118	Post hole	6	5	0	0	0	0	+	0	Sparse charcoal only
3	140	142	Pit	18	60	#	#	0	##	++	+	occasional charred wheat grains and spelt glume base. Several small-sized charred seeds of pasture and wetland plants
4	141	142	Pit	17	10	0	0	0	#	++	0	charcoal and sedge seed. Burnt charophyte oogonia
5	143	144	Pit	19	15	#	#	0	##	++	0	Single indet glume base. Several small-sized charred seeds of pasture and wetland plants
6	149	148	Ditch	20	40	0	0	0	0	+	0	Sparse charcoal only
7	153	150	Ditch	40	80	#	0	0	0	++	++	Abundant charcoal
8	154	150	Ditch	19	15	#	0	0	0	+	+	Charcoal only
9	159	160	Beam slot	20	0	#	0	0	0	+	+	Charcoal only
10	163	164	Pit	19	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	Sparse charcoal only
11	165	166	Post Hole	17	15	0	0	0	0		+	Charcoal only
12	181	182	Ditch	20	20	#	0	#	##	++	+	Occasional charred wheat grains. Several small-sized charred seeds of pasture and wetland plants. Burnt charophyte oogonia

Table 8: Plant remains from RDEC13

Preservation

C.2.5 Plant remains are preserved by carbonization and are comprised of a small number of cereal grains, a moderate quantity and diversity of charred weed seeds in addition to wood charcoal. The charred grains have been identified as wheat grains based on their characteristic morphology. Preservation is rarely good enough for identification to

species although the recovery of glume bases of spelt wheat (*Triticum spelta*) suggests that the grains are likely to be of this variety of hulled wheat. Three samples contain significant assemblages of charred seeds of plants commonly found growing in pasture including grasses (*Poaceae* sp.), clover (*Trifolium* sp.), docks (*Rumex* sp.), buttercup (*Ranunculus* sp.) and self-heal (*Prunella vulgaris*) along with the charred seeds of wetland plants such as spike rush (*Eleocharis palustris*), sedges (*Carex* sp.), rushes (*Juncus* sp.) and Great fen sedge (*Cladium mariscus*). Sample 3, fill 140 of pit **142** and Sample 4, fill 143 of pit **144** contain similar assemblages although Sample 3 contains a greater number of wetland plant seeds and also contains charred seeds of stinking mayweed (*Anthemis cotula*) a plant that grows on clay soils and is commonly found growing amongst crops. Pit **142** was cut into pit **144** so it is likely that there would have been a degree of mixing between contexts. Sample 12, fill 181 of shallow ditch or furrow **182** contains a smaller assemblage of charred seeds.

- C.2.6 Samples 7 (fill 153) and 8 (fill 154) were taken from late Iron Age ditch **150** and contain a significant quantity of cremated bone. Sample 8 contains a moderate amount of charcoal and both samples also contains single cereal grains.

Discussion

- C.2.7 The recovery of charred grain indicates the utilisation and probable consumption of cereals at this site. The grains were most likely accidentally burnt during cooking or may represent floor/hearth sweepings that have been thrown onto a fire and the resulting ash disposed of in pits and ditches. Spelt was the most common variety of wheat grown in this region during the Iron Age (Greig 1991). It is a hulled wheat that requires several stages of processing prior to consumption each stage producing diagnostic ratios weed seeds, chaff and cereal grain (Hillman 1981). The winnowing stage results in waste products that are predominantly comprised of small-sized, light seeds. The charred plant assemblage from within pit **142** and to a lesser extent in pit **182** is also predominantly comprised of very small-sized seeds. The plants represented are mainly pasture plants although all of the species could equally be found growing on cultivated land. The wetland plants represented include spike rush which can sometimes be found growing in wet field margins. The other wetland plants of sedges and rushes are most commonly found growing around rivers and ponds and were commonly used for thatching and flooring as well as for torches.

Statement of potential

- C.2.8 A few of the samples taken excavations at Land at East View Close, Radwinter have produced significant assemblages showing that there is preservation of charred plant remains with the potential to provide information on cultivation of crops, diet and domestic activities. If further work is planned for this area, it is recommended that the retrieval of bulk environmental samples is included in the project design.

APPENDIX D. BIBLIOGRAPHY

- | | | |
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APPENDIX E. OASIS REPORT FORM

All fields are required unless they are not applicable.

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-154697		
Project Name	Land at East View Close, Radwinter, Essex, Prehistoric and Roman Remains		
Project Dates (fieldwork)	Start	17-06-2013	Finish 21-06-2013
Previous Work (by OA East)	No	Future Work	Unknown

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	RDEC13	Planning App. No.	
HER No.		Related HER/OASIS No.	

Type of Project/Techniques Used

Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS 5
Development Type	Urban Residential

Please select all techniques used:

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

Monument Types/Significant Finds & Their Periods

List feature types using the [NMR Monument Type Thesaurus](#) and significant finds using the [MDA Object type Thesaurus](#) together with their respective periods. If no features/finds were found, please state "none".

Monument	Period	Object	Period
Ditch	Iron Age -800 to 43	Pottery	Iron Age -800 to 43
Ditch	Roman 43 to 410	Pottery	Roman 43 to 410
	Select period...		Select period...

Project Location

County	Essex	Site Address (including postcode if possible)
District	Braintree	Land at East View Close, Radwinter, Essex CB10 2TZ
Parish	Radwinter	
HER	Essex	
Study Area	22660m2	National Grid Reference TL 60853 37506

Project Originators

Organisation	OA EAST
Project Brief Originator	Richard Havis
Project Design Originator	CgMs
Project Manager	James Drummond-Murray
Supervisor	Jonathan House

Project Archives

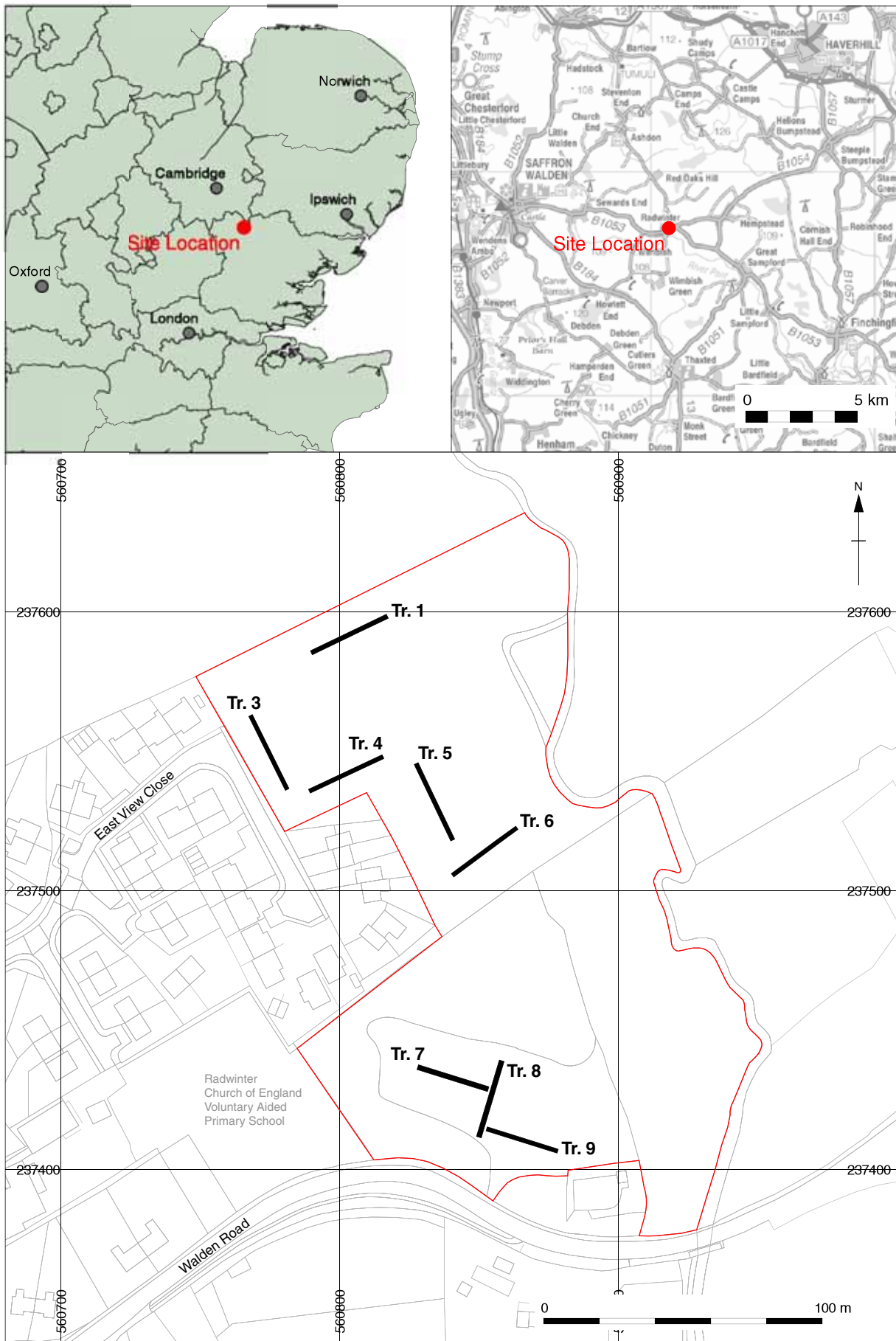
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Essex Museum Service	OA East (Bar Hill)	Essex Museum Service
RDEC13	XEXRAD13	RDEC13

Archive Contents/Media

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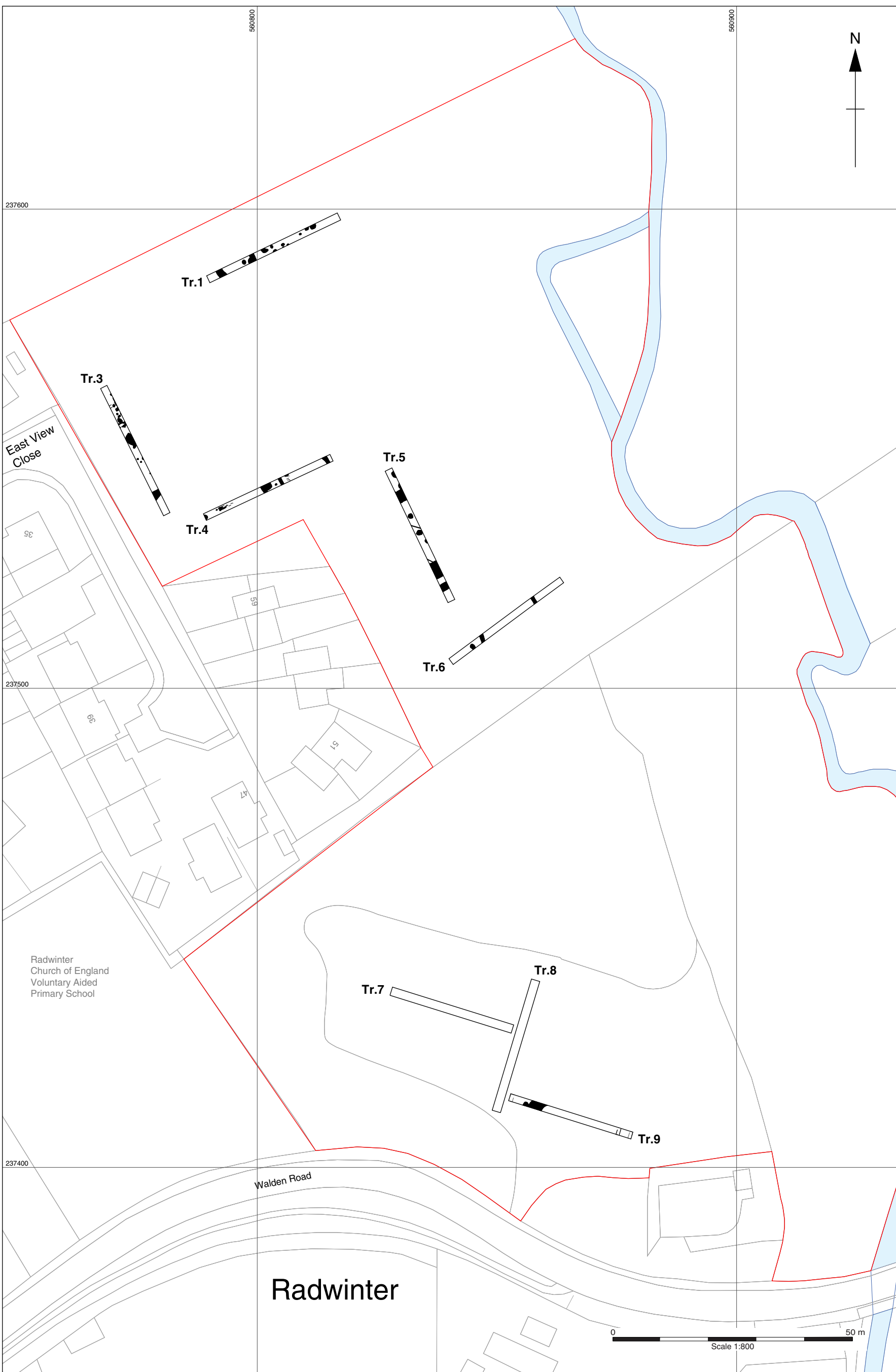
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Notes:



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



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Figure 2: All features trench plan

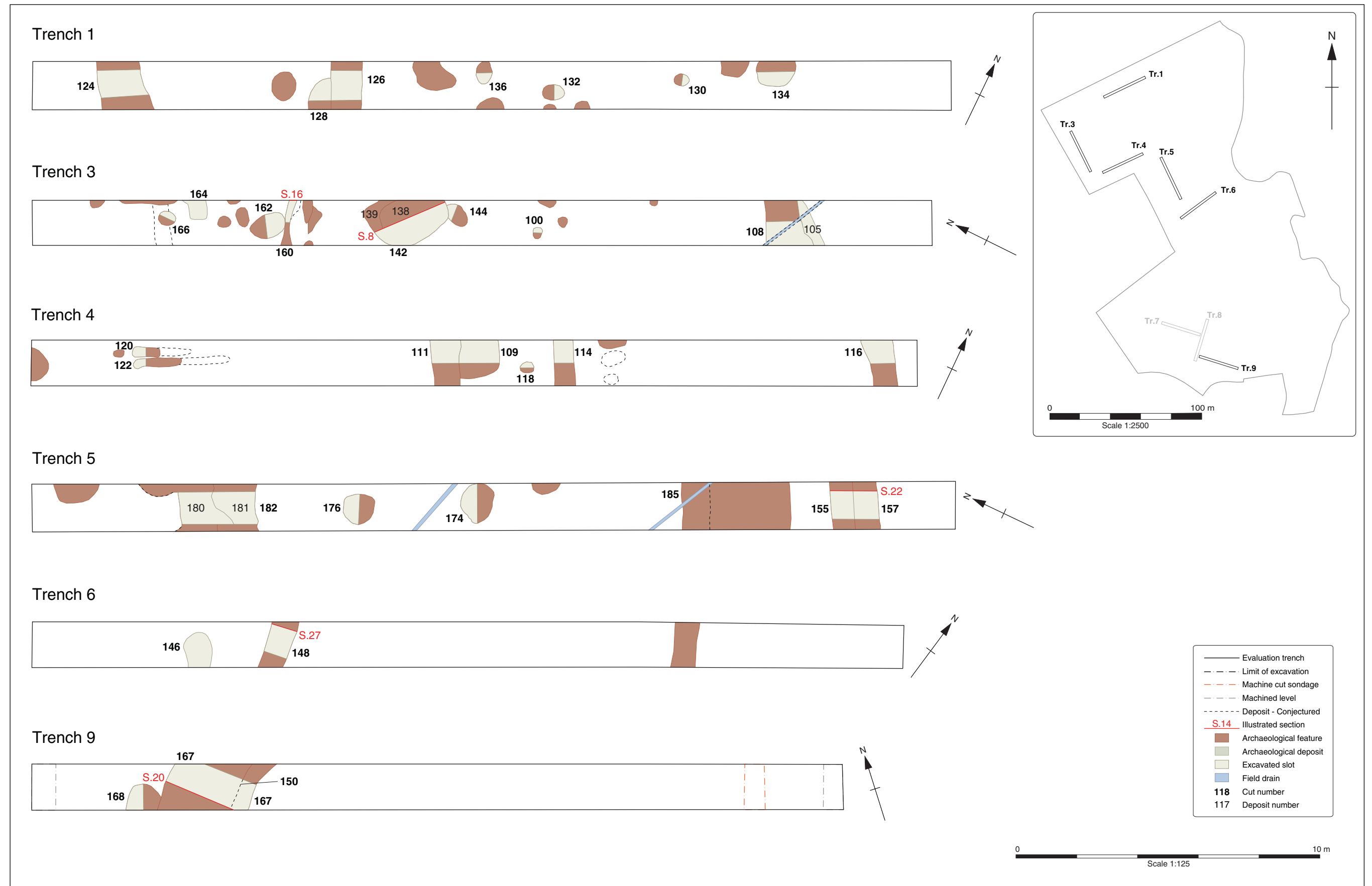


Figure 3: Plan of trenches 1, 3-6 and 9

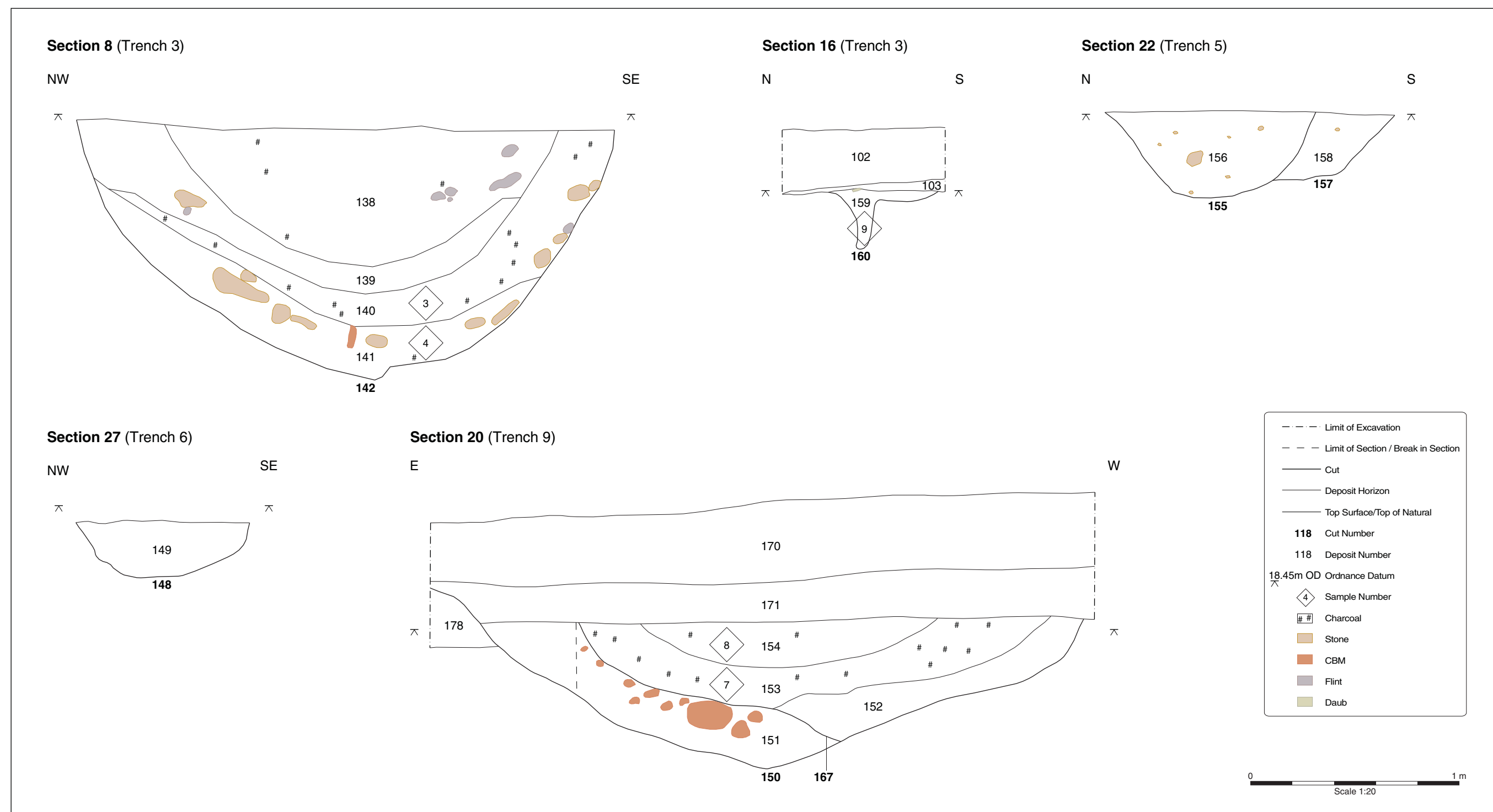


Figure 3: Selected sections of trenches 1, 3-6 and 9



Plate 1: Shot of ditches 150, and 167, taken from the north-east



Plate 2: Shot of feature 142, taken from the south-west



Plate 3: Stones recovered from (141), basal fill of 142, taken from east



Plate 4: Stones recovered from (138), upper fill of 142, taken from west



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