

**Archaeological Watching Brief at
Crown Quarry, Wick Farm, Ardleigh, Essex:
Stage 2 (East)**

NGR: TM02800 29400

**ASE Project No: E2686
Site Code: ARWF06**

**ASE Report No: 2013209
OASIS ID: 15345**



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Abstract

A c.3ha site within the Crown Quarry scheme area was subject to archaeological monitoring and excavation in Spring 2013 as part of the ongoing programme of archaeological investigation being carried out ahead of, and during, staged development of the quarry.

This site, identified in this report as Stage 2 (east), was located in the southwest of the scheme area, encompassing the east end of a large field just north of Wick Lane. Fieldwork undertaken previously to the north and east has recorded the presence of significant archaeological remains of Prehistoric, Late Iron Age, Roman and medieval dates. A D-shaped cropmark enclosure of probable Late Iron Age date is known to occupy the west end of the same field. Additionally, trial trenching in 2006 indicated the presence of archaeological remains in this eastern part of the field.

Monitoring of the quarry operator's strip of the topsoil across this area identified and recorded a low to modest density of ditches, gullies and pits, of Early/Middle Iron Age and Late Iron Age/early Roman date. These attest to enclosure of the landscape and some apparent rubbish disposal activity within it, most likely outlying the occupation enclosure to their west and a roundhouse found to their east in 2012. Of note, is the presence of ironworking waste in a pit or hearth, further quantities of which have previously been found just to the northeast of the D-shaped enclosure, within Site D (north).

Although relatively dispersed and yielding only small and mundane assemblages of artefacts, these remains relate well to those of the previously investigated sites within the quarry and demonstrate a widespread occupation, management and exploitation of the landscape – particularly in the Iron Age and early Roman periods but also continuing to the modern day.

It is proposed that the results of this phase of archaeological works are integrated with those of previous phases, and with any further discoveries made in future investigations within the quarry, with a view to producing a publication report that presents the landscape development of this location through time.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Background

1.1.1 The former Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit (ECC FAU) were commissioned by Sewells Reservoir Construction Ltd (SRC) to undertake a programme of archaeological monitoring and excavation at Crown Quarry, Wick Farm, Ardleigh, Essex (NGR: TM02800 29400). Fieldwork was undertaken between April and May 2013. During fieldwork, ECC FAU ceased to exist and became part of Archaeology South-East (ASE), the contracting division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology (CAA), Institute of Archaeology (IoA), University College London (UCL).

1.1.2 This programme of work constitutes the latest in a series of investigations at Crown Quarry. Various stages of archaeological investigation have been carried out ahead of and during quarry works since 2001, and are briefly summarised below:

- 2001: fieldwalking
- 2006: trial trench evaluation
- 2008: excavation of silt pond & processing plant areas (sites C & D north) and monitoring of Stage 1 Phase D
- 2011: Monitoring of Stage 1 Phases A & C and excavation of site B

1.1.3 The archaeological investigation of the Stage 1 quarry area (south-eastern quadrant of the site) has been concluded. The current phase of work constitutes the first of two monitoring and excavation areas within the Stage 2 quarry area (south-western quadrant). This is a c.3ha area in the eastern part of the field, south of the silt ponds, for which there was a requirement for archaeological monitoring with contingency for formal area excavation of specific elements if judged necessary. The remainder of Stage 2, including Site D south, will be similarly investigated at a later date.

1.2 Geology and Topography

1.2.1 British Geological Survey mapping shows mixed glacial deposits of the Lowestoft Formation overlying Ardleigh Gravels, a component of the Kesgrave Sands and Gravels, on a bed of London Clay. The Lowestoft formation is part of the boulder clay plateau (till) laid down at the end of the Anglian glaciation, when the modern landscape, including the river Colne and its tributaries, is first recognisable. The underlying Kesgrave series formed when the Thames flowed across central and northern Essex, discharging into the North Sea at Clacton, before it was diverted to the south in the Anglian period. A borehole immediately to the west of Wick Farm recorded a c.10m depth of gravels, in a gravel-sand-gravel sequence, between c.40m OD and c.29-30m OD. There is no evidence within this sequence of interglacial (warm period) sediments that might contain fossils or artefacts (pers comm. Dr Peter Allen). The uppermost natural deposit (glacial till) consists of mixed silty and sandy brickearth with gravel and clay lenses.

1.2.2 The Stage 2 area is a single field (aka Field 4), immediately north of Wick Lane, bounded by trees and hedges and until recently under arable cultivation. Its surface slopes gently down to the north and northeast.

1.3 Planning Background

1.3.1 A planning application (ESS/0057/04/TEN) for the site was submitted to Essex County Council for an extension to the existing Ardleigh reservoir. The County Council's then Historic Environment Management (HEM) Team recommended that a pre-determination archaeological evaluation be conducted in order to assess the potential of the site. On the basis of the results of the evaluation (fieldwalking and subsequent trial trenching) the HEM Team further advised that a full archaeological condition be attached to any planning consent. This advice followed the guidance given in Planning Policy Guidance 16: Archaeology and Planning. The recommendation made to the Planning Authority stated:

"No development, or preliminary groundworks of any kind shall take place until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work and recording in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant, and approved by the planning authority."

Planning consent was subsequently granted with the attachment of the above condition to ensure adequate mitigation in respect of disturbance to significant archaeological deposits.

1.3.2 The archaeological brief for the Stage 2 works (ECC HE 2013) requires that a programme of excavation, monitoring and reporting, culminating in an appropriate level of publication of results, be carried out in order to mitigate the impact of the reservoir construction and associated works upon the archaeological record (preservation by record).

1.3.3 The requirement for Stage 2 as stated in the ECC HE brief was:

- Controlled strip and excavation of Site D (south) (c.3.0ha)
- Monitoring of the remainder of the area, with contingency for excavation of specific areas.

1.3.4 Stage 2 (east) only required the monitoring aspect of the requirement during the initial works. The requirement also includes low-level monitoring of each phase of gravel extraction by a geologist.

1.4 Aims and Objectives

1.4.1 The main aim was to record, excavate, analyse and report on any archaeological remains present within the Stage 2 area, thereby achieving the *preservation by record* of those features/deposits threatened by the proposed development.

1.4.2 The archaeological work took account of regional research assessments and objectives (Glazebrook 1997; Brown and Glazebrook 2000; Medlycott 2011). The site-specific research objectives that were identified were:

- To investigate the topographical development of the landscape in the prehistoric, Iron Age and Roman periods, including changes in settlement pattern and the exploitation of available resources through time.
- To establish the character of settlement and other activities taking place on the site during the prehistoric, Iron Age and Roman periods, including the analysis of buildings/structures, artefacts and environmental material to determine the status of the inhabitants, patterns of consumption, farming economy and any small-scale craft industry (e.g. smithing). In

particular, the forthcoming investigation of the Site D (south) enclosure will address this objective.

- To establish the character and development of the medieval and post-medieval landscape, especially field systems, including the investigation of existing ditches to determine their original date.
- To monitor the quarrying of the geological strata to identify, record, sample and report on any significant deposits containing fossil remains or Palaeolithic (Old Stone Age) artefacts.

1.5 Scope of Report

1.5.1 This interim report presents the results of the programme of monitoring and excavation carried out in the Stage 2 east area and provides a post-excavation assessment and provisional interpretations.

1.5.2 It is anticipated that these results will be subsumed into a final publication report to be produced on completion of all archaeological fieldwork in the quarry.

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Overview

2.1.1 The following information is partly derived from the Essex County Council Historic Environment Record (EHER), held and maintained by ECC at County Hall, Chelmsford. The results of the previous stages of fieldwork in the quarry are also alluded to.

2.1.2 Archaeological cropmarks of a D-shaped enclosure in the north-western part of Quarry Stage 2 are probably remains of a Late Iron Age settlement (Figure 1; EHER 2545). A north-south linear cropmark, which crosses the enclosure possibly represents a post-medieval / modern field boundary.

2.1.3 Archaeological monitoring of the 1988 construction of a small agricultural reservoir in the east of the quarry scheme area recorded only the presence of a post-medieval field ditch (Figure 1; EHER 8490).

2.1.4 The wider Ardleigh area contains extensive cropmark complexes. Archaeological investigations of a large cropmark complex at Elm Park, immediately east of Ardleigh, revealed 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 the time of the Roman conquest (Brown 1999).

2.1.5 Old Ipswich Road on the western limit of the quarry scheme follows the line of a major Roman road from London to Colchester and Caistor-by-Norwich.

2.1.6 Wick Farm farmhouse is a grade II listed building dating to the mid-18th century (Figure 1; EHER 34576). A rectangular moat to its south possibly represents a medieval settlement (EHER 2364).

2.2 Recent Archaeological Investigation

- 2.3.1 The construction of the quarry was preceded by archaeological fieldwalking in 2001 and trial trenching in 2006 (Germany 2001; 2006). The fieldwalking found no significant concentrations of archaeological finds apart from clusters of burnt flint in Quarry Stage 3 and in Quarry Stage 1 Phase A. The subsequent trenching evaluation sampled every area of the quarry scheme, apart from Stage 1 Phase C (which was covered by an orchard) and the northern end of Quarry Stage 4 (which was in regular use for car boot sales). It located five areas of significant archaeological remains (Figure 1):
- Site A (NE corner of Quarry Stage 3): Early Iron Age
 - Site B (middle of Quarry Stage 1, Phase A): Middle / Late Iron Age
 - Site C (NE corner of Quarry Stage 2): Late Iron Age
 - Site D (NW corner of Quarry Stage 2 & south end of Stage 4): Late Iron Age
 - Site E (west-central area of Quarry Stage 4): Early Roman
- 2.3.3 Archaeological investigation ahead of the construction of the processing plant and silt ponds areas, in 2008 (Germany 2009), necessitated the excavation of Site C and the northern part of Site D - hereafter referred to as Site D (north). The archaeological remains encountered within Site C included a Late Iron Age trackway and medieval pits and ditches, while those in Site D (north) mainly comprised Late Iron Age pits and enclosure ditches. Pieces of briquetage, fragments of triangular loomweight, and numerous sherds of Late Iron Age pottery were among the finds from the latter. A small Late Iron Age enclosure in the middle of Site D (north), perhaps an annex to the D-shaped enclosure within Stage 2 to its southwest, was possibly used as a craftworking area as it was associated with pieces of clay furnace lining, iron-smithing flakes and globules of hammerscale. The trackway of Site C perhaps marked a boundary between the wet ground of the valley floor to the north and Iron Age enclosures to the south.
- 2.3.4 Archaeological monitoring within Phase D of Stage 1, near Chilver's Cottages at the south-eastern limit of the site, recorded the exposure of remains relating to two known small cropmark enclosures (Germany 2009). A post-medieval/modern date for these was established.
- 2.3.5 The remainder of the coverage of Stage 1 comprised the archaeological excavation of Site B and monitoring of the topsoil strip within Phase C (Germany 2012). Site B contained only a low density of prehistoric pits and unstratified artefacts, but also remains of a large Late Iron Age roundhouse and a fragment of its associated field system, together denoting a small farmstead. A single medieval / early post-medieval gully and post-medieval ditches defined an agricultural field system that pre-dated the modern landscape layout. Phase C, an area of former orchard, contained no archaeological remains other than a single small undated pit or natural feature, but was extensively disturbed by tree roots.

- 2.3.6 The D-shaped cropmark enclosure is located in the northwest of the Stage 2 area. The investigated east end of Stage 2 is adjacent to both Site C with its Late Iron Age trackway (to the north) and Site B with its roundhouse (to the east). The 2006 trial trenching identify remains of Late Iron Age date in the northeast of Stage 2 (see Germany 2006, figure 4). These were partly investigated within the silt ponds excavation, but their southern extents into Stage 2 were lost to unmonitored enlargement of the ponds during their construction.

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

3.1 Fieldwork Methodology

- 3.1.1 The archaeological investigation of Stage 2 (east) consisted of the monitoring of topsoil removal over an area of c.3ha in the south-east corner of Field 4. All mechanical excavation was undertaken using a tracked 360° excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket under the direct supervision of experienced archaeologists. The ploughsoil, consisting of a mid-dark grey brown sandy silt and measuring c.0.3m thick was removed down to the surface of natural geology where archaeological remains were exposed. The natural geology was a light yellowish orange compact sandy silt (brickearth). Care was taken not to machine-off seemingly homogenous layers that might have been the upper parts of archaeological features. The resultant surfaces were cleaned as necessary and a pre-excavation plan prepared.
- 3.1.2 All significant remains were manually excavated by ASE archaeologists as per the methodology outlined in the WSI. All artefacts were collected for identification and study and bulk soil samples collected for the purposes of environmental study and small finds retrieval as appropriate.

3.2 Recording and Site Archive

- 3.2.1 All encountered deposits, features and finds were recorded according to accepted professional standards in accordance with the WSI (ASE 2013) using *pro-forma* ASE record sheets. Deposit colours were verified by visual inspection. A full photographic record was made. Plan and section drawings were created at the appropriate scales.
- 3.2.2 The site archive is currently held at the offices of ASE and will be deposited at the Colchester and Ipswich Museum in due course. The contents of the archive are tabulated below (Table 1).

Number of Contexts	49 (context nos. 2100-2148)
Plan and sections sheets	3
Bulk Samples	4
Digital Photographs	48
Bulk finds	230 / 4466g (subject to discard)
Registered finds	None
Environmental flots/residues	74g residue / 8g flot (from 4 samples)

Table 1: Quantification of the site archive

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 Overview

- 4.1.1 The recorded archaeological remains comprise a small quantity of linear ditches and gullies, plus ten pits, a tree hole and one other natural feature. All were identified cutting directly into the undisturbed natural deposit and had clearly been truncated by ploughing. Feature definition and clarity against the natural deposit was fair to good. All remains were either of Early/Middle Iron Age or Late Iron Age/early Roman date.
- 4.1.2 Feature distribution within the excavated area shows little meaningful patterning (Figure 2). The pits tend to cluster toward the southeast and southwest corners, and the ditches to the east end. Much of the northwest and central areas are devoid of remains with the exception of a single post-medieval ditch.
- 4.1.3 Group numbers (GP prefix) have been assigned to linear features along which several segments were excavated, in order to simplify description. All recorded features are labelled with their parent context numbers, as well as group number, if applicable, on Figure 2.

4.2 Early/Middle Iron Age

- 4.2.1 Irregular linear feature GP1 was located in the northeast corner of the site. Apparently a single entity comprising a branching channel, it was excavated in five 1m-long segments: [2100], [2102], [2106], [2108/10], and [2116]. The northern channel was 2.5m wide and 0.3m deep; both the eastern and western branches being more inconsistent in dimension, with the western tapering and shallowing to a rounded terminal. The feature contained a consistent fill throughout; a friable mid yellow brown silty sand. No intercutting relationship was evident at the branch intersection, in segment [2108/10], suggesting a contemporary formation and deposition. The irregular profile and sterile fill suggests it is a geological feature. A single sherd of Early/Middle Iron Age pottery was recovered from the surface of deposit [2101] in segment [2100]; given its location just below the shallow topsoil this find is possibly intrusive.
- 4.2.2 In close proximity to feature GP1, [2104] was a short channel/gully oriented NE-SW that extended beyond the site. Its excavated southern terminal stopped just short of feature GP1. Some 1.7m wide and 0.12m deep, its sides and base were irregular. Its single light yellow-brown silty sand fill contained apparent charcoal flecks and a single sherd of Middle/Late Iron Age pottery. Due to its irregularity, it could be interpreted as the remains of a former hedgeline and therefore a natural feature containing intrusive material.
- 4.2.3 However, despite the irregular nature of linear features GP1 and [2104], an alternative interpretation that they represent the partially surviving remnants of two ditches dating to the Early/Middle Iron Age is perhaps more likely. [2104] and the NE-SW branch of feature GP1 could be construed to form one interrupted boundary, while the other comprises a roughly N-S oriented curvilinear ditch, denoted by segments [2102], [2110], and [2106] of GP1. Adopting this interpretation, the finds from [2100] and [2104] suggest an Early to Middle Iron Age date for the NE-SW ditch. The curvilinear ditch remains undated although its similarity in dimensions, profile and fill type, suggests a

broadly contemporary date. Admittedly, the intersection between these tentative ditches remains problematic.

4.3 Late Iron Age/Early Roman

4.3.1 Ditch GP2 was aligned ENE-WSW and ran across the southeast corner of the site. It was exposed for a distance of 140m, but extended beyond the site in both directions. It was investigated within four evenly distributed 1m-long segments; [2122], [2124], [2126], and [2128], providing an approximate 3% sample of the overall feature. This relatively slight ditch ranged between 0.5m-0.8m wide and between 0.12-0.15m deep. Each segment revealed very similar profiles and dimensions and contained the same single fill. The ditch cut had shallow-sloping sides and a concave base, and contained a compact, light yellow-grey sandy silt. Given that only the base of the ditch has survived, and given the composition of the material, the fill is likely to represent a silting deposit formed during the ditch's use rather than a backfill deposit relating to its disuse. Two of the excavated segments yielded only a small number of finds; two sherds of Late Iron Age to early Roman pottery and ten fragments of Roman tile. On balance, an early Roman use date for this ditch is likely.

4.3.2 Four small discrete features were identified in the vicinity of ditch GP2. Of these, circular pit or possible hearth [2118] was the only dated feature, yielding nine sherds of late Iron Age/early Roman pottery. It measured 0.58m in diameter and 0.08m deep, had shallow sides and an irregular base. Its single fill [2119] was a loose, dark blackish grey mixture of silt and charcoal, which contained a fragment of fired clay thought likely to have derived from a hearth, as well as a quantity of iron smithing waste (section 5.5). The base was also noted to show signs of scorching/*in situ* burning. Taken as a whole, the evidence suggests [2118] was either a hearth in its own right or possibly a pit in which hearth material was disposed of while it was still hot. No associated features suggesting the presence of a dwelling, or a forge, were identified.

4.3.3 Nearby pits [2112], [2114] and [2120], though varying in shape, are not dissimilar in their overall size and depth to [2118] and all four contain dark brown-grey silty sand fills that include charcoal.

4.3.4 A further six pits formed a loose cluster in the western part of the site. Five of these, [2130], [2141], [2143], [2145] and [2147], contained generally modest quantities of Late Iron Age/early Roman pottery, though nothing else – which might suggest that a pre-conquest date for them is probable. All were oval to circular and measured between 0.6 and 1.5m along their longest axis, with depths ranging from 0.11 to 0.22m. They also all contained charcoal-rich dark black-grey silt fills. Pit [2143] was elongated and irregular in shape and could have been a natural feature such as a treehole that was utilised as a pit.

4.3.5 Outlying small sub-circular pit [2133] had quite steep sides and a flat base. It contained no finds and could perhaps have been a natural-filled hollow with its fill being a light brown-grey sandy silt in contrast to the darker filled pits in this vicinity.

4.4 Roman

4.4.1 Ditch GP3 was oriented north-south and measured approximately 80m long

as exposed. It clearly extended northwards beyond the site but petered out to the south, disappearing before its intersection with ditch GP3. Where investigated within three 1m-long segments, [2135], [2137], and [2139], its width varied between 0.94-1.0m and depth between 0.26-0.35m. Each segment revealed similar profiles and dimensions and the same single fill. It had fairly steep sides and a concave base, and contained a compact, light yellow-grey sandy silt. Only a single fragment of Roman tile was collected from fill [2140] in segment [2139].

5.0 FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL MATERIAL

5.1 Summary

5.1.1 A moderate assemblage of finds, mostly comprising pottery, was recovered during this phase of investigation at Crown Quarry. Finds were all washed and dried or air dried as appropriate. They were subsequently quantified by count and weight and bagged by material and context. Finds were all packed and stored according to IfA guidelines. None of the finds require further conservation. An overview quantification is presented in Table 1 below.

Context	Pottery		CBM		Slag		Charcoal	
	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)
2101	1	20						
2105	4	10						
2117							>10	<2
2119	3	34			2	176		
2125			1	252				
2129	1	44	9	538				
2132	3	36						
2140			1	24				
2142	121	2818						
2144	52	370						
2146	5	44						
2148	17	98						
Total	207	3474	11	814	2	176	10+	2

Table 2: Quantification of the finds assemblage

5.2 Iron Age and Roman Pottery by Anna Doherty

5.2.1 The current phase of excavation produced a relatively small assemblage of prehistoric and Roman pottery (quantified in Table 2). It was recovered from nine contexts, predominately pits. Although a small element appears to be of earlier Iron Age date, the vast majority belongs to the period around the Roman conquest (c.AD10-70).

5.2.2 The hand-collected pottery was examined using a x20 binocular microscope and quantified on pro-forma record sheets by sherd count, weight, Estimated Vessel Number (ENV) and Estimated Vessel Equivalent (EVE). Pottery from the residues of environmental samples was scanned and recorded only if hand-collected sherds were not present or if diagnostic sherds were

encountered. In order to ensure compatibility with other pottery data collected in the region, codes from the Essex regional Late Iron Age/Roman fabric and form type-series have been used where appropriate (Biddulph et al in prep, incorporating form codes from Hawkes & Hull 1947 and Going 1987). However, since there was a fairly diverse range of tempered wares, some of possible pre-Roman date and of likely local origin, site-specific fabric codes have also been devised in accordance with the guidelines of the Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group (PCRG 2010).

Fabric Codes:

BSW2	Black surfaced ware (2=containing rare or sparse grog inclusions)
GROG	Grog-tempered wares
GROGC	Coarse grog-tempered wares
RED	Un sourced sandy oxidised wares
GRS	Un sourced sandy grey wares
GRFL1*	Similar to GROGC but containing sparse, moderately sorted flint of 0.5-2mm
GRFL2*	As GRFL1 but with sparse ill-sorted flint of 5-10mm and sparse linear organic inclusions up to 3mm
QUFL1*	Moderate quartz of 0.1-.4mm with sparse, moderately-sorted flint of 0.2-2mm (with one or two examples up to 3mm). The matrix also contains linear organic inclusion of up to 3mm
QUGR1*	Moderate/common quartz of 0.1-0.2mm with possible rare or sparse grog of less than 1mm which is difficult to pick out from the background matrix
QUGR2*	As QUGR1 but with larger flint inclusions (c. 1-2mm)

(*Codes with an asterisk are site specific)

- 5.2.3 A partial rim sherd from a vessel with a crudely formed upright rim, featuring some possible finger impressions along its upper surface, was recovered from fill [2101] of ditch/channel [2100]. This vessel is in a quartz-rich, sparsely flint-tempered ware (QUFL1) and is the only hand-made tempered ware in the assemblage not to include any grog inclusions. The combination of fabric and form probably points to a date in the Early to Middle Iron Age although, in the absence of any accompanying pottery, it is difficult to verify whether this sherd is contemporary with the stratified archaeology. The only other stratified group which might pre-date the 1st century AD is from [2105], the fill of a nearby tree-throw, [2104]. This produced four small sherds possibly of the same vessel, including a tiny chip from a plain handmade rim of uncertain overall form. Although the sandy fabric of these sherds (QUGR2) contains some very sparse grog inclusions, these were accompanied by sparse but reasonably coarse flint-temper. These sherds could potentially be of Middle to Late Iron Age date although they are extremely fragmentary and are therefore difficult to date with any degree of confidence.

Fabric	Sherds	Weight	ENV	EVE
BSW2	2	20	2	
GRFL1	4	46	2	0.11
GRFL2	5	84	1	
GROG	61	318	39	0.57
GROGC	121	2794	49	0.35
GRS	2	38	2	
QUFL1	1	20	1	0.08
QUGR1	19	170	1	0.1
QUGR2	4	10	2	
RED	1	2	1	
Total	220	3502	100	1.21

Table 3: Quantification of the pottery assemblage by fabric type

The remainder of the context groups were dominated by purely grog-tempered wares and can be fairly confidently assigned to the period c.AD10-70. Having said this, two such groups, [2142] and [2144], contained a small number of sherds in grog-tempered fabric types containing inclusions of flint (GRFL1, GRFL2), in one case associated with a hand-made bead-rim jar. The latter context also produced a sherd with an extremely sandy matrix and only minimal grog-inclusions associated with a hand-made jar with a simple upright rim. Although none of these types are necessarily residual in groups dated to the 1st century AD, they do appear to be types which developed out of indigenous Middle to Late Iron Age pottery styles rather than being clearly associated with 'Belgic' traditions and could therefore be slightly earlier in date. It is of note that no similar fabrics were recorded in the extensive Late Iron Age and Roman settlement at Vince's Farm, Ardleigh (Going & Belton 1999, 126). Although one substantial pottery group from that assemblage was thought to be of possible pre-conquest date, most of the pottery was assigned to the mid 1st century AD or later (ibid, 127-129).

Most of the sherds in the assemblage are in grog-tempered fabrics analogous to fabric B1 and B3 at Vince's Farm. By far the largest group, of over 100 sherds, came from fill [2142] of pit [2141]; another moderate group was recorded in fill [2144] of pit/three-throw [2143]. A small group of similar sherds was also noted in association metal-working debris in fill [2119] of pit/hearth [2118]. In general the grog-tempered wares tend to contain some quartz and organic inclusions. Only two sherds with well-finished dark surfaces (BSW2) were recorded. All of the rims which could be certainly assigned to a form class were from bead rim, necked or storage jars (Forms G1, GCAM218, G20, G44). There appears to be a concentration of large oxidised vessels in the largest group from [2142]. One partial rim appears to have a plain profile similar to *Camulodunum* 255 but has an extremely small diameter (80mm) and could be from a miniature vessel.

Only two sherds are in Roman sandy wares: an oxidised sherd from fill [2148] of pit [2147] and a grey ware from [2132] of pit [2130]. These are rather coarse fabric types on a continuum with some of the sandier examples of the grog-tempered wares described above. They are not dissimilar to wares

produced on site at Vince's Farm and are presumably of fairly local origin (ibid, 144). Whilst this suggests that these contexts were sealed in the very early Roman period, it is notable that both sherds were found with a larger number of grog-tempered wares, suggesting that they are of a similar date to the rest of the assemblage.

5.2.4 Late Iron Age/Roman pottery from the Ardleigh area is already well published in the volume on Vince's Farm (Going and Belton 1999). However, whilst the current assemblage is fairly small in size, previous phases of work in the same programme of archaeological work at Crown Quarry have cumulatively produced large assemblages of Iron Age and Roman pottery totalling over 6000 sherds (Germany 2006; 2009; 2012). Both the specific assemblage under consideration in this report and those from earlier work on the site have produced some ceramic evidence for continuity of land use over the Middle/Late Iron Age and Roman periods. This contrasts with the picture at Vince's Farm where the beginnings of the Roman settlement appear to be no earlier than the 1st century AD. Furthermore, the current assemblage is mainly derived from large stratified pit groups, [2142] and [2144]. This may provide the opportunity to compare the mode of deposition with other large key groups both within the scope of the Crown Quarry project and in the wider region.

In summary, as a standalone assemblage the pottery has local significance but forms part of a much larger, regionally significant assemblage which should be reported on in a single integrated analysis report

- 5.2.5 Further work on the pottery assemblage comprises:
- Further background reading particularly on depositional practices in the region
 - Integrate the assemblage into a larger dataset from previous phases of work
 - Six sherds from the current assemblage are suitable for illustration

5.3 Ceramic Building Material by Luke Barber

5.3.1 The excavations recovered just 10 pieces of ceramic building material, weighing 816g, from three individually numbered contexts. The assemblage has been fully listed on pro forma for archive during this assessment.

5.3.2 All of the assemblage is clearly of Roman date; ditch fill [2125] produced a somewhat worn fragment (252g) from a 25mm thick tegula tile. This is tempered with sparse fine/medium sand with occasional quartz grits to 1mm and very rare quartz pebble inclusions to 8mm. Ditch fill [2129] contained eight fragments from a minimum of two tiles. Both are in different fabrics. Seven conjoining pieces (168g) from a 23mm thick tile, almost certainly another tegula, are tempered with moderate/abundant medium sand throughout. The other tile fragment (373g) is from another tegula tile, with low but thick square-topped flange (flange height from base of tile 58mm). This piece is notably worn, though this may be in part be due to its lower firing. It is tempered with sparse to common fine/medium sand with rare flint grits to 3mm. The final piece of tile was recovered ditch fill [2140] and consists of a small (23g) fragment from a 14mm thick imbrex tile in a similar sandy fabric to that noted in context [2129].

5.3.3 The ceramic building material assemblage demonstrates the presence of Roman roofing tile on the site but, considering the low quantities involved, it is likely the material was brought into the site from a more substantial Roman building nearby. Similarly small quantities of Roman ceramic building material were previously recovered from Wick Farm. The assemblage is too small to warrant any further analysis beyond that undertaken for this assessment and is recommended for discard. This data should be integrated with that from the other phases of the quarry work.

5.4 Fired Clay by Trista Clifford

5.4.1 A small fragment of fired clay weighing 8g was recovered from environmental sample <1> of pit fill [2119]. The fragment is in a fine sand tempered fabric with sparse organic voids, and exhibits vitrification together with an adherent iron rich deposit on one side. The fragment is likely to derive from a hearth or furnace. No further work is required on this material.

5.5 Metallurgical Remains by Luke Barber

5.51 The excavations produced slag from a single deposit at the site (fill [2119] in pit [2118]), dated by ceramics to AD 10-70. It yielded just 384g of waste from iron smithing, much of which was recovered from the environmental residue. The whole assemblage has been fully listed for the archive during this assessment.

5.5.2 The hand collected sample produced just two pieces (175g) of magnetic grey/rusty slightly aerated, but dense slag. The remaining material was from the different fractions of the residue: most coming from the >8mm fraction (21 pieces weighing 131g). This produced a similar slag type to the hand collected material. However, the smaller fractions of the residue (> 4mm and smaller) produced notable quantities of highly magnetic flaked hammerscale fragments, with notable quantities (30+) of 'welding' spheres. Both are typical of smithing waste. Considering the quantity of hammerscale within the sample it is surprising there was not a greater quantity of larger pieces of slag in this deposit. Whatever the case, the assemblage would suggest iron smithing was taking place in the area. A further concentration of smithing slag was noted in the ditch of a small enclosure to the northwest during the excavation of Site D (north) (Germany 2009) but no associated hearth was located within the enclosure. The current assemblage is similar in its isolation, perhaps suggesting the complete removal of shallow or surface hearths by later ploughing. However, the quantity of slag protected within the cut features is notably small and certainly does not suggest anything more than domestic-level iron-working.

5.5.3 The slag assemblage represents smithing activity in the general area during the 1st century AD. Smithing waste is to be found on most Roman rural sites in small quantities and its presence here is not particularly unexpected. The assemblage is too small to warrant any further analysis and no further work is proposed. The hand collected slag and a sample of the hammerscale from the residue is recommended for retention.

5.6 Environmental samples by Karine Le Hégarat and Dawn Elise Mooney

5.6.1 A total of four bulk soil samples of between 5L and 30L were taken during the current phase of archaeological work at the Crown Quarry site to aid retrieval of palaeo-environmental remains such as charcoal, charred and mineralised macrobotanical remains, fauna and mollusca and to assist small finds retrieval. The samples came from two pits, a ditch and a pit / hearth, both of which produced ceramics dated to the Roman period. The report assesses the potential of the samples to provide information relating to the agricultural economy, fuel use and the local vegetation environment.

5.6.2 Samples were processed in a flotation tank. The flots and residues were captured on 250µm and 500µm meshes respectively and were air dried prior to sorting. The residues were passed through 8, 4mm and 2mm geological sieves and each fraction sorted for environmental and artefact remains (Table 3). Residues were tested with magnet and the <2mm residue fraction from sample <1> was retained to enable further analyses of microscopic archaeometallurgical residues such as flake and spherical hammerscales by a metalworking specialist. The <2mm and 2 to 4mm fractions from sample <04> were also retained to allow further analysis on the charred macroplant remains. The flots were scanned under a stereozoom microscope at x7-45 magnifications and an overview of their contents recorded (Table 4).

5.6.3 Preliminary identifications of the macrobotanical remains have been made using modern comparative material and reference texts (Cappers *et al.* 2006, Jacomet 2006, NIAB 2004). Abundance and preservation of the macrobotanicals have been recorded to establish their potential for further analysis. Nomenclature used follows Stace (1997). Charcoal fragments recovered from the heavy residue of each sample were fractured along three planes (transverse, radial and tangential) according to standardised procedures (Gale & Cutler 2000). Specimens were viewed under a stereozoom microscope for initial grouping, and an incident light microscope at magnifications up to 400x to facilitate identification of the woody taxa present. Taxonomic identifications were assigned by comparing suites of anatomical characteristics visible with those documented in reference atlases (Hather 2000, Schoch *et al.* 2004), and by comparison with modern reference material held at the Institute of Archaeology, University College London. Identifications have been given to species where possible. However genera, family or group names have been given where anatomical differences between taxa are not significant enough to permit satisfactory identification. An example of this is the Maloideae group, which includes hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), rowan and whitebeam (*Sorbus* sp.), apple (*Malus* sp.) and pear (*Pyrus* sp.), which cannot be distinguished from one another by microscopic anatomy and are referred to in the following text by their subfamily name. Nomenclature used follows Stace (1997), and taxonomic identifications of charcoal are recorded in Appendices 1 and 2.

5.6.4 The results of the analysis of the samples are as follows:

Sample <01> - Pit / hearth [2118]

Sample <01> taken from the fill (2119) of pit / hearth [2118] produced a small flot (25ml) which contained a small quantity of uncharred vegetation including fine rootlets and uncharred weed seeds. Although no charred macroplant remains were noted, charred wood fragments were present in the flot and

residue including large pieces >15mm in size. These were identified as oak (*Quercus* sp.). The moderately large assemblage comprised pieces which were well preserved. Industrial debris was commonly recorded in the flot and residue (see Barber). The assemblage included large pieces of vesicular material as well as frequent flake and spherical hammerscales. In addition the residue contained a small amount of burnt clay, pottery and burnt unworked flint.

Sample <02> - Ditch [2139]

The flot from sample <02> extracted from the fill (2140) of ditch [2139] was dominated by uncharred vegetation (92% of the flot) including mainly fine rootlets and infrequent uncharred seed. Charcoal fragments were uncommon and limited principally to small-sized pieces <2mm although very occasional fragments >4mm were also noted. No other biological remains and no artefacts were present in this sample.

Sample <03> - Pit [2141]

Sample <03> taken from the fill (2142) of pit [2141] produced a moderate assemblage of charred wood fragments with large-sized pieces >4mm recorded, including oak, elm (*Ulmus* sp.) and Maloideae fragments. A single poorly preserved charred cereal grain (Cerealia) and a moderate quantity of charred weed seeds including black-bindweed (*Fallopia convolvulus*), sedges (*Carex* spp.) and grass (Poaceae) seeds were evident in the flot. A moderate quantity of pottery sherds and a relatively large amount of burnt unworked flint were recovered from the residue.

Sample <04> - Pit [2130]

Sample <04> taken from the upper fill (2132) of pit [2130] produced a relatively large flot (70ml) which contained a small proportion of fine rootlets. Charred macroplant remains were fairly abundant in this sample including both charred grains and charred weed seeds. The sample contained a moderate quantity of charred crop remains including caryopses of wheat (*Triticum* sp.), barley (*Hordeum* sp.) as well as some indeterminate cereal grains (Cerealia) and some glume bases (*Triticum* cf. *dicoccum* / *spelta*). The latter were uncommon (less than 5 items) and were moderately well preserved. Charred weed seeds were frequent and a wide range of taxa was recorded. The assemblage comprised sedges (*Carex* spp.), red shank/ pale persicaria (*Persicaria maculosa* / *lapathifolia*), knotgrass / dock (*Polygonum* / *Rumex* sp.), possible oat (cf. *Avena* sp.), fescue / rye-grass (*Festuca* sp. / *Lolium* sp.), goosefoot (*Chenopodium* spp.), orache (*Atriplex* sp.), some unidentified medium and large grass (Poaceae) caryopses and some seeds from the daisy (Asteraceae) family. This sample contained a moderate assemblage of charred wood remains including large fragments >4mm, which was dominated by oak charcoal. Additional biological remains consisted of a very small quantity of burnt mammal bones. The residue contained a small amount of pottery sherds and a small amount of burnt unworked flint.

- 5.6.5 The significance and potential of the recovered environmental remains is summarised as follows:

Charred macroplant remains

Sampling confirmed the presence of charred macroplants in two samples. While the remains were relatively sparse in sample <03> pit [2141], sample

<04> pit [2130] produced a slightly richer assemblage including charred crop remains and charred weed seeds. Charred grains were not particularly numerous, but a broad range of cereals was recorded including wheat, barley and oat. The presence of a single poorly preserved chaff indicates that glume wheat species (either emmer or spelt) are almost certainly represented in the assemblage of wheat. As no floret bases were recovered the grains of oat may represent wild or cultivated oat. Grains of hulled wheat, barley and oat are typical of the Roman period. Charred weed seeds were well represented with a relatively wide diversity of taxa. Species currently identified suggest plants from disturbed and/or cultivated grounds as well as plants from grassland environment. Seeds such as red shank/ pale persicaria, orache and goosefoot are from plants which grow in nitrogen-rich soils and which are characteristic of settlements, abandoned fields or manure.

Unfortunately no samples were extracted from the primary fill (2131) of pit [2130]. Nonetheless, it is likely that the assemblage of charred macroplant remains in the uppermost fill (2132) represents settlement waste, possibly originating from a number of burning events. The large quantity of charred weed seeds may represent crop processing waste. Seeds from wetland environments such as sedge and red shank/ pale persicaria could provide evidence for cultivation of damp grounds. Nonetheless, as chaff remains were uncommon, it is considered most likely that the weed seeds present within this assemblage represent burnt hay. Wood charcoal fragments were common in this sample, and some of the charred weed seeds could also derive from plants used as tinder. Overall, the assemblage of charred macroplant remains recovered during this later phase of work mirrors the results from previous archaeological work (Germany 2006; 2009). The evaluation work at Wick Farm produced a smaller assemblage of charred crop remains and weed seeds indicating that the production, processing and utilisation of cereals possibly occurred in close proximity to the excavated features.

The charcoal remains indicate that wood for use as fuel was procured from oak-dominated deciduous woodland, with woodland margin and/or underwood taxa also being exploited as signified by the elm and Maloideae remains present in pit [2141]. The prevalence of oak suggests that this taxon is likely to have been specifically selected for fuel, as it is known to burn well. Oak charcoal is known to have been systematically used for iron smelting in the past (Taylor 1981), and the charred oak remains in pit/hearth [2118] may represent the remains of charcoal used for industrial activities, although the dominance of oak in the upper fill of pit [2130] suggests that it was also commonly utilised as fuel for domestic purposes. While the charcoal assemblage from pit/hearth [2118] may represent the remains of *in situ* burning for industrial purposes, the remains from pits [2141] and [2130] are likely to derive from multiple burning events, and thus represent a wider view of fuel resource utilisation for both domestic and industrial purposes. Previous excavations of Site D (North) produced a moderate assemblage of unidentified charcoal (Germany 2006; 2009). Because of the poor condition of the charred wood fragments and the presence of industrial debris, the assemblage from Late Iron Age features in Site D (North) was interpreted as originating from hearth waste associated with metal working activities (Germany 2009).

5.6.6 Overall, the samples contained varying quantities of charred macroplant remains. They were mainly recovered from sample <04>. The charred crop remains (grains and chaff) provide limited evidence for cereal use as well as small-scale cereal processing in the vicinity of pit [2130]. The assemblage of charred weed seeds present in this feature could also be related to cereal processing activities, although the remains are more likely to indicate waste from burnt hay or waste from hearths. On the whole, potential to characterise agricultural practices and domestic activities is restricted in part by the fact that only one sample was rich enough for further analysis, but also by the relatively small assemblage of charred crop remains present in this sample. As such, sample <04> holds no potential to provide further significant information regarding the agricultural economy or the vegetation environment of the site. Nonetheless, if the ongoing project at Crown Quarry produces samples rich in macroplant remains, then sample <04> should be fully analysed and integrated into the final report.

The charcoal assemblages from samples <1>, <3> and <4> are well preserved and represent a good opportunity to study the selection of fuels for both domestic and industrial purposes at the site. These samples should be analysed to discuss questions of fuel resource selection and woodland management both for firewood and charcoal production, in comparison with other contemporary sites in the region.

5.7 Finds and Environmental Summary

5.7.1 The finds and environmental assemblages are relatively small and few pieces are of intrinsic interest. Pottery dates largely to c. AD10-70, although there appears to be some evidence for earlier Iron Age activity as well. Whereas Late Iron Age and Roman pottery from the area has already been published in some detail (Going and Belton 1999), the material of potentially earlier date warrants further analysis.

Other finds are of less interest, mainly due to their overall small size. The ceramic building material, consists of roofing tile and demonstrates the presence of a nearby Roman building of some substance. Finds relating to iron smithing include a single hearth or furnace fragment as well as slag and hammerscale, all from [2119] (dated to c. AD 10-70). A concentration of smithing slag was also recovered at a previous phase (ESCC 2009). The small quantities however suggest iron-working is likely to have taken place at domestic-level only. Furthermore, small quantities of smithing waste are common finds on rural sites.

5.7.2 The environmental remains are of mixed interest. Charred crop remains (grains and chaff) were largely recovered from pit [2130], suggesting small-scale cereal processing took place in its near vicinity. The same feature also contained charred weed seeds, probably from burnt hay or hearth waste. The assemblage, which is similar to the assemblages from previous phases, is however too small to be of potential for further analysis.

The charcoal remains on the other hand show a prevalence of oak, which was probably specifically selected for fuel. It appears that oak may have been used both for industrial (pit/hearth [2118]) and domestic purposes (pits [2141] and [2130]). Unidentified charcoal from previous excavation work (site D/north) was found associated with industrial debris and interpreted as deriving from hearth waste relating to metalworking activities.

- 5.7.3 The majority of finds and environmental assemblages are not considered to be of potential for further analysis. However, if further work generates more finds and/or environmental material, assemblages from previous phases as well as the current phase should be reviewed along with this new material.

6.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

6.1 Discussion

- 6.1.1 Although only a low density of archaeological remains was present within the Stage 2 (east) area, this is broadly consistent with the results of the evaluation for this part of the scheme area.
- 6.1.2 Similar feature date range and density was recorded within the Site B excavation area to the east and it is likely that the Iron Age and Early Roman remains are part of the same landscape activity. Comparison to and correlation with the Late Iron Age remains in Site C to the north is more difficult due to the dislocation created by the unrecorded extension of the silt pond construction and its encroachment upon such further remains known to extend into the Stage 2 field.
- 6.1.3 Although not confirmed by inter-cutting relationships, the various ditch alignments suggest at least two phases of landscape division, presumably laid out alongside the watercourse/spring line that ran through Site C to the north. The layout of these likely enclosure systems is not discernible from the small area exposed within the site, nor is the nature of their occupation/use. The paucity of artefacts deposited in the investigated portions of the ditches suggests that they lay at some distance from settlement, though the probably early Roman pits clearly indicate some kind of activity taking place. Despite containing charcoal-rich soils and pottery, the function and significance of the majority of these pits is not readily apparent. It is likely that the future investigation of the remainder of Stage 2 will help clarify this, perhaps demonstrating that at least the western pit cluster is part of outlying activity associated with the D-shaped settlement enclosure located to the north-west.
- 6.1.4 The likelihood of feature [2118] representing a hearth, or at least being closely associated to a hearth, suggests Late Iron Age/Early Roman settlement activity in close proximity.

6.2 Conclusions

- 6.2.1 The Stage 2 (east) results make a modest contribution to the interpretation and understanding of the past development and use within the quarry scheme area. However, they do demonstrate that Iron Age and Early Roman remains are widespread across the south of the scheme area.
- 6.2.2 The remaining Stage 2 area to the west will require a similar level of archaeological work, excepting the c.3ha of Site D (south) which will require a controlled strip and formal excavation. It is anticipated that the range, density and complexity of remains will increase westwards and be focused upon the D-shaped enclosure.

7.0 FURTHER ANALYSIS AND PUBLICATION

- 7.1 As specified as a requirement in the ECC HE brief for these works, it is envisaged that the collective results from all phases of archaeological works within the quarry will be published in due course. The scope and scale of this eventual publication report will be dependent on the cumulative quantity, quality and significance of archaeological remains found.
- 7.2 Further analysis of selected aspects of the results of this Stage 2 (east) phase of investigation, and their general integration into a publication report, is proposed. Specific studies have been alluded to earlier in this report text where pertinent – primarily regarding additional finds and environmental work, associated artefact illustration, etc.
- 7.3 It is intended that a full *post-excavation assessment* is undertaken following the completion of all archaeological fieldwork and preliminary reporting. This will:
- critically review the results of all phases of work
 - assess their significance and value
 - propose an appropriate publication format/scope and vehicle (e.g. county journal, regional monograph, etc.)
 - identify and quantify the tasks required to complete the analysis and produce a publication report
 - provide a costed programme for client commissioning and ECC HE team approval

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Appendix 1: Soil sample residue quantification

Sample Number	Context	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume litres	Sub-Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications	Charred botanicals (other than charcoal)	Weight (g)	Burnt bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
1	2119	Pit / Hearth	5	5	***	40	****	40	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (10)					Industrial debris ****/170g - FCF */52g - Burnt clay */20g - Pottery */16g
2	2140	Ditch	30	30			**	<2						
3	2142	Pit	30	30	**	20	***	12	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (6), <i>Ulmus</i> sp. (3r), Maloideae (1)					Pottery ***/574g - FCF ***/3025g
4	2132	Pit	20	20	***	14	***	8	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (10)	**	<2	*	<2	Pottery **/46g - FCF **/120g

(* = 0-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51 – 250, **** = >250) and weights (in grams)

Appendix 2: Soil sample flots quantification

Sample Number	Context	Weight g	Flot volume ml	Volume scanned	Uncharred %	Sediment %	Seeds uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Other botanical charred	Identifications	Preservation	Industrial debris hammerscale	
1	2119	6	25	25	25	4	* unid. seeds	**	**	***											** 25%
2	2140	6	50	50	92	4	* <i>Galium</i> sp.	*	*	**											
3	2142	4	30	30	60	4		*	**	****	*	Cereal (1)	+	**	<i>Fallopia convolvulus</i> , <i>Carex</i> sp., Poaceae, <i>Chenopodium</i> sp.	+ to ++					
4	2132	8	70	70	25	3			*	**	**	<i>Hordeum</i> sp., <i>Triticum</i> sp., Cereal	+ to +++	***	<i>Carex</i> spp., <i>Avena</i> sp., <i>Polygonum</i> / <i>Rumex</i> sp., <i>Persicaria maculosa</i> / <i>lapathifolia</i> type, Poaceae, <i>Chenopodium</i> spp., <i>Atriplex</i> sp., Asteraceae, <i>Festuca</i> sp. / <i>Lolium</i> sp.	+ to ++	*	<i>Triticum</i> cf. <i>dicoccum</i> / <i>spelta</i> (glume base - 1)	++		

(* = 0-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51 – 250, **** = >250) and preservation (+ = poor, ++ = moderate, +++ = good)

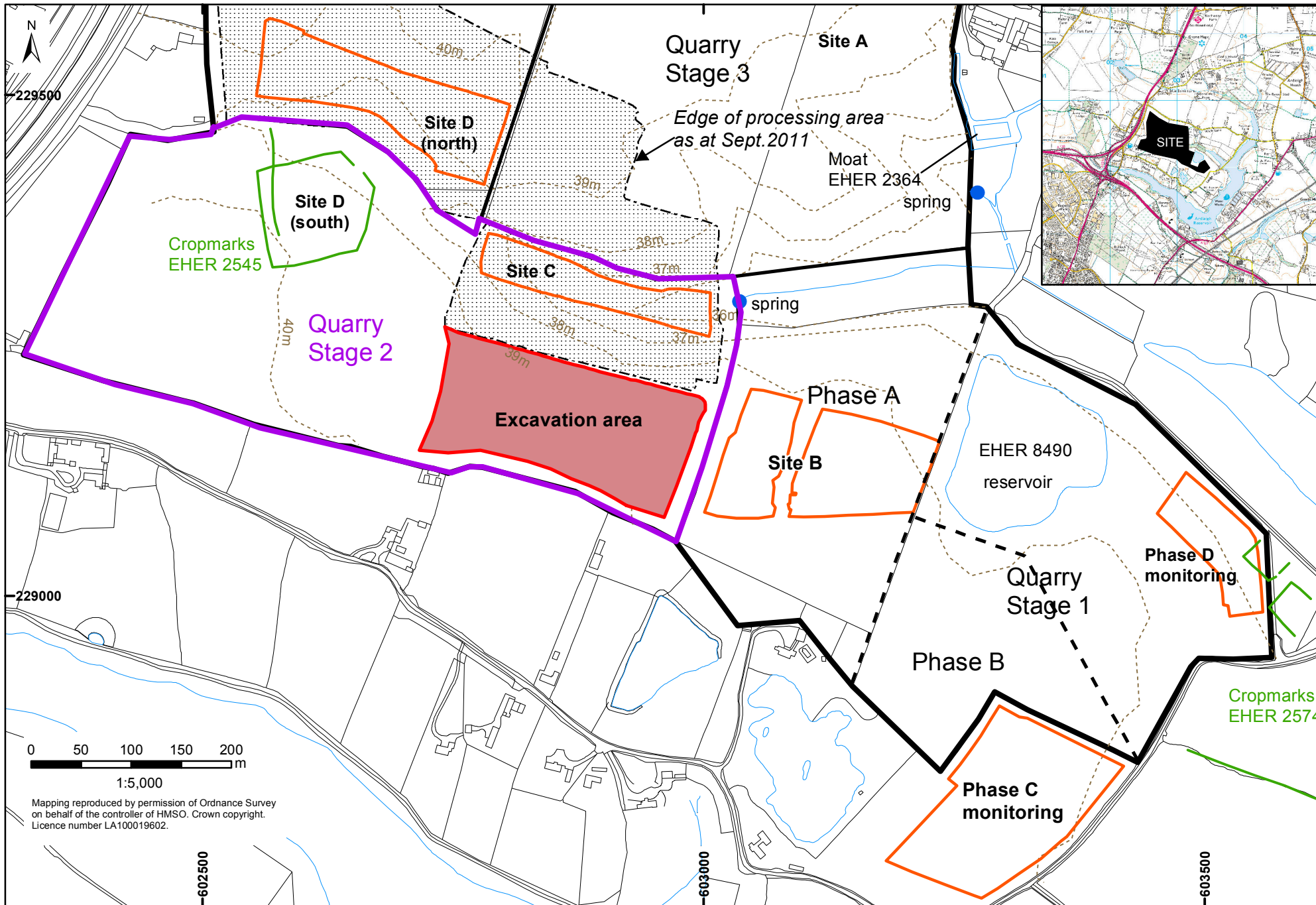
Appendix 3: HER Summary Form

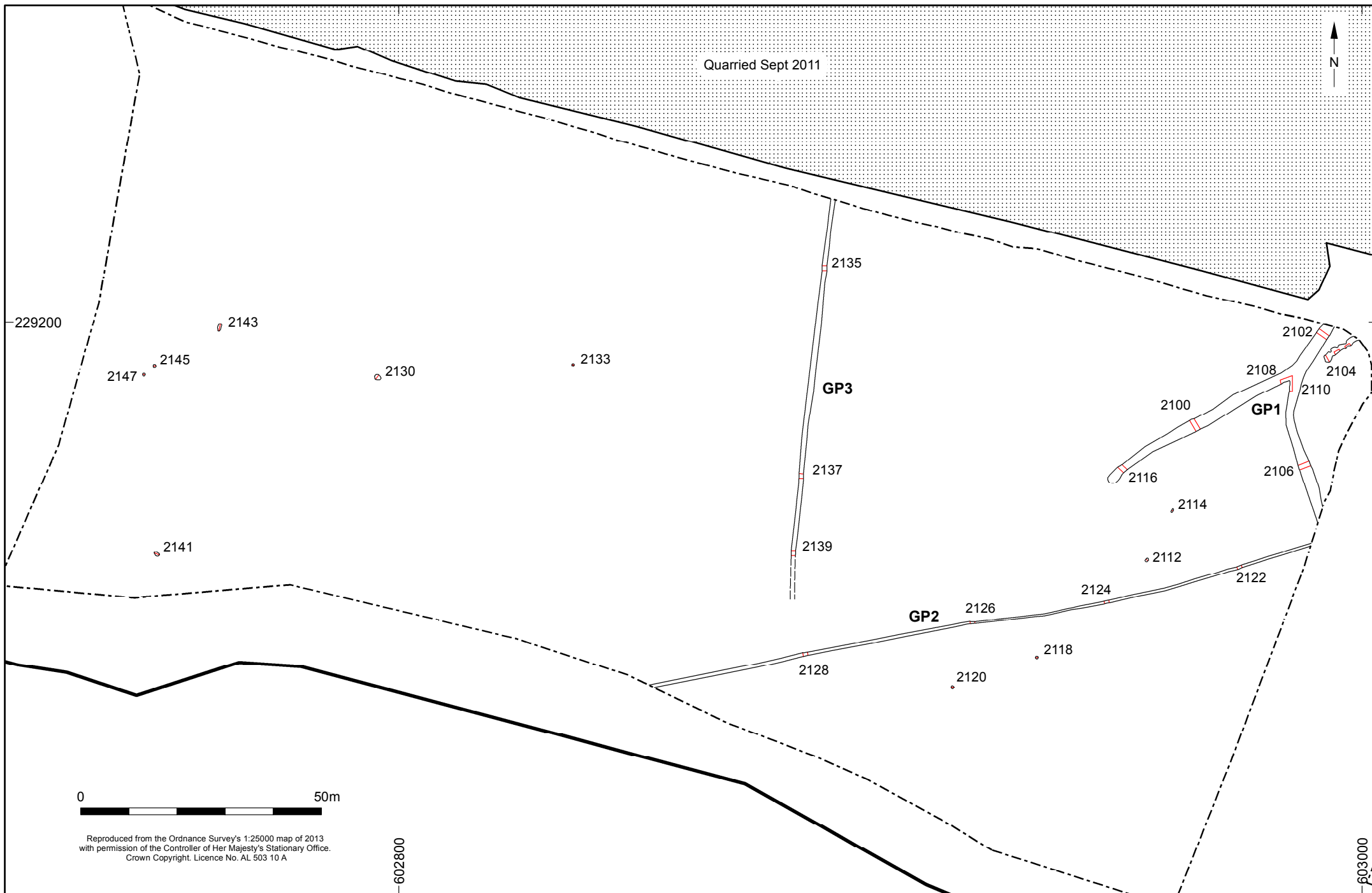
Site name/Address: Archaeological Monitoring and Excavation at Crown Quarry Stage 2 (East), Wick Farm, Ardleigh, Essex	
Parish: Ardleigh	District: Tendring
NGR: TL 5339 0558	Site Code: ARWF 06
Type of Work: Archaeological Monitoring and Excavation	Site Director/Group: Adam Dyson Archaeology South-East (formerly ECC FAU)
Date of Work: 22/04/13 – 15/05/13	Size of Area Investigated: c. 3ha
Location of Finds/Curating Museum: Colchester and Ipswich Museum	Client: Developer, SRC Ltd
Further Seasons Anticipated?: YES	Related HER Nos: 2364, 2545, 8490
Final Report: to be determined	Oasis No.: archaeol6-157345
Periods represented: Iron Age, Early Roman	
SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS:	
<p>The Stage 2 (east) investigation was located in the southwest of the scheme area, encompassing the east end of a large field just north of Wick Lane.</p> <p>Monitoring of the quarry operator's strip of the topsoil recorded a low/modest density of ditches, gullies and pits, of Early/Middle Iron Age and Late Iron Age/early Roman date. These attest to enclosure of the landscape and some apparent rubbish disposal activity within it, most likely outlying the occupation enclosure to their west and a roundhouse found to their east in 2012. Of note, is the presence of ironworking waste in a single pit/hearth, further quantities of which have previously been found just to the northeast of the D-shaped enclosure, within Site D (north).</p> <p>Although relatively dispersed and yielding only small and mundane assemblages of artefacts, these remains relate well to those of the previously investigated sites within the quarry and help demonstrate a widespread occupation, management and exploitation of the landscape.</p> <p>Further work will be undertaken within future Quarry Stages 2 (west), 3 and 4.</p>	
Previous Summaries/Reports:	
<p>Germany, M. 2001 ECC FAU rep.824 (fieldwalking) Germany, M. 2006 ECC FAU rep.1399 (trial trench evaluation) Germany, M. 2009 ECC FAU rep.1938 (excavation, sites C and D north) Germany, M. 2012 ECC FAU rep.2471 (Stage 1: Site B excavation & phase C monitoring)</p>	
Author of Summary: Adam Dyson	Date of Summary: September 2013

Appendix 4: OASIS Data Collection Form

OASIS ID: archaeol6-157345	
Project details	
Project name	Crown Quarry, Ardleigh: Stage 2 (East) excavation
Short description of the project	Monitoring of the quarry operator's topsoil strip across a c.3ha area recorded a low/modest density of ditches, gullies and pits of Early/Middle Iron Age and Late Iron Age/early Roman date. These most likely outlie an Iron Age cropmark enclosure to their west and a roundhouse found to their east in 2012. Of note, is the presence of ironworking waste in a single pit/hearth, further quantities of which have previously been found just to the northeast of the cropmark enclosure, within Site D (north).
Project dates	Start: 22-04-2013 End: 15-05-2013
Previous/future work	Yes / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	E2686 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	ESS/0057/04/TEN - Planning Application No.
Any associated project ref codes	ARWF06 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 2 - Operations to a depth less than 0.25m
Monument type	PIT Late Iron Age
Monument type	DITCH Middle Iron Age
Monument type	DITCH Roman
Significant Finds	POTTERY Middle Iron Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Late Iron Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Significant Finds	TILE Roman
Significant Finds	SLAG Late Iron Age
Investigation type	"Open-area excavation","Watching Brief"
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	ESSEX TENDRING ARDLEIGH Crown Quarry Stage 2(East)
Postcode	CO7 7QR
Study area	3.00 Hectares
Site coordinates	TM 02800 29400 51 0 51 55 32 N 000 56 59 E Point

Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Archaeology South-East
Project brief originator	Essex County Council Place Services
Project design originator	Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit
Project director/manager	Mark Atkinson
Project supervisor	Adam Dyson
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	SRC Ltd
Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	Colchester Museum
Physical Contents	"Ceramics","Environmental","Industrial"
Digital Archive recipient	Colchester Museum
Digital Contents	"Ceramics","Environmental","Industrial","Stratigraphic","Survey"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets","Survey","Text"
Digital Archive notes	Digital info on CD-Rom with paper archive
Paper Archive recipient	Colchester Museum
Paper Contents	"Ceramics","Environmental","Industrial","Stratigraphic","Survey"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Drawing","Miscellaneous Material","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section"
Entered by	Mark Atkinson (mark.atkinson@ucl.ac.uk)
Entered on	4 September 2013



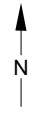


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© Archaeology South-East		Crown Quarry, Ardleigh, Stage 2 (east)		Fig. 2
Project Ref: E2686	May 2013	Site plan		
Report Ref: 2013209	Drawn by: APL			



Cropmarks
EHER 2545



Site C

Excavation area

Site B

229200



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602800

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603200

© Archaeology South-East		Crown Quarry, Ardleigh, Stage 2 (east)	Fig. 3
Project Ref: E2686	May 2013	The excavation area with adjacent sites	
Report Ref: 2013209	Drawn by: APL		



Figure 4: General view of Stage 2 (east) site, looking east



Figure 5: Ditch GP2 (seg. 2124), looking east (0.5m scale)



Figure 6: Pit/Hearth [2118], looking north (0.5m scale)



Figure 7: Pit [2130], looking NW
(1m scale)



Figure 8: Pit [2141], looking
NNW (0.5m scale)



Figure 9: Pit [2145], looking
north (0.5m scale)



Figure 10: Ditch [2137], looking north (0.5m scale)



Figure 11: Linear feature [2100], looking SW (1m scale)



Figure 12: Natural linear [2104], looking NE (1m scale)

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