Monk's Farm, Kelvedon

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Monks Farm, Kelvedon

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Summary

Between the 10th and 28th of June 2019, Oxford Archaeology East (OA East) conducted a programme of archaeological evaluation at Monks Farm, Kelvedon, Essex (TL 8605 1932). A total of 47 trenches were excavated within a proposed development area of *c*.9ha of agricultural land approximately 16 kilometres southwest of Colchester.

Overall, the evaluation produced significant results. A small amount of prehistoric archaeology was found in the form a series of small ditches and gullies in the south and west of the development area. Also, a ring gully terminus and an Early Bronze Age/Beaker pit were uncovered in the central part of the area.

Evidence for more sustained activity is suggested by the presence of extensive Roman remains dating predominantly to the 2nd and 3rd centuries AD. The focus of this activity was towards the eastern side of the development area, in the general direction of the known Roman town of Canonium, on which modern day Kelvedon now sits. A series of ditches, possibly representing enclosures, as well as pits, cremations and a beam slot structure associated with evidence for metal working were uncovered during the trenching and appear to represent an area of occupation and industrial activity in the hinterland of the Roman town.

The later Roman period is evidenced only by small amounts of 4th century pottery, and there thus appears to be a hiatus of activity until the Early to Middle Saxon period (AD 450-850). This phase of activity is represented by a single, large curvilinear ditch, possibly forming some kind of enclosure. This produced 18 sherds of Early to Middle Anglo-Saxon pottery and a small amount of residual, prehistoric pottery. The purpose of the feature is, as yet unknown. From previous works in and around Kelvedon, various Anglo-Saxon features have been identified. It is assumed that the main focus of activity for this period is centered on the Church of St Mary the Virgin approximately 700m to the south of the development area, with burial grounds discovered 800m to the east. The discovery of the enclosure within the development area is significant in extending the knowledge of Anglo-Saxon activity and possibly the formation or origins of the town during this period.

From the medieval period onwards, it appears that the site was turned over to agriculture. A small amount of abraded medieval pottery was recovered, mainly from a large boundary ditch running north to south across the site. This also produced artefacts of post-medieval date, including bottle glass, tile and CBM. This was the only significant feature that may have its origins in the medieval times, but most likely was of a later date, part of the field systems known to be in place in post-medieval times.

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Scope of work

1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology East (OAE) was commissioned by RPS to undertake a trial trench evaluation at the site of Monk's Farm, Kelvedon, Essex.

1.1.2 A residential development of up to 250 houses is proposed for the site, and archaeological investigation has been required by the Local Planning Authority, Braintree District Council, in Condition 3 to planning application 17/00418/OUT.

1.1.3 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was produced by OAE detailing the Local Authority's requirements for work necessary to inform the planning process, and how OAE intended to meet these requirements (Drummond-Murray 2019).

1.2 Location, topography and geology

1.2.1 The site consists primarily of a single field under arable use and a band of rough grassland that runs along the south-eastern edge of the site where the land slopes down to the rail line and station car park below. To the south and west the field is bounded by hedgerows and boundary ditches. To the north and north-east the field is bounded by rear gardens to housing off Observer Way.

1.2.2 The site lies above the valley of the River Blackwater in a largely open and exposed position. The site itself is undulating with a gentle slope towards the north-east from the north-west and west, varying in height from an elevation of approximately 35m OD to approximately 30m OD.

1.2.3 British Geological Survey mapping shows the bedrock geology of the site as the London Clay Formation. The superficial geology is identified as predominantly river terrace deposits composed of sand and gravel, running across the southern half of the Site. The northern section of the site is partly covered by diamicton ('boulder clay') of the Lowestoft Formation.

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

1.3.1 A Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment has been carried out for the site in 2015 (Coggleshall Road, Kelvedon, Essex – WSP Report No. 70009502) and only a summary background is provided here, with the location of pertinent records shown on Figure 1.

Overview **(based on the Historic Town Report for Kelvedon (Medlycott 1999))**

1.3.2 There is evidence for activity in the Kelvedon area from the Palaeolithic period onwards. Evidence of Late Iron Age settlement has been found throughout the area of the Roman town, consisting of individual enclosed house-plots, fields, possibly a temple and some industrial activity. However, this settlement is not thought to be urban in nature.

1.3.3 In the Roman period a town developed on the Kelvedon site. Originally this consisted of a civilian settlement and possibly a short-lived fort (Rodwell, 1988). In the late second century most of the built-up area, including a temple and a possible mansio,

was enclosed within a defensive ditch, with the cemeteries sited outside. By the end of the Roman period the town was in decline, although there is some evidence for continuation of settlement, not necessarily urban in nature, into the early Saxon period.

1.3.4 The Early Saxon period is represented by a cemetery (EHER 8238) dating to the fifth to sixth centuries. There is a gap in the information in the following centuries until the later Saxon period, when the manor of Church Hall was granted to Westminster Abbey in 998. The Domesday Survey records the landholdings of Kelvedon at the end of the Saxon period.

1.3.5 The medieval town was under the control of several different manors, with Church Hall and Felix Hall holding the majority of the High Street properties. The original focus of the settlement is thought to be around the church, with a second smaller focus at the river crossing-point at Easterford over a kilometre to the east.

1.3.6 In the post-medieval period Kelvedon developed its classic linear development form, with the merging of the medieval settlement foci at the Church Street junction and Easterford. In the modern period Kelvedon and the neighbouring village of Feering have effectively merged, being separated only by the river and the water-meadow.

1.3.7 Until the 20th century Kelvedon was essentially an agricultural community although it also had an economic role as a staging-post town and a provider of accommodation for travellers.

Historic Environment Record

1.3.8 Only one undated and non-designated entry in the HER is recorded within the site. This is a linear feature and has the potential to date from the prehistoric period through to the Medieval and Post-Medieval period or to be a natural feature (EHER42761).

1.3.9 Church Street is thought to be the centre of the Saxon settlement (EHER 8150). Excavations west of Church Street (EHER 8141-8144) showed extensive activity from the C14th onwards (Eddy 1979). Traces of prehistoric and Roman activity were also recorded.

1.3.10 An archaeological evaluation at the Gardens Bungalow, Church Street (EHER 17546) revealed evidence for medieval activity (Clarke 1997).

1.3.11 Another evaluation on the Lances, Church Street uncovered a possible Roman ditch (18003) and substantial evidence of medieval activity (EHER 18004) including a well (Ennis 1998).

1.3.12 To the north of Church Road, an excavation at Doucecroft School (Clarke 1988, HER 8586/8587) revealed Iron Age occupation, including a roundhouse, and medieval pits.

1.3.13 An archaeological evaluation was conducted in four locations (KL34, KL35, KL36 &KL37) at Kelvedon, Essex on land to the south and north of Church Road and land to the east and west of Thorne Road by OAE (Haskins 2016). Trench 1 to the south of Church Road produced the only archaeological features; a small gully or ditch orientated north to south that contained a single residual Bronze Age or Iron Age struck flint. A second feature contained small fragments of possibly Iron Age pottery

but was probably a natural tree throw. The second trench here revealed a possible palaeo-channel.

1.3.14 Trenches to the north of Church Road revealed only modern features including a large pit that had been backfilled with demolition material from 19th century buildings along with pottery and bottles dating to the 1930s.

1.3.15 No archaeological features or deposits were found to the east of Thorne Road, and only modern features (including a dog burial) were found in the trenches to the west of Thorne Road.

1.4 Previous Work

1.4.1 A geophysical survey has taken place on the site (Sumo 2019). This did not identify any responses of archaeological interest, though a series of former field boundaries were recorded (see Fig. 2).

2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

2.1.1 The project aims and objectives were as follows:

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

2.2 Methodology

2.2.1 A total of seven trenches measuring 50m x 2m and 40 trenches measuring 30m x 2m were excavated. A plan of the trench layout is attached to this report (Fig. 2). There was a 1% contingency for extra trenches, but this was not required. During machine stripping, any trenches that were altered due to site obstructions, services, or modern disturbance were re-surveyed.

2.2.2 Service plans were checked before work commenced on site. Before trenching, the footprint of each trench was scanned by a qualified and experienced operator using a CAT and Genny with a valid calibration certificate.

2.2.3 All machine excavation took place under the supervision of a suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist.

2.2.4 Trial trenches were excavated by a mechanical excavator to the depth of geological horizons, or to the upper interface of archaeological features or deposits, whichever was encountered first. A toothless ditching bucket with a minimum bucket width of 1.8m was used to excavate the trenches. Overburden was excavated in spits not greater than 0.1m thick.

2.2.5 Spoil was stored alongside trenches. Topsoil, subsoil, and archaeological deposits were kept separate during excavation, to allow for sequential backfilling of excavations. Trenches were not backfilled until approved by the County Archaeologist.

2.2.6 Where the archaeological levels were particularly deep, safe excavation procedures were followed to ensure that trenches were safe to enter.

2.2.7 The top of the first archaeological deposit was cleared by machine, then cleaned off by hand. Exposed surfaces were cleaned by trowel and hoe, in order to clarify located features and deposits.

2.2.8 A representative sample of all archaeological features encountered were investigated and recorded to adequately characterise the remains on site and allow decisions to be made with regard to future mitigation, whilst at the same time minimising disturbance to archaeological structures, features, and deposits. All relationships between features or deposits were investigated and recorded where possible. Excavation will characterise the full archaeological sequence down to undisturbed natural deposits. Apparently natural features (such as tree throws) were sampled sufficiently to establish their character.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction and presentation of results

3.1.1 The results of the evaluation are presented below and include a stratigraphic description of the trenches that contained archaeological remains. The full details of all trenches with dimensions and depths of all deposits can be found in Appendix A. Finds data and spot dates are tabulated in Appendix B, and environmental reports are included as Appendix C.

3.2 General soils and ground conditions

3.2.1 The soil sequence in the trenches was fairly uniform. The natural geology was variable, and consisted of clays, sands and gravels, with chalky boulder clay in the far north-west corner. This was overlain by a silty clay subsoil (c.0.30m thick), which in turn was overlain by topsoil (c.0.30m thick).

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

3.3 General distribution of archaeological deposits

3.3.1 Archaeological features were present in 30 of the 47 trenches (1, 2, 9, 12, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 45, 46 and 47).

3.3.2 The archaeology was broadly spread across most of the site, however it did appear to fall into quite distinct "zones". Prehistoric remains were mainly focused in the south and west of the site. Roman activity concentrated in the east, and Anglo-Saxon remains were isolated in the south-western part of the site. Relatively few features were identified in the northern part of the development area.

3.4 Trench 1 (Fig. 2, Plate 1)

3.4.1 To the eastern end of this trench, there appeared to be a small pit or possible posthole **18.** Upon digging however, it was deemed to possibly be a natural feature. It was 0.86m wide and 0.16m deep. No finds were recovered from the feature.

3.5 Trench 2 (Fig. 2)

3.5.1 This trench contained one ditch **22.** It was 0.90m wide and 0.20m deep and aligned approximately E-W. The ditch had gently sloping sides and a concave base. The sole fill (23) was a mid-greyish brown silty clay with chalky flecks. No finds were present. Also, within the trench was one feature to the north of ditch **22**, but investigation indicated that it was of natural origin.

3.6 Trench 9 (Fig. 2)

3.6.1 This trench contained two ditches. Running approximately parallel to each other, on an east-west orientation. These were not excavated at the time of evaluation as they also appear in Trench 15.

3.7 Trench 12 (Fig. 3)

3.7.1 Trench 12 contained just one ditch (**20**). Aligned north-west to south-east, it was up to 1.10m wide and 0.32m deep (Fig. 8, Section 9). The feature contained one fill (21), which was a light brownish grey silty sand with a plastic compaction. Environmental sample 2 was taken from this fill and found to be largely sterile, containing only a very small amount of charcoal.

3.8 Trench 15 (Fig. 2)

3.8.1 This trench contained one ditch and one gully. It is possible that these are the continuation of the two ditches from Trench 9. Both ditches were aligned approximately north-west to south-east and contained single fills. Ditch **144** was truncated by gully **146**. No finds were recovered from either ditch.

3.9 Trench 16 (Fig. 4)

3.9.1 Trench 16 contained one pit **127** and one gully and one ditch, which were not excavated at this point as it was investigated in Trench 17. The pit was sub-rectangular in shape with steep sides and a flat base. It contained a single fill **128** and contained two small pottery sherds dated to the Latest Iron Age. The pit measured 0.74m wide and 0.24m deep. And environmental sample was taken (17) and found to contain frequent charcoal.

3.10 Trench 17 (Fig. 4)

3.10.1 This trench contained one ditch **125** that was also exposed in Trench 16. It measured 1.76m wide and 0.56m deep and was aligned north-east to south-west. It contained a single fill (126), a mid-greyish brown silty clay and contained two sherds of pottery dated to the Late Iron Age (100BC-43AD).

3.11 Trench 19 (Fig. 3, Plate 2)

3.11.1 A single ditch **24** was exposed at the eastern end of Trench 19, aligned south-east to north-west. The ditch was 0.75m wide and 0.22m deep. It contained one fill (25) which was a light greyish brown clayey silt. One sherd of pottery was recovered, which could be dated only very generally as prehistoric.

3.12 Trench 20 (Fig. 2)

3.12.1 This trench contained three ditches, two of which were not excavated. The ditch that was dug **99** was aligned north-west to south-east and was 1.22m wide and 0.26m deep. It contained one fill (100) which was a mid-greyish brown sandy silt. No finds were recovered.

3.13 Trench 23 (Fig. 2)

3.13.1 Trench 23 contained a single ditch (**101**), aligned north-west to south-east. It had a single fill (102) which was mid-greyish brown in colour with a soft sandy silt composition. The ditch was 0.86m wide and 0.33m deep, with fairly steep sides and a V-shaped profile. No finds were recovered. An environmental sample was taken (16) but contained only small amounts of charcoal.

3.14 Trench 24 (Fig. 5, Plate 3)

3.14.1 This trench contained one small pit **97** towards the western end of the trench. The pit measured 0.77m wide and 0.20m deep and consisted of a single fill (98). The fill was a dark greyish brown clayey silt, plastic in nature. Recovered from the fill of the pit was a small amount of pottery dated to the Early Bronze Age (c.2500-1700BC) including a fragment of Beaker. Also present were 16 worked flints dating to the Early Bronze Age/Beaker period. The fill was sampled but found to contain only occasional charcoal.

3.15 Trench 26 (Fig. 2)

3.15.1 Trench 26 contained one ditch, that was not excavated at this point, due to it running in a northerly direction through multiple other trenches. Where investigated in other trenches, it appeared to be post-medieval in date, and was probably a field boundary.

3.16 Trench 27 (Fig. 6, Plates 4 and 5)

3.16.1 This trench contained one post-medieval field boundary ditch, running on a north-west to south-east alignment, which was not excavated at this point. It contained large amounts of modern brick and tile, and the associated hedge line was visible running parallel to it. Also, in the south-west end of the trench was a large cluster of intercutting pits **129**, **134**, **138**, and **141** (Fig. 8 Sections 54 and 55) and a possible posthole (**132**). The overall dimensions of the pit cluster were 3.30m wide and 0.80m deep, although the base of the features was not reached due to safety reasons.

3.16.2 Large amounts of pottery were recovered from these pits, predominantly dating to the 2nd and 3rd centuries AD. This assemblage was overwhelmingly dominated by fine wares (Samian ware, Nene Valle wares *etc*., see App. B.2). Also, within the fill of pit **140** were small finds SF16 and SF17: a blue glass bead and a piece of metalwork believed to be part of a pewter or silver vessel. Also found was SF28, a fragment of a pipeclay figurine base (App B. 2.28). Towards the base of pit **134** was a large piece of unidentified wood. This was left *in situ* for Health and Safety reasons (Plates 4 and 5).

3.17 Trench 28 (Fig. 6)

3.17.1 Trench 28 contained three ditches and a possible ditch terminus. Also present were two possible cremation burials which were left unexcavated. The three ditches **91**, **93**, and **95** were roughly parallel, running in a north-east to south-west direction. One possible cremation truncated ditch **91**. The other lay between ditches **93** and **95.** The cremations themselves had a small amount of visible burnt bone on their surfaces. No obvious vessels or pottery was present within the small (*c.*0.30m-wide) features.

3.17.2 Ditch **91** was 1.30m wide and 0.18m deep with a single fill (92). The fill was a mid-brownish grey silty sand with frequently occurring gravels. Four sherds of Roman pottery were recovered, as well as SF15, 2 pieces of unidentified iron.

3.17.3 Ditch **93** was 0.68m wide and 0.18m deep. The single fill (94) was a light yellowish-brown silty sand. No finds were recovered.

3.17.4 Ditch **95** was 1.0m wide and 0.24m deep. It contained a sole fill (96) which was of a mid-greyish brown colour and a firm silty sand composition. One flint flake was

recovered, but this was most likely residual. Also, one small piece of Roman pottery was found. All three ditches had gently sloping sides and concave bases.

3.17.5 The other feature in the trench was a possible ditch terminus **89**. This again was aligned north-east to south-west. It had a single fill (90) which was a light yellowish-brown silty sand. The ditch cut was 1.04m wide and 0.24m deep, with gently sloping sides and a concave base. No finds were recovered.

3.18 Trench 29 (Fig. 2)

3.18.1 This trench contained just one small pit (**16)**. It was 0.40m wide and 0.10m deep. The fill (17) was a light greyish brown silty clay. No finds were recovered from the feature. It is possible this was a natural feature and the result of bioturbation.

3.19 Trench 30 (Fig. 2)

3.19.1 The only feature within Trench 30 was initially thought to be a gully **26**. However, it is most likely to be a field drain. Running north to south across the trench, it was 0.35m wide and 0.29m deep, with steep sides and a concave base. The fill (27) was a light yellowish brown soft silty sand. No finds were recovered.

3.20 Trench 32 (Fig. 5, Plate 6)

3.20.1 Trench 32 contained two features, a ditch (**111**) and a ring gully terminus (**113**) (Plate 6). Ditch **111** was aligned north-east to south-west and was 0.80m wide and 0.20m deep, with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its single fill (112) was a mid-yellowish brown soft silty sand. No finds were recovered.

3.20.2 Ring gully **113** entered the trench from the north and turned to terminate in the west. It was 0.40m wide and 0.15m deep with a single fill (114) of mid yellowish-brown colour and a soft silty sand consistency. Two pottery fragments and one flint flake were recovered from the fill. The pottery has been identified as Grooved Ware, dating to the Late Neolithic (c.3,000-2,500 BC).

3.21 Trench 33 (Fig. 2)

3.21.1 This trench contained one ditch, unexcavated at this point as it appears in multiple trenches and was dug at other points during the evaluation.

3.22 Trench 34 (Fig.6, Plate 7)

3.22.1 Trench 34 contained five features in total, three postholes and two ditches. Posthole **115** was 0.30m wide and 0.10m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base (Fig. 8, Section 47). Its single fill (116) was a mid-yellowish brown, soft silty sand. No finds were recovered.

3.22.2 Posthole **117** was 0.45m wide and 0.22m deep with the same mid yellowish brown soft silty sand fill (118) (Fig. 8, Section 48). Again, no finds were recovered. The cut was steep sided and flat based.

3.22.3 Posthole **119** was truncated by ditch **121** (Fig.8, Section 49). The single fill was again a mid-yellowish brown, soft silty sand with no finds present. It was 0.40m wide and

0.15m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. All three postholes presumably relate to each other and may form some kind of structure or fence line.

3.22.4 Ditch **121** was aligned north-east to south-west and was 0.40m wide and 0.15m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. The ditch truncated posthole **119** (Fig. 8, Section 49). No finds were recovered from this ditch.

3.22.5 Ditch **123** was aligned north-east to south-west, running parallel to ditch **121**. It was 1.0m wide and 0.25m deep with a single fill (124). The fill was a mid-brownish yellow soft silty sand, and the ditch cut had gently sloping sides and a concave base. Two fragments of Roman pottery were found in this feature.

3.23 Trench 35 (Fig. 6, Plates 8 and 9)

3.23.1 This trench contained numerous features. The most significant of these was a potential beam slot building. The beam slot ran in a north-east to south-west direction along the length of the trench and two slots were excavated through it, **72** and **78**. Slot **72** appeared to truncate a posthole **74** on the north-western side of the trench. The beam slot was 0.67m wide and 0.23m deep, with steep sides and a slightly concave base (Fig. 8, Section 33). The single fill in both slots (73) and (79) was a mid-brownish grey, soft silty sand. An unexcavated ditch appeared to be truncated by the beam slot structure. On an approximately east-west alignment it was one of a number of similarly aligned ditches seen in trenches across the site. They are most likely associated with an earlier, Roman field system layout.

3.23.2 A total of 254g of slag was recovered from the feature along with 25 sherds of pottery dating to the Roman period. Both slots **72** and **78** were environmentally sampled. The samples produced more slag, large amounts of charcoal and frequent hammerscale, suggesting the building related to some form of metal working activity.

3.23.3 Also, within Trench 35 were three ditches. Two of the ditches (**76** and **87**) were roughly parallel to each other running to the north-east of the building in a north-west to south-east alignment. Ditch **76** was 1.66m wide and 0.29m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its single fill (77) was a mid-brownish grey silty sand. Within this fill, 189 sherds of Roman pottery were recovered, as well as 41g of animal bone and 9g of metalworking slag. Several small finds were also recovered, including a copper alloy and enamel possible bottle stopper or horse harness adornment (SF 2). The rest of the small finds were iron nails or unidentifiable iron objects (App B. 9.4, Table 15). The fill was environmentally sampled and found to contain a moderate amount of charcoal.

3.23.4 Ditch **87** to the north was 0.68m wide and 0.27m deep. The single fill (88) was a mid-greyish brown clayey silt and the cut of the feature was steep sided with a concave base. No finds were recovered from this ditch.

3.23.5 The final feature in Trench 35 was ditch **85**. This was aligned north-east to south-west. It was 1.01m wide and 0.34m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its single fill (86) was a mid-greyish brown, soft sandy silt. Finds recovered from the fill included SF14, a piece of lava quern, and 31 sherds of Roman storage vessel. An environmental sample (Sample 14) was taken and found to contain only a very small amount of charcoal.

3.24 Trench 36 (Fig.7, Plate 10)

3.24.1 Trench 36 contained three small ditches. Ditch **10** was aligned broadly east to west. It was 0.86m wide and 0.27m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. The sole fill (11) was a mid-greyish brown silty sand. No finds were recovered.

3.24.2 Ditch **12** was 0.50m wide and 0.20m deep and was aligned north-east to south-west. Its single fill (13) was a light brownish grey silty sand. The cut of the ditch had gently sloping sides and a concave base. No finds were recovered.

3.24.3 Ditch **14** aligned north-west to south-east appeared to be a field drain once excavated, although no pipe was seen.

3.25 Trench 37 (Fig. 7, Plates 11 and 12)

3.24.1 This trench exposed part of a large curvilinear ditch. Two slots were excavated in this feature, **32** (Plate 11) and **36**, with **36** possibly having been remodelled at some point or recut to create ditch **38** (Fig. 8, Section 17). Also, a possible pit or posthole (**30**) was excavated on the south-eastern side of the trench. This was 0.70m wide and 0.15m deep and produced no finds. The ditch itself curved in from the eastern side of the trench, and out through the western edge and back in, to exit once again on the eastern side. The ditch was between 1.40 and 1.15m wide with a depth of between 0.20 and 0.34m, with gently sloping sides and a concave base. If extrapolated out from what was visible it would appear the feature would be approximately c.12-15m in diameter.

3.24.2 The fill of **32** (33) was a dark brownish grey silty sand and contained a six sherds (186g) of Early to Middle Saxon pottery. The fill was environmentally sampled and produced small amounts of charred cereal grain and moderate charcoal.

3.24.3 The fill of **36** (37) was a mid-yellowish-brown clayey sand and contained 12 sherds of Early/Middle Saxon pottery (100g) along with a small amount of residual prehistoric pottery that was not closely datable.

3.24.4 Ditch **36** was truncated by a possible recut, **38**. This was 0.90m wide and 0.22m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. The single fill (39) was a mid-yellowish-brown clayey sand. No finds were recovered from this feature.

3.25 Trench 39 (Fig.8, Plate 13)

3.25.1 Trench 39 contained four features. **103** was a small gully running north to south across the trench. It was 0.48m wide and 0.18m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. The fill (104) was a light greyish brown silty sand. No finds were recovered. This gully appeared to truncate ditch terminus **105**.

3.25.2 Ditch terminus **105** was 1.02m wide and 0.34m deep. Its single fill (106) was a light greyish brown silty sand and the cut of the feature had gently sloping sides and a concave base. No finds were recovered.

3.25.3 Ditch **107** was aligned north to south across the trench. It was 3.56m wide and 0.40m deep. It had fairly steep sides and a flattish/irregular base. The single fill was a mid-greyish brown silty sand. Finds recovered from this ditch included CBM and a large

piece of the base of an 18th-19th century glass wine bottle. This ditch appeared to truncate a small pit, **109**.

3.25.4 Pit **109** could also potentially be another ditch terminus, mirroring **105**, but not enough of the feature was visible at the time to determine this. The feature was 1.60m wide and 0.36m deep, with gently sloping sides and a concave base. The single fill was a light greyish brown silty sand. One flint flake was recovered from the fill, but this is most likely residual.

3.26 Trench 40 (Fig. 8, Plate 14)

3.26.1 This trench contained two ditches, **46** and **50** (Plate 14). Ditch **46** had a possible gully **44** running parallel to it on a north to south alignment. Also, a small posthole (**48)** was identified on the western side of ditch **46**.

3.26.2 Ditch **46** was 0.67m wide and 0.21m deep, with steep sides and a concave base. Its single fill was a mid-greyish brown silty sand. No finds were recovered. This ditch appeared to be truncated by gully **44**. Running on the same alignment, it was 0.43m wide and 0.23m deep with a single fill, dark greyish brown in colour, with a silty sand composition. Again, no finds were recovered.

3.26.3 Next to ditch **46** was a small pit or posthole **48**. This was 0.50m wide and 0.10m deep. It had gently sloping sides and a concave base, with a single fill mid brownish grey in colour and with a silty sand composition. No finds were recovered.

3.26.4 Ditch **50** was a continuation of the north to south post-medieval boundary ditch exposed in multiple trenches during the evaluation. At this point the ditch was 3.20m wide and 0.40m deep, with gently sloping sides and an irregular base. Its single fill (51) was a mid-greyish brown silty sand. The finds recovered were SF1 (an iron nail), a single sherd of highly abraded medieval pottery and a piece of CBM.

3.27 Trench 41 (Fig. 2)

3.27.1 This trench contained various features, none of which were dated. Ditch **70** was aligned north-west to south-east and was 1.60m wide and 0.38m deep (Fig. 8, Section 29). The single fill (71) was a mid-greyish brown silty sand. No finds were recovered.

3.27.2 Next to ditch **70** on the south-western edge of the trench was a pit (**68**). This was 0.96m wide and 0.18m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its single fill (69) was a mid-greyish brown silty sand. No finds were recovered.

3.27.3 Two small pits **64** and **66** were uncovered at the north-eastern end of the trench. Pit **64** was 0.55m wide and 0.24m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base (Fig. 8, Section 27). The single fill (65) was a mid-greyish brown silty sand. No finds were recovered. Pit **66** was 0.75m wide and 0.28m deep (Fig. 8, Section 28). It had steep sides and a concave base. The sole fill (67) was a mid-greyish brown silty sand. No finds were present.

3.27.4 The last two features in the trench were pit **80** and posthole **82**. Pit **80** was located at the south-western end of the trench. It was 1.40m wide and 0.85m deep (Fig. 8, Section 33). It contained a single fill (81) that was a light greyish brown in colour, with a silty sand composition. No finds were recovered from the pit. Cutting through the

top of pit 80 was possible posthole **82**. This was 0.44m wide and 0.14m deep. It had a single fill (83) that was a mid-brownish grey silty sand. The fill was environmentally sampled (Sample 8) and found to contain a small amount of charcoal and one small, undiagnostic piece of pottery.

3.28 Trench 42 (Fig.7)

3.28.1 Trench 42 contained three ditches, all running roughly parallel on a north-west to south-east alignment. Ditch **4** was 0.69m wide and 0.18m deep (Fig. 8, Section 1). Its sole fill (5) was a light greyish brown silty sand. No finds were present.

3.28.2 Ditch **6** was 0.80m wide and 0.17m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base (Fig. 8, Section 2). The single fill (7) was light brownish grey in colour with a silty sand composition. Again, no finds were recovered.

3.28.3 Ditch **8** was 0.90m wide and 0.32m deep. It consisted of a single fill (9) that was mid greyish brown in colour with a silty sand composition. A single struck flint blade was recovered. This was dated to the Earlier Neolithic or Mesolithic period. The fill was also environmentally sampled but was found to be almost completely sterile, with only very small amounts of charcoal detected.

3.29 Trench 43 (Fig. 7)

3.29.1 There was only a single feature in this trench. Pit **34** was located at the eastern end of the trench and measured 0.40m wide and 0.18m deep. The single fill (35) was a mid-greyish brown silty sand. Present within the fill were a small amount of burnt flints and some charcoal. The fill was environmentally sampled (Sample 3) but found to contain only a small amount of charcoal.

3.30 Trench 45 (Fig. 8)

3.30.1 Trench 45 contained one ditch. It was not investigated at this point as it was found in multiple trenches throughout the evaluation and dug at other points. It forms part of the post-medieval boundary ditch excavated in Trenches 39 and 40.

3.31 Trench 46 (Fig. 8)

3.31.1 This trench contained one ditch (**54**) and one small pit or posthole (**52**). Ditch **54** was on an east to west alignment at the south-western end of the trench. It was 1.60m wide and 0.49m deep, with fairly steep sides and a concave base. The single fill (55) was a mid-greyish brown silty sand. The fill contained one small sherd of pottery, prehistoric in date but not closely datable. This is most likely residual.

3.31.2 The only other feature in this trench was small pit or posthole **52**. This was 0.56m wide and 0.15m deep with a single fill (53), The fill was a mid-greyish brown silty sand. No finds were recovered. It is possible that this was a natural feature caused by bioturbation.

3.32 Trench 47 (Fig. 8)

3.32.1 This trench contained two ditches and two pits. Ditch **56** was aligned north-west to south-east across the trench. It had steep sides and a concave base and measured

0.40. wide and 0.39m deep. The fill (57) was a mid-greyish brown clayey silt. No finds were recovered.

3.32.2 Ditch **58** was aligned north-west to south-east and appeared to terminate within the trench. It was aligned parallel to ditch **56** and had gently sloping sides and a concave base. The feature measured 0.54m wide and 0.21m deep. The single fill (59) was a mid-greyish brown clayey silt. No finds were recovered.

3.32.3 Pit **60** was 0.47m wide and 0.22m deep, with gently sloping sides and a concave base. The sole fill (61) was mid greyish brown in colour, with a clayey silt composition. No finds were recovered.

3.32.4 Pit **62** was 0.66m wide and 0.21m deep. It had gently sloping sides and a concave base. The single fill (63) was a light brownish grey clayey silt. No finds were recovered.

3.33 Finds Summaries

Prehistoric Pottery

3.33.1 A small amount (18 sherds) of prehistoric pottery was recovered, mostly comprising highly abraded, undiagnostic pieces that could only be broadly dated to the prehistoric period. However, seven sherds are more diagnostic, including four sherds dated to the Late or Latest Iron Age. These were recovered from Trenches 16 and 17, just to the north of the centre for Roman activity on the site and so may be hinting at an area of earlier activity that is not otherwise represented within the development area. The other three sherds incudes one sherd of Late Neolithic pottery that was recovered from ring gully **113** in Trench 32 and two sherds were associated with an Early Bronze Age/Beaker pit **97** in Trench 24, with one sherd being of Beaker type (Appendix B.1).

Roman Pottery

3.33.2 A total of 759 sherds of Roman pottery was recovered during the evaluation. This represents the bulk of activity on the site. The pottery was mostly retrieved from the pit cluster in Trench 27 (pits **129, 134, 138** and **141**). This consisted mainly of fine wares including Samian Ware and Colour Coated Wares. All are heavily abraded, and it has been suggested that they may have sat in water for a considerable length of time.

3.33.3 Other features containing quite large amounts of Roman pottery were a beam slot structure in Trench 35 (**72** and **78**) and two ditches also in Trench 35 (ditches **76** and **85**). This pottery was similarly dated to that from the other Roman features, covering nearly all of the Roman period but centred around the 2nd and 3rd centuries (Appendix B.2)

Anglo-Saxon Pottery

3.33.4 A total of 18 sherds of Anglo-Saxon pottery was recovered during the evaluation. This all came from one feature (enclosure **32** and **36**) in Trench 37. All of the pottery has been dated to the Early/Middle Anglo-Saxon period (AD 450-850) and consists of relatively undiagnostic, standard organic-tempered fabric common in this period (Appendix B.3)

Medieval and Post-Medieval Pottery

3.33.5 This period is relatively under-represented within the development area, with only a small amount of medieval pottery sherds being recovered. These were predominantly from topsoil and subsoil deposits, however one large ditch, running south-west to north-east through the site produced occasional sherds of highly abraded pottery from both the medieval and post-medieval periods. Due to the fact it appears by this point in time the area had been turned over to agriculture, it is not unexpected to find little evidence for these periods.

Other Finds

3.33.6 The site produced a moderate quantity of other finds aside from pottery. A total of 28 worked flints were recovered from various features and topsoil and subsoil deposits (Appendix B.4). Most other finds were associated with the Roman features on site and these include 70 fragments (6123g) of CBM, 110 fragments (6260g) of slag, as well as 261g of fired clay and 258g of worked stone (Appendices B.5, B.7, B.6 and B.8)

3.33.7 An assemblage of small finds was also recovered including a blue glass bead, a fragment of metal alloy vessel and a copper alloy and enamel object that may be part of a horse harness, or even a bottle stopper (Appendix B.9).

3.33.10 A small quantity of iron nails and other, undiagnostic iron objects were recovered from within features or from topsoil and subsoil deposits. These are difficult to date so may be associated with the Roman activity on site or equally from post-medieval activities (Appendix B.9).

3.33.11 One large piece of post-medieval bottle glass (probably 18th or 19th century) was also found in the base of ditch **107** in Trench 39.

3.34 Environmental Summaries

3.34.1 A total of 152 fragments (189g) of animal bone was recovered. This was predominantly from the Roman features within Trenches 27 and 37, however a very small amount (1g) came from the Anglo-Saxon enclosure in Trench 37. The condition and preservation are deemed to be poor (Appendix c.2).

3.34.2 A total of 18 bulk samples were taken during the evaluation, the results of which were generally quite poor (Appendix C.1). This is most likely due to intrusive rooting and the often clay nature of the fills of features not being conducive to good preservation

3.34.3 There were some samples, however, that produced, for example large amounts of hammerscale (samples 9, 12, and 13). These were all from features within Trench 35 and associated with the beam slot structure in that trench. As this type of environmental deposit was not seen elsewhere on site it may be concluded that, alongside the large quantities of slag, the structure was probably associated with some form of metal working activities.

4 DISCUSSION

4.1 Reliability of field investigation

4.1.1 The results of the evaluation are considered reliable; the archaeological features were clearly visible within the trenches, and the geology of sands, gravels and clay meant that the geological horizon was clear when encountered. The only issue which hindered excavation was the depth of a small number of features, with safety concerns dictating that pits **129** and **132** in Trench 27 (Fig. 6, Plates 4 & 5) could not be fully excavated.

4.2 Evaluation objectives and results

4.2.1 The objectives of the evaluation have been achieved in so far as the presence of archaeological remains across the site has been established. Of the 47 trenches excavated, 30 contained archaeological features.

4.2.2 The ground-truth of the results of the geophysical report has broadly been established. 'Spikes' picked up by the magnetometry were consistent with features found within the trenches that overlaid them. As well as these 'magnetic' indicators, the geophysics does appear to closely match field boundaries and field systems evident on OS maps. However, the underlying, older archaeology was not always visible on the geophysics results. Some features were not picked up at all by geophysics, including the Anglo-Saxon enclosure in Trench 37 (Fig. 2).

4.3 Interpretation

4.3.1 The archaeological works at Monks Farm have revealed a moderately high level of preserved archaeological remains. Due to the location of the site this is not unexpected as it lies between the known Roman town of Canonium in the east and the old Roman road between London and Colchester (the current A120) further to the south-east.

4.3.2 The archaeological remains present on the site can be readily separated into several relatively discrete and period specific "zones" within the plot, as outlined below, with suggested phasing and ditch extrapolations shown on Figure 10.

4.4 Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age activity

4.4.1 The area located centrally within the plot seemed to be where most of the archaeology from these early periods was focused. Trench 42 contained three roughly parallel ditches, with one (ditch **8**) containing a fine tertiary blade dating from the Mesolithic to Early Neolithic, however this is highly likely to be residual. Also, in this area, Trench 24 contained single pit **97** which produced 16 worked flints and three small sherds of pottery. The flints and pottery were consistent with an Early Bronze Age/Beaker date (c2500-1700BC). Also, of interest was Trench 32. This contained ring gully **113** (Fig. 5) within the fill of which was found one sherd of Late Neolithic (c3000-2500BC) pottery and one tertiary flint flake.

4.4.2 More broadly, a total of 28 worked flints and five fragments of unworked burnt flint were recovered during the trial trenching (App. B.4), along with a total of 18 sherds of

prehistoric pottery, 11 of which were no more diagnostic than "prehistoric" and four sherds that were dated to the Late or Latest Iron Age (App. B.1). Overall, the flint assemblage and pottery provide clear evidence for sporadic prehistoric activities at the site from the Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age. The exact character of these activities is hard to pinpoint, but the material recovered is likely to represent numerous occasional episodes of occupation or task-based activities covering a period of several millennia.

4.5 Iron Age and Roman Activity

4.5.1 The Iron Age (700BC-43AD) is quite poorly represented within the excavated trenches. As noted above, a total of four sherds of Late Iron Age or Latest Iron Age pottery was recovered from features within trenches 16 and 17. A single pit **127** in Trench 16 and a ditch **20** in Trenches 16 and 17 (fig. 4) were the only identifiable Iron Age features within the excavated area. However, this may be somewhat misleading. It is possible the pottery recovered was residual as it was heavily abraded and found in such small quantities. However, it is also possible that the Later Iron Age is represented within the earlier Roman features on the site. There appears to be no evidence pertaining to the Early to Middle Iron Age.

4.5.2 The Roman period (43AD-410AD) is well represented within the development area, particularly to the east as the site slopes away to the valley floor and the River Blackwater, and towards the known Roman town of Canonium.

4.5.3 Within Trench 35 (fig. 6) there was what appeared to be a substantial beam slot structure, running along the trench on a north-east to south-west alignment. This building produced large amounts of slag and Roman pottery (245 sherds). The date range for this pottery was from the mid-1st century to the 4th century, covering nearly the full range of the Roman period. However, the dating was predominantly mid-1st century to the 3rd century. The volume of slag present, as well as a relatively small amount of vitrified fired clay and hammer scale present in large amounts in environmental samples has led to the suggestion of some form of metal working industry taking place within the structure (see App. B.7). This notion also fits with the results of the geophysical survey that was undertaken. In the area where the possible metal working was taking place a large "spike" was recorded. Other spikes are also present within the development area on the geophysics and may indicate further areas of industrial activity, particularly to the north.

4.5.4 Other features within Trench 35 also date to the same period as the structure and so are possibly directly associated. Ditch **76**, for example, produced 189 sherds of Roman pottery. Also found within the ditch was a copper alloy and enamel object which may have been a bottle stopper, or perhaps a horse harness stud (SF 2, see App. B.9). Ditch **87**, running parallel to **76** produced no finds. The final ditch in trench 35 was ditch **85** (Fig. 8, Section 35). This was aligned in quite a different direction, running north-east to south-west. It contained 31 sherds of Roman pottery, however it was mostly made up of storage vessels. With this, as well as the distinctly different alignment, it suggests it may not be directly associated with the structure.

4.5.5 Trenches 27 and 28 also contained large amounts of Roman archaeology. Together with trench 35 this does suggest an area of quite isolated Roman activity; However, this would only be confirmed with further excavation.

4.5.6 Trench 27 contained a large pit or pit cluster. It is also possible that the feature is a well with distinctive, separate backfilling events, but further excavation would be required to confirm this. This feature (or features) produced very large amounts of pottery covering nearly the full range of the Roman period, however, there was a high propensity for fineware types and fabrics dating to the late 2nd and early 3rd Centuries (App. B.2). Also found within the fills were small finds SF16 and SF17 which were a small blue glass bead and a piece of possible silver alloy vessel. The vessel piece had clear indications of being "clipped" for use elsewhere. SF28 was also an unusual discovery, being a small fragment of clay pipe figurine base. These finds together seem to indicate high status activities either within the development area or close by.

4.5.7 Trench 28 also produced Roman pottery of a similar date to surrounding features, as well as quite a large amount of iron objects and 2 copper alloy coins dating from the reigns of Hadrian (117-138AD) and Antoninus Pius (138-161AD) found whilst metal detecting the spoil heaps from the trench. It is possible that some of these objects were associated with two cremations also present within the trench. These were un-excavated at the time, but one clearly truncated ditch **91**, showing signs of later Roman activity.

4.5.8 So, the evidence for Roman occupation within the development area suggests a moderate level of industrial activity, but also possible later burials in the form of cremations. These activities are ones that we would associate with the location of the development area. The position, being between the London to Colchester routeway and being outside the confines of the known Roman town of Canonium fit with both industrial activities taking place and the burial of the dead.

4.6 Anglo-Saxon Activity

4.6.1 The only activity identified within the development area pertaining to this period came from Trench 37, (fig. 7, Plates 11 & 12) in the form of a somewhat enigmatic curvilinear ditch or enclosure. A total of 18 pottery sherds were recovered from the ditch dating to the Early/middle Anglo-Saxon period (450-850 AD). A total of five sherds of undated prehistoric pottery was also recovered, however this has been assumed to be residual, as the location of the enclosure in the south-west part of the development area saw most of the Prehistoric activity present.

4.6.2 Without further investigation of the enclosure it is difficult to ascertain its use or purpose. It may well be an isolated stock enclosure. However, the lack of other Anglo-Saxon features on the site or indeed in the nearby vicinity may add to the significance of this feature.

4.7 Post-Medieval Activity

4.7.1 Post-medieval activity is represented within the development area by a large ditch running south-west to north-east up the site (Figs 6, 8 and 10). It appears in Trenches 26, 33, 34, 39, 40 and 45, and was excavated in Trenches 39 and 40. Where it was

excavated it was very shallow and flat bottomed and produced very little in the way of finds. Within Trench 39, ditch **107** produced (from its base), a large piece of the lower half of a glass wine bottle dating to the 18th or 19th centuries. Also, a sherd of very rolled and abraded medieval pottery was recovered.

4.7.2 The only other post-medieval feature was uncovered in Trench 27: a ditch, unexcavated, running north-west to south-east. This was found to contain large pieces of modern brick and tile and ran parallel to a modern hedge line, also associated with the ditch. No finds were kept from this feature.

4.7.3 All of this seems to suggest that by this point in time, the development area had been turned over to agriculture, and a series of field boundaries put in place to delineate the field further.

4.8 Significance

4.8.1 The evaluation has revealed fairly sparse evidence of prehistoric activity, dating from the Mesolithic to the Early Bronze Age, with a small amount of later Iron Age activity in the form of a few small and abraded pottery fragments. This all most likely represents minimal episodes of occupation or task-based activities over a broad time period.

4.8.2 The evidence for more sustained activity within the development area starts in the Early Roman period in the form of the beam slot building or structure in Trench 35 and the surrounding pits, ditches and possible cremations in other nearby trenches. Whilst the significance of industrial activity outside a known Roman town may not be considered high, the nature of this activity remains somewhat of a mystery and further excavation of these features may shed more light on their purpose and function. The finds assemblage from the evaluation was quite significant in its own right. Large amounts of heavily abraded Roman fine wares, disposed of, along with several interesting small finds including a glass bead, a copper and enamel bottle stopper or horse harness fitting and a piece of obviously "clipped" possible silver alloy all attest to quite high-status activities.

4.8.3 Of equal interest and significance is the presence of the Anglo-Saxon feature in Trench 37, as it appears to stand in isolation on a high point within the development area. The Early Saxon period is represented by a cemetery approximately 1km to the east of the development area (EHER 8238). However, there is a gap in information from this early period until the Late Saxon period, when the Manor of Church Hall was granted to Westminster Abbey in 998AD. From the evaluation it is clear to see that there is not a large Anglo-Saxon presence within the development area. However, it is possible that further excavation may fill in some of the details of the Early/Middle Anglo-Saxon period for the Kelvedon area.

4.8.4 The medieval and post-medieval periods are poorly represented within the development area. A small amount of abraded medieval pottery and a single large boundary ditch are the only attestable features. This is somewhat unsurprising, as by this point the small town of Kelvedon was well developed within its confines and the land outside this area was turned over to agriculture.

APPENDIX A TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench 1						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench contained one possible pit. No dating was found. Pit could also be a natural tree hollow. This possible feature was overlain by subsoil and topsoil and cuts into the clay natural.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.53
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1	Layer	-	0.26	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.27	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
18	cut	0.86	0.16	Pit	-	-
19	Fill of **18**	-	0.16	Mid greyish brown, firm silty clay	-	-

Trench 2						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench contained one definite ditch and one possible ditch. However, this was likely glacial. Ditch **22** was aligned approximately E-W. No finds were recovered. The feature was overlain by subsoil and topsoil and cuts into the natural clay geology.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.36
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1	Layer	-	0.23	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.13	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
22	cut	0.80	0.20	Ditch	-	-
23	Fill of **22**	-	0.20	Mid greyish brown, firm silty clay.	-	-

Trench 3						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench contained one large post-medieval boundary ditch (undug). Aligned N-S. Large amounts of modern brick and tile present. This was overlain by subsoil and topsoil and cut into the natural clay geology.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.44
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1	Layer	-	0.31	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.13	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 4						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sands and gravels.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.40
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1	Layer	-	0.28	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.12	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 5						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sands and gravels.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.62
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.35	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.27	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 6						
General description					Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sands and gravels.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.53
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.28	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.25	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 7						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sands and gravels.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.49
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.26	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.23	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 8						
General description					Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sands and gravels.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.60
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.42	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.18	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 9						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
2 Ditches were present within this trench. Aligned E-W, they were undug here as they run into Trench 15. The features were overlain by subsoil and topsoil and cut into the gravel natural geology.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.56
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.26	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.30	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 10						
General description					Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clay.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.63
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.32	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.31	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 11						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clay.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.60
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.31	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.29	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 12						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench contained one ditch, NW-SE aligned.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.56
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.28	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.28	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
20	Cut	1.1	0.32	Ditch		
21	Fill of 20	-	0.32	Light brownish grey silty sand, mid firm compaction.		

Trench 13						
General description					Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clay and sand					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.66
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.35	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.31	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 14						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clay and gravels					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.52
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.28	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.24	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 15						
General description					Orientation	SW-NE
Trench contained one ditch and one gully. Although the gully may be the original cut of the ditch and it has been recut at some point in time. Ditch is aligned approximately NW-SE. No finds were recovered. The features are overlain by subsoil and topsoil and cut into the sand and gravel natural geology.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.47
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.29	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.18	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
144	Cut	1.32	0.58	Ditch	-	-
145	Fill of **144**	-	0.58	Mid greyish brown sandy silty. Plastic compaction	-	-
146	Cut	0.38	0.14	Gully	-	-
147	Fill of **146**	-	0.14	Mid greyish brown, soft sandy silt.	-	-

Trench 16						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench contained two features. One sub-rectangular pit and one Ditch, undug in Trench 16 as it was dug in Trench 17. A small amount of pottery was retrieved from Pit **127.** The ditch ran approximately NE-SW.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.49
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.26	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.23	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
127	Cut	0.74	0.24	Pit	-	-
128	Fill of **127**	-	0.24	Dark brownish grey, plastic clayey silt	2 x pottery fragments.	Latest Iron Age

Trench 17						
General description					Orientation	N-S
Trench contained one ditch. Same ditch as in Trench 16. The ditch runs approximately NE-SW. A small amount of pottery, CBM and animal bone was recovered.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.57
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.32	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.25	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
125	Cut	1.76	0.56	Ditch	-	-
126	Fill of **125**	-	0.56	Mid greyish brown, firm silty clay	Small amount of pottery fragments, CBM and animal bone.	Late Iron Age

Trench 18						
General description					Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sands and gravels.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.64
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.32	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.32	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 19						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench contained one ditch, aligned NW-SE at the Eastern end of Trench 19. A small amount of pottery and burnt flint was recovered.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.60
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.32	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.28	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
24	Cut	0.75	0.22	Ditch	-	-
25	Fill of **24**	-	0.22	Light greyish brown, soft clayey silt.	Small amount of pottery and burnt flint	Prehistoric

Trench 20						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench contained 3 ditches. Two at the northern end were undug. These ran in a N-S direction. The other ditch in Trench 20 was aligned NE-SW. No finds were recovered.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.56
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.33	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.23	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
99	Cut	1.22	0.26	Ditch	-	-
100	Fill of 99	-	0.26	Mid greyish brown sandy silt, with a plastic consistency.	-	-

Trench 21						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sands and gravels					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.63
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.32	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.31	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 22						
General description					Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sands and gravels					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.68
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.41	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.27	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 23						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench contained one ditch, aligned NE-SW. No finds were recovered.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.59
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.31	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.28	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
101	Cut	0.86	0.33	Ditch	-	-
102	Fill of **101**	-	0.33	Mid greyish brown, soft sandy silt.	-	-

Trench 24						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench contained one Pit. Sub-circular in shape, consisted of a fair amount of struck flint flakes and a small amount of pottery. Pottery appeared to be Beaker in type.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.66
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.37	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.29	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
97	Cut	0.77	0.20	Pit	-	-
98	Fill of **97**	-	0.20	Dark greyish brown clayey silt, with a plastic consistency.	Small amount of pottery and fair amount of struck flint flakes.	BA/Beaker Pottery (c.2500-1700BC)

Trench 25						
General description					Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.57
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.27	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 26						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench contained one ditch, undug as it was dug in other trenches. Aligned NE-SW. No finds recovered.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.50
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.20	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.30	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 27						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench contained a large pit, made up of 4 smaller pits, one posthole and one ditch (undug). The pit cluster was at the South Western end of the trench and contained large amounts of Roman pottery and small finds <16> and <17> a blue glass bead and a piece of metal vessel with "snip" marks.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.69
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.35	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.34	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
129	Cut	1.80	0.80	Pit	-	-
130	Fill of **129**	-	0.24	Mid brownish grey, silty clay.	CBM and Pottery	Roman
131	Fill of **129**	-	0.40	Mid greyish brown, silty clay	-	-
132	Cut	0.60	0.55	Posthole	-	-
133	Fill of **132**	-	0.55	Dark brownish grey, silty clay	-	-
134	Cut	2.30	0.80	Pit	-	-
135	Fill of **134**	-	0.30	Mid greyish brown, silty clay	CBM and Pottery	Roman
136	Fill of **134**	-	0.30	Dark brownish grey, silty clay	Pottery and fired clay	Roman
137	Fill of **134**	-	0.25	Dark greyish brown, silty clay	Slag, Bone, CBM and pottery	Roman
138	Cut	1.60	0.60	Pit	-	-

139	Fill of **138**	-	0.20	Dark greyish brown, silty clay	Pottery and Lava quern frag'	Roman
140	Fill of **138**	-	0.40	Dark brownish grey, silty clay	Pottery, Fe nail, Blue glass bead, "Pewter" vessel frag'.	Roman
141	Cut	1.50	0.50	Pit`	-	-
142	Fill of **141**	-	0.30	Mid brownish grey, silty clay	CBM and pottery	Roman
143	Fill of **141**	-	0.20	Dark brownish grey, silty clay.	Pottery	Roman

Trench 28						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench contained 3 Ditches and one possible ditch terminus. Also 2 possible cremations (undug). Ditches were approximately parallel to each other, running NE-SW. One possible cremation appeared to cut Ditch **[91]**. The other cut the natural between ditches **[93]** and **[95]**. All features in the trench were overlain by subsoil and topsoil and cut into the sand and gravel natural geology.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.60
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.35	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
89	Cut	1.04	0.24	Ditch Terminus		
90	Fill of **89**	-	0.24	Light yellowish brown, firm silty clay.	-	-
91	Cut	1.30	0.18	Ditch	-	-
92	Fill of **91**	-	0.18	Mid brownish grey, firm silty sand.	Small amount of Pottery. 2 pieces of Fe. Small find 15.	Roman
93	Cut	0.68	0.18	Ditch	-	-
94	Fill of **93**	-	0.18	Light yellowish brown, firm silty sand.	-	-
95	Cut	1.0	0.25	Ditch	-	-
96	Fill of **95**	-	0.25	Mid greyish brown, firm silty sand.	2 flint flakes. 1 pottery sherd.	Roman

Trench 29						
General description					Orientation	N-S
Trench contained one possible pit. Although it is more probable that it was bioturbation. No finds were recovered. Trench consisted of subsoil, overlain by topsoil with sand and gravel natural geology.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.58
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.31	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.27	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
16	Cut	0.40	0.10	Pit	-	-
17	Fill of 16	-	0.10	Light greyish brown, friable silty sand.	-	-

Trench 30						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench contained one small gully. Although after investigation was deemed to be a field drain. Trench consisted of subsoil, overlain by topsoil, with sand and gravel natural geology.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.52
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.34	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.18	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
26	Cut	0.35	0.29	Gully/field drain	-	-
27	Fill of 26	-	0.29	Light yellowish brown, soft silty sand.	-	-

Trench 31						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Subsoil was overlain by topsoil and the natural geology was sands and gravels.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.59
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.34	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.25	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 32						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench consisted of one ditch running NE-SW. No finds were recovered. Also, within the trench was one ring gully terminus. 2 small pottery fragments and one struck flint flake were found within the fill. The trench consisted of subsoil and topsoil all overlying sand natural geology.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.66
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.26	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.40	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
111	Cut	0.80	0.20	Ditch	-	-
112	Fill of 111	-	0.20	Mid yellowish brown, soft silty sand.	-	-
113	Cut	0.40	0.15	Ring Gully	-	-
114	Fill of 113	-	0.15	Mid yellowish brown, soft silty sand.	2 pot frags and 1 flint flake	Prehistoric

Trench 33						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench consisted of one ditch, undug as it appears in numerous trenches and was dug in others. The trench consisted of subsoil and topsoil, overlying natural sand geology.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.61
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.26	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.35	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 34						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench consisted of 3 postholes and 2 ditches. All postholes were undated, however **[119]** was truncated by ditch **[121]**. Only 3 pottery fragments were recovered, from ditch **[123]**, possibly Roman. The features in the trench were overlain by subsoil and topsoil and cut into the sand and gravel natural geology.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.65
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.35	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
115	Cut	0.30	0.10	Posthole		
116	Fill of **115**	-	0.10	Mid yellowish brown, soft silty sand.	-	-
117	Cut	0.45	0.22	Posthole	-	-
118	Fill of **117**	-	0.22	Mid yellowish brown, soft silty sand.	-	-
119	Cut	0.40	0.15	Posthole	-	-
120	Fill of **119**	-	0.15	Mid yellowish brown, soft silty sand.	-	-
121	Cut	0.70	0.18	Ditch	-	-
122	Fill of **121**	-	0.18	Mid yellowish brown, soft silty sand.	-	-
123	Cut	1.0	0.25	Ditch	-	-
124	Fill of **123**	-	0.25	Mid brownish yellow, soft silty sand.	2 pottery fragments	1st-2nd C AD

Trench 35						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench Consisted of a beam slot constructed building and 3 ditches. All features appear Roman in date. The large volume of slag from the beam slot construction may suggest metal working as a use. 2 of the ditches run parallel to each other in a NW-SE alignment. While the third ditch runs NE-SW. The features in the trench are overlain by subsoil and topsoil and cut through the sand and gravel natural geology.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.43
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.24	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.19	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
72	cut	0.67	0.23	Beam slot	--	-
73	Fill of 72	-	0.23	Mid brownish grey, soft silty sand.	-	-
74	cut	0.39	0.14	Posthole	-	-
75	Fill of 74	-	0.14	Light greyish brown, soft silty sand	-	-
76	cut	1.66	0.29	Ditch	-	-
77	Fill of 76	-	0.29	Mid brownish grey, plastic silty sand.	Large amount of pottery, bone and slag. Small finds 2, 3 and 4.	Roman
78	cut	0.70	0.30	Beam slot	-	-
79	Fill of 78	0.48	0.30	Mid brownish grey, firm silty sand	Large amount of slag. Some pottery.	Roman
84	Fill of 78	-	0.28	Mid brownish grey, firm silty sand.	-	-
85	cut	1.01	0.34	Ditch		
86	Fill of 85	-	0.34	Mid greyish brown, soft sandy silt	Pottery, Animal bone and small find 14, Lava Quern Frag'.	Roman
87	cut	0.68	0.27	Ditch	-	-
88	Fill of 87	-	0.27	Mid greyish brown, firm clayey silt.	-	-

Trench 36						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench consisted of 2 ditches and a gully. The gully is most likely a field drain. Ditch **[10]** was aligned approximately E-W and ditch **[14]** more NW-SE. No finds were recovered from either feature. The trench consisted of subsoil and topsoil overlying natural sand and gravel geology.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.53
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.21	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.32	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
10	Cut	0.86	0.27	Ditch		
11	Fill of **10**	-	0.27	Mid greyish brown, plastic silty sand.	-	-
12	Cut	0.50	0.20	Gully	-	-
13	Fill of **12**	-	0.20	Light brownish grey, soft silty sand.	-	-
14	Cut	0.34	0.24	Ditch	-	-
15	Fill of **14**	-	0.24	Mid yellowish brown, plastic silty clay.	-	-

Trench 37						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench consisted of one large curvi-linear ditch, Probably some form of enclosure. It does not run into any of the surrounding trenches. Also, a small gully terminus was visible at the SW end of the trench, being truncated by a later pit. These features may also be associated to the enclosure. The Pottery from the enclosure appears to be Saxon in Date. All features in the trench were overlain by subsoil and topsoil and cut into the sand and gravel natural geology.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.49
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.35	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.14	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
28	Cut	0.50	0.15	Gully	-	-
29	Fill of 28	-	0.15	Mid brownish grey, plastic clayey silt	-	-
30	Cut	0.60	0.15	Pit	-	-
31	Fill of 30	-	0.15	Dark brownish grey, plastic clayey silt	-	-
32	Cut	1.15	0.20	Ditch	-	-
33	Fill of 32	-	0.20	Dark brownish grey, plastic silty sand	Pottery	Early/Middle Saxon
36	Cut	1.40	0.34	Ditch	-	-
37	Fill of 36	-	0.34	Mid yellowish brown, soft clayey sand	Pottery	Early/Middle Saxon
38	Cut	0.90	0.22	Ditch	-	-
39	Fill of 38	-	0.22	Mid yellowish brown, soft clayey sand	-	-
40	Cut	1.40	0.30	Ditch	-	-
41	Fill of 40	-	0.12	Mid greyish brown, soft clayey sand	-	-
42	Fill of 40	-	0.10	Mid brownish yellow, loose silty sand.	-	-
43	Fill of 40	-	0.30	Mid greyish brown, firm clayey sand.	-	-

Trench 38						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Subsoil was overlain by topsoil and the natural geology was sands and gravels.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.70
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.33	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.37	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 39						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench consisted of one gully, one ditch, one ditch terminus and one pit/ditch terminus. All features were roughly on the same alignment, running N-S across the trench. Finds from [107] consisted of post-medieval Onion glass bottle and pottery. Probable boundary ditch relating to agriculture. Subsoil and topsoil overlay the features, which cut into natural sand and gravel geology.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.53
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.28	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.25	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
103	Cut	0.48	0.18	Gully	-	-
104	Fill of 103	-	0.18	Light greyish brown, soft silty sand	-	-
105	Cut	1.02	0.34	Ditch Terminus	-	-
106	Fill of 105	-	0.34	Light greyish brown, soft silty sand	-	-
107	Cut	3.56	0.40	Ditch	-	-
108	Fill of 107	-	0.40	Mid greyish brown, soft silty sand	Glass, CBM	Post-Med.
109	Cut	1.60	0.36	Pit/Ditch Terminus	-	-
110	Fill of 109	-	0.36	Light greyish brown, soft silty sand	Flint flake.	Prehistoric (residual)

Trench 40						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench consisted of 2 ditches, a gully and a pit. Ditches and gully were approximately parallel, running in a N-S direction. Only finds were Post medieval in date. Pit **[48]** was truncated by ditch **[46]**. Subsoil and topsoil overlay the features, which cut into the natural sand and gravel geology.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.42
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.28	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.14	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
44	Cut	0.43	0.22	Gully	-	-
45	Fill of **44**	-	0.22	Dark greyish brown, plastic silty sand	-	-
46	Cut	0.61	0.21	Ditch	-	-
47	Fill of **46**	-	0.21	Mid greyish brown, soft silty sand	-	-
48	Cut	0.50	0.10	Pit	-	-
49	Fill of **48**	-	0.10	Mid brownish grey, soft silty sand	-	-
50	Cut	3.20	0.40	Ditch	-	-
51	Fill of **50**	-	0.40	Mid greyish brown, soft silty sand	Pottery, CBM. Small find 1. Fe nail	Post-Medieval.

Trench 41						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench consisted of six features. 4 possible pits, although these are most likely bioturbation, with the exception of **[68]** which is possibly related to ditch **[70]**. Also present was a possible posthole **[82]** cutting possible pit **[80]**. No finds were recovered. Ditch **[70]** is aligned NW-SE. All the features in the trench were overlain by subsoil and topsoil and cut into the sand and gravel natural geology.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.58
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.31	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.27	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
64	Cut	0.85	0.55	Pit	-	-
65	Fill of 64	-	0.55	Mid greyish brown, loose silty sand	-	-
66	Cut	0.75	0.28	Pit	-	-
67	Fill of 66	-	0.28	Mid greyish brown, loose silty sand	-	-
68	Cut	0.96	0.18	Pit	-	-
69	Fill of 68	-	0.18	Mid greyish brown, soft silty sand	-	-
70	Cut	1.60	0.38	Ditch	-	-
71	Fill of 70	-	0.38	Mid greyish brown, soft silty sand	-	-
80	Cut	1.40	0.85	Pit	-	-
81	Fill of 80	-	0.85	Light greyish brown, friable silty sand	-	-
82	Cut	0.44	0.14	Posthole	-	-
83	Fill of 82	-	0.14	Mid brownish grey, friable silty sand	-	-

Trench 42						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench consisted of 3 Ditches all roughly parallel and aligned N-S. The only find from the three ditches came from **[8]**. A Neolithic/Mesolithic flint blade. The features were overlain by subsoil and topsoil and cut into the sand and gravel natural geology.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.59
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.36	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.23	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
4	Cut	0.69	0.18	Ditch	-	-
5	Fill of **4**	-	0.18	Light greyish brown, loose silty sand	-	-
6	Cut	0.80	0.17	Ditch	-	-
7	Fill of **6**	-	0.17	Light brownish grey, soft silty sand	-	-
8	Cut	0.90	0.32	Ditch	-	-
9	Fill of **8**	-	0.32	Mid greyish brown, friable silty sand	Flint Blade	Mesolithic/Neolithic

Trench 43						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench consisted of one small pit, containing burnt flint and charcoal flecks. Feature was overlain by subsoil and topsoil and cut into the sand and gravel natural geology.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.50
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.31	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.19	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
34	Cut	0.40	0.18	Pit	-	-
35	Fill of **34**	-	0.18	Dark greyish brown, soft silty sand	-	-

Trench 44						
General description					Orientation	N-S
Trench was devoid of archaeology. Subsoil was overlain by topsoil and the natural geology was sand.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.62
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.36	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.26	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 45						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench consisted of one ditch (undug as dug in Tr 40), aligned approximately N-S. Subsoil was overlain by topsoil and the natural geology was sand.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.73
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.42	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.31	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 46						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench consisted of one small pit, although this was probably bioturbation, and one ditch, aligned N-S. A small amount of pottery was recovered from ditch **[54]**. The subsoil was overlain by topsoil, and the features cut into the natural gravel geology.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.63
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.33	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
52	Cut	0.56	0.15	Pit	-	-
53	Fill of **52**	-	0.15	Mid greyish brown, soft silty sand	-	-
54	Cut	1.60	0.49	Ditch	-	-
55	Fill of **54**	-	0.49	Mid greyish brown, soft silty sand	Pottery	Prehistoric.

Trench 47						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench consisted of three ditches (one undug) and two pits. The ditches were approximately parallel and aligned NW-SE. No finds were recovered from any of the features. The trench was made up of subsoil overlain by topsoil. And all features were cut into the sand and gravel natural geology.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.51
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.33	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.18	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
56	Cut	0.40	0.39	Ditch	-	-
57	Fill of 56	-	0.39	Mid greyish brown, firm clayey silt	-	-
58	Cut	0.54	0.21	Ditch Terminus	-	-
59	Fill of 58	-	0.21	Mid greyish brown, plastic clayey silt	-	-
60	Cut	0.47	0.22	Pit	-	-
61	Fill of 60	-	0.22	Mid greyish brown, plastic clayey silt	-	-
62	Cut	0.66	0.21	Pit	-	-
63	Fill of 62	-	0.21	Light brownish grey, plastic clayey silt	-	-

APPENDIX B FINDS REPORTS

B.1 Prehistoric Pottery

By Nick Gilmour

Introduction

B.1.1 The evaluation yielded 18 sherds of prehistoric pottery (130g) with a low mean sherd weight (MSW) of 7.2g. The pottery was recovered from nine contexts relating to five ditches, three pits and a gully in Trenches 12,16,17,19,24,32,37 and 46 (Table 1).

B.1.2 The pottery dates from the Late Neolithic, Early Bronze Age, Late Iron Age and Late pre-Roman Iron Age. It 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.1.3 The pottery is in moderate to poor condition. Most sherds are small and abraded, as reflected by the low MSW.

Trench	Context	Cut	Feature Type	Initial Spot Date	Sum of No sherds	Sum of Wt (g)
12	21	20	ditch	prehist	3	9
16	128	127	pit	Latest IA	2	17
17	126	125	ditch	LIA	2	42
19	25	24	ditch	prehist	1	1
24	98	97	pit	EBA	2	23
32	114	113	gully	LNEO	1	5
32	114	113	gully	prehist	1	3
37	31	30	pit	prehist	1	3
37	37	36	ditch	prehist	4	25
46	55	54	ditch	prehist	1	2
Total					**18**	**130**

Table 1. Quantification of prehistoric pottery

Methodology

B.1.4 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 based on 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.1.5 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

G1: Moderate fine grog in a slightly sandy clay matrix.

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.

SA1: Frequent quartz sand and sparse micaceous sand - hard, well fired.

Fabric	Fabric group	No. sherds	Weight (g)	% fabric (by wt.)
G1	Grog	2	42	32.3
GF1	Grog and flint	2	23	17.7
F1	Flint	11	43	33.1
FG1	Flint and grog	1	5	3.8
SA1	Sand	2	17	13.1
TOTAL	-	*18*	*130*	*100.0*

Table 2. Quantification of prehistoric pottery by fabric.

Late Neolithic pottery

B.1.6 Just a single sherd (5g) of pottery from the evaluation could be confidently assigned a Late Neolithic date. The pottery derived from context 114, within gully **113**, in Trench 32. 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.1.7 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.

Early Bronze Age pottery

B.1.8 Pottery assigned to the Early Bronze Age comprises just two sherds weighing 23g. The pottery derived from context 98, a fill of pit **97** in Trench 24. Both sherds were in fabric GF1. One of the two sherds (7g) is particularly diagnostic, as it is decorated with comb impressed lines. There are two closely spaced horizontal lines, with a series of lines at a 45-degree angle above this. Such decoration, and the fabric of the sherds, is typical of the Beaker ceramic tradition.

Late and Latest Iron Age pottery

B.1.9 Two sherds (42g) of pottery has been assigned to the Late Iron Age period. Both sherds are in fabric G1 and derived from context 126, within ditch **125**, Trench 17. Although both sherds are plain and derive from the body of vessels, the fabric from which they are made is typical of the Late Iron Age in this region. These sherds are also notably well fired.

B.1.10 A further two sherds (17g) are of Latest Iron Age date. These derived from context 128, within pit **127**, Trench 16. Both are in sandy fabric SA1. Both are lain body sherds, which are abraded. However, one sherd (8g) is certainly wheel-finished and possibly wheel-made. These sherds are also both well fired.

Discussion

B.1.11 The entire prehistoric pottery assemblage is quite small and abraded. There are sherds datable to the Late Neolithic, Early Bronze Age and Late Iron Age. Most of the pottery (by sherd count) is not closely datable and is simply recorded as prehistoric. This not closely dated material is all in the same flint fabric F1 and none of the sherds in this fabric retained any diagnostic features.

B.1.12 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.1.13 The Early Bronze Age pottery is from the Beaker tradition this pottery 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.1.14 The small quantities of Late and Latest Iron Age pottery may indicate that activity on this site started before the Roman period. However, the quantity recovered from the evaluation are so small that this interpretation cannot be confirmed.

B.2 Roman Pottery

by Alice Lyons
with contributions from Kathryn Blackbourn and Severine Bezie

Introduction

B.2.1 A total of 759 sherds, weighing 11420g (19.75 Estimated Vessel Equivalent (EVE)), of Roman pottery was recovered during archaeological evaluation trenching at Kelvedon, Essex. A minimum of 218 individual vessels are recorded. Although the pottery has suffered from post-depositional abrasion (this is particularly noticeable on the colour coated fine wares), the average surviving sherd size is relatively large at 15g. Roman pottery was recovered from pits, ditches and beam slots within six trenches, although most pottery was recovered from a concentrated area of pitting and a possible well in Trench 27 (Table 3). Alongside the pottery, a single fragment of a ceramic figurine was recovered – this is discussed separately at the end of this report.

Trench	Feature	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	Weight (%)
24	Pit 97	**1**	**6**	**0.05**
27		**503**	**8347**	**73.09**
	Pit 129	11	177	
	Pit or possible well 134	66	1088	
	Pit 138	418	6794	
	Pit 141	8	288	
28		**5**	**57**	**0.50**
	Ditch 91	4	46	
	Ditch 95	1	11	
34	Ditch 123	**2**	**8**	**0.07**
35		**245**	**2990**	**26.18**
	Beam slot 72	6	14	
	Ditch 76	189	1548	
	Beam slot 78	19	178	
	Ditch 85	31	1250	
40	Ditch 50	**3**	**12**	**0.11**
Total		**759**	**11420**	**100.00**

Table 3. The pottery quantified by trench and feature (bold = trench totals)

Methodology

B.2.2 The pottery was evaluated following the national guidelines (Barclay *et al* 2016). The total assemblage was studied, and a catalogue was prepared (Appendix to this report). The sherds were examined using a hand lens (x10 magnification) and were divided into fabric groups defined based on inclusion types present. Vessel forms (jar, bowl) were also recorded. The sherds were counted and weighed to the nearest whole gram

and recorded by context. Decoration, residues and abrasion were also noted. OA East curates the pottery and archive.

The Pottery

B.2.3 Twelve Roman pottery fabrics were identified during this evaluation (Table 4).

Fabric Name: abbreviation ***Published reference***	**Form**	**Sherd count**	**Weight (g)**	**EVE**	**Weight (%)**
Sandy grey ware: SGW *Biddulph et al 2015, GRS*	Beaker, bowl, cup, dish, flanged dish, jar, lid, storage jar	386	6308	10.81	55.24
White ware with common grog inclusions: OW(GROG) *Biddulph et al 2015, STOR*	Storage jar	39	1218	0.47	10.67
Samian: SAM *Tomber and Dore 1998, 25-41*	Beaker, bowl, cup, dish	38	1048	3.03	9.18
Black surfaced red ware: BSRW *Lyons 2018, 341*	Beaker, dish, jar, bowl, dish	73	723	1.16	6.33
Black burnished ware: COL BB2 *Tomber and Dore 1998, 131*	Dish, flanged dish, jar	35	694	0.75	6.08
Colchester colour coat: COL CC *Tomber and Dore 1998, 132*	Beaker	98	542	2.59	4.75
Sandy white ware: SOW	Flagon, lid	52	357	0.40	3.13
Lower Nene Valley colour coat: LNV CC *Tomber and Dore 1998, 118*	Beaker, dish, flanged dish	20	393	0.47	3.44
Grey ware with common grog inclusions: GW(GROG) *Biddulph et al 2015, GROG*	Jar/bowl, storage jar	6	62	0.00	0.54
Colchester white ware: COL WH *Tomber and Dore 1998, 133*	Mortaria	3	45	0.07	0.39
Sandy red ware: SREDW	Flanged dish, jar, beaker	5	20	0.00	0.18
Central Gaulish colour coat: CGCC *Tomber and Dore 1998, 51*	Beaker	4	10	0.00	0.08
Total		**759**	**11420**	**19.75**	**100.00**

Table 4. The pottery fabrics and forms, listed in descending order of weight (%)

The Coarse Wares

Reduced (grey) wares

B.2.4 Early Roman material (mid to late 1st century AD) forms only a small part of the assemblage (0.5% by weight) and is represented by group of grey (reduced) jar/bowl forms some of which are carinated, also storage jars, all tempered with common grog (pre-fired pottery) inclusions. The vessels are well made on the wheel and may have been produced at a regional, rather than local, centre (Biddulph *et al* 2015, GROG).

B.2.5 Romano-British (late 1st to 4th centuries AD) coarseware pottery is well represented. Indeed, over half the assemblage (55% by weight) comprises locally produced grey ware utilitarian, jar/bowl, dish and storage jar grey wares (Biddulph *et al* 2015, GRS). Globular jars with rolled rims, some lid-seated, are the most common vessel type. Typically, they are undecorated with an average rim diameter of 16cm and a few examples have soot residues surviving under the rim. Straight-sided beaded rimmed dishes are also well represented which have an average rim diameter of 20cm, some also have burnished decoration. In addition, it is noteworthy that although no kiln was found during this evaluation one Sandy grey ware jar rim sherd was recorded as significantly distorted (140 in pit **138**) and is probably a 'second' or 'waster' which suggests nearby coarseware pottery manufacture was taking place. Although spanning the whole of Romano-British period most of the Sandy grey ware assemblage is typical of the mid-2nd to 3rd centuries AD.

B.2.6 A small, but significant, part of the coarse ware assemblage (6% by weight) is made up of vessels manufactured in the Black Burnished ware tradition. Most common are black surfaced red wares globular jar and undiagnostic beaker fragments which may have been produced as a deliberate imitation of Black burnished ware (Tyers 1996, 182-188; Lyons 2018, 341). Also found in significant numbers (6% by weight) are Colchester BB2 wares recognised in a limited range of everted rim jar and straight-sided dishes (including flanged examples). These vessels are highly burnished and decorated with a lattice motif and commonly manufactured throughout the Antonine period (Tyers 1996, 186-188, fig 232).

Oxidised (white) wares

B.2.7 The majority of oxidised material comprises grog tempered storage jar fragments, made in the late Iron Age to Early Roman handmade tradition but continuing to be made well into the 2nd century AD. More numerous by sherd count are the Sandy white ware flagon fragments, and where they can be assigned to type, with ring-necked and slightly cupped rims. A single white ware lid fragment was also found. Recovered in very small numbers are Sandy red wares, recorded in the form of jar/beaker and flanged dish; these may be Late Roman Hadham products (Tyers 1996, 168-169), known to arrive in Essex by the mid-3rd century (Biddulph et al 2015; HAX).

Fine Wares

Samian

by Séverine Bézie (full report in archive)

B.2.8 Samian ware has a distinctive red glossy slip and was imported into Britain during the early- to mid-Roman period (Tyers 1996 105-116). A total of 38 samian sherds, weighing 1.048kg (3.03 EVE), was recovered representing a minimum of 31 individual vessels. The samian was retrieved four pits (**129, 134, 138 & 141**) in Trench 27 and a single beam slot (**76**) in Trench 35.

B.2.9 The condition of the assemblage was generally good with an average sherd weight of 17g, however, the samian recovered from pit **134** (a possible well) was notably more abraded which is consistent with water damage. Samian originating from five Gaulish factories was identified in a limited range of cup, dish and bowl forms (Table 5). Two of the central Gaulish vessels bear makers stamps (Table 6).

Fabric name (factory) National Fabric Code	**Vessel (type)**	**Sherd Count**	**Weight (g)**	**EVE**	**Weight (%)**
South Gaulish (La Graufesenque) LGF SA		**5**	**133**	**0.31**	**12.70**
	Dish (Dr18/31R)	3	84		
	Cup (Dr33)	1	45		
	Bowl?	1	4		
South Gaulish (Montans) MON SA	Cup?	**1**	**4**	**0.00**	**0.38**
Central Gaulish (Lezoux) LEZ SA 2		**30**	**863**	**2.65**	**82.35**
	Bowl (Dr31, Dr37)	16	602		
	Cup (Dr33, Dr35)	9	161		
	Dish (Cu23, Dr18/31, Dr32)	6	106		
Central Gaulish (Les Martres-de-Veyres) LMV SA	Dish	**1**	**42**	**0.00**	**4.00**
East Gaulish (Argonne) ARG SA	Dish (Dr18)	**1**	**6**	**0.07**	**0.57**
Total		**38**	**1048**	**3.03**	**100.00**

Table 5. The samian fabrics, listed in chronological order (**Bold** = fabric total)

Context	Fabric	Form	Stamp	Date
140	LEZ SA 2	Bowl Dr37	Rectangular shape stamp DOVI[IC]CVS - Doeccus i (Doveccus)	AD 170-200
140	LEZ SA 2	Bowl Dr37	Intra-decorative advertisement stamp [AL]BVCI – Albucius ii	AD 145-175

Table 6. The samian stamps

B.2.10 The material is generally in good, diagnostic, condition and was recovered from stratified contexts. It has, therefore, the potential to answer a range of local, regional and specific site research objectives.

Colour Coated fine wares

B.2.11 Colour-coated fine table wares are also well represented within the assemblage.

Colchester colour coated wares

B.2.12 The most common of these fine wares are the Colchester colour coated beakers fragments totaling 98 sherds, weighing 694g (0.75 EVE), representing 4.75% by weight of the assemblage; a minimum of twenty-three individual vessels. It is worth noting that 20 of these vessels were found as a single deposit within pit **138**. Most of these vessels are small plain bag-shaped beaker forms (Tyers 1996, Colchester type 392, fig 206, no 12), although cornice rimmed (*ibid*, Colchester type 391, fig 206, no 5) examples are also found.

B.2.13 Particularly worthy of note are the bag-shaped beakers with barbotine decoration. Although one is a standard 'hunt-cup' form with a dog chasing prey (similar to Tyers 1996, fig 216, nos 26 & 27), the other is more unusual as it depicts a chariot pulled by phallus (described separately below). Vessels from this source were manufactured from *c*. AD120 until the later 3rd century and commonly traded in East Anglia, London and southern Britain (Tyers 1996, 167-168).

A note on the Colchester fine ware beaker with phallic imagery

by Kat Blackbourn (full report in archive)

B.2.14 Eight abraded sherds, weighing 110g, from a single Colchester colour coated (COL CC) plain rimmed bag-shaped beaker was identified. The beaker was probably manufactured between AD 120 to 199 (Tyers 1996, 167).

App. B. Plate 1. COL CC beaker with phallic imagery

B.2.15 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 phallus 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.

B.2.16 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, perhaps inspired by the Colchester circus (https://www.romancircus.co.uk/ - viewed 22/07/2019).

Nene Valley colour coated wares

B.2.17 A total of twenty Nene Valley colour coated sherds, weighing 393g (0.47 EVE) and representing 3.44% (by weight) of the complete assemblage was found. The material originates from a minimum of 9 individual vessels including beakers and dishes (including flanged examples). Like the Colchester colour coated wares described above the majority, seven of the nine examples, was found with pit **138**. This material was produced in the Lower Nene Valley, centred on Water Newton from the mid-2nd century until the end of the 4th century and widely distributed in East Anglia and the East Midlands (Tyers 1996, 173-175).

Central Gaulish colour coat

B.2.18 A small number (4 fragments, weighing 10g) of small sherds are tentatively identified as Central Gaulish colour coat (Tyers 1996, 140, fabric 2) found as undiagnostic beaker fragments. This ware was imported into this region in the Early Roman period (Biddulph *et al* 2015, CGCC).

Specialist Wares

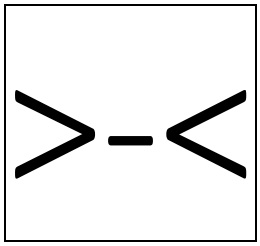
B.2.19 Specialist wares are rare within the assemblage as no amphora was found and only a single sherd from a specialist mixing bowl or mortarium (Tyers 1996, 117-135). Three fragments (45g) from a single Colchester white ware (COL WH) wall-sided mortarium were recovered from deposit (140), pit [138], Trench 27. The vessel has a diameter of 22cm and a double groove on the upper wall; vessels of this type were commonly manufactured during the 2nd century AD (Tyers 1996, 119-120, Fig 110, no 7 (Cam 501)).

Graffito

B.2.20 The remains of a Sandy grey ware beaded rim straight-sided dish (4 sherds, 290g, 0.45EVE), covered with a burnished black slip were found within deposit 140, pit **138**, Trench 27. This type of dish was manufacture between the mid-2nd and 3rd centuries AD.

B.2.21 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:



App. B. Plate 2. Schematic representation of the graffito

Summary

B.2.22 Kelvedon is located in a rich archaeological landscape with Colchester only c.15km to the north, Heybridge 12.5km to the south and the Blackwater Estuary only 15km to the east south-east. It was located firmly within the Roman infrastructure of towns joined by rivers and roads ideally placed, therefore, to receive a range of Gaulish imports and local fine wares.

B.2.23 The pottery recovered during this evaluation is a moderately sized ceramic assemblage of stratified Roman pottery that was found within a well-defined area of pits (including a possible well), 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)) 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.2.24 While the composition of the assemblage seems typical for south Essex with many local fabrics and forms found (Biddulph *et at* 2015; Horsley and Wallace 1998) it is very apparent that a significant deposit of fine tables wares has taken place, mostly within pit **138** and almost certainly associated with nearby by habitation. The reasons for depositing such relatively large numbers of contemporary and valuable fine wares are not clear. It can be observed that none of the vessels are complete and that most had been well-used in life. There is no obvious evidence of ritual behaviours, such as deliberate damage, and no associated near-by shrine. However, two possible burial cremations were uncovered during the evaluation.

B.2.25 This assemblage, therefore, has the added to the corpus of known local Roman pottery. It has the potential to add to our understanding of ceramic manufacture, use and deposition within the environs of Roman Kelvedon, particularly when combined with any material gathered during further excavation.

Recommendations for further work

B.2.26 No further analysis is recommended at this stage of works. If the site does progress to full excavation, it is recommended that the pottery from all stages of archaeological works be analysed together to allow for the fullest interpretation of the complete assemblage. A larger assemblage would have good potential to answer both local and regional research questions and inform of the manufacture, use and deposition of ceramics within Kelvedon at this time. It should be noted, however, that if excavation reveals more well-preserved fine wares and samian the illustration costs will be higher than for an average assemblage.

Retention and display

B.2.27 The assemblage should be kept as a result of its high potential for further analysis as part of the excavation assemblage.

The Roman Pottery Catalogue

KEY: B = base, C=century, D = decorated body sherd, Dsc = description, E=early, ERB = Early Roman, L=late, M=mid, R = rim, U=undecorated body sherd

*For full fabric names see Table 4.

Context	Cut	Sample	Trench	Feature	Fabric Family	Dsc	Form	Quantity	Weight (g)	Spot date
51	50		40	Ditch	SGW	D	CBOWL	1	11	MC1-E/MC2
51	50	<7>	40	Ditch	SGW	U	JAR/BOWL	2	1	MC1-E/MC2
73	72		35	Beam slot	SGW	U	JAR/BEAK	3	6	MC1-C4
73	72		35	Beam slot	SREDW	UB	JAR/BEAK	2	6	MC1-C2
73	72	<9>	35	Beam slot	SREDW	U	JAR/BEAK	1	2	MC1-C2
77	76		35	Ditch	BSRW	RUDB	JAR/BEAK	29	123	M/LC2-C3
77	76	<11>	35	Ditch	BSRW	U	JAR	4	15	MC1-C4
77	76		35	Ditch	BSRW	RU	JAR	4	12	C2
77	76		35	Ditch	BSRW	R	JAR	1	34	M/LC2
77	76		35	Ditch	CGCC	UD	BEAK	2	5	MC2-EC3
77	76		35	Ditch	COL CC	UD	BEAK	2	3	MC2-EC3
77	76		35	Ditch	GW(GROG)	U	JAR/BOWL	3	25	MC1-E/MC2
77	76	<11>	35	Ditch	GW(GROG)	U	JAR/BOWL	1	2	MC1-C2
77	76		35	Ditch	SAM	U	CUP	1	16	MC1-LC2
77	76		35	Ditch	SAM	RU	CUP	1	6	M-LC2
77	76		35	Ditch	SAM	RD	CUP	1	4	M-LC2
77	76		35	Ditch	SAM	D	DISH	1	42	E/MC2

Context	Cut	Sample	Trench	Feature	Fabric Family	Dsc	Form	Quantity	Weight (g)	Spot date
77	76		35	Ditch	SGW	UB	JAR	38	314	MC1-C4
77	76		35	Ditch	SGW	R	DISH	1	13	E/MC2
77	76		35	Ditch	SGW	R	JAR	2	38	E/MC2
77	76		35	Ditch	SGW	R	JAR	1	10	MC1-C4
77	76		35	Ditch	SGW	R	JAR	1	16	M/LC2
77	76	<11>	35	Ditch	SGW	UB	JAR/BOWL	13	69	LC1-C4
77	76		35	Ditch	SGW	R	DISH	1	34	MC2+
77	76		35	Ditch	SGW	U	JAR	37	282	C2-C4
77	76		35	Ditch	SGW	R	JAR	1	40	LC2+
77	76		35	Ditch	SGW	R	LID/DISH	2	32	MC1-C3
77	76		35	Ditch	SGW	RB	DISH	3	24	MC2+
77	76		35	Ditch	SGW	R	LID	2	23	MC1-C3
77	76		35	Ditch	SGW	R	LID	1	6	MC1-C3
77	76	<11>	35	Ditch	SGW	B	DISH	1	11	MC2+
77	76		35	Ditch	SGW	B	DISH	2	77	MC2+
77	76		35	Ditch	SGW	R	DISH	1	14	MC2+
77	76		35	Ditch	SGW	R	JAR	1	15	M/LC2
77	76		35	Ditch	SGW	RB	DISH	2	32	MC2+
77	76	<11>	35	Ditch	SGW	U	JAR/BOWL	1	11	MC1-C4
77	76		35	Ditch	SGW	U	JAR/BOWL	4	22	MC1-C2
77	76		35	Ditch	SOW	U	FLAG	8	57	MC1-C3
77	76	<11>	35	Ditch	SOW	U	FLAG/BEAK	4	4	MC1-C3
77	76		35	Ditch	SOW	UB	FLAG	1	55	MC1-C2
77	76		35	Ditch	SOW	U	FLAG	1	23	MC1-C3
77	76		35	Ditch	SOW	U	FLAG	6	33	MC1-C3
77	76	<11>	35	Ditch	SOW	U	FLAG	4	6	MC1-C3
79	78		35	Beam slot	BSRW	RU	JAR	2	27	MC1-C2
79	78	<12>	35	Beam slot	SGW	U	JAR/BOWL	5	4	MC1-C4
79	78		35	Beam slot	SGW	P	CUP	1	20	M/LC1
79	78		35	Beam slot	SGW	U	JAR/BEAK	1	2	LC1-C4
79	78		35	Beam slot	SGW	U	JAR	6	43	MC1-C2
79	78	<12>	35	Beam slot	SOW	U	FLAG	2	1	MC1-C4
79	78		35	Beam slot	SOW	UH	FLAG	2	81	MC1-C3
86	85		35	Ditch	OW(GROG)	RUB	SJAR	23	1184	MC1-E/MC2
86	85		35	Ditch	SGW	U	JAR	3	61	MC1-C4
86	85		35	Ditch	SGW	U	SJAR	5	5	MC1-C2
92	91		28	Ditch	BSRW	R	JAR	1	26	E/MC2
92	91		28	Ditch	BSRW	B	DISH	1	16	MC2+

Context	Cut	Sample	Trench	Feature	Fabric Family	Dsc	Form	Quantity	Weight (g)	Spot date
92	91		28	Ditch	COL CC	R	BEAK	1	2	LC2-E/MC3
92	91		28	Ditch	LNV CC	D	BEAK	1	2	M/LC2-C3
96	95		28	Ditch	BSRW	R	JAR	1	11	MC1-C2
98	97	<15>	24	Pit	GW(GROG)	U	JAR/BOWL	1	6	MC1-E/MC2
124	123		34	Ditch	BSRW	D	BEAK	1	2	C2
124	123		34	Ditch	BSRW	U	JAR	1	6	MC1-C2
130	129		27	Pit	COL BB2	D	DISH	3	34	MC2+
130	129		27	Pit	COL CC	RU	BEAK	2	7	LC2-E/MC3
130	129		27	Pit	LNV CC	D	BEAK	1	12	LC2-C3
130	129		27	Pit	SAM	RD	CUP	1	32	M/LC2
130	129		27	Pit	SAM	BD	BOWL	1	52	*c* AD 70-LC2
130	129		27	Pit	SAM	D	BOWL	1	6	C2
130	129		27	Pit	SGW	UB	JAR	1	16	LC1-C4
130	129		27	Pit	SGW	R	JAR	1	18	LC1-C4
135	134		27	Pit	BSRW	D	BEAK	1	2	C2
135	134		27	Pit	COL CC	UB	BEAK	1	15	MC2-EC3
135	134		27	Pit	SAM	RD	DISH	1	6	M/LC1
135	134		27	Pit	SGW	R	DISH	1	30	MC2+
135	134		27	Pit	SGW	U	JAR	1	13	MC1-C4
135	134		27	Pit	SGW	R	JAR	1	5	MC1-C4
136	134		27	Pit	COL BB2	D	DISH	1	13	MC2+
136	134		27	Pit	BSRW	RU	JAR	4	23	LC1-MC2
136	134		27	Pit	SAM	D	BOWL?	1	4	*c* AD 40-100
136	134		27	Pit	SAM	UB	BEAK	5	75	LC2-E/MC3
136	134		27	Pit	SGW	R	DISH	2	78	MC2+
136	134		27	Pit	SGW	R	JAR	1	53	LC1-C4
136	134		27	Pit	SGW	R	JAR	2	30	LC1-MC2
136	134		27	Pit	SGW	UB	JAR	2	18	MC1-C4
137	134		27	Pit	COL BB2	RU	JAR	5	148	MC2+
137	134		27	Pit	COL BB2	RB	DISH	2	48	MC2+
137	134		27	Pit	BSRW	U	BEAK	1	2	C2-C4
137	134		27	Pit	BSRW	RUB	JAR	5	91	MC1-C4
137	134		27	Pit	COL CC	RU	BEAK	2	7	LC2-E/MC3
137	134		27	Pit	SAM	RU	CUP	2	18	M/LC2
137	134		27	Pit	SAM	RD	BOWL	1	30	*c* AD 70-LC2
137	134		27	Pit	SAM	U	DISH	1	16	*c* AD 40-100
137	134		27	Pit	SAM	U	BOWL	1	6	*c* AD 40-100
137	134		27	Pit	SGW	B	DISH	1	121	C2-C4

Context	Cut	Sample	Trench	Feature	Fabric Family	Dsc	Form	Quantity	Weight (g)	Spot date
137	134		27	Pit	SGW	R	JAR	1	7	LC1-MC2
137	134		27	Pit	SGW	U	JAR	3	43	LC1-C4
137	134		27	Pit	SGW	U	SJAR	1	13	MC1-C4
137	134		27	Pit	SGW	U	JAR	7	34	MC1-C4
137	134		27	Pit	SGW	UB	JAR	7	126	MC1-C4
137	134		27	Pit	SOW	U	FLAG	2	13	MC1-C3
139	138		27	Pit	COL BB2	B	DISH	1	14	C2-C4
139	138		27	Pit	BSRW	UB	JAR/BOWL	4	42	MC1-C4
139	138		27	Pit	BSRW	U	JAR	3	66	MC1-C4
139	138		27	Pit	BSRW	RU	JAR/BEAK	2	14	MC1-C4
139	138		27	Pit	COL CC	D	BEAK	1	2	120-199
139	138		27	Pit	COL CC	RDB	BEAK	9	33	120-199
139	138		27	Pit	COL CC	UB	BEAK	6	97	120-199
139	138		27	Pit	COL CC	UB	BEAK	16	56	120-199
139	138		27	Pit	COL CC	UB	BEAK	3	12	120-199
139	138		27	Pit	GW(GROG)	U	SJAR	1	29	MC1-C4
139	138		27	Pit	LNV CC	R	FDISH	1	69	C3-C4
139	138		27	Pit	LNV CC	D	BEAK	1	8	120-199
139	138		27	Pit	OW(GROG)	U	FLAG	14	22	MC1-C3
139	138		27	Pit	OW(GROG)	RU	DISH	2	12	EMC1-E/MC2
139	138		27	Pit	SAM	RD	CUP	1	23	AD 117-138 (Hadrianic period)
139	138		27	Pit	SAM	U	DISH	1	10	M/LC2
139	138		27	Pit	SAM	RU	DISH	1	4	LC2-MC3
139	138		27	Pit	SAM	RU	DISH	1	62	AD 90-110
139	138		27	Pit	SGW	R	JAR	1	21	E/MC2
139	138		27	Pit	SGW	R	JAR	1	19	E/MC2
139	138		27	Pit	SGW	R	JAR	1	19	E/MC2
139	138		27	Pit	SGW	U	JAR	1	25	LC1-C4
139	138		27	Pit	SGW	RB	DISH	2	47	MC2+
139	138		27	Pit	SGW	UB	DISH	2	34	MC2+
139	138		27	Pit	SGW	UB	JAR	14	141	MC1-C4
139	138		27	Pit	SGW	P	DISH	4	160	MC2+
139	138		27	Pit	SGW	RU	JAR	4	93	LC2-C3
139	138		27	Pit	SGW	R	JAR	1	13	MC1-C4
140	138		27	Pit	COL BB2	R	FDISH	1	57	MC3-EC5
140	138		27	Pit	COL BB2	R	DISH	1	12	C3-C4
140	138		27	Pit	COL BB2	UB	DISH	8	100	C3-C4
140	138		27	Pit	COL BB2	RUDB	JAR	12	233	
140	138		27	Pit	BSRW	U	JAR/DISH	2	9	C2-C4

Context	Cut	Sample	Trench	Feature	Fabric Family	Dsc	Form	Quantity	Weight (g)	Spot date
140	138		27	Pit	BSRW	UB	BEAK	6	202	C2-C4
140	138		27	Pit	CGCC	D	BEAK	1	3	LC2-C3
140	138		27	Pit	COL CC	RUD B	BEAK	8	110	120-199
140	138		27	Pit	COL CC	RUD	BEAK	11	22	LC2-C3
140	138		27	Pit	COL CC	UB	BEAK	8	48	LC2-C3
140	138		27	Pit	COL CC	U	BEAK	2	3	LC2-C3
140	138		27	Pit	COL CC	RU	BEAK	2	12	LC2-C3
140	138		27	Pit	COL CC	R	BEAK	1	4	LC2-C3
140	138		27	Pit	COL CC	D	BEAK	3	7	LC2-C3
140	138		27	Pit	COL CC	RUB	BEAK	7	37	LC2-C3
140	138		27	Pit	COL CC	R	BEAK	1	3	LC2-C3
140	138		27	Pit	COL CC	R	BEAK	3	8	LC2-C3
140	138		27	Pit	COL CC	R	BEAK	1	2	LC2-C3
140	138		27	Pit	COL CC	RUB	BEAK	3	33	LC2-C3
140	138		27	Pit	COL CC	U	BEAK	3	9	LC2-C3
140	138		27	Pit	COL CC	UD	BEAK	2	10	LC2-C3
140	138		27	Pit	COL WH	RU	MORT	3	45	C2
140	138		27	Pit	LNV CC	RU	FDISH	3	86	MC3-EC5
140	138		27	Pit	LNV CC	UB	BEAK	3	90	M/LC2-C3
140	138		27	Pit	LNV CC	UB	DISH	1	25	C3-C4
140	138		27	Pit	LNV CC	D	BEAK	2	9	LC2-C4
140	138		27	Pit	LNV CC	D	BEAK	2	17	C3-C4
140	138		27	Pit	SAM	RD	BOWL	5	336	*c* AD 70-LC2
140	138		27	Pit	SAM	RD	BOWL	1	43	AD 170-200
140	138		27	Pit	SAM	RD	BOWL	1	17	*c* AD 70-LC2
140	138		27	Pit	SAM	D	BOWL	1	8	*c* AD 70-LC2
140	138		27	Pit	SAM	D	BOWL	1	7	*c* AD 70-LC2
140	138		27	Pit	SAM	D	BOWL	1	20	*c* AD 70-LC2
140	138		27	Pit	SAM	RD	CUP	1	50	M-LC2
140	138		27	Pit	SAM	RD	CUP	1	12	M-LC2
140	138		27	Pit	SAM	RU	DISH	1	4	LC1-EC3
140	138		27	Pit	SAM	RD	CUP	1	45	M-LC2
140	138		27	Pit	SAM	U	CUP?	1	4	MC1-LC2
140	138		27	Pit	SAM	R	DISH	1	29	AD150-230
140	138		27	Pit	SAM	R	DISH	3	88	C2
140	138		27	Pit	SGW	UB	JAR	97	1667	LC1-C4
140	138		27	Pit	SGW	F	FDISH	1	5	MC3-EC5
140	138		27	Pit	SGW	UB	DISH	5	155	MC2-C4
140	138		27	Pit	SGW	R	DISH	1	85	MC2+

Context	Cut	Sample	Trench	Feature	Fabric Family	Dsc	Form	Quantity	Weight (g)	Spot date
140	138		27	Pit	SGW	R	DISH	1	25	MC3-EC5
140	138		27	Pit	SGW	R	DISH	1	75	C3-C4
140	138		27	Pit	SGW	R	JAR	2	27	C2-C3
140	138		27	Pit	SGW	R	JAR	1	8	C2-C3
140	138		27	Pit	SGW	R	JAR	1	17	C2-C3
140	138		27	Pit	SGW	R	JAR	1	13	C2-C3
140	138		27	Pit	SGW	R	JAR	1	24	C2-C3
140	138		27	Pit	SGW	R	JAR	1	17	E/MC2
140	138		27	Pit	SGW	R	JAR	1	14	C2-C4
140	138		27	Pit	SGW	R	JAR	1	6	C2-C4
140	138		27	Pit	SGW	R	JAR	1	8	C2-C4
140	138		27	Pit	SGW	R	JAR	1	11	C2-C4
140	138		27	Pit	SGW	R	JAR	2	71	LC1-C4
140	138		27	Pit	SGW	R	JAR	1	35	C2-C3
140	138		27	Pit	SGW	R	JAR	4	135	
140	138		27	Pit	SGW	R	JAR	2	91	E/MC2
140	138		27	Pit	SGW	R	JAR	2	49	E/MC2
140	138		27	Pit	SGW	R	JAR	1	34	E/MC2
140	138		27	Pit	SGW	R	JAR	1	23	E/MC2
140	138		27	Pit	SGW	R	JAR	1	38	E/MC2
140	138		27	Pit	SGW	RB	BEAK	2	32	M/LC2-C3
140	138		27	Pit	SGW	U	JAR/BEAK	2	27	MC1-C4
140	138		27	Pit	SGW	R	DISH	1	28	MC2+
140	138		27	Pit	SGW	RUB	BEAK	6	66	MC2-E/MC3
140	138		27	Pit	SGW	U	BEAK	1	1	LC1-C2
140	138		27	Pit	SGW	UB	BEAK	5	19	MC1-C4
140	138		27	Pit	SGW	U	JAR	5	237	C2-C4
140	138		27	Pit	SGW	RUB	BEAK	4	29	LC2-C3
140	138		27	Pit	SGW	R	DISH	3	70	MC2+
140	138		27	Pit	SGW	R	JAR	3	45	
140	138		27	Pit	SGW	R	JAR	1	16	C2-C4
140	138		27	Pit	SGW	R	DISH	1	19	C3-C4
140	138		27	Pit	SGW	R	DISH	4	108	C3-C4
140	138		27	Pit	SGW	P	DISH	4	290	MC2+
140	138		27	Pit	SGW	R	DISH	3	72	MC2+
140	138		27	Pit	SOW	UDB	FLAG	9	32	MC1-C3
140	138		27	Pit	SOW	R	LID	1	6	MC1-C3
140	138		27	Pit	SOW	R	FLAG	3	6	LC1-C3
140	138		27	Pit	SOW	RU	FLAG	2	18	C2-C3
140	138		27	Pit	SOW	U	FLAG	7	22	MC1-C3
140	138		27	Pit	SREDW	U	JAR	1	8	MC1-C4
140	138		27	Pit	SREDW	F	FDISH	1	4	MC3-EC5

Context	Cut	Sample	Trench	Feature	Fabric Family	Dsc	Form	Quantity	Weight (g)	Spot date
142	141		27	Pit	COL BB2	UB	JAR	1	35	MC1-C2
142	141		27	Pit	CGCC	B	BEAK	1	2	MC2-EC3
142	141		27	Pit	SGW	UB	JAR	4	41	MC1-C4
142	141		27	Pit	SGW	UB	SJAR	1	162	MC1-C4
143	141		27	Pit	SAM	RD	BOWL	1	48	AD 145-175

Roman Ceramic Figurine

by Alice Lyons

Catalogue

SF 28

B.2.28 A moulded corner fragment from the rectangular base of a pipeclay Gaulish Roman figurine.

B.2.29 The single fragment weighs 17g. The base is 31mm deep and between 4-5mm thick. Found in deposit (140), Pit [138]. Trench 27.

Discussion

B.2.30 This small, severely abraded, white ceramic fragment from a figurine was produced in central Gaul probably between the mid-1st to 2nd centuries AD. It would have formed the base of a religious figurine suitable for observance in a domestic setting. 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, page 3, fig 3). It is noteworthy that similar examples have been found nearby at Colchester (*ibid*, page 4).

B.3 Anglo-Saxon Pottery

By Denis Sami

Introduction

B.3.1 A total of 18 fragments (286 g) of early/middle Anglo-Saxon (AD 450-850) ceramic material was recovered from trenching (Table 7). The assemblage consists undiagnostic sherds of the standard organic tempered fabric for this period in the county. The condition of the overall assemblage is good with sherds moderately abraded and with an average sherd weight of 15.8g, which is quite high for a rural site.

Fabric	Quantity	Weight (g)
E/MSX(V)	18	286
Total	**18**	**286**

Table 7. Quantity of finds by fabric

Methodology

B.3.2 Finds were assessed according to the Oxford Archaeology East finds standard, following the 2016 document *A Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology* (SPSA) and the Medieval Pottery Research Group (MPRG) document *A guide to the classification of medieval ceramic forms* (MPRG, 1998).

B.3.3 Hand-made fabrics of the Early Anglo-Saxon period are not directly described in Paul Spoerry (2016) volume *The Production and Distribution of Medieval Pottery in Cambridgeshire*, however, a scheme for defining and describing such material is presented for Middle Anglo-Saxon hand-made pottery. This scheme has been applied here in the fabric description to conform to previous published schemes.

B.3.4 All the Early to Middle Anglo-Saxon ceramic material both from excavation and samples was quantified using an Access database. A single Excel database was used to enter details and measurements of each single sherd, this database was interrogated to compile statistics. All sherds were counted, weighted and classified on a context by context basis. The catalogue is organized by context number. Fabric, feature description and weight are reported in the catalogue together with an in-house dating system based on Spoerry's 2016 scheme.

B.3.5 The pottery and archive (Excel/Access databases) are curated by OAE until formal deposition. A summary of pottery data is provided in Table 8.

The Assemblage

Character

B.3.6 Sherds were recovered from one ditch (cuts **32** and **36**) in Trench 37.

B.3.7 The assemblage is composed of globular domestic vessels such as jars or bowls for storage/cooking activity.

B.3.8 All fragments were produced in an organic tempered fabric (E/MSAX(V)).

Chronology

B.3.9 The production and use of organic tempered ware in East Anglia and Essex was constant through the Early and the Middle Anglo-Saxon period (*c.* AD 450-850). However, at Mucking, Hamerow (1993: 31) suggested a sharp increase of production and use of organic tempered fabric during the 7th and 8th centuries. A similar trend was documented at Bloodmoore Hill (Tipper 2009: 206).

Distribution

B.3.10 Early to Middle Saxon pottery is concentrated in the area of Trench 37.

B.3.11 Further excavation in the area of this trench is most likely to produce additional Early to Middle Anglo-Saxon ceramic material.

Discussion

B.3.12 An assemblage of this size provides only basic information about the chronology of excavated deposits and the potential use of the area in the Early and Middle Anglo-Saxon period.

Context	Cut	Trench	Feature	Ceramic era	HM/WM	Fabric Family	Quantity	Weight (g)	Pot Date (min)	Pot Date (max)
37	36	37	ditch	E/MAS	HM	E/MAS(V)	12	100	450	850
33	32	37	ditch	E/MAS	HM	E/MAS(V)	6	186	450	850

Table 8. Catalogue of Early to Middle Anglo-Saxon hand-made pottery

B.4 Flint

By Lawrence Billington

Introduction

B.4.1 A total of 28 worked flints and five fragments of unworked burnt flint (93g) were recovered during the trial trenching. Over half (16 pieces) of the worked flint were recovered from a single pit (**97**) in Trench 24, and appears to represent a coherent assemblage of Beaker/Early Bronze Age date. The remainder of the assemblage was thinly distributed and largely represents residual material inadvertently caught up in the fills of later features.

B.4.2 The assemblage has been catalogued according to standard typological classifications and is quantified by context in Table 9.

Trench	**Context**	**Cut**	**Sample**	**Context type**	Irregular waste	Primary flake	Secondary flake	Tertiary flake	Tertiary blade	Secondary blade-like	Secondary blade	Scraper	**Total worked**	unworked burnt count	unworked burnt weight (g)
12	21	20		ditch		1		1					**2**		
19	25	24		ditch										1	41
19	99999			unstratified			1						**1**		
24	98	97		pit			9	1	1	1		4	**16**		
27	140	138	18	pit			1						**1**		
28	96	95		ditch			1						**1**		

32	114	113		gully				1					**1**		
35	77	76		ditch	1								**1**		
36	13	12		ditch											
37	33	32	4	ditch			1	1					**2**		
39	110	109		ditch terminus?					1				**1**		
41	71	70		ditch							1		**1**		52
42	9	8		furrow					1				**1**		
43	35	34		pit										4	
Totals					1	1	13	4	3	1	1	4	**28**	5	93

Table 9. Quantification of flint assemblage

Pit 97

B.4.3 The sixteen worked flints recovered from the fill of pit **97** are in good, fresh, condition, and although there are no refits or pieces obviously deriving from the same nodule of raw material, they appear to represent a coherent, single-period assemblage. The raw materials are varied in colour and texture, but all appear to derive from small to medium sized gravel cobbles of the kind that could probably be sourced on or close to the site from the local terrace gravels.

B.4.4 The assemblage is dominated by unretouched flake-based removals but does include a high proportion of retouched forms in the form 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'.

B.4.5 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 Eastern 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, 15-16).

Other contexts

B.4.6 The remaining 12 worked flints were thinly distributed across the site, deriving from ten individual contexts, none of which produced more than two flints. They came mostly from ditch fills, as well as from pits and a furrow, and are all thought to be residual. The same is likely to be true of the small quantity of unworked burnt flint from the site, but this material is inherently undatable, and may represent flint incidentally caught up in hearths/fire settings during any period of the sites use.

B.4.7 The most notable element of the worked flint is the presence of three very fine prismatic blades of Mesolithic or earlier Neolithic date from features in Trenches 39,

41 and 42 (see Table 9). The remainder of this flintwork consists of small unretouched flakes broadly comparable to those from pit **97**, including three small flake fragments recovered from bulk environmental samples.

Discussion

B.4.8 The small flint assemblage recovered during the fieldwork provides evidence for prehistoric activity at the site from at least the Early Neolithic through to the Early Bronze Age. The residual material recovered in low densities across the site is in keeping with current understandings of Neolithic and Early Bronze Age occupation and land-use in the region, attesting to widespread activity on the gravel terraces of the main river valleys.

B.4.9 The Beaker/Early Bronze Age assemblage from pit **97** is of somewhat more significance; although relatively small, it represents a coherent, chronologically unmixed assemblage which attests to an episode of occupation/activity involving flint working and tool use/discard. The lack of refits and range of raw materials suggest this material was drawn from a much larger assemblage of flintwork. This is entirely typical of pit assemblages of this date from elsewhere in the region and is generally interpreted as representing the deliberate burial of material drawn from more substantial occupation/midden deposits which accumulated during episodes of settlement (see Garrow 2006; ch 7).

B.5 Ceramic Building Material

By Ted Levermore

Introduction

B.5.1 Archaeological evaluation work recovered 70 fragments, 6123g, of ceramic building material (CBM). This assemblage comprised Roman (47 fragments, 5201) and medieval to post-medieval (6, 476g) brick and tile. A minor fraction of the assemblage was assigned only possible Roman dates (17, 446g) due to severe abrasion. The assemblage was collected from seven trenches and appears to be concentrated by date; Roman material was found in trenches 17, 27 and 35, Medieval in trenches 39 and 46 and post-medieval in trench 40. Generally, the assemblage material varied in abrasion but was fragmentary, no complete forms survived.

Trench	Cut	Feature	Form	Count	Weight (g)
17	125	Ditch	Brick	**1**	**93**
27	129	Pit	Tile	1	16
	134	Pit	Brick	2	92
			Tile	3	347
			Undiag	1	20
	138	Pit	Brick	17	2468
			Tile	14	1825
			Undiag	18	405
			Total	**56**	**5173**

35	72	Gully	Brick	1	40
	76	Ditch	Brick	6	341
			Total	**7**	**381**
39	107	Ditch	Tile	**3**	**83**
40	50	Ditch	Brick	**1**	**365**
46	54	Ditch	Tile	**2**	**28**
			Grand Total	**70**	**6123**

Table 10: Summary CBM catalogue by trench and form

Methodology

B.5.2 The assemblage was quantified by context, fabric and form and counted and weighed to the nearest whole gram. Width, length and thickness were recorded where possible. Woodforde (1976) and McComish (2015) formed the basis of reference material for identification and dating. The quantified data and fabric descriptions are presented on an Excel spreadsheet held with the site archive, a summary can be found in Table 10.

Results of Analysis

Fabrics

B.5.3 Fifteen fabrics (including seven sub-fabrics) were present in this assemblage. These fabrics were found across the site and appear to represent a variety of sources for this material, as well as dates and production techniques. The fabrics recorded were all typical CBM recipes, with preferences towards refined clays with large and unsorted inclusions in the earlier forms and refined but sandy fabrics for the later medieval to post-medieval. Variation may be due to poor paste preparation or a multitude of production sources, at this time it is unclear which. Full fabric descriptions can be found with the site archive.

Assemblage

B.5.4 The ceramic building material was collected from seven trenches. The majority of the assemblage was collected from three features within Trench 27. The following will outline the material by trench.

Trench 17

B.5.5 Ditch **125** produced a fragment of brick or thick tile (93g), which was likely Roman. The fragments were severely abraded and did not have any complete measurements.

Trench 27

B.5.6 This trench produced 56 fragments, 5173g, of Roman and probably Roman CBM from pits **129**, **134** and **138**. Almost all Roman fabrics were represented here. A variety of brick and tile forms were recorded, alongside a sizeable portion of undiagnostic fragments.

B.5.7 Pit **129** produced a single fragment of Roman flat tile (16g) which was too small for a conclusive identification.

B.5.8 Pit **134** produced a small abraded collection of Roman material. The assemblage comprised two small fragments (43g and 49g) of undiagnostic thin brick/thick tile, c.35mm, two fragments of thinner flat tile (114g and 51g), 10-20mm thick, and a fragment of combed box flue (182g). The flue tile was made in a similar fabric to the flue tiles seen in pit **138**. An undiagnostic fragment (20g) was also recovered from this feature.

B.5.9 Pit **138** produced the largest fraction of the site's CBM (49 fragments, 4698g). This assemblage was made up of a variety of forms some of which were not seen elsewhere. Eighteen fragments, 405g, were undiagnostic and severely abraded, as such they will not be described.

Tegulae

B.5.10 Four fragments of three *tegula* tiles (778g) were recovered from Pit **138**. Whilst they were made in slightly different fabrics they were similar in dimensions and forming. They were between 20-25mm thick with 40mm tall flanges. They all presented square profiles with slight rounding to the inner arris (Type A/D). Two had evidence for lower cutaways, where the corners had been removed at an angle plus part of the flange width (Type A3 and C1 in combination). One cutaway was complete at 45mm in length. These characteristics give the material a probable later Roman date (after Warry, 2006).

Imbreces

B.5.11 This pit also produced fragments of *imbrex* tile, these were characterised by a curved body with a smoothed concave outer face and irregular convex inner. The most notable fragments were two showing a deliberate fold in the curved body of the tile, suggesting the complete imbrex had a rounded-square profile. The larger example (497g) was composed of one side of a U-shaped tile with a small part of basal edge and larger part of terminal edge remaining. It was made in a bright orange silty clay. The original height of tile, 100mm, and a probable width, c.160mm, could be recorded. The smaller fragment (98g) only preserved the folded turn from a darker sandier clay.

Flue

B.5.12 Two fragments of flue tile were also recorded (62g and 20g). Both were well formed and bore the hallmarks of a box flue, 12-14mm thick, including evidence of combing. The combing styles differed as did the clays used. The larger example had six scored 2mm lines and was made in a dull orange/brown sandy clay with flint inclusions and the other had parallel 5mm grooves and was made in a refined silty clay.

Roman Brick

B.5.13 Seventeen, 2468g, body fragments were recorded an undiagnostic Roman brick. This material had no diagnostic features to identify their original form bar thickness, as such they were recorded as 'brick'. However, in this case many fragments may have derived from thick tiles like *besalis*, *pedalis* or a thicker *tegula* form. These fragments were between 30 and 40mm thick, with a concentration around 35mm, and were generally neatly formed with smoothed/wirecut upper faces and an irregular but flattened sanded base.

Other tile

B.5.14 Two small fragments of notably thin tile, 11-12mm, were also present (52g and 24g). Their original form is unknown. This thin form is uncommon in Roman assemblages. It is worth nothing that the fragments were too small to identify conclusively as Roman or later material.

Trench 35

B.5.15 Seven fragments (381g) of Roman brick were recovered from this trench; a single fragment from Gully **72** and the rest from Ditch **76**. This material was similar in form and abrasion to the Roman brick recoded in trench 27. They too may have derived from thick tiles like *besalis*, *pedalis* or a thicker *tegula* form.

Trench 39

B.5.16 Ditch **107** generated three fragments (83g) of at least two half inch Medieval to Post-medieval flat tile. They were made in a dull orange refined sandy fabric.

Trench 40

B.5.17 Ditch **50** produced a fragment of brick (365g) with a notable form. This brick was neatly formed with exacted faces and sharp arrises with dense fine sanding which suggest a later Medieval to post-medieval date. However, the brick does not possess a lower bed face instead it has either a very deep frog or a deliberately formed concave face. This face is irregular and sanded giving the brick a thickness of 25 to >55mm. This brick may have been a coping brick or some other specialised architectural function.

Trench 46

B.5.18 Ditch **54** generated two fragments (28g) of at a half inch Medieval to Post-medieval flat tile. They were made in a dull orange refined sandy fabric similar to that seen in Trench 39.

Conclusions and Statement of Potential

B.5.19 The assemblage is heavily abraded and clearly subject to post-demolition erosion processes, most likely related to habitation and agricultural activity in the area. The Roman material was most common but in many cases was severely abraded and undiagnostic. Nevertheless, the suite of forms seen does point to a high degree of investment in the parent buildings. The later material was scant and much less indicative of any particular constructions. The building material from all periods is not indicative of construction at this site per se, however Roman buildings in the locale are likely.

B.6 Fired Clay

By Ted Levermore

Introduction

B.6.1 Archaeological work recovered 8 fragments, 261g, of fired clay. This assemblage comprised undiagnostic but industrial fired clay. Most fragments were highly fired, and a fraction of the assemblage presented layers of vitrification and firing glaze. The material was collected from Gully **72** (1 fragment, 13g), Ditch **76** (9, 144g) and beam slot **78** (7, 104g) in Trench 35. While the industrial process cannot be discerned from this material itself it is clear that a high and sustained temperature was used. Probable metalworking debris was also collected within this trench, suggesting this material was probably part of a metalworker's hearth.

Methodology

B.6.2 The assemblage was quantified by context, fabric and form and counted and weighed to the nearest whole gram. Width, length and thickness were recorded where possible. The quantified data and fabric descriptions are presented on an Excel spreadsheet held with the site archive.

Results of Analysis

Fabrics

B.6.3 Two fabrics were recorded from this small assemblage. The majority of the material was made in a high fired quartz rich silty clay with rounded voids and rare coarse quartz and flint (F1). A fraction of this material was also very highly fired and vitrified; characterised by bubbled margins and surfaces with a hard grey-cream firing glaze. The other fabric was a coarser sandy clay with occasional mica. All fabrics could be considered as deriving from local clays with some degree of refinement. Full fabric descriptions can be found with the site archive.

Assemblage

B.6.4 All fragments were recorded as 'structural' as they possessed remnants of a flattened an exacted surface, were fairly blocky and in many cases has an irregular but obvious obverse face. Most fragments were 10-15mm thick, the largest measured 25mm. The material divided into two groups; those that were highly fired and had vitrified surfaces and those that were softer and less intensely fired. It is likely these fragments derive from the lining of a hearth or were part of a larger portable object.

Discussion

B.6.5 The material recovered is related to a high-temperature industrial process, possibly metalworking. Due to the fragmentary and undiagnostic nature of the material more specific identification is not possible. The concentration of the material within trench 35 suggests a proximity to the industry's original location.

Recommendations for Further Work

B.6.6 This material has been fully recorded. It should be retained for comparison with material recovered at excavation stage.

B.7 Iron slag

By Simon Timberlake

Introduction

B.7.1 A total of 6.26 kg (110 pieces) of iron slag were examined from this evaluation, all of which were associated with iron smithing. All of the slag came from context (79) from the fill of the terminal end of a beam slot structure, which was found to be associated with early 1st century to 4th century AD Roman pottery.

Methodology

B.7.2 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.7.3 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 was the detached aperture rim of a small tuyere – probably a clay pipe tuyere with an external aperture of around 30-35mm diameter. One of the SHBs was much denser and iron-rich, with a conical-shaped slag base, whilst another small piece of more magnetic 'slag' was probably a re-melted lump of iron – probably a detached strip or knife end broken-off during smithing. The porosity of the slag was perhaps due to the inclusion of a large amount of charcoal – the impressions these (burnt-out) pieces had left suggests the use of relatively large pieces of (charcoal) as a fuel. The charcoal seems likely to have been made from oak.

Context	Trench	Nos. pieces	Weight (g)	Dimensions (mm)	Magnetic (0-4)	Slag category	Type	Notes
77a	35	4	254	85x55x40 + 50x30 + 30 + 60	2-0	SHB (x2) + VHL + SSL(x1)	smithing	irregular SHB with large charcoal impressions
77b	35	1	9	30x25x12	1	VHL	smithing	thin hearth lining
79a	35	24	2465	140x120x60 +30-90 (var)	3(x1) -0	SHB(x3) + SSL + VHL(x4)	smithing	large irreg SHB (compl) + irreg frags

								with large ch impressions
79b	35	80	3318	70x65x50 + 95x80x60 + 90x75x50 + 115x80x35 + 90-25 (var)	3(x4) - 0	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
137	27	1	216	80x65x40	2	SHB	smithing	complete plano-convex

Table 11. Catalogue of iron smithing slag

Discussion

B.7.4 The assemblage represents a quite dense and cohesive assemblage of iron smithing slag which unusually for a Roman settlement suggests a dump from a nearby smithy into the base of a structural foundation (i.e. a beam slot) for a building. The slag shows few signs of weathering, indicating the contemporary nature of this deposit. The admixture of SHB and VHL from the broken-up hearths suggests wholesale dumping, although this (relatively) small amount must represent only a v small part of the smithy dump. It is difficult to characterise further this particular smithing process, except to say that the smithing hearth bases are unusually porous and irregular, the largest base suggesting a smithing hearth in the forge which was between 80-150mm wide at its base fired with large lumps of oak charcoal. Examination of the vitrified hearth material confirms the high temperature of the process (>1200̊ C) and also the use of a marl-rich sandy clay as a lining.

B.7.5 Both the pottery and type of smithing debris helps to confirm a Roman date for this work, yet the type of dumped material is what one might expect to see at any Roman or Romano-British settlement of this period.

B.7.6 If the site is to go to full excavation it is strongly recommended that a complete slag assemblage is collected and that both the feature fills and the dated buried soils within the vicinity of these 'dumps' be sampled for hammerscale. If the smithy is located, then the hammerscale (present within the soil) should be sampled on a metre grid around the densest concentrations. A geophysical anomaly within this area may indicate the location of other dumps or perhaps even the forge location.

B.8 Stone

by Simon Timberlake

Introduction

B.8.1 A total of 2.58 kg (x9 pieces) of stone were examined from this excavation, of which 2.246 kg consisted of worked stone made up of a rubber stone (for use with a saddlequern) plus several fragments of burnt and weathered Roman rotary lava quern. A single cobble of burnt stone came from the same context as the worked saddlequern rubber.

Methodology

B.8.2 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.8.3 All of the stone examined appeared to have been burnt, although the saddlequern rubber and the cobble of quartzite do appear to have been used as burnt stone, perhaps for heating water and for cooking. Both 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	Nos. pieces	Weight (g)	Dimensions (mm)	Geology	Origin	Notes
140	27	1	336	90	metaquartzite	glacial	not worked

Table 12. Catalogue of burnt (but not worked) stone

Catalogue and description of worked stone

B.8.4 All of the worked stone examined consisted of quern material which was domestic in nature. The saddlequern rubber stone is very likely to be Iron Age in date, though conceivably it could be associated with a Late Iron Age – Romano-British settlement at this same location. The most likely explanation is that this was re-deposited within a fully Roman feature. The very fragmentary lava quern is very typical of those pieces which have become heavily burnt and subsequently weathered following exposure at surface. Such (Roman) quern is also found re-deposited occasionally within Early Anglo-Saxon features.

B.8.5 The saddlequern rubber stone appears to have been fashioned from a carefully-selected glacial erratic cobble composed of dolerite, whilst the four pieces of lava quern came from broken-up rotary handmill stones imported from Mayen in the German Rhineland.

Context	SF no.	Trench	Nos. pieces	Weight (g)	Dimens (mm)	Identity	Wear (0-4)	Burnt (B)	Geology	Notes
86	14	35	1	229	70x65x 50(thick)	rotary quern	4	B	basalt lava from Mayen, germany	worn rim edge of upper? stone
139		27	3 (2refit)	187	70x60x 40(thick)	rotary quern	4	B	basalt lava from Mayen	v worn + weathered lava quern
140	22	27	4 (refit)	1830	110x200 (original 200x200	rubber stone	2	B	dolerite	double-sided use with large quern (bevelled)

Table 13. Catalogue of worked stone

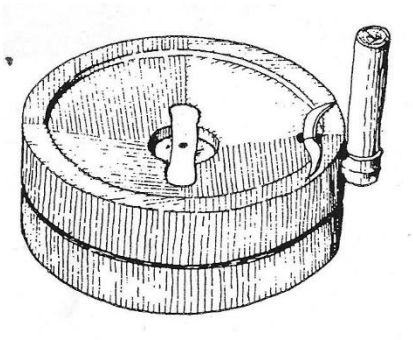


Fig. App. B 1: Quern from Newstead Roman fort (Watts fig.10)

Discussion

B.8.6 The splitting and shaping of the polygonal-shaped columns of basalt detached from the cooling joints of the flows 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 ibid. 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.

B.8.7 The significance of the juxtaposition of some quite heavily burnt/ weathered fragments of lava quern within the same feature as a (probably) earlier saddlequern-associated dolerite rubber stone is interesting, the most likely explanation for this being that the latter was redeposited, perhaps on account of there having been an earlier Iron Age settlement nearby.

B.8.8 Quarry source, Eifel Region Germany. 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 wasn't 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 5000 metres long and up to 50 metres 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 (Mangartz 2008, 66-67).

B.9 Metalwork

By Denis Sami

Introduction

B.9.1 A total assemblage of 26 metal artefacts was recovered from topsoil and archaeological features such as pits and ditches dating to the Roman and modern periods (Table 14). A quantification summary by small find number (SF) is given in Table 15.

Metal	Quantity	Percent
Silver-alloy (AgA)	1	3.85%
Copper-alloy (CuA)	4	15.38%
Iron (Fe)	20	76.92%
Pewter	1	3.85%
Total	**26**	**100.00%**

Table 14: metalwork quantified by material type

Methodology

B.9.2 The metalwork was assessed according to the Oxford Archaeology East metalwork finds standard following the suggestions of the Historical Metallurgy Society (HMS, Datasheets 104 and 108), the Archaeometallurgy Guidelines for best practice (HE, 2015) and the 2013, Guidelines for the Storage and Display of Archaeological Metalwork by English Heritage.

B.9.3 The material was classified and described according to Crummy's catalogue of Roman artefacts from Colchester (1983) and Manning (1989) volume of Roman iron artefacts. The Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) database was also used as reference.

The Assemblage

B.9.4 The bulk of the assemblage dates to the Roman period and was recovered from ditch fill **77** and pit fill **140,** both in Trench 35.

Character

B.9.5 Iron artefacts from topsoil are difficult to define chronologically as hand forged nails had little variation in shape and forging technique from the Roman to post medieval periods. Other iron artefacts from topsoil are undiagnostic. Two coins, however, can be attributed to the reign of Emperor Hadrian (AD 117-138) and Antoninus Pius (AD 138-161) while a single pewter button is modern in date.

B.9.6 Other than coins and nails, the assemblage includes domestic items (vessel, chest or door mounts, blade), dressing accessories (hobnails).

B.9.7 Two items are of particular interest in the interpretation of the archaeological deposit. Vessel fragment SF17 presents signs of hammering and clear cut marks on the edges. This item was cut from an original large vessel (most likely a patera) possibly parted for scrap. SF2 remain unidentified at this stage. This elegant enamelled object was initially interpreted as a brooch on site, however a further interpretation is a horse harness pendant (Bishop and Coulston 2006:).

Chronology

B.9.8 This assemblage is consistent with a chronology spanning from AD 80 to 250.

Distribution

B.9.9 Metalwork is mainly concentrated in Trench 35 and nine items were metal detected from spoil heap in Trench 28. Further excavation between these two trenches is likely to produce more metal artefacts.

Discussion

B.9.10 Iron nails suggest the presence of timber constructions on site dating to the Roman period. The fragment of metal vessel could suggest the presence in the area of some sort of industrial activity hypothetically connected to metalworking. More data from environmental and metal debris analysis are needed to support this idea.

SF	Context	Trench	Feature	Material	Artefact	Quantity	Description	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Diam. (mm)	Weight (gr)	Spot date
1	51	40	ditch	Fe	nail	1	A possible encrusted shaft of a nail	0	0	0	0	0	RM/MOD
2	77	35	ditch	CuA	unidentified	1	A slightly convex enameled 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 log and a hinge for a pendant	0	0	11.4	22.1	12.7	RM
3	77	35	ditch	Fe	blade	1	A possible fragment of a blade. The incomplete artefact consist of a tapering thick strip oh metal	70.1	24.3	2.1	0	0	RM
4	77	35	ditch	Fe	unidentified	1	A possible shaft from a nail	0	0	0	0	0	RM
5	99999	35	topsoil	Fe	chest mount	1	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
6	99999	28	topsoil	Fe	nail	1	Heavily encrusted nail with sub-circular flat head	58	0	0	0	0	RM/MOD

SF	Context	Trench	Feature	Material	Artefact	Quantity	Description	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Diam. (mm)	Weight (gr)	Spot date
7	99999	28	topsoil	Fe	chest mount	1	A possible chest or door mount consisting of a trip of metal	86.5	22.9	2.6	0	0	RM/MOD
8	99999	28	topsoil	CuA	coin	1	A coin of Antoninus Pius dating to AD 138-161	0	0	0	24.1	10.2	RM
9	99999	33	topsoil	pewter	button	1	A cast circular and flat button with missing loop	0	0	3.8	20.3	3.25	MOD
10	99999	28	topsoil	CuA	unidentified	1	A slightly curved thick strip of metal with rounded edges	0	13.9	2.8	0	11.4	RM
11	99999	28	topsoil	Fe	unidentified	1	A shapeless lump of metal	0	0	0	0	0	RM/MOD
12	99999	28	topsoil	Fe	unidentified	1	Same as SF 13	0	0	0	0	0	RM/MOD
13	99999	28	topsoil	Fe	unidentified	1	A heavily encrusted possible strip of metal	39.2	0	0	0	0	RM/MOD
14	99999	28	topsoil	CuA	coin	1	A poorly preserved coin of Adrian dating to AD 117-138	0	0	0	22.2	5.8	RM
15	92	28	ditch	Fe	unidentified	2	A small shaft with square cross-section slightly tapering to form a terminal with rectangular cross-section. A second artefact consists in a thick strip of metal with a folded side	0	0	0	0	0	RM
17	140	35	pit	Ag-alloy	vessel	1	A possible fragment of silver-alloy Roman *patera*. Despite a rectangular in cross-section ridge the object is rather undiagnostic as it was hammered and cut into a small bit. The several cut marks suggest this artefact was prepared to be reused	52	30.1	3.4	0	17.7	RM
23	140	35	pit	Fe	hobnail	3	Three hand forged hobnails	0	0	0	0	0	RM
24	77	35	ditch	Fe	nail	1	Tapering shaft with sub-square cross-section and circular flat head	47.4	9.4	0	0	0	RM
25	77	35	ditch	Fe	nail	1	A bent U shaped tapering shaft with square cross-section	32.5	5.6	0	0	0	RM
26	77	35	ditch	Fe	nail	1	A tapering shaft with sub-square cross section	36	0	0	0	0	RM
27	77	35	ditch	Fe	nail	3	Three tapering and curved shafts with sub-square cross section	0	0	0	0	0	RM

Table 15: summary catalogue of metalwork

APPENDIX C ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

C.1 Environmental Remains

By Martha Craven

Introduction

C.1.1 Eighteen bulk samples were taken from features within the evaluated area at Monks Farm, Kelvedon, in order to assess the quality of preservation of plant remains and their potential to provide useful data as part of further archaeological investigations. Samples were taken from features encountered within various trenches from deposits that are as yet undated.

Methodology

C.1.2 The total volume (up to 18L) of each of the samples was processed by tank flotation using modified *Sīraf*-type equipment for the recovery of preserved plant remains, dating evidence and any other artefactual evidence that might be present. The floating component (flot) of the samples was collected in a 0.3mm nylon mesh and the residue was washed through 10mm, 5mm, 2mm and a 0.5mm sieve.

C.1.3 The dried flots were scanned using a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 60 and an abbreviated list of the recorded remains are presented in Table 16. 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 (1997) for other plants. Plant remains have been identified to species where possible. The identification of cereals has been based on the characteristic morphology of the grains and chaff as described by Jacomet (2006).

Quantification

C.1.4 For the purpose of this initial assessment, items such as seeds and cereal grains have been scanned and recorded qualitatively according to the following categories:

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

C.1.5 Items that cannot be easily quantified such as charcoal and molluscs have been scored for abundance

+ = occasional, ++ = moderate, +++ = frequent, ++++ = abundant

Key to tables:

f=fragmented

Results

C.1.6 Preservation of plant remains is by carbonisation and is poor; many of the flots contain rootlets which may have caused movement of material between contexts.

C.1.7 Charred cereal grains are present in eight of the samples but density and diversity are extremely low; often occurring as single specimens. Only one charred weed seed was recovered from the samples; that of Stinking Chamomile (*Anthemis Cotula*). This seed was from Sample 11, fill 77 of Ditch **76** (Trench 35). This plant is known to grow on heavy clay soils.

C.1.8 Charcoal volumes are variable with the highest volume, 120ml, being from Sample 12, fill 79 of beamslot **78** (Trench 35).

C.1.9 Most samples from this site were devoid of molluscs except for Sample 9, fill 73 of post-hole **72** (Trench 35), and Sample 18, fill 140 of pit **138** (Trench 27), which contained a small quantity. A relatively large quantity of hammerscale was found in Samples 9, 12 and 13, fill 84 of beamslot **78** (Trench 35). Samples 12 and 13 also contained a relatively large quantity of slag.

Trench no.	Sample No.	Context No.	Cut no.	Feature type	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Weed Seeds	Snails from flot	Charcoal volume (ml)	Pottery	Small mammal bones	Large mammal bones	Human skeletal remains	Bird bones	Fired clay	CBM	Flint debitage	Metal Fe	Slag	Hammerscale
12	2	21	20	Ditch	16	10	0	0	0	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	17	128	127	Pit	18	20	#	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	16	102	101	Ditch	16	10	0	0	0	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	15	98	97	Pit	16	20	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	18	140	138	Pit	17	30	0	0	+	7	##	#	0	###	#	0	0	#	#	0	0
35	9	73	72	Post-hole	15	25	#f	0	+	2	#	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+++
35	10	75	74	Gully/beamslot	12	5	0	0	0	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+
35	11	77	76	Ditch	20	40	#	#	0	16	###	0	##	0	0	#	#	0	#	#	0
35	12	79	78	Beamslot	16	100	#	0	0	120	##	0	0	0	0	#	0	0	0	###	+++
35	13	84	78	Beamslot	9	20	#f	0	0	12	#	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	###	+++
35	14	86	85	Ditch	16	20	#	0	0	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
37	4	33	32	Ditch	12	20	#	0	0	15	#	0	0	0	0	0	0	#	0	0	0
38	7	51	50	Ditch	19	15	0	0	0	<1	#	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
40	5	47	46	Ditch	15	15	0	0	0	<1	#	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
40	6	49	48	Pit	8	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
41	8	83	82	Pit/post-hole	8	5	0	0	0	<1	#	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
42	1	9	8	Ditch	16	20	0	0	0	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
43	3	35	34	Pit	14	10	#	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 16: Environmental samples from Monks Farm, Kelvedon

Discussion

C.1.10 The recovery of a limited quantity of charred grain, weed seeds and charcoal indicates that there is some potential for the preservation of plant remains at this site.

C.1.11 The recovery of charred cereals in such low quantities is likely to represent a background scatter of grain rather than deliberate deposition, they may even be the result of manuring. The most significant results are probably from Samples 12 and 13 which contained relatively large quantities of slag and hammerscale. Sample 12 is also notable as it contained a relatively large quantity of charcoal. The contents of these samples suggest they represent waste deposits from metalworking activity.

C.1.12 If further excavation is planned for this area, it is recommended that environmental sampling is carried out in accordance with Historic England guidelines (2011).

C.2 Animal Bone

By Zoë Uí Choileáin

Introduction and Methodology

C.2.1 One hundred and fifty-two fragments of animal bone weighing 189g were recovered during the evaluation at Monks Farm, Kelvedon. The material was recovered from ditches and pits. All bone was identified using Schmid (1972). Surface preservation was evaluated using the 0-5 scale devised by Brickley and McKinley (2004 14-15).

Results

C.2.2 The surface condition of the bone on average represents a 2-4 on the scale devised by Brickley and McKinley (ibid). Most surfaces are masked by erosion; notably rooting. Both adult and juvenile remains are present. An MNI (minimum number of individuals) of one is recordable for both taxa.

Taxon	NISP	NISP%
Cattle (*Bos taurus*)	1	0.75
Sheep/goat (*Ovis/Capra*)	130	98.48
Unid bird	1	0.75
	132	**100**

Table 17: NISP (Number of identifiable species) summary

C.2.3 The majority of the assemblage (130 fragments) comprises of a single deposit of burnt juvenile sheep bone. The bone was recovered from pit **138.** A single cattle astragalus and unidentified bird bone were recorded. The remaining twenty fragments of bone could only be identified as large, medium or small mammal and have not been included in the NISP (Number of identifiable specimens; Table 17).

Summary and Recommendations

C.2.4 There is little other information that can be gleaned from the material at this stage. The assemblage is small, highly fragmentary and poorly preserved.

Trench	Cut	Context	Feature	Date	Taxon	Element	Weight	Count
37	32	33	Ditch		Large mammal	Long bone	1	1
35	76	77	Ditch		Medium mammal	Long bone	1	4
35	76	77	Ditch		Medium mammal	Rib	1	2
35	76	77	Ditch		Large mammal	Vertebra	12	3
35	76	77	Ditch		Cattle	Astragalus	27	1
35	85	86	Ditch	Roman	Large mammal	Metapodial	72	1
17	125	126	Ditch	Late Iron Age	Large mammal	Long bone	8	7
27	134	137	Pit		Medium mammal	Scapula	3	1
27	138	140	Pit	Early-Middle Roman	Sheep	Long bone	1	1
27	138	140	Pit	Early-Middle Roman	Sheep	Long bone	1	1
27	138	140	Pit	Early-Middle Roman	Sheep	Unid	4	25
27	138	140	Pit	Early-Middle Roman	Sheep	Phalanx	1	1
27	138	140	Pit	Early-Middle Roman	Sheep	Radius	1	1
27	138	140	Pit	Early-Middle Roman	Sheep	Femur	1	1
27	138	140	Pit	Early-Middle Roman	Sheep	Unid	53	100
27	138	140	Pit	Early-Middle Roman	Small mammal	Unid	1	1
27	138	140	Pit	Early-Middle Roman	Unid bird	Long bone	1	1
Total							**189**	**152**

Table 18: Total weight count taxon and elements present.

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APPENDIX E OASIS REPORT FORM

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-357018		
Project Name	Monks Farm, Kelvedon		
Start of Fieldwork	10/06/2019	End of Fieldwork	28/06/2019
Previous Work	no	Future Work	

Project Reference Codes

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

Prompt	
Development Type	Residential
Place in Planning Process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Techniques used (tick all that apply)

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

Monument	Period
Ditch	Early Prehistoric (- 500 000 to - 4000)
Ditch	Late Prehistoric (- 4000 to 43)
Ditch	Roman (43 to 410)
Ditch	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)
Pit	Early Bronze Age (- 2500 to - 1500)
Pit	Roman (43 to 410)
Structure	Roman (43 to 410)
Ditch/enclosure	Early Medieval (410 to 1066)

Object	Period
Flint	Late Mesolithic (- 7000 to - 4000)
Flint	Early Bronze Age (- 2500 to - 1500)
Pottery	Late Neolithic (- 3000 to - 2200)
Pottery	Early Bronze Age (- 2500 to - 1500)
Pottery	Late Iron Age (- 100 to 43)
Pottery	Roman (43 to 410)
Pottery	Early Medieval (410 to 1066)
Pottery	Medieval (1066 to 1540)
Pottery	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)
Tile	Roman (43 to 410)

		Tile	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)
		CBM	Roman (43 to 410)
		CBM	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)
		Glass Bead	Roman (43 to 410)
		Glass	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)
		Metal (Pewter?)	Roman (43 to 410)
		Metal (Fe)	Roman (43 to 410)
		Metal (Fe)	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)
		Animal Bone	Roman (43 to 410)

Insert more lines as appropriate.

Project Location

County	Essex
District	Braintree
Parish	
HER office	
Size of Study Area	9ha
National Grid Ref	TL 8605 1932

Address (including Postcode)

Monks Farm
Coggeshall Road
Kelvedon
Essex
CO5 9PG

Project Originators

Organisation	Oxford Archaeology East
Project Brief Originator	Chris Clark
Project Design Originator	James Drummond-Murray
Project Manager	James Drummond-Murray
Project Supervisor	Toby Knight

Project Archives

	Location	ID
Physical Archive (Finds)		
Digital Archive		
Paper Archive		

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

Database	☒
GIS	☐
Geophysics	☒
Images (Digital photos)	☒
Illustrations (Figures/Plates)	☒
Moving Image	☐
Spreadsheets	☐
Survey	☒
Text	☒
Virtual Reality	☐

Paper Media

Aerial Photos	☐
Context Sheets	☒
Correspondence	☐
Diary	☐
Drawing	☒
Manuscript	☐
Map	☐
Matrices	☐
Microfiche	☐
Miscellaneous	☐
Research/Notes	☐
Photos (negatives/prints/slides)	☐
Plans	☐
Report	☒
Sections	☒
Survey	☒

Further Comments

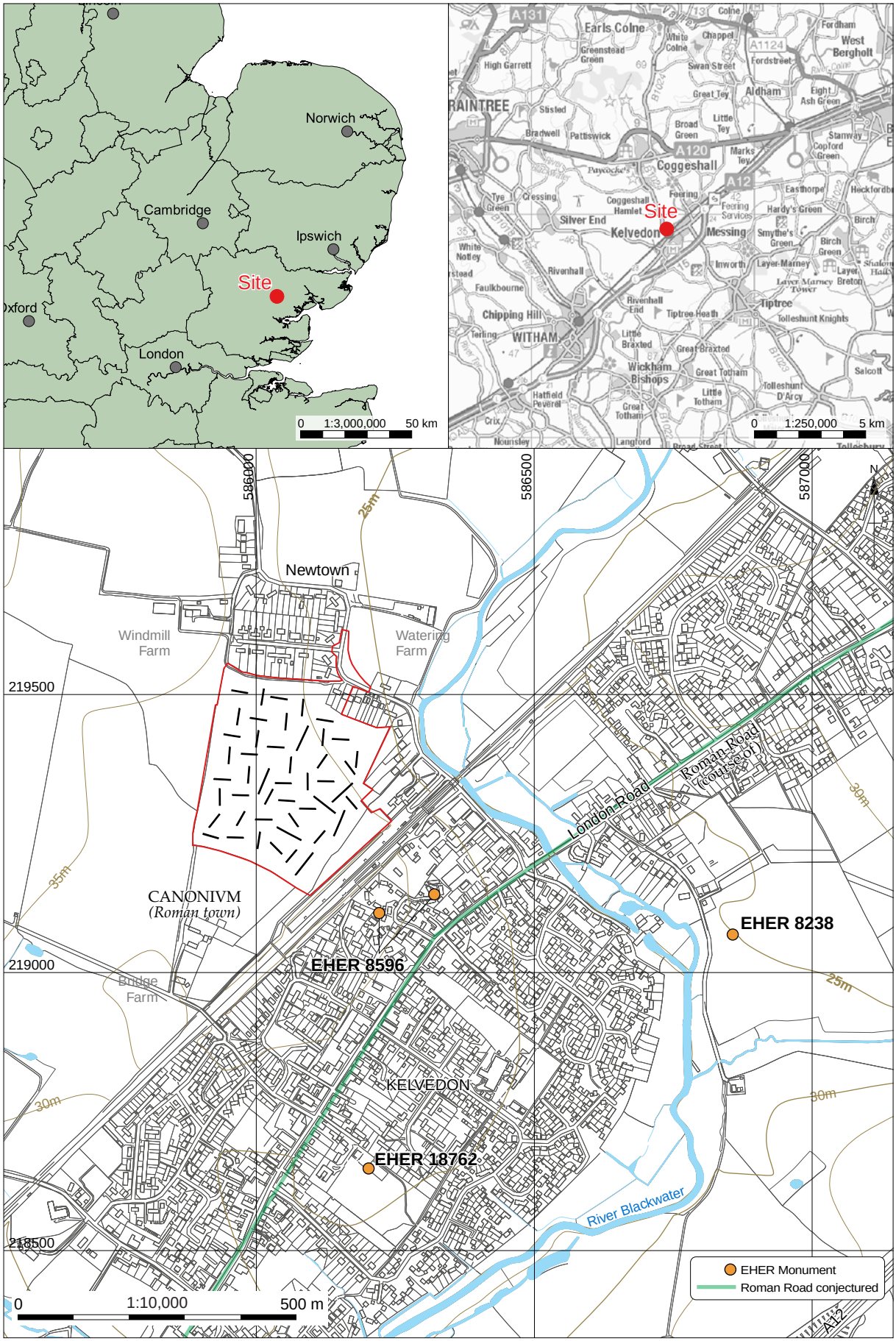

Figure 1: Site location showing archaeological trenches (black) in development area (red)

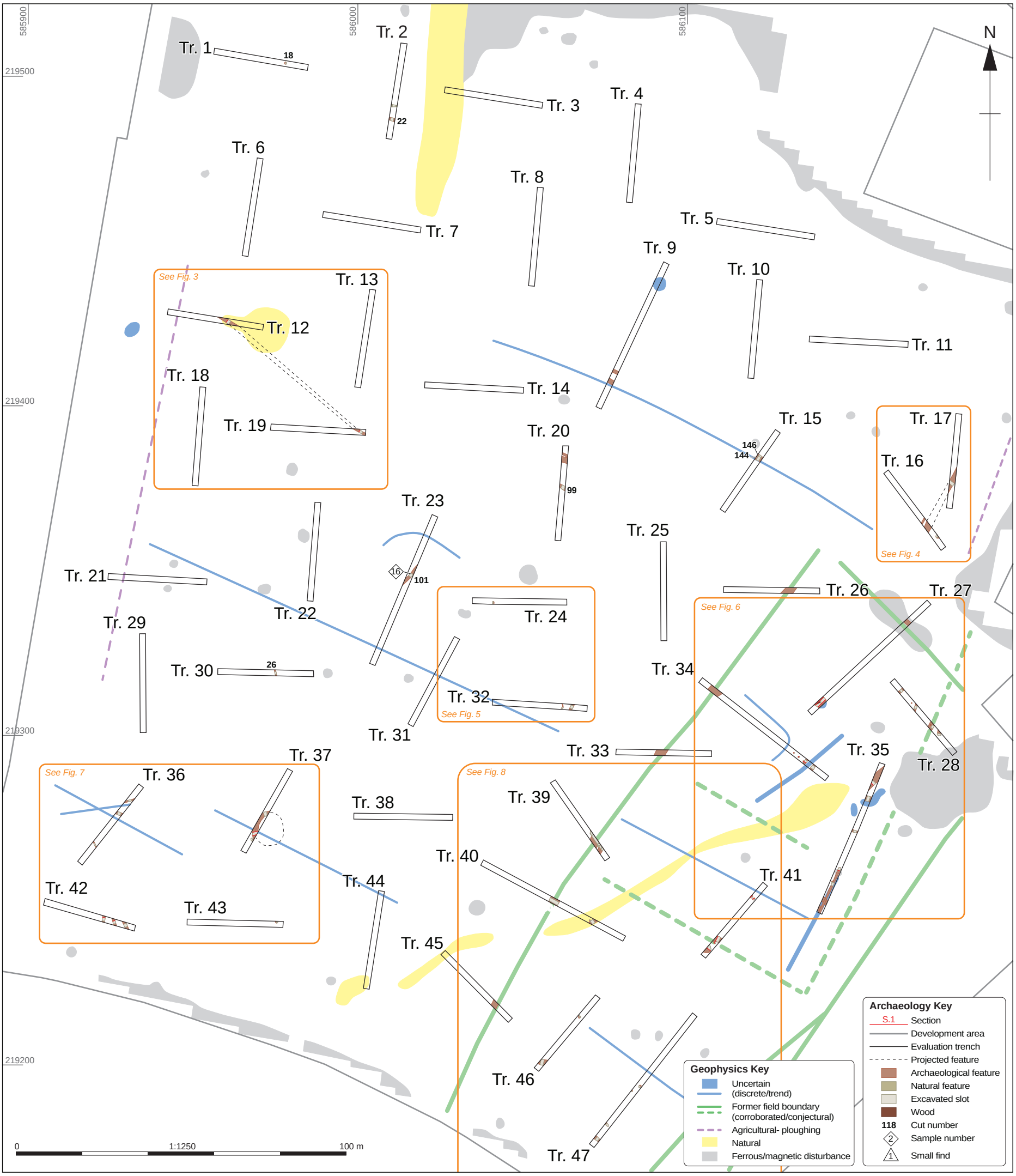

Figure 2: All trenches plan, with geophysical survey interpretation

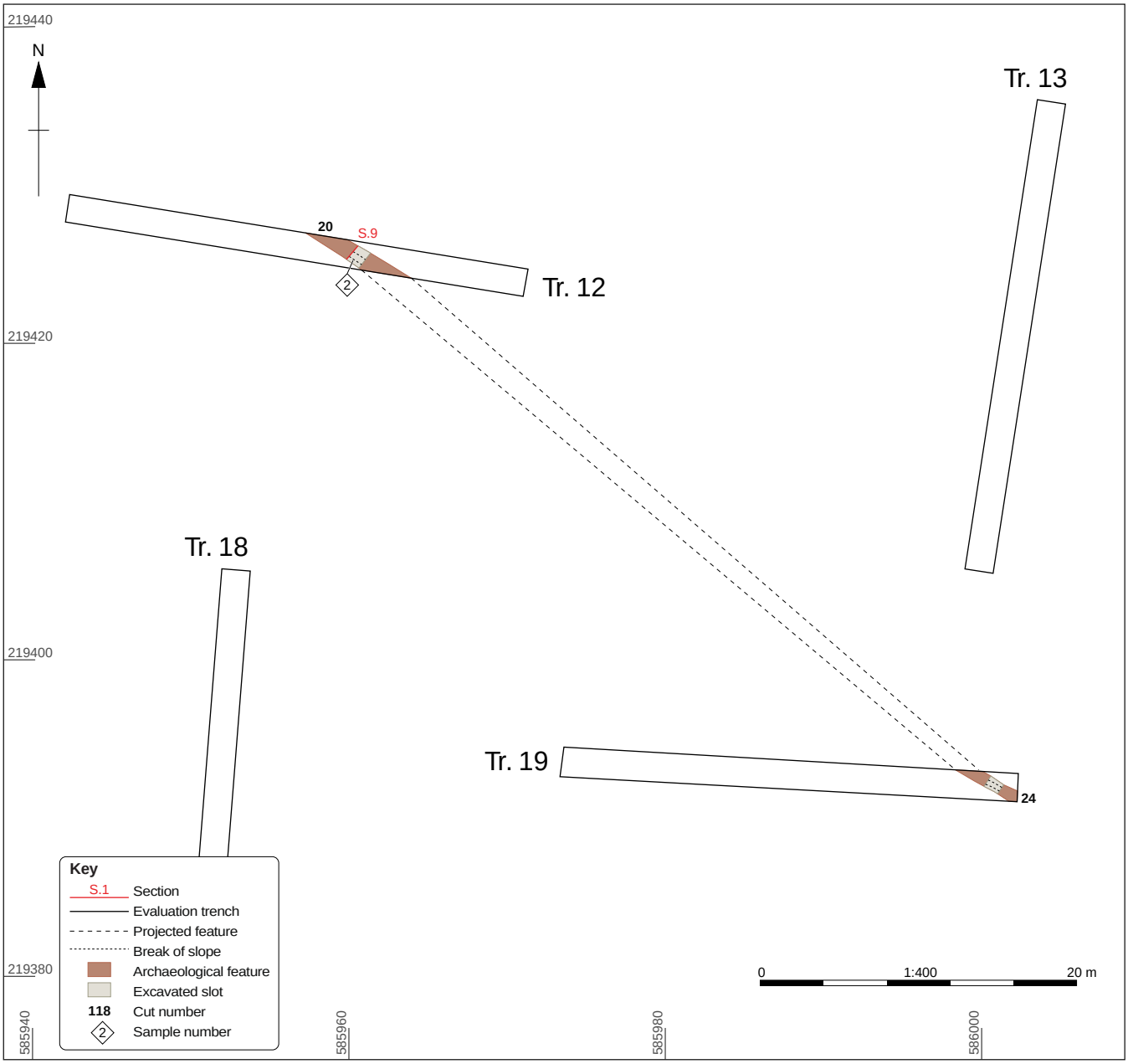

Figure 3: Detailed plan of Trenches 12-13 and 18-19

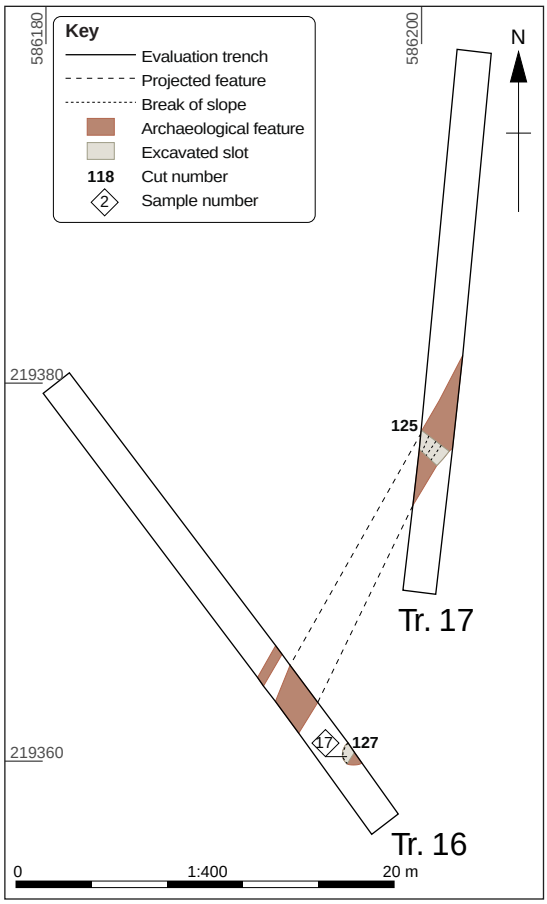

Figure 4: Detailed plan of Trenches 16-17

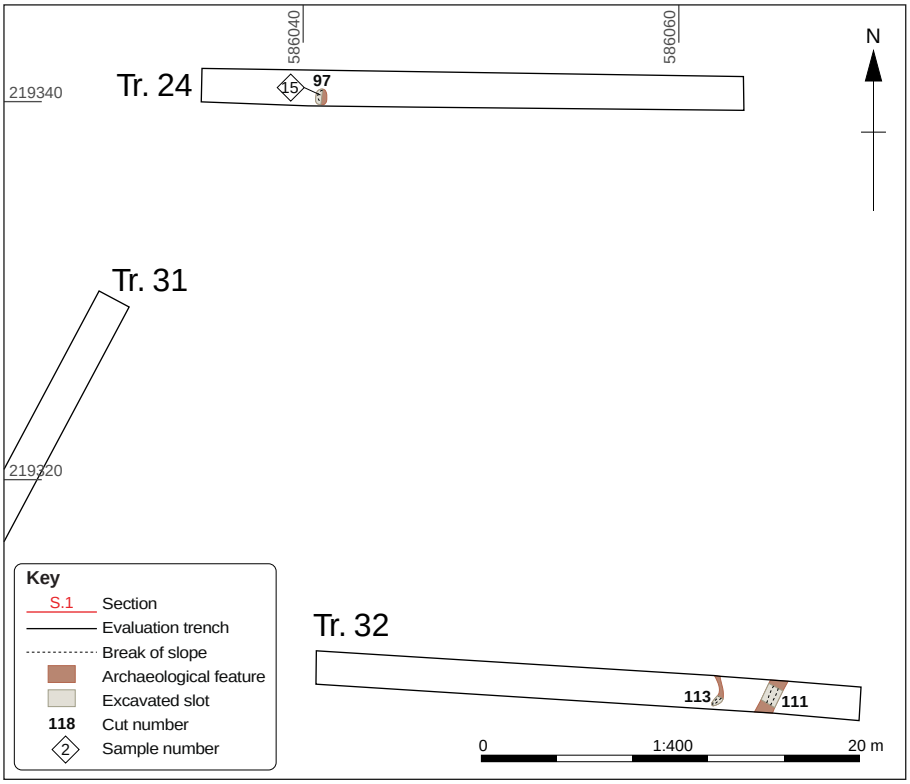

Figure 5: Detailed plan of Trenches 24 and 31-32

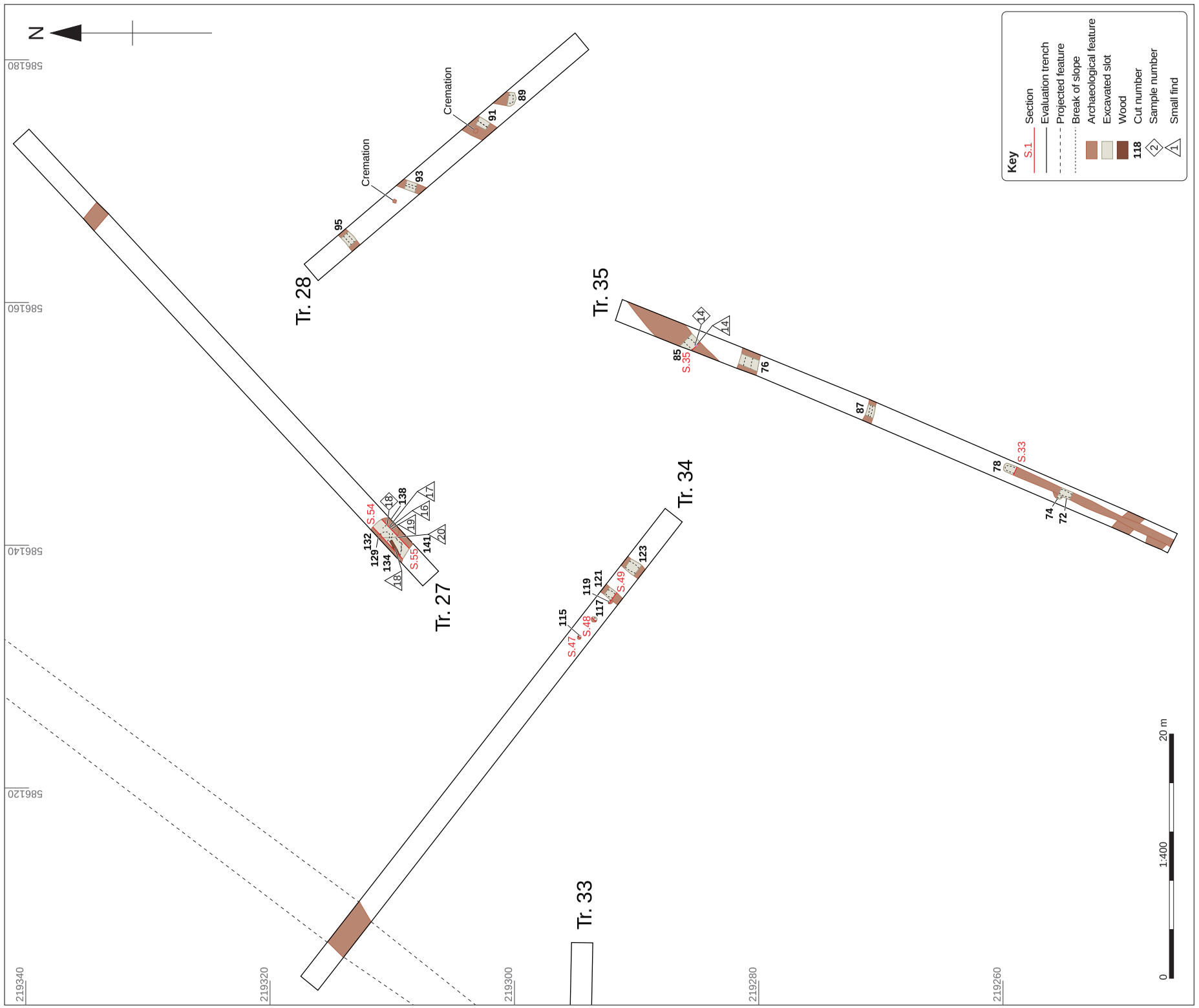

Figure 6: Detailed plan of Trenches 27-28 and 33-35

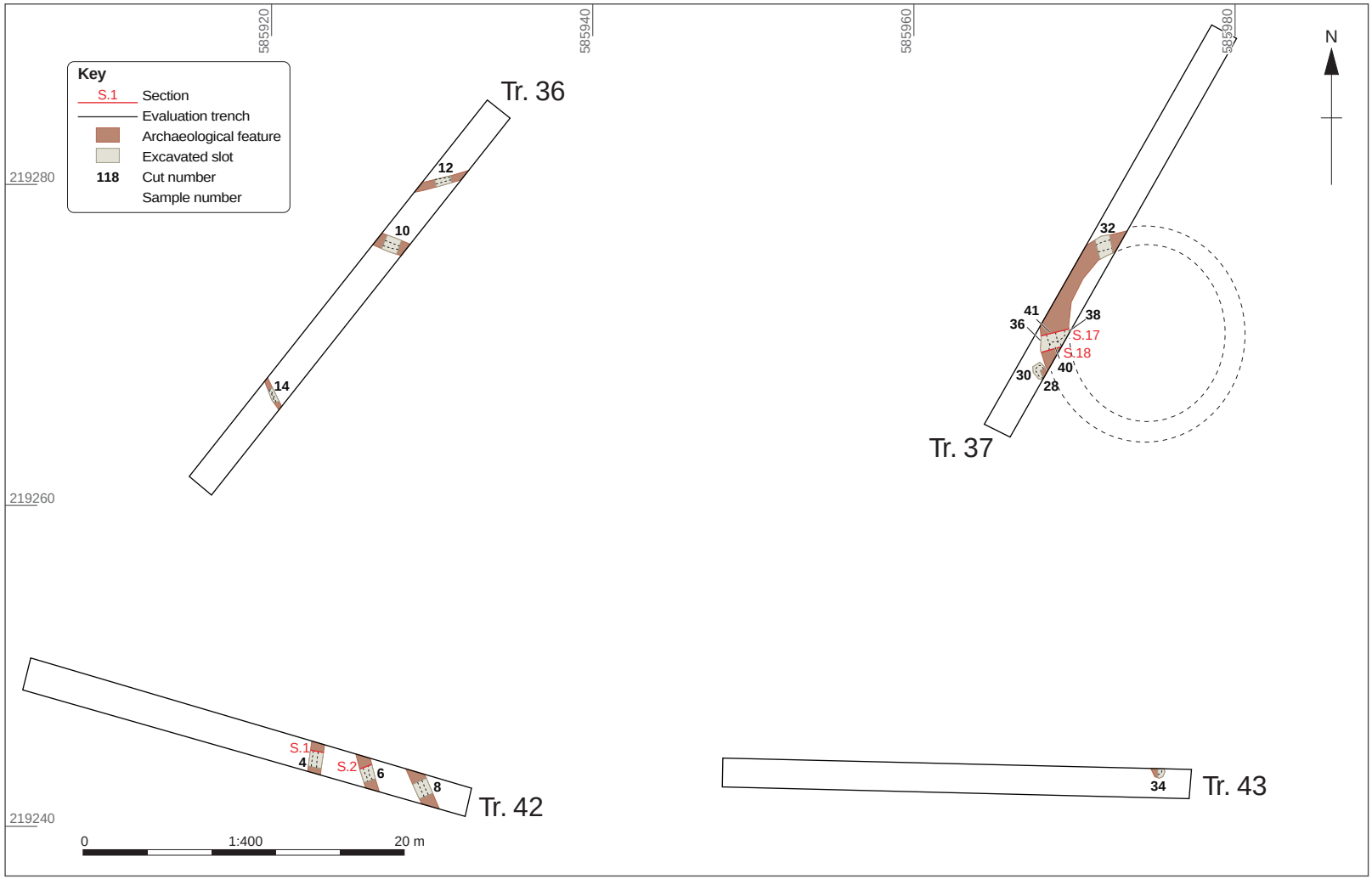

Figure 7: Detailed plan of Trenches 36-37 and 42-43

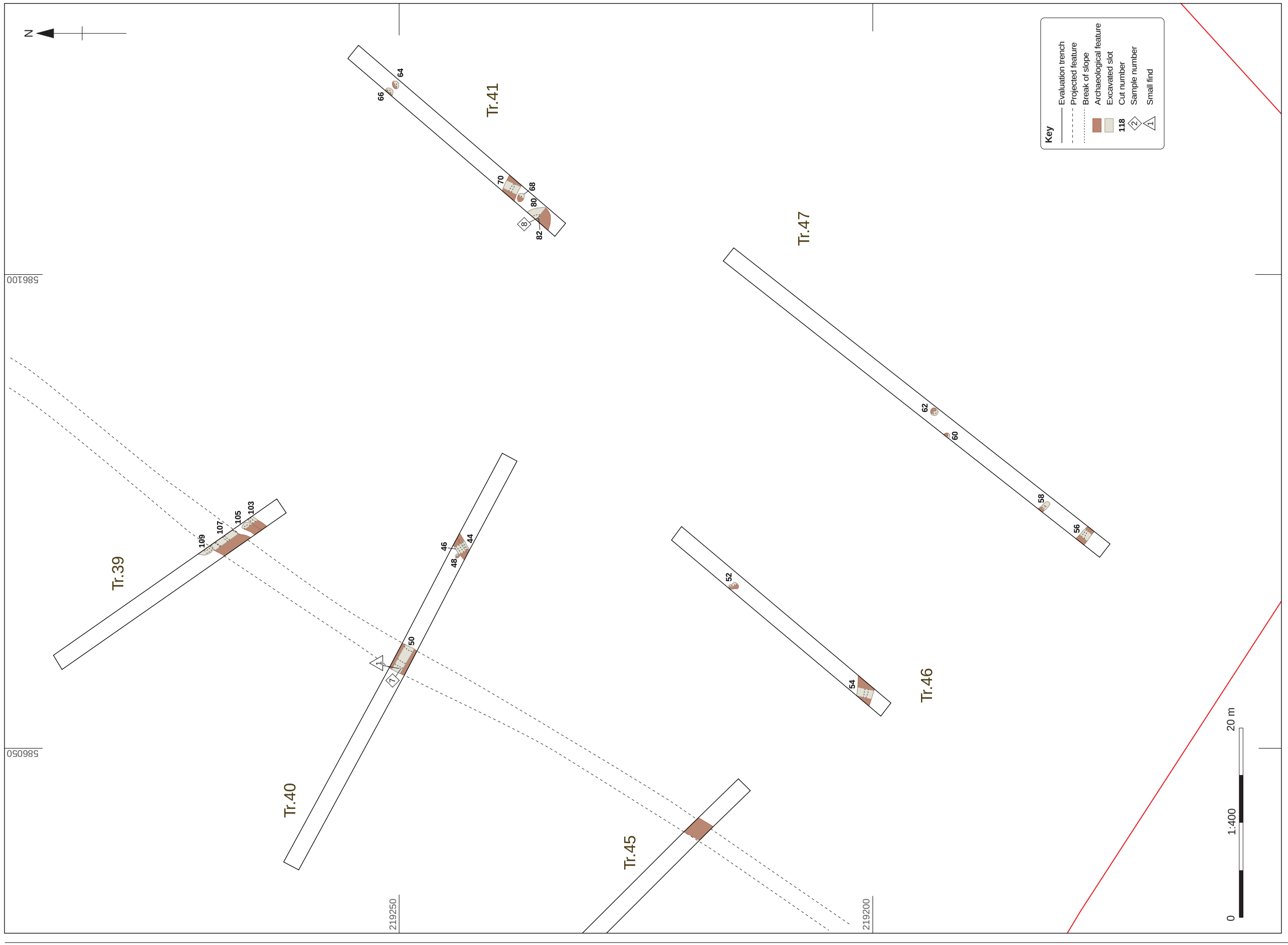

Figure 8: Detailed plan of Trenches 39-41 and 45-47

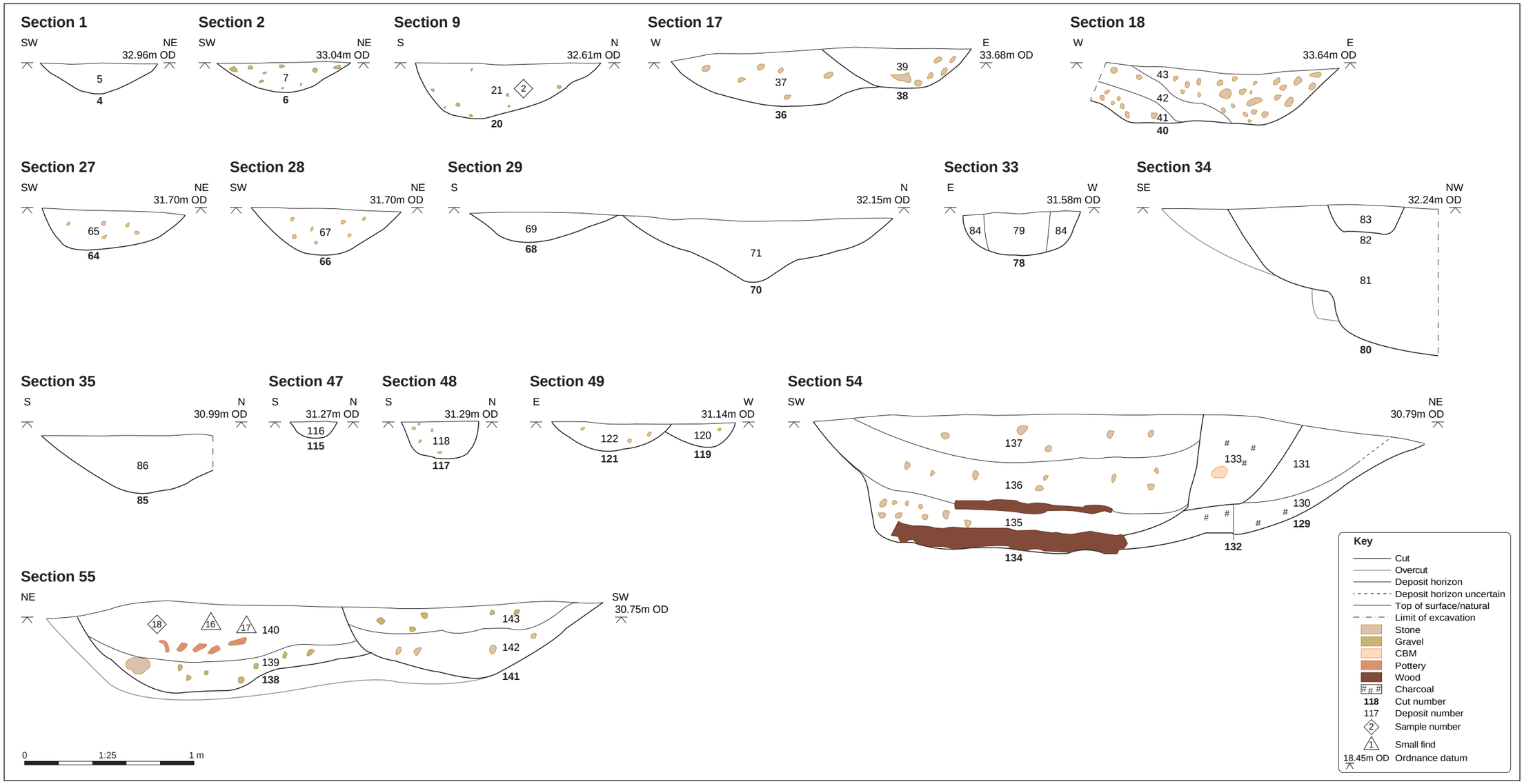

Figure 9: Selected sections

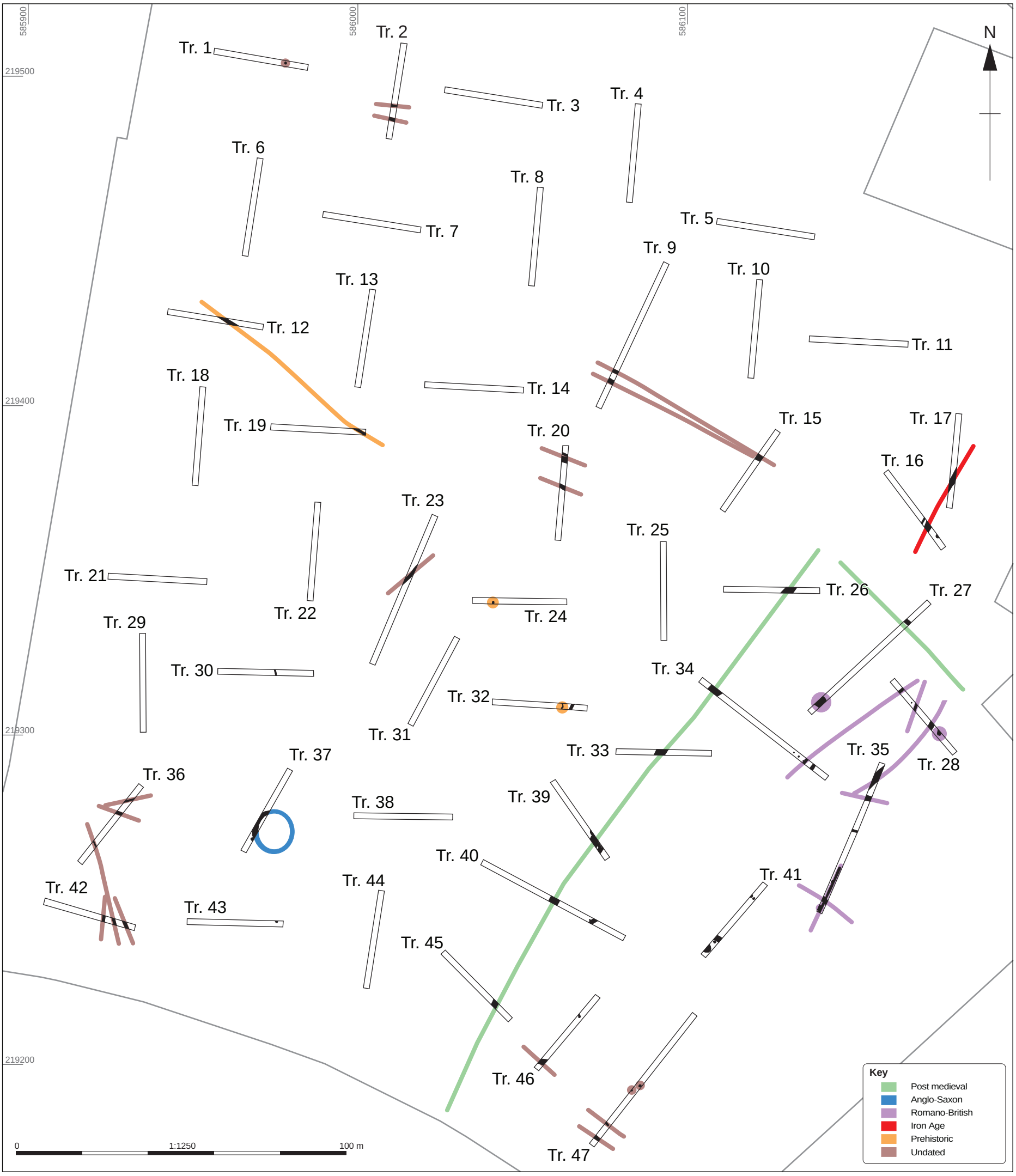

Figure 10: Trench plan with suggested phasing and extrapolated ditch lines

Plate 1: Trench 1, looking east

Plate 2: Trench 19, ditch **24**, looking north-west

Plate 3: Trench 24, beaker pit **97**, looking east

Plate 4: Trench 27, pits **129** and **134** and possible posthole **132**, looking north-west

Plate 5: Trench 27, close up of wooden 'log' in pit **134**, looking north-west

Plate 6: Trench 32, ring gully **113**, looking north-east

Plate 7: Trench 34, postholes **115** and **117**, looking west

Plate 8: Trench 35, beam slot building **72** and posthole **74**, looking north-east

Plate 9: Trench 35, beam slot terminus **78**, looking south-west

Plate 10: Trench 36, looking north-east

Plate 11: Trench 37, showing Anglo-Saxon enclosure **32**

Plate 12: Trench 37. Anglo-Saxon enclosure **32,** looking north east

Plate 13: Trench 39. Gully **103**, Ditch Terminus **105** and ditch **107**, looking south west

Plate 14: Trench 40. Ditch **50** looking south

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