Report 1648

nps group

nau archaeology

Archaeological Excavation and Monitoring of the Anglian Water Pipeline from Cressing to Terling, Essex

Site Code CRTW07

Prepared for
Anglian Water Services Limited
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REGISTERED ORGANISATION IfA

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Contents

Figures

Plates

Location:	Cressing to Terling, Essex
District:	Braintree District Council
EHER Site Code	CRTW07
Grid Ref.:	TL 7870 2038 to 7758 1508
Client:	Anglian Water
Dates of Fieldwork:	8–9 April, 29 July–19 September 2008

Summary

A programme of archaeological work was undertaken by NAU Archaeology during the construction of an Anglian Water pipeline between Cressing and Terling, Essex. Finds of struck flint suggest a background noise of low level Mesolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age activity. Excavations at both White Notley and on the route of the pipeline indicate a hitherto unknown later Bronze Age presence comprising scattered pits perhaps dating to c.900–800 BC. Excavation at White Notley was able to confirm that a soilmark enclosure previously identified by aerial photography is early Roman date (EHER 5994) and at Great Loys a vertical tile hearth located within the easement may mark the site of a putative medieval hall. A number of possible natural features were also investigated.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

A programme of archaeological work was undertaken by NAU Archaeology during the construction of an Anglian Water pipeline between Cressing and Terling, to the east of Braintree in Essex (Fig. 1). Two phases of fieldwork were carried out: full manual excavation of an area to the west of White Notley comprising 80m of the easement together with the contractor's compound and access route was undertaken in April 2008. In July to August of the same year archaeological monitoring of the mechanical removal of the topsoil was carried out along the easement of the whole length of the pipeline, a total of some 6km (Fig. 1). Within this area all machine stripping was undertaken under archaeological supervision and all observed archaeological features and deposits were excavated and recorded.

This work was commissioned and funded by Anglian Water. The work was undertaken to fulfil a planning condition and Brief issued by the Historic Environment Management (HEM) Team of the Historic Environment Branch of Essex County Council (Havis 2007; Ref. AW/0007/07). The work was conducted in accordance with a Project Design and Method Statement prepared by NAU Archaeology (Whitmore 2008; Ref. BAU1648/SH).

The programme of work was designed to examine, record and preserve by record archaeological remains along the pipeline route. The work was carried out in accordance with the IFA's *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs and Field Excavations* and the EAA document *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003).

The site archive is currently held by NAU Archaeology and on completion of the project will be deposited with Braintree Museum following the relevant policies on archiving standards and this having been confirmed in writing to the HEM team.

2.0 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

The pipeline runs from Hawbush Green, Cressing in the north, southwards across an arable landscape, passing underneath the railway embankment and downhill towards the River Brain. The route then strikes south-west passing north of White Notley towards Fairstead, passing Troys Hall and taking a sharp turn south between Ivy Wood and Great Loys to terminate just east of Terling (Fig. 1).

The pipeline is located within the southern edge of the High Essex Boulder Clay plateau and is characterised by boulder clay till and glacial sands on the valley slopes and river alluvium along the valley plain by the River Brain. The route falls from around 63m OD at Cressing to about 30m OD at the river, where alluvial deposits are present. Aerial photographs show extensive systems of patterned ground of geological origin on the valley slopes (Trimble and Penn 2007, 7).

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

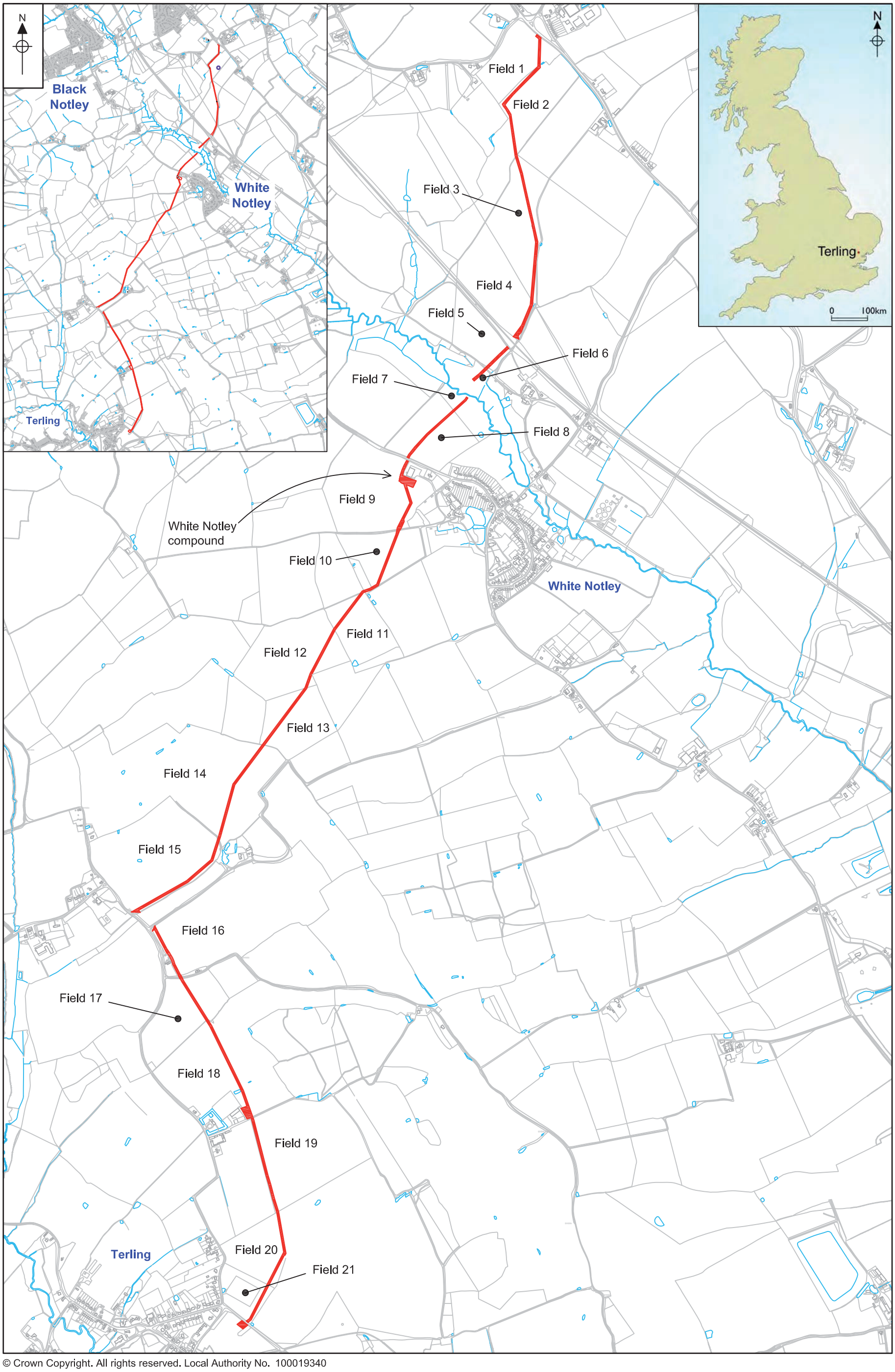
A walkover survey and desk-based assessment (DBA) covering the proposed route of the pipeline was commissioned by Anglia Water in the spring of 2007. The survey and assessment followed specifications laid down by a brief issued by Essex County Council Historic Environment Branch (May 2007) and was undertaken by NAU Archaeology (Penn and Trimble 2007). Pertinent results from the DBA are summarised below, including references to sites recorded in the Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER).

3.1 Prehistoric

The most significant site of possible prehistoric activity is a hengiform cropmark (EHER 6152) situated on high ground to the south-east of Cressingham (Fig. 2). The cropmark is roughly circular with a diameter of 42m and has no obvious entrance. Many similar circular cropmarks have been found in the county and are extremely hard to interpret accurately without the benefit of excavation. A programme of investigative excavations undertaken on four similar cropmark enclosures in Essex found that while two proved to be Neolithic or Bronze Age, the remainder were the sites of medieval windmills (Brown and Germany 2002, 8). It is possible that cropmark EHER 6152 may be the site of an early windmill similar to those identified by the enclosures excavation project and such an explanation was put forward by the National Mapping Programme (NMP Site Record Form TL788199). The interpretation of the site as a windmill may be further corroborated by the location of the cropmark, which is on unusually high ground for a henge, and by the field-name, which is listed as ‘Cogwheelers’ on a tithe map of 1842 (Trimble and Penn 2007).

3.2 Roman

Several sites along the route of the pipeline produced evidence for Roman activity, the most substantial of which centred on White Notley (Trimble and Penn 2007, 7). At White Notley Hall finds of flue and roof tiles and other occupation debris suggested that a villa or similarly substantial building once stood close by (EHER 5989). Significant Roman occupation is also indicated by the presence of Roman building material both within the fabric of White Notley church and from excavations in nearby Church Field.



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0 1500 m

Figure 1. Site location. Scale 1:15000. Inset scale 1:50,000

Further evidence includes the remains of a tomb base found in the vicarage garden and a cremation burial and finds including *tesserae* recovered to the south of the village (EHER 18103 and 5992; Trimble and Penn 2007, 8). Cropmarks of field boundaries and an enclosure surrounded on two sides by double-ditched trackways had been observed in an area to the north-west of the village which included the site of the proposed Anglian Water compound (Fig. 6; EHER 5994). The presence of these cropmarks formed the basis for the archaeological intervention at the compound (Havis 2007; Ref. AW/0007/07).

3.3 Medieval

The pipeline route passed close by the medieval moated homestead at Great Loys (EHER 6001, TL7740 1590). The site comprises a rectangular moat measuring some 85m by 97m containing a house and barns and dating in parts to at least 1344 (Reaney 1935, 28; Trimble and Penn 2007, 12).

4.0 METHODOLOGY

The archaeological work was undertaken in two phases. A limited excavation was undertaken to the west of White Notley within an 80m length of the easement, the contractors' compound and access route. The aim of the excavation was to determine as far as reasonably possible the presence or absence, location, nature, extent, date, quality, condition and significance of any surviving archaeological deposits. The area under investigation at White Notley was mechanically excavated using a hydraulic 360˚ excavator with a toothless ditching bucket operated under constant archaeological supervision. Spoil, exposed surfaces and features were scanned with a metal-detector and all metal-detected and hand-collected finds, other than those which were obviously modern, were retained for inspection. All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using NAU Archaeology pro forma. Plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales. Colour, monochrome and digital photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits where appropriate.

Archaeological monitoring was then undertaken following initial topsoil stripping within the easement along the entire length of the pipeline. All observed archaeological features and deposits were excavated and recorded. Full recording and retrieval of finds was undertaken for the northern part of the pipeline route, however below Great Loys the archaeologists were denied access by the landowner and finds were not recovered.

5.0 RESULTS

5.1 Natural Features

A series of interlinked linear features were excavated at the northern end of the pipeline (Fig. 2; Pl. 1). The features had uneven edges and formed irregular sub-squares *c*.10m by 10m (Fig. 3; Pl. 2). Excavation revealed them to be funnel shaped with sharply sloping upper sides, each *c*.0.80–1.0m wide and tapering to a narrow uncertain base (Fig. 3). Depth varied between 0.70m and 1.10m. The features were filled with clean pale, orange-brown silty clays with occasional lenses of chalky clay and gravels. A lack of artefactual evidence, the clean fills and irregular edges of the features suggested that they were of geological origin.

5.2 Prehistoric

Struck flints collected from excavated features and from the stripped surface along the route indicate low intensity prehistoric activity. A small bipolar core might be Mesolithic. The remainder of the assemblage, while not closely datable, may be Bronze Age or Iron Age.

Evidence of Later Bronze Age activity was found in three locations along the line of the easement (Fig. 4) and in the compound at White Notley (Fig. 5). In Field 2 a truncated pit pair was recovered. The feature was 1.8m long, 0.8m wide and 0.10m deep. The pair comprised an artefact-rich pit [10]/[34] lying to the south, with an artefactually sterile pit [37] to the north (Fig. 4A; Pl. 4). The pits had been substantially damaged by later field drains, which had removed the intersection between them. Pit [10]/[34] was sub-oval with gently sloping sides and had a concave base. The pit contained two fills, the upper of which comprised dark, clay-rich silt with numerous charcoal flecks (11)/(35), while the lower fill was natural backfill mixed with the dark charcoal-rich material from the upper fill (36). In total 205 sherds of Later Bronze Age pottery (weighing 1093g) were recovered principally from (11)/(35) (Plate 9). Other finds included a quantity of fired clay (71g), two irregular struck fragments of flint and three small irregular flakes. Six pieces of burnt flint and four fragments of heat-reddened siliceous quartzitic stone pebbles were also recovered. Environmental samples taken from the pit contained fragments of cattle teeth, all in a poor condition with some showing evidence for burning, and sparse cereal grains, including common bread wheat and spelt.

The remains of a second pit pair [12]/[60] were found in Field 3 (Fig. 4B). This pit pair was extremely truncated so that only the bases survived and no artefactual evidence was recovered from either of the single fills ((13) and (61)).These fills comprised dark, clay-rich silts and closely resembled those observed within pit pair [10]/[37]. Morphological resemblance between [12]/[60] and [10]/[37] perhaps suggests a Later Bronze Age date for both sets of features.

Pit [277], found during excavations at White Notley (Field 9), was small, oval, 0.58m long, 0.53m wide and 0.11m deep (Fig. 5B). Its fill (276) was mid–dark brown silty sand with frequent flint gravel and burnt flint. Four later Bronze Age sherds (weighing 11g) were recovered from the pit fill. A second pit [269] of similar morphology to [277] may also be later Bronze Age (Fig. 5A), however no artefactual evidence was recovered to corroborate the chronology.

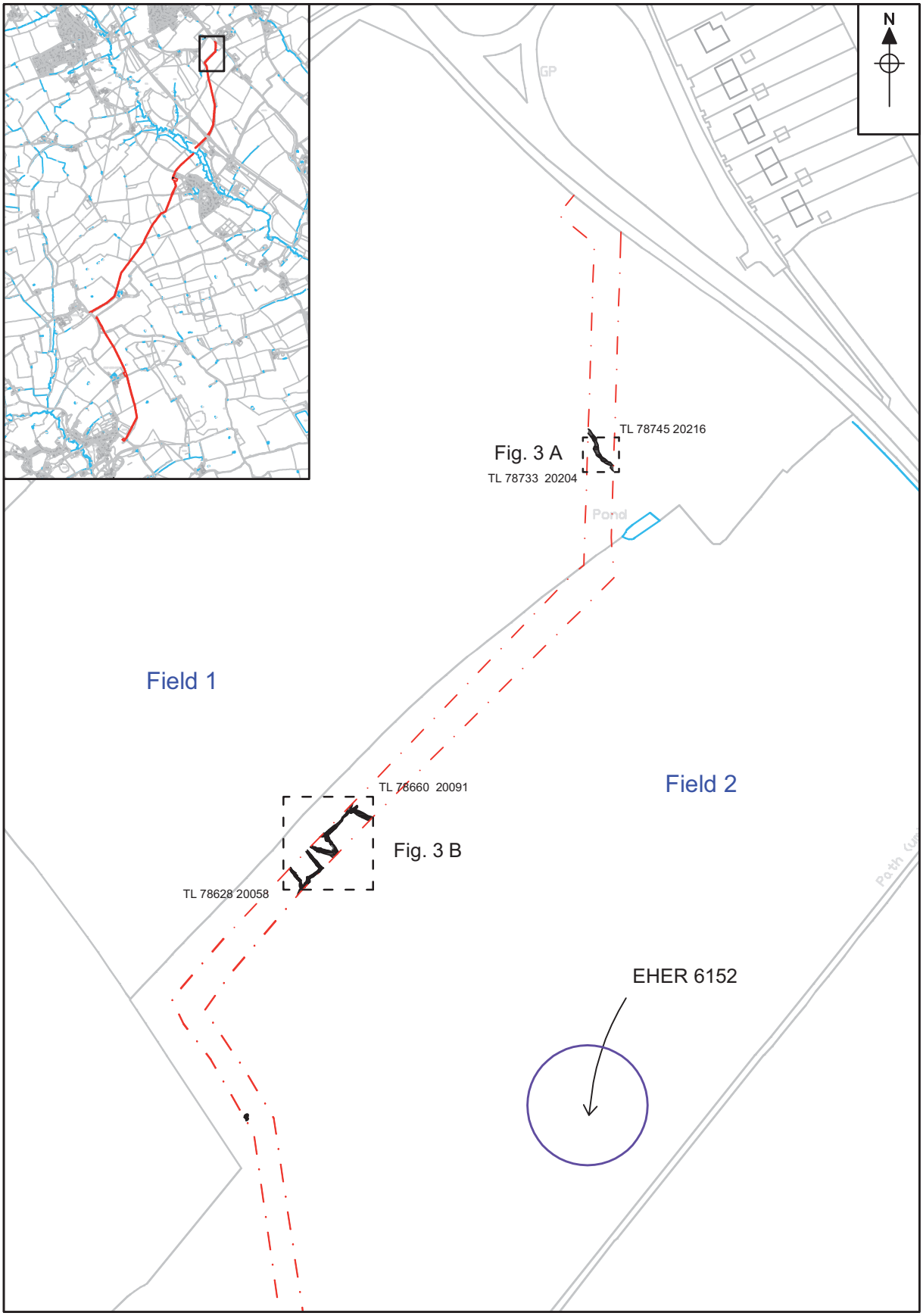

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Figure 2. Location of undated and natural features within Fields 1 and 2. Scale 1:2000 (inset 1:75,000)

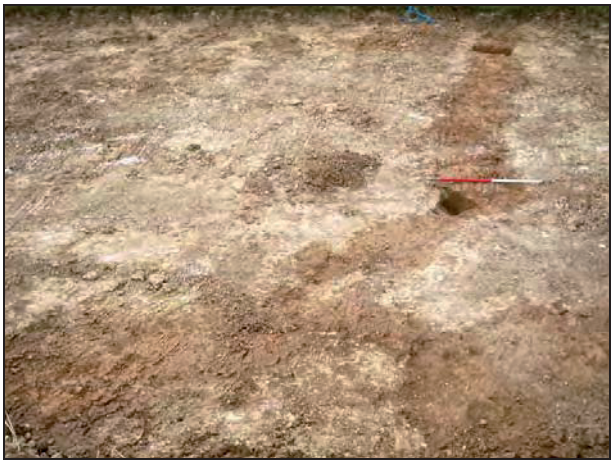

Plate 1. Natural features in Fields 1 and 2, looking north-west.

Plate 2. Natural features in Fields 1 and 2, showing section through [144]/[150]/[152], looking north-west.

Plate 3. Natural features in Fields 1 and 2, showing section through [48], looking north-west.

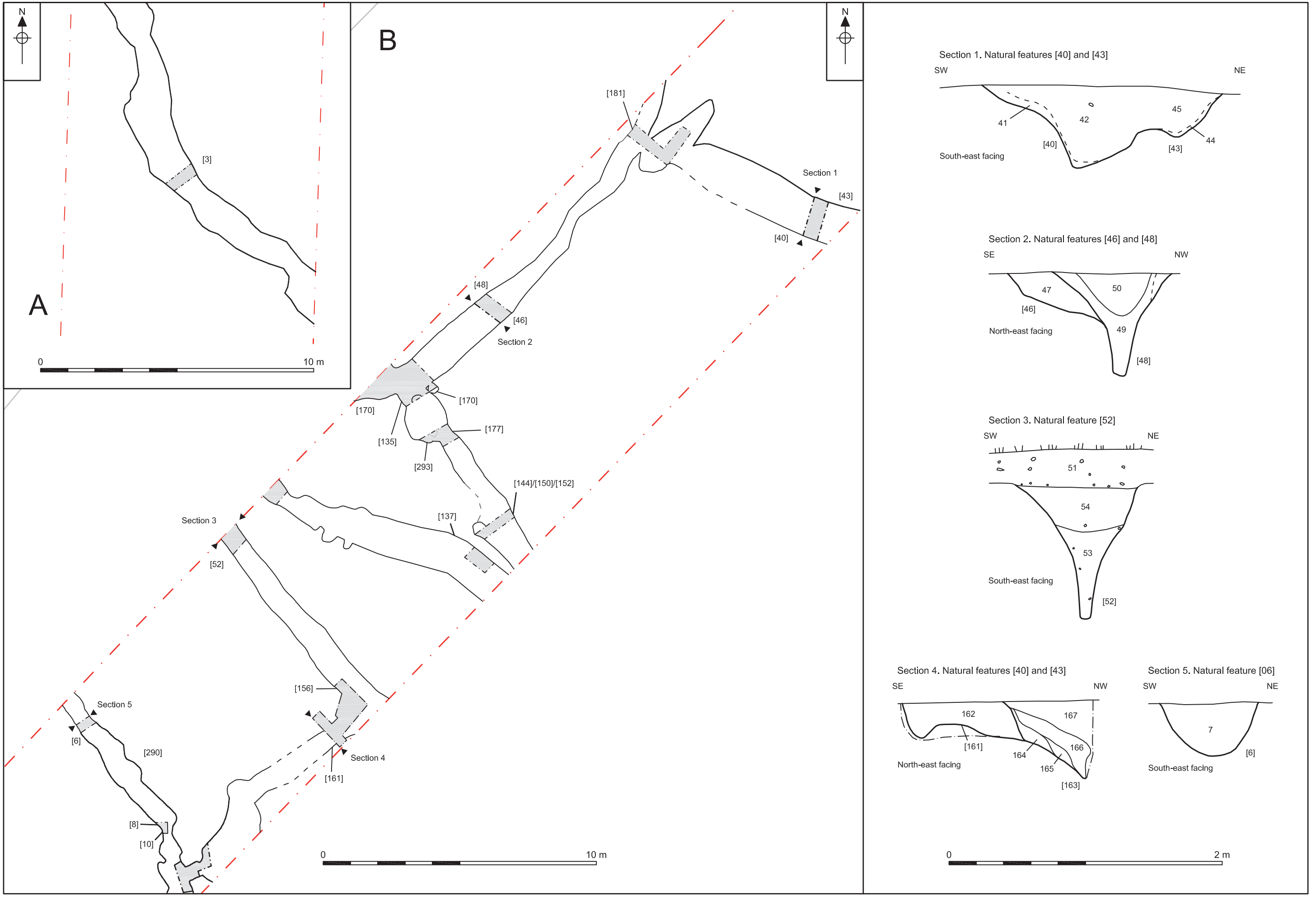

Figure 3. Undated and natural features within Fields 1 and 2. Plans at 1:125, sections at 1:25

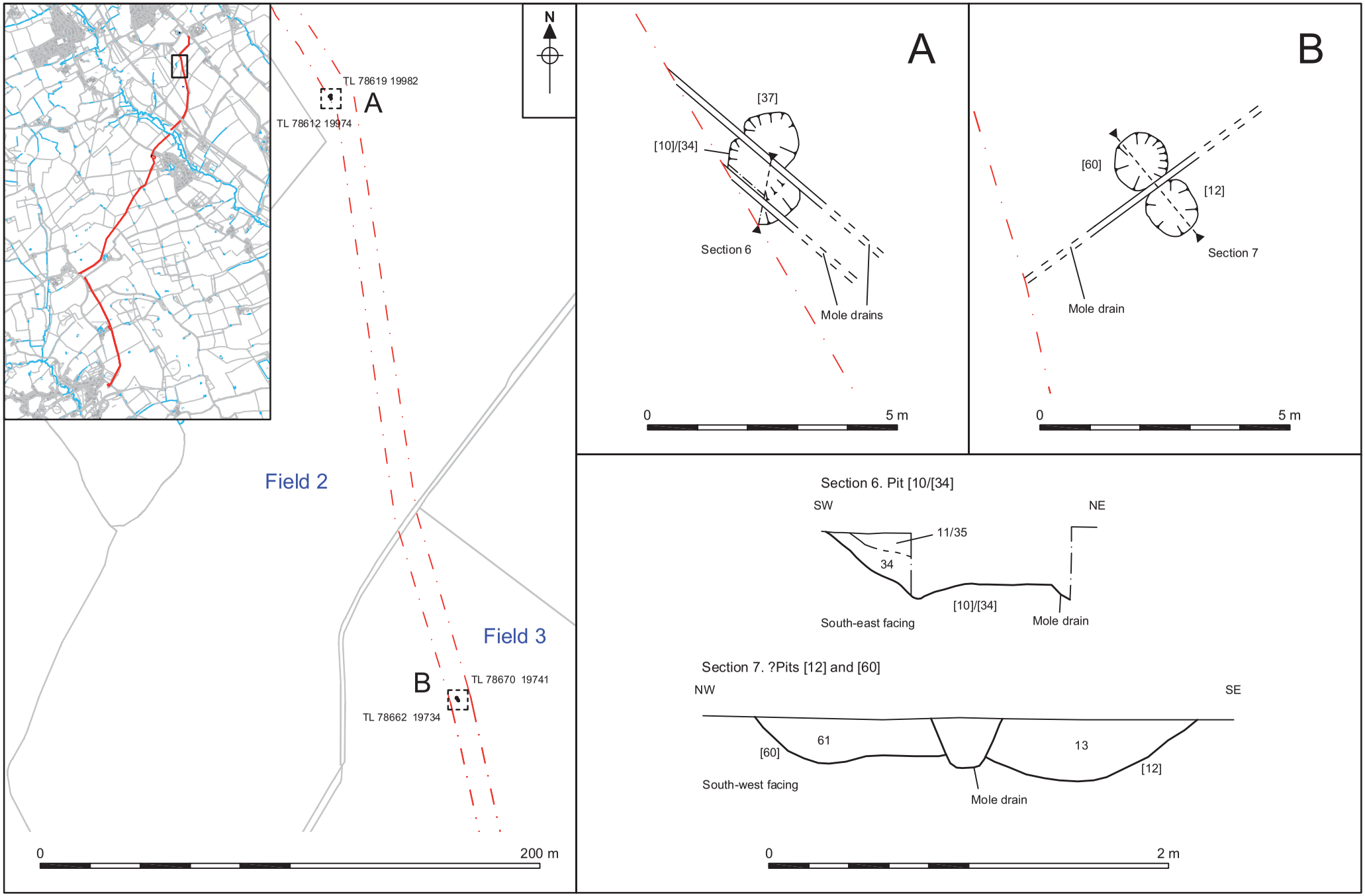

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Figure 4. Late Bronze Age and possibly prehistoric features within Fields 2 and 3. Location plan at 1:2000. Detail plans at 1:100, sections at 1:25

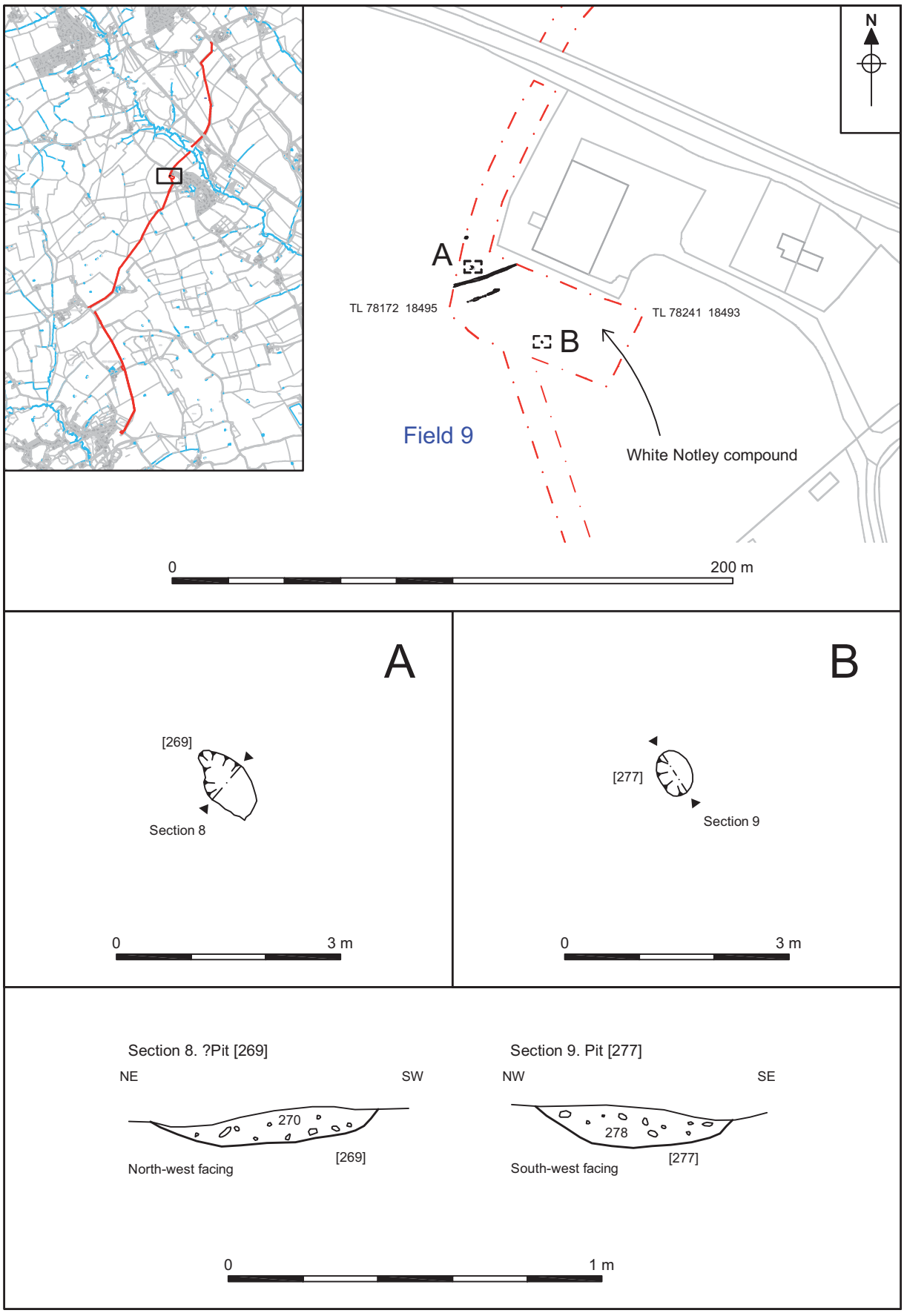

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Figure 5. Possibly prehistoric features within Field 9. Location figure at 1:2000. Detail plans at 1:75, sections at 1:15

Plate 4. Later Bronze Age pit pair [10]/[34] and [37], looking north-west.

5.3 Early Roman

At the White Notley compound the remains of two highly truncated ditches and a possible pit were excavated (Figs 6, 7 and 8). Each contained pottery in both handmade and wheelmade forms suggesting that they were most likely filled during the first half of the 1st century AD. The two ditches coincided with previously recorded cropmarks (EHER 5994) which formed part of a possible enclosure with double-ditched trackways defining two sides (Fig. 6).

An ill-defined feature [267] was partially exposed at the edge of the easement (Fig. 7). Interpreted as an oval pit or highly truncated gully terminus, this feature was 0.4m wide and 0.14m deep with shallow sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill (268) was dark mid-grey/brown silty sand with occasional flint gravel and moderate charcoal flecks and contained 18 sherds of pottery mostly in handmade grog- or shell-tempered fabrics. Four sherds are of wheelmade grog-tempered ware including rims from two 'Belgic' bowls (16g) suggesting a mid-1st century AD date for the feature.

The northernmost ditch, ([273]/[279]/281]; Fig. 7), produced a small pottery assemblage predominantly consisting of handmade forms (37 sherds, weighing 473g) along with a single sherd of Colchester white ware of mid–late 1st century AD date. This linear feature was aligned south-west–north-east and was up to 1.01m wide and 0.24m deep with gently sloping sides and a flat base. Its fill (274)/(280)/(282) was mid-brown clay-rich sand with moderate flint gravel. A shallow undated plough scar [276] lay to the north of ditch [273].

Ditch [271]/[283]/[285] was fragmented due to very heavy truncation, perhaps by modern ploughing (Fig. 7). The ditch ran parallel with, but *c.*8m to the south of [273] and was up to 1m wide and 0.19m deep with shallow sloping sides. The fill (272)/(284)/(286) comprised mid-greyish-brown clay-rich silt with frequent flint gravel, occasional charcoal and rare burnt clay fragments. Pottery from within the ditch included 58 handmade sherds (710g) mostly in grog-tempered fabrics including at least two carinated jars and an everted-rim storage jar (Pl. 10, P11). A further four sherds (30g) of wheelmade Southern British grog-tempered 'Belgic' ware (Tomber and Dore 1998, 214) were also found suggesting that the ditch could be pre- or immediately post-date the Roman conquest.

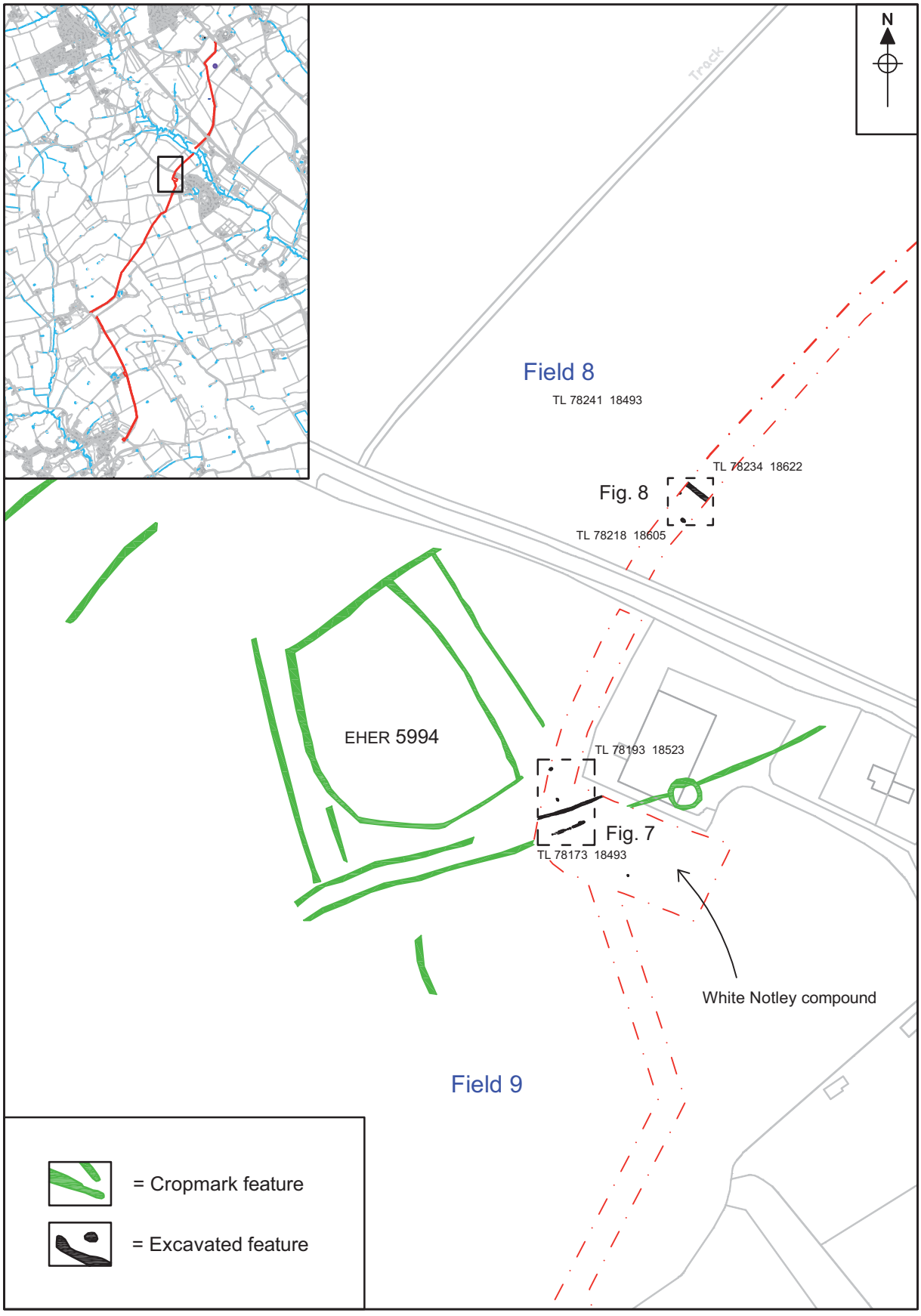

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Figure 6. Location of early Roman features within Fields 8 and 9.
Scale 1:2000 (inset 1:75,000)

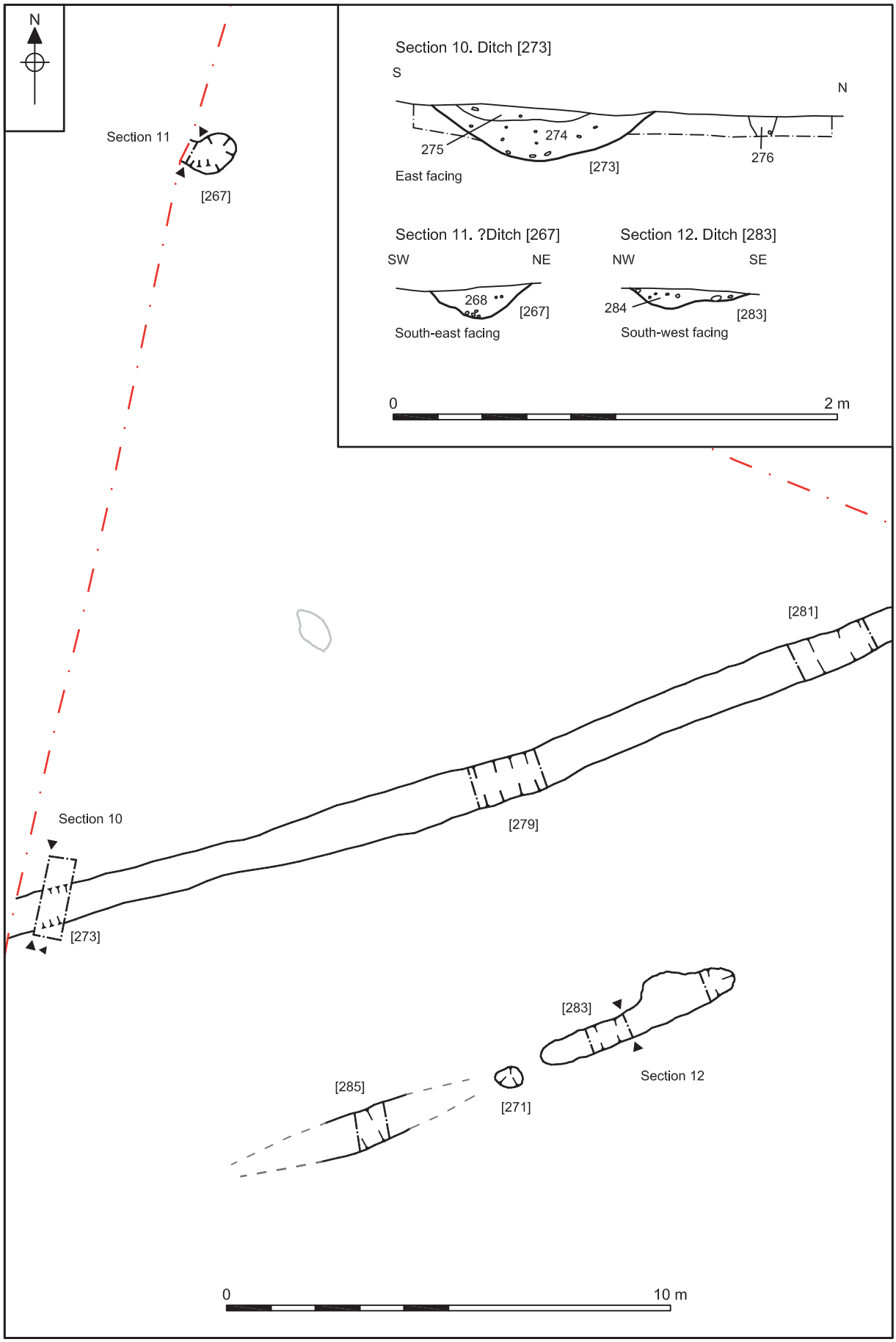


Figure 7. Early Roman features within Field 9. Plan at 1:125. Sections at 1:25

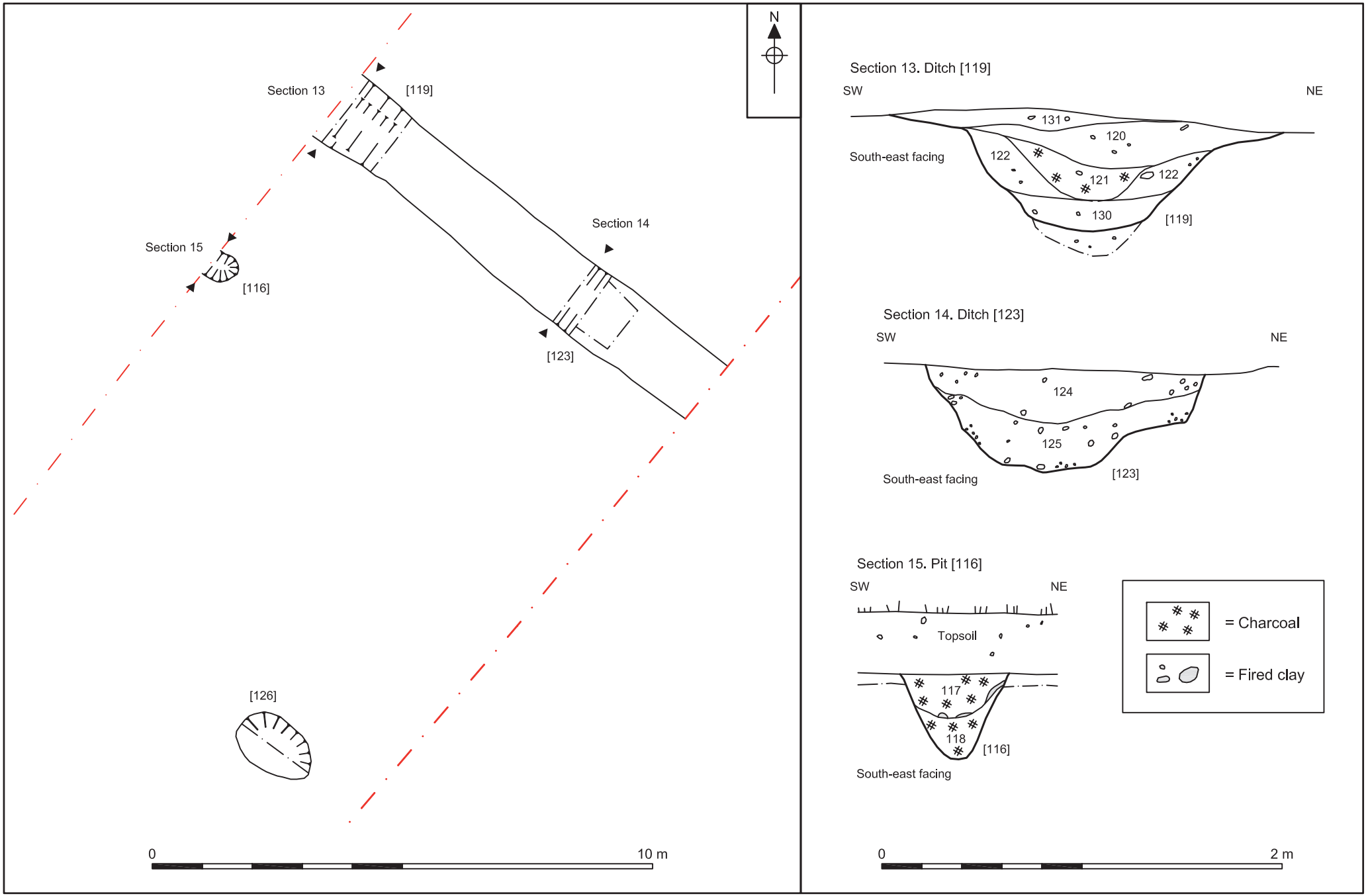


Figure 8. Early Roman features within Field 8. Plan 1:100, sections at 1:25

A number of other Roman features were excavated within the area of the watching brief. Again pottery evidence suggests a very early Roman date for the features with both handmade and wheelmade forms present indicating a date in the early 1st century AD.

To the north of the compound a small cluster of later Iron Age to early Roman features was investigated (Fig. 8). The group included a small pit [116], which ran under the edge of excavation on the western extent of the easement (Fig. 8; Pl. 5). This pit was circular, *c.*0.53m in diameter and 0.42m deep with steep curving sides and a concave base; it contained two fine clay-rich silty fills. The upper fill was rich in charcoal and contained numerous pieces of orange fired clay, some with one or more flattened surfaces, and few finds (117). Lower fill (118) was again smeared through with charcoal, which constituted around 25% of its contents. Eighteen sherds of handmade pottery (weighing 214g) representing a maximum of seven vessels were found within the pit. Quantities of charcoal, a very small quantity of burnt animal bone, weed seeds and cereals, including oats, barley and common bread wheat, were recovered from environmental samples consistent with material burnt as fuel. The presence of fuel waste and fired clay suggest that the pit contained the redeposited remains of a domestic hearth.

Plate 5. Early Roman pit [116], looking north-west.

A second pottery-rich pit [126] was found approximately 10m to the south of pit [116] (Fig. 8). This feature was sub-circular with a diameter of 1.72m and a single fill (127) from which 266 sherds (2,292g) of pottery were recovered. The assemblage included a small number of later 1st century AD forms, such as a Colchester White ware flagon and a shallow dish (Pl. 10, P9) and narrow-neck jar both in sandy greyware (Pl. 10, P7). Alongside these were Romanising greywares including a pre- to early Flavian platter (Pl. 10, P10), a grog-tempered pedestal-based urn of LPRIA type (Pl. 10, P8) and numerous handmade sherds. Abundant pieces of fired clay, similar to that found in [116], were recovered, again suggesting hearth debris.

Ditch [123] which lay to the north of the pits also contained a substantial assemblage of pottery comprising 172 sherds (2,165g) of handmade and wheelmade forms within two sandy silt fills (124) and (125). The pottery assemblage included numerous large sherds from a handmade grog-tempered combed jar (Pl. 10, P6), as well as the rim from a wheelmade Southern British grog-tempered ‘Belgic’ ware butt beaker (Pl. 10, P5) and several sherds from a

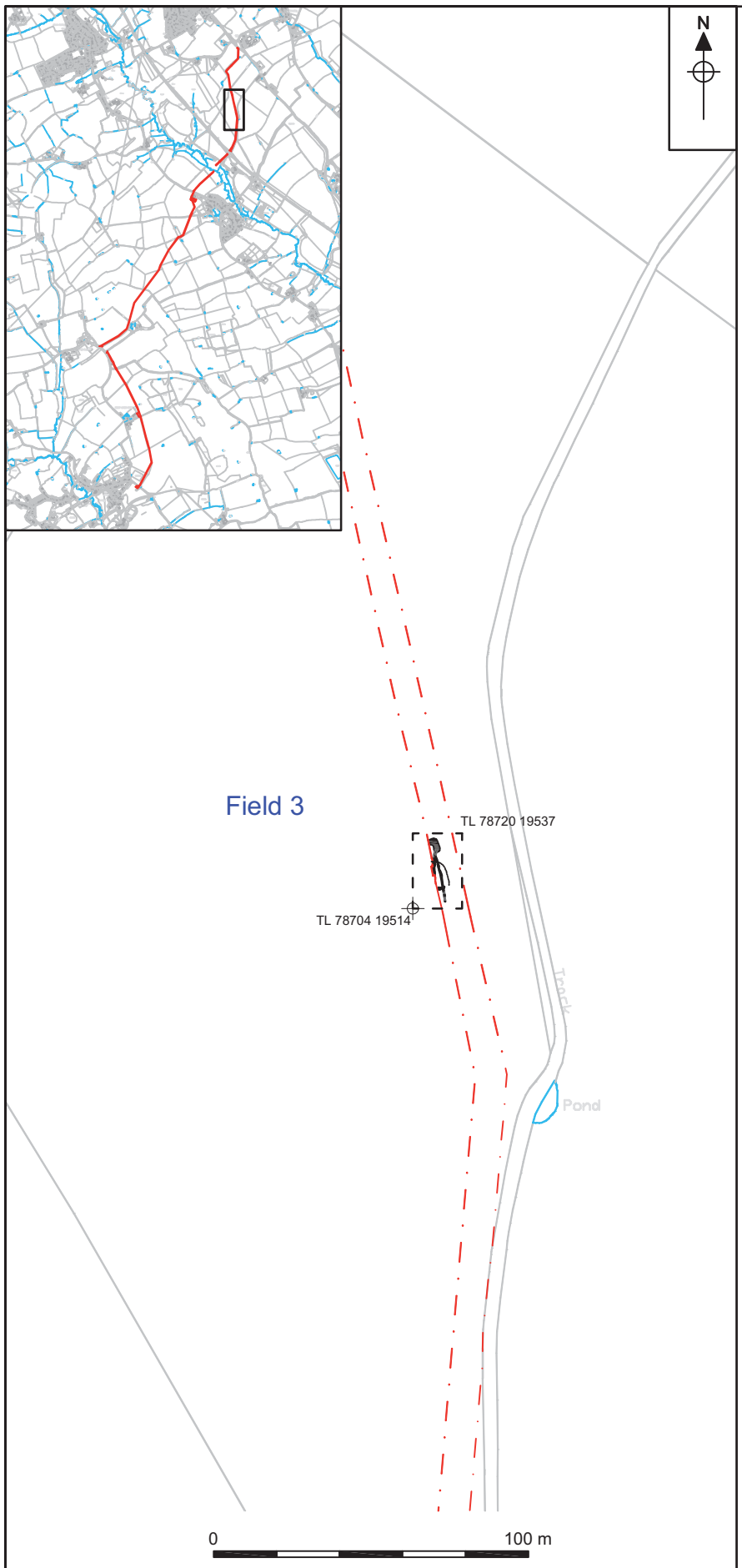
large cordoned jar in the same fabric, both LPRIA forms. The presence of a single body sherd of Colchester White Ware, however, pushes the date of the ditch fill into the latter half of the 1st century AD.

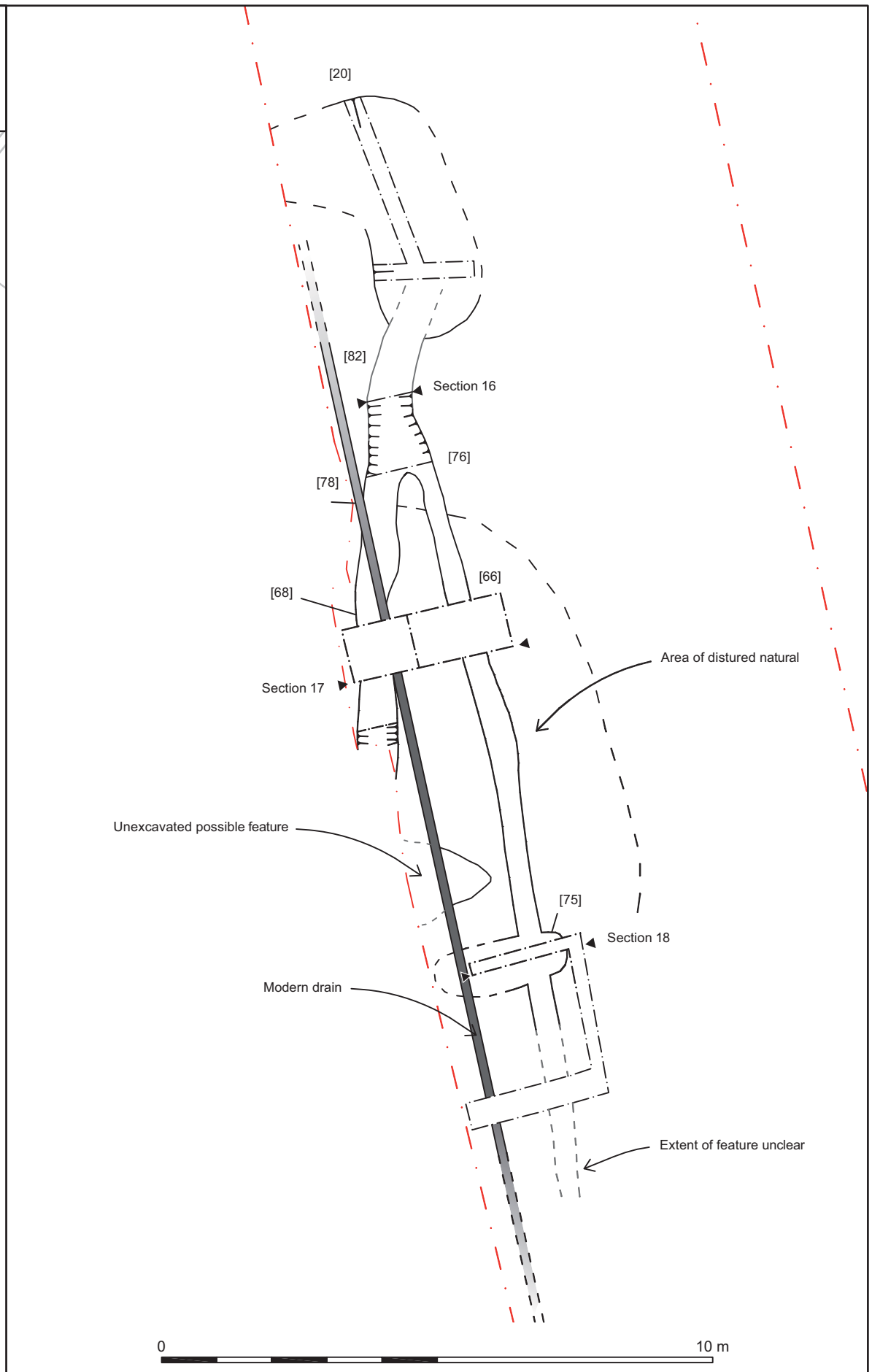
A complex group of interlinked features in Field 3 also appear to be early Roman (Fig. 9). A shallow ditch [82] running north–south along the western edge of the easement and intercepted at its northern extent by a large pit [20] (Fig. 9). The relationship between the ditch and the pit remain uncertain, however it is clear that the pit represents the northern limit of the feature complex. The large sub-circular pit was approximately 1m wide and was filled with brown silty clay that produced a single sherd of later Iron Age handmade sandy pottery. Ditch [82] had an irregular profile and was filled at the base with sterile yellow to grey sand (83). The upper fill was pale brown and very stony (84).

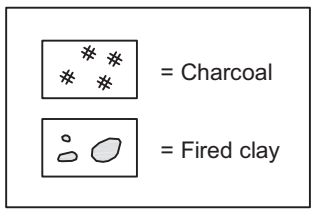
Immediately to the south of pit [20], ditch [82] split into two shallow U-shaped gullies [76] and [78] (Fig. 9; Pl. 6). The fill of the gullies at the northern extent was pale brown/grey clay-rich sand-silt fading to yellow/orange mottled sandy-silt at the base. To the south the fills were rich in charcoal within a silty clay matrix. An environmental sample, from the fill of gully [78], contained cereals, chaff and weed seeds and may be derived from a small scatter of charred cereal processing waste perhaps associated with the gullies use as an earth cut flue or corn dryer. A small sondage excavated to investigate the southern extent of the gullies revealed a second possible pit [75] which produced fifteen sherds of handmade pottery of 1st century BC to AD date.

Plate 6. Early Roman gully features, looking south-east.

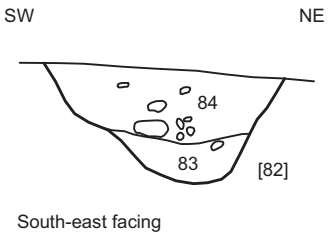
A ditch, [194], located in Field 20 running east–west across the easement was probably also Roman (Fig. 10; Pl. 7). Pottery recovered from the ditch during excavation was identified in the field, but could not be examined post-excavation as all finds from this area were retained by the landowner. The ditch was 0.9m deep and 2m wide with a stepped profile, narrow, flat base and two fills both composed of silty clays (Fig. 11B). The upper fill (196) was dark grey-brown with charcoal flecks, while the lower was a cleaner, paler light buff brown. An environmental sample taken from the pit showed small numbers of barley and other cereal seeds as well as tree/shrub macrofossils, comprising a single bramble seed and rare fragments of hazel nutshell.



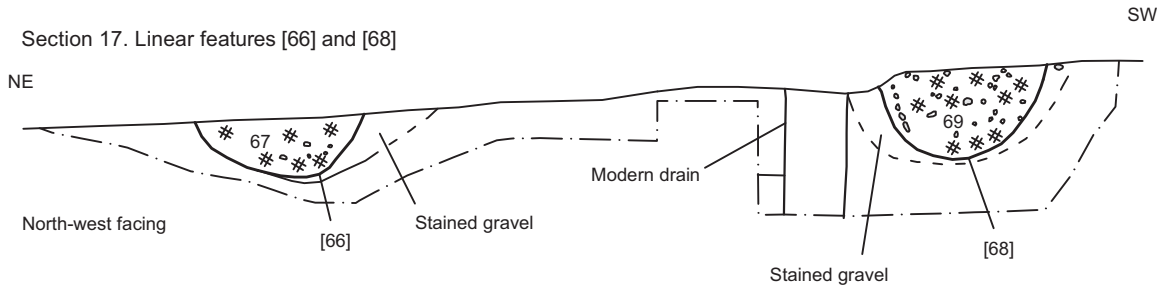




Section 16. Linear feature [82]



Section 17. Linear features [66] and [68]



Section 18. ?Pit [75]

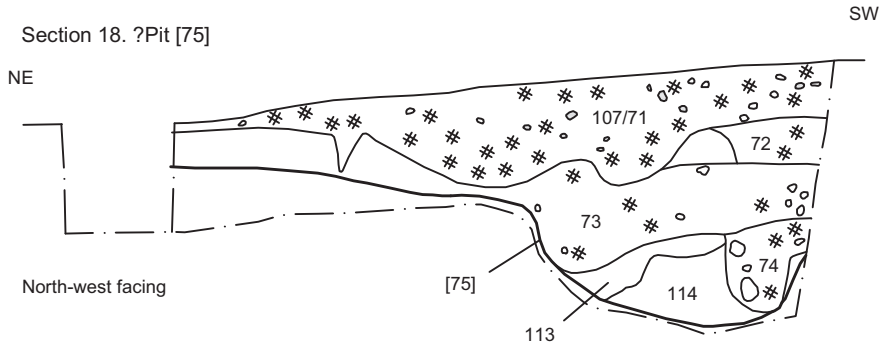


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Figure 9. Early Roman features within Field 3. Location plan at 1:2000, detail plan at 1:100, sections at 1:20

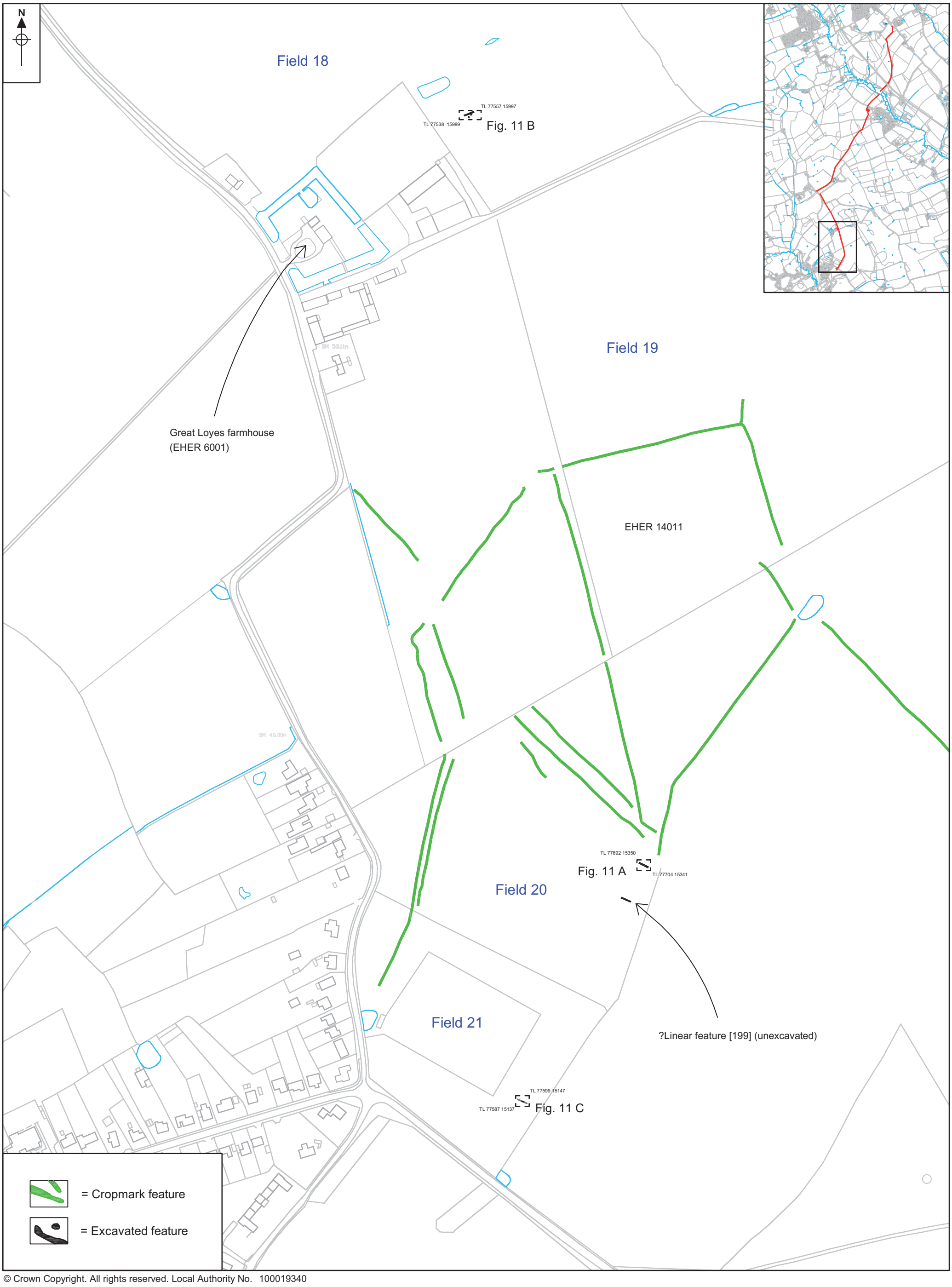

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Figure 10. Location of Roman, medieval and undated features within Fields 18, 20 and 21. Scale 1:3000

Plate 7. Early Roman ditch [194], looking north-west.

5.4 Medieval

A small number of features of possible medieval date were excavated to the west of Great Loys moated homestead (Fig. 10; EHER 6001). Within Field 13 a highly fragmentary structure [201] composed of roof tiles laid vertically side by side to form a compacted surface had been badly damaged, perhaps by ploughing, so that only the lower 50mm of the tiles survived (Fig. 11; Pl. 8). This structure, likely to be a hearth base, had a surviving length of *c.*1m and may have originally been rectangular. A series of similar vertical tiled hearths has been found within the 13th- or 14th-century great hall and ancillary buildings at Beeleigh Abbey, Maldon (EHER 7760).

Immediately to the north of the hearth an indistinct feature, [202], was noted containing a high percentage of charcoal and perhaps associated with hearth [201] (Fig. 11).

Plate 8. Medieval vertical tile hearth [194], looking north-west.

5.5 Undated Features

Three undated ditches were excavated. The first, situated in Field 1, had an irregular north-east–south-west orientation (Fig. 2). Upon excavation the ditch was found to have a shallow irregular profile (Fig. 3). Undated brick fragments and some burnt flint were collected from the surface of the feature.

An second undated ditch [204] (Fig. 11A), approximately 0.20m wide and oriented east–west, was excavated at Great Loys immediately to the north of medieval tile hearth [201]. No artefactual evidence was recovered.

The third ditch was situated in Field 18. The ditch contained a single sterile fill and again no dating evidence was recovered. A possible field drain was observed in Field 20 (Fig. 10), but was not excavated.

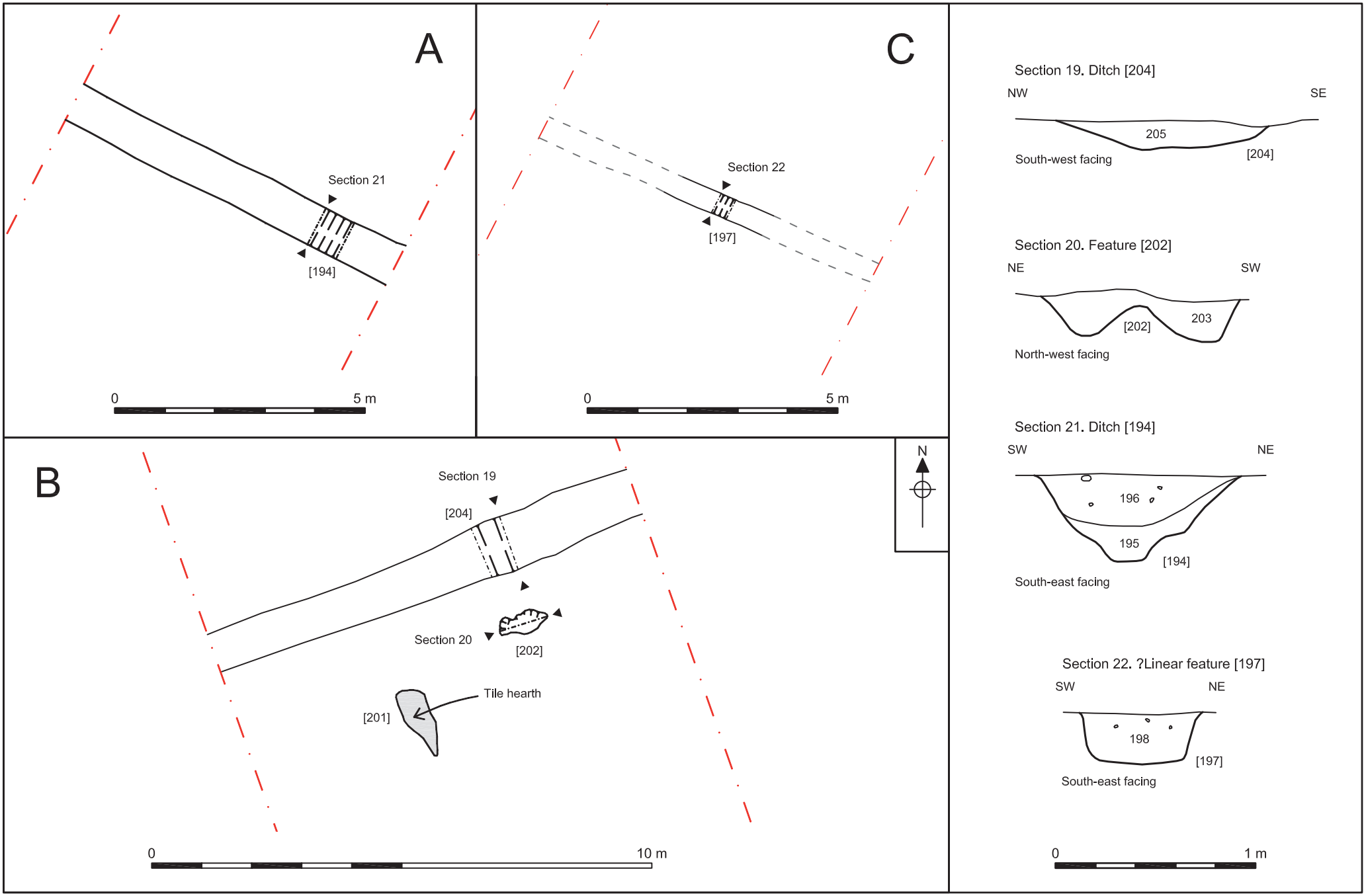

Figure 11. Roman, medieval and undated features within Fields 18, 20 and 21. Plans at 1:125 (A and C) and 1:100 (B), sections at 1:25

6.0 THE FINDS

Finds from a range of periods were recovered and are discussed in detail below with supporting data available in the appendices. A summary of finds information in tabular form with basic quantitative information is presented in Appendix 2: Finds by Context.

6.1 Pottery

By Sarah Percival

In total 965 sherds weighing 8,484g were recovered from 19 excavated contexts and from unstratified surface collection (Appendix 3). Three percent of the assemblage (257g) is from unstratified contexts. The assemblage spans a range of periods, but is predominantly prehistoric to early Roman (Table 1). One sherd of post-medieval glazed red earthenware (6g) was recovered from surface collection (18). The condition of the sherds is mostly poor and the assemblage has a mean sherd weight of 8g.

Pottery date	Quantity	% quantity	Weight (g)	% weight
Bronze Age	3	0.3%	34	0.4%
Later Bronze Age	232	24.0%	1206	14.2%
Iron Age	12	1.2%	29	0.3%
Early Roman	710	73.4%	7200	84.8%
Not closely datable	9	0.9%	15	0.2%
Post-medieval	1	0.1%	6	0.1%
Total	967	100.0%	8484	100.0%

Table 1. Quantity and weight of pottery by period.

6.1.1 Methodology

The prehistoric assemblage was analysed in accordance with the Guidelines for analysis and publication laid down by the Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group (PCRG 1997). The total assemblage was studied and a full catalogue was prepared. The sherds were examined using a binocular microscope (x10 magnification) and were divided into fabric groups defined on the basis of inclusion types. Fabric codes were prefixed by a letter code representing the main inclusion type (F representing flint, G grog and Q quartz). Vessel form was also recorded (R representing rim sherds, B base sherds, D decorated sherds and U undecorated body sherds). The sherds were counted and weighed to the nearest whole gram. Decoration and abrasion were also noted.

The wheelmade early Roman fabrics were quantified by sherd count, weight and R.EVE with all data entered into a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet. Fabric codes are based on the system developed for the National Roman Fabric Reference Collection (Tomber and Dore 1998) and cross-referenced to the Chelmsford type series (Going 1987), as used at Braintree (Horseley 1993) and Ivy Chimneys, Witham (Turner-Walker and Wallace 1999).

6.1.2 Bronze Age

Three undecorated grog-tempered body sherds (34g) were recovered during excavations at White Notley compound. Two thick-walled, undecorated, heavily grog-tempered sherds (24g) were collected from the topsoil. These sherds appear to be from an urn-like vessel, but are otherwise not closely datable. A fingertip-impressed sherd (10g), also grog tempered, was found in the fill of early Roman ditch [279]. The sherd may be from a Beaker or perhaps a slightly later Bronze Age Ardleigh-style urn (Brown 1999).

6.1.3 Later Bronze Age

The later Bronze Age assemblage comprised 163 sherds weighing 3,742g and representing a minimum of 5 vessels. The assemblage was recovered from two pits, [10]/[34] in Field 2 and [277] in White Notley compound, and from surface collection. The pottery can be classified according to the typology devised by John Barrett as a post-Deverel–Rimbury plain ware (Barrett 1980).

6.1.3.1 Fabric

In common with nearly all later Bronze Age pottery from East Anglia the assemblage is predominantly flint tempered (Table 2). Pieces of white to grey angular flint, mostly small and evenly sized, are present in over 98% of the assemblage (1,191g). Quartz-sand-tempered sherds make up just over 1% of the assemblage (15g). No shell-tempered fabrics were identified.

Fabric	Description	Qty	% Qty	Wt (g)	% Wt
F1	Common, small angular flint (2–5mm), moderate rounded sand.	94	40.5%	406	33.7%
F2	Common, medium angular flint (5–8mm), moderate rounded sand.	112	48.3%	673	55.8%
F3	Common, medium to large angular flint (8mm+), moderate rounded sand.	18	7.8%	112	9.3%
Q1	Common evenly sized small rounded quartz grains, occasional flint pieces.	8	3.4%	15	1.2%
Total		163	100.0%	1041	100.0%

Table 2. Quantity and weight of sherds by fabric.

The heavy bias towards flint tempering within the later Bronze Age assemblage was also noted within the pottery from the Orsett (Barrett 1978) and Lofts Farm (Brown 1988). The quartz-sand-tempered sherds are less common, but are present in small quantities in other later Bronze Age assemblages (cf. Martin 1992, 31).

6.1.3.2 Form

Vessel form was recorded using the classification for later Bronze Age pottery devised by Barrett (1980). This system separates the assemblage into coarse wares and fines wares on the basis of fabric, finish and decoration and further subdivides the vessels into jars, bowls and cups (Table 3). The assemblage contains a minimum of five identifiable vessels (by rim count), though originally the maximum number would have undoubtedly been higher.

Plate 9. Late Bronze Age pottery

Form	Type	Qty	Wt (g)	Count of NV
Jar	Class I	118	706	2
	Class II	2	6	1
Bowl	Class III	2	58	1
Cup	Class V	1	4	1
Uncertain	Uncertain	109	432	0
Total		232	1206	5

Table 3. Quantity, weight and number of vessels by vessel form and class.

The majority of the assemblage consists of undecorated body sherds and cannot be assigned to a vessel type (108 sherds / 66%). The variety of vessel types is limited, consisting only of the jar, bowl and cup forms identified by Barrett (1980). Jars forms equivalent to Barrett's Class I include a coarse barrel-shaped example (Pl. 9, P3) also found at Lofts Farm (Brown 1988, fig. 14, 9). This vessel has a fingered or textured surface which is highly characteristic of later Bronze Age pottery. Bowl forms comprise round-shouldered tripartite vessels with flared everted rim (Pl. 9, P1) again similar to examples from Lofts Farm (Brown 1988, fig. 14, 17). A single sherd from a small finely finished cup was also found (Pl. 9, P2; Brown 1988, fig. 14, 18). Base angles are simple, often with grits adhering to the underside (Pl. 9, P4). Function of the assemblage appears to be utilitarian with several sherds showing signs of sooting. No decorated vessels were found.

6.1.3.3 Distribution

The pottery was recovered from two pits [10]/[34] and [277]. The remainder of the assemblage was recovered by surface collection. Within in the pit pair comprising [10]/[34] and [37] pottery was only retrieved from one feature, while the second was artefactually sterile. This pairing of one empty and one pot-rich pit has been noted elsewhere, but may be more usually associated with later Neolithic to earlier Bronze Age features, such as the Grooved Ware and Beakers pit pairs from Flixton, Suffolk (Percival 2004). The pottery is heavily fragmented and each vessel identified is only represented by a few sherds. The condition of the pottery suggests that deposition of the pots after use mimics the practices of the earlier prehistoric periods (Garrow 2006), with broken vessels being accumulated and conserved in communal or family middens before eventual deposition.

6.1.3.4 Discussion

Post-Deverel–Rimbury plain ware of the type found here is thought to date from around 1000 BC onwards (Barrett 1980, 314) or perhaps as early as 1150 BC (Needham 2007, 40). Radiocarbon determinations from recent excavations of a shaft containing plain ware pottery at Fordham, Cambridgeshire, suggest a date of around 850–805 BC (GU-15342). Similar pottery within the large assemblage from Lofts Farm, Essex, produced associated radiocarbon determinations centred on 905–805 cal. BC (2680±70 bp HAR-8514; Brown 1988) indicating a close contemporarily between the two assemblages. A similar date range is suggested for the pottery from the Cressing to Terling pipeline.

6.1.4 Iron Age

A small number of flint-tempered sherds of possible Iron Age date were recovered from surface collection and as residual material in later features. The assemblage is not closely datable.

6.1.5 Early Roman

Early Roman features in the vicinity of White Notley and within Field 3 produced 710 sherds of pottery (7,200g) in both handmade and wheelmade forms dating from the later 1st century BC into the 1st–2nd centuries AD. The assemblage is mostly in poor condition and has a mean sherd weight of 10g.

6.1.5.1 Fabrics

The majority of the sherds are coarse wares mostly handmade (98%, 6,611g) with only a small numbers of finewares/whitewares. Grog-tempered fabrics predominate making up 60% of the assemblage (4,367g) and occurring in both handmade (GTW) and wheelmade fabrics (SOB GT). Smaller quantities of organic-tempered, sandy and shell-tempered fabrics are also present (Table 4).

Fabric	Quantity	% quantity	Weight (g)	% weight
Grog	533	75.1%	4367	60.7%
Organic	43	6.1%	1025	14.2%
Sand	75	10.6%	792	11.0%
Shell	50	7.13%	1016	14.1%
Total	710	100.0%	7200	100.0%

Table 4. Quantity and weight of early Roman pottery by fabric group.

The site lies within Thompson's Zone 1 where grog tempering is prevalent (Thompson 1982, 8) and the range of handmade fabrics compares well with those found within the phase 2 or 'Belgic' pottery from Ivy Chimneys, Witham (Turner-Walker and Wallace 1999, 176).

The pottery is mostly locally made coarseware. Handmade fabric types appear to continue into the early Roman period within the handmade proto-greywares, becoming wheelmade Romanizing greywares (BSW) and grog-tempered wares, and also continuing as Southern British grog-tempered ('Belgic') ware (SOB GT). Finewares are extremely rare, comprising only very small quantities of highly abraded Colchester White wares sherds.

Plate 10. Early Roman pottery

Fabric	Description	Qty	% Qty	Wt (g)	% Wt
BSW	Romanizing grey wares	23	3.24%	309	4.29%
COL WH	Colchester white ware	7	0.99%	32	0.44%
GRS	Sandy grey wares	4	0.56%	25	0.35%
GTQ	Grog-tempered sandy	2	0.28%	19	0.26%
GTW	Moderate black even sized small sub-rounded grog inclusions; sparse mica shreds, pimply surface soapy	316	44.51%	2548	35.39%
GTW(B)	Common black even sized small sub-rounded grog inclusions; sparse mica shreds, sparse white quartz in grey matrix	49	6.90%	498	6.92%
GTW(P)	Moderate orange even sized small sub-rounded grog inclusions; sparse mica shreds, sparse white quartz in grey matrix	15	2.11%	451	6.26%
GTWQ	Grog-tempered sandy	14	1.97%	203	2.82%
GTWS	Grog-tempered sandy with shell	112	15.77%	332	4.61%
MSGW	Micaceous sandy greyware	1	0.14%	3	0.04%
OTW	Organic-tempered ware	43	6.06%	1025	14.24%
PGW	Proto-greyware	46	6.48%	530	7.36%
SGW	Sandy greyware	2	0.28%	23	0.32%
SOB GT	Southern British grog-tempered (‘Belgic’) ware (Tomber and Dore 1998, 214) (53), wheelmade	15	2.11%	164	2.28%
SOW	Sandy oxidised ware	4	0.56%	27	0.38%
STW	Shell-tempered ware	47	6.62%	536	7.44%
STWF	Shell-tempered ware with flint	4	0.26%	18	0.26%
STWQ	Shell-tempered ware with sand	6	0.85%	457	6.35%
Total		710	100.00%	7200	100.00%

Table 5. Quantity and weight of early Roman pottery by fabric.

6.1.5.2 Forms

The assemblage contains a range of utilitarian jars principally plain everted necked cooking jars (Thompson 1982, B1–1), but including more elaborate examples with bead rims and cordoned shoulders (Thompson 1982, B3:4) and globular forms (Thompson B5:5). Storage jars were also found in both grog-tempered (Pl. 10, P11; Thompson C6:1) and shell-tempered forms. Tablewares include cups, such as a simple carinated cup similar to examples found in late 1st-century contexts at Ardleigh (Thompson E1) and fragments from a platter comparable to Chelmsford type A2.2/1 (Going 1987) that dates from the pre- to early Flavian period and could be pre-Roman conquest. Also present were fragments from the ‘trumpet base’ of a pedestal-based urn (Thompson 1982: type A1) and the plain, delineated cordon of a jar. The chronology of both of these types also spans the Roman Conquest and began in the late pre-Roman Iron Age.

Wheelmade vessels include small rim sherds from two ‘Belgic’ bowls, a shallow dish with a slightly in-turned rim (Pl. 10, P9) an everted bead rim from a narrow-neck jar comparable to Chelmsford types B1.2 and G36 respectively (Pl. 10, P7;

Going 1987) and thin-walled body sherds from several mid–late 1st century AD Colchester white ware flagons, all post-Roman Conquest forms.

6.1.5.3 Conclusions

This assemblage is mostly composed of handmade, locally produced coarsewares with low numbers of finewares, mostly from sources around Colchester. The predominance of handmade wares might suggest that the assemblage has origins in the late pre Roman Iron Age and the Romanizing greywares and Southern British grog-tempered ware vessels could also feasibly pre or post-date the Roman Conquest. Ultimately the combination of handmade vessels with the wheelmade forms including sparse Colchester white wares perhaps more likely places the assemblage within the first half of the 1st century AD. The assemblage correlates well with pottery found within Phase 2.3 (post-conquest, second half of 1st century AD) at Ivy Chimneys, Witham (Turner-Walker and Wallace 1999, 178) and Phase 1 (*c.*AD 60–80) at Chelmsford (Going 1987, 106).

Illustrated Sherds
Plate 9
P1 Later Bronze Age bowl rim, (35) pit [10], [34]
P2 Later Bronze Age cup, (35) pit [10], [34]
P3 Later Bronze Age jar/bowl rim, (35) pit [10], [34]
P4 Later Bronze Age base, (35) pit [10], [34]
Plate 10
P5 Southern British grog-tempered butt beaker, (125) ditch [123]
P6 Black grog-tempered combed jar (125), ditch [123]
P7 Sandy greyware everted bead rim from narrow necked jar, (127), pit [126]
P8 Trumpet shaped pedestal base from urn/jar in Romanising greyware, (127), pit [126]
P9 Plain in-turned rim from shallow dish in sandy greyware, (127), pit [126]
P10 Chelmsford type A1.2/1 platter in Romanising greyware, (127), pit [126]
P11 Grog-tempered everted rim storage jar, (272), ditch [271]

6.2 Ceramic Building Material

By Sarah Percival

Twelve pieces of ceramic building material weighing 826g were recovered from seven contexts (Appendix 4). Six pieces weighing 682g from a single brick of possible Roman date came from early Roman ditch [271]/[283]/ [285] found within the excavations at White Notley compound. The brick is 102mm wide and 46mm thick and is made of a dense sandy fabric with medium to extremely large flint inclusions. This fabric is well fired being a consistent dark orange colouring all through. The remainder of the assemblage consists of miscellaneous post-medieval tile and brick fragments collected from the surface of the easement.

6.3 Fired Clay

By Sarah Percival

In total 232 pieces of fired clay (2,247g) were recovered from 19 contexts. Three fabrics were identified (Table 6). Fabric 1 is found in later Bronze Age pit [10] and from surface collection (19 pieces weighing 103g). All the fired clay pieces found in

pit [10] are heavily abraded and have no surviving surfaces, although one piece has a possible fingertip impression. It is unlikely that the pieces are from a baked clay object perhaps suggesting that they are from a hearth base.

Period	Fabric	Description	Qty	Wt (g)
Findspot	Fabric 1	Dense sandy fabric with sparse, small, angular flint inclusions	2	4
Later Bronze Age	Fabric 1		17	99
LPRIA/early Roman	Fabric 2	Numerous pieces of rounded chalk in a poorly mixed sandy clay matrix	117	1044
	Fabric 3	Dense sandy fabric with very occasional small angular flints and organic inclusions	96	1100
Total			232	2247

Table 6. Quantity and weight of fired clay by fabric type.

In total 213 pieces of fired clay weighing 2,144g were recovered from LPRIA/early Roman features. Fired clay from these features occurred in two fabrics. Chalk-rich fabric 2 was recovered from a complex of gullies and pits associated with possible earth-cut flues [66], [68], [75], [104] and [106]. The fabric is comparable with fired clay found in 1st centuries BC to AD features at Stansted, where it was interpreted as being structural daub (Major 2004, 176). Fabric 3 was found as dumped deposits in two LPRIA to early Roman pits [116] and [126] and nearby ditch [119]. The assemblage included a large curved fragment with one smoothed surface and three pieces with two smoothed surfaces at 90º to each other which appear to be from slabs or so called Belgic bricks (Major 2004,175). The slab-like pieces were associated with environmental evidence of fuel debris and are conceivably from and oven or hearth structure.

6.4 Finds of Copper Alloy, Iron and Lead

By Julia Huddle

A single badly corroded iron artefact was recovered from early Roman pit [126]. Unfortunately it is too fragmentary to be identified (SF 5). Two artefacts were recovered from the surface of undated feature [3]. One is a badly corroded circular iron disc and is undatable (SF 3) and the other is a large horseshoe from a heavy work horse (SF 4).

The majority of finds were recovered from the stripped surface of the easement. Of these, three are medieval, including a copper-alloy vessel foot, probably from a cauldron (SF 10), and a copper alloy mount comprising three adjoining domed studs (SF 9). The third medieval find is part of an openwork gilded copper-alloy mount made up of interlocking and knotted foliate motifs in a Romanesque style (SF 7; Pl. 11). The mount has a single integral rivet on the reverse and is perhaps 12th century.

A copper-alloy attachment stud for joining a rowel spur to leather is similar to one from Devon dating from the 17th century (SF 8; Read 1995, 157, no. 1060). Another copper-alloy artefact, a small incomplete curved triangular-shaped strip, is undiagnostic (SF 17).

A complete bag or bale seal was recovered from the surface of the easement (SF13). There are partial legends surviving on both of the seal's discs, but no design or motif which might be of help in identifying the owner/manufacturer, date or contents. The seal is different in form to the older rivet type, having two apertures at the top and a single, larger one at the bottom through which to pass twine or other binding material. The seal was then compressed to hold to hold the twine or binding in place. The form of seal and the style of the surviving lettering suggest a post-medieval date.

Plate 11. 12th-century gilt copper-alloy mount.

The finds, where dated, are mostly post-medieval or modern and are consistent with objects commonly recovered from rural contexts. Part of a medieval cauldron foot may have been brought in by manuring. A 12th-century gilded Romanesque mount, almost certainly an accidental loss, is unusual with no parallels found. The lead seal is probably 19th or 20th century.

A number of other post-medieval, modern and undated copper-alloy and lead artefacts were recovered during the metal-detector survey of the easement. These were not identifiable and are listed in Appendix 7.

6.5 Coins

By Andy Barnett

Four coins and a medalet were recovered by metal-detector survey from the easement during the stripping of topsoil of the Cressing to Terling pipeline (Appendix 6). The coins range in date from a 13th-century cut halfpenny of Henry III (SF11) to a 20th-century penny of Edward VII (SF15), and include a post-medieval jetton (SF14) and a George II halfpenny (SF16). The most interesting find is what appears to be a small copper medalet (SF12) with the image of a young Queen Victoria on one side and a small weld scar on the reverse. It is probably a commemorative medal issued or sold to celebrate an anniversary or other notable event during her reign. This small assemblage represents a cross section of coins that one would expect to find on most sites.

6.6 Metalworking Debris

By Sarah Percival

Three pieces of ferrous metalworking debris were recovered from early Roman ditch [123]. The pieces are lightweight and vacuous and include gravel-sized flint pieces, perhaps indicating that they came from a smithing hearth base.

6.7 Flint

By Sarah Bates

In total 40 struck flints were recovered from the site (Appendix 8). Most of the flint is mid–dark grey, although two or three pieces are an orangey-brown. Cortex, where present, is mainly dirty cream or off-white with occasional pieces having thick speckled darker cream cortex. Several pieces have previously patinated cortex or surfaces. Thirty fragments of burnt flint weighing 466g were also found; they have been discarded.

Two small multi-platform flake cores are present, one [244] is quite battered and the other quite neat [266]. Both have been minimally utilised. Part of a larger core also came from context [266]. A small bipolar core is slightly irregular with one cortical side, but has had blades or blade-like flakes struck from it [208]. It might be Mesolithic. Two joining fragments of burnt flint may represent a piece that was tested as a core [105] and two other struck fragments are also present.

Twenty flakes are present. Most of these are small and many are squat. Irregular pieces are present, as well a few fairly neat flakes. Most of the flakes are edge damaged to some degree. One small blade-like flake is also present and two spalls were found. Three miscellaneous retouched flakes or fragments and three utilised flakes are also present. One piece may have been used as a piercer [212].

Two irregular struck fragments of flint, three small irregular flakes and six fragments of burnt flint were found in later Bronze Age pit [34]. The flint is all quite sharp. A fragment of burnt flint came from the fill of later Bronze Age pit [277] excavated at White Notley. The rest of the flint was found residually and in small numbers, in the fills of features of later Iron Age or modern features or was from undated deposits or were individual from findspots.

The flint represents activity in the vicinity of the site during the prehistoric period. Apart from a small blade-type core that might be Mesolithic, the nature of the flint suggests that it is likely to belong to a later prehistoric period, probably the Bronze Age or Iron Age. There are no clearly datable tools.

6.8 Stone

By Sarah Percival

Five pieces of stone weighing 157g were collected from four contexts. All are fragments of siliceous quartzitic pebbles, likely to originally derive from the surrounding till. The fragments all show signs of having been heated and were perhaps used in cooking. The majority of the stone was recovered from the fills of later Bronze Age pit [10]/[34] with a single piece coming from LPRIA/early Roman pit [75].

6.9 Faunal Remains

By Julie Curl

A total of 554g of faunal remains, consisting of 46 pieces, was recovered from eight contexts (Appendix 9). Remains were derived from fills of Later Bronze Age to medieval date. The bone is in poor condition and fragmentary, with the exception of a complete bone in an undated drain fill. Some gnawing was observed in the material from later Iron Age early Roman gully [75], suggestive of scavenging activity and exposed waste. A small quantity of oyster shell (36g) was recovered from three contexts.

The assessment was carried out following a modified version of guidelines by English Heritage (Davis 1992). All of the bone was examined to determine range of species and elements present. A note was also made of butchering and any indications of skinning, hornworking and other modifications. When possible a record was made of ages and any other relevant information, such as pathologies. Counts and weights were noted for each context that was examined in more detail. No measurements of bones were recorded as this is a small and fragmentary assemblage that could not provide sufficient data for meaningful analysis. All information was entered into Excel for quantification and analysis.

6.9.1 Later Bronze Age

Fragments totalling 15g were produced from two pit fills (11) and (35). These remains consisted of fragments of cattle teeth, which are in a poor and fragmentary state. Slight burning was evident on fragments from (11).

6.9.2 Late Pre-Roman Iron Age to early Roman

Seventy-three grams of bone were produced from gullies [75] and [104] and sondage [71], all features associated with a possible system of earth cut flues. They include fragments of cattle teeth, an adult cattle mandible fragment and a pig/boar scapula. A fragment of a large mammal mandible was derived from the gully [104]. The porcine scapula shows gnawing around the articular end, suggesting scavenger activity. The same group also produced 36g of degraded oyster shell, found in features [71] and [104] and context (188).

6.9.3 Modern and Undated material

A complete cattle radius and vertebrae fragments were seen in the modern drain [102]. Undated ditch [31] produced 13g of bone. A cattle humerus was positively identified, along with two smaller fragments which may be part of the same bone. Findspot 188 produced 76g of equid molar and mandible fragment, along with unidentifiable fragments of mammal bone. The equid teeth suggest an adult mule or small pony. The teeth shows some ridging, which may be attributed to a pathology known as enamel hypoplasia, which occurs in the growth years and can suggest poor conditions or diet for the growing animal.

6.9.4 Conclusions

The material is in poor condition, in common with many faunal assemblages from a region where bone preservation is poor (Sealy 1996, 63). All species identified are probably domestic stock, including cattle which were exploited for producing meat and milk (Sealy 1996). Pig/boar may have been caught from the wild for food and oysters were collected as an additional source of protein.

6.10 The Environmental Evidence

By Val Fryer

Ten samples for the retrieval of the plant macrofossil assemblages were taken from a range of later Bronze Age to Roman features. Rationale for selection and methodology employed for study are based on *Environmental Archaeology* (EH 2002).

6.10.1 Methodology

The samples were processed by manual water flotation/washover and the flots were collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x16 and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed in Appendix 10. Nomenclature within the table follows Stace (1997). Identifications were made by comparison with modern reference specimens. All plant remains were charred. Modern contaminants, including fibrous roots, seeds and arthropod remains, were present throughout. As none of the assemblages contained sufficient material for quantification, the density of macrofossils present is expressed in the table as follows: x = 1–10 specimens, xx = 11–50 specimens, xxx = 51–100 specimens and xxxx = 100+ specimens.

The non-floating residues were collected in a 1mm mesh sieve and sorted when dry. All artefacts/ecofacts were retained for further specialist analysis.

6.10.2 Results

Cereal grains, chaff and seeds were present at a low to moderate density within all but one of the assemblages studied. Preservation was mostly poor, with a high density of the grains being puffed and distorted, probably as a result of combustion at very high temperatures.

Oat (*Avena* sp.), barley (*Hordeum* sp.) and wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grains were recorded, often as single specimens within an assemblage. Wheat occurred most frequently, and both ‘drop-form’ grains typical of spelt (*T. spelta*) and more rounded hexaploid grains of probable bread wheat (*T. aestivum/compactum*) type were recorded. Rare spelt glume bases and bread wheat type rachis nodes were also present. Seeds of common segetal weeds and grassland herbs were recovered from five of the assemblages studied. Taxa noted included brome (*Bromus* sp.), goosegrass (*Galium aparine*), ribwort plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*), small grasses (Poaceae) and dock (*Rumex* sp.). Tree/shrub macrofossils, comprising a single bramble (*Rubus* sect. *Glandulosus*) ‘pip’ and rare fragments of hazel (*Corylus avellana*) nutshell, were only present within sample 35, from the fill of Roman ditch [194]. Charcoal/charred wood fragments were common or abundant throughout.

Other remains were scarce. The fragments of black porous and tarry material were probable residues of the combustion of organic remains (including cereal grains) at very high temperatures. Rare small pieces of burnt bone were noted within two of the cremation pit fills (samples 1 and 6), and minute pellets of burnt or fired clay were recorded within the assemblages from samples 10, 11 and 31. The coal fragments were almost certainly intrusive within the contexts.

6.10.3 Conclusions

With rare exceptions, the assemblages are small and largely composed of charcoal/charred wood fragments. The few other remains recorded are almost certainly accidental inclusions within the assemblages, probably being derived from scattered or wind-blown refuse of unknown origin. Sample 24, from the fill of Later Iron Age to early Roman pit [116] contains a higher density of material (approximately 0.4 litres), although the assemblage is, again, largely composed of finely comminuted charcoal fragments. The few cereals and seeds recorded are probably derived from plants burnt as kindling/fuel. The assemblage from sample 11, from the fill of gully [68] also later Iron Age to early Roman contains cereals, chaff and weed seeds and may be derived from a small scatter of charred cereal processing waste.

7.0 DISCUSSION

7.1 Natural features

A number of interlinked linear features were excavated within Field 1. The features were investigated as being culturally derived, however their uneven plan, steeply tapering profiles, clean fills and lack of finds suggest a geological derivation. Features of similar morphology were investigated at a site on the Norfolk boulder clay at Park Farm, Silfield, near Wymondham (Ashwin 1996, fig. 5). There a complex of irregular gullies was initially believed to be footing trenches for Iron Age roundhouses. Upon excavation, however, the features proved hard to characterise with irregular profiles, clean fills and uncertain bases and were finally identified as being remnant ice wedge polygons (Ashwin 1996, 245). Distinguishing natural from 'man made' features is often problematic. Elsewhere in Essex a series of excavations investigating pit-like features on the Thames gravel terrace revealed that the features were periglacial 'formed by hydrostatic build up of pressure during a period of freezing within the Pleistocene' (Toller and Wilkinson 1980, 115). Extensive areas of patterned ground have been revealed in the Cressing area by aerial photography (Trimble and Penn 2007, 7) and a geological explanation may be put forward to elucidate the origin of the unusual linear features excavated at Cressing.

The features were cut into a chalky clay deposit which is likely to be till/head, the latter being a solifluction deposit formed in a cold glacial climate. Intruding into this chalky till/head were vertical bands and patches of reddish silty clay with scarce small clasts of both chalk and flint. The reddish clay-silts are likely to have an early origin and almost certainly accumulated naturally, most likely as the result of solution hollows in the chalk. It is possible such solution hollows may have taken advantage of the natural imperfections in the previously fluidised 'head' deposits. A biological agent, such as rooting, may have also encouraged the formation of such solution hollows. An alternative genesis is that they were formed within the solifluction deposit as part of the same process and they are also of cold-climate origin. Similar reddish clayey deposits have been recorded elsewhere in solution hollows in chalky head Ashcombe Bottom, East Sussex, (cf. Boxgrove, West Sussex; Macphail 1992) and at Bowthorpe, Norfolk (Macphail 2008).

7.2 Prehistoric

Six pits, two containing pottery, show a dispersed spread of later Bronze Age activity along the line of the pipeline, with two pits being found at White Notley, two intercutting examples in Field 2 and a pit pair in Field 3. The character of the pottery suggests that the pits were filled with debris generated by domestic activity. The pits also contained fragments of cattle teeth, in a poor and fragmentary state, some slightly burnt and low levels of burnt cereal grains. The cereal grains noted, namely common bread wheat and spelt, are consistent with the range of cultivars found in Essex from the mid-Bronze Age onwards (Brown 1996, 32)

The pottery suggests that rubbish may not have been disposed of directly after use. The assemblage is highly fragmentary with each vessel represented by only a few sherds, some of which are burnt and heavily abraded. This is consistent with the condition of other contemporary assemblages from Essex, for example from Mucking (M. Brundenell, pers. comm.) and may indicate that domestic debris had been stored before deposition, perhaps in a midden, ditch or other pre-pit context. The assemblage is closely comparable with the post-Deverel–Rimbury plain ware pottery found at Lofts Farm where similar pit deposits, though here situated within an enclosure, were examined (Brown 1988). Enclosures such as Lofts Farm and Mucking are highly characteristic of the later Bronze Age in Essex, however unenclosed settlement is also found, for example at North Shoebury (Wymer and Brown 1995). Here later Bronze Age pottery and domestic rubbish including mussel shells were recovered from dark layers within pits (Wymer and Brown 1995, 21).

Radiocarbon determinations associated with the plain ware pottery at Lofts Farm suggested that the features dated to approximately 905–805 cal. BC (2680±70 bp HAR-8514; Brown 1988). More recently a large assemblage of plain ware pottery from Fordham in Cambridgeshire was also dated by radiocarbon to around 850–805 BC (GU-15342; R. Mortimer, pers. comm.). It is likely that the pits found on the Cressing to Terling pipeline are broadly contemporary with these sites.

7.3 Early Roman

A concentration of later Iron Age to early Roman occupation was noted around White Notley (Fig. 6). Within the area of the compound excavations revealed two parallel ditches [271] and [273]. The ditches are almost certainly the remains of a double-ditched track way associated with an extensive enclosure shown as well defined soilmarks on aerial photographs (Fig. 6; EHER 5994). Only the very bases of the ditches survive and the heavy truncation visible in the excavated archaeology suggests that the soilmark site may now be in a poor state of preservation. Pottery from ditches [271] and [273] which form the trackway indicates that they were filled in the first half of the 1st century AD. To the north of the compound along the pipeline route a second cluster of features comprising two pits and a ditch is broadly contemporary. Small quantities of burnt animal bone were recovered, but these are not identifiable to species. Cultivars from the features include common wheat, barley and oats a range broadly comparable with evidence from other contemporary clay land assemblages, such as Stansted (Murphy 2004, 337). However, while at Stansted spelt predominates with traces of emmer and bread wheat, emmer is absent from the pipeline evidence and bread

wheat more common. The presence of fuel waste and fired clay pieces within one of the pits [116], suggests that it contained the redeposited remains of a domestic hearth.

Further evidence for agricultural activity was found within the complex of features in Field 3, including two gullies filled to their southern extent with dense charcoal-rich fills. The shallow U-shaped gullies contained cereals, including oats, barley and wheat along with seeds of common segetal weeds, and grassland herbs, including brome, goosegrass, ribwort, plantain small grasses and dock, typical of charred cereal processing waste. The gullies may perhaps be interpreted as being earth-cut flues or informal crop dryers used for parching wheat prior to de-husking and are similar to excavated examples from Langdale Hale, Cambridgeshire (R. Ballantyne, pers comm.). Parallels for the structures have been suggested from early modern Wales, where earth-cut flues with organic superstructures were used to parch grain by process of a rapid conflagration which would destroy the superstructure (Scott 1951, 203). Crop processing by-products such as straw were often used for kindling and samples from the flues include weed seed sievings and spelt wheat spikelets similar to those found at Cressing to Terling. The small size of the environmental component found within gullies M269 also finds parallel at Langdale Hale, where relatively few charred plant remains were recovered from the flues compared to other feature types at the settlement (R. Ballantyne, pers. comm.). The ephemeral structures found at Langdale Hale were described as being 'heavily inter-cut, suggesting they had short use-lives before being replaced' (R Ballantyne, pers. comm.). Brevity of use may explain the misaligned plan of the gullies found on the pipeline which, although broadly contemporary, could not have been in use at the same time.

7.4 Medieval

Evidence from the vicinity of Great Loys moated homestead (EHER 6001) includes a highly truncated vertical tile hearth [201] and at least one other ephemeral burnt feature [202]. The presence of the hearth at Great Loys suggests that a building had once occupied the site. The existence of a medieval hall house, precursor to the present 17th-century farmhouse (EHER 6002) has been implied on evidence of reused rafters taken from an open hall in a barn within the moated complex (EHER 6001). The rafters are heavily smoke blackened similar to *in situ* examples from examples from Singers, Cage Lane, Boxted (Hewett 1973, 174). It was suggested that the site of the medieval hall house at Great Loys lay immediately below the present farm buildings, however it is possible that the hearth found within the pipeline easement marks the location of the original hall or its ancillary buildings.

8.0 CONCLUSIONS

A number of possible natural features were revealed perhaps relating to areas of patterned ground revealed in aerial photographs (Trimble and Penn 2007, 7).

A single find of Mesolithic flint was recovered. Further finds of struck flint suggest a low background level of Bronze Age and Iron Age activity along the route of the pipeline. Excavations at both White Notley and on the route of the pipeline in Fields 2 and 3 indicate a hitherto unknown later Bronze Age presence. The small

scattered pits suggest unenclosed occupation perhaps dating to around 900–800 BC.

The excavation at White Notley was able to confirm that a cropmark enclosure previously identified by aerial photography is early Roman (EHER 5994). Pottery from the features is domestic and mostly supplied by local production, with limited access to wheelmade forms and no exotic imports. Pottery and limited domestic waste within the features suggest occupation close by, almost certainly associated with the enclosure. Two possible earth-cut flues in Field 3 confirm that crop production and processing was taking place in the area during the early Roman period.

The enclosure appears to be one of a number of similar landscape features comprising ditch-enclosed field-systems found at sites such as Mucking and Stanstead in the later Iron Age and earlier Roman period and taken as evidence for the expansion of farming onto the Essex claylands during this period (Going 1996).

The location of a conjectural medieval precursor to the present 17th-century farmhouse at Great Loys has remained uncertain. It is possible that the vertical tile hearth located within the easement to the east of the present buildings at Great Loys marks the site of this putative great hall or ancillary buildings.

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Appendix 1a: Context Summary

Ctxt	Category	Cut	Description	Period
1	Layer		Topsoil	Modern –
2	Layer		Subsoil	Modern
3	Possible ditch	3	ditch	Undated
4	ditch fill	3	Fill of [3]	Undated
5	Layer		Topsoil	Modern
6	Natural feature	6	Geological feature	Unknown
7	Natural feature fill	6	Fill of [6]	Unknown
8	Natural feature	8	Geological feature	Unknown
9	Natural feature fill	8	Fill of [8]	Unknown
10	Pit	10	Pit group 1	Later Bronze Age
11	Pit fill	10	Pit group 1	Later Bronze Age
12	Pit	12	Pit group 2	Undated
13	Pit fill	12	Pit group 2	Undated
14	Findspot		Fired clay	
15	Ditch	15		Roman
16	Ditch fill	15	Fill of [15]	Roman
17	Findspot		Pre pot	Prehistoric
18	Findspot		CBM, PM pot	Post-medieval
19	Findspot		CBM	
20	Pit	20	Brown pit	Later Iron Age–early Roman
21	Gully	21	Eastern black linear	Later Iron Age–early Roman
22	Gully fill	21	Fill of [21]	Later Iron Age–early Roman
23	Gully	23	Western black linear	Later Iron Age–early Roman
24	Gully fill	23	Fill of [23]	Later Iron Age–early Roman
25	Pit	25	Grey pit, ill-defined	Later Iron Age–early Roman
26	Pit fill	25	Fill of [25]	Later Iron Age–early Roman
27	Pit	27	Large pit at northern junction of [21] and [23]	Later Iron Age–early Roman
28	Pit fill	27	Fill of [27]	Later Iron Age–early Roman
29	Pit	29	Possible pit	
30	Pit fill	29	Fill of [29]	
31	Ditch	31	Shallow Ditch 20m S Of [25]	
32	Ditch fill	31	Fill of [31]	Roman
33	Findspot		Brick	Post-medieval
34	Pit	34	Pit group 1	Later Bronze Age
35	Pit fill	34	Secondary fill of [34]	Later Bronze Age
36	Pit fill	34	Primary fill of [34]	Later Bronze Age
37	Pit	37	3 LH	Later Bronze Age
38	Pit fill	37	Secondary fill of [37]	Later Bronze Age
39	Pit fill	37	Primary fill of [37]	Later Bronze Age
40	Ditch	40	Ditch photo and section	
41	Ditch fill	40	Fill of [40]	
42	Ditch fill	40	Main fill of [40]	
43	Ditch	43	Ditch	

Ctxt	Category	Cut	Description	Period
44	Ditch fill	43	Secondary fill [43]	
45	Ditch fill	43	Primary fill [43]	
46	Natural feature	46	Geological feature	Unknown
47	Natural feature fill	46	Fill of [46]	Unknown
48	Natural feature	48	Geological feature	Unknown
49	Natural feature fill	48	Fill of [48]	Unknown
50	Natural feature fill	48	Main fill of [48]	Unknown
51	Layer		Top soil in bulk overlying [48]	Modern
52	Natural feature	52	Geological feature	Unknown
53	Natural feature fill	52	Fill of [52]	Unknown
54	Natural feature fill	52	Main fill of [52]	Unknown
55	Void			
56	Void			
57	Void			
58	Void			
59	Void			
60	Pit	60	Pit group 2	Undated
61	Pit fill	60	Fill of [60]	Undated
62	Pit fill	60	Fill of [60]	Undated
63	Pit fill	60	Fill of [60]	Undated
64	Pit fill	60	Fill of [60]	Undated
65	Void			
66	Gully	66	Eastern black linear same as [21]	Later Iron Age–early Roman
67	Gully fill	66	Fill of [66] same as (22)	Later Iron Age–early Roman
68	Gully	68	Western black linear same as [23]	Later Iron Age–early Roman
69	Gully fill	68	Fill of [68] same as (24)	Later Iron Age–early Roman
70	Gully fill	68	Fill of [68] gravel rich	Later Iron Age–early Roman
71	Feature fill	75	Top fill of [75]	Later Iron Age–early Roman
72	Feature fill	75	Fill of [75] below (71)	Later Iron Age–early Roman
73	Feature fill	75	Fill of [75] below (72)	Later Iron Age–early Roman
74	Post-hole fill	111	Fill of [111]	Later Iron Age–early Roman
75	Feature	75	Cut of uncertain feature in sondage	Later Iron Age–early Roman
76	Gully	76	Eastern black linear same as [21] [66]	Later Iron Age–early Roman
77	Gully fill	76	Fill of [76]	Later Iron Age–early Roman
78	Gully	78	Western linear same as [23], [68] and [104]	Later Iron Age–early Roman
79	Gully fill	78	Fill of [78]	Later Iron Age–early Roman
80	Construction cut	80	Construction cut for [76] and [78]	Later Iron Age–early Roman
81	Construction cut fill	80	Fill of [80]	Later Iron Age–early Roman
82	Ditch	82	N-s linear that becomes [76] and [78]	Later Iron Age–early Roman
83	Ditch fill	82	Primary fill of [82]	Later Iron Age–early Roman
84	Ditch fill	82	Secondary fill of [82]	Later Iron Age–early Roman
85	Hearth	85	Cut of tile hearth	Medieval

Ctxt	Category	Cut	Description	Period
86	Hearth	85	Tile hearth same as (201)	Medieval
87	Layer	88	Spread of material from hearth	Medieval
88	Ditch	88	Tile rich ditch same as [204]	Post-medieval
89	Ditch fill	88	Fill of [88], same as (205)	Post-medieval
90	Void			
91	Void			
92	Void			
93	Void			
94	Void			
95	Void			
96	Void			
97	Void			
98	Void			
99	Void			
100	Pit	100	Possibly the pit associated with boat [296]	
101	Pit fill	100	Fill of [100]	
102	Drain	102	Mole drain cutting [296]	
103	Drain fill	102	Fill of [103]	
104	Gully	104	Western linear same as [23] and [68], [78]	
105	Gully fill	104	Fill of [104]	
106	Ditch	106	Linear in s???	
107	Ditch fill	106	Fill of [106]	Later Iron Age–early Roman
108	Layer	75	Natural	
109	Layer		Natural below 75	
110	Layer		Natural below 75	
111	Post-hole	111	In base of sondage section 101	
112	Stake-hole	112	Filled with (107)	
113	Layer		Layer overlying 114	
114	Layer		Layer at base of sondage section 101	
115	Layer		Same as 114	
116	Pit	116		Later Iron Age–early Roman
117	Pit fill	116	Fill of 116 plan sheet 12	Later Iron Age–early Roman
118	Pit fill	116	Fill of 116	Later Iron Age–early Roman
119	Ditch	119		Later Iron Age–early Roman
120	Ditch fill	119	Top fill of [119]	Later Iron Age–early Roman
121	Ditch fill	119	Fill of [119]	Later Iron Age–early Roman
122	Ditch fill	119	Fill of [119]	Later Iron Age–early Roman
123	Ditch	123	E W ditch	Later Iron Age–early Roman
124	Ditch fill	123	Fill of [123]	Later Iron Age–early Roman
125	Ditch fill	123	Fill of [123]	Later Iron Age–early Roman
126	Pit	125	Pit fill with pot fills 127,128,129	Later Iron Age–early Roman
127	Pit fill	125	Fill of [126]	Later Iron Age–early Roman
128	Pit fill	125	Fill of [126]	Later Iron Age–early Roman
129	Pit fill	125	Fill of [126]	Later Iron Age–early Roman

Ctxt	Category	Cut	Description	Period
130	Ditch fill	119	Fill of [119]	Later Iron Age–early Roman
131	Ditch fill	119	Fill of [119]	Later Iron Age–early Roman
132	Void			
133	Natural feature	133	Geological feature corner	Unknown
134	Natural feature fill	133	Fill of [133]	Unknown
135	Natural feature	135	Geological feature	Unknown
136	Natural feature fill	135	Fill of [135]	Unknown
137	Natural feature	137	Geological feature	Unknown
138	Natural feature fill	137	Fill of [137]	Unknown
139	Natural feature	139	Geological feature	Unknown
140	Natural feature fill	139	Fill of [139]	Unknown
141	Layer	139	Fill within geological feature(bank)	Unknown
142	Natural feature fill	139	Fill of [139]	Unknown
143	Layer	139	Fill within geological feature(bank)	Unknown
144	Natural feature	144	Geological feature	Unknown
145	Natural feature fill	144	Fill of [144]	Unknown
146	Natural feature fill	144	Fill of [144]	Unknown
147	Natural feature fill	144	Fill of [144]	Unknown
148	Natural feature fill	139	Fill of [139]	Unknown
149	Natural feature fill	144	Fill of [144]	Unknown
150	Natural feature	150	Geological feature	Unknown
151	Natural feature fill	150	Fill of [150]	Unknown
152	Natural feature	152	Geological feature same as [154]	Unknown
153	Natural feature fill	152	Fill of [152]	Unknown
154	Natural feature	154	Geological feature same as [135]	Unknown
155	Natural feature fill	154	Fill of [154] same as (140)	Unknown
156	Natural feature	156	Geological feature	Unknown
157	Natural feature fill	156	Fill of [156] same as (140)	Unknown
158	Natural feature	158	Geological feature	Unknown
159	Natural feature fill	158	Fill of [158] same as (140)	Unknown
160	Natural feature fill	158	Fill of [158]	Unknown
161	Natural feature	161	Geological feature	Unknown
162	Natural feature fill	161	Fill of [161] same as (140)	Unknown
163	Natural feature	163	Geological feature	Unknown
164	Natural feature fill	163	Fill of [163] same as (146)	Unknown
165	Natural feature fill	163	Fill of [163] same as (145)	Unknown
166	Natural feature fill	163	Fill of [163] same as (140)	Unknown
167	Natural feature fill	163	Fill of [163] same as (146)	Unknown
168	Natural feature fill	133	Fill of [133]	Unknown
169	Natural feature fill	133	Fill of [133]	Unknown
170	Natural feature	170	Geological feature	Unknown
171	Natural feature fill	170	Fill of [170]	Unknown
172	Natural feature fill	170	Fill of [170]	Unknown
173	Natural feature	173	Part of geological feature	Unknown
174	Natural feature fill	173	Fill of [173]	Unknown

Ctxt	Category	Cut	Description	Period
175	Natural feature	175	Geological feature	Unknown
176	Natural feature fill	175	Fill of (175)	Unknown
177	Natural feature	177	Geological feature	Unknown
178	Natural feature fill	177	Fill of (177)	Unknown
179	Natural feature	179	Part of geological feature	Unknown
180	Natural feature	179	Fill of [179]	Unknown
181	Natural feature	181	Geological feature	Unknown
182	Natural feature fill	181	Fill of [181]	Unknown
183	Natural feature fill	181	Fill of [181]	Unknown
184	Natural feature fill	181	Fill of [181]	Unknown
185	Natural feature fill	181	Fill of [181]	Unknown
186	Natural feature	186	Geological feature	Unknown
187	Natural feature fill	186	Fill of [186]	Unknown
188	Findspot		Unstratified finds from m296	Later Iron Age–early Roman
189	Findspot		Metal-detector finds from field 9	
190	Findspot		Metal-detector finds from field 10	
191	Findspot		Metal-detector finds from field 11	
192	Findspot		Metal-detector finds from field 12	
193	Findspot		Metal-detector finds from field 13	
194	Ditch	194	E w ditch	
195	Ditch fill	194	Lower fill of 194	
196	Ditch fill	194	Upper fill of 194	
197	Drain	197	Field drain	Modern
198	Drain fill	197	Fill of 197	Modern
199	Ditch	199	E w ditch	
200	Ditch fill	199	Fill of 199	
201	Hearth	85	Same as (86)	Post-medieval
202	Pit	202	Irregular feature	
203	Pit fill	202	Fill of [202]	
204	Ditch	204	Same as [88]	Post-medieval
205	Drain fill	204	Same as [89]	Post-medieval
206	Findspot		TL7747817147	
207	Findspot		TL7747617144	
208	Findspot		TL7747117141	Mesolithic
209	Findspot		TL7747817132	
210	Findspot		TL7747417130	
211	Findspot		TL7747117131	
212	Findspot		TL7746217132	
213	Findspot		TL7747017111	
214	Findspot		TL7818418483	
215	Findspot		TL7818318478	
216	Findspot		TL7818118474	Later Bronze Age
217	Findspot		TL7818318477	Later Bronze Age
218	Findspot		TL7818418473	Later Bronze Age
219	Findspot		TL7818618459	Later Bronze Age
220	Findspot		TL7818918454	Later Bronze Age

Ctxt	Category	Cut	Description	Period
221	Findspot		TL7818918452	Later Bronze Age
222	Findspot		TL7818518453	Later Bronze Age
223	Findspot		TL7818418451	Later Bronze Age
224	Findspot		TL7818918447	Later Bronze Age
225	Findspot		TL7819318444	Later Bronze Age
226	Findspot		TL7819518423	
227	Findspot		TL7819018409	
228	Findspot		TL7818918406	
229	Findspot		TL7819418406	
230	Findspot		TL7819218401	
231	Findspot		TL7819318345	
232	Findspot		TL7819018326	
233	Findspot		TL7819318323	
234	Findspot		TL7818318512	Roman
235	Findspot		TL7819018543	
236	Findspot		TL7819518551	
237	Findspot		TL7817618273	
238	Findspot		TL7815518231	
239	Findspot		TL7814218184	
240	Findspot		TL7813518174	
241	Findspot		TL7813018164	
242	Findspot		TL7813318161	
243	Findspot		TL7811718134	
244	Findspot		TL7810918124	
245	Findspot		TL7810418118	Later Iron Age–early Roman
246	Findspot		TL7810518120	Later Iron Age–early Roman
247	Findspot		TL7807918077	
248	Findspot		TL7801718033	
249	Findspot		TL7793617945	
250	Findspot		TL7793217928	
251	Findspot		TL7789417873	
252	Findspot		TL7787817845	
253	Findspot		TL7787617840	Uncertain
254	Findspot		TL7786717816	
255	Findspot		TL7785417786	
256	Findspot		TL7784417771	Later Iron Age–early Roman
257	Findspot		TL7781717726	
258	Findspot		TL7781217718	
259	Findspot		TL7772317564	
260	Findspot		TL7770617528	
261	Findspot		TL7766717484	Later Bronze Age
262	Findspot		TL7864420080	
263	Findspot		Surface finds near [21]	
264	Findspot		Surface finds near [10]	
265	Findspot		Surface finds near [34]	
266	Topsoil		Topsoil	Modern

Ctxt	Category	Cut	Description	Period
267	Pit	267	Pit	Later Iron Age–early Roman
268	Pit fill	267	Fill of [267]	Later Iron Age–early Roman
269	Pit	269	Pit	
270	Pit fill	269	Fill of [269]	
271	Ditch	271	Ditch same as [283] and [285]	Later Iron Age–early Roman
272	Ditch fill	271	Fill of [271]	Later Iron Age–early Roman
273	Ditch	273	Ditch	Later Iron Age–early Roman
274	Ditch fill	273	Fill of [273]	Later Iron Age–early Roman
275	Ditch fill	273	Fill of [273]	Later Iron Age–early Roman
276	Ditch fill	273	Fill of [273]	Later Iron Age–early Roman
277	Pit	277	Pit with burnt flint	Iron Age
278	Pit fill	277	Fill of [277]	Iron Age
279	Ditch	279	Ditch	
280	Ditch fill	279	Fill of [279]	
281	Ditch	281	Ditch	
282	Ditch fill	281	Fill of [281]	
283	Ditch	283	Ditch same as [271] and [285]	Later Iron Age–early Roman
284	Ditch fill	283	Fill of [283]	Later Iron Age–early Roman
285	Ditch	285	Ditch same as [271] and [283]	Later Iron Age–early Roman
286	Ditch fill	285	Fill of [285]	Roman
287	Natural feature		Geological feature overall	Unknown
288	Natural feature		Geological feature north	Unknown
289	Natural feature		Geological feature east	Unknown
290	Natural feature		Geological feature south	Unknown
291	Natural feature	291	Within geological feature	Unknown
292	Natural feature fill	291	Fill of [291]	Unknown
293	Natural feature	293	Within geological feature	Unknown
294	Natural feature fill	293	Fill of [293]	Unknown
295	Natural feature fill	293	Fill of [293]	Unknown

Appendix 1b: OASIS Feature Summary Table

Period	Feature type	Quantity
Unknown	Linear	8
	Ditch	2
Late Bronze Age (1000–701 BC)	Pit	6
Roman (AD 42–409)	Ditch	6
	Pit	5
Medieval (1066–1539)	Hearth	1
	Pit	1
	Ditch	1

Appendix 2a: Finds by Context

Context	Material	Quantity	Weight (g)	Period
1	Flint Flake	1		Prehistoric
1	Pottery	6	33	
2	Pottery	2	8	
2	Roof tile	1	42	Post-medieval
3	Burnt flint	3		Prehistoric
4	Roof tile	1	21	Post-medieval
11	Animal bone	6	15	
11	Fired Clay	13	52	Later Bronze Age
11	Pottery	33	153	Later Bronze Age
11	Stone	1	6	Undated
14	Brick	1	10	Post-medieval
18	Roof tile	1	18	Post-medieval
26	Pottery	2	41	Later Iron Age–early Roman
27	Pottery	1	5	Later Iron Age–early Roman
28	Fired Clay	1	1	LPRIA/early Roman
32	Animal bone	13	3	
32	Pottery	1	5	Mid-1st/early 2nd c. AD
33	Brick	1	10	Post-medieval
35	Animal bone	9	13	
35	Burnt flint	5		Prehistoric
35	Fired Clay	2	19	Later Bronze Age
35	Flint flake	3		Prehistoric
35	Pottery	27	189	Later Bronze Age
35	Pottery	71	518	Later Bronze Age
35	Stone	1	19	Undated
35	Struck flint	2		Prehistoric
36	Burnt flint	1		Prehistoric
36	Fired Clay	2	28	Later Bronze Age
36	Pottery	74	233	Later Bronze Age
36	Stone	2	128	Undated
67	Fired Clay	1	3	LPRIA/early Roman
69	Fired Clay	7	54	LPRIA/early Roman
71	Animal bone	69	7	
71	Burnt flint	6		Prehistoric
71	Fired Clay	8	53	LPRIA/early Roman
71	Pottery	7	43	Later Iron Age
71	Shell – oyster	-	10	Undated
71	Stone	1	4	Undated
72	Pottery	4	31	Later Iron Age
73	Pottery	3	26	Later Iron Age
74	Animal bone	4	2	
74	Pottery	1	2	Later Iron Age
103	Animal bone	367	3	
105	Animal bone	10	1	

Context	Material	Quantity	Weight (g)	Period
105	Burnt flint	1		Prehistoric
105	Fired Clay	25	81	LPRIA/early Roman
105	Flint	2		Prehistoric
105	flint	1		Prehistoric
105	Shell – oyster	-	7	Undated
107	Fired Clay	4	13	LPRIA/early Roman
107	Pottery	2	22	Later Iron Age
117	Burnt flint	3		Prehistoric
117	Fired Clay	9	96	LPRIA/early Roman
117	Pottery	9	44	Later Iron Age
118	Burnt flint	1		Prehistoric
118	Fired Clay	35	493	LPRIA/early Roman
118	Pottery	10	176	Later Iron Age
120	Fired Clay	8	44	LPRIA/early Roman
120	Pottery	2	48	Later Iron Age
121	Fired Clay	8	60	LPRIA/early Roman
121	Pottery	1	29	Later Iron Age
122	Burnt flint	2		Prehistoric
122	Fired Clay	31	359	LPRIA/early Roman
122	Pottery	80	724	Mid-1st/early 2nd c. AD
124	Fired Clay	1	7	LPRIA/early Roman
124	Pottery	41	405	Later Iron Age
125	Fired Clay	4	41	LPRIA/early Roman
125	Metalworking Debris	3	40	Undated
125	Pottery	131	1760	Mid-1st/early 2nd c. AD
127	Burnt flint	3		Prehistoric
127	Fired Clay	60	553	LPRIA/early Roman
127	Flint flake	1		Prehistoric
127	Pottery	277	2291	Mid-1st/early 2nd c. AD
128	Pottery	1	1	Later Iron Age
130	Fired Clay	11	286	LPRIA/early Roman
130	Flint flake	1		Prehistoric
130	Pottery	15	226	Later Iron Age
188	Animal bone	76	7	
188	Burnt	1		Prehistoric
188	Pottery	9	42	Iron Age
188	Shell - oyster	-	19	Undated
206	Flint flake	1		Prehistoric
208	Bipolar core	1		Mesolithic
211	Blade-like flake	1		Prehistoric
212	Utilised flake	1		Prehistoric
213	Blade	1		Prehistoric
214	Flint flake	1		Prehistoric
214	Spall	1		Prehistoric
215	Utilised flake	1		Prehistoric
216	Pottery	5	5	Later Bronze Age

Context	Material	Quantity	Weight (g)	Period
217	Pottery	1	5	Later Iron Age
218	Pottery	4	3	Later Bronze Age
219	Pottery	2	4	Not closely datable
220	Pottery	2	2	Later Bronze Age
221	Pottery	1	5	Iron Age
222	Pottery	2	5	Later Bronze Age
223	Flint flake	1		Prehistoric
223	Pottery	1	5	Later Bronze Age
224	Pottery	2	5	Later Bronze Age
225	Pottery	1	6	Romano-British
234	Pottery	1	17	Iron Age
235	Flint flake	1		Prehistoric
236	Flint flake	2		Prehistoric
239	Retouched flake	1		Prehistoric
240	Non-struck	0		Prehistoric
243	Retouched flake	1		Prehistoric
244	Flint flake	2		Prehistoric
244	Multi-platform flake core	1		Prehistoric
245	Flint flake	2		Prehistoric
245	Pottery	3	4	Iron Age
246	Flint flake	2		Prehistoric
246	Pottery	1	8	Later Iron Age
248	Flint flake	1		Prehistoric
251	Flint flake	1		Prehistoric
253	Pottery	1	8	Iron Age
255	Fired Clay	2	4	Undated
256	Pottery	1	1	Not closely datable
257	Flint flake	1		Prehistoric
259	Flint flake	1		Prehistoric
260	Flint	1		Prehistoric
261	Pottery	1	4	Not closely datable
263	Pottery	6	2	Later Bronze Age
265	Pottery	5	39	Bronze Age
266	Burnt flint	3		Prehistoric
266	Flint core	1		Prehistoric
266	Flint multi-platform flake core	1		Prehistoric
266	Pottery	4	44	2nd c. AD
266	Roof tile	1	45	Post-medieval
268	Pottery	6	27	Later Iron Age early Roman
272	Pottery	21	245	Later Iron Age early Roman
274	Pottery	33	420	Roman
276	Pottery	1	6	Later Bronze Age
278	Burnt flint	1		Prehistoric
278	Pottery	4	9	Mid-1st/early 2nd c. AD
280	Pottery	5	58	Later Iron Age early Roman
284	Brick	6	682	Roman

Context	Material	Quantity	Weight (g)	Period
284	Pottery	24	318	1st c. AD
286	Flint	1		Prehistoric
286	Pottery	18	178	Later Iron Age early Roman

Appendix 2b: HER Finds Summary Table

Period	Material	Quantity
Unknown	Pottery	4
	Fired Clay	2
Prehistoric (500,000 BC–AD 42)	Burnt flint	24
	Flint	39
	Pottery	5
Mesolithic (10,000–4001 BC)	Flint	1
Bronze Age (2500–701 BC)	Pottery	5
Late Bronze Age (1000–701 BC)	Fired Clay	17
	Stone	1
	Pottery	228
	Burnt flint	6
Iron Age (800 BC–AD 42)	Pottery	15
Roman (AD42–409)	Animal bone	187
	Brick	6
	Fired Clay	213
	Pottery	709
	Shell - oyster	6
	Metalworking Debris	3
	Stone	1
Post-medieval (1540–1900)	Brick	2
	Roof tile	4
Modern (1900–2050)	Animal bone	367
	Roof tile	4

Appendix 3: Pottery

Earlier Prehistoric Fabric Descriptions

Fabric code	Fabric description
F1	Common small to medium white angular flint up to 4mm; rare black organic streaks
F2	Moderate small white angular flint (less than 2mm; moderate quartz sand
F3	Common small white angular flints speckled through fabric
Q1	Common quartz sand, occasional larger dark sub-rounded quartz
Q2	Common quartz sand, occasional larger dark sub-rounded quartz; rare small white angular flints

Later prehistoric and early Roman fabric descriptions

Fabric code	Fabric description
GTW (B)	Common black even sized small sub rounded grog inclusions; sparse mica shreds, sparse white quartz in grey matrix
GTW	Moderate black even sized small sub rounded grog inclusions; sparse mica shreds, pimply surface soapy
GTW (P)	Moderate orange even sized small sub rounded grog inclusions; sparse mica shreds, sparse white quartz in grey matrix
STW	Common white shell pieces, grey matrix, orange surfaces
GTQ	Grog-tempered sandy
STWQ	Common white shell pieces, grey matrix and surfaces
F4	Moderate small white angular flint (less than 2mm; moderate quartz sand black throughout
Q3	Common quartz sand, occasional larger dark sub-rounded quartz, occasional mica shreds, dense well fired
SOB GT	Southern British grog-tempered ('Belgic) ware (Tomber and Dore 1998, 214) (53), wheelmade
BSW	Romanizing grey wares (45)
GRS	Sandy grey wares (47)
COL WH	Colchester white ware (Tomber and Dore 1998, 133) (27)

Pottery Catalogue

Context	Fabric	Dsc	Qty	Wt	Type	Decoration	Comment	Parallel	Spot Date
1	SGW		1	6					C2–C4
1	F1	U	5	27					Later Bronze Age
2	Q2	U	1	2					Iron Age
2	F2	U	1	6					Later Bronze Age
11	F2	U	8	78					Later Bronze Age
11	Q1	U	7	11			Thin		Later Bronze Age
11	F3	U	1	12			Rounded shouldered vessel		Later Bronze Age
11	F2	U	17	52					Later Bronze Age
18	GRE	U	1	6				post med	Post med
26	STW	R	1	39	JAR/BOWL		Everted rim jar	Thompson B1;1	Later Iron Age
26	Q2	U	1	2			Residual		Iron Age
27	Q2	U	1	5					Iron Age
32	GRS		1	5					Mid-1st/early 2nd c. AD
35	F2	R	1	4	class V		Cup	Brown 1988, Fig. 14,18	Later Bronze Age
35	Q1	U	1	4					Later Bronze Age
35	F2	U	2	4					Later Bronze Age
35	F2	R	2	6	Class II				Later Bronze Age
35	F2	B	1	8			Interior surface missing, elongated organic voids in surface		Later Bronze Age
35	F3	U	1	16	Class III				Later Bronze Age
35	F2	U	16	24					Later Bronze Age
35	F2	R	1	42	Class III		Fingered, tripartite bowl round shoulder flared everted rim	Brown 1988, fig. 14, 17, C10, C9th	Later Bronze Age
35	F1	B	2	81	Class I		Gritted, flat part of base only angle missing		Later Bronze Age
35	F2	U	1	13	Class I		Burnt		Later Bronze Age

Context	Fabric	Dsc	Qty	Wt	Type	Decoration	Comment	Parallel	Spot Date
35	F1	U	2	20	Class I				Later Bronze Age
35	F2	U	13	42					Later Bronze Age
35	F3	U	16	84					Later Bronze Age
35	F2	U	39	359	Class I		Pale buff orange		Later Bronze Age
36	F1	B	1	14	Class I				Later Bronze Age
36	F1	B	1	16	Class I		Gritted		Later Bronze Age
36	F1	R	3	38	Class I		Barrel shaped	Brown 1988, fig14,9. C10th C9th	Later Bronze Age
36	F1	U	69	165	Class I				Later Bronze Age
71	STW	R	1	8	JAR/BOWL		Everted rim jar		Later Iron Age
71	F4	U	1	9					Later Iron Age
71	STW	U	5	26					Later Iron Age
72	STW	U	1	8					Later Iron Age
72	Q3	U	3	23					Later Iron Age
73	STW	U	2	10					Later Iron Age
73	STWQ	R	1	16	JAR		Flattened rim everted neck	Thompson B1;1	Later Iron Age
74	STW	U	1	2			Fine tempered thin sherd		Later Iron Age
107	PGW	U	1	8					Later Iron Age
107	STW	U	1	14					Later Iron Age
117	STW	U	3	3		Scraps			Later Iron Age
117	MSGW	U	1	3					Later Iron Age
117	GTQ	R	1	5	cup		Wide mouth cup	Thompson E2–1C1BC	Later Iron Age
117	GTW	U	3	27		Rusticated			Later Iron Age
117	G1	U	1	6					Not closely datable
118	GTWQ	U	2	12			Int surface missing		Later Iron Age
118	GTQ	U	1	14	JAR		Cordon shouldered jar	Thompson B3:4 C1BC	Later Iron Age
118	GTW	U	3	21			Sandwich black pale orange surface pale grey core		Later Iron Age
118	GTW(P)	U	2	57					Later Iron Age

Context	Fabric	Dsc	Qty	Wt	Type	Decoration	Comment	Parallel	Spot Date
118	GTW	B	2	72		Rusticated		cf Turner Walker and Wallace 1999. fig. 87, 33	Later Iron Age
120	GTW(B)	U	1	4					Later Iron Age
120	Q3	U	1	44					Later Iron Age
121	GTW(B)	U	1	29					Later Iron Age
122	GTW	U	1	2			Waster?? Has air bubble		Later Iron Age
122	COL WH		2	10					m1st/e2nd C AD
122	GTW	L	1	13	lid		Lid high carinated lid LC1BC	Thompson L3	Later Iron Age
122	GTWQ	U	1	13					Later Iron Age
122	PGW	U	1	19	JAR		Plain everted rim necked jar	Thomson B1 1	Later Iron Age
122	GTW	R	1	23	JAR		Bead rim cordoned shoulder jar	Thompson B3:4 C1BC	Later Iron Age
122	GTW	U	16	28			Scraps		Later Iron Age
122	GTWQ	U	1	31			Carinated jar		Later Iron Age
122	GTW(P)	R	4	45	JAR		Bead rim cordoned shoulder jar	Thompson B3:4 C1BC; cf. Turner Walker and Wallace 1999. fig. 88, 37	Later Iron Age
122	GTW(B)	U	11	61			Perhaps burnt		Later Iron Age
122	GTW(B)	U	16	180					Later Iron Age
122	GTW	U	25	299	jar	Rusticated		cf. Turner Walker and Wallace 1999. fig. 87, 31	Later Iron Age
124	GTW	D	1	4		Incised band			Later Iron Age
124	STW	D	1	8		Combed	Globular bead rim jar	Thompson B5:5	Later Iron Age
124	PGW	R	1	16	JAR		Everted necked bead rim jar	Thompson B1;1	Later Iron Age
124	GTW	U	2	19					Later Iron Age
124	GTW(B)	U	8	80					Later Iron Age
124	OTW	U	4	80					Later Iron Age
124	PGW	U	7	82					Later Iron Age
124	GTW	U	17	116					Later Iron Age
125	SOB GT		0	0	BEAKER			G5–6	E-M C1 AD

Context	Fabric	Dsc	Qty	Wt	Type	Decoration	Comment	Parallel	Spot Date
125	GTW	R	1	4		Bead rim			Later Iron Age
125	GTW	B	1	6					Later Iron Age
125	COL WH		1	6					Mid-1st/early 2nd c. AD
125	GTW(B)	D	1	8		Combed			Later Iron Age
125	GTW	D	2	9		Cordoned			Later Iron Age
125	Q3	U	6	10		Thin			Later Iron Age
125	GTW	D	1	21		Combed			Later Iron Age
125	PGW	D	3	35		Cordoned			Later Iron Age
125	GTW	U	6	41			Encrusted		Later Iron Age
125	STWQ	D	2	53		Fine combed	Micaceous		Later Iron Age
125	GTW	D	1	111	SJAR	Cordoned			Later Iron Age
125	SOB GT		5	113	JAR				E–M C1 AD
125	OTW	U	7	120					Later Iron Age
125	STW	U	11	256					Later Iron Age
125	GTW	U	63	481			All pot from 125 and 126 encrusted as if waterlogged		Later Iron Age
125	OTW	P	20	486		Combed	Globular bead rim jar	Thompson B5:5	Later Iron Age
127	BSW		0	0	JAR			cf. Turner-Walker and Wallace 1999, 130: vessel 37	C1 AD
127	GRS		0	0	JAR			Going B1.2	C1–C2
127	BSW		0	0	URN/JAR			Thompson 1982: type A1	E C1 BC – M C1AD
127	BSW		0	0	PLATTER			Going A2.2/1	EM C1AD
127	PGW	R	1	2	DISH		Shallow dish	Thompson G1:11	Later Iron Age
127	GTW	R	1	2	cup		Bead rim	Thompson E1:1	Later Iron Age
127	SOB GT		1	4					Mid-1st/early 2nd c. AD
127	GTW(P)	R	1	5	JAR/BOWL		Bead rim jar	Thompson B1;1	Later Iron Age
127	OTW	B	1	7					Later Iron Age
127	Q3	B	1	8					Later Iron Age

Context	Fabric	Dsc	Qty	Wt	Type	Decoration	Comment	Parallel	Spot Date
127	GTW	R	1	10			Neutral jar	Thompson B1;1	Later Iron Age
127	COL WH		3	11					Mid-1st/early 2nd c. AD
127	GTW(B)	R	1	12	JAR		Bead rim jar	Thompson B1;1	Later Iron Age
127	GRS		2	14	JAR			Going G36	C1–C2
127	SOW	B	1	14					Later Iron Age
127	GTW(P)	B	1	15					Later Iron Age
127	GTW(P)	U	1	16			Carinated		Later Iron Age
127	GTW	U	3	18					Later Iron Age
127	GTW	U	3	22			Carinated		Later Iron Age
127	GTW	B	3	27					Later Iron Age
127	OTW	B	1	27					Later Iron Age
127	GTWS	D	33	66	SJAR	Combed	Combed storage jar		Later Iron Age
127	Q3	U	2	89					Later Iron Age
127	OTW	R	1	207		Rusticated	Globular bead rim jar	Thompson B5:5	Later Iron Age
127	GTWS	D	79	266	SJAR	Combed	Combed storage jar.		Later Iron Age
127	BSW		23	309					m1st/e2nd C AD
127	GTW	U	85	359					Later Iron Age
127	STWQ	D	1	364	SJAR	Double row fingertip impressions on shoulder			Later Iron Age
127	GTW	R	28	417	JAR		Bead rim necked jar	Thompson B1;1	Later Iron Age
128	OTW	U	1	1					Later Iron Age
130	GTW(B)	R	1	3	JAR		Globular bead rim jar	Thompson B5:5	Later Iron Age
130	GTW(B)	U	1	11			Oxidised		Later Iron Age
130	OTW	U	2	15			Burnt		Later Iron Age
130	PGW	R	1	20	JAR		Everted rim jar	Thompson B1;1	Later Iron Age
130	Q3	R	1	70	JAR		Bead rim cordon shouldered jar	Thompson B3:4 C1BC	Later Iron Age
130	GTW	U	9	107					Later Iron Age

Context	Fabric	Dsc	Qty	Wt	Type	Decoration	Comment	Parallel	Spot Date
188	PGW	R	1	3			Simple		Later Iron Age
188	STWF	R	1	4			Bead rim		Iron Age
188	STWF	U	2	5					Later Iron Age
188	STW	U	1	6					Later Iron Age
188	PGW	U	3	20					Later Iron Age
216	F1	U	5	5			Scraps		Later Bronze Age
217	F2	U	1	5					Later Bronze Age
218	STW	U	4	3					Later Iron Age
219	F1	U	1	1			Scraps		Later Bronze Age
219	Q1	U	1	3			Scraps		Not closely datable
220	F2	U	2	2					Iron Age
221	F2	U	1	5					Later Bronze Age
222	F2	U	1	1					Iron Age
222	Q1	U	1	4					Iron Age
223	F2	R	1	5			Could be earlier Neolithic		Later Bronze Age
224	F2	U	2	5					Later Bronze Age
225	F2	U	1	6					Later Bronze Age
234	SGW	U	1	17					Romano-British
245	F2	U	3	4					Iron Age
246	Q1	U	1	8					Iron Age
253	OTW	U	1	8					Later Iron Age
256	Q1	U	1	1					Iron Age
261	Q2	R	1	4					Not closely datable
263	Q	U	6	2			Scraps		Not closely datable
265	F1	U	5	39					Later Bronze Age
266	G1	U	2	24			Thick walled perhaps urn or similar		Bronze Age
266	STW	U	2	20					Later Iron Age
268	GTW	U	1	4					Later Iron Age

Context	Fabric	Dsc	Qty	Wt	Type	Decoration	Comment	Parallel	Spot Date
268	STWQ	U	1	7					Later Iron Age
268	SOB GT		4	16	BOWL				1st C AD
272	SOB GT		1	1					Roman
272	GTW	U	8	35			Carinated jar		Later Iron Age
272	GTW(B)	D	2	37			Carinated jar		Later Iron Age
272	PGW	U	9	44					Later Iron Age
272	GTW(P)	R	1	128	SJAR		Everted rim storage jar	Thompson C6:1; D9, Turner Walker and Wallace 1999. fig107, 304	Later Iron Age
274	PGW	R	1	4			Bead rim everted neck jar burnt	Thompson B1;1	Later Iron Age
274	GTW(B)	R	1	12			Bead rim everted neck jar	Thompson B1;1	Later Iron Age
274	SOW	U	3	13					Later Iron Age
274	GTW(B)	U	2	15					Later Iron Age
274	PGW	D	1	20			Simple carinated cup Ardleigh late first century BC	Thompson E1, fig. 4	Later Iron Age
274	GTW	U	1	31					Later Iron Age
274	GTW(P)	U	1	45	SJAR				Later Iron Age
274	STW	R	2	66			Plain jar with no true external rim but usually internal thickening C1BC Colchester	Thompson C3, fig. 1	Later Iron Age
274	STW	U	11	67					Later Iron Age
274	GTWQ	R	10	147		Combed band	Bead rim globular jar	Thompson B5:5	Later Iron Age
276	GRS		1	6					Roman
278	F2	U	4	9			Scraps		Later Bronze Age
280	G1	D	1	10		Pinched fingertip impressed			Bronze Age
280	GTW	U	1	3					Later Iron Age
280	COL WH		1	5					Mid-1st/early 2nd c. AD

Context	Fabric	Dsc	Qty	Wt	Type	Decoration	Comment	Parallel	Spot Date
280	GTW(P)	R	1	10	JAR/BOWL		Everted bead rim jar	Thompson B1;1	Later Iron Age
280	GTW (B)	U	1	30					Later Iron Age
284	Q3	U	2	13					Later Iron Age
284	OTW	U	5	74					Later Iron Age
284	GTW	U	14	101					Later Iron Age
284	GTW(P)	U	3	130	SJAR				Later Iron Age
286	GTW(B)	U	1	4					Later Iron Age
286	GTW(B)	U	1	12			Thick		Later Iron Age
286	STWQ	D	1	17		Combed			Later Iron Age
286	SOB GT		4	30					1st C AD
286	GTW	U	11	115					Later Iron Age

Appendix 4: Ceramic Building Material

Context	Form	Quantity	Weight (g)	Date
2	Roof tile fragment	1	42	Post-medieval
4	Roof tile fragment	1	21	Post-medieval
14	Brick fragment	1	10	Post-medieval
18	Roof tile fragment	1	18	Post-medieval
33	Brick fragment	1	10	Post-medieval
266	Roof tile fragment	1	45	Post-medieval
284	Brick fragments	6	682	Roman
Total		12	828	

Appendix 5: Finds of Copper Alloy, Lead and Iron

SF	Ctxt	Cut	Field	Context	Period	Material	Description	Object Date
2	2	-	2	Subsoil	Modern	Copper Alloy	Buckle plate with four rivet holes and notch for (missing) pin	Modern
4	4	3	2	Surface of Natural feature	Undated	Iron	Large horse shoe, each arm having four rectangular nail holes, some retaining nails. L: 145 mm. This large horse shoe is from a heavy work horse.	Post-medieval
5	127	125	6	Pit	Early Roman	Iron	Formless fragment badly corroded.	Undiagnostic
7	210	-	-	Findspot TL7747417130	-	Copper Alloy	Gilt copper alloy incomplete rectangular mount with cast elaborate openwork decoration of interlocking and knotted foliate motifs; single integral rivet on reverse. Additional piece, not adjoining, but presumably from the same or similar object with diamond-shaped opening and single lobe projecting at rear. L: 25; w: 14; T: circa 2 mm. Identified by Andrew Rogerson.	Circa 12th century
8	231	-	9	Findspot TL7819318345	-	Copper Alloy	Ovoid stud attachment from rowel spur for attaching the spur leather, broken at hooked end. cf. one form Devon (Read 1995, 157, no 1060) dated to the 17th century.	17th century
9	232	-	9	Findspot TL7819018326	-	Copper Alloy	Row of three domed studs each attached to next at sides. Holes for three separate rivets, one in situ. Studs with domed heads and separate rivets are well known from the medieval period onwards, it is unusual, although perhaps surprisingly so, to find them attached in a row as this example.	Medieval +
10	233	-	9	Findspot TL7819318323	-	Copper Alloy	Cast vessel foot, triangular section, and transverse ridge at midpoint. Surviving H: 75 mm.	Medieval
13	242		9	Findspot TL7813318161		Lead	Bag or Bale Seal, stamped [...]NVIS 2UA // [...]A FS [...]. Diameter 21mm	19th-20th century

Appendix 6: Coins

Small Find Number	**11**	Context Number **238**	**TL7815518231**
State	Medieval		
Ruler	Henry III 1217–1272		
Denomination	Cut-Halfpenny		
Date	1247–1272		
Mint/Moneyer	[…]ADE[...]		
Metal	Silver		
Obverse Legend	III – h		
Obverse Description	A little worn. Crown can be seen		
Reverse Legend	[…]ADE?[…]		
Reverse Description	Voided long-cross with three pellets in each angle		
Diameter	13.9mm x 9.1mm		
Weight	Not weighed		
Reference			

Small Find Number	**12**	Context Number **238**	**TL7815518231**
State	Post-Medieval		
Ruler	Victoria 1837–1901		
Denomination	Small Medalet?		
Date	Not known		
Mint/Moneyer			
Metal	Copper Alloy		
Obverse Legend	VICTORIA-REGINA		
Obverse Description	Young Head left. Knurled edge		
Reverse Legend	Blank		
Reverse Description	Blank. Small weld scar at 12 o'clock		
Diameter	13.2mm		
Weight	Not weighed		
Reference			

Small Find Number	**14**	Context Number **254**	**TL7786717816**
State	Post-Medieval		
Ruler			
Denomination	Rose/Orb Jetton		
Date	1586–1635		
Mint/Moneyer	Hans Krauwinckel II. Nuremberg		
Metal	Copper Alloy		
Obverse Legend	HANNS KRAVWINC IN NVR		
Obverse Description	Alternating crowns and lis with central rose		
Reverse Legend	[…] GOTT […]		
Reverse Description	Imperial orb in tressure		
Diameter	21.4mm		
Weight	Not Weighed		
Reference	Mitchener 1988 Jetons, Medalets and tokens Vol I		

Small Find Number	**15**	Context Number **258**	**TL7781217718**
State	Modern		
Ruler	Edward VII 1901–1907		
Denomination	Penny		
Date	190[.]		
Mint/Moneyer			
Metal	Copper Alloy		
Obverse Legend	EDW[…]		
Obverse Description	Head right. ID by X-ray		
Reverse Legend	ONE PENNY		
Reverse Description	Britannia seated left		
Diameter	31mm		
Weight	Not weighed		
Reference			

Small Find Number	**16**	Context Number **259**	**TL7772317564**
State	Post-Medieval		
Ruler	George II 1727–1760		
Denomination	Halfpenny		
Date	1727–1760		
Mint/Moneyer			
Metal	Copper Alloy		
Obverse Legend	Illegible		
Obverse Description	Surface completely corroded. X-ray of little use.		
Reverse Legend			
Reverse Description	Surface completely corroded. X-ray of little use		
Diameter	28mm x 26.9mm		
Weight	Not weighed		
Reference			

Appendix 7: Undiagnostic, Post-medieval and Modern Metal Objects

SF	Ctxt	Material	Qty	Description	Period
1	02	Lead	1	Shot	Undiagnostic
2	02	Copper Alloy	1	Plate with rivet holes	Post-medieval
6	02	Lead	1	Shot	Undiagnostic
17	262	Copper Alloy	1	Finger ring fragment	?Post-medieval
	02	Copper Alloy	3	Buttons	Post-medieval
	05	Iron	1	Strip	Modern
	207	Copper Alloy	1	Sheet fragment	Undiagnostic
	209	Copper Alloy	1	Waste	Undiagnostic
	226	Copper Alloy	1	Washer	Post-medieval
	227	Copper Alloy	1	Waste	Undiagnostic
	228	Copper Alloy	1	Cylindrical looped object fragment	Post-medieval
	229	Copper Alloy	1	Waste	Undiagnostic
	230	Copper Alloy	2	Sheet fragments	Undiagnostic
	241	Copper Alloy	1	Undiagnostic object	?Post-medieval
	247	Copper Alloy	2	Sheet fragments	?Modern
	249	Copper Alloy	1	Sheet fragment	Modern
	250	Copper Alloy	1	Strip	Post-medieval
	252	Copper Alloy	1	Waste	Undiagnostic
	264	Copper Alloy	1	Hollow rolled tube with either end pinched closed	Undiagnostic

Appendix 8: Flint

Context	Type	Quantity
1	Flake	1
3	Burnt fragment	3
35	Burnt fragment	5
35	Flake	3
35	Struck fragment	2
36	Burnt fragment	1
71	Burnt fragment	6
105	Burnt fragment	1
105	Tested piece	2
105	Retouched fragment	1
117	Burnt fragment	3
118	Burnt fragment	1
122	Burnt fragment	2
127	Burnt fragment	3
127	Flake	1
130	Flake	1
188	Burnt fragment	1
206	Flake	1
208	Bipolar core	1
211	Blade-like flake	1
212	Utilised flake	1
213	Blade	1
214	Flake	1
214	Spall	1
215	Utilised flake	1
223	Flake	1
235	Flake	1
236	Flake	2
239	Retouched flake	1
240	Non-struck fragment	0
243	Retouched flake	1
244	Multi-platform flake core	1
244	Utilised flake	2
245	Flake	2
246	Flake	2
248	Flake	1
251	Flake	1
257	Flake	1
259	Flake	1
260	Struck fragment	1
266	Burnt fragment	3
266	Core fragment	1
266	Multi-platform flake core	1
278	Burnt fragment	1
286	Spall	1

Appendix 9: Faunal Remains

Ctxt	Ttl wt (g)	Ttl qty	Species	NISP	Comments
11	6	15	Cattle	15	Molar, many small fragments
32	13	3	Cattle	1	Humerus, fragment of distal end
			Mammal	2	Possibly worn fragments of humerus from same fill
35	9	13	Cattle	9	Molar in several pieces
71	69	7	Cattle		Mandible fragment, small adult, well worn pre-molar 4
			Pig	1	Pig/boar scapula fragment, some gnawing at articular end/neck
			Mammal	5	Fragments of large mammal
74	4	2	Cattle	2	Pre-molar fragments
103	367	3	Cattle	3	Complete radius, vertebrae fragments.
105	10	1	Mammal	1	Fragment of large mandible
188	76	7	Equid	2	Mandible fragment and isolated molar from small equid, well worn teeth and ridging.
			Mammal	5	Fragments

Key: NISP = Number of Individual Species elements Present

Appendix 10: Environmental samples

x = 1–10 specimens; xx = 11–50 specimens; xxx = 51–100 specimens; xxxx = 100+ specimens
cf. = compare; fg = fragment; b = burnt crem.; feat. = feature
LBA = Late Bronze Age; LIA = Later Iron Age to early Roman; U/D = undated; Med. = medieval

Sample No.	**1**	**3**	**4**	**6**	**10**	**11**	**15**	**24**	**31**	**35**
Context No.	**11**	**36**	**38**	**61**	**67**	**69**	**73**	**117**	**127**	**196**
Feature No.	**10**	**34**	**37**	**60**	**66**	**68**	**75**	**116**	**125**	**194**
Feature type	**Pit**	**Pit**	**Pit**	**Pit**	**Gully**	**Gully**	**Feat.**	**Pit**	**Pit**	**Ditch**
Date	**LBA**	**LBA**	**LBA**	**U/D**	**LIA**	**LIA**	**LIA**	**LIA**	**LIA**	**Roman**
Master No.	**297**	**297**	**297**	**298**	**296**	**296**	**296**	**299**	**299**	
Cereals										
Avena sp. (grains)						x				
(awn frags.)										
Hordeum sp. (grains)						xcf		x		xcf
Triticum sp. (grains)				x	x	xx		x	xcf	
(glume bases)									x	
(rachis internode frag.)	x									
T. spelta L. (glume bases)	x							x		
T. aestivum/compactum type (rachis node)			xcf			x				
Cereal indet. (grains)	xfg			xfg		x	x			x
Herbs										
Bromus sp.						xcffg	xcf	x		
Caryophyllaceae indet.						x				
Chenopodiaceae indet.				x						
Fabaceae indet.					x					
Galium aparine L.						x		x		
Plantago lanceolata L.				x						
Small Poaceae indet.						x				
Rumex sp.					x	x		x		
R. acetosella L.						x				
Silene sp.						x				
Tree/shrub macrofossils										
Corylus avellana L.										x
Rubus sect. *Glandulosus* Wimmer and Grab										x
Other plant macrofossils										
Charcoal <2mm	xxxx	xxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx
Charcoal >2mm	x	x	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxxx	x	x	xxx	xx
Charcoal >5mm				x	x	x		x	xx	
Charred root/stem	x	x		x		x				
Indet.seeds			x		x					
Other remains										
Black porous 'cokey' material			x		x	x				
Black tarry material					x					
Bone	xb			xb		x	x			
Burnt/fired clay					x	x			x	
?Pottery									x	
Small coal frags.	x	x	x							x
Vitrified material										x
Sample volume (litres)	**10**	**10**	**10**	**10**	**10**	**10**	**10**	**10**	**10**	**10**
Volume of flot (litres)	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**0.1**	**<0.1**	**0.1**	**<0.1**	**0.4**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**
% flot sorted	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**25%**	**100%**	**100%**