

**A Romano-British farmstead:
Archaeological excavation within the Phase 1
development area, land to the west of Panfield Lane,
Braintree, Essex, CM7 5NR**

September-November 2021



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1 Summary

An archaeological excavation was carried out within the Phase 1 development area on land to the west of Panfield Lane, Braintree, Essex in advance of the construction of a large residential development. The excavation was focussed on an area of the development site previously identified during an archaeological evaluation as containing a cluster of early Roman features consisting of four ditches and three pits. Excavation revealed ditches dating from the Late Iron Age/early Roman period through to the mid/late 2nd century, possibly continuing into the early 3rd century. Laid out on a north-east/south-west by north-west/south-east alignment, the ditches probably formed an enclosure with a trackway/droeway on the southern edge of the site. There were at least five large quarry pits with other smaller pits scattered across the site, some of which were possibly tree-throws. There were no structural remains, and fragments of brick/tile and fired clay/daub were rare, but finds evidence would suggest the presence of a farmstead within the enclosure. The pottery assemblage was fairly sizeable, dominated by locally-produced domestic bowls, beakers and jars, but including some imports. Animal bone had not survived well, but included the main domestic species of cattle, sheep/goat, horse, pig and dog, with some oyster shell recovered too. A complete lower quernstone and fragments of at least two other querns show that grain was being processed. Other finds included two coins, an early Roman brooch and a snake-headed bracelet.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This is the report for an archaeological excavation carried out by the Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT) on land to the west of Panfield Lane, Braintree, Essex from 13th September to 5th November 2021 as part of Phase 1 of the development. The work was commissioned by Stephen Williams of Hills Residential Ltd in advance of the construction of a residential development.

As a result of the 2016 archaeological evaluation on Phase 1 of the development site (CAT Report 1034), Essex County Council Place Services (ECCPS) Historic Environment Advisor Teresa O'Connor advised that, in accordance with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2019), a programme of open-area excavation would be required where evidence for significant archaeological remains were discovered.

All archaeological work for this phase of excavation was carried out in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (WSI) (CAT 2021), prepared in response to consultation with ECCPS and agreed with them in advance of work commencing.

In addition to the WSI, all fieldwork and reporting was done in accordance with *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)* (Historic England 2016), and with *Standards for field archaeology in the East of England (EAA 14 and 24)*. This report mirrors standards and practices contained in the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for archaeological excavation* (CIfA 2014a), and *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (CIfA 2014b).

3 Archaeological background (Figs 2-3)

The following archaeological background includes information obtained from the Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER) held at Essex County Council, County Hall, Chelmsford, Essex (accessed via <http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk>).

A desk-based assessment of the archaeological remains in and around the development site was produced in 2013 (CAT Report 713). The following is a summary from that report:

A recent assessment of the historic environment of the Panfield area has shown that, in general, the historic settlement pattern survives well in the form of dispersed moats, farms and manors, and that aerial photographic evidence indicates multi-period occupation with a number of enclosures (ie, living sites or farms) and ring-ditches (ie, prehistoric burial sites). The dispersed settlement pattern will have shifted over the

centuries, and archaeological remains of medieval and early post-medieval date reflecting such shifts may survive here.

A Proposed Development Site (PDS) at Panfield Lane contains only one farm, probably of 18th-century origin, and a number of cropmarks which probably mark the position of field boundaries removed in the post-medieval period. The only other archaeological sites within the PDS are a postulated Roman road, and map evidence for buildings (now demolished) along the approach road to Park Farm (formerly Bockingpark Farm).

There has been little archaeological work around the PDS. In fact, the only local archaeological excavation has conclusively shown that the postulated Roman road does not run through this site.

The excavation mentioned above occurred at Gypsy Corner (Havis 1993) and aimed to examine the route of the postulated Roman road. No evidence of the road was found.

In 2014 Oxford Archaeology, on behalf of Anglian Water, undertook archaeological monitoring and excavation during the construction a water main across the site (Oxford Archaeology East 2016). A medieval site, 100m SE of Park Farm was excavated (within Phase 2 land to the north). There was evidence of metal-working, and the site is probably peripheral to a larger medieval site beyond the excavated area. There was also a group of Roman coins found further to the south within the Phase 1 development area.

A small evaluation was carried out in March 2015 on a plot beyond the eastern side of the current site, to the south of the trackway up to Park Farm (Sandon House). Nothing of significance was found (CAT Report 829).

An archaeological evaluation (94 trial-trenches) was undertaken by CAT in 2016 (CAT Report 1034) on Phase 1 of the development site. The earliest features identified were two pits of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age date. A cluster of four ditches and three pits in the centre of the site dated to the early Roman period (early/mid-late 1st century – early/mid 2nd century) and were possibly associated with chalk quarrying and nearby low-status occupation. Thirteen features (five ditches and eight pits) dated to the post-medieval/modern and modern periods. The ditches formed old field boundaries, two of which had previously been plotted as cropmarks. One undated ditch, eight undated pits and twenty natural features/tree-throws were also excavated.

4 Aims

Archaeological excavation was carried out to record all archaeological remains due to be destroyed by the proposed development.

5 Results (Figs 4-7)

An area of 6,734 square metres was excavated to target Romano-British ditches identified in trenches T43-T46, T51-T54 and T58 of the evaluation. The area was machine excavated under the supervision of a CAT archaeologist through modern topsoil (L1, c 0.24-0.29m thick) and subsoil (L2, c 0.14-0.21m thick) onto natural (L3, encountered at a depth of c 0.38-0.50m below current ground level).

The feature and layer numbers used during the excavation followed on from numbers assigned during the evaluation (CAT Report 1034). All of the archaeological features identified during the evaluation were located within the excavation area, with additional sections excavated only where deemed necessary. See Appendix 1 for a full context list from the evaluation and Appendix 2 for a full context list from the excavation.



Photograph 1 Site shot, looking south-east

5.1 Prehistoric

A small assemblage of Bronze Age pottery, Early or Middle Iron Age pottery and later prehistoric flint, all from later-dated features, attest to some activity in the area in these periods.

5.2 Late Iron Age into the Roman period

Most of the features excavated on site produced pottery sherds dated from the Late Iron Age/early Roman period into the mid/late 2nd century, with perhaps some activity continuing into the 3rd century.

Ditches aligned north-east/south-west by north-west/south-east were laid out across the development site, with a trackway/droeway along the southern edge. Forming a roughly rectangular field system or enclosure were ditches F12 and F78 to the north, F80 to the east, and F87/F95, F91, F98 and F120 to the south.

Ditch F78 on the northern edge cut north/south ditch F77, which was parallel to small gully F75. To the west of ditch F12 was curvilinear gully F79.

Ditch F80 on the eastern side of the site was not recorded continuing as far as T38 (to the north-west) or T54 (to the south-east) of the evaluation. If the line of ditch F80 is projected to the north-west it does correspond to the location of both undated pit F27 and one of the linear cropmarks, and pit F27 could represent the northwestern terminal of the ditch. That the cropmark extends beyond this terminal could mean that the ditch alignment continues further to the north-west. However, no features were found in alignment with the other two associated linear cropmarks during the evaluation, so it is difficult to determine if the cropmarks represent real ditches or natural features, and it is possible that F27 is just a pit.



Photograph 2 Curvilinear ditch F79 sx5 and pit F83, looking south-west



Photograph 3 Ditch F80 sx2 cutting pit F86, looking north



Photograph 4 Ditch F87 looking north-east, sx3 in foreground



Photograph 5 Ditches F92 sx4 (left) and F93 sx3 (right) cutting pit F119 (centre) with a modern land drain through the centre, looking east

Along the southern edge the site was successive phases of ditch. To the east, ditch F91 cuts ditch F88, which aligns with curvilinear gully F89. Continuing to the south-west of ditch F91 is ditch F87/F95, with a 3m wide entrance between the two terminals. Ditch F87/F95 cuts ditch F98, and ditches F87/F95 and F98 both cut ditch F120. Neither ditch F95 nor F120 were present in trench T57 further to the south-west.

There was no obvious western edge to the field system/enclosure in either the excavation area or the evaluation trenches, although there is a cropmark on a similar alignment to the south-west. However, no ditch was found on the same alignment as the cropmark during the evaluation.

Dating evidence from the ditches would imply that at least some were backfilled in the 1st century, with others not backfilled until the 2nd century or later. However, the dating evidence should be treated with caution. Relying on the dating evidence alone, ditch F91 appears to have been backfilled in the Late Iron Age/early Roman period and ditch F88 no earlier than the 2nd century. However, ditch F91 cuts ditch F88. Given the orientation of the ditches, it is more likely that they are broadly contemporary, spanning the Late Iron Age/early Roman period into the 2nd century.

Ditches F87/F95, F91, F98 and F120 to the north with ditch F92 to the south appear to form a trackway/droeway for the movement of animals. The position of metalled surface F118 in the mouth of this trackway is interesting, possibly laid in particularly bad weather to ease movement. It is also possible that pit F117 immediately south of F118 was dug to quarry gravel for the metalled surface. East/west aligned ditch F93 is located to the south of F92.

In the south-west corner of the excavation area were gullies F96, F102 and F114. Gullies F96 and F114 were positioned either side of silty-clay spread L4. It is uncertain what type of activity L4 represents, possibly silting over an area of ground erosion where more intense activity took place, but no evidence was recovered to indicate what this activity was. At 0.04-0.15m deep, L4 produced pottery sherds from the early 3rd century.

East/west feature F115 was located on the western edge of the development site. It was recorded on site as a ditch terminal, but there was no trace of the ditch to the west in evaluation trench T51, suggesting that this feature could have been a pit.

Thirty-four pits or pit/tree-throws produced finds. All were sub-circular or sub-oval in shape, ranging widely in size from below 1m in length/width to well-over 5m. Depths varied from 0.04m to just over 1m. Invariably the smaller pits were shallow, but so too were some of the larger pits, perhaps suggesting some were actually tree-throws. At over 18.2m long and up to 5m wide, pit F112 may possibly be a series of intercutting pits or, perhaps more likely, successive extensions to a quarry pit to remove more raw material. The largest pits were all probably quarry pits where 'rubbish' was then dumped.

All but one of the pits contained pottery, with 12 also producing animal bone. The largest assemblages of finds came from pit F97 at almost 600 pottery sherds, Roman brick, a complete lower quernstone and fragments of another, nails, shell and animal bone. Pits F121, F124, F128 and F139 also produced more varied material like daub/fired clay, shell, nails, metal-working debris and small finds.

Soil layer L6 probably accumulated over metalled surface F118 once the trackway/droeway had gone out of use, extending into the top of large pit F117 once the initial backfill had settled. Soil layer L5 is likely to have similarly settled over pit F112.



Photograph 6 Ditch F91 sx 3 (foreground) and sx1, with ditch F88 behind, looking north-east



Photograph 7 Metallised surface F118 with clayey-silt spread L6 above, looking south-west



Photograph 8 Silty-clay L4 with gullies F109 and F111 to the left and gully F96 to the right, looking north-west



Photograph 9 Pit F97, looking south-west



Photograph 10 Large quarry pit F112, looking south-west



Photograph 11 Pits F84 and F85, looking south-east

5.3 Post-Roman

Post-medieval/modern ditch F62 and F64 (both numbered and excavated during the evaluation phase) were planned during this current phase of work but no further sections were excavated. Aligned north-west to south-east, both are likely to be part of the same ditch and, as they are aligned at a right angle to the existing field boundaries for the site, are probably part of this field system.

Dominating the site was a large modern pit containing household waste. This was also investigated during the evaluation phase (F51) so, aside from plotting the full extent, no further excavation took place. Roughly oval in shape, this material does appear to fill a ditch extending to the east.

Small pit F105 and clay patch F113 produced small fragments of post-medieval/modern material. Intrusive material of a similar date was also recovered from ditch F93, pits F97 and F121, and soil layers L5 and L6.

5.4 Undated

Ten pits produced no finds, seven of which were located in the south-west corner of the site.

6 Finds

6.1 Ceramic finds (Appendix 3-4; Figs 8-9)

by Dr Matthew Loughton

The excavation uncovered 4,558 sherds of pottery and ceramic building material (henceforth CBM) with a weight of just over 42.5kg (Table 1). The mean sherd weight is low at 9g and the assemblage is heavily fragmented. There were rim sherds from 26.32 vessels (EVE) (Table 1). Pottery accounts for the majority of this material by sherd count and sherd weight (Table 1).

Ceramic material	No.	%	Weight (g)	%	MSW (g)	EVE
Pottery	4,359	95.6%	37,775	88.9%	9	26.32
CBM	199	4.4%	4,739	11.1%	24	-
All	4,558		42,514		9	26.32

Table 1 Summary of the pottery and CBM

Sherds of pottery and ceramics were recovered from 54 features and three layers (Table 2). The largest assemblage came from ditch F78 at 694 sherds weighing 3.9kg, followed by pit F97 at 626 sherds weighing 5,620g (Table 2). Other noteworthy assemblages came from ditches F98 (494 sherds at 2,163g), F88 (307 at 2,898g) and F77 (246 at 3,296g) (Table 2).

Context	Description	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)
F70	Pit	83	734	9
F72	Pit	4	35	9
F73	Pit	3	14	5
F74	Tree-throw	16	162	10
F75	Ditch	113	453	4
F77	Ditch	246	3,296	13
F78	Ditch	694	3,904	6
F79	Gully	130	928	7
F80	Ditch	140	452	3
F82	Pit	1	8	8
F83	Pit	3	2	1
F84	Pit	7	23	3

Context	Description	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)
F85	Pit	70	492	7
F86	Pit	131	877	7
F87	Ditch	2	13	7
F88	Ditch	307	2,898	9
F91	Ditch	35	145	4
F92	Ditch	19	283	15
F93	Ditch	11	174	16
F94	Pit	4	55	14
F95	Ditch	231	2,411	10
F96	?Gully	12	418	35
F97	Pit	626	5,620	9
F98	Ditch	494	2,163	4
F99	Clay spread	18	211	12
F100	Clay spread	21	337	16
F101	Gully	42	178	4
F102	Ditch	16	55	3
F105	Pit	1	1	1
F109	Gully	8	112	14
F110	Pit	77	908	12
F112	Quarry pit	14	56	4
F114	Ditch	47	352	7
F115	Ditch	23	345	15
F116	Pit	12	152	13
F117	Quarry pit	27	602	22
F118	Metalled surface	4	29	7
F119	Pit	41	4,012	98
F120	Ditch	52	285	5
F121	Pit	81	823	10
F123	Pit	2	23	12
F124	Pit	70	379	5
F125	Pit	12	57	5
F127	Pit	8	217	27
F128	Pit	220	2,463	11
F129	Pit	42	434	10
F132	Pit	1	4	4
F133	Pit	3	18	6
F134	Pit	3	5	2
F136	Pit	38	342	9
F137	Pit	8	52	7
F138	Pit	66	978	15
F139	Pit	57	521	9
F141	Pit	2	6	3
L4	Silty-clay spread	154	2,873	19
L5	Silty-clay spread	2	37	19
L6	Clayey-silt spread	4	87	22
Total		4,558	42,514	9

Table 2 Quantities of pottery and CBM from specific features and layers

Prehistoric pottery

There was a small assemblage of prehistoric handmade pottery with 27 sherds weighing 119g (Table 3) recovered from 15 features (Table 4). There was no diagnostic material or any identifiable vessel forms and this material is residual coming from features with Late Iron Age/Roman pottery. The small quantity of handmade flint-tempered pottery, which was recovered from 10 features, suggest the presence of some Bronze Age activity in the vicinity and two possible Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age pits were uncovered during the evaluation (Benfield in CAT Report 1034). The handmade sand tempered (HMS) pottery could indicate some Early or Middle Iron Age activity in the area.

Fabric Group	Fabric description	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)
HMF	Handmade flint-tempered	10	37	4
HMFS	Handmade flint and sand tempered	1	7	7
HMS	Handmade sand tempered	12	59	5
HMSF	Handmade sand flint tempered	1	5	5
HMSG	Handmade sand and grog-tempered	1	9	9
HM CRUMBS	Handmade unidentifiable crumbs	2	2	1
Total		27	119	4

Table 3 Summary of the prehistoric pottery

Context	Feature type	No.	Weight(g)	MSW (g)
F75	Ditch	2	6	3
F79	Gully	1	10	10
F84	Pit	4	12	3
F86	Pit	1	4	4
F92	Ditch	4	23	6
F93	Ditch	2	9	5
F97	Pit	1	5	5
F101	Gully	1	3	3
F116	Pit	1	2	2
F124	Pit	1	8	8
F125	Pit	2	6	3
F128	Pit	4	17	4
F129	Pit	1	2	2
F136	Pit	1	11	11
F139	Pit	1	1	1
Total		27	119	4

Table 4 Quantities of prehistoric pottery from specific features

Late Iron Age to Roman pottery

The Roman pottery was classified according to the fabric groups outlined in *CAR 10* (Symonds & Wade 1999) supplemented with groups from the Chelmsford fabric series (Going 1987, 3-11) (Table 5). The Late Iron Age/early Roman pottery fabrics were recorded according to the fabric groups developed to record the pottery from the Stanway burials (Benfield 2007) and the Colchester 'Institute' site (Loughton forthcoming) (Table 5). The Romanising coarse ware pottery fabric group (RCW) has been further sub-divided and the following sub-fabrics were noted in the assemblage:

RCW 1: Black surface ware, typically thin-walled, micaceous, with very smooth burnished surfaces

RCW 2: Pimply ware (sand and grog) often with a black outer surface

RCW 4: thin-walled approaching EGW/FSW with orange to red coloured surfaces, and some voids; perhaps a more Romanised version of the mixed vesicular ware (MVW)

RCW 6: Black surface, grey core with frequent black grog

Roman vessel types were classified via the Colchester (*Camulodunum*), henceforth Cam, type series (Hawkes & Hull 1947; Hull 1958; CAR 10, Bidwell & Croom 1999, 468-487) and the Chelmsford type series (Going 1987, 13-54). The pottery was recorded by sherd count, the number of rims, handles, and bases, and by weight for each fabric group. The number of vessels was determined by rim EVE (estimated vessel equivalent).

Assemblage as a whole

There was a substantial assemblage of Late Iron Age to Roman pottery at 4,330 sherds, with a weight of 36.7kg and 26.32 vessels according to the EVE (Tables 6-7). The mean sherd weight is only 9g. This material was recovered from 53 features and three layers (Table 8). As can be seen from Graph 1, around a half of this material by sherd count, weight and EVE came from ditches and gullies, with around a third from pits/quarry pits. Layers and surfaces only accounted for a small percentage (c 5%) of the assemblage. The largest assemblage is the 691 sherds weighing 3.9kg with an EVE of 5.41 from ditch F78, followed by 597 sherds weighing 5.3kg with an EVE of 2.46 from pit F97 (Table 8). Ditch F98 also produced a fair-sized assemblage (466 sherds at 2kg, EVE of 1.36), while other noteworthy assemblages were recovered from ditches F88 (298, 2.9kg, EVE: 2.29) and F95 (227, 2.4kg, EVE:2.44) (Table 8).

Bowls were the most common vessel type represented in the assemblage accounting for 22% of the Late Iron Age to Roman EVE followed by beakers (20%) and jars (19%) (Graph 2). Flagons, cups and mortaria are rare.

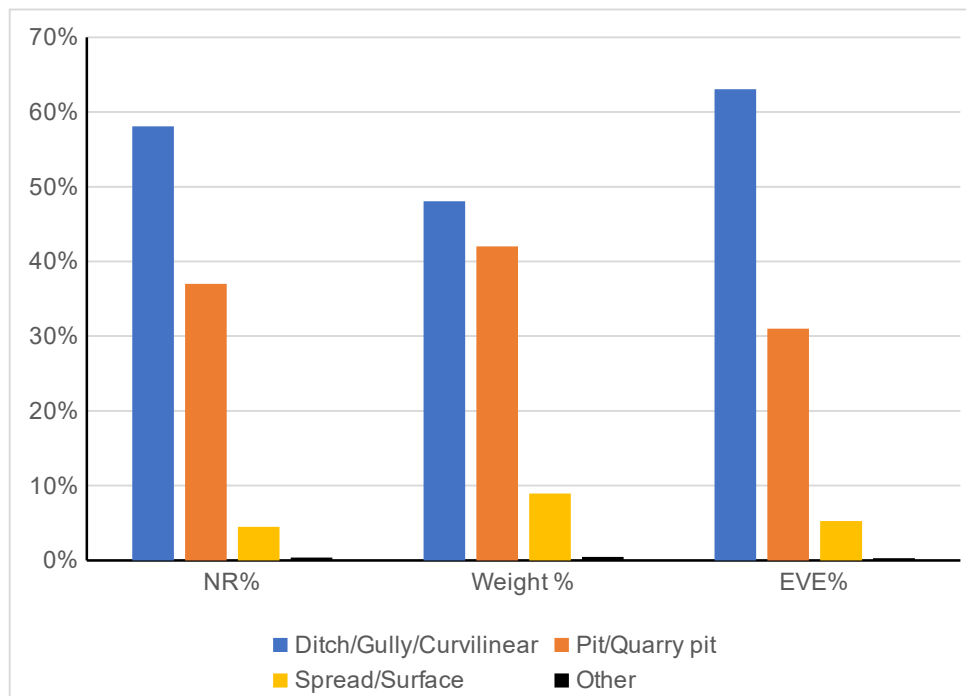
Late Iron Age grog-tempered pottery and related fabrics (GTW, GTW BG, GTW BG OX, GTW GREY, GTW OX) are well-represented in the assemblage accounting for 29% of the assemblage by sherd count, 21% by weight and 17% by EVE (Table 6). Grog-tempered forms include a variety of bowls mostly of the Cam 221 but also examples of the Cam 219, Cam 220, Cam 222, and Cam 249 (Table 7). Jars are also well-represented with examples of the Cam 256, Cam 257, Cam 258, Cam 260A, Cam 263 and Cam 266. Finally, the grog-tempered pottery corpus is completed by examples of the Cam 231-232 flask and the Cam 270B storage vessel (Table 7). There is also a modest assemblage of Late Iron Age mixed vesicular ware (fabric MVW) (Table 6) with examples of the Cam 254 jar (Table 7). Most of this Late Iron Age pottery was recovered from contexts which also produced sherds of Late Iron Age/early Roman pottery and/or Roman pottery. However one feature, ditch F115, did produce a small assemblage of just Late Iron Age pottery which could date to the Late Iron Age.

Late Iron Age and early Roman pottery fabrics are also well-represented in the assemblage and this is notably true for the various Romanising coarse ware fabrics (RCW, RCW 1, RCW 2, RCW 4, RCW 5, RCW 6) which together account for 16% of the sherd count, 10% of the sherd weight and 12% of the EVE (Table 6). Romanising wares (fabric 45) were also well-represented in the assemblage of pottery from the evaluation (Benfield in CAT Report 1034). Romanising vessel forms include copies of Gallo-Belgic butt-beakers especially of the Cam 119 but there are also examples of the Cam 116 (Fig 9.10) and Cam 115 (Table 7). Finally, there are occasional examples of the Cam 231-232 flask, Cam 249 bowl, and Cam 259 jar. Other Late Iron Age to early Roman pottery fabrics, such as CSOW, FSOW and ROW, are found in small quantities. Finally, there is a small quantity of imported Gallo-Belgic pottery with sherds from white ware Cam 113 butt-beakers (NOG WH3) and one sherd from a Terra Nigra 1 (GAB TN1) platter.

The Roman pottery spans the early Roman period to the late 2nd/early 3rd century AD, although material dating from the early Roman period until the early/mid 2nd century AD accounts for the bulk of the assemblage. La Graufeseque samian (fabric BASG, BXSG) accounts for the majority of the samian pottery (Table 6) with examples of the Drag. 27 cup, Drag. 27 bowl, and the Curle 11A bowl (Table 7). The Drag. 27 bowl was stamped with a mark of the potter Frontinus (Fig 8.1) who has been dated to AD 70-95 (Hartley & Dickinson 2009, NOTS 4, 101-113). Other notable early Roman material included a Cam 154 flagon from ditch F78 dating to the Claudian period in a distinctive 'early corks' fabric (DJ N). There was also a copy of the *terra nigra* (UR GX) Cam 14 platter (Cam 28) in ditch F75 which dates to AD 43-69. There are copies of the Samian Drag. 29 (Cam 68/329) bowl in fabric FSOW from ditch F78 which dates

from the Claudian period onwards, and copies of the slightly later (Flavian period onwards) Samian Drag. 30 (Cam 69B/320) in fabric GR, which were recovered from ditches F75 (Fig 9.9) and F78.

Overall, the bulk of the Roman pottery from the excavation dates from the Claudian period until the mid/late 2nd century AD which is broadly in line with the date of the Roman pottery assemblage from the evaluation (Benfield in CAT Report 1034). There are however a couple of differences. Firstly, the excavation produced slightly more mid/late 2nd century AD material including some black-burnished pottery (fabrics GA, GB, GB BSW, KX) which was lacking from the evaluation assemblage. Secondly, there is a small quantity of late 2nd/early 3rd century AD pottery. The latest Roman vessels include examples of the Cam 307 bowl/jar (fabrics GX, GX BG), which dates to AD 180/220-400, although these vessels came from the clay spread F99 and the silty-clay spread L4 and not from a closed context. There are examples of the Cam 37B/38B bowl (fabrics GB and GB BSW) from pit F97, silty-clay spread L4 and the clayey-silt spread L6, which dates from AD 180 to AD 275. Finally, there are also Cam 280-281 storage jars in pit F97 and pits F121 and F128, which date to AD 150/180-400. Late Roman pottery, such as Oxidised Hadham wares (fabric CH), Nene Valley colour-coated wares (fabric EA) and Oxfordshire-type red colour-coated ware (fabric MP), dating from the mid/late 3rd century onwards, is conspicuously absent from the assemblage and this was also noted with the Roman pottery from the evaluation (Benfield in CAT Report 1034). East Gaulish samian, which appeared around AD 150, is also notably absent from the assemblage while 2nd century AD central Gaulish samian is also uncommon when compared to the slightly greater representation of southern Gaulish samian (Table 6).



Graph 1 Percentage of the Late Iron Age to Roman pottery by sherd count, weight, and EVE from the main depositional contexts

Fabric code	Fabric description	Fabric date range guide
BASG	South Gaulish (La Graufesenque) plain samian	AD 43-110
BXSG	South Gaulish (La Graufesenque) decorated samian	AD 43-110
BACG	Central Gaulish plain samian	AD 110-220
BAEG	East Gaulish plain samian	AD 150-260
BAET	Inland Baetican (Guadalquivir) amphorae	Roman
BSW 1	Black surface ware	Roman

BSW 2	Black surface ware	Roman
CB	Colchester red colour-coated, roughcast ware	AD 100/110-275/300
CSOW	Coarse sandy oxidised ware	Late Iron Age-early Roman
CZ	Colchester and other red colour-coated ware	AD 100/110-275/300
DJ	Coarse oxidised and related wares	Roman
DJ (B)	Coarse sandy oxidised ware	Roman
DJ (M)	Coarse oxidised and related wares (micaceous)	Roman
DJ (N)	Coarse sandy oxidised ware (light, corky fabric)	Roman
DZ	Fine oxidised wares	AD 43-225
DZ (I)	Fine oxidised wares imported?	AD 43-225
EA	Nene Valley colour-coated wares	AD 225/250-425
EC	Early Colchester colour-coated ware	AD 43-90
EZ	Other fine colour-coated wares	AD 43-400
EZ (KOL CC)	Cologne Colour-coated ware	AD 100-220
FJ	Brockley Hill/Verulamium region oxidised ware	AD 43-160
FSOW	Fine sandy oxidized ware	Late Iron Age-early Roman
FSW/EGW	Fine sandy ware/Early Grey ware	Late Iron Age-early Roman
GA	BB1: black-burnished ware, category 1	AD 110/125-400
GAB TN1	Gallia-Belgica Terra Nigra 1	20 BC-AD 80
GB	BB2: black-burnished ware, category 2	AD 110/125-300
GB (BSW)	BB2: black-burnished ware, category 3/black surface ware	AD 140-250
GBW	Grossly burnished grog-tempered ware	Late Iron Age
GP	Fine grey wares (Colchester, London-type and north Kent wares)	AD 43-110
GR	Fine grey wares imitating samian and terra nigra forms	AD 43-125
GTW	Late Iron Age 'Belgic' grog-tempered ware	Late Iron Age
GTW (BG)	Late Iron Age 'Belgic' grog-tempered ware (Black grog)	Late Iron Age
GTW (BG) OX	Late Iron Age 'Belgic' grog-tempered ware (Black grog) oxidised	Late Iron Age
GTW (GREY)	Late Iron Age 'Belgic' grog-tempered ware grey	Late Iron Age
GTW (OX)	Late Iron Age 'Belgic' grog-tempered ware oxidised	Late Iron Age
GX	Other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares	Roman
GX/47	Other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares/sandy ware	Roman
GX (BG)	Other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares (with black grog)	Roman
GX (E)	Other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares (eggshell fabric)	Roman
GX (F)	Other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares (finer fabrics)	Roman
GX (S)	Other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares (coarse sandy fabrics)	Roman
HD	Shell-tempered and calcite-gritted wares	AD 43-425
HZ	Large storage jars and other vessels in heavily-tempered grey wares	AD 43-425
HZ (BSW)	Large storage jars and other vessels in heavily-tempered wares with black surface	AD 43-425
HZ OX	Large storage jars and other vessels in heavily-tempered oxidised wares	AD 43-425
KX	Black-burnished ware (BB2) types in pale grey ware	AD 125/150-300
MVW	Mixed vesicular ware	Late Iron Age
NOG WH3	North Gaulish (Gallo-Belgic Sandy) White ware 3	20 BC-AD 69

ON	Mica-gilt wares	AD 43-150/200
RCW	Romanising Coarse ware	Late Iron Age-early Roman
RCW 1	Romanising Coarse ware (Black surface ware)	Late Iron Age-early Roman
RCW 2	Romanising Coarse ware	Late Iron Age-early Roman
RCW 4	Romanising Coarse ware	Late Iron Age-early Roman
RCW 5	Romanising Coarse ware	Late Iron Age-early Roman
RCW 6	Romanising Coarse ware (Black grog)	Late Iron Age-early Roman
ROW	Romanising Oxidized ware	Late Iron Age-early Roman
SW	Sandy ware	Late Iron Age-early Roman
TZ	Mortaria, Colchester and Continental imports	AD 43-400
TZ (COL)	Mortaria, Colchester	AD 43-225
TZ (I)	Mortaria continental import	AD 43-400
UR (GX)	Copies of Terra nigra-wares (GX)	AD 43-100
WA	Silvery micaceous wares	Roman
WC	Miscellaneous grey and pale grey wares	Roman
WMF	Wheel made flint-tempered	Roman
CRUMB	Unidentified VSM sherds from sieved sample	Roman

Table 5 Late Iron Age to Roman pottery fabrics recorded

Fabric Group	Fabric description	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)	EVE
BASG	South Gaulish (La Graufesenque) plain samian	16	205	13	0.05
BXSG	South Gaulish (La Graufesenque) decorated samian	3	20	7	0.21
BACG	Central Gaulish plain samian	5	223	45	0.00
BAEG	East Gaulish plain samian	1	3	3	0.00
BAET	Inland Baetican (Guadalquivir) amphorae	15	70	5	0.00
BSW 1	Black surface ware	241	543	2	0.51
BSW 2	Black surface ware	111	605	5	1.41
CB	Colchester red colour-coated, roughcast ware	1	1	1	0.00
CSOW	Coarse sandy oxidised ware	27	217	8	0.58
CZ	Colchester and other red colour-coated ware	1	1	1	0.00
DJ	Coarse oxidised and related wares	176	998	6	0.14
DJ (B)	Coarse oxidised and related wares	3	31	10	0.06
DJ (M)	Coarse oxidised and related wares (micaceous)	2	10	5	0.00
DJ (N)	Coarse oxidised and related wares	27	139	5	0.12
DZ	Fine oxidised wares	70	155	2	0.30
DZ (I)	Fine oxidised wares imported?	3	5	2	0.00
FJ	Brockley Hill/Verulamium region oxidised ware	9	52	6	0.00
FSOW	Fine sandy oxidized ware	68	280	4	0.74
FSW/EGW	Fine sandy ware/Early Grey ware	41	287	7	0.78
GA	BB1: black-burnished ware, category 1	1	14	14	0.00
GAB TN1	Gallia-Belgica Terra Nigra 1	1	7	7	0.00
GB	BB2: black-burnished ware, category 2	20	179	9	0.20
GB (BSW)	BB2: black-burnished ware, category 3/black surface ware	11	67	6	0.51
GBW	Grossly burnished grog-tempered ware	27	136	5	0.05
GP	Fine grey wares (Colchester, London-type and north Kent wares)	11	48	4	0.00
GQ	East Anglian stamp-decorated and similar 'London-type' wares	1	5	5	0.00
GR	Fine grey wares imitating samian and terra nigra forms	57	227	4	0.37

GTW	Late Iron Age 'Belgic' grog-tempered ware	403	4,582	11	2.61
GTW (BG)	Late Iron Age 'Belgic' grog-tempered ware (Black grog)	184	2,284	12	1.15
GTW (BG) OX	Late Iron Age 'Belgic' grog-tempered ware (Black grog) oxidised	4	106	27	0.13
GTW (GREY)	Late Iron Age 'Belgic' grog-tempered ware grey	3	28	9	0.05
GTW (OX)	Late Iron Age 'Belgic' grog-tempered ware oxidised	83	999	12	0.20
GX	Other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares	613	4,973	8	5.32
GX/47	Other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares/ Sandy ware	674	3,965	6	3.47
GX (BG)	Other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares (with black grog)	50	418	8	0.64
GX (E)	Other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares (eggshell fabric)	9	16	2	0.00
GX (F)	Other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares (finer fabrics)	14	36	3	0.03
GX (S)	Other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares (coarse sandy fabrics)	24	234	10	0.17
HD	Shell-tempered and calcite-gritted wares	1	2	2	0.00
HZ	Large storage jars and other vessels in heavily- tempered grey wares	322	7,786	24	0.73
HZ (BSW)	Large storage jars and other vessels in heavily- tempered wares with black surface	10	171	17	0.19
HZ (OX)	Large storage jars and other vessels in heavily- tempered oxidised wares	102	2,838	28	0.43
KX	Black-burnished ware (BB2) types in pale grey ware	2	16	8	0.10
MVW	Mixed vesicular ware	42	265	6	0.44
NOG WH3	North Gaulish (Gallo-Belgic Sandy) White ware 3	6	50	8	0.15
ON	Mica-gilt wares	19	35	2	0.00
RCW	Romanising Coarse ware	460	2,140	5	1.99
RCW 1	Romanising Coarse ware (Black surface ware)	127	880	7	0.55
RCW 2	Romanising Coarse ware	80	330	4	0.49
RCW 4	Romanising Coarse ware	3	5	2	0.05
RCW 5	Romanising Coarse ware	8	22	3	0.00
RCW 6	Romanising Coarse ware	32	195	6	0.14
ROW	Romanising Oxidized ware	4	54	14	0.00
SW	Sandy ware	63	418	7	0.34
TZ (COL)	Mortaria, Colchester	2	24	12	0.11
TZ (I)	Mortaria continental import	1	19	19	0.00
UR (GX)	Copies of Terra nigra-ware (GX)	2	23	12	0.15
WA	Silvery micaceous wares	25	159	6	0.56
WC	Miscellaneous grey and pale grey wares	2	18	9	0.10
WMF	Wheel made flint-tempered	1	4	4	0.00
CRUMB	Unidentified VSM sherds from sieved sample	6	6	1	0.00
Total		4,330	37,629	9	26.32

Table 6 Summary of the Late Iron Age to Roman pottery

Fabric Group	Form	EVE
BASG	All	0.5
	DRAG 27	0.05
BXSG	All	0.21
	CURLE 11A	0.08

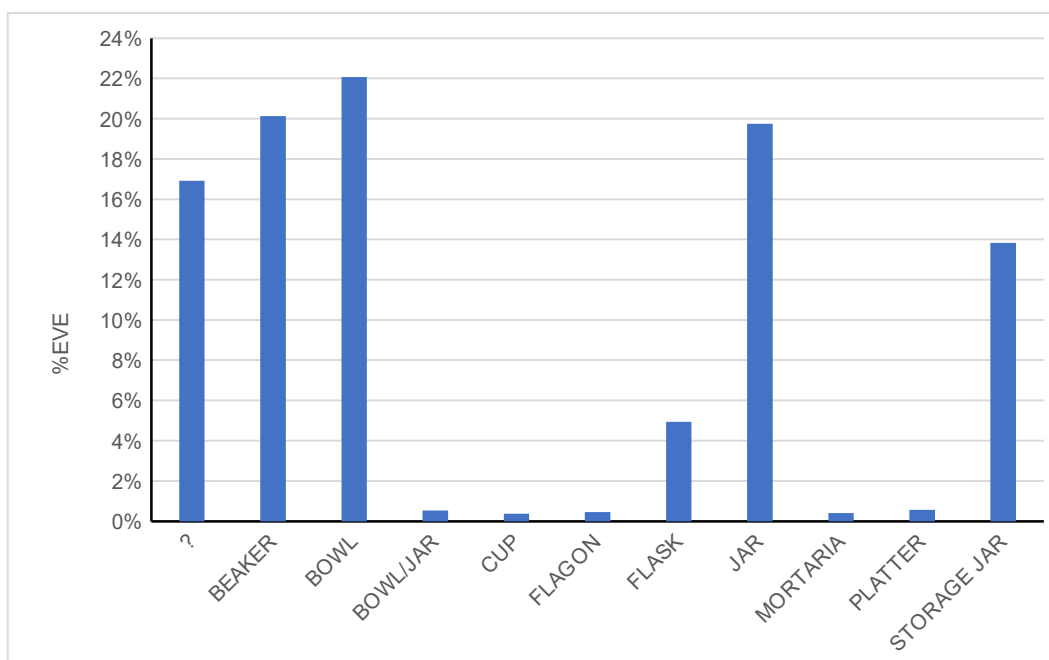
	DRAG 37	0.13
BSW	All	0.51
	?	0.10
	CAM 108	0.08
	CAM 218	0.33
BSW 2	All	1.41
	?	0.38
	CAM 119	0.06
	CAM 218	0.05
	CAM 231-232	0.29
	CAM 280-281	0.21
	G24	0.42
CSOW	All	0.58
	?	0.08
	CAM 82-86	0.15
	CAM 231-232	0.15
	CAM 266	0.20
DJ	All	0.14
	?	0.14
DJ (B)	All	0.06
	?	0.06
DJ (N)	All	0.12
	CAM 154	0.12
DZ	All	0.30
	CAM 108	0.10
	CAM 119	0.20
FSOW	All	0.74
	?	0.13
	CAM 68/329	0.51
	CAM 249/	0.10
FSW/EGW	All	0.78
	CAM 119	0.16
	CAM 123	0.23
	CAM 219	0.39
GB	All	0.20
	CAM 37B/38B	0.10
	CAM 278	0.10
GB (BSW)	All	0.51
	CAM 37B/38B	0.12
	CAM 278	0.39
GBW	All	0.05
	CAM 218	0.05
GR	All	0.37
	CAM 69B/320	0.37
GTW	All	2.61
	?	0.34
	CAM 119	0.21
	CAM 221	0.25
	CAM 231-232	0.13

	CAM 249	0.05
	CAM 256	0.17
	CAM 257	0.16
	CAM 258	0.07
	CAM 263	0.08
	CAM 266	1.11
	CAM 270B	0.04
GTW (BG)	All	1.15
	?	0.12
	CAM 219	0.08
	CAM 221	0.40
	CAM 249	0.13
	CAM 260A	0.24
	CAM 270B	0.18
GTW (BG) OX	All	0.13
	CAM 220	0.10
	CAM 258	0.03
GTW (GREY)	All	0.05
	CAM 222	0.05
GTW (OX)	All	0.20
	?	0.14
	CAM 221	0.06
GX	All	5.32
	?	1.15
	CAM 104	0.30
	CAM 108	0.30
	CAM 119	0.45
	CAM 218	0.26
	CAM 221	0.19
	CAM 221/227	0.13
	CAM 226	0.04
	CAM 266	0.08
	CAM 268	0.88
	CAM 270B	0.74
	CAM 273	0.13
	CAM 275	0.15
	CAM 280-281	0.36
	CAM 307	0.04
	CAM 508	0.02
	G24	0.10
GX (47)	All	3.47
	?	0.64
	? EVERTED RIM BK	0.19
	BOWL?	0.08
	CAM 108	0.08
	CAM 119	0.81
	CAM 219	0.83
	CAM 266	0.17
	CAM 268	0.15

	CAM 270B	0.52
GX (BG)	All	0.64
	?	0.14
	CAM 218	0.04
	CAM 221	0.13
	CAM 268	0.06
	CAM 270B	0.17
	CAM 307	0.10
GX (F)	All	0.03
	CAM 46/311	0.03
GX (S)	All	0.17
	?	0.05
	G21.1 BRAUGHING JAR	0.12
HZ	All	0.73
	CAM 255A	0.18
	CAM 270B	0.06
	CAM 273	0.49
HZ (BSW)	All	0.19
	CAM 231-232	0.16
	CAM 270B	0.03
HZ (OX)	All	0.43
	CAM 270B	0.24
	CAM 273	0.19
KX	All	0.10
	CAM 37A/38A	0.10
MVW	All	0.44
	CAM 254	0.44
NOG WH3	All	0.15
	CAM 113	0.15
RCW	All	1.99
	?	0.75
	CAM 119	0.90
	CAM 231-232	0.34
RCW 1	All	0.55
	?	0.03
	CAM 116	0.52
RCW 2	All	0.49
	?	0.05
	CAM 119	0.26
	CAM 231-232	0.13
	CAM 259	0.05
RCW 4	All	0.05
	?	0.05
RCW 6	All	0.14
	CAM 115	0.07
SW	All	0.34
	CAM 115/256?	0.08
	CAM 219	0.13
	CAM 270B	0.13

TZ (COL)	All	0.11
	CAM 195	0.11
UR (GX)	All	0.15
	CAM 28	0.15
WA	All	0.56
	?	0.15
	CAM 37A/38A	0.07
	CAM 221	0.11
	CAM 227	0.08
	CAM 299	0.15
WC	All	0.10
	CAM 231-232	0.10
Total		26.32

Table 7 Late Iron Age to Roman pottery quantification via vessel form



Graph 2 Vessel function via percentage of EVE for the Late Iron Age to Roman pottery assemblage

Context	Feature type	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)	EVE
F70	Pit	83	734	9	0.06
F72	Pit	4	35	9	0.00
F73	Pit	3	14	5	0.04
F74	Pit/tree-throw	16	162	10	0.08
F75	Ditch	104	400	4	0.97
F77	Ditch	209	3,035	15	1.86
F78	Ditch	691	3,887	6	5.41
F79	Ditch	127	911	7	0.37
F80	Ditch	140	452	3	0.86
F82	Pit	1	8	8	0.00
F83	Pit	3	2	1	0.00
F84	Pit	3	11	4	0.00
F85	Pit	37	188	5	0.05

F86	Pit	130	873	7	0.69
F87	Ditch	2	13	7	0.00
F88	Ditch	298	2,876	10	2.29
F91	Ditch	32	139	4	0.10
F92	Ditch	15	260	17	0.03
F93	Ditch	9	165	18	0.00
F94	Pit	4	55	14	0.00
F95	Ditch	227	2,403	11	2.44
F96	Gully	11	153	14	0.03
F97	Pit	597	5,352	9	2.46
F98	Ditch	466	2,086	4	1.36
F99	Spread	17	205	12	0.10
F100	Spread	21	337	16	0.08
F101	Gully	40	174	4	0.36
F102	Ditch	16	55	3	0.00
F109	Gully	8	112	14	0.00
F110	Pit	77	908	12	0.20
F112	Quarry pit	14	56	4	0.00
F114	Ditch	46	346	8	0.20
F115	Ditch	23	345	15	0.06
F116	Pit	11	150	14	0.07
F117	Quarry pit	27	602	22	0.02
F118	Metalled surface	4	29	7	0.00
F119	Pit	40	1,028	26	0.09
F120	Ditch	51	282	6	0.26
F121	Pit	72	720	10	0.40
F123	Pit	2	23	12	0.00
F124	Pit	69	371	5	0.62
F125	Pit	10	51	5	0.07
F127	Pit	8	217	27	0.00
F128	Pit	210	2,338	11	2.03
F129	Pit	41	432	11	0.10
F132	Pit	1	4	4	0.00
F133	Pit	2	15	8	0.00
F134	Pit	2	3	2	0.00
F136	Pit	34	321	9	0.32
F137	Pit	8	52	7	0.09
F138	Pit	58	942	16	0.58
F139	Pit	52	503	10	0.37
F141	Pit	2	6	3	0.00
L4	Silty-clay spread	147	2,690	18	1.14
L5	Silty-clay spread	1	11	11	0.00
L6	Clayey-silt spread	4	87	22	0.06
Total		4,330	37,629	9	26.32

Table 8 Quantities of Late Iron Age to Roman pottery from specific features and layers

Stamps

There were five samian stamps of which three could be identified:

1. Fig 8.1 Context: ?Gully F96 Sx2 (44)
Stamp: OFRO[
Reading: Frontinus die 16a
Form: Drag. 27
Fabric: BASG (La Graufesenque)
Date: AD 70-90
Reference: Hartley & Dickinson 2009, NOTS 4, 101-113.
2. Fig 8.2 Context: Spread F100 (56) see Fig 8.2
Stamp: ?
Reading: -
Form: Drag. 18R?
Fabric: BASG (La Graufesenque)
Date: AD 43-110
Reference: -
3. Fig 8.3 Context: Quarry pit F117 (75)
Stamp: CENNAE.M
Reading: Cenna die 1a
Form: ?
Fabric: BACG (Lezoux)
Date: AD 130-160
Reference: Hartley & Dickinson 2008, NOTS 2, 332.
4. Fig 8.4 Context: Metalled surface F118 (73)
Stamp: ?
Reading: -
Form: ?
Fabric: BASG (La Graufesenque)
Date: AD 43-110
Reference: -

Graffiti

There were two post-firing graffiti:

1. Gully F79 (15), sherd of grog-tempered (fabric GTW) pottery with a graffito of a curve/wavy line.
2. Clay spread F100 (56), sherd of central Gaulish samian (fabric BACG) with a graffito of F.

Modified/reused pottery

There was a small quantity of pottery with repair holes while some vessels have been pierced through their bases so that they could be used as sieves or strainers.

1. Ditch F77 (8), Cam 255A jar in fabric HZ with two holes (10mm) drilled through the base and modified to serve as sieve.
2. Ditch F77 (16), Cam 266 jar in fabric GTW with two holes (9mm & 12mm diam.) drilled through the base and modified to serve as sieve.
3. Ditch F88 (33), Cam 219 bowl in fabric FSW/EGW with largish hole (22mm diam.) drilled through base and modified to serve as sieve?
4. Ditch F88 (33), Cam 219 bowl in fabric GX/47 with two small repair holes (5mm diam.) on the shoulder.
5. Ditch F95 (82), Cam 231-232 flask in fabric RCW with traces of three repair holes (10mm diam.) on body.
6. Spread F100 (46), base (fabric BSW 2) with a large hole (?) cut through it, and modified to serve as sieve.

7. Quarry pit F117 (75), central Gaulish samian (BACG) base with three small repair holes (3mm diam.).

Ceramic vessels modified to be used as strainers and sieves are often noted in assemblages of Late Iron Age and Roman pottery assemblages from Colchester and the surrounding region. Various functions have been proposed for these vessels including as timing devices, to drain and filter water through a cloth, cheese presses, or used in the production of *garum* which was decanted, once ready, via piercing the vessel wall, funnels, or as pierced lids (Fulford and Timby 2001; Hénon *et al.* 2012, 82-86, fig. 57). Finally, pottery could have been pierced or holed for cult and ritual purposes. For this site, their use as strainers and/or cheese presses within the kitchen seem most likely.

Major assemblages from individual features

Ditch F78

Ditch F78 produced the largest assemblage of Late Iron Age to Roman pottery from the excavation with 691 sherds with a weight of nearly 3.9kg and EVE of 5.41 (Table 9). Storage jars with examples of the Cam 270B and the Cam 273 account for 28% of the EVE followed by bowls (22%) and beakers (16%) (Graph 3).

The ditch contained a small quantity of Late Iron Age grog-tempered (fabric GTW) and related wares (GTW BG, GTW OX) (Table 9) including examples of the Cam 256 (EVE: 0.04) and Cam 257 (EVE: 0.06) jars (Table 10). A high proportion of the assemblage dates to the early Roman period (c.AD 43-100) including a Cam 123 (EVE: 0.23) beaker and Cam 119 butt-beaker copy (EVE: 0.16) in fine sandy ware/early grey ware (fabric FSW/EGW). In fine sandy oxidised ware (fabric FSOW) there was a Cam 68/329 (EVE:0.51) which is a copy of the Samian Drag. 29 bowl and dates to AD 43-100. There is also a Cam 266 (EVE: 0.20) jar in fabric CSOW (Coarse sandy oxidised ware) which dates to the Late Iron Age to early Roman period. There are also copies of the Samian Drag. 30 (Cam 69B/320) (EVE: 0.29) in fabric GR (fine grey wares imitating samian and terra nigra forms) which dates from the Flavian period onwards. There are also examples of the Cam 221 (EVE: 0.08) and Cam 226 (EVE: 0.04) bowl in fabric GX (other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares) which date to the early Roman period. A considerable proportion of the assemblage is taken up by unusual sandy greyware pottery (GX/47) although there is little in the way of dateable forms, except for a Cam 270B storage vessel. These sherds often have patchy light grey surfaces (misfired?) often with oxidised orange or buff cores and differ from the typical Colchester Roman greyware pottery (fabric GX). These sherds are probably similar to the Chelmsford fabric 47 (sandy grey wares) (Going 1987, 47) and presumably represent the products of various local kilns. Some of this material could also represent early greyware pottery. There is a small quantity of pottery which indicates that this assemblage dates to the early/mid 2nd century AD. In fabric GX (other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares) there is Cam 268 (EVE: 0.23) jar which dates from c AD 125/150 onwards. There is also one sherd of Central Gaulish plain samian (fabric BACG) which dates to AD 110-220. There is a Cam 278 jar (EVE: 0.10) in fabric GB (BB2: black-burnished ware, category 2) dating to AD 117-250/260 and a Cam 37A/38A bowl (EVE: 0.07) in fabric WA (silvery micaceous wares) dating to AD 110-180/220.

A date during AD 125/150-180 for this assemblage is likely although it is worth noting that the majority of the pottery from this feature is residual dating from the Late Iron Age to early Roman period.

Fabric Group	Fabric description	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)	EVE
BACG	Central Gaulish plain samian	1	21	21	0.00
BSW 2	Black surface ware	54	249	5	0.52
CSOW	Coarse sandy oxidised ware	8	66	8	0.28
DJ	Coarse oxidised and related wares	52	59	1	0.00
DJ (N)	Coarse oxidised and related wares	27	139	5	0.12

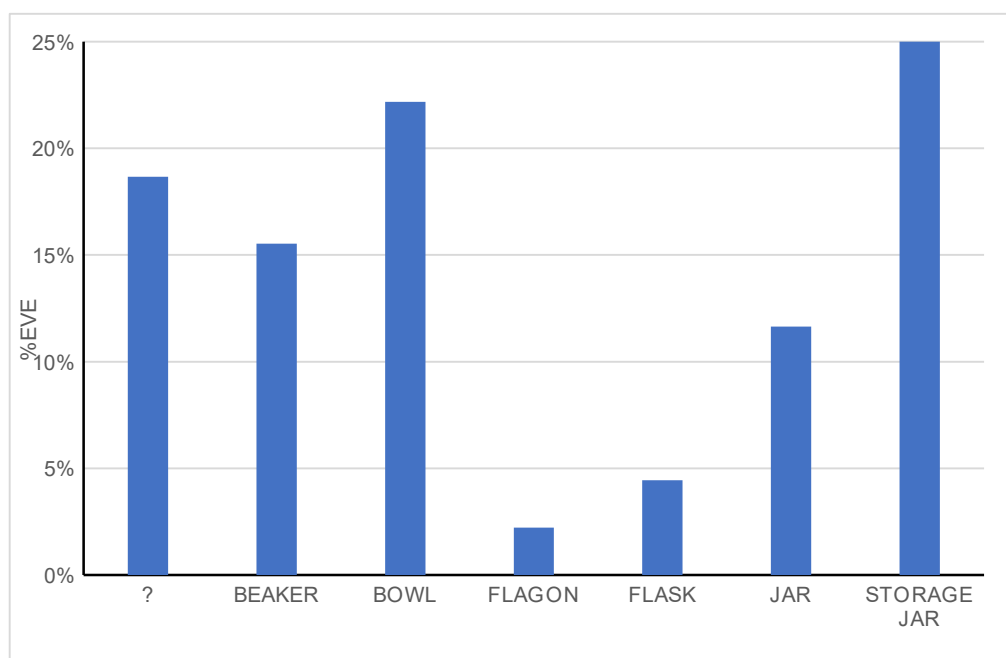
DZ	Fine oxidised wares	25	50	2	0.30
FSOW	Fine sandy oxidized ware	41	191	5	0.51
FSW/EGW	Fine sandy ware/Early Grey ware	9	19	2	0.39
GB	BB2: black-burnished ware, category 2	5	30	6	0.10
GR	Fine grey wares imitating samian and terra nigra forms	51	195	4	0.29
GTW	Late Iron Age 'Belgic' grog-tempered ware	12	123	10	0.10
GTW (BG)	Late Iron Age 'Belgic' grog-tempered ware (Black grog)	5	35	7	0.00
GTW (OX)	Late Iron Age 'Belgic' grog-tempered ware oxidised	2	15	8	0.00
GX	Other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares	139	912	7	1.43
GX/47	Other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares/ Sandy grey wares	172	757	4	0.90
GX (F)	Other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares (finer fabrics)	4	5	1	0.00
HZ	Large storage jars and other vessels in heavily- tempered grey wares	36	495	14	0.06
HZ (OX)	Large storage jars and other vessels in heavily- tempered oxidised wares	13	305	23	0.05
RCW	Romanising Coarse ware	10	32	3	0.03
SW	Sandy ware	20	148	7	0.13
WA	Silvery micaceous wares	3	23	8	0.10
WC	Miscellaneous grey and pale grey wares	2	18	9	0.10
Total		691	3,887	6	5.41

Table 9 Summary of the Late Iron Age to Roman pottery from ditch F78

Fabric Group	Form	EVE
BSW 2	All	0.52
	?	0.38
	CAM 231-232	0.14
CSOW	All	0.28
	?	0.08
	CAM 266	0.20
DJ (N)	All	0.12
	CAM 154	0.12
DZ	All	0.30
	CAM 108	0.10
	CAM 119	0.20
FSOW	All	0.51
	CAM 68/329	0.51
FSW/EGW	All	0.39
	CAM 119	0.16
	CAM 123	0.23
GB	All	0.10
	CAM 278	0.10
GR	All	0.29
	CAM 69B/320	0.29
GTW	All	0.10
	CAM 256	0.04
	CAM 257	0.06
GX	All	1.43
	?	0.19
	CAM 108	0.15

	CAM 221	0.08
	CAM 221/227	0.13
	CAM 226	0.04
	CAM 268	0.23
	CAM 270B	0.46
	CAM 275	0.15
GX (47)	All	0.90
	?	0.30
	BOWL?	0.08
	CAM 270B	0.52
HZ	All	0.06
	CAM 273	0.06
HZ (OX)	All	0.05
	CAM 273	0.05
RCW	All	0.03
	?	0.03
SW	All	0.13
	CAM 270B	0.13
WA	All	0.10
	?	0.03
	CAM 37A/38A	0.07
WC	All	0.10
	CAM 231-232	0.10
Total		5.41

Table 10 Late Iron Age to Roman pottery quantification via vessel form from ditch F78



Graph 3 Vessel function via percentage of EVE for ditch F78

Pit F97

At 597 sherds weighing 5.3kg with an EVE of 2.46, the pit contained the second largest assemblage of Late Iron Age to Roman pottery from the excavation (Table 11). The assemblage shows a bias towards jars (37% of the EVE) and bowls (27%) (Graph 4). Again, while the features contain some Late Iron Age (GTW, GTW BG, GTW OX) and early Roman material,

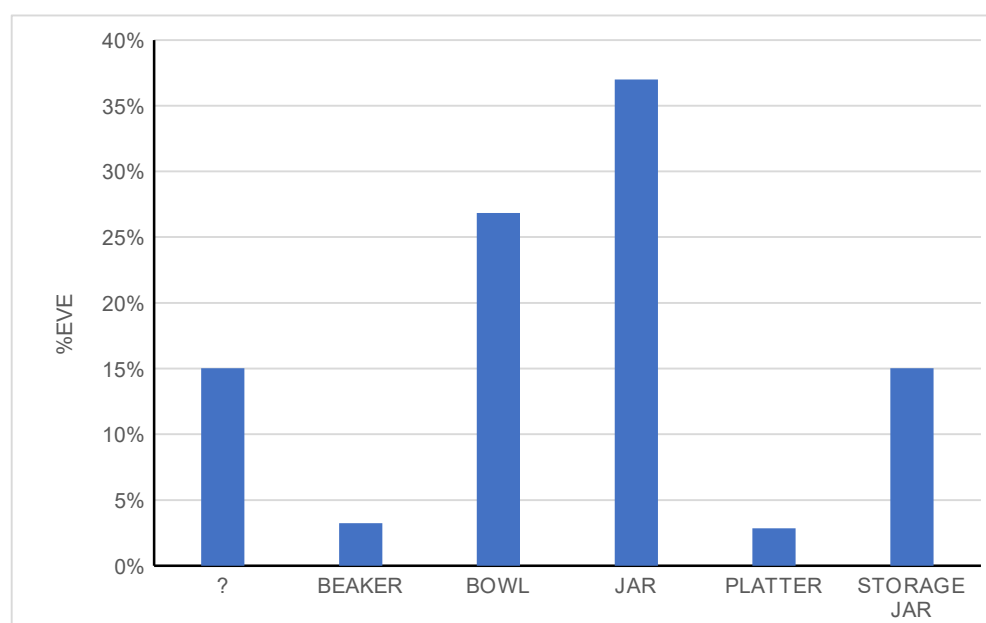
such as the Cam 28 platter in fabric UR (GX) (copies of Terra nigra-wares/GX) and the Cam 221 and Cam 227 bowls in fabric WA (silvery micaceous wares), a date during the late 2nd/early 3rd century AD is indicated by some of the coarse ware pottery notably the black burnished forms. For example, in fabric GB (BB2: black-burnished ware, category 2) there is a Cam 37B/38B bowl (EVE: 0.02) which dates to AD 180-270, while in fabric GB (BSW) (BB2: black-burnished ware, category 3/black surface ware) there are further examples of the Cam 37B/38B bowl (EVE: 0.09) as well as the Cam 278 jar (EVE: 0.39) which dates to AD 117-250/260. In fabric GX (other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares) there was a G24 jar dating from the 2nd to the 4th century (Going 1987, 25). In fabric WA (silvery micaceous wares) there is a Cam 299 bowl (EVE: 0.15) which dates to AD 140-400. There are also examples of the Cam 280-281 flask (EVE: 0.21) in fabric BSW 2 which dates to AD 150/180-400. Other notable sherds include a central Gaulish samian (fabric BACG) base, from a Drag 27 or Drag 33 cup, with a stamp of Paullus iv (NOTS 7, 106-112) which is dated to AD 135-165. Finally, there are rare sherds of Colchester colour-coated wares (fabrics CB, CZ) which date from the early 2nd century AD onwards. The absence of late Roman pottery, such as Oxidised Hadham wares (fabric CH), Nene Valley colour-coated wares (fabric EA), and Oxfordshire-type red colour-coated ware (fabric MP) which appeared at Colchester and the surrounding region from around the mid/late 3rd century AD onwards suggests that this assemblage pre-dates the mid/late 3rd century AD.

Fabric Group	Fabric description	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)	EVE
BACG	Central Gaulish plain samian	2	36	18	0.00
BSW 1	Black surface ware	221	450	2	0.29
BSW 2	Black surface ware	20	194	10	0.63
CB	Colchester red colour-coated, roughcast ware	1	1	1	0.00
CZ	Colchester and other red colour-coated ware	1	1	1	0.00
DJ	Coarse oxidised and related wares	37	210	6	0.00
DJ (B)	Coarse oxidised and related wares	2	13	7	0.00
DZ	Fine oxidised wares	1	8	8	0.00
GB	BB2: black-burnished ware, category 2	3	20	7	0.02
GB (BSW)	BB2: black-burnished ware, category 3/black surface ware	10	58	6	0.48
GTW	Late Iron Age 'Belgic' grog-tempered ware	4	25	6	0.00
GTW (BG)	Late Iron Age 'Belgic' grog-tempered ware (Black grog)	2	13	7	0.00
GTW (OX)	Late Iron Age 'Belgic' grog-tempered ware oxidised	2	43	22	0.00
GX	Other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares	80	997	12	0.42
GX/47	Other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares/Sandy ware	54	423	8	0.00
GX (BG)	Other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares (with black grog)	1	8	8	0.00
GX (F)	Other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares (finer fabrics)	5	19	4	0.00
GX (S)	Other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares (coarse sandy fabrics)	19	194	10	0.05
HZ	Large storage jars and other vessels in heavily-tempered grey wares	92	2,320	25	0.16
HZ (OX)	Large storage jars and other vessels in heavily-tempered oxidised wares	10	212	21	0.00
ON	Mica-gilt wares	19	35	2	0.00
RCW 1	Romanising Coarse ware (Black surface ware)	1	1	1	0.00
RCW 2	Romanising Coarse ware	1	3	3	0.00
UR (GX)	Copies of Terra nigra-wares (GX)	1	14	14	0.07
WA	Silvery micaceous wares	8	54	7	0.34
	Total	597	5,352	9	2.46

Table 11 Summary of the Late Iron Age to Roman pottery from pit F97

Fabric Group	Form	EVE
BSW 1	All	0.29
	?	0.02
	CAM 108	0.08
	CAM 218	0.19
BSW 2	All	0.63
	CAM 280-281	0.21
	G24	0.42
GB	All	0.02
	CAM 37B/38B	0.02
GB (BSW)	All	0.48
	CAM 37B/38B	0.09
	CAM 278	0.39
GX	All	0.42
	?	0.30
	CAM 508	0.02
	G24	0.10
GX (S)	All	0.05
	?	0.05
HZ	All	0.16
	CAM 273	0.16
UR (GX)	All	0.07
	CAM 28	0.07
WA	All	0.34
	CAM 221	0.11
	CAM 227	0.08
	CAM 299	0.15
	CAM 37B/38B	0.09
Total		2.46

Table 12 Late Iron Age to Roman pottery quantification via vessel form from pit F97



Graph 4 Vessel function via percentage of EVE for pit F97

Ditch F98

This ditch contained 466 sherds weighing just over 2kg with an EVE of 1.36 (Table 13). The assemblage is dominated by beakers which account for 63% of the EVE while bowls account for 27% (Graph 5). This assemblage is dominated by Late Iron Age grog-tempered pottery (fabrics GTW, GTW BG, GTW OX) and Late Iron Age to early Roman fabrics, notably sherds of Romanizing coarse wares (fabrics RCW, RCW 1, RCW 2) which account for 73% of the assemblage by sherd count, 45% by sherd weight and 52% of the MNI (Table 13). Grog-tempered pottery (fabrics GTW, GTW BG, GTW OX) includes examples of the Cam 249 bowl (EVE 0.18) which dates to the Late Iron Age to early Roman period, the Late Iron Age Cam 256 jar (EVE: 0.08) and a Cam 119 butt-beaker copy (EVE: 0.15) (Table 14). There is a further Cam 119 butt-beaker copy (EVE: 0.70) in fabric RCW (Romanizing coarse ware) dating to the Late Iron Age to early Roman period. Other notable sherds include a small quantity of North Gaulish (Gallo-Belgic Sandy) white ware 3 (fabric NOG WH3) (Table 13) dating from the Augustan period until c AD 69. Finally, in fabrics GX (other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares) and GX (BG) (other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares (with black grog)) there are examples of the Cam 221 bowl (EVE: 0.19) which dates to the early Roman period. This assemblages dates to the Late Iron Age to early Roman period.

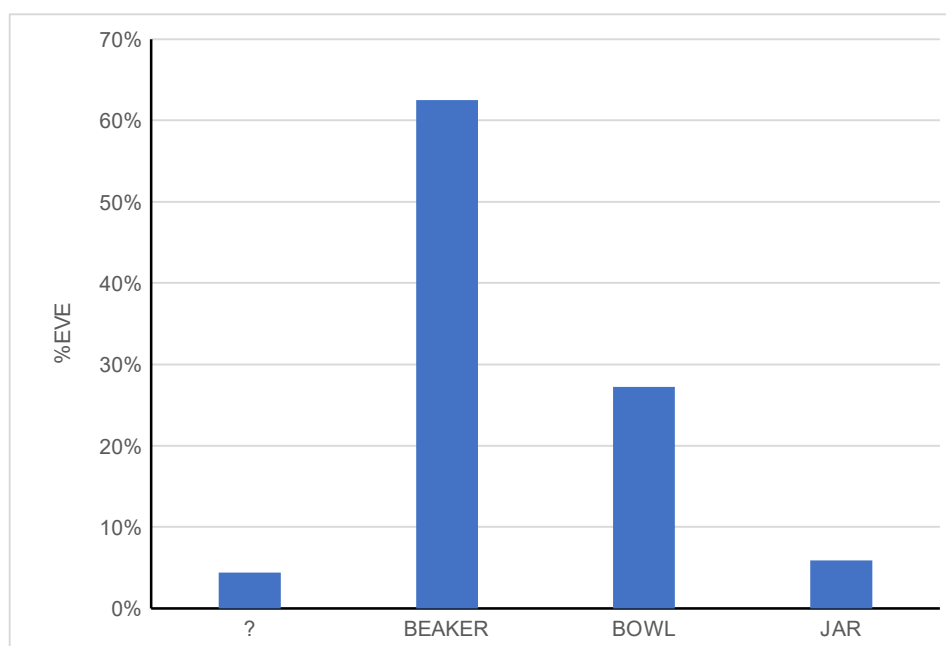
Fabric group	Fabric description	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)	EVE
FSOW	Fine sandy oxidized ware	13	28	2	0.00
FSW/EGW	Fine sandy ware/Early Grey ware	1	3	3	0.00
GTW	Late Iron Age 'Belgic' grog-tempered ware	70	460	7	0.28
GTW (BG)	Late Iron Age 'Belgic' grog-tempered ware (Black grog)	8	148	19	0.13
GTW (OX)	Late Iron Age 'Belgic' grog-tempered ware oxidised	6	75	13	0.00
GX	Other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares	5	50	10	0.16
GX/47	Other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares/Sandy ware	2	12	6	0.00
GX (BG)	Other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares (with black grog)	2	37	19	0.08
HZ (OX)	Large storage jars and other vessels in heavily-tempered oxidised wares	8	289	36	0.00
MVW	Mixed vesicular ware	4	14	4	0.00
NOG WH3	North Gaulish (Gallo-Belgic Sandy) White ware 3	4	12	3	0.00
RCW	Romanising Coarse ware	276	837	3	0.70
RCW 1	Romanising Coarse ware (Black surface ware)	64	102	2	0.01
RCW 2	Romanising Coarse ware	1	6	6	0.00
SW	Sandy ware	1	12	12	0.00
CRUMB	Unidentified VSM sherds from sieved sample	1	1	1	0.00
Total		466	2,086	4	1.36

Table 13 Summary of the Late Iron Age to Roman pottery from ditch F98

Fabric Group	Form	EVE
GTW	All	0.28
	CAM 119	0.15
	CAM 249/TH. B5-1	0.05
	CAM 256	0.08
GTW (BG)	All	0.13
	CAM 249/TH .B5-1	0.13
GX	All	0.16
	?	0.05
	CAM 221	0.11
GX (BG)	All	0.08

	CAM 221	0.08
RCW	All	0.70
	CAM 119	0.70
RCW 1	All	0.01
	?	0.01
Total		1.36

Table 14 Late Iron Age to Roman pottery quantification via vessel form from ditch F98



Graph 5 Vessel function via percentage of EVE for ditch F98

Post-Roman pottery

The post-Roman pottery was recorded according to the fabric groups from CAR 7 (Cotter 2000) and Cunningham (1985) (Table 15) while the number of vessels was determined by rim EVE (estimated vessel equivalent). There was only two sherds of post-Roman pottery with a weight of 27g. Pit F105 contained a sherd of Staffordshire-type white earthenware (fabric F48D) decorated with a willow-pattern transfer print, while silty-clay spread L5 produced a sherd of post-medieval red-earthenware.

Fabric code	Fabric description	Fabric date range guide
F40	Post-medieval red earthenwares	c 1500-19th/20th century
F48D	Staffordshire-type white earthenwares	19th-20th century

Table 15 Post-Roman pottery fabrics recorded

Fabric Group	Fabric description	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)
F40	Post-medieval red earthenwares	1	26	26
F48D	Staffordshire-type white earthenwares	1	1	1
Total		2	27	14

Table 16 Summary of the post-Roman pottery

Context	Description	No	Weight (g)	MSW (g)
F105	Pit	1	1	1
L5	Silty-clay spread	1	26	26
Total		2	27	14

Table 17 Quantities of post-Roman pottery from specific features

Ceramic building material (CBM)

There were 199 sherds of CBM with a weight of just over 4.7kg with a mean sherd weight of only 24g (Table 18). CBM was recovered from 23 features and one layer (Table 19). The majority of contexts produced very little in the way of CBM with 10 or fewer sherds while four features (ditch F77, pit F85, pit F97, ditch F98) produced larger assemblages. The largest collection of CBM by sherd count is the 37 sherds with a weight of 261g from ditch F77.

CBM code	CBM type	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)
Roman				
RB	Roman brick	2	400	200
RT	Roman tegulae	1	42	42
RBT	Roman brick or tile (general)	8	248	31
Post-Roman				
PT	Peg-tile	1	7	7
BR	Brick	3	47	16
MP	Modern pipe/drain	1	2,984	2,984
Undated				
	Baked clay	101	404	4
	Daub	82	607	7
	Total	199	4,739	24

Table 18 Building material by period and type

Context	Description	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)
F75	Ditch	7	47	7
F77	Ditch	37	261	7
F78	Ditch	3	17	6
F79	Curvilinear ditch	2	7	4
F85	Pit	33	304	9
F88	Ditch	9	22	2
F91	Ditch	3	6	2
F95	Ditch	4	8	2
F96	?Gully	1	265	265
F97	Pit	28	263	9
F98	Ditch	28	77	3
F99	Spread	1	6	6
F101	Gully	1	1	1
F114	Ditch	1	6	6
F119	Pit	1	2984	2984
F120	Ditch	1	3	3
F121	Pit	9	103	11
F128	Pit	6	108	18
F133	Pit	1	3	3
F134	Pit	1	2	2
F136	Pit	3	10	3
F138	Pit	8	36	5
F139	Pit	4	17	4
L4	Silty clay spread	7	183	26
	Total	199	4739	24

Table 19 Quantities of CBM from specific features and layers

Baked clay and daub account for the majority of the CBM by sherd count (Table 18). The 82 fragments of daub came from only three features (Table 20) while small quantities of baked clay, many of which could also be of daub, was recovered from 18 features and one layer (Table 21). The largest assemblage of baked clay is the 27 sherds with a weight of only 70g from ditch F98 (Table 21).

Context	Description	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)
F77	Ditch	30	207	7
F85	Pit	29	300	10
F97	Pit	23	100	4
Total		82	607	7

Table 20 Quantities of daub from specific features

Context	Description	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)
F75	Ditch	7	47	7
F77	Ditch	7	54	8
F78	Ditch	3	17	6
F79	Gully	2	7	4
F85	Pit	4	4	1
F88	Ditch	9	22	2
F91	Ditch	3	6	2
F95	Ditch	4	8	2
F97	Pit	3	24	8
F98	Ditch	27	70	3
F99	Spread	1	6	6
F101	Gully	1	1	1
F120	Ditch	1	3	3
F121	Pit	6	56	9
F128	Pit	3	7	2
F136	Pit	3	10	3
F138	Pit	8	36	5
F139	Pit	4	17	4
L4	Silty clay spread	5	9	2
Total		101	404	4

Table 21 Quantities of baked clay from specific features and layers

Roman CBM was rare with only 11 sherds with a weight of 690g which was recovered from six features (?gully F96, pit F97, ditch F114, pit F128, pit F133, pit F134) and one layer (silty clay spread L5). Most of this material consisted of small unidentifiable fragments (RBT) except for two sherds of Roman brick (?gully F96, pit F97) and one piece of tile (pit F128).

Post-Roman CBM was limited and included one piece of medieval/post-medieval peg-tile from ditch F97 which is presumably intrusive, and three fragments of brick from pit F121. Finally, there was a modern 20th-century pipe from a land drain cutting pit F119.

Conclusion

Table 22 summarizes the dating evidence for the features and layers which contained dateable pottery and CBM. Most of the features date from the Late Iron Age/early Roman period into the early/mid second century AD, after which there appears to be a decline in activity with the latest material dating to the late 2nd/early 3rd century AD although much came from open contexts. A small number of features could date to the Late Iron Age, such as pits F82, F83 (?) and F123, and ditch F115.

Context	Prehistoric pottery	LIA to Roman pottery	Post-Roman pottery	CBM	Date Approx.
F70	-	FSOW, GTW, GTW (BG) (CAM 221), RCW, RCW 2	-	-	Late Iron Age/early Roman
F72	-	GTW (BG), GTW (OX), RCW	-	-	Late Iron Age/early Roman
F73	-	GTW, GX (GB) (CAM 218), RCW	-	-	Early Roman
F74	-	GTW, GTW (BG), GTW (BG) OX, GTW (OX), RCW, RCW 4	-	-	Late Iron Age/early Roman
F75	HMF	BASG, BXSG (CURLIE 11A, DRAG. 37), BSW, CSOW (CAM 231-232), DZ, GP, GR (CAM 69B/320), GX (CAM 104, CAM 108, CAM 266), GX (47), UR (GX) (CAM 28)	-	-	AD 70-110
F77	-	BASG, CSOW, FSOW, GTW (CAM 266), GTW (BG) (CAM 219), GTW (OX), GX, HZ (CAM 255A), HZ OX, MVW (CAM 254), RCW (CAM 116), RCW (CAM 116), RCW 2, RCW 6, SW (CAM 219)	-	-	Late Iron Age/early Roman
F78	-	BACG, BSW 2 (CAM 231-232), CSOW (CAM 266), DJ (CAM 154), DJ (N) (CAM 154), DZ (CAM 108, CAM 119), FSOW (CAM 68/329), FSW/EGW (CAM 119, CAM 123), GB (CAM 278), GR (CAM 69B/320), GTW (CAM 265, CAM 257), GTW (BG)GTW (OX), GX (CAM 108, CAM 221, CAM 221/227, CAM 226, CAM 268, CAM 270B, CAM 275), GX (47), GX (F), HZ (CAM 273), HZ (OX) (CAM 273), RCW, SW (CAM 270B), WA (CAM 37A/38A), WC (CAM 231-232)	-	-	AD 125/150-180
F79	HMF	DZ (I) (CAM 84-85?), GTW, GTW (BG) (CAM 270B), GTW (GREY) (CAM 222), GTW (OX), GX, HZ, HZ OX, MVW, RCW, RCW 2, ROW, SW	-	-	Late Iron Age/early Roman
F80	-	CSOW, FSW/EGW, GTW, GX, GX (47) (CAM 119), HZ, KX (CAM 37A/38A), RCW 1, SW, WA	-	-	Early Roman or 2nd century AD?
F82	-	GTW (BG)	-	-	Late Iron Age?
F83	-	GTW	-	-	Late Iron Age?
F84	HMF, HMSG	GTW, RCW	--	-	Late Iron Age/early Roman
F85	-	FSOW, GBW (CAM 218), GTW, GTW (BG), RCW, RCW 5	-	-	Late Iron Age/early Roman
F86	HMF	DJ, FSOW, FSW/EGW, GX (CAM 268), GX (47), GX (E), GX (S) (G21.1), HD, HZ OX, RCW, SW	-	-	2nd century AD
F87	-	GX	-	-	Roman
F88	-	BAET (DR20), DJ, DJ (B), DZ, FJ, FSW/EGW (CAM 219), GP, GTW (CAM 266), GTW (BG), GX (CAM 119, CAM 270B), GX (47) (CAM 219), GX (F), HZ (CAM 270B), KX (CAM 37A/38A), RCW, RCW 1, RCW 2, TZ (COL) (CAM 195), WA	-	-	2nd century AD
F91	-	BASG, BSW 2, DJ, GTW (BG), GX (CAM 108), GX (BG), HZ	-	-	Early Roman
F92	HMS	BASG (DRAG 27G), GTW (BG), GX, GX (BG), HZ, HZ OX (CAM 273), RCW, WHF	-	-	Early Roman
F93	HMF, HMFS	GX, HZ, HZ (OX), RCW	-	-	Early Roman
F94	-	GX, HZ (OX)	-	-	Roman
F95	-	CSOW, DJ, FSOW, FSW/EGW, GAB TN1, GBW, GTW (CAM 221, CAM 256, CAM 263), GTW (BG) (CAM 221, CAM 260A, CAM 270B), GTW (OX) (CAM 221), GX, GX (47), GX (BG) (CAM 221), HZ (BSW) (CAM 231-232), HZ (OX) (CAM 270B), MVW (CAM 254), NOG WH3 (CAM 113), RCW (CAM 231-232), SW, TZ (I)	-	-	Late Iron Age/early Roman
F96	-	BASG (DRAG. 27), BSW, BSW 2, GX, GX (47), GX (F) (CAM 46/311), HZ, HZ (OX)	-	RB	AD 70-100
F97	HMSF	BACG (DRAG. 27/33), BSW (CAM 108, CAM 218), BSW (G24, CAM 280-281), CB, CZ, DJ, DJ (B), DZ, GB (CAM 37B/38B, CAM 278), GB (BSW)	-	RB	AD 180/200-225

Context	Prehistoric pottery	LIA to Roman pottery	Post-Roman pottery	CBM	Date Approx.
		(CAM 37B/38B, CAM 278), GTW, GTW (BG), GTW (OX), GX (CAM 508, G24), GX (47), GX (BG), GX (F), HZ (CAM 273), HZ (OX), ON, RCW 1, RCW 2, UR (GX) (CAM 28), WA (CAM 221, CAM 227, CAM 299)			
F98	-	FSW/EGW, GTW (CAM 119, CAM 249, CAM 256), GTW (BG) (CAM 249), GTW (OX), GX (CAM 221), GX (47), GX (BG) (CAM 221), HZ (OX), NOG WH3, RCW (CAM 119), RCW 1, RCW 2	-	PT (intrusive)	Late Iron Age/early Roman
F99	-	CSOW, GX, GX (BG) (CAM 307), GX (47), HZ, RCW	-	-	Late 2nd-early 3rd century AD
F100	-	BASG, BACG, BSW 2, GB, GX (CAM 119), GX (47), HZ, HZ (BSW)	-	-	Early 2nd century AD
F101	HMS	BASG (DRAG 27), BSW 2 (CAM 231-232), GB, GTW, GX (CAM 268), GX (47)	-	-	AD 125/150-200
F102	-	DZ, GX, GX (BG), GX (47)	-	-	Roman
F105	-	-	F48D	-	19th-20th century
F109	-	GX, GX (47), HZ (OX)	-	-	Roman
F110	-	DJ, GTW (BG), GX (CAM 268), GX (47) (CAM 108), HZ, SW	-	-	AD 125/150-200
F112	-	FJ, GB, GP, GTW (BG), GX, GX (47), GX (E), HZ	-	-	2nd century AD
F114	-	DJ, DZ, GTW, GTW (BG), GX, GX (47) (CAM 268), HZ (OX), RCW 6	-	RBT	AD 125/150-200
F115	-	GTW, GTW (BG), GTW (OX), HZ (OX)	-	-	Late Iron Age
F116	HMS	GTW, RCW	-	-	Late Iron Age/early Roman
F117	-	BASG (DRAG 27), BACG, DJ, GX, GX (47), HZ (CAM 273), SW	-	-	AD 130-160
F118	-	BASG (DRAG 27), GX (47)	-	-	Roman
F119	-	GTW (BG), HZ (CAM 273), HZ (OX)	-	MP (field drain)	Roman
F120	-	GBW, GTW (CAM 119, CAM 231-232), GX, GX (47), HZ, HZ (OX), RCW, RCW 1	-	-	Late Iron Age/early Roman
F121	-	BASG, BSW, BSW 2, DJ, FJ, GTW, GX (CAM 280-281), GX (47) (CAM 266), HZ, HZ (BSW), RCW	-	BR (intrusive)	AD 150/180-220
F123	-	GTW	-	-	Late Iron Age?
F124	HMF	GTW, GX, HZ (OX), RCW, RCW 2 (CAM 119)	-	-	Late Iron Age/early Roman?
F125	HMS	GX, GX (BG), HZ (OX), RCW 2	-	-	Late Iron Age/early Roman?
F127	-	GX, GX (47), HZ	-	-	Roman
F128	HMF, HMS	BSW (CAM 218), BSW 2, DJ, DJ (M), DZ, GA, GP, GTW, GTW (BG), GX (CAM 119, CAM 218, CAM 280-281), GX (47), GX (BG) (CAM 268), HZ, HZ (BSW) (CAM 270B), HZ (OX) (CAM 270B), RCW, RCW 2 (CAM 119, CAM 218, CAM 231-232, CAM 269), WA	-	RT	AD 125/150-200
F129	HMF	GTW (CAM 257), RCW	-	-	Late Iron Age/early Roman
F132	-	DJ (M)	-	-	Roman
F133	-	DJ, GX	-	RBT	Roman
F134	-	GX	-	RBT	Roman
F136	HMS	CSOW (CAM 82-86), FSOW (CAM 249), GTW (CAM 258), GTW (BG), GTW (OX), HZ, RCW 6	-	-	Late Iron Age/early Roman
F137	-	CSOW, GTW (BG) OX, RCW, RCW 6,	-	-	Late Iron Age/early Roman
F138	-	BAET, CSOW, GTW (CAM 270B), GTW (OX), GX (BG), HZ, MVW (CAM 254), RCW (CAM 119), RCW 4 (CAM 249), RCW 6 (CAM 115), SW	-	-	Late Iron Age/early Roman

Context	Prehistoric pottery	LIA to Roman pottery	Post-Roman pottery	CBM	Date Approx.
F139	HMF	GTW (CAM 221), GTW (BG) OX (CAM 220, CAM 258), GTW (OX), GX (BG), HZ, RCW, SW (CAM 115/256?)	-	-	Late Iron Age/early Roman
F141	-	GQ, GX	-	-	Early Roman?
L4	-	BAEG, BSW 2, DJ, DZ, GB (CAM 37B/38B), GP, GX (CAM 268, CAM 270B, CAM 273, CAM 307), GX/47, HZ (CAM 273), HZ (OX) (CAM 273),	-	RBT	Early 3rd century?
L5	-	GTW	F40	-	Roman with c 1500-19th/20th century
L6	-	GB (BSW) (CAM 37B/38B), HZ	-	-	Late 2nd-early 3rd century AD

Table 22 Approximate dates for the individual features and layers

6.2 Small finds (Appendix 5; Figs 10-11) by Laura Pooley

Twelve small finds were recovered of copper-alloy, lead, iron and stone, dating to the Roman and post-Roman periods. A full catalogue of all the small finds can be found in Appendix 5.

Roman small finds

Coins were found in ditch F92 sx3 (SF1) and quarry pit F112 (SF5) but both were in very poor condition. Only a fragment of a silvered copper-alloy coin (SF1) survived from ditch F92, likely dating to the late 3rd to 4th century. The copper-alloy coin from quarry pit F112 was similarly illegible with no original surfaces surviving.

There were two objects of personal adornment. The first is an incomplete copper-alloy brooch from ditch F98 sx3 (SF4) (Fig 10.1). As categorised by Mackreth (2011), the brooch is a Colchester derivative in the Harlow spring series with a solid catchplate, reference CD Ha 1.a2. It has plain curved wings with a double-pierced plate which would have held the chord and axis of the spring (now missing). The bow has a short moulded spine but is otherwise plain, and the catchplate is solid. Brooches of this type are early, dated to c 50-80. From soil layer L6 was an incomplete copper-alloy snake-head bracelet (SF10) which is missing one terminal (Fig 10.2). The snake-head terminal is stylistic decorated with a sunken border of short diagonal grooves on one side and a long V-shaped indentation along the head. A row of punched dots decorates both edges of the band.

Three different types of quernstone came from the site. From pit F97 (SF3) was a complete lower quernstone in an unidentified sandstone. It is very thick, with peck marks on all edges and surfaces with an almost flat grinding surface which has been dressed with radial grooves but is now quite worn (Fig 11.4). Another fragment of quernstone, or possibly millstone, came from ditch F92 (SF13) (Fig 10.3). This fragment is an unusual conglomerate of poorly sorted coarse-grained sandstones with quartz granules and pebbles (kindly identified by Adam Wightman). A research project into the provenances of querns and mills from the northern frontier of the Roman Empire identified a similar stone categorised as a 'light-coloured Devonian arkosic coarse sandstone and conglomerates' (Reniere *et al* 2016). However, this identification is tentative and would need to be confirmed by a geologist. The fragment has no original edges but does include a dressed surface of grooves. Small and abraded fragments of lava quernstone were also recovered from pit F97 (SF11).

From ditch F114 (SF6) was a lump of lead roughly sub-square in plan and wedge-shaped in profile. It could have possibly been used as a weight but might just be an off-cut. A short strip of lead from pit F121 (SF7) has one waved-edge of four semi-circles, and was possibly part of a decorative fitting.

A small copper-alloy strip moulded into a ring from pit F128 (SF8) is probably part of a fitting and a small slab of limestone (SF12) also came from the same feature. From pit F97 and pit F139 were fragments of iron nails. A small strip of iron also came from soil layer L5 (SF9).

Post-Roman small finds

A small lead weight from ditch F93 (SF2) is probably a post-medieval apothecaries or trade weight. Square and flat, and only weighing 1.6g, the weight is uniface with a circular impression containing the raised letters iyl (Fig 11.5).

6.3 Miscellaneous finds

by Laura Pooley

Oyster shells came from pit F97, pit F121 and soil layer L4, a piece of metalworking debris from pit F124 and small fragments of clinker/coke from soil layer L6. Large lumps of unworked stone were also recovered from ditch F93 and from the edge of either ditch F115 or pit F129. All of this material has been recorded in Table 23 below and discarded.

Context	Finds no.	Description
F93	50	Unworked stone: Fragment of sandstone, 2.63kg.
F97	47	Shell: Five oyster shell, 78.4g
	49	Shell: Three oyster shell, 50.3g.
	99	Shell: Thirty oyster shell fragments, 74.8g.
	101	Shell: Three oyster shell fragments, 32.9g
F115/F129	103	Unworked stone: Fragment of sandstone, 828.5g.
F121	77	Shell: Two oyster shell fragments, 5.2g.
	113	Shell: Two oyster shell, 29.5g.
F124	89	Metalworking debris: Fragment, 9.3g (retained in finds archive)
L4	65	Shell: One oyster shell, 22.8g.
L6	74	Clinker/coke: Four fragments, 1.3g.

Table 23 Miscellaneous finds listed by context

6.4 Animal bone (Appendix 6)

by Alec Wade

Summary

Excavation produced 366 pieces of hand-collected animal bone (weighing a total of 2.047kg) with another 222 pieces from environmental samples (25g), all from contexts dated from the Late Iron Age/early Roman period to the mid/late 2nd century. The bone was found to be in generally poor condition being very fragmented and with moderate (sometimes severe) loss of surface detail.

Methodology

The hand collected assemblage was recorded using a system based upon the rapid method devised by S.J.M. Davis (*Ancient Monuments Laboratory Report 19/92*). In this method, all the bone and teeth fragments are examined but only a restricted suite of skeletal parts are recorded as a matter of course – these being chosen because they are relatively easy to identify and represent most regions of the mammalian body (head, girdles, limbs, and feet). When these parts are present in sufficient numbers, they can provide the maximum useful information regarding sex, age, butchery practice and metrical data. These skeletal parts are referred to here as the **parts of skeleton always counted** or POSAC for short.

The remaining pieces of bone are referred to as **non-countable specimens** (NCS) and consist largely of undiagnostic fragments. Beyond a basic level of quantification, these are generally of no further interest unless these are found to offer the only evidence for the presence of a species otherwise not represented amongst the POSACs. Some material, though not readily identifiable to species level, can be attributed to either large mammals (cattle, horse and larger deer species) or medium mammals (sheep/goat and smaller deer species) based upon its mass, form and general robustness.

The **minimum number of individuals** value (MNI) is calculated from the most numerous skeletal and dental parts with reference to the epiphysial fusion state of any joints etc. It is calculated from the aggregate totals derived from each main site period or phase and is presented here as a further means of gauging the relative numerical value of a species within the recovered material.

Where possible, tooth wear-stage is recorded for sheep/goat, pig, and cow mandibles with present dentition. These are assigned to the eruption and wear-stages of Grant (1982).

Results

Late Iron Age/early Roman to 2nd century

Of the hand-collected assemblage, only 13 POSACs were recorded. No butchery or bone working cut marks were identified, nor was there any indication of pathology or diagnostic data regarding the sexing of the bone. Dog gnawing was noted on a single fragment of bone from pit F97. No mandible wear-stage data was noted and only two POSACs were complete enough for measurement data to be recorded.

Hand-collected bone

Features produced 321 pieces of hand-collected animal bone including 13 POSACs. Four species were identified, including cattle (8 POSACs), sheep/goat (2, no distinction being made between the two species due to a lack of diagnostic features), horse (2) and dog (1). Pig was also identified amongst the NCS material (1 piece). The following table shows the distribution of the Roman dated animal bone by number of pieces (POSAC or NCS), context and finds number.

Context	Find no.	Species	POSAC	NCS
F78	20	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	2	2
		Large-sized mammal	-	5
		Unidentified	-	23
F80	31	Large-sized mammal	-	12
		Unidentified	-	36
F86	28	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	-	3
F88	32	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	-	9
F92	35	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	-	1
		Unidentified	-	6
	41	Sus domesticus (pig)	-	1
		Unidentified	-	2
F93	123	Large-sized mammal	-	2
F95	52	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	-	1
		Equus caballus (horse)	1	1
		Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	1	-
		Large-sized mammal	-	3
		Unidentified	-	2
	78	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	-	5
	Medium-sized mammal	-	1	

Context	Find no.	Species	POSAC	NCS
	82	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	-	1
		Unidentified	-	1
F97	46	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	1	-
		Large-sized mammal	-	13
	47	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	-	4
	98	Medium-sized mammal	-	1
		Unidentified	-	3
	99	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	1	-
		Large-sized mammal	-	6
		Medium-sized mammal	-	4
Unidentified		-	2	
F98	80	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	1	2
		Large-sized mammal	-	10
		Unidentified	-	32
	81	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	-	1
		Medium-sized mammal	-	4
		Unidentified	-	19
	88	Large-sized mammal	-	24
	F99	55	Large-sized mammal	-
F100	56	Large-sized mammal	-	4
F117	75	Unidentified	-	3
F119	87	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	1	-
F120	83	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	1	1
		Large-sized mammal	-	11
		Unidentified	-	28
F121	113	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	-	1
		Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	1	-
		Unidentified	-	1
F124	89	Large-sized mammal	-	5
F125	94	Medium-sized mammal	-	1
F128	102	Medium-sized mammal	-	1
	108	Large-sized mammal	-	1
	134	Canis familiaris (dog)	1	-
L4	65	Large-sized mammal	-	1
	96	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	1	1
		Equus caballus (horse)	1	-
		Large-sized mammal	-	5
		Unidentified	-	1
Totals			13	308

Table 24 Summary of the animal bone from Roman features

Amongst the NCS material, cattle bone was by far the most prevalent accounting for 30 of the 34 pieces (88%) identifiable to species level. As noted earlier, dog-gnawing was noted on a single fragment of bone from pit F97.

The following table lists the identified POSACs by context and finds number. It also presents an estimated percentage of how complete the element was, and age determination based upon epiphysial fusion of the distal joint (Schmid 1972).

Context	Finds no.	POSAC	Species	No. of pieces	Skeletal element completeness (%)	Age determination
F78	20	Single mandibular tooth: M1/2	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	1	75%	
F78	20	Single mandibular tooth: M3	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	1	60%	
F95	52	Femur (distal) F	Equus caballus (horse)	1	20%	3.5 years +
F95	52	Tibia (distal) F	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	1	20%	1.25 years +
F97	46	Metacarpal (distal) F	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	1	20%	2 years +
F97	99	Scapula - coracoid?	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	1	25%	
F98	80	Metacarpal (distal) metaphysis U	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	1	5%	< 2.5 years
F119	87	Single mandibular tooth: M1/2	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	1	66%	
F120	83	Tibia (distal) F	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	1	40%	2 years +
F121	113	Single mandibular tooth: M1/2	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	1	70%	
F128	134	Mandible	Canis familiaris (dog)	1	45%	
L4	96	Radius (distal) F	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	1	10%	3.5 years +
L4	96	First phalanx (proximal) F	Equus caballus (horse)	1	99%	1 year +

Table 25 POSACs from Roman features listed by context and finds number

As can be seen, the majority of surviving POSACs are from cattle (eight of the thirteen POSACs) and the most common type were single mandibular teeth. Teeth are amongst the most enduring parts of the skeleton and often the last to survive in conditions that are not favourable to bone preservation.

The MNI value is calculated as two for cattle and one each for the remaining species of sheep/goat, horse and dog. Measurement data (Davis 1992) was taken for two POSACs, as recorded in the following tables.

POSAC	B at F	BFd	BFdm	a1	Ddm	a3	BFdl	b4	Ddl	b6
Metacarpal (distal) F	47.44	51.42	24.14	22.71	30.82	27.67	23.75	21.61	30.07	27.58

Table 26 Measurement data (mm) of Bos taurus (domestic cattle) from F97, find no. 46

POSAC	GL
First phalanx (proximal) F	74.33

Table 27 Measurement data (mm) of Equus caballus (horse) from L4, find no. 96.

Bone from the environmental sampling

Environmental sampling of three pits produced 222 small pieces of bone (25g). The only species that could be positively identified was cattle by tooth enamel fragments recovered from pit F139. Pits F70 and F129 both produced highly calcinated white fragments of bone. None of the pieces were diagnostic and they remain unidentified. The following table shows the distribution of the material by context and sample number.

Context	Sample number	No. of pieces	Weight (g)	Comments
F70	<3>	17	1	Small white calcinated fragments ranging in size from 3mm to 9mm. A couple of pieces may be recognisable as diaphysis fragments – possible medium sized mammal?
F129	<11>	65	4	Very small fragments, about 80% calcinated white, the remainder dark grey/blackish. Ranging in size from 2mm to 11mm.
	<12>	130	8	Unidentifiable pieces except for a diaphysis fragment. Approximately 90% of the fragments are calcinated white with the remainder being black. Pieces range in size from 2mm to 34mm.
F139	<14>	10	12	Cattle tooth enamel fragments and an amorphous unidentified piece.

Table 28 Summary of the animal bone from environmental samples

Undated material

Only one undated feature, pit F104, produced any animal bone. None of this material was diagnostic beyond the identification of nine fragments as being of large-sized mammal (probably cattle or horse).

Context	Finds no.	Species	POSAC	NCS
F104	59	Large-sized mammal	-	9
		Unidentified	-	36
Totals				45

Table 29 Summary of the animal bone from undated features

Conclusion

The animal bone from dated features was very fragmentary, resulting in only 13 POSACs being recorded from an assemblage of 366 hand-collected pieces and 222 recovered from environmental samples. Five species were identified including cattle, horse, sheep/goat (no distinction being made between the two species due to a lack of diagnostic features), dog, and amongst the NCS material, pig.

Cattle was the most numerous species identified and accounted for eight of the 13 POSACs and nearly 90% of the NCS material that was identifiable to species level. It should be noted that hand collection will have biased the recovery of fragments in favour of the larger species as will the environmental conditions on site that may not have been conducive to the preservation of bone from smaller fauna.

No cut marks, pathology or diagnostic data regarding the sexing of the bone was found and a single fragment of medium-sized mammal bone from pit F97 had been dog-gnawed.

6.5 Flint

by Adam Wightman

Sixteen worked flints were recovered from fourteen archaeological contexts during Phase 1 archaeological investigations on the development site. Four of the flints were recovered during the evaluation phase of the fieldwork (F12, F28, F53, U/S) (CAT Report 1034) and thirteen during the 2021 excavation phase. With the exception of undated pit F104, the contexts which contained worked flints also contained finds dating to the Late Iron Age/Roman (thirteen contexts), post-medieval (F28) and modern (F25) periods. Therefore, these flints are all considered to be residual in these features. The raw material used to produce all of the pieces was nodular flint. The predominant colour of the flint is mottled or dark grey, with a few examples having a 'brownish' or 'reddish' colouration. All of the worked flints have been catalogued and described in a spreadsheet available in the digital site archive.

The flake from undated pit F104 is not typologically dateable and can only be broadly dated to the later prehistoric period (Mesolithic-Bronze Age). Interestingly, it is the only patinated piece in the assemblage. The residual/unstratified pieces are mostly flakes or waste pieces from the core reduction process with unmodified edges (F12, F25, F53, U/S, F84, F85, F92, F98 SX2, F114 SX1, F119, F125). Four of the flakes exhibit evidence of use-wear or edge-damage and, with the exception of the U/S piece, were all hard-hammer struck with no evidence of platform preparation. The small, thin soft hammer flake recovered from the interface with the natural in T88, exhibits evidence of platform preparation prior to the detachment of the flake from the parent core. This is the is the only flake which exhibits any distinct technological characteristics, and is probably Mesolithic or Early Neolithic in date. The remaining residual pieces consist of a small, thin, soft-hammer flake which may be a waste flake from the process of thinning a Neolithic axe (F112) and four retouched flakes. Two of the retouched flakes have notches on to a single lateral edge (F28 & F78 sx3), one has a short length of semi-abrupt retouch along a slightly convex edge (F84) and the fourth has a length of abrupt retouch on a broken edge which may have been used for scraping (F98 sx3).

With the exception of the axe-thinning flake, which is presumably Neolithic in date, none of the other pieces are typologically diagnostic. Although it is possible that some of the pieces could be Mesolithic in date, it is most likely that the worked flints represent evidence for a relatively low-level of activity in the area during the Neolithic and probably the Bronze Age.

Context	Find no.	Artefact type	Cortex %	Soft/hard hammer	Retouch
U/S T88	49	flake	0	soft	use-wear or edge-damage
F12	9	flake	0	hard	use-wear or edge-damage
F25 sx2	[1]	flake	5	hard	use-wear or edge-damage
F28	19	retouched flake	0	hard	abrupt retouch at distal end and two small abrupt notches on right lateral
F53	32	flake	0		
F78 sx3	20	retouched flake	0	hard	abrupt retouch on right lateral edge forming a small notch (dorsal face)
F84	[4]	waste piece	0	-	
		retouched flake	0	hard	short length of semi-abrupt retouch on the right lateral edge (ventral face)
F85	[5]	waste piece	0	-	
F92	35	flake	15	-	use-wear or edge-damage
F98 sx2	51	waste piece	0	hard	
F98 sx3	79	?scraper (flake)			abrupt retouch on broken edge, possible scraper
F104	59	flake	0 (patinated)	hard	
F112	70	?axe thinning flake	0	soft	
F114 sx1	133	flake	45	hard	
F119	87	flake	20	hard	
F125	94	flake	10	?hard	

Table 30 Worked flints from the evaluation and excavation phases

7 Environmental assessment and charcoal identification

7.1 Environmental assessment

by Lisa Gray MSc MA ACIfA Archaeobotanist

Introduction

Environmental samples were taken from a total of 16 contexts, ten of which produced environmental remains and were presented for assessment (Table 31).

This report follows an archaeobotanical evaluation of samples taken during trial-trenching evaluation that produced a low number of poorly preserved charred plant macro-remains and evidence of bioturbation and intrusive plant material (Gray 2016).

Sample no.	Context	Feature type	% sampled	Provisional date	Sample volume (L.)	Flot present?
3	F70	Pit	50	Late Iron Age/early Roman	10	No
4	F84	Pit	100	Late Iron Age/early Roman	30	Yes
5	F85	Pit	25	Late Iron Age/early Roman	20	Yes
6	F85	Pit	50	Late Iron Age/early Roman	20	Yes
8	F97	Pit	10	Roman	20	Yes
9	F97	Pit	5	Roman	10	No
10	F98	Ditch	-	Roman	30	Yes
13	F135	Pit	50	Undated	20	No
14	F139	Pit	25	Late Iron Age/early Roman	40	No
16	F112	Pit – upper fill	2	Late Iron Age/early Roman	30	Yes

Table 31 Samples presented for environmental assessment

The aims of this assessment are to determine the significance and potential of the plant macro-remains in the sample and to consider its use in providing information about diet, craft, medicine, crop-husbandry, feature function and environment.

Sampling and processing methods

Samples were taken and processed by staff from Colchester Archaeological Trust. Once with the author the flots were scanned under a low powered stereo-microscope with a magnification range of 10 to 45x. The whole flot was examined. The abundance, diversity, and state of preservation of eco- and artefacts in the sample was recorded.

Identifications were made using uncharred reference material (author's own and the Northern European Seed Reference Collection at the Institute of Archaeology, University College London) and reference manuals (such as Beijerinck 1947; Cappers *et al.* 2006; Charles 1984; Jacomet 2006). Nomenclature for plants is taken from Stace (2010). Latin names are given once, and the common names used thereafter. Quantities were estimated using the DAFOR scale (see below):

- D – Dominant – >200 (items)
- A – Abundant – 51-200 (items)
- F – Frequent – 16-50 (items)
- O – Occasional – 6-15 (items)
- R – Rare – 5 or fewer (items)

The quantity of Identifiable charred wood >4mm in diameter has been noted separately from the quantity of charred wood flecks (<4mm in diameter). Fragments this size are easier to break to reveal the cross-sections and diagnostic features necessary for identification and are less likely to be blown or unintentionally moved around the site (Asouti 2006, 31; Smart & Hoffman, 1988, 178-179). Charred wood flecks <4mm diameter have been quantified but not recommended for further analysis unless twigs or roundwood fragments larger than 2mmØ were present.

Results (Table 32)

It is clear, on learning that six samples produced no environmental remains, that preservation of plant macro-remains at this site is generally poor. However, the samples presented for assessment here are slightly more productive, particularly with regards recovery of charcoal.

Charred grains, seeds, wood, and uncharred anaerobically preserved endocarps and testas of seeds were preserved. The uncharred plant macro-remains might be intrusive, indicated by the modern rootlet fragments in each sample. These were seeds of ruderal environments.

Most of the plant remains were preserved by charring. Charring occurs when plant material is heated under reducing conditions where oxygen is largely excluded leaving a carbon skeleton resistant to decay (Boardman and Jones 1990, 2; Campbell *et al.* 2011, 17). The soil type is Soilscape 6, 'freely draining slightly acid loamy soils' (Cranfield University 2020). This type of

soil can provide preservation conditions suitable for the survival of charred plant remains, phytoliths and diatoms (Campbell *et al.* 2011, 5-6).

Charcoal fragments were the most common plant macro-remain in these samples. Fragments of identifiable size were found in each sample apart from pit F97 (sample 9). The most productive charcoal deposits came from pit F84 (sample 4) and pit F112 (sample 16). Fragments of twig were found in pit F84 (sample 4).

Cereal grains were present, in low numbers, in pit F85 (sample 6), pit F97 (sample 8) and ditch F98 (sample 10). Most were abraded and vacuolated and only identifiable to genus but better-preserved grains were found in pit F97 (sample 8) and ditch F98 (sample 10). Pit F97 (sample 8) contained a spelt glume. That, and a fragment of grass stem in pit F84 (sample 4), were the only chaff fragments in these samples. Low numbers of charred seeds of legumes and grasses were found in pit F85 (samples 5 and 6), pit F97 (sample 8) and ditch F98 (sample 10).

Discussion

Biases in recovery, residuality, contamination

No biases in recovery, residuality or contamination were reported during sampling. Modern rootlets were frequent in pit F84 (sample 4), pit F85 (sample 6) and ditch F98 (sample 10). Shells of Blind snail (*Ceciliodes acicula* (Müller)) and one modern seed with internal tissue surviving were found in pit F85 (sample 6). This snail burrows well below the ground surface (Kerney & Cameron 1979, 149) and could take small plant macro-remains down with it. The rootlets and snail activity are why the uncharred seeds in these samples have been interpreted as intrusive in this assessment. Also, no evidence of waterlogged preservation conditions was reported for this site or evident in the flots.

Potential, significance and recommendations

Although full counts have not been done at this stage, the density of charred plant remains in most of these samples per litre of sampled soil is low meaning that they could have entered the sampled contexts in back-fill or as general background waste from activities happening nearby rather than be evidence of the use of the features. This means that the potential and significance of these plant remains is limited.

Exceptions to this could be the high-density assemblages of charcoal in pit F84 (sample 4) and pit F112 (sample 16) which are likely to be single incident deposits such as dumps of hearth or furnace waste rather than residual or intrusive items.

The charred plant remains in these samples have the potential to add to information about arable activity and fuel but, for many, this potential is limited by the low density of the plant remains in the samples meaning that their provenance cannot be certain. The finds of a spelt wheat grain and a spelt wheat glume in pit F97 (sample 8) are typical of samples with these dates and what one would expect to find in an agricultural landscape.

Due to the low density of plant remains in most of these samples, further work is limited to samples with higher densities. Although charred grains, seeds and chaff were found in five of these samples they were present in such low densities that unless they are radiocarbon dated further work on such small assemblages cannot be justified. However, analysis of the charcoal in pit F84 (sample 4) and pit F112 (sample 16) may be useful so further analysis of the charcoal in these samples is recommended.

Sample	3	4	5	6	8	9	10	13	14	16
Context	F70	F84	F85	F85	F97	F97	F98	F135	F139	F112
Feature type	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Ditch	Pit	Pit	Pit
Sample volume (l)	10	30	20	20	20	10	30	20	40	30
Flot volume (ml)	NA	100	2	5	2	NA	10	NA	NA	750
General preservation*	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Good	Good	Good	Good
Full analysis recommended?	No	Yes – charcoal	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes – charcoal
Charred Grain										
Spelt (<i>Triticum spelta</i> L.)	-	-	-	-	R	-	-	-	-	-
Wheat (<i>Triticum</i> sp.)	-	-	-	O	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hulled barley (<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> L.) – straight grains	-	-	-	-	-	-	R	-	-	-
Barley (<i>Hordeum</i> sp.)	-	-	-	O	R	-	R	-	-	-
Oat (<i>Avena</i> sp.)	-	-	-	R	-	-	-	-	-	-
Charred Chaff										
Spelt (<i>Triticum spelta</i> L.) glume	-	-	-	-	R	-	-	-	-	-
Grass (Poaceae) stem fragment	-	R	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Charred Seeds										
Vetch (<i>Vicia</i> sp.)	-	-	R	R	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brome/Rye-grass (<i>Bromus/Lolium</i> sp.)	-	-	-	-	R	-	R	-	-	-
Uncharred Seeds										
Fat hen (<i>Chenopodium album</i> L.)	-	R	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Orache (<i>Atriplex</i> sp.)	-	R	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Charcoal										
Charcoal >4mm Qty.	4	>200	8	16-50	6-15	1	6-15	1	4	>200
Charcoal <4mm	-	D	R	R	R	-	-	-	-	D
Other										
Modern roots	-	F	-	F	-	-	F	-	-	-
Modern seed (internal tissue)	-	-	-	R	-	-	-	-	-	-
Terrestrial mollusca (<i>Ceciliodes acicula</i> Müller)	-	-	-	R	-	-	-	-	-	-
Terrestrial mollusca (general)	-	R	R	-	-	-	R	-	-	-

Table 32 Flot contents

*General Preservation: Good = Species or Genus identification possible; Moderate = Family identification possible; Poor = too poorly preserved to identify.

** consultation with dating laboratory recommended.

7.2 Charcoal identification

by Lisa Gray MSc MA ACIfA Archaeobotanist

Introduction

During the assessment two samples containing charcoal fragments of identifiable size were recommended for identification. The charcoal from one sample came from pit F84 (sample <4>) with the second sample from quarry pit F112 (sample <16>).

Methodology

Charcoal fragments larger than 4mm Ø in size were picked out for identification. It is difficult to make identifications of charcoal fragments that are smaller than 4mm Ø in size because the diagnostic features necessary for identification may not be visible in such small fragments (Asouti 2006, 31; Smart & Hoffman 1988, 178-179). Charcoal identifications were made using modern reference material (author's own) and anatomical guides (Hather 2000; Schoch *et al.* 2004). Identifications were made using epi-luminating microscopy. One hundred fragments were randomly selected from sample <4> and all fragments of identifiable size were examined from sample <16>.

Results

The taxa identified in sample <4> were all of Oak (*Quercus* sp.) wood. The taxa identified in sample <16> consisted of forty-three oak fragments and one hazel (*Corylus avellana* L.) fragment. Species of oak cannot be identified beyond genus on the basis of microscopic wood anatomy alone (Hather 2000, 11; Schoch *et al.* 2004). These charcoal fragments have also been examined using criteria explored by Dominique Marguarie and Jean-Yves Hunot (Marguarie & Hunot 2007). Their work examined the 'charcoal state' (*ibid* 1418-1424) meaning the examination of the following features: bark and pith; reaction wood; tyloses; fungal hyphae; insect degradation; radial cracks; vitrification; growth ring curvature; and growth ring width.

None of the fragments had bark or pith surviving. Tyloses were seen in most of the oak fragments, which means that these fragments came from heartwood (Marguarie & Hunot 2007, 1419). No fungal or insect activity was evident in these fragments. No fragments were radially cracked. The level of vitrification in all of these fragments was 'low brilliance-refractiveness' (*ibid*, 1421), meaning that the anatomy of the wood was clear and unfused. High levels of vitrification has been considered to be evidence of burning at high temperatures, but experimental work has concluded that this is not always the case and that more work needs to be done (McParland *et al.* 2010).

The growth ring curvature in all of the oak fragments was weak meaning that '...the rings seem 'straight' and the rays parallel...' (Marguarie & Hunot 2007, 1421). This means that the wood chosen is likely to have come from '...large calibre wood such as trunks or large branches...'. (*ibid*, 1422). The curvature in the hazel fragment was moderate meaning it could have come from a larger roundwood fragment or moderately-sized tree trunk.

Unfortunately, it was not possible to measure the width of the growth rings for these fragments. This may not be too great a loss due to this measurement being problematic:

'Palaeo-environmental interpretations based on the measurement of growth-ring width in charred and fragmented material are only valid only when applied to large charcoals (with weak ring curvature) belonging to the same taxon in the same geographical area and ecological setting, while also coming from the same archaeological context (i.e. domestic fire places) and size of wood' (Marguarie & Hunot 2007, 1431)

Discussion

The charcoal all comes from taxa native to the region but charcoal is very durable and could have been transported in from many miles away. With regards possible uses at the site, the burning qualities of the main charcoal type, oak, could be indicative of its use in a kiln or corn drier because it provides long-lasting fuel (Gale & Cutler 2000, 205). It is also possible that

bundles of wood and woody stems from trees and shrubs such as hazel were gathered to produce extreme heat and high flames over a short time (Marguerie & Hunot 2007, 1425).

8 Discussion

8.1 Prehistoric

Small assemblages of Bronze Age pottery, Early or Middle Iron Age pottery and later prehistoric flint attest to some activity in the area in these periods. Archaeological evaluation on the site previously identified two pits containing Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery and four residual prehistoric flints.

8.2 Late Iron Age to Roman

Most of the archaeological remains represent occupation of the site from the Late Iron Age/early Roman period through to the mid/late 2nd century, possibly continuing on a lesser scale into the 3rd century. Ditches were laid out on a north-east/south-west by north-west/south-east alignment with a trackway/droeway along the southern edge of the site, probably for the movement of animals. It is interesting to note that none of the ditches in the excavation area were recorded continuing through any of the outlying 2016 evaluation trenches, with none of the surrounding cropmarks positively identified in the evaluation either. This makes it difficult to determine if the ditches are a part of a wider agricultural field system, and if so, how extensive that field system was. Alternatively activity could be more localised, perhaps a small farmstead within a rectangular enclosure. No structural remains were identified on the excavation area, and structural material was rare with only a few fragments of brick/tile and some fired clay/daub. However, ploughing on the site may have impacted on the survival of shallow remains, and it is also unfortunate that the large modern pit has truncated through most of the centre of the site.

At 4,330 sherds weighing 36.7kg with an estimated 36.32 vessels present (EVE), the pottery assemblage was sizeable. Locally-produced domestic wares dominated including jars, storage jars, bowls and beakers but some cups, flagons, flasks, mortaria, platters, and higher status imported wares, were also present. Three jars, a bowl and two other vessels had had holes drilled into the base for use as sieves/strainers or possibly cheese presses. Two vessels also had repair holes. Animal bone had not survived well but included the main domestic species of cattle, sheep/goat, horse, pig and dog, with cattle dominating. Oysters must have also formed at least part of their diet with some shells recovered, especially from pit F97. The recovery of three different types of quernstone show that they were grinding grain for flour, although very few environmental remains were recovered. A small fragment of metal-working debris may attest to some industrial activity in the vicinity, and the oak and hazel charcoal from pits F84 and F112 could be associated with this activity or may have been used as hearth fuel. The coins, brooch and bracelet were presumably lost while people were living and working on the land. All of this is indicative of domestic occupation on the site making the presence of a small farmstead more likely.

The composition of Roman finds from the excavation area is very similar to those recovered during the earlier evaluation, with pottery dominating and much smaller quantities of animal bone, fired clay/daub and quernstone present. The single fragment of disarticulated bone from F12 of the evaluation does suggest that there may have been burials close to the site, but no further evidence was recovered during the excavation. Although the coins from this excavation were in a poor condition, four Roman coins had previously been recovered from topsoil and subsoil to the north-west of the excavation area (Oxford Archaeology East 2016). These coins ranged in date from the 2nd to the 4th centuries.

Some of the larger pits (F97, F112, F117 and F121) are likely to be quarry pits, for clay and/or gravel, with metallated surface F118 possibly made from the gravel from pit F117. Most of these larger pits contained pottery dating from the 2nd century, and may represent a change of land use. Some of the smaller pits are probably rubbish pits, but others may well be tree-throws from tree clearance. The excavation failed to produce any further evidence for the possible quarrying or use of chalk, as suggested after chalk nodules were recovered from pit F63 of the evaluation,

suggesting that their presence in the pit may have been a relatively isolated occurrence perhaps for a specific purpose, but it is difficult to determine what this might have been.

The Roman small town at Braintree was located c 1.24km to the south-south-east of the development site, within a triangular area between the main Roman roads of Stane Street (Rayne Road) and the Sudbury-Chelmsford route (London Road). Originally centred around Pierrefitte Way in the 1st century, the town expanded into the Rayne Road and George Yard areas in the 2nd and 3rd centuries with a cemetery on its western edge (ECC 1999, 3-4). The proximity of both the Roman town and main Roman roads would have made the development site a desirable location for a farmstead.

8.3 Post-Roman

A ditch aligned north-west/south-east is at right-angles to the existing field boundaries for the site and is probably part of this field system. It does not occur on any of the old OS maps so was backfilled before the late 19th century.

9 Acknowledgements

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Note: all CAT reports, except for DBAs, are available online in PDF format at <http://cat.essex.ac.uk>

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CAR 7	2000	<i>Colchester Archaeological Report 7: Post-Roman pottery from excavations in Colchester, 1971-85</i> , by Cotter, J. Colchester: Colchester Archaeological Trust Ltd.
CAR 10	1999	<i>Colchester Archaeological Report 10: Roman pottery from excavations in Colchester, 1971-86</i> , by Symonds R & Wade, S. Colchester: Colchester Archaeological Trust Ltd.
CAT	2021	<i>Health & Safety Policy</i>
CAT Report 367	2006	<i>An archaeological excavation at the 'Skyline 120' business park, Great Notley, near Braintree, Essex</i>
CAT Report 713	2013	<i>A desk-based assessment of the archaeological remains in and around land at Panfield Lane, Braintree, Essex.</i>
CAT Report 829	2015	<i>Archaeological trial-trenching evaluation at Sandon House, Panfield Lane, Braintree, Essex: March 2015</i>
CAT Report 1034	2017	<i>Archaeological evaluation on Phase 1 land to the west of Panfield Lane, Braintree, Essex: September 2016.</i>
CifA	2014a	<i>Standard and Guidance for archaeological excavation</i> . Updated October 2020
CifA	2014b	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i> . Updated October 2020
CifA	2014c	<i>Code of Conduct</i> . Rev. October 2019
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11 Abbreviations and glossary

CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
context	a single unit of excavation, which is often referred to numerically, and can be any feature, layer or find.
ECC	Essex County Council
ECCPS	Essex County Council Place Services
EHHER	Essex Historic Environment Record
feature (F)	an identifiable thing like a pit, a wall, a drain: can contain 'contexts'
layer (L)	distinct or distinguishable deposit (layer) of material
LIA	Late Iron age period 800BC to AD43
medieval	period from AD 1066 to c 1500
modern	period from c AD 1800 to the present
natural	geological deposit undisturbed by human activity
NGR	National Grid Reference
OASIS	Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations, http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main
post-medieval	from c AD 1500 to c 1800
residual	something out of its original context, eg a Roman coin in a modern pit
Roman	the period from AD 43 to c AD 410
section	(abbreviation sx or Sx) vertical slice through feature/s or layer/s
WSI	written scheme of investigation

12 Contents of archive

Finds: Six boxes

Paper record

One A4 document wallet containing:

The report (CAT Report 1745)

CAT written scheme of investigation

Original site record (section drawings)

Site digital photographic thumbnails and log

Digital record

The report (CAT Report 1745)

CAT written scheme of investigation

Site digital photographs, photographic thumbnails and log

Graphics

Site data

Survey data

13 Archive deposition

The archive is currently held by the Colchester Archaeological Trust at Roman Circus House, Roman Circus Walk, Colchester, Essex CO2 7GZ, but will be permanently deposited with Braintree Museum under reference BTPL21 (finds and paperwork) and with the Archaeological Data Service (digital files).

Distribution list:

Stephen Williams, Hills Residential Ltd
Historic Environment Advisor, Essex County Council Place Services
Essex Historic Environment Record, Essex County Council



Colchester Archaeological Trust

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Roman Circus Walk,
Colchester,
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Checked by: Philip Crummy

Date: 29/07/22

Appendix 1 Evaluation context list (CAT Report 1034)

Trench	Context	Context type	Description	Date
All	L1	Topsoil	Hard, dry, medium-dark grey/brown silt	Modern
All	L2	Subsoil	Hard, dry-moist, medium grey/brown silt	Undated
All	L3	Natural	Natural clay	Post-glacial
T26	F1	Pit	Hard, dry-moist, medium-dark orange/grey/brown clay with charcoal inclusions	Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age
T26	F2	Pit	Hard, dry-moist, medium grey/brown clay with charcoal inclusions	Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age
T21	F3	Pit	Hard, dry, medium-dark brown/black clay with charcoal and daub inclusions	Undated
T8	F4	Ditch	Hard, dry, medium orange/grey/brown clay with chalk inclusions	Post-medieval/modern
T3	F5	Ditch	Hard, dry, grey/brown clay with charcoal and chalk inclusions	Post-medieval/modern
T1	F6	Ditch	Hard, dry, medium grey/brown silty-clay	Post-medieval/modern
T1	F7	Ditch	Hard, dry, light-medium grey/brown silty-clay with 5% stone	Undated
T3	F8	Pit	Hard, dry, grey/brown clay with charcoal inclusions	Undated
T5	F9	Tree-throw	Hard, dry light grey/brown clay	?Modern
T25	F10	Fire-pit	Friable, dry, dark brown/black clay with charcoal inclusions and occasional stones	Undated
T5	F11	Tree-throw	Hard, dry, grey/brown clay with charcoal inclusions	?Modern
T43	F12	Ditch	Firm, dry, light-medium grey/brown silty-clay	Roman
T15	F13	Ditch	Hard, dry, medium grey/brown clay with charcoal inclusions	Modern
T16	F14	Ditch	Firm, dry, dark brown silty-clay with very large stones, chalk and charcoal inclusions	Modern
T5	F15	Tree-throw	Hard, dry, light-medium orange/grey/brown clay	?Modern
T5	F16	Ditch	Not excavated	Modern
T5	F17	Tree-throw	Hard, dry, medium grey/brown clay	?Modern
T10	F18	Pit	Firm, dry, light-medium grey/brown silty-clay with charcoal inclusions and 5% stone	Undated
T10	F19	Pit	Firm, dry, medium grey/brown silty-clay	Undated
T31	F20	Pit	Hard, dry, grey/brown clay	Modern
T39	F21	Pit	Firm, dry, medium grey/brown silty-clay with 2% stone	Modern
T36	F22	Fire-pit	Hard, dry, dark brown/black silty-clay with charcoal and chalk inclusions with occasional stone	Undated
T39	F23	Pit	Firm, dry, light-medium grey/brown silty-clay	Undated
T48	F24	Pit	Hard, dry, medium orange/grey/brown/black clay with charcoal inclusions; not surveyed so not present on the figures.	Undated
T49	F25	Pit	Hard, dry, grey/brown clay	Modern

T49	F26	Pit	Hard, dry, grey/brown clay with charcoal inclusions	Modern
T38	F27	Pit	Firm, dry/moist, medium orange/grey/brown clay with 5% stone	Undated
T45	F28	Ditch	Firm, dry, medium brown silt	Modern
T45	F29	Ditch	Friable, moist, medium grey/brown silty-clay with charcoal inclusions	Roman
T56	F30	Pit	Hard, moist, grey/brown clay with charcoal inclusions	Modern
T30	F31	Pit	Soft, dry, medium-dark grey/brown silty-clay	Undated
T30	F32	Pit	Soft, dry, medium-dark brown silty-clay with charcoal inclusions and rare small stones	Undated
T46	F33 – F46	Natural features	Firm, dry-moist, medium orange/grey/brown silty-clay	Natural
T43	F47	Ditch	Friable, dry, medium grey/black silt with charcoal inclusions	Roman
T51	F48	Pit	Firm, dry, light-medium grey/brown silty-clay with 5% stone	Modern
T55	F49	Ditch	Hard, moist, medium grey/brown clay with charcoal and chalk inclusions	Modern
T52	F50	Pit	Firm, dry, dark brown silty-clay with 5% stone	Post-medieval/ modern
T52- T54	F51	Pit	Firm, dry, medium grey/brown silty-clay with brick/tile flecks and 1% stone	Modern
T54	F52	Ditch	Firm, medium grey/brown silty-clay with 5% stone	Roman
T54	F53	Pit	Firm, moist, light-medium yellow/orange/grey/brown silty-clay	Roman
T53	F54	Ditch	Friable, dry, medium orange/brown silty-clay	Roman
T59	F55	Pit	Soft, dry, dark brown silt with charcoal and brick/tile inclusions	Modern
T54	F56	Pit	Friable/firm, dry, medium-dark orange/grey/brown silty-clay with charcoal inclusions	Undated
T54	F57	Pit	Firm, dry, medium orange/brown silty-clay with chalk inclusions and rare stones	Undated
T58	F58	Ditch	Hard, moist, grey/brown clay with charcoal and daub inclusions	Roman
T86	F59	Fire-pit	Firm, dry, light-medium orange/grey silty-sand with charcoal inclusions	Undated
T61	F60	Pit	Firm, dry, medium grey/brown silty-clay	Modern
T62	F61	Pit	Firm, dry, medium-dark brown silty-clay with charcoal and chalk inclusions	Post-medieval/ modern
T43	F62	Ditch	Firm, dry, medium brown silty-clay with chalk inclusions	Post-medieval/ modern
T52	F63	Pit	Hard, dry-moist, light-medium yellow/orange/grey chalky-clay with charcoal and daub inclusions	Roman
T54	F64	Ditch	Firm, dry, light yellow/brown silty-clay with chalk inclusions	Post-medieval/ modern

Appendix 2 Excavation context list

Layer	Finds no.	Layer type	Description	Period
L1	-	Topsoil	Firm moist dark grey/brown silty clay.	Modern
L2	-	Subsoil	Firm moist/wet medium grey/brown silty clay.	Undated
L3	-	Natural	Firm, moist/wet medium yellow/grey/brown clay.	Post-glacial
L4	65, 96, 125	Silty-clay spread	Firm moist medium/dark grey/brown sandy silty loam and inclusions of: stone 20%.	Roman, early 3rd century?
L5	69	Silty-clay spread	Firm moist medium orange/brown silty clay and inclusions of: stone 15% pot 1% overlying quarry pit F112.	Roman with later intrusive material
L6	74, 92	Clayey-silt spread	Friable moist medium/dark grey/brown clayey silt immediately overlying metallated surface F118.	Roman, late 2nd-early 3rd century AD

(Started at F70 to follow on from the evaluation results)

Feature	Finds no.	Feature type	Description	Period
F70	1, 18	Pit	Oval-shaped, gentle sloping sides, concave base, 0.58m by 0.31m and 0.09m deep. Friable/firm dry medium grey silty clay and inclusions of: stone 5%, pot 30%.	Late Iron Age/early Roman
F71	-	Pit/natural	Elongated, gentle sloping sides, concave base, 1.85m by 0.36m and 0.07m deep. Friable medium brown clayey silt.	Undated
F72	2	Pit	Circular, gentle sloping sides, concave base, 0.73m diameter, 0.16m deep. Friable/firm dry medium grey/black silty clay with charcoal flecks.	Late Iron Age/early Roman
F73	3	Pit	Sub-circular in plan, gentle sloping sides, concave base, 0.47m by 0.42m and 0.07m deep. Soft/friable dry medium grey/black silty clay with charcoal flecks.	Early Roman
F74	4, 120	Tree-throw	Circular in plan, irregular sloping sides, slightly concave base, 2.2m by 1.91m and 0.16m deep. Firm moist medium orange/grey/brown sandy silty loam and inclusions of: stone 20%.	Late Iron Age/early Roman
F75	5, 6, 7	Gully	U-shaped with gentle sloping sides and a concave base, 5.33m long, c 0.42m wide and c 0.1m deep. Friable/firm dry medium grey/black silty clay with charcoal flecks.	Roman, AD 70-110
F76	-	Pit	Probably circular but cut by F75, gentle sloping sides, concave base, 0.78 by at least 0.28m and 0.06m deep. Soft/friable dry medium brown/black silty clay with charcoal flecks.	Undated
F77	8, 9, 16	Ditch	Recorded for a distance of 11.5m, c 1.08m wide (ranging from 0.61m to 1.51m and narrowing to terminal), c 0.36m deep (ranging from 0.07m at terminal to 0.65m), U-shaped. Friable/firm dry light grey/brown clay and inclusions of: stone 5%.	Late Iron Age/early Roman
F78	10, 14, 20, 25	Ditch	Same as F29. Recorded for a distance of 21.8m, c 1.56m wide (ranging from 0.99-2.10m and narrowing to terminal), c 0.31m deep, U-shaped with steeply sloped sides and a flat base. Hard dry medium orange/grey/brown clay and inclusions of: stone 5%, pot 5%.	Roman, AD 125/150-180
F79	11, 12, 13, 15, 21	Gully	Same as F47, curvilinear in plan, U-shaped, 14.5m long, c 0.82m wide and c 0.13m deep. Firm light yellow/orange clay with charcoal flecks.	Late Iron Age/early Roman
F80	24, 26, 30, 31	Ditch	Recorded for a distance of 27.2m, c 1.34m wide and c 0.47m deep, U-shaped with steeply-sloped sides. Cuts F86. Firm, dry mid grey/brown silty clay.	Early Roman or 2nd century AD?

F81	-	Pit/ tree-throw	Sub-oval in plan, steep sides, uneven base, 1.88m by 1.0m and 0.35m deep. Initial fill: Firm moist light/medium grey/brown silty clay with charcoal flecks. Secondary fill: Firm mid orangey brown grey silty clay with manganese flecking and rare stones.	Undated
F82	17	Pit	Circular in plan, gradual sides, concave base, 0.89m diameter and 0.14m deep. Firm, dry mid brown silty clay.	Late Iron Age?
F83	19	Pit	Probably circular in plan but cut by F79, steep-sided, 0.84m by at least 0.37m and 0.21m deep. Firm, dry mid brown silty clay.	Late Iron Age?
F84	22	Pit	Circular in plan, irregular sides, flat sloping base, 0.48m diameter and 0.11m. Upper fill: Firm, dry dark brown/grey charcoal. Lower fill: Firm, dry dark brown silty clay with charcoal inclusions.	Late Iron Age/ early Roman
F85	23	Pit	Circular in plan, steep sides with a flat base, 1.2m by 1.1m and 0.34m deep, with a layer of charcoal in the base. Firm dry medium grey/brown sandy silty clay with charcoal flecks and inclusions of: stone 25%.	Late Iron Age/ early Roman
F86	27, 28	Pit	Cut by F79 and on the edge of the excavation area of shape difficult to determine, steep sided with a flat base, 0.97m deep. Initial fill: Compact reddish/brown clay with small stone inclusions. Secondary fill: Firm dry grey/blue clay with charcoal flecks, tile flecks and inclusions of: stone 10%.	Roman, 2nd century AD
F87	29	Ditch (part of F95)	Recorded for a distance of 58m, c 0.85m wide by c 0.29m deep, U-shaped, cuts ditches F98 and F120. Firm moist light/medium grey/brown clay and inclusions of: gravel 10% stone 10%.	Late Iron Age/ early Roman
F88	32, 33, 40	Ditch	U-shaped, 19.8m long, c 1.07m wide and c 0.36m deep, cut by F91. Firm, light brown silty clay with frequent charcoal flecking.	Roman, 2nd century AD
F89	-	Gully	Recorded for a distance of 7.4m, c 0.36m wide and c 0.04m deep, curvilinear in plan, very shallow. Soft/friable moist light grey/brown clay and inclusions of: gravel 10% stone 10%.	Undated
F90	-	Pit	Circular in plan, 1.44m by at least 0.86m, cut by ditch F64. Soft/friable dry medium brown/black clayey with charcoal flecks and inclusions of: gravel 2% stone 10% pot 5%.	Undated
F91	34, 39, 53	Ditch	U-shaped, 18.8m long, c 1.9m wide and c 0.54m deep. Upper fill: Firm, moist orangey grey silty clay with rare small stones, manganese and charcoal flecking. Lower fill: Firm, moist brown-orange with occasional small stones and frequent chalk flecking and rare manganese inclusions.	Early Roman
F92	35, 36, 41, 42, 85	Ditch	Recorded for a distance of 35.5m, c 1.51m wide and c 0.44m deep, U-shaped. Upper fill: Firm, mid brownish/grey silty clay with rare small stone inclusions. Lower fill: Firm, mid brown/orange silty clay with charcoal and rare small stones and chalk flecking.	Early Roman
F93	37, 50, 84, 123	Ditch	25.83m long, c 0.66m wide and c 0.39m deep, U-shaped. Firm, mid brown silt with rare small stone inclusions	Early Roman
F94	38	Pit	Circular in plan, steep sides, flat base, 0.87m diameter, 0.37m deep. Firm moist medium/dark grey/brown sandy silty clay and inclusions of: stone 10%.	Roman
F95	52, 78, 82	Ditch (part of F87)	Recorded for a distance of 58m, c 0.85m wide by c 0.29m deep, U-shaped, cuts ditches F98 and F120. Firm dry medium orange/grey/brown silty clay and inclusions of: stone 5%.	Late Iron Age/ early Roman
F96	43, 44, 66, 126	Ditch/gully	Recorded for a distance of 18.6m, c 0.43m wide and c 0.16m deep. Friable dry medium/dark orange/brown silt and inclusions of: stone 5%.	Roman, AD 70-100
F97	45, 46, 47,	Pit	Sub-oval in plan, 4.97m by 3.53m and 1.08m deep, steep-	Roman, AD

	49, 98, 99, 100, 101, 127		sided with a flat base. Firm to hard moist dark green/grey/brown silty clay with charcoal flecks, oyster flecks, daub flecks, brick flecks and inclusions of: stone 15%, pot 20%.	180/200-225
F98	48, 51, 54, 79, 80, 81, 88	Ditch	U-shaped, 19.8m long, c 1.4m wide and c 0.48m deep, cut by F95. Firm, mid orangey grey/brown silty clay.	Late Iron Age/early Roman
F99	55	Clay spread	Sub-circular in plan, very shallow, 3.23m by 3.1m and 0.09m deep, cuts F100. Hard dry medium grey/brown clay with charcoal flecks, brick flecks and inclusions of: pot 25%.	Late 2nd-early 3rd century AD
F100	56	Clay spread	Sub-circular in plan, very shallow, 3.46m by at least 3.2m and 0.09m deep. Firm/hard dry dark grey/brown clay with charcoal flecks, brick flecks and inclusions of: pot 20%.	Early 2nd century AD
F101	57, 60	Gully	3.5m long, 0.4m wide and 0.07m deep, U-shaped by very shallow. Hard dry dark grey/brown silty clay with charcoal flecks and inclusions of: stone 5%.	Roman, AD 125/150-200
F102	58, 68, 91	Ditch	Recorded for a distance of 16.07m, c 1.01m wide and c 0.53m deep, cut by F123. Friable/firm dry medium grey/brown clay silt with charcoal flecks and inclusions of: stone 10%.	Roman
F103	-	Pit	Sub-circular in plan, gradual sides, concave base, 0.91m by 0.86m. Firm dry grey/brown silty clay with charcoal flecks and inclusions of: stone 8%.	Undated
F104	59	Pit	Sub-circular in plan, steep sides, concave base, 0.82m by 0.72m and 0.15m deep. Firm moist medium brown clay with charcoal flecks.	Undated
F105	63	Pit	Sub-circular in plan, v-shaped base, 0.41m diameter and 0.06m deep. Firm, dark brown clay with chalk flecking.	19th-20th century
F106	64	Stakehole	Sub-circular in plan, 0.26m by 0.21m and 0.04m deep. Firm, dark brown clay with chalk inclusions with occasional charcoal and small stone inclusions.	Undated
F107	-	Stakehole	Circular in plan, 0.22m diameter and 0.04m deep. Firm, dark brown clay with chalk inclusions.	Undated
F108	-	Pit	Sub-oval in plan, gentle sloping sides, concave base, 1.38m by 0.77m and 0.12m deep. Firm, mid orangey brown clay with occasional stone and frequent charcoal inclusions.	Undated
F109	61, 67	Gully	Recorded for a distance of 4.6m and c 0.43m wide. Firm grey/brown silty clay with charcoal flecks and inclusions of: stone 8%.	Roman
F110	62	Pit	Sub-oval in plan, 4.15m by 3.13m and shallow at 0.11m deep. Firm moist medium orange/brown silty clay with charcoal flecks and inclusions of: stone 25% pot 30%.	Roman, AD 125/150-200
F111	-	Real feature?	Possible gully terminal, at least 1m long by 0.14m wide and 0.14m deep. Soft firm moist grey/brown sand silt and inclusions of: stone 8%.	Undated
F112	70	Pit	18.2m long, 3.41-5.36m wide, 0.59m deep. Firm moist medium orange/grey silty clay with charcoal flecks and inclusions of: stone 5% pot 0%.	Roman, 2nd century AD
F113	-	Clay patch	Irregular in plan, shallow sides, uneven base, 4.36m by 2.11m and 0.15m deep. Firm moist medium/dark grey/brown clay with modern brick fragments in fill (not retained).	Modern
F114	107, 110, 133	Ditch	Recorded for a distance of 9.4m, c 1.24m wide and c 0.36m deep, U-shaped. Firm dry grey/brown clayey and inclusions of: stone 8%.	Roman, AD 125/150-200
F115	71, 104, 129	Ditch	Recorded for a distance of 3.46m, 0.81m wide and 0.15m deep, U-shaped. Firm moist medium/dark grey/brown silty clay and inclusions of: stone 8%.	Late Iron Age

F116	72, 130	Pit	Sub-oval in plan, 1.18m by 0.56m and 0.12m deep. Firm moist dark grey/brown silty clay and inclusions of: stone 8%.	Late Iron Age/ early Roman
F117	75, 76	Quarry pit	Sealed beneath L6, sub-circular in plan, steep sides, concave base, at least 9.6m by 6.56m and 0.72m deep. Upper fill: Firm moist medium/dark grey/brown blue clayey silt. Lower fill: Firm, mid orangey grey clay with frequent stone inclusions.	Roman, AD 130-160
F118	73	Metalled surface	Sealed beneath L6, 11.74m by 7.65m, irregular in plan.	Roman
F119	86, 87	Pit	Circular in plan, cut by ditches F92 and F93, 1.53m and 0.96m deep. Initial fill: Firm, mid orangey brown silty clay. Secondary fill: Firm, mid grey silty clay with rare chalk flecks. Tertiary fill: Soft, moist mid greyish brown silty sand with manganese flecking.	Roman
F120	83, 124	Ditch	Recorded for a distance of 11.47m, 1.66m wide and 0.83m deep, U-shaped with steep sides, cut by ditches F95 and F98. Firm to hard dry mid grey/brown clay with charcoal flecks and inclusions of stone 10%.	Late Iron Age/ early Roman
F121	77, 113, 114	Pit	Circular in plan, 4.9m by 3.9m and 0.84m deep, steeply sloping sides, concave base. Initial fill: Compact, dry mid brownish grey clay with occasional chalk inclusions. Secondary fill: Firm moist medium/dark grey/brown sandy silty clay with charcoal flecks and inclusions of: stone 10% pot 2%.	Roman, AD 150/180-220
F122	-	Pit	Circular in plan, 0.6m diameter, 0.13m deep. Firm moist dark grey/brown silty clay with charcoal flecks and inclusions of: stone 8%.	Undated
F123	90	Pit	Circular in plan, 2.62m by 2.53m and 0.67m deep, steep sides with a flat base. Soft/friable dry light grey/brown silty clay with charcoal flecks and inclusions of: gravel 5% stone 15%.	Late Iron Age?
F124	89	Pit	Sub-oval in plan, sloped sides, concave base, 1.84m by 1.26m and 0.32m. Firm, dry mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks with rare stone inclusions.	Late Iron Age/ early Roman?
F125	94	Pit	Circular in plan, sloped sides, concave base, 1.2m by 1.05m and 0.29m deep. Firm, mid grey brown silty clay with occasional small stone inclusions.	Late Iron Age/ early Roman?
F126	Void			
F127	95	Pit	Circular in plan, sloped sides, concave base, 1.07m by at least 0.5m and 0.18m deep, cut into L4. Firm moist medium grey/brown sandy silty clay and inclusions of: stone 10%.	Roman
F128	97, 102, 108, 128, 134	Pit	Sub-oval in plan, concave sides, concave base, 1.33 by 1.08m and 0.35m deep, cut into F121. Friable moist dark grey/brown clayey silt with charcoal flecks.	Roman, AD 125/150-200
F129	103, 105	Pit	Circular in plan, 0.37m diameter. Firm moist medium/dark grey/brown silty clay with charcoal flecks.	Late Iron Age/ early Roman
F130	Void			
F131	-	Pit	Circular in plan, 1.11m by 0.87m and 0.17m deep. Firm moist medium grey/brown sandy silty clay and inclusions of: stone 40%.	Undated
F132	115	Pit	Circular in plan, 0.64m diameter and 0.18m deep. Firm moist medium grey/brown sandy silty clay and inclusions of: stone 10%.	Roman
F133	116	Pit	1.72m by at least 0.58m and 0.22m deep. Firm moist medium orange/grey silty clay.	Roman
F134	117	Pit	Not on plan, 0.5m wide by 0.11m deep. Firm moist medium orange/grey silty clay.	Roman

F135	-	Pit	Circular in plan, 0.51m by 0.46m and 0.05m deep. Firm wet medium orange/grey clay with charcoal flecks.	Undated
F136	118	Pit	Circular in plan, sloped sides, concave base, 1.91m by 1.82m and 0.47m deep. Upper fill: Firm, moist mid orange/grey clay silt with rare stone inclusions. Middle fill: Firm, moist mid grey/orange silty clay with rare stone inclusions. Lower fill: Friable, moist mid orange/grey sandy silt with rare stone inclusions.	Late Iron Age/ early Roman
F137	119	Pit	Sub-oval in plan, sloped sides, concave base, 1.23m by 0.74m and 0.05m deep. Firm moist medium orange/grey silty clay with charcoal flecks.	Late Iron Age/ early Roman
F138	131, 132	Pit	Oval in plan, steep sides, flat base, 2.25m by 1.17m and c 0.27m deep. Upper fill: Friable, mid orange/brown silty clay with occasional small stone inclusions. Lower fill: Firm, dark grey charcoal/silt.	Late Iron Age/ early Roman
F139	121	Pit	Irregular in plan, gradual sides, uneven base, 3.83 by 1.82m and 0.17m deep. Firm moist silty clay with charcoal flecks and inclusions of: gravel 0% stone 8%.	Late Iron Age/ early Roman
F140	-	Pit	Circular in plan, gradual sides, concave base, 0.42m by 0.35m and 0.07m deep. Firm, dark orange/brown clay with rare small stone inclusions.	Undated
F141	122	Pit	Circular in plan, sloped sides, concave base, 0.86m by 0.78m and 0.18m deep. Firm moist orange/grey silty clay.	Early Roman?

Appendix 3 Pottery list

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	Soil S no.	NR	GR.	MS W	Rim	Handle	Base	Stamp	Reading	Interpret.	Graf Post-F	Reading	Wmd	Soot	Burn	Overfired	Abraded	Modif.	Repair hole	Hole	Hole diam.	Disc	Disc diam.	Polishing	Fabric Grp	Typology	Vessel function	EVE	Diam.	Comments	Date
F70	PIT	1		32	462	14	1	0	4									X	X							GTW (BG)	CAM 221	BOWL	0.06	250		LIA	
F70	PIT	1		22	57	3																				RCW 2						LIA-ER	
F70	PIT	1		1	1	1																				FSOW						LIA-ER	
F70	PIT	18		11	186	17												X								GTW (BG)					HARD, GREY CORE, LOTS BG, LOST MOST OF SURFACE (OR/BR), SPARSE MICA & FL	LIA	
F70	PIT	18		2	6	3																				GTW (BG)						LIA	
F70	PIT	18		4	11	3											X									RCW						LIA-ER	
F70	PIT		3	11	11	1																				GTW						LIA	
F72	PIT	2		1	28	28	0	0	1																	GTW (BG)						LIA	
F72	PIT	2		2	6	3																				GTW (OX)						LIA	
F72	PIT	2		1	1	1																				RCW					FINE BG	LIA-ER	
F73	PIT	3		1	7	7											X									GTW						LIA	
F73	PIT	3		1	3	3																				RCW						LIA-ER	
F73	PIT	3		1	4	4	1	0	0																	GX (BG)	CAM 218	BOWL	0.04	150	? THIN-W, FINE BG	AD 43-120	
F74	TREE-THROW	4		3	17	6	0	0	1																	GTW						LIA	
F74	TREE-THROW	4		1	2	2																				GX (BG)					THIN-W, FINE GB, GREY	ROMAN	
F74	TREE-THROW	120		2	5	3																				GX (BG)						ROMAN	
F74	TREE-THROW	120		2	58	29																				GTW						LIA	
F74	TREE-THROW	120		1	14	14	1	0	0																	GTW (BG)	?	?	0.03	?		LIA	
F74	TREE-THROW	120		1	8	8																				RCW						LIA-ER	
F74	TREE-THROW	120		1	29	29	0	0	1																	GTW (BG) OX						LIA	
F74	TREE-THROW	120		1	5	5																				GTW (OX)						LIA	
F74	TREE-THROW	120		1	13	13																				RCW					SOME BG	LIA-ER	
F74	TREE-THROW	120		2	8	4																				RCW						LIA-ER	
F74	TREE-THROW	120		1	3	3	1	0	0																	RCW 4	?	?	0.05	140		LIA-ER	
F75	DITCH	5		1	4	4																				HMF					BLACK, BADLY SORTED FL	PREHISTORIC	
F75	DITCH	5		1	2	2																				HMF					OR/GREY, COMMON M-C FL	PREHISTORIC	
F75	DITCH	5		25	51	2																				DZ						ROMAN	
F75	DITCH	5		9	37	4	1	0	0																	GX	CAM 108	BEAKER	0.07	150	GREY, OR CORE, SAND	AD 43-130/140/200?	
F75	DITCH	5		23	106	5	4	0	0																	GX	CAM 104	BEAKER	0.30	80	?	AD 55-90	

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	Soil S no.	NR	GR.	MS W	Rim	Handle	Base	Stamp	Reading	Interpret.	Graf Post-F	Reading	Wind	Soot	Burn	Overfired	Abraded	Modif.	Repair hole	Hole	Hole diam.	Disc	Disc diam.	Polishing	Fabric Grp	Typology	Vessel function	EVE	Diam.	Comments	Date
F75	DITCH	5																								GX	CAM 266	JAR	0.08	150	?	AD 43-80	
F75	DITCH	5		1	12	12	1	0	0									X								BXSG	CURLE 11A	BOWL	0.08	220	LOST MOST OF SLIP	AD 69-80	
F75	DITCH	5		2	8	4	2	0	1									X								BXSG	DRAG 37	BOWL	0.13	170	LOST MOST OF SLIP	AD 70-110	
F75	DITCH	5		2	19	10	0	0	1									X								BASG					LOST MOST OF SLIP	AD 43-110	
F75	DITCH	5		6	32	5	1	0	0																	GR	CAM 69B/320	BOWL	0.08	150		AD 69-180	
F75	DITCH	5		7	19	3											X									GX (47)					MISFIRED BUFF/OR	ROMAN	
F75	DITCH	5		7	23	3											X									GX (47)					MISFIRED, BUFF/BR, GREY/BL SURFACE, SANDT	ROMAN	
F75	DITCH	6	2	3	4	1																				GX (47)					BLACK SURF, BUFF/BR CORE, SANDY	ROMAN	
F75	DITCH	7		1	3	3													X							BASG					LOST MOST OF SLIP	AD 43-110	
F75	DITCH	7		6	17	3	0	0	1																	GX						ROMAN	
F75	DITCH	7		1	6	6	0	0	1																	GX (47)						ROMAN	
F75	DITCH	7		4	8	2											X									GX (47)					OR SURF, GREY CORE ORS	ROMAN	
F75	DITCH	7		1	10	10																				GP						AD 43-110	
F75	DITCH	7		2	5	3																				BSW						ROMAN	
F75	DITCH	7		2	5	3											X									GX (47)						ROMAN	
F75	DITCH	7		1	9	9	1	0	0																	UR (GX)	CAM 28	PLATTER	0.08	190	COPY CAM 14	AD 43-69	
F75	DITCH	7		1	26	26	1	0	0																	CSOW	CAM 231-232	FLASK	0.15	140		LIA-ER	
F77	DITCH	8		45	496	11	2	0	5								X			X						HZ	CAM 255A	JAR	0.18	160	2 HOLES THROUH BASE 10 MM. OOD C GREY FABRIC. COMB BELOW RIM	LIA	
F77	DITCH	8		2	12	6																				GTW (BG)						LIA	
F77	DITCH	8		1	11	11																				CSOW						LIA-ER	
F77	DITCH	8		3	58	19	0	0	2								X									SW						LIA-ER	
F77	DITCH	8		4	9	2																				RCW 2						LIA-ER	
F77	DITCH	8		2	4	2																				RCW 6					BLACK SURFACE, GREY CORE, BG	LIA-ER	
F77	DITCH	8		1	2	2																				BASG						AD 43-110	
F77	DITCH	9		1	5	5																				GTW (BG)						LIA	
F77	DITCH	9		1	23	23																				GTW						LIA	
F77	DITCH	16		52	753	14	4	0	0																	RCW 1	CAM 116	BEAKER	0.52	170	LARGE PART OF VESSEL, BSW FINE BG, SAND & MICA, BUFF-GREY CORE. CORDONS.ROULETTING	LIA-ER	
F77	DITCH	16		1	126	126	0	0	1																	RCW	CAM 116?	BEAKER				LIA-ER	

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	Soil S no.	NR	GR.	MS W	Rim	Handle	Base	Stamp	Reading	Interpret.	Graf Post-F	Reading	Wind	Soot	Burn	Overfired	Abraded	Modif.	Repair hole	Hole	Hole diam.	Disc	Disc diam.	Polishing	Fabric Grp	Typology	Vessel function	EVE	Diam.	Comments	Date
F77	DITCH	16		1	61	61	1	0	0																	MVW	CAM 254	JAR	0.15	190		LIA	
F77	DITCH	16		3	26	9																				GTW (OX)						LIA	
F77	DITCH	16		1	48	48											X									GTW (BG)					SLIGHTLY GREY	LIA	
F77	DITCH	16		2	29	15	0	0	1								X									GTW (BG)					OF HARD VERY GREY NR GX (BG)	LIA	
F77	DITCH	16		1	36	36											X									HZ						LIA-ER	
F77	DITCH	16		9	202	22											X									GTW (OX)						LIA	
F77	DITCH	16		18	212	12											X									GTW (OX)						LIA	
F77	DITCH	16		9	36	4											X									GTW						LIA	
F77	DITCH	16		1	16	16									X											GX						ROMAN	
F77	DITCH	16		3	47	16											X									GTW (BG)					OF VERY GREY/HARD NR GX (BG)	LIA-ER	
F77	DITCH	16		1	8	8	0	0	1								X									GX					? FOOTRING	ROMAN	
F77	DITCH	16		12	69	6	0	0	1								X									GTW (BG)					BLACK SURFACE, GREY CORE, HARD BG, NR GX (BG)	LIA	
F77	DITCH	16		4	26	7	4	0	0								X									RCW	?	?	0.24	105		LIA-ER	
F77	DITCH	16		1	5	5											X									SW						LIA-ER	
F77	DITCH	16		2	14	7											X									SW						LIA-ER	
F77	DITCH	16		3	36	12											X									CSOW						LIA-ER	
F77	DITCH	16		18	603	34	6	0	2							X	X		X		X	9,1 2				GTW	CAM 266	JAR	0.56	150	LARGE PART OF VESSEL. TWO POST-F HOLES THROUGH BASE	LIA	
F77	DITCH	16		1	13	13											X									HZ (OX)						LIA-AD 200/300	
F77	DITCH	16		1	17	17	1	0	0								X									GTW (BG)	CAM 219	BOWL	0.08	160	NR RCW SLIGHTLY BURNISHED	LIA	
F77	DITCH	16		1	21	21											X									FSOW					BUFF SLIGHTLY MICACEOUS, FINE BG SMOOTH/SOFT	LIA-ER	
F77	DITCH	16		3	8	3	2	0	0								X									SW	CAM 219	BOWL	0.13	90	BLACK, SANDY, GREY GROG	LIA-ER	
F77	DITCH	16		1	3	3											X									SW					BLACK/BROWN, SLIGHTLY BURNISHED, SAND & GROG	LIA-ER	
F78	DITCH	10		35	476	14	2	0	0								X									HZ	CAM 273	STORAGE JAR	0.06	360		AD 43-200/300	
F78	DITCH	10		1	19	19											X									HZ						LIA-AD 200/300	
F78	DITCH	10		4	184	46	1	0	0								X									HZ (OX)	CAM 273	STORAGE JAR	0.05	330		AD 43-200/300	
F78	DITCH	10		4	25	6											X									GTW (BG)						LIA	
F78	DITCH	10		2	5	3											X									DJ						ROMAN	
F78	DITCH	10		65	293	5	5	0	2								X									GX	?	?	0.08	160		ROMAN	
F78	DITCH	10															X									GX	CAM 268	JAR	0.10	200		AD 125/150-280/320	

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	Soil S no.	NR	GR.	MS W	Rim	Handle	Base	Stamp	Reading	Interpret.	Graf Post-F	Reading	Wind	Soot	Burn	Overfired	Abraded Modif.	Repair hole	Hole	Hole diam.	Disc	Disc diam.	Polishing	Fabric Grp	Typology	Vessel function	EVE	Diam.	Comments	Date	
F78	DITCH	10																								GX	?	?	0.07	180		ROMAN	
F78	DITCH	10		6	59	10										X										GX						ROMAN	
F78	DITCH	10		2	22	11	2	0	0																	GX	CAM 275	STORAGE JAR	0.15	160	?	AD 43-100	
F78	DITCH	10		4	5	1																				GX (F)						ROMAN	
F78	DITCH	10		12	80	7	1	0	0								X									GX	CAM 268	JAR	0.13	190		AD 125/150-280/320	
F78	DITCH	10		1	4	4	0	0	1								X									GX						ROMAN	
F78	DITCH	10		2	6	3	1	0	0								X									WA	?	?	0.03	?		ROMAN	
F78	DITCH	10		1	21	21	0	0	1																		BACG						AD 110-220
F78	DITCH	10		25	66	3	0	0	2																	GX (47)						ROMAN	
F78	DITCH	10		1	5	5																				GTW						LIA	
F78	DITCH	10		37	145	4	6	0	1																	BSW 2	?	?	0.08	140		ROMAN	
F78	DITCH	10																								BSW 2	?	?	0.06	120		ROMAN	
F78	DITCH	10																								BSW 2	?	?	0.24	150		ROMAN	
F78	DITCH	10		4	21	5																				GB						AD 110/125-275/300	
F78	DITCH	10		12	68	6	3	0	3								X									GX (47)	?	?	0.02	?		ROMAN	
F78	DITCH	10																								GX (47)	?	?	0.08	190		ROMAN	
F78	DITCH	10																								GX (47)	?	?	0.03	?		ROMAN	
F78	DITCH	10		2	3	2											X									GX						ROMAN	
F78	DITCH	10		1	9	9	1	0	0								X									GB	CAM 278	JAR	0.10	150		AD 117-250/260	
F78	DITCH	10		1	3	3																				RCW						LIA-ER	
F78	DITCH	10		1	7	7	1	0	0								X									GX (47)	?	?	0.06	140	BUFF, SANDY	ROMAN	
F78	DITCH	14		4	4	1																				DZ						ROMAN	
F78	DITCH	14		3	20	7																				GTW						LIA	
F78	DITCH	14		1	11	11																				GTW (OX)						LIA	
F78	DITCH	14		1	4	4																				GTW (OX)						LIA	
F78	DITCH	14		22	205	9	3	0	0																	GX	CAM 270B	STORAGE JAR	0.25	200		AD 43-200/300	
F78	DITCH	14		77	413	5	5	0	1																	GX (47)	CAM 270B	STORAGE JAR	0.52	190	GREY, OR INT, SANDY	AD 43-200/300	
F78	DITCH	14																								GX (47)	?	?	0.07	130		ROMAN	
F78	DITCH	14		14	68	5	2	0	1								X									GX (47)	?	?	0.02	?	OR/BUFF GREY SANDY	ROMAN	
F78	DITCH	14																								GX (47)	BOWL?	BOWL	0.08	150		ROMAN	
F78	DITCH	14		16	82	5	1	0	0																	BSW 2	CAM 231-232	FLASK	0.14	140		LIA-AD 150/180	

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	Soil S no.	NR	GR.	MS W	Rim	Handle	Base	Stamp	Reading	Interpret.	Graf Post-F	Reading	Wind	Soot	Burn	Overfired	Abraded	Modif.	Repair hole	Hole	Hole diam.	Disc	Disc diam.	Polishing	Fabric Grp	Typology	Vessel function	EVE	Diam.	Comments	Date
F78	DITCH	14		2	18	9	1	0	0																	WC	CAM 231-232	FLASK	0.10	135	VBLACK, AB SAND LIKE GB BIT NOT GB FORM	AD 43- 150/180	
F78	DITCH	14		1	7	7																				GX (47)					GREY, SANDY	ROMAN	
F78	DITCH	14		51	195	4	10	0	2																	GR	CAM 69B/320	BOWL	0.13	150	ODD PIMPLY, SOME VOIDS, SMOOTH, PALE GREY, PATCHY SUF.FINE ROUL	AD 69-180	
F78	DITCH	14																								GR	CAM 69B/320	BOWL	0.16	170	ODD PIMPLY, SOME VOIDS, SMOOTH, PALE GREY, PATCHY SUF.FINE ROUL	AD 69-180	
F78	DITCH	20		27	218	8	5	0	2																	GX	CAM 108	BEAKER	0.15	110		AD 43-130/140/200?	
F78	DITCH	20																								GX	CAM 270B	STORAGE JAR	0.08	300		AD 43-200/300	
F78	DITCH	20																								GX	CAM 270B	STORAGE JAR	0.13	220		AD 43-200/300	
F78	DITCH	20																								GX	?	?	0.04	150		ROMAN	
F78	DITCH	20		4	20	5																				CSOW						LIA-ER	
F78	DITCH	20		1	10	10																				CSOW						LIA-ER	
F78	DITCH	20		1	2	2																				GTW					?	LIA	
F78	DITCH	20		8	26	3	1	0	1																	RCW	?	?	0.03	?		LIA-ER	
F78	DITCH	20		8	31	4																				SW					BLACK SURFACE, ABUNDANT SAND	LIA-ER	
F78	DITCH	20		10	65	7																				SW						LIA-ER	
F78	DITCH	20		3	36	12	3	0	0								X									CSOW	CAM 266	JAR	0.20	190		LIA-AD 80	
F78	DITCH	20																								CSOW	?	?	0.08	130		LIA-ER	
F78	DITCH	20		1	27	27											X									HZ (OX)					FINE COMBLING/RILLING	LIA-AD 200/300	
F78	DITCH	20		2	52	26	2	0	0								X									SW	CAM 270B	STORAGE JAR	0.13	220	ABUNDANT SAND & MICA	LIA-ER	
F78	DITCH	20		1	3	3																				RCW						LIA-ER	
F78	DITCH	20		1	10	10																				GTW (BG)						LIA	
F78	DITCH	20		1	22	22	1	0	0																	BSW 2	CAM 231-232	FLASK			BSW, ABUNDANT SAND	LIA-ER	
F78	DITCH	20		11	23	2	2	0	0																	DZ	CAM 108	BEAKER	0.10	90	RED/OR SURFACE, GREY CORE, RED NODS, SMOOTH, FINE MICA, TH-W	AD 43-130/140/200?	
F78	DITCH	20		41	191	5	7	0	0																	FSOW	CAM 68/329	BOWL	0.51	160	RIBBED RIM, DEC WITH BANDS OF LINES & X's. TRACE CREAM SLIP?. OR/ BR, GREY CORE, AB SAND & MICA, SMOOTH SUR	AD 43-100	
F78	DITCH	20		8	94	12																				HZ (OX)						LIA-AD 200/300	
F78	DITCH	20		7	96	14	2	0	1																	GTW	CAM 257	JAR	0.06	160		LIA	
F78	DITCH	20																								GTW	CAM 256	JAR	0.04	180		LIA	
F78	DITCH	20		1	17	17	1	0	0																	WA	CAM 37A/38A	BOWL	0.07	210	LOTS SILVER MICA	AD 110-180/220	

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	Soil S no.	NR	GR.	MS W	Rim	Handle	Base	Stamp	Reading	Interpret.	Graf Post-F	Reading	Wind	Soot	Burn	Overfired	Abraded	Modif.	Repair hole	Hole	Hole diam.	Disc	Disc diam.	Polishing	Fabric Grp	Typology	Vessel function	EVE	Diam.	Comments	Date	
F78	DITCH	20	27	139	5	2	5	4																		DJ (N)	CAM 154	FLAGON	0.12	70	CORKY EARLY FABRIC. HANDLES 3-LOBES	AD 43-54		
F78	DITCH	20	50	54	1	1	0	0																		DJ	CAM 154	FLAGON	0.00	?		AD 43-54		
F78	DITCH	20	2	2	1																					DZ						ROMAN		
F78	DITCH	20	8	21	3	4	0	0																		DZ	CAM 119	BEAKER	0.20	140		AD 43-320		
F78	DITCH	20	5	10	2	2	0	0																		FSW/EGW	CAM 119	BEAKER	0.16	100		LIA-ER		
F78	DITCH	20	4	9	2	3	0	0																		FSW/EGW	CAM 123	BEAKER	0.23	95		AD 50-180/220		
F78	DITCH	20	42	128	3	3	0	1										X								GX (47)	?	?	0.02	?	GREY SURF, SAND, OXID CORE MIS-FIED	ROMAN		
F78	DITCH	20																								GX	CAM 221/227	BOWL	0.13	90		AD 43/54-120		
F78	DITCH	20																								GX	CAM 226	BOWL	0.04	180		ER		
F78	DITCH	25	1	6	6																					GX						ROMAN		
F78	DITCH	25	1	22	22	1	0	0																		GX	CAM 221	BOWL	0.08	200	?	AD 43-80/120		
F79	DITCH	11	3	46	15	1	0	0																		GTW (BG)	CAM 270B	STORAGE JAR	0.18	190		LIA-AD 200/300		
F79	DITCH	11	2	7	4																					GTW (GREY)						GREY, BLACK GROG SOME SAND	LIA	
F79	DITCH	11	1	21	21	1	0	0																		GTW (GREY)	CAM 222	BOWL	0.05	190		GREY, BLACK GROG	LIA	
F79	DITCH	11	3	5	2													X								DZ (I)	CAM 84-85?	BEAKER			RIPPLED/CORDONS, OR THIN-W, TR COPY?	LIA-ER		
F79	DITCH	12	2	11	6																					GTW (BG)							LIA	
F79	DITCH	12	5	35	7																					HZ (OX)							LIA-AD 200/300	
F79	DITCH	12	9	135	15																					GTW							LIA	
F79	DITCH	12	5	19	4	0	0	1																		MVW							LIA	
F79	DITCH	12	3	18	6																					RCW 2							LIA-ER	
F79	DITCH	12	4	29	7																					SW							LIA-ER	
F79	DITCH	12	1	8	8																					RCW							GREY & S	LIA-ER
F79	DITCH	12	1	8	8												X									GTW							LIA	
F79	DITCH	12	1	3	3											X										GTW							LIA	
F79	DITCH	13	2	10	5																					MVW							LIA	
F79	DITCH	15	1	50	50																						HZ							LIA-AD 200/300
F79	DITCH	15	3	35	12																						HZ (OX)							LIA-AD 200/300
F79	DITCH	15	10	41	4								X	CURVE													GTW (BG)							LIA
F79	DITCH	15	2	11	6	1	0	0																			GTW	?	?	0.03	?		LIA	
F79	DITCH	15	2	10	5	1	0	0								X											GTW	?	?	0.06	140		LIA	

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	Soil S no.	NR	GR.	MS W	Rim	Handle	Base	Stamp	Reading	Interpret.	Graf Post-F	Reading	Wind	Soot	Burn	Overfired	Abraded Modif.	Repair hole	Hole	Hole diam.	Disc	Disc diam.	Polishing	Fabric Grp	Typology	Vessel function	EVE	Diam.	Comments	Date	
F79	DITCH	15		26	115	4																				GTW						LIA	
F79	DITCH	15		2	6	3																				SW				BR SURF, BLACK CORE, SAND, RARE VOIDS	LIA-ER		
F79	DITCH	15		1	4	4	1	0	0									X								GX	?	?	0.05	110		ROMAN	
F79	DITCH	15		1	2	2																				RCW						LIA-ER	
F79	DITCH	21		1	63	63	0	0	1									X								GTW (BG)				HARD OF GREY CORE, LOTS BG, LOST MOST OF SURFACE (OR/BR), SPARSE MICA & FL	LIA		
F79	DITCH	21		2	23	12																				GTW						LIA	
F79	DITCH	21		5	48	10																				GTW (OX)				YELLOW GROG, SOME VOIDS, SOFTER, SLIGHTLY COMBED	LIA		
F79	DITCH	21		1	10	10																				HMF				BLACK DARK BR, COMMON F-M ANG FL	PREHISTORIC		
F79	DITCH	21		7	59	8	0	0	2									X								RCW				TH-W, GREY CORE, BR SURF, MOD BG	LIA-ER		
F79	DITCH	21		4	54	14																				ROW				BR/OR SOFTER, SMOOTH, SPARSE SAND & OR GROG	LIA-ER		
F79	DITCH			15	32	2																				MVW						LIA	
F79	DITCH			3	3	1																					RCW						LIA-ER
F80	DITCH	24		2	3	2																				WA				PALE GREY CORE, OXID SURF, COMMON FINE SILVER MICA	LIA-ER		
F80	DITCH	24		3	7	2																				SW				BROWN GREY CORE, SAND & MICA	LIA-ER		
F80	DITCH	24		1	2	2												X								CSOW						LIA-ER	
F80	DITCH	26		10	46	5																				GX						ROMAN	
F80	DITCH	26		3	26	9	0	0	2																		FSW/EGW						LIA-ER
F80	DITCH	26		108	295	3	11	0	6								X									GX (47)	CAM 119	BEAKER	0.81	150	GREY CORE, V ORG SURACES, SANDY ORS	AD 43-320	
F80	DITCH	26		4	39	10																				GX (47)						ROMAN	
F80	DITCH	26		3	5	2																				GX						ROMAN	
F80	DITCH	26		1	9	9	1	0	0									X								KX	CAM 37A/38A	BOWL	0.05	210	?	AD 110-180/220	
F80	DITCH	30		1	9	9																					HZ						LIA-AD 200/300
F80	DITCH	30		1	8	8																					GTW						LIA
F80	DITCH	30		3	3	1																					RCW 1						LIA-ER
F82	PIT	17		1	8	8																					GTW (BG)						LIA
F83	PIT	22		3	2	1																					GTW						LIA
F84	PIT	22		1	9	9																					HMSG				BR SURFACE, BLACK CORE, SAND, GROG & RARE MICA	IRON AGE	
F84	PIT		4	1	1	1																					HMF						PREHISTORIC

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	Soil S no.	NR	GR.	MS W	Rim	Handle	Base	Stamp	Reading	Interpret.	Graf Post-F	Reading	Wind	Soot	Burn	Overfired	Abraded Modif.	Repair hole	Hole	Hole diam.	Disc	Disc diam.	Polishing	Fabric Grp	Typology	Vessel function	EVE	Diam.	Comments	Date	
F84	PIT		4	2	10	5																				RCW						LIA-ER	
F84	PIT		4	1	1	1																				GTW						LIA	
F84	PIT		4	2	2	1																				HM CRUMB						PREHISTORIC	
F85	PIT	23		1	14	14	0	0	1																	GTW (BG)						LIA	
F85	PIT	23		1	32	32	0	0	1																	GTW (BG)					GREY	LIA	
F85	PIT	23		1	28	28																				GTW (BG)						LIA	
F85	PIT	23		15	58	4	1	0	0																	GBW	CAM 218	BOWL	0.05	190		LIA	
F85	PIT	23		8	22	3																				RCW 5					THIN-W, SILVER MICA	LIA-ER	
F85	PIT		5	3	22	7																				GTW						LIA	
F85	PIT		5	3	3	1																				CRUMBS						?	
F85	PIT		6	2	2	1																				FSOW						LIA-ER	
F85	PIT		6	2	2	1																				CRUMBS						?	
F85	PIT		6	1	5	5																				RCW						LIA-ER	
F86	PIT	27		1	3	3																				GX (E)					EGGSHELL	ROMAN	
F86	PIT	27		17	109	6	2	0	0																	GX	CAM 268	JAR	0.29	170		AD 125/150-280/320	
F86	PIT	27		18	75	4	0	0	1																	GX						ROMAN	
F86	PIT	27		7	22	3											X									GX						ROMAN	
F86	PIT	27		1	202	202																				HZ (OX)						LIA-AD 200/300	
F86	PIT	27		3	11	4																				GX (47)					MISFIRED, V OR CORE, GREY SURF, SANDY	ROMAN	
F86	PIT	27		5	7	1																				DJ						ROMAN	
F86	PIT	27		5	18	4																				HZ (OX)						LIA-AD 200/300	
F86	PIT	27		16	167	10	1	0	4																	GX (47)	?	?	0.06	180	FLAKEY GREY/BUFF SURF, SAND, MICA, VOIDS	ROMAN	
F86	PIT	27		1	4	4																				HMF						PREHISTORIC	
F86	PIT	27		11	45	4	1	0	0																	DJ	?	?	0.09	120	WKLY OXID	ROMAN	
F86	PIT	27		1	4	4																				SW						LIA-ER	
F86	PIT	27		5	40	8	1	0	0								X	X								GX (S)	G21.1	JAR	0.12	160		AD 43-400	
F86	PIT	27		1	5	5																				RCW						LIA-ER	
F86	PIT	27		1	17	17																				SW						LIA-ER	
F86	PIT	27		6	26	4	5	0	0																	FSOW	?	?	0.13	200		LIA-ER	
F86	PIT	28		12	48	4	0	0	1																		GX						ROMAN

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	Soil S no.	NR	GR.	MS W	Rim	Handle	Base	Stamp	Reading	Interpret.	Graf Post-F	Reading	Wind	Soot	Burn	Overfired	Abraded Modif.	Repair hole	Hole	Hole diam.	Disc	Disc diam.	Polishing	Fabric Grp	Typology	Vessel function	EVE	Diam.	Comments	Date
F86	PIT	28		5	12	2																				GX (E)				EGGSHELL	ROMAN	
F86	PIT	28		1	2	2																				HD					LIA-ER	
F86	PIT	28		2	10	5																				GX (47)				MISFIRED?, GREY SURF, ORANGE CORE, SANDY	ROMAN	
F86	PIT	28		2	3	2											X									FSW/EGW					LIA-ER	
F86	PIT	28		6	7	1																				GX (47)				MISFIRED?, GREY SURF, BUFF CORE, SANDY	ROMAN	
F86	PIT	28		3	37	12												X								GX					ROMAN	
F86	PIT	28		1	3	3																				SW				BLACK, V SANDY, BUFF/BR CORE	LIA-ER	
F87	DITCH	29		2	13	7																				GX					ROMAN	
F88	DITCH	32		2	22	11																				FJ					AD 43-160	
F88	DITCH	32		5	20	4																				DJ					ROMAN	
F88	DITCH	32		4	33	8										X										GX					ROMAN	
F88	DITCH	32		1	5	5																				GX					ROMAN	
F88	DITCH	32		2	17	9	0	0	2																	RCW					LIA-ER	
F88	DITCH	32		7	36	5																				RCW					LIA-ER	
F88	DITCH	32		1	1	1	1	0	0																	RCW 1	?	?	0.02	?		LIA-ER
F88	DITCH	32		1	3	3	1	0	0																	GX	CAM 119	BEAKER	0.04	140		AD 43-320
F88	DITCH	32		3	21	7																				GX (47)				GREY/BR SURF, BLACK CORE, SAND & MICA	ROMAN	
F88	DITCH	32		2	5	3																				GP			?		AD 43-110	
F88	DITCH	32		2	28	14	0	0	2																	GX (47)				GREY SURF, BLACK CORE, COMMON SAND & MICA	ROMAN	
F88	DITCH	32		1	7	7	1	0	0							X	X									KX	CAM 37A/38A	BOWL	0.05	270	? LATTER THAN REST OF POTTERY. LOST SURF.	AD 110-180/220
F88	DITCH	33		25	231	9	3	0	1										X	X	X	22				FSW/EGW	CAM 219	BOWL	0.39	160	GREY, SILVER MICA, FINE S, BLACK PATCHY SURF., HOLE CUT THROUGH BASE	LIA-ER
F88	DITCH	33		46	534	12																				DJ	FLAGON	FLAGON			WHITE NR NOG WH	ROMAN
F88	DITCH	33		1	11	11												X								RCW 1					LIA-ER	
F88	DITCH	33		4	24	6																				RCW 2					LIA-ER	
F88	DITCH	33		5	28	6	2	0	0																	GX (47)	CAM 219	BOWL	0.07	270	OR MISFIRED GX? TH-W, BROWN- BUFF, PATCHY GREY SURF., FINE S & MICA	ROMAN
F88	DITCH	33		2	8	4																				GTW					LIA	
F88	DITCH	33		18	263	15	3	0	0																	GTW	CAM 266	JAR	0.55	165	GREY BLACK SURF., VOIDS, BG, MICA & S. NR G21 BRAUGHING JAR BUT NO RILLING	LIA

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	Soil S no.	NR	GR.	MS W	Rim	Handle	Base	Stamp	Reading	Interpret.	Graf Post-F	Reading	Wind	Soot	Burn	Overfired	Abraded	Modif.	Repair hole	Hole	Hole diam.	Disc	Disc diam.	Polishing	Fabric Grp	Typology	Vessel function	EVE	Diam.	Comments	Date
F88	DITCH	33	14	254	18																					GTW					GROG BLACK SURF, SMOOTH, SOME MICA & S, GREY CORE	LIA	
F88	DITCH	33	1	2	2																					RCW						LIA-ER	
F88	DITCH	33	21	209	10												X									GTW						LIA	
F88	DITCH	33	1	3	3																					GX (47)					OR/BUFF, GREY CORE, SAND	LIA-ER	
F88	DITCH	33	1	8	8																					GX						ROMAN	
F88	DITCH	33	10	49	5																					WA					BLACK SURFACE, BUFF, FINE S & MOD SILVER MICA	ROMAN	
F88	DITCH	33	2	25	13																					RCW						LIA-ER	
F88	DITCH	33	11	56	5																					GX (47)					BR/BUFF WITH DARKER BLACK SMOKED SURF	ROMAN	
F88	DITCH	33	8	58	7												X									GX (47)					OR/BUFF WITH DARKER BLACK SURF	ROMAN	
F88	DITCH	33	4	7	2																					GX (F)						ROMAN	
F88	DITCH	33	2	85	43																					GX	CAM 270B	STORAGE JAR	0.18	200	CHEVRONS ON SHLD	AD 43-200/300	
F88	DITCH	33	3	36	12																					GTW (BG)						LIA	
F88	DITCH	33	2	67	34	1	0	0																		HZ	CAM 270B	STORAGE JAR	0.06	200		LIA-AD 200/300	
F88	DITCH	33	10	28	3																					DZ						ROMAN	
F88	DITCH	33	51	560	11	9	0	0													X		5			GX (47)	CAM 219	BOWL	0.76	220	LARGE PART OF VESSEL, 2 REPAIR HOLES ON SHLD	AD 43-120	
F88	DITCH	40	14	60	4																					BAET	DR20	AMPHORAE				ROMAN	
F88	DITCH	40	6	25	4	0	0	1																		GX						ROMAN	
F88	DITCH	40	2	5	3																					GX (47)					ORANGE SURFACE. CHEVRONS ON SHLD ORS	ROMAN	
F88	DITCH	40	1	18	18	1	0	0									X									DJ (B)	?	?	0.06	210	SANDY	ROMAN	
F88	DITCH	40	2	24	12	2	0	0																		TZ (COL)	CAM 195	MORTARIA	0.11	260		AD 50-110/125	
F91	DITCH	34	1	40	40																					HZ						LIA-AD 200/300	
F91	DITCH	34	2	11	6	0	2	0																		DJ	FLAGON	FLAGON			3-LOBES	ROMAN	
F91	DITCH	34	2	11	6																					HZ						LIA-AD 200/300	
F91	DITCH	34	1	2	2	0	0	1																		BASG						AD 43-110	
F91	DITCH	34	9	36	4	2	0	1																		GX	?	?	0.02	?		ROMAN	
F91	DITCH	34																								GX	CAM 108	BEAKER	0.08	100		AD 43-130/140/200?	
F91	DITCH	34	3	3	1																					GX						ROMAN	
F91	DITCH	34	1	3	3																					BSW 2						ROMAN	
F91	DITCH	34	1	3	3												X									GX						ROMAN	

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	Soil S no.	NR	GR.	MS W	Rim	Handle	Base	Stamp	Reading	Interpret.	Graf Post-F	Reading	Wind	Soot	Burn	Overfired	Abraded	Modif.	Repair hole	Hole	Hole diam.	Disc	Disc diam.	Polishing	Fabric Grp	Typology	Vessel function	EVE	Diam.	Comments	Date	
F95	DITCH	52		1	164	164																					GTW (BG)						LIA	
F95	DITCH	52		2	25	13	2	0	0																		GTW	CAM 256	JAR	0.05	270	REFITS WITH F98 (51)	LIA	
F95	DITCH	52		7	41	6																					GBW					SOME BG	LIA	
F95	DITCH	52		5	28	6																					GTW (BG)						LIA	
F95	DITCH	52		1	16	16																					SW					BLACK, VSANDY, BURNISHED	LIA-ER	
F95	DITCH	52		1	14	14																					GBW						LIA	
F95	DITCH	52		2	51	26	2	0	0																		HZ (BSW)	CAM 231-232	FLASK	0.16	180		LIA-ER	
F95	DITCH	52		1	24	24	1	0	0																		GTW	CAM 221	BOWL	0.13	150		LIA	
F95	DITCH	52		2	11	6																					CSOW					OR SURF, BLACK CORE, SAND & GROG	LIA-ER	
F95	DITCH	52		1	3	3																					GTW						LIA	
F95	DITCH	52		1	6	6																					GTW (BG)						LIA	
F95	DITCH	52		1	19	19												X									RCW						LIA-ER	
F95	DITCH	52		1	6	6																					CSOW						LIA-ER	
F95	DITCH	78		1	8	8																					GX						ROMAN	
F95	DITCH	78		1	7	7																					NOG WH3						LIA-ER	
F95	DITCH	78		1	31	31	1	0	0																		NOG WH3	CAM 113	BEAKER	0.15	160		LIA-ER	
F95	DITCH	78		1	58	58	1	0	0																		HZ (OX)	CAM 270B	STORAGE JAR	0.10	330		LIA-AD 200/300	
F95	DITCH	78		9	34	4	3	0	0																		GX (BG)	CAM 221	BOWL	0.05	190		AD 43-80/120	
F95	DITCH	78																									GX (BG)	?	?	0.08	100		ROMAN	
F95	DITCH	78		2	10	5																					HZ (OX)						LIA-AD 200/300	
F95	DITCH	78		1	7	7																					DJ						ROMAN	
F95	DITCH	78		2	5	3	1	0	0																		RCW	?	?	0.03	?		LIA-ER	
F95	DITCH	78		42	349	8	11	0	1																		GTW (BG)	CAM 260A	JAR	0.24	160	COMBED	LIA	
F95	DITCH	78																									GTW (BG)	CAM 221	BOWL	0.18	120		LIA	
F95	DITCH	78																									GTW (BG)	?	?	0.03	?		LIA	
F95	DITCH	78																									GTW (BG)	CAM 221	BOWL	0.08	170	?	LIA	
F95	DITCH	78																									GTW (BG)	CAM 221	BOWL	0.08	170	?	LIA	
F95	DITCH	78		3	51	17	0	0	1								X										GTW						LIA	
F95	DITCH	78		1	3	3																					GX (47)						GX MISFIRED? ORS	ROMAN
F95	DITCH	78		3	9	3	2	0	0																		GX (BG)	?	?	0.06	160		ROMAN	

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	Soil S no.	NR	GR.	MS W	Rim	Handle	Base	Stamp	Reading	Interpret.	Graf Post-F	Reading	Wind	Soot	Burn	Overfired	Abraded Modif.	Repair hole Hole	Hole diam.	Disc	Disc diam. Polishing	Fabric Grp	Typology	Vessel function	EVE	Diam.	Comments	Date
F95	DITCH	78		1	3	3											X							GX						ROMAN
F95	DITCH	78		3	8	3	2	0	0															GTW (OX)	CAM 221	BOWL	0.06	180		LIA
F95	DITCH	78		4	15	4	1	0	0															GTW (OX)	?	?	0.10	120		LIA
F95	DITCH	78		3	28	9											X	X						GX (47)					MISFIRED?, BUFF GREY CORE, SANDY	LIA-ER
F95	DITCH	78		1	45	45	0	0	1															GTW						LIA
F95	DITCH	78		1	5	5																		MVW						LIA
F95	DITCH	78		6	21	4	2	0	0															SW					BLACK, SMOOTH, SAND	LIA-ER
F95	DITCH	78		1	5	5											X							GX (47)					BR/BUFF, SAND & GROG	LIA-ER
F95	DITCH	78		1	19	19	0	0	1								X							TZ (I)					? SLIGHTLY CORKY, THICK-W	ROMAN
F95	DITCH	82		2	50	25																		HZ (OX)						LIA-AD 200/300
F95	DITCH	82		11	121	11	1	0	0															GTW	?	?	0.11	180		LIA
F95	DITCH	82		5	104	21	3	0	0															GX (BG)	CAM 270B	STORAGE JAR	0.17	200	GREY, HARD LOTS OF BG	LIA-AD 200/300
F95	DITCH	82		2	29	15	2	0	0															MVW	CAM 254	JAR	0.09	220		LIA
F95	DITCH	82		6	16	3																		GTW (OX)						LIA
F95	DITCH	82		1	7	7	0	0	1									X						GAB TN1					LOST MOST OF SURFACE	LIA-ER
F95	DITCH	82		1	2	2																		FSOW						LIA-ER
F95	DITCH	82		1	6	6																		GTW						LIA
F95	DITCH	82		60	663	11	2	0	1											X				RCW	CAM 231-232	FLASK	0.34	130	PITTING I & E, BLACK SURFACE SMOOTH 3 REPAIR HOLES ON BODY 10 MM DIAM	LIA-ER
F95	DITCH	82		4	21	5																		RCW					BG, V SMOOTH SURF	LIA-ER
F95	DITCH	82		2	11	6																		GX (BG)						ROMAN
F95	DITCH	82		1	36	36	1	0	0															GTW	CAM 263	JAR	0.08	170	WHEEL FINISHED, WIPED/COMBED?	LIA
F95	DITCH	82		1	4	4																		GX						ROMAN
F95	DITCH	82		1	5	5																		FSW/EGW						ROMAN
F95	DITCH	82		1	10	10	0	0	1															CSOW						LIA-ER
F95	DITCH	82		1	10	10																		GTW (OX)						LIA
F95	DITCH	82		3	5	2																		SW					BLACK, SANDY	LIA-ER
F95	DITCH	82		1	9	9	1	0	0								X							GX	?	?	0.05	120		ROMAN
F96	?GULLY	43		1	2	2																		BSW						ROMAN
F96	?GULLY	44		3	31	10																		GX						ROMAN

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	Soil S no.	NR	GR.	MS W	Rim	Handle	Base	Stamp	Reading	Interpret.	Graf Post-F	Reading	Wind	Soot	Burn	Overfired	Abraded	Modif.	Repair hole	Hole	Hole diam.	Disc	Disc diam.	Polishing	Fabric Grp	Typology	Vessel function	EVE	Diam.	Comments	Date
F96	?GULLY	44		2	34	17	0	0	1	X	OFRO[NFI]	Frontinus die 16a														BASG	DRAG 27	CUP				AD 70-95	
F96	?GULLY	44		1	2	2																				BSW 2						ROMAN	
F96	?GULLY	44		1	5	5	1	0	0																	GX (F)	CAM 46/311	BOWL	0.03	?		AD 43-120/150	
F96	?GULLY	66		1	10	10																				HZ (OX)						LIA-AD 200/300	
F96	?GULLY	66		1	4	4											X									GX (47)						ROMAN	
F96	?GULLY	126		1	65	65																				HZ						LIA-AD 200/300	
F97	CESS PIT	45		1	31	31																				HZ						LIA-AD 200/300	
F97	CESS PIT	45		3	24	8																				GX						ROMAN	
F97	CESS PIT	45		1	1	1																				CB						AD 125/150-275/300	
F97	CESS PIT	45		1	4	4																				DJ						ROMAN	
F97	CESS PIT	45		6	66	11																				GX (S)						ROMAN	
F97	CESS PIT	45		1	7	7										X										GX (47)						ROMAN	
F97	CESS PIT	45		1	12	12										X										GX (47)						ROMAN	
F97	CESS PIT	45		1	12	12	1	0	0								X									GX	CAM 508	BOWL	0.02	?		ROMAN	
F97	CESS PIT	46		1	35	35	0	0	1	X	PAVLLI.M	Paullus iv die 3i														BACG	DRAG 27/33	CUP				AD 135-165	
F97	CESS PIT	46		2	34	17																				GX						ROMAN	
F97	CESS PIT	46		1	2	2																				GX (47)						MISFIRED?, OR SURF, GREY CORE, SANDY	ROMAN
F97	CESS PIT	47		2	6	3																				GX						ROMAN	
F97	CESS PIT	47		4	216	54											X									HZ						LIA-AD 200/300	
F97	CESS PIT	47		2	51	26																				HZ						LIA-AD 200/300	
F97	CESS PIT	47		17	42	2																				BSW						ROMAN	
F97	CESS PIT	47		1	40	40											X									GTW (OX)						COMBED	LIA
F97	CESS PIT	47		1	2	2																				GTW						LIA	
F97	CESS PIT	49		2	168	84																				GX						ROMAN	
F97	CESS PIT	49		1	9	9												X								GX						ROMAN	
F97	CESS PIT	49		2	18	9																				DJ						ROMAN	
F97	CESS PIT	49		34	115	3	2	0	0																	BSW	CAM 218	BOWL	0.19	195	?	LIA-AD 120	
F97	CESS PIT	98		1	3	3																				GX						ROMAN	
F97	CESS PIT	98		1	2	2																				GX (47)						TH-W, BUFF/BR, SANDY, LIGHTER SURFACE	ROMAN
F97	CESS PIT	98		1	6	6											X									GX (47)						BUFF/BR, THIN-W, V SANDY	ROMAN

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	Soil S no.	NR	GR.	MS W	Rim	Handle	Base	Stamp	Reading	Interpret.	Graf Post-F	Reading	Wind	Soot	Burn	Overfired	Abraded	Modif.	Repair hole	Hole	Hole diam.	Disc	Disc diam.	Polishing	Fabric Grp	Typology	Vessel function	EVE	Diam.	Comments	Date
F97	CESS PIT	98		1	2	2	1	0	0																	GB	CAM 37B/38B	BOWL	0.02	?	?TH-W, GRACILE	AD 180-275	
F97	CESS PIT	98		1	6	6																				GTW						LIA	
F97	CESS PIT	98		1	5	5																				HMSF					OR/BR COMMON S & SPARSE C FL	PREHISTORIC	
F97	CESS PIT	98		3	113	38																				HZ (OX)						LIA-AD 200/300	
F97	CESS PIT	98		7	200	29	1	0	0																	HZ	CAM 273	STORAGE JAR	0.05	360		AD 43-200/300	
F97	CESS PIT	98		1	18	18											X									HZ					CHEVRONS ON SHLD	LIA-AD 200/300	
F97	CESS PIT	98		2	44	22																				HZ (OX)						LIA-AD 200/300	
F97	CESS PIT	98		2	9	5																				GX (F)						ROMAN	
F97	CESS PIT	98		6	16	3	0	0	1																	DJ					OR GREY CORE SANDY	ROMAN	
F97	CESS PIT	98		2	10	5																				DJ					PALE YELLOW	ROMAN	
F97	CESS PIT	98		1	78	78																				DJ					OR/P-Y	ROMAN	
F97	CESS PIT	98		1	10	10																				DJ (B)					OR V SANDY TILE LIKE	ROMAN	
F97	CESS PIT	98		1	1	1																				BACG						AD 110-220	
F97	CESS PIT	98		10	19	2																				BSW 2						ROMAN	
F97	CESS PIT	98		23	172	7	0	0	3																	GX						ROMAN	
F97	CESS PIT	98		1	1	1										X										GX						ROMAN	
F97	CESS PIT	98		1	1	1																				CZ						AD 100/110-275/300	
F97	CESS PIT	98		4	36	9	2	0	0								X									GX	?	?	0.06	150		ROMAN	
F97	CESS PIT	98																								GX	?	?	0.10	140		ROMAN	
F97	CESS PIT	98		1	10	10	1	0	0								X									GTW (BG)						LIA	
F97	CESS PIT	98		1	17	17	1	0	0																	WA	CAM 299	BOWL	0.15	130		AD 140-400	
F97	CESS PIT	99		7	302	43	0	0	1																	GX						ROMAN	
F97	CESS PIT	99		13	462	36	0	0	1																	HZ						LIA-AD 200/300	
F97	CESS PIT	99		1	61	61	0	0	1								X									HZ						LIA-AD 200/300	
F97	CESS PIT	99		1	10	10	1	0	0																	WA	CAM 221	BOWL	0.11	130		AD 43- 80/120	
F97	CESS PIT	99		1	1	1																				DJ						ROMAN	
F97	CESS PIT	99		1	18	18																				DJ					GREY CORE	ROMAN	
F97	CESS PIT	99		3	34	11	1	0	0																	GB (BSW)	CAM 278	JAR	0.11	150	SHERD IN F97 (101) V BLACK SMOOTH SURFACE, BROWN SANDY CORE. NOT LIKE COL BB	AD 117-250/260	

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	Soil S no.	NR	GR.	MS W	Rim	Handle	Base	Stamp	Reading	Interpret.	Graf Post-F	Reading	Wind	Soot	Burn	Overfired	Abraded	Modif.	Repair hole	Hole	Hole diam.	Disc	Disc diam.	Polishing	Fabric Grp	Typology	Vessel function	EVE	Diam.	Comments	Date
F97	CESS PIT	99		1	25	25	1	0	0																	BSW 2	CAM 280-281	STORAGE JAR	0.13	130	BLACK SURFACE, LESS SMOOTH, BR CORE MORE SANDY. SHERD IN F97 (101)	AD 150/180-400	
F97	CESS PIT	99		2	17	9											X									BSW 2						ROMAN	
F97	CESS PIT	99		19	35	2																				ON					OR, SANDY LOST NR ALL OF MICA SLIP	AD 43-150/200	
F97	CESS PIT	99		2	18	9																				GB						AD 110/125-275/300	
F97	CESS PIT	99		13	128	10	1	0	0																	GX (S)	?	?	0.05	220	SANDY	ROMAN	
F97	CESS PIT	99		2	16	8									X											GX						ROMAN	
F97	CESS PIT	99		10	37	4	0	0	1																	GX						ROMAN	
F97	CESS PIT	99		5	43	9	0	0	2							X										GX					SOME MICA	ROMAN	
F97	CESS PIT	99		3	23	8	2	0	0							X										GX	G24	JAR	0.10	140	?	AD 100-400	
F97	CESS PIT	99																								GX	?	?	0.09	140		ROMAN	
F97	CESS PIT	99		1	5	5									X	X										GX						ROMAN	
F97	CESS PIT	99		24	164	7																				GX (47)					OR/BUFF, PATCHY GREY SURF, SANDY	ROMAN	
F97	CESS PIT	99		1	7	7																				GTW						LIA	
F97	CESS PIT	99		3	8	3																				GX (47)					BUFF/OR SANDY	ROMAN	
F97	CESS PIT	99		1	10	10																				GTW						LIA	
F97	CESS PIT	99		3	18	6											X									GX (47)					BUFF SANDY DARKER SURF	ROMAN	
F97	CESS PIT	99		1	8	8												X								GX (47)					BUFF SANDY DARKER SURF	ROMAN	
F97	CESS PIT	99		1	2	2																				BSW 2						ROMAN	
F97	CESS PIT	99		1	1	1											X									DJ						ROMAN	
F97	CESS PIT	99		1	3	3	0	0	1								X	X								GTW (OX)						LIA	
F97	CESS PIT	99		3	7	2																				GX (47)						ROMAN	
F97	CESS PIT	99		1	3	3																				GTW (BG)						LIA	
F97	CESS PIT	99		8	17	2																				DJ					PINK	ROMAN	
F97	CESS PIT	99		7	19	3																				DJ					WHITE	ROMAN	
F97	CESS PIT	99		2	11	6	0	0	1																	DJ					BUFF	ROMAN	
F97	CESS PIT	99		1	7	7											X									DJ					WHITE	ROMAN	
F97	CESS PIT	99		2	5	3																				DJ					PALE YELLOW, OR CORE	ROMAN	
F97	CESS PIT	99		1	8	8																				DZ					BUFF, GREY CORE, IMPORT?	ROMAN	
F97	CESS PIT	99		1	3	3																				DJ (B)					ORANGE SANDY	ROMAN	

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	Soil S no.	NR	GR.	MS W	Rim	Handle	Base	Stamp	Reading	Interpret.	Graf Post-F	Reading	Wind	Soot	Burn	Overfired	Abraded Modif.	Repair hole	Hole	Hole diam.	Disc	Disc diam.	Polishing	Fabric Grp	Typology	Vessel function	EVE	Diam.	Comments	Date
F97	CESS PIT	99		4	27	7																				HZ (OX)						LIA-AD 200/300
F97	CESS PIT	99		6	27	5	1	0	0																	WA	CAM 227	BOWL	0.08	130	SILVER, SILVER MICA	AD 54-120
F97	CESS PIT	99		53	583	11																				HZ						LIA-AD 200/300
F97	CESS PIT	99		1	28	28																				HZ (OX)						LIA-AD 200/300
F97	CESS PIT	99		124	234	2	9	0	4																	BSW	?	?	0.02	?		ROMAN
F97	CESS PIT	99																								GB (BSW)	CAM 278	JAR	0.24	140	?BLACK SURFACE, BROWN CORE FINE S	AD 117-250/260
F97	CESS PIT	99		1	14	14	1	0	0																	UR (GX)	CAM 28	PLATTER	0.07	200		AD 40-69
F97	CESS PIT	99		4	106	27	4	0	0																	BSW 2	G24	JAR	0.42	140	CAM 268?, BLACK SURFACE, ROUGH, BR-GREY CORE, VS	AD 125/150-280/320
F97	CESS PIT	99		2	5	3																				GX (F)					FINE	ROMAN
F97	CESS PIT	99		1	5	5											X									GX (F)					FINE	ROMAN
F97	CESS PIT	101		2	18	9											X									HZ						ROMAN
F97	CESS PIT	101		5	236	47	2	0	0																	HZ	CAM 273	STORAGE JAR	0.11	310		AD 43-200/300
F97	CESS PIT	101		5	40	8	0	0	1																	GX						ROMAN
F97	CESS PIT	101		2	5	3																				DJ					GREY CORE	ROMAN
F97	CESS PIT	101		1	12	12	1	0	0								X									GX	?	?	0.05	180		ROMAN
F97	CESS PIT	101		1	8	8	1	0	0																	GB (BSW)	CAM 278	JAR	0.04	150	SHERD IN F97 (99)	AD 117-250/260
F97	CESS PIT	101		6	16	3	4	0	0																	GB (BSW)	CAM 37B/38B	BOWL	0.09	240	SAME FABRIC AS CAM 278 UNLIKE COL BB	AD 180-275
F97	CESS PIT	101		1	11	11	1	0	0																	BSW 2	CAM 280-281	STORAGE JAR	0.08	130	SHERD IN F97 (99)	AD 150/180-400
F97	CESS PIT	127		1	8	8											X									GX (BG)						LIA
F97	CESS PIT	127		2	400	200																				HZ						LIA-AD 200/300
F97	CESS PIT	127		1	44	44											X									HZ						LIA-AD 200/300
F97	CESS PIT	127		6	54	9																				GX						ROMAN
F97	CESS PIT	127		32	44	1	1	0	0																	BSW	CAM 108	BEAKER	0.08	100		AD 43-130/140/200
F97	CESS PIT	127		2	13	7											X									GX (47)					BUFF/OR, GREY CORE	ROMAN
F97	CESS PIT	127		1	14	14											X									BSW 2						ROMAN
F97	CESS PIT	127		13	176	14	0	0	4									X								GX (47)					OR/DARKER SURF, GREY CORE	ROMAN
F97	CESS PIT	127		14	15	1	0	0	1																	BSW						ROMAN
F97	CESS PIT		8	1	1	1																				RCW 1						LIA-ER
F97	CESS PIT		8	1	3	3																				RCW 2						LIA-ER
F98	DITCH	51		4	78	20	2	0	0																	GTW	CAM 256	JAR	0.08	270	REFITS WITH F95 (52)	LIA

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	Soil S no.	NR	GR.	MS W	Rim	Handle	Base	Stamp	Reading	Interpret.	Graf Post-F	Reading	Wind	Soot	Burn	Overfired	Abraded	Modif.	Repair hole	Hole	Hole diam.	Disc	Disc diam.	Polishing	Fabric Grp	Typology	Vessel function	EVE	Diam.	Comments	Date
F98	DITCH	51		3	56	19																				HZ (OX)							LIA-AD 200/300
F98	DITCH	51		1	6	6																				HZ (OX)					COMBED	LIA-AD 200/300	
F98	DITCH	51		1	5	5	1	0	0																	GX	?	?	0.05	120		ROMAN	
F98	DITCH	79		1	4	4																				RCW						LIA-ER	
F98	DITCH	79		2	3	2																				GTW (BG)						LIA	
F98	DITCH	79		2	12	6																				GX (47)					BL CORE, OR SURF MOD S	LIA-ER	
F98	DITCH	80		1	15	15																				GTW (OX)						LIA	
F98	DITCH	80		11	141	13																				GTW						LIA	
F98	DITCH	80		1	5	5	1	0	0																	GX (BG)	CAM 221	BOWL	0.08	110		AD 43-80/120	
F98	DITCH	80		1	8	8																				GX						ROMAN	
F98	DITCH	80		2	4	2																				FSOW						LIA-ER	
F98	DITCH	80		54	248	5	2	0	1																	RCW	CAM 119	BEAKER	0.13	140		LIA-ER	
F98	DITCH	80		2	14	7																				RCW						LIA-ER	
F98	DITCH	80		2	15	8	2	0	0																	GTW	CAM 119	BEAKER	0.15	120		LIA	
F98	DITCH	80		1	4	4																				RCW						LIA	
F98	DITCH	80	2	2	12	6																				MVW						LIA	
F98	DITCH	80	2	1	2	2																				NOG WH3						LIA-ER	
F98	DITCH	80	2	2	10	5																				GX						ROMAN	
F98	DITCH	80	2	1	3	3																				FSW/EGW						LIA-ER	
F98	DITCH	80	2	24	101	4																				GTW						LIA	
F98	DITCH	80	2	174	332	2	4	0	2																	RCW	CAM 119	BEAKER	0.35	140	LARGE PART OF VESSEL	LIA-ER	
F98	DITCH	80	2	1	14	14																				HZ (OX)						LIA-AD 200/300	
F98	DITCH	80	2	1	2	2											X									RCW						LIA-ER	
F98	DITCH	80	2	3	16	5											X									GTW (BG)						LIA	
F98	DITCH	80	2	1	12	12																				SW					BLACK, FINE SAND	LIA-ER	
F98	DITCH	80	2	2	2	1																				MVW						LIA	
F98	DITCH	80	2	9	17	2																				FSOW						LIA-ER	
F98	DITCH	80	2	2	7	4											X									FSOW						LIA-ER	
F98	DITCH	80		5	62	12	0	0	1																	GTW						LIA	
F98	DITCH	80		3	38	13																					GTW (OX)						LIA
F98	DITCH	80		1	26	26	1	0	0								X									GTW (BG)	CAM 249	BOWL	0.13	160		LIA	

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	Soil S no.	NR	GR.	MS W	Rim	Handle	Base	Stamp	Reading	Interpret.	Graf Post-F	Reading	Wind	Soot	Burn	Overfired	Abraded	Modif.	Repair hole	Hole	Hole diam.	Disc	Disc diam.	Polishing	Fabric Grp	Typology	Vessel function	EVE	Diam.	Comments	Date
F98	DITCH	80		1	32	32																				GX (BG)						ROMAN	
F98	DITCH	80		1	27	27	1	0	0																	GX	CAM 221	BOWL	0.11	160		LIA-AD 80/120	
F98	DITCH	80		1	7	7																				NOG WH3						LIA-ER	
F98	DITCH	80		1	20	20																				GTW (OX)						LIA	
F98	DITCH	80		1	129	129																				HZ (OX)						LIA-AD 200/300	
F98	DITCH	80		2	84	42											X									HZ (OX)						LIA-AD 200/300	
F98	DITCH	80		10	106	11	2	0	0																	RCW	CAM 119	BEAKER	0.22	140		LIA-ER	
F98	DITCH	80		6	86	14	0	0	1																	RCW						LIA-ER	
F98	DITCH	80		1	28	28																				RCW						LIA-ER	
F98	DITCH	88		2	103	52	0	0	1																	GTW (BG)						LIA	
F98	DITCH	88		24	63	3	1	0	0																	GTW	CAM 249	BOWL	0.05	100	TALL PLAIN BARREL JAR	LIA	
F98	DITCH		10	26	13	1																				RCW						LIA-ER	
F98	DITCH		10	1	1	1																				CRUMBS						?	
F98	DITCH		10	64	102	2	1	0	0																	RCW 1	?	?	0.01	?		LIA-ER	
F98	DITCH		10	1	6	6																				RCW 2						LIA-ER	
F98	DITCH		10	1	2	2																				GTW (OX)						COMB	LIA
F98	DITCH		10	1	1	1																				NOG WH3						ROUL	LIA-ER
F98	DITCH		10	1	2	2																				NOG WH3						LIA-ER	
F99	SPREAD	55		8	133	17																					HZ						LIA-AD 200/300
F99	SPREAD	55		3	24	8																					GX						ROMAN
F99	SPREAD	55		2	30	15	0	0	2																		GX (47)						ROMAN
F99	SPREAD	55		2	2	1																					CSOW						LIA-ER
F99	SPREAD	55		1	1	1																					RCW						LIA-ER
F99	SPREAD	55		1	15	15	1	0	0																		GX (BG)	CAM 307	BOWL/JAR	0.10	130		AD 180/220-400
F100	SPREAD	56		2	69	35																					HZ						LIA-AD 200/300
F100	SPREAD	56		1	80	80				X	?	?															BASG	DRAG 18R?				INCOMPLETE STAMP	AD 43-110
F100	SPREAD	56		1	16	16							X	F													BACG						AD 110-220
F100	SPREAD	56		6	26	4																					GX						ROMAN
F100	SPREAD	56		2	12	6	0	0	2																		GB						AD 110/125-275/300
F100	SPREAD	56		1	14	14										X											HZ (BSW)						LIA-AD 200/300
F100	SPREAD	56		2	11	6																					GX						ROMAN

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	Soil S no.	NR	GR.	MS W	Rim	Handle	Base	Stamp	Reading	Interpret.	Graf Post-F	Reading	Wind	Soot	Burn	Overfired	Abraded	Modif.	Repair hole	Hole	Hole diam.	Disc	Disc diam.	Polishing	Fabric Grp	Typology	Vessel function	EVE	Diam.	Comments	Date
F100	SPREAD	56		3	78	26											X									GX (47)					GREY, OR/BR SUR TO BLACK, SANDY	ROMAN	
F100	SPREAD	56		1	12	12	0	0	1											X						BSW 2					?LARGE HOLE CUT THROUGH BASE	ROMAN	
F100	SPREAD	56		1	14	14																				RCW						LIA-ER	
F100	SPREAD	56		1	5	5	1	0	0								X									GX	CAM 119	BEAKER	0.08	120		AD 43-320	
F101	GULLY	57		2	26	13	2	0	0																	BSW 2	CAM 231-232	FLASK	0.15	140		AD 43-150/180	
F101	GULLY	60		1	1	1																				GX (47)						ROMAN	
F101	GULLY	60		5	15	3																				GTW						LIA	
F101	GULLY	60		1	1	1	1	0	0																	BASG	DRAG 27	CUP	0.05	70		AD 43-110	
F101	GULLY	60		15	77	5	2	0	0																	GX	CAM 268	JAR	0.03	?		AD 125/150-280/320	
F101	GULLY	60																								GX	?	?	0.13	150		ROMAN	
F101	GULLY	60		8	29	4																				BSW 2						ROMAN	
F101	GULLY	60		1	2	2	0	0	1																	GTW						LIA	
F101	GULLY	60		5	20	4	0	0	1																	GB						AD 110/125-275/300	
F101	GULLY	60		2	3	2											X									GX (47)					BUFF/BR, GREY SURF, SAND, RED GROG	ROMAN	
F101	GULLY	60		1	3	3																				HMS					BLACK FINE SAND	IRON AGE	
F102	DITCH	58		5	13	3																				GX						ROMAN	
F102	DITCH	58		1	6	6																				GX (BG)						ROMAN	
F102	DITCH	58		1	12	12																				GX						ROMAN	
F102	DITCH	58		2	3	2																				DZ						ROMAN	
F102	DITCH	58		6	13	2											X									GX (47)					BUFF/BR, GREY CORE, SANDY	ROMAN	
F102	DITCH	58		1	8	8	0	0	1																	GX (47)					GREY/BR CORE, BLACK, SANDY	ROMAN	
F105	PIT	63		1	1	1																				F48D						19TH-20TH CENTURY	
F109	GULLY	61		1	25	25																				HZ (OX)						LIA-AD 200/300	
F109	GULLY	61		2	3	2																				GX						ROMAN	
F109	GULLY	67		2	42	21																				HZ (OX)						LIA-AD 200/300	
F109	GULLY	67		1	16	16																				GX						ROMAN	
F109	GULLY	67		2	26	13	0	0	2																	GX (47)					OR CORE, GREY SURF, SANDY	ROMAN	
F110	PIT	62		30	693	23																				HZ						LIA-AD 200/300	
F110	PIT	62		12	49	4																				GX						ROMAN	

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	Soil S no.	NR	GR.	MS W	Rim	Handle	Base	Stamp	Reading	Interpret.	Graf Post-F	Reading	Wind	Soot	Burn	Overfired	Abraded Modif.	Repair hole	Hole	Hole diam.	Disc	Disc diam.	Polishing	Fabric Grp	Typology	Vessel function	EVE	Diam.	Comments	Date
F110	PIT	62		9	44	5	2	0	1																	GX (47)	CAM 108	BEAKER	0.08	100	MISFIED, ORANGE CORE, GREY	AD 43-130/140/200?
F110	PIT	62																								GX	CAM 268	JAR	0.12	120	?	AD 125/150-280/320
F110	PIT	62		3	4	1																				DJ						ROMAN
F110	PIT	62		7	30	4																				GX						ROMAN
F110	PIT	62		1	2	2																				GTW (BG)						LIA
F110	PIT	62		8	57	7																				GX (47)					MISFIED, LIGHT GREY/OR SURF, SANDY)	ROMAN
F110	PIT	62		1	5	5																				SW					BLACK V SANDY	LIA-ER
F110	PIT	62		3	11	4																				GX (47)						ROMAN
F110	PIT	62		1	6	6											X									GX (47)						ROMAN
F110	PIT	62		1	5	5																				GX (47)						ROMAN
F110	PIT	62		1	2	2																				SW					BLACK, FINE SAND	LIA-ER
F112	QUARRY PIT	70		2	13	7	0	0	1																	GTW (BG)						LIA
F112	QUARRY PIT	70		1	7	7																				HZ						LIA-AD 200/300
F112	QUARRY PIT	70		2	2	1																				GX						ROMAN
F112	QUARRY PIT	70		3	1	0																				GX (E)					EGGSHELL	ROMAN
F112	QUARRY PIT	70		1	4	4											X									GP						AD 43-110
F112	QUARRY PIT	70		1	2	2											X									GX						ROMAN
F112	QUARRY PIT	70		2	21	11																				FJ						AD 43-160
F112	QUARRY PIT	70		1	1	1																				GB				?		AD 110/125-275/300
F112	QUARRY PIT	70		1	5	5																				GX (47)					OX SURF, GREY CORE, VS	ROMAN
F114	DITCH	107		1	7	7																				GTW						LIA
F114	DITCH	107		12	55	5	1	0	1																	GX	?	?	0.05	110		ROMAN
F114	DITCH	107		1	6	6																				DJ						ROMAN
F114	DITCH	107		1	4	4																				DJ					SANDY OR,	ROMAN
F114	DITCH	107		2	2	2																				DJ						ROMAN
F114	DITCH	107		2	2	1																				DZ						ROMAN
F114	DITCH	107		1	3	3																				GX						ROMAN
F114	DITCH	107		1	5	5											X									GX						ROMAN
F114	DITCH	107		3	40	13	1	0	1																	GX (47)	CAM 268	JAR	0.15	175	SANDY BUFF/GREY SURF	ROMAN
F114	DITCH	133		5	52	10																				GTW (BG)						LIA

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	Soil S no.	NR	GR.	MS W	Rim	Handle	Base	Stamp	Reading	Interpret.	Graf Post-F	Reading	Wind	Soot	Burn	Overfired	Abraded	Modif.	Repair hole	Hole	Hole diam.	Disc	Disc diam.	Polishing	Fabric Grp	Typology	Vessel function	EVE	Diam.	Comments	Date		
F114	DITCH	133		1	40	40																					HZ (OX)						LIA-AD 200/300		
F114	DITCH	133		16	130	8	0	0	1								X										RCW 6						LIA-ER		
F115	DITCH	71		5	164	33											X										HZ (OX)						LIA-AD 200/300		
F115	DITCH	71		3	77	26																					GTW (OX)						LIA		
F115	DITCH	104		13	80	6	1	0	0																		GTW (BG)	?	?	0.06	180		LIA		
F115	DITCH	129		2	24	12	0	0	1																		GTW						LIA		
F116	PIT	72		3	68	23																					GTW						LIA		
F116	PIT	72		1	2	2																					RCW						LIA-ER		
F116	PIT	72		1	2	2																					HMS					BLACK, SMOOTH SURF, SANDY	IRON AGE		
F116	PIT	130		7	80	11	1	0	0																		GTW	?	?	0.07	140		LIA		
F117	QUARRY PIT	75		1	150	150	0	0	1	X	CENNAE. M	Cenna die 1a								X	X		3				BACG					POST-F HOLE THROUGH CENTRE OF BASE	AD 130-160		
F117	QUARRY PIT	75		2	21	11														X							BASG	DRAG 27					LOST MOST OF SLIP	AD 43-110	
F117	QUARRY PIT	75		2	39	20																					HZ						LIA-AD 200/300		
F117	QUARRY PIT	75		8	30	4																					GX						ROMAN		
F117	QUARRY PIT	75		1	51	51	0	0	1																		DJ	FLAGON						ROMAN	
F117	QUARRY PIT	75		3	15	5	0	0	1																			X					BUFF, SANDY, DARKER SURFACE	ROMAN	
F117	QUARRY PIT	75		1	9	9																					GX (47)						GREY, ORANGE CORE, V S	ROMAN	
F117	QUARRY PIT	75		1	4	4																					SW					V BLACK, SOME SAND	LIA-ER		
F117	QUARRY PIT	75		1	2	2																					GX (47)					BR SURF, BLACK/GREY CORE, V SANDY	ROMAN		
F117	QUARRY PIT	76		7	281	40	1	0	0																		HZ	CAM 273	STORAGE JAR	0.02	?		AD 43-200/300		
F118	METALLED SURFACE	73		3	26	9	0	0	1	X	?	?								X							BASG	DRAG 27	CUP					AD 43-110	
F118	METALLED SURFACE	73		1	3	3																						GX (47)						GREY, BR CORE, SANDY	ROMAN
F119	PIT	87		1	58	58																						HZ (OX)						LIA-AD 200/300	
F119	PIT	87		2	49	25	0	0	1																			X						LIA-AD 200/300	
F119	PIT	87		35	878	25	3	0	0																			HZ	CAM 273	STORAGE JAR	0.02	?	CHEVRONS ON SHLD	AD 43-200/300	
F119	PIT	87																										HZ	CAM 273	STORAGE JAR	0.07	290		AD 43-200/300	
F119	PIT	87		1	28	28																						GTW (BG)						LIA	
F119	PIT	87		1	15	15																						X						LIA-AD 200/300	
F120	DITCH	83		5	9	2																						RCW 1						LIA-ER	
F120	DITCH	83		29	183	6	4	0	0																			GTW	CAM 231-232	FLASK	0.13	155		LIA	

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	Soil S no.	NR	GR.	MS W	Rim	Handle	Base	Stamp	Reading	Interpret.	Graf Post-F	Reading	Wind	Soot	Burn	Overfired	Abraded Modif.	Repair hole	Hole	Hole diam.	Disc	Disc diam.	Polishing	Fabric Grp	Typology	Vessel function	EVE	Diam.	Comments	Date	
F120	DITCH	83																								GTW	?	?	0.07	130		LIA	
F120	DITCH	83																								GTW	CAM 119	BEAKER	0.06	140		LIA	
F120	DITCH	83		4	23	6																				GBW						LIA	
F120	DITCH	83		1	6	6																				HZ (OX)						LIA-AD 200/300	
F120	DITCH	83		3	12	4																				RCW						LIA-ER	
F120	DITCH	83		1	2	2																				RCW						LIA-ER	
F120	DITCH	83		2	13	7										X										GTW						ORANGE GROG	LIA
F120	DITCH	124		1	10	10																				HZ						LIA-AD 200/300	
F120	DITCH	124		3	8	3																				GX						ROMAN	
F120	DITCH	124		2	16	8																				GX (47)						GREY PATCHY SURF, OR CORE, SANDY	ROMAN
F121	PIT	77		1	1	1																				BASG						AD 43-110	
F121	PIT	77		5	9	2																				FJ						AD 43-160	
F121	PIT	77		10	50	5																				GX						ROMAN	
F121	PIT	77		1	2	2																				DJ						ROMAN	
F121	PIT	77		1	10	10																				GTW						LIA	
F121	PIT	77		1	14	14																				HZ (BSW)						LIA-AD 200/300	
F121	PIT	77		5	43	9																				GX (47)						GREY SURF, BR/OR INT, SANDY	ROMAN
F121	PIT	77		2	17	9										X										GX (47)						GREY SURF, BR INT, SANDY	ROMAN
F121	PIT	77		1	5	5										X										GX						ROMAN	
F121	PIT	77		3	13	4																				RCW						LIA-ER	
F121	PIT	77		1	1	1																				GX (47)						GREY SURF, BR/OR INT, SANDY	ROMAN
F121	PIT	113		7	172	25	0	0	3																	HZ						LIA-AD 200/300	
F121	PIT	113		1	36	36											X									GX						ROMAN	
F121	PIT	113		1	12	12																				HZ (BSW)						ROMAN	
F121	PIT	113		14	149	11	1	0	3																	GX	CAM 280-281	STORAGE JAR	0.23	110		AD 150/180-400	
F121	PIT	113		1	22	22																				HZ						LIA-AD 200/300	
F121	PIT	113		1	7	7																				BSW 2						ROMAN	
F121	PIT	113		1	7	7																				BSW						ROMAN	
F121	PIT	113		2	42	21																				GX (47)						GREY S, BUFF INT, FINE SAND	ROMAN
F121	PIT	113		6	29	5																				GX (47)						BLACK EXT, SANDY, BR INT	ROMAN

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	Soil S no.	NR	GR.	MS W	Rim	Handle	Base	Stamp	Reading	Interpret.	Graf Post-F	Reading	Wind	Soot	Burn	Overfired	Abraded	Modif.	Repair hole	Hole	Hole diam.	Disc	Disc diam.	Polishing	Fabric Grp	Typology	Vessel function	EVE	Diam.	Comments	Date
F121	PIT	113		1	21	21	1	0	0																	GX (47)	CAM 266	JAR	0.10	165	BLACK EXT, SANDY, BR INT	AD 43-80	
F121	PIT	113		5	46	9	1	0	0																	GX (47)	CAM 266	JAR	0.07	160	BLACK EXT, SANDY, BR INT	AD 43-80	
F121	PIT	113		1	12	12																				GX					? BLACK SANDY	ROMAN	
F123	PIT	90		2	23	12											X									GTW						LIA	
F124	PIT	89		1	2	2																				GX						ROMAN	
F124	PIT	89		1	8	8																				HMF					OR, BR AB F-M FL	PREHISTORIC	
F124	PIT	89		1	30	30																				HZ (OX)						LIA-AD 200/300	
F124	PIT	89		2	125	63	0	0	1																	GTW						LIA	
F124	PIT	89		35	143	4	3	0	3																	RCW 2	CAM 119	BEAKER	0.26	160	?	LIA-ER	
F124	PIT	89		29	47	2	5	0	0																	RCW	?	?	0.36	95		LIA-ER	
F124	PIT	89		1	24	24											X									RCW						LIA-ER	
F125	PIT	94		2	6	3																				HMS					BR EXT, BLACK CORE, SAND	IRON AGE	
F125	PIT	94		7	42	6	2	0	0																	RCW 2	?	?	0.05	130		LIA-ER	
F125	PIT	94		1	3	3																				GX (BG)						ROMAN	
F125	PIT	94		1	4	4																				HZ (OX)						LIA-AD 200/300	
F125	PIT	94		1	2	2	1	0	0																	GX	?	?	0.02	?		ROMAN	
F127	PIT	95		1	7	7																				GX						LIA	
F127	PIT	95		3	64	21																				HZ						LIA-AD 200/300	
F127	PIT	95		3	113	38																				HZ					SOME BG	LIA-AD 200/300	
F127	PIT	95		1	33	33	0	0	1																	GX (47)					BR/BUFF WITH PATCHY GREY SUR-FACES, GREY CORE, VS,	ROMAN	
F128	PIT	102		1	3	3																				HMF					OR, GREY CORE, COMMON M FL	PREHISTORIC	
F128	PIT	102		9	41	5	1	0	0																	BSW	CAM 218	BOWL	0.14	145		AD 43-120	
F128	PIT	102		1	4	4																				DJ					WHITE	ROMAN	
F128	PIT	102		3	7	2																				DZ					BUFF/OR	ROMAN	
F128	PIT	102		2	15	8	0	0	2																	GP						AD 43-110	
F128	PIT	102		20	247	12	0	0	3																	GX						ROMAN	
F128	PIT	102		1	5	5																				BSW 2						ROMAN	
F128	PIT	102		5	92	18	1	0	0																	GX	CAM 280-281	STORAGE JAR	0.13	80		AD 150/180-400	
F128	PIT	102		1	2	2																				DJ						ROMAN	
F128	PIT	102		3	14	5	0	0	1																	HMS					BLACK, BURNISHED SIRF, SAND	IRON AGE	

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	Soil S no.	NR	GR.	MS W	Rim	Handle	Base	Stamp	Reading	Interpret.	Graf Post-F	Reading	Wind	Soot	Burn	Overfired	Abraded	Modif.	Repair hole	Hole	Hole diam.	Disc	Disc diam.	Polishing	Fabric Grp	Typology	Vessel function	EVE	Diam.	Comments	Date
F128	PIT	102		1	14	14																				GA					?	AD 110/125-400	
F128	PIT	102		1	7	7																				GTW						LIA	
F128	PIT	102		1	6	6																				DJ (M)						ROMAN	
F128	PIT	102		15	275	18	1	0	1																	GX (47)	? EVERTED RIM BK	BEAKER	0.19	130	BUFF, GREY/BLACK PATCHY SURF	ROMAN	
F128	PIT	108		3	89	30	0	0	1																	GX						ROMAN	
F128	PIT	108		1	13	13	0	0	1																	GX (BG)						ROMAN	
F128	PIT	108		2	38	19	2	0	0								X									GX	CAM 119	BEAKER	0.33	140		AD 43-320	
F128	PIT	128		1	96	96	0	0	1								X									GX						ROMAN	
F128	PIT	128		1	13	13																				GX (47)					PATCHY BLACK/GREY SURF, ORANGE, SANDY	ROMAN	
F128	PIT	128		1	6	6																				GX						ROMAN	
F128	PIT	128		1	1	1																				GTW						LIA	
F128	PIT	128		1	19	19	1	0	0									X								GX (BG)	CAM 268	JAR	0.06	220	?	AD 125/150-280/320	
F128	PIT	134		2	150	75	0	0	1																	HZ						LIA-AD 200/300	
F128	PIT	134		4	96	24																				GX						ROMAN	
F128	PIT	134		2	131	66	1	0	0																	HZ (OX)	CAM 270B	STORAGE JAR	0.12	210	CIRCLES ON SHLD	LIA-AD 200/300	
F128	PIT	134		4	113	28	1	0	0																	GX	CAM 218	BOWL	0.11	150	LARGE PART OF VESSEL	AD 43-120	
F128	PIT	134		1	10	10	1	0	0																	BSW	?	?	0.03	?		ROMAN	
F128	PIT	134		2	30	15																				GTW (BG)						LIA	
F128	PIT	134		5	80	16	1	0	0																	HZ (BSW)	CAM 270B	STORAGE JAR	0.03	?		LIA-AD 200/300	
F128	PIT	134		2	32	16																				HZ (OX)						LIA-AD 200/300	
F128	PIT	134		1	6	6																				HZ (OX)						LIA-AD 200/300	
F128	PIT	134		3	56	19												X								HZ						LIA-AD 200/300	
F128	PIT	134		3	62	21	0	0	1																	HZ						LIA-AD 200/300	
F128	PIT	134		13	90	7																				GX						ROMAN	
F128	PIT	134		9	50	6																				GX (47)						GREY SURF, BROWN INT, SANDY	ROMAN
F128	PIT	134		17	42	2																				GX (47)						GREY SURF, BROWN INT, SANDY	ROMAN
F128	PIT	134		10	57	6	3	0	0									X								GX	CAM 218	BOWL	0.15	140	?	AD 43-120	
F128	PIT	134																								GX	?	?	0.08	140		ROMAN	
F128	PIT	134		18	91	5	3	0	0									X								GX (47)	?	?	0.20	180	PATCHY GR SURF, BORWN INT, SANDY	ROMAN	

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	Soil S no.	NR	GR.	MS W	Rim	Handle	Base	Stamp	Reading	Interpret.	Graf Post-F	Reading	Wind	Soot	Burn	Overfired	Abraded	Modif.	Repair hole	Hole	Hole diam.	Disc	Disc diam.	Polishing	Fabric Grp	Typology	Vessel function	EVE	Diam.	Comments	Date
F136	PIT	118		2	61	31																				GTW (OX)						LIA	
F136	PIT	118		1	44	44											X									HZ						LIA-AD 200/300	
F136	PIT	118		17	112	7	1	0	0																	GTW	CAM 258	JAR	0.07	240	? BEAD RIM TALL NECK, WHEEL-FINISHED, IRREG	LIA	
F136	PIT	118		1	57	57																				GTW (BG)						LIA	
F136	PIT	118		2	6	3																				RCW 6						LIA-ER	
F136	PIT	118		4	10	3																				GTW						LIA	
F136	PIT	118		2	4	2																				FSOW						LIA-ER	
F136	PIT	118		1	5	5	1	0	0								X									FSOW	CAM 249/	BOWL	0.10	110	?	LIA	
F136	PIT	118		4	22	6	2	0	0																	CSOW	CAM 82-86	BEAKER	0.15	165	GIRTH-BK COPY, TR FABRIC COPY	LIA-ER	
F136	PIT	118		1	11	11											X									HMS					?	IRON AGE	
F137	PIT	119		1	18	18																				GTW (BG) OX						LIA	
F137	PIT	119		5	21	4																				RCW 6						LIA-ER	
F137	PIT	119		1	7	7																				CSOW						LIA-ER	
F137	PIT	119		1	6	6	1	0	0																	RCW	?	?	0.09	160		LIA-ER	
F138	PIT	131		1	13	13																				CSOW						LIA-ER	
F138	PIT	131		2	32	16																				GX (BG)						ROMAN	
F138	PIT	131		3	47	16																				HZ						GROG	LIA-AD 200/300
F138	PIT	131		3	30	10																				GTW						LIA	
F138	PIT	131		1	116	116	1	0	0																	GTW	CAM 270B	STORAGE JAR	0.04	340		LIA	
F138	PIT	131		5	385	77	0	0	2							X	X									GTW						POSS WHEEL-FINISHED	LIA
F138	PIT	131		5	24	5	3	0	0																	RCW	CAM 119	BEAKER	0.12	150		LIA-ER	
F138	PIT	131																								RCW	CAM 119	BEAKER	0.08	150		LIA-ER	
F138	PIT	132		2	89	45																				HZ						LIA-AD 200/300	
F138	PIT	132		1	5	5																				GTW (OX)						FINE, SPARSE GROG	LIA
F138	PIT	132		1	10	10																				BAET	?	?			?	LIA-ER	
F138	PIT	132		6	21	4																				GTW						LIA	
F138	PIT	132		5	29	6	1	0	1								X	X								RCW 6	CAM 249	BOWL	0.07	150	GREY NR GX BG	LIA-ER	
F138	PIT	132		12	95	8	3	0	0																	MVW	CAM 254	JAR	0.20	140	WHEEL-FINISHED	LIA	
F138	PIT	132		1	5	5																				CSOW						LIA-ER	
F138	PIT	132		2	5	3	2	0	0																	RCW 6	CAM 115	BEAKER	0.07	160		LIA-ER	

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	Soil S no.	NR	GR.	MS W	Rim	Handle	Base	Stamp	Reading	Interpret.	Graf Post-F	Reading	Wind	Soot	Burn	Overfired	Abraded	Modif.	Repair hole	Hole	Hole diam.	Disc	Disc diam.	Polishing	Fabric Grp	Typology	Vessel function	EVE	Diam.	Comments	Date
F138	PIT	132		3	20	7																				SW						LIA-ER	
F138	PIT	132		1	2	2																				RCW						LIA-ER	
F138	PIT	132		1	6	6																				RCW					SOME BG	LIA-ER	
F138	PIT	132		1	6	6																				SW					?	LIA-ER	
F138	PIT	132		2	2	1																				RCW 4					FSW/EGW? GREY PATCHY ORANGE SURF	LIA-ER	
F139	PIT	121		1	27	27											X									HZ						LIA-ER	
F139	PIT	121		4	22	6	0	0	2																	GX (BG)						ROMAN	
F139	PIT	121		1	8	8											X									GX (BG)						ROMAN	
F139	PIT	121		6	100	17											X									GTW (OX)						CORDONS	LIA
F139	PIT	121		5	100	20	1	0	0																	GTW	CAM 221	BOWL	0.12	200	?	LIA	
F139	PIT	121		2	59	30	2	0	0									X								GTW (BG) OX	CAM 220	BOWL	0.10	220		LIA	
F139	PIT	121																								GTW (BG) OX	CAM 258	JAR	0.03	?		LIA	
F139	PIT	121		4	10	3											X									RCW						LIA-ER	
F139	PIT	121		2	17	9											X									GTW						LIA	
F139	PIT	121		1	3	3											X									GX (BG)						ROMAN	
F139	PIT	121		1	9	9																				GTW						LIA	
F139	PIT	121		1	15	15										X										GTW						LIA	
F139	PIT	121		1	11	11	0	0	1																	SW						BLACK SAND, WHEELMADE	LIA-ER
F139	PIT	121		5	24	5																				GTW (OX)						LIA	
F139	PIT	121		1	14	14												X								GTW (OX)						LIA	
F139	PIT	121		1	8	8												X								SW						LIA-ER	
F139	PIT	121		1	9	9																				GTW (OX)						FINE, SPARSE GROG	LIA
F139	PIT	121		1	11	11	1	0	0																	GTW (OX)	?	?	0.04	240		LIA	
F139	PIT	121		1	6	6	1	0	0																	SW	CAM 115/256?	BEAKER	0.08	120		LIA-ER	
F139	PIT		14	3	9	3																				GX (BG)						ROMAN	
F139	PIT		14	4	15	4																				GTW						LIA	
F139	PIT		14	5	9	2																				RCW						LIA-ER	
F139	PIT		14	1	1	1																				HMF						BLACK	PREHISTORIC
F139	PIT		14	1	17	17																				GTW OX						LIA	
F141	PIT	122		1	5	5																				GQ						SOAPY FINE SAND, SMOOTH	AD 70/90-125

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	Soil S no.	NR	GR.	MS W	Rim	Handle	Base	Stamp	Reading	Interpret.	Graf Post-F	Reading	Wind	Soot	Burn	Overfired	Abraded Modif.	Repair hole	Hole	Hole diam.	Disc diam.	Polishing	Fabric Grp	Typology	Vessel function	EVE	Diam.	Comments	Date
F141	PIT	122		1	1	1																			GX					ROMAN	
L4	SILTY CLAY SPREAD	65		3	24	8																			HZ (OX)					LIA-AD 200/300	
L4	SILTY CLAY SPREAD	65		1	149	149	1	0	0								X								HZ	CAM 273	STORAGE JAR	0.09	380	AD 43-200/300	
L4	SILTY CLAY SPREAD	65		1	3	3																			BAEG					AD 150-260	
L4	SILTY CLAY SPREAD	65		2	31	16										X									GX					ROMAN	
L4	SILTY CLAY SPREAD	65		1	4	4	1	0	0																GX	?	?	0.03	?	ROMAN	
L4	SILTY CLAY SPREAD	65		1	6	6																			HZ (OX)					LIA-AD 200/300	
L4	SILTY CLAY SPREAD	65		2	4	2																			HZ (OX)					LIA-AD 200/300	
L4	SILTY CLAY SPREAD	65		1	11	11												X							GX					ROMAN	
L4	SILTY CLAY SPREAD	65		29	205	7	2	0	1																GX	?	?	0.10	150	ROMAN	
L4	SILTY CLAY SPREAD	65																							GX	CAM 307	BOWL/JAR	0.04	200	?	AD 180/220-400
L4	SILTY CLAY SPREAD	65		19	106	6	1	0	3								X								GX (47)	?	?	0.08	140	BUFF SANDY, GREY CORE, DARKER PATCHY SURF	ROMAN
L4	SILTY CLAY SPREAD	65		2	23	12	0	0	2								X								GX					ROMAN	
L4	SILTY CLAY SPREAD	65		4	5	1																			BSW 2					ROMAN	
L4	SILTY CLAY SPREAD	65		1	1	1																			GP					TH-W, BURNISHED	AD 43-110
L4	SILTY CLAY SPREAD	96		8	724	91	1	0	0																HZ	CAM 273	STORAGE JAR	0.03	?	LIA-AD 200/300	
L4	SILTY CLAY SPREAD	96		4	96	24	1	0	3																GB	CAM 37B/38B	BOWL	0.08	160	AD 180-275	
L4	SILTY CLAY SPREAD	96		1	5	5	0	0	1																DZ					ROMAN	
L4	SILTY CLAY SPREAD	96		1	15	15	0	1	0																DJ					ROMAN	
L4	SILTY CLAY SPREAD	96		3	48	16																			HZ (OX)					LIA-AD 200/300	
L4	SILTY CLAY SPREAD	96		7	341	49																			HZ (OX)					IMP ON SHLD	LIA-AD 200/300
L4	SILTY CLAY SPREAD	96		1	262	262	1	0	0								X								HZ (OX)	CAM 273	STORAGE JAR	0.11	330	AD 43-200/300	
L4	SILTY CLAY SPREAD	96		3	183	61	2	0	0																GX	CAM 270B	STORAGE JAR	0.10	200	LIA-AD 200/300	
L4	SILTY CLAY SPREAD	96																							GX	CAM 273	STORAGE JAR	0.13	270	AD 43-200/300	
L4	SILTY CLAY SPREAD	96		8	84	11	2	0	0																GX	CAM 268	JAR	0.21	170	AD 125/150-280/320	
L4	SILTY CLAY SPREAD	96		1	21	21	1	0	0								X								GX	?	?	0.03	310	ROMAN	
L4	SILTY CLAY SPREAD	96		1	5	5																			BSW 2					ROMAN	
L4	SILTY CLAY SPREAD	96		9	90	10	0	0	1																GX (47)					MISFIRED?, GREY TO LIGHT OR, SANDY	ROMAN
L4	SILTY CLAY SPREAD	96		1	3	3	1	0	0									X							DJ	?	CUP	0.05	120	ROMAN	
L4	SILTY CLAY SPREAD	96		1	21	21	1	0	0								X								GX	?	?	0.05	220	ROMAN	

Appendix 5 Small finds catalogue

SF	Context	Find no.	Object type	Description	Qt.	Wt. g	Length mm	Width mm	Thickness mm	Diameter mm	Date
1	F92 sx3	42	?Coin	Fragment of copper-alloy with small traces of silvering visible, probably part of a silvered Roman coin, illegible and in very poor condition. Probably late 3rd/4th century.	1	0.4	10.7	10.5	1.3	-	Roman, late 3rd to 4th century
2	F93	112	Weight	Lead weight, square and flat, uniface with a circular impression containing the raised letters iyl.	1	1.6	11.1	11.1	2.1	-	Medieval/ post-medieval
3	F97	48	Rotary quernstone	Complete lower quernstone made of an unidentified sandstone. Very thick and slightly irregular in plan although all surfaces and edges have peck marks from working the stone into shape. The grinding surface has also been dressed with radial grooves, and the lower surface includes several natural voids in the stone. The central spindle hole is hour glass in shape, having been drilled from both sides, but the hole does not go all the way through. The grinding surface is also almost flat, with a very slight lip around the edge of the spindle hole.	1	25kg	-	-	140.0	c 314.0	Roman
4	F98 sx3	54	Brooch	Incomplete copper-alloy brooch. The centre of the bow and edge of the catchplate have been damaged, and most of spring and pin are missing (aside from four small fragments now separate from the rest of the brooch). As categorised by Mackreth (2011) the brooch is a Colchester derivative in the Harlow spring series. It has plain curved wings with a double pierced plate in the centre which would have held the chord and axis bar of the spring. The bow has a short moulded spine but is otherwise plain. The catchplate is solid. Mackreth (2011), CD Ha 1.a2, generally dating to c AD 50-80.	1	2.2	38.3	13.9	8.9	-	Roman, AD c 50-80
5	F112	111	Coin	Copper-alloy coin, illegible and in very poor condition with no original surfaces surviving.	1	5.6	-	-	-	25.3	Roman
6	F114	110	?Weight	Lump of lead, roughly sub-square in plan and roughly wedge-shaped in profile. Could be a weight, but could be an off-cut.	1	55.1	27.8	24.8	5.5-12.8	-	?Roman
7	F121	114	Lead strip	Flat rectangular strip of lead with two straight edges, one wavy edge of four semi-circles and one broken edge, possibly a decorative strip.	1	2.5	27.0	13.2	1.4	-	?Roman
8	F128	97	Ring	Flat rectangular strip of copper-alloy bent into a ring, plain. The ring is oval in plan, 16.8mm by 11.5mm, and the strip is 8.0mm wide and 0.5mm thick.	1	1.1	16.8	11.5	0.5	-	?Roman
9	L5	69	Object	Roughly rectangular strip of iron, damaged at one end, slightly rounded at the other.	1	14.5	63.9	17.5	3.7-11.8	-	Undated
10	L6	109	Bracelet	Incomplete copper-alloy snake-head bracelet, bent. One snake-head terminal survives and most of the band. The terminal is very slightly expanded (9.3mm wide), has a D-shaped cross-section and is rounded at the tip. It is decorated with a sunken border of short diagonal grooves on one side and a long V-shaped indentation along the head. The band (8mm wide) is flat (rectangular in cross-section) with a row of punched dots along each side for approximately two-	1	5.5	53.1	9.3	1.2-2.8	-	Roman, AD 43-410

SF	Context	Find no.	Object type	Description	Qt.	Wt. g	Length mm	Width mm	Thickness mm	Diameter mm	Date
				thirds of the surviving length.							
11	F97	100	Quernstone	Six fragments of lava quernstone, small and abraded.	6	230.2	-	-	-	-	Roman
12	F128	134	Worked stone	Slab of limestone, flat and smoothed on both sides, one rough-cut straight edge, all other edges broken.	1	250.9	104.9	89.2	12.7	-	?Roman
13	F92	35	Quernstone	Fragment of rotary quernstone, no original edges, surface dressed with grooves. Made from rocks of poorly sorted coarse-grained sandstones with quartz granules and pebbles.	1	856.5	160.0	117.0	37.6	-	Roman
-	F97	98	Nails	Six fragments of iron nails with square-sectioned shanks, partial heads may survive on two examples but not well-enough to determine shape	6	29.5	-	-	-	-	-
-	F139	<14>	Nails	Two fragments of iron nail shank	2	3.3	-	-	-	-	-

Appendix 6 Animal bone

Table 1 Quantification of hand-collected animal bone assemblage by context and finds number

Context	Type	Finds number	Number of pieces	Weight (g)
Roman				
F78	Ditch	20	32	60
F80	Ditch	31	48	66
F86	Pit	28	3	2
F88	Ditch	32	9	8
F92	Ditch	35	7	20
F92	Ditch	41	3	12
F93	Ditch	123	2	36
F95	Ditch	52	9	348
F95	Ditch	78	6	4
F95	Ditch	82	2	12
F97	Cess pit	46	14	86
F97	Cess pit	47	4	138
F97	Cess pit	99	13	450
F97	Cess pit	98	4	1
F98	Ditch	81	24	1
F98	Ditch	80	45	102
F98	Ditch	88	24	50
F99	Spread of soil	55	1	8
F100	Spread of soil	56	4	44
F117	Metalled surface	75	3	4
F119	Pit	87	1	14
F120	Ditch	83	41	198
F121	Pit	113	3	28
F124	Pit	89	5	44
F125	Pit	94	1	1
F128	Pit	102	1	2
F128	Pit	108	1	12
F128	Pit	134	1	10
L4	Silty clay spread	96	9	210
L4	Silty clay spread	65	1	6
Undated				
F104	Pit	59	45	70
Totals			366	2,047

Table 2 Quantification of bone from environmental samples by context and finds number

Context	Type	Sample number	Number of pieces	Weight (g)
F70	Pit	<3>	17	1
F129	Pit	<11>	65	4
F129	Pit	<12>	130	8
F139	Pit	<14>	10	12

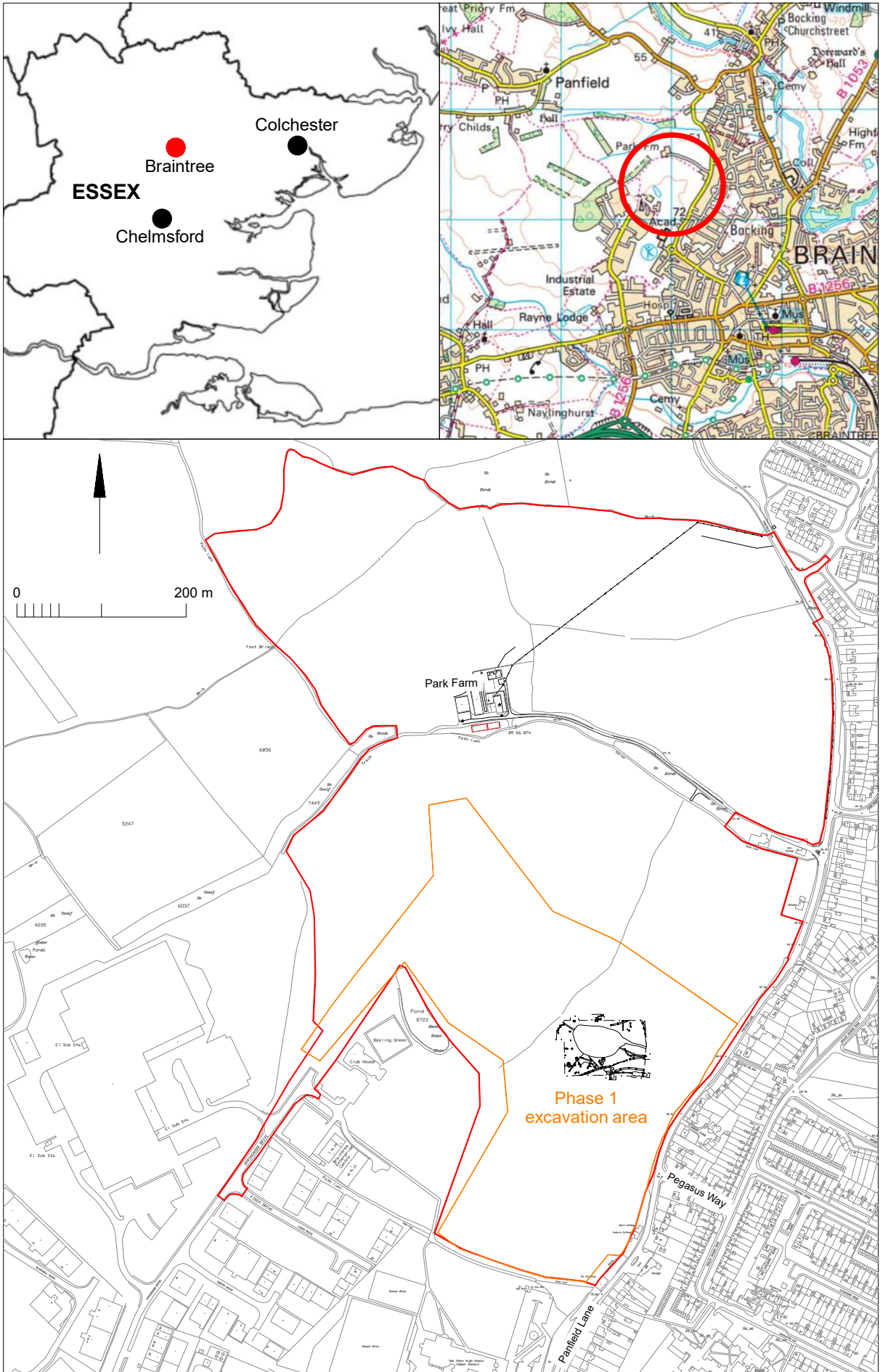


Fig 1 Site location

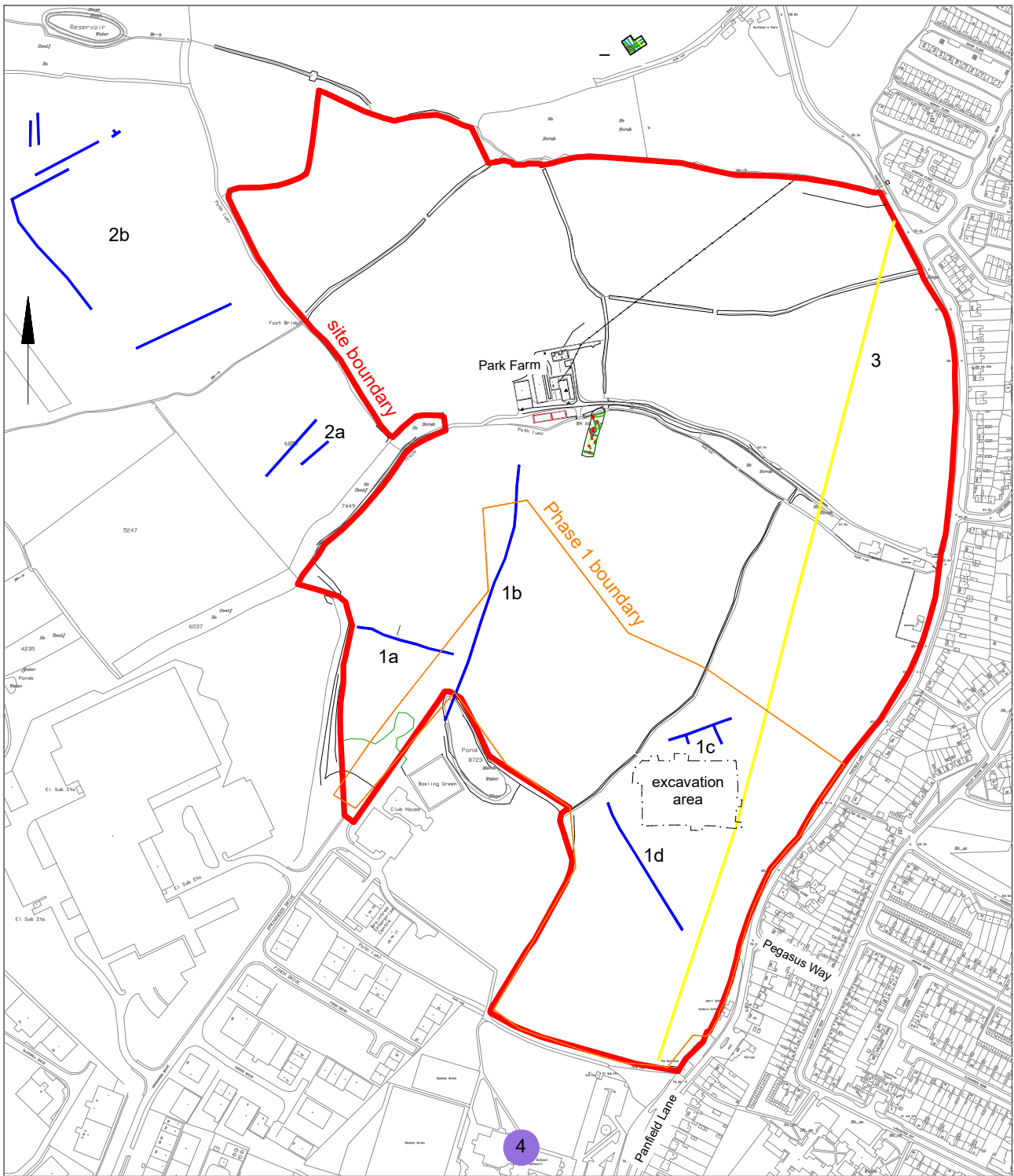
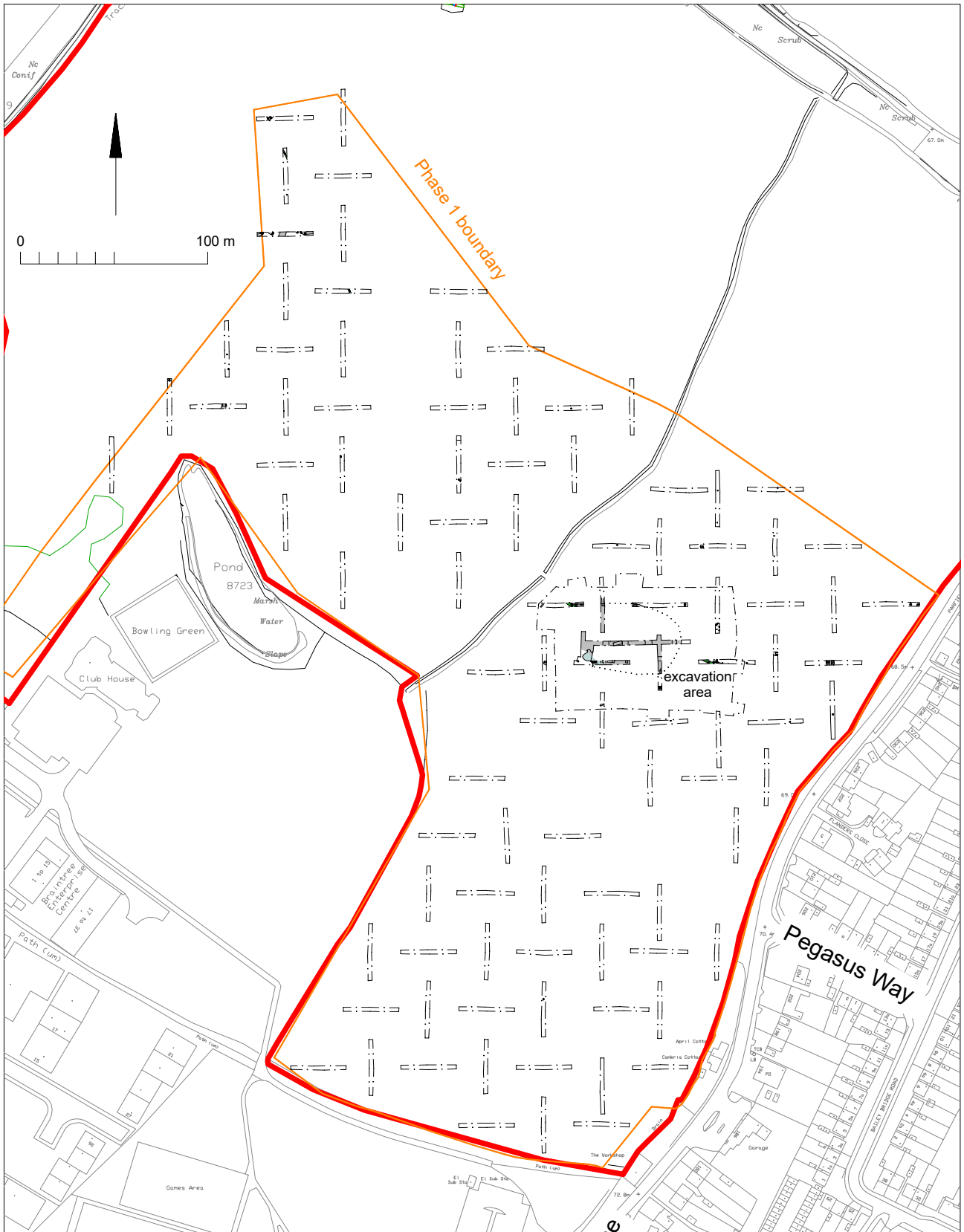


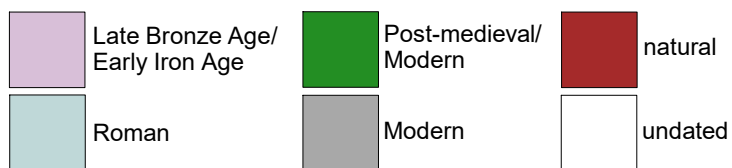
Fig 2 Archaeological background (numbers reference CAT Report 713)

- 1a-1d Cropmarks of linear features, probably old field boundaries, south of Park Farm.
- 2a-2b Cropmarks of linear features south of Panfield, including a possible enclosure and trackway (2b).
- 3 Postulated Roman road.
- 4 Excavation revealed no trace of the postulated Roman road.



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Fig 3 Phase 1 evaluation results (CAT Report 1034)



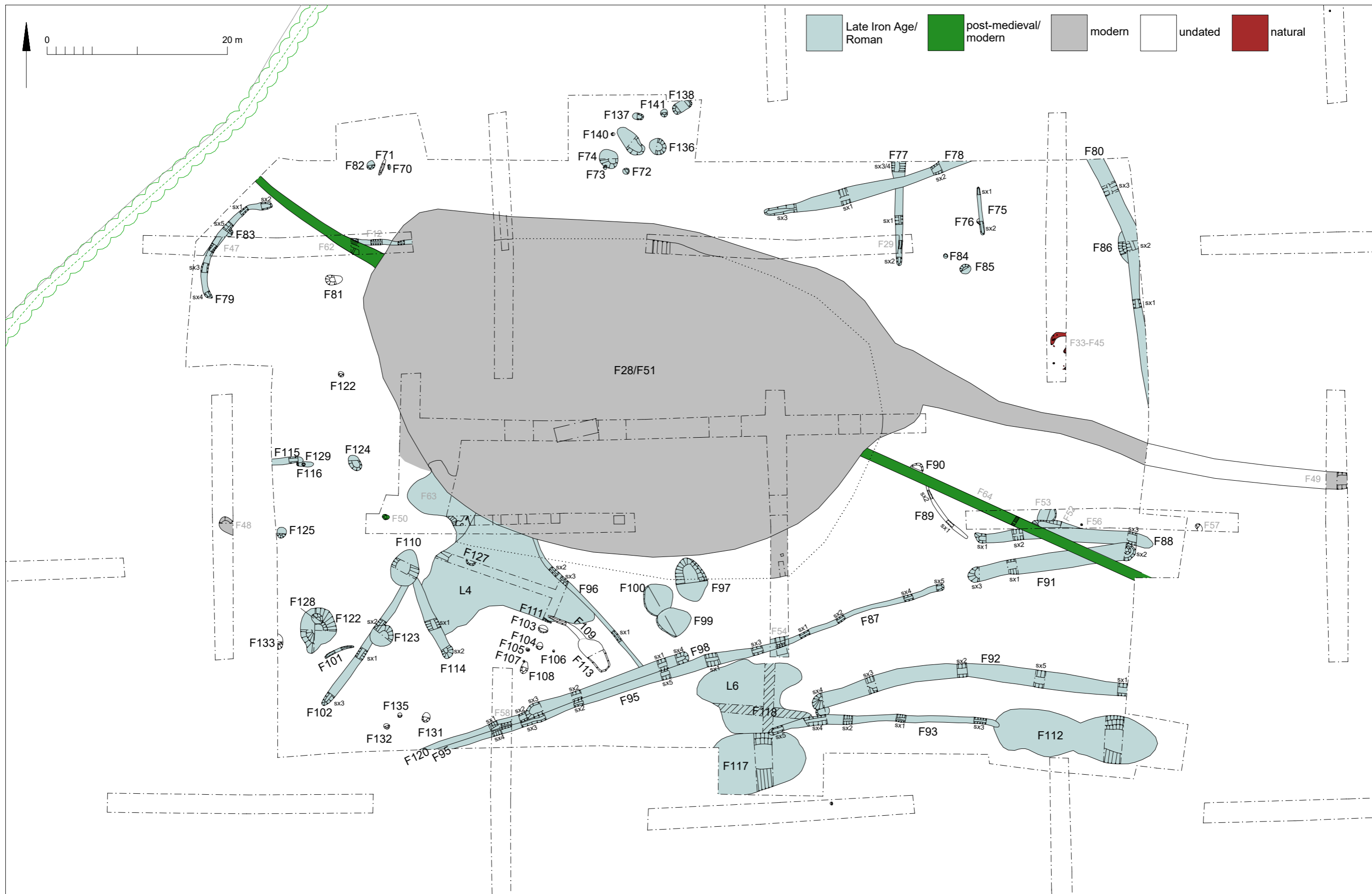


Fig 4 Phased excavation results

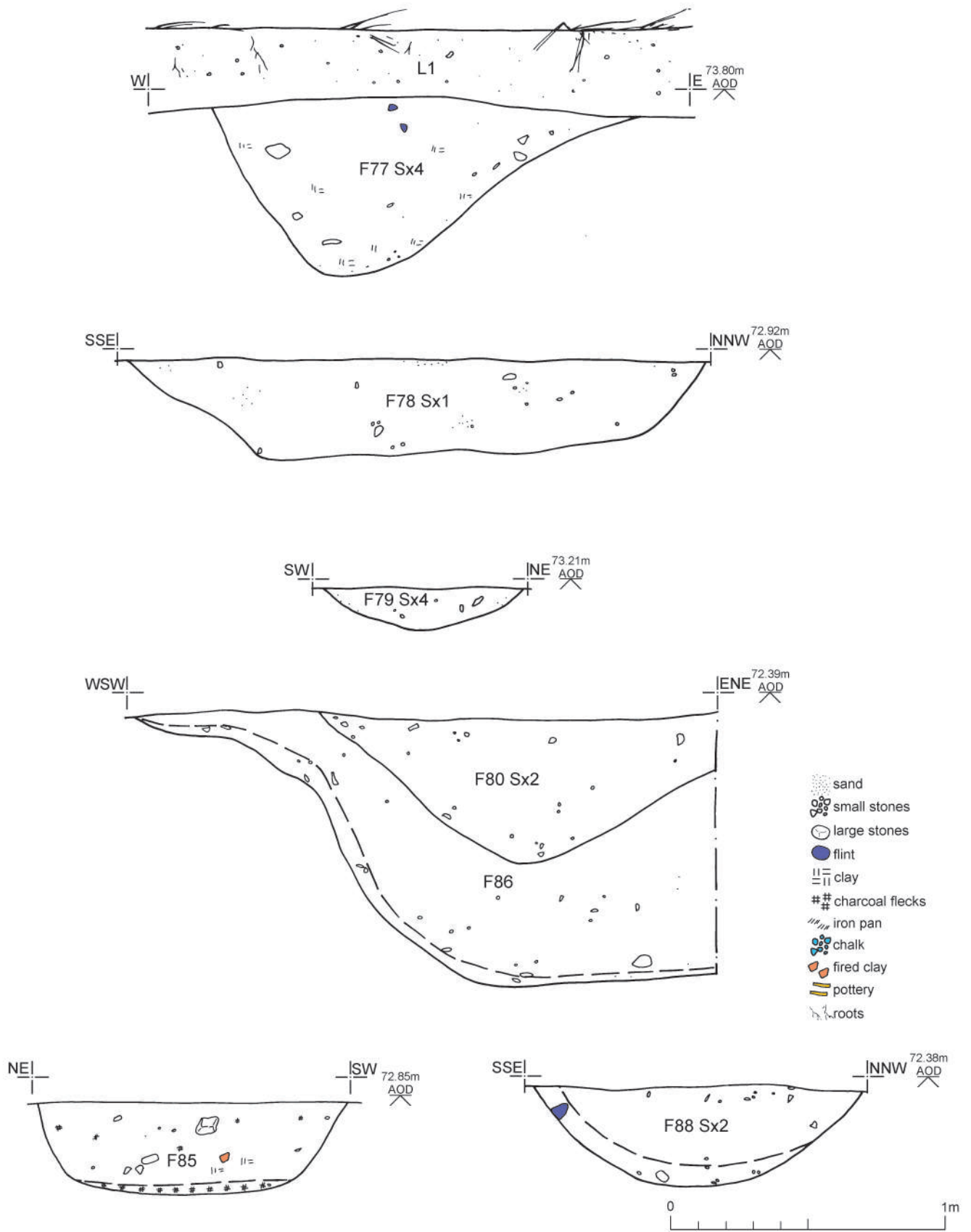


Fig 5 Sections.

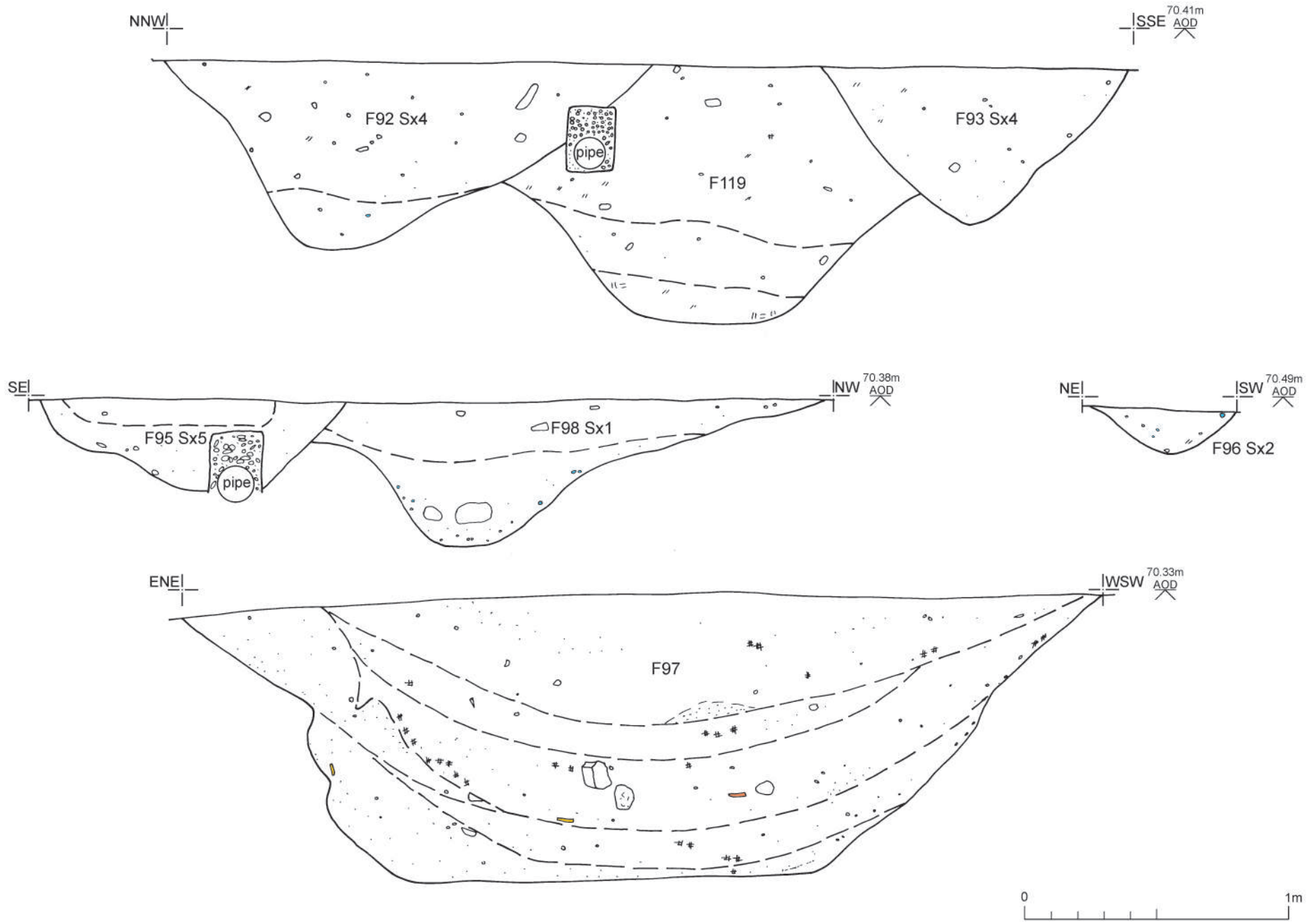


Fig 6 Sections.

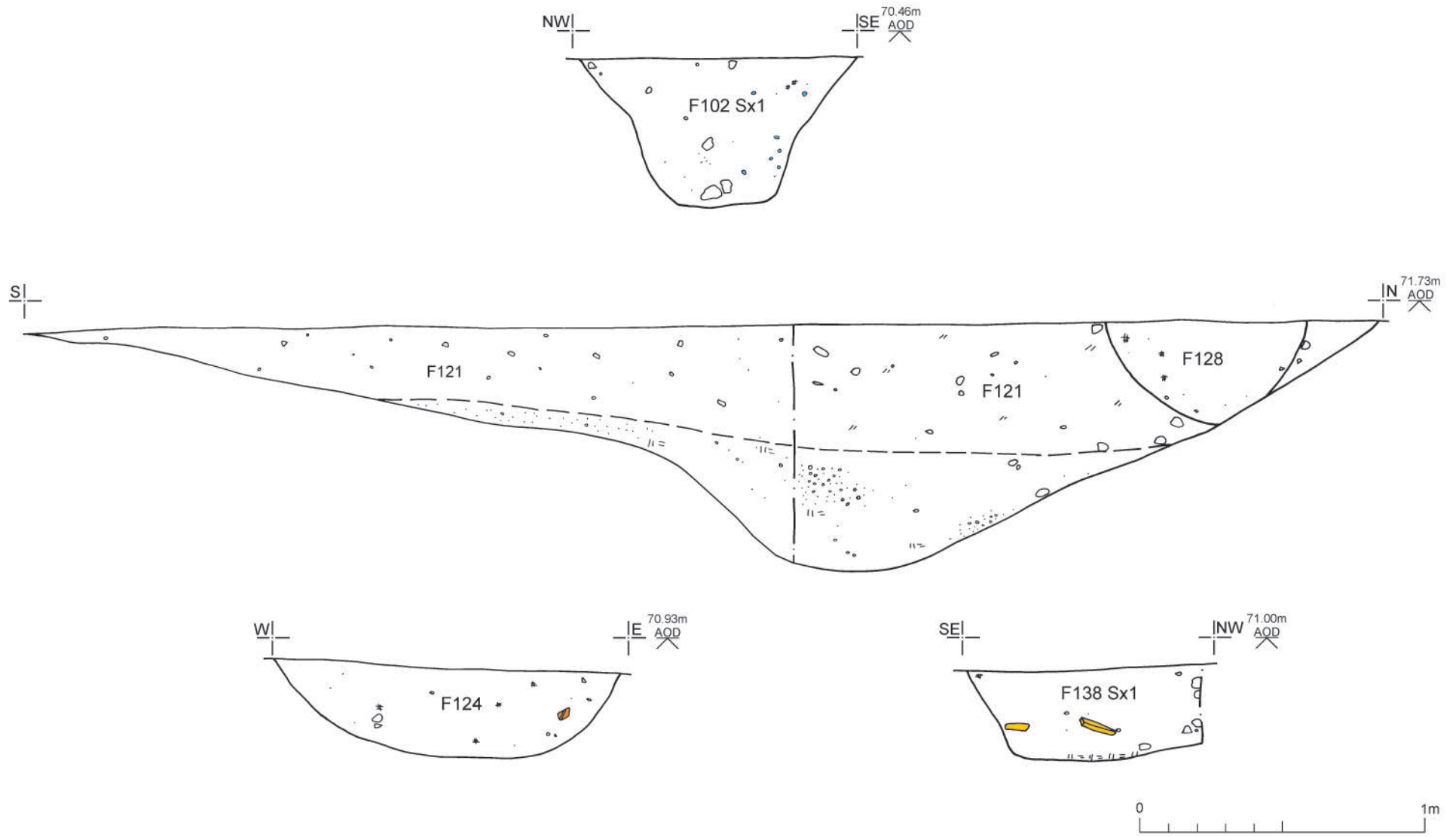


Fig 7 Sections.

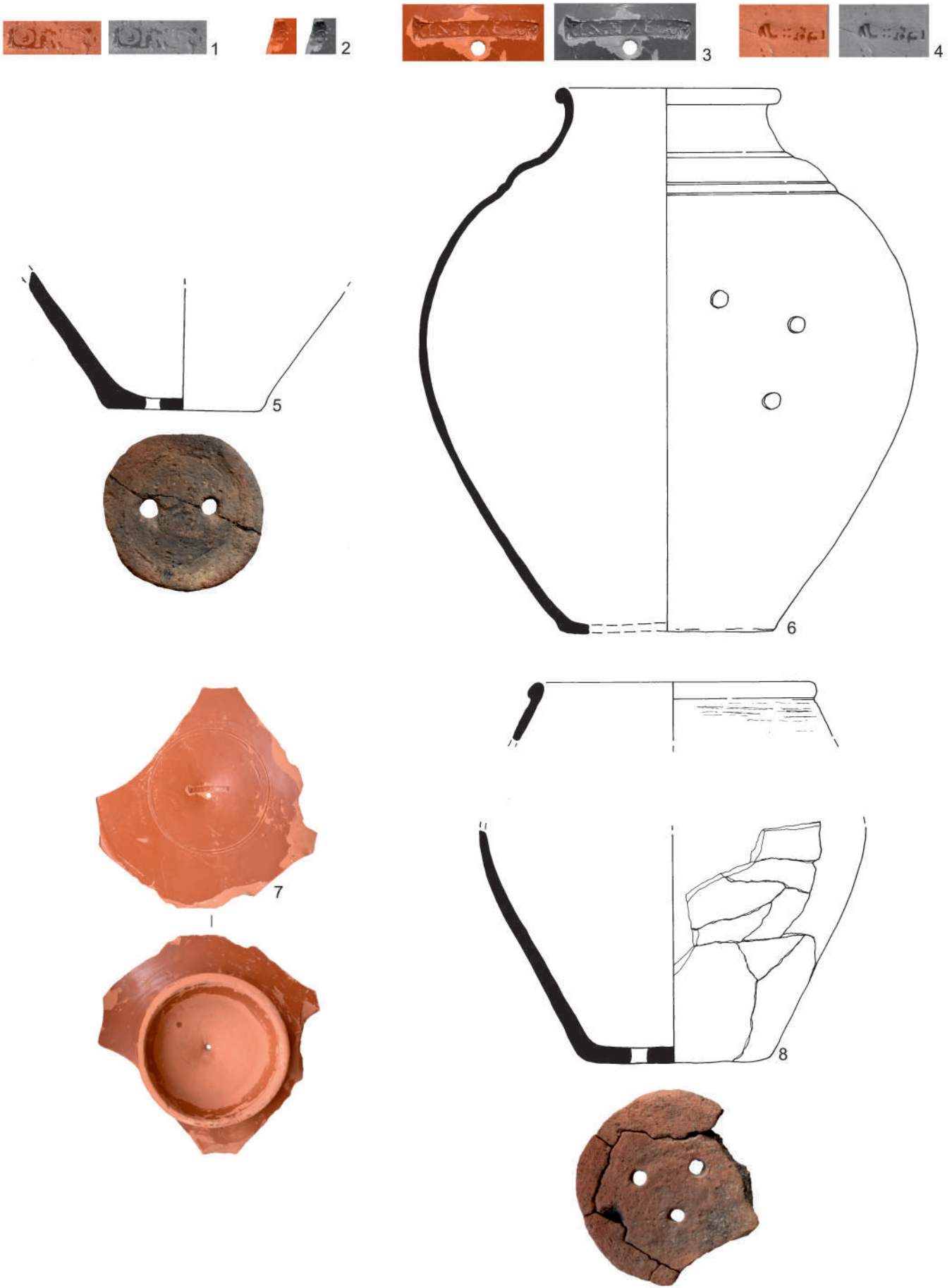


Fig 8 Roman pottery: stamps and pottery with holes.

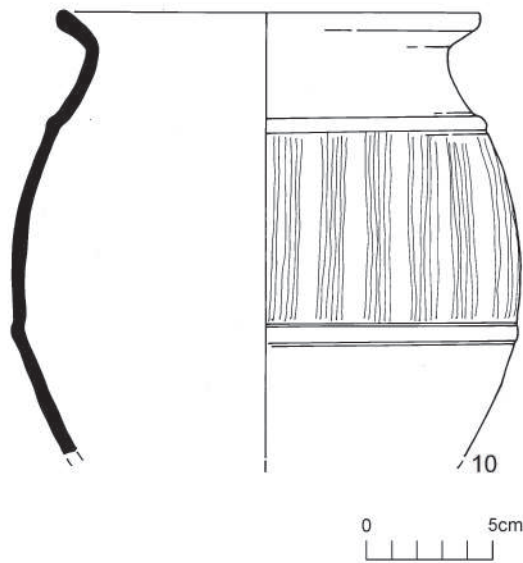
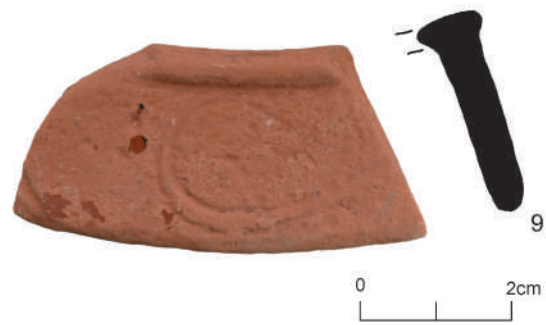


Fig 9 Roman pottery: decorated samian from F75 (9) and beaker from F77 Sx3 (10).

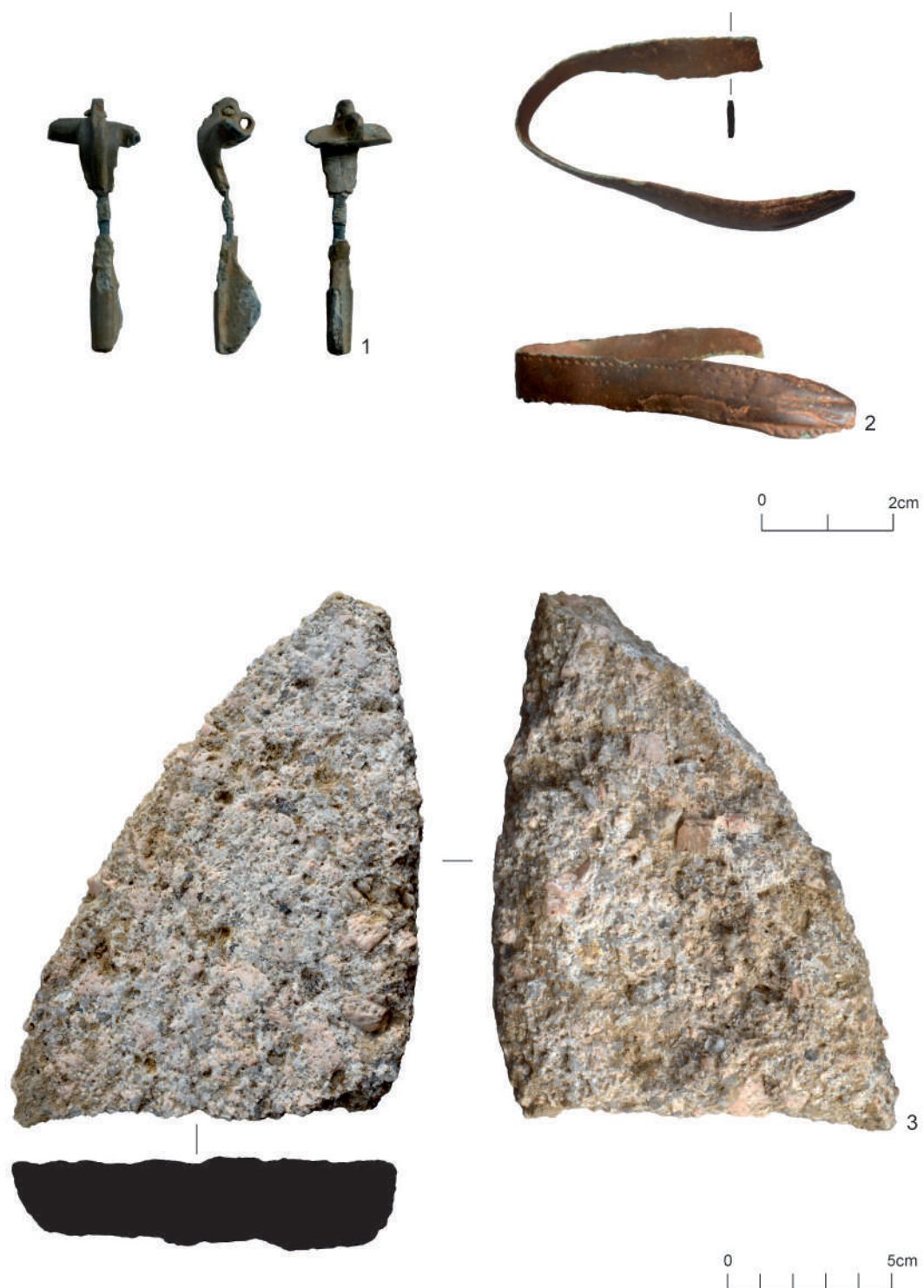


Fig 10 Roman small finds.



Fig 11 Roman (4) and post-Roman (5) small finds.

Summary for colchest3-427764

OASIS ID (UID)	colchest3-427764
Project Name	Archaeological excavation within the Phase 1 development area, land to the west of Panfield Lane, Braintree, Essex
Sitename	land to the west of Panfield Lane, Braintree, Essex
Activity type	EXCAVATION
Project Identifier(s)	2021/06c
Planning Id	15/01319/OUT
Reason For Investigation	Planning requirement
Organisation Responsible for work	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Project Dates	13-Sep-2021 - 05-Nov-2021
Location	land to the west of Panfield Lane, Braintree, Essex NGR : TL 75080 24200 LL : 51.8888583225193, 0.54272906160141 12 Fig : 575080,224200
Administrative Areas	Country : England County : Essex District : Braintree Parish : Braintree, unparished area
Project Methodology	Open area excavation carried out as per the Brief and WSI.
Project Results	An archaeological excavation was carried out within the Phase 1 development area on land to the west of Panfield Lane, Braintree, Essex in advance of the construction of a large residential development. The excavation was focussed on an area of the development site previously identified during an archaeological evaluation as containing a cluster of early Roman features consisting of four ditches and three pits. Excavation revealed ditches dating from the Late Iron Age/early Roman period through to the mid/late 2nd century, possibly continuing into the early 3rd century. Laid out on a north-east/south-west by north-west/south-east alignment, the ditches probably formed an enclosure with a trackway/droeway on the southern edge of the site. There were at least five large quarry pits with other smaller pits scattered across the site, some of which were possibly tree-throws. There were no structural remains, and fragments of brick/tile and fired clay/daub were rare, but finds evidence would suggest the presence of a farmstead within the enclosure. The pottery assemblage was fairly sizeable, dominated by locally-produced domestic bowls, beakers and jars, but including some imports. Animal bone had not survived well, but included the main domestic species of cattle, sheep/goat, horse, pig and dog, with some oyster shell recovered too. A complete lower quernstone and fragments of at least two other querns show that grain was being ground into flour. Other finds included two coins, an early Roman brooch and a snake-headed bracelet.
Keywords	Rectangular Enclosure - ROMAN - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Gravel Pit - ROMAN - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Vessel - ROMAN - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus Rotary Quern - ROMAN - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus Bow Brooch - ROMAN - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus Bracelet - ROMAN - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus
Funder	

HER	Essex HER - unRev - STANDARD
Person Responsible for work	L, Pooley, H, Furniss
HER Identifiers	
Archives	Digital Archive - to be deposited with Archaeology Data Service Archive; Physical Archive - to be deposited with Braintree District Museum; Documentary Archive - to be deposited with Braintree District Museum;

Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an archaeological excavation within Phase I area, land to the west of Panfield Lane, Braintree, Essex

NGR: TL 7508 2420 (centre)

District: Braintree

Parish: Braintree

Planning reference: 15/01319/OUT

Commissioned by: Stephen Williams (Hills)

Client: Hills Group

Curating museum: Braintree

ECC project code: tbc

CAT project code: 2021/06c

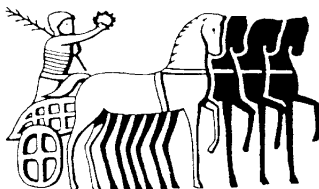
Oasis project ID: colchest3-427764

Fieldwork Manager: Adam Wightman

Contracts Manager: Chris Lister

ECC monitor: Teresa O'Connor

This WSI written: 09/08/2021 (revised)



COLCHESTER ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST,
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Roman Circus Walk,
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tel: 01206 501785

email: eh@catuk.org

Site location and description (Fig 1)

The proposed development site is an area of farmland on the northwestern edge of Braintree Town on land to the west of Panfield Lane, Braintree (Fig 1). The site is centred at National Grid Reference (NGR) TL 7508 2420.

Proposed work

The development comprises the construction of a housing estate and associated infrastructure works, including roads, drainage and landscaping.

Archaeological background

The following archaeological includes extracts of the ECC brief and the Essex Historic Environment Records (EHER) held at Essex County Council, County Hall, Chelmsford, Essex (accessed via <http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk>).

A desk-based assessment of the archaeological remains in and around the development site was produced in 2013 (CAT Report 713, by Howard Brooks). The following is a summary from that report:

A recent assessment of the historic environment of the Panfield area has shown that, in general, the historic settlement pattern survives well in the form of dispersed moats, farms and manors, and that aerial photographic evidence indicates multi-period occupation with a number of enclosures (ie, living sites or farms) and ring-ditches (ie, prehistoric burial sites). The dispersed settlement pattern will have shifted over the centuries, and archaeological remains of medieval and early post-medieval date reflecting such shifts may survive here.

A Proposed Development Site (PDS) at Panfield Lane contains only one farm, probably of 18th century origin, and a number of cropmarks which probably mark the position of field boundaries removed in the post-medieval period. The only other archaeological sites within the PDS are a postulated Roman road, and map evidence for buildings (now demolished) along the approach road to Park Farm (formerly Bockingpark Farm).

There has been little archaeological work around the PDS. In fact, the only local archaeological excavation has conclusively shown that the postulated Roman road does not run through this site.

The excavation mentioned above occurred at Gypsy corner (Havis, 1993) and aimed to examine the route of the postulated Roman road. No evidence of the road was found.

In 2014 Oxford Archaeology, on behalf of Anglian Water, undertook archaeological monitoring and excavation during the construction an additional water main across the site (Oxford Archaeology East 2016). A medieval site, 100m SE of Park Farm was excavated (within Phase 2 land to the north). There was evidence of metal-working, and the site is probably peripheral to a larger medieval site beyond the excavated area. There was also a group of Roman coins found further to the south within the Phase 1 development area.

A small evaluation was carried out in March 2015 on a plot beyond the eastern side of the current site, to the south of the trackway up to Park Farm (Sandon House). Nothing of significance was found (CAT Report 829).

An archaeological evaluation (94 trial-trenches) was undertaken by CAT in September 2016 in response to a recommendation from ECC Place Services Historic Environment Advisor Teresa O'Connor (ECCHEA). The development site is located within an area of known cropmarks with Roman and medieval features and finds identified on the site during archaeological work in 2014. The earliest features identified during the evaluation were two pits of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age date. A cluster of four ditches and three pits in the

centre of the site dated to the early Roman period (early/mid-late 1st century – early/mid 2nd century) and were possibly associated with chalk quarrying and nearby low-status occupation. Thirteen features (five ditches and eight pits) dated to the postmedieval/modern and modern periods. The ditches formed old field boundaries, two of which had previously been plotted as cropmarks. One undated ditch, eight undated pits and twenty natural features/tree-throws were also excavated.

Planning background

Planning application 15/01319/OUT was submitted to Braintree District Council in December 2015 for the construction of a housing estate and associated infrastructure works, including roads, drainage and landscaping on land to the west of Panfield Lane, Braintree.

As the Phase I trial-trenching identified significant archaeological remains on the site a further phase of archaeological work is required. This recommendation follows the guidelines given in National Planning Policy Framework (MHCLG 2019).

Requirement for work (Fig 2)

The required archaeological work is for an open area excavation of an area highlighted by the phase I evaluation as having a concentration of Roman features. Specifically a 6,348m² area will be investigated which includes the area around evaluation trenches T43-T46, T52-T54 and the northern end of T58. There will be a contingency for expanding the area should significant remains be found.

Specific attention will be paid to:

- The need to ascertain the extent and clarify the nature of the cluster of early Roman evidence uncovered during the evaluation

General methodology

All work carried out by CAT will be in accordance with:

- Professional standards of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, including its *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2014a-c)
- East of England Standards and Frameworks published by East Anglian Archaeology (Gurney 2003, Medlycott 2011) and the recent review updates on <https://researchframeworks.org/eoe/>
- relevant Health & Safety guidelines and requirements (CAT 2021)
- the Project Brief issued by ECC Historic Environment Advisor (ECC 2016)

Professional CAT field archaeologists will undertake all specified archaeological work, for which they will be suitably experienced and qualified.

Notification of the supervisor/project manager's name and the start date for the project will be provided to the ECCHEA one week before start of work.

Unless it is the responsibility of other site contractors, CAT will study mains service locations and avoid damage to these.

At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> will be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms. At the end of the project all parts of the OASIS online form will be completed for submission to EHER. This will include an uploaded .PDF version of the entire report.

A project or site code will be sought from the ECCHEA and/or the curating museum, as appropriate to the project. This code will be used to identify the project archive when it is deposited at the curating museum.

Staffing

The number of field staff for this project is estimated as follows:

- One CAT officer and five archaeologists for twenty days.

In charge of day-to-day site work: Ben Holloway/Nigel Rayner/Harvey Furness.

Excavation methodology

Where appropriate, modern overburden and any topsoil stripping/levelling will be performed using a mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket under the supervision and to the satisfaction of a professional archaeologist. If no archaeologically significant deposits are exposed, machine excavation will continue until natural subsoil is reached.

All archaeological features and deposits revealed will be excavated by hand in an archaeologically controlled and stratigraphic manner, in order to establish their extent, form, date, function and relationship to other features.

There will be sufficient excavation to give clear evidence for the period, depth and nature of any archaeological deposit. For linear features 1m wide sections will be excavated across their width to a total of 10% of the overall length. Discrete features, such as pits, will have 50% of their fills excavated, although certain features may be fully excavated. Complex archaeological structures such as walls, kilns, ovens or burials (see human remains section) will be carefully cleaned, planned and fully recorded, but where possible left in situ. Only if it can be demonstrated that the complex structure/feature is likely to be destroyed by groundworks, and only then after discussion with the ECCHEA, will it be removed.

Fast hand-excavation techniques involving (for instance) picks, forks and mattocks will not be used on complex stratigraphy.

If required, a provision shall be made for shoring to facilitate the ability in excavate deep archaeological deposits.

Trained CAT staff will use a metal detector to scan all areas of investigation and spoil heaps. CAT senior site staff Adam Wightman, Ben Holloway and Nigel Rayner have been trained in the use of metal-detectors and used them for more than five years. CAT also works in partnership with Geoff Lunn as a metal-detecting advisor. Geoff has over four years experience detecting and has worked with CAT to recover finds from recent excavations including the Mercury Theatre site in Colchester, and who has also worked with the Colchester Archaeological Group, Suffolk Archaeology, Access Cambridge Archaeology, The Citizen Project (MOLA) and others. Individual records of excavated contexts, layers, features or deposits will be entered on proforma record sheets. Registers will be compiled of finds, small finds and soil samples.

Individual records of excavated contexts, layers, features or deposits will be entered on proforma record sheets. Registers will be compiled of finds, small finds and soil samples. All features and layers or other significant deposits will be planned, and their profiles or sections recorded. A representative section will be drawn to include ground level and the depth of machining. The normal scale will be site plans at 1:20 and sections at 1:10, unless circumstances indicate that other scales would be appropriate.

The photographic record will consist of general site shots, and shots of all archaeological features and deposits. A photographic scale (including north arrow) shall be included in the

case of detailed photographs. Standard “record” shots of contexts will be taken on a digital camera. A photographic register will accompany the photographic record. This will detail as a minimum feature number, location, and direction of shot.

Individual records of excavated contexts, layers, features or deposits will be entered on proforma record sheets. Registers will be compiled of finds, small finds and soil samples.

The excavation will not be backfilled until it has been signed off by the ECCHEA.

Site surveying

The excavation and any features will be surveyed by Total Station or GPS, unless the particulars of the features indicate that manual planning techniques should be employed. Normal scale for archaeological site plans and sections is 1:20 and 1:10 respectively, unless circumstances indicate that other scales would be more appropriate.

The site grid will be tied into the National Grid. Corners of excavated areas will be located by NGR coordinates.

Environmental sampling policy

The number and range of samples collected will be adequate to determine the potential of the site, with particular focus on palaeoenvironmental remains including both biological remains (e.g. plants, small vertebrates) and small sized artefacts (e.g. smithing debris).. Samples will be collected for potential micromorphical and other pedological sedimentological analysis. Environmental bulk samples will be 40 litres in size (assuming the context is large enough).

Sampling strategies will address questions of:

- the range of preservation types (charred, mineral-replaced, waterlogged), and their quality
- concentrations of macro-remains
- and differences in remains from undated and dated features
- variation between different feature types and areas of site

CAT has an arrangement with Val Fryer / Lisa Gray whereby any potentially rich environmental layers or features will be appropriately sampled as a matter of course. Trained CAT staff will process the samples and the flots will be sent to Val Fryer or Lisa Gray for analysis and reporting.

Should any complex, or otherwise outstanding deposits be encountered, VF or LG will be asked onto site to advise. Waterlogged ‘organic’ features will always be sampled. In all cases, the advice of VF/LG and/or the Historic England Regional Advisor in Archaeological Science (East of England) on sampling strategies for complex or waterlogged deposits will be followed, including the taking of monolith samples.

Human remains

CAT follows the policy of leaving human remains in situ except in those cases where damage or desecration are to be expected, or in the event that analysis of the remains is shown to be a requirement of satisfactory investigation of the site.

If circumstances indicated it were prudent or necessary to remove remains from the site during excavation, the following criteria would be applied. If it is clear from their position, context, depth, or other factors that the remains are ancient, then normal procedure is to apply to the Department of Justice for a licence to remove them. In that case, conditions laid down by the license will be followed. If it seems that the remains are not ancient, then the coroner, the client and SCCAS will be informed, and any advice and/or instruction from the coroner will be followed.

Following Historic England guidance (2018) all archaeological human remains excavated during the course of the project will either be analysed and reported by CAT project osteologist Megan Seehra or will be sent to external specialist Julie Curl.

Finds

All significant finds will be retained.

All finds, where appropriate, will be washed and marked with site code and context number. CAT may use local volunteers to assist the CAT Finds Officer with this task.

Most of our finds reports are written internally by CAT Staff under the supervision and direction of Philip Crummy (Director) and Laura Pooley (Post-excavation Manager). This includes specialist subjects such as:

ceramic finds (pottery and ceramic building material): Matthew Loughton

animal bones: Alec Wade (or Adam Wightman, small groups only)

small finds, metalwork, coins, etc: Laura Pooley

non-ceramic bulk finds: Laura Pooley

flints: Adam Wightman

environmental processing: Bronagh Quinn

project osteologist (human remains): Meghan Seehra

or to outside specialists:

animal and human bone: Julie Curl (*Sylvanus*)

environmental assessment and analysis: Val Fryer / Lisa Gray

archaeometallurgy: David Dungworth

radiocarbon dating: SUERC Radiocarbon Dating Laboratory, Glasgow

conservation/x-ray: Laura Ratcliffe (LR Conservation) / Norfolk Museums Service, Conservation and Design Services

Other specialists whose opinion can be sought on large or complex groups include:

flint: Hazel Martingell

prehistoric pottery: Stephen Benfield / Nigel Brown / Paul Sealey

Roman pottery: Stephen Benfield / Paul Sealey / Jo Mills / Gwladys Monteil

Roman brick/tile: Ian Betts (MOLA)

Roman glass: Hilary Cool

small finds: Nina Crummy

other: EH Regional Adviser in Archaeological Science (East of England).

All finds of potential treasure will be removed to a safe place, and the coroner informed immediately, in accordance with the rules of the Treasure Act 1996. The definition of treasure is given in pages 3-5 of the Code of Practice of the above act. This refers primarily to gold or silver objects.

Requirements for conservation and storage of finds will be agreed with the appropriate museum prior to the start of work, and confirmed to ECCHEA.

A contingency will be made in the budget for scientific assessment/analysis if suitable deposits are identified. This can include soil micromorphological and geochemical analysis of floors and dark earth deposits and/or absolute dating (such as archaeomagnetic and radiocarbon). The Historic England Regional Science Advisor will be consulted for advice.

Post-excavation assessment

An updated post-excavation assessment will be submitted within 2 months or at an alternatively agreed time with the ECCHEA.

Where archaeological results do not warrant a post-excavation assessment then agreement will be sought from the ECCHEA to proceed straight to grey literature / publication.

Results

Notification will be given to ECCHEA when the fieldwork has been completed.

An appropriate archive will be prepared to minimum acceptable standards outlined in *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (Historic England 2015).

The report will be submitted within 6 months of the end of fieldwork, with a copy supplied to the Historic Environment Advisor as a single PDF.

The report will contain:

- Location plan of the excavation area in relation to the proposed development. At least two corners of each excavated area will be given a 10 figure grid reference.
- Section/s drawings showing depth of deposits from present ground level with Ordnance Datum, vertical and horizontal scale.
- Archaeological methodology and detailed results including a suitable conclusion and discussion.
- Appropriate discussion and results section assessing the site in relation to the Regional Research Frameworks (Brown and Glazebrook 2000, Medlycott 2011. <https://researchframeworks.org/eoe/>).
- All specialist reports or assessments.
- A concise non-technical summary of the project results.

An OASIS summary sheet shall be completed at the end of the project and supplied to the ECCHEA. This will be completed in digital form with a paper copy included with the archive. A copy (with a site plan) will also be emailed to the Hon. Editor of the *Essex Archaeology and History Journal* for inclusion in the annual round-up of projects (paul.gilman@me.com).

Publication of the results at least a summary level (i.e. round-up in *Essex Archaeology & History*) shall be undertaken in the year following the archaeological fieldwork. An allowance will be made in the project costs for the report to be published in an adequately peer reviewed journal or monograph series.

A PDF copy of the full report will be uploaded by CAT to the OASIS website and the Colchester Archaeological Trust's Online Report Library (<http://cat.essex.ac.uk/>), both of which are publicly accessible.

Archive deposition

The requirements for archive storage shall be agreed with the Curating museum.

The paper archive will be deposited with the appropriate museum within two months of the completion of the final publication report and confirmed in writing to the ECCHEA.

The digital archive resulting from the work will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (www.archaeologydataservice.ac.uk) to safeguard the long-term curation of the digital records. The ECCHEA will be notified when the digital archive has been deposited. Prior to deposition CAT's data management plan (based on the official guidelines from the Digital Curation Centre [DCC 2013]) will ensure the integrity of the digital archive. A summary of the contents of the archives shall be supplied to the ECCHEA at the time of their deposition.

Monitoring

ECCHEA will be responsible for monitoring progress and standards throughout the project, and will be kept regularly informed during fieldwork, post-excavation and publication stages.

Notification of the start of work will be given ECCHEA one week in advance of its commencement.

Any variations in this WSI will be agreed with ECCHEA prior to them being carried out.

ECCHEA will be notified when the fieldwork is complete.

The involvement of ECCHEA shall be acknowledged in any report or publication generated by this project.

References

Note: all CAT reports, except for DBAs, are available online in PDF format at <http://cat.essex.ac.uk>

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|-------|--|
| Brown, N & Glazebrook, J | 2000 | <i>Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties 2. Research agenda and strategy.</i> East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 8 (EAA 8) |
| CAT | 2021 | <i>Health & Safety Policy</i> |
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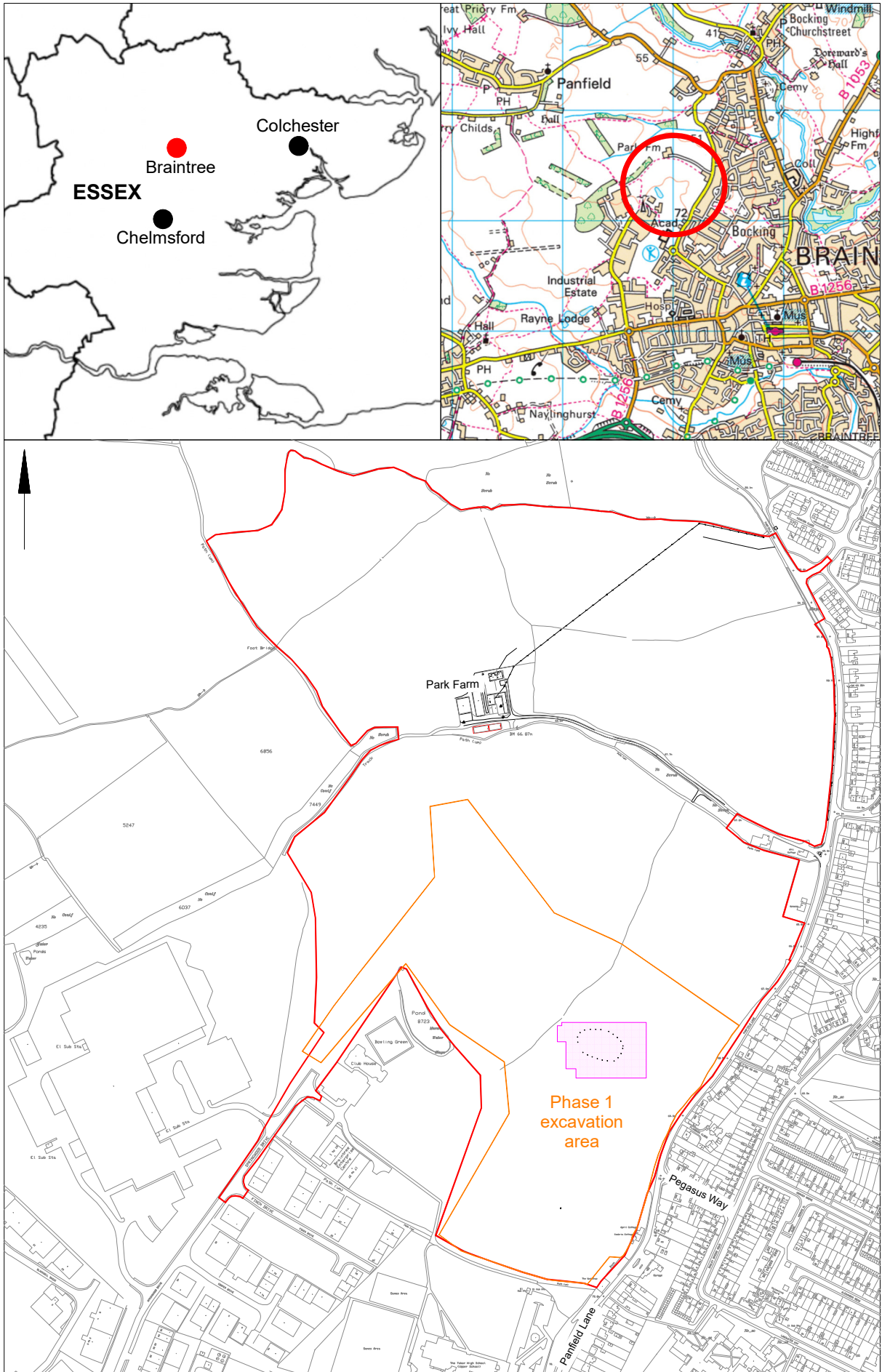


Fig 1 Site location and Phase 1 excavation area (pink box).

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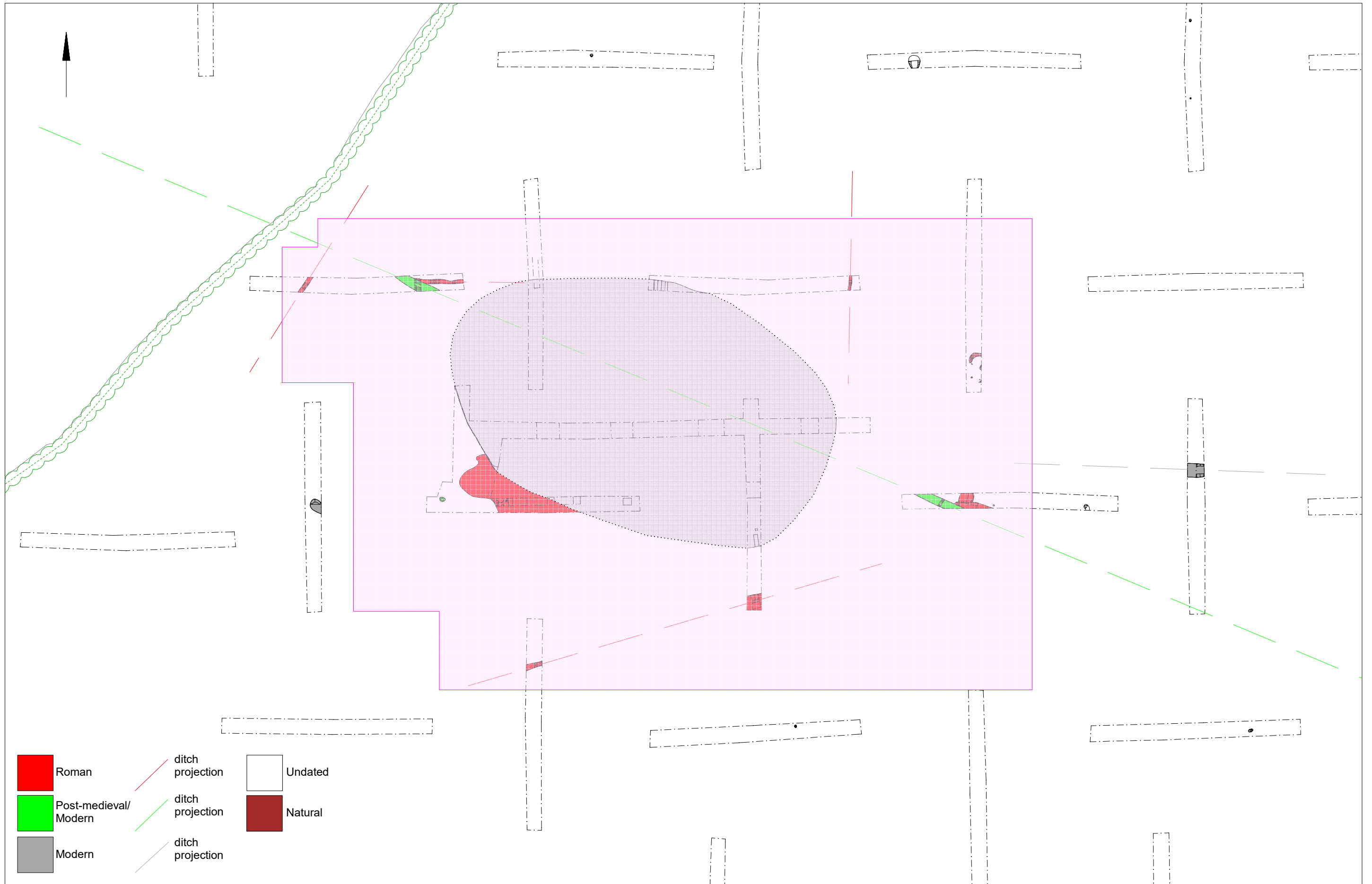


Fig 2 Proposed excavation area in relation to phased archaeology located in the trial-trenching.

0 20 m