



# A Napoleonic Barracks at Weeley, Essex

## Post-Excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design

June 2023

**Client: RPS Consulting on behalf of Rose Builders**

Issue No: V.2 (Final)  
OA Reference No: 2577  
NGR: TM 1508 2218



Client Name: RPS Consulting on behalf of Rose Builders  
Document Title: A Napoleonic Barracks at Weeley, Essex  
Document Type: Post-Excavation Assessment  
Report No.: 2577  
Grid Reference: TM 1508 2218  
Planning Reference: 19/00524/OUT  
Site Code: WETR20  
Invoice Code: XEXWEEPXA  
Receiving Body: Colchester and Ipswich Museum Service  
Accession/HER No.: To be confirmed  
Oasis No.: oxfordar3-511397

OA Document File Location: <https://files.oxfordarchaeology.com/nextcloud>  
OA Graphics File Location: <https://files.oxfordarchaeology.com/nextcloud>

Issue No: V.2 (Final)  
Date: June 2023  
Prepared by: Nicholas Cox (Project Officer)  
Checked by: Louise Moan (Senior Project Manager)  
Edited by: Graeme Clarke (Post-Excavation Project Officer)  
Approved for Issue by: Elizabeth Popescu (Head of Post-Excavation and Publications)  
Signature:



**Disclaimer:**

*This document has been prepared for the titled project or named part thereof and should not be relied upon or used for any other project without an independent check being carried out as to its suitability and prior written authority of Oxford Archaeology being obtained. Oxford Archaeology accepts no responsibility or liability for the consequences of this document being used for a purpose other than the purposes for which it was commissioned. Any person/party using or relying on the document for such other purposes agrees and will by such use or reliance be taken to confirm their agreement to indemnify Oxford Archaeology for all loss or damage resulting therefrom. Oxford Archaeology accepts no responsibility or liability for this document to any party other than the person/party by whom it was commissioned.*

**OA South**

Janus House  
Osney Mead  
Oxford  
OX2 0ES

t. +44 (0)1865 263 800

**OA East**

15 Trafalgar Way  
Bar Hill  
Cambridge  
CB23 8SQ

t. +44 (0)1223 850 500

**OA North**

Mill 3  
Moor Lane Mills  
Moor Lane  
Lancaster  
LA1 1QD

t. +44 (0)1524 880 250

e. [info@oxfordarch.co.uk](mailto:info@oxfordarch.co.uk)  
w. [oxfordarchaeology.com](http://oxfordarchaeology.com)

Oxford Archaeology is a registered Charity: No. 285627



Chief Executive Officer  
Ken Welch, BSc, MCIFA  
Private Limited Company, No: 1818887  
Registered Charity, No: 285627  
Registered Office: Oxford Archaeology Ltd  
Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford OX2 0ES

## A Napoleonic Barracks at Weeley, Essex

### *Post-Excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design*

*Written by Nicholas Cox BSc*

*With contributions from Lawrence Billington MA PhD, Kate Brady BA, Martha Craven BA, Natasha Dodwell BA MSc, Carole Fletcher HND BA ACIfA, Samuel Gedrych BSc MA, Chris Howard-Davis BA MCIfA, Ted Levermore BA MA, Carlotta Marchetto MA, Simon Timberlake MSc PhD, and Zoë Uí Choileáin MA MS BABAO*

*Illustrations by Danielle Hall*

### Contents

List of Figures .....	viii
List of Appendix B.4 Figures .....	viii
List of Plates .....	viii
List of Tables .....	viii
Summary .....	x
Acknowledgements .....	xi
<b>1 INTRODUCTION .....</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1 Background .....	1
1.2 Geology and topography .....	1
1.3 Archaeological background .....	1
1.4 Original research aims and objectives .....	3
1.5 Fieldwork methodology .....	4
1.6 Sequence of excavation .....	4
1.7 Project scope .....	5
<b>2 FACTUAL DATA: STRATIGRAPHY .....</b>	<b>6</b>
2.1 General .....	6
2.2 Period 1: Late Bronze Age (c. 1150-800 BC) .....	6
2.3 Period 2: Middle Iron Age (c. 350-100 BC) .....	8
2.4 Period 3: Late Iron Age to Roman (c. 100 BC – AD 410) .....	10
2.5 Period 4: Napoleonic era (AD 1803-1815) .....	13
2.6 Period 5: Post-Napoleonic era (AD 1815-present) .....	25
2.7 Undated features .....	28
<b>3 FACTUAL DATA: ARTEFACTS .....</b>	<b>30</b>
3.1 General .....	30

3.2	<b>Metalwork by Chris Howard-Davis</b> .....	30
3.3	<b>Metalworking residues by Sam Gedrych</b> .....	31
3.4	<b>Burnt shale, ash and cinders by Simon Timberlake</b> .....	31
3.5	<b>Flint by Lawrence Billington</b> .....	31
3.6	<b>Natural, burnt and worked Stone by Simon Timberlake</b> .....	32
3.7	<b>Glass by Carole Fletcher</b> .....	32
3.8	<b>Later prehistoric pottery by Carlotta Marchetto</b> .....	32
3.9	<b>Roman pottery by Kate Brady</b> .....	32
3.10	<b>Medieval and later pottery by Carole Fletcher</b> .....	32
3.11	<b>Clay tobacco pipe by Carole Fletcher</b> .....	33
3.12	<b>Fired clay by Ted Levermore</b> .....	33
3.13	<b>Ceramic building material by Ted Levermore</b> .....	33
4	<b>FACTUAL DATA: ENVIRONMENTAL AND OSTEOLOGICAL EVIDENCE</b> .....	34
4.1	<b>Cremated human bone by Natasha Dodwell</b> .....	34
4.2	<b>Faunal remains by Zoë Uí Choileáin</b> .....	34
4.3	<b>Marine mollusca by Carole Fletcher</b> .....	34
4.4	<b>Environmental sampling by Martha Craven</b> .....	34
5	<b>STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL</b> .....	35
5.1	<b>Stratigraphy</b> .....	35
5.2	<b>Metalwork</b> .....	35
5.3	<b>Metalworking residues</b> .....	36
5.4	<b>Burnt shale, ash and cinders</b> .....	36
5.5	<b>Flint</b> .....	36
5.6	<b>Natural, burnt and worked stone</b> .....	36
5.7	<b>Glass</b> .....	36
5.8	<b>Later prehistoric pottery</b> .....	36
5.9	<b>Roman pottery</b> .....	37
5.10	<b>Medieval and later pottery</b> .....	37
5.11	<b>Clay tobacco pipe</b> .....	37
5.12	<b>Fired clay</b> .....	37
5.13	<b>Ceramic building material</b> .....	38
5.14	<b>Cremated human bone</b> .....	38
5.15	<b>Faunal remains</b> .....	38
5.16	<b>Marine mollusca</b> .....	38
5.17	<b>Environmental sampling</b> .....	38
5.18	<b>Overall potential</b> .....	38
6	<b>UPDATED PROJECT DESIGN</b> .....	40

<b>6.1</b>	<b>Revised research aims</b> .....	<b>40</b>
<b>6.2</b>	<b>Interfaces</b> .....	<b>44</b>
<b>6.3</b>	<b>Methods statement</b> .....	<b>44</b>
<b>6.4</b>	<b>Publication and dissemination of results</b> .....	<b>49</b>
<b>6.5</b>	<b>Retention and disposal of finds and environmental evidence</b> .....	<b>49</b>
<b>6.6</b>	<b>Ownership and archive</b> .....	<b>49</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>TEXT RESOURCES AND PROGRAMMING</b> .....	<b>51</b>
<b>7.1</b>	<b>Project team structure</b> .....	<b>51</b>
<b>7.2</b>	<b>Task list and programme</b> .....	<b>51</b>
<b>8</b>	<b>BIBLIOGRAPHY</b> .....	<b>55</b>
<b>APPENDIX A</b>	<b>CONTEXT INVENTORY</b> .....	<b>62</b>
<b>APPENDIX B</b>	<b>ARTEFACT ASSESSMENTS</b> .....	<b>85</b>
<b>B.1</b>	<b>Metalwork</b> .....	<b>85</b>
<b>B.2</b>	<b>Metalworking residue</b> .....	<b>95</b>
<b>B.3</b>	<b>Burnt shale, ash and cinder</b> .....	<b>96</b>
<b>B.4</b>	<b>Flint</b> .....	<b>97</b>
<b>B.5</b>	<b>Natural, burnt and worked Stone</b> .....	<b>103</b>
<b>B.6</b>	<b>Glass</b> .....	<b>104</b>
<b>B.7</b>	<b>Later prehistoric pottery</b> .....	<b>117</b>
<b>B.8</b>	<b>Roman Pottery</b> .....	<b>122</b>
<b>B.9</b>	<b>Medieval and later Pottery</b> .....	<b>126</b>
<b>B.10</b>	<b>Clay Tobacco Pipe</b> .....	<b>141</b>
<b>B.11</b>	<b>Fired Clay</b> .....	<b>167</b>
<b>B.12</b>	<b>Ceramic Building Material</b> .....	<b>176</b>
<b>APPENDIX C</b>	<b>ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENTS</b> .....	<b>193</b>
<b>C.1</b>	<b>Cremated human bone</b> .....	<b>193</b>
<b>C.2</b>	<b>Faunal remains</b> .....	<b>193</b>
<b>C.3</b>	<b>Marine Mollusca</b> .....	<b>202</b>
<b>C.4</b>	<b>Environmental Samples</b> .....	<b>205</b>
<b>APPENDIX D</b>	<b>RISK LOG</b> .....	<b>213</b>
<b>APPENDIX E</b>	<b>HEALTH AND SAFETY</b> .....	<b>214</b>
<b>APPENDIX F</b>	<b>OASIS REPORT FORM</b> .....	<b>215</b>

## List of Figures

- Fig. 1 Site location map showing excavation area (black) in development area (red)
- Fig. 2 Site plan with geophysical survey (Dolan and Topping 2020) and location of St Andrews Road excavation (Pooley 2017, fig. 1)
- Fig. 3 Site plan
- Fig. 4 Phased plan of Area 1
- Fig. 5 Phased plan of Areas 2 and 5
- Fig. 6 Phased plan of Areas 3 and 4
- Fig. 7 Phased plan of Area 6
- Fig. 8 Phased plan of southern part of Area 7
- Fig. 9 Phased plan of north-western part of Area 7
- Fig. 10 Phased plan of Area 7
- Fig. 11 Selected sections (Periods 1-4)
- Fig. 12 Selected sections (Periods 4-5)
- Fig. 13 Map of Weeley Barracks, from Ordnance Survey 1st Series. Sheet 48 (1805)

## List of Appendix B.4 Figures

- Fig. B.4.1 Complete gunflints recovered from the excavation

## List of Plates

- Plate 1 Aerial view of Areas 1, 2 and 5, looking north-west
- Plate 2 Area 1, Period 1 pit **517**, looking north
- Plate 3 Aerial view of Area 6, looking south-west
- Plate 4 Area 5, Period 3 ditches **2817** and **2826**, looking north-west
- Plate 5 Area 6, Loomweights in Period 3 pit **4611**, looking north
- Plate 6 Aerial view of Area 7, Period 4 Buildings 10-15, looking east
- Plate 7 Aerial view of Area 7, western half of Period 4 Building 1
- Plate 8 Area 7, Period 4 fireplaces 6139 and 6184 in Building 13, looking south-east
- Plate 9 Area 7, Period 4 ditches **5901**, **5902** and **5903**, looking east
- Plate 10 Area 7, Period 4 drainage gutters **6112** and **6114**, looking west

## List of Tables

- Table 1 Summary of excavation areas
- Table 2 Summary of records created
- Table 3 Summary of Late Bronze Age Ring ditch in Area 6
- Table 4 Summary of Late Bronze Age pottery from later features in Area 6
- Table 5 Summary of Late Bronze Age pits in Area 7
- Table 6 Summary of Late Bronze Age pottery from later features in Area 7
- Table 7 Summary of Middle Iron Age features in Area 6
- Table 8 Summary of Middle Iron Age features in Area 7
- Table 9 Summary of Middle Iron Age pottery from later features in Area 7
- Table 10 Summary of Roman features in Area 1
- Table 11 Summary of Roman features in Area 5
- Table 12 Summary of Roman features in Area 6
- Table 13 Summary of Roman features in Area 7

Table 14	Summary of Roman pottery from other Period features in Area 7
Table 15	Summary of early barrack features in Area 7
Table 16	Summary of Napoleonic barrack buildings
Table 17	Summary of Napoleonic barrack drainage features
Table 18	Summary of other Napoleonic features
Table 19	Summary of Early Modern extraction pits
Table 20	Summary of Post-Napoleonic ditches
Table 21	Summary of other Post-Napoleonic features in Area 7
Table 22	Summary of undated features
Table 23	Summary of artefactual evidence
Table 24	Project team
Table 25	Task list
Table 26	Context list
Table 27	Quantification of Ironwork
Table 28	Metalwork conservation requirements
Table 29	Metalwork illustration requirements
Table 30	Summary of metalworking residue results
Table 31	Basic quantification of the flint assemblage
Table 32	Catalogue of flint from excavation
Table 33	Glass forms (MNV is minimum number of vessels)
Table 34	Vessel Glass Catalogue
Table 35	Prehistoric pottery quantification by context
Table 36	Catalogue of Roman pottery
Table 37	Post-medieval pottery fabrics present in the assemblage
Table 38	Post-medieval pottery by phase, cut and context
Table 39	List of initialed pipes
Table 40	Clay tobacco pipe catalogue
Table 41	Fire clay fabrics
Table 42	Summary fired clay catalogue
Table 43	Roman CBM fabric descriptions
Table 44	In-situ Napoleonic brick dimensions
Table 45	Assessed CBM Catalogue
Table 46	On-site CBM Quantification
Table 47	NISP and MNI per taxon
Table 48	A catalogue of bone by context
Table 49	Shell by cut and context
Table 50	Area 1 Environmental Samples
Table 51	Area 2 Environmental Samples
Table 52	Area 3 Environmental Samples
Table 53	Area 4 Environmental Samples
Table 54	Area 6 Environmental Samples
Table 55	Area 7 Environmental Samples
Table 56	Quantification data of Sample 67
Table 57	Risk log



## Summary

Between 16th August 2021 and 18th January 2022 Oxford Archaeology East carried out an archaeological excavation on land south of Thorpe Road, Weeley, Essex. A total of c. 3.5ha in seven separate areas (Areas 1 and 2) was machine stripped to investigate areas of interest identified by the evaluation.

The northernmost excavation areas included scattered Late Bronze Age features and a series of Roman ditches along the western side of the investigation area.

The southern excavation areas contained a Late Bronze Age ring ditch, as well as a number of more widely scattered pits. These areas also included two rectangular enclosures of Middle Iron Age date, one with second ring ditch inside. Several more Roman ditches were present along the western edge of the development area, along with some additional pits, postholes and a possible oven.

Most of the archaeological features and artefacts dated from the early 19th century (Napoleonic) barracks that was located on the site between 1803 and 1815. The remnants of at least 17 buildings of varying sizes and at least two differing methods of construction were identified. Portions of the buildings survived as brick foundations, but the majority were foundation cuts backfilled with demolition materials. An extensive system of brick gutters and drainage ditches surrounded the buildings was recorded.

Artefactual evidence included moderate assemblages of Late Bronze Age, Middle Iron Age and Roman pottery with a much larger assemblage of post-medieval material primarily of mid-18th to 19th century date. Fragments of Iron Age loom weights and Roman brick and tile were recovered. Whilst very large quantities of 19th century CBM (mostly rubble) were found, these assemblages were primarily recorded on site. Metalwork included a silver coin and four copper-alloy coins of late 18th to 19th century date (two of continental origin), numerous copper-alloy buttons, buckles and iron nails. A single gilt copper-alloy fob seal with sardonyx intaglio was also recovered.



## Acknowledgements

Oxford Archaeology would like to thank Nick Cooke of RPS Consulting for commissioning this project. Thanks are also extended to Teresa O'Connor who monitored the work on behalf of Essex County Council.

The project was managed for Oxford Archaeology by Louise Moan. The fieldwork was directed by Nicholas Cox, who was supported by Graeme Botham, Jack Easen, Jack Everett, Joe Ferrier, James Henderson, Lindsey Kemp, Steph Matthews, Chris Smallwood, Harry Twining, Molly Vowles, Adrian Wellard and Holly Wright. Survey and digitising were carried out by Valerio Pinna. Thanks are also extended to the various finds and environmental processors, the illustrator, specialists and editor for their contributions.

## 1 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background

- 1.1.1 Between 16th August 2021 and 18th January 2022 Oxford Archaeology East (OA East) carried out an excavation on land south of Thorpe Road, Weeley, Essex (NGR TM 1508 2218; Fig. 1). RPS commissioned and funded this archaeological work in respect of a proposed residential development on the c. 15ha site (Planning Application: 19/00524/OUT). The excavation work was undertaken in accordance with an approved Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by RPS (Clarke 2020), the preparation of which was informed by the results of the evaluation and the recommendations of by Teresa O'Connor of Essex County Council Place Services (ECCPS).
- 1.1.2 This assessment has been conducted in accordance with the principles identified in Historic England's guidance documents *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Manager's Guide (2015)* and *PPN3 Archaeological Excavation (2008)*.

### 1.2 Geology and topography

- 1.2.1 The site lies to south of Thorpe Road (B1033). Most of the proposed development area is bounded to the south by the Sunshine Coast Railway Line, a branch of the Great Eastern Main Railway Line. A small part of the development area is located to the south of the railway line. The area is bound to the west by residential properties and to the north by modern farm building complexes. To the east of the development are ponds and grazing pastures within a disused gravel quarry.
- 1.2.2 The proposed development area consists of seven separate fields (Areas 1-7). The fields north of the railway line were under grass (Areas 1-6), whilst the field to the south of the railway was ploughed arable land (Area 7).
- 1.2.3 The geology of the area is mapped as Thames group: clay, silt and sand. Superficial deposits of cover sand or sands and gravels of the Kesgrave Catchment group were located on the north-western and north-eastern areas of the proposed development respectively (Areas 1-5).

### 1.3 Archaeological background

- 1.3.1 A detailed assessment of the archaeological and historical background of Weeley has been undertaken (Brooks 2017 (revised 2019)). The following is a brief synopsis of the report with additional information on the Palaeolithic archaeology of the area supplied by Quest.

#### *Prehistoric*

- 1.3.2 The most significant archaeological remains of the prehistoric period are the flint tools from sites immediately to the east and west of the study site. The importance of these remains has been known for some time but has been highlighted by the work of the *Managing the Essex Pleistocene Project (O'Connor 2015)*.
- 1.3.3 The Clacton and Weeley areas have a high potential for the discovery of Palaeolithic flints, which are to be found in the local gravel strata.

- 1.3.4 Palaeolithic activity has been located immediately to the east of the study site in the form of 'Clactonian' flint implements. The flints were located within an extant gravel pit recorded in historic mapping, although a watching brief in 1993 and an evaluation in 2016 c. 70m west of the site found no evidence of Palaeolithic remains (Brooks 2019, fig. 4, sites 7 and 8). In several places within the stream valleys around Weeley, Palaeolithic artefacts have been recovered:
- Daking's Pit by Hill House Farm to the north-east of the site at TM 154 233 (Brooks 2019, fig. 4, site 9); and
  - Un-named site immediately to the east of the site at TM 152 220 (Brooks 2019, fig. 4, site 11); a
- 1.3.5 At Daking's Pit a section described by J. J. Wymer showed c. 3.5m of sand and gravel between 14.5-18m OD. Artefacts from this section had a 'clear concentration towards the bottom of the gravel'. Based on the available evidence, and contrary to the BGS mapping, some of the sand and gravel at lower levels in the stream valleys mapped by the BGS as belonging to the Kesgrave sub-group are in fact river terrace gravels.
- 1.3.6 It is unlikely that Palaeolithic remains will be encountered in the sands and gravels of the Kesgrave Catchment Sub-group (Wivenhoe Member). It is much more likely that the Palaeolithic material around Weeley is preserved in river terrace deposits, possibly related to the well-known fossiliferous and artefact-bearing deposits at Clacton, which are of Marine Isotope Stage (MIS) 11 date (Clarke 2021).
- 1.3.7 Area excavations undertaken at St Andrew's Road site, c. 100m to the west of the study site, represent the only sizeable piece of structured archaeological work to have been carried out in this part of Weeley, and uncovered an Iron Age pit, and several pieces of residual earlier prehistoric pottery and flint (Pooley 2017 (revised 2018); Fig. 2; Brooks 2019, fig. 4, site 8).
- 1.3.8 Cropmarks recorded approximately 500m to the northwest and northeast of the study site may represent elements of prehistoric and Roman activity (Brooks 2017, fig. 5, sites 14-16).

### ***Romano-British***

- 1.3.9 The St Andrew's Road site (Pooley 2017) revealed a series of Roman field ditches and large hollows or ponds filled with Roman debris.
- 1.3.10 A double ditch cropmark c. 500m to the northwest of the site may be a Roman road (Brooks 2017, fig. 5, sites 15 and 16). There are also records of a group of Roman pots, possibly containing cremation deposits, having been found at Pestles Hall, c.500m to the north of the study site (Brooks 2017, fig. 4, site 12).

### ***Anglo-Saxon and Medieval***

- 1.3.11 No finds or features dating to the Anglo-Saxon period have been recorded in proximity to the study site.
- 1.3.12 St Andrews Church, located c. 450m to the south of the study site, is believed to have been originally founded during the medieval period.

- 1.3.13 There are antiquarian records of a small Anglo-Saxon cemetery, comprising 8-10 burials, lying c. 400m to the north-west of the site. Associated grave goods included a jewel, gold items and a bronze bowl. Evidence of Late Saxon settlement was found further to the north which two enclosure systems and was probably the forerunner to the later medieval settlement of Coton.

#### ***Post-medieval and modern***

- 1.3.14 A review of historic Ordnance Survey mapping indicates that the site has remained as agricultural land from the mid-19th century up to the present-day.
- 1.3.15 Weeley Camp, a Napoleonic era military barracks, is recorded as being formerly located within the southern part of the study site, although previous investigations have not identified any tangible evidence of its presence.

#### ***Previous archaeological works***

- 1.3.16 A programme of geophysical survey was carried out prior to the trial trenching (Dolan and Topping 2020). This covered an area of some 15.8ha, with 2.2ha of the south-eastern part of the site remaining un-surveyed due to poor ground conditions (Fig. 2). The survey identified probable archaeological features in the form of a trackway, enclosures, pits and trenches. Anomalies related to historic agriculture were also detected and were interpreted as ridge and furrow. Some areas of magnetic disturbance were attributed to variations in the natural geology, although in retrospect an extensive area of such 'natural' disturbance in the southern part of the site (Area 6) corresponds very closely to the location of remains associated with the Napoleonic barracks identified during trenching, and with the location of barracks indicated on the 1805 Ordnance Survey mapping of Weeley (see Discussion, Section 4).
- 1.3.17 At the end of 2020 a trial trench evaluation was conducted (Haskins 2021), opening 144 trenches across the five fields (Fig. 2). This work exposed a mixture of prehistoric, Iron Age/Roman and early modern remains. However, extremely poor weather conditions including extensive flooding and heavy snow made excavation a challenge. Small quantities of Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic flint were recovered from the natural river gravels across a number of trenches. A cluster of possibly Neolithic features was identified in the north-west corner of the investigation area. Several Iron Age/Roman ditches and pits were revealed along the western edge of the investigation area. In the southern half of the investigation area extensive remains relating to the 19th century barracks were exposed with some underlying features from the earlier periods also present. The poor weather conditions resulted in some features not being investigated in depth.

### **1.4 Original research aims and objectives**

- 1.4.1 The overall aim of the investigation was to preserve by record the archaeological evidence contained within the footprint of the development area, prior to damage by development, and investigate the origins, date, development, phasing, spatial organisation, character, function, status, and significance of the remains revealed, and place these in their local, regional and national archaeological context.

## Research frameworks

1.4.2 This excavation takes place within, and will contribute to the goals of Regional Research Frameworks relevant to this area:

- Glazebrook J. (1997). *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern counties: 1. Resource Assessment*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 3.
- Brown, N. & Glazebrook, J. (2000). *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern counties: 2. Research Agenda and Strategy*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 8.
- Medlycott, M. (2011). *Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24.
- Latest Research Frameworks review 2022: <https://researchframeworks.org/eoe/>

## 1.5 Fieldwork methodology

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

1.5.2 The site survey was carried out using a Leica GPS GS08 with SmartNET.

1.5.3 Spoil, exposed surfaces and features were scanned with a metal detector. All metal-detected and hand-collected finds were retained for inspection.

1.5.4 Sufficient excavation was carried out in line with the proportions of each feature class outlined in the WSI (Clarke 2020).

1.5.5 All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using OA East's pro-forma sheets. Trench locations and plans were recorded at appropriate scales and digital photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits.

1.5.6 A total of 64 bulk samples were taken from a range of excavated features. These each totaled between 10-40L and were processed by flotation at OA East's environmental processing facility at Bourn.

1.5.7 Site conditions were generally good, although at the southern end of Area 7 a layer of silt was washed down hill by any wet weather.

## 1.6 Sequence of excavation

1.6.1 The excavation comprised seven excavation areas (Areas 1 to 7; Table 1; Fig. 3). The excavations targeted significant areas of activity identified by the evaluation (Haskins 2021). Five areas (Areas 1 to 5) were located in northern fields, with two areas (Areas 6 and 7) were located in the southern fields.

Area	Area (ha)		Main period of activity
	Original Area	Area opened	
1	0.1	0.092	Late Bronze Age (LBA)
2	0.036	0.036	Late Iron Age (LIA)-Roman
3	0.09	0.089	Undated
4	0.04	0.039	LIA-Roman
5	0.09	0.087	LIA-Roman
6	0.083	0.089	LBA, Middle Iron Age (MIA), LIA-Roman
7	3.317	2.997	LBA, LIA-Roman, 19th century
<b>Total</b>	<b>3.66</b>	<b>3.337</b>	-

Table 1: Summary of excavation areas

## 1.7 Project scope

1.7.1 This assessment primarily reports on the excavation phase of the project. The evaluation phase has been reported on separately (Haskins 2021) but is referred to in this report where appropriate. The findings from the evaluation will be fully integrated with the excavation results in the analysis report.

## 2 FACTUAL DATA: STRATIGRAPHY

### 2.1 General

2.1.1 The following stratigraphic records were created:

Record type	Number (per Area)							Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Context records	20	8	6	10	34	84	1003	<b>1165</b>
Sections at 1:10	2	4	0	0	5	34	113	<b>158</b>
Sections at 1:20	7	0	5	5	8	0	128	<b>153</b>
Samples	1	1	1	2	-	7	37	<b>64</b>
Photo registers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>41</b>
Digital photographs	18	8	11	27	27	67	1558	<b>1716</b>
Site objects registers	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	<b>4</b>
Site objects	-	-	-	-	-	-	145	<b>145</b>

Table 2: Summary of records created

2.1.2 The northern excavation areas (Areas 1 to 5) mostly revealed ditches and pits. The southern excavation areas (Areas 6 and 7) contained similar features – with the addition of ring ditches – and, in Area 7, structural and demolition remains as well as several areas of quarrying.

2.1.3 Five phases were identified across the seven excavation areas:

Period 1: Late Bronze Age (c. 1150-800 BC)

Period 2: Middle Bronze Age (c. 350-100 BC)

Period 3: Late Iron Age to Roman (c. 100 BC – AD 410)

Period 4: Napoleonic era (AD 1803-1815)

Period 5: Post-Napoleonic era (AD 1815-present)

2.1.4 Phased plans are provided for Area 1 (Fig. 4), Areas 2 and 5 (Fig. 5), Areas 3 and 4 (Fig. 6), Area 6 (Fig. 7) and Area 7 (Fig. 8-10).

### 2.2 Period 1: Late Bronze Age (c. 1150-800 BC)

2.2.1 A small number of features dating to this period were found across the site (including Areas 1, 2-4, 6 and 7), with no large concentrations, other than Ring Ditch 4607 in Area 6.

#### **Area 1** (Fig. 4)

2.2.2 A single pit (**517**), partially excavated as pit **305** during the evaluation, lay in the north-west corner of Area 1. It was circular, 1.36m wide by 0.58m wide, and contained two fills (518 and 519) which produced four sherds (86g) of Late Bronze Age pottery (Fig. 11, Section 7; Plate 2).

2.2.3 It is possible that some of the undated features in the vicinity of this pit were contemporary, e.g. ditch **522** and pit **520**.



**Area 2 (Fig. 5)**

2.2.4 A single pit (**807**) in the middle of the area was of later prehistoric date. It measured 0.8m wide and 0.23m deep. Its single fill (808) produced 18 sherds (148g) of Late Bronze Age pottery and a flint scraper (3g). To the north-west was a short stretch of ditch or possibly an elongated pit (**809/811**). This was 4.07m long, c. 1m wide and up to 0.2m deep. Its fill (812) produced two struck flints. It was excavated during the evaluation (**803**) and produced prehistoric pottery.

**Area 3 (Fig. 6)**

2.2.5 Evaluation Trench 41 uncovered a cremation burial pit (**4109**) containing bone of an older sub-adult or adult. The cremation deposit (4110) produced small fragments of pottery. The fill was a dark grey silty clay with frequent fragments of charcoal and burnt and calcined bone.

**Area 4 (Fig. 6)**

2.2.6 A single pit (**1017**; partially excavated as possible ditch **4305** in the evaluation) in the middle of the area was of later prehistoric date and measured 0.47m wide by 0.06m deep.

**Area 6 (Fig. 7)**

2.2.7 The remnants of Ring Ditch 4607 survived in two segments with much of its eastern side having been completely truncated (Plate 3). This feature measured c. 18m in diameter with its ditches up to 0.67m wide and 0.31m deep (Fig. 11, Section 133; Table 3).

Group	Cut	Fill(s)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Finds
Ring Ditch 4607	<b>4607</b>	4608	0.25	0.06	-
	<b>4633</b>	4634	0.34	0.11	-
	<b>4635</b>	4636	0.36	0.06	1xLBA pot (5g)
	<b>4641</b>	4642	0.41	0.18	8xLBA pot (281g)
	<b>4643</b>	4644	0.6	0.27	-
	<b>4645</b>	4646	0.47	0.19	5xLBA pot (78g)
	<b>4647</b>	4648	0.22	0.12	-
	<b>4664</b>	4665	0.59	0.31	1xflint core (36g)
	<b>4666</b>	4667	0.66	0.17	2xLBA pot (29g)
	<b>4668</b>	4669	0.67	0.2	-
	<b>4670</b>	4671	0.66	0.18	2xLBA pot (33g)
	<b>4680</b>	4681	0.31	0.04	-
	<b>4682</b>	4683	0.49	0.07	1xLBA pot (112g)
Ring Ditch 4672	<b>4672</b>	4673	0.5	0.1	-
	<b>4674</b>	4675	0.4	0.16	-
	<b>4676</b>	4677	0.24	0.09	-
	<b>4692</b>	4693	0.38	0.06	-

Table 3: Summary of Late Bronze Age Ring ditch in Area 6

2.2.8 Some residual material dating to this period was recovered from later features within the area (Table 4).

Cut	Fill(s)	Period	Finds
Pit <b>4609</b>	4610	2	1xLBA pot (11g)
Ditch <b>4615</b>	4616	3	1xLBA pot (5g)
Ditch <b>4619</b>	4620 4622	3	5xLBA pot (225g) 7xLBA pot (151g)
Ditch <b>4653</b>	4654	3	1xLBA pot (7g)

Table 4: Summary of Late Bronze Age pottery from later features in Area 6

## Area 7 (Figs 8-9)

2.2.9 Within Area 7 were six pits dating to this period. Pit **5910** was located in the central part of the excavation area, adjacent to the western baulk (Fig. 8). It produced the largest assemblage of Late Bronze Age pottery from any single feature on the site. To the south of this pit was a small group of four similar sized pits (Pit Group 6020; Table 5). Within the north-western part of the excavation area was a single shallow pit (**6250**; Fig. 9).

Group	Cut	Fill(s)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Finds
	Pit <b>5910</b>	5920	0.70	0.12	143xLBA pot (1011g), 1xFC (118g)
Pit Group 6020	Pit <b>6020</b>	6021	0.56	0.31	-
	Pit <b>6022</b>	6023	0.69	0.32	-
	Pit <b>6024</b>	6025	0.58	0.32	1xLBA pot (3g)
	Pit <b>6026</b>	6027	0.39	0.18	4xLBA pot (14g), 1xflint
	Pit <b>6250</b>	6251	0.90	0.08	8xLBA pot (23g)

Table 5: Summary of Late Bronze Age pits in Area 7

2.2.10 Eight ditches and four pits belonging to Periods 2 and 3 contained residual Late Bronze Age pottery (Table 6).

Cut	Fill(s)	Period	Finds
Ditch <b>5467</b>	5468	2	2xLBA pot (12g)
Ditch <b>5560</b>	5562	2	4xLBA pot (27g)
Ditch <b>5789</b>	5790	2	1xLBA pot (15g)
Ditch <b>5793</b>	5794	2	3xLBA pot (16g)
Ditch <b>5796</b>	5795	2	3xLBA pot (9g)
Ditch <b>5803</b>	5799	2	8xLBA pot (35g)
Ditch <b>5805</b>	5804	2	8xLBA pot (67g)
Pit <b>6231</b>	6232	3	1xLBA pot (14g)
Pit <b>6238</b>	6239	3	5xLBA pot (126g)
Pit <b>6330</b>	6331	3	-
	6332		1xLBA pot (4g)
Pit <b>6335</b>	6336	3	3xLBA pot (18g)
Ditch <b>6345</b>	6347	2	9xLBA pot (92g)

Table 6: Summary of Late Bronze Age pottery from later features in Area 7

## 2.3 Period 2: Middle Iron Age (c. 350-100 BC)

2.3.1 Features dating to this period were concentrated in the two southern excavation areas (Areas 6 and 7). A few pits and postholes were revealed by Area 6 and a large enclosure ditch and ring ditch were uncovered by Area 7.

### Area 6 (Fig. 7)

2.3.2 Only two features of Middle Iron Age date were identified within this area: a small pit (**4609**) and a posthole (**4639**) which truncated Period 1 Ring Ditch 4607 (Table 7).

Cut	Fill(s)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Finds
Pit <b>4609</b>	4610	0.60	0.34	32xMIA pot (540g), 2xFC (108g)
Pit <b>4639</b>	4640	0.37	0.23	1xMIA pot (7g)

Table 7: Summary of Middle Iron Age features in Area 6

2.3.3 Fill 4620 of Period 3 ditch **4619** produced three sherds (51g) of residual Middle Iron Age pottery.

### Area 7 (Figs 8-9)

2.3.4 The main concentration of Middle Iron Age activity was revealed in the southern part of the excavation area (Fig. 8). A large ditch (Ditch 5442) forming three sides of a probably sub-rectangular enclosure which measured at least 85m across and extended beyond the western and southern excavation limit. An east to west aligned ditch (Ditch 5419) lay towards the southern excavation limit (Fig. 11, Section 110). A smaller external ditch (**5832**) ran parallel to the northern side of the enclosure ditch. Within the circuit of Ditch 5442 lay Ring Ditch 5789 which measured c. 15m in diameter. A total of 14 interventions were excavated along its circuit which measured up to 1.5m wide by 0.3m deep (Fig. 11, Section 220). A north-west to south-east aligned ditch (**5560**) extended beyond the excavation limit from its southern terminus within the enclosure.

2.3.5 At the north-west corner of the site was a smaller sub-rectangular enclosure, defined by ditch **6343/6345** (Fig. 9). Only the south-east corner of this enclosure was present within the excavation. A summary of the Period 2 features in Area 7 and the finds recovered from them is given in Table 8. Notable groups of Middle Iron Age pottery were recovered from: Ditch 5442 cuts **5467** and **5838**; and Ring Ditch 5789 cuts **5755**, **5812** and **5816**.

Group	Cut	Fill(s)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Finds
Ditch 5419	<b>5335</b>	5336	0.87	0.30	2xMIA pot (29g), 1xflint
	<b>5339</b>	5340	0.21	0.14	-
	<b>5419</b>	5420	1.42	0.73 (0.34)	9xMIA pot (95g)
		5421		0.21	-
		5422		0.19	-
5423			0.22	-	
	Pit <b>5415</b>	5416	1.00	0.50	14xMIA pot (301g)
Ditch 5442	<b>5442</b>	5443	0.90	0.34 (0.34)	-
		5444		0.24	-
	<b>5445</b>	5446	1.95	0.52	2xflint
	<b>5467</b>	5468	1.34	0.76	77xMIA pot (1124g), 9xburnt flint (229g)
	<b>5837</b>	5838	1.55	0.72	51xMIA pot (512g)
	Pit <b>5478</b>	5479	0.64	0.18	11xMIA pot (537g)
Ditch 5560	<b>5560</b>	5561	0.60	0.25 (0.16)	-
		5562		0.18	4xMIA pot (57g), 3xFC (26g)
		5563		0.15	-
Ring Ditch 5789	<b>5755</b>	5456	0.61	0.17	81xMIA pot (812g)
	<b>5789</b>	5790	0.50	0.12	2xMIA pot (13g)

Group	Cut	Fill(s)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Findings
	<b>5791</b>	5792	0.60	0.12	-
	<b>5793</b>	5794	0.80	0.16	1xMIA pot (32g), 2xFC (2g), 2xflint
	<b>5795</b>	5796	1.40	0.20	1xMIA pot (6g)
	<b>5797</b>	5798	1.00	0.20	-
	<b>5799</b>	5803	1.20	0.26	-
	<b>5804</b>	5805	1.20	0.22	-
	<b>5806</b>	5807	1.20	0.28	-
	<b>5808</b>	5809	1.50	0.30	-
	<b>5810</b>	5811	0.80	0.22	3xMIA pot (22g)
	<b>5812</b>	5813	0.54	0.14	61xMIA pot (894g), 1xloomweight (171g)
	<b>5814</b>	5815	0.70	0.12	-
	<b>5816</b>	5817	0.38	0.06	119xMIA pot (1566g), 1xflint, 1xburnt flint (22g)
	Pit <b>5904</b>	5905 5906	0.68	0.3 (0.09) 0.1	2xMIA pot (24g), 1xburnt flint (7g) -

Table 8: Summary of Middle Iron Age features in Area 7

2.3.6 A small amount of residual Middle Iron Age pottery was recovered from Period 3 and Period 4 features within the area (Table 9).

Cut	Fill(s)	Period	Findings
Colluvial layer <b>5555</b>	-	4	1xMIA pot (10g)
Ditch <b>5564</b>	5565	4	1xMIA pot (11g)
Construction cut <b>5907</b>	5908	4	1xMIA pot (13g)
Ditch <b>6407</b>	6409	3	1xMIA pot (11g)

Table 9: Summary of Middle Iron Age pottery from later features in Area 7

## 2.4 Period 3: Late Iron Age to Roman (c. 100 BC – AD 410)

### Area 1 (Fig. 4)

2.4.1 Three ditches of probable Roman date were uncovered within this area, the main feature (Ditch 509) crossed the middle of the area on a north-north-west to south-south-east alignment and is likely the same feature as the Roman ditch (**503**) in evaluation Trench 5. To the east and west of Ditch **509** were parallel ditch **507** and Ditch **513** respectively. Ditch **507** produced 11 sherds (54g) of Roman pottery.

Group	Cut	Fill(s)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Findings
Ditch 509	<b>509</b>	510	1.15	0.18	-
	<b>511</b>	512	1.35	0.17	-
Ditch 513	<b>513</b>	514	0.30	0.05	-
	<b>515</b>	516	0.31	0.05	-
Ditch 507	<b>507</b>	508	0.58	0.18	11xRoman pot (54g)

Table 10: Summary of Late Iron Age-Roman features in Area 3

### Area 2 (Fig. 5)

2.4.2 A continuation of a west-north-west to east-south-east ditch alignment revealed by Area 5 was partially exposed in the southern corner of the excavation area.

## Area 5 (Fig. 5)

2.4.3 A west-north-west to east-south-east ditch alignment crossed the southern part of the excavation area. It comprised at least two phases with Ditch 2815 recut by Ditch 2824 (Plate 4). Ditch 2803 branched off to the north and a smaller parallel ditch (Ditch 2813) lay to the south.

2.4.4 A summary of the Period 3 features in Area 5 and the finds recovered from them is given in Table 11.

Group	Cut	Fill(s)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Finds
Ditch 2803	<b>2803</b>	2804	0.60	0.19	-
	<b>2807</b>	2808	0.63	0.10	-
	<b>2809</b>	2810	0.40	0.05	-
	Posthole <b>2805</b>	2806	0.69	0.06	-
Ditch 2813	<b>2813</b>	2814	0.40	0.08	-
	<b>2833</b>	2834	0.40	0.13	-
Ditch 2815	<b>2815</b>	2816	1.10	0.30	-
	<b>2817</b>	2818	1.30	0.32	-
	<b>2827</b>	2828	0.65	0.45	-
Ditch 2824	<b>2824</b>	2825	1.04	0.22	-
	<b>2826</b>	2819	1.34	0.26	2xtile (81g)
	<b>2829</b>	2830	1.80	0.38	1xRoman pot (26g), 1xCBM (25g)
	Pit <b>2831</b>	2832	0.80	0.30	2xflints

Table 11: Summary of Late Iron Age-Roman features in Area 5

## Area 6 (Fig. 7)

2.4.5 Area 6 revealed two north-south aligned ditches (Ditches 4603 and 4605), between c.2.5-4m apart, which truncated Period 1 Ring Ditch 4607. Towards the northern excavation limit were three perpendicular ditches (**4619**, **4653/4655** and **4658**). Small, isolated pits were also uncovered in the north-western (**4660**) and south-eastern (**4611**) parts of the excavation. Pit **4611** contained fragments of at least five Middle Iron Age to Romano-British triangular loomweights (Plate 5).

2.4.6 A summary of the Period 3 features in Area 6 and the finds recovered from them is given in Table 12. Most of the Roman pottery was recovered from Ditch 4603 cut **4631**.

Group	Cut	Fill(s)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Finds
Ditch 4603	<b>4603</b>	4604	0.50	0.20	17xRoman pot (53g), 1xFC (204g)
	<b>4613</b>	4614	1.20	0.66	24xRoman pot (265g), 2xFC (160g), 1xflint
	<b>4615</b>	4616	1.40	0.55	2xRoman pot (123g), 2xFC (19g)
	<b>4631</b>	4632	0.90	0.34	180x Early-Middle Roman pot (180g)
	<b>4694</b>	4695 4699	1.55	0.14 0.14	-
Ditch 4605	<b>4605</b>	4606	0.40	0.12	-
	<b>4617</b>	4618	0.85	0.06	39xRoman pot (197g), 2xflint
	<b>4637</b>	4638	0.68	0.06	-
	<b>4651</b>	4652	0.60	0.10	-
	Ditch <b>4619</b>	4620 4621	1.20	0.66 (0.10) 0.66	2xflint 3xE-MR pot (6g)
	Ditch <b>4649</b>	4650	Unclear	0.33	7xRoman pot (35g)
	Ditch <b>4653</b>	4654	0.80	0.63	2xRoman pot (29g)
	Ditch <b>4655</b>	4656 4657	3.00	0.50 (0.34) 0.50	1xburnt flint (911g) 29xM-LR pot (308g), 13xbone (24g), 2xflint

Group	Cut	Fill(s)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Finds
	Ditch <b>4658</b>	4659	1.15	0.40	-
	Pit <b>4611</b>	4612	0.75	0.17	231xLoomweight frag (7,992g)
	Pit <b>4660</b>	4660	0.50	0.10	-
	Pit <b>4662</b>	4663	0.50	0.12	-

Table 12: Summary of Late Iron Age-Roman features in Area 6

### Area 7 (Fig. 9)

- 2.4.7 Romano-British features in this area were concentrated in the north-west corner of the excavated area.
- 2.4.8 A group of six postholes (Posthole Group 6433) and a pit (**6445**) were located adjacent to the western excavation limit.
- 2.4.9 Two further postholes (**6449** and **6451**) were located to the east, below possible pond deposit 6448. This deposit contained a small amount of Roman pottery and was truncated by Period 4 features.
- 2.4.10 North of Posthole Group 6433, Ditch 6386 (comprising cuts **6386** and **6407**) extended north from the pond deposit before turning north-west (Fig. 11, Section 350). It was truncated by perpendicular ditch **6388**.
- 2.4.11 A further ditch (Ditch 6365) extended north of the pond which turned west to truncate Ditch 6386 before continuing beyond the western excavation limit. Two short lengths of ditch (**6367** and **6373**) ran parallel to its alignment.
- 2.4.12 Ditch 6278 ran east-north-east from Ditch 6365 for c. 50m before terminating at Pit Group 6231. This group comprised a large pit (**6231**) which was cut on its eastern side by pit **6238**. The latter pit was itself cut by pit **6235** and posthole **6233**.
- 2.4.13 To the north of Pit Group 6231 was a possible oven (**6297**). It had two postholes (**6298** and **6314**) cut into its base (Fig. 11, Section 325). Immediately south-east of the oven was shallow pit **6316**. Two further pits which contained Roman pottery were also located south of Ditch 6278 (**6330**) and close to the northern excavation limit (**6335**).
- 2.4.14 A summary of the Period 3 features in Area 7 and the finds recovered from them is given in Table 13. Recovered materials included pottery, ceramic building material (CBM) and animal bone.

Group	Cut	Fill(s)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Finds
Pit Group 6231	Pit <b>6231</b>	6232	0.61	0.81	21xLate Roman pot (197g), 1xCBM (114g)
	Posthole <b>6233</b>	6234	0.61	0.81	17xRoman pot (53g)
	Pit <b>6235</b>	6236	1.46	0.63 (0.11)	5xM-LR pot (95g)
		6237		0.23	
Pit <b>6238</b>	6239 6240	1.81	0.47 (0.21)	15xRoman pot (136g), 5xCBM (230g)	
			0.47	2xCBM (270g)	
	Ditch <b>6278</b>	6279	1.12	0.15	3xE-MR pot (13g), 1xclay pipe (1g)
Oven 6297	Oven <b>6297</b>	6299	0.98	0.33 (0.06)	-
		6301		0.12	1xRoman pot (53g), 1xCBM (53g), 1xburnt flint (21g)
		6302		0.25	5xRoman pot (63g)
	Posthole <b>6298</b>	6300	0.19	0.08	-
	Posthole <b>6314</b>	6315	0.38	0.08	-
	Pit <b>6316</b>	6317	0.89	0.22	13xbone (79g)
	Pit <b>6330</b>	6331	0.44	0.18 (0.13)	-
		6332		0.12	3xRoman pot (32g), 2xCBM (9g)

Group	Cut	Fill(s)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Finds
	Pit <b>6335</b>	6336	0.50	0.11	35xE-MR pot (1,101g), 1xflint
Ditch 6365	Ditch <b>6365</b>	6366	0.80	0.30	3xE-MR pot (6g), 2xbone (6g)
	Ditch <b>6421</b>	6422 6423	1.40	0.52 (0.30) 0.40	13xRoman pot (138g) 73xE-MR Pot (627g), 1xbone (8g)
	Ditch <b>6367</b>	6368	0.32	0.10	7xRoman pot (35g)
Ditch 6386	Ditch <b>6386</b>	6387	2.64	0.70	20xER pot (450g), 3xbone (4g)
	Ditch <b>6392</b>	6393 6394	3.00	0.80 (0.80) 0.22	72xE-MR pot (1,695g) 2xRoman pot (14g)
	Ditch <b>6407</b>	6408 6409 6410	2.20	0.67 (0.34) 0.32 0.31	- 1xRoman pot (11g), 1xCBM (5g) 31xM-LR pot (286g), 1xCBM (15g), 1xflint
	Ditch <b>6388</b>	6389	1.22	0.31	-
	Ditch <b>6426</b>	6427	0.90	0.20	-
Posthole Group 6433	Posthole <b>6433</b>	6434	0.33	0.14	-
	Posthole <b>6435</b>	6436	0.27	0.16	-
	Posthole <b>6437</b>	6438	0.18	0.10	-
	Posthole <b>6439</b>	6440	0.24	0.10	-
	Posthole <b>6441</b>	6442	0.24	0.17	-
	Posthole <b>6443</b>	6444	0.25	0.20	1xRoman pot (7g)
	Pit <b>6445</b>	6446	0.46	0.17	-
	Posthole <b>6449</b>	6450	0.30	0.10	-
	Posthole <b>6452</b>	6453	0.50	0.13	-
	?Pond 6448	-	c. 30.00	c. 0.80	3xM-LR pot (67g)

Table 13: Summary of Late Iron Age-Roman features in Area 7

2.4.15 Three Period 4 features contained residual Roman pottery (Table 14). In addition, a small amount of Late Iron Age-Roman pottery was recovered from a single slot excavated into Period 2 Ring Ditch 5799.

Cut	Fill(s)	Period	Finds
Ring Ditch <b>5797</b>	5798	2	4xLIA-Roman pot (17g)
Construction cut <b>6065</b>	6067	4	1xRoman pot (11g)
Pit <b>6186</b>	6187	4	6xRoman pot (181g)
Pit <b>6326</b>	6327	4	1xLate Roman pot (11g)

Table 14: Summary of Late Iron Age-Roman pottery from other Period features in Area 7

## 2.5 Period 4: Napoleonic era (AD 1803-1815)

2.5.1 All features of definite Napoleonic origin were in Area 7 (Fig. 10). These features are associated with the military barracks of Weeley Camp.

2.5.2 The features have been grouped into at least 17 buildings and their associated drainage ditches and gutters with the addition of several probable rubbish pits and other features which relate to the demolition of the barracks.

### Early Camp Features

2.5.3 Around the northern edge of Area 7 were several small ditches or gullies containing early 19th century material which were truncated by the barracks buildings and gutters (Table 15). These features may represent the remnants of the earliest phase of the barracks before the construction of more permanent structures.

2.5.4 Ditch 5307 extended along the northern excavation limit and was partially overlain by features belonging to Building 12. To the south were three connected gullies (**5309**, **5311** and **5313**), also overlain by Building 12.



- 2.5.5 East of the gullies, Ditch 5317 formed the corner of a possible early division which was partially overlain by the eastern wall of Building 10.
- 2.5.6 Within the footprint of Building 15 lay a small pit (**6117**) containing burnt material and two possible ovens (**6119** and **6121**) were originally revealed by Trench 103. The ovens contained a heated clay lining (6129 and 6122 respectively) overlain by burnt material (6120 and 6123 respectively).

Group	Cut	Fill(s)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Findings
Ditch 5307	<b>5307</b>	5308	0.50	0.13	2xMC18-19 pot (12g)
	<b>6077</b>	6078	0.38	0.22	2xCBM (51g), 11xbone (43g)
	<b>6079</b>	6080	0.78	0.26 (0.12)	-
		6081		0.26	15x MC18-19 pot (71g), 5xCBM (576g), 9xclay pipe (29g), 42xbone (328g), 3xFe nails, 33g coal
<b>6132</b>	6133	0.30	0.24	1xMC18-19 pot (4g), 4xclay pipe (7g), 1xglass (5g), 33xbone (94g), 3xFe nails	
	Gully <b>5309</b>	5310	0.27	0.03	-
	Gully <b>5311</b>	5312	0.29	0.05	-
	Gully <b>5313</b>	5314	0.38	0.04	-
Ditch 5317	<b>5317</b>	5318	0.31	0.11	1xCBM (41g)
	<b>6136</b>	6137	0.61	0.28	12xC18-19 pot (144g), 3xclay pipe (6g), 1xglass (2g), 15xbone (76g), 3xFe artefacts
	<b>6241</b>	6242	1.86	??	-
	Pit <b>6117</b>	6118	0.52	0.10	
	Oven <b>6119</b>	6120	0.79	0.10 (0.10)	1xbone (7g), 2xflint
		6129		0.06	-
	Oven <b>6121</b>	6122	1.08	0.11	2xbone (6g), 2xstone (80g)
		6123		0.08	-

Table 15: Summary of possible early barrack features, Area 7

### Barrack Buildings

- 2.5.7 A total of 17 buildings were identified during the excavation (Fig. 10). In the northern part of Area 7, Buildings 10-17 were arranged in two rows on an east-west alignment (Plate 6). In the central part of Area 7, Buildings 4-9 extended in two rows on a north-south alignment. A single row of three buildings (Buildings 1-3) extended from east to west across the southern part of the excavation. The evaluation demonstrated these buildings surrounded a central open area.
- 2.5.8 Sixteen of the buildings (Buildings 1-2 and 4-17) were delineated by backfilled foundation trench cuts which had been robbed of their brickwork. *In situ* brickwork only survived in a few locations, particularly in Building 1 (Plate 7). Most of the buildings (Buildings 4-6, 8-10 and 12-17) had the same type of rectangular outline, which measured up to 37m by 20m across. These buildings appear to have had square fireplaces built onto their western, northern or eastern walls. This arrangement is most obvious in Building 13, where five fireplaces survive, possibly due to the use of stone rather than brick in their foundations (Plate 8).
- 2.5.9 Three of the buildings (Buildings 1, 2 and 11) were smaller and lacked fireplaces. Building 1 measured 23m by 7m across and had two internal brick foundations aligned

east to west. These foundations possibly supported an internal wooden floor as the spaces between them and the outer wall were too narrow (c. 1.5m wide) to function as rooms. To the east, Building 2 measured 18m by 7m across and was attached to the western side of Building 3. In the north-east corner of the excavation, Building 11 measured 12.2m by 5.6m across. It contained a series of large postholes along its central axis which possibly supported an upper story; a feature-type not observed in the other buildings.

- 2.5.10 Building 14 was generally similar in layout to most of the buildings but differed in its use of three large postholes (**6354**, **6398** and **6402**) in its north-east corner instead of a brick foundation. These postholes measured up to 1.46m wide and 0.7-0.9m in depth (Fig. 11, Section 348).
- 2.5.11 Building 3 was considerably different from any of the other buildings both in size, layout and method of construction. It measured 54.9m long by c. 13.3m wide. Its north and south walls were defined by two rows of up to 18 short rectangular foundation trenches which measured c. 4.3m by 0.9m across. The trenches varied in depth with those at the eastern end of the building measuring 0.31-0.38m deep and those at the western end measuring up to 0.94m in depth. The trenches were backfilled with deposits probably generated during demolition of the barracks (Fig. 11, Section 149). The purpose of these features is not immediately clear. Feature **5469** was possibly associated with posthole **5472**. However, no other postholes were observed in any of the other trenches. Vestiges of a shallower continuous foundation extended over many of the short trenches along the north wall. Towards the western end of the building, an interior division was represented by a row of post-pads and postholes.
- 2.5.12 The east wall of Building 7 may have been constructed along similar lines to Building 3. However, this was one of the most truncated buildings.
- 2.5.13 A summary of the Period 4 buildings in Area 7 and the finds recovered from them is given in Table 16. Artefacts included coins, fragment of a wooden ruler, iron nails, iron objects, glass, pottery, CBM, clay tobacco pipe and animal bone.

Group	Cut	Fill(s)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Finds
Building 1	Construction cut <b>5370</b>	5379	0.60	0.30	1xbrick (1,872g)
	-	Layer 5373	-	-	2xburnt flint (59g)
	Construction cut <b>5374</b>	5372	0.30	0.18	-
	-	Layer 5375	1.40	0.14	3xMC18-19 pot (8g), 1xCBM (71g), 1xglass (1g)
	-	Layer 5377	1.60	0.14	1xLC18 pot (4g), 1xCBM (72g)
	-	Wall 5380	0.58	0.14	1xwooden ruler fragment
	-	Wall 5381	0.40	0.07	-
	-	Wall 5382	0.45	0.10	-
Building 2	Posthole <b>5712</b>	5713	0.18	0.05	-
	Construction cut <b>5476</b>	5466 5477	1.00	0.20 (0.20)	-

Group	Cut	Fill(s)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Find
				0.20	2xCBM (2,334g), 2xbone (6g), 1xshell (1g), 2xFe nails
	Construction cut <b>5507</b>	5508 5509	2.75	0.26 (0.26) 0.22	2xCBM (1,195g), 3xFe nails -
	Construction cut <b>5510</b>	5511	0.46	0.26	-
	Construction cut <b>5512</b>	5513	0.41	0.06	-
	Construction cut <b>5514</b>	5515	0.66	0.10	-
	Construction cut <b>5531</b>	5532	1.04	0.14	1xCBM (519g)
	Construction cut <b>5533</b>	5534	0.50	0.13	-
	Construction cut <b>5535</b>	5536	0.35	0.10	-
Building 3	?Beamslot <b>5343</b>	5344	0.76	0.32	-
	?Beamslot <b>5345</b>	5346	0.90	0.34	1xbone (65g)
	?Beamslot <b>5347</b>	5348	0.82	0.34	-
	?Beamslot <b>5349</b>	5350 5351 5352	0.72	0.34 0.09 0.07	-
	?Beamslot <b>5357</b> (Fig. 10, Section 95)	5358	0.85	0.38	8xMC18-19 pot (18g), 2xglass (35g)
	?Beamslot <b>5366</b>	5367 5368	1.18	0.31 (0.31) 0.10	-
	-	Wall 5454	0.30	0.08	-
	?Beamslot <b>5469</b>	5470 5471	0.86	0.46 (0.44) 0.46	-
	Pit <b>5472</b>	5473	0.74	0.82	-
	Pit <b>5486</b>	5493 5494 5495	0.67	0.94 (0.26) 0.22 0.94	- - 2xMC18-19 pot (12g), 1xclay pipe (1g), 9xbone (54g), 1xFe artefact
	?Beamslot <b>5487</b>	5496	0.70	0.26	-
	Pit <b>5488</b>	5497	0.67	0.76	-
	Pit <b>5489</b>	5498 5499	1.19	0.35 (0.27) 0.35	-
	?Beamslot <b>5580</b>	5584 5587 5588	0.90	0.80 (0.26) 0.40 0.54	2xMC18-19 pot (8g), 1xFe artefact 2xMC16-C19 pot (9g), 1xclay pipe (1g), 1xstone 1xFe artefact

Group	Cut	Fill(s)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Find
	?Beamslot <b>5670</b>	5671	0.90	0.66	3xMC18-19 pot (28g), 1xclay pipe (2g), 2xbone (35g)
	Posthole <b>5715</b>	5716	0.68	0.30	-
	Posthole <b>5717</b>	5718	0.44	0.07	-
	-	Wall 5719	0.22	0.06	-
	-	Wall 5720	0.22	0.06	-
	Posthole <b>5728</b>	5729	0.44	0.07	-
	?Beamslot <b>5730</b>	5731	0.70	0.28	1xflint
	Posthole <b>5738</b>	5739	0.20	0.56	-
	?Beamslot <b>5740</b>	5741	0.90	0.48	-
	Posthole <b>5742</b>	5743 5744	0.44	0.16 (0.16) 0.04	-
Building 4	Construction cut <b>5550</b>	5551	0.70	0.12	-
	Construction cut <b>5552</b>	5553	0.34	0.20	-
	Construction cut <b>5554</b>	5555	1.70	0.34	4xglass (80g), 9xflint, 1xCuA coin, 3xFe nails
	Construction cut <b>5558</b>	5559	1.70	0.34	1xMC18-19 pot (4g), 1xFe artefact, 5xFe nails
	-	Wall 5757	0.52	0.20	-
	Construction cut <b>5784</b>	5785 5786	0.76	0.27 (0.27) 0.20	4xCBM (626g)
	Construction cut <b>5828</b>	5829	0.58	0.05	-
	Construction cut <b>5845</b>	5851	0.52	0.27	8xMC18-EC19 pot (66g), 8xbone (23g), 1xFe nail
	Construction cut <b>5873</b>	5894	0.86	0.16	3xbone (1g), 1xFe artefact
	Construction cut <b>5907</b>	5908	0.59	0.16	3xCBM (752g), 1xglass (30), 1xbone (7g), 4xFe nails
Building 5	-	Wall 5384	0.66	0.07	-
	Construction cut <b>5835</b>	5836	0.48	0.08	1xclay pipe (3g), 1xbone (1g)
	Construction cut <b>5857</b>	5858	1.00	0.17	-
	Construction cut <b>5876</b>	5877	0.48	0.16	-
	-	Wall 5878	0.59	0.07	1xclay pipe (2g), 1xFe nail
	Construction cut <b>5882</b>	5883	0.17	0.08	-
	Construction cut <b>5884</b>	5885	0.60	-	-

Group	Cut	Fill(s)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Finds
	Construction cut <b>5886</b>	5887	0.63	-	-
	Construction cut <b>5888</b>	5889 5890	0.42	0.10 (0.06) 0.10	-
	Construction cut <b>5891</b>	5892 5893	0.80	0.10 (0.10) 0.05	-
	-	Wall 5895	0.42	0.10	-
	Construction cut <b>5927</b>	5928	0.55	-	-
	Construction cut <b>5929</b>	5930	1.09	-	-
	Construction cut <b>5936</b>	5938	0.60	-	1xbone (23g)
Building 6	-	Wall 5926	4.5	-	1xglas (1g), 1xbone (6g), 1xFe nail
	-	Wall 5937	0.61	-	-
	-	Wall 5959	2.04	-	-
	-	Wall 5960	0.44	-	-
	Construction cut <b>5963</b>	Wall 5964 5965	0.40	-	- 2xMC18-19 pot (2g), 4xCB (326g), 1xclay pipe (5g), 5xglass (18g), 3xbone (14g), 7xshell (43g), 1xstone
	Construction cut <b>5966</b>	Wall 5967 5968	0.40	-	-
	Construction cut <b>5969</b>	Wall 5979 5971	0.40	-	-
Building 7	Pit <b>6164</b>	6165 6166 6167	0.84	0.48 (0.33) 0.22 0.15	1xFe artefact 2xMC18-19 pot (18g), 3xCB (47g) 1xC18-19 pot (79g), 2xbone (15g), 1xshell (1g)
Building 8	Construction cut <b>6192</b>	6193	0.63	0.05	3xbone (6g)
	Construction cut <b>6229</b>	6230	0.40	0.03	1xclay pipe (2g), 1xbone (7g)
	-	Wall 6390	0.40	-	-
	-	Wall 6391	0.60	-	-
Building 9	Construction cut <b>6088</b>	-	0.45	-	-
	Construction cut <b>6089</b>	-	0.60	-	-
	Construction cut <b>6090</b>	-	0.50	-	-
	Construction cut <b>6130</b>	-	0.50	-	-
Building 10	Construction cut <b>6043</b>	6044	0.72	0.14	3xCB (107g), 1xclay pipe (3g), 2xbone (4g)
	Construction cut <b>6065</b>	Wall 6066 6067	1.32	0.12 (0.07) 0.12	- 2xbone (37g)

Group	Cut	Fill(s)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Finds
	Construction cut <b>6070</b>	Wall 6071 6072	0.78	-	- 36xC15-19 pot (176g), 2xclay pipe (5g), 5xbone (33g), 3xFe nail
	Construction cut <b>6124</b>	Wall 6125 6126	1.66	-	-
	Construction cut <b>6369</b>	6370	0.88	-	-
	Construction cut <b>6371</b>	6372	1.88	-	-
Building 11	Structure 6042	Wall 6154	0.78	-	-
		Wall 6155	0.48	-	-
		Wall 6156	0.50	-	-
		Wall 6157	0.59	-	-
	Posthole <b>6158</b>	-	0.40	-	-
	Posthole <b>6159</b>	-	0.41	-	-
Posthole <b>6160</b>	-	0.40	-	-	
Construction cut <b>6196</b>	6197	0.56	0.08	1xclay pipe (2g), 2xbone (6g), 1xFe nail	
Posthole <b>6198</b>	6199	0.50	0.14	1xglass (1g), 2xbone (5g), 1xFe nail	
Building 12	Structure 6172	Wall 6171	0.77	-	-
		Wall 6173	0.44	-	-
		Wall 6174	0.54	-	-
		Wall 6175	1.90	-	-
		Wall 6176	0.85	-	-
		Wall 6177	1.80	-	-
		Wall 6178	1.30	-	-
	Construction cut <b>6208</b>	6213	0.52	0.12	-
Building 13	Structure 6041	Wall 6138	1.66	-	-
		Wall 6139	1.70	-	-
		Wall 6140	0.56	-	-
		Wall 6141	0.62	-	-
		Wall 6142	0.49	-	-
		Wall 6143	0.70	-	-
		Wall 6144	0.55	-	-
		Wall 6145	0.92	-	-
		Wall 6146	0.88	-	-
		Wall 6147	0.93	-	-
		Wall 6148	0.61	-	-
		Wall 6149	0.48	-	-
		Wall 6150	-	-	-
		Wall 6151	1.67	-	-
		Wall 6152	1.19	-	-
		Wall 6161	0.50	-	-
		Wall 6216	1.80	-	-
		Wall 6217	1.84	-	-
	Pit <b>6179</b>	6180	0.60	0.26	20xC16-MC19 pot (146g), 8xclay pipe (12g), 62xbone (391g), 4g clinker, 6xFe nails

Group	Cut	Fill(s)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Find(s)
	Construction cut <b>6184</b>	6185	0.34	0.14	-
	Construction cut <b>6184</b>	6185	0.62	0.08	-
Building 14	Structure 6246	Wall 6266	0.75	-	-
		Wall 6267	0.73	-	-
		Wall 6268	0.73	-	-
		Wall 6269	0.69	-	-
		Wall 6270	0.64	-	-
		Wall 6271	0.42	-	-
		Wall 6272	0.48	-	-
		Wall 6274	0.48	-	-
		Wall 6275	0.67	-	-
		Wall 6304	0.55	-	-
		Wall 6305	0.52	-	31xbone (23g)
		Wall 6306	1.70	-	-
		Wall 6307	0.55	-	-
		Wall 6309	0.53	-	-
Wall 6311	0.60	-	-		
	Surface 6264	6264	-	0.06	-
	Surface 6265	6265	-	0.04	-
	Construction cut <b>6312</b>	6313	0.92	0.10	-
	Construction cut <b>6318</b>	6319	0.50	-	-
	Construction cut <b>6320</b>	6321	0.74	-	-
	Posthole <b>6354</b>	6395 6396 6397	1.46	0.84	8xMC16-C19 pot (283g), 2xbone (32g), 1xflint, 4xFe 1xCuA coin -
	Posthole <b>6398</b>	6399  6400 6401	1.03	0.70 (0.45)  0.25	3xMC16-C19 pot (49g), 1xbone (41g), 1xburnt flint (97g), 1xFe artefact - 1xCBM (71g), 1xbone (3g), 1xburnt flint (76g)
	Posthole <b>6402</b>	6403 6404 6405	0.92	0.80 (0.60)  0.20	- - 2xCBM (97g), 1xbone (35g)
Building 15	-	Wall 6247	0.57	-	-
	-	Wall 6248	0.78	-	-
	-	Wall 6249	0.56	-	-
	-	Wall 6283	0.52	-	1xgunflint
	-	Wall 6284	0.67	-	-
	-	Wall 6285	0.42	-	-
	-	Wall 6286	0.56	-	-
	-	Wall 6287	0.57	-	-
	-	Wall 6288	0.87	-	-
	-	Wall 6289	0.47	-	-



Group	Cut	Fill(s)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Find(s)
Building 16	-	Wall 6290	0.62	-	-
	-	Wall 6291	0.45	-	-
	-	Wall 6292	0.48	-	-
	-	Wall 6293	0.60	-	-
	-	Wall 6294	0.60	-	-
	-	Wall 6295	0.46	-	-
Building 17	Construction cut <b>6363</b>	6364	0.74	-	-
	-	Wall 6378	1.55	-	-
	-	Wall 6379	1.82	-	-
	-	Wall 6380	0.83	-	1xCuA coin
	-	Wall 6381	0.72	-	-

Table 16: Summary of Napoleonic barrack buildings

### Drainage Features

- 2.5.14 An extensive network of drainage features related to the military barracks (Fig. 10).
- 2.5.15 The principal drainage feature appeared to have been Drain 5694 which entered the excavation east of Building 3 before turning north to run between the outer and inner rows of buildings. It then turned west to terminate between Buildings 14 and 15. It measured up to 3.34m wide and over 1m deep (Fig. 12, Section 184). A dump of crushed brick and tile was observed in section towards its base to allow the passage of water as it is possible the drain was not maintained as an open ditch (Plate 9).
- 2.5.16 Where Drain 5694 turned east to the north of Building 3, it intersected with east-west aligned Ditch 5541. These two drains were possibly connected by brick-lined Culvert 5763. However, the junction between the culvert and Drain 5694 was unfortunately disturbed by a later pit.
- 2.5.17 Across the site were a series of narrow linear features, generally less than 1m wide, backfilled with a sandy deposit which appear to represent a system of drainage gutters on the same general alignment as the barrack buildings and principal drain. Pairs of gutters flanked both Drain 5694 and Ditch 5541. The remaining gutters extended between the barrack buildings where further pairs of gutters spaced c. 4-4.5m apart possibly flanked principal routeways. Although any linings to the channels of these gutters had mostly been robbed, a small portion of their brick-lining (**6112** and **6114**) survived between Buildings 12 and 13 (Fig. 10, Section 283; Plate 10). These vestiges were observed between cobbles which may represent the remnants of an external cobbled surface between the buildings. However, no further evidence for a cobbled surface survived elsewhere.
- 2.5.18 A summary of the drainage features in Area 7 and the finds recovered from them is given in Table 17.

Group	Cut	Fill(s)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Find(s)
Gutter 5303	<b>5303</b>	5304	0.57	0.15	4xCBM (321g)
	<b>6029</b>	6030	0.75	0.12	1xclay pipe (2g), 1x Fe artefact
	<b>6031</b>	6032	0.44	0.10	4xMC18-19 pot (29g), 1xclay pipe (5g), 1x Fe artefact
	<b>6033</b>	6057	1.00	0.17	-

Group	Cut	Fill(s)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Finds	
	<b>6036</b>	6037 6039	0.75	0.22 (0.22) 0.10	3xMC18-19 pot (13g) -	
	<b>6059</b>	6062 6063	1.19	0.18 (0.12) 0.06	-	
Gutter 5305	<b>5305</b>	5306	0.95	0.09	1xclay pipe (2g), 1xFe nail	
Gutter 5315	<b>5315</b>	5316	0.43	0.05	1xFe nail	
Gutter 5464	<b>5464</b>	5465	0.72	0.17	8xMC18-19 pot (114g)	
	<b>5746</b>	5747	0.70	0.19	-	
Ditch 5539	<b>5539</b>	5656	1.05	0.50 (0.11)	-	
		5657		0.12		
		5658		0.29		
		5659		0.21		
	<b>5571</b>	5572	1.40	0.26	-	
	<b>5577</b>	5578	0.40	0.10	-	
	<b>5676</b>	5677	0.55	0.08	-	
Ditch 5541	<b>5541</b>	5649	2.45	0.65	-	
		5650				
		5660				
		5662				
		5663				
	<b>5585</b>	5619 5620 5621 5622 5623 5625	2.00	0.66	-	
	<b>5768</b>	5769	2.06	0.38	1xFe nail	
	<b>5902</b>	5956	1.00	0.38	1xflint	
Gutter 5547	<b>5547</b>	5548	0.78	0.14	-	
Gutter 5564	<b>5564</b>	5565	0.40	0.25 (0.25)	1xMC18-19 pot (1g)	
		5566		0.25	9xMC18-19 pot (27g)	
	<b>5591</b>	5592 5593	0.95	0.30 (0.30) 0.30	-	
Drain 5694	<b>5599</b>	5603	2.19	0.96 (0.30)	-	
		5604		0.18		
		5605		0.34		
		5606		0.76		
		<b>5607</b>	5608 5609 5610 5611	1.56	0.69 (0.32) 0.09 0.26 0.10	-
		<b>5683</b>	5684	0.78	0.56	-
		<b>5685</b>	5686	3.64	0.98 (0.18)	-
			5687		0.16	6xM-LC18-C19 pot (60g), 2xbone (11g)
			5688		0.34	-
			5689		0.16	-
	5690		0.10		-	
		5691		0.12	-	
		5692		0.24	-	
		5693		0.26	-	
	<b>5694</b>	5695	3.34	0.76 (0.22)	-	
		5696		0.16	-	
		5697		0.50	2xLC18-MC19 pot (28g), 1xglass (6g), 3xbone (24g), 4xFe artefacts	
		5698		0.26	-	
		5699		0.16	1xLC18-MC19 pot (3g), 2xglass (6g), 2xbone (1g), 1xflint, 2xFe nails	
		5704		0.12	1xMC18-19 pot (16g)	
		5705		0.20	-	

Group	Cut	Fill(s)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Find(s)	
		5706		0.48	-	
		5720		0.20	-	
	<b>5901</b>		5946	2.00	>1.05 (0.10)	-
			5947		0.10	-
			5948		0.60	-
			5948		0.06	-
			5950		0.16	-
			5951		0.25	-
			5952		0.52	-
			5953		0.28	-
			5954		0.38	-
			5955		0.42	80xC16-C19 pot (804g), 9xCBM (1,008g), 8xclay pipe (18g), 6xglass (63g), 23xbone (248g), 1xshell (2g), 2xCuA, 43xFe
		<b>6219</b>	6220	1.10	0.34	6xMC18-19 pot (17g), 1xclay pipe (2g), 24xbone (431g), 2xCuA, 6xFe
		<b>6224</b>	6225	0.74	0.26	3xglass (29g), 1xbone (77g), 2xshell (52g), 3xFe nails
		<b>6411</b>	6412	4.2	>0.55 (0.55)	2xMC18-19 pot (2g), 1xclay pipe (2g), 2xshell (43g), 1xCuA button
0.40					-	
0.50					-	
0.37					2xFe artefacts	
0.18					-	
0.36					-	
0.30					-	
Culvert 5763	<b>5763</b>	5764	0.87	0.25 (0.35)	-	
		5765		0.20	-	
5766		0.28		9xM-LC18-MC19 pot (27g), 5xbone (88g), 1xflint, 2xCuA, 1xFe nail		
	<b>5867</b>	5868	0.44	0.42 (0.24)	-	
		5869		0.10	-	
Gutter 5847	<b>5847</b>	5848	0.45	0.06	-	
Gutter 5859	<b>5859</b>	5860	0.74	0.10	9xLC17-20 pot (33g), 2xglass (3g), 1xslate (8g), 2xFe	
Gutter 5939	<b>5939</b>	5940	0.48	0.14	12xMC16-19 pot (64g), 11xCBM (362g), 17xbone (130g), 2xFe	
Gutter 5941	<b>5941</b>	5942	0.70	0.12	-	
		5943		0.06	4xMC18-19 pot (17g), 1xFC (8g), 1xclay pipe (1g), 1xFe artefact	
Gutter 6003	<b>6003</b>	6004	0.46	0.15	1xMC18-19 pot (1g), 7xbone (43g), 1xFe	
Gutter 6034	<b>6034</b>	6035	0.48	0.10	-	
	<b>6038</b>	6040	0.90	0.20	-	
Gutter 6060	<b>6060</b>	6061	0.95	0.21	-	
	<b>6112</b>	6113	0.85	0.14 (0.14)	-	
		6114		0.10	-	
	<b>6382</b>	6383	0.66	0.16	-	
Gutter 6068	<b>6068</b>	6069	0.80	0.10	2xC18-19 pot (22g), 4xclay pipe (16g), 2xbone (9g), 1xFe nail	
	<b>6252</b>	6253	0.97	0.11	4xclay pipe (16g), 2xbone (9g), 1x Fe artefact	
	<b>6384</b>	6385	0.70	0.12	-	
	<b>6424</b>	6425	0.70	0.15	1xMC18-19 pot (9g), 5xbone (94g), 1xgunflint	
Gutter 6075	<b>6075</b>	6076	0.72	0.13	5xMC16-C19 pot (30g), 1xCBM (22g), 1xclay pipe (1g), 1xbone (1g), 1xCuA button, 3xFe artefacts	
				0.40	5xMC16-C19 pot (44g), 3xclay pipe (6g), 9xbone (117g), 14xCuA buttons, 1xFe nail	
Gutter 6102	<b>6102</b>	6108	0.35	0.20	2xFe nails	

Group	Cut	Fill(s)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Finds
	<b>6103</b>	6083	0.90		-
	<b>6104</b>	6084	0.35	0.16	-
	<b>6106</b>	6086	0.50	0.23	-
	<b>6107</b>	6087	0.75	0.13	-
	-	6296	-	-	-
	<b>6348</b>	6349	1.08	0.22	1xglass (56g), 4xFe artefacts
Gutter 6190	<b>6190</b>	6191	0.61	0.03	-
Gutter 6373	<b>6373</b>	6375 6377	0.62	0.22 (0.22) 0.10	5xclay pipe (12g), 9xbone (14g), 1xFe -

Table 17: Summary of Napoleonic barrack drainage features

### Other features

2.5.19 A scattering of 20 pits of varying size were interspersed between the barrack buildings. At least some of these features, especially pits **5397** and **5839**, appear to have been used to dispose waste from the barracks.

2.5.20 There were also a few spreads of material across the excavation area. Some of these layers contained large amounts of tile or other building rubble which probably resulted from the demolition of the barracks (Table 18).

Cut		Fill(s)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Finds
Pit <b>5397</b>		5398 5399	0.98	0.54 (0.54) 0.17	21xMC16-C19 pot (633g), 29xclay pipe (69g), 5xglass (16g), 50xbone (387g), 4xFe artefacts 101xMC16-C19 pot (722g), 37xclay pipe (73g), 59xglass (510g), 75xbone (262g), 3xcinder (4g), 26xFe
Pit <b>5449</b>		5450	1.30	0.44	1xMC16-C19 pot (38g), 2xbone (97g), 1xFe nail
Pit <b>5451</b>		5452 5453	1.30	0.52 (0.52) 0.52	2xCBM (812g), 1xclay pipe (2g), 1xglass (5g) 3xCBM (792g), 1xFe nail
Spread 5505		-	-	0.44	-
Spread 5506		-	-	0.16	-
Spread 5517		-	0.50	0.03	10xCBM (465g), 1xFe nail
Spread 5518		-	0.50	0.09	3xMC18-19 pot (14g), 3xCBM (316g), 5xshell (45g), 16xFe nails
Spread 5519		-	1.36	0.12	3xCBM (225g), 3xglass (44g), 20xbone (15g)
Pit <b>5575</b>		5576	0.40	0.10	-
Spread 5726		-	1.00	0.08	3xCBM (1,189g), 1xFe nail
Spread 5748		-	1.90	0.17	2xMC18-19 pot (10g), 2xclay pipe (5g), 3xflints
Pit <b>5839</b>		5840	2.01	0.26	25xMC16-C19 pot (1,414g), 15xCBM (1,974g), 13xclay pipe (31g), 53xbone (421g), 8xCuA artefacts, 20xFe
Pit <b>5843</b>		5844	0.53	0.44	12xMC16-C19 pot (1,066g), 6xCBM (700g), 4xclay pipe (6g), 2xglass (15g), 32xbone (366g), 5xslate (388g), 4xFe nails
Pit <b>5914</b>		5915	0.78	0.30	1xbone (5g)
Pit <b>5918</b>		5919	0.84	0.14	1xCuA artefact

Cut	Fill(s)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Finds
Pit 6110	6111	0.40	0.10	1xMC18-19 pot (2g), 1xCBM (18g), 1xclay pipe (1g), 22xbone (234g), 1xFe artefact
Pit 6117	6118	0.52	0.01	-
Pit 6134	6135	0.33	0.07	1xclay pipe (2g), 3xbone (21g)
Pit 6186	6187	0.71	0.50	11xMC16-C19 pot (745g), 2xCBM (97g), 3xglass (357g), 30xbone (552g)
	6188		(0.26)	14xMC18-19 pot (104g), 1xclay pipe (1g), 9xbone (106g)
	6189		0.24	-
Pit 6209	6211 6212	1.20	0.11	-
			(0.11)	-
			0.03	-
Pit 6244	6256 6257 6258	4.76	0.71	-
			(0.50)	3xbone (220g)
			0.64	7xMC18-C19 pot (132g), 1xclay pipe (3g), 7xglass (70g), 11xbone (175g), 39xFe artefact
			0.56	-
Pit 6273	6277	0.70	0.42	36xMC16-C19 pot (764g), 1xCBM (42g), 16xclay pipe (25g), 5xglass (188g), 153xbone (561g), 1xslag (12g), 1xCuA, 23xFe nails
Pit 6303	6322	0.50	0.09	10xbone (99g)
Pit 6326	6327	0.42	0.10	-
Pit 6328	6329	0.40	0.12	-
Pit 6351	6352	0.90	0.18	-

Table 18: Summary of other Napoleonic features

## 2.6 Period 5: Post-Napoleonic era (AD 1815-present)

2.6.1 A variety of features post-dating the barracks were found in Areas 4 and 7, mostly comprising early modern field boundary ditches, early modern extraction pits and rubbish pits. At least some of these features were probably excavated by farmers to dispose material originating from the barracks that had been dragged to the surface by ploughing.

### Area 4 (Fig. 6)

2.6.2 Ditch 1019 traversed the width of Area 4 on a north-west to south-east alignment. It measured up to 1.6m wide by 0.4m deep and contained a mid grey brown sandy clay fill. The fill produced a complete clay pipe bowl and two fragments of CBM (49g).

### Area 7 (Fig. 10)

2.6.3 Two areas of early modern quarrying (probably gravel extraction pits) were identified. The first area lay in the south-east corner of the excavation (Quarry 5411; Fig. 12, Section 126) and the second area (Quarry 6092) truncated the footprint of Building 7.

2.6.4 A summary of the gravel extraction pits comprising Quarries 5411 and 6092 in Area 7 and the finds recovered from them is given in Table 19.

Group	Cut	Fill(s)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Findings
Quarry 5411	5403	5404	0.90	0.30 (0.30)	1xclay pipe (1g), 8xbone (43g), 6xCuA
		5405		0.22	-
	5406	5407	1.40	0.40	49xLC16-MC19 pot (625g), 1xCBM (59g), 26xclay pipe (68g), 3xglass (124g), 108xbone (797g), 1xCuA pin, 2xCuA buttons, 10xFe
		5409		0.60	0.28 (0.28)
	5411	5410			0.16
		5412	1.26	0.70 (0.70)	0.70 (0.70)
5413	0.32	18xMC18-19 pot (50g), 3xclay pipe (70g), 21xbone (167g)			
5457	5459	c. 7.00	1.11 (0.61)	-	
	5460		0.16	-	
	5461		0.51	1xMC18-19 pot (1g), 1xglasss (3g), 1xbone (3g), 6xFe artefacts	
5458	5462	c. 7.40	0.33 (0.31)	1xbone (32g)	
	5463		0.29	1xbone (2g), 1xFe nail	
Quarry 6092	6092	6093	7.27	1.33 (0.11)	-
		6094		0.78	
		6095		0.47	
		6096		0.41	

Table 19: Summary of Early Modern extraction pits

2.6.5 Two 19th century field boundaries were present within the excavation (summarised in Table 20). Ditch 5490 recut the alignment of Period 4 Ditch 5541. A second, unexcavated field boundary lay west of Buildings 14 and 15 on a north-south alignment.

Group	Cut	Fill(s)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Findings	
Ditch 5490	5490	5491	1.54	0.57 (0.31)	1xMC18-19 pot (1g), 1xbone (25g)	
		5492		0.27	10xglass (226g)	
		5526		0.18	-	
	5543	5645	1.20	0.85	-	
		5646				
		5647				
		5648				
		5651				
		5653				
	5586	5615	1.15	0.80 (0.20)	-	
		5616				
		5617				
		5618				
		5624				
		5627				
5628						
5629						
5630						
5631						
5632						
5633						
5634						
5635						

Group	Cut	Fill(s)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Finds
	<b>5708</b>	5709	1.10	0.62 (0.26)	-
		5710		0.48	2xFe nails
		5711		0.30	7xMC18-C19 pot (33g), 1xflint
	<b>5759</b>	5758	0.52	0.49 (0.31)	14xMC16-MC19 pot (146g), 1xclay pipe (2g), 1xflint
		5760		0.18	-
	<b>5903</b>	5957 5958	1.78	0.60 (0.35) 0.30	- 12xMC16-C19 pot (143g), 3xCBMs (474g), 11xclay pipe (25g), 12xbone (66g), 1xshell (41g), 1xslate (83g)
Ditch 5672	<b>5672</b>	5673	1.60	0.39	-
	<b>5674</b>	5675	1.53	0.15	-

Table 20: Summary of Post-Napoleonic ditches

2.6.6 The remaining Period 5 features post-dating the barracks were a scattering of 15 pits and two possible postholes (Table 22).

2.6.7 A summary of these features and the finds recovered from them is given in Table 21. Pits **5776**, **5820**, **5861**, **5962** and **6222** contained greater quantities of artefacts which probably relate to the demolished Period 4 barracks.

Cut	Fill(s)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Finds
Pit <b>5325</b>	5326	2.90	1.10	-
	5327		0.18	
	5328		0.14	
	5329		0.12	
	5330		0.18	
	5437		0.16	
	5438		0.40	
	5439		0.12	
	5440		0.20	
	5441		0.12	
Posthole <b>5385</b>	5386	0.25	0.03	-
Posthole <b>5424</b>	5425	0.32	0.04	-
Pit <b>5732</b>	5733	2.94	0.10 (0.10)	1xflint, 2xFe artefacts
	5830		0.08	
Pit <b>5776</b>	5777	1.26	0.64 (0.10)	-
	5778		0.48	
	5779		0.26	
Pit <b>5820</b>	5821	2.61	0.95 (0.06)	4xFe artefacts 3xMC16-MC19 pot (109g), 2xglass (38g) 2xclay pipe (6g), 6xbone (50g), 3xFe nails 7xLC18-C19 pot (123g), 2xclay pipe (5g), 2xshell (9g) 3xFe nails
	5822		0.68	
	5823		0.65	
	5824		0.20	
	5825		0.31	
Pit <b>5849</b>	5850	1.15	0.15	-
Pit <b>5861</b>	5864	2.18	0.86 (0.27)	-
	5865		0.27	
	5866		0.44	
Pit <b>5923</b>	5924	1.28	0.15	-
Pit <b>5962</b>	6005	2.42	0.82 (0.78)	-
	6006		0.82	
	6007		0.48	



Cut	Fill(s)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Finds
	6008 6009		0.26 0.20	10xMC18-C19 pot (38g), 1xCBM (1,205g), 1xglass (23g), 6xFe 4xMC16-C19 pot (58g), 4xbone (24g), 2xFe -
Pit 6091	6131	1.20	0.14	-
Pit 6168	6169 6170	2.95	0.56 (0.20) (0.38)	- 9xMC18-C19 pot (136g), 2xFe artefacts
Pit 6181	6182	-	-	2xC19 pot (42g), 1xFe horseshoe, 3xFe nails
Pit 6205	6206	1.30	0.22	-
Pit 6214	6215	2.80	0.57	3xMC16-C19 pot (52g), 1xglass (31g), 2xbone (4g), 1xshell (7g), 3xFe artefacts
Pit 6222	6223	2.18	0.12	42xMC16-C19 pot (459g), 2xclay pipe (3g), 54xbone (572g), 1xCuA, 12xFe, 1xfuel residue (8g)
Pit 6226	6227 6228	3.21	0.57 (0.57) 0.14	1xclay pipe (3g), 2xFe nails -
Pit 6280	6281	0.54	0.16	9xglass (616g), 19xbone (276g), 1xCuA artefact

Table 21: Summary of other Post-Napoleonic features

## 2.7 Undated features

### Area 1 (Fig. 4)

2.7.1 Area 1 contained two undated ditches and an undated pit.

### Area 2 (Fig. 5)

2.7.2 Area 2 contained a single undated pit.

### Area 3 (Fig. 6)

2.7.3 Area 3 contained two undated pits and a possible posthole.

### Area 4 (Fig. 6)

2.7.4 Area 4 contained two undated pits.

### Area 5 (Fig. 5)

2.7.5 Area 5 contained two undated natural features.

### Area 6 (Fig. 7)

2.7.6 Two postholes and two small pits were not dated within this area.

### Area 7 (Figs 8-10)

2.7.7 Six postholes, eight pits, two ditches and a gully produced no dating evidence and have not been assigned to a period (Table 22).

Area	Cut	Fill(s)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
1	Ditch <b>505</b>	506	0.57	0.15
1	Pit <b>520</b>	521	0.77	0.22
1	Ditch <b>522</b>	523	0.64	0.18
2	Pit <b>805</b>	806	0.80	0.15
3	Posthole <b>1209</b>	1210	0.60	0.13
3	Pit <b>1211</b>	1212	0.95	0.12
3	Natural feature <b>1213</b>	1214	1.05	0.19
4	Pit <b>1015</b>	1016	0.54	0.09
4	Natural feature <b>1021</b>	1022	2.22	0.14
5	Tree throw <b>2811</b>	2812	0.80	0.32
5	Natural feature <b>2820</b>	2821	0.99	0.25
6	Posthole <b>4684</b>	4685	0.30	0.09
6	Posthole <b>4686</b>	4687	0.30	0.05
6	Pit <b>4688</b>	4689	0.85	0.07
6	Pit <b>4690</b>	4691	0.30	0.18
7	Posthole <b>5359</b>	5360	0.51	0.05
7	Pit <b>5364</b>	5365	0.80	0.35
7	Pit <b>5368</b>	5369	0.97	0.20
7	Posthole <b>5393</b>	5394	0.35	0.06
7	Posthole <b>5395</b>	5396	0.66	0.17
7	Ditch <b>5417</b>	5418	0.77	0.23
7	Pit <b>5478</b>	5479	0.64	0.18
7	Gully <b>5537</b>	5538	0.36	0.07
7	Pit <b>5667</b>	5668	0.53	0.58
7	Nature feature <b>5681</b>	5682	1.18	0.30
7	Ditch <b>5912</b>	5913	0.76	0.24
7	Posthole <b>6158</b>	5394	0.35	0.06
7	Ditch <b>6162</b>	6163	0.72	0.12
7	Pit <b>6186</b>	6187, 6188, 6189	0.71	0.50
7	Posthole <b>6254</b>	6254	0.19	0.07
7	Posthole <b>6333</b>	6334	0.40	0.08
7	Pit <b>6337</b>	6338	0.35	0.09
7	Pit <b>6339</b>	6340	0.30	0.09
7	Pit <b>6355</b>	6356	0.76	0.19
7	Pit <b>6361</b>	6362	0.62	0.13

Table 22: Summary of undated features

### 3 FACTUAL DATA: ARTEFACTS

#### 3.1 General

##### 3.1.1 The following finds were recovered:

Material	Number	Weight (g)
Silver coin	1	-
Copper alloy objects	145	-
Iron objects	472	-
Iron Slag	4	8
Lead objects	38	-
Flint	69	4,387
Burnt Flint	32	906
Burnt Stone	1	25
Building Stone	9	512
Glass	249	4,390
Prehistoric Pottery	741	9,415
Late Iron Age and Roman Pottery	664	7,715
Post-medieval Pottery	1,011	28,118
Ceramic building material (recovered)	188	25,669
Ceramic building material (recorded on site)	840	29,265
Fired clay	114	9,099
Clay tobacco pipe	249	638

Table 23: Summary of artefactual evidence

#### 3.2 Metalwork by Chris Howard-Davis

##### *Silver*

3.2.1 A single silver coin was recovered (SF 223) by the programme of metal detecting undertaken at the site (topsoil 6447). It is very badly worn and crumpled, and no detail can be made out. Its thinness suggests that it predates the post-medieval period, and it appears hammered, suggesting perhaps a late medieval or early post-medieval date, perhaps Tudor or Stuart, but this must remain subjective.

##### *Copper alloy*

3.2.2 A total of 145 fragments of copper alloy, probably representing the same number of artefacts, were recovered. Most fragments can be described as being in fair to good, or even excellent condition. Many items have patinated surfaces or a thin coat of corrosion products, but some have partially lost their original surface, and others are encrusted with powdery or hard corrosion products and will require specialist cleaning. Most of the objects (99, representing c. 68% of the assemblage) were recovered by metal-detecting (topsoil 6447); despite this, it can be asserted that some of these objects contribute significantly to the understanding and interpretation of the barracks and its inhabitants. Only one concentration of artefacts was noted amongst the more securely stratified objects, being a group of 12 identical buttons found together in Period 4 Gutter 6075 (cut **6115**, fill 6116).

3.2.3 The copper alloy assemblage is dominated by buttons (68 items) and low denomination coins (29 items). Other items include buckles and clasps of a military nature, and a single, quite ornate, late 18th-century seal.

### *Ironwork*

3.2.4 There is a medium-sized assemblage of ironwork, with 472 fragments (broadly the same number of objects) coming from 110 contexts, including recovery by metal-detector (topsoil 6447). All are in poor condition, and the original forms of most objects are obscured by a medium-thick covering of corrosion products. As a result, all have been subject to x-radiography, and the identifications discussed below have been made largely from the x-ray plates. Given the identification of the site as an early 19th-century barracks, identifications were not assiduously sought for the more mundane, or the more fragmentary items.

### *Lead*

3.2.5 A group of 38 lead items was recovered. Most are from topsoil 6447, indicating recovery by metal detector and can thus be regarded as unstratified. Only two small offcuts are stratified: one (sample 50) is from Period 4 pit **5843** (fill 5844); the other (sample 58) is from Period 4 Gutter 6075 (cut **6115**, fill 6116). All are in fair to good condition, with only a thin covering of white corrosion products.

3.2.6 The lead artefacts can be divided into three well-defined groups, the largest of which comprises 14 pieces of spherical cast lead shot (SFs 105, 108, 120, 130, 137, 151, 160, 169, 172, 184, 199, 206, 211, 219). All but one (SF 184) of the objects have a diameter of c. 17.5mm (c. 0.68in), suggesting them to be musket balls. There is, in addition, a small group of three cloth seals (SFs 142, 205, 225). The remainder of the lead from the site comprises waste of various types; there are solidified drips coming from the use of molten lead in casting or building.

## **3.3 Metalworking residues by Sam Gedrych**

3.3.1 A small assemblage of four slag fragments, weighing a total of 16g, were recovered from Area 7.

## **3.4 Burnt shale, ash and cinders by Simon Timberlake**

3.4.1 Fifteen small pieces of burnt coal shale (119g) associated with the burning of coal in an open hearth, a single piece of completely combusted coal (4g), 11 pieces of coal (88g) and one piece of iron-rich ashy sediment (12g) was recovered from 11 contexts on this site.

## **3.5 Flint by Lawrence Billington**

3.5.1 A small assemblage of 69 worked flints and 32 fragments of unworked burnt flint (906g) were recovered from the excavation areas, in addition to 44 worked flints and 53 fragments of unworked burnt flint (545g) previously collected from the evaluation trenches.

3.5.2 The worked flint is dominated by prehistoric (Mesolithic-Bronze Age) material recovered in low densities as a residual element from later contexts or from unstratified deposits and does not include any substantial or coherent individual assemblages. Alongside this 'background' prehistoric material, five 19th century gunflints were recovered from features/deposits associated with the Napoleonic era camp during the excavation, supplementing a further four gunflints found during trial trenching of the site.

### **3.6 Natural, burnt and worked Stone by Simon Timberlake**

3.6.1 Two large cobbles of natural cementstone (7900g) were collected from this site but these showed no evidence for use. In addition, there was one small heat-fractured erratic pebble of fine quartzitic sandstone (25g) which could have been prehistoric burnt stone, or alternatively a pebble fractured within a modern fire or hearth. The other burnt stone is in fact coal shale associated with the burning of poor-quality coals, perhaps associated with post-medieval smithing hearths. The worked stone consists of broken pieces of 'modern' grey roofing slate (512g).

### **3.7 Glass by Carole Fletcher**

3.7.1 A moderate assemblage of glass (191 shards, 4319g) was recovered from the site including utility bottles and drinking vessels, and representing a minimum of 38 vessels. Also present is window glass (51 shards, 0.071kg), a single fragment of Roman glass, and shards of glass of uncertain form. The condition of the utility bottle shards varies from good to moderate, with some iridescent and flaking sherds of possibly earlier date.

### **3.8 Later prehistoric pottery by Carlotta Marchetto**

3.8.1 An assemblage totalling 741 sherds (9415g) of later prehistoric pottery was recovered from the excavation, displaying a low mean sherd weight (MSW) of 12.7g. The pottery was recovered from a total of 45 contexts relating to 42 cut features/labelled interventions. The pottery ranged in date from the Late Bronze Age through to the Middle Iron Age period, with the majority being Middle Iron Age (481 sherds, 6761g).

### **3.9 Roman pottery by Kate Brady**

3.9.1 A total of 644 sherds of pottery weighing 7265g was recovered. The assemblage was dominated by jars in sandy greyware fabrics. Most of the assemblage is probably from fairly local sources. Most of the assemblage could not be dated closely at this assessment stage due to the small number of distinctive rim forms and the ubiquity of fairly undiagnostic greyware fabrics. Most of the material was more widely assigned an Early to Middle Roman or Middle to Late Roman period with occasional sherds more closely dated.

### **3.10 Medieval and later pottery by Carole Fletcher**

3.10.1 An assemblage of 1011 sherds (28,118g) was recovered, representing a minimum number of 238 vessels (MNV). The condition of the overall assemblage is mixed, ranging from unabraded to abraded. The assemblage has undergone moderate reworking, with some material possibly representing primary deposition. The pottery

was recovered from a variety of features, mainly ditches, directly associated with the buildings, including backfilled construction cuts.

### **3.11 Clay tobacco pipe by Carole Fletcher**

3.11.1 An assemblage of 276 fragments (649g) of white ball clay tobacco pipe was recovered, comprising 226 fragments of plain stem and 50 complete, partial or fragmentary bowls and heels. The earliest pipe is an Atkins and Oswald type 21 (c. 1680-1710), a near-complete bowl recovered from Period 5 Ditch 1019. This pipe is more abraded or weathered than the bulk of the assemblage, its stem thicker than that of the later pipes. Short lengths of similarly thick and abraded stem were also recovered from other features, including Period 4 Building 6 (**5963**) and Period 4 gutter **6068**, close to Building 13.

### **3.12 Fired clay by Ted Levermore**

3.12.1 The excavation recovered a moderate assemblage of fired clay (267 fragments, 9638g) from features in Areas 6 and 7. The material is notable for containing a high proportion of triangular weight fragments, mostly collected from Period 3 pit **4611**. The character of the fired clay assemblage is consistent with the detrital remains of later prehistoric settlement activity.

### **3.13 Ceramic building material by Ted Levermore**

3.13.1 The excavation recovered a large and significant assemblage of post-medieval CBM in the form of rubble and *in situ* wall footings related to the barrack buildings in Area 7. A total of c. 290kg was quantified on-site of which a representative sample of c. 20kg was retained. In addition, a small Roman assemblage was recorded which was generally very abraded and residual in nature.

## **4 FACTUAL DATA: ENVIRONMENTAL AND OSTEOLOGICAL EVIDENCE**

### **4.1 Cremated human bone by *Natasha Dodwell***

4.1.1 A small quantity (16g) of cremated human bone (4110; bulk soil sample 6) was recovered from evaluation Trench 41 pit **4109** in association with possible Early Iron Age pottery fragments and small fragments of charcoal. The size and robustness of the bone fragments suggest that they derive from an older subadult/adult individual. Identifiable skeletal elements include a fragment of femur shaft (34mm), the partial distal joint of the 1st metacarpal/tarsal and fragments of the skull. All the fragments are a buff white colour indicative of complete oxidisation of the organic part of the bone and high pyre temperatures.

### **4.2 Faunal remains by *Zoë Uí Choileáin***

4.2.1 A total of 354 fragments of bone were recorded from the site of which 239 fragments were identifiable to species. The highest proportion of the assemblage (190 fragments) was found in pits. Smaller proportions of the bone assemblage were recovered from postholes, construction cuts and ditches. The highest percentage of taxa identified at the site were domestic mammals including cattle, sheep/goat, pig, horse, and cat. A variety of wild mammals and birds were also identified which included fowl, corvid, rabbit and possibly fox.

### **4.3 Marine mollusca by *Carole Fletcher***

4.3.1 An assemblage of 57 oyster shell fragments (530g) was mostly collected from features associated with the Napoleonic Barracks.

### **4.4 Environmental sampling by *Martha Craven***

4.4.1 A total of 51 bulk soil samples were taken from the site which mostly produced carbonised plant remains and some untransformed seeds. However, most of the samples are either devoid of plant material or contain only occasional, relatively well-preserved snails.

## 5 STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL

### 5.1 Stratigraphy

#### *The excavation record*

5.1.1 The stratigraphic record was generated by OA East's Digital Recording System (DRS) which forms part of the digital archive of the project; including digital photographs. A total of 1,165 paper context records and 311 sections drawn on 46 sheets of A4 and A3 permatrace were generated. The DRS, written and drawn elements of the contextual record form the main components of the excavation data and are sufficient to form the basis of the site narrative. This record has good potential to further understand the archaeological remains dating to the Late Bronze Age, Middle Iron Age, Roman and Napoleonic periods.

#### *Condition of the primary excavation sources and documents*

5.1.2 The records are complete and have been checked for internal accuracy. Written and drawn records have been completed on archival quality paper and are indexed. All paper archives have been digitised into the individual site Access database. Site drawings have been digitised in AutoCAD.

5.1.3 All primary records are retained at the offices of OA East, Bar Hill. The site code XEXWEE21EX (OA East Site Code) and WETR20 (Event Number) are allocated, and all paper and digital records, finds and environmental remains are stored under these codes. The receiving body for this archive, Colchester Museum, will allocate an Accession Number for these records in due course.

5.1.4 The site data is of sufficient quality to address all of the project's Updated Research Objectives (see Section 6) and form the basis of further analysis and targeted publication of the key features, finds and environmental assemblages. Further analysis will concentrate on the prehistoric (Periods 1-2), Roman (Period 3) and Napoleonic (Period 4) phases of activity, as the post-Napoleonic features (Period 5) have no potential to address the project's Research Objectives.

#### *Condition of features and deposits*

5.1.5 The survival of the archaeological features and deposits was generally good, however, the Period 1-3 below ground features and demolished remains of the Period 4 Napoleonic barracks has suffered plough truncation.

### 5.2 Metalwork

5.2.1 The poor condition of the silver coin means it has no potential to contribute to any further understanding of the site, except to complete a catalogue entry and make a note of its presence, as it suggests activity prior to the Napoleonic barracks.

5.2.2 The copper alloy assemblage has limited potential to inform the dating of the site, but even though much of it is effectively unstratified, it can contribute to an understanding of the troops who were stationed at the barracks over the relatively short period it was occupied.



5.2.3 The potential for further analysis of the ironwork assemblage is very limited as there is little of interest, or of use in dating, and no significant groups which might illustrate economic activities carried out on the site.

5.2.4 As a group, the lead artefacts have only limited potential to inform the dating or development of the site. The date and origin of the cloth seals should be pursued, although it is highly unlikely that plain seal SF 205 can be dated. More detailed examination of the lead shot could be suggested in view of the restricted date range of activity at the site, but this will be limited by the fact that all the shot is unstratified. The remainder of the lead is of no further interest to any determination of activity on the site.

### **5.3 Metalworking residues**

5.3.1 The small slag assemblage has no research potential.

### **5.4 Burnt shale, ash and cinders**

5.4.1 This material has no research potential other than to suggest hearth locations.

### **5.5 Flint**

5.5.1 The relatively small assemblage of prehistoric flintwork recovered from this site attests to a 'background' of Mesolithic to Bronze Age activity at the site, but there are no major/coherent individual assemblages of flintwork, and the vast majority appears to represent residual material or derive from unstratified deposits; it thus has very little research potential. More significant in terms of the objectives of the project is the presence of a small assemblage of gunflints (five from the excavation and four from the trial trenching) which provide evidence for the use and maintenance of firearms at the Napoleonic era camp.

### **5.6 Natural, burnt and worked stone**

5.6.1 There is no significance in this small assemblage other than the presence of slate to suggest its use in roofing barrack buildings.

### **5.7 Glass**

5.7.1 The assemblage has potential to aid local, regional, and national research priorities when considered alongside the ceramic assemblage. It forms part of the larger picture of life at Weeley Barracks during the short period of its existence between 1803 and 1813, giving an insight into the drinking habits of at least some of the inhabitants of the camp.

### **5.8 Later prehistoric pottery**

5.8.1 The later prehistoric pottery from the excavation dates from the Late Bronze Age to the Middle Iron Age. The Late Bronze Age assemblage is small and more concentrated in Area 7. The assemblage belongs to the Post Deverel-Rimbury (PDR) ceramic tradition (c. 1150-800 BC). On typological grounds, the ceramics could be classed as 'mature' Plainwares post-dating 1000 BC. The Middle Iron Age assemblage (c. 350-50 BC) is relatively small and comprise large and well-preserved sherds that can

contribute to a more specific description of the typology and the character of the Middle Iron Age pottery tradition. Both the Late Bronze Age and Middle Iron Age assemblages include several key groups containing partial vessel profiles.

- 5.8.2 The comparison with other similar local assemblages in the region could help build a more detailed understanding of ceramic development in this part of the landscape. Importantly there are good, local assemblages with which to compare the pottery, including that from Mucking (Brudenell 2016), Lofts Farm (Brown 1988), Springfield Lyons (Brown 2013) for the Late Bronze Age; Little Waltham and Lodge Farm (Drury 1978, Lavender 2007) for the Middle Iron Age.

## 5.9 Roman pottery

- 5.9.1 The assemblage is fairly small, but includes a range of fabrics and forms from local and regional sources and some imported material. The group contained fine and specialist wares suggesting a settlement of some status. The small size of the assemblage means that further interpretation of this type is difficult, although the inhabitants of the site had access to regional and continental trade routes.
- 5.9.2 Further comparison with regional typologies and large local assemblages such as those from Chelmsford (Going 1987) and Colchester (Symonds and Wade 1999) may allow the close dating of some sherds and groups, although the potential is somewhat limited. More information on groups may be available when the material is analysed by feature and group and this should be undertaken during full analysis.

## 5.10 Medieval and later pottery

- 5.10.1 The assemblage is significant and has the potential to show supply to, and usage of pottery within, an early 19th century military establishment, built and demolished within 10 years. The short life span of the barracks gives a relatively tight date range for the pottery present and has the potential to aid local, regional, and national research priorities.

## 5.11 Clay tobacco pipe

- 5.11.1 The assemblage has the potential to aid the understanding of the post-medieval economy of the site, by indicating supply of clay tobacco pipes to the site, by either local manufacturers or from further afield.

## 5.12 Fired clay

- 5.12.1 The fired clay assemblage is typical of the kind of detrital material from prehistoric settlements. Its distribution pattern on site and association with other artefact types is also typical of this period. It is interesting to note that there was only a very minor amorphous fraction in the assemblage, this is a less common pattern for prehistoric fired clay. The assemblage is instead populated by fragments retaining faces, rod and organic impressions. Whilst the original form or function of this assemblage is not clear, where larger fragments were present, it appears that the clay was probably used structurally and at least some of it originates from oven-type features; either domestic hearths or high temperature features like a kiln.

### 5.13 Ceramic building material

5.13.1 The Roman assemblage has limited significance due to its size. However, it does indicate the presence of Roman construction(s) in the locale. The retained Period 4 CBM rubble is of lower significance when compared to the *in situ* material recorded on site. However, overall the CBM assemblage is significant in reconstructing the structural form and appearance of the barrack buildings.

### 5.14 Cremated human bone

5.14.1 The single assemblage recovered from pit **4109** during the evaluation (Trench 41) which contained fragments of possible Early Iron Age has the potential to contribute towards understanding the development of the site between the Late Bronze Age and Middle Iron Age periods.

### 5.15 Faunal remains

5.15.1 This small assemblage has the potential to inform the diet of soldiers at the barracks which may be correlated with any records of army rations at the camp. There is also the potential to determine sizes and breeds of livestock animals. The sawn material has the potential to shed light on any industry or craft/pastimes engaged in by soldiers billeted at Weeley.

### 5.16 Marine mollusca

5.16.1 The assemblage has little potential to aid local, regional and national research priorities.

### 5.17 Environmental sampling

5.17.1 Samples taken from features within the Iron Age and Roman features uncovered in Areas 1-6 contain minimal charred plant remains. The lack of plant remains suggest these areas were not a particular focus of domestic or agricultural processing activity.

5.17.2 The relative scarcity of culinary-related plant remains within most features in Area 7 is probably due to processed food products having been brought into the Napoleonic-barracks. Processed food is less likely to leave an archaeobotanical trace. Samples taken from an evaluation at the Norman Cross Napoleonic barracks in Cambridgeshire were found to contain only small quantities of charcoal and no other carbonised plant remains. It is interesting to note that a small concentration of features containing carbonised free-threshing wheat in the northern part of Area 7 correlates with the location of a possible camp kitchen uncovered during the evaluation (Haskins 2021, 21).

5.17.3 Fish bones were present in some of the environmental samples.

### 5.18 Overall potential

5.18.1 Overall, the stratigraphic data along with the potential offered by some of the artefacts (copper alloy objects, gunflints, glass, pottery, clay tobacco pipe, CBM and fired clay) and ecofacts (cremated human bone and faunal remains) is considered to be of sufficient quality to address the project's Updated Research Objectives given in Section

6 and provides a firm basis on which to progress an archive report and targeted publication.

5.18.2 The archaeological potential in conjunction with the considerable documentary evidence available for the Napoleonic barracks offers a rare opportunity to compare these sources.

## 6 UPDATED PROJECT DESIGN

### 6.1 Revised research aims

#### *Introduction*

- 6.1.1 The evidence recovered from the excavation has necessitated a comprehensive updating of the research aims for the project, which takes account of, and aims to contribute to, the Regional Research Framework for the East of England (Glazebrook 1997; Brown and Glazebrook 2000; Medlycott 2011; Research Frameworks 2022).
- 6.1.2 The revised research aims (**RA**) are a set out below in chronological order which relate to the Late Bronze Age/Middle Iron Age remains (Periods 1-2), Roman remains (Period 3) and the Napoleonic barracks (Period 4). Summary statements are also given outlining the potential for further analysis of the remains in relation to these aims.
- 6.1.3 The Period 5 remains do not contribute to the research aims and will not be considered further.

#### *Periods 1 and 2 (Late Bronze Age and Middle Iron Age) remains:*

##### *Areas 1, 2-4, 6 and 7*

**RA1** *The evaluation identified possible Neolithic activity, but this was not present in the excavation. In at least one example the same feature produced later material. Is the Neolithic pottery entirely residual?*

- 6.1.4 The Late Bronze Age and Middle Iron Age finds assemblages are relatively small and consists almost entirely of pottery. As such, the work will primarily consist of comparisons with other local pottery assemblages.
- 6.1.5 The evaluation found evidence of Neolithic activity, most prominently Trench 3 pit **305**. This feature was further excavated in Area 1 as Period 1 pit **517** but produced material of Late Bronze Age date. Reinvestigation of the assemblage from this feature can resolve this discrepancy.

**RA2** *Is there any evidence for a transitional activity between the Late Bronze Age and Middle Iron Age on this site?*

- 6.1.6 The Late Bronze Age and Middle Iron Age features on this site only overlap in Areas 6 and 7. Possible fragments of Early Iron Age pottery were recovered from cremation burial pit **4109** in evaluation Trench 41, but no further evidence for Early Iron Age activity was found during the excavation. A sample of the cremated bone will be submitted for radiocarbon dating.

#### *Period 3 (Late Iron Age to Roman) remains: Areas 1, 5, 6 and 7*

**RA3** *Is there any evidence for transition activity between the Middle Iron Age and Roman period on this site?*

- 6.1.7 There is minimal evidence for Late Iron Age activity on this site. The Roman features do not appear to overlap with the Middle Iron Age features suggesting a lack of continuity in occupation. However, the recovery of later prehistoric fired clay

loomweights and Iron Age pottery ranging in date from c.350-50BC would indicate some level of activity on this site between the Middle Iron Age and Roman periods.

**RA4** *How do the Roman remains identified on this site relate with the previously excavated Roman site to the west?*

6.1.8 The excavations at St Andrew's Road to the west (Pooley 2017) found evidence for a Late Iron Age field system which was superseded by a more regular Early Roman system. The bulk of the Roman remains on the current site was unearthed on the western edge of Area 7, near the St Andrew's Road site, and therefore probably form part of the same field system. Both sites produced similar artefact assemblages, including Iron Age type triangular loomweights (Pooley 2017, 13). The pottery assemblage from the current site will need to be refined to see if any transitional activity can be securely identified.

#### ***Period 4 (Napoleonic era) remains: Area 7***

6.1.9 The Napoleonic barracks is a unique site with no similar site of this era having been investigated on a such a large scale before. The current archaeological Research Framework for the East of England (Research Frameworks 2022, Post-medieval Question 15) calls for broadening archaeological investigation of military sites to periods outside of the two World Wars, which has been the focus up to this point.

**RA5** *Can we establish a chronology for the barracks? Are the different phases of construction noted in documentary sources evident in the archaeology?*

6.1.10 Documentary sources relating to the barracks suggest that it initially consisted of a tented encampment before the construction of more permanent buildings on the site. This earlier phase seems to have existed for only a few months in 1803 (Barrell 2014) before being replaced. The excavation identified several features that stratigraphically predate the buildings potentially representing parts of this earlier phase. However, this short-lived early phase is impossible to distinguish in the artefactual assemblage of Period 4.

6.1.11 Military regulations from the Napoleonic era provide a proscribed layout for encampments which can be compared to the layout of the archaeological remains. For example, on the eastern edge of the floor plan of Building 15, ovens **6119** and **6121** bear some similarity to the ovens used in field kitchens of the time. As the location of kitchens appears to be clearly specified in regulations, these features can help establish the layout of the earlier camp.

**RA6** *Can we establish the use of each building? Do different construction methods and morphologies relate to differing purposes?*

6.1.12 Excavation of the 17 building foundations revealed four different layouts and possibly two and three different methods of construction. Whilst most of the buildings probably accommodated soldiers and provided storage, differences between building layouts may indicate which were intended to house officers or enlisted men.

6.1.13 Whilst the majority of buildings consisted of brick foundations for wooden superstructures, Building 3 differed in most details of its layout to suggest another use.

- 6.1.14 Comparison of finds assemblages between buildings may allow some differentiation to be made in their function. Some higher status pottery wares were found which probably belonged to officers (Appendix B.9.11). However, finds recovered from robbed foundation wall trenches backfilled with demolition material may not be directly related to the buildings from which they were found.
- 6.1.15 Within the floor plan of Building 14, the presence of hammerscale in pit **6303** is indicative of on-site smithing, which is not surprising given the presence of cavalry at the barracks. Building 14 mostly conformed to the same plan as the majority of the buildings but contained a number of unique features, including large postholes in its north-east corner, a possible clay floor (6264 and 6265) and an unusually wide foundation (wall **6246**). It is possible these features relate to its use as a forge.
- 6.1.16 The foundations of many square fireplaces were revealed which evidently projected outwards from the external walls of the barrack building.
- RA7** *Did the barracks extend to the west of the present excavation site? Did the previous excavation at St Andrew's Road in 2017 encounter any Napoleonic remains?*
- 6.1.17 The Period 4 remains extended beyond the western limit of Area 7 towards the St Andrew's Street excavation site. The 1805 OS map (Fig. 13) shows that the barracks probably extended as far west as The Street.
- 6.1.18 The St Andrew's Road excavation revealed a brick foundation identified as a barn or shed, overlain by a demolition layer (Pooley 2017, 5). However, given this building's location and alignment, it more likely represents a further barrack building. A comparison of the finds from St Andrew's Road with those from the current excavation will be made at the analysis stage.
- RA8** *What can we learn about diet and other aspects of daily life of the soldiers from the artefactual and ecofactual evidence?*
- 6.1.19 Insight into the food consumed by soldiers is restricted to their meat diet through the faunal assemblage. Fish bones were detected in soil samples from pits **5843** and **6179** which can be speciated at the analysis stage. A small assemblage of oyster was also collected from features. Unfortunately, plant remains were scarce from this period, probably due to most cereal based products having arrived at the barracks fully processed (i.e. bread) (Appendix C.3.18). The sawn bone assemblage may represent residues of craft activity (Appendix C.1.13).
- RA9** *There are documentary sources relating to the Napoleonic camp at Weeley. Can we link any of the descriptions of the barracks to the archaeological evidence?*
- 6.1.20 There is a wealth of documentary sources relating to Weeley. These include contemporary newspapers, mentions in parliamentary documents, and letters written by Mary Anne Grant, one of the officer's wives. There is a considerable number of mentions of men from the barracks in Weeley's parish records, which detail many of the military units based there. There is also a contemporary painting of the barracks by Captain Durrant (Durrant 1810).



6.1.21 Mary Anne Grant described wet conditions in the camp in 1803 (Barrell 2014) that correlate with the archaeological remains of an extensive drainage network established at the camp. A button marked with the number 79 (Appendix B.1.15) was recovered, which was probably lost from a uniform of the 79th Regiment of Foot, based at Weeley between 1806 and 1811 (Cooke 2021). After demolition of the barracks in 1816, a large quantity of building materials was sold by auction which was advertised in the Suffolk Chronicle. The thoroughness of the demolition work was notable during the excavation with only a few examples of *in situ* brickwork encountered.

**RA10** *How does the layout of the barracks compare to the known layouts of other contemporary sites? Do the buildings share layouts with those of other barracks? Is there evidence for standardisation of design?*

6.1.22 Whilst excavation of other Napoleonic barracks has mostly been much smaller in scale, documentary records for other examples include plans of both their overall layout and in some cases that of buildings. These sources can be used to help establish the function of different buildings within the camp at Weeley.

6.1.23 Although truncated to greater and lesser degrees, the overall ground plan of the remains in Area 7 (supported by the evaluation trenching) represented three ranges of buildings surrounding a central open space; closely matching the layout depicted on the 1805 Ordnance Survey (OS) map (Plate 11). Plans from other known contemporary barracks can also be used for comparison. Weeley barracks is remarkably similar to those depicted on a plan of Woodbridge barracks (Wright 2016, 5).

#### ***Related historical research aims***

6.1.24 Due to the high potential for historical records informing the interpretation of this relatively recent group of archaeological remains, the historian Nick Holder was consulted whilst producing the Updated Project Design. This has resulted in the formulation of a related suite of historical research aims to aid the next stage of analysis work, as follows:

**RA11** to locate a detailed plan or survey of the barracks (e.g. the 1805 OS map and the detailed Woodbridge and Charlwood barracks plans);

**RA12** to find views of the camp (e.g. the c. 1810 Durrant painting of the camp (Hampshire Cultural Trust, HMCMS: FA1990.23.99));

**RA13** to find further information on any temporary tented barracks that preceded the built barracks;

**RA14** to list the regiments known to have based at Weeley;

**RA15** to locate any 'descriptive' account of the camp, e.g. a letter from a soldier or local person (e.g. the letters of Mary Ann Grant);

**RA16** to locate any financial records of purchase of food and equipment for the camp;

**RA17** to locate the end of camp 'sell-off' records, e.g. auction information; and



**RA18** to piece together chronology of construction, adaptation and dismantling of the camp.

## 6.2 Interfaces

6.2.1 The Post-Excavation Assessment has been undertaken principally by Nicholas Cox (NC) and edited and quality assured in-house by the Senior Project Manager, Louise Moan (LM), and the Head of Post-Excavation & Publications, Elizabeth Popescu (EP). It will be distributed to the Client (RPS) and Teresa O'Connor (TO), Planning Archaeologist from ECCPS for comment and approval.

6.2.2 Meetings will be arranged at relevant points during the post-excavation analysis with RPS and SW or be conducted via email or telephone as appropriate.

## 6.3 Methods statement

### *Stratigraphic analysis*

6.3.1 Context, artefactual and environmental data will be analysed using an MS Access database. A full stratigraphic text will be prepared for all features, based on a group matrix and utilising tabulated data where appropriate. Features will be grouped by association where appropriate and described spatially and stratigraphically. The specialist information will be integrated (utilising the site database, GIS and/or CAD software programmes) to aid dating and complete more detailed phasing and spatial consideration of the site.

### *Illustration*

6.3.2 The existing CAD plans and sections will be updated with any amended phasing and additional sections being digitised if appropriate. Report/publication figures will be generated using Adobe Illustrator. Finds recommended for illustration will be drawn by hand and then digitised or, where appropriate, photography of certain finds-types will be undertaken.

### *Historical research*

6.3.3 Primary and published sources relating to the Napoleonic era barracks at Weeley will be consulted where appropriate. Primary sources will include newspapers, private letters, maps and other documents to more fully understand the camp's local context. A search of grey literature reports and publications on comparable Napoleonic camps nationally will place this site within its wider historical context.

6.3.4 The historian Nick Holder will be commissioned at the analysis stage to carry out research into historical documents, maps and other records relating to the Napoleonic barracks. Together with the archaeological analysis, this research will form the basis of the site narrative of the Period 4 remains presented in the archive report and any subsequent publication.

6.3.5 A preliminary list of research tasks provided by the historian is as follows:

- a search of The National Archives, particularly War Office documents including schedules of deeds relating to barracks (WO 332/11 and /12), index of barracks

correspondence (WO 55/2281), schedule of barracks built after 1803 (cited by Kendall), Barrack Department records of 1806-10 (WO 4/344);

- a search of the Essex Record Office, beginning with relevant letters and papers of Weeleys of Weeley Hall (D/DU 2927, probably in A13913, Box 6);
- a search of the British Library, including a letter of 1803 from the Honourable William Stewart at the Weeley Barracks, to Lady Susanna Leveson-Gower, Marchioness of Stafford (Add MS 89317/4/3, ff. 197-9);
- a reading of Mary Ann Grant's letters from Weeley Barracks (an officer's wife who published memoirs in 1811 as *Sketches of Life and Manners*);
- a search of the British Newspaper Archive for articles on Weeley Barracks, including references to the auction of contents and materials (P. Kendall pers. Comm.);
- an online search of references to Weeley Barracks on various genealogical sites, e.g. <https://www.rootschat.com/forum/index.php?topic=580993.9>, <https://www.madamegilflurt.com/2016/12/secrets-of-parish-register.html> and <http://essexandsuffolksurnames.co.uk/history/regiments-at-weeley-barracks/>;
- a search of other references to the barracks, e.g. Lachlan Macquarie's diary of his visit to Weeley barracks: <https://www.mq.edu.au/macquarie-archive/lema/1805/1805feb.html>; and
- consultation of other relevant secondary sources, e.g. Ben Townsend, *Serjeant Weddeburne of the 95th Rifle Regiment: His life and work* (2016), which includes a chapter on Weeley barracks; and James Douet, *British Barracks 1600-1914*, English Heritage (1998).

6.3.6 A search of historic aerial photographs will also be made to determine the presence of any cropmarks or earthworks that can inform the barracks layout and extent.

### ***Artefactual and ecofactual analysis***

6.3.7 All the artefacts have been assessed with detailed recommendations for any additional work given in the individual specialist reports (Appendices B.1-12 and C.1-4). Further work is recommended as follows:

#### ***Metalwork small finds:***

- Full catalogue entries will be completed for all the items and a report be written on the copper alloy items.
- A total of 74 items will require cleaning and conservation.
- At least 11 selected items will be illustrated/photographed.

#### ***Metalworking residue:***

- No further work is required.

***Burnt shale, ash and coal:***

- No further work is required.

***Flint:***

- An updated version of the catalogue and report will be produced for the archive report following full analysis of the site. This will include the Mesolithic flints from the evaluation. The gunflints will be described in more detail and classified according to size and morphology.
- The gunflints (five) will be illustrated or photographed.

***Worked, burnt and building stone:***

- No further work is required.

***Glass:***

- The distribution of vessel types will be plotted, relating them to the barrack buildings. The barracks included officer accommodation and married quarters, taken alongside the distribution of pottery, this may indicate the possible function of one or more buildings.
- Analysis of the material from key features.
- Short analytical report on the above.
- A minimum of 6 vessels should be photographed or illustrated, and a catalogue written.

***Later prehistoric pottery:***

- All the later prehistoric pottery should be subject to full analysis, focusing on forms, fabrics, method of surface treatment, vessel use, patterns of vessel fragmentation and deposition. The attribute data should be presented in a fully quantified archive pottery report.
- Both pottery assemblages are worthy of publication. Publication should provide a summary version of the archive pottery report, combined with illustrations a selection of form-assigned vessels.
- Illustrations of 12 vessel profiles will be made.

***Late Iron Age and Roman pottery:***

- Further comparison with regional typologies and large local assemblages such as those from Chelmsford (Going 1987) and Colchester (Symonds and Wade 1999) may allow the close dating of some sherds and groups.
- The material will be analysed by feature and group (e.g. several contexts from the same ditch).
- It is recommended a radiocarbon date is obtained for a key assemblage of Late Bronze Age (Period 1) and Middle Iron Age (Period 2) pottery.

***Post-medieval pottery:***

- Full recording will be undertaken on the phased assemblage, with emphasis on significant features identified in discussion with the excavator.
- The distribution of fabric and vessel types will be plotted, relating them to the barrack buildings.
- Analysis of all the material, including from key features and tabular statistics of fabric and vessel data.
- An analytical report on the above will be produced.
- A minimum of 16 vessels will be photographed or illustrated, and a catalogue compiled.

***Clay tobacco pipe:***

- The whole assemblage will be made available to the specialist for examination and further recording if required, for example, stem bore analysis.
- Further research on the initialled pipes, with emphasis on the pipe makers not previously recorded or makers not previously seen in Essex, or that might be significant to any of the regiments that passed through the barracks.
- Analysis of selected material, bowls, initialled pipes from key features and distribution plotted.
- Analytical report on the above, if possible, as part of a more integrated look at the glass and ceramics also supplied to the barracks.
- Illustration of selected pipes.

***Fired clay:***

- A brief programme of refitting to identify the objects from Period 3 pit **4611** and update the catalogue and report accordingly.
- Photography/Illustration of the most complete weights. Write catalogue.
- Brief comparison of the assemblage with local Iron Age sites to update discussion.

***Ceramic building material:***

- A grey literature report presenting the type and fabric series for the barracks building material should be produced. It is the historic record that dates the types recovered on site and so the type and fabric series should be presented properly. This will require the evaluation and excavation data to be consolidated and complete examples re-examined to devise a type series.

- The devised type series to undergo photography/illustration.
- A study of the context/feature distribution of this CBM will be undertaken in conjunction with the pottery dating to assemble a chronology of this site and its buildings.
- A provenance study for the site material could be carried out. There is likely to be a local origin for the material (there is mention of brick kilns in the locale). If this does not produce conclusive answers the presentation of the type and fabric series will at least offer the data for future provenance studies.
- Distribution discussions have been limited here but it is likely that more detailed discussion of the arrangement of material throughout the uncovered buildings is possible. Site records and photography should be examined so that the *in situ* material can be compared to the type series.

***Cremated human bone:***

- The cremated human bone was fully recorded for the evaluation report.
- It is recommended that a radiocarbon date is obtained for this cremation to confirm the date of the burial and help identify the associated fragments of possible Early Iron Age pottery.

***Faunal remains:***

- Record tooth wear.
- Take biometric measurements and complete full recording.
- Identify bird bone species.
- Carry out examination of sawn bone.
- Produce full grey literature report with comparisons

***Fish bone remains:***

- Full recording of the fish bone recovered during processing of the environmental bulk samples taken from Period 4 pits **5843** and **6179**. The results will be incorporated into the archive report and summarised where appropriate for publication.

***Marine Mollusca:***

- A statement will be prepared for publication and the catalogue acts as a full archival record, beyond this no further work is recommended.

***Environmental Samples:***

- Analysis is complete and no further work is required.

## 6.4 Publication and dissemination of results

- 6.4.1 Tasks associated with finalising the stratigraphic narrative and further analysis of artefacts/ecofacts for OA East’s archive report are identified in Table 27 (see Section 7.2 below). This archive report will be prepared and made available on the OA Library (<https://library.thehumanjourney.net/>) and Archaeology Data Service (ADS). A copy of the report will be lodged with the Essex Historic Environment Record.
- 6.4.2 It is proposed that an article will be produced for *Essex Archaeological and History Journal* which summarises the Period 4 results relating to the Napoleonic (see below). A publication synopsis will be submitted to the journal following approval of the archive report (see Section 7.2.1).

## 6.5 Retention and disposal of finds and environmental evidence

- 6.5.1 Recommendations for the retention and/or disposal of each artefactual or ecofactual assemblage have been made by the relevant specialists during the assessment stage (see Appendices B.1-12 and C.1-4; Table 25). On completion of full analysis, discussions will be held between the relevant parties (see Section 6.2 above) to oversee the disposal of redundant material and preparation for archiving of material considered to hold continuing value for the archaeological record. The retained material will be deposited with the site archive in due course (see below).

Finds Assemblage	Retention/disposal
Silver	Retain
Copper alloy	Retain
Ironwork	Retain only identifiable objects related to the barracks
Lead	Retain only identifiable objects related to the barracks
Metalworking residue	Discard
Worked Flint	Retain
Burnt Flint	Discard
Worked stone	Discard
Glass	Retain selected datable or more complete examples, discard remainder
Prehistoric Pottery	Retain, possibly discard residual material
Romano-British Pottery	Retain
Post-medieval Pottery	Retain, discard undiagnostic material
Clay Tobacco Pipe	Retain, discard stems
Ceramic Building Material	Retain
Fired Clay	Retain
Burnt Stone	Discard
Cremated human bone	Retain
Animal Bone	Retain
Fish bone	Retain
Marine Mollusca	Discard
Environmental flots	Retain

Table 25: Finds and environmental retention/disposal summary

## 6.6 Ownership and archive

- 6.6.1 The documentary archive will include all on-site records, and this is estimated to produce four boxes and one A3 folder of documents for archive deposition.

- 6.6.2 The digital archive will include copies of the reports, digital photographs, figures, plates and CAD and plans along with a MS access database and GIS data. A digital archive will be deposited with OA Library/ADS.
- 6.6.3 The finds assemblages will be prepared and stored by OA East in readiness for archive deposition, estimated to be a maximum of 45 boxes. Excavated material and records will be deposited with and curated by Colchester Museum under the Site Code WETR20. Essex County Council requires transfer of ownership (Transfer of Title) prior to deposition. An Accession Number for the archive will be issued by the museum after deposition.
- 6.6.4 OA East will retain copyright of all reports and the documentary and digital archive produced in this project (unless the client has reserved copyright). OA East will maintain the archive to the standards recommended by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014), the Archaeological Archives Forum (Brown 2011) and all standards specified by Colchester and Ipswich Museum Service.

## 7 TEXT RESOURCES AND PROGRAMMING

### 7.1 Project team structure

7.1.1 The project team is set out in the table below:

Name	Organisation	Role
Rachel Clarke (RC)	OA East	Post-Excavation Project Manager
Nicholas Cox (NC)	OA East	Project Officer (author)
Nick Holder (NH)	Freelance	Historian
ILL (to be confirmed)	OA East	Illustrator
Elizabeth Popescu (EP)	OA East	Post-Excavation and Publication Manager
Graeme Clarke (GC)	OA East	Editor
Karen Barker	OA North	Conservator and X-radiography
Lawrence Billington (LB)	OA East	Flint specialist
Kate Brady (KB)	OA South	Romano-British pottery specialist
Carole Fletcher (CF)	OA East	Medieval and later pottery, clay tobacco pipe and glass specialist
Zoë Uí Choileáin (ZC)	OA East	Faunal remains specialist
Ian Riddler (IR)	Freelance	Worked bone specialist
Rebecca Nicholson (RN)	OAS	Fish bone specialist
Katherine Hamilton (KH)	OA East	Archives supervisor
Chris Howard-Davis (CHD)	OA North	Metalwork specialist
Carlotta Marschetto (CM)	OA East	Prehistoric pottery specialist
Ted Levermore (TL)	OA East	CBM and fired clay specialist

Table 26: Project team

### 7.2 Task list and programme

7.2.1 Compilation of a final archive report is normally completed within one year of the approval of the Post-Excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design; thus the final archive report should be completed by December 2023. A publication proposal will be submitted to *Essex Archaeological and History Journal*, in December 2023 at the earliest, with the aim of publishing an article on the Period 4 remains relating to the Napoleonic barracks.

7.2.2 A task list is presented below.

Task no.	Description	Performed by	Days
<b>Project Management</b>			
1	Project Management.	RC EP	4
2	Team meetings.	RC/NC/NC	0.5
3	Liaison with relevant staff and specialists.	RC/NC	1
<b>Stratigraphic Analysis</b>			
4	Update database and plans/sections to reflect any changes.	NC	1
5	Finalise site phasing and groups.	NC	2
6	Compile overall stratigraphic feature text and site narrative to form the basis of the full/archive report.	NC	5



Task no.	Description	Performed by	Days
7	Review, collate and standardise results of all final specialist reports and integrate with stratigraphic text and project results.	NC	3
	<b>Historical Research</b>		
8	Historical research and report.	NH	c. £3000
	<b>Artefact Studies</b>		
9	Metalwork: Complete copper alloy catalogue entries Brief analytical report on CuA items. Complete iron catalogue entries Complete brief analytical report on ironwork. Complete Lead catalogue entries Complete brief analytical report on lead.	CHD	8
10	Clean c. 73 CuA items and 1 lead item.	K Barker	10
11	Flintwork: Describe and classify gunflints and complete catalogue for analysis report.	LB	0.5
12	Medieval and later pottery: Full recording, analysis and report.	CF	6
13	Prehistoric pottery: Integrate prehistoric pottery evaluation data. Write prehistoric pottery analysis report.	CM	2
14	Radiocarbon dating 1 x LBA key pottery group and 1 x key prehistoric pottery assemblage from Period 2 ring gully in Area 7.	SUERC	c. £630
15	Roman pottery: Spatial analysis of pottery by feature and group. Complete Roman pottery analysis report.	KB	3
16	Clay tobacco pipe: Full recording, research on initialed pipes, analysis and report.	CF	4
17	Fired clay: Full recording, analysis and report, including refitting fired clay objects from pit 4611.	TL	1
18	CBM: Full recording, analysis and report. Discard dispersal of the non-sample material.	TL	7
19	Sawn bone: Carry out examination of sawn bone.	IR	0.5
	<b>Ecofact Studies</b>		
20	Radiocarbon dating 1 x cremated human bone assemblage	SUERC	c. £315
21	Animal bone: Full recording, analysis and report.	ZUC	2
22	Fish bone remains: archive report and catalogue	RN	2
23	Summarise marine Mollusca information for the publication	NC	0.1

Task no.	Description	Performed by	Days
<b>Illustration</b>			
24	Prepare draft phase plans, finds distribution, sections and other report figures	Illustrator	8
25	Select photographs for inclusion in the report	NC	0.5
26	Select sections for inclusion in the report	NC	0.5
27	Illustrate c. 30 CuA items	ILL	4
28	Illustrate or photograph up to 9 gunflints	ILL	3
29	Illustrate 12 prehistoric vessel profiles	ILL	2.5
30	Temporary reconstruction and photography and or illustration of a minimum of 16 medieval and later vessels to show the range present on site	ILL	3
31	Tobacco pipe illustrations (up to 5 bowls and 5 x stamps)	ILL	1.5
32	Photography/Illustration 5 x of the most complete fired clay weights from Period 3 pit 4611. Write catalogue.	ILL	1
33	The devised CBM type series (up to 10 x types) could undergo photography/illustration.	ILL	1.5
<b>Report writing</b>			
34	Integrate documentary research	NC	1
35	Compile list of illustrations/liaise with illustrators	NC Illustrator	1
36	Plot the distribution of pottery/fired clay/CBM assemblages	NC Illustrator	1
37	Write discussion and conclusions	NC	2
38	Prepare report figures	Illustrator	2
39	Collate/edit captions, bibliography, appendices etc	NC	2
40	Internal edit	GC/RC	5
41	Incorporate internal edits	NC	2
42	Final edit/internal approval/QC	GC RC EP	2
43	Send to ECCPS for approval	NC	0.1
44	Approval revisions	NC	1
<b>Publication</b>			
45	Compile draft publication text	NC	6
46	Compile list of illustrations/liaise with illustrators	NC	2
47	Produce figures	ILL	5
48	Internal Edit	RC	3
49	Incorporate internal edits	NC	1
50	Send for refereeing	RC	0.1
51	Post-refereeing revisions	NC	0.5
52	Copy edit and proof reading	RC	1
<b>Archiving</b>			
53	Finds marking	KH	20
54	Compile/check and deposit material archive	KH	6
55	Paperwork marking	KH	4
56	Compile paper archive	NC KH	1

Task no.	Description	Performed by	Days
57	Archive/Rename/delete digital photographs	NC KH	3
58	Compile digital archive	NC KH	2
59	Deposition of a maximum of 45 finds boxes and 4 paperwork boxes at £74 per box	KH	£3,626

Table 25: Task list

## 8 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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

Atkinson, D. and Oswald, O., 1969, *London Clay Tobacco Pipes*, reprinted from the Journal of the British Archaeological Association Vol 32, accessible at: [http://www.reenactor.ru/ARH/PDF/Atkinson\\_Oswald\\_London\\_pipes.pdf](http://www.reenactor.ru/ARH/PDF/Atkinson_Oswald_London_pipes.pdf) consulted 24/11/2022

Ballin, T. B., 2021, *Classification of Lithic Artefacts from the British Late Glacial and Holocene Periods*, Oxford, Archaeopress

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

Barrell, H., 2014, *Life at Weeley Camp and Barracks, 1803 to 1804, from Mary Ann Grant's Sketches of Life & Manners*. Available at: <https://essexandsuffolksurnames.co.uk/history/life-at-weeley-camp-and-barracks-1803-to-1804-from-mary-ann-grants-sketches-of-life-manners/>

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

Barrington, H., 1970, *Glass Through The Ages*, Harmondsworth, Middlesex

Bayley, J., Dungworth, D. & Paynter, S., 2001, *Archaeometallurgy: Centre for Archaeology Guidelines no.1*, English Heritage

Bayley, J., Crossley, D. & Ponting, M. (eds), 2008, *Metals and Metalworking: A research framework for Archaeometallurgy*, HMS Occasional Papers No 6

Beamer, J. K., 2022, *Re-evaluating Textile Production and Tool Deposition at Danebury and the Environs Sites During the British Iron Age*. University of Leicester. doi:10.25392/leicester.data.19753822.v1.

Benifield, S., 2017, 'Finds', in Hicks, E., *Archaeological monitoring and recording at 106 Maldon Rd Colchester Essex* CAT Report 1194 unpublished <http://pixel.essex.ac.uk/cat/reports/CAT-report-1194.pdf> consulted 17/11/2022

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

Booth, P, nd, Oxford Archaeology Roman pottery recording system: an introduction, unpublished, revised November 2019

Brooks, H. 2017 (revised 2019), *Assessing the potential impact of a proposed housing development on the setting of local heritage assets, land south of Thorpe Road, Weeley, Essex*. Colchester Archaeological Trust Report 1175

Brown, D., 2011, *Archaeological archives. A guide to best practice in creation, transfer and curation*, 2nd edition, Archaeological Archives Forum

Brown, N., 1986, 'The prehistoric pottery', in *The Transactions of the Essex Society for Archaeology and History, Essex Archaeology and History*, vol. 17 (Third Series), 31-33

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

Brown, N., 1995, 'Later Bronze Age and Early to Middle Iron Age Pottery', in Wymer, J., J., and Brown, N., *Excavations at North Shoebury: settlement and economy in south-east Essex 1500BC-AD1500*, *East Anglian Archaeology* 75, Essex County Council, 77-88

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

Brudenell, M., 2012, *Pots, Practice and Society: an investigation of pattern and variability in the Post-Deverel Rimbury ceramic tradition of East Anglia*, Unpublished doctoral thesis, University of York

Butler, C., 2005, *Prehistoric Flintwork*, Tempus, Stroud

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

CifA, 2014a, *Standard and guidance for archaeological excavation*

CifA, 2014b, *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives*

Clarke, C., 2020, *Land at Weeley, Essex, Written Scheme of Investigation for a programme of archaeological mitigation*, RPS Consulting

Clark, J., 1995, *The Medieval Horse and Its Equipment*, London

Cohen, A. and Serjeantson, D., 1996, *A manual for the identification of bird bones from archaeological sites*, 1-156

Cooke, N, 2021, *Units stationed at Weeley*, unpublished

Cotter, J., 2000, *The post-Roman pottery from excavations in Colchester 1971-85*, Colchester Archaeology Report 7

Crummy, N. and Hind, J., 'Clay Tobacco Pipes' in Crummy, N., 1988, *The post-Roman small finds from excavations in Colchester, 1971-85*, p46-66. Colchester Archaeological Report No 6 Colchester Archaeological Trust

Cunningham, C. M., 1985, 'The pottery', in Cunningham, C. M. and Drury, P. J., *Post-medieval sites and their pottery: Moulsham Street, Chelmsford*, Chelmsford Archaeological Trust Rep.5, Council for British Archaeology Research Report. 54, 63-78

Dolan, J. and Topping, L. 2020, Geophysical Survey Report of Land at Weeley, Essex (Event No. WETR20). Magnitude Surveys Ref: MSTM702

Dumbrell, R., 1883, *Understanding Antique Wine Bottles*, Woodbridge, Suffolk

Durrant, Captain, 1810, *View of Weeley Barracks*, accessed 27/06/22 at [collections.hampshireculture.org.uk/object/index-letter-c-painting-watercolour-painting-view-weeley-barracks-near-colchester-essex](http://collections.hampshireculture.org.uk/object/index-letter-c-painting-watercolour-painting-view-weeley-barracks-near-colchester-essex)

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

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

Forrest, A. J., 1983, *Masters of Flint*, Terrence Dalton Limited, Suffolk

GeoEssex, Tending [www.geoessex.org.uk](http://www.geoessex.org.uk) (re Harwich cementstone)

George, B., 2020, *Geology of the Essex Coast*, [www.hhgs.org.uk](http://www.hhgs.org.uk)

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

Grant, M.A. 1811, *Sketches of Life and Manners with Delineations of Scenery in England, Scotland, and Ireland: interspersed with Moral Tales and Anecdotes, in original Letters: in two volumes. Vol. II*. Second Edition, Printed by Cox, Son, and Baylis, London

Haskins, A., 2021, *Land at Weeley, Essex: Archaeological Evaluation Report*, OA East Report No: 2500

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

Hill, J.D., and Horne, L., 2003, 'Iron Age and Early Roman pottery', in C. Evans, *Power and Island Communities: Excavations at the Wardy Hill Ringwork, Coveney, Ely*, 145-84. Cambridge: East Anglian Archaeology Report 103

Hill, J.D., and Braddock, P., 2006, 'The Iron Age pottery', in C. Evans and I. Hodder, *Marshland communities and cultural landscapes. The Haddenham Project Volume 2*, 152-194. Cambridge: McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research

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

Hinks, S., 1988, *A Structural and functional analysis of eighteenth-century buttons*, Unpubl MA Thesis Univ William and Mary, Virginia

Historic England, 2015, *Management of research projects in the historic environment. The MoRPHE project manager's guide*

Historic England, 2008, *Management of research projects in the historic environment. PPN3: Archaeological excavation*

Historic England, 2015, *Archaeometallurgy: Guidelines for Best Practice*

Hume, I. N., 1969, *A Guide to Artifacts of Colonial America*, Philadelphia

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

Jones, O. and Sullivan, C., 1989, *The Parks Canada Glass Glossary for the description of containers, tableware, flat glass, and closures*, Hull, Quebec

Kaktins, M., 2017, *The Wine Bottle: Ubiquitous and Informative*, <https://livesandlegaciesblog.org/2017/12/21/the-wine-bottle-ubiquitous-and-informative/> Consulted 21.11.2022

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

Levermore, T., 2021, 'Ceramic Building Material', in Haskins, A., *Land at Weeley, Essex: Archaeological Evaluation Report*, OA East Report No: 2500, 104-117

Long, D., 1978, *A Treatise on the Clothes and Uniforms of the 18th century*, Guildford Courthouse National Military Park

Marcel, S., 1995, *Buttoning down the Past: a look at buttons as Indicators of Chronology and Material Culture*, Unpubl MA thesis Univ Tennessee, Knoxville

- Mårtensson, L., Nosch, M-L., and Andersson Strand, E., 2009, *Shape of Things: Understanding a Loom Weight*, Oxford Journal of Archaeology 28(4): 373-398. Blackwell Publishing LTD
- McKinley, J. I., 2004, Compiling a Skeletal Inventory: disarticulated and co-mingled remains in (eds) Brickley, M. and McKinley, J. I., *Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains*, IFA Paper No. 7
- McParland, L., Collinson, M., Scott, A., Campbell, G. & Veal, R., 2010, *Is vitrification in charcoal a result of high temperature burning of wood?*, Journal of Archaeological Science - J ARCHAEOLOGICAL SCI. **37**. 2679-2687
- Medieval Pottery Research Group, 1998, *A Guide to the Classification of Medieval Ceramic Forms*, Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper I
- Museum of London Archaeology (MoLA), 2014, *Medieval and post-medieval pottery codes* [https://www.mola.org.uk/sites/default/files/resource-downloads/Medieval%20and%20post-medieval%20pottery%20codes%20in%20Excel\\_0.xls](https://www.mola.org.uk/sites/default/files/resource-downloads/Medieval%20and%20post-medieval%20pottery%20codes%20in%20Excel_0.xls)
- Murray-Flutter, M., nd, *Model 1810 India Pattern Musket (Type II) (1810)*, accessed 25.07.22 @ [collections.royalarmouries.org/battle-of-waterloo/arms-and-armour/type/rec-narrative-266.html](https://collections.royalarmouries.org/battle-of-waterloo/arms-and-armour/type/rec-narrative-266.html)
- Nasca, P. M., 2005, *Fostering Pride and Badges of Oppression. A Contextual Study of British Military Buttons from Paget Fort, Bermuda, 1778 – 1820*, accessed 4.8.22 @ W&M ScholarWorks, 2005. <https://scholarworks.wm.edu/etd/1539626486>.
- O'Connor, T., 2015, *Managing the Essex Pleistocene Project*. Project Report September 2015. Essex County Council Place Services
- Oswald, A., 1975, *Clay Pipes for the Archaeologist*, British Archaeological Reports No. 14 British Archaeological Reports, Oxford
- Poole, C., 1984, 'Objects of baked clay', in Cunliffe, B., *Danebury: An Iron Age Hillfort in Hampshire Vol 2: The excavations 1969-1978; the finds*, CBA Research Report No 52b. pp. 398-406
- Poole, C., 1995, 'Loomweights versus oven bricks', in Cunliffe, B., *Danebury: An Iron Age Hillfort in Hampshire Vol 6: a hillfort community in perspective*, CBA Research Report No 102. pp. 285-286
- Poole, C., 2002, *Ovens and Hearths in the Iron Age in Southern England*. Civilisations, Volume 49(1/2). pp. 363-373



Pooley, L., 2017 (revised 2018), A Roman and medieval agricultural landscape: Archaeological excavation at St Andrew's Road, Weeley, Essex, CO16 9HR. Colchester Archaeological Trust Report 1161

Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group, 2011, *The Study of Prehistoric Pottery: General Policies and Guidelines for Analysis and Publication*, PCRG Occ. Paper 1 & 2

PCRG SGRP MPRG, 2016, *A Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology*

Research Frameworks, 2022, *East of England Regional Research Framework, Research Agenda*. Available at: <http://researchframeworks.org/eoe/researchagenda>

Salavert, A., Hello, G., and Lemaire, F., 2016, *Firewood of the Napoleonic Wars: the first application of archaeological charcoal analysis to a military camp in the north of France (1803–1805)*, *Antiquity*, 90(353), 1334–1347

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

Skertchley, S. B. J., 1879, *On the Manufacture of Gun-flints, the Methods of Excavating for Flint, the Age of Palaeolithic Man, and the Connexion between Neolithic Art and the Gun-flint Trade*, *Memoirs of the Geological Survey*, London

Stace, C., 2010, *New Flora of the British Isles*, Third edition, Cambridge University Press

Symonds, R. P. and Wade, S., 1999, *Roman Pottery from Excavations in Colchester 1971-1986*, Colchester Archaeological Report 10

Thane, A. M., 2020, *Attractive, Distinctive, One Size: The Military Uniform in the Late 18th Century* accessed 04.08.2022 @ [regency-explorer.net/uniform/](http://regency-explorer.net/uniform/)

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

Townsend, B., 2016, *Serjeant Weddeburne of the 95th Rifle Regiment: His life and work*

Tyrrell, R., 2015, 'Ceramic loomweights', in Atkinson, M. and Preston, S. J., *Heybridge: A Late Iron Age and Roman Settlement, Excavations at Elms Farm 1993-5*, *Internet Archaeology* 40. <http://dx.doi.org/10.11141/ia.40.1.tyrrell3>

Van den Bossche, W., 2001, *Antique Glass Bottles Their History and Evolution (1500-1850)*, Woodbridge, Suffolk

von den Driesch, A. and Boessneck, J., 1974, 'Kritische Anmerkungen zur Widerristhohenberechnung aus Langenmassen vor- und fruhgeschichtlicher Tierknochen', *Saugetierkundliche Mitteilungen* 22, 325-348

Wessex Archaeology, 2010, *Norman Cross, Cambridgeshire: Archaeological Evaluation and Assessment of Results*, Report reference: 71507.02

White, S. D., 2004, 'Appendix 4: Draft guidelines for using clay tobacco pipe record sheets' in White, S. D., *The dynamics of regionalisation and trade: Yorkshire clay tobacco pipes c1600 - 1800*, 487-490, *The Archaeology of the Clay Tobacco Pipe XVIII*, BAR Series 374, available at: <http://scpr.co/PDFs/Resources/White%20BAR%20Appendix%204.pdf>

Winder, J. M., 2011, *Oyster Shells from Archaeological Sites A brief illustrated guide to basic processing*. Available at: <https://oystersetcetera.wordpress.com/2011/03/29/oyster-shells-from-archaeological-sites-a-brief-illustrated-guide-to-basic-processing/> consulted 22/04/2021

Winder, J., 2017, 'Oysters in Archaeology' in Allen, M.J (ed.) *Molluscs in Archaeology Methods, approaches and applications*, *Studying Scientific Archaeology* **3**, Oxford, 238-258

Wright, L., 2016, 'Barracks and Burials', in Cornford, T. (Ed), *The Woodbridge Society Newsletter (Autumn 2016)*, 3-7

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

### **Internet sources**

[http://www.norfolkbottles.com/Website%20\(Norwich\)%20updated/eastanglianbeers.html#3a](http://www.norfolkbottles.com/Website%20(Norwich)%20updated/eastanglianbeers.html#3a) consulted 17/11/2022

[https://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/ukgwa/20150804142557/http://archive.museumoflondon.org.uk/ceramics/pages/subcategory.asp?subcat\\_id=768&subcat\\_name=Wine+bottles](https://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/ukgwa/20150804142557/http://archive.museumoflondon.org.uk/ceramics/pages/subcategory.asp?subcat_id=768&subcat_name=Wine+bottles) consulted 17/11/2022

## APPENDIX A CONTEXT INVENTORY

Context	Area	Cut	Phase	Group	Category	Feature Type
505	Area 1	505	0	0	cut	ditch
506	Area 1	505	0	0	fill	ditch
507	Area 1	507	3	0	cut	ditch
508	Area 1	507	3	0	fill	ditch
509	Area 1	509	3	509	cut	ditch
510	Area 1	509	3	509	fill	ditch
511	Area 1	511	3	509	cut	ditch
512	Area 1	511	3	509	fill	ditch
513	Area 1	513	3	513	cut	ditch
514	Area 1	513	3	513	fill	ditch
515	Area 1	515	3	513	cut	ditch
516	Area 1	515	3	513	fill	ditch
517	Area 1	517	1	0	cut	pit
518	Area 1	517	1	0	fill	pit
519	Area 1	517	1	0	fill	pit
520	Area 1	520	0	0	cut	pit
521	Area 1	520	0	0	fill	pit
522	Area 1	522	0	0	cut	ditch
523	Area 1	522	0	0	fill	ditch
805	Area 2	805	0	0	cut	pit
806	Area 2	805	0	0	fill	pit
807	Area 2	807	1	0	cut	pit
808	Area 2	807	1	0	fill	pit
809	Area 2	809	1	809	cut	ditch
810	Area 2	809	1	809	fill	ditch
811	Area 2	811	1	809	cut	ditch
812	Area 2	811	1	809	fill	ditch
1015	Area 4	1015	0	0	cut	pit
1016	Area 4	1015	0	0	fill	pit
1017	Area 4	1017	1	0	cut	pit
1018	Area 4	1017	1	0	fill	pit
1019	Area 4	1019	5	0	cut	ditch
1020	Area 4	1019	5	0	fill	ditch
1021	Area 4	1021	0	0	cut	natural
1022	Area 4	1021	0	0	fill	natural
1023	Area 4	1023	5	0	cut	ditch
1024	Area 4	1023	5	0	fill	ditch
1209	Area 3	1209	0	0	cut	post hole
1210	Area 3	1209	0	0	fill	post hole
1211	Area 3	1211	0	0	cut	pit
1212	Area 3	1211	0	0	fill	pit
1213	Area 3	1213	0	0	cut	natural
1214	Area 3	1213	0	0	fill	natural
2803	Area 5	2803	3	2803	cut	ditch
2804	Area 5	2803	3	2803	fill	ditch
2805	Area 5	2805	3	0	cut	post hole
2806	Area 5	2805	3	0	fill	post hole
2807	Area 5	2807	3	2803	cut	ditch
2808	Area 5	2807	3	2803	fill	ditch
2809	Area 5	2809	3	2803	cut	ditch
2810	Area 5	2809	3	2803	fill	ditch

Context	Area	Cut	Phase	Group	Category	Feature Type
2811	Area 5	2811	0	0	cut	tree throw
2812	Area 5	2811	0	0	fill	tree throw
2813	Area 5	2813	3	2813	cut	ditch
2814	Area 5	2813	3	2813	fill	ditch
2815	Area 5	2815	3	2815	cut	ditch
2816	Area 5	2815	3	2815	fill	ditch
2817	Area 5	2817	3	2815	cut	ditch
2818	Area 5	2817	3	2815	fill	ditch
2819	Area 5	2826	3	2824	fill	ditch
2820	Area 5	2820	0	0	cut	natural
2821	Area 5	2820	0	0	fill	natural
2822	Area 5	2822	0	2822	cut	natural
2823	Area 5	2822	0	2822	fill	natural
2824	Area 5	2824	3	2824	cut	ditch
2825	Area 5	2824	3	2824	fill	ditch
2826	Area 5	2826	3	2824	cut	ditch
2827	Area 5	2827	3	2815	cut	ditch
2828	Area 5	2827	3	2815	fill	ditch
2829	Area 5	2829	3	2824	cut	ditch
2830	Area 5	2829	3	2824	fill	ditch
2831	Area 5	2830	3	0	cut	ditch
2832	Area 5	2830	3	0	fill	ditch
2833	Area 5	2833	3	2813	cut	ditch
2834	Area 5	2833	3	2813	fill	ditch
2835	Area 5	2835	0	2822	cut	natural
2836	Area 5	2835	0	2822	fill	natural
4603	Area 6	4603	3	4603	cut	ditch
4604	Area 6	4603	3	4603	fill	ditch
4605	Area 6	4605	3	4605	cut	ditch
4606	Area 6	4605	3	4605	fill	ditch
4607	Area 6	4607	1	4607	cut	ditch
4608	Area 6	4607	1	4607	fill	ditch
4609	Area 6	4609	2	0	cut	pit
4610	Area 6	4609	2	0	fill	pit
4611	Area 6	4611	3	0	cut	pit
4612	Area 6	4611	3	0	fill	pit
4613	Area 6	4613	3	4603	cut	ditch
4614	Area 6	4613	3	4603	fill	ditch
4615	Area 6	4615	3	4603	cut	ditch
4616	Area 6	4615	3	4603	fill	ditch
4617	Area 6	4617	3	4617	cut	ditch
4618	Area 6	4617	3	4617	fill	ditch
4619	Area 6	4619	3	0	cut	ditch
4620	Area 6	4619	3	0	fill	ditch
4621	Area 6	4619	3	0	fill	primary
4622	Area 6	4613	3	0	fill	primary
4631	Area 6	4631	3	4603	cut	ditch
4632	Area 6	4631	3	4603	fill	ditch
4633	Area 6	4633	1	4607	cut	ring gully
4634	Area 6	4633	1	4607	fill	ring gully
4635	Area 6	4635	1	4607	cut	ring gully
4636	Area 6	4635	1	4607	fill	ring gully

Context	Area	Cut	Phase	Group	Category	Feature Type
4637	Area 6	4637	3	4617	cut	ditch
4638	Area 6	4637	3	4617	fill	ditch
4639	Area 6	4639	2	0	cut	post hole
4640	Area 6	4639	2	0	fill	post hole
4641	Area 6	4641	1	4607	cut	ring gully
4642	Area 6	4641	1	4607	fill	ring gully
4643	Area 6	4643	1	4607	cut	ring gully
4644	Area 6	4643	1	4607	fill	ring gully
4645	Area 6	4645	1	4607	cut	ring gully
4646	Area 6	4645	1	4607	fill	ring gully
4647	Area 6	4647	1	4607	cut	gully
4648	Area 6	4647	1	4607	fill	gully
4649	Area 6	4649	3	0	cut	ditch
4650	Area 6	4649	3	0	fill	ditch
4651	Area 6	4651	3	4617	cut	ditch
4652	Area 6	4651	3	4617	fill	ditch
4653	Area 6	4653	3	0	cut	ditch
4654	Area 6	4653	3	0	fill	ditch
4655	Area 6	4655	3	0	cut	ditch
4656	Area 6	4655	3	0	fill	ditch
4657	Area 6	4655	3	0	fill	ditch
4658	Area 6	4658	3	0	cut	ditch
4659	Area 6	4658	3	0	fill	ditch
4660	Area 6	4660	3	0	cut	post hole
4661	Area 6	4660	3	0	fill	post hole
4662	Area 6	4662	3	0	cut	post hole
4663	Area 6	4662	3	0	fill	post hole
4664	Area 6	4664	1	4607	cut	ring gully
4665	Area 6	4664	1	4607	fill	ring gully
4666	Area 6	4666	1	4607	cut	ring gully
4667	Area 6	4666	1	4607	fill	ring gully
4668	Area 6	4668	1	4607	cut	ring gully
4669	Area 6	4668	1	4607	fill	ring gully
4670	Area 6	4670	1	4607	cut	ring gully
4671	Area 6	4670	1	4607	fill	ring gully
4672	Area 6	4672	1	4672	cut	ditch
4673	Area 6	4672	1	4672	fill	ditch
4674	Area 6	4674	1	4672	cut	ditch
4675	Area 6	4674	1	4672	fill	ditch
4676	Area 6	4676	1	4672	cut	ditch
4677	Area 6	4676	1	4672	fill	ditch
4680	Area 6	4680	1	4607	cut	ring gully
4681	Area 6	4680	1	4607	fill	ring gully
4682	Area 6	4682	1	4607	cut	ring gully
4683	Area 6	4682	1	4607	fill	ring gully
4684	Area 6	4684	0	0	cut	post hole
4685	Area 6	4684	0	0	fill	post hole
4686	Area 6	4686	0	0	cut	post hole
4687	Area 6	4686	0	0	fill	post hole
4688	Area 6	4688	0	0	cut	pit
4689	Area 6	4688	0	0	fill	pit
4690	Area 6	4690	0	0	cut	pit

Context	Area	Cut	Phase	Group	Category	Feature Type
4691	Area 6	4690	0	0	fill	pit
4692	Area 6	4692	1	4672	cut	ditch
4693	Area 6	4692	1	4672	fill	ditch
4694	Area 6	4694	3	4603	cut	ditch
4695	Area 6	4694	3	4603	fill	ditch
4699	Area 6	4694	3	4603	fill	ditch
5303	Area 7	5303	4	5303	cut	gutter
5304	Area 7	5303	4	5303	fill	gutter
5305	Area 7	5305	4	5305	cut	gutter
5306	Area 7	5305	4	5305	fill	gutter
5307	Area 7	5307	4	5307	cut	ditch
5308	Area 7	5307	4	5307	fill	ditch
5309	Area 7	5309	4	0	cut	gully
5310	Area 7	5309	4	0	fill	gully
5311	Area 7	5311	4	0	cut	gully
5312	Area 7	5311	4	0	fill	gully
5313	Area 7	5313	4	0	cut	gully
5314	Area 7	5313	4	0	fill	gully
5315	Area 7	5315	4	5315	cut	gutter
5316	Area 7	5315	4	5315	fill	gutter
5317	Area 7	5317	4	5317	cut	ditch
5318	Area 7	5317	4	5317	fill	ditch
5319	Area 7	5319	4	0	cut	ditch
5320	Area 7	5319	4	0	fill	ditch
5321	Area 7	5322	4	0	fill	ditch
5322	Area 7	5322	4	0	cut	ditch
5323	Area 7	5322	4	0	fill	ditch
5324	Area 7	0	0	0	layer	layer
5325	Area 7	5325	5	5325	cut	pit
5326	Area 7	5325	5	5325	fill	pit
5327	Area 7	5325	5	5325	fill	pit
5328	Area 7	5325	5	5325	fill	pit
5329	Area 7	5325	5	5325	fill	pit
5330	Area 7	5325	5	5325	fill	pit
5331	Area 7	5331	5	0	cut	plough furrow
5332	Area 7	5331	5	0	fill	plough furrow
5333	Area 7	5333	5	0	cut	plough furrow
5334	Area 7	5333	5	0	fill	plough furrow
5335	Area 7	5335	2	5419	cut	ditch
5336	Area 7	5335	2	5419	fill	ditch
5337	Area 7	5337	5	0	cut	plough furrow
5338	Area 7	5337	5	0	fill	plough furrow
5339	Area 7	5339	2	5419	cut	gully
5340	Area 7	5339	2	5419	fill	gully
5341	Area 7	5341	5	0	cut	plough furrow
5342	Area 7	5341	5	0	fill	plough furrow
5343	Area 7	5343	4	Building 3	cut	beamslot
5344	Area 7	5343	4	Building 3	fill	beamslot
5345	Area 7	5345	4	Building 3	cut	beamslot
5346	Area 7	5345	4	Building 3	fill	beamslot
5347	Area 7	5347	4	Building 3	cut	beamslot
5348	Area 7	5347	4	Building 3	fill	beamslot

Context	Area	Cut	Phase	Group	Category	Feature Type
5349	Area 7	5349	4	Building 3	cut	beamslot
5350	Area 7	5349	4	Building 3	fill	beamslot
5351	Area 7	5349	4	Building 3	fill	beamslot
5352	Area 7	5349	4	Building 3	fill	beamslot
5353	Area 7	5353	5	0	cut	plough furrow
5354	Area 7	5353	5	0	fill	plough furrow
5355	Area 7	5355	5	0	cut	plough furrow
5356	Area 7	5355	5	0	fill	plough furrow
5357	Area 7	5357	4	Building 3	cut	beamslot
5358	Area 7	5357	4	Building 3	fill	beamslot
5359	Area 7	5359	0	0	cut	post hole
5360	Area 7	5359	0	0	fill	post hole
5361	Area 7	5361	5	0	cut	ditch
5362	Area 7	5361	5	0	fill	ditch
5364	Area 7	5364	0	0	cut	pit
5365	Area 7	5364	0	0	fill	pit
5366	Area 7	5366	4	Building 3	cut	beamslot
5367	Area 7	5366	4	Building 3	fill	beamslot
5368	Area 7	5368	0	0	cut	pit
5369	Area 7	5368	0	0	fill	pit
5370	Area 7	0	4	Building 1	cut	construction cut
5371	Area 7	0	0		layer	colluvium
5372	Area 7	5474	4	Building 1	masonry	wall
5373	Area 7	0	4	Building 1	layer	colluvium
5374	Area 7	0	4	Building 1	cut	construction cut
5375	Area 7	0	4	Building 1	layer	colluvium
5377	Area 7	0	4	Building 1	layer	colluvium
5378	Area 7	5366	4	Building 3	fill	beamslot
5379	Area 7	5370	4	Building 1	masonry	wall
5380	Area 7	0	4	Building 1	masonry	structure
5381	Area 7	0	4	Building 1	masonry	structure
5382	Area 7	0	4	Building 1	masonry	wall
5385	Area 7	5385	5	0	cut	post hole
5386	Area 7	5385	5	0	fill	post hole
5387	Area 7	5387	5	0	cut	plough furrow
5388	Area 7	5387	5	0	fill	plough furrow
5389	Area 7	5389	5	0	cut	plough furrow
5390	Area 7	5389	5	0	fill	plough furrow
5391	Area 7	5391	5	0	cut	plough furrow
5392	Area 7	5391	5	0	fill	plough furrow
5393	Area 7	5393	0	0	cut	posthole
5394	Area 7	5393	0	0	fill	posthole
5395	Area 7	5395	0	0	cut	posthole
5396	Area 7	5395	0	0	fill	posthole
5397	Area 7	5397	4	0	cut	pit
5398	Area 7	5397	4	0	fill	pit
5399	Area 7	5397	4	0	fill	pit
5400	Area 7	0	0	0	layer	colluvial
5401	Area 7	5401	5	0	cut	ditch
5402	Area 7	5401	5	0	fill	ditch
5403	Area 7	5403	5	Quarry 5411	cut	pit
5404	Area 7	5403	5	Quarry 5411	fill	pit

Context	Area	Cut	Phase	Group	Category	Feature Type
5405	Area 7	5403	5	Quarry 5411	fill	pit
5406	Area 7	5406	5	Quarry 5411	cut	pit
5407	Area 7	5406	5	Quarry 5411	fill	pit
5408	Area 7	5408	5	Quarry 5411	cut	pit
5409	Area 7	5408	5	Quarry 5411	fill	pit
5410	Area 7	5408	5	Quarry 5411	fill	pit
5411	Area 7	5411	5	Quarry 5411	cut	quarry
5412	Area 7	5411	5	Quarry 5411	fill	quarry
5413	Area 7	5411	5	Quarry 5411	fill	quarry
5414	Area 7	0	0	0	layer	natural
5415	Area 7	5415	2	0	cut	pit
5416	Area 7	5415	2	0	fill	pit
5417	Area 7	5417	0	0	cut	ditch
5418	Area 7	5417	0	0	fill	ditch
5419	Area 7	5419	2	5419	cut	ditch
5420	Area 7	5419	2	5419	fill	ditch
5421	Area 7	5419	2	5419	fill	ditch
5422	Area 7	5419	2	5419	fill	ditch
5423	Area 7	5419	2	5419	fill	ditch
5424	Area 7	5424	5	0	cut	post hole
5425	Area 7	5424	5	0	fill	post hole
5426	Area 7	5411	5	Quarry 5411	fill	Quarry
5427	Area 7	5427	5	0	cut	ditch
5428	Area 7	5427	5	0	fill	ditch
5429	Area 7	5429	5	0	cut	plough furrow
5430	Area 7	5429	5	0	fill	plough furrow
5431	Area 7	5431	5	0	cut	plough furrow
5432	Area 7	5431	5	0	fill	plough furrow
5433	Area 7	5433	5	0	cut	plough furrow
5434	Area 7	5433	5	0	fill	plough furrow
5435	Area 7	5435	5	0	cut	gully
5436	Area 7	5435	5	0	fill	gully
5437	Area 7	5325	5	5325	fill	pit
5438	Area 7	5325	5	5325	fill	pit
5439	Area 7	5325	5	5325	fill	pit
5440	Area 7	5325	5	5325	fill	pit
5441	Area 7	5325	5	5325	fill	pit
5442	Area 7	5442	2	5442	cut	ditch
5443	Area 7	5442	2	5442	fill	ditch
5444	Area 7	5442	2	5442	fill	ditch
5445	Area 7	5445	2	5442	cut	ditch
5446	Area 7	5445	2	5442	fill	ditch
5447	Area 7	0	0	0	layer	colluvium
5448	Area 7	0	0	0	layer	colluvium
5449	Area 7	5449	4	0	cut	pit
5450	Area 7	5449	4	0	fill	pit
5451	Area 7	5451	4	0	cut	pit
5452	Area 7	5451	4	0	fill	pit
5453	Area 7	5451	4	0	fill	pit
5454	Area 7	0	4	Building 3	masonry	structure
5455	Area 7	5455	2	5789	cut	ring gulley
5456	Area 7	5455	2	5789	fill	ring gulley



Context	Area	Cut	Phase	Group	Category	Feature Type
5457	Area 7	5457	5	Quarry 5411	cut	quarry
5458	Area 7	5458	5	Quarry 5411	cut	quarry
5459	Area 7	5457	5	Quarry 5411	fill	quarry
5460	Area 7	5457	5	Quarry 5411	fill	quarry
5461	Area 7	5457	5	Quarry 5411	fill	quarry
5462	Area 7	5458	5	Quarry 5411	fill	quarry
5463	Area 7	5458	5	Quarry 5411	fill	quarry
5464	Area 7	0	4	5464	cut	gutter
5465	Area 7	5464	4	5464	fill	gutter
5466	Area 7	5476	4	Building 2	masonry	structure
5467	Area 7	0	2	5442	cut	ditch
5468	Area 7	5467	2	5442	fill	ditch
5469	Area 7	5469	4	Building 3	cut	beamslot
5470	Area 7	5469	4	Building 3	fill	beamslot
5471	Area 7	5469	4	Building 3	fill	beamslot
5472	Area 7	5472	4	Building 3	cut	pit
5473	Area 7	5472	4	Building 3	fill	pit
5474	Area 7	0	0	0	layer	natural
5476	Area 7	5476	4	Building 2	cut	construction cut
5477	Area 7	5476	4	Building 2	fill	construction cut
5478	Area 7	0	2	0	cut	pit
5479	Area 7	5478	2	0	fill	pit
5486	Area 7	0	4	Building 3	cut	pit
5487	Area 7	0	4	Building 3	cut	beamslot
5488	Area 7	0	4	Building 3	cut	pit
5489	Area 7	0	4	Building 3	cut	pit
5490	Area 7	0	5	5490	cut	ditch
5491	Area 7	5490	5	5490	fill	ditch
5492	Area 7	5490	5	5490	fill	ditch
5493	Area 7	5486	4	Building 3	fill	fill
5494	Area 7	5486	4	Building 3	fill	fill
5495	Area 7	5486	4	Building 3	fill	fill
5496	Area 7	5487	4	Building 3	fill	fill
5497	Area 7	5488	4	Building 3	fill	fill
5498	Area 7	5489	4	Building 3	fill	fill
5499	Area 7	5489	4	Building 3	fill	fill
5505	Area 7	0	4	0	layer	deposit
5506	Area 7	0	4	0	layer	deposit
5507	Area 7	5507	4	Building 2	cut	construction cut
5508	Area 7	5507	4	Building 2	fill	construction cut
5509	Area 7	5507	4	Building 2	masonry	structure
5510	Area 7	5510	4	Building 2	cut	construction cut
5511	Area 7	5510	4	Building 2	fill	construction cut
5512	Area 7	5512	4	Building 2	cut	construction cut
5513	Area 7	5512	4	Building 2	fill	construction cut
5514	Area 7	5514	4	Building 2	cut	construction cut
5515	Area 7	5514	4	Building 2	fill	construction cut
5516	Area 7	0	4	0	layer	spread
5517	Area 7	0	4	0	layer	spread
5518	Area 7	0	4	0	layer	spread
5519	Area 7	0	4	0	layer	spread
5523	Area 7	0	4	5523	cut	construction cut

Context	Area	Cut	Phase	Group	Category	Feature Type
5524	Area 7	5523	4	5523	fill	construction cut
5525	Area 7	5523	4	5523	fill	construction cut
5526	Area 7	5490	5	5490	fill	ditch
5531	Area 7	5531	4	Building 2	cut	construction cut
5532	Area 7	5531	4	Building 2	fill	construction cut
5533	Area 7	5533	4	Building 2	cut	construction cut
5534	Area 7	5533	4	Building 2	fill	construction cut
5535	Area 7	5535	4	Building 2	cut	construction cut
5536	Area 7	5535	4	Building 2	fill	construction cut
5537	Area 7	5537	0	0	cut	gully
5538	Area 7	5537	0	0	fill	gully
5539	Area 7	5539	4	5539	cut	ditch
5541	Area 7	0	4	5541	cut	ditch
5543	Area 7	5543	5	5490	cut	ditch
5547	Area 7	5547	4	5547	cut	gutter
5548	Area 7	5547	4	5547	fill	gutter
5550	Area 7	0	4	Building 4	cut	construction cut
5551	Area 7	5550	4	Building 4	fill	construction cut
5552	Area 7	0	4	Building 4	cut	construction cut
5553	Area 7	5552	4	Building 4	fill	construction cut
5554	Area 7	0	4	Building 4	cut	construction cut
5555	Area 7	5554	4	Building 4	fill	construction cut
5556	Area 7	0	0	0	cut	trial trench
5557	Area 7	5556	0	0	fill	trial trench
5558	Area 7	0	4	Building 4	cut	construction cut
5559	Area 7	5558	4	Building 4	fill	construction cut
5560	Area 7	5560	2	5560	cut	ditch
5561	Area 7	5560	2	5560	fill	ditch
5562	Area 7	5560	2	5560	fill	ditch
5563	Area 7	5560	2	5560	fill	ditch
5564	Area 7	5564	4	5564	cut	gutter
5565	Area 7	5564	4	5564	fill	gutter
5566	Area 7	5564	4	5564	fill	gutter
5567	Area 7	0	0	0	layer	natural
5571	Area 7	0	4	5539	cut	ditch
5572	Area 7	5571	4	5539	fill	ditch
5573	Area 7	0	4	0	cut	post hole
5574	Area 7	5573	4	0	fill	post hole
5575	Area 7	0	4	0	cut	pit
5576	Area 7	5575	4	0	fill	pit
5577	Area 7	0	4	5539	cut	ditch
5578	Area 7	5577	4	5539	fill	ditch
5579	Area 7	0	4	5535	cut	post hole
5580	Area 7	0	4	Building 3	cut	beamslot
5581	Area 7	5579	4	5535	fill	post hole
5582	Area 7	0	4	5535	cut	post hole
5583	Area 7	5582	4	5535	fill	post hole
5584	Area 7	5580	4	Building 3	fill	beamslot
5585	Area 7	0	4	5541	cut	ditch
5586	Area 7	0	5	5490	cut	ditch
5587	Area 7	5580	4	Building 3	fill	beamslot
5588	Area 7	5580	4	Building 3	fill	beamslot

Context	Area	Cut	Phase	Group	Category	Feature Type
5589	Area 7	0	4	0	cut	beamslot
5590	Area 7	5589	4	0	fill	beamslot
5591	Area 7	5591	4	5564	cut	gutter
5592	Area 7	5591	4	5564	fill	gutter
5593	Area 7	5591	4	5564	fill	gutter
5595	Area 7	0	4	5595	cut	structure
5596	Area 7	5595	4	5595	fill	structure
5597	Area 7	5595	4	0	layer	colluvium
5599	Area 7	0	4	5694	cut	ditch
5603	Area 7	5599	4	5694	fill	ditch
5604	Area 7	5599	4	5694	fill	ditch
5605	Area 7	5599	4	5694	fill	ditch
5606	Area 7	5599	4	5694	fill	ditch
5607	Area 7	0	4	5694	cut	drain
5608	Area 7	5607	4	5694	fill	drain
5609	Area 7	5607	4	5694	fill	drain
5610	Area 7	5607	4	5694	fill	drain
5611	Area 7	5607	4	5694	fill	drain
5612	Area 7	0	0	0	layer	deposit
5614	Area 7	0	0	0	layer	colluvium
5615	Area 7	5586	5	5490	fill	ditch
5616	Area 7	5586	5	5490	fill	ditch
5617	Area 7	5586	5	5490	fill	ditch
5618	Area 7	5586	5	5490	fill	ditch
5619	Area 7	5585	4	5541	fill	ditch
5620	Area 7	5585	4	5541	fill	ditch
5621	Area 7	5585	4	5541	fill	ditch
5622	Area 7	5585	4	5541	fill	ditch
5623	Area 7	5585	4	5541	fill	ditch
5624	Area 7	5586	5	5490	fill	ditch
5625	Area 7	5585	4	5541	fill	ditch
5627	Area 7	5586	5	5490	fill	ditch
5628	Area 7	5586	5	5490	fill	ditch
5629	Area 7	5586	5	5490	fill	ditch
5630	Area 7	5586	5	5490	fill	ditch
5631	Area 7	5586	5	5490	fill	ditch
5632	Area 7	5586	5	5490	fill	ditch
5633	Area 7	5586	5	5490	fill	ditch
5634	Area 7	5586	5	5490	fill	ditch
5635	Area 7	5586	5	5490	fill	ditch
5636	Area 7	5585	4	5542	fill	ditch
5637	Area 7	0	4	0	cut	construction cut
5638	Area 7	5637	4	0	fill	construction cut
5639	Area 7	0	4	0	cut	construction cut
5640	Area 7	5639	4	0	fill	construction cut
5641	Area 7	5639	4	0	fill	construction cut
5642	Area 7	5639	4	0	fill	construction cut
5645	Area 7	5543	5	5490	fill	ditch
5646	Area 7	5543	5	5490	fill	ditch
5647	Area 7	5543	5	5490	fill	ditch
5648	Area 7	5543	5	5490	fill	ditch
5649	Area 7	5541	4	5541	fill	ditch

Context	Area	Cut	Phase	Group	Category	Feature Type
5650	Area 7	5541	4	5541	fill	ditch
5651	Area 7	5543	5	5490	fill	ditch
5652	Area 7	5639	4	0	fill	ditch
5653	Area 7	5543	5	5490	fill	ditch
5656	Area 7	5539	4	5539	fill	ditch
5657	Area 7	5539	4	5539	fill	ditch
5658	Area 7	5539	4	5539	fill	ditch
5659	Area 7	5539	4	5539	fill	ditch
5660	Area 7	5541	4	5541	fill	ditch
5661	Area 7	5541	4	5541	fill	ditch
5663	Area 7	5541	4	5541	fill	ditch
5664	Area 7	5541	4	5541	fill	ditch
5666	Area 7	5543	5	5490	fill	ditch
5667	Area 7	0	0	0	cut	pit
5668	Area 7	5667	0	0	fill	pit
5669	Area 7	5667	0	0	fill	pit
5670	Area 7	0	4	Building 3	cut	beamslot
5671	Area 7	5670	4	Building 3	fill	beamslot
5672	Area 7	0	5	5672	cut	ditch
5673	Area 7	5672	5	5672	fill	ditch
5674	Area 7	0	5	5672	cut	ditch
5675	Area 7	5674	5	5672	fill	ditch
5676	Area 7	0	4	5539	cut	ditch
5677	Area 7	5676	4	5539	fill	ditch
5678	Area 7	0	0	0	layer	deposit
5679	Area 7	0	0	0	cut	natural
5680	Area 7	5679	0	0	fill	natural
5681	Area 7	0	0	0	cut	natural
5682	Area 7	5681	0	0	fill	natural
5683	Area 7	0	4	5694	cut	ditch
5684	Area 7	5683	4	5694	fill	ditch
5685	Area 7	0	4	5694	cut	ditch
5686	Area 7	5685	4	5694	fill	ditch
5687	Area 7	5685	4	5694	fill	ditch
5688	Area 7	5685	4	5694	fill	ditch
5689	Area 7	5685	4	5694	fill	ditch
5690	Area 7	5685	4	5694	fill	ditch
5691	Area 7	5685	4	5694	fill	ditch
5692	Area 7	5685	4	5694	fill	ditch
5693	Area 7	5685	4	5694	fill	ditch
5694	Area 7	0	4	5694	cut	ditch
5695	Area 7	5694	4	5694	fill	ditch
5696	Area 7	5694	4	5694	fill	ditch
5697	Area 7	5694	4	5694	fill	ditch
5698	Area 7	5694	4	5694	fill	ditch
5699	Area 7	5694	4	5694	fill	ditch
5704	Area 7	5694	4	5694	fill	ditch
5705	Area 7	5694	4	5694	fill	ditch
5706	Area 7	5694	4	5694	fill	ditch
5708	Area 7	0	5	5490	cut	ditch
5709	Area 7	5708	5	5490	fill	ditch
5710	Area 7	5708	5	5490	fill	ditch

Context	Area	Cut	Phase	Group	Category	Feature Type
5711	Area 7	5708	5	5490	fill	ditch
5712	Area 7	0	4	Building 1	cut	post hole
5713	Area 7	0	4	Building 1	fill	post hole
5715	Area 7	0	4	Building 3	cut	posthole
5716	Area 7	5715	4	Building 3	fill	posthole
5717	Area 7	0	4	Building 3	cut	post hole
5718	Area 7	5717	4	Building 3	fill	post hole
5719	Area 7	5717	4	Building 3	fill	post hole
5720	Area 7	5694	4	5694	fill	ditch
5721	Area 7	5712	4	0	fill	wall
5722	Area 7	0	0	0	layer	colluvium
5723	Area 7	0	4	Building 3	masonry	wall
5724	Area 7	0	4	Building 3	masonry	wall
5726	Area 7	0	4	0	layer	brick rubble spread
5727	Area 7	0	4	Building 1	masonry	wall
5728	Area 7	0	4	Building 3	cut	post hole
5729	Area 7	5728	4	Building 3	fill	posthole
5730	Area 7	0	4	Building 3	cut	beamslot
5731	Area 7	5730	4	Building 3	fill	beamslot
5732	Area 7	0	5	0	cut	pit
5733	Area 7	5732	5	0	fill	pit
5734	Area 7	0	0	0	layer	colluvium
5737	Area 7	0	0	0	layer	colluvium
5738	Area 7	0	4	Building 3	cut	post hole
5739	Area 7	5738	4	Building 3	fill	post pipe
5740	Area 7	0	4	Building 3	cut	beamslot
5741	Area 7	5740	4	Building 3	fill	beamslot
5742	Area 7	0	4	Building 3	cut	post hole
5743	Area 7	5742	4	Building 3	fill	post pad
5744	Area 7	5742	4	Building 3	fill	post hole
5746	Area 7	0	4	5464	cut	gutter
5747	Area 7	5746	4	5464	fill	gutter
5748	Area 7	0	4	0	layer	spread
5749	Area 7	0	4	0	masonry	wall
5753	Area 7		4	0	cut	ditch
5754	Area 7	5753	4	0	fill	ditch
5755	Area 7	0	0	0	layer	colluvium
5756	Area 7	0	4	0	masonry	wall
5757	Area 7	0	4	Building 4	masonry	wall
5758	Area 7	5759	5	5490	fill	ditch
5759	Area 7	0	5	5490	cut	ditch
5760	Area 7	5759	5	5490	fill	ditch
5761	Area 7	0	4	5523	cut	ditch
5762	Area 7	5761	4	5523	fill	ditch
5763	Area 7	0	4	5763	cut	culvert
5764	Area 7	0	4	5763	masonry	culvert wall
5765	Area 7	0	4	5763	masonry	culvert wall
5766	Area 7	5763	4	5763	fill	culvert
5768	Area 7	0	4	5541	cut	ditch
5769	Area 7	5768	4	5541	fill	ditch
5774	Area 7	0	4	0	masonry	wall
5776	Area 7	0	5	0	cut	pit

Context	Area	Cut	Phase	Group	Category	Feature Type
5777	Area 7	5776	5	0	fill	pit
5778	Area 7	5776	5	0	fill	pit
5779	Area 7	5776	5	0	fill	pit
5784	Area 7	0	4	Building 4	cut	construction cut
5785	Area 7	5784	4	Building 4	fill	construction cut
5786	Area 7	5784	4	Building 4	fill	construction cut
5789	Area 7	0	2	5789	cut	ring gully
5790	Area 7	5789	2	5789	fill	ring gully
5791	Area 7	0	2	5789	cut	ring gully
5792	Area 7	5791	2	5789	fill	ring gully
5793	Area 7	0	2	5789	cut	ring gully
5794	Area 7	5793	2	5789	fill	ring gully
5795	Area 7	0	2	5789	cut	ring gully
5796	Area 7	5795	2	5789	fill	ring gully
5797	Area 7	0	2	5789	cut	ring gully
5798	Area 7	5797	2	5789	fill	ring gully
5799	Area 7	0	2	5789	cut	ring gully
5803	Area 7	5799	2	5789	fill	ring gully
5804	Area 7	0	2	5789	cut	ring gully
5805	Area 7	5804	2	5789	fill	ring gully
5806	Area 7	0	2	5789	cut	ring gully
5807	Area 7	5806	2	5789	fill	ring gully
5808	Area 7	0	2	5789	cut	ring gully
5809	Area 7	5808	2	5789	fill	ring gully
5810	Area 7	0	2	5789	cut	ring gully
5811	Area 7	5810	2	5789	fill	ring gully
5812	Area 7	0	2	5789	cut	ring gully
5813	Area 7	5812	2	5789	fill	ring gully
5814	Area 7	0	2	5789	cut	ring gully
5815	Area 7	5814	2	5789	fill	ring gully
5816	Area 7	0	2	5789	cut	ring gully
5817	Area 7	5816	2	5789	fill	ring gully
5820	Area 7	0	5	0	cut	pit
5821	Area 7	5820	5	0	fill	pit
5822	Area 7	5820	5	0	fill	pit
5823	Area 7	5820	5	0	fill	pit
5824	Area 7	5820	5	0	fill	pit
5825	Area 7	5820	5	0	fill	pit
5826	Area 7	0	4	0	cut	wall
5827	Area 7	5828	4	0	fill	wall
5828	Area 7	0	4	Building 4	cut	construction cut
5829	Area 7	5828	4	Building 4	fill	construction cut
5830	Area 7	5732	5	0	fill	pit
5831	Area 7	0	4	0	masonry	wall
5832	Area 7	0	2	0	cut	ditch
5833	Area 7	5832	2	0	fill	ditch
5834	Area 7	0	4	Building 5	masonry	wall
5835	Area 7	0	4	Building 5	cut	construction cut
5836	Area 7	5835	4	Building 5	fill	construction cut
5837	Area 7	0	2	5442	cut	ditch
5838	Area 7	5837	2	5442	fill	ditch
5839	Area 7	0	4	0	cut	pit

Context	Area	Cut	Phase	Group	Category	Feature Type
5840	Area 7	5839	4	0	fill	pit
5841	Area 7	0	0	0	layer	colluvium
5843	Area 7	0	4	0	cut	pit
5844	Area 7	5843	4	0	fill	pit
5845	Area 7	0	4	Building 4	cut	construction cut
5847	Area 7	0	4	5847	cut	gutter
5848	Area 7	5847	4	5847	fill	gutter
5849	Area 7	0	5	0	cut	pit
5850	Area 7	5849	5	0	fill	pit
5851	Area 7	5845	4	Building 4	fill	construction cut
5852	Area 7	0	5	0	layer	colluvium
5853	Area 7	0	0	0	layer	colluvium
5854	Area 7	0	4	0	cut	wall
5856	Area 7	5854	4	0	fill	wall
5857	Area 7		4	Building 5	cut	construction cut
5858	Area 7	5857	4	Building 5	fill	construction cut
5859	Area 7	0	4	5859	cut	gutter
5860	Area 7	5859	4	5859	fill	gutter
5861	Area 7	0	5	0	cut	pit
5862	Area 7	0	4	0	cut	wall
5863	Area 7	5862	4	0	fill	wall
5864	Area 7	5861	5	0	fill	pit
5865	Area 7	5861	5	0	fill	pit
5866	Area 7	5861	5	0	fill	pit
5867	Area 7	0	4	5763	cut	culvert
5868	Area 7	5867	4	5763	fill	culvert
5869	Area 7	5867	4	5763	masonry	wall
5870	Area 7	5879	4	0	fill	robber cut
5871	Area 7	0	4	0	masonry	wall
5872	Area 7	0	4	0	masonry	wall
5873	Area 7	0	4	Building 4	cut	construction cut
5874	Area 7	0	4	0	cut	foundation trench
5875	Area 7	5874	4	0	fill	foundation trench
5876	Area 7	0	4	Building 5	cut	construction cut
5877	Area 7	0	4	Building 5	fill	construction cut
5878	Area 7	0	4	Building 5	masonry	wall
5879	Area 7	0	4	0	cut	robber trench
5880	Area 7	0	0	0	layer	colluvium
5881	Area 7	0	0	0	layer	colluvium
5882	Area 7		4	Building 5	cut	construction cut
5883	Area 7	5882	4	Building 5	fill	construction cut
5884	Area 7	0	4	Building 5	cut	construction cut
5885	Area 7	5884	4	Building 5	masonry	wall
5886	Area 7	0	4	Building 5	cut	construction cut
5887	Area 7	5886	4	Building 5	fill	construction cut
5888	Area 7	0	4	Building 5	cut	foundation trench
5889	Area 7	5888	4	Building 5	masonry	wall
5890	Area 7	5888	4	Building 5	fill	wall
5891	Area 7	0	4	Building 5	cut	construction cut
5892	Area 7	5891	4	Building 5	masonry	construction cut
5893	Area 7	5891	4	Building 5	fill	construction cut
5894	Area 7	5873	4	Building 4	fill	construction cut

Context	Area	Cut	Phase	Group	Category	Feature Type
5895	Area 7	5888	4	Building 5		structure
5898	Area 7	0	4	0	cut	ditch
5899	Area 7	5898	4	0	fill	ditch
5900	Area 7	0	4	0	layer	tile spread
5901	Area 7	0	4	5694	cut	ditch
5902	Area 7	0	4	5541	cut	ditch
5903	Area 7	0	5	5490	cut	ditch
5904	Area 7	0	2	0	cut	pit
5905	Area 7	5904	2	0	fill	pit
5906	Area 7	5904	2	0	fill	pit
5907	Area 7	0	4	Building 4	cut	construction cut
5908	Area 7	5907	4	Building 4	fill	construction cut
5909	Area 7	0	4	0	masonry	wall
5910	Area 7	0	1	0	cut	pit
5911	Area 7	0	4	0	masonry	wall
5912	Area 7	0	4	0	cut	ditch
5913	Area 7	5912	4	0	fill	ditch
5914	Area 7	5914	4	0	cut	pit
5915	Area 7	5914	4	0	fill	pit
5916	Area 7	0	4	0	cut	construction cut
5917	Area 7	0	4	0	fill	construction cut
5918	Area 7	0	4	0	cut	pit
5919	Area 7	5918	4	0	fill	pit
5920	Area 7	5910	1	0	fill	pit
5921	Area 7	0	4	0	cut	ditch
5922	Area 7	5921	4	0	fill	ditch
5923	Area 7	0	5	0	cut	pit
5924	Area 7	5923	5	0	fill	pit
5926	Area 7	0	4	Building 6	masonry	wall
5927	Area 7	0	4	Building 5	cut	construction cut
5928	Area 7	5927	4	Building 5	fill	construction cut
5929	Area 7	0	4	Building 5	cut	construction cut
5930	Area 7	5929	4	Building 5	fill	construction cut
5934	Area 7	0	4	0	masonry	wall
5935	Area 7	0	4	0	masonry	wall
5936	Area 7	0	4	Building 5	cut	construction cut
5937	Area 7	0	4	Building 6	masonry	Wall
5938	Area 7	5936	4	Building 5	fill	construction cut
5939	Area 7	0	4	5939	cut	gutter
5940	Area 7	5939	4	5939	fill	gutter
5941	Area 7	0	4	5941	cut	gutter
5942	Area 7	5941	4	5941	fill	gutter
5943	Area 7	5941	4	5941	fill	ditch
5946	Area 7	5901	4	5694	fill	ditch
5947	Area 7	5901	4	5694	fill	ditch
5948	Area 7	5901	4	5694	fill	ditch
5949	Area 7	5901	4	5694	fill	ditch
5950	Area 7	5901	4	5694	fill	ditch
5951	Area 7	5901	4	5694	fill	ditch
5952	Area 7	5901	4	5694	fill	ditch
5953	Area 7	5901	4	5694	fill	ditch
5954	Area 7	5901	4	5694	fill	ditch



Context	Area	Cut	Phase	Group	Category	Feature Type
5955	Area 7	5901	4	5694	fill	ditch
5956	Area 7	5902	4	5541	fill	ditch
5957	Area 7	5903	5	5490	fill	ditch
5958	Area 7	5903	5	5490	fill	ditch
5959	Area 7	0	4	Building 6	masonry	wall
5960	Area 7		4	Building 6	masonry	wall
5962	Area 7	0	5	0	cut	pit
5963	Area 7	0	4	Building 6	cut	construction cut
5964	Area 7	5963	4	Building 6	masonry	wall
5965	Area 7	5963	4	Building 6	fill	construction cut
5966	Area 7	0	4	Building 6	cut	construction cut
5967	Area 7	5966	4	Building 6	masonry	wall
5968	Area 7	5966	4	Building 6	fill	construction cut
5969	Area 7		4	Building 6	cut	construction cut
5970	Area 7	5969	4	Building 6	masonry	wall
5971	Area 7	5969	4	Building 6	fill	construction cut
6000	Area 7	5939	4	0	fill	ditch
6003	Area 7	0	4	6003	cut	gutter
6004	Area 7	6003	4	6003	fill	gutter
6005	Area 7	5962	5	0	fill	pit
6006	Area 7	5962	5	0	fill	pit
6007	Area 7	5962	5	0	fill	pit
6008	Area 7	5962	5	0	fill	pit
6009	Area 7	5962	5	0	fill	pit
6010	Area 7	0	0	0	layer	colluvium
6011	Area 7	0	4	0	cut	construction cut
6012	Area 7	6011	4	0	fill	construction cut
6013	Area 7	0	4	0	cut	robber trench
6014	Area 7	0	4	0	fill	robber trench
6016	Area 7	0	4	0	cut	robber trench
6017	Area 7	0	4	0	fill	robber trench
6020	Area 7	0	1	6020	cut	pit
6021	Area 7	6020	1	6020	fill	pit
6022	Area 7	0	1	6020	cut	pit
6023	Area 7	6022	1	6020	fill	pit
6024	Area 7	0	1	6020	cut	pit
6025	Area 7	6024	1	6020	fill	pit
6026	Area 7	0	1	6020	cut	pit
6027	Area 7	6026	1	6020	fill	pit
6028	Area 7	0	4	0	layer	colluvial
6029	Area 7	0	4	5303	cut	gutter
6030	Area 7	6029	4	5303	fill	gutter
6031	Area 7	0	4	5303	cut	gutter
6032	Area 7	6031	4	5303	fill	gutter
6033	Area 7	0	4	5303	cut	gutter
6034	Area 7	0	4	6034	cut	gutter
6035	Area 7	6034	4	6034	fill	gutter
6036	Area 7		4	5303	cut	gutter
6037	Area 7	6036	4	5303	fill	gutter
6038	Area 7	0	4	6034	cut	gutter
6039	Area 7	6036	4	5303	fill	gutter
6040	Area 7	6038	4	6034	fill	gutter

Context	Area	Cut	Phase	Group	Category	Feature Type
6041	Area 7	0	4	Building 13	masonry	structure
6042	Area 7	0	4	Building 11	masonry	structure
6043	Area 7	0	4	Building 10	cut	construction cut
6044	Area 7	6043	4	Building 10	fill	construction cut
6045	Area 7	0	4	6045	cut	construction cut
6046	Area 7	6045	4	6045	fill	construction cut
6047	Area 7	0	4	6045	cut	construction cut
6048	Area 7	0	4	6045	fill	construction cut
6049	Area 7	6047	4	6045	fill	construction cut
6050	Area 7	0	4	6045	cut	construction cut
6051	Area 7	6050	4	6045	fill	construction cut
6052	Area 7	6050	4	6045	fill	construction cut
6053	Area 7	6050	4	6045	masonry	wall
6054	Area 7	0	4	0	cut	ditch
6055	Area 7	6054	4	0	fill	ditch
6057	Area 7	6033	4	5303	fill	gutter
6059	Area 7	0	4	5303	cut	gutter
6060	Area 7	0	4	6060	cut	gutter
6061	Area 7	6060	4	6060	fill	gutter
6062	Area 7	6059	4	5303	fill	gutter
6063	Area 7	6059	4	5303	fill	gutter
6064	Area 7	0	4	0	layer	occupation
6065	Area 7	0	4	Building 10	cut	construction cut
6066	Area 7	6065	4	Building 10	masonry	wall
6067	Area 7	6065	4	Building 10	fill	construction cut
6068	Area 7	0	4	6068	cut	gutter
6069	Area 7	6068	4	6068	fill	gutter
6070	Area 7	0	4	Building 10	cut	construction cut
6071	Area 7	6070	4	Building 10	masonry	wall
6072	Area 7	6070	4	Building 10	fill	wall
6073	Area 7	0	4	0	cut	ditch
6074	Area 7	6073	4	0	fill	ditch
6075	Area 7	0	4	6075	cut	gutter
6076	Area 7	6075	4	6075	fill	gutter
6077	Area 7	0	4	5307	cut	ditch
6078	Area 7	6077	4	5307	fill	ditch
6079	Area 7	0	4	5307	cut	ditch
6080	Area 7	6079	4	5307	fill	ditch
6081	Area 7	6079	4	5307	fill	ditch
6082	Area 7	0	0	0	layer	colluvium
6083	Area 7	6103	4	6102	fill	gutter
6084	Area 7	6104	4	6102	fill	gutter
6085	Area 7	6105	4	0	fill	posthole
6086	Area 7	6106	4	6102	fill	gutter
6087	Area 7	6107	4	6102	fill	gutter
6088	Area 7	0	4	Building 9	cut	construction cut
6089	Area 7	6088	4	Building 9	cut	construction cut
6090	Area 7	6088	4	Building 9	cut	construction cut
6091	Area 7	0	5	0	cut	pit
6092	Area 7	0	5	Quarry 6092	cut	quarry pit
6093	Area 7	6092	5	Quarry 6092	fill	quarry pit
6094	Area 7	6092	5	Quarry 6092	fill	quarry pit

Context	Area	Cut	Phase	Group	Category	Feature Type
6095	Area 7	6092	5	Quarry 6092	fill	quarry pit
6096	Area 7	6092	5	Quarry 6092	fill	quarry pit
6102	Area 7	0	4	6102	cut	gutter
6103	Area 7	0	4	6102	cut	gutter
6104	Area 7	0	4	6102	cut	gutter
6105	Area 7	0	4	0	cut	posthole
6106	Area 7	0	4	6102	cut	gutter
6107	Area 7	0	4	6102	cut	gutter
6108	Area 7	6102	4	6102	fill	gutter
6109	Area 7	0	4	0	layer	occupation
6110	Area 7	0	4	0	cut	pit
6111	Area 7	6110	4	0	fill	pit
6112	Area 7	0	4	6060	cut	gutter
6113	Area 7	6112	4	6060	fill	gutter
6114	Area 7	6112	4	6060	masonry	gutter
6115	Area 7		4	6075	cut	gutter
6116	Area 7	6115	4	6075	fill	gutter
6117	Area 7	0	4	0	cut	pit
6118	Area 7	6117	4	0	fill	pit
6119	Area 7	0	4	0	cut	pit
6120	Area 7	6119	4	0	fill	pit
6121	Area 7	0	4	0	cut	pit
6122	Area 7	6121	4	0	fill	pit
6123	Area 7	6119	4	0	fill	pit
6124	Area 7	0	4	Building 10	cut	construction cut
6125	Area 7	6124	4	Building 10	masonry	wall
6126	Area 7	6124	4	Building 10	fill	construction cut
6129	Area 7	6119	4	0	fill	pit
6130	Area 7	0	4	Building 9	cut	construction cut
6131	Area 7	6091	5	0	fill	pit
6132	Area 7	6132	4	5307	cut	ditch
6133	Area 7	6132	4	5307	fill	ditch
6134	Area 7	0	4	0	cut	pit
6135	Area 7	6134	4	0	fill	pit
6136	Area 7	0	4	5317	cut	ditch
6137	Area 7	6136	4	5317	fill	ditch
6138	Area 7	0	4	Building 13	masonry	oven/fireplace
6139	Area 7	0	4	Building 13	masonry	oven/fireplace
6140	Area 7	0	4	Building 13	masonry	wall
6141	Area 7	0	4	Building 13	masonry	wall
6142	Area 7	0	4	Building 13	masonry	wall
6143	Area 7	0	4	Building 13	masonry	wall
6144	Area 7	0	4	Building 13	masonry	wall
6145	Area 7	0	4	Building 13	masonry	wall
6146	Area 7	0	4	Building 13	masonry	wall
6147	Area 7	0	4	Building 13	masonry	wall
6148	Area 7	0	4	Building 13	masonry	wall
6149	Area 7	0	4	Building 13	masonry	wall
6150	Area 7	0	4	Building 13	masonry	wall
6151	Area 7	0	4	Building 13	masonry	wall
6152	Area 7	0	4	Building 13	masonry	structure
6154	Area 7	0	4	Building 11	masonry	wall

Context	Area	Cut	Phase	Group	Category	Feature Type
6155	Area 7	0	4	Building 11	masonry	wall
6156	Area 7	0	4	Building 11	masonry	wall
6157	Area 7	0	4	Building 11	masonry	wall
6158	Area 7	0	4	Building 11	cut	post hole
6159	Area 7	0	4	Building 11	cut	post hole
6160	Area 7	0	4	Building 11	cut	post hole
6161	Area 7	0	4	Building 13	masonry	wall
6162	Area 7		0	0	cut	ditch
6163	Area 7	6162	0	0	fill	ditch
6164	Area 7	0	4	Building 7	cut	pit
6165	Area 7	6164	4	Building 7	fill	pit
6166	Area 7	6164	4	Building 7	fill	pit
6167	Area 7	6164	4	Building 7	fill	pit
6168	Area 7		5	0	cut	pit
6169	Area 7	6168	5	0	fill	pit
6170	Area 7	6168	5	0	fill	pit
6171	Area 7	0	4	Building 12	masonry	wall
6172	Area 7	0	4	Building 12	masonry	structure
6173	Area 7	0	4	Building 12	masonry	wall
6174	Area 7	0	4	Building 12	masonry	wall
6175	Area 7	0	4	Building 12	masonry	oven/fireplace
6176	Area 7	0	4	Building 12	masonry	oven
6177	Area 7	0	4	Building 12	masonry	oven
6178	Area 7	0	4	Building 12	masonry	oven
6179	Area 7	0	4	Building 13	cut	pit
6180	Area 7	6179	4	Building 13	fill	pit
6181	Area 7	0	5	0	cut	pit
6182	Area 7	6181	5	0	fill	pit
6183	Area 7	0	0	0	layer	colluvium
6184	Area 7	0	4	Building 13	cut	construction cut
6185	Area 7	6184	4	Building 13	fill	construction cut
6186	Area 7	0	4	0	cut	pit
6187	Area 7	6186	4	0	fill	pit
6188	Area 7	6186	4	0	fill	pit
6189	Area 7	6186	4	0	fill	pit
6190	Area 7	0	4	6190	cut	gutter
6191	Area 7	6190	4	6190	fill	gutter
6192	Area 7		4	Building 8	cut	construction cut
6193	Area 7	6192	4	Building 8	fill	construction cut
6195	Area 7	6160	0	0	fill	post hole
6196	Area 7	0	4	Building 11	cut	construction cut
6197	Area 7	6196	4	Building 11	fill	construction cut
6198	Area 7	0	4	Building 11	cut	post hole
6199	Area 7	6198	4	Building 11	fill	post hole
6203	Area 7	0	4	Building 13	cut	construction cut
6204	Area 7	6203	4	Building 13	fill	construction cut
6205	Area 7	0	5	0	cut	pit
6206	Area 7	6205	5	0	fill	pit
6207	Area 7	0	0	0	layer	colluvium
6208	Area 7	0	4	Building 12	cut	construction cut
6209	Area 7	0	4	0	cut	pit
6210	Area 7	0	0	0	layer	colluvium

Context	Area	Cut	Phase	Group	Category	Feature Type
6211	Area 7	6209	4	0	fill	pit
6212	Area 7	6209	4	0	fill	pit
6213	Area 7	6208	4	Building 12	fill	construction cut
6214	Area 7	0	5	0	cut	pit
6215	Area 7	6214	5	0	fill	pit
6216	Area 7	0	4	Building 13	masonry	fireplace
6217	Area 7	0	4	Building 13	masonry	fireplace
6218	Area 7	0	0	0	layer	not stated
6219	Area 7	0	4	5694	cut	ditch
6220	Area 7	6219	4	5694	fill	
6221	Area 7	0	0	0	layer	colluvium
6222	Area 7	0	5	0	cut	pit
6223	Area 7	6222	5	0	fill	pit
6224	Area 7	0	4	5694	cut	ditch
6225	Area 7	6224	4	5694	fill	ditch
6226	Area 7	0	5	0	cut	pit
6227	Area 7	6226	5	0	fill	pit
6228	Area 7	6226	5	0	fill	pit
6229	Area 7		4	Building 8	cut	construction cut
6230	Area 7	6229	4	Building 8	fill	construction cut
6231	Area 7	0	3	6231	cut	pit
6232	Area 7	6231	3	6231	fill	pit
6233	Area 7	0	3	6231	cut	post hole
6234	Area 7	6233	3	6231	fill	post hole
6235	Area 7	0	3	6231	cut	pit
6236	Area 7	6235	3	6231	fill	pit
6237	Area 7	6235	3	6231	fill	pit
6238	Area 7	0	3	6231	cut	pit
6239	Area 7	6238	3	6231	fill	pit
6240	Area 7	6238	3	6231	fill	pit
6241	Area 7	0	4	5317	cut	construction cut
6242	Area 7	6241	4	5317	masonry	wall
6243	Area 7	6241	4	5317	fill	wall
6244	Area 7	0	4	0	cut	pit
6245	Area 7	0	4	0	layer	demolition layer
6246	Area 7	0	4	Building 14	masonry	structure
6247	Area 7	0	4	Building 15	masonry	wall
6248	Area 7	0	4	Building 15	masonry	wall
6249	Area 7	0	4	Building 15	masonry	wall
6250	Area 7	0	1	0	cut	pit
6251	Area 7	6250	1	0	fill	pit
6252	Area 7	0	4	6068	cut	gutter
6253	Area 7	6252	4	6068	fill	gutter
6254	Area 7	0	0	0	cut	post hole
6255	Area 7	6254	0	0	fill	post hole
6256	Area 7	6244	4	0	fill	pit
6257	Area 7	6244	4	0	fill	pit
6258	Area 7	6244	4	0	fill	pit
6259	Area 7	0	4	0	layer	demolition
6260	Area 7	0	4	6260	masonry	wall
6262	Area 7	0	0	0	layer	colluvium
6263	Area 7	0	0	0	layer	colluvium

Context	Area	Cut	Phase	Group	Category	Feature Type
6264	Area 7	0	4	Building 14	layer	surface (internal)
6265	Area 7	0	4	Building 14	layer	surface (internal)
6266	Area 7	0	4	Building 14	masonry	wall
6267	Area 7	0	4	Building 14	masonry	wall
6268	Area 7	0	4	Building 14	masonry	wall
6269	Area 7	0	4	Building 14	masonry	wall
6270	Area 7	0	4	Building 14	masonry	wall
6271	Area 7	0	4	Building 14	masonry	wall
6272	Area 7	0	4	Building 14	masonry	wall
6273	Area 7	0	4	0	cut	pit
6274	Area 7	0	4	Building 14	masonry	surface (internal)
6275	Area 7	0	4	Building 14	masonry	surface (internal)
6276	Area 7	0	4	0	masonry	gutter
6277	Area 7	6273	4	0	fill	pit
6278	Area 7	0	3	6278	cut	ditch
6279	Area 7	6278	3	6278	fill	ditch
6280	Area 7	0	5	0	cut	pit
6281	Area 7	6280	5	0	fill	pit
6282	Area 7	0	0	0	layer	
6283	Area 7	0	4	Building 15	masonry	wall
6284	Area 7	0	4	Building 15	masonry	wall
6285	Area 7	0	4	Building 15	masonry	wall
6286	Area 7	0	4	Building 15	masonry	wall
6287	Area 7	0	4	Building 15	masonry	wall
6288	Area 7	0	4	Building 15	masonry	wall
6289	Area 7	0	4	Building 16	masonry	wall
6290	Area 7	0	4	Building 16	masonry	wall
6291	Area 7	0	4	Building 16	masonry	wall
6292	Area 7	0	4	Building 16	masonry	wall
6293	Area 7	0	4	Building 16	masonry	wall
6294	Area 7	0	4	Building 16	masonry	wall
6295	Area 7	0	4	Building 16	masonry	wall/fireplace
6296	Area 7	0	4	6102	masonry	gutter
6297	Area 7	0	3	6297	cut	oven
6298	Area 7	0	3	6297	cut	post hole
6299	Area 7	6297	3	6297	fill	oven
6300	Area 7	6298	3	6297	fill	post hole
6301	Area 7	6297	3	6297	fill	oven
6302	Area 7	6297	3	6297	fill	oven
6303	Area 7	0	4	0	cut	pit
6304	Area 7	0	4	Building 14	masonry	wall
6305	Area 7	0	4	Building 14	masonry	wall
6306	Area 7	0	4	Building 14	masonry	chimney
6307	Area 7	0	4	Building 14	masonry	wall
6309	Area 7	0	4	Building 14	masonry	wall
6311	Area 7	0	4	Building 14	masonry	wall
6312	Area 7	0	4	Building 14	cut	construction cut
6313	Area 7	6312	4	Building 14	fill	construction cut
6314	Area 7	0	3	6297	cut	post hole
6315	Area 7		3	6297	fill	post hole
6316	Area 7	0	3	0	cut	pit
6317	Area 7	6316	3	0	fill	pit

Context	Area	Cut	Phase	Group	Category	Feature Type
6318	Area 7	0	4	Building 14	cut	construction cut
6319	Area 7	6318	4	Building 14	fill	construction cut
6320	Area 7	0	4	Building 14	cut	construction cut
6321	Area 7	6320	4	Building 14	fill	construction cut
6322	Area 7	6303	4	0	fill	pit
6323	Area 7	0	0	0	layer	
6326	Area 7	0	4	0	cut	pit
6327	Area 7	6326	4	0	fill	pit
6328	Area 7	0	4	0	cut	pit
6329	Area 7	0	4	0	fill	pit
6330	Area 7	0	3	0	cut	pit
6331	Area 7	6330	3	0	fill	pit
6332	Area 7	6330	3	0	fill	pit
6333	Area 7	0	0	0	cut	post hole
6334	Area 7	6333	0	0	fill	post hole
6335	Area 7	0	3	0	cut	pit
6336	Area 7	6335	3	0	fill	pit
6337	Area 7	0	0	0	cut	pit
6338	Area 7	6337	0	0	fill	pit
6339	Area 7	0	0	0	cut	pit
6340	Area 7	6339	0	0	fill	pit
6341	Area 7	0	0	0	layer	colluvium
6342	Area 7	0	0	0	layer	colluvium
6343	Area 7	0	2	6343	cut	ditch
6344	Area 7	6343	2	6343	fill	ditch
6345	Area 7	0	2	6343	cut	ditch
6346	Area 7	6345	2	6343	fill	ditch
6347	Area 7	6345	2	6343	fill	ditch
6348	Area 7	0	4	6102	cut	gutter
6349	Area 7	6348	4	6102	fill	gutter
6350	Area 7	0	4	0	layer	<i>in situ</i> burning
6351	Area 7	0	4	0	cut	pit
6352	Area 7	6351	4	0	fill	pit
6354	Area 7	0	4	Building 14	cut	post hole
6355	Area 7	0	0	0	cut	pit
6356	Area 7	6355	0	0	fill	pit
6357	Area 7	0	2	6343	cut	ditch
6358	Area 7	6358	2	6343	fill	ditch
6361	Area 7	0	0	0	cut	pit
6362	Area 7	6361	0	0	fill	pit
6363	Area 7	0	4	Building 17	cut	construction cut
6364	Area 7	6303	4	Building 17	fill	construction cut
6365	Area 7	0	3	6365	cut	ditch
6366	Area 7	6365	3	6365	fill	ditch
6367	Area 7	0	3	6367	cut	ditch
6368	Area 7	6367	3	6367	fill	ditch
6369	Area 7	0	4	Building 10	cut	construction cut
6370	Area 7	6369	4	Building 10	fill	construction cut
6371	Area 7	0	4	Building 10	cut	construction cut
6372	Area 7	6371	4	Building 10	fill	construction cut
6373	Area 7	0	4	0	cut	ditch
6375	Area 7	6373	4	0	fill	ditch

Context	Area	Cut	Phase	Group	Category	Feature Type
6377	Area 7	6373	4	0	fill	ditch
6378	Area 7	0	4	Building 17	masonry	fireplace
6379	Area 7	0	4	Building 17	masonry	fireplace
6380	Area 7	0	4	Building 17	masonry	wall
6381	Area 7	0	4	Building 17	masonry	wall
6382	Area 7	0	4	6060	cut	gutter
6383	Area 7	6382	4	6060	fill	gutter
6384	Area 7	0	4	6068	cut	gutter
6385	Area 7	6384	4	6068	fill	gutter
6386	Area 7	0	3	6386	cut	ditch
6387	Area 7	6386	3	6386	fill	ditch
6388	Area 7	0	3	6388	cut	ditch
6389	Area 7	6388	3	6388	fill	ditch
6390	Area 7	0	4	Building 8	masonry	fireplace?
6391	Area 7	0	4	Building 8	masonry	wall
6392	Area 7	0	3	6386	cut	ditch
6393	Area 7	6392	3	6386	fill	ditch
6394	Area 7	6392	3	6386	fill	ditch
6395	Area 7	6354	4	Building 14	fill	post hole
6396	Area 7	6454	4	Building 14	fill	post hole
6397	Area 7	6354	4	Building 14	fill	post hole
6398	Area 7	0	4	Building 14	cut	post hole
6399	Area 7	6398	4	Building 14	fill	post hole
6400	Area 7	6398	4	Building 14	fill	post hole
6401	Area 7	6398	4	Building 14	fill	post hole
6402	Area 7	0	4	Building 14	cut	post hole
6403	Area 7	6402	4	Building 14	fill	post hole
6404	Area 7	6402	4	Building 14	fill	post hole
6405	Area 7	6402	4	Building 14	fill	post hole
6407	Area 7	0	3	6386	cut	ditch
6408	Area 7	6407	3	6386	fill	ditch
6409	Area 7	6407	3	6386	fill	ditch
6410	Area 7	6407	3	6386	fill	ditch
6411	Area 7	0	4	5694	cut	ditch
6412	Area 7	6411	4	5694	fill	ditch
6413	Area 7	6411	4	5694	fill	ditch
6414	Area 7	6411	4	5694	fill	ditch
6415	Area 7	6411	4	5694	fill	ditch
6416	Area 7	6411	4	5694	fill	ditch
6417	Area 7	6411	4	5694	fill	ditch
6418	Area 7	6411	4	5694	fill	ditch
6419	Area 7	0	0	0	cut	natural feature
6420	Area 7	0	0	0	layer	
6421	Area 7	0	3	6365	cut	ditch
6422	Area 7	6421	3	6365	fill	ditch
6423	Area 7	6421	3	6365	fill	ditch
6424	Area 7	0	4	6068	cut	gutter
6425	Area 7	6424	4	6068	fill	gutter
6426	Area 7	0	3	0	cut	ditch??
6427	Area 7	6426	3	0	fill	ditch ?
6428	Area 1	0	0	0	layer	
6429	Area 7	0	0	0	layer	



Context	Area	Cut	Phase	Group	Category	Feature Type
6430	Area 7	0	0	0	layer	
6431	Area 7	0	0	0	layer	
6432	Area 7	0	0	0	layer	
6433	Area 7	0	3	6433	cut	post hole
6434	Area 7	6433	3	6433	fill	post hole
6435	Area 7	0	3	6433	cut	post hole
6436	Area 7	6435	3	6433	fill	post hole
6437	Area 7	0	3	6433	cut	post hole
6438	Area 7	6437	3	6433	fill	post hole
6439	Area 7	0	3	6433	cut	post hole
6440	Area 7	6439	3	6433	fill	post hole
6441	Area 7	0	3	6433	cut	post hole
6442	Area 7	6441	3	6433	fill	post hole
6443	Area 7	0	3	6433	cut	post hole
6444	Area 7	6443	3	6433	fill	post hole
6445	Area 7	0	3	0	cut	pit
6446	Area 7	6445	3	0	fill	pit
6448	Area 7	0	3	0	layer	possible pond?
6449	Area 7	0	3	0	cut	post hole
6450	Area 7	6449	3	0	fill	post hole
6451	Area 7		3	0	cut	post hole
6452	Area 7	6451	3	0	fill	post hole

Table 26: Context list

## APPENDIX B ARTEFACT ASSESSMENTS

### B.1 Metalwork

by Chris Howard Davis

#### *Methodology*

B.1.1 The same methodology was used for all the material classes detailed below. Each fragment was examined, assigned a preliminary identification and, where possible, a date range. In the case of ironwork, this was made, and approximate dimensions taken from x-radiograph images, so that identifications remain provisional, and dimensions approximate. Outline spreadsheet entries were created, using Excel 2013 format, and the data recorded (context, small finds number, material, category, type, quantity, condition, completeness, maximum dimensions, outline identification, brief description, x-ray cross-reference, if available, and broad date range) serve as the basis for the comments below. The state of preservation (condition) was assessed on a broad four-point system (namely poor, fair, good, and excellent). On occasion, objects have been recovered from processed environmental samples. These were not allocated Small Finds numbers, and in consequence are referenced in the text by sample number.

#### *Silver*

##### ***Quantification and assessment:***

B.1.2 A single silver coin was recovered (SF 223) by the programme of metal detecting undertaken at the site (cxt 6447). It is very badly worn and crumpled, and no detail can be made out. Its thinness suggests that it predates the post-medieval period, and it appears hammered, suggesting perhaps a late medieval or early post-medieval date, perhaps Tudor or Stuart, but this must remain subjective.

##### ***Potential and further work:***

B.1.3 The condition of this single silver coin means that it has no potential to contribute to any further understanding of the site, except to complete a catalogue entry and make a note of its presence, as it suggests earlier activity at the site.

##### ***Conservation requirement:***

B.1.4 There is no conservation requirement.

#### *Copper alloy*

##### **Quantification:**

B.1.5 In all, 145 fragments of copper alloy, probably representing the same number of artefacts, were submitted for rapid assessment. Most can be described as fair to good, or even excellent condition. Many items have patinated surfaces or a thin coat of corrosion products, but some have partially lost their original surface, and others are encrusted with powdery or hard corrosion products and will require specialist cleaning. By far the majority of the objects (99, representing c. 68% of the assemblage)

were recovered by metal-detecting topsoil (context 6447); despite this, it can be asserted that some of these contribute significantly to the understanding and interpretation of the barracks and its inhabitants. Only one particular concentration of artefacts was noted amongst the more securely stratified objects, being a group of 12 identical buttons found together in Period 4 gutter **6115** (fill 6116).

**Assessment:**

- B.1.6 It comes as no surprise that the copper alloy assemblage is dominated by buttons (68 items) and low denomination coins (29 items) as both are common everyday items unlikely to have been sought assiduously if lost or mislaid. Other items include buckles and clasps of a military nature, and a single, quite ornate, late 18th-century seal.
- B.1.7 There is one item of potentially much earlier date, which has been tentatively identified as possibly Roman. It is a fragmentary thin embossed plaque (SF 147) from Period 5 quarry **5403** (fill 5404) which can be partially reconstructed and appears to show a figure armed with a sword, and perhaps a shield. Its purpose is not evident, and it does not fit well with the late 18th/early 19th-century military nature of the rest of the assemblage. It is anticipated that cleaning and conservation will allow it to be further reconstructed.
- B.1.8 The remainder of the copper alloy objects can probably be attributed to the short period during which the barracks were in use (1803 – 1814; demolished 1815). All of the coins are low denomination and/or so badly worn that they must have been effectively valueless. Only four of them were recovered from securely stratified Period 4 contexts. A halfpenny of George III (SF 234) from the fill (5965) of the construction trench for wall **5964** can be dated 1798 -1818, spanning the life of the barracks. A coin from cut **5554** (no SF), again probably a halfpenny, is so worn that it is now featureless and cannot be dated. Another probable halfpenny (SF 253) from wall **6380** is, again, featureless, as is SF 255, from posthole **6454** (fill 6396).
- B.1.9 The remainder of the coins were collected by metal detector. They survive in a range of denominations and conditions, but many (SFs 103, 106, 109, 114, 119, 122, 126, 140, 146, 161, 164, 167, 170, 173, 191, 202, 214, 217, 227), are literally worn flat, or are sufficiently badly corroded to be illegible. Two are identifiably late pennies of George III (SFs 100, 183), but the dates are not clear. Alongside these are two coins of foreign origin; a well-preserved Netherlands duit (SF 189) showing the arms of Gelderland and dated 1760, and a German one quarter stuber (SF 226), dated 1758. It is perhaps of interest that both predate the active life of the barracks, but their presence probably reflects the movement of individuals over time.
- B.1.10 Two of the group are in fact tokens: one (SF 239) shows a hand loom and legend on one side; the other is completely obscured by corrosion, the second, possibly a reused earlier coin (SF 156), has been stamped 'P', although the significance of this is not clear. A coin shortage in the 1780s – 1790s led to the production of large amounts of tokens used as reliable substitutes for coins of the realm and again these probably reflect the cash used by individuals.
- B.1.11 The large numbers of buttons, along with buckles and clasps, underline the military nature of the site. Like the coins, by far the majority of them were found in the course

of a metal-detecting programme of topsoil (context 6447). None of the buttons examined are likely to predate the last years of the 18th century, and it can be assumed that all derived from the uniforms or personal clothing of the troops billeted at Weeley and/or their accompanying families, during the early years of the 19th century. It should be noted that at this time, male clothing especially (Hinks 1988), required large numbers of buttons for securing breeches and gaiters, shirts and undershirts, waistcoats and coats, with, for instance, eight to ten required simply to secure a pair of breeches at the knee with others at the waist, and 40 or more for the front, sleeves, cuffs, pockets, and back vent of a coat (Long 1978). The requirement varied between uniforms, and for instance, the short jacket worn by Riflemen during the Peninsular Wars could have as many as 80 small buttons securing its facings (Thane 2020).

B.1.12 On the whole, this was a period at which most uniform buttons were plain, rather than bearing a regimental identification, although the requirement had been introduced in 1767/8 (Nasca 2005). Presumably regimental buttons were restricted to uniform jackets and did not appear on other clothing worn by a soldier. It might be suggested that uniforms would, generally have left the barracks site when their owners moved on, but nonetheless there are a few regimental buttons amongst the group, most likely to have been casual losses. None, except those of the Royal Artillery, have been identified to regiment at this assessment stage.

B.1.13 Stratified examples comprise two buttons (SF 144) from Period 5 quarry pit **5406** (fill 5407) both have a plain flat upper surface and a wire loop to the rear set in a cone-shaped fixing point, both are white metal coated, but they are not identical, one having a laurel-type wreath on the underside, presumably identifying the maker. Single examples were recovered from Period 4 drainage ditches or gutters **6033** (fill 6051: SF 252) and **6075** (fill 6076: SF 238). Both were around 8mm in diameter, and both were flat, but SF 252 has an impressed star in the centre, whilst SF 238 is plain. The group of twelve buttons (SF 250) from Period 4 gutter **6115** (fill 6116) are identical, 20mm in diameter, flat-topped, with a central star and a beaded, bevelled edge, and the word PLATED above a wreath of leaves on the underside; their shape is unique amongst the assemblage of buttons from the site. It appears that they were deposited together, and it is probable that they are from a single garment. A very different singleton button (from sample 58) from the same ditch appears to have a slightly raised decorative surface, and is possibly gilded. A single plain flat button, 19mm in diameter, comes from Period 4 ditch **6219**, fill 6220 (no SF), and SF 254, from Period 4 drainage ditch **6411** (fill 6412) is similar in appearance. Corrosion products have obscured the precise form of SF 235, from Period 4 ditch **5901**, but it, again, appears to be a plain, flat-headed button with a wire loop behind. A small, perhaps silvered button, again with the loop to the rear, is from Period 4 construction cut **5845** of Building 4 (fill 5844; sample 50).

B.1.14 The remainder of the buttons are from metal-detecting topsoil (context 6447). Most are plain flat round heads with a wire loop to the rear, generally with a conical soldered fixing. Many of them appear to be tinned or silvered, but full descriptions must rely on the buttons being cleaned and conserved to confirm this. Exceptions to this are SF 166, inscribed 'GILT' on the underside and thus presumably gilded, and SF 213, which appears to retain a gilded surface, especially on the underside.

- B.1.15 A small number bear evidence of regimental insignia, a practise introduced in the later 18th century. SF 213 bears the letters HS, crowned, SF 149 has 79, crowned, and SF 110 (and possibly SF 179) are examples of the distinctive hemispherical button of the Royal Artillery embossed with a shield bearing three cannons facing left, with three dots (cannon balls?) above, which can be dated 1790 – 1802, presumably arriving at the barracks on uniforms.
- B.1.16 Occasional examples have decoration, for instance SF 129, which has a wavy line round the upper edge, and there are occasional variations in form, which will only become more evident after cleaning and/or conservation. It should be stressed, however, that none of the buttons need date later than the period in which the barracks was in use.
- B.1.17 Object SF 121, also from 6447, is a cotton-reel-shaped stud with flat ends, probably used to fix epaulettes in place. Interestingly, although in poor condition, other finds include what appears to be part of a metallic braid or tassel of the kind used in such uniform embellishments (SF 228) from Period 4 pit **5839**, fill 5840. Like regimental insignia on buttons, epaulettes were adopted after 1768 (Thane 2020).
- B.1.18 Other items of uniform are represented by buckles, clasps, and strap ends. Neither of the two buckle fragments recovered are diagnostic as to date, beyond generally post-medieval or later. SF 4 is from evaluation Trench 49 ditch **4903** (context 4904) and SF 200 is from the metal-detected assemblage. The remaining items serve the same purpose as buckles, but are more strictly defined as clasps, having a small hooked protrusion on the edge of one element (male) which is secured in a rectangular slot in the other (female). Both elements are present, although there are two different 'female' element-types; one is a simple plate with several slots (SF 165), allowing adjustment; the other is a lobate plate, but with a single long slot (SF 113); both examples are from the metal-detected assemblage. A third form, but more decorative, comes from Period 5 pit **6280**, fill 6281 (no SF), being an elongated trapezoidal plate with rectangular slots at the narrow end.
- B.1.19 The 'male' element is also represented in two forms, one a plain rectangle (SF 112, cxt 6220 (ditch **6219**) no SF number), with the projecting hook on one long edge opposed by three rivets, the other broadly similar, but with a lobate edge accommodating the rivets (SFs 113, 190). The most likely identification of these clasps is as the closures for leather neck stocks, extremely uncomfortable items of dress worn by soldiers in the late 18th and 19th century to improve the military stance by raising the chin (Gaede 2020). However, modern parallels also see their use with webbing rather than leather straps, and there is nothing to indicate that this was not always the case and indeed, early 20th-century examples (WWI) from webbing belts are almost identical to those from early 19th-century Weeley. Only two examples were stratified; one is from Period 4 ditch **6219** (fill 6220; no SF), the other (no SF) coming from the fill (6281) of Period 5 pit **6280**. The remainder, SFs 112, 190, 201, are from the metal-detected assemblage. SF 190 is of interest, bearing the letters 'JT' followed by 'Miller'. No doubt an indication of ownership, possibly by JT Miller, it is interesting to speculate that, as the letters JT are larger and hatched, they indicate one owner, and that the addition of Miller, in a smaller script, with no hatching, in fact echoes a change of ownership rather than indicating a single owner. SF 134, again from context 6447, is a plain rectangle, but of a size appropriate to being a stock clasp, or an additional belt plate.

- B.1.20 A plain rectangular shoe buckle (SF 163) was recovered from the metal detecting assemblage (6447).
- B.1.21 There are only slight hints of the domesticity which must have accompanied the soldiers billeted at Weeley. A thimble (SF 139, cxt 6447) and two wound wire-headed pins (SF 145) from Period 5 quarry pit **5406** (fill 5407), as well as the shanks of other small fine dress pins, were from Period 4 pit **6134** (fill 6135; no SF number, sample 57) and Period 4 construction cut **5845** of Building 4 (fill 5844; no SF number, sample 50) reflect sewing, most likely repairs to clothing, which in the circumstances might well have been undertaken by both men and women.
- B.1.22 There is only one object which reflects any of the personal aspiration and/or wealth that might have been held by officers at the site. SF 186, found by the metal-detecting programme (topsoil 6447) is a gilt, trumpet-shaped fob seal, possibly cast pinchbeck, with a pinkish-red sardonyx intaglio. The form is typical of the late 18th and early 19th centuries. Such seals were, as their modern name implies, worn suspended from a watch fob, or by a ribbon from the belt. It might be assumed that, as naval officers are frequently illustrated carrying such seals (<https://www.npg.org.uk/collections/explore/an-officer-and-a-gentleman-naval-uniform-and-male-fashion-in-the-eighteenth-century>) that army officers would do something similar. Classical images such as that seen in intaglio, of a helmeted bust, were popular from the late 18th century.
- B.1.23 One final object (SF 193) can be mentioned, again recovered by metal detector (topsoil 6447). It is either a strap end, or more likely a small pendant handle of the sort seen on furniture. Again, it would not be out of place in a late 18th to 19th century context.
- B.1.24 Object SF 232, from Period 4 pit **5918** (fill 5919) is a short length of complex chain, c. 190mm in length. Whilst it cannot be further identified with any certainty, it should be noted that post-medieval bridles sometimes incorporated chain, an example from Suffolk illustrated by PAS (SF-ABE657) raises the possibility that this chain is from such an object, and it is known that there were at least 220 cavalry horses stabled in the barracks.
- B.1.25 A single copper alloy cartridge case (no SF) from Period 5 pit **6181** (fill 6182) was undoubtedly deposited subsequent to the demolition of the barracks, and points to occasional, not necessarily military, use of weapons on the site in the later 19th and 20th centuries.
- B.1.26 Amongst the less identifiable items are fragments of sheet or sheet offcuts from Period 4 pit **5397** (SF 115) and metal-detecting topsoil 6447 SFs 187, 194). They cannot be further identified. Similarly, there are unidentifiable fragments from Period 1 cremation burial pit **4109** (fill 4110; SF 6), Period 4 culvert **5763** (fill 5766; SF 233), Period 4 pit **5839** (fill 5840; SF 229), Period 4 ditch **5901** (fill 5945; SF 237 & fill 5955; SF 236), Period 5 pit **6222** (fill 6223; no SF no), Period 4 pit **6273** (fill 6277; no SF), and metal detecting topsoil (context 6447; SFs 101, 158, 175).

***Potential and further work:***

- B.1.27 The copper alloy assemblage has limited potential to inform the dating of the site, but, despite the fact that much of it is effectively unstratified, it can and will contribute to

an understanding of the troops who were stationed at the barracks over the relatively short period over which it was functioning. To this end the buttons and stock clasps should all be cleaned, as should a selection of the coins, with the intention of providing more information on the dating of particular buttons, and any indication of regiments present.

B.1.28 Catalogue entries for all copper alloy objects should be completed, and a brief synthetic report prepared, for inclusion in any intended publication.

**Conservation requirement:**

B.1.29 All the significant finds will require conservation before further analysis can be completed.

**Ironwork**

**Quantification:**

B.1.30 There is a medium-sized assemblage of ironwork, with 472 fragments (broadly the same number of objects) coming from 110 contexts, including recovery by metal-detector (topsoil 6447). All are in poor condition, and the original forms of most are obscured by a medium-thick covering of corrosion products. As a result, all have been subject to x-radiography, and the identifications discussed below have been made largely from the x-ray plates. Dimensions recorded in the outline database/spreadsheet are taken from the x-rays and serve only to give an approximate indication of size. Given the identification of the site as an early 19th-century barracks, identifications were not assiduously sought for the more mundane, or the more fragmentary items.

Context	Feature	Group	Period	SF No	Type	Count
5398	Pit <b>5397</b>	-	4	36	Nail	2
5465	<b>5464</b>	5464	4	38	Nail	2
5518	Spread	-	4	39	nail	28
5518	Spread	-	4	39	nail	1
5519	Spread	-	4	40	nail	6
5779	Pit <b>5776</b>	-	5	46	nail	1
5840	Pit <b>5839</b>	-	4	49	Nail	3
5844	Pit <b>5843</b>	-	4	50	Penknife/nail 1	5
5844	Pit <b>5843</b>	-	4	50	Nail	5
6111	Pit <b>6110</b>	-	4	52	nail	1
6116	Gutter <b>6115</b>	6075	4	58	Nail	2
6120	Pit <b>6119</b>	-	4	54	nail	4
6122	Pit <b>6121</b>	-	4	55	nail	1
6137	Ditch <b>6136</b>	5317	4	59	nail	9
6165	Pit <b>6164</b>	Building 7	4	60	nail	2
6165	Pit <b>6164</b>	Building 7	4	60	Nail	6
6180	Pit <b>6179</b>	Building 13	4	61	Nail/hinge1	13
6223	Pit <b>6222</b>	-	5	63	Nail	1
6277	Pit <b>6273</b>	-	4	66	nail	7



Context	Feature	Group	Period	SF No	Type	Count
6277	Pit <b>6273</b>	-	4	66	Nail	3
6375	Ditch <b>6373</b>	-	4	71	No image	0
11603	-	-	-	13	nail	1
13004	-	-	-	14	object	3
					<b>Total</b>	<b>106</b>

Table 27: Quantification of Ironwork

**Assessment:**

- B.1.31 Apart from nails, there were few recognisable items recovered, consequently they can only be discussed as individual objects rather than in function groups.
- B.1.32 Domestic activity, or at least personal property, is represented by a group of five largely undiagnostic blade fragments. SF 8, from ditch **8607** in evaluation Trench 86 (context 8606) is probably the most complete, being a long slender blade with a bolster between blade and handle, and a scale tang. Although clearly post-medieval or more recent, there is nothing that allows its dating to be refined. The same can be said of SF 231, from Period 4 gutter **5859** (fill 5860) which is less complete, but also appears to incorporate a bolster. A possible, but largely featureless blade fragment came from Period 4 ditch **5901** (fill 5943) and a fragment of a relatively small, scale tang, with riveted bone plates, came from pit 5406 (fill 5407). What appears to be a folded pen knife came from sample 61 taken from Period 4 pit **6179** (fill 6180) within the footprint of Building 13. Whilst none of the blades can be dated with any precision, none of the fragments would be out of place in the early 19th-century context of the barracks. Although it has not been further identified, a small tanged item came from drainage ditch **5939** (fill 5940). The x-ray clearly shows a rectangular hole in the plate above the tang, raising the possibility that it was a tool used for nail-heading. No doubt nails were made and used in great numbers during the life of the barracks, by both blacksmiths and farriers.
- B.1.33 A single worn horseshoe was deposited in Period 5 pit **6181** (fill 6182). A distinct fuller, a well-known post-medieval feature (Clark 1995, 82), can be seen at its circumference, suggesting it to be, as might be expected, relatively recent. A small hooked swivel came from Period 4 wall **5827** and could have had a number of purposes, amongst them as an element of harness.
- B.1.34 In all, a minimum of 385 objects can be identified with relative confidence as nails, in a range of sizes. This group comprises c. 81.5% of the assemblage, and it should be noted that all are from stratified contexts, mainly pits and ditches, more than anything reflecting a policy of not collecting mundane ironwork during the metal-detecting programme. Some 94 contexts produced nails, mainly single examples, with groups from any individual feature seldom exceeding five. See the site archive for more detailed indication of their distribution. Larger groups came from only seven Period 4 contexts: layer 5518 (45); pit **6273**, fill 6277 (33); ditch **6373**, fill 6377 (23); layer 5373 within Building 1 (20); pit **5839**, fill 5840 (19); pit **5397**, fill 5399 (15); pit **5843**, fill 5844 (15), suggesting that many open cut features were used for the disposal of building waste during the demolition of the barracks in the early nineteenth century, c 1815.



B.1.35 Most of the nails collected were demonstrably incomplete, although many retained their heads. All were probably hand-forged, and complete examples were generally between 50 – 70mm in length, although larger examples were as long as 130mm. A few incomplete nails survive to greater length, but their full size cannot now be determined. The range of sizes makes it clear that nails must have been used for a number of purposes, with the largest used in buildings, and smaller examples used for general carpentry, including doors and shutters, and furniture. It is not possible to make out, from the one contemporary illustration of the Barracks (by Captain Durrant: <https://collections.hampshireculture.org.uk/object/index-letter-c-painting-watercolour-painting-view-weeley-barracks-near-colchester-essex>) the detail of buildings, beyond their having tiled roofs, and it is of note that only a relatively small number of nails (18) were recovered from construction trenches, suggesting that the buildings were thoroughly stripped on demolition. Nails were recovered from the fills of the Period 4 construction trenches of walls **5476** (fill 5477) and **5507** (fill 5508) of Building 2, **5862** (fill 5863), **5907** (fill 5908) of Building 4, wall **5926** (surface find off unexcavated wall) of Building 6, wall **5935** (surface find off unexcavated wall), wall **6011** (fill 6012), wall **6071** of Building 10 (fill 6072), and **6196** (fill 6197) of Building 11, but most came from pits and ditches.

B.1.36 A small number of other items associated with Period 4 structures were noted. Threaded bolts came from pit **6168** (fill 6170) and pit **6164** (fill 6165) within the footprint of Building 7. An L-shaped pintle came from pit **5486** (fill 5495) in Building 3, and T-shaped clamps were recovered from evaluation Trench 106 ditch **10604** (context 10605) and by metal-detecting topsoil (6447, Sf 216). Screws and coach bolts were coming into more general use in the early 19th century as machines were being developed to make them, and the first machine-made screws appear around 1812, just within the life of the barracks, although they could be more recent. Rectangular plates, still retaining screws, came from wall **5507** (fill 5508) of Building 2 and ditch **5901** (fill 5955), and were probably used for reinforcing joints. Part of what appears to be a small hinge plate (sample 61) came from pit **6179** (fill 6180) within the footprint of Building 13 and could have come from a range of small-scale items, most probably furniture.

B.1.37 As is often the case with ironwork, many Period 4 fragmentary items are undiagnostic as to form and date, and remain unidentified, even after x-ray. Amongst these are two large joining fragments of sheet with a curving edge, from beamslot **5357** (fill 5358) of Building 3, and from pit **5840** (fill 5840). Obviously specifically shaped, their purpose cannot now be determined. Summary details of these fragments can be found in the spreadsheet.

***Potential and further work:***

B.1.38 The potential for further analysis is very limited as there is little of interest, or of use in dating, and no significant groups which might illustrate economic activities carried out on the site.

B.1.39 Brief catalogue entries should be completed for all items, with information drawn from the x-radiographs, and appropriate mention made in any future report.

**Conservation requirement:**

B.1.40 The objects are currently well-packed and will not require conservation.

**Lead****Quantification:**

B.1.41 In all, there were 38 items of lead recovered. Most are from topsoil (context 6447), indicating recovery by metal detector and can thus be regarded as unstratified. Only two small offcuts are stratified one (sample 50) is from Period 4 pit **5843** (fill 5844), the other (sample 58) is from Period 4 gutter **6115** (fill 6116). All are in fair to good condition, with only a thin covering of white corrosion products.

**Assessment:**

B.1.42 The lead artefacts can be divided into three well-defined groups, the largest of which comprises 14 pieces of spherical cast lead shot (SFs 105, 108, 120, 130, 137, 151, 160, 169, 172, 184, 199, 206, 211, 219). All but one (SF 184) of the objects have a diameter of c. 17.5mm (c. 0.68 inches), suggesting them to be musket balls. From 1793 onwards, until c. 1815 the India Pattern Musket was standard army issue (Murray-Flutter nd); with a nominal bore of 0.75in (19mm). In actuality, the shot for this musket had a diameter of 0.693 inches (c. 17.6mm), making it likely that the shot recovered from metal-detecting topsoil (context 6447), was from the standard issue muskets in use at the time during which the barracks were active. It is not clear at this stage as to whether or not the balls have been fired, but presumably the barracks would have seen weapons training and a scattering of unrecovered musket balls is to be expected.

B.1.43 There is, in addition, a small group of three cloth seals (SFs 142, 205, 225). SF 142 is a four-part seal of probably post-medieval date, two surfaces are impressed, but at present the object requires cleaning before the device and legend can be read. SF 205 is part of a two-piece seal but bears no impression. The third, SF 225, is a larger single-sided, cast item, perhaps bearing the letters MD, but this is a subjective interpretation. Cloth seals are known from the 12th century, and served a number of purposes, amongst them quality control and the payment of alnage. Although the collection of alnage ceased in 1724, seals persisted as an indication of origin and quality, well into the 19th century, so that until SF 142 is cleaned and conserved, no firm date can be offered.

B.1.44 SF 208, originally registered amongst the ironwork, is an elongated weight, with a twisted wire loop running through the centre, possibly suggesting it to be a counterweight of some kind, rather than one intended for measuring weight. It seems unlikely to be of any antiquity.

B.1.45 The remainder of the lead from the site comprises waste of various types; there are solidified drips coming from the use of molten lead in casting or building; lead roves of the kind used in roofing to secure loose tiles, twisted sheet scrap and other offcuts. None of these can be dated or further identified. It is possible, however, that some of the solidified spills derive from the production of lead shot by individual musketeers.

**Potential:**

B.1.46 As a group, the lead artefacts have only limited potential to inform the dating or development of the site. The date and origin of the seals should be pursued, although it is highly unlikely that plain seal SF 205 can be dated. More detailed examination of the lead shot could be suggested in view of the restricted date range of activity at the site, but this will be limited by the fact that all the shot is unstratified. The remainder of the lead is of no further interest to any determination of activity on the site.

**Further work:**

B.1.47 A full catalogue entry should be completed for each object, but otherwise no further work is recommended, unless further examination of the shot, or the seals is required.

**Conservation requirement:**

B.1.48 The object are currently well-packed, and there is no requirement for conservation.

**Conservation requirements**

<b>Copper alloy</b>	
Coins	SFs 100, 103, 106, 109, 114, 126, 140, 146, 156, 161, 164, 167, 170, 183, 189, 202, 226, 234, 239, 255
Buttons	SFs 102, 107, 110, 111, 117, 122, 124, 128, 129, 135, 136, 138, 141, 144, 149, 152, 157, 162, 166, 171, 176, 177, 178, 179, 182, 185, 192, 195, 198, 203, 207, 209, 212, 213, 220, 221, 222, 224, 235, 238, 250, 251, 254
Stock clasps	SFs 112, 113, 165, 190, 201, cxt 6220 (no SF)
Other (mixed)	SFs 134, 147, 186, 228
<b>Ironwork</b>	
	None
<b>Lead and silver</b>	
	SF 143

Table 28: Metalwork conservation requirements

**Illustration requirement**

<b>Copper alloy</b>	
Buttons	To be determined
Stock clasps	SFs 112, 113, 165, 190, 201, cxt 6220 (no Sf)
Seal etc	SFs 134, 147, 186, 228
<b>Ironwork</b>	
	None
<b>Lead and silver</b>	
	SF 143

Table 29: Metalwork Illustrations

## B.2 Metalworking residue

By Sam Gedrych

### Introduction

B.2.1 A small assemblage of four fragments, weighing a total of 16g, were recovered during excavations at Weeley, Essex. Both contexts that produced these materials were located in Area 7. The site is multi-phase, with trial trenches during the evaluation stage revealing prehistoric, Iron Age/Roman and post-medieval remains.

### Methodology

B.2.2 All the material was washed and recorded as finds. The slag was counted, its weight and dimensions measured, alongside the recording of a basic description. The slag was also tested with a magnet to determine the presence of free iron or wüstite. Where required the material was viewed under a microscope at 4x magnification.

B.2.3 *Archaeometallurgy; Guidelines for Best Practice* (Historic England 2015), acts as the standard for the visual assessment of metalworking debris, whilst *Metals and Metalworking: a Research Framework for Archaeometallurgy* (HMS Occasional Paper no6: 2008), acts as the standard for the assessment of research potential.

### Results

Cut	Context	Period	Feature	Material	Count	Weight (g)	Description
5397	5399	4	Upper fill of pit	Cinder	3	4	Three small fragments of dark black cinder.
6273	6277	4	Upper fill of possible structural pit	Undiagnostic slag	1	12	Small fragment of slaggy baked clay material coating a piece of coal with ferrous concretions visible. Weakly magnetic.

Table 30: Summary of metalworking residue results

#### Pit 5397

B.2.4 Three small fragments of black cinder were recovered from the uppermost fill of a post-medieval disposal pit alongside a range of contemporary finds, including tobacco pipe, glass and coal. These cinder fragments are not diagnostic of metalworking processes and are likely to have been produced within domestic coal fired heaters or ovens.

#### Pit 6273

B.2.5 A small fragment of coal with a section of adhered baked clay lining was recovered from the uppermost fill of a post-medieval pit that was possible structural as it was lined with bricks. The ferrous concretions and vesicular, almost glassy, consistency of the clay lining does indicate its creation within a high-temperature environment.

Contrary to this, the lack of supporting evidence for the use of coal within industrial processes on this site suggests that it was likely produced elsewhere and cannot be used to suggest any form of metalworking at this location.

### *Future work*

B.2.6 This statement acts as a complete record for the archive and no further work is required, beyond summarising the information for publication.

### *Disposal*

B.2.7 This assemblage should be considered for deselection prior to archive deposition.

## **B.3 Burnt shale, ash and cinder**

*By Simon Timberlake*

### *Introduction*

B.3.1 Some 15 small pieces of burnt coal shale (119g) associated with the burning of coal in an open hearth, a single piece of completely combusted coal (as a coal cinder weighing just 4g), 11 pieces of coal (88g) and one piece of iron-rich ashy sediment (12g) was recovered from this site, from 11 different contexts in total.

### *Methodology*

B.3.2 The material was identified visually using an illuminated x10 magnifying lens and compared where necessary with a reference collection. A dropper bottle containing dilute hydrochloric acid was used to confirm the presence or absence of calcite.

### *Burnt coal shale*

B.3.3 All 15 pieces of burnt coal shale appear to have been unintentionally burnt whilst using an imported poor-quality coal. The likelihood is that these shales are Upper Carboniferous in age and come from the British Coal Measures, associated with the coal seams. The bleaching upon these may just be the effects of heating and oxidation within the hearth, or they may relate in some way to the process for which they were being used as a fuel. The single coal cinder confirms in a way that these were associated with a coal hearth. The contexts from which they derive include: Period 4 ditch **6079** (6081, 43g), layer 5518 (32g), layer 5614 (14g), pit **5843** (5844, 8g), pit **6164** (6167, 14g), pit 6179 (6080, 4g – the coal cinder); and Period 5 pit **6222** (6223, 8g).

### *Coal and ash*

B.3.4 Some 11 fragments of unburnt moderately high-ranking but non-anthracitic coal were collected from the following Period 4 contexts: wall **5964** (5965, 8g), gutter **6115** (6116, 27g), ditch **5694** (5699, 3g), pit **5397** (5399, 16g), pit **5406** (5407, 10g) and ditch **6079** (6081, 35g). This was all imported coal from the Upper Carboniferous Coal Measures, probably from British coalfields. The nearest source to here, if 19th to early 20th century, would have been the Kent coalfield. Some small crumbs of unburnt coal were also found associated with an iron-rich ashy sediment within Period 4 pit **6273**

(6277, 12g). It is not possible to say whether this might have been associated with a smithing hearth, since no trace of slag or vitrification on a micro-scale was visible.

### *Conclusion and statement of potential.*

- B.3.5 The significance of these contexts is unknown, as indeed are the hearth structures or layers associated with this un-burnt and burnt waste. The most likely association here is domestic and late, probably post-medieval to modern, yet such waste is often associated with the floors of coal-fired smithies, and around Tendring, Walton or Clacton with post-medieval coal-fired salterns.
- B.3.6 There seems little potential for further work on this, and all of it can be disposed of.

## **B.4 Flint**

*By Lawrence Billington*

### *Introduction and methodology*

- B.4.1 A small assemblage of flint, consisting of 69 worked flints and 32 fragments of unworked burnt flint (906g) were recovered during the evaluation. A further 84 worked flints and 53 fragments of unworked burnt flint (545g) were recovered during the trial trenching; a summary quantification of this material is provided alongside the material collected during the excavation in Table 31, and is reported on in full in the evaluation report (Haskins 2021). This report provides a summary of the material recovered during the excavation phase and a statement of potential and recommendations for further work for the entire assemblage from both the evaluation and excavation phases.
- B.4.2 The assemblage was catalogued directly onto an Excel spreadsheet and the artefacts were classified according to a system of broad artefact/debitage types based on standard definitions for post-glacial lithic assemblages from southern Britain (e.g. Bamford 1985, 72-77; Healy 1988, 48-9; Butler 2005; Ballin 2021).

### *Quantification and distribution*

- B.4.3 A summary quantification of the flint assemblage from the excavation and trial trenching (after Haskins 2021, apps B.2 and B.3) is provided in Table 31, and a full catalogue of the material recovered during the excavation phase is provided in Table 32.
- B.4.4 The worked flint recovered during the excavation phase was thinly distributed, with the 69 pieces deriving from 51 individual contexts, very few of which produced in excess of one flint (see Table 32). The worked flint derived largely from the fills of cut features or excavated layers/deposits (56 pieces), with a smaller proportion coming from colluvial or topsoil/subsoil deposits.
- B.4.5 Most of the burnt flint was also found in small quantities from the fills of cut features, but two slightly larger assemblages, of 12 and nine fragments respectively, were recovered from Period 3 pit **4611** in Area 6 and Period 2 ditch **5467** in Area 7.

Type	Excavation	Trial trenching	Total
Irregular waste	1		1
Flake	51	24	75
Blade	7	7	14
Gunflint	5	4	9
Scraper	1	1	2
Piercer		1	1
Retouched flake		2	2
Bifacially worked tool	1		1
Core	3	5	8
<b>Total worked</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>113</b>
Unworked burnt count	32	53	85
Unworked burnt weight (g.)	906	545	1451

Table 31. Basic quantification of the flint assemblage

### Assemblage characterisation

- B.4.6 Leaving aside the five post-medieval gunflints (see below), the worked flint recovered during the excavation phase is dominated by unretouched flakes and blades, alongside a single scraper, a bifacially worked flake, and three cores. The condition of this material varies, but the vast majority is in a slightly worn/chipped condition characteristic of material recovered as residual finds or from topsoil/subsoil deposits. This said, there are a small number of pieces in much fresher condition, including pieces from Period 3 ditch **4655** in Area 6 and Period 2 ring gully **5816** in Area 7.
- B.4.7 The assemblage includes a relatively high proportion of blade-based material, including seven fine blades/bladelets and two blade cores. The blades/bladelets include some very regular corticated ('patinated') pieces of probable Mesolithic date alongside somewhat more irregular examples which are perhaps more likely to be of earlier Neolithic date. Alongside this blade-based material, the bulk of the unretouched removals are simple hard hammer struck flakes more typical of late Neolithic and Bronze Age industries. The only retouched tools are a very small, minimally retouched, scraper made on a primary flake from Period 1 pit **807**, Area 2, most likely to be of Early Bronze Age date, and a somewhat irregular bifacially worked flake from ditch **4361**, Area 6.
- B.4.8 The five gunflints all came from Area 7 and include four complete examples (Fig. B.4.1) from Period 5 pit **6222** (fill 6223), Period 4 wall **6283** of Building 15, Period 4 gutter **6424** (6425) and topsoil 6447 along with a broken fragment, also from topsoil. They are all made on high quality blade segments, displaying clear signs of use, and almost certainly represent products from the well-known gunflint workshops in and around Brandon, Suffolk, which had a virtual monopoly on supplying gunflints to the military during the later 18th and earlier 19th centuries (Skertchly 1879; Forrest 1983).



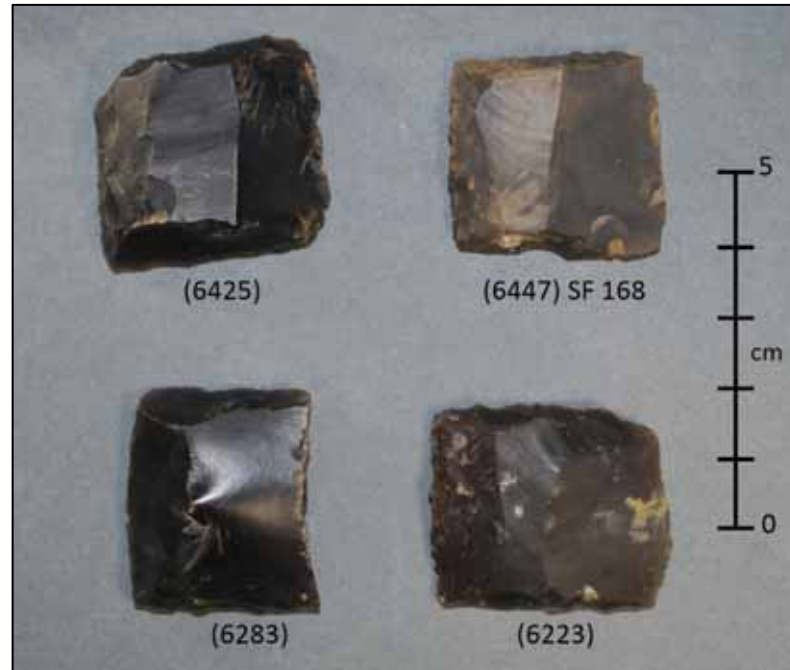


Fig B.4.1. Complete gunflints recovered from the excavation

### ***Statement of potential***

B.4.9 The relatively small assemblage of prehistoric flintwork recovered during the trial trenching and excavation attest to a ‘background’ of Mesolithic to Bronze Age activity at the site, but there are no major/coherent individual assemblages of flintwork and the vast majority appears to represent residual material or derive from unstratified deposits; it thus has very little research potential. More significant in terms of the objectives of the project is the presence of a small assemblage of gunflints (five from the excavation and four from the trial trenching) which provide evidence for the use and maintenance of firearms at the Napoleonic era camp.

### ***Recommendations***

B.4.10 Basic cataloguing of the flint has been undertaken and no further substantive recording/analysis is required. Further work should be limited to the preparation of an archive report, fully integrating the material from the evaluation and excavation phases in reference to the results of the final phasing and stratigraphic analysis of the site. The gunflints should be described in more detail and classified according to their size and morphology (cf. Skertchly 1979, 47-64) and ideally provision should be made for illustrations and/or good quality photographs of the gunflints to be included in the report.

### ***Retention, dispersal and display***

B.4.11 All of the worked flint should be retained in the project archive. The unworked burnt flint can be discarded prior to deposition.



Context	Cut	Period	Area	Context type	Sample	SF	Irregular Waste	Secondary Flake	Tertiary Flake	Secondary Blade like	Tertiary Blade Like	Secondary Bidlt	Tertiary Bidlt	Gunflint	Scraper	Bifacially worked tool	Core	Total worked	BF count	BF weight
519	517	1	Area 1	Pit	16			1										1		
808	807	1	Area 2	Pit											1			1		
812	811	1	Area 2	Ditch				2										2		
2831	2831	3	Area 5	Ditch				2										2		
4612	4611	3	Area 6	Pit	31														12	344
4614	4613	3	Area 6	Ditch		168		1										1		
4618	4617	3	Area 6	Ditch				2										2		
4619	4619	3	Area 6	Ditch				1			1							2		
4632	4631	3	Area 6	Ditch												1		1	1	10
4657	4655	3	Area 6	Ditch			1	1										2		
4665	4664	1	Area 6	Ring Gully													1	1		
5336	5335	2	Area 7	Ditch				1										1		
5371	5371	0	Area 7	Colluvial Layer				2				1						3		
5373	5373	0	Area 7	Colluvial Layer															2	58.5
5446	5445	2	Area 7	Ditch				1	1									2		
5468	5467	2	Area 7	Ditch															9	229
5554	5554	4	Area 7	Construction Cut				5	1	1		1	1					9		
5596	5595	4	Area 7	Other Cut				1	1									2		
5614	5614	0	Area 7	Colluvium						1			1				2	4		
5699	5694	4	Area 7	Ditch				1										1		
5711	5708	5	Area 7	Ditch					1									1		
5731	5730	4	Area 7	Beamslot				1										1		
5733	5732	5	Area 7	Pit				1										1		
5734	5734	0	Area 7	Colluvial Layer				1										1		
5748	5748	4	Area 7	Other Layer				2	1									3		

Context	Cut	Period	Area	Context type	Sample	SF	Irregular Waste	Secondary Flake	Tertiary Flake	Secondary Blade like	Tertiary Blade Like	Secondary Bidlt	Tertiary Bidlt	Gunflint	Scraper	Bifacially worked tool	Core	Total worked	BF count	BF weight
5758	5759	5	Area 7	Ditch				1										1		
5766	5763	4	Area 7	Construction Cut				1										1		
5770	5613	4	Area 7	Robber Cut				1										1		
5794	5793	2	Area 7	Ring Gully				2										2		
5817	5816	2	Area 7	Ring Gully	48			1										1		
5817	5816	2	Area 7	Ring Gully															1	21.7
5905	5904	2	Area 7	Pit															1	6.7
5920	5910	1	Area 7	Pit				1	1									2		
5956	5902	4	Area 7	Ditch									1					1		
6014	6013	4	Area 7	Robber Cut									1					1		
6027	6026	1	Area 7	Pit					1									1		
6051	6050	4	Area 7	Construction Cut															1	7.1
6120	6119	4	Area 7	Pit															2	35.1
6194			Area 7	-				1										1		
6223	6222	5	Area 7	Pit	63									1				1		
6234	6233	3	Area 7	Posthole				1										1		
6283	6283	4	Area 7	Other Structure										1				1		
6301	6297	3	Area 7	Oven															1	21
6336	6335	3	Area 7	Pit					1									1		
6347	6345	2	Area 7	Ditch				1										1		
6395	6354	4	Area 7	Posthole				1										1		
6399	6398	4	Area 7	Posthole															1	97
6401	6398	4	Area 7	Posthole															1	76.2
6420	6420	0	Area 7	Natural					1									1		

Context	Cut	Period	Area	Context type	Sample	SF	Irregular Waste	Secondary Flake	Tertiary Flake	Secondary Blade like	Tertiary Blade Like	Secondary Bidlt	Tertiary Bidlt	Gunflint	Scraper	Bifacially worked tool	Core	Total worked	BF count	BF weight
6425	6424	4	Area 7	Gutter										1				1		
6447	6447	4	Area 7	Occupation Layer										1				1		
6447	6447	4	Area 7	Occupation Layer		180								1				1		
99999	-		-	Subsoil				1										1		
99999	-		-	Subsoil				1										1		
99999	-		-	Subsoil									1					1		
							1	39	9	2	1	1	6	5	1	1	3	69	32	906

Table 32. Catalogue of flint from the excavation

## B.5 Natural, burnt and worked Stone

*By Simon Timberlake*

### *Introduction*

B.5.1 Two large cobbles of natural cementstone, weighing in total 7.9kg, were collected as samples of the geology from this site, but these showed no evidence for use. In addition, there was one small heat-fractured erratic pebble of fine quartzitic sandstone which could have been prehistoric burnt stone, or alternatively a pebble fractured within a modern fire or hearth (25g). The other burnt stone is in fact coal shale associated with the burning of poor-quality coals, perhaps associated with post-medieval smithing hearths. All this material has been included under metalworking residues. The worked stone consists just of broken pieces of 'modern' grey roofing slate (512g).

### *Methodology*

B.5.2 The stone was identified visually using an illuminated x10 magnifying lens, and compared where necessary with a stone reference collection, alongside reference to websites on Essex coastal geology referring to localities within the Clacton – Tendring area. A dropper bottle containing dilute hydrochloric acid was used to confirm the presence or absence of calcite within the rock.

### *Natural stone*

B.5.3 Two large elliptical water-worn nodules of sideritic cementstone (7.9kg) derived from the local Eocene London Clay outcrop were collected as 'samples' of the local geology from Period 4 ditch **5753**. Neither of them had been utilised. The clay content of the siderite-limonitic nodules was high, and though composed of carbonate and clay, the calcite content of these was low. Both nodules may have been derived from the coastal outcrop of the Harwich cementstone, stratigraphically towards the base of the London Clay.

### *Burnt stone*

B.5.4 The single piece of burnt stone was a fragment of a small heat-fractured glacial erratic pebble composed of a fine quartzitic pinkish sandstone (30x25x25mm; 25g) which was recovered from Period 2 ditch **5467**.

### *Worked stone (building stone)*

B.5.5 This consisted of a small assemblage (9 broken pieces, 512g) of broken of post-medieval to modern grey North Welsh roof slate recovered from five different but associated Period 4 contexts: gutter **5859** (5860), beamslot **5580** (5587) of Building 3, wall **5964** (5965), ditch **5903** (5958) and pit **5843** (5844) (409g)). Just one of the pieces of slate from pit **5843** had the traces of a broken nail. The style of this suggests a late 19th century or 20th century date, indicative perhaps of a ruined brick house or outbuilding.

### ***Conclusion and statement of potential.***

- B.5.6 There is little of significance in this small assemblage. The natural waterworn cobble/boulders reflect the local geology, whilst the roof slate suggests the presence of a modern structure. The small pebble of burnt stone is un-diagnostic of date
- B.5.7 There is no potential for further work on this, and all of this assemblage can be discarded.

## **B.6 Glass**

### ***Introduction***

B.6.1 Archaeological works produced a moderate assemblage of glass, the bulk of which is post-medieval. The glass was recovered from the evaluation and excavation of the site. The evaluation material is recorded in a separate report (Haskins 2021). However, some material was recovered from the area subsequently investigated. Therefore, the material from Trenches 106, 114, 116, 124, 133, 136, and 144 has been included in the assessment.

### ***Methodology***

B.6.2 The glass was scanned and catalogued, by form, colour when held to a strong light, count, weight and recorded, as individual vessels where possible. The glass that is not closely datable may be dated by association with the pottery and other material with which it was often found. The terminology used in the report and the catalogue for the various glass forms is taken from *Glass Through The Ages* (Barrington Haynes 1970), *Antique Glass Bottles Their History and Evolution (1500-1850)* (Van den Bossche 2001), *Understanding Antique Wine Bottles* (Dumbrell 1883), *The Parks Canada Glass Glossary* (Jones and Sullivan *et al.* 1989). The National Archives records of the Museum of London Ceramics and Glass Collections website was also consulted. The glass is catalogued in Table 34.

### ***Factual Data and Discussion***

B.6.3 A moderate assemblage of glass was recovered from the site including utility bottles and drinking vessels, 191 shards weighing 4.319kg and representing a minimum of 38 vessels. Also present is window glass (51 shards, 0.071kg), a single fragment of Roman glass, and shards of glass of uncertain form. The condition of the utility bottle shards varies from good to moderate, with some iridescent and flaking sherds of possibly earlier date.

<b>Form</b>	<b>MNV</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>Wight (kg)</b>
Utility bottle	23	119	3.171
Phials and small, short-necked bottles	2	28	0.033
Utility or pharmaceutical bottle	2	10	0.085
Drinking vessel	8	20	0.406
Codd-type bottle	3	9	0.615

Form	MNV	Count	Wight (kg)
Uncertain form	0	12	0.009
Flat glass	0	51	0.071
<b>Total</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>4.390</b>

Table 33: Glass forms (MNV is minimum number of vessels)

- B.6.4 The bulk of the vessel glass is Late 18th-early 19th century utility bottles, mainly cylindrical, in varying shades of olive green (or natural black) glass and mostly mouth blown, which probably mainly contained wine. Also present are several incomplete flat octagonal utility or pharmaceutical bottles, recovered from Period 4 Building 12 construction cut **6208** and ditch **5901**. Two phial or short-necked bottles in thin blue-green glass were recovered from Period 4 pit **5397** and Period 5 pit **5962**.
- B.6.5 Shards of glass from utility bottles are not an uncommon find, and the bottles were almost certainly used and disposed of during the working life of the barracks or earlier camp. Their contents were most probably wine, drunk by those that could afford it, or possibly vinegar. The flat octagonal utility or pharmaceutical bottles and the phial or short-necked bottles suggest liquids other than wine and spirits were present, with both medicines and liniment would probably have been found on the barracks.
- B.6.6 Stylistically, some of the bottle fragments appear to be earlier than the date of the encampment and barracks, however, wine bottles may have been returned to a vintner to be refilled. Most 18th and 19th century wine bottles held a variety of substances over their lifetimes. Bottles were not cheap before industrialization made them relatively disposable and were often listed in probate inventories. An 18th century household carefully cleaned out each empty bottle for reuse when needed, The inside was scoured with sand, small pebbles, or lead shot (Kaktins 2017).
- B.6.7 Fragments of drinking glasses were recovered from at least four pits and ditches and from quarry pit **14400** in evaluation Trench 144. In total, a minimum of eight vessels were recovered, including five examples of stemware, mostly fragments of foot and stem, including a heavily damaged solid conical foot with unpolished pontil mark, with short surviving length of welded stem. From the evaluation ditch **11403** in Trench 114, an incomplete clear colourless glass stemware vessel with a plain conical foot and an unpolished pontil mark. The stem is short, with slightly twisted ?ribs, probably Wrythen-type decoration, the very base of the bowl survives, and the narrowness and rounded base suggest a narrow bowl form, perhaps conical in shape tentatively identified as a dwarf ale glass, the glass is possibly 18th century and, although this may appear rather too early for the occupation of the Barracks, there is the very distinct possibility of curation of the vessel, which more probably originated from one of the married quarters or officers barracks, rather than that of the enlisted soldier. The bases of two tumblers were also recovered from Period 4 pit **6273** and Period 5 quarry pit **14400**.
- B.6.8 The drinking glasses present in the assemblage are not a common find in a rural domestic assemblage and, although the barracks is not a domestic location in the normal sense, the soldiers and officers all ate and drank. The drinking glasses may also, like the bottles, have been curated. In her letters, Mary Ann Grant comments that, in

the summer of 1804, invitations to dine "are always accompanied by a desire, that each person will bring their camp-stool, knife, glass" (Burrell 2014).

B.6.9 The barracks windows would have been glazed and fragments of window glass were recovered from many of the features, alongside vessel glass, although in a small number of features it was the only glass recovered. The window glass comprises thin, angular fragments, with a blue-green or green cast. Beamslot **11405** in evaluation Trench 114 produced three fragments (of which two re-join) from what is probably a single pane of glass. Very few other shards appear to re-join, and these sherds are probably the result of the Barracks' demolition. Any complete windows would very probably have been removed and reused, like much of the brickwork and timbers that the site was constructed of. The glass itself is not closely datable, however its terminus post quem is the demolition of the Barracks, so it is relatively securely dated to the early 19th century.

B.6.10 The excavation also recovered 19th century bottles that postdate the Barracks. Ditch **8607** in evaluation Trench 86 produced a fragment from an embossed bottle with part of the shield from the Colchester coat of arms, above the word [CO]LCHES[TER], which comes from a Nicholl & Co. Ltd (East Hill Brewery) bottle. From Period 5 pit **6280**, a blue-green 6oz glass Codd-type bottle, with a clear marble still in place; the rubber seal, although perished, was also recovered. A zigzagging ribbon design embossed on the front of the bottle indicates the mineral water company, H. W. STEVENS /OWN BOTTLE/ IPSWICH/ COLCHESTER & /CLACTON on SEA. Fragments from two 10oz Codd-type bottle from the same mineral water manufacturer were also recovered. The East Hill Brewery was founded in 1830 and H. W. Stevens apparently produced bottled mineral water, lemonade, and ginger beer from the Globe Works in Colchester. Stoneware bottles (Fabric 45M) with impressed lettering on body H.W. STEVENS [...] ESTD 1831 [...] GLOBE WORKS COLCHESTER (Benfield 2017) indicate the date of the Globe works. Both companies established more than 15 years after the end of the Napoleonic Barracks.

### *Statement of Potential*

B.6.11 The assemblage has potential to aid local, regional, and national research priorities when considered alongside the ceramic assemblage. It forms part of the larger picture of life at Weeley Barracks during the short period of its existence between 1803 and 1813, giving an insight into the drinking habits of at least some of the camps' inhabitants.

### *Recommendations for further work*

- The distribution of vessel types may be plotted, relating them to the barrack buildings. The barracks included officer accommodation and married quarters, taken alongside the distribution of pottery, this may indicate the possible function of one or more buildings.
- Analysis of the material from key features.
- Short analytical report on the above.
- A minimum of six vessels should be photographed or illustrated, and a catalogue written.

### ***Retention, dispersal and display***

B.6.12 None of the material should be considered for dispersal until the phasing is complete and the vessel glass has been analysed. After analysis the sherds for photography/illustration should be retained, the more complete datable rims and or bases, the drinking vessels and the complete Codd-type bottle should be retained. The remainder of the assemblage should be dispersed prior to archive deposition, as retention of the glass has health and safety implications with the degrading vessel surfaces and sharp fragments of glass.

### ***Task list***

<b>Description</b>	<b>Performed by</b>	<b>Days</b>
Analysis of material and tabular statistics, including plotting the distribution of vessel type by building	Vessel glass specialist	1
Temporary reconstruction and photography and or illustration of a minimum of 6 vessels to show the range present on site	Vessel glass specialist and illustrator/photographer	1
Analytical report on the above	Vessel glass specialist	2



Context	Sample	Cut No.	Form	MNV	Count	Wight (kg)	Description	Glass Date
5358		<b>5357</b>	Vessel: Utility bottle	1	2	0.035	Fragment of slightly tapered neck, thick glass in a mid-dark olive green, with the external surface slightly clouded. Small fragment of a two part finish, V-shaped lip and downtooled string rim with the external surface slightly clouded	Late 18th-early 19th century
5375			Flat glass	0	1	0.002	Irregular fragment of window glass with a slight green cast 1.3mm, slightly cloudy surfaces	NCD (NCD)
5398	36	<b>5397</b>	Flat glass	0	3	0.001	Irregular fragments of window glass with a blue-green cast and cloudy surfaces	NCD
			Flat glass	0	5	0.003	Irregular fragments of heat distorted window glass with a blue-green cast and cloudy surfaces	NCD
			Flat glass	0	2	0.004	Irregular fragments of window glass with a blue-green cast and cloudy surfaces 1-1.3mm thick	NCD
			Flat glass	0	2	0.006	Sub rectangular fragments of window glass with a blue-green cast and cloudy surfaces 1.5-1.7mm thick	NCD
	Flat glass		0	1	0.006	Irregular fragment of window glass with a blue-green cast and cloudy surfaces 2-2.6mm thick	NCD	
	36		Vessel: Drinking vessel	0	4	0.002	Fragments of curved clear colourless glass, slightly clouded surfaces, including a small fragment of rim (simple, rounded, too small to establish a diameter)	19th+
	Vessel: Phials and small, short-necked bottles		0	1	0.001	Curved body sherd from a thin (up to 1mm) blue-green glass vessel, possibly a short necked bottle. The glass has very fine bubbles and small faults. Probably the same vessel as in context 5399	1600-1800+	
5399		Flat glass	0	2	0.002	Irregular fragments of window glass with a blue-green cast and cloudy surfaces 1.5-1.7mm thick	NCD	
		Flat glass	0	2	0.002	Irregular fragments of window glass with a blue-green cast and cloudy surfaces 1-1.2mm thick	NCD	
		Flat glass	0	1	0.003	Heat softened and distorted, irregular fragment of window glass with a blue-green cast and cloudy surfaces 1.5-1.7mm thick	NCD	
		Vessel: Drinking vessel	1	1	0.001	Irregular curved sherd of clear colourless glass, the outer surface is slightly scratched and some weathering lines	1600-1800+	
		Vessel: Phials and small, short-necked bottles	1	26	0.010	curved body sherds from a thin (up to 1mm) blue-green glass cylindrical vessel possibly short necked bottle. The glass has very fine bubbles and small faults	1600-1800+	

Context	Sample	Cut No.	Form	MNV	Count	Wight (kg)	Description	Glass Date
			Vessel: Utility bottle	1	29	0.479	Complete base and kick from a cylindrical bottle, dark olive green (natural black) at the base where the glass is thick and moving to mid olive green as the glass thins, some large bubbles and faults in the glass. Bulged heel and uneven resting point, complete almost conical kick or pushup with pontil mark. Resting point dimension 78mm, kick depth approx. 30mm deep. The bottle was reconstructed to the base of the neck with height to shoulder approximately 180mm	Late 18th-early 19th century c.1800-1830
			Vessel: Utility bottle	0	1	0.002	Irregular curved fragment from the body of a mid-dark olive green bottle	19th century
			Drinking vessel	1	1	0.010	Curved shard of clear glass from close to the base of the vessel, possibly a cylindrical glass tumbler, slight surface iridescence with some scratches, could be lead crystal if it's a drinking glass	Late 18th-early 19th century
5407		<b>5406</b>	Vessel: Stemware	1	1	0.007	Upright simple rounded rim from a clear, near-colourless glass drinking vessel, probably a stemware vessel. Diameter 60mm EVE 26% possible lead crystal the glass is slightly clouded. Possible crossfit with stemware vessel in context 6277	?Late 18th-early 19th century
			Vessel: Utility bottle	1	4	0.149	Body shards and a partial neck from a dark olive green glass bottle. Thick glass neck very slightly tapered, with a small sliver of finish surviving but the form is uncertain and may be broken. The outer surface of the glass is clouded and feels very matt, internally also clouded.	Late 18th-early 19th century
5409		<b>5408</b>	Vessel: Utility bottle	0	2	0.003	Irregular small fragments of thin mid olive green glass	19th century
5452		<b>5451</b>	Vessel: Utility bottle	0	1	0.004	Irregular curved fragment from the body of a pale olive green bottle, heavily patinated, flaking iridescence	Late 18th-early 19th century
5461		<b>5457</b>	Vessel: Utility bottle	0	1	0.004	Sub-rectangular, curved fragment from the mid olive green cylindrical glass bottle. Relatively large moderate elongated bubbles can be seen in the glass, outer surface is cloudy	19th century
5465	38	<b>5464</b>	Flat glass	0	6	0.001	Fragment of window glass with a blue-green cast	NCD
			Vessel: Drinking vessel	0	2	0.001	Fragment of curved clear colourless glass, slightly clouded surfaces	?Late 18th-early 19th century
5492		<b>5490</b>	Vessel: Utility bottle	1	10	0.228	Pale green clear glass, cylindrical moulded bottle, the mould lines are subtle, but can be seen and felt towards the base of the bottle. When reconstructed around the base of the bottle of the words WRIGHT & GARROD bottle is broken and only the letters [...]N survive. The missing words may be THORPE LE SOKEN	Late 19th- early 20th century
5518	39		Flat glass	0	3	0.001	Fragments of thin window glass with a blue-green cast	NCD

Context	Sample	Cut No.	Form	MNV	Count	Wight (kg)	Description	Glass Date
			Vessel	0	3	0.003	Fragments of heat distorted vessel glass	NCD
			Uncertain	0	1	0.001	Fragment of clear colourless glass	NCD
5519			Vessel: Drinking vessel	0	1	0.010	Burnt and distorted thick fragment of glass possible originally part of stem. Originally clear colourless glass	19th+
			Vessel: Stemware	1	2	0.035	Burnt and distorted foot and stem from a stemware vessel. The foot, although distorted, appears to be a plain conical foot with an unpolished pontil mark, with a welded stem leading to the base of a bowl. The glass was very probably a similar form (conical bowl) to the surviving stemware in context 6277. The glass appears externally cloudy and carbonised material trapped in this clouded matt surface. Originally clear colourless glass	?Late 18th-early 19th century
5546		<b>5545</b>	Vessel: Utility bottle	0	1	0.023	Irregular fragment from a mid-dark olive green bottle on uncertain form, the surviving external surface is clouded and slightly iridescent internally	Late 18th-19th century
5555			Vessel: Utility bottle	1	2	0.053	Some surface loss, thick, curved basal fragment, iridescent on all surfaces and edges	Late 18th-19th century
			Vessel: Utility bottle	0	2	0.026	Irregular body sherds, slightly curved, somewhat iridescent and with some surface loss	Late 18th-19th century
5565		<b>5564</b>	Vessel: Utility bottle	1	17	0.443	Complete base and kick from a cylindrical bottle, dark olive green (natural black) at the base, where the glass is thick and moving to mid olive green as the glass thins, some large bubbles and faults in the glass and the external surface is slightly cloudy. Bulged heel and rounded uneven resting point, complete domed kick or pushup. Resting point dimension 81mm, kick depth approx. 34mm deep	Late 18th-early 19th century c.1800-1830
5614			Vessel: Utility bottle	0	1	0.007	Irregular fragment curved mid olive green glass, from a cylindrical bottle with small faults and bubbles in the glass and the exterior surface, somewhat clouded. Some of the breaks are relatively old	19th century
5697		<b>5694</b>	Vessel: Utility bottle	0	1	0.006	Irregular fragment from the neck of a mid-dark olive green cylindrical bottle, the surviving external surface is clouded	Late 18th-19th century
5699		<b>5694</b>	Flat glass	0	1	0.002	Irregular fragment of window glass with a slight blue-green cast and cloudy surfaces 1.6mm thick	NCD
			Vessel: Utility bottle	0	1	0.004	Curved fragment from the body of a mid olive green bottle, with iridised surfaces	Late 18th-early 19th century
5778		<b>5776</b>	Vessel: Utility bottle	1	3	0.424	Complete base and kick from a cylindrical bottle, dark olive green (natural black) at the base where the glass is thick and moving to mid olive green as the glass thins, some large bubbles and faults in the glass and the external surface is slightly cloudy	Late 18th-early 19th century c.1800-1830

Context	Sample	Cut No.	Form	MNV	Count	Wight (kg)	Description	Glass Date
							and feels matt. Bulged heel and rounded uneven resting point, complete domed kick or pushup with pontil mark. Resting point dimension 78mm, kick depth approx. 33mm deep and pontil scar, diameter approximately 33mm	
5779	46	<b>5776</b>	Vessel: Utility bottle	0	1	0.002	Irregular fragment of mid olive green glass	Late 18th-early 19th century
5822		<b>5820</b>	Vessel: Utility bottle	0	1	0.031	Irregular sherd from a cylindrical bottle, beginning to flare out towards the base. The external surface is heavily clouded and feels matt with some small bubbles in the glass	Late 18th-19th century
			Vessel: Utility bottle	0	1	0.007	Irregular fragment of from a cylindrical clear, mid olive green glass bottle with various elongated and small bubbles in the glass, slightly clouded internally, otherwise the breaks are recent	19th century
5844	50	<b>5843</b>	Uncertain	0	3	0.001	Fragments of burnt, heat distorted glass, uncertain if window or vessel	NCD
			Vessel: Utility bottle	0	2	0.012	Irregular fragments of clear, mid olive green glass from a cylindrical bottle with various elongated and small bubbles in the glass, clouded externally and internally and slight iridescent on the smaller sherd	19th century
5860		<b>5859</b>	Flat glass	0	1	0.001	Irregular fragment of window glass with a blue-green cast and slightly cloudy surfaces 1.4mm thick	NCD
			Vessel: Utility bottle	0	1	0.002	Sub-triangular fragment of mid-dark olive green glass	19th century
5908		<b>5907</b>	Vessel: Utility bottle	0	1	0.029	Curved heel edge/resting point and part of the kick from a pale olive green bottle, completely covered in iridescent patina with slight flaking	Late 18th-early 19th century
5926			Vessel: Utility or pharmaceutical bottle	0	1	0.001	Irregular fragment of curved clear colourless glass from a cylindrical bottle	19th century+
5955		<b>5901</b>	Vessel: Utility bottle	1	1	0.023	Large fragment from the neck of a mid olive green bottle, with a heavily iridised, flaking surface and some surface loss. Two part finish, slightly constricted bore (internal bore 20mm diameter), and a V-shaped lip, with a downtooled/downsloped string rim and a roughly cylindrical neck	Late 18th-early 19th century c1780-1830
			Vessel: Utility bottle	0	1	0.005	Sub-rectangular fragment of dark olive green glass, external surface is slightly matt	Late 18th-19th century
			Vessel: Utility or pharmaceutical bottle	1	5	0.058	Fragments of neck, body and base from a small dark olive green glass rectangular with flat chamfers bottle (flat octagonal) The rim is a complete two part finish, with a slightly rounded V-shaped lip with flattened string rim. Uncertain of bore type but the internal diameter is 140m	19th+

Context	Sample	Cut No.	Form	MNV	Count	Wight (kg)	Description	Glass Date
5965		5963	Flat glass	0	1	0.005	Near-rectangular fragment of window glass with a slight greenish cast 2mm thick. Cloudy surfaces and what appears to be scoring marks or deep scratches	NCD
			Flat glass	0	3	0.004	Three irregular fragments of thin pale blue-green window glass, 1.1mm thick, with slightly iridescent surfaces	NCD
			Vessel: Utility bottle	1	1	0.009	Sub-rectangular curved fragment of thick, clear near colourless glass from a cylindrical bottle	19th+
6007		5962	Vessel: Phials and small, short-necked bottles	1	1	0.022	Base from a blue-green small cylindrical bottle, most of the base survives, and the resting point diameter is approximately 46 mm. The base has a domed kick and a very obvious punter mark just completely unpolished and cracked off	1600-1800+
6012		6011	Vessel: Utility bottle	0	1	0.003	Irregular shard of glass from the base of a bottle dark olive green and an externally matt surface	Late 18th-19th century
6028			Vessel: Utility or pharmaceutical bottle	1	2	0.013	Two irregular body sherds from a relatively small ?flat octagonal bottle in mid-dark olive green glass (mouth mould blown)	19th century
			Vessel: Utility or pharmaceutical bottle	0	2	0.013	Fragments of body from a small dark olive green glass rectangular bottle with flat chamfers (flat octagonal)	19th+
6080	56	6079	Vessel	0	1	0.001	Irregular curved sherd of clear colourless glass, the outer surface is slightly scratched and some weathering lines	NCD
6111	52	6110	Vessel: Utility bottle	0	1	0.001	Irregular fragment of pale olive green glass	Late 18th-19th century
6133		6132	Flat glass	0	1	0.005	Sub-rectangular fragment of window glass with a slight green cast 1.4mm, slightly iridescent patches on the surfaces	NCD
6137	59	6136	Flat glass	0	1	0.001	Fragment of window glass with a blue-green cast	NCD
			Flat glass	0	2	0.001	Sub-rectangular fragments of window glass one with a blue-green cast, the second with a slight blue-green cast with cloudy surfaces	NCD
			Vessel: Drinking vessel		1	0.001	Fragment of curved clear colourless glass, slightly clouded surfaces	?Late 18th-early 19th century
			Vessel: Utility bottle	0	1	0.001	Sub-rectangular small fragment of mid olive green glass from a cylindrical which has been affected by heat and become slightly opaque	19th century
6165	60	6164	Vessel: Utility bottle	0	1	0.001	Irregular fragment of pale olive green glass	

Context	Sample	Cut No.	Form	MNV	Count	Wight (kg)	Description	Glass Date
6170		6168	Vessel: Utility bottle	1	2	0.014	Near-complete neck of a dark olive green bottle, with iridised surfaces and some surface. Two-part finish, slightly constricted bore (internal bore 20mm diameter), and a V-shaped lip, with an uptooled V-shaped string rim and a roughly cylindrical neck	Late 18th-early 19th century
			Vessel: Utility bottle	1	1	0.004	Irregular shard from a clear moulded cylindrical bottle with a blue-green cast. A mould line is clearly visible, possibly from a three part Ricket-type mould	Early 19th century+
			Vessel: Utility bottle	1	1	0.079	Sub-rectangular curved fragment of mid-dark amber glass	19th-20th century
6187		6186	Flat glass or Vessel glass-Roman	0	1	0.005	Near-flat fragment of glass, base is rough as if cast, 2.8-3.9mm thick could be from a prismatic bottle but more probably window glass	Roman
			Vessel: Utility bottle	1	1	0.062	Tapered neck and sloped down shoulders from a pale-mid olive green glass bottle, lightly patinated externally more heavily iridised internally. May not be part of the same bottle as the base	Late 18th-early 19th century
			Vessel: Utility bottle	1	1	0.289	Complete base and kick from a sub-cylindrical bottle, mid olive green at the base where the glass is thick , some large bubbles and faults in the glass and patination and iridescence. Bulged heel and uneven resting point (it rocks), complete kick or pushup ?rounded cone. Kick depth approx. 33mm deep	Late 18th-early 19th century
6199		6198	Flat glass	0	1	0.001	Triangular fragment of window glass with a blue-green cast and slight iridescence 1.1mm	NCD
6215		6214	Vessel: Utility bottle	1	1	0.031	Large fragment from the neck of a bottle mid olive green bottle, the glass is cloudy and lightly iridised	Late 18th-early 19th century
6223	63	6222	Flat glass	0	1	0.001	Fragment of window glass with a green cast	NCD
6225		6224	Vessel: Utility bottle	1	3	0.029	Irregular fragments of clear, dark olive green glass from a cylindrical bottle with small bubbles in the glass (mouth mould blown)	19th century
6227	66	6226	Flat glass	0	1	0.001	Fragment of window glass with a blue-green cast	NCD
6258		6244	Vessel: Utility bottle	1	1	0.032	Curved body sherd of clear glass with a slight blue-green cast from a cylindrical vessel	Late 19th century+
			Vessel: Utility bottle	1	3	0.032	Complete rim, and body shards from clear, colourless cylindrical glass bottle. Body shards suggest a cylindrical bottle, mould seams obvious below the lip	Late 19th century+
			Vessel: Utility bottle	1	6	0.006	Body shards, and a fragment from a basal kick from a mid olive green cylindrical bottle, various faults and the glass is relatively large bubbles. Glass is cloudy with light iridescence, and with the exception of the patient relatively thing glass, probably from the shoulder and upper part of the vessel	19th century

Context	Sample	Cut No.	Form	MNV	Count	Wight (kg)	Description	Glass Date
6277		6273	Flat glass	0	3	0.010	Irregular fragments of window glass with a blue-green cast and cloudy surfaces 1.2mm thick	NCD
			Vessel: Stemware	1	1	0.044	Incomplete foot and stem from a glass, very probably a plain conical foot (although edge of foot has been lost, heavily damage) with an unpolished pontil mark surviving length of welded stem above which is the base and part of the walls of a ?conical bowl, may be lead crystal, small white patches internally possible crossfit with stemware vessel in context 5407	?Late 18th-early 19th century
			Vessel: Tumbler	1	2	0.102	Complete base and part of wall from a tumbler (cylindrical or flared), partial surviving walls varying slightly in thickness in a clear colourless class, the base is slightly concave with no sign of a pontil mark, the dished nature of the base may be due to polishing out the pontil mark. There are no obvious mould lines on the surviving wall or base and the glass is probably hand blown. Internally, the base is convex and the base angle somewhat obtuse. The glass is clouded white both internally and externally and there is slight iridescence on the glass. The base diameter 72mm EVE 100%	?Late 18th-early 19th century
6281		6280	Vessel: Utility bottle	1	1	0.067	Complete, intact cylindrical 6oz cod-type bottle, blue-green glass with slight clouding and staining internally otherwise in very good condition. Marble still in place. The rubber seal although perished broken, was also recovered. A zigzagging ribbon design on the front of the bottle is marked H. W. STEVENS /OWN BOTTLE/ IPSWICH/ COLCHESTER & /CLACTON on SEA. HW Stevens apparently produced bottled mineral water and lemonade from the Globe Works in Colchester. 186mm tall, base diameter 56mm, resting point 40 mm	Late 19th century
			Vessel: Utility bottle (Cod-type)	1	4	0.111	Base and part of the upright wall and rim from a cylindrical ?10oz Codd-type bottle. The glass is clear, pale blue-green glass with few if any faults and the glass. Part of the ribbon decoration on the bottle survives the remaining words being IPSW[ICH] [...] on SEA another H.W. Stevens bottle	Late 19th century
			Vessel: Utility bottle (Cod-type)	1	4	0.437	Base and part of the upright wall from a cylindrical blue-green glass ?10oz Codd-type bottle. The glass surface, somewhat iridescent Part of the ribbon decoration on the bottle survives the remaining words being [IP]SWICH/[& CLA]CTON on [SEA] Base diameter 63 mm, resting point 48 mm. Another H.W. Stevens bottle	Late 19th century
6322	69	6303	Uncertain	0	3	0.002	Fragments of burnt, heat distorted glass, uncertain if window or vessel	NCD
			Vessel: Drinking vessel	0	1	0.001	Triangular fragment of curved clear colourless glass, slightly clouded surfaces	?Late 18th-early 19th century

Context	Sample	Cut No.	Form	MNV	Count	Wight (kg)	Description	Glass Date
6349		<b>6348</b>	Vessel: Stemware	1	1	0.056	Incomplete foot and stem from a glass, heavily damage solid conical foot with unpolished pontil mark, with short surviving length of welded stem may be lead crystal	?Late 18th-early 19th century
6375	71	<b>6373</b>	Uncertain	0	1	0.001	Fragment of glass	NCD
10602		<b>10603</b>	Vessel: Utility bottle	1	1	0.101	Complete lip and string rim, and near-complete neck from a mid olive green bottle. The glass is highly iridescent and flaking. The finish is two-part, the lip is a slightly rounded V-shape with a V-shaped string rim. The neck is roughly cylindrical	c.1780-1820
11404		<b>11403</b>	Vessel: Stemware	1	1	0.078	Incomplete clear colourless glass stemware vessel with a plain conical foot and an unpolished pontil mark. The stem is short, with slightly twisted ?ribs. A Wrythen-type decoration, the foot, has been applied to the short stem, which is chipped. The slightly damaged stem from this ?two-part stemmed vessel, is somewhat crudely joined to the foot. The very base of the bowl survives, and the narrowness and rounded base suggest a narrow bowl form, perhaps conical in shape. The stem and foot may be from a dwarf Ale or similar glass. The style indicates 18th century, however, the quality of the glass working suggests it may be later	18th century+
11414		<b>11405</b>	Flat glass	0	3	0.006	Fragment of thin (1-1.5mm thick) clear window glass with a slight blue-greenish cast	NCD
11603	13	<b>11600</b>	Flat glass	0	3	0.001	Irregular fragments of window glass with a blue-green cast	NCD
11607		<b>11604</b>	Vessel: Utility bottle	0	1	0.002	Irregular fragment of mid olive green glass	19th century
12404		<b>12403</b>	Flat glass	0	1	0.001	Fragment of thin (1-1.5mm thick) clear window glass with a slight blue-greenish cast	NCD
13305		<b>13303</b>	Vessel: Utility bottle	1	1	0.053	Irregular, fragment of mid olive green glass from a cylindrical bottle. The outer surface of the glass is slightly cloudy and the glass has numerous faults and various small, medium and large bubbles	19th century
			Vessel: Utility bottle	0	1	0.005	Irregular, curved fragment of pale-mid olive green glass, both surfaces of the glass are somewhat cloudy	19th century
13610		<b>13609</b>	Vessel: Utility bottle	1	1	0.053	Irregular fragment of mid-dark olive green glass from a cylindrical bottle. The outer surface of the glass is slightly cloudy	19th century
13612		<b>13611</b>	Vessel: Utility bottle	1	1	0.359	Complete base from a cylindrical bottle, mid green glass, the surface of which is highly iridescent and flaking. The base is slightly irregular and bulging, with a rounded resting point. A moderate, somewhat bell-shaped kick, however, the pontil mark is obscured by the patination on the surface of the glass	c.1780-1820
			Vessel: Utility bottle	0	1	0.004	Irregular fragment of mid olive green glass. The surface of the glass is slightly cloudy, and the glass has some faults and bubbles	19th century



Context	Sample	Cut No.	Form	MNV	Count	Wight (kg)	Description	Glass Date
14403		<b>14400</b>	Vessel: Tumbler	1	1	0.058	Circular base from a tumbler or beaker. Cylindrical, slightly flaring, clear, colourless glass. The base has a rounded resting point, slightly domed base with an unpolished pontil mark. The surface of the glass is cloudy	18th century+
<b>Total</b>				<b>39</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>4.395</b>		

Table 34: Vessel Glass Catalogue

## B.7 Later prehistoric pottery

*By Carlotta Marchetto*

### *Introduction and methodology*

- B.7.1 An assemblage totalling 741 sherds (9415g) of later prehistoric pottery was recovered from the excavation, displaying a low mean sherd weight (MSW) of 12.7g. The pottery was recovered from a total of 45 contexts relating to 42 cut features/labelled interventions (Table 35). The pottery ranged in date from the Late Bronze Age through to the Middle Iron Age period, with the majority being of Middle Iron Age (481 sherds, 6761g, c. 350-50 BC).
- B.7.2 The pottery is in a moderate/stable condition, and the assemblage contains a range of partial vessel profiles. Small sherds (<4cm in size) dominate, but most are relatively 'fresh' and unabraded. Dating is therefore largely based on the character of the fabrics and their comparison with material from larger published assemblages from the region.
- B.7.3 This assessment report provides a general characterisation of the assemblage with basic quantification (counts and weights) of the material by context and date. It also provided a statement on significance and series of recommendations for further recording, analysis, publication and retention.

Area	Context	Cut	Period	Feature	No. sherds	Wt. (g)	Date
1	518	517	1	pit	1	42	LBA
1	519	517	1	pit	3	44	LBA
2	808	807	1	pit	18	148	LBA
6	4610	4609	2	pit	1	11	LBA
6	4610	4609	2	pit	32	540	MIA
6	4616	4615	1	ditch	1	3	LBA
6	4620	4619	3	ditch	5	225	LBA
6	4620	4619	3	ditch	3	51	MIA
6	4622	4619	1	ditch	7	151	LBA
6	4636	4635	1	ring gully	1	5	LBA
6	4640	4639	2	post hole	1	7	MIA
6	4642	4641	1	ring gully	8	281	LBA
6	4646	4645	1	ring gully	5	78	LBA
6	4654	4653	3	ditch	1	7	LBA
6	4667	4666	1	ring gully	2	29	LBA
6	4671	4670	1	ring gully	2	33	LBA
6	4683	4682	1	ring gully	1	112	LBA
7	5336	5335	2	ditch	2	29	MIA
7	5416	5415	2	pit	14	301	MIA
7	5420	5419	2	ditch	9	95	MIA
7	5456	5455	2	pit	81	812	MIA
7	5468	5467	2	ditch	2	12	LBA
7	5468	5467	2	ditch	77	1124	MIA
7	5479	5478	2	pit	11	537	MIA
7	5555	-	0	layer	1	10	MIA
7	5562	5560	2	ditch	4	26	LBA

Area	Context	Cut	Period	Feature	No. sherds	Wt. (g)	Date
7	5562	5560	2	ditch	4	57	MIA
7	5565	5564	4	gutter	1	11	MIA
7	5790	5789	2	ring gully	1	15	LBA
7	5790	5789	2	ring gully	2	13	MIA
7	5794	5793	2	ring gully	3	16	LBA
7	5794	5793	2	ring gully	1	32	MIA
7	5796	5795	2	ring gully	3	9	LBA
7	5796	5795	2	ring gully	1	6	MIA
7	5803	5799	2	ring gully	8	35	LBA
7	5805	5804	2	ring gully	8	67	LBA
7	5811	5810	2	ring gully	3	22	MIA
7	5813	5812	2	ring gully	61	894	MIA
7	5817	5816	2	ring gully	119	1566	MIA
7	5838	5837	2	ditch	51	512	MIA
7	5905	5904	2	pit	2	24	MIA
7	5908	5907	4	construction cut	1	13	MIA
7	5920	5910	1	pit	143	1011	LBA
7	6025	6024	1	pit	1	3	LBA
7	6027	6026	1	pit	4	14	LBA
7	6232	6231	3	pit	1	14	LBA
7	6239	6238	3	pit	5	126	LBA
7	6251	6250	1	pit	8	23	LBA
7	6332	6330	3	pit	1	4	LBA
7	6336	6335	3	pit	3	18	LBA
7	6347	6345	2	ditch	9	92	LBA
7	6347	6345	2	ditch	3	94	MIA
7	6409	6407	2	ditch	1	11	MIA
<b>Total</b>					<b>741</b>	<b>9415</b>	

Table 35. Prehistoric pottery quantification by context

## Methodology

- B.7.4 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 technology (wheel-made or handmade), evidence for surface treatment, decoration, and the presence of soot and/or residue. Rim and base forms were described using a codified system recorded in the catalogue and were assigned vessel numbers.
- B.7.5 Where possible, rim and base diameters were measured, and surviving percentages noted. In cases where a sherd or groups of refitting sherds retained portions of the rim and shoulder, the vessel was also categorised by form. Late Bronze Age vessel forms have been classified using a series devised by M. Brudenell (2012), and the class scheme created by John Barrett (1980) for Post Deverel-Rimbury ceramics. The Middle Iron Age-type forms were codified using the series developed by J. D. Hill (Hill and Horne 2003, 174; Hill and Braddock 2006, 155-156), which is widely employed in East Anglia.

B.7.6 All pottery was subject to sherd size analysis. Sherds less than 4cm in diameter were classified as 'small' (489 sherds, 74%), sherds measuring 4-8cm were classified as 'medium' (151 sherds, 23%), and sherds over 8cm in diameter will be classified as 'large' (23 sherds, 3%). The quantified data is presented on an Excel data sheet held with the site archive.

### ***Late Bronze Age, c. 1150-800 BC***

B.7.7 The assemblage comprises 260 sherds of pottery (2654g) with a MSW of 10.2g. The pottery derives from 30 contexts relating to 28 cut features/labelled interventions. These are associated with six ditches, 11 interventions from two ring gullies and 11 pits in excavation Areas 1, 2, 6 and 7. An assemblage of 13 sherds (270g) is interpreted as residual in Middle Iron Age, Roman or later features in both Areas 6 and 7. Most of the Late Bronze Age pottery derives from Area 7 (204 sherds, 1485g).

### ***Assemblage characteristics***

B.7.8 The assemblage contains sherds in a range of fabrics, all typical of pottery groups dating to the Late Bronze Age in the region. These include flint tempered and sandy ware fabrics. Shelly wares are also present, but this fabric is rare. The majority of the sherds is made in a flint tempered fabric (82% by count). The grade of the crushed burnt flint inclusions varying along a spectrum of coarse to fine, and common to rare depending on the size of the vessel and quality of ware. This is typical of Late Bronze Age assemblages across the eastern region (Brudenell 2012). By weight, sherds with just flint (fabrics F1-5) account for 74% of the assemblage. Sherds with just sand (fabric Q1-Q2) account for 24% of the assemblage by weight and the remaining 2% is represented by shelly ware. Shell tempered fabrics commonly occur in Iron Age contexts in south Essex (Brown 1986, 31) and are present in the North Shoebury assemblage (Brown 95, 77-78).

B.7.9 Based on the total number of different rims, bases and rim and shoulders identified, the Late Bronze Age is estimated to contain a minimum of 22 different vessels: eight different rims, six different bases and eight partial vessel profiles. The assemblage includes a range of coarseware and fineware jars and bowls typical of the Post Deverel-Rimbury (PDR) Plainware tradition (Barrett 1980; Brudenell 2012).

B.7.10 Both coarseware and fineware vessels are present in the Late Bronze age assemblage. The coarseware comprise round shouldered vessels with short upright necks (Form F), round shouldered jars (Form A) and jars with a marked shouldered and hollowed neck (Form H). The forms are all common to PDR assemblages and display rim diameters of 14-24cm. These therefore represent a range of small, medium and large-sized pots. The Class IV bowls comprise two round-bodies bowls and one fineware bowl with angular shoulders and deep concave neck (Form L3).

B.7.11 In total, 26 sherds in the assemblage are burnished or carefully smoothed (370g), representing 10% by sherd count or 14% by weight. These frequencies are relatively high for PDR Plainware groups, but still within the 'normal' range (Brudenell 2012). The frequency of decoration is also characteristically low, with only six sherds being

decorated (254g). Fingertip, fingernail and slashing are recorded, with applications confined to the shoulder and the rim-top of coarseware sherds/vessels.

### ***Key groups***

B.7.12 Most features with Late Bronze Age pottery yielded small assemblages weighing less than 100g. The only feature containing a large assemblage (more than 500g) of Late Bronze Age pottery is Period 1 pit **5910** (fill 5920), yielding an assemblage of 143 sherds (1011g) and located in Area 7. This pit contains nine of the 21 different vessels represented in the assemblage. The Period 1 ring gully in Area 6 yielded an assemblage of 19 sherds (538g); interventions **4635** (fill 4636), **4641** (fill 4642), **4645** (fill 4646), **4666** (4667), **4670** (fill 4671) and **4682** (fill 4683) are part of this ring gully and can be considered a key group.

### ***Middle Iron Age, c. 350-50 BC***

B.7.13 The assemblage comprises 481 sherds of pottery (6761g) with a MSW of 14g. The pottery derives from 23 contexts relating to 22 cut features/labelled interventions. These are associated with five pits, one post hole, nine ditches, six interventions from a ring gully, one layer and one construction cut in Areas 6 and 7. An assemblage of seven sherds (84g) is interpreted as residual in Roman or later features in both Areas 6 and 7.

### ***Assemblage characteristics***

B.7.14 The assemblage contains sherds in a range of fabrics, all broadly typical of pottery groups dating to the Middle Iron Age in this part of Essex. The assemblage was predominately composed of sandy ware sherds, with inclusions of organic matter, quartz and occasionally flint. The other sherds are in shelly fabrics. Sherds that have sand as the basis of the clay matrix (fabrics Q1-Q2) dominate (80% by wt.), though sherds with just sand (fabric Q1) account for 59% of the material by weight. The other sandy wares have inclusions of flint (fabric QF1, 19%) and shelly ware only account for 1%.

B.7.15 Based on the total number of different rims and bases identified, the Middle Iron Age is estimated to contain a minimum of 39 different vessels: 13 different rims, 17 different bases and nine partial vessel profiles. Most vessels have simple flat-topped, rounded or externally thickened rims but everted and T-shaped rims are also present. Partial vessel profiles are relatively common (nine identified), with vast majority being small slack-shouldered and constricted necked vessels (Hill Form A and B). Other types include neckless barrel-shaped jars (Hill Type K) and slightly globular pots with no distinct neck zone but a clearly defined or defined by beading rim (Hill Form L and M). Measurable vessel rims (17 in total) have diameters of 6-24cm and belong to small to medium-sized pots. Vessels of this size are likely to have been everyday cooking and serving pots, although only five retain traces of carbonised residue. In general, residues are significant in the assemblage, with 60 sherds with residue recorded (1167g).

B.7.16 Decoration is limited with only three decorated sherds (93g). Applications include fingertip on one rim top and crosshatch on the external surface of one vessel base. Scoring is the only other type of 'decoration', with one sherd (6g) displaying scoring characteristic of the East Midlands Scored Ware tradition (Elsden 1992).

### ***Key groups***

B.7.17 There are a number of context/group assemblages from Period 2 that may be classified as medium (over 250g of pottery) and large (over 500g of pottery) and constitute key ceramic groups. These include assemblages from pit **4609** (32 sherds, 540g) in Area 6. Pits **5415** (fill 5416, 14 sherds, 301g), **5455** (fill 5456, 81 sherds, 812g), **5478** (fill 5479, 11 sherds, 537g) and ditches **5467** (fill 5468, 77 sherds, 1124g) and **5837** (fill 5838, 51 sherds, 512g) in Area 7. The seven slots from the Period 2 ring gully in Area 7 yielded the largest assemblage of Middle Iron Age pottery with 187 sherds (2533g), containing 16 of the 36 different vessels represented in the assemblage.

### ***Statement of Potential***

B.7.18 The later prehistoric pottery from the excavation dates from the Late Bronze Age to the Middle Iron Age, suggesting activity at the site throughout much of the 2nd and 1st millennium BC. The majority is of handmade Middle Iron Age-type, which has a currency between c. 350 BC - 50 BC. Although the pottery assemblage is relatively small, the presence of multiperiod pottery could suggest a use of the settlement from the Bronze Age to the Roman period.

B.7.19 The Late Bronze Age assemblage is small and more concentrated in Area 6. The assemblage belongs to the Post Deverel-Rimbury (PDR) ceramic tradition, c. 1150-800 BC. On typological grounds, the ceramics could be classed as 'mature' Plainwares post-dating 1000 BC (Brudenell 2012). The Middle Iron Age assemblage from Area 7 is relatively small and comprise large and well-preserved sherds that can contribute to a more specific description of the typology and the character of the Middle Iron Age pottery tradition. Both the assemblages include several key groups containing partial vessel profiles.

B.7.20 The possible gap between the two ceramic phases (Bronze Age and Middle Iron Age) could be understood, considering that the evaluation produced Early Iron Age pottery in Trench 41 (cremation burial pit **4109**) and Area 1 of the excavation. This situation should be investigated more closely during analysis to better understand the development of the settlement. The comparison with other similar assemblages in the region could help build a more detailed understanding of ceramic development in this part of the landscape.

B.7.21 Importantly there are good, local assemblages with which to compare the pottery, including that from Mucking (Brudenell 2016), Lofts Farm (Brown 1988), Springfield Lyons (Brown 2013) for the Late Bronze Age; and Little Waltham and Lodge Farm (Drury 1978, Lavender 2007) for the Middle Iron Age.

### ***Recommendations for Further Work***

- B.7.22 All the later prehistoric pottery should be subject to full analysis, focussing on forms, fabrics, method of surface treatment, vessel use, patterns of vessel fragmentation and deposition. The attribute data should be presented in a fully quantified archive pottery report. The main focus of the analysis should be on the Later Bronze Age and Middle Iron Age assemblage and their affinities with contemporary groups from the surrounding area.
- B.7.23 Both pottery assemblages are worthy of publication. Publication should provide a summary version of the archive pottery report, combined with illustrations a selection of form-assigned vessels. Radiocarbon dates should be sought to clarify the site chronology and the date of the pottery. Ideally contexts from the ring gully in Area 7, (cuts **5789**, **5793**, **5795** and **5799**) should be considered for the radiocarbon analysis. Priority should be given to illustrating material from any radiocarbon dated contexts; minimum illustration of 12 vessel profiles.

### ***Retention, Dispersal and Display***

- B.7.24 None of the material should be considered for dispersal until the phasing is complete and all pottery has been analysed. It may be appropriate to disperse residual material after the production of an archive pottery report.

## **B.8 Roman Pottery**

*By Kate Brady*

### ***Introduction and methodology***

- B.8.1 A total of 644 sherds of pottery weighing 7,715g was recovered, these are summarised in Table 36 below. The assemblage was scanned to identify diagnostic forms and fabrics, allowing context groups to be spot-dated and the potential of the assemblage for further work to be assessed. Each context group was quantified by sherd count and group weight. Fabrics were assigned codes devised by the Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit (Biddulph *et al.* 2015), while forms were briefly described and assigned, where possible, Chelmsford form types (Going 1987). The data were entered onto an excel spreadsheet, which is retained in the project archive.

### ***Fabrics***

- B.8.2 The following fabrics were noted (codes in brackets are taken from Tomber and Dore 1998):
- ABAET South Spanish amphora (BAT AM 1/ BAT AM 2)
  - BB2 Colchester black-burnished ware (COL BB2)
  - BSW Black-surfaced wares
  - CGSW Central Gaulish samian ware (LEZ SA 2)
  - GROGC Coarse reduced grog-tempered ware (SOB GT)
  - GRF Fine grey wares
  - GRS Sandy grey wares



- MICW Miscellaneous Late Iron Age coarse wares
- NVM Nene Valley self-coloured mortaria (LNV WH)
- RED Miscellaneous oxidised wares
- STOR Storage jar fabrics
- UWW White wares, unsourced

### *Fabrics and Forms*

- B.8.3 The assemblage was dominated by jars in sandy greyware fabrics (GRS, GRF) most, if not all of which are likely to be from fairly local sources. There are a minimum of 30 jars, most of which are medium-mouthed forms with everted rims (Going forms G19, G20, G22, G24, G25). One of these in form G24 has zig-zag decoration on the shoulder and seven post-firing holes have been drilled in the base. Another jar, a form G25 has a large, hooked rim. Another (form G20 2.1) has a moulded neck form and squared rim. One narrow-mouthed form has been positively identified and this is in fine greyware. Oxidised jars were much less common, although one vessel, a Going form G44 in a coarse quartz sand-tempered fabric (RED) with a flat-topped bead rim was recorded.
- B.8.4 Far fewer bowls and dishes have been identified by rim with two bead and flange bowls/dishes in sandy greyware (GRS) and a vertical-sided bowl with a slightly undercut bead rim in black-surface ware (BSW) the most notable vessels.
- B.8.5 There are two large ring-necked flagons in the assemblage, both in sandy whiteware of uncertain source (UWW). The form is dated at Chelmsford (Going form J3) to the late 1st to mid-2nd century.
- B.8.6 There are two platters in fine sandy greyware (GRS). One is a Going Form A1, with an S-shaped profile, and one is represented by a smaller rim from a platter of uncertain form. Both date to the Early Roman period.
- B.8.7 There are two mortaria in the assemblage, one is in Sandy grey ware of uncertain origin (the bead and short flanged form corresponds to Going D7), and one from the Nene Valley kilns (NVM) with traces of red paint on the surface. Amphora is represented by a single body sherd from a South-Spanish olive oil amphora (ABAET). There is a small amount of samian ware (CGSW) in the assemblage (a few sherds) including a single small bead rim, possibly from a cup. Other small contributions are made by black-burnished ware (BB2), grog-tempered storage jar fabrics (STOR) and black-surfaced ware (BSW) and a single body sherd of Verulamium white ware (VRW).

### *Chronology*

- B.8.8 The majority of the assemblage could not be dated closely at this initial assessment phase to the small number of distinctive rim forms and the ubiquity of fairly undiagnostic greyware fabrics. Most of the material was more widely assigned an Early to Middle Roman or Middle to Late Roman phase with occasional sherds more closely dated when particularly distinctive. Despite this, it is clear that there is an early to Middle Roman bias, with 63.5% by sherd count (69% by weight) assigned to this period. This ceramic phase contains a small amount of material of certain Early Roman date, including an vertical sided bowl with a slightly undercut bead rim in black



surfaced ware (BSW) and very occasional body sherds in Late Iron Age to Early Roman sand or shell tempered fabrics (E30/E60).

- B.8.9 A much smaller amount of pottery (13.7% by sherd count and 12.7 % by weight) was recovered from contexts that could be ceramically assigned to the Middle to Late or Late Roman period (c. AD 40-240). Within this group distinctive vessels include two bead and flange bowl/dishes in sandy greyware. This form is a copy of the black-burnished ware prototype and is Late Roman in date. A mortaria in sandy greyware is from an uncertain source, but the form corresponds to a D7 in the Going Chelmsford typology, where it dates to the late Roman period.
- B.8.10 The remainder of the assemblage has not assigned to a definitive Roman sub-period and can only be assigned a broad Roman date.

### *Use*

- B.8.11 Evidence of use is restricted to sooting on a few vessels, notably on the bead and flange dishes/bowls suggesting their use for cooking. The post-firing holes in the base of a greyware jar suggest adaptation of an existing vessel for use as a strainer or press.

### *Summary*

- B.8.12 The assemblage is fairly small but includes a range of fabrics and forms from local and regional sources and some imported material. The group contained fine and specialist wares suggesting a settlement of some status, with a tradition of Roman dining practices and access to exotic products such as olive oil. The small size of the assemblage means that further interpretation of this type is difficult, although it is clear that the inhabitants of the site had access to regional and continental trade routes.
- B.8.13 The mean sherd weight (MSW) for the assemblage is 11.6g with suggests a fairly fragmentary assemblage that may have been middened prior to final deposition.
- B.8.14 The groups are well dated and suggest a flourish of activity in the early to Middle Roman period. Further comparison with regional typologies and large local assemblages such as those from Chelmsford (Going 1987) and Colchester (Symonds and Wade 1999) may allow the close dating of some sherds and groups, although the potential is somewhat limited. More information on groups may be available when the material is analysed by feature and group (eg several contexts from the same ditch) and this should be undertaken during full analysis.

Context	Cut	Period	Count	Weight (g)	Description	Spot Date
508	507	3	11	54	R20	ROM
2830	2829	3	1	26	O20 ncoarse quartz sand temp jar with flat topped bead rim G44	ROM
4604	4603	3	17	53	O20, R30, R20	ROM
4614	4613	3	1	12	R30/R10 micacious greyware with vertical dotted line dec body sherd	ROM
			1	22	R30	ROM
			22	231	O10, R30, R20, R30 C X1, R10,	ROM
4616	4615	3	2	123	R30	ROM
4618	4617	3	37	169	R50/ BSW	ROM
			2	28	R30 sharply hooked large rim Form G25	100-410
4621	4619	3	3	6	W10, 1X S small bead rim	E-MR
4632	4631	3	180	1015	W22 R30, O10 R20 R30 X2 G19/G22, S20/S30	40-150
4650	4649	3	7	35	R20, R30, O10	ROM
4654	4653	3	2	29	O20	ROM
4657	4655	3	29	308	B22, W20, O20 R20, R30, R30 C with moulded neck and squared rim G20 2.1?	120-410
5798	5797	2	4	17	E30/ E60?	LIA-ER
6067	6065	4	1	11	R20	ROM
6187	6186	3	6	181	O80, R30, W20, 1 X C R30, T 1 X CC R10.	ROM
6232	6231	3	21	197	R30 Mortaria KA short rim form D7, 1X R30 HB BFB, 1 X R30 BRJ, C10/C11	LR
6237	6235	3	5	95	R20 HB BFB, R20, R30	200-410
6240	6238	3	15	136	R30, R20 1 X C,	ROM
6279	6278	3	3	13	R20, S	E-MR
6301	6297	3	1	53	R20	ROM
6302	6297	3	5	63	R20, R30, O10	ROM
6327	6326	4	2	9	R30 occ flint incl, O20 D	ROM
6332	6330	3	3	32	R20 soot ext	ROM
6336	6335	3	35	1101	A11 amph, R30 A1 platter, R30- 7 X C/CD poss G24 small jar 40-80 platter	40-120
6387	6386	3	20	450	O80, BSW/R50 upright sided bowl with slightly undercut bead rim, R30 R20	ER
6389	6388	3	32	401	W20 ring neck flagon, O80, 2 X R30 C,	70-150
6393	6392	3	48	1182	Jar with grog and sand 'romanising greyware? G19/G20 Necked small rim medium mouthed jar with everted rim, zigzag dec around shoulder, 7 post-firing holes in base	40-120
			24	513	W20 J3 ring necked flagon large, 2x R30 jars ebverted rim O80, B22	70-150
6394	6392	3	2	14	R20	ROM
6409	6407	3	1	11	R30	ROM
6410	6407	3	31	286	R30 R10 O20 R90 1 X G24 jar R20	100-410
6422	6421	3	13	138	R30 CD everted rims X 2, R30 body sherds	ROM
6423	6421	3	73	627	Platter A1/A2 R30, R30 3 X C/CD, O20, R20	40-120
6442	6441	3	1	7	O20	ROM
6448	-	3	3	67	M24 Nene Valley Mortaria with red paint traces check date	160-410
	<b>Total</b>		<b>664</b>	<b>7715</b>		

Table 36: Catalogue of Roman pottery

## B.9 Medieval and later Pottery

*By Carole Fletcher*

### **Introduction**

B.9.1 Archaeological works produced a moderate assemblage of post-Roman pottery from the evaluation and excavation of the site. The evaluation material is recorded in a separate report (Haskins 2021). However, some material was recovered from the area subsequently investigated. Therefore, the material from Trenches 101, 108, 114, 115, 116, 124, 136, 137, 138, 139 and 144 has been included in the assessment. In total, 1011 sherds, weighing 28.118kg, representing a minimum of 243 vessels, were recovered from the excavation area.

### **Methodology**

B.9.2 The Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group (PCRG), Study Group for Roman Pottery (SGRP), The Medieval Pottery Research Group (MPRG), 2016 *A Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology* and the MPRG *A Guide to the Classification of Medieval Ceramic Forms* (MPRG 1998) act as standards. Recording has been undertaken, with fabric, basic description, weight, count, minimum number of vessels (MNV) recorded and catalogued in an Access database using OA East's in-house system, based on that previously used at the Museum of London. Fabric classification has been carried out for all previously described types, using Essex fabric types (Cotter 2000), based on those of Cunningham (1985) and for some post-medieval types, the Museum of London fabric series (MoLA 2014).

B.9.3 The excavation was carried out by hand and selection made through standard sampling strategies on a feature-by-feature basis. There are not expected to be any inherent biases. A summary catalogue is produced in Table 38 at the end of this report. The pottery and archive are curated by OA East until formal deposition.

### **Factual Data**

B.9.4 An assemblage of 1011 sherds, weighing 28.118kg, was recovered, representing a minimum number of 238 vessels (MNV). The condition of the overall assemblage is mixed, ranging from unabraded to abraded, and the average sherd weight is moderate at approximately 0.028kg. This weight is lower than might be expected, given the presence of large sherds of Post-medieval Red earthenware (Fabric 40), whose average sherd weight is 0.096kg. However, the large number of creamware (Fabric 48C) sherds (663 sherds, 7.060kg, average sherd weight approximately 0.011kg) significantly lowers the average sherd weight. The assemblage has undergone moderate reworking, with some material possibly representing primary deposition.

B.9.5 The pottery was recovered from a variety of features, mainly ditches, directly associated with the buildings, including backfilled construction cuts and, although the assemblage is of a moderate size, a MNV of 243 vessels represents only a small sample of the material from the whole site that would have held up to 4000 people.

B.9.6 Fabrics present in the assemblage:

Fabric Code	Full Name	Count	Weight (kg)	MNV	% by weight
Fabric 40	Post-medieval Red earthenware	200	19.223	53	68.4
Fabric 40C	Cistercian ware	3	0.060	2	0.2
Fabric 45	English stoneware (includes London stoneware)	5	0.155	4	0.5
Fabric 45F	Westerwald stoneware	1	0.025	1	0.1
Fabric 45G	Nottingham/Derbyshire stoneware	37	0.311	7	1.1
Fabric 45M	Modern English stoneware	19	0.533	7	1.9
Fabric 46	Tin-Glazed earthenware	2	0.046	2	0.2
Fabric 47	Staffordshire-type white stoneware (with scratch blue decoration)	1	0.004	1	0.01
Fabric 48B	English porcelain (Figurine)	2	0.042	0	0.1
Fabric 48C	Creamware/Queensware (includes undecorated vessels, vessels with overglazed transfer-printed decoration, polychrome-painted decoration, and vessels with slip decoration)	663	7.060	127	25.1
Fabric 48D	Staffordshire-type white earthenware (includes vessels with cut sponged decoration, vessels with overglaze transfer-printed decoration, vessels with underglaze blue transfer-printed decoration and flow blue-type decoration)	13	0.158	4	0.6
Fabric 48J	Jackfield ware	1	0.003	1	0.01
Fabric 48P	Pearlware (includes transfer-printed vessels, shell edged holloware, vessels with underglaze polychrome painted decoration, Vessels with blue painted decoration and vessels with slip decoration)	52	0.271	29	1.0
Fabric 48X	Miscellaneous earthenware (dyed bodied ware)	3	0.012	1	0.01
Fabric 49	Basalt ware	2	0.030	1	0.1
Fabric 51A	Late slipped kitchen ware	7	0.185	3	0.7
Total		<b>1011</b>	<b>28.118</b>	<b>243</b>	

Table 37: Post-medieval pottery fabrics present in the assemblage

B.9.7 Fabrics present, as the table illustrates are limited from an even further limited list of production sites, Post-medieval Red earthenware is the most common fabric by weight, and these vessels are very probably locally sourced possibly from redware kilns in Colchester. The remaining fabrics are heavily biased towards the industrial midlands, including the production sites of Staffordshire and other potteries producing pearlwares and creamware. There is stoneware from London and Nottingham/Derbyshire, all fabrics commonly recovered from 19th century sites.

- B.9.8 The vessels present are domestic in nature, although the setting of a military barracks from which they were recovered is not, by its nature a domestic setting. However, the vessels were used for domestic purposes, storage and serving of food, dining, consumption of liquids, probably including beer, wine and tea. There is at least one large shallow bowl of the sort used for personal ablutions and portable toilets in the form of chamber pots were present. Jars are the most common form by weight, due in part to the large heavy sherds of Post-medieval Red earthenware, including seven sherds (4.073kg) forming a complete profile from a large double-handled storage jar recovered from Period 5 pit **5861**, which lay close to Building 3.
- B.9.9 Bowls form the second largest group most commonly present in Post-medieval Red earthenware, although there are a significant number of Creamware bowls. Holloware (dishes or plates) were the most numerous sherds identified, most commonly Creamwares. Drinking vessels are more common than jugs and include cups and possibly tea bowls, alongside tankards. Fragments of lids were recovered and a two highly decorated fragments from a Black Basalt (Fabric 49) vessel, probably a teapot, were recovered from Period 4 pit **5845**. The pottery is on the whole plain and utilitarian, with only a few decorated vessels.

### Discussion

- B.9.10 The bulk of the pottery recovered is from a period that spans the site's occupation during the Napoleonic war, on what was apparently first known as Weeley Camp and subsequently Weeley Barracks. In January 1803, Alexander Copeland was instructed to construct a semi-permanent Barracks at Weeley '[...] it being constructed of timber on a brick base [...] intended to be completed by the autumn of 1803. [...]. It was an extensive barracks [...] being for 4000 men, with a hospital, shooting range, and stabling for 200 horses [...] the camp was demolished in 1813' (Townsend 2016, 19 and 21).
- B.9.11 The bulk of the assemblage is undecorated creamware, consisting of bowls, plates or dishes, and Post-medieval Red earthenware jars and bowls. This assemblage is more probably associated with the Barracks, rather than the earlier camp (an encampment most likely being just a collection of tents), although some of the officers may have lived in the tents, while others, including Major Grant and his wife Mary Ann Grant had, in July of 1803, lodgings in the close vicinity of the camp, and it would seem that life around the camp was quite genteel. Those officers on site might have dined at campaign tables graced with the undecorated creamwares of the time (Barrell 2014).
- B.9.12 By the winter of 1803-4, the camp had become the barracks and Mary Ann Grant details the dreadful conditions, of unfinished buildings and roads and the difficulties of a woman in this situation. By the summer of 1804, life at the barracks seemed much improved, however, invitations to dine "are always accompanied by a desire, that each person will bring their camp-stool, knife, glass; such is the order among those who occupy barracks" (*ibid.*). This would suggest that the ceramics may relate to the later years of the barracks.
- B.9.13 There are a limited number of decorated sherds present in the assemblage and these are mostly pearlware drinking vessels, bowls and hollowares, including a single shell

edged sherd (c.1800-1830). 'In Colchester, Late 18th-century painted Pearlware occurs but [...], the vast bulk belongs to the 19th and 20th centuries' (Cotter 2000 254). Decorated creamware is present, for example from Period 4 pit **5397**, close to Building 4, sherds from a creamware black transfer-printed jug were recovered and Period 4 pit **6273** contained three sherds from a flanged domed lid with polychrome decoration. The most unexpected find was a sherd from a Staffordshire-type spaniel fire dog. The fragment is part the head of the dog with a green ear, and part of an eye that is painted and gilded. It is unlikely that this was from the enlisted men's buildings and may have been from married quarters or an officer's quarters.

B.9.14 The Post-medieval Red earthenwares have a long production life, although all the examples here are probably late and contemporaneous with the Creamwares and Pearlwares in the assemblage. The most common form present in the Post-medieval Red earthenwares assemblage are bowls, and there is a distinct group of very similar rounded bowls and some straight-sided bowls with a diameter range from 120-180mm, that may have been used for serving stew or similar foods, perhaps to the enlisted men.

B.9.15 The assemblage has undergone limited reworking, with only some of the Post-medieval Red earthenwares showing more than moderate abrasion. The majority of the Creamware is relatively unabraded and some deposits may be primary deposition, perhaps from the last phase of occupation or clearing, prior to demolition. Many of the Creamware plates have broken in a similar way as if dropped en masse, although no one context produced a complete vessel. A small percentage of the sherds, mostly Creamware, are burnt. This may have occurred during demolition of the barracks or perhaps the broken pottery was burnt along with other material as a means of rubbish disposal during the barracks occupation.

B.9.16 This is a glimpse into the ceramic assemblage of a military camp, possibly both that of the officers and the enlisted men.

### *Statement of Potential*

B.9.17 The assemblage is significant and has the potential to show supply to, and usage of pottery within, an early 19th century military establishment, built and demolished within 10 years. The short life span of the Barracks gives a relatively tight date range for the pottery present and has the potential to aid local, regional, and national research priorities.

### *Further work*

- Full recording should be undertaken on the phased assemblage, with emphasis on significant features identified in discussion with the excavator.
- The distribution of fabric and vessel types may be plotted, relating them to the barrack buildings. The barracks included officer accommodation and married quarters, and the distribution of pottery may indicate the possible function of one or more buildings.
- Analysis of all the material, including from key features and tabular statistics of fabric and vessel data.
- Analytical report on the above.

- A minimum of 16 vessels should be photographed or illustrated, and a catalogue compiled.

### ***Retention, dispersal and display***

B.9.18 None of the material should be considered for dispersal until the phasing is complete and all pottery has been analysed. After analysis, the sherds for photography/illustration should be retained. The more complete Post-medieval Red earthenware vessels and Creamware vessels should be retained, while the remainder of the assemblage may be retained if the receiving museum wants a large collection of early 19th century undecorated holloware sherds and Post-medieval Red earthenwares. The undiagnostic body sherds of pottery may be deselected prior to archive deposition or retained for educational use.



**Summary catalogue**

Context	Cut	Fabric	Full Name	Basic Form	MNV	Count	Weight (kg)	Pottery Date
5047		Fabric 48P	Pearlware (Shell-edged blue)	Holloware	1	1	0.002	1800-1830
5308	<b>5307</b>	Fabric 48C	Creamware	Drinking vessel/jug	1	2	0.012	1740-1830
5358	<b>5357</b>	Fabric 48C	Creamware	Holloware	0	8	0.018	1740-1830
5375		Fabric 47	Staffordshire-type white stoneware (with debased scratch blue decoration)		1	1	0.004	1765-1785
		Fabric 48C	Creamware		2	3	0.008	1740-1830
5398	<b>5397</b>	Fabric 40	Post-medieval Red earthenware	Bowl	1	6	0.398	1550-1800+
		Fabric 48C	Creamware		0	1	0.003	1740-1830
		Fabric 48C	Creamware	Drinking vessel	1	8	0.098	1740-1830
		Fabric 48C	Creamware	Holloware	1	5	0.132	1740-1830
		Fabric 48C	Creamware with overglaze transfer-printed decoration	Jug	0	1	0.002	1760-1830
5399	<b>5397</b>	Fabric 40	Post-medieval Red earthenware	Bowl	1	7	0.072	1550-1800+
		Fabric 45G	Nottingham/Derbyshire stoneware	Drinking vessel	1	29	0.152	1700-1800/1900
		Fabric 48C	Creamware		0	4	0.010	1740-1830
		Fabric 48C	Creamware	Drinking vessel	1	40	0.295	1740-1830
		Fabric 48C	Creamware	Holloware	1	2	0.077	1740-1830
		Fabric 48C	Creamware	Jug	0	3	0.033	1740-1830
		Fabric 48C	Creamware with overglaze transfer-printed decoration	Jug	1	14	0.082	1760-1830
		Fabric 48P	Pearlware with underglaze polychrome-painted decoration	Drinking vessel or bowl	1	2	0.001	1790-1820
5407	<b>5406</b>	Fabric 40	Post-medieval Red earthenware		1	1	0.065	1550-1800+
		Fabric 45M	Modern English Stoneware	Bottle	4	16	0.388	1800+
		Fabric 46 or Fabric 46A/C	Tin-Glazed earthenware		0	1	0.003	1570-1846
		Fabric 48C	Creamware		1	4	0.012	1740-1830
		Fabric 48C	Creamware	Bowl	2	6	0.074	1740-1830
		Fabric 48C	Creamware	Drinking vessel	1	2	0.002	1740-1830
		Fabric 48C	Creamware	Holloware	2	4	0.028	1740-1830
		Fabric 48C	Creamware with slip decoration	Bowl	1	1	0.016	1775-1830



Context	Cut	Fabric	Full Name	Basic Form	MNV	Count	Weight (kg)	Pottery Date
		Fabric 48P	Pearlware (with underglaze polychrome-painted decoration)	Dish/saucer	1	2	0.008	1790-1820
		Fabric 48P	Pearlware with transfer-printed decoration	Drinking vessel	0	1	0.002	1770-1840
		Fabric 48P	Pearlware with transfer-printed decoration	Holloware	1	3	0.012	1770-1840
		Fabric 48P	Pearlware with transfer-printed decoration (almost flow blue)	Bowl	1	4	0.011	1770-1840
		Fabric 48X	Miscellaneous earthenwares - Refined earthenware/dyed bodied ware	Jar	0	1	0.004	1800+
5409	5408	Fabric 40	Post-medieval Red earthenware		1	1	0.017	1550-1800+
		Fabric 40	Post-medieval Red earthenware	Bowl	1	1	0.021	1550-1800+
		Fabric 48P	Pearlware	Holloware	1	1	0.001	1770-1840
5413	5411	Fabric 48C	Creamware		0	12	0.022	1740-1830
		Fabric 48C	Creamware	Bowl	1	1	0.005	1740-1830
		Fabric 48C	Creamware	Drinking vessel	1	1	0.005	1740-1830
		Fabric 48C	Creamware	Drinking vessel/jar	0	2	0.009	1740-1830
		Fabric 48C	Creamware	Holloware	1	1	0.006	1740-1830
		Fabric 48P	Pearlware transfer-printed (blue)	Holloware	1	1	0.003	1770-1840
5420	5419	Fabric 48C	Creamware	Drinking vessel or bowl	0	1	0.001	1740-1830
5450	5449	Fabric 40	Post-medieval Red earthenware	Bowl/jar	1	1	0.038	1550-1800+
5461	5457	Fabric 48C	Creamware	Bowl	0	1	0.010	1740-1830
5465	5464	Fabric 48C	Creamware	Bowl	2	26	0.102	1740-1830
		Fabric 48C	Creamware	Holloware	2	2	0.012	1740-1830
5491	5490	Fabric 48C	Creamware		0	1	0.001	1740-1830
5495	5486	Fabric 48C	Creamware	Holloware	1	2	0.012	1740-1830
5516		Fabric 48C	Creamware		1	8	0.028	1740-1830
		Fabric 48C	Creamware	Holloware	1	3	0.017	1740-1830
5518		Fabric 48C	Creamware		0	1	0.001	1740-1830
		Fabric 48C	Creamware	Holloware	1	2	0.013	1740-1830
5559	5558	Fabric 48C	Creamware		0	1	0.004	1740-1830
5565	5564	Fabric 48C	Creamware		0	1	0.001	1740-1830

Context	Cut	Fabric	Full Name	Basic Form	MNV	Count	Weight (kg)	Pottery Date
5584	5580	Fabric 48C	Creamware	Dish	1	2	0.008	1740-1830
5587		Fabric 40	Post-medieval Red earthenware		0	1	0.008	1550-1800+
		Fabric 48C	Creamware	Drinking vessel	0	1	0.001	1740-1830
5596	5595	Fabric 48C	Creamware	Drinking vessel	1	1	0.002	1740-1830
5671	5670	Fabric 48C	Creamware		1	3	0.028	1740-1830
5687	5685	Fabric 45M	Modern English Stoneware	Bottle	1	1	0.025	1800+
		Fabric 48C	Creamware		0	1	0.005	1740-1830
		Fabric 48C	Creamware	Bowl	1	3	0.026	1740-1830
		Fabric 48P	Pearlware		0	1	0.004	1770-1840
5697	5694	Fabric 45M	Modern English Stoneware	Bottle	1	1	0.026	1800+
		Fabric 48P	Pearlware transfer-printed (blue)	Bowl	1	1	0.002	1770-1840
5699		Fabric 48P	Pearlware transfer-printed (blue)	Holloware	1	1	0.003	1770-1840
5704		Fabric 48C	Creamware	Holloware/bowl	1	1	0.016	1740-1830
5711		Fabric 48C	Creamware		0	6	0.013	1740-1830
		Fabric 48D	Refined white earthenware with overglaze transfer-printed decoration	Holloware	1	1	0.021	1805-1900+
5748		Fabric 48C	Creamware	Holloware	1	2	0.010	1740-1830
5758	5759	Fabric 48C	Creamware		0	2	0.003	1740-1830
5766	5763	Fabric 48C	Creamware		0	5	0.013	1740-1830
		Fabric 48C	Creamware	Bowl	0	2	0.011	1740-1830
		Fabric 48P	Pearlware transfer-printed (blue)		1	1	0.002	1770-1840
		Fabric 48P	Pearlware with underglaze blue-painted decoration	Drinking vessel	1	1	0.001	1770-1820
5778	5776	Fabric 40	Post-medieval Red earthenware	Bowl	3	15	0.311	1550-1800+
		Fabric 48C	Creamware		0	3	0.005	1740-1830
		Fabric 48C	Creamware	Holloware	5	39	0.790	1740-1830
5779		Fabric 48C	Creamware	Holloware	1	11	0.097	1740-1830
5796	5795	Fabric 48D	Refined whiteware with underglaze blue transfer-printed Chinese-style line-engraved decoration	Drinking vessel	0	1	0.001	1780-1810
5822	5820	Fabric 45	London Stoneware	Drinking vessel	1	1	0.055	1670-1926
		Fabric 40	Post-medieval Red earthenware	Dish	1	1	0.042	1550-1800+
		Fabric 48C	Creamware	Jar	1	1	0.012	1740-1830

Context	Cut	Fabric	Full Name	Basic Form	MNV	Count	Weight (kg)	Pottery Date
5824		Fabric 48P	Pearlware transfer-printed (blue)		1	1	0.001	1770-1840
		Fabric 48P	Pearlware transfer-printed (blue)	Hollowware	1	1	0.001	1770-1840
		Fabric 51A	Late slipped kitchen ware	Bowl	1	5	0.121	19th century+
5840	5839	Fabric 40	Post-medieval Red earthenware	Bowl	1	4	0.035	1550-1800+
		Fabric 48C	Creamware	Drinking vessel	1	5	0.029	1740-1830
		Fabric 48C	Creamware	Hollowware	2	13	1.302	1740-1830
		Fabric 48P	Pearlware with underglaze polychrome-painted decoration	Hollowware	1	3	0.048	1790-1820
5844	5843	Fabric 40	Post-medieval Red earthenware	Bowl	1	6	1.017	1550-1800+
		Fabric 48C	Creamware	Hollowware	1	6	0.049	1740-1830
5851	5845	Fabric 48C	Creamware		0	4	0.006	1740-1830
		Fabric 48C	Creamware	Jar	1	1	0.012	1740-1830
		Fabric 48C	Creamware	Lids	1	1	0.018	1740-1830
		Fabric 49	Black Basalt	Teapot/jar	1	2	0.030	1800-1810
5860	5859	Fabric 45	London Stoneware		1	2	0.017	1670-1926
		Fabric 48C	Creamware	Hollowware	1	5	0.014	1740-1830
		Fabric 48C	Creamware	Bowl	0	1	0.001	1740-1830
		Fabric 51A	Late slipped kitchenware		1	1	0.001	1800+
5865	5861	Fabric 40	Post-medieval Red earthenware	?Jar	0	1	1.516	1550-1800+
		Fabric 40	Post-medieval Red earthenware	Bowl	2	17	2.781	1550-1800+
		Fabric 40	Post-medieval Red earthenware	Jar	5	23	9.151	1550-1800+
		Fabric 48C	Creamware	Hollowware	1	2	0.168	1740-1830
5875*	5874	Fabric 48C	Creamware		0	1	0.001	1740-1830
		Fabric 48D	Refined whiteware with underglaze blue transfer-printed Chinese-style line-engraved decoration	Drinking vessel	1	2	0.002	1780-1810
5940	5939	Fabric 40	Post-medieval Red earthenware	Bowl	1	1	0.011	1550-1800+
		Fabric 48C	Creamware		0	8	0.030	1740-1830
		Fabric 48C	Creamware	Hollowware	2	3	0.049	1740-1830
5943	5941	Fabric 48C	Creamware		0	1	0.003	1740-1830
		Fabric 48C	Creamware	Bowl	0	1	0.008	1740-1830
		Fabric 48C	Creamware	Drinking vessel/bowl	1	1	0.003	1740-1830

Context	Cut	Fabric	Full Name	Basic Form	MNV	Count	Weight (kg)	Pottery Date
		Fabric 48J	Jackfield ware		1	1	0.003	1740-1790
5945	5901	Fabric 48C	Creamware	Bowl	1	1	0.010	1740-1830
		Fabric 48C	Creamware	Holloware	1	3	0.039	1740-1830
		Fabric 48C	Creamware	Jar	1	4	0.057	1740-1830
		Fabric 48P	Pearlware with transfer-printed decoration	Holloware	1	1	0.015	1770-1840
5955		Fabric 40	Post-medieval Red earthenware	Bowl	2	10	0.144	1550-1800+
		Fabric 40	Post-medieval Red earthenware (PMBL)	Holloware	1	1	0.005	1600-1700
		Fabric 48C	Creamware		0	1	0.003	1740-1830
		Fabric 48C	Creamware	Drinking vessel	2	8	0.051	1740-1830
		Fabric 48C	Creamware	Holloware	4	26	0.220	1740-1830
		Fabric 48C	Creamware	Jar	1	32	0.373	1740-1830
		Fabric 48P	Pearlware (with underglaze polychrome-painted decoration)	Drinking vessel	1	1	0.002	1790-1820
		Fabric 48P	Pearlware with transfer-printed decoration	Holloware	1	1	0.006	1770-1840
5958	5903	Fabric 40	Post-medieval Red earthenware	Bowl	1	1	0.011	1550-1800+
		Fabric 48C	Creamware		0	1	0.003	1740-1830
		Fabric 48C	Creamware	Dish	1	5	0.072	1740-1830
		Fabric 48C	Creamware	Holloware	2	4	0.046	1740-1830
		Fabric 48P	Pearlware with slip decoration	Dish/saucer	1	1	0.011	1775-1840
5965	5963	Fabric 48C	Creamware		0	2	0.002	1740-1830
6004	6003	Fabric 48C	Creamware	Holloware	1	1	0.010	1740-1830
6007	5962	Fabric 48C	Creamware		1	7	0.019	1740-1830
		Fabric 48C	Creamware	Jug	1	1	0.011	1740-1830
		Fabric 48P	Pearlware with transfer-printed decoration	Drinking vessel or bowl	1	1	0.006	1770-1840
		Fabric 48X	Miscellaneous earthenwares - Refined earthenware/dyed bodied ware		0	1	0.002	1800+
6008		Fabric 40	Post-medieval Red earthenware	Dish	1	1	0.039	1550-1800+
		Fabric 48C	Creamware		0	1	0.002	1740-1830
		Fabric 48C	Creamware	Jug	1	1	0.011	1740-1830

Context	Cut	Fabric	Full Name	Basic Form	MNV	Count	Weight (kg)	Pottery Date
		Fabric 48X	Miscellaneous earthenwares -Refined earthenware/dyed bodied ware	Jar	1	1	0.006	1800+
6011		Fabric 40	Post-medieval Red earthenware	Bowl	1	12	0.094	1550-1800+
6028		Fabric 40	Post-medieval Red earthenware		0	2	0.015	1550-1800+
		Fabric 40	Post-medieval Red earthenware	Bowl	1	5	0.071	1550-1800+
		Fabric 45	London Stoneware	Drinking vessel	1	1	0.023	1670-1926
		Fabric 48C	Creamware	Drinking vessel	2	13	0.108	1740-1830
		Fabric 48P	Pearlware with underglaze blue-painted decoration	Bowl or Jar	1	1	0.004	1770-1820
6032	6031	Fabric 48C	Creamware	Bowl	1	1	0.005	1740-1830
		Fabric 48C	Creamware	Holloware	1	2	0.016	1740-1830
		Fabric 48P	Pearlware with transfer-printed decoration	Bowl	1	1	0.008	1770-1840
6037	6036	Fabric 48C	Creamware		0	1	0.003	1740-1830
		Fabric 48C	Creamware	Bowl	1	1	0.006	1740-1830
6044*	6043	Fabric 48C	Creamware	Holloware	0	1	0.004	1740-1830
6051	6033	Fabric 40	Post-medieval Red earthenware	Bowl	1	2	0.010	1550-1800+
		Fabric 48C	Creamware	Dish	1	20	0.149	1740-1830
6069	6068	Fabric 45G	Nottingham/Derbyshire stoneware	Jar or bottle	1	1	0.021	1700-1800/1900
		Fabric 48C	Creamware		0	1	0.001	1740-1830
6072	6070	Fabric 40C	Cistercian-type ware/PMBL	Drinking vessel	1	1	0.006	1600-1700
		Fabric 48C	Creamware		0	1	0.002	1740-1830
		Fabric 48C	Creamware	Holloware	1	34	0.168	1740-1830
6076	6075	Fabric 40	Post-medieval Red earthenware	Bowl	1	1	0.018	1550-1800+
		Fabric 48C	Creamware		0	3	0.007	1740-1830
		Fabric 48C	Creamware	Bowl	1	1	0.005	1740-1830
6081	6079	Fabric 40	Post-medieval Red earthenware		1	1	0.014	1550-1800+
		Fabric 48C	Creamware		0	3	0.005	1740-1830
		Fabric 48C	Creamware	Bowl	3	6	0.039	1740-1830
		Fabric 48C	Creamware	Holloware	0	1	0.003	1740-1830
		Fabric 48C	Creamware	Lids	1	1	0.003	1740-1830
		Fabric 48P	Pearlware		0	2	0.005	1770-1840

Context	Cut	Fabric	Full Name	Basic Form	MNV	Count	Weight (kg)	Pottery Date
		Fabric 48P	Pearlware with underglaze polychrome-painted decoration	Dish	0	1	0.002	1790-1820
6111	<b>6110</b>	Fabric 48C	Creamware	Holloware	0	1	0.002	1740-1830
6116	<b>6115</b>	Fabric 40	Post-medieval Red earthenware		1	2	0.018	1550-1800+
		Fabric 48C	Creamware		0	1	0.010	1740-1830
		Fabric 48C	Creamware	Jar	1	2	0.025	1740-1830
6133	<b>6132</b>	Fabric 48C	Creamware	Holloware	0	1	0.004	1740-1830
6137	<b>6136</b>	Fabric 40	Post-medieval Red earthenware	Bowl	2	6	0.107	1550-1800+
		Fabric 45G	Nottingham/Derbyshire stoneware	Drinking vessel	1	1	0.009	1700-1800/1900
		Fabric 48C	Creamware	Drinking vessel	1	3	0.021	1740-1830
		Fabric 48P	Pearlware with underglaze blue-painted decoration	Holloware	1	2	0.007	1800-1830
6166	<b>6164</b>	Fabric 48C	Creamware		0	2	0.018	1740-1830
6167		Fabric 45G	Nottingham/Derbyshire stoneware	Drinking vessel	1	1	0.079	1700-1800/1900
6170	<b>6168</b>	Fabric 48C	Creamware		0	1	0.003	1740-1830
		Fabric 48D	Refined white earthenware with cut-out sponged decoration (also painted)	Bowl	1	8	0.133	1830-1900
6180	<b>6179</b>	Fabric 40	Post-medieval Red earthenware	Bowl	1	6	0.046	1550-1800+
		Fabric 45G	Nottingham/Derbyshire stoneware	Bowl	1	1	0.038	1700-1800/1900
		Fabric 48C	Creamware	Holloware	2	13	0.062	1740-1830
6182	<b>6181</b>	Fabric 48B	English Porcelain	Miscellaneous	0	2	0.042	1800-1900
6187	<b>6186</b>	Fabric 40	Post-medieval Red earthenware	Bowl	2	11	0.745	1550-1800+
6188		Fabric 48C	Creamware	Holloware	6	5	0.130	1740-1830
		Fabric 48P	pearlware with underglaze polychrome-painted decoration	Dish	1	9	0.091	1790-1820
6215	<b>6214</b>	Fabric 48C	Creamware	Jar	1	1	0.026	1740-1830
		Fabric 48C	Creamware with overglaze transfer-printed decoration	Holloware	1	1	0.013	1760-1830
6220*	<b>6219</b>	Fabric 40	Post-medieval Red earthenware	Bowl	1	1	0.013	1550-1800+
6220		Fabric 48C	Creamware		1	3	0.009	1740-1830
		Fabric 48C	Creamware	Bowl	1	1	0.006	1740-1830
		Fabric 48P	Pearlware transfer-printed (blue)		1	2	0.002	1770-1840

Context	Cut	Fabric	Full Name	Basic Form	MNV	Count	Weight (kg)	Pottery Date
6223	6231	Fabric 40	Post-medieval Red earthenware	bowl	2	5	0.056	1550-1800+
		Fabric 48C	Creamware	Bowl	1	8	0.088	1740-1830
		Fabric 48C	Creamware	Bowl/jar	1	2	0.124	1740-1830
		Fabric 48C	Creamware	Holloware	2	25	0.155	1740-1830
		Fabric 48P	Pearlware	Bowl	1	2	0.036	1770-1840
6258	6244	Fabric 45M	Modern English Stoneware	Bottle or jar	1	1	0.094	1800+
		Fabric 48C	Creamware	Hollow ware	2	5	0.035	1740-1830
		Fabric 48P	Pearlware with underglaze blue-painted decoration	Drinking vessel	1	1	0.003	1800-1830
6277	6273	Fabric 40	Post-medieval Red earthenware		1	6	0.042	1550-1800+
		Fabric 40	Post-medieval Red earthenware	Bowl	1	13	0.497	1550-1800+
		Fabric 40C	Cistercian-type ware/PMBL	Drinking vessel	1	2	0.054	1600-1700
		Fabric 48C	Creamware		2	11	0.145	1740-1830
		Fabric 48C	Creamware	Bowl	1	1	0.005	1740-1830
		Fabric 48C	Creamware with polychrome-painted decoration	Lids	1	3	0.021	1760-1800
6395	6354	Fabric 40	Post-medieval Red earthenware	Bowl	1	7	0.281	1550-1800+
		Fabric 48C	Creamware	Bowl	0	1	0.002	1740-1830
6399	6398	Fabric 40	Post-medieval Red earthenware	Bowl	2	3	0.049	1550-1800+
6412	6411	Fabric 48C	Creamware		0	2	0.002	1740-1830
6425	6424	Fabric 48C	Creamware	Bowl	0	1	0.009	1740-1830
10108	10107	Fabric 48C	Creamware	Holloware	1	1	0.011	1740-1830
10804	10803	Fabric 48C	Creamware	Bowl	1	1	0.012	1740-1830
		Fabric 48C	Creamware	Holloware	2	5	0.056	1740-1830
11409	11409	Fabric 48C	Creamware		1	5	0.007	1740-1830
11501	11500	Fabric 45G	Nottinghamshire/Derbyshire stoneware	Bowl or Drinking vessel	1	3	0.009	1700-1800/1900
		Fabric 45G	Nottinghamshire/Derbyshire stoneware	Drinking vessel	1	1	0.003	1700-1800/1900
		Fabric 48P	Pearlware transfer-printed (blue)		1	1	0.002	1770-1840
11601	11600	Fabric 48P	Pearlware (with underglaze polychrome-painted decoration)	Drinking vessel	1	1	0.002	1790-1820
11603		Fabric 40	Post-medieval Red earthenware	Bowl	1	1	0.014	1550-1800

Context	Cut	Fabric	Full Name	Basic Form	MNV	Count	Weight (kg)	Pottery Date
		Fabric 48C	Creamware	Holloware	2	2	0.007	1740-1830
		Fabric 48D	Staffordshire-type white earthenwares (Flow Blue)		1	1	0.001	1830-1900
11607	<b>11604</b>	Fabric 48C	Creamware	Holloware	1	1	0.011	1740-1830
12404		Fabric 40	Post-medieval Red earthenware		1	1	0.007	1550-1800+
		Fabric 48C	Creamware		0	8	0.016	1740-1830
		Fabric 48C	Creamware	Bowl	0	4	0.016	1740-1830
		Fabric 48C	Creamware	Drinking vessel/jar	1	1	0.019	1740-1830
		Fabric 48C	Creamware	Drinking vessel?	2	4	0.008	1740-1830
		Fabric 48C	Creamware	Holloware	3	17	0.281	1740-1830
13610	<b>13609</b>	Fabric 40	Post-medieval Red earthenware	Bowl	1	1	0.031	1550-1800
13612	<b>13611</b>	Fabric 48C	Creamware		3	5	0.009	1740-1830
13710		Fabric 45	English stoneware		1	1	0.060	
		Fabric 48C	Creamware	Bowl	1	4	0.026	1740-1830
13804	<b>13803</b>	Fabric 40	Post-medieval Red earthenware	Bowl	1	1	0.087	1550-1800
		Fabric 40	Post-medieval Red earthenware	Jar	1	1	0.051	1550-1800
		Fabric 40	Post-medieval Red earthenware	Bowl	1	1	0.021	1550-1800+
		Fabric 48C	Creamware	Holloware	1	2	0.072	1740-1830
		13805		Fabric 48C	Creamware		0	3
Fabric 48C	Creamware			Bowl	1	1	0.047	1740-1830
13807	<b>13806</b>	Fabric 48C	Creamware	Holloware	1	1	0.016	1740-1830
13909	<b>13903</b>	Fabric 45F	Westerwald stoneware		1	1	0.025	1590-1900
		Fabric 48C	Creamware	Holloware	1	1	0.006	1740-1830
14402	<b>14400</b>	fabric 40	Post-medieval Red earthenware	Bowl	1	1	0.112	1550-1800
		Fabric 46 or Fabric 46A/C	Tin-Glazed earthenware	Jar	1	1	0.043	1570-1846
		Fabric 51A	Late slipped kitchen ware	Bowl	1	1	0.063	19th century+
14403		Fabric 40	Post-medieval Red earthenware	Bowl	1	4	0.887	1550-1800
		Fabric 48C	Creamware	Bowl	1	1	0.011	1740-1830
14404		Fabric 48C	Creamware	Dish	1	1	0.076	1740-1830
		Fabric 48P	Pearlware transfer-printed (blue)	Holloware	1	1	0.003	1770-1840
99999		Fabric 40	Post-medieval Red earthenware (low fired and brickearth)	Dish	1	7	0.255	1675-1850



Context	Cut	Fabric	Full Name	Basic Form	MNV	Count	Weight (kg)	Pottery Date
		Fabric 48C	Creamware		1	1	0.011	1740-1830
<b>Totals</b>					<b>243</b>	<b>1011</b>	<b>28.118</b>	

Table 38: Post-medieval pottery by phase, cut and context

\*Pottery retrieved and bagged under its cut number recorded here as correct context number

## B.10 Clay Tobacco Pipe

*By Carole Fletcher*

### *Introduction*

B.10.1 Archaeological works produced a moderate assemblage of white ball clay tobacco pipe from the evaluation and excavation of the site. The evaluation material is recorded in a separate report (Haskins 2021), however, some material was recovered from the area subsequently investigated, therefore, the material from Trenches 114 and 116 has been included in the assessment. In total, 276 fragments weighing 0.649kg were recovered from features across the excavated area. The assemblage has undergone a moderate degree of reworking; no complete pipes were recovered.

### *Methodology*

B.10.2 Terminology used in this report is taken from Oswald's simplified general typology (1975, 37-41) and Hind and Crummy (1988, 47-66). The pipes have been assigned a type, based on the chronology of bowl types devised by Atkinson and Oswald (1969, 7-11), which more closely matches the forms of 19th century pipes in the assemblage. The catalogue is based on the recording methods recommended by the Society for Clay Pipe Research (White 2004). Due to the limitations of this post-excavation assessment, the plain and undecorated stem fragments have been counted and weighed, although where multiple stems are present, only the minimum and maximum lengths have been recorded. Diameter has not been recorded and burnishing or seam trimming details are only briefly addressed. Stem bore analysis has also not been conducted, although the bulk of the stems appear to have a bore of a similar narrow character. Nevertheless, the bulk of the pipe bowls are relatively closely datable. This assessment has provisionally identified and dated the bowls present, however, the maker's initials have not all been identified, except where other examples have been found. This work should be undertaken at the next phase by a specialist.

B.10.3 The clay tobacco pipe and archive are curated by Oxford Archaeology East until formal deposition.

### *Factual Data*

B.10.4 An assemblage of 276 fragments of white ball clay tobacco pipe, weighing 0.649kg was recovered, comprising 226 fragments of plain stem and 50 complete, partial or fragmentary bowls and heels. The earliest pipe is a single Atkins and Oswald type 21 (c.1680-1710), a near-complete bowl recovered from Period 5 ditch **1019** (context 1020). The pipe is more abraded or weathered than the bulk of the assemblage, its stem thicker than that of the later pipes. Short lengths of similarly thick and abraded stem were also recovered from other features, including Period 4 construction cut **5963**, part of Building 6 and gutter **6068**, close to Building 13.

B.10.5 Two complete Atkinson and Oswald type 27 (Oswald type 13) bowls (c.1780-1820) were recovered, both from Period 4 pit **5397**, which lay close to Building 4. Both have

initialled heels, one reading WS, the second IW or possibly TW, and this second bowl also has an incuse stamp on the back of the bowl. The decorative stamp says WOOD, presumably the W from the right heel initial. Two partial Atkinson and Oswald type 27 bowls recovered from the same feature appear to have a Maltese-type cross on their heels.

- B.10.6 A near-complete Atkinson and Oswald type 27 bowl (broken in two) was recovered from ditch 6079. This pipe has an initialled heel IJ and, on the back of the bowl, an incuse mark. The circular mark has a rope border with JONES centrally placed, above and below a foliate-type design. A second Atkinson and Oswald type 27 incuse JONES stamped (partial) pipe with an IJ initialled heel, was recovered from Period 4 pit **6273**, between Building 6 and Building 9. The incuse design on the back of this bowl is different - the rope border and central JONES remain the same, however, the designs above and below the name are more scroll-like.
- B.10.7 The larger fragments of bowl all appear to be Atkinson and Oswald type 27, and some are still attached to a short length of stem and a complete initialled heel. The bulk of the heels are initialled and are attached to the remnants of the base of a bowl or have broken at the point the bowl forms. All the surviving heels look similar to those attached to Atkinson and Oswald type 27 bowls and the initial on some heels match those on the surviving bowls, suggesting they are all from pipes c. 1780-1820. Only one other pipe form was recovered, a poorly made, partial fluted bowl with a single letter B (somewhat smeared) on the left side of the spur, the right initial is indecipherable. The pipe recovered from Period 4 ditch **6079** is possibly an Oswald type 22 or 23 and dates to the same period the JONES pipe with which it was recovered c. 1780-1820.
- B.10.8 Two of the manufacturers producing these pipes have tentatively been identified, with form (Atkinson and Oswald type 27/Oswald type 13/Hind & Crummy type 12) and initials matching examples illustrated in Hind and Crummy. The initials present, and possible makers are detailed in Table 39. The marked bowls acted as portable advertising, both for the pipe maker and perhaps the hostelry from where the smoker obtained the pipe.
- B.10.9 Perhaps the most interesting pipe is a partial bowl recovered from Period 4 ditch **5903**. However, no heel survives, the bowl form is almost certainly an Atkinson and Oswald type 27. A portion of the left- and right-hand sides of the back of the bowl survive and on the right side is a small cross, roughly scratched into the bowl (post-manufacture), which may have been a personal mark.

Initials or design	Count	Weight (kg)	Comment
✠ ✠	2	0.014	The design is unclear, however, it initially appears to be some form of Maltese cross
B [.]	1	0.004	May be BP, however, the initial cannot be determined with certainty, being poorly moulded and smeared. The B is clear but also somewhat smeared
B P	1	0.003	
C S	1	0.005	
EL	1	0.004	A Hind & Crummy type 12 pipe (c.1780-1820) bears the initials EL: Elizabeth Lowthrop is mentioned in 1819 in

Initials or design	Count	Weight (kg)	Comment
			the St Giles's (Colchester) Parish Records [...] Francis and Elizabeth Lowthrop, pipemaker. She is also listed in Piggot's directories between 1823-45 as working at 20 Magdalen Street and Hythe Hill (Hind & Crummy 1988 p52, 54 fig 58, 2896 and p64, 66)
G B	1	0.004	
I J	4	0.024	Incuse stamp JONES on two different bowls, both are roughly circular with a twisted rope surround but different designs above and below Jones on each stamp. Both have IJ on heel
I W or T W WOOD	1	0.009	Incuse stamp on the bowl within a circular line WOOD above a line of four interlinked O's with a single overlapping O below
L B	1	0.002	
S C	4	0.012	Hind & Crummy note five type 12 pipes (c.1780-1820) from Colchester with the initials SC. Stephen Chamberlain (1728-1808) listed as a pipemaker in Bailey's Directory of 1792/4, and Piggot's Directory of 1823 (Hind & Crummy 1988 p52, 54 fig 58, 2894 and p64, 65)
W C	1	0.011	
W G or W C	1	0.002	The initials are poorly moulded
W G	1	0.003	
W S	8	0.036	Includes one complete Atkinson and Oswald type 27 bowl
? [.]	1	0.003	The heel is broken and the surviving fragment of initial is a straight line and is not a C, W or S

Table 39: List of initialled pipes

### Discussion

- B.10.10 The assemblage is, in part, locally produced, with two Colchester pipe makers identified, while the other initialled pipes may provide information on names and dates of further clay tobacco pipe producers. However, the Barracks were occupied by a number of different military units during its lifetime, including Scottish Regiments, such as the 92nd Regiment of foot (Gordon Highlanders), who were quartered at Weeley in 1803-5, before being sent into battle and returning in 1806, 1808 and 1809. The 91st Regiment of foot (Argyllshire Highlanders) was there in 1805. Weeley also hosted the 95th Rifle Regiment in 1804-5. The 32nd (Cornwall) Regiment of foot were present in 1808, as were the 23rd (Royal Welch Fusiliers) Regiment of foot, the 10th (North Lincoln) Regiment of foot in 1808-9, and the 11th (North Devonshire) Regiment of foot, also in 1809. Some Regiments were there half a year, others only a month. Thus, the clay pipes found on the site may have come from a wide variety of locations, including perhaps some brought back from overseas.
- B.10.11 The assemblage spans the life of the Barracks, and, alongside the glass and ceramic assemblage, gives an insight into the everyday activities of the Barracks and into one of the recreational pastimes of both enlisted men and officers and the supply of smoking paraphernalia to the Barracks. The supply of tobacco to the Barracks is

implied by the presence of the pipes and it is possible that documentary evidence may list tobacco among the supplies brought to the camp. At this point in history, smoking was accepted as part of everyday life and almost all soldiers would have carried in their packs the makings for a smoke. The clay tobacco pipe assemblage present represents only a small sample of the material from the whole site that could hold up to 4000 people.

B.10.12 The assemblage is significant, with the possibility of examples of initialled pipes not previously seen and further work is required. The presence of the pipes indicates the consumption of tobacco by occupants of the Barracks buildings.

### *Statement of potential*

B.10.13 The assemblage has the potential to aid the understanding of the post-medieval economy of the site, by indicating supply of clay tobacco pipes to the site, by either local manufacturers or from further afield.

### *Recommendations for further work*

- The whole assemblage should be made available to the specialist for examination and further recording if required, for example, stem bore analysis.
- Further research on the initialled pipes, with emphasis on the pipe makers not previously recorded or makers not previously seen in Essex, or that might be significant to any of the Regiments that passed through the Barracks.
- Analysis of selected material, bowls, initialled pipes from key features and distribution plotted.
- Analytical report on the above, if possible, as part of a more integrated look at the glass and ceramics also supplied to the Barracks.
- Illustration of selected pipes.

### *Retention, dispersal and display*

B.10.14 Decisions on retention of pipes should be made by the appropriate specialist, however, it is anticipated that, all of the initialled pipes will be retained, and the stems dispersed.

### *Task list*

Description	Performed by	Days
The whole assemblage should be made available to the specialist for examination and further recording, if required by the specialist, including any further recording to the selected assemblage	Clay tobacco pipe specialist	0.5
Research on initialled pipes, including work on pipe makers not previously recorded in Essex and or related to the Regiments housed at the Barracks	Clay tobacco pipe specialist	1
Analysis of the selected assemblage, including tabular statistics	Clay tobacco pipe specialist	1-1.5
Selection of pipes for illustration and	Clay tobacco pipe specialist	0.5

Description	Performed by	Days
illustration		
Analytical report on the above	Clay tobacco pipe specialist	1

Context	Cut	Small find	Sample	Form	No. stems or stem fragments	Number of bowl/heels or fragments	Description	Initials	Specific form	Weight (kg)	Date
1020	1019			Bowl and heel	0	1	Near-complete, moderately abraded, plain bowl and squat plain oval-teardrop heel with a surviving length of stem (40mm). There is a slight chip on the left side of the back of the bowl. Has trimmed, but still visible, mould lines and well-centred bore. Oswald Type 9/Atkins and Oswald type 21/Hind & Crummy type 8		Oswald Type 9/ Atkinson and Oswald type 21/ Hind & Crummy type 8	0.018	c.1680-1710
5306	5305			Plain stem fragment	1	0	Unabraded, well-finished length of stem, 37mm long, with well-centred bore			0.002	
5398	5397			Heel	0	1	Short length of burnt stem (20mm) and complete oval heel with initials WS. The stem is well-trimmed and the bore small and off-centre, while the initials themselves look worn or flattened, which appears to be because the mould itself was worn	WS		0.002	c.1780-1820
				Bowl and heel	0	1	Complete, well-formed but burnt Oswald type 13 or Atkinson and Oswald type 27 (Atkinson and Oswald 1969) bowl, with intact sub-rounded heel that is initialled WS, although the W is somewhat indistinct. The surviving stem is 39mm long, with visible but well-trimmed mould lines. The pipe appears somewhat polished, in part this is burnishing, but also probably usage, as the bowl is blackened from burning	WS	Oswald type 13/ Atkinson and Oswald type 27/ Hind & Crummy type 12	0.010	c.1780-1820

Context	Cut	Small find	Sample	Form	No. stems or stem fragments	Number of bowl/heels or fragments	Description	Initials	Specific form	Weight (kg)	Date
				Heel	0	1	Short section of stem (19mm) with heel and untrimmed seam line, initials on the heel are IJ	IJ		0.002	c.1780-1820
				Bowl and heel	0	1	Incomplete, partially burnt Oswald type 13 or Atkinson and Oswald type 27 bowl, missing almost all of the front and right side of the bowl. Intact heel with a ?Maltese cross on both sides or an I on both sides, or an I over an L on the heel, the design is unclear. The surviving length of stem is 13mm, with an off-centre sub-rounded bore	✠✠	Oswald type 13/ Atkinson and Oswald type 27/ Hind & Crummy type 12	0.007	c.1780-1820
				Bowl and heel	0	1	Incomplete, partially burnt Oswald type 13 or Atkinson and Oswald type 27 bowl, missing much of the front and right side of the bowl with intact heel with a ?Maltese cross on both sides or an I on both sides, or an I over an L on the heel, the design is unclear. The surviving length of stem is 13mm with a relatively central, if slightly oval, bore	✠✠	Oswald type 13/ Atkinson and Oswald type 27/ Hind & Crummy type 12	0.007	c.1780-1820
				Plain stem fragments	22	0	Varying lengths of stem, the longest being 75mm, the shortest 12mm, and almost half of the fragments show evidence of burning. The diameter is similar for all the stems, and all appear to have a similar sized bore, mostly well-centred			0.037	
				Plain stem fragment	1	0	93mm length of slightly curved stem, moderately abraded. Trimmed seams, one has a score line along the seam line,			0.001	



Context	Cut	Small find	Sample	Form	No. stems or stem fragments	Number of bowl/heels or fragments	Description	Initials	Specific form	Weight (kg)	Date
							relatively well-centred small bore and broken close to the mouthpiece end of the pipe				
				Bowl fragment	0	1	Fragment of plain bowl			0.001	c.1780-1820
5399	5397	116		Bowl with heel	0	1	Moderately abraded, short length of stem (18mm), and complete bowl. On the back of the bowl (incuse stamp), within a circular line, WOOD, above a line of four interlinked O's with a single overlapping O below. The bowl shows evidence of burning around and below the rim. Mould seams are visible on the front of the bowl but are well-trimmed, on the back of the bowl the seam is trimmed and burnished. Below the stem is a complete narrow somewhat irregular heel almost a spur, the heel/foot seam is incised and visible. On the left side of the spur, the letter I or T, on the right side, the letter W. Narrow off-centre bore	IW or TW & WOOD incuse	Oswald type 13/ Atkinson and Oswald type 27/ Hind & Crummy type 12	0.009	c.1780-1820
				Bowl fragments	0	4	Relatively unabraded fragments of bowl, thin-walled and they appear to be parts of the front of bowl. Two fragments are burnt internally and externally, all look similar to SF116 Oswald type 13/Hind & Crummy type 12		Oswald type 13/ Atkinson and Oswald type 27/ Hind & Crummy type 12	0.009	c.1780-1820
				Plain stem fragments	17	0	Moderately abraded lengths of stem, all with bores of similar diameter, either well-centred or slightly off-centre and mostly circular or sub-circular in profile;			0.030	

Context	Cut	Small find	Sample	Form	No. stems or stem fragments	Number of bowl/heels or fragments	Description	Initials	Specific form	Weight (kg)	Date
							some show evidence of burning (shortest 19mm long, longest 59mm)				
				Plain stem fragments	12	0	Moderately abraded lengths of stem, all with bores of similar diameter, either well-centred or slightly off-centre and mostly circular or subcircular in profile (Shortest 13mm long, longest 46mm)			0.020	
				Plain stem fragments	3	0	Moderately abraded lengths of stem, all with bores of similar diameter, either well-centred or slightly off-centre and mostly circular or subcircular in profile; all reduced (shortest 21mm long, two re-joining fragments 53mm). Stems well-finished and seams trimmed			0.004	
5404	<b>5403</b>			Plain stem fragment	1	0	Moderately abraded to abraded short length of stem (19mm long) with a small off-centre bore and flattened where the mould lines have been trimmed			0.001	
5407	<b>5406</b>			Heel	0	1	Fragment of base of plain bowl, and a complete oval heel, with untrimmed heel mould line and broken at join with stem. The heel is initialled SC	SC		0.003	c.1780-1820
				Bowl fragment	0	1	Fragment of bowl and stem (29mm) with a complete, slightly burnt, sub-rounded heel initialled SC, broken at base of bowl. Slightly sub-rounded stem with off-centre small bore	SC		0.003	c.1780-1820
				Bowl fragment	0	1	Fragment of plain bowl (back)with a short length of stem (26mm) and a complete oval heel, poorly trimmed, initialled SC	SC		0.004	c.1780-1820

Context	Cut	Small find	Sample	Form	No. stems or stem fragments	Number of bowl/heels or fragments	Description	Initials	Specific form	Weight (kg)	Date
				Heel	0	1	Stem, 40mm long, with a fragment of heel and a small surviving fragment of initial on the right side, but not enough to be certain of the letter	?[.] Uncertain		0.003	
				Plain stem fragment	1	0	Long piece of stem, 87mm, broken just as stem widening for heel/bowl, well-finished with neat, but still visible mould seams			0.006	
				Plain stem fragments	19	0	Various lengths of well-formed stem, shortest 22mm long, longest 71mm and slightly curved. Two pieces are slightly burnt externally, several slightly oval stems. Most have relatively small, centrally placed bores			0.045	
				Plain stem fragment	1	0	One very thin piece of stem, from close to the mouthpiece, 51mm long, slightly curved, well-finished but still visible mould line			0.001	
				Plain stem fragment	1	0	Abraded length of oval stem, 16mm long			0.001	
5409	<b>5408</b>			Plain stem fragment	1	0	Short length of stem (17mm long) with obvious trimmed surfaces, very narrow, so probably from close to the mouthpiece			0.001	
5413	<b>5411</b>			Plain stem fragments	3	0	Moderately abraded, well-finished lengths of stem, shortest 27mm, longest 46mm, with a smallish off-centre bore			0.006	
5452	<b>5451</b>			Plain stem fragment	1	0	Moderately abraded fragment of stem, 34mm long, mould seams visible but trimmed and well-centred bore			0.002	

Context	Cut	Small find	Sample	Form	No. stems or stem fragments	Number of bowl/heels or fragments	Description	Initials	Specific form	Weight (kg)	Date
5465	5464		38	Plain stem fragment	1	0	Moderately abraded 18mm long stem, well-trimmed seams, and a small off-centre bore			0.001	
5495	5486			Bowl fragment	0	1	Moderately abraded fragment of bowl, with short length of rim and some internal burning			0.002	
5565	5564			Plain stem fragment	1	0	Short length of stem, 21mm long, with well-trimmed mould lines and slightly off-centre small bore			0.001	
5587	5580			Plain stem fragment	1	0	Fragment of moderately abraded stem with a relatively central bore and trimmed mould lines, 29mm long			0.001	
5593	5591			Bowl fragment with heel	0	1	A fragment of stem (25mm long) with complete, poorly finished oval heel, initialled WS. Part of the back of the bowl on the left of the pipe survives but not to the full height of the bowl. The pipe is burnt internally, and iron stained or encrusted	WS		0.005	c.1780-1820
				Bowl fragment	0	1	Small burnt fragment of plain bowl			0.001	
5614				Plain stem fragments	2	0	Lengths of moderately abraded stem, one with still visible mould lines, although these have been trimmed. Shortest 36mm, longest 49mm, both with smallish, centred bores			0.004	
5671	5670			Plain stem fragment	1	0	Unabraded fragment of stem, 32mm long, with neatly trimmed, but still visible, mould seams and a slightly off-centre bore			0.002	

Context	Cut	Small find	Sample	Form	No. stems or stem fragments	Number of bowl/heels or fragments	Description	Initials	Specific form	Weight (kg)	Date
5748				Plain stem fragments	2	0	Length of moderately abraded stem (53mm), well-finished, still visible mould lines and slightly curved with off-centre small bore. Shorter length (29mm) of slightly more abraded stem and slightly larger bore			0.005	
5758	<b>5759</b>			Plain stem fragment	1	0	Moderately abraded fragment of stem, 28mm long, with trimmed, but still visible, mould lines and a central bore			0.001	
5778	<b>5776</b>			Plain stem fragments	2	0	Unabraded, well-finished lengths of stem, one very narrow (64mm long) and must have been from close to the mouthpiece. The second (68mm long) is slightly curved			0.005	
			46	Plain stem fragments	2	0	Slightly oval and bent or distorted length of stem (67mm), with an off-centre bore, and a short (18mm long) burnt and iron stained sub-rounded stem with a centrally placed bore			0.005	
5823	<b>5820</b>			Plain stem fragments	2	0	Unabraded, well-finished length of stem, 35mm long with central bore, and with signs of burning. The longer length of stem (57mm) has poorly trimmed mould lines and is encrusted with iron stained material. Where the bore can be seen, it is relatively central but looks slightly more square than round			0.006	
				Plain stem fragments	2	0	Slightly abraded, well-finished but somewhat oval length of stem with an off-centre bore (shortest 25mm long,			0.005	

Context	Cut	Small find	Sample	Form	No. stems or stem fragments	Number of bowl/heels or fragments	Description	Initials	Specific form	Weight (kg)	Date	
							longest 60mm). The longer fragment is slightly burnt					
5836	5835			Plain stem fragment	1	0	Moderately abraded length of stem (43mm long) with slight flattening around the trimmed mould lines and relatively central bore			0.003		
5840	5839			Bowl fragment with heel	0	1	Partial back of bowl and short section of rim, front of bowl is absent. Small oval heel with untrimmed mould seam survives and is initialled IJ. The bowl and stem are stained brownish, and the surviving stem is 34mm	IJ		0.006	c.1780-1820	
				Heel scar	0	1	Stained stem fragment (55mm) with very base of bowl and heel broken off, leaving an oval scar			0.005		
				49	Plain stem fragment	1	0	Slightly curved, slightly oval stem 38mm long with an off-centre bore			0.002	
					Plain stem fragments	11	0	Varying lengths of stem, shortest 24mm long, longest 52mm, four of which show evidence of burning in the form of reduced areas. All have trimmed mould seams, are of a similar diameter and most have small, centred bores			0.031	
5844	5843			Plain stem fragments	4	0	Moderately abraded well-trimmed lengths of stem, the shortest is 21mm long, longest 40mm, all slightly stained, and all but one with an off-centre bore			0.006		
				50	Plain stem fragments	3	0	Slightly curved oval stem, 57mm long, slightly flattened around the trimmed mould lines that are still obvious, and			0.008	

Context	Cut	Small find	Sample	Form	No. stems or stem fragments	Number of bowl/heels or fragments	Description	Initials	Specific form	Weight (kg)	Date
							with a central bore. An encrusted, iron stained, slightly curved length of stem with a central but slightly larger bore than on some stems (54mm long), and a short length of stem (27mm long), well-trimmed, with a central bore				
5878	<b>5882</b>			Plain stem fragment	1	0	Unabraded, patchily burnt length (52mm) of stem, slightly oval with relatively well-centred small bore, well-finished mould seams, and slightly curved			0.002	
5943	<b>5941</b>			Plain stem fragment	1	0	Well-finished, curved length of stem (52mm long) with a small well-centred bore			0.003	
5945	<b>5901</b>			Plain stem fragments	5	0	Varying lengths shortest 26mm long, longest 65mm. Of well-finished stem with similar smallish bore, two are off-centre, the remainder are centred, and one fragment is slightly stained, while another is burnt			0.013	
5955	<b>5901</b>			Heel	0	1	Length of stem (21mm) with complete sub-oval, poorly trimmed heel (trimming has flattened one end), initialled WS, broken at junction with bowl	WS		0.002	c.1780-1820
				Bowl fragment with heel	0	1	Length of stem (24mm) with near-complete, sub-rounded, poorly trimmed heel, initialled WG, broken at junction with bowl. The initials are not well-formed, having been slightly flattened	WG		0.003	c.1780-1820

Context	Cut	Small find	Sample	Form	No. stems or stem fragments	Number of bowl/heels or fragments	Description	Initials	Specific form	Weight (kg)	Date
				Bowl fragment with heel	0	1	Fragment of plain bowl (back) with a moderate length of stem (40mm) and a complete trimmed oval heel, initialled WS. The stem is slightly oval with a small, centred bore	WS		0.005	c.1780-1820
				Plain stem fragments	2	0	Well-formed lengths of stem, shortest 19mm long, longest 23mm. One fragment is slightly burnt, both are reduced internally, with a small central bore			0.003	
				Plain stem fragments	6	0	Moderately abraded, well-finished lengths of stem with some seams visible, shortest 20mm, longest 52mm. One burnt externally and all with small bores, mostly well-centred			0.012	
5958	5903			Bowl fragment	0	1	Partial bowl, broken at join with stem. Small area of back of bowl on the left side survives and larger portion of the right side of the bowl survives and includes a post-manufacture cross scratched on the right side, possibly a personal mark. A short section of rim survives, and the bowl is sooted/burnt and around the rim internally			0.003	
				Bowl fragment	0	1	Fragment of plain bowl and rim, probably front, right side of bowl			0.002	
				Plain stem fragments	9	0	Lengths of moderately abraded, well-finished stem, the two longest fragments are slightly curved. Shortest 23mm long, longest 61mm, all have small bores, and most are well-centred			0.016	



Context	Cut	Small find	Sample	Form	No. stems or stem fragments	Number of bowl/heels or fragments	Description	Initials	Specific form	Weight (kg)	Date
5961				Plain stem fragment	1	0	Slightly oval stem, 64mm long, with off-centre small bore, slightly curved, and well-finished, although the mould lines can be seen and felt			0.003	
				Bowl fragment	0	1	Fragment of plain bowl (front of bowl) with short length of burnt rim, probably an Oswald type 13		Oswald type 13/ Atkinson and Oswald type 27/ Hind & Crummy type 12	0.003	c.1780-1820
5965	<b>5963</b>			Plain stem fragment	1	0	Moderately abraded/weathered length of stem (39mm long), with trimmed, but still visible, mould lines, from a large, thick stem, with a wide, slightly off-centre bore. The stem is considerably thicker than those present in the rest of the assemblage, apart from the bowl recovered from context 1020, which appears to be an Oswald type 10, and therefore much earlier than the bulk of the assemblage. See also contexts 5695, 6069 and 6046		Oswald type 10	0.005	?c.1700-40
6017	<b>6016</b>			Plain stem fragment	1	0	Moderately abraded short (24mm long) fragment of stem, broken close to start of bowl. Small off-centre bore, well-trimmed			0.001	
6028				Plain stem fragment	1	0	Well-finished short length of stem (33mm long) with an off-centre bore			0.002	
6030	<b>6029</b>			Plain stem fragment	1	0	Unabraded, well-finished, length of stem (34mm long), slightly curved; small off-centre bore			0.002	

Context	Cut	Small find	Sample	Form	No. stems or stem fragments	Number of bowl/heels or fragments	Description	Initials	Specific form	Weight (kg)	Date
6032	<b>6031</b>			Bowl fragment with heel	0	1	Almost complete right half of a plain bowl (slightly burnished) with full profile and complete oval, poorly trimmed heel, initialled WS. The W is poorly defined by blobs of clay. Burnt internally from use and broken at the junction with the stem	WS	Oswald type 13/ Atkinson and Oswald type 27/ Hind & Crummy type 12	0.005	c.1780-1820
6043	<b>6043</b>			Plain stem fragment	1	0	Moderately abraded fragment of stem, 40mm long, mould seams visible but trimmed, well-centred bore			0.003	
6046	<b>6045</b>			Plain stem fragments	2	0	Abraded/weathered length of stem (31mm long), with trimmed mould lines, from a thicker stem, with a slightly wider than most, slightly off-centre bore. The stem is thicker than those present in the rest of the assemblage, apart from the bowl recovered from context 1020 and stems from contexts 5695 and 6046. Unabraded, well-finished stem, 37mm long and slightly curved			0.004	
6051	<b>6033</b>			Plain stem fragments	2	0	Moderately abraded fragments of stem, one missing much of the surface. Shortest 30mm, longest 45mm, which is slightly encrusted			0.004	
6051	<b>6033</b>			Bowl fragment	0	1	Fragment of plain bowl with short length of intact rim			0.001	
6069	<b>6068</b>			Plain stem fragments	3	0	Abraded/weathered lengths of stem (52 and 41mm long), with trimmed mould lines, from a thicker stem, with a slightly wider than most bore, one central, the other off-centre. The stem is thicker than those present in the rest of the			0.012	

Context	Cut	Small find	Sample	Form	No. stems or stem fragments	Number of bowl/heels or fragments	Description	Initials	Specific form	Weight (kg)	Date
							assemblage, apart from the bowl recovered from context 1020 and stems from contexts 5695 and 6046. Unabraded, well-finished stem, 46mm long and encrusted				
				Heel scar	0	1	Length of stem, thickish (38mm) slightly burnt, broken at bowl/heel join, no surviving bowl but there is an oval heel scar			0.004	
6072	<b>6070</b>			Plain stem fragments	2	0	Moderately abraded fragments of stem, slightly different bore diameters, but both are well-centred, shortest fragment 32mm long, the other is 39mm long			0.005	
6076	<b>6075</b>			Plain stem fragment	1	0	Moderately abraded short (24mm long) fragment of stem, stained dull red, small off-centre bore			0.001	
6080	<b>6079</b>		56	Plain stem fragment	1	0	Short length (20mm) of well-formed stem with slightly off-centre bore			0.001	
6081	<b>6079</b>			Bowl and heel	0	2	Stem fragment (78mm long) with complete, untrimmed, sub-oval heel and near-complete bowl, broken in two (most of the front of the bowl,) and damaged, missing rim on the left side of the bowl. Relatively centrally placed on the back of the bowl is an incuse mark. Round, not well-impressed, part of the mark is missing. A rope edge surrounds JONES, centrally placed above and below a foliate type design (different from the other JONES bowl). Heel initialled IJ,	Incuse JONES & IJ	Hind & Crummy type 12 (variant)/Oswald type 13-ish	0.013	c.1780-1820

Context	Cut	Small find	Sample	Form	No. stems or stem fragments	Number of bowl/heels or fragments	Description	Initials	Specific form	Weight (kg)	Date
							burnt internally from use. Stem is slightly curved; the upper mould line is poorly trimmed and still partially raised				
				Bowl fragment with spur	0	1	Abraded partial back of fluted bowl (the flutes appear to be alternate thick and thin or a thin raised line) with initialled spur and burnt internally from use. Short length of stem (6mm) to what appears to be a slightly forward-facing spur, however, this may be because the spur is untrimmed, The left initial is a somewhat smeared B, which makes the spur look fluted itself; the right hand initial is not discernible. The foliate decoration normally seen on the bowl seams appears to be absent, and the bowl mould seam is poorly-trimmed. Possibly Oswald type 22 or 23	B[.]		0.004	c.1780-1820
				Plain stem fragments	6	0	Six fragments of plain, well-finished pipe stem. Shortest 17mm, longest 78mm and slightly curved. Second longest fragment is burnt, all have smallish, mostly centrally placed bores			0.013	
6111	<b>6110</b>			Plain stem fragment	1	0	Short length (18mm) of stem with trimmed, but still visible, mould seams and small, slightly off-centre bore			0.001	
6116	<b>6115</b>		58	Bowl fragment with heel	0	1	Fragment of plain bowl (back), internally burnt, with a short length of stem (4mm) and a complete oval heel, initialled ?GB; the G is unclear. The heel mould line is untrimmed	GB		0.004	c.1780-1820

Context	Cut	Small find	Sample	Form	No. stems or stem fragments	Number of bowl/heels or fragments	Description	Initials	Specific form	Weight (kg)	Date
				Bowl fragment	0	1	Short length of stem (7mm) and bowl join fragment, bowl internally reduced			0.002	
				Plain stem fragments	2	0	Well-finished, moderately abraded lengths of stem. The shortest is 36mm, which is slightly burnt, the longest is 48mm. Both have trimmed, but still visible, seams and small bores, one slightly off-centre			0.004	
6122			55	Bowl fragment with heel	0	1	Abraded fragment of bowl base and small area of the back of the bowl, broken at junction with the stem, and a complete sub-rounded heel. Trimming has resulted in it being rounded, not flat. The heel is initialled SC	SC		0.002	c.1780-1820
				Bowl fragment	0	1	Moderately abraded fragment of plain bowl, burnt internally and on section of well-trimmed rim, may be an Oswald type 13			0.002	c.1780-1820
6133	<b>6132</b>			Plain stem fragments	4	0	Relatively well-finished length of stem with trimmed, but still visible, mould seam and small bore varying from centrally placed to off-centre. Shortest 28mm, longest 42mm			0.007	
6135	<b>6134</b>			Plain stem fragment	1	0	Moderately abraded fragment of stem, 36mm long, with well-trimmed mould lines and a small central bore			0.002	
6137	<b>6136</b>		59	Plain stem fragment	1	0	Two short fragments, 13mm and 16mm long, both well-formed with off-centre bores			0.002	
			59	Bowl fragment	0	1	Plain bowl fragment, burnt internally and partial surviving rim, internally trimmed		Oswald type 13/	0.002	c.1780-1820

Context	Cut	Small find	Sample	Form	No. stems or stem fragments	Number of bowl/heels or fragments	Description	Initials	Specific form	Weight (kg)	Date
							and slightly bevelled, probably the front of a bowl, possibly an Oswald type 13		Atkinson and Oswald type 27/ Hind & Crummy type 12		
				Plain stem fragments	3	0	Unabraded fragments of stem, well-finished. Shortest 34mm, longest 40mm			0.006	
6165	<b>6164</b>		60	Plain stem fragment	1	0	Moderately abraded, slightly oval stem, 27mm long, with a centred, sub-circular bore and trimmed but visible seams			0.001	
6180	<b>6179</b>			Bowl fragment with heel	0	1	Short length of stem (10mm), moderately abraded fragment of bowl base and small area of the back of the bowl, broken at junction with the stem. A complete sub-rounded heel, poorly trimmed, not flat. The heel is initialled, although the initials are somewhat poorly moulded, WG or WC	WG or WC		0.002	c.1780-1820
				Plain stem fragments	5	0	Lengths of moderately abraded, well-finished stem with small relatively well-centred bores. Shortest 29mm, longest 64mm and slightly curved			0.010	
			61	Plain stem fragments	2	0	Short length of stem, both 19mm long and well-finished			0.002	
				Bowl fragment	0	1	Plain bowl fragment			0.001	
6188	<b>6186</b>			Plain stem fragment	1	0	Narrow, well-finished 28mm long fragment of stem with small well-centred bore and cut mouthpiece			0.001	

Context	Cut	Small find	Sample	Form	No. stems or stem fragments	Number of bowl/heels or fragments	Description	Initials	Specific form	Weight (kg)	Date
6197	6196			Plain stem fragment	1	0	Unabraded, slightly oval length of stem (34mm long) with flattened trimmed mould lines and small, roughly centred bore			0.002	
6220	6219			Plain stem fragment	1	0	Unabraded, slightly stained length of stem, 34mm long, with a small, slightly off-centre bore			0.002	
6223	6222			Plain stem fragments	2	0	Well-finished short lengths of stem (both 33mm long) with slightly off-centre bores			0.003	
6227	6226			Plain stem fragment	1	0	Moderately abraded (43mm long) fragment of stem, small off-centre bore, mould lines can be seen but are well-trimmed			0.002	
6230	6229			Plain stem fragment	1	0	Unabraded, well-finished, curved, slightly oval length of stem (75mm long) and well-formed cut mouthpiece with central bore			0.002	
6258	6244			Plain stem fragment	1	0	Moderately abraded length of stem, 36mm long, broken close to join with heel or bowl, with an off-centre small bore and trimmed but still visible seams			0.002	
6277	6273		66	Bowl fragment with heel	0	1	Moderately abraded length of stem (50mm), fragment of back of bowl and complete narrow heel with untrimmed mould line, on the left of the heel, W and on the right side, S. The stem seams are trimmed and burnished, and the pipe is burnt, almost completely reduced in patches along the stem. Very probably an Oswald Type 13/Atkins and Oswald	WS	Oswald type 13/ Atkinson and Oswald type 27/ Hind & Crummy type 12	0.005	c.1780-1820

Context	Cut	Small find	Sample	Form	No. stems or stem fragments	Number of bowl/heels or fragments	Description	Initials	Specific form	Weight (kg)	Date
							type 27/Hind-Crummy type 12. Small well-centred bore				
				Plain stem fragment	1	0	Short length (14mm) of burnt, well-formed, slightly oval stem with an off-centre bore			0.001	
				Heel	0	1	Fragment of stem (14mm), well-trimmed, with small off-centre bore, with a complete oval heel, poorly trimmed, with initials that are poorly moulded, and one has been chipped, but appear to be WS. The pipe has broken at the base of the bowl and there are cracks in the clay	WS		0.002	c.1780-1820
				Heel	0	1	Fragment of stem (21mm), well-trimmed, with small off-centre bore, and a complete subrounded/oval heel with untrimmed seam and initialled LB. The pipe has broken at the base of the bowl, which is burnt internally	LB		0.002	c.1780-1820
				Bowl fragment with heel	0	1	Partial back of bowl with short length of rim, broken at heel join. The back of the bowl has an incuse near-circular stamp - a ?rope surround, centrally placed the name JONES above and below this is a scroll-like decoration. Part of the oval heel survives and the initials, although incomplete, are very probably IJ (see also context 5398)	JONES incuse & IJ	Oswald type 13/ Atkinson and Oswald type 27/ Hind & Crummy type 12	0.003	c.1780-1820
				Heel	0	1	Fragment of stem (15mm), well-trimmed with small near-central bore, and a complete oval heel with poorly trimmed	BP		0.003	c.1780-1820



Context	Cut	Small find	Sample	Form	No. stems or stem fragments	Number of bowl/heels or fragments	Description	Initials	Specific form	Weight (kg)	Date
							seam and initialled BP. The pipe has broken at the base of the bowl, with only a small fragment of the back of the bowl surviving				
				Plain stem fragment	1	0	Encrusted, iron stained stem, below the staining the stem is partially burnt, and is 34mm long			0.002	
				Plain stem fragments	10	0	Group of stems, the shortest is 17mm, longest 52mm oval, and completely reduced/burnt. Four other pieces also show evidence of burning, all have well-trimmed seams, some of which are still visible. All have similar small bores, varying between well-centred and off-centre			0.014	
				Bowl fragment	0	1	Small fragment of plain bowl, burnt internally			0.001	
6279	<b>6278</b>			Plain stem fragment	1	0	Moderately abraded, slightly burnt, slightly oval stem with trimmed but visible seams, and a relatively well-centred bore, 32mm long			0.002	
6375	<b>6373</b>			Heel	0	1	Length of stem (51mm) with complete, sub-rounded, poorly trimmed heel, initialled CS, broken at junction with bowl	CS (unless it's G)		0.005	c.1780-1820
				Plain stem fragment	1	0	Length of stem (49mm) with partial mouthpiece, slightly burnt, oval in shape with central bore			0.001	
				Plain stem fragments	3	0	Various pieces of stem, moderately abraded, with small bore, slightly off-			0.012	

Context	Cut	Small find	Sample	Form	No. stems or stem fragments	Number of bowl/heels or fragments	Description	Initials	Specific form	Weight (kg)	Date
							centre. Shortest 29mm, longest 41mm, all slightly burnt				
6412	<b>6411</b>			Plain stem fragment	1	0	Short length of stem, 21mm long, with obviously trimmed, but still visible, mould lines and slightly off-centre small bore			0.001	
6447		159		Heel	0	1	Short length of stem (29mm) and a complete small heel with moulded letters on each side, ?E on the left and L on the right. The mould seams on the stem are well-trimmed, that on the base of the heel is still raised and untrimmed and still prominent on the front of the heel	EL		0.004	c.1780-1820
				Bowl fragment	0	1	Moderately abraded short length of stem (11mm), attached to a fragment of the back of the bowl and with the heel broken off			0.003	
				Plain stem fragments	3	0	Moderately abraded short lengths of stem (shortest 28mm, longest 33mm), all slightly sub-circular, with a small, relatively central bore			0.006	
11412	<b>11411</b>			Bowl fragment with heel	0	1	Fragment of relatively upright bowl and a complete heel, attached to a short length (26mm) of stem. The complete, if poorly finished, heel has initials in relief on its sides - the left side is unclear, being very thick and it is uncertain if it is a letter, possibly a W, or a symbol. The right side is clearer and appears to be the letter C	?WC	Oswald type 13/ Atkinson and Oswald type 27/ Hind & Crummy type 12	0.004	c.1780-1820

Context	Cut	Small find	Sample	Form	No. stems or stem fragments	Number of bowl/heels or fragments	Description	Initials	Specific form	Weight (kg)	Date
11414	<b>11413</b>			Plain stem fragment	1	0	A short length (24mm) of unabraded plain stem			0.001	
11603	<b>11600</b>		13	Plain stem fragment	1	0	Slightly oval 40mm long stem, faceted around the trimmed seam, with an off-centre bore			0.003	
12404				Plain stem fragments	6	0	Six fragments of undecorated, plain tobacco pipe stem, none of which re-join and therefore very probably represent several different pipes. All are unburnt and unabraded, with neatly trimmed, although still obvious seams. The longest stem is 121mm long, curving and slightly oval. The shortest is 33mm long and slightly oval. All the stems appear to have a bore of a similar narrow character			0.016	
99999				Plain stem fragment	1	0	74mm long, slightly curved fragment of stem, with trimmed, but still visible, mould seams and a relatively well-centred bore			0.004	
<b>Totals</b>					<b>226</b>	<b>50</b>				<b>0.649</b>	

Table 40: Clay tobacco pipe catalogue

## B.11 Fired Clay

*By Ted Levermore*

### *Introduction*

B.11.1 The excavation recovered a moderate assemblage of fired clay from features in Areas 6 and 7 (267 fragments, 9638g). The material is notable for containing a high proportion of triangular weight fragments, mostly collected from Period 3 pit **4611**. The character of the fired clay assemblage is consistent with the detrital remains of later prehistoric settlement activity.

### *Methodology*

B.11.2 The material was analysed in accordance with the Oxford Archaeology *Guidelines for the Sampling, Recording and Discard of Ceramic Building Material and Fired Clay*. As such, the assemblage was quantified by context, fabric and form and counted and weighed to the nearest whole gram. Further, fragments were identified as 'amorphous' when they possessed no discernible features beyond weight and fabric, 'structural' when they presented at least one diagnostic feature (e.g. a flattened surface, a rounded corner, an arris, a wattle/rod impression or any other traces of hand-forming) or as an 'object' when the diagnostic features were such that the original form could be identified or implied.

B.11.3 Fabrics were examined in hand-specimen using a x20 hand lens and were described by the main inclusions present. A summary of the fabrics and catalogue can be found in Table 42.

### *Assemblage*

Code	Colour	Matrix	Fine inclusions	Coarse inclusions	Mixing	Comments
F1	Dull Brown	Compact Fine Sandy	Common mica, quartz and angular flint	Occ. Sandy minerals and occ. Med to very coarse sub-angular flint, sub-rounded stones	Mod	Triangular Weight Fabric; coarsely tempered
F2	Dull reds and dark greys	Compact Fine Sandy	Occ sandy minerals	Occ to uncommon sub-angular flint and sandy minerals	Mod	Triangular Weight Fabric; related to but friable and finer tempered than F1
F3	Dull reds and oranges	Compact Fine Silty	Common mica, quartz and angular flint	Few to none; rare rounded quartz	Mod	Hard Silty
F4	Buff and dull greys	Compact Fine Silty	occ mica and other sandy minerals	Rare rounded stones	Mod	Soft Silty
F5	Orange and greys	Compact Mica Silty	Very common mica, occ reddish flecks	Occ to common reddish flecks	Mod	Mica sity, compact

Table 41: *Fired Clay Fabrics*

### ***Fabrics***

B.11.4 A narrow set of fabrics is present in this assemblage (Table 1). Generally, they presented as either a fine sandy clays with a notable coarse fraction of stone and flint (F1 and F2) or compact fine silty clay with mica and a minor coarse fraction (F3-F5). The clays are likely to have been locally sourced from the local sand and alluvium deposits or underlying Thames Group geologies. They may have received some degree of paste preparation, but it is not clear how much refinement occurred. The very coarse inclusions are likely to be temper, as opposed to naturally occurring in the clay, as the angular nature of the flint and the fairly even size of the inclusions suggests rudimentary processing and sorting. It is quite possible that these fabrics represent a spectrum of difference in the paste preparation of a small number of parent clays.

### ***Distribution***

B.11.5 The fired clay assemblage was recovered from seven features in Area 6 and 12 features in Area 7. The main concentration of material was collected from Period 3 pit **4611**, Area 6. The rest of the features produced a small number or singular fragments. Conclusions about fabric distribution are limited by the small size of the assemblage and its high level of abrasion. However, the fabrics were found across both areas which probably indicates some contemporaneity of the parent features; because this material was produced at a similar time and became deposited in the backfills sometime later.

### ***Forms***

#### ***Triangular Weights***

B.11.6 Six features produced parts of Iron Age triangular weights. The majority were recovered from Period 3 pit **4611** (231 fragments, 7992g); the excavator recorded a deposit of at least nine objects (given letter identification A-I). However, recovery processes and subsequent disintegration made it difficult to identify that number during this assessment. At least five fragments were obviously weights. Another six fragments were evident in: Period 1 pit **5910** in Area 7; Period 2 ring gully **5812** in Area 7; Period 3 ditch **4619** in Area 6 and ditch **6407** in Area 7; and Period 4 Ditch **5685** in Area 7.

B.11.7 The majority of these objects were represented by a vertex fragment or its partial remains. Therefore, conclusions about size and weight classifications are limited. The pit **4611** group was more complete - or at least the fragments were suggestive of near-complete forms in some instances - but again fragmentation limits most discussion. The two sandy fabrics were present in this assemblage, notably the more compact and coarse tempered examples survived better than the objects made in the other siltier clay. A single near-complete example (Weight A) was amongst the pit **4611** group (2398g). It was roughly formed into an isosceles shape; long lengths 175mm, short length >150mm, thickness 75mm. Its faces are fairly flat and roughly finished, one of its large faces is slightly smoother, and its arises are fairly even and rounded. It has a large diagonal body crease/crack suggesting its forming. Each vertex is perforated with an ovoid hole (D10-15mm). It has one missing corner which is broken along the perforation length. It was made in a mica-rich sandy clay coarsely tempered with flint

chunks and stone. The other large fragments suggest that there may have been some diversity in the shape. For example, Weight C (28 pieces, 1571g) appears to have been 100mm thick and likely much larger in full dimensions.

- B.11.8 The surviving dimensions and estimated weight of the complete form place them slightly over the standard for Danebury Type 1 (Poole 1984, 403) and the shape is perhaps atypical. However, there may be similarities with more local examples (cf. Object 22 found at Heybridge, Tyrell 1995)

#### *Structural Material*

- B.11.9 Much of the rest of the assemblage comprises fragments presenting with at least one 'structural' feature; flattened or curved faces and wattle/rod impressions. All fabric groups are represented by this material. Generally, any faces were exacted and smoothed, undulating or fairly evenly rounded. Most fragments did not possess enough features to indicate the original function and therefore there a few conclusions to be drawn. However, a couple of Period 3 features in Area 6 produced some noteworthy pieces. The first is a thick fragment with parallel finished faces from ditch **4603** (TH35-40mm, 204g) made in a compact silty clay (F3) fired to a mid-orange. It is reminiscent of a chunk of raised oven floor or some other similar structural feature. Further, two pieces with flattened faces characterised by organic impressions (?chaff) were recovered from ditch **4631**. They were also made in the compact silty clay (F3) and fired red-orange. These could be faces from portable kiln plates, but this conclusion should not be overstated.

#### *Amorphous Material*

- B.11.10 A minor fraction did not possess any discernible features and could only be quantified and their fabrics identified. This material likely derives from the same origins as the structural material.

### **Discussion**

- B.11.11 Taken in sum, the fired clay assemblage is typical of the kind of detrital material from prehistoric settlements. Its distribution pattern on site and association with other finds types is typical of this period. It is interesting to note that there was only a very minor amorphous fraction in the assemblage, this is a less common pattern for prehistoric fired clay. The assemblage is instead populated by fragments retaining faces, rod and organic impressions. While the original form or function of this assemblage is not clear, where larger fragments were present it appears likely that the clay was used structurally and at least some of it originates from oven-type features; either domestic hearths or high temperature features like a kiln.
- B.11.12 Iron Age triangular weights form the diagnostic fraction of this assemblage. There is room for debate surrounding function for this class of weight, as there is limited research for British examples (Poole 1995, 2002; Beamer 2022). The size and scale of these objects can vary quite considerably from site to site and their depositional patterns are often not very informative. Nevertheless, the size of the complete example is in the range of what it is thought to be conducive for use on a vertical loom (Poole 1984; cf. Mårtensson et al 2009).

***Recommendations for Further Work***

<b>Description</b>	<b>days</b>
A brief programme of refitting to identify the objects within the Pit <b>4611</b> group and update the catalogue and report accordingly	0.5 day
Photography/Illustration of the most complete weights. Write catalogue.	? days
Brief comparison of the assemblage with local IA sites to update discussion	0.5 day

Area	Context	Cut	Feature Type	Group	Sample	Fabric type	Fragment type	Structural type	Object Class	Object Form	Date/Period	Abrasion	Notes	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Perforation Diameter (mm)	No. Fragments	Wt (g)
6	4604	4603	ditch	4603		F3	s	fs	?Oven Related	?Floor		Mod	Thick piece of a compact silty clay with smoothed but irregular faces Possible from an oven floor.			35-40		1	204
6	4610	4609	pit		32	F4	s	fs				sev	Two abraded/rounded piece of mica silty clay with remnant buff faces					2	108
6	4612	4611	Pit	Lone SE of A6		F1	s	Obj	Weight	Triangular	MIA - ERB	Slight	Weight 1 (Site Weight A). Near complete triangular weight, missing one corner lost in antiquity. Roughly formed isosceles weight. Each vertex perforated, lost corner broke along perforation length. Faces fairly flat, one large face is smoothed, rest are roughly finished, fairly even rounded arrises. Diagonal body crevice suggestive of forming. Consolidated with B72. Made in a coarsely tempered mica sandy clay	175 (long edges); c.145 (short)	>150	75	10-15 (rounded)	1	2398
6	4612	4611	Pit	Lone SE of A6		F2	s	Obj	Weight	Triangular	MIA - ERB	Mod	(Weight B). Fragments of a weight, pieces retains exacted faces, arrises and at least one perforation. Fragments do not represent an entire weight, perhaps only one vertex. Surfaces are harder fired than the internals which are most of the c.30 amorphous pieces. Made in a compact sandy clay with occ				10-15 (rounded)	53	882



Area	Context	Cut	Feature Type	Group	Sample	Fabric type	Fragment type	Structural type	Object Class	Object Form	Date/Period	Abrasion	Notes	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Perforation Diameter (mm)	No. Fragments	Wt (g)
													flint inclusions. Variation in firing may mean more than one weight present.						
6	4612	4611	Pit	Lone SE of A6		F2	s	Obj	Weight	Triangular	MIA - ERB	Mod	(Weight C). Fragments of a large blocky weight (some refits). Largest fragment is remnant vertex, broken at the perforation so corner lost. Perhaps only 30-50% of the weight survives which suggests the original was fairly large. Fine sandy friable clay with occ coarse flint chunks. Dull browns and greys.	>115	>120	100	15	28	1571
6	4612	4611	Pit	Lone SE of A6		F2	s	Obj	Weight	Triangular	MIA - ERB	Mod	(Weight D). Fragments of a weight, pieces retains exacted faces, arrises and at least one perforation. Probably derive from one vertex.				15	18	383
6	4612	4611	Pit	Lone SE of A6		F2	s	Obj	Weight	Triangular	MIA - ERB	Mod	(Weight D). Fragments of a weight vertex, pieces retains exacted faces, arrises and at least one perforation. Fairly well made, pointed rounded apex.			70		15	776
6	4612	4611	Pit	Lone SE of A6		F1	s	Obj	Weight	Triangular	MIA - ERB	Mod	Diagnostic fragments of at least three weights. Including a large vertex piece. Made in the more compact clay.					6	24

Area	Context	Cut	Feature Type	Group	Sample	Fabric type	Fragment type	Structural type	Object Class	Object Form	Date/Period	Abrasion	Notes	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Perforation Diameter (mm)	No. Fragments	Wt (g)
6	4612	4611	Pit	Lone SE of A6		F1 /F2	s	Obj	Weight	Triangular	MIA - ERB	Mod	Mixture of diagnostic and amorphous fragments from various weights					93	1700
6	4612	4611	Pit	Lone SE of A6	31	F1	s	Obj	Weight	Triangular	MIA - ERB	Mod	Diagnostic fragments of various weights. Including a large vertex piece. Made in the more compact clay.					17	258
6	4614	4613	ditch	4603		F1h	s	fs/c				mod	Two gnarled pieces with flat and rounded faces. Made in the fine sandy clay F1 but much harder fired than the weights					2	160
6	4616	4615	ditch	4603		F5	a					sev	Two amorphous pieces. Very micaceous with reddish flecks.					2	19
6	4620	4619	ditch			F5	s	fs				sev	orange and weathered					1	22
6	4622	4619	primary			F1h	s	fs				mod	Gnarled piece with a dull orange face and dark grey core. Hard fired F1.					1	32
6	4622	4619	ditch			F4	s	Obj	Weight	Triangular	MIA - ERB	Mod	Two perforated vertexes from weights; soft silty micaceous clay. Orange. Well made. Probably the same weight				12 and 15	3	234
6	4622	4619	ditch			F2	s	Obj	Weight	Triangular	MIA - ERB	Mod	Fragments of a weight vertex; compact fine sandy with occ coarse inclusions. Buff faces and dark core. Well made.				15	4	216
6	4632	4631	ditch	4603		F3	s	fs/org				mod	Two pieces with flattened faces characterised by organic impressions					2	41

Area	Context	Cut	Feature Type	Group	Sample	Fabric type	Fragment type	Structural type	Object Class	Object Form	Date/Period	Abrasion	Notes	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Perforation Diameter (mm)	No. Fragments	Wt (g)
													(?chaff). Compact silty clay fired dark red-orange						
7	5562	5560	ditch	5560		F5	s	fs				sev	refitting nuggets of very micaceous silty clay. Brown flecks.					3	26
7	5689	5685	ditch	5694		F1	s	fs	?Weight			sev	Compact sandy piece, probably weight related. Flat face and colouration suggests peak					1	32
7	5794	5793	ring gully	5789		N/A	a					sev						2	2
7	5813	5812	ring gully	5789		F2	s	obj	Weight	Triangular	MIA - ERB	mod	Fragment of a weight corner. Buff-orange face with dark grey core.					1	171
7	5840	5839	pit			F4	s	fs				mod	Wedge of silty clay with a remnant face					1	144
7	5920	5910	pit			F1	s	fs/w	?Weight			mod	Very coarsely tempered sandy clay. Remnant hand formed face and a rod perforation				15	1	118
7	5943	5941	ditch	5951		F1	s	fs				sev	red					1	8
7	6187	6186	pit			F1	s	fs				mod	Buff face, orange core					1	10
7	6301	6297	oven	6297		F1	a					sev	orange					1	53
7	6332	6330	pit			F4	a					sev						2	9
7	6408	6407	ditch	6386		F1	s	fs/w	?Weight			mod	Refitting pieces with flat face and remnant perforation. Suggestive of a weight. Dull reddish faces, dark core.					2	27

Area	Context	Cut	Feature Type	Group	Sample	Fabric type	Fragment type	Structural type	Object Class	Object Form	Date/Period	Abrasion	Notes	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Perforation Diameter (mm)	No. Fragments	Wt (g)
7	6409	6407	ditch	6386		F1	a					sev	orange					1	5
7	6422	6421	ditch	6365		F3	s	fs				mod						1	5

Table 42: Summary fired clay catalogue (fs=flattened surface, w=wattle or rod impressions and org=organic impressions)

## B.12 Ceramic Building Material

*By Ted Levermore*

### **Introduction**

B.12.1 The excavation encountered a large and significant assemblage of post-medieval CBM in the form of rubble and *in situ* wall footings related to the barracks building complex encountered in Area 7. A very minor assemblage of Roman material was recorded but it was generally very abraded and residual. The material recovered and recorded for this phase of work does not differ from the evaluation material. This new data is regarded as additional evidence for the already established fabric and form typologies outlined in the evaluation report (Levermore 2021). As such, the following report is a short summary statement on the material and its potential.

### **Methodology (Sampling and Recording)**

B.12.2 The data collected for the excavation phase is made up of in-house records of hand collected material (c. 20kg) and on-site quantification of unretained material (c. 290kg). Neither dataset reflects wholly the count or weight totals but is thought to be representative enough for reasonable conclusions to be made. Limited detail was recorded when material was undiagnostic or where the context weighed less than 500g in total (broad type and count). On-site recording of rubble was somewhat ad hoc and often produced only a count or a weight for a context (Table 46). Where *in situ* brick walls/footings were encountered, a small sample of complete examples were measured (Table 44). These dimensions relate well to the type series. A small number of complete forms were collected which combined with the notable evaluation material means there is representative sample of the type series in the physical archive.

B.12.3 Retained material was analysed in accordance with the Oxford Archaeology *Guidelines for the Sampling, Recording and Discard of Ceramic Building Material and Fired Clay*. The assemblage was quantified by context, fabric and form and counted and weighed to the nearest whole gram. Fabrics were examined using a x20 hand lens and were described by main inclusions present. Width, length and thickness were recorded where possible. The quantified data are presented on an Excel spreadsheet held with the site archive. The catalogue is summarised in the tables in text and Table 45.

### **Assemblage**

#### **Fabrics**

B.12.4 The fabrics encountered amongst the excavation assemblage correspond to the evaluation fabrics series (cf. Levermore 2021, table 10). Barring notes on greater variety within some fabrics (namely with in the orange fine sandy tiles) there were no additions made to the series. For the sake of brevity these fabrics will not be repeated here.

B.12.5 Four new Roman fabrics were encountered (Table 43). Generally, these were comprised of either compact mica-rich silt clays with few inclusions or grittier mica-

rich sandy clays with stone or flint inclusions. These fabrics are typical of the Roman period. Their composition is expected of Estuarine Essex geologies which indicates local origin.

Code	Colour	Matrix	Fine inclusions	Coarse inclusions	Moulding sand	Comments
RB1	Dull orange-brown	Compact sandy	common mica, quartz and other sandy minerals. Rare clay flecks	common mica, quartz and other sandy minerals; rare med reddish clay pellets. Rare very coarse sub-angular flint	Fine	Gritty textured
RB2	Light orange	Compact mica silt	Very common mica, rare sandy minerals	Rare red ?clay pellets and rounded flint	Fine + orgs	Fine Roman
RB3	Dull reddish-orange, lighter core	Compact mica silt	very common mica, occ sandy minerals (quartz etc), rare red flecks	Rare med red ?clay pellets and rounded flint, rare sandy lenses	Fine	Like RB2 but more compact?
RB4	Dull brown-orange	Coarse Sandy	Very common mica and quartz and other sandy minerals	Very common mica and quartz and other sandy minerals	Fine	

Table 43: Roman CBM Fabric Descriptions

### **Distribution**

B.12.6 The majority of the material was collected from discard and disuse features in Area 7. The unretained and on-site recorded material tended to relate to the walls and structural features. A very minor scrappy assemblage was collected in Areas 2 and 3. There is, therefore, a bias in the data and physical archive towards the rubble. However, useful information and site records related to the bricks found *in situ* does allow for identification of their forms.

B.12.7 The assemblage collected from the evaluation phase was more extensive - hence the stricter excavation collection strategy - and provided the framework for assessing the excavation material. Of the trial trenches that relate to Area 7, CBM was collected from features in Trenches 72, 104, 106, 113, 114, 116, 122, 124, 125, 134, 136, 137, 139 and 144. The majority was collected the large discard features in the south of the site (Trenches 125, 134, 136 and 144).

### **Forms**

#### *Roman*

B.12.8 Ten fragments, 1271g, of Roman brick and tile were recorded (along with a further 12 pieces of counted material). The assemblage is fragmentary and moderately to severely abraded but was still mostly diagnostic. Fragments of tegulae (171g) were collected from Period 2 ditch **6345** in Area 7 and the possible Period 3 pond, context 6448 (75g). Both retained a lower lefthand cutaway in the form of a diagonal cut through the flange width and tile thickness (OA Type C1). The piece from the ditch also retained pieces of a blocky square-section flange which also had a chamfered flange terminal above the cutaway. The rest of the material comprised chunks of larger

material, probably brick; these survived to 34-39mm thick. The additionally counted pieces were scrappier and thin and may represent floor or hypocaust tile.

### **Post-Medieval**

#### *Brick*

- B.12.9 The complete and near-complete forms that were collected and recorded correspond to the 'Red-Type' bricks described in the evaluation typology. These were made in the purple-brown clay with patchy yellow sanded faces, containing fine and coarse sand, ad coarse stone, flint and ferrous pebbles. The complete examples were in the same dimension range of 220-230mm x 90-105mm x 60-65mm (c.8 ½ x 4 x 2 ½ inches). These compared well in hand specimen with the evaluation material that were all dated in style to the later 18th and early 19th centuries. A thick layer of carbonised material was seen on a stretcher face of a brick found in Period 4 pit **5451**, this is likely to have accumulated on the brick while in place within a fireplace or chimney.
- B.12.10 The *in situ* dimension record is slightly more diverse. However, allowing for rounding errors, it seems likely that most of the bricks recorded this way are of the Red or Red-type bricks seen in the evaluation assemblage. Occasional records of shorter or narrower bricks suggest that the bricks were not uniformly made. The roughly finished character of the red-type bricks seen at assessment suggests this is likely and with such a high number of examples recorded greater variation is more obvious. It is also likely that other forms or modified forms were present in-situ. This is typical of wall construction when difficult spaces and shapes or areas of particular bonds are being resolved. The presence of well-made Red bricks (of similar dimensions) found alongside the roughly finished yellow sanded purple bricks shows the range of quality being deployed. It is perhaps better to refer to the Red-type bricks as stock or place bricks as they clearly fulfilled less of an aesthetic role.

Context	Feature	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Depth (mm)
5379	wall	230	100	70
5380	structure	170	100	70
5381	structure	220	100	70
5382	wall	190	100	70
5454	structure	220	100	70
5509	structure	200	110	60
5723	wall	220	120	60
5724	wall	240	110	50
5727	wall	220	100	70
5749	wall	220	110	70
5764	culvert wall	170	110	60
5765	culvert wall	190	110	70
5834	wall	210	120	70
5869	wall	250	130	100
5871	wall	220	100	60
5872	wall	240	100	80
5878	wall	220	110	70
5885	wall	230	110	Unex

Context	Feature	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Depth (mm)
5909	wall	220	100	60
5911	wall	?320	170	100
5934	wall	163	110	
5935	wall	230	90	Unex
6053	wall	200	90	50
6066	wall	200	110	70
6071	wall	230		
6114	structure	200		60
6125	wall	230		
6138	oven/fireplace	240	110	Unex
6152	structure	200	100	
6174	wall	223	105	Unex
6242	wall	150		
6260	wall	230	120	Unex
6266	wall	240	120	Unex
6292	wall	230	110	70
6293	wall	230	110	Unex
6308	wall	160	100	

Table 44: In-situ Napoleonic brick dimensions

### Roof Tile

B.12.11 The vast majority of the assessed CBM comprised fragments of peg and pantile. Most of it was small and abraded fragments but there were some larger examples of these forms. Collection alongside redware pottery probably accounts for this bias. The more diagnostic fragments were typical of their type and do not warrant much further discussion. The presence of black glazed pantile alongside unglazed examples found with peg tile points to a diversity in roofing styles; common to the later post-medieval period.

### Significance

B.12.12 The Roman assemblage has limited significance due to its size. However, it does point to well invested in construction(s) of that period in the locale. This material points to some continuation in occupation after the disuse of the Iron Age settlement features in Areas 6 and 7. The later (retained) material is of low significance because relative to the material collected at evaluation and the in-situ material recorded on site it represents discarded rubble. However, the entire CBM assemblage encountered is very clearly significant. It forms the foundations to the buildings of the barracks complex and its volume speaks to the scale of the original constructions.



***Recommendations and Further Work***

Description	No. days
A grey literature report presenting the type and fabric series for the barracks building material should be produced. It is the historic record that dates the types recovered on site and so the type and fabric series should be presented properly. This will require the evaluation and excavation data to be consolidated and complete examples re-examined to devise a type series.	min. 2 days.
The devised type series could undergo photography/illustration.	?? days
Discard dispersal of the non-sample material.	?? days
Depending on the research questions for the next phase;	
A provenance study for the site material could be carried out. There is likely to be a local origin for the material (there is mention of brick kilns in the locale). If this does not produce conclusive answers the presentation of the type and fabric series will at least offer the data for future provenance studies.	min. 2 days.
Distribution discussions have been limited here but it is likely that more detailed discussion of the arrangement of material throughout the uncovered buildings is possible. Site records and photography should be examined so that the in-situ material can be compared to the type series.	min. 2 days.

Area	Context	Cut	Feature	Form	Descr	Date	Fabric	Count	Weight (g)	Present (>500g)	Completeness	L (mm)	W (mm)	Th (mm)	Comment
Area 3	1020	1019	ditch	Tile		Pmed		2		x					
Area 5	2819	2817	ditch	Tile		Pmed		2		x					
Area 5	2830	2830	ditch	Tile		Pmed		1		x					
Area 7	5304	5303	ditch	Brick		Pmed		1		x					
Area 7	5304	5303	ditch	Tile		Pmed		3		x					
Area 7	5318	5317	ditch	Tile		Pmed		1		x					
Area 7	5332	5331	plough furrow	Tile		Pmed		1		x					
Area 7	5334	5333	plough furrow	Tile		Pmed		1		x					
Area 7	5354	5353	gully	Tile		Pmed		1		x					
Area 7	5365	5364	pit	Brick		Pmed	A	1		x					
Area 7	5371	5370	colluvium	Tile		Pmed		1		x					
Area 7	5375	0	colluvium	Tile	pan-tile (glazed)	Pmed		1		x					
Area 7	5376	0	colluvium	Brick		Pmed	A	5		x					
Area 7	5377	0	colluvium	Brick		Pmed	A	1		x					

Area	Context	Cut	Feature	Form	Descr	Date	Fabric	Count	Weight (g)	Present (>500g)	Completeness	L (mm)	W (mm)	Th (mm)	Comment
Area 7	5379	0	wall	Brick	Red-type (?waster)	C18/E19	A1	1	1853		Complete	220	100	60	Complete L Pmed brick; made in a coarsely tempered and gritty clay fired purple-brown with yellow sanded faces. Fairly neatly formed, flat pore filled struck face, flat sanded upper with possible shallow frog, flat creased sanded edges. Neat, fairly sharp arrises. Notable melting of slag/ferrous inclusions and blistered faces.
Area 7	5392	5391	plough furrow	U		?Pmed		1		x					
Area 7	5407	5406	pit	Tile		Pmed	T4	1		x					
Area 7	5452	5451	pit	Tile	Flat	Pmed	T1	1	505		End	>155	155	12-15	Basal end of a flat tile, probably a peg tile. Fairly neatly formed, smoothed upper with struck margin down righthand length (seen elsewhere). Moulded lowers, fine sanded and creased. Patchy calcite on upper, probably secondary rather than lime accretions
Area 7	5452	5451	pit	Tile	Peg	Pmed	T1a	1	303		End	>105	170	12-15	Upper end of a peg tile; double square peg 10x10mm. Neatly formed, smoothed upper, moulded lowers fine sanded and rough. Roughly finished arrises.
Area 7	5453	5451	pit	Tile	Flat	Pmed	T1	1	269		Corner	>140	>95	10-15	Corner fragment from a flat tile, probably lower end of a peg tile. Moulded form with sunk margin along length. Fairly neatly finished, smoothed upper, fine sanded base with rounded lower arrises.
Area 7	5453	5451	pit	Tile	Peg	Pmed	T1	1	126		Corner	>100	>110	12	Corner of a peg tile; rounded hole D6x9mm. Mortared upper; coarse gritty lime. Fairly neatly formed, smoothed upper, fine sanded base and edges (moulded). Lime accretions on base.
Area 7	5453	5451	pit	Brick	Red-type	C18/E19	A	1	394		Header	>50	100	60	Header fragment of a L Pmed purple-brown brick with yellow sanded faces. One remnant bed retains a 5mm thick coating of tarring/carbonised material probably sooting from a coal burning/hearth fire.

Area	Context	Cut	Feature	Form	Descr	Date	Fabric	Count	Weight (g)	Present (>500g)	Completeness	L (mm)	W (mm)	Th (mm)	Comment
Area 7	5477	5476	construction cut	Brick	Red-Type	C18/E19	A	1	2065		Complete	230	90	60	Complete L Pmed brick; made in a dense purple clay with yellow sand faces. Slightly narrower than standard. Neatly formed; irregular flat struck face, fairly flat sanded reverse, flat creased sanded edges. Fairly regular, fairly sharp arrises. Subtle kiss mark in on stretcher.
Area 7	5477	5476	construction cut	Tile	Peg	Pmed	T1a	1	268		Corner	>150	>90	12-15	Corner of a peg tile, made in a compact orange sandy clay. Fairly neatly formed, moulded so base and edges are sanded and arrise rounded, upper face is smoothed with a struck margin down the length. Fine sanded lime mortar across the smoothed bed. Peg hole is poorly made, shape poorly defined 10x7mm.
Area 7	5494	5486	fill	Tile		Pmed		9		x					
Area 7	5495	5486	fill	Tile		Pmed		3		x					
Area 7	5508	5507	construction cut	Brick	Red-type	C18/E19	A2	1	1062		Near	>140	100	60	Header and body fragment of a red-orange brick with dull yellow-grey faces. Made in a sandy and gritty clay. Probably an A1 type clay but not fired as high. Fairly neatly formed, irregular struck face with slight angled finish, flat fine sanded faces, irregular rounded arrises, some creasing throughout.
Area 7	5508	5507	construction cut	Tile	Peg	Pmed	T1	1	129		Corner	>125	>70	12-14	Corner of a peg tile, made in a compact light orange sandy clay. Rounded peg, D8mm. Fairly neatly formed, upper face is smoothed, base and edges fine sanded, irregular fairly sharp arrises, rounded corner.
Area 7	5517	0	spread	Brick	Undiag	Pmed				x					
Area 7	5518	0	spread	Tile	Pantile	Pmed		1		x					

Area	Context	Cut	Feature	Form	Descr	Date	Fabric	Count	Weight (g)	Present (>500g)	Completeness	L (mm)	W (mm)	Th (mm)	Comment
Area 7	5518	0	spread	Tile		Pmed		2		x					
Area 7	5518	0	spread	Brick		Pmed		1		x					
Area 7	5519	0	spread	Tile		Pmed		1		x					
Area 7	5519	0	spread	Brick		Pmed		2		x					
Area 7	5532	5531	construction cut	Brick	Red-type	Pmed	A	1	520		Edge			60	Edge fragment of L Pmed red-purple brick; hard fired. Abraded.
Area 7	5565	5564	ditch	Tile	Pantile	Pmed		2		x					
Area 7	5726	0	brick rubble spread	Brick	Red-type	C18/E19	A	1	801		End	>110	105	60	Header fragment from a L Pmed purple-brown brick with yellow sanded faces. Irregular struck face, flat and neat reverse and edges. Large pockmark or spall in the smoothed bed.
Area 7	5726	0	brick rubble spread	Tile	Flat	Pmed	T1	1	179		Corner	>90	>90	12	Corner of a mid orange flat tile. Micaceous. Very neatly formed, flat form, smoothed upper, sanded base and edges. Probably from a peg tile.
Area 7	5726	0	brick rubble spread	Tile	Pantile	Pmed	T2	1	208		edge	>150	>90	12	Hook edge of a pantile; made in a fine light orange clay. Neat, smoothed outer, fine sanded inner.
Area 7	5748	0	spread	Tile		Pmed		3		x					
Area 7	5771	5768	ditch	Brick	Undiag	Pmed		8		x					
Area 7	5785	5784	construction cut	Tile	Flat	Pmed	T1	1	97		edge			12-14	Edge of an orange flat tile with a sunken margin on the struck face (seen on others). Neatly finished, smoothed upper, well formed sanded lowers. Lime mortar accretions on base.

Area	Context	Cut	Feature	Form	Descr	Date	Fabric	Count	Weight (g)	Present (>500g)	Completeness	L (mm)	W (mm)	Th (mm)	Comment
Area 7	5785	5784	construction cut	Tile	Flat	Pmed	T1a	1	118		Edge			12	Edge of a red-orange flat tile. Neatly finished, smoothed upper, well formed sanded lowers.
Area 7	5785	5784	construction cut	Brick		Pmed	A	1	192						Fragment of L Pmed purple-brown brick. Lime wash and mortar on faces.
Area 7	5785	5784	construction cut	Brick		Pmed	C	1	219					65	Corner fragment of a soft mid orange brick with clay flecks/pellets. Neatly formed, neat rounded arrises, fat faces with med/coarse sanding.
Area 7	5840	5839	pit	Brick		C18/E19	A	1	1058		Near	>135	95	60	Large fragment of a purple-brown brick with yellow sanded faces. Fairy neat, slight body bow.
Area 7	5840	5839	pit	Brick	Undiag	Pmed	A	8	478						Nuggets of red/red-purple bricks.
Area 7	5840	5839	pit	Tile	Pantile	Pmed	T1b	2	240		Edge			12-15	Hook edge and a body piece from a burnt pantile. Typical forming, patchy reduction suggests post-firing burning
Area 7	5840	5839	pit	Tile	Flat	Pmed	T1	1	27					12	Body fragment of orange flat tile. Fairly neat.
Area 7	5844	5843	pit	Tile	Pantile	Pmed	T1	3	479		Edge				Hook and ridge edges from a pantile. Typical forming, neat. Fine, micaceous orange sandy clay
Area 7	5844	5843	pit	Brick		Pmed	D?	1	137						Small block of soft orange brick with common dark fine and coarse pellets
Area 7	5844	5843	pit	Brick	Undiag	Pmed		2		x					
Area 7	5844	5843	pit	Tile		Pmed		8		x					
Area 7	5900	0	tile spread	Tile		Pmed		2		x					
Area 7	5908	5907	construction cut	Tile	Pantile	Pmed	T1	3	747		Edge			12-15	Hook edges from at least two, probably 3, pantiles. One retains a rounded corner. Standard neat forming. Smoothed, trimmed outers, sanded inners. Fine orange micaceous clays.

Area	Context	Cut	Feature	Form	Descr	Date	Fabric	Count	Weight (g)	Present (>500g)	Completeness	L (mm)	W (mm)	Th (mm)	Comment
Area 7	5940	0	ditch	Tile		Pmed		11		x					
Area 7	5945	5941	ditch	Tile	Pantile	Pmed	T1	2	494		Edge			14	Hook and ridge edges from a pantile. Typical forming, neat. Fine, micaceous orange sandy clay. Patchy fine sandy mortar
Area 7	5945	5941	ditch	Tile	Flat	Pmed	T2	1	88					14	Body fragment of a neatly mde light orange tile with reddish core. Fine micaceous clay.
Area 7	5955	0	ditch	Tile	Peg	Pmed	T4	5	838		Edge			12	Fragments of well made white-cream flat/peg tiles, some with orange-brown/oxidised patches. Very neatly formed, well fired. Red-speckled clay.
Area 7	5955	0	ditch	Tile		Pmed		4		x					
Area 7	5955	0	ditch	Tile		Pmed		4		x					
Area 7	5958	5903	ditch	Tile	Flat	Pmed	T4	1	169					14	Corner fragment of a white flat tile; with orange-pink edges. Neatly formed, wiped upper, moulded fine sanded lowers
Area 7	5958	5903	ditch	Tile	Peg	Pmed	T1b	1	255					14	Corner fragment of a reduced peg tile; purple-brown micaceous clay. Rounded peg, D10mm, very close to top edge, 10mm. Neatly formed, smoothed upper, struck margin along surviving left length edge. Lowers are light brown, fine sanded, rounded lowers
Area 7	5958	5903	ditch	Tile	Flat	Pmed	T1	1	49					10-12	Small edge fragment of orange tile, neatly formed, slightly rounded edges. Light orange, micaceous.
Area 7	5965	5963	construction cut	Tile	Pantile	Pmed	T1	3	226					14	Hook edges from pantile. Typical forming. Small pieces.
Area 7	5965	5963	construction cut	Tile	pantile (glazed)	Pmed	T1	1	100					14	Body fragment from a black glazed pantile. Abrade. Made in a red flecked orange clay.
Area 7	6007	5962	pit	Tile	Pantile	Pmed	T2	1	1204		one curve	>270	>220	15-17	Large curved fragment of an orange sandy pantile. Smoothed inner turn, fine sanded outer, sanded and occ knife trimmed

Area	Context	Cut	Feature	Form	Descr	Date	Fabric	Count	Weight (g)	Present (>500g)	Completeness	L (mm)	W (mm)	Th (mm)	Comment
															edges. One remnant rounded corner. Fine fabric with rare fine and coarse dark grit and coarse flint/stone
Area 7	6028	6026	pit	Tile	Flat	Pmed	T4	2	77					12	Small abraded fragments of yellow-cream flat tile
Area 7	6028	6026	pit	Tile	Flat	Pmed	T1	6	318					12-14	Abraded pieces of orange flat tile with ?ferrous patched and other signs of weathering
Area 7	6043	0	robber trench	Tile		Pmed		3		x					
Area 7	6076	6075	ditch	Brick		Pmed		1		x					
Area 7	6078	6077	ditch	Tile		?Roman		2		x					
Area 7	6081	0	ditch	Brick	Red-type	C18/E19	A	2	519					65	Severely abraded pieces of purple-brown brick. Typical of the A-types but rounded and weathered.
Area 7	6081	0	ditch	Brick	Undiag	Pmed	A	2		x					
Area 7	6111	6110	pit	Tile		Pmed		1		x					
Area 7	6122	6121	pit	Brick		Roman		3		x					
Area 7	6135	6134	pit	Brick		Pmed	A	2		x					
Area 7	6166	6164	pit	U	Undiag	?Roman		3		x					
Area 7	6232	6231	pit	Tile		Pmed		1		x					
Area 7	6239	6238	pit	Brick		Pmed		1		x					



Area	Context	Cut	Feature	Form	Descr	Date	Fabric	Count	Weight (g)	Present (>500g)	Completeness	L (mm)	W (mm)	Th (mm)	Comment
Area 7	6239	6238	pit	Tile		Roman		4		x					
Area 7	6240	6238	pit	Brick		Roman	RB1	1	346					34	Abraded piece of a Roman brick/tile. Dull brown-orange sandy clay with coarse sub-angular flint
Area 7	6240	6238	pit	Brick		Roman	RB2	1	321					36	Abraded piece of a Roman brick/tile. Smoothed upper, organic impressed lower. Light orange fine micaceous clay with coarse ?grog pellets.
Area 7	6277	6273	pit	Tile	Flat	Pmed	T4	1		x					
Area 7	6347	6345	ditch	Tile	Tegula	Roman	RB2r	1	171					15	Fragments of a tegula lower left cutaway corner. Angled cutaway, with additional chamfered flange end. Roughly formed, smoothed upper, rough creased sanded base. Knife trimmed lower at terminal edge. Dull red-brown colour.
Area 7	6401	6398	post hole	Brick		Pmed		1		x					
Area 7	6405	6402	post hole	Brick		Pmed	A	2		x					
Area 7	6410	6407	ditch	Tile		Pmed		1		x					
Area 7	6448	0	possible pond?	Tile	Tegula	Roman	RB2	4	75					25	Refitting fragments of a tegula lower left cutaway corner. Flange fragmented. Uppers smoothed and well finished, base is dense fine sanded. Orange micaceous with coarse flint inclusions.
Area 7	6448	0	possible pond?	Brick		Roman	RB3	2	288					39	Fragment of a well made Roman brick made in a compact dark red-orange micaceous clay. Very neat squared form
Area 7	6448	0	possible pond?	Tile		Roman	RB4	1	70					15	Body fragment of a thin micaceous tile, probably Roman. Roughly finished, abrasion limits conclusions. Densely sanded lower, patchy smoothing upper.

Area	Context	Cut	Feature	Form	Descr	Date	Fabric	Count	Weight (g)	Present (>500g)	Completeness	L (mm)	W (mm)	Th (mm)	Comment
	U/S		"Wall 3"	Brick	Red-Type	L17-L19	A3	1	2308		Complete	215	105	60-65	Complete light-orange/buff brick. Fairly neatly formed; smoothed struck bed, fine sanded reverse with shallow frog, flat creased fine sanded sides. Fairly regular fairly rounded arrises. Bed faces have large patches of a friable coarsely tempered and sanded lime mortar. One sooted stretcher.

Table 45: Assessed CBM Catalogue

Context	Type	Cut	Brick Count	Brick Weight (kg)	Tile Count	Tile Weight (kg)	Generic CBM	Generic CBM (kg)	Total Count	Total Weight (kg)
5306	Ditch	5305		2.88		1.4			0	4.28
5346	Ditch	5345	4						4	0
5450	Pit	5449	15	8.15	102	14.9			117	23.05
5452	Pit	5451	15	1.15					15	1.15
5459	Quarry	5457	2						2	0
5461	Quarry	5457					37		37	0
5462	Quarry	5458					3		3	0
5463	Quarry	5458					17		17	0
5465	Ditch	5464	32	4.05	14	1.15			46	5.2
5466	Wall	5476		1.1					0	1.1

Context	Type	Cut	Brick Count	Brick Weight (kg)	Tile Count	Tile Weight (kg)	Generic CBM	Generic CBM (kg)	Total Count	Total Weight (kg)
5473	Posthole	5472		12.4		14.35			0	26.75
5493	Ditch	5486		25.9		23.15			0	49.05
5508	Wall	5507	12	3.5	7	0.55			19	4.05
5516	Spread							0.98	0	0.98
5548	Wall	5547		1.22					0	1.22
5584	Pit	5580		0.35		1.35			0	1.7
5587	Pit	5580		1.4		3.1			0	4.5
5588	Pit	5580				1.35			0	1.35
5590	Pit	5589				0.65			0	0.65
5592	Ditch	5591					7	0.58	7	0.58
5669	Pit	5667		0.9					0	0.9
5671	Pit	5670		0.3					0	0.3
5716	Ditch	5715					2		2	0
5747	Ditch	5746						1.7	0	1.7
5748	Spread				15	1			15	1
5758	Ditch	5759					8	0.3	8	0.3
5762	Ditch	5761	6		1			6.44	7	6.44

Context	Type	Cut	Brick Count	Brick Weight (kg)	Tile Count	Tile Weight (kg)	Generic CBM	Generic CBM (kg)	Total Count	Total Weight (kg)
5766	Culvert	5763					17	14.66	<b>17</b>	<b>14.66</b>
5785	Wall	5784						0.76	<b>0</b>	<b>0.76</b>
5822	Pit	5820					31	9.65	<b>31</b>	<b>9.65</b>
5823	Pit	5820					80	19.4	<b>80</b>	<b>19.4</b>
5824	Pit	5820					22	6.25	<b>22</b>	<b>6.25</b>
5827	Wall	5826					2	1.66	<b>2</b>	<b>1.66</b>
5836	Wall	5835						3	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>
5851	Pit	5845						7.2	<b>0</b>	<b>7.2</b>
5856	Wall	5854	1	1.38					<b>1</b>	<b>1.38</b>
5864	Pit	5861					35	10.6	<b>35</b>	<b>10.6</b>
5865	Pit	5861					29	19.72	<b>29</b>	<b>19.72</b>
5875	Wall	5874						5.6	<b>0</b>	<b>5.6</b>
5894	Wall	5873						2.15	<b>0</b>	<b>2.15</b>
5908	Wall	5907	186	22.8	135	4.4			<b>321</b>	<b>27.2</b>
5926	Structure							5.35	<b>0</b>	<b>5.35</b>
5934	Structure							1.4	<b>0</b>	<b>1.4</b>
6012	Wall	6011						6.25	<b>0</b>	<b>6.25</b>

Context	Type	Cut	Brick Count	Brick Weight (kg)	Tile Count	Tile Weight (kg)	Generic CBM	Generic CBM (kg)	Total Count	Total Weight (kg)
6014	Wall	6014						1.95	0	1.95
6017	Wall	6016						2.7	0	2.7
6030	Wall	6029					5	0.62	5	0.62
6032	Wall	6031					2	0.1	2	0.1
6081	Ditch	6079						1.24	0	1.24
6111	Pit	6110						0.02	0	0.02
6415	Ditch	6411		6.16					0	6.16

Table 46: On-site CBM Quantification

## APPENDIX C ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENTS

### C.1 Cremated human bone

*By Natasha Dodwell*

C.1.1 A small quantity (16g) of cremated human bone (4110; bulk soil sample 6) was recovered from evaluation Trench 41 pit **4109** in association with possible Early Iron Age pottery fragments, small fragments of charcoal and unidentifiable fragments of copper alloy (SF 6). The size and robustness of the bone fragments suggest that they derive from an older subadult/adult individual. Identifiable skeletal elements include a fragment of femur shaft (34mm), the partial distal joint of the 1st metacarpal/tarsal and fragments of the skull. All the fragments are a buff white colour indicative of complete oxidisation of the organic part of the bone and high pyre temperatures.

### C.2 Faunal remains

*By Zoë Uí Choileáin*

#### *Introduction and Methodology*

- C.2.1 A total of 354 fragments of countable bone were recorded from the excavations. The percentage of bone identifiable to species was high - 239 fragments. Bone came from a variety of features. The highest percentage of the assemblage - 190 fragments was found in pits which were most likely dug for the disposal of rubbish. Fragments of bone were also recovered from other features such as postholes, construction cuts and ditches.
- C.2.2 The highest percentage of taxa identified at the site were domestic mammals including cattle, sheep/goat, pig, horse, and cat. A variety of wild mammals and birds were also identified. These included galliforme or landfowl and corvid, rabbit and possibly fox.
- C.2.3 The method used to quantify this assemblage was modified from Albarella and Davis (1996). Identification of all long bones has been attempted however only fragments with enough diagnostic traits to be clearly identified to taxon are included in NISP (number of identifiable specimens) and MNI (minimum number of individuals) counts. MNI estimates the smallest number of animals possible that could be represented by the elements recovered.
- C.2.4 Identification of the faunal remains was carried out at OA East. References to Hillson (1992), Schmid (1972), von den Driesch (1976) and Cohen and Serjeantson (1996) were used where needed for identification purposes. A full catalogue is available in the digital archive.
- C.2.5 The assessment of the condition of cortical bone was determined using the 0-5 scale devised by McKinley where 0 represents no erosion and 5 represents the total erosion of the surface bone (2004, 16, fig. 6).

## Results of Analysis

- C.2.6 The preservation of the assemblage is high representing a 1-2 on the 0-5 scale devised by McKinley. This means that some but not all of the bone is affected by a minor degree of erosion. Only one example of canid gnawing is present. Some fragments of bone have a greenish staining most often associated with copper. As this was a military barracks it is likely that the presence of copper on the site would have been high, and a wide variety of artefacts could have caused such staining on the bone.
- C.2.7 The quantity of bone is surprisingly low for the 5000 soldiers recorded in letters to have been billeted at the barracks (Grant, 1811). Even taking into consideration the percentage of ribs and vertebra or torso fragments this would represent only a fraction of the food required to feed the men billeted there. The implication is that domestic waste was either removed from the site regularly during occupation or removed during the clearance of the barracks once it was abandoned.
- C.2.8 A summary of the NISP (number of identifiable specimens) and MNI (minimum number of individuals) is presented in Table 47. The most frequently identified taxon is sheep/goat which makes up 69.46% of the assemblage. Historic records indicate that the rations of a soldier during the Napoleonic campaigns was derived of a breakfast of bread, a pound of mutton or beef and a ration of wine gin or rum. Sheep/goat meat would likely have been supplied by the local population of Weeley and surrounding towns.

Taxon	NISP	NISP%	MNI	MNI%
Bird	6	2.51	1	5
Cat ( <i>Felis catus</i> )	3	1.26	1	5
Cattle ( <i>Bos taurus</i> )	32	13.38	2	10
Corvid	1	0.42	1	5
Dog/fox ( <i>Canis/Vulpes</i> )	4	1.67	1	5
Galliforme	2	0.84	1	5
Horse ( <i>Equus Sp.</i> )	3	1.26	1	5
Pig ( <i>Sus sp.</i> )	5	2.09	1	5
Rabbit ( <i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i> )	17	7.11	2	10
Sheep/goat ( <i>Ovis/Capra</i> )	166	69.46	9	45
<b>Totals</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>100</b>

Table 47: NISP (number of identifiable specimens) and MNI (minimum number of individuals) per taxon.

- C.2.9 The small percentage of cattle and pig may indicate meat procured by soldiers to supplement their rations. Similarly, the identified land fowl and rabbit may be an indicator of procurement of wild resources.
- C.2.10 An estimation of age at death is possible on 163 fragments. Estimation of age for this assemblage is primarily based on the level of epiphyseal fusion using the tables created by Silver (1969). Only 10 specimens allow for tooth wear analysis. The fragments allowing for tooth wear are made up almost entirely of sheep mandibles with only a single cattle third molar being observable. The relatively low potential for tooth wear analysis is a result of a low percentage of cranial fragments in the assemblage.

- C.2.11 A number of bones in this assemblage hold the potential for biometric measurements. Of the 38 complete bones 16 are long bones with the potential to allow for withers height estimations. Withers height estimations give a clear indication of the size of the animals and together with other biometric measurements can allow for identification of the breed.
- C.2.12 Butchery marks were observable on 43 fragments. Cranial and foot bones are relatively rare in this assemblage which implies that the primary butchery for dismemberment was undertaken elsewhere. Both chop marks caused by an instrument such as a cleaver and finer cut marks, which are usually created during the defleshing process, are present. Some fragments contain multiple chop marks within a small area. This is usually indicative of more crude butchery undertaken by less skilled individuals.
- C.2.13 In addition to the commonly observed butchery marks which one would expect to see in a domestic waste assemblage 11 fragments have been sawn. These were primarily flat bones such as ribs or scapula. It is possible that these fragments represent the initial preparation work for the craft. Unlike the butchered bone, these fragments were found from a variety of features including gullies posthole and construction cuts suggesting that they had been dropped rather than disposed off as domestic waste.
- C.2.14 A small percentage of bone had been burnt. Almost all of the burnt bone was fully blackened or calcined white. This is indicative of burning for disposal as opposed to the charring or singeing which may occur during cooking.

### *Statement of Potential*

- C.2.15 Although small this assemblage holds the potential to confirm that the diet of the soldiers matched the recorded rations of the army at this period. Further to this there is potential to identify size and possibly breed of livestock.
- C.2.16 The sawn material has the potential to shed light on any industry or craft/pastimes engaged in by soldiers billeted at Weeley which gives an interesting insight into daily life.

### *Recommendations for Further Work*

Description	Performed by	Days
Tooth wear recording	Zoe Ui Choileain	0.15
Biometric measurements	Zoe Ui Choileain	0.25
Identification of bird bone to species	Zoe Ui Choileain	0.15
Examination of sawn bone	Hayley Foster	0.25
Full grey literature report with comparisons	Zoe Ui Choileain	1

### *Retention, Dispersal and Display*

- C.2.17 All bone should be retained for the archaeological record.



**Catalogue**

Area	Cut	Context	Type	Taxon	Element	Erosion	Count
Area 6	4655	4657	Ditch	Cattle	Loose mand cheek tooth	4	2
Area 7	5345	5346	Ditch	Cattle	Astragalus	3	1
Area 7	5391	5392	Plough furrow	Medium mammal	Humerus	3	1
Area 7	5397	5398	Pit	Sheep/Goat	Tibia	2	1
Area 7	5397	5398	Pit	Large mammal	Radius	1	1
Area 7	5397	5398	Pit	Medium mammal	Long bone	2	4
Area 7	5397	5398	Pit	Medium mammal	Vertebra	2	1
Area 7	5397	5398	Pit	Medium mammal	Long bone	2	1
Area 7	5397	5398	Pit	Sheep/Goat	PH2	2	1
Area 7	5397	5398	Pit	Medium mammal	Rib	3	1
Area 7	5397	5398	Pit	Sheep/Goat	Mandible	1	1
Area 7	5397	5398	Pit	Cattle	Calcaneus	2	1
Area 7	5397	5398	Pit	Large mammal	Humerus	2	1
Area 7	5397	5398	Pit	Sheep/Goat	Pelvis	1	1
Area 7	5397	5398	Pit	Sheep/Goat	Metatarsus	1	1
Area 7	5397	5398	Pit	Medium mammal	Indet	2	4
Area 7	5397	5398	Pit	Sheep/Goat	Skull	1	1
Area 7	5397	5399	Pit	Sheep/Goat	Metapodial	2	1
Area 7	5397	5399	Pit	Medium mammal	Vertebra	2	1
Area 7	5397	5399	Pit	Large mammal	Long bone	2	3
Area 7	5397	5399	Pit	Medium mammal	Indet	2	13
Area 7	5397	5399	Pit	Sheep/Goat	Tibia	2	1
Area 7	5397	5399	Pit	Sheep/Goat	Skull	2	1
Area 7	5397	5399	Pit	Sheep/Goat	PH1	2	1
Area 7	5397	5399	Pit	Large mammal	Scapula	2	1
Area 7	5397	5399	Pit	Sheep/Goat	Metacarpus	2	1
Area 7	5397	5399	Pit	Sheep/Goat	Radius	2	1
Area 7	5397	5399	Pit	Sheep/Goat	Humerus	3	1
Area 7	5397	5399	Pit	Sheep/Goat	Loose mand cheek tooth	1	1
Area 7	5397	5399	Pit	Sheep/Goat	Ulna	2	1
Area 7	5397	5399	Pit	Sheep/Goat	Ulna	2	1
Area 7	5397	5399	Pit	Medium mammal	Rib	2	1
Area 7	5397	5399	Pit	Sheep/Goat	Pelvis	3	1
Area 7	5397	5399	Pit	Medium mammal	Indet	2	1
Area 7	5406	5407	Pit	Sheep/Goat	Tibia	1	1
Area 7	5406	5407	Pit	Sheep/Goat	Axis	1	1
Area 7	5406	5407	Pit	Sheep/Goat	Pelvis	1	1
Area 7	5406	5407	Pit	Sheep/Goat	Astragalus	1	1
Area 7	5406	5407	Pit	Sheep/Goat	PH1	1	1

Area	Cut	Context	Type	Taxon	Element	Erosion	Count
Area 7	5406	5407	Pit	Sheep/Goat	Humerus	1	1
Area 7	5406	5407	Pit	Sheep/Goat	Tibia	1	1
Area 7	5406	5407	Pit	Cattle	Loose mand cheek tooth	2	1
Area 7	5406	5407	Pit	Sheep/Goat	Humerus	1	1
Area 7	5406	5407	Pit	Sheep/Goat	Astragalus	2	1
Area 7	5406	5407	Pit	Sheep/Goat	Tibia	2	1
Area 7	5406	5407	Pit	Sheep/Goat	Femur	2	1
Area 7	5406	5407	Pit	Sheep/Goat	Femur	2	1
Area 7	5406	5407	Pit	Sheep/Goat	Radius	2	1
Area 7	5406	5407	Pit	Sheep/Goat	Radius	2	1
Area 7	5406	5407	Pit	Cattle	Rib	2	1
Area 7	5406	5407	Pit	Cattle	Mandible	3	1
Area 7	5406	5407	Pit	Horse	Scapula	2	1
Area 7	5406	5407	Pit	bird	Tibiotarsus	2	1
Area 7	5406	5407	Pit	Sheep/Goat	Ulna	2	1
Area 7	5406	5407	Pit	Sheep/Goat	Radius	2	1
Area 7	5406	5407	Pit	Cattle	Rib	2	1
Area 7	5412	5413	Ditch	Large mammal	Humerus	2	1
Area 7	5412	5413	Ditch	Sheep/Goat	Femur	1	1
Area 7	5412	5413	Ditch	Sheep/Goat	Femur	2	1
Area 7	5412	5413	Ditch	Cattle	Femur	1	1
Area 7	5449	5450	Pit	Cattle	Scapula	3	1
Area 7	5464	5465	Ditch	Sheep/Goat	Astragalus	1	1
Area 7	5464	5465	Ditch	Horse	Mandible	2	1
Area 7	5464	5465	Ditch	Sheep/Goat	Femur	2	1
Area 7	5476	5477	Construction cut	Bird	Long bone	1	1
Area 7	0	5518	Layer	Bird?	Long bone	2	1
Area 7	0	5518	Layer	Bird	Femur	2	1
Area 7	0	5519	Layer	Large mammal	Long bone	2	2
Area 7	0	5519	Layer	Medium mammal	Indet	2	1
Area 7	0	5614		Large mammal	Radius	2	1
Area 7	0	5614		Sheep/Goat	Scapula	2	1
Area 7	5670	5671	Ditch/Beamslot	Sheep/Goat	Femur	2	1
Area 7	5670	5671	Ditch/Beamslot	Sheep/Goat	Radius	2	1
Area 7	5685	5687	Ditch	Galliforme	Tarsometatarsus	2	1
Area 7	5694	5697	Ditch	Sheep/Goat	Tibia	2	1
Area 7	5763	5766	Culvert	Pig	Radius	3	1
Area 7	5763	5766	Culvert	Large mammal	Scapula	2	1
Area 7	5776	5779	Pit	Medium mammal	Long bone	3	1
Area 7	5776	5779	Pit	Dog/fox	PH2	2	1
Area 7	5776	5779	Pit	Galliforme	Tarsometatarsus	2	1
Area 7	5776	5779	Pit	Dog/fox	PH1	2	1
Area 7	5776	5779	Pit	Dog/fox	PH2	2	1
Area 7	5776	5779	Pit	Dog/fox	PH1	2	1
Area 7	5839	5840	Pit	Sheep/Goat	Femur	2	1
Area 7	5839	5840	Pit	Sheep/Goat	Humerus	1	1
Area 7	5839	5840	Pit	Sheep/Goat	Pelvis	2	1
Area 7	5839	5840	Pit	Sheep/Goat	Pelvis	2	1
Area 7	5839	5840	Pit	Sheep/Goat	Loose max cheek tooth	2	1

Area	Cut	Context	Type	Taxon	Element	Erosion	Count
Area 7	5839	5840	Pit	Sheep/Goat	Calcaneus	2	1
Area 7	5839	5840	Pit	Sheep/Goat	Scapula	2	1
Area 7	5839	5840	Pit	Sheep/Goat	Pelvis	2	1
Area 7	5839	5840	Pit	Sheep/Goat	Astragalus	1	1
Area 7	5839	5840	Pit	Sheep/Goat	Tibia	2	1
Area 7	5839	5840	Pit	Sheep/Goat	Tibia	2	1
Area 7	5839	5840	Pit	Sheep/Goat	Mandible	2	1
Area 7	5839	5840	Pit	Sheep/Goat	Loose max cheek tooth	2	3
Area 7	5839	5840	Pit	Large mammal	Long bone	2	1
Area 7	5839	5840	Pit	Sheep/Goat	Tibia	2	1
Area 7	5843	5844	Pit	Medium mammal	Long bone	3	2
Area 7	5843	5844	Pit	Sheep/Goat	Scapula	1	1
Area 7	5843	5844	Pit	Sheep/Goat	Calcaneus	1	1
Area 7	5843	5844	Pit	Sheep/Goat	Tibia	2	1
Area 7	5843	5844	Pit	Medium mammal	Pelvis	3	1
Area 7	5843	5844	Pit	Sheep/Goat	Femur	1	1
Area 7	5843	5844	Pit	Sheep/Goat	Mandible	2	1
Area 7	5843	5844	Pit	Sheep/Goat	Tibia	2	1
Area 7	5843	5844	Pit	Small mammal	Vertebra	2	4
Area 7	5843	5844	Pit	Medium mammal	Long bone	2	1
Area 7	5843	5844	Pit	Sheep/Goat	Calcaneus	1	1
Area 7	5843	5844	Pit	Sheep/Goat	Tibia	2	1
Area 7	5843	5844	Pit	Large mammal	Long bone	2	1
Area 7	5843	5844	Pit	Medium mammal	Indet	2	1
Area 7	5843	5844	Pit	Cattle	Loose mand cheek tooth	2	1
Area 7	5843	5844	Pit	Cattle	Loose mand cheek tooth	2	3
Area 7	5843	5844	Pit	Sheep/Goat	Scapula	2	1
Area 7	5843	5844	Pit	Sheep/Goat	Calcaneus	1	1
Area 7	5873	5894	Robber trench	bird	Humerus	2	1
Area 7	0	5935	Wall	Sheep/Goat	Tibia	2	1
Area 7	5936	5938	Construction cut	Sheep/Goat	Femur	1	1
Area 7	5939	5940	Ditch	Sheep/Goat	Scapula	3	1
Area 7	5939	5940	Ditch	Sheep/Goat	Mandible	3	1
Area 7	5901	5945	Ditch	Sheep/Goat	Humerus	2	1
Area 7	5901	5945	Ditch	Sheep/Goat	Pelvis	2	1
Area 7	5901	5955	Ditch	Cattle	Loose max cheek tooth	2	1
Area 7	5901	5955	Ditch	Sheep/Goat	Tibia	4	1
Area 7	5901	5955	Ditch	Large mammal	Pelvis	2	1
Area 7	5901	5955	Ditch	Large mammal	Femur	2	1
Area 7	5903	5958	Ditch	Sheep/Goat	Radius	3	1
Area 7	5903	5958	Ditch	Sheep/Goat	Humerus	2	1
Area 7	5903	5958	Ditch	Large mammal	Indet	2	7
Area 7	5903	5958	Ditch	Cat	Femur	1	1
Area 7	5903	5958	Ditch	Cat	Tibia	1	1
Area 7	5903	5958	Ditch	Cat	Mandible	1	1

Area	Cut	Context	Type	Taxon	Element	Erosion	Count
Area 7	0	5961		Medium mammal	Vertebra	2	1
Area 7	0	5961		Sheep/Goat	Femur	2	1
Area 7	5963	5965	Construction cut	Pig	Calcaneus	2	1
Area 7	6003	6004	Ditch	Sheep/Goat	Pelvis	2	1
Area 7	6003	6004	Ditch	Sheep/Goat	Scapula	2	1
Area 7	6003	6004	Ditch	Sheep/Goat	Humerus	3	1
Area 7	5962	6008	Pit	Sheep/Goat	Femur	1	1
Area 7	5962	6008	Pit	Sheep/Goat	Metatarsus	2	1
Area 7	6011	6012	Construction Cut	Sheep/Goat	Calcaneus	2	1
Area 7	0	6028		Cattle	Humerus	2	1
Area 7	0	6028		Cattle	Radius	2	1
Area 7	0	6028		Sheep/Goat	Loose mandibular row	2	1
Area 7	0	6051	Construction Cut	Sheep/Goat	Mandible	2	1
Area 7	6050	6051	Construction Cut	Sheep/Goat	Tibia	2	1
Area 7	6065	6067	Construction Cut	Cattle	PH1	1	1
Area 7	6070	6072	Construction Cut	Sheep/Goat	Pelvis	1	1
Area 7	6077	6078	Ditch	Sheep/Goat	Tibia	2	1
Area 7	6079	6081	Ditch	Sheep/Goat	Pelvis	1	1
Area 7	6079	6081	Ditch	Large mammal	Scapula	2	1
Area 7	6079	6081	Ditch	Large mammal	Radius	1	1
Area 7	6079	6081	Ditch	Large mammal	Long bone	3	1
Area 7	6079	6081	Ditch	Medium mammal	Humerus	2	1
Area 7	6079	6081	Ditch	Sheep/Goat	Calcaneus	1	1
Area 7	6079	6081	Ditch	Sheep/Goat	Mandible	2	1
Area 7	6079	6081	Ditch	Sheep/Goat	Femur	2	1
Area 7	6079	6081	Ditch	Large mammal	Indet	2	1
Area 7	6079	6081	Ditch	Sheep/Goat	Ulna	1	1
Area 7	0	6109	Layer	Sheep/Goat	Tibia	1	1
Area 7	6110	6111	Pit	Sheep/Goat	Ulna	2	1
Area 7	6110	6111	Pit	Horse	Humerus	2	1
Area 7	6110	6111	Pit	Medium mammal	Rib	2	1
Area 7	6110	6111	Pit	Sheep/Goat	Radius	2	1
Area 7	6110	6111	Pit	Sheep/Goat	Humerus	2	1
Area 7	6110	6111	Pit	Sheep/Goat	Radius	1	1
Area 7	6119	6120	Pit	Large mammal	Indet	3	1
Area 7	6132	6133	Ditch	Medium mammal	Vertebra	2	1
Area 7	6132	6133	Ditch	Sheep/Goat	Humerus	2	1
Area 7	6137	6137	Ditch	Sheep/Goat	Tibia	2	1
Area 7	6137	6137	Ditch	Medium mammal	Indet	2	5
Area 7	6137	6137	Ditch	Sheep/Goat	Femur	2	1
Area 7	6137	6137	Ditch	Sheep/Goat	Calcaneus	1	1

Area	Cut	Context	Type	Taxon	Element	Erosion	Count
Area 7	6137	6137	Ditch	Medium mammal	Long bone	3	1
Area 7	6164	6165	Pit	Small mammal	Pelvis	2	1
Area 7	6179	6180	Pit	Sheep/Goat	Humerus	1	1
Area 7	6179	6180	Pit	Sheep/Goat	Humerus	1	1
Area 7	6179	6180	Pit	Sheep/Goat	Tibia	2	1
Area 7	6179	6180	Pit	Sheep/Goat	Rib	1	1
Area 7	6179	6180	Pit	Sheep/Goat	Pelvis	2	1
Area 7	6179	6180	Pit	Sheep/Goat	Pelvis	2	1
Area 7	6179	6180	Pit	Sheep/Goat	Femur	1	1
Area 7	6179	6180	Pit	Sheep/Goat	Femur	1	1
Area 7	6179	6180	Pit	Sheep/Goat	Radius	2	1
Area 7	6179	6180	Pit	Sheep/Goat	Ulna	2	1
Area 7	6179	6180	Pit	Sheep/Goat	Tibia	2	1
Area 7	6179	6180	Pit	Sheep/Goat	Humerus	1	1
Area 7	6186	6187	Pit	Sheep/Goat	Femur	1	1
Area 7	6186	6187	Pit	Sheep/Goat	Rib	1	2
Area 7	6186	6187	Pit	Sheep/Goat	Axis	1	1
Area 7	6186	6187	Pit	Sheep/Goat	Tibia	1	1
Area 7	6186	6187	Pit	Cattle	Skull	1	1
Area 7	6186	6187	Pit	Sheep/Goat	Tibia	1	1
Area 7	6186	6187	Pit	Sheep/Goat	Scapula	1	1
Area 7	6186	6187	Pit	Cattle	Tibia	1	1
Area 7	6186	6187	Pit	Sheep/Goat	Astragalus	1	1
Area 7	6186	6187	Pit	Sheep/Goat	PH1	1	1
Area 7	6186	6187	Pit	Sheep/Goat	Pelvis	1	1
Area 7	6186	6188	Pit	Sheep/Goat	Humerus	2	1
Area 7	6186	6188	Pit	Large mammal	Tibia	1	1
Area 7	6214	6215	Pit	Corvid	Ulna	1	1
Area 7	6219	6220	Ditch	Sheep/Goat	Humerus	1	1
Area 7	6219	6220	Ditch	Cattle	Maxilla	2	1
Area 7	6219	6220	Ditch	Sheep/Goat	Mandible	1	1
Area 7	6219	6220	Ditch	Sheep/Goat	Tibia	1	1
Area 7	6219	6220	Ditch	Sheep/Goat	Femur	2	1
Area 7	6219	6220	Ditch	Sheep/Goat	Radius	2	1
Area 7	6219	6220	Ditch	Sheep/Goat	Humerus	1	1
Area 7	6222	6223	Pit	Sheep/Goat	Scapula	2	1
	6222	6223	Pit	Sheep/Goat	Ulna	1	1
Area 7	6222	6223	Pit	Sheep/Goat	Radius	1	1
Area 7	6222	6223	Pit	Sheep/Goat	Humerus	2	1
Area 7	6222	6223	Pit	Sheep/Goat	Pelvis	1	2
Area 7	6222	6223	Pit	Sheep/Goat	Calcaneus	2	1
Area 7	6222	6223	Pit	Sheep/Goat	Femur	1	1
Area 7	6222	6223	Pit	Sheep/Goat	Radius	1	1
Area 7	6222	6223	Pit	Large mammal	Tarsal	2	1
Area 7	6222	6223	Pit	Medium mammal	Indet	2	1
Area 7	6222	6223	Pit	Pig	Metapodial	2	1
Area 7	6222	6223	Pit	Pig	Radius	2	1
Area 7	6222	6223	Pit	Medium mammal	Radius	1	1
Area 7	6222	6223	Pit	Sheep/Goat	Humerus	1	1
Area 7	6222	6223	Pit	Sheep/Goat	Humerus	1	1

Area	Cut	Context	Type	Taxon	Element	Erosion	Count
Area 7	6222	6223	Pit	Cattle	Calcaneus	1	1
Area 7	6222	6223	Pit	Sheep/Goat	Astragalus	1	1
Area 7	6224	6225	Ditch	Cattle	Calcaneus	2	1
Area 7	6244	6257	Pit	Sheep/Goat	Femur	1	1
Area 7	6244	6257	Pit	Pig	Humerus	2	1
Area 7	6244	6257	Pit	Cattle	Scapula	2	1
Area 7	6244	6258	Pit	Sheep/Goat	Radius	3	1
Area 7	6244	6258	Pit	Large mammal	Skull	3	1
Area 7	6244	6258	Pit	Sheep/Goat	Femur	2	1
Area 7	6244	6258	Pit	Sheep/Goat	Femur	3	1
Area 7	6244	6258	Pit	Sheep/Goat	Tibia	2	1
Area 7	6273	6277	Pit	Sheep/Goat	Mandible	1	1
Area 7	6273	6277	Pit	Sheep/Goat	Tarsal	2	1
Area 7	6273	6277	Pit	Sheep/Goat	Tibia	2	1
Area 7	6273	6277	Pit	Sheep/Goat	Radius	2	1
Area 7	6273	6277	Pit	Medium mammal	Indet	2	1
Area 7	6273	6277	Pit	Medium mammal	Indet	3	1
Area 7	6273	6277	Pit	Sheep/Goat	Calcaneus	2	1
Area 7	6273	6277	Pit	Sheep/Goat	Tibia	2	1
Area 7	6273	6277	Pit	Sheep/Goat	Patella	2	1
Area 7	6273	6277	Pit	Sheep/Goat	Scapula	2	1
Area 7	6273	6277	Pit	Sheep/Goat	Humerus	2	1
Area 7	6273	6277	Pit	Sheep/Goat	Mandible	2	1
Area 7	6273	6277	Pit	Sheep/Goat	Mandible	1	1
Area 7	6273	6277	Pit	Sheep/Goat	Mandible	2	1
Area 7	6273	6277	Pit	Sheep/Goat	Loose mand cheek tooth	2	1
Area 7	6273	6277	Pit	Sheep/Goat	Loose mand cheek tooth	2	1
Area 7	6273	6277	Pit	Sheep/Goat	Mandible	2	2
Area 7	6273	6277	Pit	Medium mammal	Indet	2	2
Area 7	6273	6277	Pit	Sheep/Goat	Skull	1	1
Area 7	6273	6277	Pit	Medium mammal	Indet	4	10
Area 7	6273	6277	Pit	Medium mammal	Long bone	4	2
Area 7	6280	6281	Pit	Cattle	Tibia	3	1
Area 7	6280	6281	Pit	Cattle	Femur	3	1
Area 7	6280	6281	Pit	Cattle	Ulna	3	1
Area 7	6280	6281	Pit	Cattle	Ulna	3	1
Area 7	6280	6281	Pit	Cattle	Radius	3	1
Area 7	6280	6281	Pit	Cattle	Tibia	3	1
Area 7	6280	6281	Pit	Cattle	Femur	3	1
Area 7	6280	6281	Pit	Cattle	Femur	3	1
Area 7	6280	6281	Pit	Cattle	Radius	3	1
Area 7	0	6305	Wall	Rabbit	Humerus	1	1
Area 7	0	6305	Wall	Rabbit	Scapula	0	1
Area 7	0	6305	Wall	Rabbit	Ulna	1	1
Area 7	0	6305	Wall	Rabbit	Radius	1	1
Area 7	0	6305	Wall	Rabbit	Tibia	1	1

Area	Cut	Context	Type	Taxon	Element	Erosion	Count
Area 7	0	6305	Wall	Rabbit	Femur	1	1
Area 7	0	6305	Wall	Rabbit	Scapula	1	1
Area 7	0	6305	Wall	Rabbit	Calcaneus	1	1
Area 7	0	6305	Wall	Rabbit	Femur	1	1
Area 7	0	6305	Wall	Rabbit	Fibula	1	1
Area 7	0	6305	Wall	Rabbit	Tibia	1	1
Area 7	0	6305	Wall	Rabbit	Pelvis	1	1
Area 7	0	6305	Wall	Rabbit	Radius	1	1
Area 7	0	6305	Wall	Rabbit	Humerus	1	1
Area 7	0	6305	Wall	Rabbit	Calcaneus	1	1
Area 7	6316	6317	Pit	Cattle	Loose max cheek tooth	4	7
Area 7	6303	6322	Pit	Rabbit	Pelvis	1	1
Area 7	6303	6322	Pit	lagomorph	Sacrum	1	1
Area 7	6303	6322	Pit	Bird	PH3	2	1
Area 7	6303	6322	Pit	Cattle	Rib	2	1
Area 7	6303	6322	Pit	Large mammal	Vertebra	2	1
Area 7	6254	6395	Posthole	Large mammal	Tibia	2	1
Area 7	6398	6399	Posthole	Large mammal	Rib	2	1
Area 7	6402	6405	Posthole	Sheep/Goat	Radius	3	1
Area 7	6421	6423	Ditch	Medium mammal	Tibia	3	1
Area 7	6424	6425	Gully	Large mammal	Rib	2	1
Area 7	6424	6425	Gully	Large mammal	Rib	2	1
Area 7	0	99999		Large mammal	Indet	2	1
Area 7		99999		Large mammal	Pelvis	2	1
<b>Totals</b>							<b>354</b>

Table 48: A catalogue of bone by context

### C.3 Marine Mollusca

*By Carole Fletcher*

#### *Introduction*

C.3.1 A total of 57 marine shells or shell fragments, weighing 0.530kg, were collected by hand, mostly from features associated with the Napoleonic Barracks at Weeley. This total includes shells recovered from samples. The shells recovered are all edible examples of oyster *Ostrea edulis*, from estuarine and shallow coastal waters. The shell varies from relatively well preserved to fragile and powdery, with shell size ranging from small to large. Some old shells are present in the assemblage. However, while the shells do not appear to have been deliberately broken or crushed, and although none appear to have been shucked, some have suffered post-depositional damage.

#### *Methodology*

C.3.2 The shells were weighed, recorded by species, and right and left valves noted, when identification could be made, using Winder (2011 and 2017) as a guide. The minimum number of individuals (MNI) was not established, due to the small size of the assemblage from most features. Winder uses the criterion of a minimum number of at least 30 measurable individuals of either left or right valves, in her report on the Heybridge assemblage (Winder 2015), and no single feature fills this criterion in this



instance. Therefore, the decision was made not to measure the individual shells, however, the shells were roughly sized, small, medium, and large, to allow for a level of comparison. Infestation damage to the shell or encrustation was noted, although exact identification of the infesting organism has not been made. The data was recorded in an Access 2003 database and is presented in a summary within this report. Infestation/predation damage to the shell or encrustation was noted, however, the specific species was not identified.

C.3.3 The marine mollusca and archive are curated by OA East until formal deposition.

### *Factual Data and Discussion*

C.3.4 The shells were recovered from construction cuts, ditches, pits and layers across the site, features that form part of, or are within, the barrack buildings, or features close to the barrack buildings. Few features, or at least the excavated portion of the linear features, with the exception of Period 4 gutter **5464**, contained enough shells to indicate one or more meals of oysters alone, however, they may have been combined with other foods.

C.3.5 Some of the shell was recovered from construction associated with the Period buildings, construction cut **5476** for wall 5466, part of Building 2, produced a single incomplete shell, and construction cut **5963**, which was part of Building 6, produced seven shells or fragments of shell (0.030kg).

C.3.6 The bulk of the assemblage was recovered from gutter **5464**, which produced 30 shells or fragments of shell weighing 0.260kg, including 12 left valves and 17 right valves. Gutter **5464** lies close to Building 2, lying roughly to the north of the building.

C.3.7 Ditches **5901** and **5903**, which lie to the north of Building 3 and south of Building 5, both produced single oyster shells or fragments of shell.

C.3.8 Ditch **6224**, which lies to the north of Building 13 and south of Building 12, produced two oyster shells. Ditch **6411**, which lies between Building 14 and Building 15, also produced two oyster shells.

C.3.9 Pit **6164**, possibly part of Building 7, produced a fragment of right valve and pit **6214** produced a single powdery right valve. Period 5 pit **6214** appears to be within the footprint of Building 7, however, the feature may be later than the barracks. Pit **5820** produced two oyster shells.

C.3.10 Colluvial layer 5614, above Building 1, produced a single incomplete oyster shell, layer 5018 produced five shells or fragments of oyster shell, and layer 6028 produced two incomplete left valves.

C.3.11 The lack of shucked shells within the whole assemblage suggests that the oysters may all have been cooked, rather than eaten raw. Shells, when cooked in boiling liquid, will mostly open without the use of force; a discussion regarding disposing of shellfish that do not open after cooking is not required here.

C.3.12 The presence of oyster shells demonstrates the ability of the occupants of any settlement or here the barracks to access foods sources beyond their immediate area and surrounding hinterland. It is possible that the shell is residual and relates to the



earlier occupation of the site, however, the shell is not closely associated with any of the earlier features. The assemblage is not significant.

### Summary shell catalogue

Cxt.	Cut	Sample	Common name	Species	Total no. of shells or fragments	No. of left valves or fragments of valve	No. of right valves or fragments of valve	No. of indeterminate shells	Total weight (kg)
5018			Oyster	<i>Ostrea edulis</i>	5	2	2	1	0.044
5465	5464	38	Oyster	<i>Ostrea edulis</i>	23	11	12	0	0.212
			Oyster	<i>Ostrea edulis</i>	7	1	5	1	0.048
5477	5476		Oyster	<i>Ostrea edulis</i>	1	0	1	0	0.003
5614			Oyster	<i>Ostrea edulis</i>	1	0	1	0	0.013
5824	5820		Oyster	<i>Ostrea edulis</i>	2	1	1	0	0.009
5955	5901		Oyster	<i>Ostrea edulis</i>	1	0	0	1	0.002
5958	5903		Oyster	<i>Ostrea edulis</i>	1	0	1	0	0.040
5965	5963		Oyster	<i>Ostrea edulis</i>	7	4	1	2	0.039
6028			Oyster	<i>Ostrea edulis</i>	2	2	0	0	0.023
6167	6164		Oyster	<i>Ostrea edulis</i>	1	0	1	0	0.001
6215	6214		Oyster	<i>Ostrea edulis</i>	1	0	1	0	0.006
6225	6224		Oyster	<i>Ostrea edulis</i>	2	1	1	0	0.048
6412	6411		Oyster	<i>Ostrea edulis</i>	2	1	1	0	0.042
<b>Total</b>					<b>56</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0.530</b>

Table 49: Shell by cut and context

### Statement of Potential

C.3.13 The assemblage has little potential to aid local, regional and national research priorities.

### Further work

C.3.14 A statement should be prepared for publication and the catalogue acts as a full archival record, beyond this no further work is recommend.

## ***Retention, dispersal and display***

C.3.15 The marine mollusca may be deselected prior to archive deposition.

## **C.4 Environmental Samples**

*By Martha Craven*

### ***Introduction***

- C.4.1 A total of 51 bulk samples were taken from the site. Features within Areas 1-5 are thought to be Roman in date whilst in Area 6 they are thought to date to the Iron Age or Roman period. Features within Area 7 are primarily related to the Napoleonic era military barracks alongside some Iron Age and Roman activity in the north-western and southernmost sections.
- C.4.2 The purpose of this assessment is to determine whether plant remains are present, their mode of preservation and what information can be inferred with regards to such topics as: domestic and industrial activities, diet, environment, and waste disposal.
- C.4.3 An evaluation conducted in 2021 uncovered features dating from the prehistoric to the post-medieval period. These features produced assemblages of carbonised plant remains with a poor level of preservation (Haskins, 2021).

### ***Methodology***

- C.4.4 The samples were processed by tank flotation using modified Siraf-type equipment for the recovery of preserved plant remains, dating evidence and any other artefactual evidence that might be present. The floating component (flot) of the samples was collected in a 0.3mm nylon mesh and the residue was washed through 10mm, 5mm, 2mm and a 0.5mm sieve. A magnet was dragged through each residue fraction for the recovery of magnetic residues prior to sorting for artefacts. Any artefacts present were noted and reintegrated with the hand-excavated finds.
- C.4.5 The dried flots were subsequently sorted using a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 60 and an abbreviated list of the recorded remains are presented in Tables 1-6.
- C.4.6 Identification of plant remains is with reference to the Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands (Cappers *et al.* 2006) and the authors' own reference collection. Nomenclature is according to Zohary and Hopf (2000) for cereals and Stace (2010) for other plants. Plant remains have been identified to species where possible. The identification of cereals has been based on the characteristic morphology of the grains and chaff as described by Jacomet (2006).

### ***Quantification***

- C.4.7 For the purpose of this assessment, items such as seeds and cereal grains have been scanned and recorded qualitatively according to the following categories:

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

C.4.8 Items that cannot be easily quantified such as charcoal and molluscs have been scored for abundance

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

Key to table:

U=untransformed

### Results

C.4.9 The material recovered from this excavation consists primarily of carbonised plant remains. Untransformed material is also present at the site but to a lesser extent. Untransformed material may or may not be contemporary to the feature from which it was sampled. Untransformed seeds are usually seeds with a tough outer coating which is resistant to decay. Most of the samples are either devoid of or contain only occasional, relatively well-preserved snails.

#### Area 1

C.4.10 A single sample was taken from Area 1; Sample 16 fill 519 of Period 1 pit **517**. This sample contains frequent charcoal fragments and no other plant remains. Artefactual material recovered from the sample consists of occasional pottery fragments, small mammal bones and flint debitage.

Area	Sample No.	Context No.	Cut No.	Feature Type	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Charcoal Volume(ml)	Pottery	Small mammal bones	Flint Debitage
1	16	619	617	Pit	17	5	44	#	#	#

Table 50: Area 1 Environmental Samples

#### Area 2

C.4.11 Sample 21, fill 808 of Period 1 pit **807**, is the only sample to have been taken from Area 2 and contains a moderate quantity of charcoal and occasional snail shells. This sample also contained occasional pottery fragments.

Area	Sample No.	Context No.	Cut No.	Feature Type	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Snail Shell	Charcoal Volume(ml)	Pottery
2	21	808	807	Pit	18	10	+	18	#

Table 51: Area 2 Environmental Samples

#### Area 3

C.4.12 Samples taken from this area contain moderate quantities of charcoal and no other environmental or artefactual remains.

Area	Sample No.	Context No.	Cut No.	Feature Type	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Charcoal Volume(ml)
4	17	1210	1209	Pit	18	5	43
4	26	1212	1211	Pit	7	20	15

Table 52: Area 3 Environmental Samples

#### Area 4

C.4.13 Sample 18, fill 1016 of Period 1 posthole **1015**, was largely sterile containing only a small quantity of charcoal.

Area	Sample No.	Context No.	Cut No.	Feature Type	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Charcoal Volume(ml)
3	18	1016	1015	Posthole	2	10	8

Table 53: Area 4 Environmental Samples

#### Area 6

C.4.14 Occasional untransformed bramble (*Rubus* sp.) seeds were recovered from deposits within Period 3 pit **4611** and posthole **4662**. Charcoal was recovered in small to moderate quantities within sampled features in this area. Sample 31, fill 4612 of Period 3 pit **4611**, contains frequent pottery fragments.

Area	Sample No.	Context No.	Cut No.	Feature Type	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Tree/shrub Macrofossils	Charcoal Volume(ml)	Pottery	Fired clay	Burnt flint
6	31	4612	4611	Pit	16	10	#U	1	####	0	0
6	32	4610	4609	Pit	16	5	0	37	0	0	0
6	33	4642	4641	Ring Gully	16	5	0	11	#	0	0
6	34	4663	4662	Posthole	9	5	#U	1	0	0	0
6	35	4661	4660	Posthole	4	5	0	12	0	#	#
6	101	4673	4672	Ring Ditch	8	5	0	6	0	0	0
6	102	4675	4674	Ring Ditch	8	2	0	10	0	0	0

Table 54: Area 6 Environmental Samples

#### Area 7

C.4.15 Occasional carbonised cereal grains alongside rare weed seeds and chaff elements are present in several pits and ditches within Area 7. These features appear to be concentrated towards the central northernmost section of this area. These grains consist of poorly preserved cereal grains and free-threshing wheat (*Triticum aestivum/turgidum*) grains. A single barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) rachis fragment was recovered from Period 4 pit **6119**. Weed seeds present consist of possible bristly oxtongue (cf. *Picris echioides*), goosefoots (*Chenopodium* sp.) and medium grasses

(Poaceae). A single unidentified carbonised fruit fragment (approximately 1x1cm) was recovered from Sample 64, fill 6251 of Period 1 pit **6250**.

- C.4.16 Sample 67, fill 6301 of Period 4 construction cut **6297** of Building 11, contains abundant carbonised plant remains and as such was considered worthy of quantification. The sample contains 57 emmer/spelt grains, 3 barley grains and 232 poorly preserved cereal grains. Two possible oats were also tentatively identified. A number of the spelt/emmer grains show evidence of germination through the presence of an attached coleoptile and/or deep dorsal grooves. The weed seeds present are composed of redshank/pale persecaria (*Persicaria maculosa/lapathifolia*), knapweeds (*Centaurea* sp.) and grasses (Poaceae).
- C.4.17 Clinker was present in large quantities in the majority of the samples from Area 7. Clinker is formed as a result of coal being burnt (Historic England 2018). Large quantities of charcoal, mostly vitrified, was also noted in many of the samples. Vitrified charcoal refers to charcoal with a glassy appearance; it is uncertain what exactly causes this transformation (McParland *et al.* 2010).
- C.4.18 Artefactual remains recovered from Area 7 environmental samples are quite varied and, in some cases, quite abundant. The artefacts include pottery, mammal bone fragments, fish bones, shells and glass. Frequent hammerscale fragments have been noted in deposit 6322 within Period 4 pit **6303**. Hammerscale is a by-product of iron-smithing and so this could indicate that metalworking was taking place at the site.

Sample No.	Context No.	Cut No.	Feature Type	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Chaff	Weed Seeds	Tree/shrub Macrofossils	Snail Shell	Clinker	Charcoal Volume(ml)	Pottery	Small mammal bones	Large mammal bones	Fish bones	Oysters	CBM/Fired Clay	Burnt flint	Worked Flint/ Flint debitage	Glass	Metal	Hammerscale	
13	11603	11600	Ditch	16	15	0	0	0	0	0	+	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	##	#	#	0
14	13004	13003	Pit	16	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	#	0
36	5398	5397	Pit	16	400	0	0	0	0	0	++++	400	#	0	#	0	0	0	0	0	0	#	0	0
37	5420	5419	Ditch	14	10	0	0	0	0	0	+	58	#	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
38	5465	5464	Ditch	20	100	0	0	0	0	0	+++	100	##	#	0	0	##	0	0	0	0	#	#	++
39	5518	5518	Other Layer	18	50	0	0	0	0	+	++	50	##	#	##	0	0	0	0	0	0	#	#	0
40	5519	5519	Other Layer	18	150	0	0	0	0	0	+++	150	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	#	#	0
41	5562	5560	Ditch	18	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
42	5468	5467	Ditch	14	5	0	0	0	#U	+	0	13	#	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
43	5494	5486	Pit	7	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	##	0	0	0	0	0	0
44	5495	5486	Pit	12	30	0	0	0	#	0	+	20	0	0	0	0	0	#	0	0	0	0	0	++
45	5748	5748	Other Layer	18	60	0	0	0	0	0	+++	50	0	0	0	0	0	##	0	0	0	0	0	0
46	5779	5776	Pit	14	50	0	0	0	#U	0	+++	0	#	0	#	0	0	0	0	0	0	#	#	
47	5813	5812	Ring Gully	14	5	0	0	0	#U	0	++	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
48	5817	5816	Ring Gully	13	40	0	0	0	0	0	+++	10	#	0	0	0	0	#	0	#	0	0	0	0
49	5840	5839	Pit	16	500	0	0	0	0	0	++++	200	0	##	##	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	#	0
50	5844	5843	Pit	16	400	0	0	0	0	+	++++	110	#	0	##	##	0	#	0	0	0	#	##	0
51	5920	5910	Pit	13	5	0	0	0	#U	0	0	<1	##	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
52	6111	6110	Pit	14	5	#	0	0	0	0	+++	2	#	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	#	#	0
53	6118	6117	Pit	2	5	#	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Sample No.	Context No.	Cut No.	Feature Type	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Chaff	Weed Seeds	Tree/shrub Macrofossils	Snail Shell	Clinker	Charcoal Volume(ml)	Pottery	Small mammal bones	Large mammal bones	Fish bones	Oysters	CBM/Fired Clay	Burnt flint	Worked Flint/ Flint debitage	Glass	Metal	Hammerscale
54	6120	6119	Pit	5	10	##	#	#	0	0	0	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	#	0
55	6122	6121	Pit	12	80	#	0	0	#U	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	#	0
56	6081	6079	Ditch	16	30	#	0	0	0	0	++	145	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	#	0	0
57	6135	6134	Pit	8	60	0	0	0	#U	0	+++	60	0	0	##	0	0	##	0	0	0	#	0
58	6116	6115	Ditch	16	100	#	0	0	0	+	++++	100	#	0	##	0	0	#	0	0	0	#	++
59	6137	6136	Ditch	14	50	0	0	0	0	0	++++	1	##	0	#	0	0	0	0	0	#	#	0
60	6165	6164	Other Cut	16	100	0	0	0	0	++	+++	100	0	#	0	0	0	0	0	0	##	##	0
61	6180	6179	Pit	13	50	0	0	0	0	++	++	50	0	0	##	#	0	0	0	0	0	##	0
62	6211	6209	Pit	17	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
63	6223	6222	Pit	13	200	0	0	0	0	+	+++	300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	#	#	#	0
64	6251	6250	Pit	8	5	0	0	0	#	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65	6234	6233	Posthole	16	5	0	0	0	#U	0	0	42	#	0	0	0	0	0	0	#	0	0	0
66	6277	6273	Pit	12	400	0	0	0	0	0	++++	410	#	#	##	0	0	0	0	#	#	#	0
67	6301	6297	Structure	16	50	###	#	###	0	0	0	140	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	#	0	0	0
68	6317	6316	Pit	16	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	140	#	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
69	6322	6303	Pit	1	200	0	0	0	0	0	+++	200	0	#	#	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+++
70	6332	6330	Pit	8	5	0	0	0	#U	+	0	11	#	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
71	6375	6373	Ditch	14	390	0	0	0	0	0	++++	400	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
72	6393	6392	Ditch	16	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	#	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 55: Area 7 Environmental Samples

Context				6301
Feature				6297
Sample				67
Phase				Unphased
Feature type				Pit
Sample volume (L)				16
Flot volume (ml)				50
Fraction (mm)				flot 0.25 mm
Latin name (after Arbodat)	English name	cf	Plant Part	
<b>Cereal caryopses</b>				
<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>	Barley		seed/fruit	3
<i>Triticum sp.</i>	Wheat		seed/fruit	57
<i>Cerealia</i>	indeterminate cereal		seed/fruit	232
<i>Cerealia</i>	indeterminate cereal		seed/fruit (fragmented)	##
<b>Cereal chaff-actual counts</b>				
<i>Triticum dicoccum/spelta</i>	Emmer/spelt wheat		glume base	2
<i>Triticum dicoccum/spelta</i>	Emmer/spelt wheat		spikelet fork	1
<i>Cerealia</i>	indeterminate cereal		embryo/sprout	28
<b>Weed seeds/fruits-actual counts</b>				
<i>Avena/Bromus</i>	Oat/Brome		seed/fruit	2
<i>Persicaria maculosa/lapathifolia</i>	Redshank/Pale persicaria		seed/fruit	1
<i>Centaurea sp. (inner)</i>	Knapweed		seed/fruit	5
<i>Poaceae</i>	Grass family		seed/fruit	105

Table 56: Quantification data of Sample 67

Fruits/seeds are actual counts. Otherwise remains were quantified on a scale of # to #####, where # represents less than five items, ## between six and 25, ### between 26 and 100, #### over 100, and ##### over 1000 items.

## Discussion

8.1.1 Samples taken from features within the later prehistoric and Roman features uncovered in Areas 1-6 contain minimal charred plant remains. The lack of plant remains could suggest that these areas were not a particular focus of domestic or agricultural processing activity.



- 8.1.2 The relative scarcity of culinary-related plant remains within most features in Area 7 is likely due to the fact that any food products brought into the Napoleonic-era barracks would have been in a relatively processed state. Processed food is less likely to leave an archaeobotanical trace. Samples taken from an evaluation at the Norman Cross Napoleonic era barracks, in Cambridgeshire, were found to contain only small quantities of charcoal and no other carbonised plant remains (Wessex Archaeology 2010, 25). It is interesting to note that a small concentration of features containing carbonised free-threshing wheat in the upper half of Area 7 correlates with the location of a possible camp kitchen uncovered during the evaluation (Haskins 2021, 21).
- 8.1.3 Hulled wheats, in particular spelt, were commonly grown during the Roman period after which free-threshing wheat began to predominate. The presence of a moderate quantity of spelt/emmer grains within deposit 6301, of Period 3 oven **6297**, suggests that this deposit may be Roman in date. The germinated grains within this assemblage could suggest malting activity was taking place in order to produce ale. Germination of grains may also occur accidentally when grains have been allowed to become damp. It has been argued by Van der Veen (1989, 314) that deliberate germination can be confirmed if over 75% of the grains within an assemblage have been germinated. In consideration of deposit 6301 only approximately 10% of the grains have morphological traits consistent with germination suggesting that the germination was accidental in nature. The presence of a small quantity of chaff demonstrates that cereal processing was taking place on the site although this may have been on a small scale. The knapweeds, redshank/pale persicaria and grasses within this sample are common arable weeds which are likely to have been accidentally harvested alongside the cereals.

### *Retention, dispersal and display*

- C.4.19 The assessed samples will be retained within the site archive.

## APPENDIX D RISK LOG

D.1.1 The table below lists potential risks for the PX analysis work.

No.	Description	Probability	Impact	Countermeasures	Estimated time/costs	Owner	Date updated
1	Specialists unable to deliver analysis report due to over running work programmes/ ill health/other problems	Medium	Variable	OA has access to a large pool of specialist knowledge (internal and external) which can be used if necessary	Variable		
2	Non-delivery of full report due to field work pressures/ management pressure on co-authors	Medium	Medium-high	Liaise with OA management team	Variable		

Table 57: Risk log

## APPENDIX E HEALTH AND SAFETY

E.1.1 All OA post-excavation work will be carried out under relevant Health and Safety legislation, including the Health and Safety at Work Act (1974). A copy of the Health and Safety Policy can be supplied. The nature of the work means that the requirements of the following legislation are particularly relevant:

- Workplace (Health, Safety and Welfare) Regulations 1992 – offices and finds processing areas;
- Manual Handling Operations Regulations (1992) – transport: bulk finds and samples;
- Health and Safety (Display Screen Equipment) Regulations (1992) – use of computers for word-processing and database work; and
- COSHH (1988) – finds conservation and environmental processing/analysis.

## APPENDIX F OASIS REPORT FORM

### Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-511397		
Project Name	Land south of Thorpe Road, Weeley, Essex		
Start of Fieldwork	16th August 2021	End of Fieldwork	18th January 2022
Previous Work	Yes	Future Work	No

### Project Reference Codes

Site Code	WETR20	Planning App. No.	19/00524/OUT
HER Number	WETR20	Related Numbers	

Prompt	NPPF
Development Type	Residential
Place in Planning Process	After outline determination (eg. A a reserved matter)

### Techniques used (tick all that apply)

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

Monument	Period	Object	Period
Pit	Late Bronze Age ( - 1000 to - 700)	Flint	Late Prehistoric ( - 4000 to 43)
Ring Ditch	Late Bronze Age ( - 1000 to - 700)	Vessel	Late Bronze Age ( - 1000 to - 700)
Pit	Early Bronze Age ( - 2500 to - 1500)	Vessel	Middle Iron Age ( - 400 to - 100)
Pit	Middle Iron Age ( - 400 to - 100)	Loomweight	Iron Age ( - 800 to 43)
Ditch	Middle Iron Age ( - 400 to - 100)	Vessel	Roman (43 to 410)
Ring Ditch	Middle Iron Age ( - 400 to - 100)	CBM	Roman (43 to 410)
Pit	Roman (43 to 410)	Vessel	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)
Posthole	Roman (43 to 410)	CBM	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)
Ditch	Roman (43 to 410)	Glass	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)
Oven	Roman (43 to 410)	Coin	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)

Pit	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)	Gunflint	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)
Posthole	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)	Button	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)
Ditch	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)	Lead Shot	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)
Drain	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)	Buckle	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)
Wall	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)	Press Seal	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)

### Project Location

County	Essex	Address (including Postcode) Land off Thorpe Road Weeley, Clacton-on-Sea, Essex, CO16 9AJ
District	Tendring	
Parish	Weeley	
HER office	Essex	
Size of Study Area	3.5 hectares	
National Grid Ref	TM 1508 2218	

### Project Originators

Organisation	OA East
Project Brief Originator	Teresa O'Connor
Project Design Originator	Chris Clarke
Project Manager	Louise Moan
Project Supervisor	Nicholas Cox

### Project Archives

	Location	ID
Physical Archive (Finds)	Colchester Museum	WETR20
Digital Archive	ADS	WETR20
Paper Archive	Colchester Museum	WETR20

Physical Contents	Present?	Digital files associated with Finds	Paperwork associated with Finds
Animal Bones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Environmental	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Glass	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Human Remains	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Industrial	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Leather	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Metal	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stratigraphic		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Survey		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Textiles	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wood	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Worked Bone	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Worked Stone/Lithic	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
None	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**Digital Media**

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

**Paper Media**

Aerial Photos	<input type="checkbox"/>
Context Sheets	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Correspondence	<input type="checkbox"/>
Diary	<input type="checkbox"/>
Drawing	<input type="checkbox"/>
Manuscript	<input type="checkbox"/>
Map	<input type="checkbox"/>
Matrices	<input type="checkbox"/>
Microfiche	<input type="checkbox"/>
Miscellaneous	<input type="checkbox"/>
Research/Notes	<input type="checkbox"/>
Photos (negatives/prints/slides)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Plans	<input type="checkbox"/>
Report	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Sections	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Survey	<input type="checkbox"/>

**Further Comments**



**Head Office/Registered Office/  
OASouth**

Janus House  
Osney Mead  
Oxford OX2 0ES

t: +44 (0) 1865 263 800  
f: +44 (0) 1865 793 496  
e: [info@oxfordarchaeology.com](mailto:info@oxfordarchaeology.com)  
w: <http://oxfordarchaeology.com>

**OANorth**

Mill 3  
Moor Lane  
Lancaster LA1 1QD

t: +44 (0) 1524 541 000  
f: +44 (0) 1524 848 606  
e: [oanorth@oxfordarchaeology.com](mailto:oanorth@oxfordarchaeology.com)  
w: <http://oxfordarchaeology.com>

**OAEast**

15 Trafalgar Way  
Bar Hill  
Cambridgeshire  
CB23 8SQ

t: +44 (0) 1223 850500  
e: [oeast@oxfordarchaeology.com](mailto:oeast@oxfordarchaeology.com)  
w: <http://oxfordarchaeology.com>



Chief Executive Officer  
Ken Welsh, BSc, MCIFA  
Oxford Archaeology Ltd is a  
Private Limited Company, N<sup>o</sup>: 1618597  
and a Registered Charity, N<sup>o</sup>: 285627