

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION

**LAND WEST OF FAMBRIDGE ROAD,
NORTH FAMBRIDGE,
ESSEX, CM3 6LU**

FINAL REPORT

NGR: TQ 85070 97330

Planning Reference: OUT/MAL/14/01016

**ASE Project No: 170936
Site Code: NOFFR 17**

**ASE Report No: 2017551
OASIS ID: 341014**

By Ian Hogg and Charlotte Howsam

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Abstract

This report presents the results of an archaeological excavation carried out by Archaeology South-East on land west of Fambridge Road, North Fambridge, Essex, in November and December 2017, following on from an evaluation conducted during the summer of 2017. The fieldwork was commissioned by CgMs Ltd in advance of residential development.

The preceding evaluation of the c.6.20ha site established the presence of Late Bronze Age, Roman and post-medieval remains. An excavation area, totalling c.4,300sq m, was subsequently targeted upon the remains in the south-west of the site.

The excavation uncovered of ditches, pits and tree throws of Late Bronze Age date. The shallow interrupted ditches probably formed part of a wider field system, with alignments running NNW/SSE and ENE/WSW. The pits, potentially from this period, were generally small and shallow, showing signs of root disturbance; the presence of tree throws suggests that much of this activity was derived from rooting. The Late Bronze Age features were generally poorly dated, with little in the way of finds. The site appears to have been located within a broad agricultural landscape at this time, with the lack of finds suggesting any associated settlement lay some distance away.

Increased land use during the Roman period was evidenced by the establishment of field boundary ditches on north/south and east/west alignments. A large possible quarry pit, perhaps for clay extraction, was located in the south-west of the site. A number of undated pits, postholes and tree holes/throws were likely associated with this period of land use. Relatively little dating material or indeed other finds were recovered from these features; the pottery assemblage was largely of broadly Roman date, with smaller quantities of Late Iron Age/Early Roman pottery and a single sherd of Late Roman pottery scattered across the features. Despite the potential structural evidence of the postholes, no remains of occupation were found and it seems likely the site also lay within a broad agricultural landscape during the Roman period. Late Iron Age and Roman salt working has been noted on the lower marshy ground to the south and west of the site, suggesting this industry and agriculture co-existed within the landscape.

The site retained its rural character through the medieval and post-medieval periods, with fewer ditch alignments recorded. Postholes of possible post-medieval date were noted, suggesting some lightly-built structures lay on the site although there is no cartographic evidence attesting to this.

A significant proportion of the remains on site, notably pits, postholes and tree holes/throws, could not be assigned to a particular period due to the lack of finds and stratigraphic relationships with other dated features.

The report is written and structured to conform to the standards required of post-excavation analysis work as set out in the National Planning Policy Framework (DCLG 2012) and older document Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE), Project Planning Notes 3 (PPN3): Archaeological Excavation (Historic England 2008). Analysis of the stratigraphic, finds and environmental material has indicated a chronology and assessed the potential of the site archive to address the original research agenda, as well as assessing the significance of those findings.

The recorded archaeological remains are judged to be of low, local significance, with no potential for further analysis. It is proposed that a summary of the fieldwork results is submitted for inclusion in the annual fieldwork roundup in 'Essex Archaeology & History', the Transactions of the Essex Society for Archaeology and History.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Location

1.1.1 The site is located west of Fambridge Road, North Fambridge, in Maldon District, Essex (NGR: TQ 85070 97330; Fig. 1). The site comprises a 6.20ha sub-rectangular parcel of arable land situated west of Fambridge Road and north of The Avenue, on the eastern outskirts of the village of North Fambridge.

1.2 Geology and Topography

1.2.1 The village of North Fambridge occupies a ridge of high ground extending southwards as far as the north bank of the River Crouch, surrounded on both the east and west by tidal saltmarshes. The site is situated on the southern side of the Dengie Peninsular, a broad spur of land between the Blackwater Estuary and the River Crouch that undulates slightly and generally slopes down from c.7m AOD in the west to c.2m AOD in the south-east.

1.2.2 According to the British Geological Survey (BGS 2017), the bedrock geology of the site comprises clay, silt and sand of the London Clay Formation. Most of the site is overlain by superficial Head deposits of clay, silt, sand and gravel; however, the south-east corner is overlain by Tidal Flat Deposits of clay and silt.

1.1 Scope of the Project

1.3.1 Outline planning consent (Ref. No: OUT/MAL/14/01016) has been granted by Maldon District Council for the development of the site for up to 75 market and affordable dwellings, a village centre, a 1.8ha village green and public open space. Condition 24 of the planning permission states:

24: "No development including any site clearance or groundworks of any kind shall take place within the site until the applicant or their agents; the owner of the site or successors in title has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work from an accredited archaeological contractor in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority. The development shall be carried out in a manner that accommodates the approved programme of archaeological work.

REASON

To protect the site, which is of archaeological interest, in accordance with policy BE17 of the adopted Maldon District Replacement Local Plan and Policy D3 of the submission Maldon District Local Development Plan."

1.3.2 An archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (DBA) was compiled in support of a planning application (Archaeology Collective 2017). This document highlighted the potential for prehistoric or Roman remains to survive at the site.

1.3.3 The site was evaluated in 2017, which revealed evidence for some dispersed later Bronze Age/earliest Iron Age features, possibly located in

the hinterland of salt-working activity on the low-lying marsh to the east and west. A number of Roman ditches were also uncovered, which probably represent part of a field-system that was most clearly defined in the south-west of the site. Although closely datable finds were sparse, there was some evidence that the field system was established in the 1st century AD, and recut and maintained into the Mid Roman period. The remainder of the dated features were associated with post-medieval agriculture (ASE 2017b).

1.3.4 In light of these findings, it was decided that a programme of archaeological mitigation was required to be undertaken, comprising an open area excavation in the south-west of the site. ASE was consequently commissioned by CgMs Ltd, on behalf of their client, to carry out the required works.

1.3.5 A Written Scheme of Investigation (ASE 2017a) was produced by ASE and approved by ECC Place Services prior to the commencement of fieldwork.

1.4 Circumstances and Dates of Work

1.4.1 The fieldwork was undertaken by ASE, between August and December 2017. The site was staffed by ASE archaeologists, project managed by Gemma Stevenson and supervised in the field by Paulo Clemente.

1.5 Archaeological Methodology

1.5.1 The specified excavation area was machine stripped using a tracked mechanical 360° excavator. All mechanical excavation was undertaken using toothed and toothless ditching buckets under the direct supervision of experienced archaeologists. Overburden deposits (e.g. topsoil) were first removed. Machine excavation was then carried out to the surface of natural geology whereupon archaeological features were exposed. 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-excitation plan prepared using Global Positioning System (GPS) planning technology in combination with Total Station surveying. This was made available to the Project Manager, the Supervisor and the ECC Archaeological Advisor.

1.5.2 This pre-excitation plan was made available in AutoCAD and PDF format, and printed at a suitable scale (1:20 or 1:50) for onsite use. The plan was updated by regular visits to site by ASE Surveyors who plotted excavated features and recorded levels in close consultation with the Supervisors. Where necessary (for example detailed structural features), features were hand planned at a scale of 1:20 and then digitised to be included on the overall plan.

1.5.3 All excavation work was carried out in line with *Standards for Archaeological Fieldwork in East Anglia* (Gurney 2003) and in accordance with the WSI (ASE 2017a).

1.5.4 After the cleaning and planning of the excavation areas, the following sampling strategy was employed:

- All structures and all zones of specialised activity (e.g. funerary, ceremonial, industrial, agricultural processing) were fully excavated and all relationships recorded.
- Ditches and gullies had all relationships defined, investigated and recorded. All terminals were excavated. Sufficient of the feature lengths were excavated to determine the character of the feature over its entire course; the possibility of recuts of parts, and not the whole, of the feature were considered.
- Pits were initially excavated to safe depths (generally 1.2m) and fully recorded. Samples of pits were subsequently mechanically excavated to facilitate further collection of artefacts.
- Post- and stakeholes were fully excavated ensuring that all relationships were investigated.
- For other types of features, such as working hollows, quarry pits etc., all relationships at least were ascertained. Further investigation was a matter of onsite judgement but sought to establish as a minimum their extent, date and function.
- For layers, a decision onsite was made as to the extent that they were excavated. The factors governing the judgement included the possibility that they masked earlier remains, the need to understand function and depositional processes, and the necessity to recover sufficient artefacts to date the deposit and to meet the project aims.
- Consideration was given to employing the single context recording system if remains were sufficiently complicated.

1.5.5 All excavated deposits and features were recorded according to current professional standards (ClfA 2014a, b) using the standard context record sheets used by ASE.

1.5.6 A full digital photographic record of all features was maintained. This illustrates the principal features and finds both in detail and in a general context. The photographic record also includes working shots to represent more generally the nature of the fieldwork.

1.5.7 All finds were collected from excavated deposits/features and retained for specialist identification and study, in line with ASE artefacts collection policy and ClfA guidelines (ClfA 2014c).

1.5.8 All finds covered by the Treasure Act were moved to a safe place and reported to the coroner's office according to the procedures of this Act. Where removal could not be effected on the same working day as the discovery, suitable security measures were taken to protect the artefacts from theft or damage.

1.5.9 The excavation area and spoil were metal detected for artefact recovery.

1.5.10 Following Historic England guidelines (Historic England 2002), bulk soil samples were collected for environmental analysis and small artefact recovery. Samples were collected from suitable excavated contexts, including dated/datable buried soils, well-sealed slowly silted features, sealed hearths and sealed features containing evident carbonised remains, peats, waterlogged or cess deposits.

1.5.11 The sampling aimed to recover spatial and temporal information concerning the occupation of the site. This was best achieved by sampling a range of feature types (pits, ditches, post-holes, cesspits) from across the site, the fills of which can be compared and contrasted.

1.5.12 A standard bulk sample size of 40 litres (or 100% of small features) was taken from dated/datable sealed contexts to recover environmental remains such as fish, small mammals, molluscs and botanicals.

1.6 Organisation of the Report

1.6.1 This final excavation report has been prepared in accordance with the guidelines laid out in *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)* and *Project Planning Notes 3 (PPN3): Archaeological Excavation* (Historic England 2008).

1.6.2 The report seeks to quantify and describe the results, to place the recorded remains from the site within the local archaeological and historical setting, to interpret them and to discuss their significance.

1.6.3 Following on from the previous archaeological evaluation conducted by ASE (ASE 2017b), work at the site ran as a single excavation, with the finds and environmental archives all recorded under a single site code: NOFFR17.

1.6.4 Where pertinent, the results from the evaluation have been integrated and assessed with the results from the main excavation.

2.0 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1.1 The historical and archaeological background has been previously presented in detail in a desk-based assessment prepared for the site, which considers known heritage assets within a 1km radius (Archaeology Collective 2017). The most relevant results of this work are summarised below. The locations of finds spots and sites are shown on Figure 1.

2.2 Prehistoric and Roman

2.2.1 Although there is evidence for early prehistoric activity towards the intertidal zone to the east of the site, the site itself sits on higher ground where few finds or features of this date are noted.

2.2.2 The site of Manor Farm, 100m to the south, was subject to an archaeological trial trench evaluation in August 2017 (ASE 2017c). The trenching revealed a single un-urned cremation pit, which contained cremated human bone, vitrified oak charcoal and a tiny fragment of gold. Although not directly datable, a sherd of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery was recovered from the subsoil sealing the cremation, and it has been tentatively dated to the same period (ASE 2017c). A subsequent excavation identified one further token cremation deposit but no further features (ASE 2018).

2.2.3 The remains of former salt-making sites, 'red hills', are frequently found along the coasts and tidal creeks of Essex rivers. The site of a probable late prehistoric (Late Iron Age) or Roman salt-making site has been identified on the south bank of the river, north of South Fambridge, c.1.3km south-southeast of the site. It measured 30m x 20m and was associated with a quantity of briquetage (EHER 13533). A second 'red hill' was identified in the cut of a drainage ditch close to the fleet on former marshland to the west, 1.4km east of the site (EHER 13346; Pattison and Barker 2000). It was buried beneath a 1.3m depth of estuarine clay, and it is probable that further similar sites lie buried beneath the former marshland that borders the village to both the east and west.

2.3 Anglo-Saxon and Medieval

2.3.1 There are no known Saxon or medieval finds or features within the vicinity of the site, and while historic documents indicate that the wider area was inhabited at the time, it is thought that the area of the site would have been under arable cultivation.

2.3.2 To the south-east of the site are a series of earthworks (EHER 19584) that mark the location of a farm, including farm buildings, yard and boundaries. The largest of these is that of a rectangular platform, likely the site of a barn. The site is thought to represent medieval structures, used from the medieval into the post-medieval period.

2.4 Post-medieval and Modern

2.4.1 Post-medieval maps show the village of North Fambridge as a number of dispersed farms, together with a manorial complex adjacent to the church and a ferry with associated outbuildings rather than a nucleated village.

Cultivation strips of 19th-century date to the west of the site (EHER 18794) and systematic drainage in the form of parallel furrows to the east (EHER 19586) demonstrate evidence of agricultural use at this time.

2.4.2 Historic Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping from the late 19th century onwards shows the development site within a single agricultural field. A small pond is indicated on the east side of the site. The 1922 map is the first to show its encroachment and subdivision, particularly along The Avenue and Station Road. Land use has largely remained constant through the 20th century and up to the present day, the site having been under agricultural land. Manor Farm appears on mapping from 1971 onwards. The farmyard in its current form was extended in 1993.

2.4.3 To the south of the site and on the edge of the River Crouch is the proposed site of a Salt Cote (EHER 19583), as shown on the map of 1700, though no surface features have been recovered linked with this activity to date.

2.5 Previous archaeological work

2.5.1 The archaeological evaluation of the site (ASE 2017b) produced evidence for dispersed Bronze Age/earliest Iron Age features, possibly lying in the hinterland of salt-working activity on the low-lying marsh at the fringes of the River Crouch. A series of substantial and broadly aligned Roman ditches were also investigated and they probably represent part of a field system. Though dating was sparse, there was some evidence that the field system was established in the 1st century AD, before being recut and maintained in the mid Roman period.

3.0 ORIGINAL RESEARCH AIMS

3.1 Project Aims

3.1.1 The general aims of the archaeological investigation were as follows:

- To preserve by record the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of all surviving archaeological remains.
- To further determine the date and purpose of the features recorded in the evaluation and to discover whether they were part of a larger group of features.

3.2 Original Research Aims

3.2.1 Site-specific research aims included:

- (OR1) How does the later prehistoric activity on the slightly higher ground, which the site occupies, relate to possible primary salt-working activity on the marsh to the east, south and west? Is there any evidence for links between Late Iron Age/Roman agricultural and salt-working communities around the River Crouch?
- (OR2) Can the form, chronology and development of prehistoric and Roman activity on the site be refined?
- (OR3) Is the Late Iron Age/Roman activity on site entirely agricultural in nature?

3.2.2 With reference to Medlycott (2011) and Brown and Glazebrook (2000), the excavation aimed to address the following regional research objectives:

- (OR4) Increasing understanding of remains associated with activities such as fishing and salt working, and their function in relation to the intertidal zone. Improved baseline data has contributed to this, but progress remains to be made (GTEHERF 2010 Framework objective 3A.SO2).
- (OR5) Better understanding the chronology of the prehistoric period around the estuary. Developing radiocarbon dating programmes for prehistoric periods in general. This applies to already archived projects as well as to current and future ones (GTEHERF 2010 Framework objective 4A).
- (OR6) Identification of a Bronze Age presence in coastal and marine contexts is needed, coupled with a search for Bronze Age saltern sites (Medlycott 2011, 21).
- (OR7) What forms do the [Roman] farms take, and is the planned farmstead widespread across the region? Are there chronological / regional / landscape variations in settlement location, density or type? (Medlycott 2011, 47)

4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The excavation area was L-shaped and c.4,300sq m in extent, located in the south-west of the site (Fig. 2). This was positioned to investigate further the vicinity of the archaeological features found in evaluation Trenches 26, 33, 40 and 42.

4.1.2 As part of the stratigraphic analysis of the excavated remains, individual contexts, referred to thus: [***], have been sub-grouped and grouped together; features are generally referred to by their group label (G**). In this way, linear features, such as ditches that may have numerous individual slots and context numbers, are discussed as single entities and other cut features, such as pits and postholes, are grouped together by structure, common date and/or type. Environmental samples are cited within triangular brackets <*> and registered finds thus: RF<*>. References to sections within this report are referred to thus: (3.7).

4.1.3 The recorded archaeological remains are described and discussed under date-phased headings determined primarily through assessment of the dateable artefacts, predominantly the pottery, and secondarily through the creation of relative chronologies where stratigraphic relationships exist.

4.1.4 A relatively high density, though low to modest complexity, of archaeological remains were recorded within the excavation area (Fig. 3). These comprised linear ditches, gullies, pits and postholes, but also less-definite features that have generally been interpreted as tree holes / throws and general root disturbance. Artefact assemblages retrieved from the investigated portions of features were very small, of limited range and mostly undiagnostic of date. Where retrieved, pottery was generally limited to one or two small sherds from an intervention; consequently, relatively few of the many discrete features encountered within the excavation area can be reliably dated and phased.

4.1.5 Four broad periods of activity have been identified. A large proportion of remains are undated due to the paucity and unreliable nature of recovered finds and therefore have been grouped as Period 0, although some could potentially belong to Period 1, Period 2 and, perhaps less likely, Periods 3 and 4. The four periods of activity are as follows:

- Period 1: Late Bronze Age, 1150–800 BC
- Period 2: Roman, AD 10–410
- Period 3: Medieval, AD 1100–1500
- Period 4: Post-medieval, AD 1500–1900

4.1.6 The recorded archaeological remains are described and discussed under these four period headings. Where stratigraphic and artefactual dating evidence indicates different episodes of use and/or development, periods are divided into phases. Additional context data is presented in Appendix 1 and a list of designated groups and their contents in Appendix 2. All recorded features are shown on a multi-phase plan (Fig. 3), with context numbers

labelled and excavation extents indicated. Group numbers are marked on subsequent period and phase plans for the excavation area (Figs 4-9). A selection of sections and photographs is incorporated into the various plan figures, as appropriate. Where pertinent, the results from the evaluation have been integrated into stratigraphic narrative descriptions and discussions. Evaluation contexts are identified by the format: [0/000] (trench number/context number).

4.2 Period Summaries

4.2.1 Little dating evidence was retrieved from many of the investigated features and these have been assigned to phases generally based on stratigraphic, spatial or typological grounds.

4.2.2 There is a 'background' of earlier prehistoric residual finds of Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age date, which suggests a very low level of presumably transitory prehistoric activity in the area.

Period 1: Late Bronze Age

4.2.3 The first tangible period of activity was dated to the Late Bronze Age and comprised ditches forming part of a probable field system, running on NNW/SSE and ENE/WSW alignments; most of these ditches were segmented / interrupted boundaries. Loose clusters of undated pits and tree throws were noted within the fields, many of the pits also showing signs of root disturbance.

Period 2: Roman

4.2.4 No activity of Early or Middle Iron Age date was noted. Increased land use during the Roman period is evidenced by the establishment of field boundary ditches on north/south and east/west alignments. A number of undated pits, postholes and tree holes/throws were likely associated with this period of land use. A large possible quarry pit was recorded in the south-west of the site, presumably for clay extraction. Whilst there was evidence of the modification/ management of the boundary ditches in the form of recuts, the limited dating evidence was of broadly Roman date, with smaller quantities of Late Iron Age/Early Roman pottery and a single sherd of Late Roman pottery scattered across the features.

Period 3: Medieval

4.2.5 There was a distinct decline in activity following the Roman period, with no Saxon remains recorded on site. The remains indicative of medieval activity were limited to a small number of north/south and east/west aligned ditches/gullies and likely a number of undated discrete features.

Period 4: Post-medieval

4.2.6 The post-medieval period saw a continuation of the low level of land use activity, with the excavation area falling within a former/extant agricultural field with field boundaries falling outside the excavation area, as demonstrated by the evaluation results and historic OS maps.

Undated and Unphased

- 4.2.8 A significant number of features recorded across the excavation area could not be dated or assigned to a particular period based on artefactual evidence, morphological characteristics or stratigraphic relationships with other dated features. These predominantly comprised pits, postholes and tree holes/throws/disturbance, and a small number of possible linear features, all likely relating to the agricultural use of the landscape.

4.3 Deposit Sequence

- 4.3.1 Excavations in all parts of the site revealed a typical deposit sequence of 0.30m-0.70m of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural Head deposits. This natural deposit ([1002]) comprised a mixture of clay, silt, gravel and sand with frequent flint inclusions and was recorded between 4.37m and 5.01m AOD. In the south-west of the site, a thin spread of firm, mid brownish grey silty clay with frequent small stone inclusions (G37 [1094, 1151]) was noted filling a slight depression. A probable geological feature G36 ([1449]) was also located in the area. The exposed extent of this feature was ovoid in plan, measuring 1.45m x 0.78m x 0.14m, and contained a single, sterile fill of firm, mid greenish brown silty clay with occasional stone inclusions. Given that these deposits were cut by the archaeological remains and contained no finds, they have been interpreted as naturally accrued sediments.

- 4.3.2 Topsoil [1000] was a dark greyish brown silty clay containing frequent small rounded to angular flint pebbles, with a thickness of 0.20-0.28m. A quantity of metal-detected objects were recovered from this deposit (5.11 and 5.13), as well as pottery, ceramic building material (CBM), slag and glass. Subsoil [1001] was a dark orangey brown silty clay with frequent pebbles that varied in thickness between 0.10m and 0.20m. A few pottery sherds and CBM fragments were recovered from it.

- 4.3.3 No archaeological features were visible in the topsoil or subsoil during the closely monitored machining; all were found cut into the top of the natural deposit.

- 4.3.4 Most features contained fills of mid grey brown silty clay with occasional to frequent stone inclusions. Notable deposits are described on more detail below, particularly where pertinent to the understanding of the nature/function of a deposit or feature.

- 4.3.5 Modern intrusions and truncations were observed across the excavation area, notably services, mole drains and plough scarring evident in archaeological and natural deposits.

4.4 Residual Earlier Prehistoric Material

- 4.4.1 Evidence of earlier prehistoric activity within the excavation area is extremely ephemeral, being limited to single worked flint flakes retrieved from the fills of otherwise undated G33 pits [1519] and [1618]. Four further pieces of worked flint were recovered during the evaluation; these included a miscellaneous retouched piece likely to predate the Middle Bronze Age from

Trench 17 and a flake fragment of early prehistoric date from Trench 34, both collected from the topsoil.

4.5 Period 1: Late Bronze Age, 1150–800 BC (Fig. 4)

4.5.1 The first tangible phase of activity encountered within the excavation area occurred during the Late Bronze Age, between 1150–800 BC. Archaeological remains comprised a small number of ditches/gullies on NNW/SSE and ENE/WSW alignments, likely constituting field boundaries dividing the landscape for agricultural purposes. Little secure dating evidence was recovered from these ditches, although several were clearly cut by Period 2 Roman ditches, which were of a distinctly different alignment. A small number of generally undated ditches/gullies have been phased to this period of land use based on their alignments and relationships with other dated features. Only a small number of pits were dated to this period; however, it is likely that some undated discrete features recorded across the excavation area were also contemporary (4.9).

Ditches/Gullies

4.5.2 Ditch G6 (segs [1161, 1216, 1304]) was recorded in the south of the excavation area, running on a NNWS/SE alignment. It extended south-eastwards beyond the limit of excavation but was recorded for a distance of c.20m to a probably rounded northern terminal, which was truncated by otherwise undated G33 pit [1300]. The ditch measured c.1.40-1.80m wide and c.0.52-0.62m deep, with steep, near vertical sides and a flat/slightly curved base. The ditch generally contained a sequence of two fills of light to mid mottled greyish and orangey brown silty clay, from which seven sherds of Middle/Late Bronze Age pottery, as well as small quantities of animal bone, fire-cracked flint and fired clay, were retrieved. During excavation, the ditch was initially recorded as containing a single fill and being recut by a later ditch ([1159], [1214], [1302]) also containing a single fill; however, upon further post-excavation analysis, this is regarded as constituting the upper part of the same ditch.

4.5.3 Ditch G6 appeared to truncate and almost completely remove earlier NNW/SSE aligned ditch [1221, 1307] (G5). This earlier ditch was observed at the northern terminal of G6 and in the south of the excavation area, continuing south-eastwards beyond it. The exposed extents of ditch G5 measured 0.56-0.62m wide and 0.43-0.55m deep, though it was probably of similar proportions to its replacement. It exhibited moderately sloping sides and a slightly concave base, and contained a sequence of two to four fills of mottled grey and yellowish/orangey brown silty clay. Although no finds were recovered from this ditch, its stratigraphic relationship with ditch G6 indicates its earlier, though probably similar Late Bronze Age, date.

4.5.4 A similarly proportioned and similarly aligned ditch G19 (segs [1060, 1079, 1124, 1126, 1600, 33/005]) seemingly continued this ditched boundary northward from G6, after a gap of c.39m. This linear feature was exposed for a distance of c.17m and continued beyond the western limit of excavation. Most of its excavated segments contained two fills of mid greyish/orangey brown silty clay. These produced only small quantities of fire-cracked flint and a piece of burnt stone, except evaluation segment

[33/005], from which a single small sherd of Roman pottery was retrieved; this sherd is likely to have been intrusive. Although no dating evidence was recovered from this ditch, its alignment and position corresponds with ditch G6 and it was also truncated by east/west aligned Period 2 ditch G18, suggesting its likely Late Bronze Age date. Ditch G19 appeared to cut an earlier, possible ditch/gully [1126], of which its south-eastern terminal was also truncated by later but otherwise undated G33 pit [1128]. Its exposed extents measured a maximum of 1.45m x 0.80m and 0.38m deep, and contained a single fill, from which eight pieces of fire-cracked flint were recovered. It perhaps formed an earlier phase of the same boundary ditch or is a discrete feature adjacent to the G19 ditch terminal.

- 4.5.5 In the south of the excavation was interrupted ditch G28 ([1263, 1309], [1339], [1367, 1370]). The segments were on an ENE/WSW alignment, perpendicular to boundary ditches G6 and G19, and perhaps formed a minor subdivision of the Late Bronze Age landscape. The ditch segments measured 3.10-5.60m x 0.80-1.10m and 0.14-0.24m deep, with segment [1263, 1309] truncated by the northern terminus of Period 1 ditch G6 and segment [1339] truncated by Period 2 ditch G97. They generally contained one to two fills of mid yellowish/orangey grey to mid greyish brown silty clay, from which three, possibly intrusive, sherds of broadly Roman pottery and a small quantity of fire-cracked flint were recovered. The c.14.60m gap between [1339] and [1367, 1370] perhaps formed an entrance. Alternatively, a small number of undated G33 pits situated on the same alignment as ditch G28 may formed part of the same feature.
- 4.5.6 Also located at the north end of boundary ditch G6 was small, slightly irregular, curvilinear ditch [1271, 1419] (G29). It was broadly of a similar NNW/SSE alignment, measuring c.7.40m x 1.05m and 0.43m deep, with a broadly V-shaped profile. It contained one to three fills of generally light brownish grey to mottled orangey grey clay, from which only a small quantity of fire-cracked flint was recovered. Ditch G29 was also possibly associated with curvilinear gully G13 [1202, 1204], located c.6.50m to the east. It was slightly irregular in form, its south-west terminal possibly constituting an adjacent pit, and was NE/SW aligned, broadly perpendicular to G6. It was recorded for a maximum distance of c.7.20m, continuing beyond the eastern limit of excavation. Measuring 0.32-0.85m wide and 0.13-0.15m deep, it contained one to two fills of mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional stone and charcoal inclusions. A single sherd of Late Bronze Age Post-Deverel-Rimbury (PDR) pottery and three pieces of fire-cracked flint were recovered from this feature. Together, these two features may have been associated with Late Bronze Age land use, though a natural origin, perhaps resulting from root disturbance, cannot be ruled out.
- 4.5.7 Immediately to the north of G13 was short NNW/SSE aligned ditch [1296, 1318] (G7), measuring 8.30m x 0.60-0.80m and 0.17-0.20m deep, with moderately sloping sides and a slightly concave base. It contained a single fill of mid greenish grey silty clay, from which a single sherd of Early Roman pottery and one piece of fired clay was recovered. Given the corresponding alignment of this ditch with other Period 1 ditches, the Roman pottery from this feature is not considered secure dating evidence and was likely to have been intrusive within the ditch.

- 4.5.8 Located in the centre of the excavation area was ENE/WSW aligned ditch [1464, 1472] (G31). It measured c.14.5m x 0.88-1.02m and 0.15-0.22m deep, with two rounded terminals exhibiting gradually sloping sides and concave bases. It contained a single fill of grey clay and occasional stone inclusions, with charcoal inclusions also noted in fill [1463] of terminal [1464]. Bulk soil sample <5>, collected from fill [1463] of segment [1464], contained moderate quantities of charcoal, including oak, and a small amount of fire-cracked flint. Only three pieces of fired clay were hand collected from this ditch, though its perpendicular alignment to boundary ditches G6 and G19 may suggest it was associated with this period of land use. To the east of the excavation area in evaluation Trench 34, similarly aligned ditch [34/009, 34/011], albeit undated, may have been associated with ditch G31, possibly forming the continuation of an interrupted ditch.
- 4.5.9 In the north of the excavation area was another interrupted ditch G4 on a NNW/SSE alignment. It comprised irregular ditch segments [1378], [1590, 26/012], [1558] and [1642, 1650], which measured c.3.00-9.00m x 0.50-1.70m and 0.09-0.25m deep, and appeared to continue beyond the north excavation limit. They contained generally single fills of light orangey grey clay to mid greyish brown silty clay, though segment [1590] contained two fills of light greyish brown clay. Only a single fragment of fired clay was recovered from [1558]. A sherd of Early Roman pottery was recovered from ditch segment [26/012] during the preceding evaluation; however, given the general unreliability of the dating evidence recovered from this site and the orientation of ditch G4, this pottery sherd is not considered to reflect the date of the feature and was perhaps residual in nature.
- 4.5.10 A ENE/WSW aligned ditch G30 ([1404]) appeared to cross the north-west corner of the excavation area, extending beyond it. It was recorded for a distance of 4.90m x 1.30m and 0.15m deep, and had moderately sloping sides and a flat base. Its single fill, which was typical of the site, was devoid of finds, though the alignment of the ditch is suggestive of a Late Bronze Age date.
- 4.5.11 The preceding evaluation also identified remains of possible Late Bronze Age ditches of similar alignments elsewhere within the wider site, in Trenches 5, 9, 23, 31 and 38, though dating evidence recovered from these ditches was limited.
- Discrete features*
- 4.5.12 A small number of pits and probable tree throws recorded across the excavation area have been phased to this period of land use based on their material content and stratigraphic relationship with later, dated features. Nevertheless, it must be acknowledged that the dating evidence is minimal, limited to single sherds of Late Bronze Age pottery, and so these pits have been grouped with otherwise undated discrete features (G33, G35) due to the general paucity and uncertainty of the dating evidence retrieved across the site.
- 4.5.13 In the north of the excavation area, shallow pit [1676] (G33) was sub-rectangular in plan shape, measuring 0.69m x 0.80m and 0.10m deep, with moderately sloping sides and a slightly concave base. It contained two fills

typical of the site, from which a single sherd of Late Bronze Age PDR pottery was recovered.

- 4.5.14 Pit [1121] (G33), located in the centre of the excavation area, was truncated by field boundary G19 ditch terminus [1124]. It appeared to be oval in plan, measuring 1.08m x 0.70m and 0.15m deep, and had gradually sloping sides and a slightly flat base. Its single fill of mottled mid orangey brown and grey silty clay contained two sherds of Late Bronze Age PDR pottery.
- 4.5.15 Adjacent to the eastern excavation limit, towards the centre of the excavation area, was oval pit [1252] (G33), measuring 0.49m x 0.66m and 0.12m deep. It contained a single fill of dark brownish grey clayey silt, from which a single sherd of late Bronze Age PDR pottery was recovered.
- 4.5.16 Two shallow, sub-oval pits in the south-west of the excavation area were both cut on their western side by Period 2 Roman ditch G27. Pits [1277] and [1313], measuring 1.15-1.50m x 0.9-1.3m and 0.08-0.14m deep, had moderately steep sides and slightly flat bases, and contained one to two fills of mid brownish to orangey grey silty clay. A single sherd of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery was collected from pit [1277], whilst a sherd of broadly Roman pottery was recovered from pit [1313], though this likely derived from later truncating ditch G27.
- 4.5.17 In the south of the excavation area, possible tree hole [1410] (G35) was sub-rectangular in plan, measuring 1.60m x 1.01m and 0.26m deep. It had gently sloping sides and a concave base, and its single fill of mottled dark greenish grey silty clay contained two sherds of Late Bronze Age PDR pottery. The feature was cut by undated feature [1408] (G35).
- 4.5.18 Probable tree throw [1415, 1477] (G35) was encountered c.6.30m north of boundary ditch G6 and appeared to cut similar feature [1417, 1509] (G35) and potentially ditch G29. Feature [1415, 1477] was irregularly shaped, measuring 5.70m x 0.66-0.80m and 0.20-0.25m deep, with moderately steep sides and a flat/slightly concave base. It contained two fills of light grey to mottled yellowish/greyish brown silty clay with charcoal inclusions, from which two tiny fragments of possible Late Bronze Age pottery, nine pieces of fire-cracked flint and three fragments of fired clay were recovered. Environmental sample <4>, collected from fill [1413] of segment [1415], produced moderate quantities of charcoal, some identified as oak and hazel, and a small amount of fire-cracked flint.
- 4.5.19 Similarly, in the north of the site and continuing beyond the excavation limit, was possible tree throw/disturbance [1363] (G35). Curvilinear/crescent-shaped in plan, it measured c.4.35m x 0.70-1.70m and 0.15m deep at its rounded eastern terminal. Its single fill, consistent with the typical site deposits, contained two sherds of Late Bronze Age PDR pottery and two pieces of early post-medieval CBM, demonstrating the probable natural origin of the feature.
- 4.5.20 In the south-east of the excavation area, possible tree hole [1460] (G35) was sub-circular in plan shape, measuring 1.40m x 1.27m and 0.15m deep, with shallow, uneven sloping sides and a concave base. One sherd of

Middle/Late Bronze Age pottery was collected from its single fill of mid bluish grey silty clay with moderate charcoal inclusions.

4.6 Period 2: Roman, AD 10–410 (Figs 5 and 6)

4.6.1 No evidence of continued land use between the Late Bronze Age and the Late Iron Age/Early Roman period was evident within the excavation area. A single sherd of sandy organic-rich pottery may be of Middle Iron Age, though potentially Early Saxon, date. Although considered residual, it may suggest some form of land use in the intervening period.

4.6.2 Evidence of Roman period land use was found across the excavation area, the main features being north/south and east/west aligned ditches dividing the landscape, with several modifications demonstrated by intercutting ditches, and a large possible quarry pit. It is likely that a number of undated discrete features were also associated with this period of land use (4.9). The pottery evidence recovered from these features is generally broadly Roman in date, with smaller quantities of Late Iron Age/Early Roman and Late Roman pottery. Given the limited size and undiagnostic nature of the pottery assemblage, however, it cannot inform on the more detailed dating of land use evidenced during Period 2.

Ditches

4.6.3 East/west aligned ditch G15 (segs [1182, 1445, 1447, 1532, 1550]) crossed the north of the excavation area. Although heavily truncated along its north side by later ditch G16, it was recorded for a distance of at least c.30m and appeared to continue beyond the east and west excavation limits. Segments [1524] and [1532] were originally recorded as forming a short, separate gully; however, they have been reinterpreted as constituting part of the same east/west aligned ditch. At its maximum, the ditch measured c.3.40m wide and 0.63-0.72m deep. It generally contained two fills of firm, light brown to mid orangey brown silty clay. Only a single sherd of Late Iron Age/Early Roman grog-tempered pottery was recovered from segment [1182].

4.6.4 Ditch G15 was truncated, and in the west largely removed, by east/west aligned ditch G16 (segs [1098, 1180, 1443, 17/011, 26/005, 28/006, 29/005, 30/005]). It crossed the width of the excavation area and appeared to continue to the west and to the east, where the ditch was recorded in evaluation Trenches 17, 28, 29 and 30. In Trenches 28 and 29, ditch G16 was recorded as cutting an earlier east/west aligned ditch ([28/008, 29/007]); however, the fills were extremely homogenous and so this may have simply been a variation in the profile of the ditch rather than a recut associated with earlier ditch G15. Ditch G16 was generally c.2.37-2.40m wide and 0.65-0.68m deep, and it generally had a V-shaped profile, though it was noticeably narrower and shallower at segment [1180]. The ditch typically contained one to three fills of light to dark greyish brown silty clay. In total, nine sherds of Roman pottery were recovered from this ditch, dating to the Late Iron Age/Early Roman (one sherd), late 1st to late 2nd century AD (one sherd) and broadly Roman period (seven sherds). A residual sherd of Late Bronze Age pottery was also retrieved from this ditch. Small quantities of similarly dated pottery were also recovered during the evaluation, as well as a sherd of Late Roman (mid 3rd-century AD or later) pottery. A small number

of fired clay fragments, including a piece with wattle impression, were also recovered from segment [1180].

- 4.6.5 Just to the north lay parallel, east/west aligned, shallow ditch/gully [1439, 1451] (G9). It was recorded for c.13.20m, ending in a rounded terminal to the west and continuing beyond the eastern excavation limit. It was truncated/recut to the north by ditch G10. Its exposed extent measured 0.66-0.80m wide and 0.09-0.13m deep, and exhibited moderately sloping sides and a concave base. It contained one to two fills of mid greyish/yellowish brown clay, from which four sherds of broadly Roman pottery and one residual sherd of Middle/Late Bronze pottery were recovered.
- 4.6.6 Ditch G10 (segs [1437, 1453, 1486, 26/007]), which cut/replaced earlier ditch G9, was traced for a distance of c.21m, ending in a rounded terminal at its western extent and extending beyond the eastern excavation limit. [26/007] was initially recorded as a pit during the evaluation; however, during the excavation, it was clearly seen to form part of this ditch. Measuring 0.74-0.87m wide and 0.07-0.09m deep, it contained a single fill of mid brownish grey silty clay, from which only three very small fragments of fired clay were retrieved. Nevertheless, its stratigraphic relationship with Roman ditch G9, together with its east/west alignment similar to Period 2 ditches G15 and G16, is indicative of its probable Roman date.
- 4.6.7 Located c.2m to the west of G10 ditch terminal [1486], and forming its continuation, was ditch G12 [segs 1468, 1513]. Broadly east/west aligned, it measured c.12.80m x 0.60-0.83m and 0.09-0.14m deep, and contained a single fill of mid brownish grey silty clay. Although no finds were recovered from this ditch, its alignment and position corresponded with other Period 2 ditches, suggesting its probable Roman date.
- 4.6.8 Also in the north-west of the excavation area was ditch [1603] (G32), extending for c.5.10m into the excavation area from the western limit on an east/west alignment and ending in a rounded terminal. It measured 0.95m wide and 0.27m deep, and contained two fills of mid greyish to reddish brown silty clay with frequent charcoal flecks. Five sherds of broadly Roman pottery and seven pieces of fire-cracked flint were recovered from lower fill [1602]. Located c.7m to the north, ditch [1669] (G25) was undated, though its similarities with ditch G32 may be suggestive of a similar Roman date. It too was east/west aligned and extended for c.6m into the excavation area from the western limit and ended in a rounded terminal. Its single fill of mid brownish grey silty clay contained occasional charcoal flecks but no finds.
- 4.6.9 Crossing the centre of the excavation area, c.15m south of ditches G15 and G16, was gully G18 (segs [1053, 1057, 1074]) to the west and G20 (segs [1186, 1226, 1290]) to the east, both on the same east/west alignment; both gullies continued beyond the limits of excavation but G20 was not encountered within Trench 34 to the east. Together, these two gullies likely formed a minor boundary, with the 9.35m-wide gap in the centre forming an entrance perhaps for an agricultural field to the south. Gully G18 cut Period 1 ditch G19, whilst gully G20 Gully G18 measured c.16m x 0.77-0.90m and 0.18m deep, and contained generally two fills of mid to dark greyish to yellowish brown silty clay. Two pieces of sandstone and six fragments of fire-cracked flint were recovered from this gully, though its alignment with

other Period 2 features is suggestive of its Roman date. Gully G20 measured c.10.60m x 0.35-0.60m and 0.18m deep, and contained a single fill of dark brown silty clay, though a basal fill of gravel and orangey brown clay was recorded in segment [1290]. Two sherds of Late Iron Age/Early Roman pottery and two pieces of fired clay were recovered from this gully.

- 4.6.10 Located c.6.30m south of G18, in the south-west of the excavation area was north/south aligned ditch G27 (segs [1031, 1036, 1062, 1096, 1130 / 1132, 1148, 1156, 1208, 1210, 1245, 1287, 1311]). It was recorded for a distance of c.56.50m, continuing beyond the southern excavation limit and ending in a rounded northern terminal. The ditch was truncated by a medieval gully G26 towards its northern end and several pits and tree throws towards its southern extent. It measured 1.40-2.35m wide and 0.15-0.25m deep, and contained one to two fills of mid yellowish to mid brownish grey clay. A small assemblage of finds was recovered from this ditch, comprising three sherds of broadly Roman pottery, one sherd of Late Iron Age/Early Roman pottery, eighty-six pieces of animal bone and four pieces of iron slag, as well as three tiny fragments of intrusive post-medieval CBM; the majority of these finds was concentrated in segment [1156].

Quarry pits

- 4.6.11 Large, irregularly shaped, sinuous feature G23 (segs [1130, 1391, 1561, 1654]) was located in the centre of the excavation area; the size, shape and depth of this feature suggest it was a quarry pit. It measured a maximum of 20m (east to west) x 11.50m (north to south) and 0.70m deep. The feature contained a maximum of four fills, comprising mottled, light bluish grey to mid yellowish/greyish brown to dark grey clay/silty clay. The majority of excavated segments were undated, although three sherds of Late Iron Age/Early Roman pottery were retrieved from fills in segment [1391]. Two pieces of fired clay and one fragment of animal bone were also retrieved from fill [1651] in segment [1654].
- 4.6.12 Quarry pit G23 was cut by later quarrying pit G24 [1657], which measured 6.20m x 4.00m. It was only partially excavated, which revealed moderately sloping sides and probably concave base, and a depth of 0.35m. It contained two fills of dark brownish grey clay, from which four sherds of residual Late Bronze Age pottery were recovered. This feature was otherwise undated but contained similar fills to the earlier quarry pit.

Discrete features

- 4.6.13 A small number of discrete features, comprising pits, postholes and tree holes/throws, were recorded across the excavation area that were likely associated with Roman land use, though the dating evidence from these features is limited and not necessarily a true reflection of the dating of these features. Consequently, these features have generally been grouped with otherwise undated discrete features (G33, G34, G35). It is also likely that a number of other undated discrete features (4.9) were of similar Roman date.
- 4.6.14 Towards the south-east, shallow pit [1199] (G33) was sub-oval in plan shape, measuring 0.98m x 0.66m and 0.11m deep, and had gradually sloping sides and a flat base. It contained two fills of soft to firm, mid

brownish grey silty clay. Its basal fill [1198] contained occasional charcoal flecks, as well as one sherd of broadly Roman pottery, one fragment of fired clay and three pieces of fire-cracked flint.

- 4.6.15 In the south-east of the excavation area, two possible tree holes, [1462] and [1499] (G35), were sub-oval/sub-circular in plan shape, with [1462] measuring 2.35m x 1.95m and 0.26m deep and [1499] measuring 2.80m x 1.95m and 0.25m deep. They both had moderately sloping sides and irregular bases, and contained single fills of soft, light bluish grey and mid greyish brown silty clay. Three sherds of Roman pottery were recovered from each feature, the majority of broadly Roman date, except for two sherds of Late Iron Age/Early Roman pottery from [1462]. A sherd of residual Late Bronze Age pottery was also recovered from each feature.
- 4.6.16 Cutting into the north of [1499] was posthole [1480] (G34), which measured 0.40m x 0.37m and 0.25m deep. It contained a post-pipe [1478] of dark bluish grey silty clay with frequent fragments of charcoal, from which a single sherd of Late Iron Age/Early Roman pottery was recovered, and a surrounding packing fill [1479] of mid yellowish brown silty clay, which contained no finds. Bulk soil sample <6>, collected from fill [1478], produced moderate quantities of unidentified charcoal and small quantities of fire-cracked flint and fired clay.
- 4.6.17 Two postholes, [1069] and [1256] (G34), towards the north-east and south-west of the excavation area, respectively, were sub-circular in plan, measuring 0.27-0.31m x 0.25-0.33m and 0.06-0.12m deep. Posthole [1069] contained two fills and posthole [1256] one fill, all of which were generally of a mid greyish brown silty clay. The former contained a single sherd of pottery and the latter two sherds, all of which were broadly Roman in date.
- 4.6.18 A possible tree throw [1592] (G35) was recorded in the south-west of the excavation area, possibly truncated by Roman ditch G27, though their relationship was unclear. It was east/west aligned and its exposed extent measured c.2.75m x 0.56-1.60m and 0.11m deep, exhibiting irregular sloping sides and an irregular base. One sherd of broadly Roman pottery was retrieved from its single fill of mid greyish orange clay.
- 4.6.19 Elongated tree hole/throw [1228, 1333] (G35) towards the centre of the site was roughly north/south aligned, measuring c.2.67m x 0.57-0.85m and 0.17-0.22m deep. This feature appeared to cut Roman ditch G20. Its single fill of mid orangey brown silty clay contained one sherd of pottery Late Iron Age/Early Roman date and one fragment of fired clay with a flat surface and wattle impression.
- 4.6.20 In the north of the excavation area, shallow tree hole/throw [1382] (G35) was slightly elongated/sub-oval in plan shape, measuring c.2.35m x 0.68-1.00m and 0.10m deep. Two sherds of pottery were recovered from its single fill of mid greyish brown silty clay; one sherd was of broadly Roman date and the other was of possible Middle Iron Age or Early Saxon date.

4.7 Period 3: Medieval, AD 1100–1500 (Fig. 7)

- 4.7.1 No remains of continued land use between the Roman and medieval periods were encountered within the excavation area. Evidence of medieval activity primarily comprised a small number of ditches in the south-west of the excavation area. The limited remains of this period are perhaps indicative of the agricultural nature of land use at this time.

Ditches

- 4.7.2 An east/west aligned ditch G3 (segs [1013, 1034, 1076]) was located in the south-west of the excavation area and cut across Roman ditch G27. It was exposed for c.15m, ending in a rounded terminal at its east end but continuing beyond the limit of excavation to the west. It measured 0.68-1.05m wide and 0.12-0.22m deep, and generally contained single fills of mid greyish/yellowish brown clay, though a basal fill mottled with charcoal [1033] was recorded in segment [1034]. Three sherds of medieval pottery dated AD 1200–1350 were retrieved from it, along with a very small fragment of CBM or fired clay. Bulk soil sample <1>, collected from fill [1033] of segment [1034], yielded small amounts of fire-cracked flint and fired clay, moderate quantities of charcoal, including oak, hazel and field maple, and large quantities of charred plant remains, mainly wheat and hulled barley caryopses, as well as smaller quantities of wild weed/grass seeds.
- 4.7.3 In the south-west corner of the excavation area, east/west aligned short ditch [1050, 1093, 1146] (G14) crossed Roman ditch G27. It was recorded for a distance of c.5.70m, with a rounded terminal to its west but appeared to peter out to the east. It measured 0.53-0.80m wide and 0.14-0.19m deep, and contained a single fill of mid brownish grey silty clay with occasional charcoal inclusions. Although no finds were recovered from this feature, it was clearly later than the underlying Roman ditch and shared a similar alignment with other medieval ditches recorded to its north. Bulk soil sample <3>, collected from fill [1152] of segment [1146], yielded small quantities of charcoal and fire-cracked flint, as well as large quantities of charred plant remains, notably wheat and barley caryopses, together with smaller numbers of wild weed/grass seeds.
- 4.7.4 In the west of the site, a north/south aligned gully G26 ([1134, 1285, 1329]) also cut Roman ditch G97. The feature appears to have terminated before reaching ditch G3, but the precise location of the southern end could not be determined. It was traced for a distance of c.12m, measuring c.0.62m wide and 0.14m deep, and it contained a single fill consistent with the site. Two small sherds of medieval pottery (c.AD 1175–1350) were collected from the single fill in segment [1285]. G3 and G26 were positioned perpendicular to one another and were presumably related.

Pits

- 4.7.5 Two intercutting oval pits, [1232] and [1234], in the north-east of the excavation were potentially dated to Period 3, though they have been grouped with otherwise undated discrete features (G33). They measured 1.28-1.70m x 1.07-1.80m and 0.14-0.20m deep. Both pits contained single fills mid greyish to orangey brown silty clay. Earlier pit [1234] contained a

single sherd of medieval pottery dated c.AD 1200–1350. Pit [1232] was devoid of finds, but it was stratigraphically later than pit [1234].

- 4.7.6 It is possible that a number of undated discrete features recorded across the excavation site (4.9) also dated to the medieval period.

4.8 Period 4: Post-medieval, AD 1500–1900 (Fig. 8)

- 4.8.1 No clear evidence for continued use of the landscape from the medieval period into the post-medieval period was obvious within the excavation area. Only a small number of discrete features scattered across the site contained small quantities of post-medieval dating evidence. Given the nature of the site, however, this material is not necessarily reliable. Consequently, these features have been grouped with otherwise undated pits, postholes and tree holes/throws (G33, G34, G35). It is possible that a number of other undated features were of similar date (4.9).

- 4.8.2 No clear indications of post-medieval land divisions were encountered within the excavation area, suggesting that it was located within a former/extant agricultural field, as demonstrated by the results of the preceding evaluation and by historic maps.

Pits

- 4.8.3 Located in the south-west of the excavation area were elongated pit [1615] and sub-circular pit [1630] (G33). Pit [1615] measured 2.48m x 0.93m and 0.15m deep, and contained two fills of mid grey to greyish brown silty clay, from which a single sherd of late post-medieval pottery and two pieces of Welsh slate were recovered. Pit [1630] measured 1.35m x 1.05m and 0.15m, and contained a single fill of mid orangey brown silty clay, from which a single fragment of early post-medieval CBM was retrieved.

Postholes

- 4.8.4 Nine possible postholes, [1171], [1190], [1320], [1421], [1427], [1474], [1495], [1507], [1644] (G35), scattered across the excavation area may have been associated with post-medieval land use, though dating evidence is limited and no spatial patterning evident.

- 4.8.5 The postholes were all sub-circular in plan shape and ranged in size from 0.21m x 0.17m and 0.07m deep ([1190]) to 0.45m x 0.44m and 0.11m deep ([1421]). They generally had moderately sloping to steep sides and flat to concave bases and contained single fills typically comprising mid brownish grey silty clay. Each posthole contained single finds of post-medieval date, comprising either CBM, pottery, glass or clinker, except for posthole [1171], which contained two pieces of CBM. Posthole [1495] also contained a residual sherd of Late Bronze Age pottery.

Tree throws

- 4.8.6 A probable tree throw [1583] (G35) in the north-west of the excavation area was irregular in plan and profile, measuring a maximum of c.3.00m (north to south) and 2.26m (east to west), and 0.09-0.18m deep. It contained a single

fill of dark orangey grey silty clay, from which a single sherd of late post-medieval pottery was recovered.

- 4.8.7 Also in the north-west of the excavation area was tree throw [1646, 1648, 1673] (G35). It was generally aligned east/west but irregularly linear in plan shape, measuring 6.60m x 0.50-1.05m and 0.12-0.20m deep. Its single fill of soft mid bluish grey/greyish brown silty clay contained two small, abraded sherds of Late Iron Age/Early Roman pottery together with two fragments of early post-medieval pottery.

4.9 Undated and unphased features (Fig. 9)

- 4.9.1 A large percentage of the features recorded on site could not be dated or assigned to a period given their general lack of diagnostic artefacts, morphological characteristics or stratigraphic relationships with other dated features. These features, many of which were likely natural in origin, have been placed in separate groups based on features types. The majority of features have not been allocated to a specific period; those few features that contained very limited quantities of tentative dating evidence have been discussed above. It is likely that some of the undated features were related to land use during Period 1, Period 2 and, perhaps less likely, Periods 3 and 4.

Ditches/Gullies

- 4.9.2 Located in the centre of the excavation area, slightly curvilinear ditch G21 (segs [1528], [1563], [1594]) was NNW/SSE aligned and c.11m long, ending in rounded terminals. It measured 1.00-1.10m wide and 0.10-0.25m deep, and contained a single fill of light brownish grey clay, from which seven pieces of animal bone were retrieved but no dated finds. It appeared to cut possible Roman quarry pit G23, indicating its potential later but otherwise unknown date.
- 4.9.3 In the south of the excavation area, short, east/west aligned ditch [1455, 1466] (G8) measured c.9.30m x 0.63-0.80m and 0.26-0.30m deep, and had steep sloping sides and a flat base. Its single fill of mid orangey grey silty clay was devoid of finds. The ditch was located c.11.50m east of and on the same alignment as medieval ditch G14, and it may have formed a continuation of this ditch; however, its east/west alignment was also similar to other Roman features. Given its lack of stratigraphic relationships with other dated features, this ditch remains undated/unphased.
- 4.9.4 Situated c.11m to the west of ditch G8, and just south of G14, was gully [1029, 1046] (G17). It was roughly east/west aligned and measured c.9.10m x 0.53-1.30m and 0.14m deep, where excavated, and appeared to continue beyond the excavation limit to the west and have a squared terminal to its east. Its single fill typical of the site was devoid of finds. Its relationship with Roman ditch G27 was unclear.
- 4.9.5 Ditch [1635] (G22) was located towards the south-west of the excavation area and extended from the western limit into the excavation area on a NE/SW alignment for c.4.15m, at which point it potentially turned to a north/south alignment and continued for another c.10.85m [1136] (G22). Its

relationship with Roman ditch G27 and medieval ditch G26 was unclear, though it appeared to have been cut by the Roman ditch. It measured 1.05m wide and 0.15m deep, and contained a single fill of mid brown clay, which was devoid of finds.

- 4.9.6 Shallow ditch G11 [segs 1526, 1544, 1607, 1626] crossed the north of the excavation area for c.22.20m on a broadly east/west alignment, though the ditch was slightly curvilinear. It had a rounded terminal at its eastern end and continued beyond the western excavation limit. It measured 0.67-1.07m wide and 0.10-0.12m deep, and contained a single fill of generally mid brown silty clay. A single fragment of fired clay was recovered from the fill of segment [1526].

Pits

- 4.9.7 A large group of pits was encountered across the site and, given their general lack of spatial patterning, dating evidence and intercut relationships with dated features, the pits have been grouped as one: G33 (see Appendix 2 for feature context numbers). There was a small degree of intercut complexity, though the pits
- 4.9.8 The pits varied in plan shape, ranging from irregular to oval to circular to elongated, and varied in size, the smallest measuring 0.73m x 0.48m and 0.14m deep ([1294]) and the largest measuring 2.54m x 1.44m and 0.22m deep ([1587]). The pits did not generally exceed a depth of 0.29m, though the exception was pit [1667] at a depth of 0.68m. The pits typically contained one to three fills, though pit [1667] contained a sequence of five fills. The compositions of these fills were generally consistent with those observed across the site, comprising clay/silty clay deposits of varying yellow, orange, grey, brown colour, with few stone and charcoal inclusions observed in a number of pits.
- 4.9.9 Small quantities of undated, undiagnostic finds were recovered from a small number of pits. These comprised three pieces of fire-cracked flint retrieved from pit [1084], one piece from pit [1300] and four pieces from pit [1327], whilst one fragment of fired clay was recovered from pit [1402] and five fragments from pit [1640].
- 4.9.10 Bulk soil sample <2>, collected from fill [1149] of pit [1150], contained small quantities of fire-cracked flint and charcoal, and large quantities of charred plant macrofossils, notably wheat and barley caryopses, and smaller quantities of wild weed/grass seeds.

Postholes

- 4.9.11 A large number of postholes were recorded across the excavation area. As with pit group G33, all generally lack dated finds, spatial patterning and stratigraphic relationships with other dated features, and so have been grouped collectively: G34 (see Appendix 2 for feature context numbers).
- 4.9.12 The postholes were generally oval or sub-circular in plan, ranging in size from 0.17m x 0.25m and 0.05m deep ([1517]) to 0.31m x 0.36m and 0.08m deep ([1192]); the postholes did not exceed a depth of 0.26m. The postholes

generally contained single fills, though a small number contained a second fill. Their compositions were typical of the site, generally comprising clay/silty clay of grey brown colour with occasional stone inclusions. Only two postholes, [1480] and [1542], contained clear post-pipe and surrounding packing deposits.

- 4.9.13 Small quantities of undated, undiagnostic finds were recovered from a small number of postholes. These comprised pieces of fire-cracked flint from postholes [1542] (seven pieces), [1572] (one piece) and [1574] (one piece), single fragments of fired clay from postholes [1167], [1433] and [1612], and two pieces of slate from posthole [1055].
- 4.9.14 Soil sample <7>, collected from possible post-pipe [1489] of posthole [1491], contained moderate quantities of unidentified charcoal and a small amount of fire-cracked flint but no charred plant remains. Similarly, sample <10>, collected from fill [1636] of posthole [1638], contained moderate quantities of charcoal, some identified as oak and a small quantity of fire-cracked flint but not charred plant remains. Soil sample <8>, collected from fill [1487] of posthole [1488], contained a small quantity of charcoal but also a small amount of charred wheat and barley caryopses. Soil sample <9>, collected from fill [1541] of posthole [1542], yielded moderate quantities of charcoal, notably oak and hazel/alder, and a large quantity of charred wheat and barley caryopses, together with small numbers of weed/grass seeds.

Tree holes, throws, disturbances

- 4.9.15 Features of probable natural origin, notably tree holes/throws and root disturbance, were encountered across the excavation area. They have been grouped together as G35 (see Appendix 2 for feature context numbers), due to their lack of dated artefactual evidence and stratigraphic relationships with dated features.
- 4.9.16 These features were generally irregular in plan shape and profile, and ranged in size from 1.20m x 0.94m and 0.09m deep ([1384]) to 5.60m x 3.00m and 0.23m deep ([1509]); these features did not exceed a depth of 0.27m. They typically contained single fills of mid to dark bluish/greyish/orangey brown silty clay with occasional stone inclusions, though features [1415] and [1477] contained second fills of similar compositions.
- 4.9.17 Small quantities of undated, undiagnostic finds were recovered from a small number of features. These consisted of four and six pieces of fire-cracked flint recovered from [1417] and [1511], respectively, single fragments of fired clay from [1345], [1458] and [1659], and two fragments of possible fired clay/CBM from [1279].

5.0 FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL MATERIAL

5.1 Summary

5.1.1 A moderate-sized assemblage of finds was recovered during the evaluation and excavation on land west of Fambridge Road. All finds were washed and dried, or air-dried, as appropriate. They were subsequently quantified by count and weight, and bagged by material and context. The hand-collected bulk finds are quantified in Appendix 3; material recovered from the residues of environmental samples is quantified in Appendix 4. Two objects were assigned unique registered finds numbers, detailed in section 5.13. All finds have been packed and stored following ClfA guidelines (2014c).

5.2 Flintwork by Karine Le Hegarat

5.2.1 The evaluation and excavation produced, in total, six pieces of struck flint, weighing 131g, and a small quantity of unworked burnt flint (132 pieces, 1,471g). The burnt flint fragments were both hand collected from thirty-two contexts and recovered from eight bulk soil samples (<1> to <7> and <10>). They were small (<20mm) and only slightly burnt. Although burnt flints are frequently associated with prehistoric activities, this small amount of material may relate to later burning events.

5.2.2 Four pieces of struck flint were recovered during the evaluation and two pieces during the excavation. The material found during the evaluation comprises a miscellaneous piece, two flakes and a piece of irregular waste. The miscellaneous retouched piece, found in the topsoil in Trench 34 is in a poor condition but displays fine retouch on one side. The retouch indicates that this fragmented piece is likely to pre-date the Middle Bronze Age. The small thin flake fragment (<1g), the distal end of which was absent, was recovered from the topsoil in Trench 17. It is also likely to be early prehistoric (Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age) in date. The irregular piece and the flake fragment from context [25/004] cannot be closely dated.

5.2.3 The excavation produced only two flakes from fill [1518] of pit [1519] (G33) and fill [1616] of pit [1618] (G33). They are technologically poor and cannot be precisely dated.

5.3 Prehistoric Pottery by Anna Doherty

5.3.1 A small assemblage of later prehistoric pottery was collected during the evaluation and excavation, totalling thirty-nine sherds, weighing 205g. The pottery is entirely composed of undiagnostic bodysherds, which were generally found singly within their respective features. Although this material cannot be considered well dated, the range of fabric types is suggestive of activity in the Middle to Late Bronze Age.

5.3.2 The pottery was examined using a x20 binocular microscope and quantified by sherd count, weight and estimated vessel number (ENV) on *pro forma* records and in an Excel spreadsheet. Fabrics were defined according to a site-specific fabric type-series, following the guidelines of the Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group (PCRG 2010; Table 1).

Fabric	Description
FLGR1	Common/abundant flint of 0.5-3mm in a silty matrix
FLIN1	Common/abundant flint of 0.5-3mm and sparse grog in a similar size range, set in a silty matrix
FLIN2	Common flint of 0.5-2mm in a silty matrix
FLIN3	Moderate flint of 0.5-5mm in a silty matrix
GROG1	Moderate rounded grog of 1-3mm in a silty matrix
ORG1	Common quartz of silt-sized to 0.1mm and moderate very fine linear voids of up to 8mm in length, representing fine organic matter
QUFL1	Common quartz of silt-sized to 0.1mm and rare/sparse flint of 1-2mm

Table 1: Prehistoric pottery fabric descriptions

5.3.3 The prehistoric pottery is quantified by fabric type in Table 2. A few bodysherds with relatively thick-walled profiles in grog-tempered or flint-with-grog-tempered wares (FLGR1, GROG1) or, in one case, a coarsely flint-tempered fabric (FLIN3), probably represent the earliest material in the assemblage. These sherds were found singly or in conjoining groups in: fill [1157] of ditch segment [1161] (G6), fill [1303] of ditch segment [1307] (G5), fill [1456] of ditch segment [1439] (G9), fill [1459] of possible tree hole [1460] (G35) and fill [1476] of tree throw [1477] (G35). They probably belong to the Middle Bronze Age Deverel-Rimbury (DR) tradition or perhaps to the transition between Deverel-Rimbury and Post-Deverel-Rimbury (PDR) in the late 2nd millennium BC.

Fabric	Sherds	Weight (g)	ENV
FLGR1	6	64	2
FLIN1	12	38	8
FLIN2	9	23	6
FLIN3	6	56	3
GROG1	3	13	2
ORG1	1	4	1
QUFL1	2	7	2
<i>Total</i>	<i>39</i>	<i>205</i>	<i>24</i>

Table 2: Quantification of prehistoric pottery fabrics

5.3.4 Most of the remainder of the assemblage comprises thinner-walled sherds with moderately coarse flint inclusions and little visible quartz sand at x20 magnification (fabrics FLIN1, FLIN2). These sherds were found in very small quantities, but without any demonstrably later material, in fill [1120] of pit [1121] (G33), fill [1160] of ditch [1161] (G6), fill [1201] of gully [1202] (G13), fill [1251] of pit [1252] (G33), fill [1409] of tree hole [1410] (G35), fill [1441] of ditch [1443] (G16), fill [1674] of pit [1676] (G33), fill [5/004] of ditch [5/005], fill [5/008] of ditch [5/009] and fill [21/004] of pit [21/005]. They are more likely to be of plain ware PDR type, dating to the Late Bronze Age (c.1150–800 BC). Two sherds, one of them residual in Roman ditch segment [1182] (G15) and the other perhaps *in situ* in fill [1274] of pit [1277] (G33), were more sparsely flint-tempered with a fine sandy matrix (fabric QUFL1). These could be contemporary with the probable Late Bronze Age assemblage but may potentially belong to a broader period extending into the Early Iron Age. A single sherd, from fill [1381] of tree throw [1382] (G35) is associated with a

sandy organic-rich fabric, which is almost certainly later than the rest of the assemblage. Fabrics of this type can occur in the Middle Iron Age and Early Saxon periods; this example was found alongside Roman pottery.

- 5.3.5 Several sherds in the later prehistoric assemblage were fully oxidised to a bright orange hue, a characteristic that is common in prehistoric ceramics from salt-working sites. This may suggest that these vessels were used in salt-working processes or simply manufactured alongside briquetage vessels using similar production techniques. Given the very small number of sherds, this likely does not indicate salt working in the immediate area of the site but does provide some slight and indirect evidence for later Bronze Age salt working in the wider vicinity. One of the relatively few British saltern sites thought to pre-date the Iron Age is located in the Lower Crouch estuary c.5km to the west of the current site (Wilkinson and Murphy 1995, 164).

5.4 Roman Pottery by Isa Benedetti-Whitton

- 5.4.1 A total of fifty-six sherds of Roman pottery, weighing 409g, was collected during the excavation phase of fieldwork at Fambridge Road, adding to an earlier assemblage collected during the evaluation and creating a total of eighty-four sherds, weighing 555g. The bulk of the pottery was made from unsorted grey sandy wares indicating a post-conquest but otherwise non-precise date, unaided by the fact that much of the pottery was undiagnostic in terms of form. There was a fairly large quantity of grog-tempered wares that are unlikely to date past the 1st century AD, but also instances of later pottery found alongside the Roman pottery indicating some of the assemblage to be residual. A breakdown of fabrics, pottery sherd count, estimated vessel equivalent (EVE) and estimated number of vessels (ENV) is shown below in Table 3.

Fabric	Sherd count	EVE	ENV	Weight (g)
BSW	4	0.08	4	21
CGSW	2	0	2	4
?CGSW	1		1	17
GROG	23	0.07	19	127
GRS	42		29	307
HAX	1		1	1
RED	5		4	17
STOR	6		4	61
<i>Total</i>	<i>84</i>	<i>0.15</i>	<i>64</i>	<i>555</i>

Table 3: Roman pottery quantification

- 5.4.2 The pottery was recorded according to the Essex regional typology (Biddulph *et al.* 2015, incorporating form codes from Hawkes and Hull 1947 and Going 1987). It was quantified by sherd count, weight, estimated vessel number (ENV) and estimated vessel equivalent (EVE) on *pro forma* records and in an Excel spreadsheet.

Fabrics

- 5.4.3 Most of the Roman pottery recovered from both the evaluation and excavation was in the same unsourced grey ware (GRS), and there were smaller quantities of grog-tempered ware (GROG), unsourced sand-tempered black-surfaced wares (BSW), oxidised wares (RED) and storage jar fabrics (STOR). None of this unsourced material provides tight parameters for dating. The GRS material suggests a post-conquest date of c.AD 50 or later, although the grog-tempered pottery could be of any 1st-century AD date.
- 5.4.4 A small number of central Gaulish samian ware sherds (CGSW) and one Hadham oxidised ware sherd (HAX) were also collected during the evaluation. Central Gaulish samian tends to date from around AD 120 onwards, and Hadham oxidised wares are unlikely to date before the mid-3rd century.

Forms

- 5.4.5 Very few vessels could be identified as being a particular form. Amongst the excavated material, only two vessels were well preserved enough to identify form: part of a Going B6 dish from subsoil [1001] made from GRS and a grog-tempered CAM 254/255 jar from fill [1181] of ditch [1182] (G15). These forms suggest disparate dates, as the CAM 254/255 is a Late Iron Age/Early Roman form that is unlikely to date later than the 1st century AD, whilst B6 as a form does not start to become popular until after AD 250. Nevertheless, in this instance, the B6 dish represents residual material, as it was found alongside later dating pottery, and the different forms reflect the general mixed date of the pottery collected.
- 5.4.6 More forms were identified amongst the evaluation material, including two jars in BSW, one that could not be further identified and the other a Going ?G9. The single sherd of Hadham oxidised ware (HAX) recovered may represent a fragment of *mortarium*, as there was what appeared to be grits on the surface, but the sherd was too small to be certain (1g).
- 5.4.7 Although the sherds of central Gaulish samian were not that much larger than the HAX sherd, they were identified as both being fragments of Dragendorff bowl 18/31-31, a 2nd-century AD form.

Discussion

- 5.4.8 As an assemblage, the Roman pottery from this Fambridge Road site is of no great significance. There was not a great deal of pottery found; only one context produced more than five sherds and most produced less. The fabrics present cannot generally be closely dated and very few can be associated with a particular form type. Therefore, there is little information that can be understood about the site from the analysis of the pottery assemblage. No sherds survive intact enough to warrant illustration.

5.5 Post-Roman Pottery by Luke Barber

5.5.1 The archaeological work recovered just sixteen sherds of post-Roman pottery, weighing 257g, from ten contexts. The material has been fully listed in Table 4. Medieval fabrics have been given a descriptive name, correlating with the county series where possible (Cunningham 1985; Cotter 2000). Overall, the pottery consists of small- to medium-sized sherds with moderate to extensive signs of abrasion. Given this, the material appears to have been subjected to significant reworking.

Context	Fabric	Period	No	Weight (g)	Comments (including estimated number of vessels)
1000	Glazed red earthenware (late)	LPM	3	78	Undiagnostic of form x3 (clear glazed internally)
1001	English stoneware (late)	LPM	3	112	Spirit bottle x1 (tan top, Bristol glazed); bottle x1 (grey Bristol glaze, partial black transfer-printed product logo 'GOL...// CROS.....// BRAND. LONDON')
1012	Medium sandy ware (Medieval coarseware)	EM/HM	1	1	Cooking pot x1 (oxidised, externally sooted)
1033	Very fine oxidised sandy ware (Hedingham-type)	HM	2	36	Jug x1 (oxidised, white slipped lines externally under a thin pale green glaze)
1233	Very fine oxidised sandy ware (Hedingham-type)	HM	1	2	Jug x1 (oxidised, white slipped line)
1284	Sandy greyware	EM/HM	2	18	Cooking pots x2 (reduced)
1426	English stoneware (late)	LPM	1	4	Bottle x1 (grey Bristol glaze)
1506	Refined whiteware	LPM	1	2	Undiagnostic of form x1
1582	Sunderland-type slipware	LPM	1	2	Bowl x1 (white slip internally, clear glaze all over)
1613	Yellow ware	LPM	1	2	Undiagnostic of form x1

Table 4: Post-Roman pottery assemblage

(EM – Early Medieval c.1050–1200/25; HM – High Medieval c.1200/25–1350/75; LPM – Late Post-Medieval c.1750–1900+)

5.5.2 Although the medieval coarseware and sandy greywares could be of the later 12th century, it is more probable they are of 13th- to mid 14th-century date, particularly considering the only other sherds are from the fineware slipped jugs of Hedingham-type. The assemblage is too small to comment on meaningfully, but it would appear to represent a domestic one of the high medieval period.

5.5.3 All of the other pottery is of late post-medieval date and can all be placed in a c.1850 to 1925 date range. All appears to consist of kitchen wares but, as with the medieval assemblage, there are too few sherds to draw firm conclusions from.

5.6 Ceramic Building Material by Isa Benedetti-Whitton

5.6.1 Thirty-two pieces of ceramic building material (CBM), weighing a total of 379g, were collected from nineteen contexts. It should be stated that many of these fragments were so extremely small that they may not in fact be CBM but potentially crumbs of fired clay, which could indicate that these are of an earlier date. Where it was diagnostic, the CBM appeared to be of post-medieval date, c.1480 or later.

5.6.2 All the material was quantified by form, weight and (where possible) fabric type, and recorded on standard recording forms and an Excel spreadsheet. Fabrics were identified with the aid of a x20 binocular microscope and, where possible, catalogued using Museum of London Archaeology's (MOLA) fabric reference or site-specific codes that use the following conventions: frequency of inclusions (sparse, moderate, common, abundant); the size of inclusions, fine (up to 0.25mm), medium (0.25-0.5mm), coarse (0.5-1.0mm) and very coarse (larger than 1.0mm).

5.6.3 Only two fabric types were noted across the assemblage: one roof tile fabric (T1) and one brick fabric (MOLA 3223). These were very similar to one another being red-orange, micaceous and gritty in texture, with sparse-moderate medium sand in the fabric matrix. Red brick was generally not made before c.1480, although roof tile is harder to confine to a particular period. In this instance, the common qualities of the fabrics would suggest they shared a source and perhaps a manufacturer, and are therefore of similar date, although this is a broad date range from c.1480–1700.

5.6.4 This broad dating can be assigned to the better (although still not well) preserved material recovered from: topsoil [1000]; subsoil [1001]; ditch segment [1156] (G27); G34 postholes [1171], [1190], [1320], [1474] and [1644]; G35 tree throws [1363] and [1648]; and G33 pit [1630]. Undiagnostic and therefore undated CBM or fired clay fragments were also collected from medieval ditch segment [1076] (G3), undated G34 posthole [1099], Late Bronze Age ditch segment [1318] (G7), Roman ditch segment [1486] (G10) and Roman possible quarry pit [1654] (G23).

5.6.5 As an assemblage, the CBM is not significant and represents a scatter of building material one would expect to find on any area of cultivated land. That all the material appears to all be of similar types and date suggests it was all discarded at approximately the same time, but that is the extent of information that can be asserted.

5.7 Fired Clay by Elke Raemen

5.7.1 A small assemblage consisting of seventy-one fragments (weight 161g) was recovered from twenty different contexts (Table 5). Pieces were found in

contexts with pottery ranging from the Middle/Late Bronze Age to the Roman period.

- 5.7.2 Five different fabrics were noted. Fabric 2B was encountered most frequently (thirty-one fragments); however, nearly a third of fragments were undiagnostic of fabric because of their small size.

Fabric	Description
F1	Orange fabric with moderate medium quartz, rare coarse quartz and rare red iron oxides to 1mm
F2A	Silty brownish orange fabric with rare organics
F2B	Silty orange fabric
F3	Silty pinkish orange fabric with moderate/common organics and rare medium quartz. Includes patches of grey clay with the same temper/inclusions
F4	Orange fabric with moderate coarse chalk and moderate voids to 1mm, probably representing burnt out chalk

Table 5: Overview of the fired clay fabrics

- 5.7.3 Nearly all fragments were amorphous. Fragments from G5 ditch segment [1307] (fill [1303]), which contained pottery of probably Middle to Late Bronze Age date, include a piece with a flat surface, as well as a possible briquetage vessel rim. The latter is in fabric 2A. Two Late Iron Age or Roman ‘Red Hills’ were located to the south-east of the site (EHER 13533, 13346). There is currently no evidence of earlier salt working in this particular area, and the fragment may relate to transport rather than production.
- 5.7.4 Fragments from G16 ditch segment [1180] (fill [1177]) include a fragment with wattle impression, with a diameter of 8mm. The same context also contained a piece with one flat surface. Both are in fabric 1.
- 5.7.5 Finally, fill [1227] of tree throw [1228] (G35) contained two conjoining pieces that retained one flat surface, as well as a wattle impression measuring 14mm in diameter. A fragment from fill [1658] of tree throw [1659] (G35) comprised a piece with two parallel flat surfaces. Neither of these contexts contained datable material.
- 5.7.6 Overall, the assemblage is too small to draw any conclusions as to their origin. Individual fragments are too small and lack diagnostic features, rendering it impossible to establish their original form with certainty, although there is a suggestion of daub and of briquetage.

5.8 Glass by Elke Raemen

- 5.8.1 A glass assemblage comprising just two fragments, with a combined weight of 14g, was recovered from two different contexts. One is a cobalt blue base fragment from a prismatic, probably octagonal, bottle with embossed maker’s symbol beneath the base. It probably constitutes a poison bottle and dates to between the late 19th and early 20th century. This was collected from topsoil [1000].

5.8.2 A green wine bottle body shard was found in fill [1494] of posthole [1495] (G34). The fragment is of mid 19th- to 20th-century date.

5.9 Geological Material by Luke Barber

5.9.1 The excavation recovered just fourteen pieces of stone from the site. The material is fully listed in Table 6.

Context	Stone type	No	Weight (g)	Comments
1051	Bunter-type siltstone (orange)	2	134	Irregular
1054	Slate (?Welsh)	2	10	4mm thick
1097	Ferruginous concretion	1	2	Irregular
1122	Quartzite	1	452	Complete cobble, scorched
1269	Chert	2	44	From greensand?
1303	Chert	1	92	From greensand?
1389	Chert	2	14	From greensand?
1613	Welsh slate	2	6	2.2mm thick polished school slate
1643	Buff fine sandstone	1	24	Irregular

Table 6: Stone assemblage

5.9.2 The majority of the stone is likely to have occurred naturally in the area following glacial transportation and deposition from source areas to the north. Some, such as the chert, may only have come from Greensand beds in Cambridgeshire, though types such as the Bunter sandstone originate from the Midlands. None of these pieces show signs of human modification, though the quartzite cobble has been scorched. The only definite human-imported material consists of the slate that appears to be from Wales and of late post-medieval date.

5.10 Metallurgical Remains by Luke Barber

5.10.1 The excavation recovered 114g of material initially classified as slag. This total consists of 100g (eleven pieces) collected on site by hand, with the remainder coming from the magnetic fractions of nine different environmental residues. The latter were carefully scanned at x10 magnification to establish the presence of micro slags though, due to the tiny sizes of the pieces involved, they were not quantified by weight. The material is listed in Table 7.

5.10.2 The only metalworking slag present consists of the iron smithing slag from fill [1153] of G27 ditch segment [1156]. This probably represents a background scatter of domestic smithing. The other slag (from topsoil [1000] and fill [1420] of G34 posthole [1421]) consists of clinker that is almost certainly the result of burning coal. This material is most likely of late post-medieval date. The magnetic fractions from the residues consisted solely of granules of ferruginous siltstone and fine sandstone whose magnetic properties had been enhanced through burning. Such burning could be the

result of domestic hearths and bonfires and is not an indication of metalworking.

Context	Sample	Fraction	Type	No	Weight (g)	Comments
1000			Fuel ash/clinker	6	62	Grey, aerated, matte
1033	<1>	Magnetic	Magnetic fines		2	Granules of ferruginous siltstone/fine silt
1149	<2>	Magnetic	Magnetic fines		1	
1153			Iron smithing	4	34	Aerated, orange-brown
1413	<4>	Magnetic	Magnetic fines		1	
1420			Clinker	1	4	Black, aerated, matt
1463	<5>	Magnetic	Magnetic fines		2	
1478	<6>	Magnetic	Magnetic fines		3	
1487	<8>	Magnetic	Magnetic fines		1	
1489	<7>	Magnetic	Magnetic fines		1	
1541	<9>	Magnetic	Magnetic fines		1	
1636	<10>	Magnetic	Magnetic fines		2	

Table 7: Slag assemblage

5.11 Bulk Metalwork by Elke Raemen

5.11.1 A small assemblage comprising eight pieces of metalwork (weight 451g) was recovered from topsoil [1000] only. The entire assemblage is of late post-medieval to modern date.

5.11.2 The material includes a large amorphous fragment of probably cast iron that may date as early as the 18th century, although it could date into the 20th century. The iron rim of a bucket, dating to the 19th to mid 20th century, was found, as well as an iron fragment from a cylindrical tin (e.g. food, paint) and a copper-alloy screw-in eyelet, both of mid 19th- to 20th-century date.

5.11.3 Material of 20th-century date includes a white alloy sheet fragment, two white alloy small canisters (diam. 17mm, L62mm) and a copper-alloy escutcheon, probably from a door.

5.12 Animal Bone by Emily Johnson

5.12.1 A small assemblage of 103 animal bones, weighing approximately 193g in total, was analysed from the excavation, with a further single specimen weighing 2g from the evaluation (ASE 2017b). The material derived solely from hand-collected contexts and was generally in a very poor state of preservation (Table 8). Very few bones were identifiable to species.

5.12.2 The assemblage has been recorded onto an Excel spreadsheet. Where possible, bones were identified to species and element (Schmid 1972; Hillson 1992) and the bone zones present noted (Serjeantson 1996). Elements that could not be confidently identified to species, such as long bone, rib, cranial and vertebral fragments, have been categorised by taxa size (large/ medium/ small) and type (mammal/ bird/ fish). No bones were

identified that carried age-at-death or measurement data. Specimens have been studied for signs of butchery, burning, gnawing, non-metric traits and pathology, although poor preservation of the cortical surface resulted in no bone modifications being observed.

Spot-date	N	NISP	Preservation %		
			P	M	G
Later prehistoric (prob. LBA 1150-800 BC)	6	0	100	0	0
Late Iron Age/Roman	1	0	0	100	0
Post-medieval	72	11	100	0	0
Undated	24	19	100	0	0
<i>Total</i>	<i>103</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>99.03</i>	<i>0.971</i>	<i>0</i>

Table 8: Zooarchaeological assemblage by excavation phase showing total fragment count (N), the number of identifiable specimens (NISP) and the proportion of bones displaying varying preservation levels

Assemblage

5.12.3 The assemblage is considered here as a whole. It was dominated by mammal bones, with eleven bones identified at taxa level and nineteen to taxa size (Table 9). A further seventy-three specimens were indeterminate.

Taxa	Period		
	1	2	Undated
Cattle	0	0	4
Ovicaprid	1	6	0
Horse	0	1	0
Large mammal	0	11	0
Medium mammal	0	8	0
Indeterminate	6	64	3

Table 9: Taxa abundance in the phased evaluation and excavation assemblages by NISP

Period 1: Late Bronze Age

5.12.4 Material associated with later prehistoric pottery all derived from fill [1160] of G6 ditch segment [1161] and comprised six poorly preserved fragments of indeterminate teeth. An ovicaprid second mandibular molar was recovered from fill [33/004] of G19 ditch segment [33/005] from the evaluation.

Period 2: Roman

5.12.5 Fill [1387] of G23 quarry pit segment [1391] contained a single fragment of indeterminate bone. Horse was identified by a mandibular tooth in upper fill [1651] of G23 quarry pit segment [1654].

5.12.6 The largest assemblage of animal bone was recovered from ditch G27. Fill [1153] of segment [1156] was the best-represented context, although all

specimens were only partially identifiable at best. Eleven large mammal long bone fragments and sixty-one indeterminate fragments were recovered from this context. A further two unidentified bone fragments were also recovered from fill [1030] of segment [1031]. Ovicaprids were the most commonly identified taxa, represented by a partial tibia diaphysis, astragalus and calcaneum in fill [1316], the upper fill of segment [1287], and tooth fragments in fill [1242] of segment [1245].

Undated

- 5.12.7 Cattle were the second most common taxa in terms of the NISP, yet this species was only represented by a single astragalus in fill [1562] of G21 ditch segment [1563] that was refitted from four specimens.
- 5.12.8 Aside from taphonomic surface erosion, no other bone surface modifications related to butchery, taphonomy or pathology were observed.

5.13 Registered Finds by Elke Raemen and Trista Clifford

- 5.13.1 An iron object recovered during the evaluation from fill [7/004] of ditch [7/005] was assigned registered finds number RF <1> (weight 217g). It comprises a small, complete horseshoe. There are no calkins, but the shoe is grooved suggesting it is of post-medieval date.
- 5.13.2 Within the excavation area, an extremely worn silver sixpence of Victoria (RF <2>), minted between 1838 and 1887, was recovered from topsoil [1000].

5.14 Environmental Samples by Mariangela Vitolo

- 5.14.1 Ten bulk soil samples were collected during mitigation excavation work at Fambridge Road for the retrieval of ecofacts and artefacts in order to inform on diet, agrarian economy and vegetation environment at the site. The samples originated from fills of gullies, ditches, postholes and a pit.
- 5.14.2 All flots were scanned in order to assess presence/absence of plant macrofossils. Only five contexts yielded botanical remains and underwent detailed analysis. The five flots were sorted under a stereozoom microscope at magnification up to x40. Identification of the plant macrofossils was carried out with the aid of published reference atlases when needed (Cappers *et al.* 2006; Jacomet 2006; NIAB 2004). Nomenclature used follows Stace (1997). The species list is presented in Table 10.

Plant Remains

Results

- 5.14.3 The plant remains were preserved as a result of charring, as carbonised remains. In general, the preservation state was good and the vast majority of the crop and wild remains were identifiable to genus or, when possible, to species level.

- 5.14.4 The assemblage represents for the most part a clean product of crops that had undergone most of the processing, given the absence of chaff and the small amounts of weed seeds. Free-threshing wheat and barley are not tightly enclosed by the chaff and can be threshed easily, and the chaff is therefore removed at an early stage of crop processing. For this reason, it rarely comes into contact with fire and survives.
- 5.14.5 The most widely used crop at Fambridge Road was free-threshing wheat. As chaff was not recovered, it was not possible to identify it as the hexaploid bread wheat or the tetraploid river wheat. Hulled barley occurred in smaller amounts but was recovered in all the contexts that produced crop remains. It is therefore likely that it was a crop of a lesser importance than wheat, perhaps used for animal fodder, although in the past wheat and barley were often cultivated as a mixed crop to be ground and used together to make cheaper bread. No barley chaff was recovered either and, apart from three caryopses from medieval G3 gully segment [1034], the remaining barley grains were straight. This suggests that two-row barley was the dominant variety. Oat grains occurred sporadically. These could represent either a wild or cultivated species.
- 5.14.6 Other remains consisted of the seeds of fairly commonly occurring crop weeds. Stinking mayweed (*Anthemis cotula*) is a weed of heavy soils. Fat-hen (*Chenopodium album*) thrives in nitrogen-rich soils, whilst other weeds, such as the wild legumes of the vetch/tare type (*Vicia/Lathyrus* sp.), are indicative of poor soil conditions. It is likely that different types of soils were under cultivation, perhaps to be used for different crops, depending on the crops' individual requirements. A large number of wild grass caryopses were also identified, including the large indeterminate ones (Poaceae), the medium-sized rye-grass/fescue (*Lolium/Festuca* sp.) and the small-size meadow grasses/cat's tails (*Poa/Phleum* sp.). Other weeds, included common chickweed (*Stellaria media*), brome (*Bromus* sp.), dock (*Rumex* sp.) and others occurring more sporadically, such as lesser stitchwort (*Stellaria graminea*), scentless mayweed (*Tripleurospermum inodorum*) and self-heal (*Prunella vulgaris*).

	Sample Number	1	2	3	8	9
	Context Number	1033	1149	1152	1487	1541
	Parent Context	1034	1150	1150	1488	1542
	Feature Type	gully	pit	pit	posthole	posthole
	Period	3	0	3	0	0
	Flot volume (ml)	60	70	25	10	75
	Flot weight (g)	14	14	5	1.7	34
Taxonomic Identification	English Name					
Crop seeds						
<i>Triticum aestivum</i> sl.	wheat caryopses	139	540	113		921
<i>Triticum</i> sp.	possible wheat				(1)	11
<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>	barley caryopses hulled	163	348	78	3	62
<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>	twisted barley caryopses hulled	3				
<i>Hordeum</i> sp.	indeterminate barley			8		44
<i>Triticum/Hordeum</i> sp	Wheat/barley	15	195	36	1	385

	Sample Number	1	2	3	8	9
	Context Number	1033	1149	1152	1487	1541
	Parent Context	1034	1150	1150	1488	1542
	Feature Type	gully	pit	pit	posthole	posthole
	Period	3	0	3	0	0
	Flot volume (ml)	60	70	25	10	75
	Flot weight (g)	14	14	5	1.7	34
<i>Triticum/Secale</i> sp.	wheat/rye		7			
<i>Avena</i> sp.	oat		14			16
Cerealia	indeterminate cereal detached embryo		3	1		
Chaff						
Cerealia	indeterminate cereal rachis fragment		1			
Poaceae	grass/cereal stem fragments		3			
Wild						
<i>Ranunculus acris/repens/bulbosus</i>	meadow/creeping/bulbous buttercups	1				
Poaceae	grass family large caryopses	27	108	33		30
<i>Lolium/Festuca</i> sp.	rye grass/fescue	36	15	3		3
<i>Poa/Phleum</i> sp.	meadow grasses/cat's tails	4	40	6		2
<i>Vicia/Lathyrus</i> sp.	vetch/tare 4-2 mm	5	8	3		
<i>Persicaria maculosa/amphibia/lapathifolia</i> type	red shank/amphibious/ pale persicaria					1
<i>Polygonum/Rumex</i> sp.	knotgrass/dock			2		2
<i>Rumex</i> sp.	sorrel/dock	1	9	3		1
<i>Fallopia convolvulus</i> (L.) A Löve	black bindweed					
<i>Chenopodium album</i> L.	fat-hen	82		3		37
<i>Anthemis cotula</i> L.	stinking chamomile	119	79	7		12
<i>Tripleurospermum inodorum</i> (L.) Sch.Bip.	scentless mayweed		1			
Asteraceae	daisy family (without the achene)		3	8		
<i>Stellaria media</i> L.	common chickweed		19	5		
<i>Stellaria graminea</i>	lesser stitchwort			8		
<i>Apium</i> sp.	mashwort		8	1		
<i>Prunella vulgaris</i> L.	self-heal			1		
Unidentified weed seed			1			
Charred insect			1			

Table 10: Species list (numbers in brackets refer to tentative identifications count)

5.14.7 All contexts produced similar assemblages, characterised by a similar range of crop and wild taxa, although the ratios of crop to weed remains differed slightly. Fill [1033] of G3 gully [1034] and fill [1149] of G33 pit [1150] produced a higher ratio of seeds of wild plants than other contexts, suggesting that different crop processing stages were probably represented.

Charcoal

- 5.14.8 Charcoal was preserved in most of the sampled features, although it was generally not enough to warrant identification work. Nevertheless, a number of features provided enough fragments to be submitted for analysis with the aim of investigating vegetation changes and fuel selection strategies at the site.
- 5.14.9 In total, 100 charcoal fragments were extracted from the heavy residues of each sample for identification. The fragments were fractured by hand along three planes (transverse, radial and tangential) according to standardised procedures (Gale and Cutler 2000; Hather 2000; Leney and Casteel 1975). Charcoal specimens were viewed under a stereozoom microscope for initial grouping and an incident light microscope at magnifications up to 400x. Taxonomic identifications were assigned by comparing suites of anatomical characteristics visible with those documented in reference atlases (Hather 2000; Schoch *et al.* 2004; Schweingruber 1990). Genera, family or group names have been given where anatomical differences between taxa are not significant enough to permit more detailed identification. Taxonomic identifications of charcoal are recorded in Table 11, and nomenclature used follows Stace (1997).

Results

Preservation

- 5.14.10 Preservation state was variable throughout the contexts, but in general it was fair. Post-depositional sediment encrustations were recorded on charcoal fragments from ditches and gullies, but not on the ones from postholes. It is likely that fluctuations of the ground water level were affecting deeper features the most. Such fluctuations cause sediment-laden water to infiltrate the deposits and hence the charcoal and plant macrofossil remains.

Summary of taxa

- 5.14.11 Anatomical characters observed on the charcoal fragments were consistent with those of the following taxa:

Fagaceae *Quercus* sp., of which two species are native to the British Isles, *Quercus robur*, pedunculate oak, and *Quercus petraea*, sessile oak.

Betulaceae *Corylus avellana*, hazel *Corylus/Alnus* sp., hazel/alder

Aceraceae *Acer campestre*, field maple

- 5.14.12 A small range of woody taxa were recovered from site, indicating a very strict fuel selection strategy. Oak dominated all assemblages. Its wood makes an excellent fuel; however, as it was preferentially used for timber, its dominance suggests a lack of pressure on woodland resources. In addition to oak, maple and hazel were also identified. Hazel wood also burns very well and this shrub or small tree can grow alongside oaks in mixed deciduous woodlands. Maple wood on the other hand does not make a good fuel, but this tree does not mind shade and therefore it would also have been widely available in a deciduous woodland alongside other large trees, such

as oaks. All three woody taxa are often featured together in woodlands managed through coppicing. Hazel in particular makes very good coppices (Taylor 1981). Unfortunately, given the small size of the assemblage, it is not possible to detect evidence that this charcoal derived from a coppiced or an otherwise managed woodland.

Sample Number	Context	Parent	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications
1	1033	1034	Gully	40	***	15	***	22	<i>Quercus</i> sp. 68, <i>Acer campestre</i> 30, <i>Corylus/Alnus</i> sp. 2 (1 round wood). Sediment encrustations noted
2	1149	1150	Pit	30	**	3			
3	1152	1146	Ditch	10	**	<1			
4	1413	1415	Gully Terminal	40	***	17	***	10	<i>Quercus</i> sp. 96, <i>Corylus avellana</i> 1, indeterminate/distorted 3. Sediment encrustations noted
5	1463	1464	Ditch	40	***	21	***	***	<i>Quercus</i> sp. 88, indeterminate/distorted 22. Sediment encrustations noted
6	1478	1480	Posthole	30	**	5	***	2	
7	1489	1491	Posthole	20	***	6	***	7	
8	1487	1488	Posthole	10					
9	1541	1542	Basal fill of posthole	20	***	9	***	3	<i>Quercus</i> sp. 90 (6 round wood), <i>Corylus/Alnus</i> sp. 4 (3 round wood), indeterminate/distorted 6
10	1636	1638	Upper fill of posthole	10	***	195	***	57	<i>Quercus</i> sp. 100

Table 11: Charcoal quantification and identifications

6.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

6.1 Discussion

6.1.1 The excavation of land west of Fambridge Road has largely confirmed the findings from the evaluation in establishing the presence of a multi-period site, mainly agricultural in nature. A proportion of the features encountered during the excavation have been dated based on their stratigraphic relationships and their limited diagnostic content. These are discussed below, by period, taking into consideration the significance of the results in terms of the wider context of the site.

Late Bronze Age

6.1.2 The few pieces of residual worked flint of Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age date recovered from the excavation provide evidence of a limited and probably transitory prehistoric presence in the landscape at this time.

6.1.3 The earliest features on site were of Late Bronze Age date and comprised segmented ditches delineating open areas, within which generally undated pits and tree throws were recorded. The features were poorly dated, with only occasional pottery, fire-cracked flint and fired clay fragments recovered from the fills.

6.1.4 The ditches were positioned on NNW/SSE alignments, with a small number of undated perpendicular ENE/WSW ditches likely associated. The ditches were generally segmented and may have been associated with some similar aligned tree throws, perhaps suggesting vegetation was used to form parts of the boundaries. These ditches most likely formed part of an agricultural field system; a generally undated but similarly NNW/SSE aligned ditch recorded to the east in evaluation Trenches 9, 23, 31 and 38 perhaps formed part of the same landscape (Fig. 10). In the south of the site, the G6 recut of ditch G5 is suggestive of the modification/maintenance of the boundary ditches. Except for a few fragments of fired clay with flat surfaces and displaying wattle impressions, no significant evidence suggestive of nearby settlement was encountered on site. An un-urned cremation burial and a further token cremation deposit, radiocarbon dated to the end of the Late Bronze Age, were encountered during investigations c.100m to the south of the site at Manor Farm (ASE 2017c; 2018). It is possible that the ditches encountered on site and the cremated remains were both associated with a settlement located within the vicinity of the two sites. The location of such a settlement, however, is unclear, particularly given the very limited Late Bronze Age remains encountered during the evaluation across the remainder of the site.

6.1.5 The finds from this phase were relatively scarce, primarily comprising a small pottery assemblage, as well as small quantities of fire-cracked flint and fired clay. Several fully oxidised pottery sherds and a possible briquetage fragment hinted at the presence of salt working. While evidence of Late Iron Age and Roman salt working has been recorded in the vicinity of the site (EHER 13533, 13346; Pattison and Barker 2000), earlier salt making is known to have occurred some 5km away (Wilkinson and Murphy 1995). Given the very small quantity of this ceramic evidence encountered on site,

it likely does not indicate salt working in the immediate area of the site but does provide some slight, indirect evidence for later Bronze Age salt working in the wider landscape.

Roman

- 6.1.6 No evidence of continued land use between the Late Bronze Age and the Late Iron Age/Early Roman period was evident within the excavation area, though a single residual sherd of sandy organic-rich pottery may be of Middle Iron Age, or possibly Early Saxon, date, perhaps indicating some form of land use in the intervening period.
- 6.1.7 Roman remains comprised a series of east/west and north/south aligned ditches and a possible quarry pit. In the north of the excavation area, major east/west aligned ditch G15 was clearly replaced by another east/west aligned ditch G16, demonstrating several phases of use. Together with north/south aligned ditch G27, these ditches likely formed significant field boundaries, dividing the landscape for agricultural purposes. A series of narrower east/west aligned ditches/gullies to the north and south of G15/G16 likely constituted minor subdivisions, with gaps in the features forming entranceways between fields. Recorded towards the centre of excavation area, a large possible quarry pit (G23) perhaps for clay extraction was of possible Roman date. A later pit (G24) cutting into G23 perhaps represents continued quarrying activities. It is likely that a number of undated pits, postholes and tree holes/throws were also associated with Roman use of the landscape.
- 6.1.8 Finds assemblages retrieved from these features were limited in both size and types of finds. This material comprised small assemblages of pottery, fired clay, fire-cracked flint, animal bone and iron smithing slag. The majority of the pottery assemblage was of broadly Roman date; however, a small number of Late Iron Age/Early Roman sherds and a single sherd of Late Roman pottery were also identified. The distribution of this pottery across the excavation area, however, was varied and so it cannot inform on the more detailed dating of land use evidenced during the Roman period. Despite the evidence from surrounding sites for possibly contemporary salt working (Pattinson and Barker 2000), the finds assemblage showed no evidence for this industry.

Medieval

- 6.1.9 No remains suggestive of continued land use from the Roman period were identified during the excavation; however, a residual sherd of sandy organic-rich pottery may be of possible Early Saxon, or potentially Middle Iron Age, date and perhaps suggests some form of land use in the intervening period. Medieval remains, generally of 13th- to mid 14th-century date, were notably sparse, with a small number of perpendicular ditches/gullies located in the south-west of the site. The north/south and east/west aligned linear features truncated the earlier, more substantial north/south aligned Roman ditch. They were generally extremely shallow and could potentially have been a hedge line. A number of undated pits, postholes and tree holes/throws may have been associated with this period of land use.

- 6.1.10 Only a very small assemblage of generally 13th- to mid 14th-century pottery was recovered during the excavation. It appeared to be domestic in nature, perhaps suggesting that a medieval settlement was located within the vicinity of the site. A small quantity of similarly dated pottery was recovered during the evaluation of the site; however, this was poorly stratified and mostly abraded. No clear evidence of medieval features was revealed within the remainder of the site during the evaluation and so a settlement was unlikely to have been located in this area of the landscape. It is likely that this location in the landscape was used for agricultural purposes, perhaps for crop cultivation, as suggested by the large quantities of charred wheat and barley remains recovered from a number of medieval features. It is possible that this land was associated with a farmstead of probable medieval origin recorded c.380m to the south-east of the site (EHER 19584).

Post-medieval

- 6.1.11 No clearly post-medieval features were encountered during the excavation, although a small number of possible postholes contained single finds, notably pottery and CBM, of post-medieval date. An east/west aligned ditch recorded to the north of the excavation area, across evaluation Trenches 7 and 9 (Fig. 10), corresponds with a field boundary depicted on late 19th-century OS maps, demonstrating that the excavation area was located within a former/extant agricultural field, with field boundaries falling outside the excavation area. Scattered undated pits, postholes and tree holes/throws may have been associated with the post-medieval agricultural land use.

Undated

- 6.1.12 A large number of undated discrete features, comprising possible pits, postholes and probable tree holes/throws/disturbance, and a small number of undated linear features were encountered across the site. These features completely lacked diagnostic finds, morphological similarities and stratigraphic relationships with other dated features. Nevertheless, it is likely that some were associated with prehistoric, Roman, medieval and post-medieval agricultural use of the landscape.

6.2 Realisation of the Research Aims and Objectives

- 6.2.1 The results of the excavation have largely fulfilled the general aims of the archaeological work by establishing the good preservation of the remains on site. These remains broadly comprised a multi-period agricultural landscape, which was in use during the Late Bronze Age, Roman, medieval and post-medieval periods.
- 6.2.2 The excavation largely supported the findings of the evaluation, establishing that several ditch alignments previously recorded formed part of probable field systems that were established during the Late Bronze Age and Roman periods. The possible Roman G23 quarry pit coincided with evaluation Trench 40, although evidence of quarrying was not identified at the time.

(OR1) *How does the later prehistoric activity on the slightly higher ground, which the site occupies, relate to possible primary salt-working activity on the marsh to the east, south and west? Is there any evidence for links between Late Iron Age/Roman agricultural and salt-working communities around the River Crouch?*

6.2.3 No clear evidence of later prehistoric salt-working activities was encountered on site. Nevertheless, it was notable that a small amount of Late Bronze Age pottery was fully oxidised, which is a common characteristic of prehistoric ceramics from salt-working sites. This may suggest that these vessels were used in salt-working processes or simply manufactured alongside briquetage. No evidence for Bronze Age salt working has been recorded close to the site, although a rare Saltern site predating the Iron Age is known in the Lower Crouch estuary some 5km from the site (Wilkinson and Murphy 1995, 157).

6.2.4 The Roman activity recorded on site was agricultural in nature and the finds assemblages from this period did not include any material connected to salt working. This absence could indicate that the two activities were kept separate during this period, with salt working and pastoral farming within the marshes and the higher land given over to arable activity.

(OR2) *Can the form, chronology and development of prehistoric and Roman activity on the site be refined?*

6.2.5 The chronology of the site remains somewhat uncertain due to the paucity of dateable finds. The excavation supported the evidence from the evaluation with the first significant occupation of this location in the landscape occurring during the Late Bronze Age. The field systems from this period comprised segmented ditches on NNW/SSE and ENE/WSW alignments. Within the fields, relatively little activity was noted except for tree throws and probable planting pits, likely attesting to woodland clearance within the area.

6.2.6 There appears to have been a hiatus in activity following the Late Bronze Age period before the further development of the landscape during the Roman period. Whilst land use continued to be agricultural in nature, the Roman field boundary ditches were repositioned on a north/south and east/west alignment, with possible quarrying activities also taking place. The re-cutting of the ditches demonstrates continued use/management of the field system. The paucity and scattered nature of dated evidence from these features, the majority of which was broadly Roman in date, however, cannot refine the chronology of land use during the Roman period, though the recovery of smaller quantities of Late Iron Age/Early Roman pottery suggests that the ditches were in use at this time.

(OR3) *Is the Late Iron Age/Roman activity on site entirely agricultural in nature?*

6.2.7 During the Late Bronze Age and Roman periods, agriculture appears to have been the major activity on site, as evidenced by the various ditch alignments and field systems recorded. A large possible quarry pit likely dating to the Roman period was excavated in the south-west of the site, perhaps

suggesting an increase in agricultural land use activities. The purpose of the quarried material remains uncertain; in an area surrounded by marsh, clay was not in short supply. Given the lack of any evidence of salt working from this period, it might be that the marshes and the higher land had little interaction and therefore clay had to be sourced more locally.

(OR4) Increasing understanding of remains associated with activities such as fishing and salt working, and their function in relation to the intertidal zone. Improved baseline data has contributed to this, but progress remains to be made (GTEHERF 2010 Framework objective 3A.SO2).

6.2.8 As discussed above, the only remains possibly associated with salt working comprised a few Late Bronze Age sherds of fully oxidised pottery and a possible briquetage fragment. The evidence of Late Bronze Age salt working in the area is sparse; a salt evaporating hearth was identified at Woodham Ferrers (Wilkinson and Murphy 1995, 157), but no evidence of similar activity has been found close to the site. In contrast, Late Iron Age/Early Roman salt working on the lower marshy ground to the south and west is well documented, but the remains on site from this period showed no association with the industry. It is possible that the slightly higher ground, on which the site was located, was not utilised for salt-working activities, suggesting this industry and agriculture co-existed within the wider landscape.

6.2.9 The proximity of the estuary would have probably made fish an important food source and fishing a prominent industry. No evidence of fish remains was recorded on site, probably due to the generally poor preservation of animal bone and the lack of occupation evidence seen on site.

(OR5) Better understanding the chronology of the prehistoric period around the estuary. Developing radiocarbon dating programmes for prehistoric periods in general. This applies to already archived projects as well as to current and future ones (GTEHERF 2010 Framework objective 4A).

6.2.10 Given the paucity of dating evidence from the site, the results of the excavation provided little further information on the chronology of the prehistoric use of the wider landscape. The site appeared to have been first occupied during the Late Bronze Age, though a few pieces of residual worked flint of Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age date provide evidence of a limited and probably transitory prehistoric presence in the landscape at this time. It is likely that land use during the Late Bronze Age period involved tree clearance allowing for the establishment of field systems associated with agriculture. The general lack of occupation evidence encountered during the excavation and the preceding evaluation suggests that the site lay some distance from any associated settlement and that the field systems covered a relatively wide expanse. At Manor Farm to the south, a cremated deposit was radiocarbon dated to the latest Bronze Age (c.839 cal BC) (ASE 2018, 17), and it seems reasonable to suggest that the Period 1 remains are of a similar date.

6.2.11 The complete lack of Early and Middle Iron Age features is notable, though a single residual sherd of sandy organic-rich pottery may be of Middle Iron Age, or possibly Early Saxon, date and perhaps suggests some form of land use in the intervening period. Nevertheless, the site appears to have been

used more intensively again during the Late Iron Age/Early Roman period when a new field layout was established. This hiatus has not been seen on other sites within the Crouch Estuary where continuous activity through the Late Bronze Age and Early/Middle Iron Age was often seen (Wilkinson and Murphy 1995, 164). This variance could be due to the site's location upon higher ground rather than in the saltmarshes.

(OR6) *Identification of a Bronze Age presence in coastal and marine contexts is needed, coupled with a search for Bronze Age saltern sites (Medlycott 2011, 21).*

6.2.12 The Late Bronze Age activity on site was agricultural in nature, attesting the woodland clearance and the establishment of field systems. The paucity of finds from these features suggests they lay some distance from any associated area of occupation and also that the field systems covered a significant area.

6.2.13 The presence of possible briquetage and oxidised pottery could suggest salt working in the wider landscape, although Bronze Age salterns are rare and the nearest known example lies around 5km away on the Lower Crouch Estuary (Wilkinson and Murphy 1995, 164). Potentially, the presence of these finds suggests links to the saltern site on the Lower Crouch Estuary. The small size of this assemblage does not appear to suggest Bronze Age salt working in close proximity to the site; however, given the lack of any such evidence found on site, particularly dating to the Late Iron Age/Roman period despite the known nearby activity, the possibility of nearby prehistoric salt working cannot be entirely ruled out.

(OR7) *What forms do the [Roman] farms take, and is the planned farmstead widespread across the region? Are there chronological/regional/landscape variations in settlement location, density or the type? (Medlycott 2011, 47)*

6.2.14 Evidence of Roman land use activity was agricultural in nature. In contrast to the layout of the Late Bronze Age field boundary ditches, the Roman ditches were on north/south and east/west alignments and were not segmented but rather comprised continuous, substantial ditches. This change in the alignment of the field systems during the Roman period is something that has been noted elsewhere in the region (Medlycott 2011, 33). The probable larger field size potentially suggests more centralised control of the landscape and reflects possible agricultural intensification seen on other Roman sites (Medlycott 2011, 33).

6.2.15 The possible Roman clay quarrying on site perhaps indicates an intensification of agricultural activities at this time. The use for the extracted clay remains uncertain, particularly given the proximity of the marshes that would have yielded large amounts of alluvial clay. It is likely that this quarrying was for small-scale use potentially associated with the agricultural activities taking place in the same location.

6.2.16 No clear archaeological evidence recorded during the excavation is suggestive of Roman settlement occupation and so the results of the excavation cannot inform on the layout of Roman farmsteads and their variations within the wider landscape. It is possible that a settlement site was

located to the west, given the lack of evidence encountered during the evaluation of the wider site.

6.3 Conclusions and Recommendations for Further Work

6.3.1 The excavation confirmed many of the findings from the evaluation with the earliest phase of occupation dating to the Late Bronze Age at which time woodland clearance and the establishment of a ditched field system occurred. The paucity of Bronze Age finds suggests the site lay some distance from any areas of occupation.

6.3.2 After an apparent hiatus through much of the Iron Age, a new field system on a different orientation was established during the early decades of the 1st century AD; at this time, possible clay quarrying also took place on site. Finds dating to this period of land use were also limited, suggesting that a settlement was located elsewhere.

6.3.3 A small number of ditches/gullies hint at medieval agricultural land use. A small number of post-medieval finds recovered during the excavation, together with field boundaries that correlate with 19th-century historic maps encountered further north during the evaluation, attest to the continued agricultural land use.

6.3.4 Overall, the site attests to the agricultural nature of this area within the landscape. Very little evidence was found to link the site with the salt working activities seen within the estuary and no signs of settlement were recorded. Consequently, the recorded archaeological remains are judged to be of low, local significance, with no potential for further analysis.

6.3.5 The results of the excavation have been described comprehensively in this 'grey literature' report, incorporating relevant information from the preceding evaluation (ASE 2017b). This report will be disseminated online via the Archaeology Data Service (<http://www.archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/>). It is proposed that a summary of the fieldwork results is submitted for inclusion in the annual fieldwork roundup in 'Essex Archaeology & History', the Transactions of the Essex Society for Archaeology and History.

6.4 Archive

6.4.1 The site archive is currently held at the ASE offices in Witham. Subject to the agreement of the legal landowner, the archive will be deposited with the Colchester and Ipswich Museums Service. ASE has contacted the museum service to inform them that an archive has been generated and awaits a response.

6.4.2 The contents of the archive are tabulated below (Tables 12 and 13). The finds and environmental assemblages ultimately deposited as part of the archive will be dependent on specialist recommendations and regional archive requirements.

Context sheets	911
Section sheets	40
Plans sheets	0
Colour photographs	0
B&W photos	0
Digital photos	812
Context register	20
Drawing register	9
Watching brief forms	0
Trench Record forms	45

Table 12: Quantification of site paper archive

Bulk finds (quantity e.g. 1 bag, 1 box, 0.5 box, 0.5 bag)	1.5 boxes
Registered finds (number of)	2
Flots and environmental remains from bulk samples	0.5 box
Palaeoenvironmental specialists sample samples (e.g. columns, prepared slides)	0
Waterlogged wood	0
Wet sieved environmental remains from bulk samples	0

Table 13: Quantification of artefact and environmental samples

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Appendix 1: Context Register

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Sub Group	Group	Period
1000	Layer	Topsoil	1000	1	1	-
1001	Layer	Subsoil	1001	2	1	-
1002	Layer	Natural	1002	631	2	-
1003	Fill	Fill, single	1004	3	33	0
1004	Cut	Pit	1004	4	33	0
1005	Fill	Fill, secondary	1007	5	33	0
1006	Fill	Fill, primary	1007	6	33	0
1007	Cut	Pit	1007	6	33	0
1008	Fill	Fill, single	1009	7	33	0
1009	Cut	Pit	1009	8	33	0
1010	Fill	Fill, single	1011	9	33	0
1011	Cut	Pit	1011	10	33	0
1012	Fill	Fill, single	1013	11	3	3
1013	Cut	Gully	1013	12	3	3
1014	Fill	Fill, single	1015	13	33	0
1015	Cut	Pit	1015	14	33	0
1016	Fill	Fill, single	1017	15	33	0
1017	Cut	Pit	1017	16	33	0
1018	Fill	Fill, single	1019	17	33	0
1019	Cut	Pit	1019	18	33	0
1020	Fill	Fill, single	1021	19	33	0
1021	Cut	Pit	1021	20	33	0
1022	Fill	Fill, single	1023	21	33	0
1023	Cut	Pit	1023	22	33	0
1024	Fill	Fill, single	1025	23	33	0
1025	Cut	Pit	1025	24	33	0
1026	Fill	Fill, single	1027	25	33	0
1027	Cut	Pit	1027	26	33	0
1028	Fill	Fill, single	1029	27	17	0
1029	Cut	Gully	1029	28	17	0
1030	Fill	Fill	1031	29	27	2
1031	Cut	Tree throw	1031	29	27	2
1032	Fill	Fill, secondary	1034	31	3	3
1033	Fill	Backfill	1034	32	3	3
1034	Cut	Gully	1034	32	3	3
1035	Fill	Fill, single	1036	33	27	2
1036	Cut	Tree throw	1036	34	27	2
1037	Fill	Fill, secondary	1039	35	33	0
1038	Fill	Fill, primary	1039	36	33	0
1039	Cut	Pit	1039	36	33	0
1040	Fill	Fill, secondary	1042	37	33	0

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Sub Group	Group	Period
1041	Fill	Fill, primary	1042	38	33	0
1042	Cut	Pit	1042	38	33	0
1043	Fill	Fill, single	1044	39	35	0
1044	Cut	Tree throw	1044	40	35	0
1045	Fill	Fill, single	1046	41	17	0
1046	Cut	Gully	1046	42	17	0
1047	Fill	Fill, single	1048	39	35	0
1048	Cut	Tree throw	1048	40	35	0
1049	Fill	Fill, single	1050	45	14	3
1050	Cut	Ditch	1050	46	14	3
1051	Fill	Fill, secondary	1053	47	18	2
1052	Fill	Fill, primary	1053	48	18	2
1053	Cut	Gully	1053	49	18	2
1054	Fill	Fill, single	1055	50	34	0
1055	Cut	Posthole	1055	51	34	0
1056	Fill	Fill, single	1057	52	18	2
1057	Cut	Gully	1057	53	18	2
1058	Fill	Fill, secondary	1060	54	19	1
1059	Fill	Fill, primary	1060	55	19	1
1060	Cut	Ditch	1060	55	19	1
1061	Fill	Fill, single	1062	56	27	2
1062	Cut	Ditch	1062	57	27	2
1063	Fill	Fill, single	1064	58	34	0
1064	Cut	Posthole	1064	59	34	0
1065	Fill	Fill, single	1066	60	34	0
1066	Cut	Stakehole	1066	61	34	0
1067	Fill	Fill, secondary	1069	62	34	0
1068	Fill	Fill, primary	1069	63	34	0
1069	Cut	Posthole	1069	63	34	0
1070	Fill	Fill, single	1071	64	34	0
1071	Cut	Posthole	1071	65	34	0
1072	Fill	Fill, secondary	1074	66	18	2
1073	Fill	Fill, primary	1074	67	18	2
1074	Cut	Ditch terminus	1074	67	18	2
1075	Fill	Fill, single	1076	68	3	3
1076	Cut	Ditch terminus	1076	69	3	3
1077	Fill	Fill, secondary	1079	70	19	1
1078	Fill	Fill, primary	1079	71	19	1
1079	Cut	Ditch	1079	71	19	1
1080	Fill	Fill, single	1081	72	34	0
1081	Cut	Posthole	1081	73	34	0
1082	Fill	Fill, secondary	1084	74	33	0

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Sub Group	Group	Period
1083	Fill	Fill, primary	1084	75	33	0
1084	Cut	Pit	1084	75	33	0
1085	Fill	Fill, primary	1031	30	35	0
1086	Fill	Fill, single	1087	76	34	0
1087	Cut	Posthole	1087	77	34	0
1088	Fill	Fill, single	1089	78	34	0
1089	Cut	Posthole	1089	79	34	0
1090	Fill	Fill, single	1091	80	34	0
1091	Cut	Posthole	1091	81	34	0
1092	Fill	Fill, single	1093	82	14	3
1093	Cut	Pit	1093	83	14	3
1094	Layer	Spread	1094	84	37	0
1095	Fill	Fill, single	1096	85	27	2
1096	Cut	Ditch	1096	86	27	2
1097	Fill	Fill, single	1098	87	16	2
1098	Cut	Ditch	1098	88	16	2
1099	Fill	Fill, single	1100	89	34	0
1100	Cut	Posthole	1100	90	34	0
1101	Fill	Fill, single	1102	91	34	0
1102	Cut	Posthole	1102	92	34	0
1103	Fill	Fill, single	1104	93	34	0
1104	Cut	Posthole	1104	94	34	0
1105	Fill	Fill, single	1106	95	34	0
1106	Cut	Posthole	1106	96	34	0
1107	Fill	Fill, secondary	1109	97	34	0
1108	Fill	Fill, primary	1109	98	34	0
1109	Cut	Stakehole	1109	98	34	0
1110	Fill	Fill, single	1111	99	34	0
1111	Cut	Posthole	1111	100	34	0
1112	Fill	Fill, secondary	1114	101	34	0
1113	Fill	Fill, primary	1114	102	34	0
1114	Cut	Posthole	1114	102	34	0
1115	Fill	Fill, secondary	1117	103	34	0
1116	Fill	Fill, primary	1117	104	34	0
1117	Cut	Posthole	1117	104	34	0
1118	Fill	Fill, single	1119	105	33	0
1119	Cut	Pit	1119	106	33	0
1120	Fill	Fill, single	1121	107	33	0
1121	Cut	Pit	1121	108	33	0
1122	Fill	Fill, upper	1124	109	19	1
1123	Fill	Fill, basal	1124	110	19	1
1124	Cut	Recut	1124	110	19	1

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Sub Group	Group	Period
1125	Fill	Fill, single	1126	111	19	1
1126	Cut	Ditch terminus	1126	112	19	1
1127	Fill	Fill, single	1128	113	33	0
1128	Cut	Pit	1128	114	33	0
1129	Fill	Fill, single	1130	115	27	2
1130	Cut	Pit	1130	116	27	2
1131	Fill	Fill, single	1132	117	27	2
1132	Cut	Ditch	1132	118	27	2
1133	Fill	Fill, single	1134	119	26	3
1134	Cut	Gully	1134	120	26	3
1135	Fill	Fill, single	1136	121	22	0
1136	Cut	Pit	1136	122	22	0
1137	Fill	Fill, single	1138	123	34	0
1138	Cut	Posthole	1138	124	34	0
1139	Fill	Fill, single	1140	125	34	0
1140	Cut	Posthole	1140	126	34	0
1141	Fill	Fill, single	1142	127	34	0
1142	Cut	Posthole	1142	128	34	0
1143	Fill	Fill, single	1144	129	34	0
1144	Cut	Posthole	1144	130	34	0
1145	Fill	Fill, secondary	1146	131	14	3
1146	Cut	Ditch	1146	132	14	3
1147	Fill	Fill, single	1148	133	27	2
1148	Cut	Gully	1148	134	27	2
1149	Fill	Backfill	1150	135	33	0
1150	Cut	Pit	1150	135	33	0
1151	Layer	Spread	1151	136	37	0
1152	Fill	Fill, primary	1146	132	14	3
1153	Fill	Fill, upper	1156	137	27	2
1154	Void	-	-	-	-	-
1155	Fill	Fill, primary	1156	139	27	2
1156	Cut	Ditch	1156	140	27	2
1157	Fill	Fill, upper	1161	141	6	1
1158	Fill	Fill, intermediate	1161	141	6	1
1159	Void	-	-	-	-	-
1160	Fill	Fill, basal	1161	143	6	1
1161	Cut	Ditch	1161	144	6	1
1162	Fill	Fill, single	1163	145	34	0
1163	Cut	Posthole	1163	146	34	0
1164	Fill	Fill, single	1165	147	34	0
1165	Cut	Posthole	1165	148	34	0
1166	Fill	Fill, single	1167	149	34	0

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Sub Group	Group	Period
1167	Cut	Posthole	1167	150	34	0
1168	Fill	Fill, single	1169	151	34	0
1169	Cut	Posthole	1169	152	34	0
1170	Fill	Fill, single	1171	153	34	0
1171	Cut	Posthole	1171	154	34	0
1172	Fill	Fill, single	1173	155	34	0
1173	Cut	Posthole	1173	156	34	0
1174	Fill	Fill, secondary	1176	157	33	0
1175	Fill	Fill, primary	1176	158	33	0
1176	Cut	Pit	1176	158	33	0
1177	Fill	Fill, upper	1180	159	16	2
1178	Void	-	-	-	-	-
1179	Fill	Fill, basal	1180	161	16	2
1180	Cut	Recut	1180	162	16	2
1181	Fill	Fill, single	1182	163	15	2
1182	Cut	Ditch	1182	164	15	2
1183	Fill	Fill, single	1184	165	33	0
1184	Cut	Pit	1184	166	33	0
1185	Fill	Fill, single	1186	167	20	2
1186	Cut	Ditch terminus	1186	168	20	2
1187	Fill	Fill, single	1188	169	34	0
1188	Cut	Posthole	1188	170	34	0
1189	Fill	Fill, single	1190	171	34	0
1190	Cut	Posthole	1190	172	34	0
1191	Fill	Fill, single	1192	173	34	0
1192	Cut	Posthole	1192	174	34	0
1193	Fill	Fill, single	1194	175	34	0
1194	Cut	Posthole	1194	176	34	0
1195	Fill	Fill, single	1196	177	34	0
1196	Cut	Stakehole	1196	178	34	0
1197	Fill	Fill, secondary	1199	179	33	0
1198	Fill	Fill, primary	1199	180	33	0
1199	Cut	Pit	1199	180	33	0
1200	Fill	Fill, secondary	1202	181	13	1
1201	Fill	Fill, primary	1202	182	13	1
1202	Cut	Gully	1202	182	13	1
1203	Fill	Fill, single	1204	183	13	1
1204	Cut	Gully	1204	184	13	1
1205	Fill	Fill, single	1206	185	33	0
1206	Cut	Pit	1206	186	33	0
1207	Fill	Fill, upper	1208	187	27	2
1208	Void	-	-	-	-	-

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Sub Group	Group	Period
1209	Fill	Fill, primary	1210	189	27	2
1210	Cut	Ditch	1210	190	27	2
1211	Fill	Fill, single	1212	191	35	0
1212	Cut	Pit	1212	192	35	0
1213	Fill	Fill, upper	1216	193	6	1
1214	Void	-	-	-	-	-
1215	Fill	Fill, basal	1216	195	6	1
1216	Cut	Ditch	1216	701	6	1
1217	Fill	Fill, upper	1221	197	5	1
1218	Fill	Fill, intermediate	1221	197	5	1
1219	Fill	Fill, intermediate	1221	197	5	1
1220	Fill	Fill, basal	1221	198	5	1
1221	Cut	Ditch	1221	198	5	1
1222	Fill	Fill, secondary	1224	199	33	0
1223	Fill	Fill, primary	1224	200	33	0
1224	Cut	Pit	1224	200	33	0
1225	Fill	Fill, single	1226	201	20	2
1226	Cut	Gully	1226	202	20	2
1227	Fill	Fill, single	1228	203	35	0
1228	Cut	Gully	1228	204	35	0
1229	Fill	Fill, single	1230	205	33	0
1230	Cut	Pit	1230	206	33	0
1231	Fill	Fill, single	1232	207	33	0
1232	Cut	Pit	1232	208	33	0
1233	Fill	Fill, single	1234	209	33	0
1234	Cut	Pit	1234	210	33	0
1235	Fill	Fill, single	1236	211	35	0
1236	Cut	Tree throw	1236	212	35	0
1237	Fill	Fill, single	1238	213	33	0
1238	Cut	Pit	1238	214	33	0
1239	Fill	Fill, secondary	1241	215	33	0
1240	Fill	Fill, primary	1241	216	33	0
1241	Cut	Pit	1241	216	33	0
1242	Fill	Fill, upper	1245	217	27	2
1243	Void	-	-	-	-	-
1244	Fill	Fill, primary	1245	219	27	2
1245	Cut	Ditch terminus	1245	220	27	2
1246	Fill	Fill, secondary	1248	221	33	0
1247	Fill	Fill, primary	1248	222	33	0
1248	Cut	Pit	1248	222	33	0
1249	Fill	Fill, single	1250	223	35	0
1250	Cut	Tree throw	1250	224	35	0

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Sub Group	Group	Period
1251	Fill	Fill, single	1252	225	33	0
1252	Cut	Pit	1252	226	33	0
1253	Fill	Fill, single	1254	227	34	0
1254	Cut	Posthole	1254	228	34	0
1255	Fill	Fill, single	1256	229	34	0
1256	Cut	Posthole	1256	230	34	0
1257	Fill	Fill, single	1258	231	34	0
1258	Cut	Pit	1258	232	34	0
1259	Fill	Fill, single	1260	233	33	0
1260	Cut	Pit	1260	234	33	0
1261	Fill	Fill, secondary	1263	235	28	1
1262	Fill	Fill, primary	1263	236	28	1
1263	Cut	Gully	1263	236	28	1
1264	Fill	Fill, single	1265	237	33	0
1265	Cut	Pit	1265	238	33	0
1266	Fill	Fill, single	1267	239	34	0
1267	Cut	Posthole	1267	240	34	0
1268	Fill	Fill, upper	1271	241	29	1
1269	Fill	Fill, secondary	1271	241	29	1
1270	Fill	Fill, primary	1271	242	29	1
1271	Cut	Ditch terminus	1271	242	29	1
1272	Fill	Fill, single	1273	243	33	0
1273	Cut	Pit	1273	244	33	0
1274	Fill	Fill, secondary	1277	245	33	0
1275	Fill	Fill, primary	1277	246	33	0
1276	Fill	Fill, primary	1277	246	33	0
1277	Cut	Pit	1277	246	33	0
1278	Fill	Fill, single	1279	247	35	0
1279	Cut	Tree throw	1279	248	35	0
1280	Fill	Fill, single	1281	249	35	0
1281	Cut	Tree throw	1281	250	35	0
1284	Fill	Fill, single	1285	253	26	3
1285	Cut	Ditch	1285	254	26	3
1286	Fill	Fill, basal	1287	256	27	2
1287	Cut	Ditch	1287	256	27	2
1288	Fill	Fill, upper	1290	257	20	2
1289	Fill	Fill, basal	1290	258	20	2
1290	Cut	Gully	1290	258	20	2
1291	Fill	Fill, single	1292	259	35	0
1292	Cut	Tree throw	1292	260	35	0
1293	Fill	Fill, single	1294	261	33	0
1294	Cut	Pit	1294	262	33	0

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Sub Group	Group	Period
1295	Fill	Fill, single	1296	263	7	1
1296	Cut	Ditch terminus	1296	264	7	1
1297	Fill	Fill, single	1298	265	33	0
1298	Cut	Pit	1298	266	33	0
1299	Fill	Fill, single	1300	267	33	0
1300	Cut	Pit	1300	268	33	0
1301	Fill	Fill, upper	1304	269	6	1
1302	Void	-	-	-	-	-
1303	Fill	Fill, basal	1304	271	6	1
1304	Cut	Ditch terminus	1304	272	6	1
1305	Fill	Fill, upper	1307	273	5	1
1306	Fill	Fill, basal	1307	274	5	1
1307	Cut	Ditch terminus	1307	274	5	1
1308	Fill	Fill, single	1309	275	28	1
1309	Cut	Pit	1309	276	28	1
1310	Fill	Fill, single	1311	277	27	2
1311	Cut	Ditch	1311	278	27	2
1312	Fill	Fill, single	1313	279	33	0
1313	Cut	Pit	1313	280	33	0
1314	Fill	Fill, single	1315	281	35	0
1315	Cut	Tree throw	1315	282	35	0
1316	Fill	Fill, upper	1287	255	27	2
1317	Fill	Fill, single	1318	283	7	1
1318	Cut	Ditch terminus	1318	284	7	1
1319	Fill	Fill, single	1320	285	34	0
1320	Cut	Posthole	1320	286	34	0
1321	Fill	Fill, primary	1323	288	34	0
1322	Fill	Fill, secondary	1323	287	34	0
1323	Cut	Pit	1323	288	34	0
1324	Fill	Fill, secondary	1327	289	33	0
1325	Fill	Fill, secondary	1327	289	33	0
1326	Fill	Fill, basal	1327	290	33	0
1327	Cut	Tree throw	1327	290	33	0
1328	Fill	Fill, single	1329	291	26	3
1329	Cut	Ditch terminus	1329	292	26	3
1330	Fill	Fill, single	1331	293	34	0
1331	Cut	Stakehole	1331	294	34	0
1332	Fill	Fill, single	1333	295	35	0
1333	Cut	Gully	1333	296	35	0
1334	Fill	Fill, single	1335	297	34	0
1335	Cut	Posthole	1335	298	34	0
1336	Fill	Fill, upper	1339	299	28	1

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Sub Group	Group	Period
1337	Void	-	-	-	-	-
1338	Fill	Fill, basal	1339	301	28	1
1339	Cut	Ditch terminus	1339	302	28	1
1340	Fill	Fill, single	1341	303	33	0
1341	Cut	Pit	1341	304	33	0
1342	Fill	Fill, single	1343	305	33	0
1343	Cut	Pit	1343	306	33	0
1344	Fill	Fill, single	1345	307	35	0
1345	Cut	Tree throw	1345	308	35	0
1346	Fill	Fill, single	1347	309	33	0
1347	Cut	Pit	1347	310	33	0
1348	Void	-	-	-	-	-
1349	Void	-	-	-	-	-
1350	Fill	Fill, single	1351	313	35	0
1351	Cut	Tree throw	1351	314	35	0
1352	Fill	Fill, single	1353	315	34	0
1353	Cut	Posthole	1353	316	34	0
1354	Fill	Fill, single	1355	317	34	0
1355	Cut	Posthole	1355	318	34	0
1356	Fill	Fill, single	1357	319	34	0
1357	Cut	Stakehole	1357	320	34	0
1358	Fill	Fill, single	1359	321	34	0
1359	Cut	Pit	1359	322	34	0
1360	Fill	Fill, single	1361	323	34	0
1361	Cut	Posthole	1361	324	34	0
1362	Fill	Fill, single	1363	325	35	0
1363	Cut	Ditch terminus	1363	326	35	0
1364	Fill	Fill, single	1365	327	34	0
1365	Cut	Posthole	1365	328	34	0
1366	Fill	Fill, single	1367	329	28	1
1367	Cut	Ditch terminus	1367	330	28	1
1368	Fill	Fill, secondary	1370	331	28	1
1369	Fill	Fill, primary	1370	332	28	1
1370	Cut	Ditch terminus	1370	333	28	1
1371	Fill	Fill, single	1372	334	33	0
1372	Cut	Pit	1372	335	33	0
1373	Fill	Fill, single	1374	336	33	0
1374	Cut	Pit	1374	337	33	0
1375	Fill	Fill, single	1376	338	33	0
1376	Cut	Pit	1376	339	33	0
1377	Fill	Fill, single	1378	340	4	1
1378	Cut	Ditch terminus	1378	341	4	1

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Sub Group	Group	Period
1379	Fill	Fill, single	1380	342	35	0
1380	Cut	Tree throw	1380	343	35	0
1381	Fill	Fill, single	1382	344	35	0
1382	Cut	Tree throw	1382	345	35	0
1383	Fill	Fill, single	1384	346	35	0
1384	Cut	Tree throw	1384	347	35	0
1385	Fill	Fill, single	1386	348	35	0
1386	Cut	Ditch terminus	1386	349	35	0
1387	Fill	Fill, tertiary	1391	350	23	2
1388	Fill	Fill, secondary	1391	351	23	2
1389	Fill	Fill, secondary	1391	351	23	2
1390	Fill	Fill, primary	1391	352	23	2
1391	Cut	Pit, quarry	1391	352	23	2
1392	Fill	Fill, single	1393	353	35	0
1393	Cut	Gully	1393	354	35	0
1394	Fill	Fill, single	1395	355	35	0
1395	Cut	Tree throw	1395	702	35	0
1396	Fill	Fill, single	1397	357	35	0
1397	Cut	Ditch terminus	1397	358	35	0
1398	Fill	Fill, single	1399	359	33	0
1399	Cut	Tree throw	1399	360	33	0
1400	Fill	Fill, upper	1402	361	33	0
1401	Fill	Fill, basal	1402	362	33	0
1402	Cut	Tree throw	1402	362	33	0
1403	Fill	Fill, single	1404	363	30	0
1404	Cut	Ditch	1404	364	30	0
1405	Fill	Fill, single	1406	365	35	0
1406	Cut	Ditch terminus	1406	366	35	0
1407	Fill	Fill, single	1408	367	35	0
1408	Cut	Pit	1408	368	35	0
1409	Fill	Fill, single	1410	369	35	0
1410	Cut	Pit	1410	370	35	0
1411	Fill	Fill, single	1412	371	34	0
1412	Cut	Posthole	1412	372	34	0
1413	Fill	Fill, upper	1415	373	35	0
1414	Fill	Fill, primary	1415	374	35	0
1415	Cut	Tree throw	1415	374	35	0
1416	Fill	Fill, single	1417	375	35	0
1417	Cut	Tree throw	1417	375	35	0
1418	Fill	Fill, single	1419	376	29	1
1419	Cut	Ditch terminus	1419	377	29	1
1420	Fill	Fill, single	1421	378	34	0

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Sub Group	Group	Period
1421	Cut	Posthole	1421	379	34	0
1422	Fill	Fill, single	1423	380	33	0
1423	Cut	Pit	1423	381	33	0
1424	Fill	Fill, single	1425	382	33	0
1425	Cut	Pit	1425	383	33	0
1426	Fill	Fill, single	1427	384	34	0
1427	Cut	Posthole	1427	385	34	0
1428	Fill	Fill, single	1429	386	34	0
1429	Cut	Posthole	1429	387	34	0
1430	Fill	Fill, single	1431	388	34	0
1431	Cut	Posthole	1431	389	34	0
1432	Fill	Fill, single	1433	390	34	0
1433	Cut	Stakehole	1433	391	34	0
1434	Fill	Fill, single	1435	392	34	0
1435	Cut	Posthole	1435	393	34	0
1436	Fill	Fill, single	1437	394	10	2
1437	Cut	Gully	1437	395	10	2
1438	Fill	Fill, secondary	1439	396	9	2
1439	Cut	Ditch terminus	1439	397	9	2
1440	Fill	Fill, upper	1443	398	16	2
1441	Fill	Fill, intermediate	1443	398	16	2
1442	Fill	Fill, basal	1443	399	16	2
1443	Cut	Recut	1443	399	16	2
1444	Fill	Fill, secondary	1445	400	15	2
1445	Cut	Ditch	1445	401	15	2
1446	Fill	Fill, single	1447	402	15	2
1447	Cut	Gully	1447	403	15	2
1448	Fill	Fill, single	1449	404	36	0
1449	Cut	Natural feature	1449	405	36	0
1450	Fill	Fill, single	1451	406	9	2
1451	Cut	Gully	1451	407	9	2
1452	Fill	Fill, single	1453	408	10	2
1453	Cut	Gully	1453	409	10	2
1454	Fill	Fill, single	1455	410	8	0
1455	Cut	Ditch terminus	1455	411	8	0
1456	Fill	Fill, primary	1439	397	9	2
1457	Fill	Fill, single	1458	412	35	0
1458	Cut	Tree throw	1458	413	35	0
1459	Fill	Fill, single	1460	414	35	0
1460	Cut	Pit	1460	415	35	0
1461	Fill	Fill, single	1462	416	35	0
1462	Cut	Tree throw	1462	417	35	0

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Sub Group	Group	Period
1463	Fill	Fill, single	1464	418	31	1
1464	Cut	Ditch terminus	1464	419	31	1
1465	Fill	Fill, single	1466	420	8	0
1466	Cut	Ditch terminus	1466	421	8	0
1467	Fill	Fill, single	1468	422	12	2
1468	Cut	Ditch terminus	1468	423	12	2
1469	Fill	Fill, single	1470	424	33	0
1470	Cut	Pit	1470	425	33	0
1471	Fill	Fill, single	1472	426	31	1
1472	Cut	Ditch terminus	1472	427	31	1
1473	Fill	Fill, single	1474	428	34	0
1474	Cut	Pit	1474	429	34	0
1475	Fill	Fill, secondary	1477	430	35	0
1476	Fill	Fill, primary	1477	431	35	0
1477	Cut	Ditch terminus	1477	431	35	0
1478	Fill	Post-pipe	1480	432	34	0
1479	Fill	Packing	1480	432	34	0
1480	Cut	Posthole	1480	432	34	0
1481	Fill	Fill, single	1482	433	34	0
1482	Cut	Posthole	1482	434	34	0
1483	Fill	Fill, single	1484	435	35	0
1484	Cut	Tree throw	1484	436	35	0
1485	Fill	Fill, single	1486	437	10	2
1486	Cut	Ditch terminus	1486	438	10	2
1487	Fill	Fill, single	1488	439	34	0
1488	Cut	Posthole	1488	440	34	0
1489	Fill	Fill, secondary	1491	441	34	0
1490	Fill	Packing	1491	441	34	0
1491	Cut	Posthole	1491	441	34	0
1492	Fill	Fill, single	1493	442	34	0
1493	Cut	Posthole	1493	443	34	0
1494	Fill	Fill, single	1495	444	34	0
1495	Cut	Posthole	1495	445	34	0
1496	Fill	Fill, single	1497	446	34	0
1497	Cut	Posthole	1497	447	34	0
1498	Fill	Fill, single	1499	448	35	0
1499	Cut	Tree throw	1499	449	35	0
1500	Fill	Fill, single	1501	450	33	0
1501	Cut	Pit	1501	451	33	0
1502	Fill	Fill, single	1503	452	34	0
1503	Cut	Posthole	1503	453	34	0
1504	Fill	Fill, single	1505	454	34	0

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Sub Group	Group	Period
1505	Cut	Posthole	1505	455	34	0
1506	Fill	Fill, single	1507	456	34	0
1507	Cut	Posthole	1507	457	34	0
1508	Fill	Fill, single	1509	458	35	0
1509	Cut	Tree throw	1509	459	35	0
1510	Fill	Fill, single	1511	460	35	0
1511	Cut	Ditch terminus	1511	461	35	0
1512	Fill	Fill, single	1513	462	12	2
1513	Cut	Gully	1513	463	12	2
1514	Fill	Fill, single	1515	464	-	-
1515	Cut	Pit	1515	465	-	-
1516	Fill	Fill, single	1517	466	34	0
1517	Cut	Posthole	1517	467	34	0
1518	Fill	Fill, single	1519	468	33	0
1519	Cut	Pit	1519	469	33	0
1520	Fill	Fill, primary	1445	401	15	2
1521	Fill	Fill, single	1522	470	35	0
1522	Cut	Ditch terminus	1522	471	35	0
1523	Fill	Fill, single	1445	472	15	2
1524	Void	-	-	-	-	-
1525	Fill	Fill, single	1526	474	11	0
1526	Cut	Ditch terminus	1526	475	11	0
1527	Fill	Fill, single	1528	476	21	0
1528	Cut	Ditch terminus	1528	477	21	0
1529	Fill	Fill, single	1530	478	33	0
1530	Cut	Pit	1530	479	33	0
1531	Fill	Fill, single	1532	480	15	2
1532	Cut	Ditch	1532	481	15	2
1533	Fill	Fill, single	1534	482	33	0
1534	Cut	Pit	1534	483	33	0
1535	Fill	Fill, single	1536	484	34	0
1536	Cut	Pit	1536	485	34	0
1537	Fill	Fill, single	1538	486	34	0
1538	Cut	Posthole	1538	487	34	0
1539	Fill	Post-pipe	1542	488	34	0
1540	Fill	Packing	1542	488	34	0
1541	Fill	Fill, basal	1542	488	34	0
1542	Cut	Posthole	1542	488	34	0
1543	Fill	Fill, single	1544	489	11	0
1544	Cut	Ditch	1544	490	11	0
1545	Fill	Fill, single	1546	491	35	0
1546	Cut	Pit	1546	492	35	0

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Sub Group	Group	Period
1547	Fill	Fill, single	1548	493	33	0
1548	Cut	Pit	1548	494	33	0
1549	Fill	Fill, upper	1550	495	15	2
1550	Cut	Ditch	1550	496	15	2
1551	Fill	Fill, single	1552	497	33	0
1552	Cut	Pit	1552	498	33	0
1553	Fill	Fill, single	1554	499	33	0
1554	Cut	Pit	1554	500	33	0
1555	Fill	Fill, single	1556	501	33	0
1556	Cut	Pit	1556	502	33	0
1557	Fill	Fill, single	1558	503	4	1
1558	Cut	Ditch terminus	1558	504	4	1
1559	Fill	Fill, upper	1561	505	23	2
1560	Fill	Fill, intermediate	1561	505	23	2
1561	Cut	Pit, quarry	1561	506	23	2
1562	Fill	Fill, single	1563	507	21	0
1563	Cut	Ditch	1563	508	21	0
1564	Fill	Fill, single	1565	509	33	0
1565	Cut	Pit	1565	510	33	0
1566	Fill	Fill, single	1567	511	34	0
1567	Cut	Stakehole	1567	512	34	0
1568	Fill	Fill, secondary	1570	513	34	0
1569	Fill	Fill, primary	1570	514	34	0
1570	Cut	Posthole	1570	514	34	0
1571	Fill	Fill, single	1572	515	34	0
1572	Cut	Posthole	1572	516	34	0
1573	Fill	Fill, single	1574	517	34	0
1574	Cut	Stakehole	1574	518	34	0
1575	Fill	Fill, single	1576	519	34	0
1576	Cut	Posthole	1576	520	34	0
1577	Fill	Fill, single	1578	521	34	0
1578	Cut	Posthole	1578	522	34	0
1579	Fill	Fill, single	1580	523	34	0
1580	Cut	Posthole	1580	524	34	0
1581	Fill	Fill, basal	1561	506	23	2
1582	Fill	Fill, single	1583	525	35	0
1583	Cut	Tree throw	1583	526	35	0
1584	Fill	Fill, single	1585	527	35	0
1585	Cut	Pit	1585	528	35	0
1586	Fill	Fill, single	1587	529	33	0
1587	Cut	Pit	1587	530	33	0
1588	Fill	Fill, secondary	1590	531	4	1

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Sub Group	Group	Period
1589	Fill	Fill, primary	1590	532	4	1
1590	Cut	Ditch terminus	1590	532	4	1
1591	Fill	Fill, single	1592	533	35	0
1592	Cut	Ditch terminus	1592	534	35	0
1593	Fill	Fill, single	1594	535	21	0
1594	Cut	Ditch terminus	1594	536	21	0
1595	Fill	Fill, single	1596	537	35	0
1596	Cut	Pit	1596	538	35	0
1597	Fill	Fill, single	1598	539	35	0
1598	Cut	Pit	1598	540	35	0
1599	Fill	Fill, upper	1600	541	19	1
1600	Cut	Ditch	1600	542	19	1
1601	Fill	Fill, secondary	1603	543	32	2
1602	Fill	Fill, primary	1603	544	32	2
1603	Cut	Ditch terminus	1603	545	32	2
1606	Fill	Fill, single	1607	548	11	0
1607	Cut	Gully	1607	549	11	0
1608	Fill	Fill, single	1609	550	34	0
1609	Cut	Posthole	1609	551	34	0
1610	Fill	Fill, secondary	1612	552	34	0
1611	Fill	Fill, primary	1612	553	33	0
1612	Cut	Posthole	1612	553	33	0
1613	Fill	Fill, secondary	1615	554	33	0
1614	Fill	Fill, primary	1615	555	33	0
1615	Cut	Pit	1615	555	33	0
1616	Fill	Fill, secondary	1618	556	33	0
1617	Fill	Fill, primary	1618	557	33	0
1618	Cut	Pit	1618	557	33	0
1619	Fill	Fill, single	1620	558	33	0
1620	Cut	Pit	1620	559	33	0
1621	Fill	Fill, single	1622	560	33	0
1622	Cut	Pit	1622	561	33	0
1623	Fill	Fill, single	1624	562	33	0
1624	Cut	Pit	1624	563	33	0
1625	Fill	Fill, single	1626	564	11	0
1626	Cut	Gully	1626	565	11	0
1627	Fill	Fill, single	1628	566	-	-
1628	Cut	Pit	1628	567	-	-
1629	Fill	Fill, single	1630	568	33	0
1630	Cut	Pit	1630	569	33	0
1631	Fill	Fill, single	1632	570	33	0
1632	Cut	Pit	1632	571	33	0

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Sub Group	Group	Period
1633	Fill	Fill, secondary	1635	572	22	0
1634	Fill	Fill, primary	1635	573	22	0
1635	Cut	Ditch	1635	573	22	0
1636	Fill	Backfill	1638	574	34	0
1637	Fill	Fill, primary	1638	575	34	0
1638	Cut	Posthole	1638	575	34	0
1639	Fill	Fill, single	1640	576	33	0
1640	Cut	Pit	1640	577	33	0
1641	Fill	Fill, single	1642	578	4	1
1642	Cut	Ditch	1642	579	4	1
1643	Fill	Fill, single	1644	580	34	0
1644	Cut	Posthole	1644	581	34	0
1645	Fill	Fill, single	1646	582	35	0
1646	Cut	Tree throw	1646	583	35	0
1647	Fill	Fill, single	1648	584	35	0
1648	Cut	Tree throw	1648	585	35	0
1649	Fill	Fill, single	1650	586	4	1
1650	Cut	Ditch terminus	1650	587	4	1
1651	Fill	Fill, upper	1654	588	23	2
1652	Fill	Fill, intermediate	1654	589	23	2
1653	Fill	Fill, basal	1654	590	23	2
1654	Cut	Pit, quarry	1654	590	23	2
1655	Fill	Fill, upper	1657	591	24	2
1656	Fill	Fill, basal	1657	591	24	2
1657	Cut	Recut pit	1657	591	24	2
1658	Fill	Fill, single	1659	592	35	0
1659	Cut	Posthole	1659	593	35	0
1660	Fill	Fill, single	1661	594	35	0
1661	Cut	Pit	1661	595	35	0
1662	Fill	Fill, upper	1667	596	33	0
1663	Fill	Fill, intermediate	1667	596	33	0
1664	Fill	Fill, intermediate	1667	596	33	0
1665	Fill	Fill, intermediate	1667	596	33	0
1666	Fill	Fill, basal	1667	597	33	0
1667	Cut	Pit	1667	597	33	0
1668	Fill	Fill, single	1669	598	25	2
1669	Cut	Ditch terminus	1669	599	25	2
1670	Fill	Fill, single	1671	600	33	0
1671	Cut	Posthole	1671	601	33	0
1672	Fill	Fill, single	1673	602	35	0
1673	Cut	Tree throw	1673	603	35	0
1674	Fill	Fill, upper	1676	662	33	0

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Sub Group	Group	Period
1675	Fill	Fill, basal	1676	662	33	0
1676	Cut	Pit	1676	662	33	0
17/010	Fill	Fill, single	17/011	655	16	2
17/011	Cut	Ditch	17/011	655	16	2
26/004	Fill	Fill, single	26/005	604	16	2
26/005	Cut	Ditch	26/005	605	16	2
26/006	Fill	Fill, single	26/007	606	10	2
26/007	Cut	Gully	26/007	607	10	2
26/008	Fill	Fill, upper	26/010	608	33	0
26/009	Fill	Fill, primary	26/010	609	33	0
26/010	Cut	Pit	26/010	610	33	0
26/011	Fill	Fill, single	26/012	611	4	1
26/012	Cut	Gully	26/012	612	4	1
28/004	Fill	Fill, upper	28/006	663	16	2
28/005	Fill	Fill, primary	28/006	664	16	2
28/006	Cut	Ditch	28/006	664	16	2
29/004	Fill	Fill	29/005	666	16	2
29/005	Cut	Ditch	29/005	666	16	2
30/004	Fill	Fill, single	30/005	668	16	2
30/005	Cut	Ditch	30/005	668	16	2
33/004	Fill	Fill, single	33/005	613	19	1
33/005	Cut	Ditch	33/005	614	19	1
33/006	Fill	Fill, single	33/007	615	33	0
33/007	Cut	Pit	33/007	616	33	0
33/008	Fill	Fill, single	33/009	617	33	0
33/009	Cut	Pit	33/009	618	33	0
40/004	Fill	Fill, single	40/005	619	33	0
40/005	Cut	Pit	40/005	620	33	0
40/006	Fill	Fill, single	40/007	621	33	0
40/007	Cut	Pit	40/007	622	33	0
42/004	Fill	Fill, upper	42/005	625	34	0
42/005	Cut	Posthole	42/005	626	34	0
42/006	Fill	Fill, primary	42/005	626	34	0
42/007	Fill	Fill, single	42/008	627	35	0
42/008	Cut	Tree throw	42/008	628	35	0
42/009	Fill	Tree throw	42/010	629	35	0
42/010	Cut	Tree throw	42/010	630	35	0

Appendix 2: Group list

Group	Group description	Contexts	Period
1	Topsoil and subsoil	1000, 1001	-
2	Natural deposits	1002	-
3	E/W gully	1013, 1034, 1076	3
4	NNW/SSE interrupted ditch	1378, 1558, 1590, 1642, 1650, 26/012	1
5	NNW/SSE ditch	1221, 1307	1
6	Recut of G5	1161, 1216, 1304	1
7	NNW/SSE ditch	1296, 1318	1
8	E/W ditch	1455, 1466	0
9	E/W ditch	1439, 1451	2
10	Recut of G9	1437, 1453, 1486, 26/007	2
11	E/W ditch	1526, 1544, 1607, 1626	0
12	E/W ditch, continuation of G10	1468, 1513	2
13	NNE/SSW gully	1202, 1204	1
14	Short ditch	1050, 1093, 1146	3
15	E/W ditch	1182, 1445, 1447, 1532, 1550	2
16	E/W ditch & recut	1098, 1180, 1443, 17/011, 26/005, 28/006, 29/005, 30/005	2
17	E/W gully	1029, 1046	0
18	E/W gully, continuation of G20	1053, 1057, 1074	2
19	NNW/SSE ditch	1060, 1079, 1124, 1126, 1600, 33/005	1
20	E/W ditch, continuation of G18	1186, 1226, 1290	2
21	NW/SE ditch	1528, 1563, 1594	0
22	NE/SW ditch	1136, 1635	0
23	Quarry pit	1391, 1561, 1654	2
24	Quarry pit cutting G23	1657	2
25	Ditch	1669	2
26	N/S ditch/gully	1134, 1285, 1329	3
27	Major N/S ditch	1031, 1036, 1062, 1096, 1130, 1132, 1148, 1156, 1208, 1210, 1245, 1287, 1311	2
28	ENE/WSW segmented ditch?	1263, 1309, 1339, 1367, 1370	1
29	NE/SW ditch	1271, 1419	1
30	ENE/WSW ditch	1404	1
31	ENE/WSW ditch	1464, 1472	1

Group	Group description	Contexts	Period
32	E/W ditch	1603	2
33	Misc undated pits	1004, 1007, 1009, 1011, 1015, 1017, 1019, 1021, 1023, 1025, 1027, 1039, 1042, 1084, 1119, 1121, 1128, 1150, 1176, 1184, 1199, 1206, 1224, 1230, 1232, 1234, 1238, 1241, 1248, 1252, 1260, 1265, 1273, 1277, 1294, 1298, 1300, 1313, 1327, 1341, 1343, 1347, 1372, 1374, 1376, 1399, 1402, 1423, 1425, 1470, 1501, 1519, 1530, 1534, 1548, 1552, 1554, 1556, 1565, 1587, 1612, 1615, 1618, 1620, 1622, 1624, 1630, 1632, 1640, 1667, 1671, 1676, 26/010, 33/007, 33/009, 40/005, 40/007	0
34	Misc undated postholes	1055, 1064, 1066, 1069, 1071, 1081, 1087, 1089, 1091 1100, 1102, 1104, 1106, 1109, 1111, 1114, 1117, 1138, 1140, 1142, 1144, 1163, 1165, 1167, 1169, 1171, 1173, 1188, 1190, 1192, 1194, 1196, 1254, 1256, 1258, 1267, 1320, 1323, 1331, 1335, 1353, 1355, 1357, 1359, 1361, 1365, 1412, 1421, 1427, 1429, 1431, 1433, 1435, 1474, 1480, 1482, 1488, 1491, 1493, 1495, 1497, 1503, 1505, 1507, 1517, 1536, 1538, 1542, 1567, 1570, 1572, 1574, 1576, 1578, 1580, 1609, 1638, 1644, 42/005	0
35	Undated tree holes / throws / disturbances	1044, 1048, 1212, 1228, 1236, 1250, 1279, 1281, 1292, 1315, 1333, 1345, 1351, 1363, 1380, 1382, 1384, 1386, 1393, 1395, 1397, 1406, 1408, 1410, 1415, 1417, 1458, 1460, 1462, 1477, 1484, 1499, 1509, 1511, 1522, 1546, 1583, 1585, 1592, 1596, 1598, 1646, 1648, 1659, 1661, 1673, 42/008, 42/010	0
36	Geological feature	1449	0
37	'Spread'	1094, 1151	0

Appendix 3: Quantification of hand-collected bulk finds

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Bulk Metal	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Burnt Flint	Weight (g)	Fired Clay	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)	Other	Weight (g)
1000			3	78	4	140			6	62	8	456 4							1	12		
1001			4	132	2	30																
1008			1	64																		
1012			1	<2																		
1030													2	2								
1033			2	38																		
1035					1	52																
1051							2	134														
1054							2	10														
1056															2	8						
1061													8	8								
1067			1	2																		
1073															4	18						
1075					1	<2																
1077															5	42						
1078	1	2																				
1082															3	16						
1092			1	2																		
1095			6	44																		
1097			7	58													3	4			1	4
1120			2	10																		

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Bulk Metal	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Burnt Flint	Weight (g)	Fired Clay	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)	Other	Weight (g)	
1122							1	452							13	152							
1125															8	36							
1153			1	4	8	66			2	40			50	94									
1157			5	56																			
1158															7	134							
1160			1	4									7	4									
1166																	1	2					
1170					2	2																	
1177					5	26																	
1179			1	4																			
1181			2	18																			
1190					1	2											2	<2					
1198			1	6	1	4									3	4							
1201			1	<2																			
1203															3	8							
1205			1	2																			
1213															5	76							
1215															2	18							
1218															4	46							
1225			2	6																			
1227																	1	26					
1233			1	4																			
1242													3	2									

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Bulk Metal	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Burnt Flint	Weight (g)	Fired Clay	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)	Other	Weight (g)
1249			1	<2																		
1251			1	<2																		
1255			2	12																		
1261			1	6											4	66						
1269							2	44							3	4						
1270	2	78																				
1274			1	6																		
1278			4	2																		
1284			2	18																		
1289																	2	<2				
1293			1	2																		
1295			1	6													1	2				
1299															1	6						
1301															6	110						
1303			2	28			1	94							4	60	36	50				
1305															4	138						
1312			1	12																		
1316													3	10								
1317					2	2																
1319					1	56																
1326															4	52						
1332			1	6																		
1336			1	4																		

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Bulk Metal	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Burnt Flint	Weight (g)	Fired Clay	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)	Other	Weight (g)
1344																	1	<2				
1350																	4	<2				
1362			2	<2	2	6																
1366			1	5											3	30						
1381			2	7																		
1387			7	10									1	<2								
1388			2	34											2	42						
1389							2	12														
1400					1	2																
1409			3	2																		
1416															4	25						
1418															3	20						
1420							1	4														
1426			1	5																		
1432																	1	15				
1438			4	10																		
1441			1	2																		
1456			1	12																		
1457					1	<2																
1459			1	10																		
1461			5	22																		
1463			4	5																		
1473					1	<2																

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Bulk Metal	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Burnt Flint	Weight (g)	Fired Clay	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)	Other	Weight (g)	
1475															7	18							
1476			2	2											2	22	3	2					
1478			11	17																			
1485					3	2																	
1494			1	2															1	4			
1498			5	15																			
1506			1	2																			
1508															4	42							
1510			1	2											6	46							
1518	1	7																					
1525			1	2																			
1539	1	22													6	60							
1540															1	4							
1557	1	2	1	<2																			
1559	1	11																					
1562	1	4											7	35									
1571															1	4							
1573															1	43							
1582			1	5																			
1588																	1	6					
1591			1	51																			
1602	2	31	5	11											7	121							
1611			1	2																			

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Bulk Metal	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Burnt Flint	Weight (g)	Fired Clay	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)	Other	Weight (g)	
1613			1	2			2	6															
1616	1	2																					
1627			6	31																			
1629					1	4																	
1639			5	2																			
1643					1	12	1	24															
1647			2	4	2	4																	
1651					2	<2						1	38										
1655			4	15																			
1658					1	24																	
1674			1	6																			
3/001			1	6																			
4/004			3	11																			
5/004			3	11													1	<2					
5/008			2	11													2	2					
7/002					1	56																	
7/004					3	22																	
12/005			1	23																			
13/002			2	10	1	24	2	4	2	18													
14/001					1	60																	
15/001			1	8																			
15/004					1	2	1	2															
17/001	2	56	3	16																			

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Bulk Metal	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Burnt Flint	Weight (g)	Fired Clay	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)	Other	Weight (g)	
17/010			4	30																			
18/005					1	516													1	84			
18/006					3	112																	
21/004			2	2																			
25/004	2	52															17	50					
26/001			1	17															1	12			
26/004			1	3																			
26/011			1	4																			
28/004			3	7																			
28/007			1	21																			
29/004			3	4	1	132																	
29/006			1	4																			
30/004			4	19																			
33/004			1	2									1	2									
34/001	1	7																					
36/001			1	11																			
37/001			1	22																			
38/004			1	1																			
41/004					1	28																	
43/001			1	20																			
<i>Total</i>	16	274	189	1192	56	1386	17	786	10	120	8	456	83	195	132	1471	76	159	4	112	1	4	

Appendix 4: Environmental Quantification

(Key: * = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250, **** = >250, weights in grams)

Sample Number	Context	Parent	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)	Mineralised Botanicals	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Fishbone and microfauna	Weight (g)	Marine Molluscs	Weight (g)	Land Snail shells	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)	Notes
1	1033	1034	Gully	40		***	15	***	22	<i>Quercus</i> sp. 68, <i>Acer campestre</i> 30, <i>Corylus/Alnus</i> sp. 2 (1 rw). Pdse													FCF*53g/ Fired Clay*6g/ MagMat >2mm***3g/ MagMat <2mm****2g	50% of >4mm charcoal recovered
2	1149	1150	Pit	30		**	3																FCF * 68g/ Mag Mat >2mm * <1g/ Mag Mat <2mm *** 1g	
3	1152	1146	Gully?	10		**	<1																FCF ** 91g	
4	1413	1415	Gully Term	40		***	17	***	10														Pot * <1g/ FCF ** 87g/ Mag Mat >2mm ** 1g/ Mag Mat <2mm *** 1g	10% of 2-4mm charcoal retained
5	1463	1464	Ditch	40		***	21	***	***														FCF*25g/ MagMat>2mm***2g/ MagMat<2mm****<1g	

Sample Number	Context	Parent	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)	Mineralised Botanicals	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Fishbone and microfauna	Weight (g)	Marine Molluscs	Weight (g)	Land Snail shells	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)	Notes
6	1478	1480	Posthole	30		**	5	***	2														Pot * 2g/ Fired Clay * 2g/ FCF * 9g/ Mag Mat >2mm *** 3g/ Mag Mat <2mm ***2g	
7	1489	1491	Posthole	20		***	6	***	7														FCF ** 79g/ Mag Mat >2mm * <1g/ Mag Mat ** <1g	20% of 2-4mm charcoal retained.
8	1487	1488	Posthole	10																			Mag Mat >2mm * <1g/ Mag Mat <2mm * <1g	
9	1541	1542	Basal Fill of PH	20		***	9	***	3														Mag Mat >2mm ** 27g/ Mag Mat >2mm * <1g/ Mag Mat <2mm *** <1g	50% of 2-4mm charcoal retained.
10	1636	1638	Upper Fill of PH	10		***	195	***	57														FCF ** 39g/ Mag Mat >2mm ** 1g/ Mag Mat <2mm *** <1g	25% of 2-4mm charcoal retained.

Appendix 5: HER Summary

Site name/Address: Land west of Fambridge Road, North Fambridge, Essex	
Parish: North Fambridge	District: Maldon
NGR: TL 8077 2025	Site Code: NOFFR17
Type of Work: Archaeological Excavation	Site Director/Group: P. Clemente. ASE
Date of Work: 07/08/2017-17/12/2017	Size of Area Investigated: 4300sq m of 6.20ha site
Location of Curating Museum: Colchester Museums	Funding source: Developer
Further Seasons Anticipated?: No	Related HER No: N/A
Final Report: ADS Grey Lit. report	OASIS No: 341013
Periods Represented: Late Bronze Age/earliest Iron Age, Late Iron Age/Roman, Roman, Medieval, Post-medieval	
SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS:	
<p><i>Preceding evaluation of the 6.20ha site established the presence of Late Bronze Age, Roman and post-medieval remains. An excavation area, totalling c.4,300sq m, was subsequently targeted upon the remains in the south-west of the site.</i></p> <p><i>Remains of Late Bronze Age land use activity comprised shallow interrupted ditches that probably formed part of a wider field system, with alignments running NNW/SSE and ENE/WSW, as well as possible pits and tree holes/throws. The site appears to have been located within a broad agricultural landscape at this time, with the lack of finds suggestive of any associated settlement lying some distance away.</i></p> <p><i>Increased land use during the Roman period was evidenced by the establishment of field boundary ditches on north/south and east/west alignments and a large possible quarry pit perhaps for clay extraction. A number of undated pits, postholes and tree holes/throws were likely associated with this period of land use. Relatively few finds were recovered from these features; the pottery assemblage was largely of broadly Roman date, with smaller quantities of Late Iron Age/Early Roman pottery and a single sherd of Late Roman pottery scattered across the features. No remains of occupation were found; it seems likely the site lay within a broad agricultural landscape during the Roman period. Late Iron Age and Roman salt working has been noted on the lower marshy ground to the south and west of the site, suggesting this industry and agriculture co-existed within the landscape.</i></p> <p><i>The site retained its rural character through the medieval and post-medieval periods, with fewer ditch alignments and a number of possible discrete features recorded.</i></p> <p><i>A significant proportion of the remains on site, notably pits, postholes and tree holes/throws, could not be assigned to a particular period due to the lack of finds and stratigraphic relationships with other dated features.</i></p>	
Previous Summaries/Reports: ASE 2017 Archaeological Evaluation Report, Land west of Fambridge Road, North Fambridge, Essex. Report No. 2017368	
Author of Summary: Ian Hogg	Date of Summary: February 2019

Appendix 6: OASIS Form

OASIS ID: 341014

Project details

Project name	Land west of Fambridge Road, North Fambridge
Short description of the project	<p>Preceding evaluation established the presence of Late Bronze Age, Roman and post-medieval remains. An excavation area, totalling c.4,300sq m, was subsequently targeted upon the remains in the south-west of the site. Remains of Late Bronze Age land use activity comprised shallow interrupted ditches that probably formed part of a wider field system, as well as possible pits and tree holes/throws. The lack of finds suggests that any associated settlement lay some distance away. Increased land use during the Roman period was evidenced by the establishment of field boundary ditches and a large possible quarry pit. Relatively few finds were recovered; the pottery assemblage was largely of broadly Roman date, with smaller quantities of Late Iron Age/Early Roman pottery and a single sherd of Late Roman pottery scattered across the features. No remains of occupation were found, attesting to the agricultural nature of the landscape. Late Iron Age and Roman salt working has been noted on the lower marshy ground to the south and west of the site, suggesting this industry and agriculture co-existed within the landscape. The site retained its rural character through the medieval and post-medieval periods, with fewer ditch alignments and a number of possible discrete features recorded.</p>
Project dates	Start: 07-08-2017 End: 17-12-2017
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	170936 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	NOFFR17 - 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	<p>DITCHES Late Bronze Age PITS Uncertain DITCHES Roman POSTHOLES Uncertain TREE THROWS Uncertain QUARRY PIT Roman GULLIES Medieval POTTERY Late Bronze Age POTTERY Roman ANIMAL BONE Roman</p>
Significant Finds	<p>POTTERY Medieval POTTERY Post Medieval CBM Post Medieval FIRED CLAY Late Bronze Age</p>
Investigation type	""Part Excavation""
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Project location	
Country	England

Site location ESSEX MALDON NORTH FAMBRIDGE Land west of Fambridge Road
 Postcode CM3 6LU
 Study area 4300 Square metres
 Site coordinates TQ 85070 97330 51.643740035427 0.675132108563 51 38 37 N
 000 40 30 E Point
 Height OD / Depth Min: 4.37m Max: 5.01m

Project creators

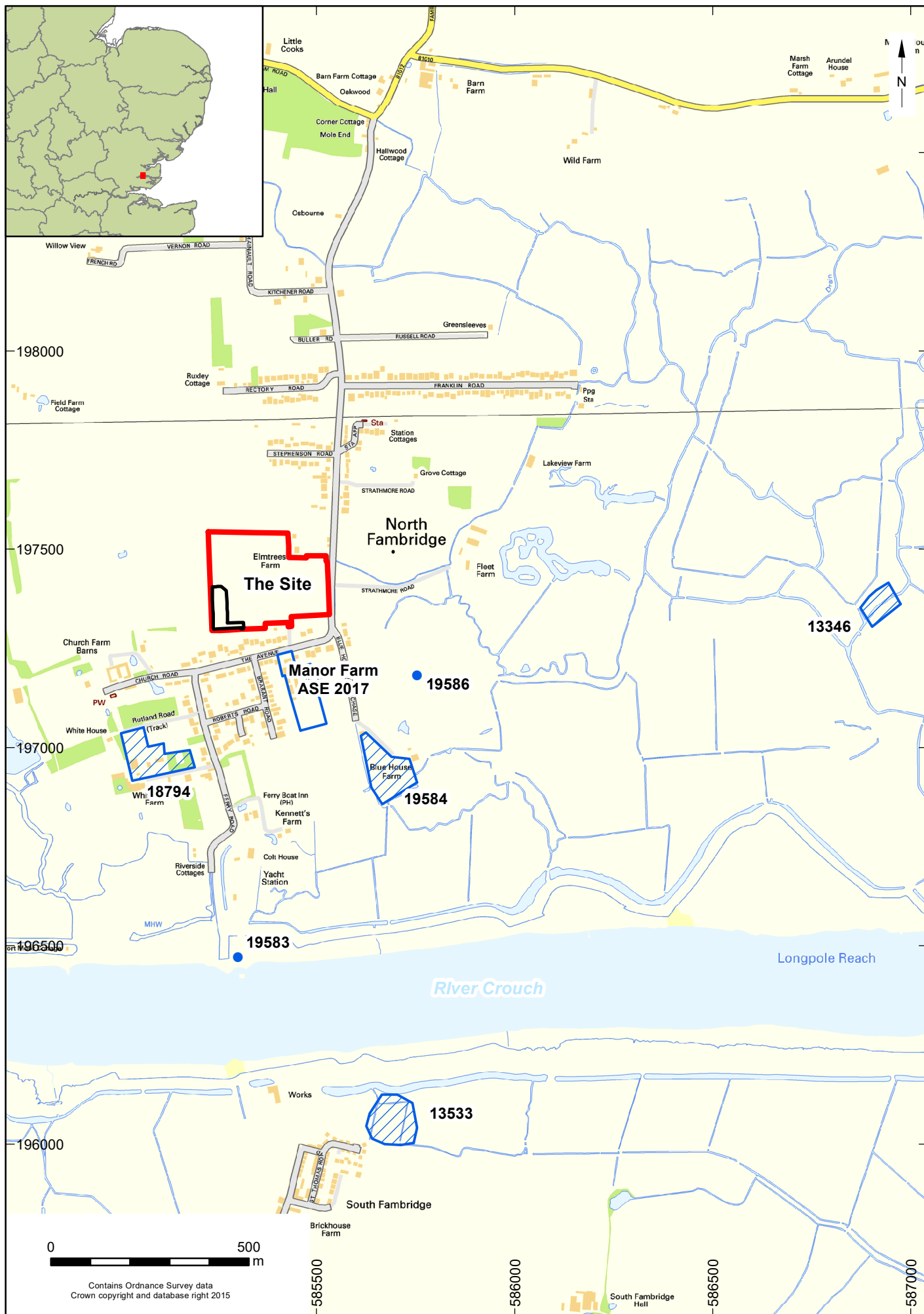
Name of Organisation Archaeology South-East
 Project brief originator Essex County Council Place Services
 Project design originator Essex County Council Place Services
 Project director/manager Gemma Stevenson
 Project supervisor Paulo Clemente
 Type of sponsor/funding body Developer

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Colchester and Ipswich Museums Service
 Physical Contents "Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Environmental", "Glass", "Metal",
 "Worked stone/lithics"
 Digital Archive recipient Colchester and Ipswich Museums Service
 Digital Contents "Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Environmental", "Glass", "Metal",
 "Stratigraphic", "Worked stone/lithics"
 Digital Media available "Database", "Images raster / digital photography", "Spreadsheets",
 "Survey", "Text"
 Paper Archive recipient Colchester and Ipswich Museums Service
 Paper Contents "Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Environmental", "Glass", "Metal",
 "Stratigraphic", "Worked stone/lithics"
 Paper Media available "Context sheet", "Drawing", "Miscellaneous Material", "Photograph",
 "Plan", "Report", "Section", "Survey "

Project bibliography

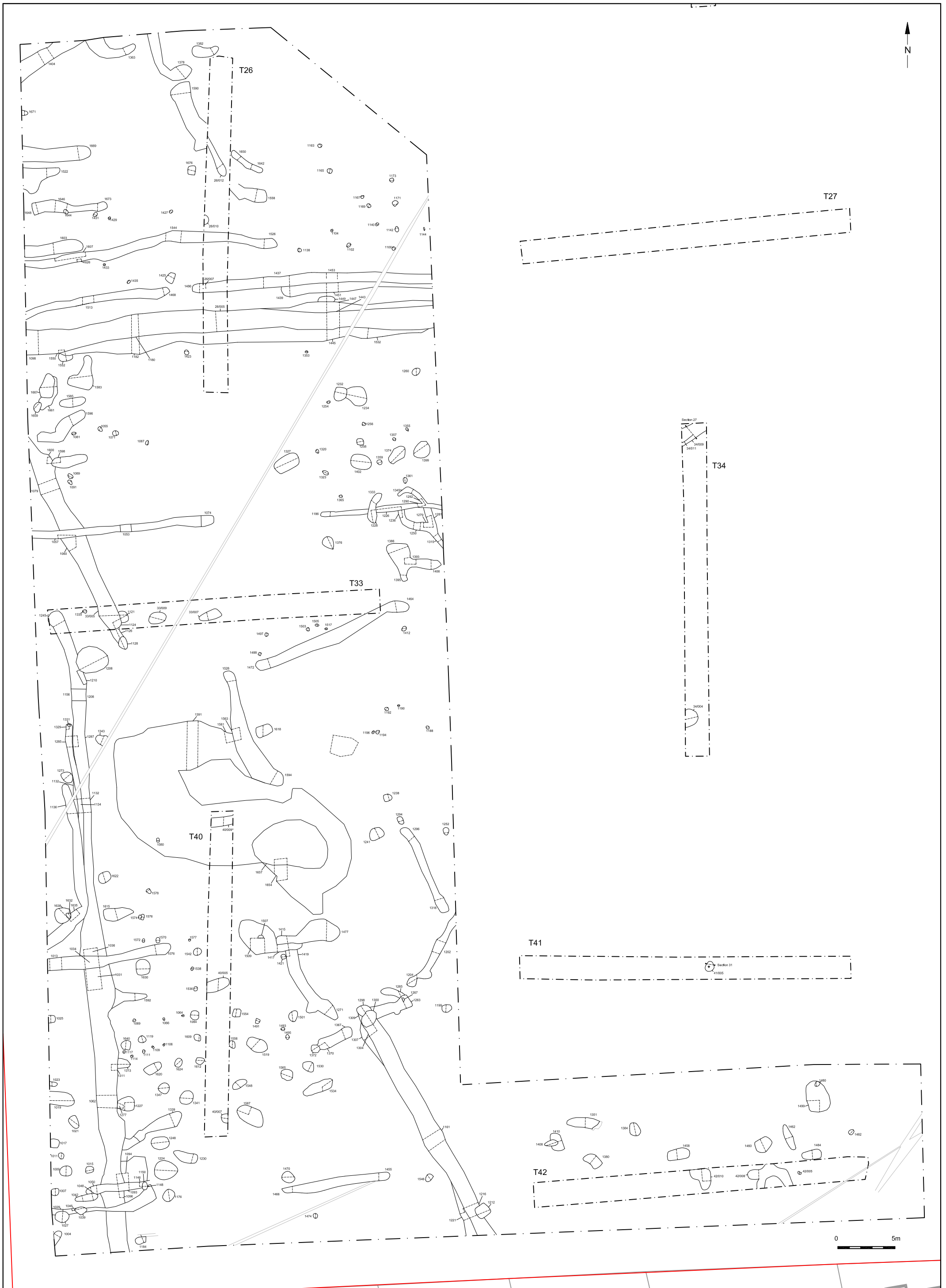
Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
 Title ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION: LAND WEST OF
 FAMBRIDGE ROAD, NORTH FAMBRIDGE, ESSEX, CM3 6LU:
 FINAL REPORT
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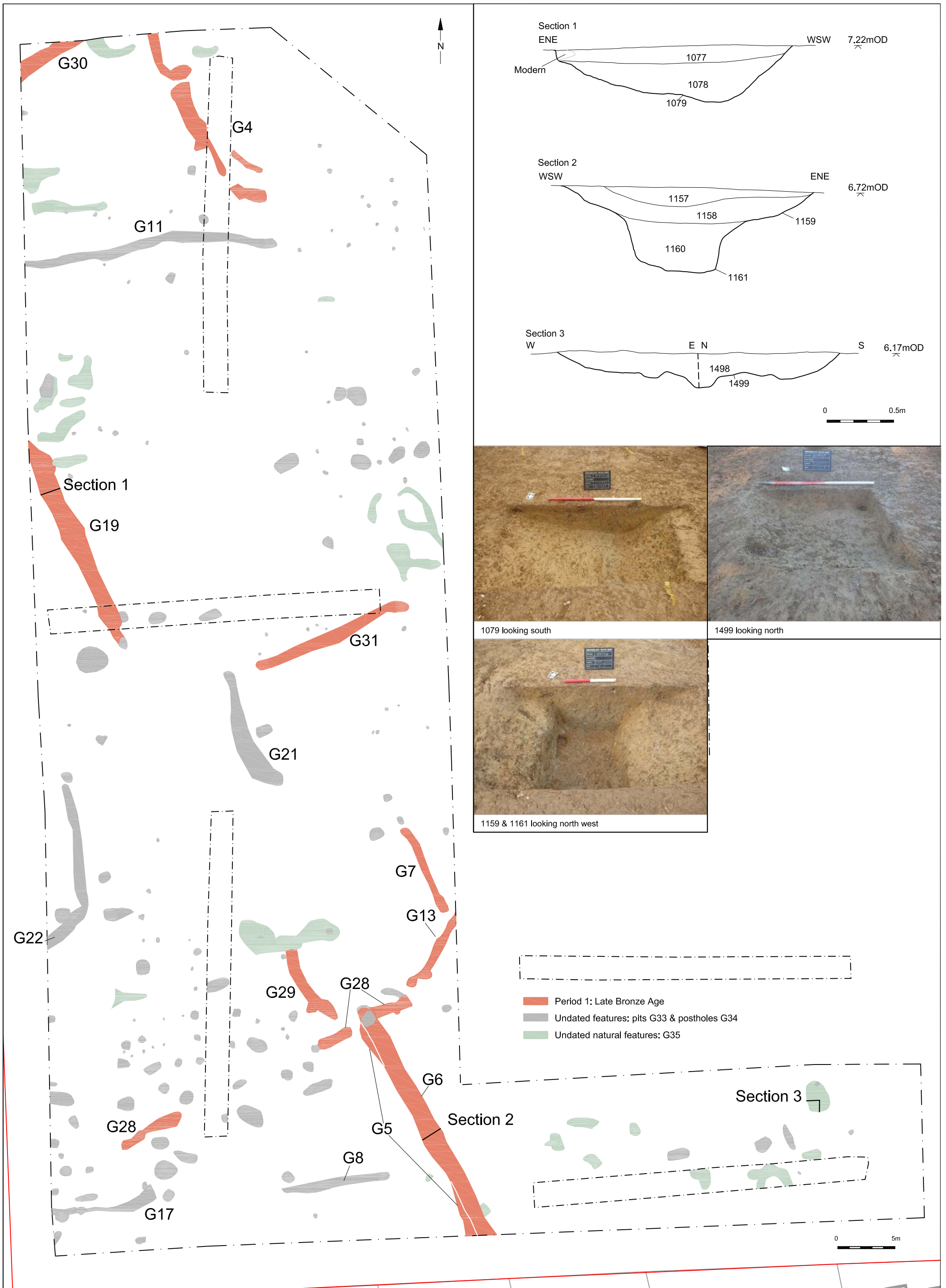


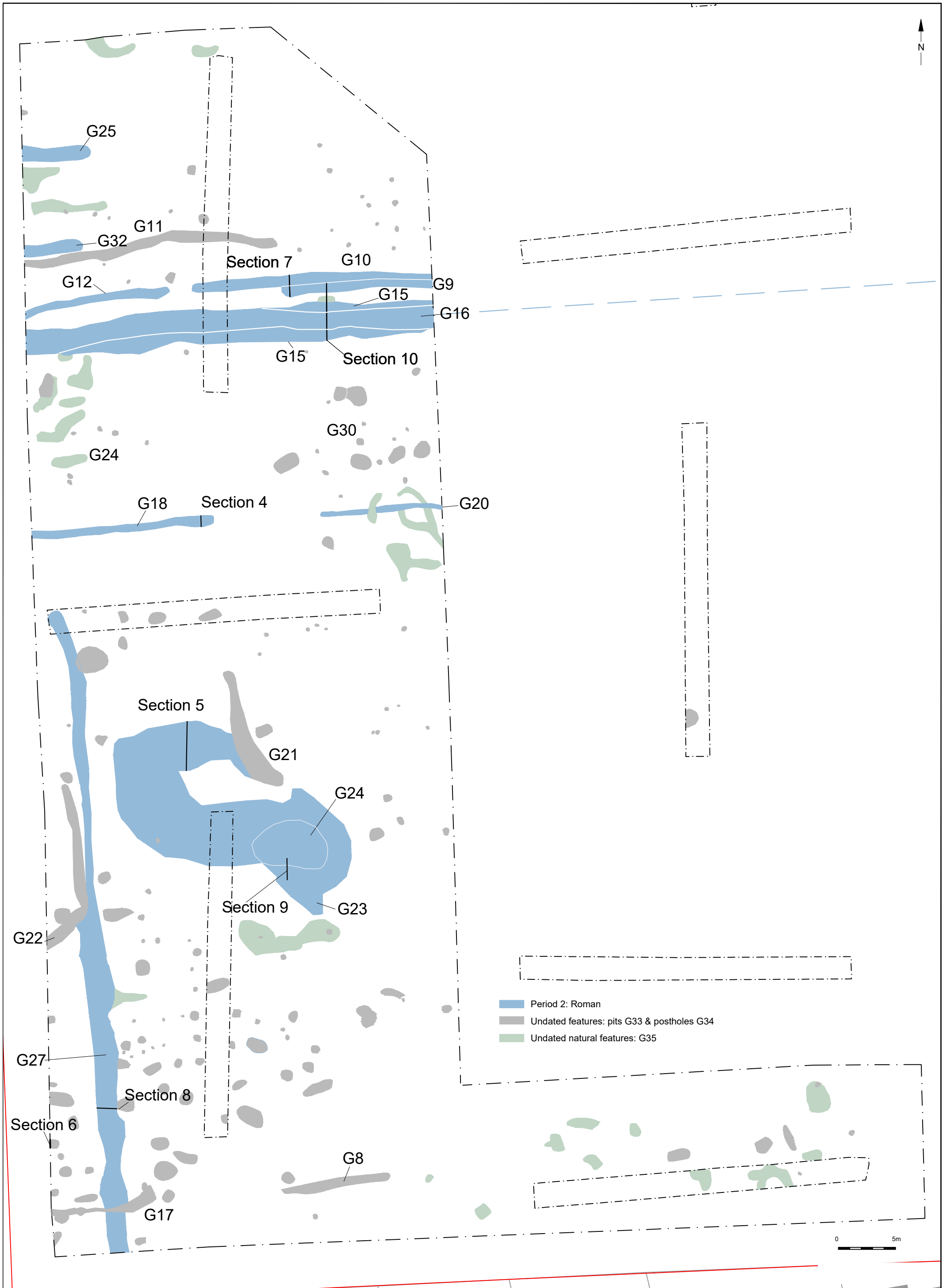
© Archaeology South-East		Land west of Fambridge Road, North Fambridge	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 170936	February 2019	Site location with selected HER references	
Report No: 2017551	Drawn by: JC		



© Archaeology South-East		Land west of Fambridge Road, North Fambridge	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 170691	February 2019	Location of excavation area and previous evaluation trenches	
Report Ref: 2017551	Drawn by: APL/JC		









1074 looking west



1017 looking west



1062 looking north



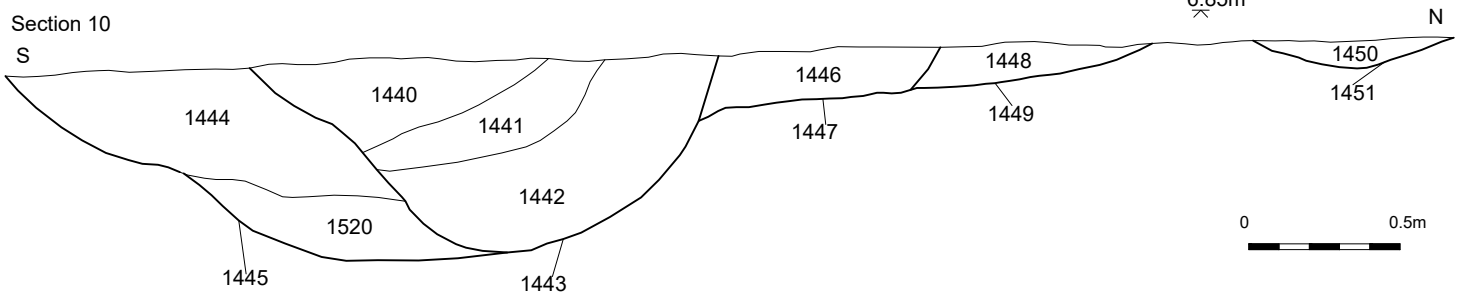
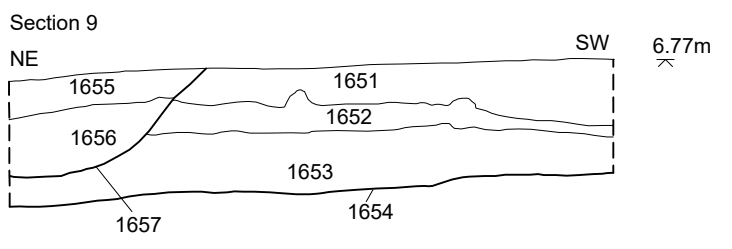
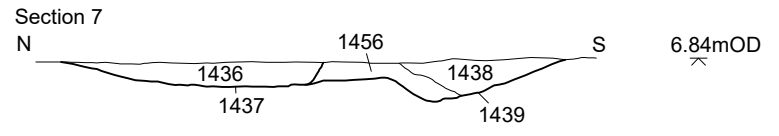
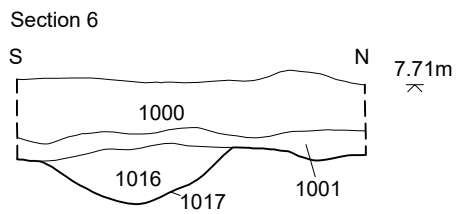
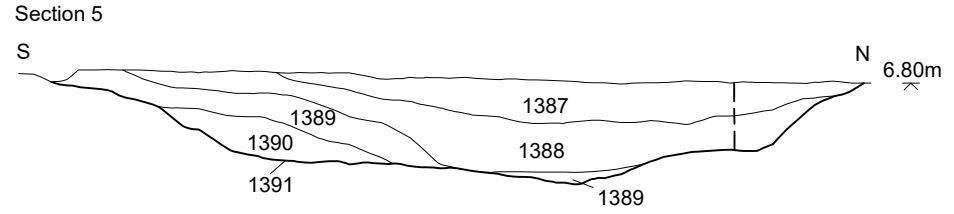
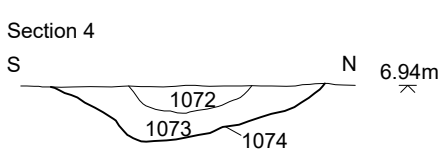
1406 looking west



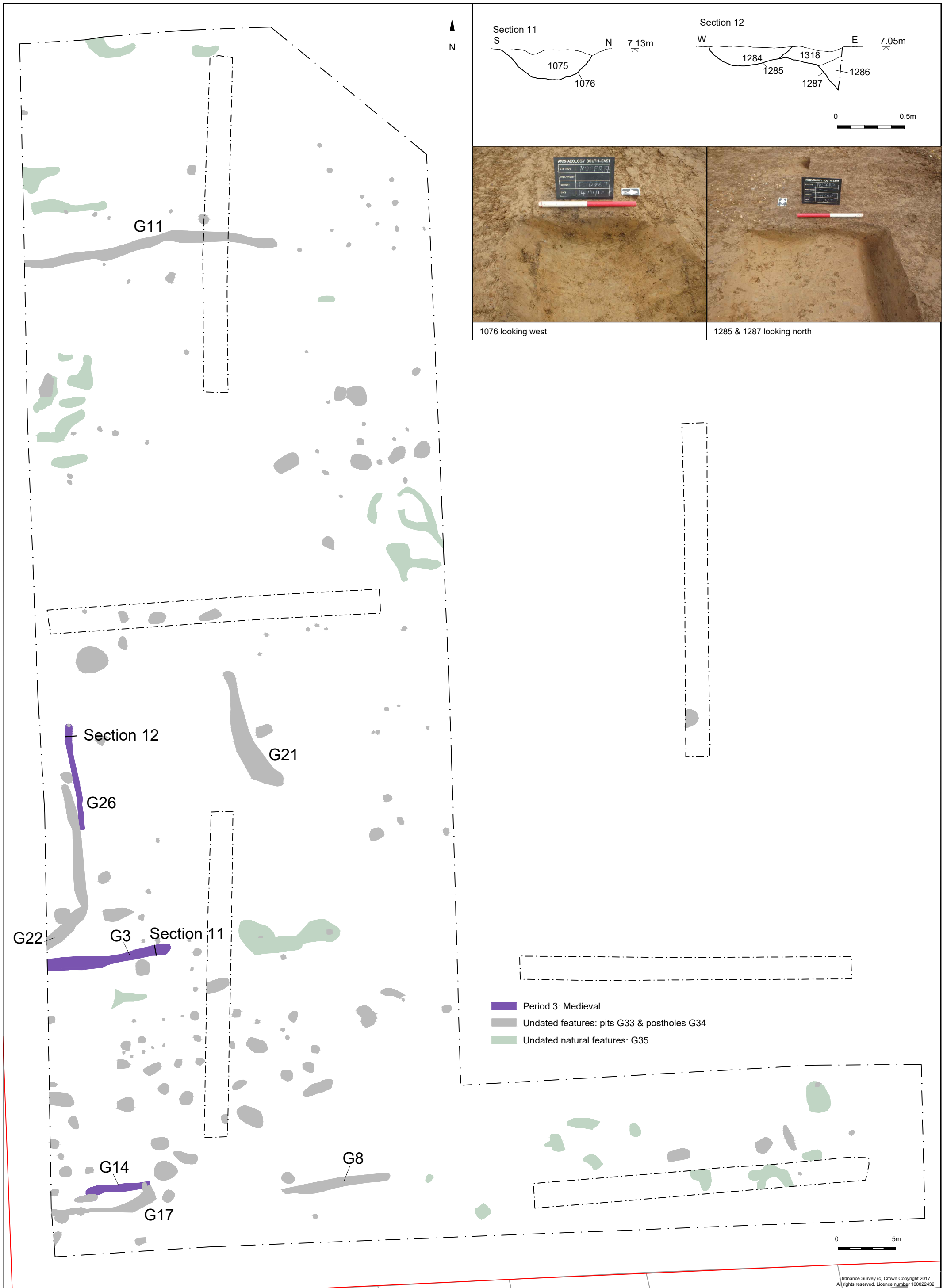
1654 & 1657 looking south-east

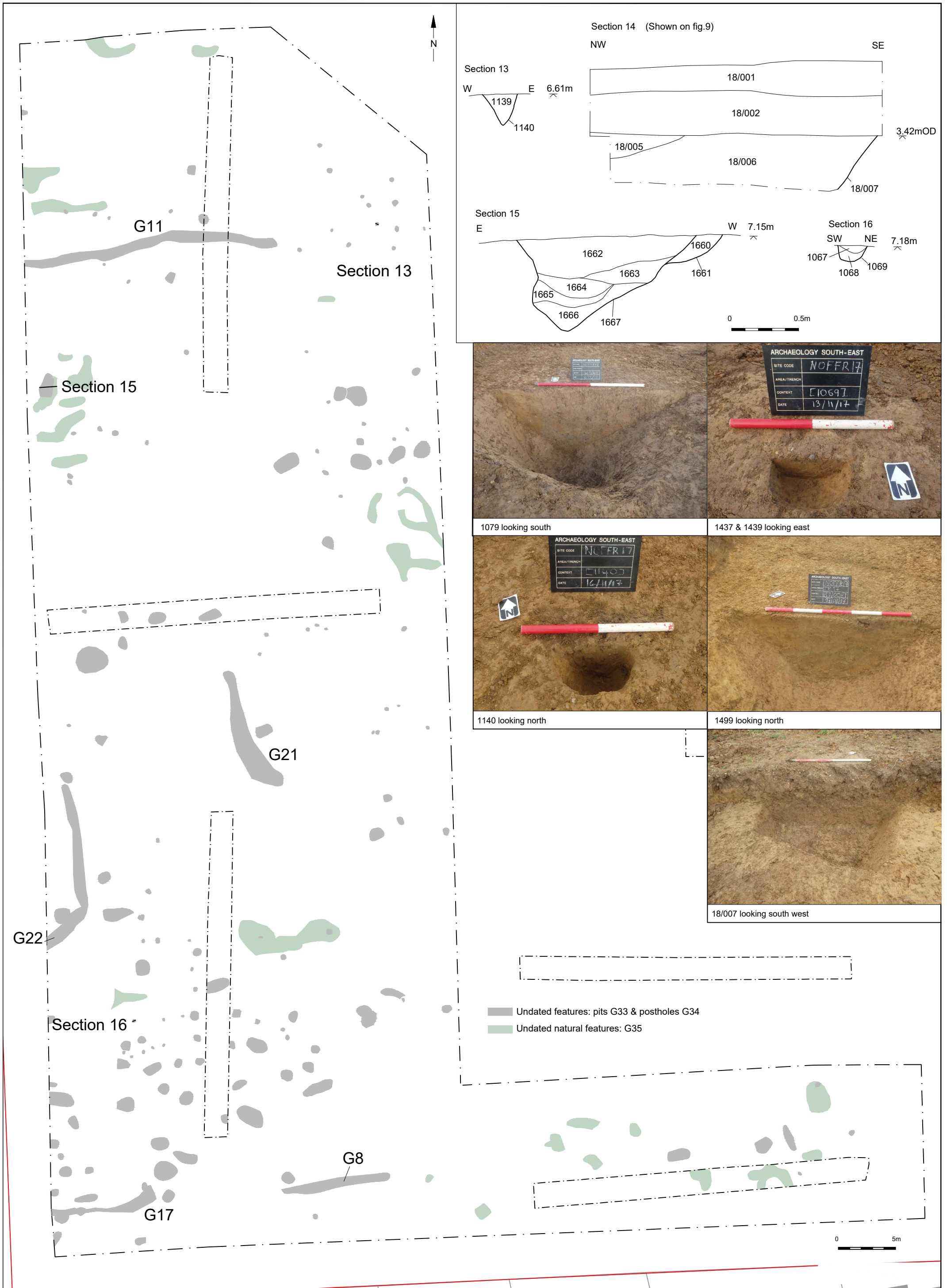


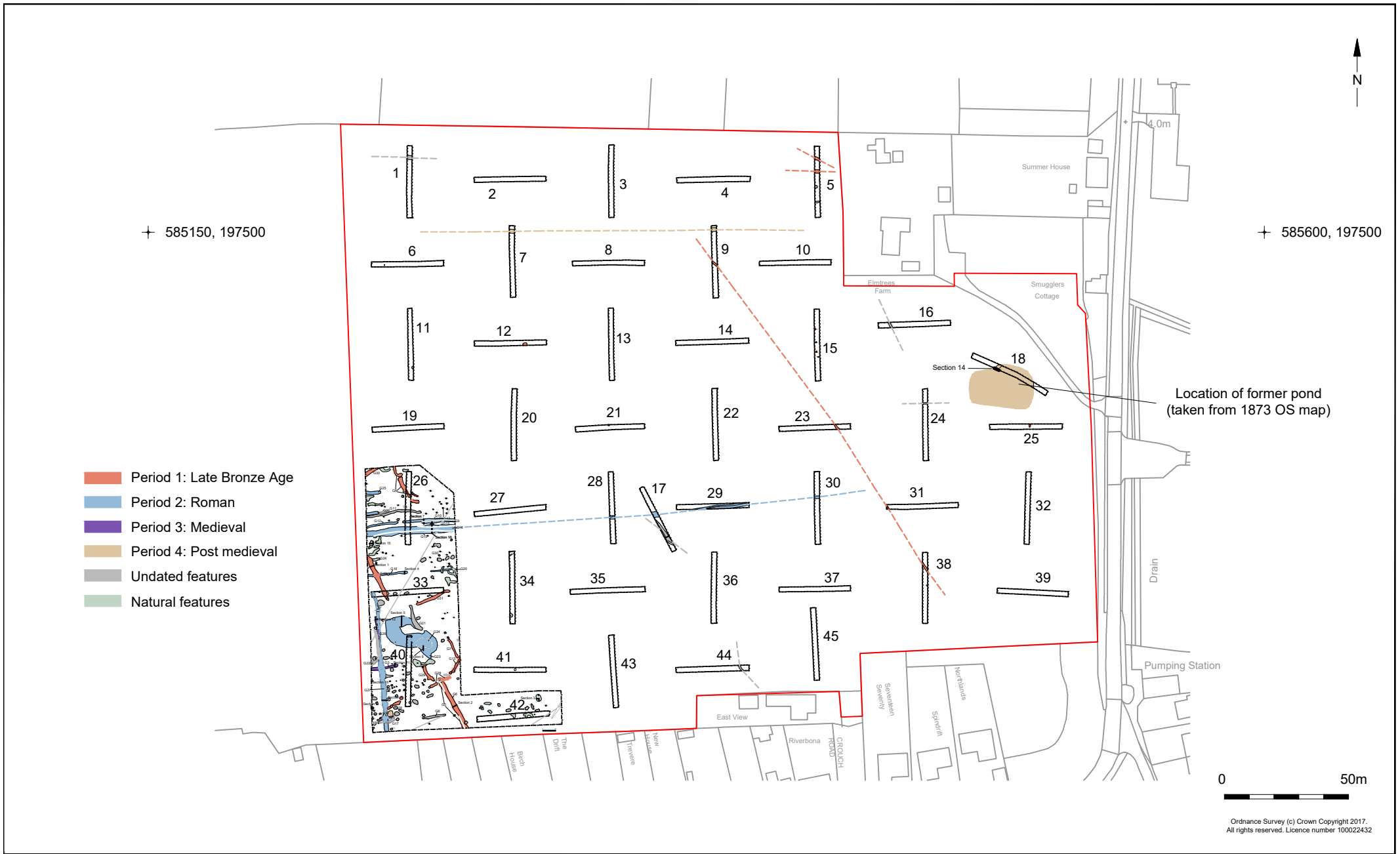
1443, 1445, 1447 & 1449 looking west



© Archaeology South-East		Land west of Fambridge Road, North Fambridge	Fig. 6
Project Ref: 170936	February 2019	Period 2 Roman sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2017551	Drawn by: APL/JC		







© Archaeology South-East		Land west of Farnbridge Road, North Farnbridge	Fig. 9
Project Ref: 170936	February 2019	Phased trench plan in relation to excavation area	
Report Ref: 2017551	Drawn by: APL		

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