

**WICK FARM**

**WICK LANE**

**ARDLEIGH**

**ESSEX**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCHING**



**Essex County Council**  
**FIELD ARCHAEOLOGY UNIT**

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**WICK FARM, WICK LANE,  
ARDLEIGH, ESSEX  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCHING**

**Client:** D.K. Symes Associates on behalf of Sewells Reservoir Construction Limited

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**SUMMARY**

*Archaeological evaluation by trial-trenching of the proposed site for a reservoir extension at Wick Farm, Ardleigh, has identified five Iron Age sites, and more recent features that appear to be associated with the early development of the existing field pattern. The Iron Age sites are thought likely to be the remains of enclosed and unenclosed farmsteads. They differ in age and location and suggest an expanding and shifting pattern of settlement, beginning in the Early Iron Age and carrying on through until the late 1st/early 2nd century AD. The most notable site is Late Iron Age and perhaps comprises one or more round-houses and other associated features within a large D-shaped enclosure, previously identified from cropmark evidence. Some of the Late Iron Age ditches contain large groups of pottery and other material characteristic of domestic settlement, including loomweights and charcoal. More recent ditches overlie the Iron Age sites and some of these appear to precursor the existing field pattern. A newly discovered trackway is potentially significant, because it seems to imply that the existing field pattern is medieval in origin.*

*The results of the trial-trenching suggest that significant concentrations of archaeological features and finds are present to the west and south of Wick Farm farmyard, and across much of the western third of the proposed reservoir extension. The remains of medieval/post-medieval field ditches and trackways lie dispersed across most of the development area.*



## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit (ECC FAU) was commissioned by D.K. Symes Associates on behalf of Sewells Reservoir Construction Limited to carry out an archaeological evaluation of the proposed extension of the existing reservoir at Wick Farm, Wick Lane, Ardleigh. The archaeological evaluation investigated c. 40ha and consisted of nearly 200 trenches. The work was requested and monitored by the Essex County Council Historic Environment Management team (ECC HEM) and was undertaken in accordance with an archaeological brief and a written scheme of investigation (ECC HEM 2006; ECC FAU 2006a).

Copies of this report will be supplied to D.K. Symes Associates, to Mr James Blythe of Wick Farm, to ECC HEM and to the Essex Environment Record. A copy of the report will form part of the OASIS online archaeological record (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis>). The site archive will be held at Colchester Museum.

## **2.0 BACKGROUND**

### **2.1 Location**

Wick Farm is situated west of Ardleigh, 5km north of Colchester city centre, in the north-east corner of the county (Fig. 1). It lies in a rural setting and is surrounded by orchards and arable fields. The existing Ardleigh Reservoir is to the east and south. The A12 and the A120 pass by to the south and west respectively and are the nearest main roads.

The proposed extension to the existing reservoir will cover c. 40ha and will lie across six separate fields (Fig. 1, Fields 1 to 6). Field 1 is covered by grass and is used for car boot sales and the grazing of sheep. Field 3 is also covered by grass and is used for the grazing of cattle and horses. The other four fields are used for the growing of crops. In the north-west quarter of field 6 is a small agricultural reservoir, constructed in the 1980s.

The proposed development area is between 35m and 41m above mean sea level. A small valley runs east-west and separates fields 1 to 3 to the north from fields 4 and 5 to the south. A spring issues half way along this valley, near the north-east corner of

field 4. A different spring issues south of Wick Farm itself. Both springs join together and run eastwards towards Ardleigh Reservoir.

## **2.2 Geology**

The geology is highly varied and consists of a patchwork of glacial deposits. Most of the deposits are silt clay or clay silt and contain occasional bands and pockets of gravel. Clay is present at the south end of field 3 and in the north-east corner of field 4. Also in north-east corner of field 4, around trenches 96 and 105, is a localised deposit of sand.

The overlying topsoil is c. 0.3 to 0.35m thick and is mostly greyish brown friable clay silt with infrequent gravel.

## **2.3 Archaeology**

The following information has been partly obtained from the Essex Historic Environment Record at County Hall, Chelmsford (EHER).

The ECC FAU archaeologically fieldwalked the southern third of field 1, the whole of fields 2, 3 and 5, and the eastern two thirds of field 4 in January 2001 (ECC FAU 2001; EHER 45455-8). The fieldwalking discovered clusters of burnt flint in field 5, and across the north-east corner of field 2 and the north end of field 3. The other finds were thinly scattered and consisted of two flint flakes and small amounts of Roman, medieval and post-medieval pottery. There were no discernable concentrations.

Two cropmark complexes lie in or close to the development area. A ditch and a large D-shaped enclosure are present near the west end of field 4 (EHER 2545). The enclosure covers c. 1ha and has a north-east entranceway. At the east end of field 6, just outside the proposed reservoir limit, are two small enclosures (EHER 2574).

The archaeological monitoring of the construction of the agricultural reservoir in the north-west quarter of field 6 in 1988 found no archaeological features other than a post-medieval/modern field ditch (EHER 8490).

Wick Farm farmhouse is mid 18th century and a grade II listed building (EHER 34576). To the south of the farmhouse is a small rectangular moat (EHER 2364). The age of the moat is not recorded, but it may have medieval origins.

An extensive cropmark complex lies near Elm Park, immediately east of Ardleigh, and comprises ring-ditches, pits, enclosures and trackways. The investigation of this complex in the late 1950s and 70s uncovered the remains of Bronze Age barrows and cremation burials, an enclosed Middle Iron Age round-house, Late Iron Age cremation burials and a ritual pit from about the time of the Roman conquest (Brown 1999).

The light, fertile soils of north-east Essex have been exploited and settled from the Neolithic onwards. The region is rich in prehistoric remains, and includes a causewayed enclosure, a hengiform monument, and many instances of Bronze Age ring-ditches and cremation cemeteries (Germany forthcoming; Clarke and Lavender forthcoming; Brown 1999).

### **3.0 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**

The aim of the evaluation was to record the location, extent, date, and character of any surviving archaeological remains within the footprint of the proposed reservoir extension, and to assess their significance.

The specific objectives of the project were:

- To investigate the south-western cropmark enclosure and to determine if it is associated with internal and/or external features
- To investigate the burnt flint scatters identified by the fieldwalking and to establish if they are associated with any underlying archaeological features/sites

### **4.0 METHOD**

The archaeological work was undertaken in accordance with the Institute of Field Archaeologists' Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (IFA 1999), and the Association of Local Government Archaeological Officer's Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (Gurney 2003). The ECC FAU is a registered archaeological organisation with the Institute of Field Archaeologists.

The ECC FAU uses its own recording system to record all uncovered archaeological deposits and features (ECC FAU 2006). The minimum sample sizes are 50% for self-contained features (e.g. pits and post-holes), and 10% for linear features (e.g. ditches and gullies). Plans are drawn at a scale of 1:20 and sections at a scale of 1:10. Digital photographs and monochrome and colour prints are taken of significant features and of work in progress. Each context is recorded on individual pro-forma sheets.

One hundred and eighty-four of an intended 197 trenches were stripped and investigated (Appendix 1). The trenches were evenly distributed across all six fields and were confined to the footprint of the proposed reservoir. Six of the 197 trenches were not possible to open because they lay within close proximity of trees, or in front of entranceways, beneath electricity pylons, or across access roads. Eleven trenches at the north end of field 1 lie within an area used for weekly car boot sales and will only be opened if the reservoir scheme receives planning consent. At the request of ECC HEM, four supplementary trenches (198 to 201) were dug in order to clarify the nature of the interior of the D-shaped cropmark enclosure. All 184 trenches were stripped under archaeological supervision by a mechanical excavator with a 1.9m wide toothless ditching bucket. The topsoil from each trench was removed to reveal the underlying natural deposits. There were no buried archaeological layers.

53% of the archaeological features were sampled by hand excavation. The remainder were recorded, but left un-investigated. The aim of the sampling strategy was to obtain a broad picture of the age, character and distribution of the archaeological remains. Multiple parts of the same linear features picked up in different trenches were not necessarily all excavated. Where features could be demonstrated to be boundary ditches depicted on early OS maps, these were recorded, but seldom dug.

The trenches were located using a directional GPS with onboard map-based software. The error margin of the GPS varies, but is always less than 0.2m.

## **5.0 FIELDWORK RESULTS**

Sixty-six of the 184 trenches that were opened contain identifiable archaeological features. Most of the features consist of gullies and ditches. Pits and post-holes are

present, but are comparatively few in number. No other feature types were found apart from an Early Iron Age hearth or kiln.

The preservation of the archaeological features is fair to good, and includes insubstantial features like small post-holes. However, there are no archaeological layers or upstanding structures, and ploughing has ensured that all of the archaeological remains have been truncated by up to 0.35m. The underlying natural is very varied and has the effect of 'disguising' the archaeological features, making them difficult to identify. Bone preservation is very poor, and the only bones to have survived are either calcined or probably not very old.

Five concentrations of archaeological features and finds appeared to be present (Fig. 14, sites A to E):

- A. North end of field 3 (Early Iron Age)
- B. Middle of field 5 (?Middle/Late Iron Age)
- C. North-east corner of field 4 (Late Iron Age)
- D. West end of field 4 and south end of field 1 (Late Iron Age)
- E. Towards the north end of field 1 (Late Iron Age/Early Roman)

The evidence suggests a succession of shifting Iron Age enclosures and settlements, starting in the Early Iron Age (700 to 300 BC) and continuing all the way through until the late 1st/early 2nd century AD. The two earliest sites, A and B, correspond with the locations of the clusters of burnt flint, which were found during the fieldwalking in 2001.

Medieval/post-medieval ditches - former elements of the existing pattern of land division - overlie the Iron Age remains. A ditched trackway is the most notable of these, and runs across fields 4 and 5 in a north-south direction.

Sites A to E and the medieval/post-medieval ditches are described and interpreted in sections 5.1 to 5.6 below. Fuller details are listed in Appendix 2.

## **5.1 Site A**

Site A is of Early Iron Age date and is centred on trench 12, at the north end of field 3 (Fig. 2). Inside the trench were two gullies (12 and 14), a post-hole (7) and a baked clay structure (16) (Plate 1).

Gully 12 was cut by gully 14, which in turn was cut by post-hole 7. Both gullies had U-shaped profiles and were between 0.23m and 0.32m deep. Post-hole 7 was concave and shallow. All three features contained single fills. Large amounts of Early Iron Age pottery were present in 7 and 12. Gully 12 contained fragments of baked clay, but no baked clay was found in 14 or 7. In gully 14 were a tiny fragment of burnt bone and a small amount of fine charcoal.

Baked clay structure 16 is thought to be the lower section of a kiln or oven. It lay in a purpose-built rectangular box-like pit that cut gully 14. It measured 0.27m wide and 0.37m long and was 0.21m deep. It had no base and had been constructed by lining the sides of the pit with clay. The clay had been baked *in situ*. The baking had not been consistent, as some parts of the structure had been more intensively heated than others. The south side of the structure was largely no longer present, and the west side was badly fragmented. Inside the feature was a projection of baked clay, which may have been part of an internal division. After the structure had gone out of use, it had been backfilled with silt and sherds of Early Iron Age pottery. The fill was not charcoal-rich and the deposition of the pottery was unstructured. There was no slag to indicate if the baked clay structure had been used for smelting or smithing.

There were no other archaeological features in the vicinity of trench 12. Small amounts of unstratified prehistoric pottery lay on the stripped surfaces of adjacent trenches 11, 19 and 20, but no cut-features or deposits were evident.

## 5.2 Site B

Site B is probably Iron Age and is represented by a cluster of gullies and pits, located towards the south-east end of the development area. It is concentrated on trenches 122, 123 and the west end of 124, but may extend into some of the surrounding trenches (Fig. 3).

In trench 122 were three or four north-south gullies (323, 370, 373 and possibly 334), a pit (325) and two groups of small intercutting pits (369 and 370) (Fig. 10). Only two of these features (323 and 325) were sampled. All of the pit groups were sited towards the east end of the trench. An unrelated ditch (372) cut many of the features and ran across the trench at an oblique angle.

Gullies 323 and 373 are conjectured to be parts of a single round-house, c. 15m wide. Gully 323 lay on the east side of the structure and was slightly curved. It had a

concave profile and was narrow and shallow. It contained one fill, but no finds. At the north end of it was a sharp-ending terminal, which may define the south side of an east-facing entranceway. Gully 373 on the other side of the round-house was similarly narrow, and was also slightly curved.

The other gullies, 370 and 334, were broader than 323 and 373. Neither was investigated, although a sherd of Middle/Late Iron Age pottery was found lying on the surface of 334. Only a small portion of gully 334 was exposed, and it is possible that the feature was not a gully, but a pit instead.

Pit 325 was broad and shallow, with one fill and no finds. Pit group 369 lay east of it, and pit group 371 on the east side of apparent gully 370. The stratigraphic relationships between these features were not clear and remain unknown. The shapes of 369 and 371 in plan suggest that they consist of at least three and two pits each respectively.

Trench 123 contained six small pits and/or post-holes (311, 313, 315, 354, 356 and 363), one gully (352), and a ditch (336), which was probably a continuation of the ditch that was found in trench 122 (Fig. 10). All of these features were sampled, apart from 363. The pits contained single fills and were between 0.08m and 0.25m deep. None of them contained finds, apart from 315, which included two small sherds of prehistoric pottery. Gully 352 was slight and shallow. It had a single fill and no finds, and an uncertain stratigraphic relationship with intercutting pit 354.

Two features were present at the west end of trench 124 and may be part of the same Iron Age site (Fig. 3). Post-hole 327 was small and shallow, and pit 329 was elongated and slightly irregular. Neither feature contained any finds.

### **5.3 Site C**

Site C is of Late Iron Age date and is sited on the valley slope near the head of the spring toward the north-east corner of field 4 (Fig. 4). It is principally indicated by a concentration of archaeological features in trench 82. In trench 81, to the west, are two parallel ditches (247 and 249). It is not known if these ditches were part of the site, because both are undatable. Ditches and other features are also present in some of the trenches to the south-east, although most of these are likely to be medieval or later. The other features in the vicinity of trench 82 are undatable and consisted of gully 260 in trench 103 and pit 254 in trench 109.

Trench 82 contained five ditches (229, 234, 399, 400 and 401), two gullies (266 and 398) and one pit (397) (Fig. 9). Features 229 and 234 were investigated, but the other six were only recorded. The majority of the features occurred in the north half of the trench and were inter-cutting. The stratigraphic relationships between these features were unclear, although it was apparent that ditch 399 was cut by gully 398.

Ditch 229 followed the contours of the valley slope and lay immediately south of a small gully (266). It had been recut (403) at least once and was 3.5m wide and 1.05m deep from the top of the topsoil (Fig. 13, section 2. Plate 2). Inside it were four fills. Two of these fills (262 and 263) lay to either side of the recut and were probably the same deposit. The secondary fill (259) was very distinctive and lay slumped against the south side. It contained Late Iron Age pottery, occasional flecks of charcoal and infrequent pieces of semi-decayed burnt wood. In the other secondary fill (258) was nearly 2kg of Late Iron Age pottery, as well as small amounts of baked clay, burnt stone, burnt flint and charcoal.

Recut 403 was 1m deep from the top of the topsoil. It cut the middle of the ditch and was filled by four deposits. The primary fill (233) was charcoal-rich, but contained no finds. In the secondary and penultimate fills (231 and 232) were small amounts of Late Iron Age pottery. Fill 233 looked as if it had been thrown into the ditch from the south side.

The only other feature to be excavated in trench 82 was ditch 234 (Fig. 9). It had a slightly irregular V-shaped profile and was 0.57m deep. Inside it were four fills, but no finds. By contrast to ditch 229, none of its fills were charcoal-rich.

#### **5.4 Site D**

Site D is of Late Iron Age date and is focussed on the D-shaped cropmark enclosure in field 4, toward the south-west corner of the development area (Fig. 6). In some of the trenches to the south-east, east and north-east of it were further archaeological remains (Figs 4 and 7). Some of these features are also Late Iron Age, and presumably represent low levels of associated activity in the vicinity of the cropmark enclosure.

##### *D-shaped cropmark enclosure*

The cropmark enclosure ditch was identified in six trenches, and enclosed an area measuring 115m east-west by 108m north-south (Fig. 6). The south side of it was

represented by ditches 150 and 167/169 (Tr. 65 and 66), the east side by ditch 93/95 (Tr. 54), the north side by ditches 383 and 387 (Tr. 52 and 53), and the west side by ditch 30 (Tr. 64). It was not detected in trench 57, but was probably present - just difficult to see. Nor did it occur in trench 61, and probably lay immediately west of it. The enclosure ditch was accompanied by a recut in trenches 54 and 66, and possibly in trenches 52 and 53 as well, where otherwise it was unusually wide. It is not known if the recutting of the enclosure ditch had taken place on the outside or the inside of its course. The evaluation sampled the enclosure ditch in two locations (Tr. 54 and 64).

Ditch segment 3 in trench 64 measured 1.74m wide and 0.47m deep. It had moderate sides and a broad flat base, and comprised a terminal, possibly indicating a second entranceway. Three deposits, all containing Late Iron Age pottery, lay inside it. In the uppermost and primary fills were fragments of baked clay. The secondary fill (32) was charcoal-rich and incorporated what appeared to be a placed deposit, consisting of a grog-tempered bowl (Front cover and plate 3). The bowl was upright and complete, apart from a large hole in its foot-ring. Around one side of it and over its rim were sherds from other vessels.

Ditch segments 93 and 95 in trench 54 lay close to the north-east entranceway of the cropmark enclosure (Fig. 9). The two features touched and ran parallel, and represented a ditch and its recut. Both were broad and shallow, and contained single deposits and small amounts of Late Iron Age pottery. An undatable east-west ditch (97) extended along the south balk, and had cut away the stratigraphic relationship.

The majority of the features within the interior of the cropmark enclosure were present in its western half, in trenches 198 and 200 (Figs 6 and 11). Three ditches (347, 374 and 378) and six post-holes (350, 373, 376, 377, 379 and 381) lay inside trench 198 and could have been contemporary with the occupation of the enclosure. Ditch 374 is surmised to be part of a round-house gully because it is curved. Ditch 347 lay to its west and was broad and shallow. Inside it were two fills, but no finds. Post-hole 350 was investigated by hand excavation, and was found to be 0.25m deep. There were no finds inside it and it remains undated. Post-hole 345 cut it and is post-medieval or later; it contained one fill and a fragment of bottle glass. Trench 200 contained one gully (365) and three ditches (340, 343 and 366), all towards the south end. The two sampled ditches (340 and 343) were both broad and shallow. Inside ditch 340 were

several deposits and a small sherd of Late Iron Age pottery. There were no finds in the single fill of ditch 343. Although the two ditches touched, it was uncertain as to which cut which. The other features in the trench were not investigated.

The other features inside the cropmark enclosure, which could have been in use at the same time as it, were ditches 319 and 321 (Tr. 199 and 201), and cut feature 384 (Tr. 53). Ditch 321 was the only one of these to be investigated, and was found to contain a large amount of Late Iron Age pottery. It was broad and shallow and was filled by one deposit.

A north-south ditch, which had previously been identified through aerial photography, ran across the western half of the cropmark enclosure (Fig. 6). In trench 57 it was found and recorded as ditch 386 and in trench 198 as ditch 382. No trace of the ditch was found in trench 52, and it is possible that it was no longer present in that location because it had been cut or otherwise obscured by the cropmark enclosure. The ditch was not sampled, and its age remains unknown.

#### *Remains in the vicinity of the D-shaped cropmark enclosure*

Archaeological features in the vicinity of the cropmark enclosure, and possibly associated with it, were present in trenches 76 and 97 to its south, 61, 68 and 79 to its east and south-east (Fig. 5), and 185, 191 and 192 in field 1 to its north-east (Fig. 7).

Trenches 76 and 97 lay south of the enclosure, and contained pits (183, 185 and 187) and ditches (177, 181 and 189) (Fig. 5). All of these features were sampled, apart from 183 and 185. Ditch 177 was possibly not associated with the cropmark enclosure, because it contained a piece of lead and a fragment of tile, which may have been Roman. Features 181, 189 and 187 contained no finds, and their association with the cropmark enclosure has yet to be proven.

East of the cropmark enclosure were gullies (171 and 103) in trenches 68 and 79 (Fig. 5), and ditches (107 and 173) and post-holes (115, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162 and 164) in trench 61 (Figs 6 and 9). The two gullies headed towards each other and were possibly the same feature. Both were sampled and were found to contain moderate amounts of Late Iron Age pottery. Ditch 173 at the west end of trench 61 was not excavated and remains undated. The other ditch (107) in that trench was large and substantial (Fig. 13, section 1 and Plate 4). It ran north-south and was filled

by a sequence of five deposits. In the third fill (109) of the sequence was a very large amount of Late Iron Age/mid 1st-century AD pottery. The primary and penultimate fills (114 and 108) also contained Late Iron Age/mid 1st-century AD pottery, although in much smaller amounts. Five of the post-holes (115, 154, 156, 158 and 160) in the trench represented a fence line or one side of a wooden structure. Two other post-holes (162 and 164), which may have been associated with the structure, lay immediately north of it. Post-hole 115 was sited at the west end of the post-hole line and contained a central post-pipe (117) (Fig. 13, section 1). No finds were found in the five, which were excavated. Post-hole 115, however, cut the third fill (109) in ditch 107, and from this it seems likely that the Late Iron Age/mid 1st-century AD feature was still partly open when the structure was built. The five excavated post-holes were between 0.1m and 0.25m deep.

Two ditches (41 and 79) and one gully (52) in trenches 185, 191 and 192 to the north-east of the cropmark enclosure contained large amounts of Late Iron Age pottery and were possibly contemporary (Fig. 7).

## **5.5 Site E**

Site E comprises Late Iron Age and Early Roman remains and lies in the north-west of the development area, in field 1. It is centred on four trenches (157, 158, 162 and 168) and is indicated by pottery, finds spots, pits/post-holes, gullies and ditches (Fig. 8)

Trench 162 contained three gullies (124, 130 and 394), two small pits or post-holes (122 and 128) and a post-medieval field ditch (395) (Fig. 11). The evaluation sampled two of these features (122 and 124), and recorded the rest. Gullies 124 and 130 lay at right angles to each other and possibly represented the corner of a small enclosure. In the single fill of excavated gully 124 was a small amount of charcoal, baked clay and Late Iron Age pottery. Gully 394 was on a different alignment than the other two gullies, and was possibly a post-medieval mole drain. Pits/post-holes 122 and 128 lay near the south-west corner of the conjectured enclosure. Excavated pit 122 was dish-shaped and shallow. It was fully sampled and contained a large number of Late Iron Age body sherds, probably all from the same vessel.

In trenches 157 and 158, to the north, were ditches (132, 139, 141, 143 and 146) and a small pit or post-hole (393). The alignment of the ditches is not the same as that of the existing field pattern and suggests that they may be of some antiquity. Ditch 143

in trench 157 was probably the same feature as ditch 146 in trench 158. Ditch 132 is of late 1st/early 2nd-century AD date and is the only one of the six to be excavated. The other five features remain undated. It had a profile consisting of a steep-sided slot beneath moderately-sloping sides, and contained nearly 2kg of pottery. It also contained fragments of burnt bone and baked clay and a small lens of charcoal.

A pit (133) and a ditch (144) lay in trench 168 on the south side of the site. The pit had a rounded profile and was approximately 0.2m deep. In its single fill were sherds of Late Iron Age pottery, frequent flecks of charcoal, fragments of baked clay, and small amounts of burnt flint and bone. No attempt was made to excavate the ditch. On its surface lay sherds of Late Iron Age pottery.

Other features, which may be associated with the site, lay in some of the surrounding trenches: ditch 199 in trench 165, pit 111 in trench 176 and gullies 120 and 197 in trenches 164 and 172. All four of these features are undated. Ditch 199 was not excavated, and features 111, 120 and 197 contained no finds.

## **5.6 Post-Roman**

The trial-trenching identified many post-medieval field ditches, the majority of which were recorded in 1880 by the first edition Ordnance Survey (ditches 2, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 48, 67, 74, 76, 91, 175, 179, 193, 195, 203, 223, 380, 385, 389, 392 and 395 in trenches 2, 52, 57, 67, 77, 88, 97, 138, 141, 142, 143, 147, 162, 164, 171, 172, 173, 178, 184, 190 and 198 in fields 1, 2, 4 and 6).

In fields 1 and 4 the trial-trenching established that one of the ditches depicted on the 1st edition OS map 1 (*i.e.* ditch 48/91/67/193/201) (Figs 7 and 8) was formerly part of one side of a medieval/post-medieval ditched trackway (Fig. 12). The trackway was c. 12m wide, and is likely to have run between Crown Lane and Wick Lane to the south and north. The rest of the trackway was indicated by a ditch segment (71) in trench 178 in field 1, and six ditch segments (80, 83, 105, 148 and 152 and 316) in trenches 54, 58, 75 and 199 in field 4. A sequence of earlier ditches – some with finds – lay beneath ditch 48/91/67/193/201 and suggest that the trackway may have been a long-lived feature, originating in the late 12th/early 13th to 19th centuries. In ditch 46, beneath ditch 48 (Tr. 58), were sherds of late 12th/early 13th-century pottery, and in ditch 87 (Tr. 184) two large fragments of Post Medieval Red Earthenware. Ditch 87 was the third recut in a sequence of four, showing the trackway had been maintained over a long period of time.

Elsewhere in fields 1, 4 and 5 there were other ditches, which followed the existing alignment, but do not appear on the 1880 map. Some of these ditches must have been medieval or later because they contained fragments of medieval pottery or pieces of medieval/post-medieval brick and tile.

Possible medieval/post-medieval ditches in field 1 included ditch 63 (Tr. 187), ditch 37/39 (Tr. 193 and 195), and ditch 215/217/221 (Tr. 173) (Figs 7 and 8). Alongside the ditch in trench 173 were three or four post-holes (213, 219, 227 and possibly 207), which suggested that it may have been fenced (Fig. 11).

A cluster of medieval or later ditches (239, 245, 274, 276 and 280) were present in trenches 95, 96 and 105 in the north-east corner of field 4 (Figs 4 and 10). Ditches 239 and 274 lay alongside each other and ran parallel, and ditch 274 was probably the same feature as ditch 276. Recuts (242, 271, 280, 282 and 284) were identified in both 239 and 274/276. Also present in 274/276 were three post-holes (274, 278 and 286), which as with ditch 215/217/221 in field 1 suggested that at some point it may have been fenced. One of the recuts (280) in trench 105 is likely to have been the same feature as ditch 245 in trench 95, because it turned 90 degrees and headed towards it. The dating of this sequence of ditches in field 4 is uncertain, although a small sherd of medieval pottery from ditch 242 suggests that may be medieval or later.

In field 5 were eight or more ditches, which were possibly medieval/post-medieval, because they followed the alignment of the existing field ditches (Fig. 3). Individual sherds of 10th to 13th-century pottery were found in ditches 296 and 293 in trenches 120 and 121 respectively. The other ditches contained no datable finds. These included ditch 372/336 in trenches 122 and 123, and ditch 361/362 in trenches 119 and 124. Both of these ditches followed the existing field alignment and lay perpendicular to each other. The other ditches on the same alignment as the existing field system were ditches 309 (Tr. 130), 359 (Tr. 128), 303 (Tr. 125) and 396 in (Tr. 121).

## **6.0 FINDS**

Finds were recovered from a total of eighty-two contexts, across forty-three of the excavated trenches. All of the material has been recorded by count and weight, in

grams, by context. Full details can be found in Appendix 3. The major component is pottery (a total of 1586 sherds, weighing 17290g) recovered from fifty-five contexts. The largest proportion, more than 90% by weight, is of Late Iron Age and Roman date, and this is described below. The prehistoric pottery, medieval and later pottery and the flint assemblage are reported on separately. The finds are described by category below.

## **6.1 Metalwork**

Just six items of metalwork were recorded, all likely to be of relatively recent date. A copper alloy horse-brass, probably of post-medieval date, was found unstratified in field 2. Iron fragments, including nails and the tip of a modern plough-share, came from three trenches in field 1. Also unstratified in Trench 187 in field 1 is a worn copper alloy disc, whose diameter and condition are suggestive of a halfpenny belonging to the Georgian or Victorian periods. A small, flat, lead piece was found in the fill of ditch 177 (Tr. 171). Unfortunately, this cannot be closely dated empirically and could belong to the Roman period or later.

## **6.2 Prehistoric pottery by Nick Lavender**

A total of ninety-eight sherds (1019g) was recovered. This has been recorded according to a system devised for prehistoric pottery in Essex (Brown 1988, details in archive). The pottery was recorded by fabric, class (after Barrett 1980), form, decoration, surface treatment and condition. Full details can be found in the archive. The assemblage was quantified by sherd count and weight.

A large proportion of the assemblage (67.5% by sherd count, 73% by weight) comprises flint or flint-and-sand tempered sherds. The sherds are slightly abraded, but generally well preserved (average sherd size 10.3g), but there are few diagnostic and no decorated pieces. A rounded rim from fill 8 in post-hole 7 is short and upright and probably from a round-shouldered Form E jar. Others are flat-topped and fairly crudely formed, sometimes almost T-shaped (fill 17 in baked clay structure 16), although this does not seem to be deliberate. Occasionally they are slightly everted (fill 13 in gully 12) and there is a sherd from a concave neck from fill 254 in ditch 253. The only base sherd is flat.

The slight abrasion has largely removed traces of surface treatment, but one sherd (from fill 13) is quite heavily scored on the exterior. A number of sherds appear to have been carefully smoothed, both inside and out.

The date of the assemblage lies between the Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age. The scored sherd from fill 13 suggests that an Early Iron Age date is more likely. However, the assemblage is too small to be certain.

### 6.3 Late Iron Age and Roman pottery

Forty-one contexts produced Late Iron Age and early Roman pottery, amounting to a total of 440 sherds, weighing 15872g. The pottery has been recorded to basic archive level by sherd count and weight, in grams, by context, using standard ECC FAU fabric descriptions. Vessel forms were identified using the *Camulodunum* typology (Hawkes and Hull 1947, 215-75), and the few Roman forms using the typology devised for Chelmsford (Going 1987, 13-54). In general, the assemblage comprises large sherds, although the average sherd weight is low at 11g. The pottery has been adversely affected by soil conditions, so that, in a number of cases, the surfaces have been entirely eroded. Eight features contained more than 1kg of pottery, see Fig.14.

The pottery was recorded, in the first instance, to provide dating for site features, although sufficient detail has also been noted to enable the assemblage to be characterised. The pottery covers the period from the end of the Middle Iron Age into the early 2nd century AD, although only one context (fill of ditch 132, Tr.158) produced substantial amounts of early Roman pottery. Almost 90% by weight of the total assemblage comprises Late Iron Age coarse wares, mainly confined to the area around the enclosure in field 4 and in field 1. A significant proportion of the grog-tempered ware is also tempered with sand, to varying degrees, perhaps emphasising the transitional nature of the assemblage. A number of vessel forms are early types, for instance the bowls in ditches 30 (Tr. 64) and 229 (Tr. 82) and the jars with rippled shoulders in ditch 229. The latter are denoted *Cam* 229 in the *Camulodunum* volume (Hawkes and Hull 1947, pl.76) where thirty-four occurrences were noted. The period of occupation at *Camulodunum* is considered to be c. AD10 to AD60. Several cordoned *Cam* 218 jars were also recorded at Wick Farm. These occurred in some numbers (more than 1000) at *Camulodunum* and the form is thus regarded as a 1st century AD type which continued into the early Roman period.

Imported pottery of the Late Iron Age is represented by a number of micaceous body sherds in the fill of gully 52 (Tr. 191), probably deriving from a *Cam* 165 cream-slipped flagon. These vessels were manufactured in Central Gaul and had a brief period of importation into Britain of c. 15BC to AD25. Central Gaulish cream-slipped

ware is an uncommon import and usually occurs on Late Iron Age sites of some importance, such as *Camulodunum* itself. Other continental imports, for instance amphora and samian, are entirely absent.

Trench 61 produced small amounts of Roman pottery. A three-ribbed flagon handle and several vessels in black-surfaced ware were recovered from ditch 107. The flagon is likely to be a mid 1st century type, such as *Cam* 154, which was manufactured locally. Possible Roman sherds were noted elsewhere, for instance in trenches 79 and 192. The main concentration of Roman pottery, however, is confined to trench 158 in field 1. The fill of ditch 132 contained almost 2kg of pottery, half of which is firmly dated to the late 1st and early 2nd centuries. A quantity of grog-tempered ware, which is likely to be contemporary rather than residual, was also recorded. At least five Roman vessel types were identified, comprising an H7 butt beaker with two zones of fine rouletted decoration on the body (Plate 5), G19 and G24 jars and a C16 flanged bowl, all in sandy grey ware, and a second butt beaker in fine red ware. The H7 beaker and G24 jar were almost certainly manufactured at the kilns excavated at Elm Park, Ardleigh (Going and Belton 1999, figs 99-102). It is possible that the other Roman vessels from Wick Farm were also made there.

#### **6.4 Medieval and later pottery** by Helen Walker

A very small amount of pottery, thirty-five sherds, weighing 381g, was excavated from nine contexts. The only pottery of interest comprises part of an early medieval ware cooking pot-shaped bowl with rounded sides and a flanged rim. Fire-blackening on the sides shows the vessel has been heated. Found in the same context (fill 47 of ditch 46, Tr. 190), are joining sherds of medieval coarse ware. They are not wheel-thrown, indicating an early date. The suggested date of this feature is late 12th to early 13th centuries. One or two small sherds of early medieval ware were found in linear features 242 (Tr. 96), 293 (Tr. 121), and 296 (Tr. 120), but such small amounts indicate that the pottery could be residual. A residual sherd of early medieval ware also occurred in post-medieval/modern post-hole 54 (Tr. 190). Even less pottery belongs to the post-medieval and modern periods, comprising four sherds of glazed post-medieval red earthenware and two modern sherds. These may have been deposited as a result of muck-spreading using farmyard midden material.

#### **6.5 Brick and tile**

Brick and roof tile fragments were recovered from twenty-two contexts, mostly from trenches in field 4. Five brick fragments were recorded, four of post-medieval date

and one uncertain (fill of ditch 247 in Tr. 81) due to its abraded condition. A large piece of brick was found unstratified in trench 25; the fragment is worn and abraded, but the full width appears to be extant. The worn surface suggests possible use as a flooring brick and the measurements, following the typology in Ryan (1996, 94-6), indicate a late 17th to early 18th century date. A second large piece came from the fill of ditch 48 (Tr. 190); this is from a later brick, perhaps 19th century.

Fifty-one small roof tile fragments (total weight 748g) were noted. All are post-medieval, except for those in the fill of ditch 150 (Tr. 65), some of which are in a brown fabric and could be medieval. Two small ceramic fragments in the fill of pit 191 (Tr. 165) may also derive from post-medieval roof tiles, but no diagnostic features remain.

Two contexts produced tiles of Roman date. The flange from a large roofing tile (*tegula*) was found unstratified in trench 162. The second piece, a flat tile with a depth of 24mm, from the fill of ditch 177 (Tr. 97), is almost certainly Roman, although there are no diagnostic features.

## **6.6 Clay pipes**

Clay tobacco pipe fragments were recovered from three contexts. Stem fragments, of general post-medieval date, were found in the fills of ditches 63 (Tr. 187) and 81 (Tr. 58), both probably associated with the post-medieval trackway which traverses fields 1 and 4. A complete pipe bowl was found in the fill of ditch 2 (Tr. 25). This is an Oswald (1975) Type 23 bowl, dated 1760-1800. On either side of the spur are the moulded initials B and L, probably representing those of the manufacturer.

## **6.7 Baked clay**

Fifteen contexts produced baked clay fragments, weighing a total of 1368g. Approximately half by weight comes from Late Iron Age contexts and comprises small abraded pieces in reddish-buff fabric. More substantial pieces, in a reduced, friable fabric with no inclusions, came from two fills of ditch 229 (Tr. 82). One fragment has a flat surface and two others have a single groove. A large quantity of Late Iron Age pottery was also recovered from ditch 229, and it is highly likely that the baked clay represents the remains of one or more triangular loom weights. Further possible loom weight fragments were found in the fill of ditch 321 (Tr. 201).

Three contexts (Tr. 12), of Early Iron Age date, contained moderate amounts of baked clay, mostly deriving from a clay-lined structure (16) found in gully 14. The material comprising structure 16 appears to be a combination of baked clay and burnt soil and is very friable. The pieces (weight 244g) recovered from the fill of gully 12 are different in character, hard and red with flat surfaces. Unfortunately, there is nothing diagnostic which would suggest a purpose either for the structure or for the pieces in gully 12.

#### **6.8 Worked and burnt flints** by Hazel Martingell

A total of nineteen burnt flints and five worked flints, one of which is burnt, were studied. The worked flints comprised one flake, one retouched flake, one fine, large, notched scraper, one gun flint and one burnt core. The retouched flake, the large notched scraper and the gun flint were surface finds, but probably not far from their original place of deposition.

The scraper is of particular interest. It is much larger than scrapers usually found in Essex. The raw material is of good quality, probably tabular flint, stained brown, suggesting that the scraper has lain in a humic deposit. This was a special artefact and would have had greater significance than that of an ordinary working tool. The knapping of the scraper retouch is also good, but the large notch on the left edge may or may not be intended. It could be damage. It is worth noting that, during the last 50 years in the Ardleigh area, Bronze Age and Iron Age settlements and burial sites have been discovered (Brown 1999). This scraper would fit well in an Early Bronze Age context.

#### **6.9 Minor finds categories**

Animal bone (weight 101g, in poor condition) was recovered from two contexts and burnt bone fragments (weight 14g), probably representing further animal bone deposits, were recovered from seven. A small fragment of septaria came from the fill of ditch 87 (Tr. 184) and pieces of burnt stone were recovered from the fill of ditch 229 (Tr. 82). A small, decayed sherd of post-medieval bottle glass was found in the fill of post-hole 345 (Tr. 198), close to the trackway in field 4.

#### **6.10 Environmental material**

Bulk soil samples were taken from thirteen contexts for the purposes of environmental analysis. Full details can be found in Appendix 3. All samples were processed by wet-sieving with flotation using a 0.5mm mesh and collecting the

flotation fraction (flot) on a 0.5mm sieve. The residues were then dried and separated into coarse and fine fractions using 4mm and 2mm sieves. The material in the coarse fraction (>4mm) was sorted by eye and artefacts and environmental material extracted and bagged separately. The fine fractions were saved but not sorted. The flots were also dried and bagged by context. Retrieved artefacts and charcoal were recorded by count and weight, where possible, and these details added to the quantification table in Appendix 03. A range of finds, mainly pottery, was recovered from the residues of ten of the soil samples. Twelve samples produced flots, most of which contained charcoal. Charcoal was hand-collected from a further eight contexts. A substantial fragment of charred/decayed wood was recovered from fill 259 of ditch 229. This has been stored in appropriate conditions to prevent short-term deterioration, since it may prove useful for future scientific study, such as carbon-dating.

The flots and charcoal were submitted to Val Fryer, who reports;

“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 the archive. All plant remains were charred. Modern contaminants including fibrous roots, seeds and fungal sclerotia were present throughout.

Cereal grains/chaff and seeds of common weeds were present at a low to moderate density within all but four of the assemblages studied. Preservation was moderately good, although some grains were puffed and distorted, possibly 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. Chaff was rare, but a single spelt wheat (*T. spelta*) glume base was noted within sample 9 from early Roman ditch 132. Weed seeds were generally rare. All were of common segetal or grassland taxa including onion couch (*Arrhenatherum* sp.), black bindweed (*Fallopia convolvulus*), grasses (Poaceae), wild radish (*Raphanus raphanistrum*) and vetch/vetchling (*Vicia/Lathyrus* sp.).

Charcoal fragments were present or abundant throughout, with large fragments in excess of 5mm being recorded from samples 3, 10 and 12. Other plant remains were exceedingly scarce. Other material types were also rare, consisting mainly of black porous and tarry fragments, all of which are probable residues of the combustion of organic remains (including cereal grains) at very high temperatures.

In summary, although plant macrofossils are comparatively rare within the assemblages, those recorded indicate that the production/processing/utilisation of cereals possibly occurred in close proximity to the excavated features. None of the current assemblages represents primary deposits of refuse, but it is considered most likely that material present is derived from wind-blown detritus scattered from nearby working/habitation areas.”

#### **6.11 Comments on the assemblage**

There are two main areas of finds concentrations; probable Early Iron Age activity centred on trench 12 in field 3 (site A) and Late Iron Age and early Roman material in fields 1 and 4 (sites D and E). No mid to late Roman pottery, nor any other finds of this date, were noted. There is a widespread, but sparse, scatter of mainly post-medieval finds, with most occurring in the western part of field 4 and in field 1, where the post-medieval trackway traverses these fields. It may also be no coincidence that flooring brick and a clay tobacco pipe bowl, both of 18th century date, were found about 200m away from Wick Farm, an 18th century building. In general, survival of organic material is poor, with only two contexts producing animal bone and a complete absence of shell. A range of plant macrofossils, however, survived in charcoal-rich deposits, due to preservation as a result of charring. There is a general lack of metalwork, except for post-medieval or modern items associated with farming practices.

### **7.0 CONCLUSIONS**

The footprint of the proposed reservoir extension contains the remains of five Iron Age sites (Fig. 14, A to E) and more recent ditches that appear to relate to and/or precursor the existing field pattern. Overall, the perceived density of the archaeological remains is not high. The highest concentrations of features are around trenches 122 and 123 in field 5, trench 82 in field 4, trench 162 in field 1, and trenches 198 and 200 in the western half of the D-shaped cropmark enclosure. Archaeological remains are apparently absent in fields 2 and 6, and in the southern half of field 3.

The trial-trenching has discovered almost nothing predating the first quarter of the 1st millennium BC, by contrast to Elm Park, Ardleigh, where archaeological investigations have found and excavated large numbers of Bronze Age ring-ditches (Brown 1999).

This is slightly unusual, as it is probable that the light, fertile and well-drained soils of the Tendring peninsula were conducive to prehistoric settlement. Many prehistoric sites are known in the region, and include a hengiform monument and a causewayed enclosure (Clarke and Lavender forthcoming; Germany forthcoming). The reason why Wick Farm should run counter to this and contain so little Neolithic and Bronze Age material is not known, although a dearth of locally-occurring flint nodules suitable for the manufacturing of flint tools is probably partly responsible.

Sites A to E suggest an expanding and shifting pattern of Iron Age settlement, beginning with site A at the north end of field 3, and ending with site E near the east edge of field 1. Site D is the clearest example and probably comprises a farmstead, perhaps consisting of one or more roundhouses and other associated features in the north-west corner of a D-shaped enclosure. Sites A and B are the earliest and are associated with the clusters of burnt flint that were found by the fieldwalking. It is probable that the burnt flint relates to the use of pot boilers for the heating of milk and water. CIS Stansted, Birchanger, (Elm Park) Ardleigh and some of the Iron Age sites that were recently discovered along the A120 from Braintree to Stansted Airport (Havis and Brooks 2004; Medlycott 1994; Brown 1999 and Timby *et al* forthcoming) are investigated examples of Middle and Late Iron Age farmsteads, of which the ones at Wick Farm may turn out to be comparable. There are fewer instances of investigated Early Iron Age sites, although Early Iron Age finds and post-built structures have been found and investigated at Boreham, Linford, Rawreth and possibly North Shoebury (Germany 2003; Barton 1962; Drury 1979; Wymer and Brown 1994).

A large number of ditches post-date the Iron Age remains. Many of these are relatively recent and relate to the existing pattern of field division. The newly-discovered trackway is significant, and suggests that the existing field pattern is medieval in origin. The trackway and the other probable medieval/post-medieval ditches possibly imply that the existing pattern of land division is an amalgam of many small fields, which have been combined and modified over the last 800 years.

## **8.0 ASSESSMENT**

The proposed reservoir extension will impact upon a large area of relict Iron Age landscape, perhaps consisting of five farmsteads, spanning the period from c. 700 BC

to c. 100 AD. In the intervening areas between the sites are likely to be associated field systems and occasional ancillary and peripheral features, especially in fields 1, 4 and 5. Few archaeological remains, if any, are probably present in fields 2 and 6 and the south end of field 3.

The preservation of the archaeological features is fair to good, and includes insubstantial features like kilns/ovens and small post-holes. However, there are no archaeological layers or upstanding structures, and ploughing has ensured that all of the archaeological remains have been truncated by up to 0.35m. The underlying glacial deposit is very varied and has the effect of 'disguising' the archaeological features, making them sometimes difficult to identify. The only bones to have survived are either calcined or probably not very old, and bone preservation is very poor, due to the acidity of the soil. In the Iron Age features are carbonised macrofossils, which have the potential to provide useful information about the environment and the production, processing and utilisation of cereals during that period. In Late Iron Age ditch 229 (Tr. 82) were pieces of semi-decayed wood, and there is a small chance that organic remains still survive in deep features (if present) close to the spring near the north-east corner of field 4.

Very little of the artefact assemblage, apart from the Early Iron Age and Late Iron Age/Roman pottery requires further work. The pottery forms an important addition to assemblages from the region and should be fully recorded by fabric and form to comply with minimum archive standards. Further site work is likely to produce similar pottery in appreciable amounts which will probably require study for publication. The notched flint scraper is unusually fine and should be drawn. All of the finds should be retained except for the post-medieval material. There are no conservation requirements, although the charred/decayed wood from ditch 229 should continue to be stored in appropriate conditions to prevent further decay, pending a decision on whether scientific dating is appropriate.

The results of the trial-trenching suggest a succession of shifting Iron Age settlements, with the Late Iron Age sites being more extensive and common. Similarly, a degree of continuity across the Late Iron Age to Early Roman transition is implied by the presence of Roman features and finds in site E in the north-west corner of field 1. These results are significant and strengthen several impressions gathered from sites from across the region, from which it appears that Late Iron Age settlements were more common than those of the earlier Iron Age, and that they often

continued across the Late Iron Age/Roman transition (Bryant 2000). It is speculated that the greater number of Late Iron Age sites in comparison to that of the Early Iron Age was due to an increase in the population and/or a discontinuity of settlement form between those two periods (*ibid.*). Whereas, the Late Iron Age/Roman transition was characterised by continuity, the norm for the earlier Iron Age was probably frequent localised shifting of settlement foci (*ibid.*).

The discovery of the medieval/post-medieval trackway and what appear to be other previous elements of the existing pattern of land division is significant, as the origins of existing field systems can be difficult to establish, and have often been postulated from their existing morphology and/or their apparent relationship with existing datable features like former Roman roads.

It is considered highly likely that, on behalf of the planning authority, ECC HEM will recommend that further archaeological works are undertaken prior to and/or during the construction of the proposed reservoir extension. This is likely to comprise area excavation focussed on some or all of the principal sites identified by this evaluation, together with a lower level of works to deal with other remains such as the medieval/post-medieval relict field system and isolated features such as prehistoric pits. Should this be the case, it is recommended that the programming of these works is closely co-ordinated with that of the phased construction of the reservoir scheme.

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## APPENDIX 1: TRENCH DATA

Trenches are all 1.9m wide, and between 0.28m and 0.35m deep.

No.	Length (m)	Coordinates	Comments
1	40	X = 602881.5 Y = 229637.8 X = 602881.5 Y = 229597.8	
2	40	X = 602908.0 Y = 229617.8 X = 602948.0 Y = 229617.8	
3	40	X = 602974.5 Y = 229637.8 X = 602974.5 Y = 229597.8	
4	40	X = 603001.0 Y = 229617.8 X = 603041.0 Y = 229617.8	
5	40	X = 603067.5 Y = 229618.4 X = 603067.5 Y = 229578.4	
6	40	X = 602861.5 Y = 229571.3 X = 602901.5 Y = 229571.3	
7	40	X = 602928.0 Y = 229591.3 X = 602928.0 Y = 229551.3	
8	40	X = 602954.5 Y = 229571.3 X = 602994.5 Y = 229571.3	
9	40	X = 603021.0 Y = 229591.3 X = 603021.0 Y = 229551.3	
10	40	X = 603047.5 Y = 229571.3 X = 603087.5 Y = 229571.3	
11	40	X = 603114.0 Y = 229591.3 X = 603114.0 Y = 229551.3	
12	40	X = 603127.2 Y = 229571.3 X = 603167.2 Y = 229571.3	
13	40	X = 602837.1 Y = 229524.8 X = 602877.1 Y = 229524.8	
14	40	X = 602881.5 Y = 229544.8 X = 602881.5 Y = 229504.8	
15	40	X = 602908.0 Y = 229524.8 X = 602948.0 Y = 229524.8	
16	40	X = 602974.5 Y = 229544.8 X = 602974.5 Y = 229504.8	
17	40	X = 603001.0 Y = 229524.8 X = 603041.0 Y = 229524.8	
18	40	X = 603067.5 Y = 229560.8 X = 603067.5 Y = 229520.8	
19	40	X = 603100.6 Y = 229524.8 X = 603140.6 Y = 229524.8	
20	40	X = 603160.5 Y = 229544.8 X = 603160.5 Y = 229504.8	
21	40	X = 602835.0 Y = 229498.3 X = 602835.0 Y = 229458.3	
22	40	X = 602861.5 Y = 229478.3 X = 602901.5 Y = 229478.3	
23	40	X = 602928.0 Y = 229498.3 X = 602928.0 Y = 229458.3	
24	40	X = 602941.8 Y = 229478.3 X = 602981.8 Y = 229478.3	
25	40	X = 603021.0 Y = 229487.8 X = 603021.0 Y = 229447.8	
26	40	X = 603029.8 Y = 229478.3 X = 603069.8 Y = 229478.3	
27	40	X = 603114.0 Y = 229498.3 X = 603114.0 Y = 229458.3	
28	40	X = 603126.3 Y = 229478.3 X = 603166.3 Y = 229478.3	
29	40	X = 602815.0 Y = 229431.8 X = 602855.0 Y = 229431.8	
30	40	X = 602881.5 Y = 229473.4 X = 602881.5 Y = 229433.4	

No.	Length (m)	Coordinates	Comments
31	40	X = 602908.0 Y = 229431.8 X = 602948.0 Y = 229431.8	
32	40	X = 602974.5 Y = 229451.8 X = 602974.5 Y = 229411.8	
33	40	X = 603001.0 Y = 229431.8 X = 603041.0 Y = 229431.8	
34	40	X = 603067.5 Y = 229441.2 X = 603067.5 Y = 229401.2	
35	40	X = 603094.0 Y = 229431.8 X = 603134.0 Y = 229431.8	
36	40	X = 603160.5 Y = 229451.8 X = 603160.5 Y = 229411.8	
37	40	X = 602835.0 Y = 229399.8 X = 602835.0 Y = 229359.8	
38	40	X = 602861.5 Y = 229385.3 X = 602901.5 Y = 229385.3	
39	40	X = 602928.0 Y = 229405.3 X = 602928.0 Y = 229365.3	
40	40	X = 602954.5 Y = 229385.3 X = 602994.5 Y = 229385.3	
41	40	X = 603021.0 Y = 229405.3 X = 603021.0 Y = 229365.3	
42	40	X = 603052.2 Y = 229385.3 X = 603092.2 Y = 229385.3	
43	40	X = 603114.0 Y = 229405.3 X = 603114.0 Y = 229365.3	
44	31.5	X = 603128.1 Y = 229385.3 X = 603168.1 Y = 229385.3	Reduced in length to avoid electricity pylon
45	33.6	X = 602881.5 Y = 229380.4 X = 602881.5 Y = 229340.4	Reduced in length to avoid hedgerow
46	40	X = 602908.0 Y = 229338.8 X = 602948.0 Y = 229338.8	
47	40	X = 602974.5 Y = 229358.8 X = 602974.5 Y = 229318.8	
48	40	X = 602985.7 Y = 229338.8 X = 603025.7 Y = 229338.8	
49	32.8	X = 603067.5 Y = 229370.0 X = 603067.5 Y = 229330.0	Reduced in length to avoid trees
50	38.4	X = 603094.0 Y = 229340.0 X = 603134.0 Y = 229340.0	Reduced in length to avoid electricity pylon
51	40		Not stripped. Beneath electricity pylon
52	40	X = 602557.5 Y = 229431.8 X = 602597.5 Y = 229431.8	
53	40	X = 602604.5 Y = 229451.8 X = 602604.5 Y = 229411.8	
54	40	X = 602631.0 Y = 229431.8 X = 602671.0 Y = 229431.8	
55	40	X = 602465.0 Y = 229405.3 X = 602465.0 Y = 229365.3	
56	40	X = 602491.5 Y = 229385.3 X = 602531.5 Y = 229385.3	
57	40	X = 602539.3 Y = 229385.3 X = 602579.3 Y = 229385.3	
58	40	X = 602584.5 Y = 229385.3 X = 602624.5 Y = 229385.3	
59	40	X = 602651.0 Y = 229405.3 X = 602651.0 Y = 229365.3	
60	40	X = 602695.5 Y = 229430.0 X = 602695.5 Y = 229390.0	
61	40	X = 602666.6 Y = 229385.3 X = 602706.6 Y = 229385.3	
62	40	X = 602445.0 Y = 229338.8 X = 602485.0 Y = 229338.8	

No.	Length (m)	Coordinates	Comments
63	40	X = 602511.5 Y = 229358.8 X = 602511.5 Y = 229318.8	
64	40	X = 602538.0 Y = 229338.8 X = 602578.0 Y = 229338.8	
65	40	X = 602604.5 Y = 229358.8 X = 602604.5 Y = 229318.8	
66	40	X = 602631.0 Y = 229338.8 X = 602671.0 Y = 229338.8	
67	40	X = 602695.5 Y = 229340.2 X = 602695.5 Y = 229300.2	
68	40	X = 602722.0 Y = 229338.8 X = 602762.0 Y = 229338.8	
69	40	X = 602788.5 Y = 229358.8 X = 602788.5 Y = 229318.8	
70	40	X = 602815.0 Y = 229338.8 X = 602855.0 Y = 229338.8	
71	40	X = 602420.6 Y = 229292.3 X = 602460.6 Y = 229292.3	
72	40	X = 602465.0 Y = 229312.3 X = 602465.0 Y = 229272.3	
73	40	X = 602491.5 Y = 229299.4 X = 602531.5 Y = 229299.4	
74	40	X = 602558.0 Y = 229312.3 X = 602558.0 Y = 229272.3	
75	40	X = 602584.5 Y = 229312.6 X = 602624.5 Y = 229312.6	
76	40	X = 602651.0 Y = 229312.3 X = 602651.0 Y = 229272.3	
77	40	X = 602675.5 Y = 229292.3 X = 602715.5 Y = 229292.3	
78	40	X = 602742.0 Y = 229312.3 X = 602742.0 Y = 229272.3	
79	40	X = 602768.5 Y = 229292.3 X = 602808.5 Y = 229292.3	
80	40	X = 602835.0 Y = 229312.3 X = 602835.0 Y = 229272.3	
81	40	X = 602861.5 Y = 229292.3 X = 602901.5 Y = 229292.3	
82	40	X = 602928.0 Y = 229312.3 X = 602928.0 Y = 229272.3	
83	40	X = 602954.5 Y = 229292.2 X = 602991.7 Y = 229277.5	
84	40		Not stripped to avoid blocking entranceway
85	40	X = 602511.5 Y = 229290.6 X = 602511.5 Y = 229250.6	
86	40	X = 602538.0 Y = 229245.8 X = 602578.0 Y = 229245.8	
87	40	X = 602604.5 Y = 229283.5 X = 602604.5 Y = 229243.5	
88	40	X = 602631.0 Y = 229251.1 X = 602671.0 Y = 229251.1	
89	40	X = 602695.5 Y = 229265.8 X = 602695.5 Y = 229225.8	
90	40	X = 602722.0 Y = 229245.8 X = 602762.0 Y = 229245.8	
91	40	X = 602788.5 Y = 229265.8 X = 602788.5 Y = 229225.8	
92	40	X = 602815.0 Y = 229245.8 X = 602855.0 Y = 229245.8	
93	40	X = 602881.5 Y = 229265.8 X = 602881.5 Y = 229225.8	
94	40	X = 602908.0 Y = 229245.8 X = 602948.0 Y = 229245.8	

No.	Length (m)	Coordinates	Comments
95	40	X = 602974.5 Y = 229265.8 X = 602974.5 Y = 229225.8	
96	40	X = 602985.3 Y = 229245.9 X = 603025.3 Y = 229245.9	
97	40	X = 602651.0 Y = 229242.3 X = 602651.0 Y = 229202.3	
98	40	X = 602675.5 Y = 229199.3 X = 602715.5 Y = 229199.3	
99	40	X = 602742.0 Y = 229219.3 X = 602742.0 Y = 229179.3	
100	40	X = 602768.5 Y = 229217.0 X = 602808.5 Y = 229217.0	
101	40	X = 602835.0 Y = 229219.3 X = 602835.0 Y = 229179.3	
102	40	X = 602861.5 Y = 229199.3 X = 602901.5 Y = 229199.3	
103	40	X = 602928.0 Y = 229219.3 X = 602928.0 Y = 229179.3	
104	40	X = 602954.5 Y = 229199.3 X = 602994.5 Y = 229199.3	
105	40	X = 603006.1 Y = 229237.0 X = 603006.2 Y = 229197.0	
106	40	X = 602788.5 Y = 229208.2 X = 602788.5 Y = 229168.2	
107	40	X = 602815.0 Y = 229165.2 X = 602855.0 Y = 229165.2	
108	40	X = 602881.5 Y = 229188.7 X = 602881.5 Y = 229148.7	
109	40	X = 602908.0 Y = 229152.8 X = 602948.0 Y = 229152.8	
110	40	X = 602974.5 Y = 229172.8 X = 602974.5 Y = 229132.8	
111	40	X = 603046.9 Y = 229265.8 X = 603046.9 Y = 229225.8	
112	40	X = 603073.4 Y = 229245.8 X = 603113.4 Y = 229245.8	
113	40	X = 603160.5 Y = 229265.8 X = 603160.5 Y = 229225.8	
114	40	X = 603025.1 Y = 229199.3 X = 603065.1 Y = 229199.3	
115	40	X = 603087.7 Y = 229224.7 X = 603087.7 Y = 229184.7	
116	40	X = 603126.2 Y = 229216.8 X = 603126.2 Y = 229176.8	
117	40	X = 603140.5 Y = 229199.3 X = 603180.5 Y = 229199.3	
118	40	X = 603200.4 Y = 229219.3 X = 603200.4 Y = 229179.3	
119	40	X = 603207.4 Y = 229199.3 X = 603247.4 Y = 229199.3	
120	40	X = 603013.3 Y = 229166.9 X = 603053.3 Y = 229166.9	
121	40	X = 603067.5 Y = 229172.8 X = 603067.5 Y = 229132.8	
122	40	X = 603106.7 Y = 229152.8 X = 603146.7 Y = 229152.8	
123	37.5	X = 603160.5 Y = 229172.8 X = 603160.5 Y = 229132.8	
124	40	X = 603187.0 Y = 229152.8 X = 603227.0 Y = 229152.8	
125	40	X = 603030.6 Y = 229155.3 X = 603030.6 Y = 229115.3	
126	40	X = 603027.3 Y = 229103.8 X = 603067.3 Y = 229103.8	

No.	Length (m)	Coordinates	Comments
127	40	X = 603114.0 Y = 229126.3 X = 603114.0 Y = 229086.3	
128	40	X = 603140.5 Y = 229106.3 X = 603180.5 Y = 229106.3	
129	40	X = 603207.0 Y = 229126.3 X = 603207.0 Y = 229086.3	
130	40	X = 603089.2 Y = 229059.8 X = 603129.2 Y = 229059.8	
131	40	X = 603146.4 Y = 229079.8 X = 603146.4 Y = 229039.8	
132	40	X = 603157.8 Y = 229059.8 X = 603197.8 Y = 229059.8	
133	40	X = 603140.5 Y = 229031.9 X = 603180.5 Y = 229031.9	
134	40	X = 603213.2 Y = 229023.3 X = 603213.2 Y = 228983.3	
135	40	X = 603233.5 Y = 228998.3 X = 603273.5 Y = 228998.3	
136	40	X = 603288.9 Y = 228986.8 X = 603288.9 Y = 228946.8	
137	24.5	X = 603411.8 Y = 229093.8 X = 603411.8 Y = 229069.3	Reduced in length to avoid earth bund
138	40	X = 603346.5 Y = 229055.9 X = 603346.5 Y = 229015.9	
139	40	X = 603373.0 Y = 229059.8 X = 603413.0 Y = 229059.8	
140	40	X = 603437.5 Y = 229069.2 X = 603437.5 Y = 229029.2	
141	40	X = 603437.5 Y = 229069.2 X = 603437.5 Y = 229029.2	
142	40	X = 603393.0 Y = 229033.3 X = 603393.0 Y = 228993.3	
143	40	X = 603417.5 Y = 229013.3 X = 603457.5 Y = 229013.3	
144	40	X = 603300.3 Y = 228966.8 X = 603340.3 Y = 228966.8	
145	40	X = 603346.5 Y = 228986.8 X = 603346.5 Y = 228946.8	
146	40	X = 603373.0 Y = 228981.8 X = 603413.0 Y = 228981.8	
147	40	X = 603435.4 Y = 228996.8 X = 603435.4 Y = 228956.8	
148	40	X = 603447.7 Y = 228990.9 X = 603487.7 Y = 228990.9	
149	40	X = 603393.0 Y = 228966.8 X = 603393.0 Y = 228926.8	
150			Not stripped. Awaiting planning consent for reservoir
151			Not stripped. Awaiting planning consent for reservoir
152			Not stripped. Awaiting planning consent for reservoir
153			Not stripped. Awaiting planning consent for reservoir
154			Not stripped. Awaiting planning consent for reservoir
155			Not stripped. Crosses tarmac surface
156			Not stripped. Awaiting planning consent for reservoir
157	40	X = 602560.9 Y = 229710.8 X = 602600.9 Y = 229710.8	
158	40	X = 602604.5 Y = 229710.2 X = 602604.5 Y = 229670.2	
159			Not stripped. Crosses tarmac surface
160			Not stripped. Awaiting planning consent for reservoir
161			Not stripped. Awaiting planning consent for reservoir
162		X = 602604.5 Y = 229710.2 X = 602604.5 Y = 229670.2	

No.	Length (m)	Coordinates	Comments
163	40	X = 602584.5 Y = 229664.3 X = 602624.5 Y = 229664.3	
164	40	X = 602651.0 Y = 229673.7 X = 602651.0 Y = 229633.7	
165	40	X = 602675.5 Y = 229646.4 X = 602715.5 Y = 229646.4	
166			Not stripped. Awaiting planning consent for reservoir
167			Not stripped. Awaiting planning consent for reservoir
168	40	X = 602551.3 Y = 229617.8 X = 602591.3 Y = 229617.8	
169	40	X = 602604.5 Y = 229637.8 X = 602604.5 Y = 229597.8	
170	40	X = 602631.0 Y = 229617.8 X = 602671.0 Y = 229617.8	
171	40	X = 602695.5 Y = 229637.8 X = 602695.5 Y = 229597.8	
172	40	X = 602722.0 Y = 229617.8 X = 602762.0 Y = 229617.8	
173	40	X = 602773.6 Y = 229608.6 X = 602808.5 Y = 229589.0	
174			Not stripped. Awaiting planning consent for reservoir
175	40	X = 602558.0 Y = 229591.3 X = 602558.0 Y = 229551.3	
176	40	X = 602584.5 Y = 229571.3 X = 602624.5 Y = 229571.3	
177	40	X = 602651.0 Y = 229591.3 X = 602651.0 Y = 229551.3	
178	40	X = 602675.5 Y = 229571.3 X = 602715.5 Y = 229571.3	
179	40	X = 602742.0 Y = 229591.3 X = 602742.0 Y = 229551.3	
180	40	X = 602768.5 Y = 229571.3 X = 602808.5 Y = 229571.3	
181	40	X = 602835.0 Y = 229605.1 X = 602835.0 Y = 229565.1	
182	40	X = 602557.9 Y = 229518.1 X = 602597.9 Y = 229518.1	
183	29.6	X = 602604.2 Y = 229514.9 X = 602604.6 Y = 229485.4	Reduced in length to avoid trackway
184	40	X = 602631.0 Y = 229524.8 X = 602671.0 Y = 229524.8	
185	40	X = 602695.5 Y = 229544.8 X = 602695.5 Y = 229504.8	
186	40	X = 602722.0 Y = 229524.8 X = 602762.0 Y = 229524.8	
187	40	X = 602788.5 Y = 229544.8 X = 602788.5 Y = 229504.8	
188	40	X = 602558.0 Y = 229517.8 X = 602558.0 Y = 229477.8	
189	40	X = 602584.5 Y = 229479.4 X = 602624.5 Y = 229478.3	
190	35.9	X = 602650.5 Y = 229507.5 X = 602651.0 Y = 229471.6	Reduced in length to avoid hedgerow
191	40	X = 602675.5 Y = 229478.3 X = 602715.5 Y = 229478.3	
192	40	X = 602742.0 Y = 229498.3 X = 602742.0 Y = 229458.3	
193	40	X = 602762.3 Y = 229478.3 X = 602802.3 Y = 229478.3	
194	40	X = 602722.0 Y = 229431.8 X = 602762.0 Y = 229431.8	
195	40	X = 602788.5 Y = 229460.7 X = 602778.6 Y = 229421.9	

No.	Length (m)	Coordinates	Comments
196			Not stripped. Covered in trees
197			Not stripped. Covered in trees
198	26.1	X = 602565.7    Y = 229410.0 X = 602590.2    Y = 229419.0	Supplementary
199	25	X = 602617.0    Y = 229415.6 X = 602638.5    Y = 229402.8	Supplementary
200	25.1	X = 602571.8    Y = 229381.7 X = 602587.3    Y = 229361.9	Supplementary
201	25	X = 602615.3    Y = 229355.0 X = 602637.5    Y = 229366.6	Supplementary

## APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT DATA

All dimensions (length x width x depth) are in metres. Ditch/gully length is the length of the excavated segment. Depths are measured from the deepest part of the feature to the top of the natural deposit.

No.	Trench	Category	Filled by	Description	Sampled	Date
1	1-50	Finds	-	Unstratified	-	Post-med/modern
2	25	Ditch	3, 4	0.75 x 1/75 x 0.58	✓	Post-med/modern
5	25	Finds	-	Unstratified	-	Post-med/modern
6	19	Finds	-	Unstratified	-	Prehistoric
7	12	Post-hole	8	0.36 x 0.26 x 0.04	✓	Early Iron Age
9	11	Finds	-	Unstratified	-	Prehistoric
10	20	Finds	-	Unstratified	-	Prehistoric
11	12	Finds	-	Unstratified	-	Prehistoric
12	12	Gully	13	1.3 x 0.75 x 0.32	✓	Early Iron Age
14	12	Gully	15	0.4 x 0.4 x 0.23	✓	Early Iron Age
16	12	Structure	17	Kiln/oven. 0.37 x 0.27 x 0.21	✓	Early Iron Age
18	142	Ditch	19	2.8 wide	X	Post-med/modern
20	141	Ditch	21	1.8 wide	X	Post-med/modern
22	138	Ditch	23	0.95 x 1.47 x 0.38	✓	Post-med/modern
24	138	Ditch	25	0.55 x 1.6 x 0.35	✓	Post-med/modern
26	143	Ditch	27	2.2 wide	X	Post-med/modern
28	147	Ditch	29	2.43 wide	X	Post-med/modern
30	64	Ditch	31-36	1 x 1.74 x 0.47	✓	Late Iron Age
37	195	Ditch	38	1.65 x 0.5 x 0.12	✓	Post-med/modern
39	193	Ditch	40	1.2 x 0.6 x 0.23	✓	Post-med/modern
41	192	Ditch	42	1 x 1.7 x 0.28	✓	Late Iron Age
43	191	Finds	-	Unstratified	-	Post-med/modern
44	191	Posthole	45	0.4 x 0.4 x 0.12	✓	Undated
46	190	Ditch	47	0.65 x ? x 0.36	✓	Medieval
48	190	Ditch	49, 50	0.65 x 1.2 x 0.45	✓	Med/Post-medieval
51	192	Finds	-	Surface finds, ditch 41	-	Post-med/modern
52	191	Gully	53, 62	2 x 0.76 x 0.3	✓	Late Iron Age
54	190	Post-hole	55	0.4 x 0.4 x 0.15	✓	Post-med/modern
56	190	Post-hole	57	0.5 x 0.38 x 0.09	✓	Late Iron Age+
58	190	Post-hole	59	0.5 x 0.5 x 0.51	✓	Post-med/modern
61	189	Finds	-	Unstratified	-	Late Iron Age
63	187	Ditch	64	1 x 1.4 x 0.33	✓	Post-med/modern
65	187	Finds	-	Unstratified	-	Post-med/modern
67	178	Ditch	68	1 wide	X	Post-medieval
69	178	Ditch	70	2.6 wide	X	Post-med/modern

No.	Trench	Category	Filled by	Description	Sampled	Date
71	178	Ditch	72		X	Med/post-medieval
73	178	Finds	-	Surface finds, ditch 69	-	Post-med/modern
74	77	Ditch	75	2.5 wide	X	Post-med/modern
76	67	Ditch	77	2 wide	X	Post-med/modern
79	185	Ditch	66	1 x 1.05 x 0.32	✓	Late Iron Age
80	58	Ditch	81	0.7 x 2 x 0.44	✓	Med/post-med
82	58	Finds	-	Surface finds, ditch 80	-	Post-med/modern
83	58	Ditch	84	1.75 wide	X	Med/post-medieval
85	184	Ditch	86	0.65 x >1.6 x 0.6	✓	Med/post-medieval
87	184	Ditch	88	0.65 x 2 x 0.48	✓	Post-med/modern
89	184	Ditch	90	0.65 x ? x ?	✓	Med/post-medieval
91	184	Ditch	92	0.65 x 1.24 x 0.38	✓	Med/post-medieval
93	54	Ditch	94	0.75 x 1.4 x 0.19	✓	Late Iron Age
95	54	Ditch	96	0.78 x 1.16 x 0.14	✓	Late Iron Age
97	54	Ditch	98-100	3.8 x >0.28 x 0.38	✓	Undated
101	79	Finds	-	Unstratified	-	Early Roman
103	79	Gully	102	1.2 x 0.5 x 0.35	✓	Late Iron Age
104	60	Finds	-	Unstratified	-	Late Iron Age
105	54	Ditch	106	1.35 wide	X	Med/post-medieval
107	61	Ditch	108, 109, 112-114	0.8 x 3.5 x >1.1	✓	Late Iron Age
111	176	Pit	110	0.7 x 0.57 x 0.08	✓	Undated
115	61	Post-hole	116	Contains 117. ? x 0.46 x 0.25	✓	Undated
117	61	Post-pipe	118	Within 115. ? x 0.3 x 0.25	✓	Undated
120	164	Gully	119	0.65 x 0.6 x 0.14	✓	Post-med/modern
121	162	Finds	-	Unstratified	-	Late Iron Age/Roman
122	162	Pit	123	0.77 x 0.54 x 0.1	✓	Late Iron Age
124	162	Gully	125	1 x 0.65 x 0.26	✓	Late Iron Age+
127	81	Finds	-	Unstratified	-	Prehistoric
128	162	Post-hole	129	0.36 x 0.36 x ?	X	Undated
130	162	Gully	131		X	Undated
132	158	Ditch	126	0.75 x 2.5 x 0.54	✓	Early Roman
133	168	Pit	134	>1 x 1 x 0.22	✓	Late Iron Age
135	175	Ditch	136	1.65 wide	X	Undated
139	157	Ditch	138	1.7 wide	X	Undated
141	157	Ditch	140	2 wide	X	Undated
143	157	Ditch	142	2.5 wide	X	Undated
144	168	Ditch	145	1.2 wide	X	Late Iron Age
146	158	Ditch	137	2.5 wide	X	Undated
147	168	Finds	-	Unstratified	-	Late Iron Age

No.	Trench	Category	Filled by	Description	Sampled	Date
148	65	Ditch	149	>1.9 wide	X	Med/post-medieval
150	65	Ditch	151	2 wide	X	Late Iron Age
152	75	Ditch	153	0.8 x 0.95 x 0.35	✓	Med/post-medieval
154	61	Post-hole	155	0.65 x 0.55 x 0.19	✓	Late Iron Age
156	61	Post-hole	157	>0.7 x 0.5 x 0.1	✓	Late Iron Age
158	61	Post-hole	159	0.36 x 0.36 x ?	X	Late Iron Age
160	61	Post-hole	161	? x 0.6 x 0.17	✓	Late Iron Age
162	61	Post-hole	163	0.32 x 0.32 x ?	X	Late Iron Age
164	61	Post-hole	165	0.61 x 0.55 x 0.19	✓	Late Iron Age
166	66	Finds	-	Unstratified	-	Post-medieval
167	66	Ditch	168	1.1 wide	X	Late Iron Age
169	66	Ditch	170	1.85 wide	X	Late Iron Age
171	68	Gully	172	1.9 x 0.8 x 0.2	✓	Late Iron Age
173	61	Ditch	174	2.2 wide	X	Undated
175	88	Ditch	176	6 wide	X	Post-med/modern
177	97	Ditch	178	1 x 1.1 x 0.21	✓	Undated
179	97	Ditch	180		X	Post-med/modern
181	76	Ditch	182	0.6 x 0.6 x 0.22	✓	Undated
183	76	Post-hole	184	0.5 x 0.45 x ?	X	Undated
185	76	Pit	186	1.45 x 0.48 x ?	X	Undated
187	97	Post-hole	188	0.56 x 0.56 x 0.19	✓	Undated
189	76	Ditch	190	0.7 x 1.9 x 0.22	✓	Undated
191	165	Pit	192	0.9 x >0.8 x 0.19	✓	Undated
193	171	Ditch	194	>2.5 wide	X	Med/post-medieval
195	171	Ditch	196	1.6 wide	X	Post-med/modern
197	72	Gully	198	? x 0.72 x 0.22	✓	Undated
199	165	Ditch	200		X	Undated
201	165	Ditch	202		X	Med/post-medieval
203	172	Ditch	204	1.5 wide	X	Post-med/modern
205	171	Ditch	206	1 x 1.1 x 0.27	✓	Post-med/modern
207	173	Post-hole	208	0.65 x 0.65 x 0.1	✓	Undated
209	173	Pit	210	>1 x ? x 0.13	✓	Medieval+
211	173	Gully	212	1.15 x 0.7 x 0.13	✓	Undated
213	173	Post-hole	214	0.35 x 0.25 x 0.12	✓	Undated
215	173	Gully	216	0.85 x 0.66 x 0.09	✓	Undated
217	173	Gully	218	0.4 wide	X	Undated
219	173	Post-hole	220	0.3 x 0.26 x ?	X	Undated
221	173	Gully	222	0.4 wide	X	Undated
223	173	Ditch	224		X	Post-med/modern
225	173	Cut feature	226	0.6 wide	X	Undated

No.	Trench	Category	Filled by	Description	Sampled	Date
227	173	Cut feature	228	0.75 x 0.6 x ?	X	Undated
229	82	Ditch	230-233, 258, 259, 262, 263	1 x 3.5 x 0.8	✓	Late Iron Age
234	82	Ditch	235-238	0.87 x 1.82 x 0.57	✓	Undated
239	96	Ditch	240, 241	0.8 x 3.9 x 0.46	✓	Undated
242	96	Ditch	243, 244	0.8 x 1.87 x 0.6	✓	Medieval+
245	95	Ditch	246	1 x 1.95 x 0.5	✓	Undated
247	81	Ditch	248	0.75 wide	X	Undated
249	81	Ditch	250	1 x 0.75 x 0.3	✓	Undated
251	95	Gully	252	1 x 0.6 x 0.08	✓	Undated
253	95	Ditch	254, 255	1 x 1.08 x 0.29	✓	Prehistoric
256	96	Gully	257	1 x 0.6 x 0.3	✓	Undated
260	103	Ditch	261	0.85 x 0.84 x 0.09	✓	Undated
264	109	Pit	265	1.65 x 0.9 x 0.12	✓	Undated
266	82	Gully	267	0.75 wide	X	Undated
268	96	Ditch	269, 270	0.85 x 1.45 x 0.34	✓	Undated
271	96	Ditch	272, 273, 288	0.85 x 1.95 x 0.39	✓	Undated
274	96	Post-hole	275	>0.25 x 0.37 x 0.14	✓	Undated
276	105	Ditch	277	1.9 x ? x 0.31	✓	Late Iron Age+
278	105	Post-hole	279	? x ? x 0.45	✓	Undated
280	105	Ditch	281	1.9 x 0.97 x 0.41	✓	Undated
282	105	Ditch	283	1.2 x ? x 0.34	✓	Late Iron Age+
284	105	Ditch	285	0.75 x ? x 0.4	✓	Undated
286	105	Post-hole	287	0.24 x 0.24 x 0.55	✓	Undated
289	121	Gully	290	1 x 0.4 x 0.29	✓	Undated
291	121	Gully	292	1 x 0.3 x 0.28	✓	Undated
293	121	Gully	294	1 x 0.7 x 0.15	✓	Medieval+
295	120	Finds	-	Unstratified	-	Prehistoric
296	120	Ditch	297	1.1 x 3.7 x 0.45	✓	Undated
299	121	Ditch	300	1.6 wide	X	Undated
301	121	Pit	302	0.6 wide	X	Undated
303	125	Ditch	304	0.8 x 1.86 x 0.38	✓	Undated
305	131	Ditch	306	0.8 x 0.8 x 0.07	✓	Undated
307	131	Ditch	308	1.15 x 1.03 x 0.09	✓	Undated
309	130	Ditch	310	1 x 0.8 x 0.28	✓	Undated
311	123	Pit	312	>0.95 x >0.75 x 0.25	✓	Undated
313	123	Pit	314	>0.46 x 0.46 x 0.15	✓	Undated
315	123	Pit	316	0.98 x 0.74 x 0.21	✓	Prehistoric

No.	Trench	Category	Filled by	Description	Sampled	Date
317	199	Ditch	318	1.5 wide	X	Med/post-medieval
319	199	Ditch	320	0.7 wide	X	Undated
321	201	Ditch	322	0.9 x 1.6 x 0.2	✓	Late Iron Age
323	122	Gully	324	1.72 x 0.32 x 0.15	✓	Undated
325	122	Pit	326	>1 x 1.1 x 0.1	✓	Undated
327	124	Post-hole	328	0.37 x 0.27 x 0.15	✓	Undated
329	124	Pit	330	1.5 x 0.5 x 0.15	✓	Undated
331	124	Ditch	332	1.8 wide	X	Undated
333	124	Finds	-	Unstratified	-	Post-med/modern
334	122	Cut-feature	335	>0.44 x 0.81 x ?	X	Mid/Late Iron Age
336	123	Ditch	337-339	0.75 x 2.3 x 0.54	✓	Undated
340	200	Ditch	341, 342	0.7 x 2 x 0.45	✓	Late Iron Age+
343	200	Ditch	344	0.7 x 1.3 x 0.09	✓	Undated
345	198	Post-hole	346	0.6 x 0.6 x 0.28	✓	Post-med/modern
347	198	Ditch	348, 349	0.7 x 2.28 x 0.3	✓	Undated
350	198	Cut-feature	351	? x 0.52 x 0.25	✓	Undated
352	123	Gully	353	1 x 0.65 x 0.07	✓	Undated
354	123	Post-hole	355	0.75 x 0.85 x 0.08	✓	Undated
356	123	Pit	357	0.85 x 0.55 x 0.18	✓	Undated
358	127	Ditch	-	2.55 wide	X	Undated
359	128	Ditch	-		X	Undated
360	131	Gully	-	0.85 wide	X	Undated
361	124	Ditch	-	1.7 wide	X	Undated
362	119	Ditch	-	2 wide	X	Undated
363	123	Pit	-	>0.4 x 0.5 x ?	X	Undated
364	126	Ditch	-	0.7 wide	X	Undated
365	200	Gully	-	0.55 wide	X	Undated
366	200	Ditch	-	>2.25 wide	X	Undated
367	96	Ditch	-	1 wide	X	Undated
368	95	Ditch	-	1.75 wide	X	Undated
369	122	Pits	-	>1.9 x 1.4 x ?	X	Undated
370	122	Gully	-	>1.9 x 0.9 x ?	X	Undated
371	122	Pits	-	>1.4 x 1.1 x ?	X	Undated
372	122	Ditch	-	1.35 wide	X	Undated
373	122	Gully	-	0.3 wide	X	?Iron Age
374	198	Ditch	-	>5 x 1 x ?	X	Undated
375	198	Post-hole	-	0.6 x 0.6 x ?	X	Undated
376	198	Post-hole	-	0.5 x 0.4 x ?	X	Undated
377	198	Post-hole	-	0.65 x 0.65 x ?	X	Undated

No.	Trench	Category	Filled by	Description	Sampled	Date
378	198	Ditch	-	0.6 wide	X	Undated
379	198	Post-hole	-	0.55 x 0.55 x ?	X	Undated
380	198	Ditch	-	0.8 wide	X	Post-med/modern
381	198	Post-hole	-	0.45 x 0.45 x ?	X	Undated
382	198	Ditch	-	2.2 wide	X	Undated
383	53	Ditch	-	3.4 wide	X	Late Iron Age
384	53	Ditch	-	0.6 wide	X	Undated
385	57	Ditch	-	1.2 wide	X	Post-med/modern
386	57	Ditch	-	5 wide	X	Undated
387	52	Ditch	-	>1.9 wide	X	Late Iron Age
388	52	Ditch	-	1.8 wide	X	Undated
389	52	Ditch	-	1 wide	X	Post-med/modern
390	52	Pit	-	1 x >0.55 x ?	X	Undated
391	52	Ditch	-	0.9 wide	X	Undated
392	164	Ditch	-		X	Undated
393	157	Post-hole	-		X	Undated
394	162	Gully	-	0.5 wide	X	Post-med/modern
395	162	Ditch	-	1.4 wide	X	Post-med/modern
396	121	Ditch	-	1.5 wide	X	Undated
397	82	Pit	-	>0.7 x >1.1 x ?	X	Undated
398	82	Gully	-	>1.2 x 0.5 x ?	X	Undated
399	82	Ditch	-	0.75 wide	X	Undated
400	82	Ditch	-	>1.75 x 0.65 x ?	X	Undated
401	82	Ditch	-	>1.9 x 2.55 x ?	X	Undated

### APPENDIX 3: FINDS DATA

#### Finds data

Context	Feature	Count	Weight	Description	Date
1	u/s Tr.1-50	1	30	Copper alloy ?horse brass, SF1	Modern
4	2	2	10	Clay pipe bowl and stem fragment, moulded initials B and L on either side of the spur (Oswald type 23)	1760-1800
5	u/s Tr.25	1	580	Brick fragment, worn upper surface, approx. 95 x 100 x 40mm	Post med.
6	u/s Tr.19	1	10	Pottery; body sherd	Prehistoric
8	7	10	168	Pottery; rim and body sherds, nearly all same vessel	Prehistoric
9	u/s Tr.11	2	10	Pottery; body sherds	Prehistoric
10	u/s Tr.20	2	2	Pottery; crumbs	Prehistoric
11	u/s Tr.12	2	14	Pottery; body sherds	Prehistoric
13	12	25 23	244 204	Baked clay fragments Pottery; rim, base and body sherds	- Prehistoric
15	14	- -	<1 <1	Burnt bone Fine charcoal	- -
16	Structure	44	436	Baked clay/burnt soil fragments	-
17	16	3 - 29 16 50	60 1 16 180 408	Burnt flints Charcoal from sample 1 Baked clay from sample 1 Pottery; rim and body sherds, not all from the same vessel Pottery; rim and body sherds from sample 1	- - - Prehistoric Prehistoric
31	30	- 4 64	24 70 535	Charcoal Baked clay fragments Pottery; rim, base and body sherds, grog-tempered, at least seven vessels represented, inc handmade bowl with inturned rim ?Cam 251, vessels in common with 32, 34 and 36, inc joining sherds, some sherds in poor condition	- - LIA
32	30	- 14	14 144	Charcoal from sample 2 Pottery; rim, base and body sherds, grog-tempered, vessels in common with 31, a base sherd has four small pre-firing holes, some sherds in poor condition; body sherds 5/16g from sample 2, one has pre-firing holes	- LIA
33	30	- 19 16	10 26 40	Charcoal from sample 3 Baked clay from sample 3 Pottery; body sherds, grog-tempered, some in poor condition; body sherds 9/4g from sample 3	- - LIA
34	30	- 30	4 318	Charcoal Pottery; rim, base, body sherds and crumbs, grog-tempered, at least three vessels represented, inc Cam 218, large cordoned sherd joins with 31 and 36	- LIA
35	30	18	492	Pottery; rim, base and body sherds, grog-tempered, single vessel Cam 218, base is centrally perforated	LIA

Context	Feature	Count	Weight	Description	Date
36	35	- 11	2 31	Charcoal from sample 4 Pottery; joining body sherds, grog-tempered, join with large cordoned sherd in 34 and sherd in 31; crumbs 8/1g from sample 4, one prehistoric	- LIA
42	41	1 2 70	10 6 1750	Roof tile fragment, overfired/part-vitrified Pottery; body sherd, sand grey ware Pottery; rim, base and body sherds, grog-tempered ware, four vessels represented, inc large storage jar; most sherds in poor condition	Post med. Roman LIA
43	u/s Tr.191	6 1 7	36 12 74	Roof tile fragments Pottery; rim sherd, PMRE, internal glaze Pottery; rim and body sherds, grog-tempered ware, most are abraded	Post med. Post med. LIA
47	46	22 2	222 6	Pottery; rim and body sherds Pottery; body sherds, grog-tempered, poor condition	Medieval LIA
49	48	1	505	Brick fragment, depth 65-70mm	Post med.
50	48	1 2 2	306 112 68	Iron fragment, ?plough-share tip Roof tile fragments Pottery; body sherds, one stoneware, large vessel, one creamware	Modern Med/post med. Modern
51	Finds	2	36	Roof tile fragments	Med/post med.
55	54	6 2	32 10	Roof tile fragments and spalls Pottery; body sherds, one glazed both sides	Post med. Med/post med.
57	56	2	4	Pottery; body sherds, grog-tempered	LIA
59	58	1	50	Brick fragment, abraded	Post med.
61	u/s Tr.189	1	26	Pottery; quoit-shaped pedestal base sherd, grog-tempered	LIA
62	52	1 62 - 4 1 211  1	6 8 4 24 4 1822  12	Iron fragment, ?nail Burnt bone fragments, one with blue-green staining; 54/2g from sample 5 Charcoal from sample 5 Baked clay fragments Roof tile fragment, abraded Pottery; body sherds, Central Gaulish cream-slipped ware 64/116g; rim, base and body sherds, grog-tempered 110/1680g, at least six vessels represented, inc Cam 218 and Cam 259, some sherds are burnt; rim and body sherds 37/26g from sample 5 Pottery; body sherd, flint-tempered	- - - - Post med. LIA  Prehistoric
64	63	1	6	Clay pipe stem	Post med.
65	u/s Tr.187	1	6	Copper alloy coin, dia 27mm, ?halfpenny	Post med.
66	79	13 - 200	1 8 1952	Burnt bone from sample 6 Charcoal from sample 6 Pottery; rim, base and body sherds, grog-tempered, some are burnt; most surfaces are in poor condition; body sherds 18/12g from sample 6, at least one is probably baked clay	- - LIA

Context	Feature	Count	Weight	Description	Date
73	69	1	142	Brick fragment, abraded, ?depth 38mm	Post med.
81	80	1 2	1 26	Animal bone fragment Roof tile fragments, abraded	- Post med.
82	80	1 6	2 314	Clay pipe stem Roof tile fragments, one 18mm thick, one buff, the rest abraded	- Post med.
88	87	1 1 2	12 8 56	Stone fragment, septaria Roof tile fragment Pottery; base sherds, same vessel, PMRE	- Post med. Post med.
94	93	1 2	14 36	Burnt flint Pottery; curved body sherds, grog-tempered, one encrusted	- LIA
96	95	2	26	Pottery; body sherds, grog-tempered	LIA
99	97	4	142	Burnt flints	-
101	u/s Tr.79	1	30	Pottery; lower wall sherd, sandy grey ware with grog	Early Roman
102	103	3 35	26 230	Baked clay fragments Pottery; rim, base and body sherds, grog-tempered, some decorated	- LIA
104	u/s Tr.60	1	70	Pottery; body sherd, grog-tempered	LIA
108	107	1 13	1 128	Flint flake Pottery; three-ribbed flagon handle, buff ware, 26g; body sherds and small rim sherds, grog-tempered	- LIA/mid 1st C
109	107	3 - 104	2 1 1560	Burnt bone Charcoal Pottery; rim, base and body sherds, grog-tempered and black-surfaced wares, inc pierced base, some sherds in poor condition; one small body sherd is prehistoric	- - LIA/mid 1st C
113	107	1 5	6 44	Baked clay from sample 7 Pottery; body sherds, grog-tempered from sample 7	- LIA
114	107	2	40	Pottery; body sherds, grog-tempered, one very coarse and abraded	LIA
121	u/s Tr.162	1 3	220 74	Tile fragment; <i>tegula</i> flange Pottery, body sherds, grog-tempered	Roman LIA
123	122	40	607	Pottery; body sherds, grog-tempered, probably all same vessel, all in poor condition; body sherds 4/2g from sample 8	LIA
125	124	- 3 8	14 20 22	Charcoal/burnt soil Baked clay fragments Pottery; rim and neck sherds, butt beaker; body sherds, all grog-tempered	- - LIA

Context	Feature	Count	Weight	Description	Date
126	132	5 - 2 181	1 8 14 1895	Burnt bone from sample 9 Charcoal from sample 9 Baked clay fragments Pottery; three main vessels represented; grog-tempered storage jar rim and body sherds 53/1105g; H7 butt beaker rim, neck and shoulder sherds fine grey ware, 18/110g, two zones of rouletted decoration between cordons; G24 jar rim, base and body sherds sandy grey ware with flint, 43/312g; C16 bowl rim and G19 jar rim sandy grey ware; butt beaker rim and body sherd fine red ware; rim, base and body sherds, grog-tempered, black-surfaced and sandy grey wares, some in poor condition; base and body sherds 9/6g from sample 9	- - - Late 1st - early 2nd C
127	u/s Tr.81	1	34	Flint implement	Prehistoric
134	133	5 1 - 1 25	2 10 14 12 160	Burnt bone from sample 10 Burnt flint Charcoal from sample 10 Baked clay Pottery; body sherds, grog-tempered	- - - - LIA
145	144	3	24	Pottery; body sherds, grog-tempered	LIA
147	u/s Tr.168	7	72	Pottery; body sherds, grog-tempered	LIA
151	150	17 5	86 26	Brick and tile fragments, several in brown fabric Pottery; body sherds, grog-tempered	Med/post med. LIA
166	u/s Tr.66	1	12	Gun flint	Post med.
172	171	1 11	<1 132	Burnt bone Pottery; rim and body sherds, butt beaker, with incised decoration and cordon, red-surfaced grog-tempered ware 5/22g; base and body sherds in two groups of joining sherds, grog-tempered, good condition	- LIA
178	177	1 2	26 172	Lead, flat piece Flat tile fragment, thickness 24mm; fragment	- ?Roman
192	191	- 2	8 6	Charcoal from sample 11 Ceramic fragments, ?tile (if so – post med)	- Undated
206	205	1 1 1	12 4 12	Iron nail in three pieces, corroded and cracked Baked clay Tile fragment, ?roof tile corner	- - Post med.
210	209	19 2	100 8	Animal bone; cattle metapodial fragments, in poor condition Pottery; joining body sherds, abraded	- Medieval
231	229	- 1	4 14	Charcoal Pottery; body sherd, grog-tempered, abraded	- LIA
232	229	8 13	204 44	Baked clay fragments, reduced fabric, one with flat surface Pottery; body sherds, mainly grog-tempered	- LIA
233	229	-	22	Charcoal from sample 12	-

Context	Feature	Count	Weight	Description	Date
244	242	2 1	5 1	Pottery; body sherds Pottery; body sherd, grog-tempered	Medieval LIA
248	247	1	150	Brick fragment, abraded, no surfaces, probably post med, could be Roman	Undated
254	253	2	14	Pottery; body sherds	?MIA
258	229	- 1 5 4 222	2 44 380 160 1990	Charcoal Burnt flint Burnt stone fragments, friable Baked clay fragments, two with single groove Pottery; rim, base and body sherds, grog-tempered, some with sand, at least five vessels represented, including a bowl with a flat-topped inturned rim, jars with rippled shoulders and a trumpet pedestal	- - - - LIA
259	229	- 52	144 226	Decayed wood/charcoal (kept wet) Pottery; rim and body sherds, grog-tempered, mostly part of bowl in 258	- LIA
277	276	- 1	2 1	Charcoal Pottery; body sherd, grog-tempered	- LIA
283	282	1	4	Pottery; body sherd, grog-tempered, some sand	LIA
294	293	1	1	Pottery; body sherd	Medieval
295	u/s Tr.120	1	26	Flint scraper	-
297	296	5 1	64 2	Burnt flints Pottery; body sherd	- ?Medieval
304	303	4	96	Burnt flints	-
316	315	2	12	Pottery; body sherds	Prehistoric
322	321	- 15 1 51	2 106 14 1206	Charcoal from sample 13 Baked clay, one with groove Roof tile fragment with remains of peg hole Pottery; rim and body sherds, mainly grog-tempered, at least three large vessels, some sherds are burnt; body sherds 3/6g from sample 13	-  Post med. LIA
333	u/s Tr.124	2	44	Roof tile fragments	Post med.
335	334	1	6	Pottery; body sherd, sand-tempered	MIA/LIA
339	336	1	26	Burnt flint	-
342	340	1	4	Pottery; body sherd, grog-tempered, some sand	LIA
346	345	1 1	4 8	Bottle glass body sherd, decayed Tile spall, one sanded surface	Post med. Undated

Bulk sample data

Sample	Context	Feature	Bulk weight	Date	Burnt bone	Charcoal	Seeds/ Grain	Molluscs
1	17	Structure 16 (single fill)	11kg	EIA		X	X	
2	32	Ditch 30 (secondary fill)	12kg	LIA		X	X	X
3	33	Ditch 30 (primary fill)	13kg	LIA		X	X	X
4	36	Vessel 35 (single fill)	2kg	LIA		X		X
5	62	Gully 52 (primary fill)	11kg	LIA	X	X	X	
6	66	Ditch 79 (single fill)	12kg	LIA	X	X	X	
7	113	Ditch 107 (secondary fill)	26kg	LIA		X	X	
8	123	Pit 122 (single fill)	10kg	LIA				
9	126	Ditch 132 (single fill)	13kg	Roman	X	X		
10	134	Pit 133 (single fill)	13kg	LIA	X	X	X	
11	192	Pit 191 (single fill)	12kg	?		X	X	
12	233	Ditch 229 (third fill)	25kg	LIA		X		
13	322	Ditch 321 (single fill)	12kg	LIA		X	X	

X denotes presence

## APPENDIX 4: CONTENTS OF ARCHIVE

### *Reports (in one A4 file)*

- 1 Copy of this report
- 1 Copy of the Archaeological Brief
- 1 Copy of the Written Scheme of Investigation
- 1 General finds report
- 1 Prehistoric pottery report
- 1 Worked and burnt flint report
- 1 Environmental remains report
- 1 Registered finds sheet

### *Site records (in one A4 file)*

- 13 Context registers
- 357 Context sheets
- 16 Level registers
- 8 Section registers
- 15 Plan registers
- 1 Soil sample register
- 1 Soil sample sieving register
- 13 Bulk sample record sheets
- 4 Photographic registers

### *Photographs and drawings*

- 9 Colour transparencies
- 51 Colour prints
- 42 Black and white prints
- 15 Sheets of trench plans
- 8 Sheets of section drawings

### *Finds*

- 4 Boxes of finds

## APPENDIX 5: ESSEX HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

<b>Site name/Address:</b> Wick Farm, Wick Lane, Ardleigh	
<b>Parish:</b> Ardleigh	<b>District:</b> Colchester
<b>NGR:</b> TM 602835 229399	<b>Site Code:</b> ARWF 06
<b>Type of Work:</b> Evaluation by trial-trenching	<b>Site Director/Group:</b> Mark Germany, Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit
<b>Date of Work:</b> 1/8/06 to 10/10/06	<b>Size of Area Investigated:</b> 184 trenches, totalling 13800m <sup>2</sup>
<b>Location of Finds/Curating Museum:</b> Colchester Museum	<b>Client:</b> D.K.Symes Associates on behalf of Sewells Reservoir Construction Ltd
<b>Further Seasons Anticipated?:</b> Yes	<b>Related EHR Nos.:</b> 2545, 45455-8
<b>Final Report:</b> Essex Archaeology and History (summary)	
<b>Periods represented:</b> Prehistoric, Roman, Medieval, Post-medieval, Modern	
<p><b>SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS:</b></p> <p>Archaeological evaluation by trial-trenching of the proposed site for a reservoir extension at Wick Farm, Ardleigh identified five probable Iron Age sites, and medieval/post-medieval ditches. The evaluation investigated c. 40ha and comprised 184 trenches.</p> <p><i>Iron Age</i> The Iron Age sites are surmised to be the likely remains of enclosed and unenclosed farmsteads. They differ in age and location and suggest an expanding and shifting pattern of settlement, beginning in the Early Iron Age and carrying on through until the late 1st/early 2nd century AD. The most notable site is Late Iron Age and is likely to comprise one or more round-houses and other associated features in a large D-shaped enclosure. Some of the Late Iron Age ditches contain large groups of pottery and other material characteristic of domestic settlement, including baked clay and charcoal.</p> <p><i>Medieval, post-medieval and modern</i> The remains of more recent ditches overlie the Iron Age features and many of these appear to precursor and be associated with the existing pattern of field division. Across the west end of the proposed reservoir, the trial-trenching found the remains of a ditched trackway, which was probably in use during the 13th to 19th centuries. The trackway ran north-south and probably linked Crown Lane and Wick Lane to the south and north.</p> <p>The associated evaluation report contains reports on the following: worked and burnt flint, prehistoric pottery, Late Iron Age and Roman pottery, medieval and post-medieval pottery, metalwork, baked clay, brick and tile, and carbonised macrofossils.</p>	
<p><b>Previous Summaries/Reports:-</b> Germany, M. 2001 Wick Farm, Ardleigh, Essex: Archaeological Evaluation by Fieldwalking. ECC FAU Rep. 824</p>	
<b>Author of Summary:</b> Mark Germany	<b>Date of Summary:</b> November 2006



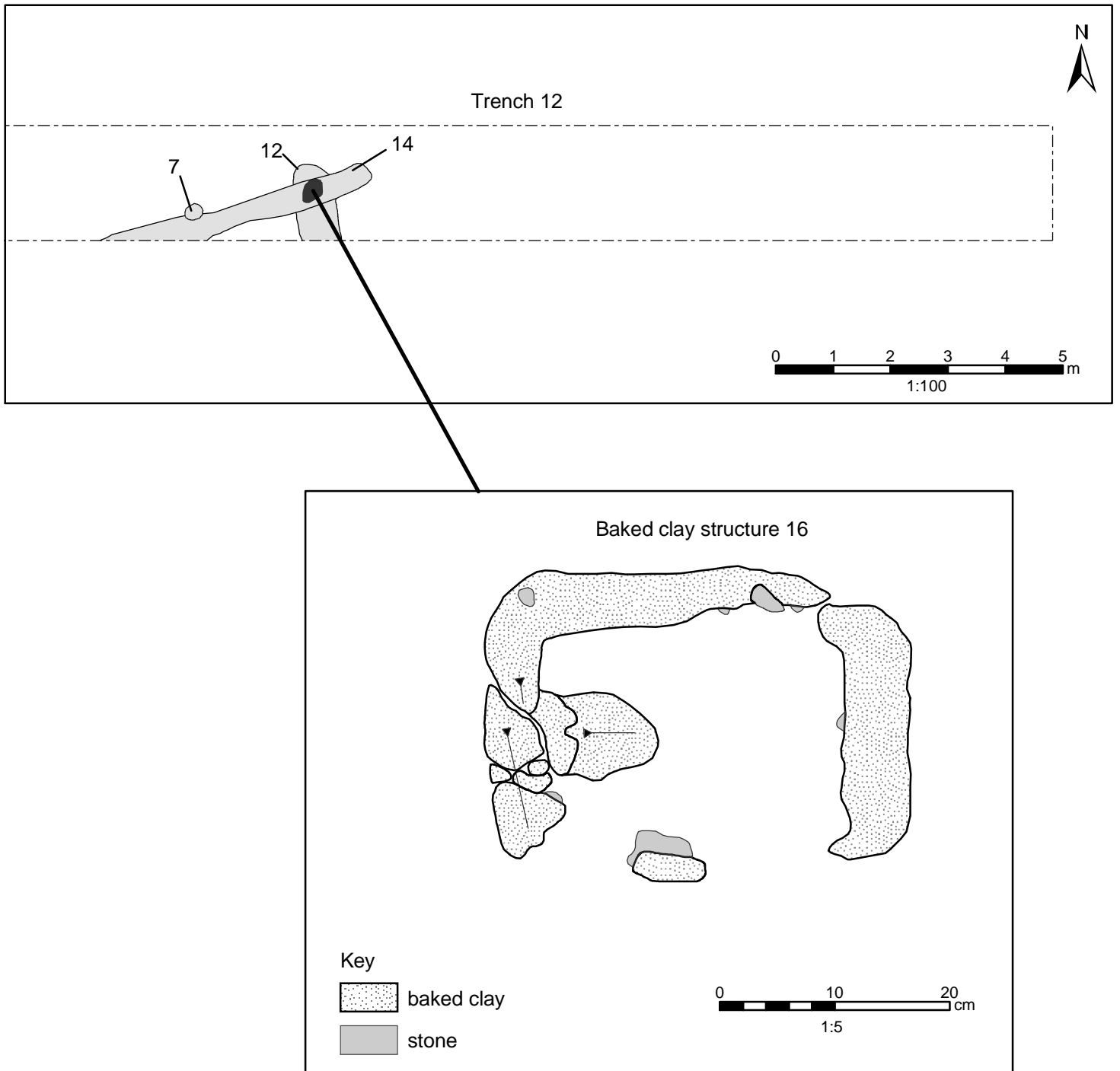


Fig.2. Trench 12, with inset showing close-up of baked clay structure

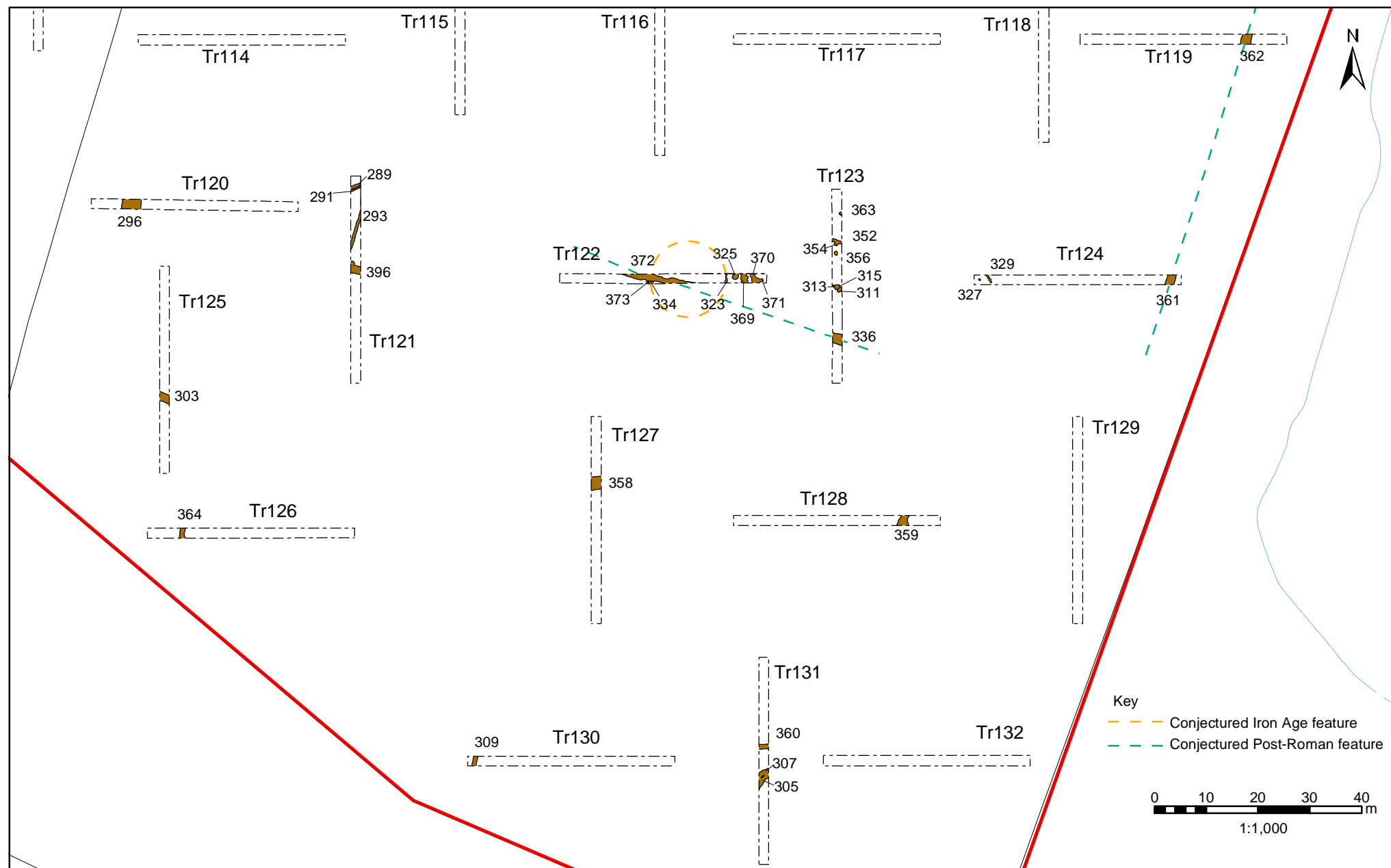


Fig.3. Field 5

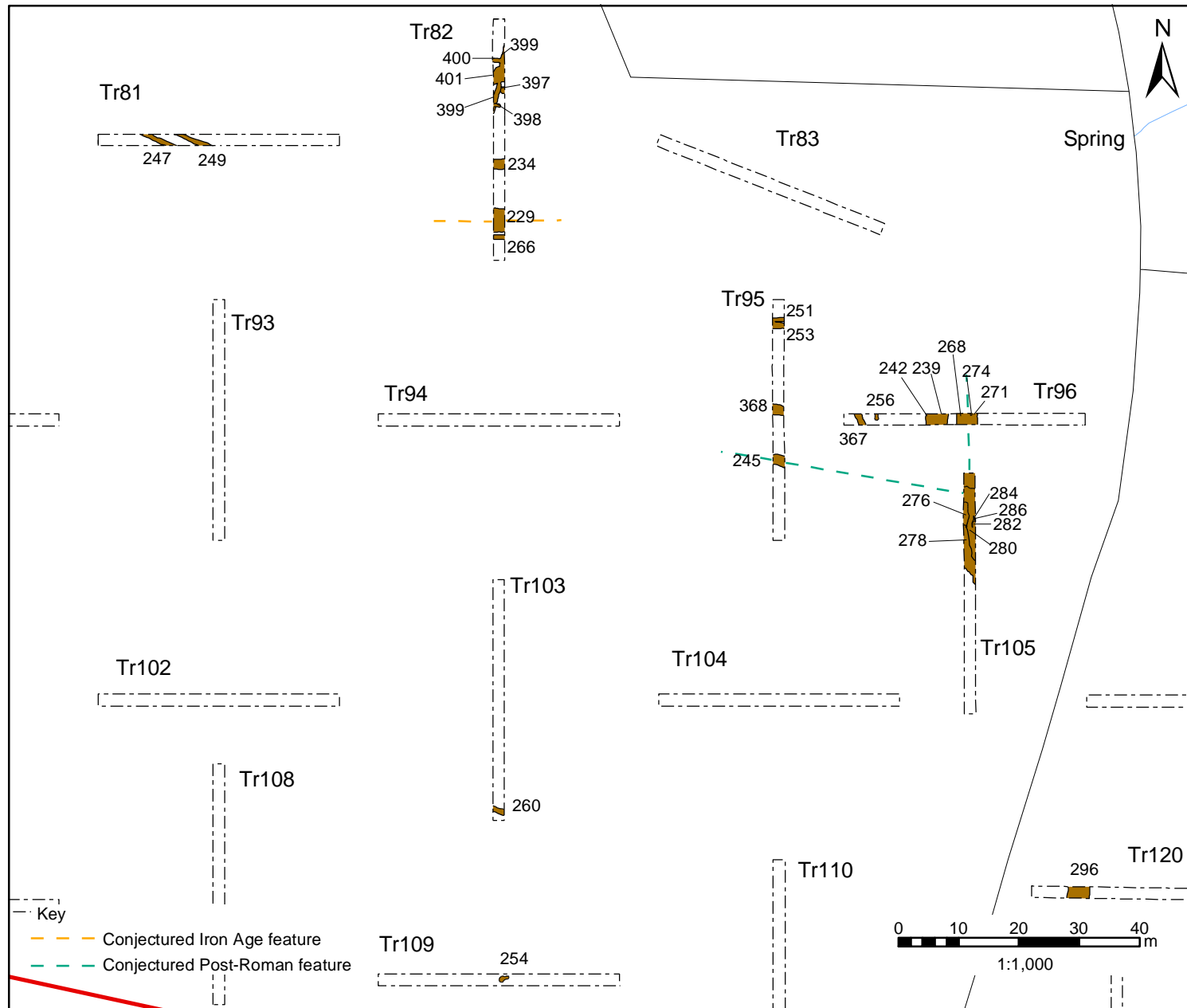


Fig.4. Field 4 (east)

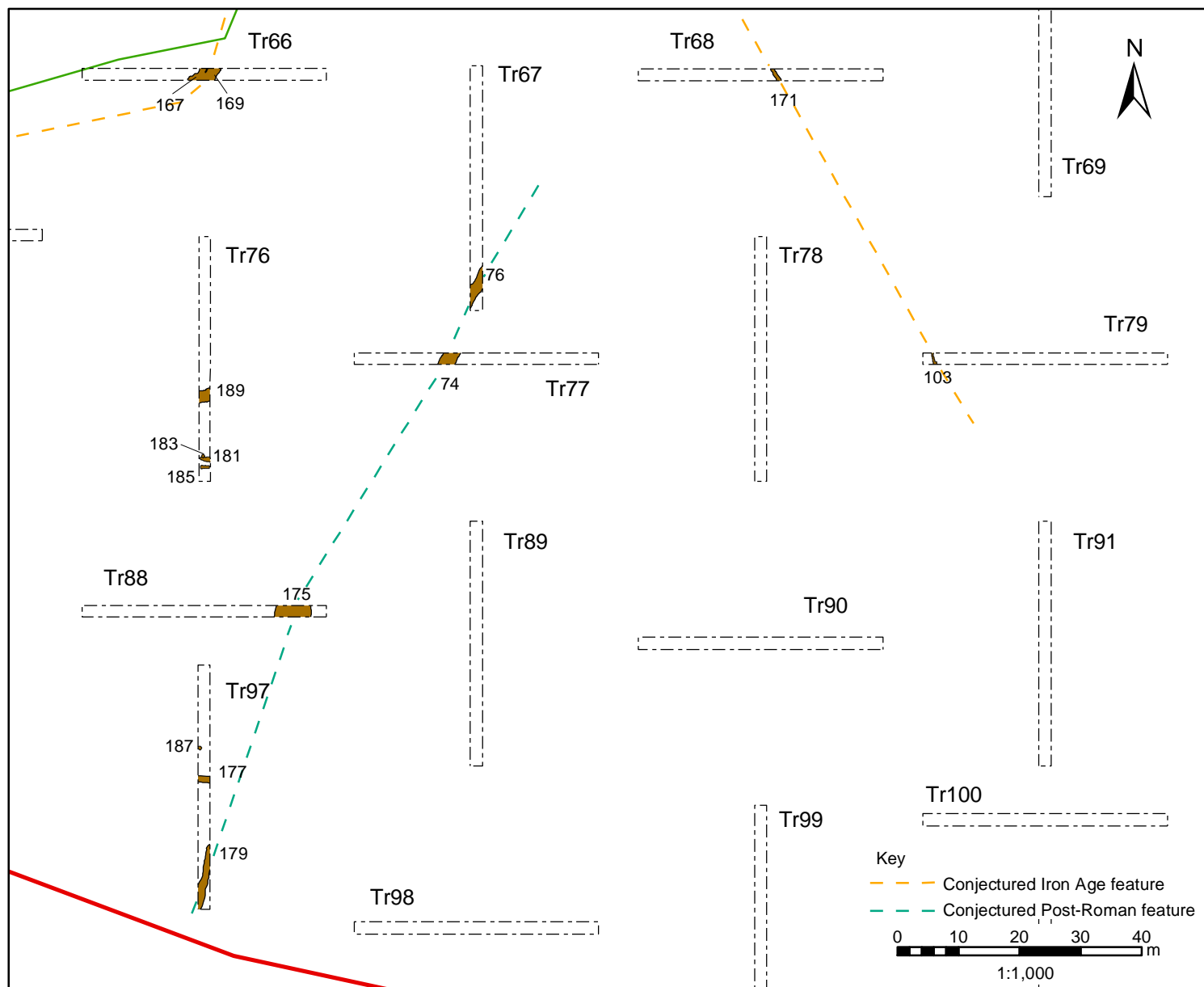


Fig.5. Field 4 (centre)

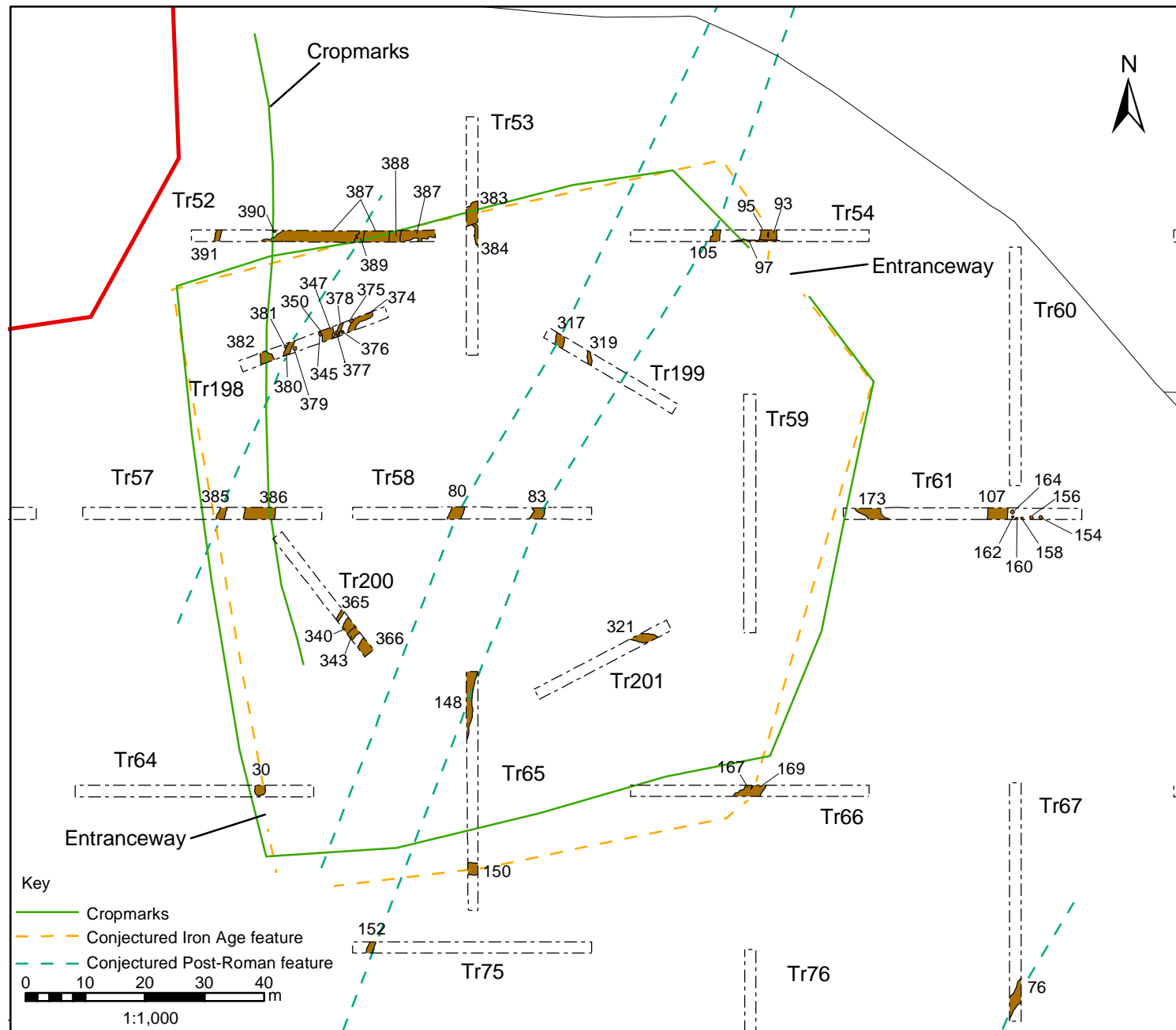


Fig.6. Field 4 (west), including cropmark enclosure

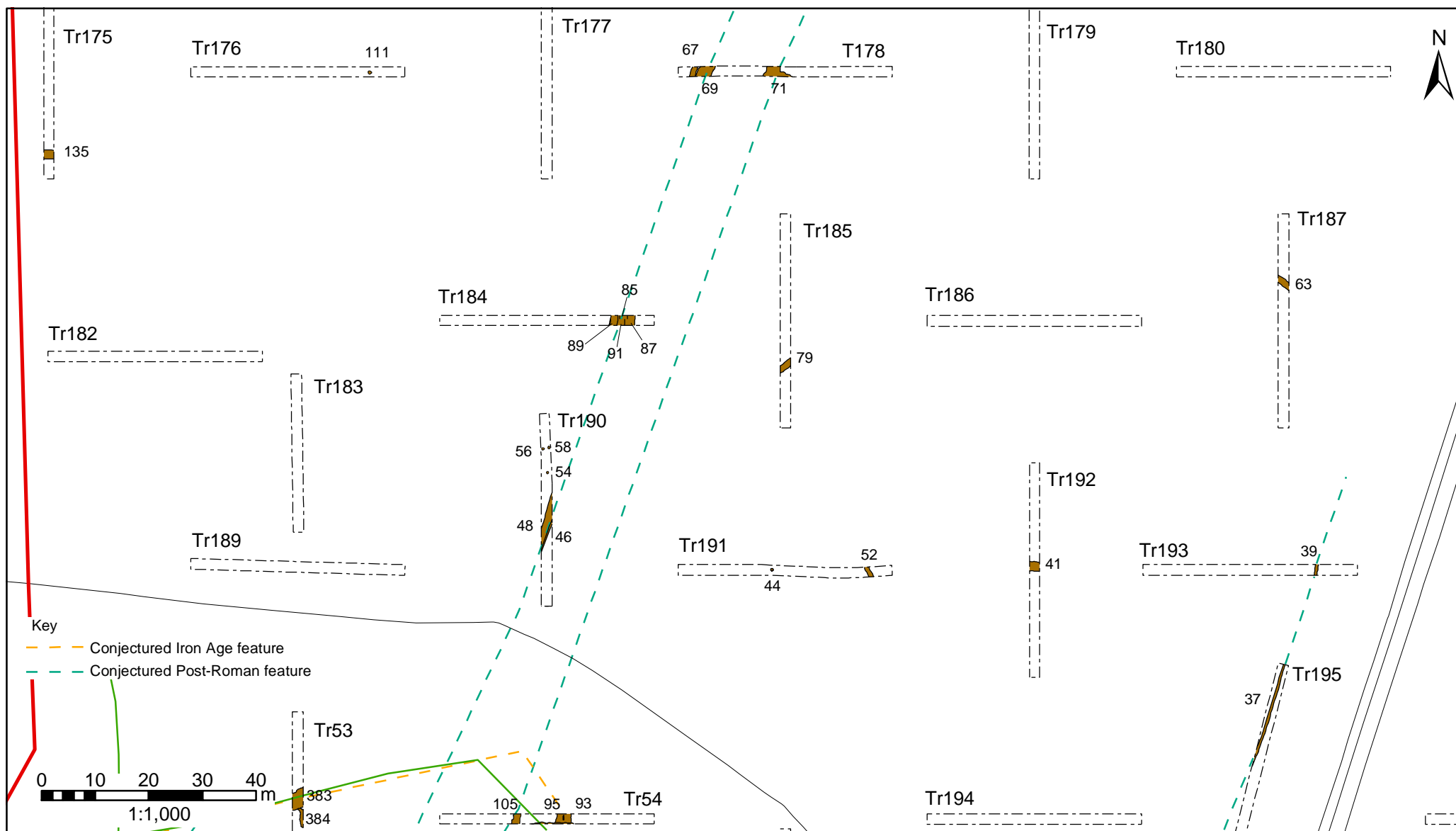


Fig.7. Field 1 (south)

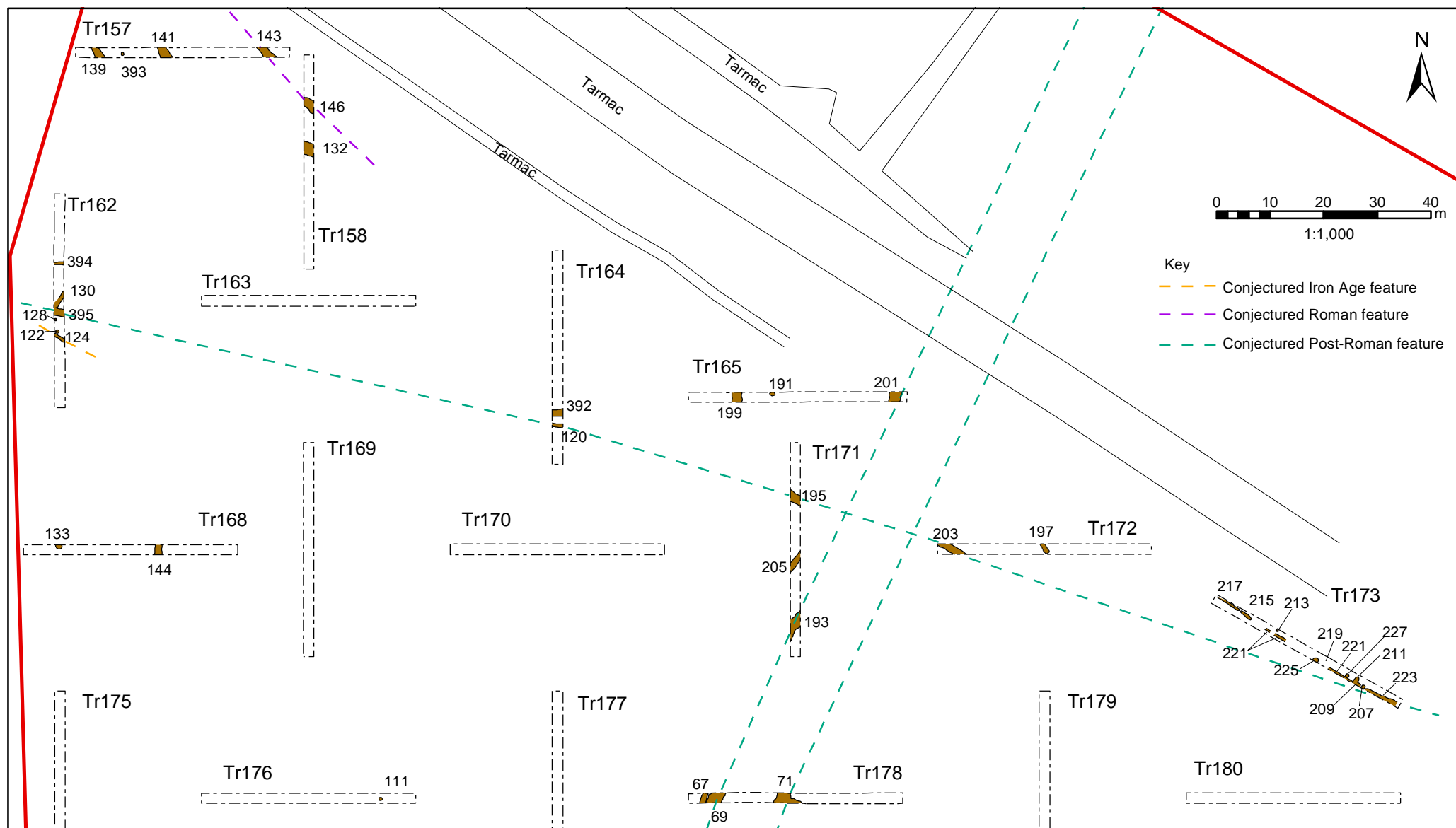


Fig.8. Field 1 (north)

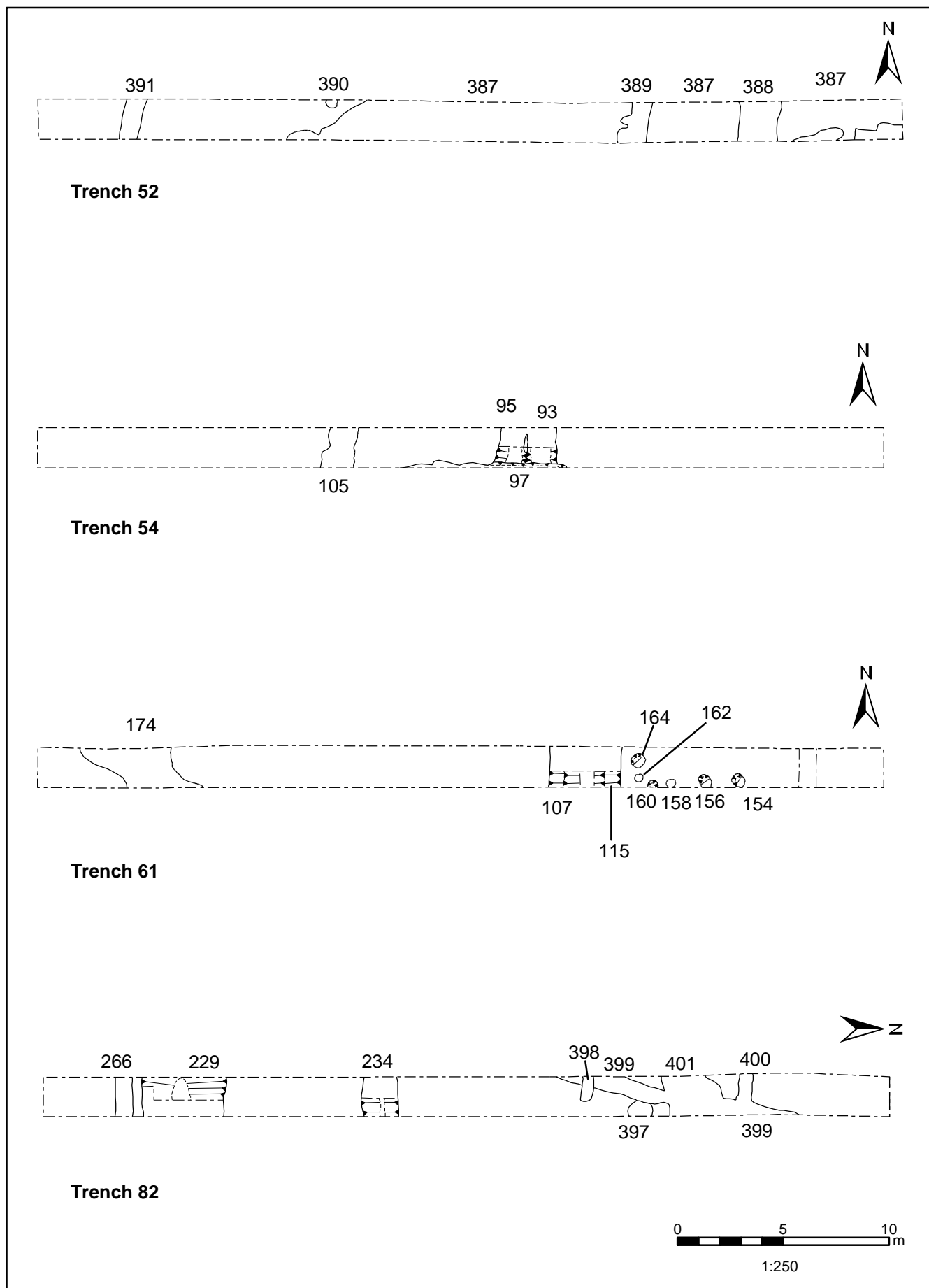


Fig.9. Trenches 52, 54, 82 and 96

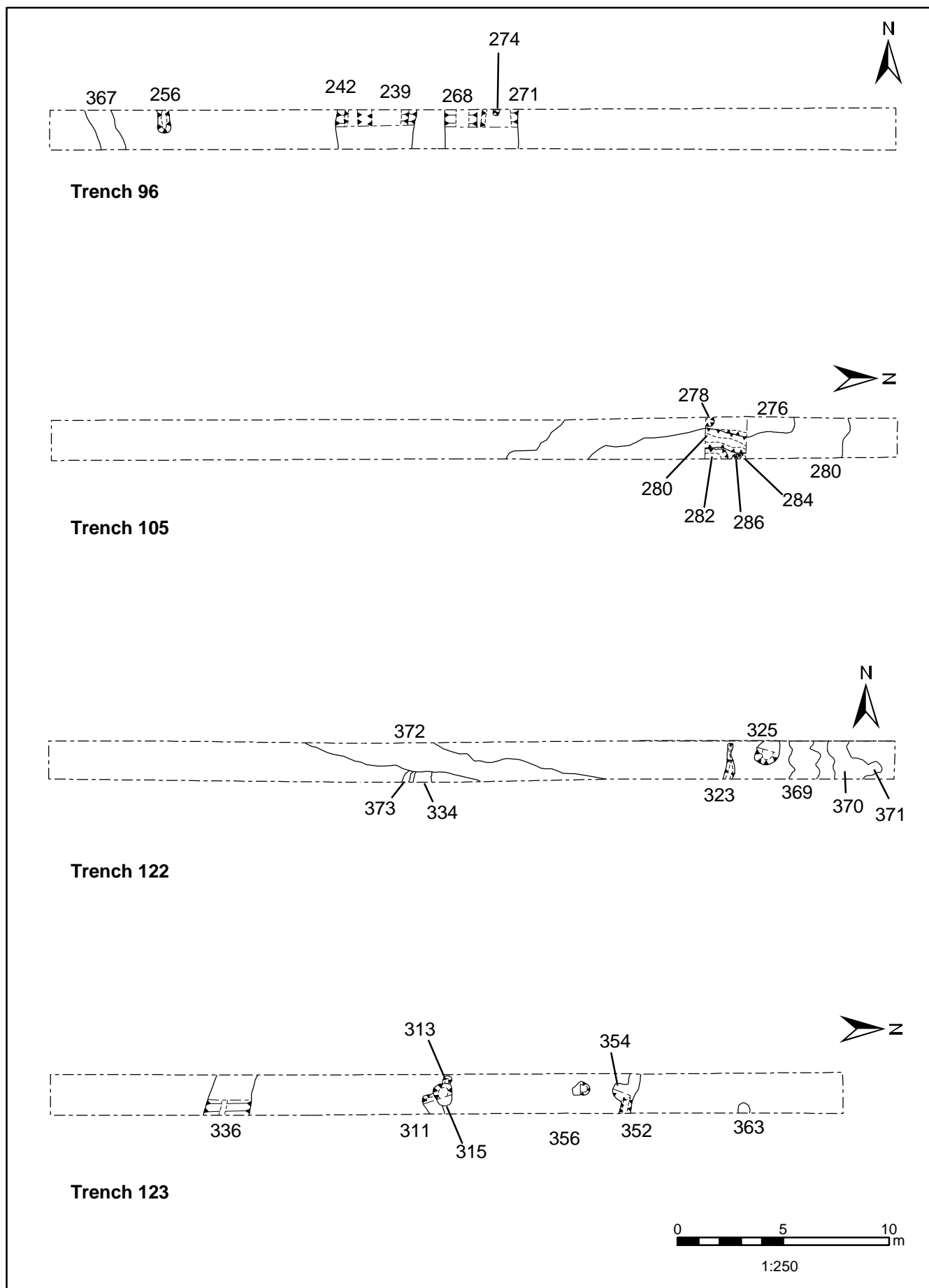


Fig.10. Trenches 96, 105, 122 and 123

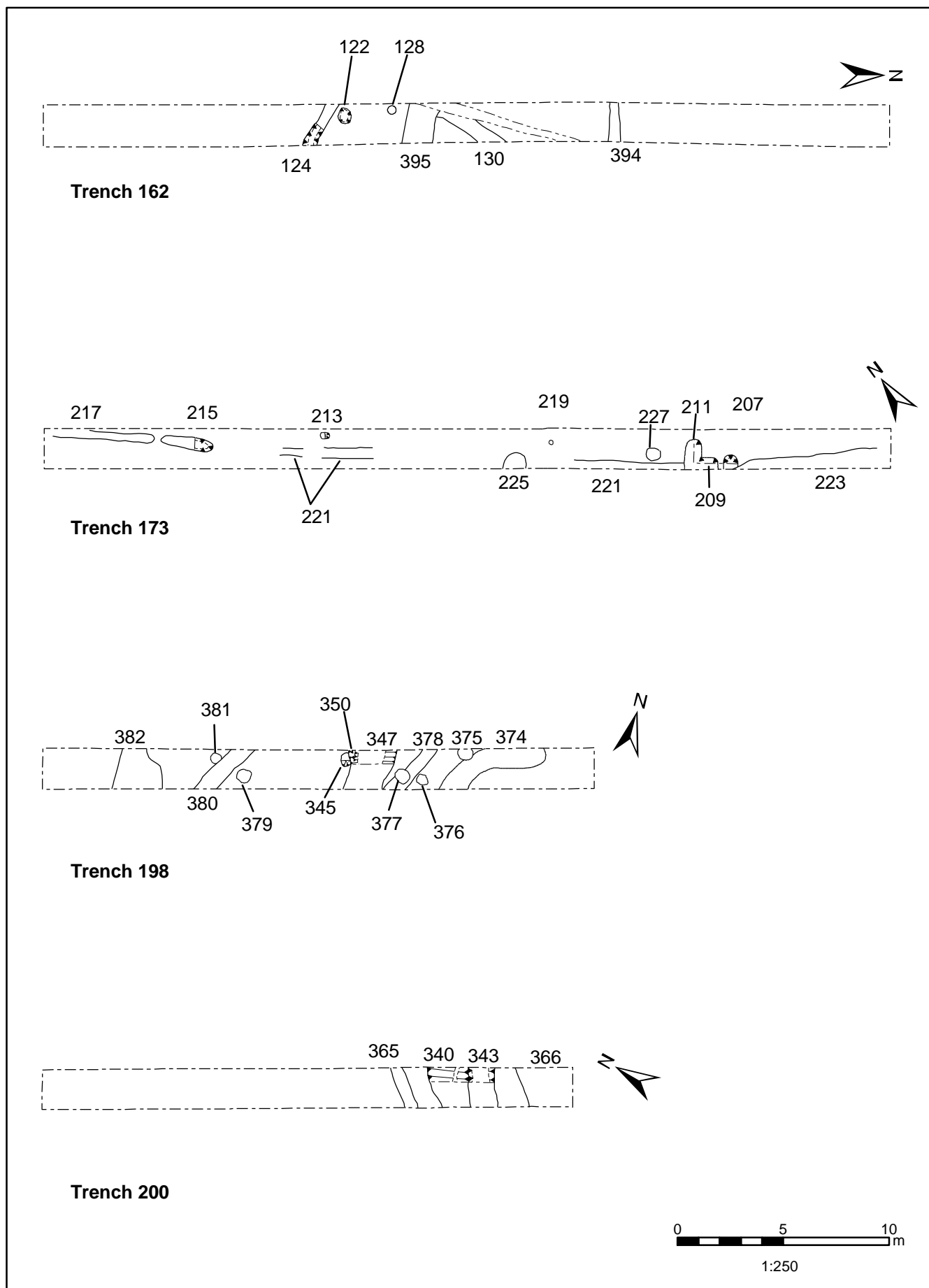
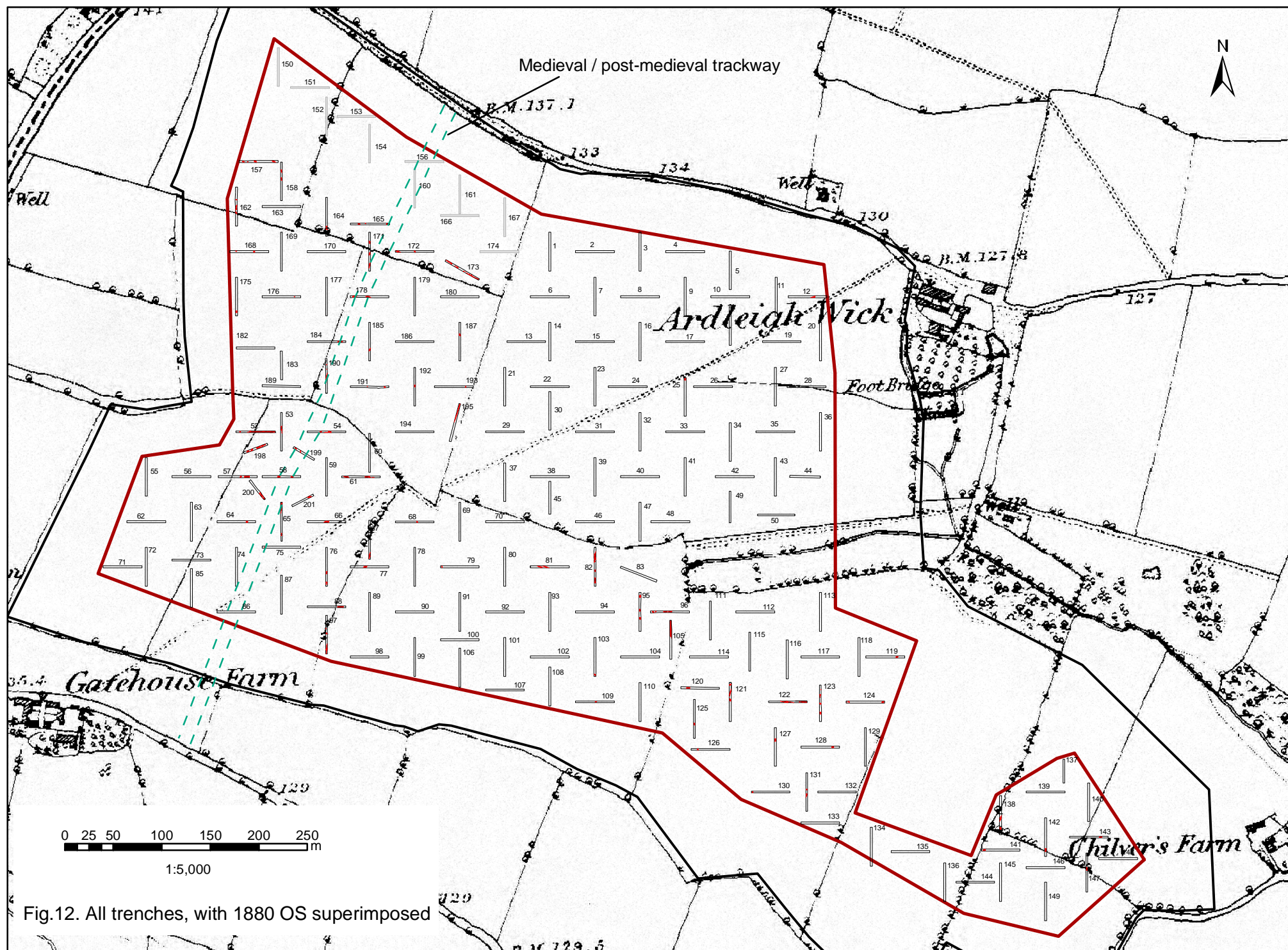


Fig.11. Trenches 162, 173, 198 and 200



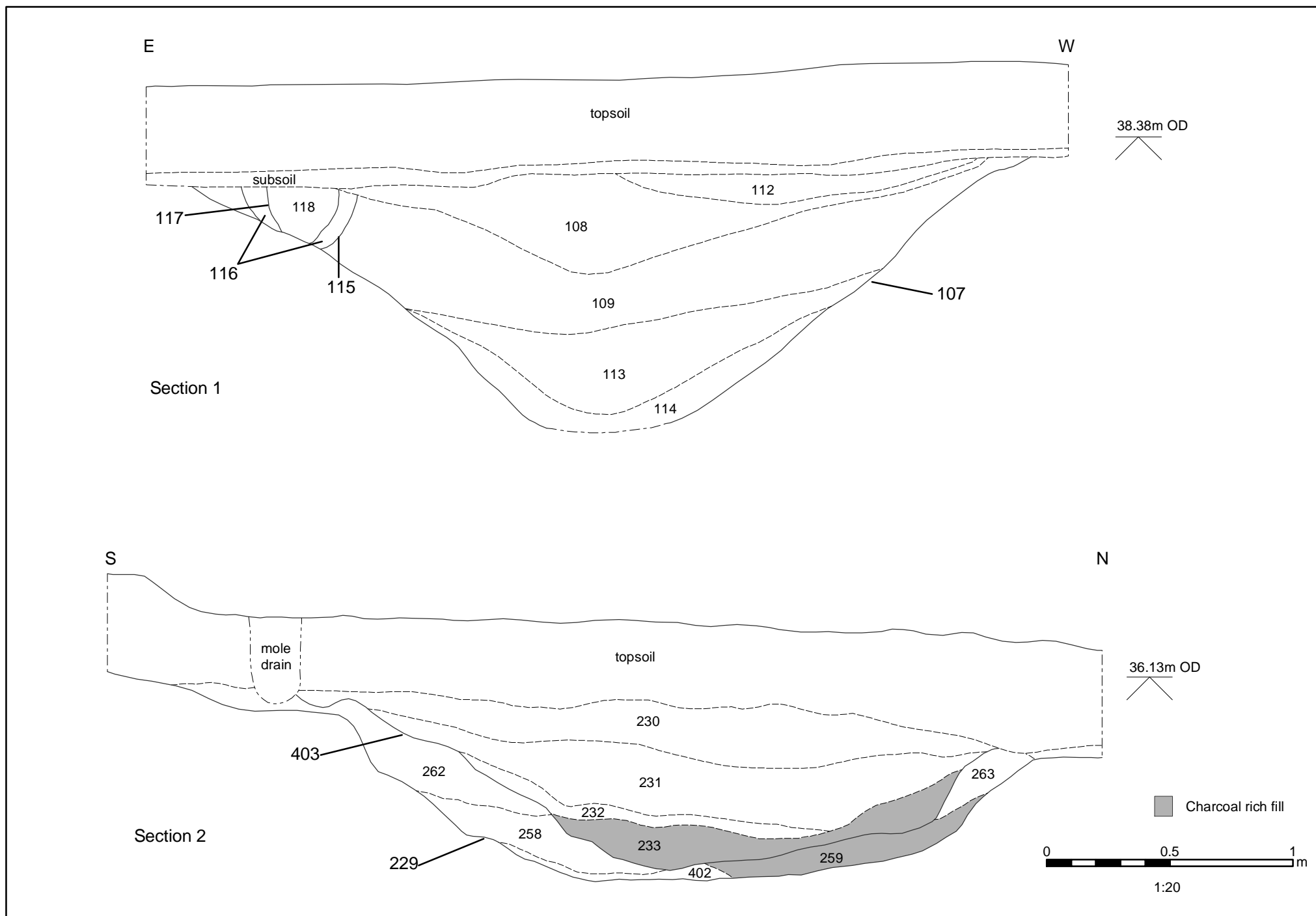


Fig.13. Sections 1 and 2

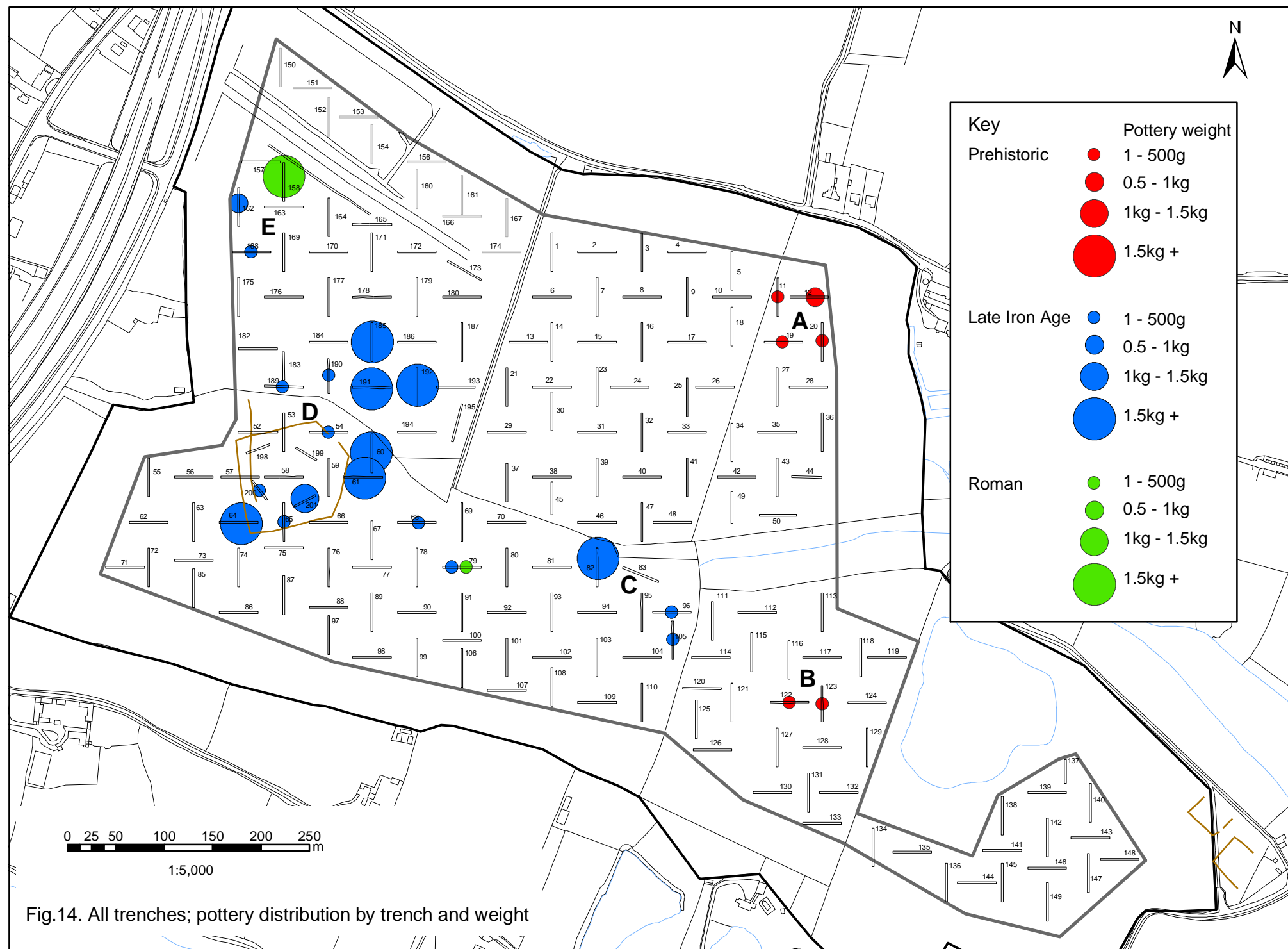




Plate 1. Gullies 12 and 14 and baked clay structure 16, trench 12



Plate 2. Ditch 229, trench 82



Plate 3. Ditch 30, trench 64



Plate 4. Ditch 107, trench 61



Plate 5. H7 butt beaker with rouletted decoration (fill 126, ditch 132, trench 158)