Archaeological excavation on land north-west of Montpelier Villa, Blasford Hill, Little Waltham, CM3 3PG

January-February 2022

by Laura Pooley

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commissioned by Tayla Morhall on behalf of Amherst Homes

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Cover: General site shot, looking east

1 Summary

Archaeological excavation was carried out on land north-west of Montpelier Villa, Little Waltham, Essex in advance of the construction of ten new dwellings. An archaeological evaluation on the site in 2021 identified seven pits, seven ditches and a gully, most of which dated from the Late Iron Age into the Roman period. Finds, including fragments of daub, pottery vessels and a sherd of polychrome glass vessel, indicated that the site was probably located close to a settlement.

Excavation revealed a Late Iron Age to early Roman enclosure in the north-west corner of the site with additional ditches forming a coaxial field system. The pottery shows a bias towards vessels used for food storage and preparation but did include some imported Samian and amphora. Daub possibly came from a structure and a very small quantity of animal bone and metal-working debris was also recovered.

By the 2nd century, six new ditches were focussed further to the east but on the same alignment as the original field system. The later-dated pottery occurs in much less quantity suggesting that occupation was no longer focussed on the site, although two copper-alloy coins along with a fragment of lava quern, some animal bone and metal-working debris all attest to people living and working in close proximity.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This is the report for archaeological excavation carried out by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT) on land north-west of Montpelier Villa, Blasford Hill, Little Waltham which was carried out from 11th January to 18th February 2022. The work was commissioned by Tayla Morhall on behalf of Amherst Homes in advance of the construction of ten dwellings.

Following the 2021 archaeological evaluation, the Historic Environment Advisor to Essex County Council Place Services (ECCPS) advised that the applicant would be required to commission a scheme of archaeological excavation in accordance with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2019). A written scheme of investigation (WSI) was prepared by CAT (2021) and agreed with ECCPS in advance of the work taking place.

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 field evaluation* (CIfA 2014a) and *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (CIfA 2014b).

3 Archaeological background

The following archaeological background 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).

Archaeological evaluation (four trial-trenches) on the development site in 2021 (CAT Report 1746) revealed 15 features (seven pits, seven ditches and a gully), 13 of which produced finds dating from the Late Iron Age into the Roman period. The density and date of the features and the finds recovered from them suggested that a settlement could be located nearby and the EHER shows several important archaeological sites in the vicinity.

Approximately 200m to the south-east, Roman settlement remains were uncovered during excavation in the 1950s. Substantial amounts of Roman pottery were recovered, along with evidence for a timber-framed building with a gravel floor (EHER 6088). The settlement was dated to the 2nd century AD and postulated to be extensive.

An excavation *c* 600m to the south of the site in 1995 uncovered a Late Bronze Age sub-rectangular enclosure containing the remains of a farmstead (EHER 6142), and some 700m to the north is the scheduled monument of '*Settlement site at Ash Tree Corner'* (NHLE no. 1002140). Excavations in the vicinity of the monument, during work for the Little Waltham bypass in the 1970s, uncovered an extensive multi-period landscape ranging in date from the Mesolithic to the 14th century (EHERs 6182, 6183, 6184, 6185, 6186, 6187, 6188). Remains uncovered included evidence of a substantial Iron Age settlement with at least three major occupation phases, prehistoric and Roman buildings, the Chelmsford-to-Braintree Roman road, cremation burials, and a 2nd-/3rd-century well.

The presence of multiple cropmark concentrations to the east and north-east of the development site (EHERs 7345, 8942, 8942) would also suggest that the multi-period landscape uncovered during the aforementioned investigations extends into the surrounding fields.

Additionally, 15th- and 17th- to 18th-century timber-framed houses (EHERs 30675, 30681, 30677, 30678, 30679), a 17th-century malthouse (EHERs 15017, 48532), and a listed post-medieval red brick house (EHER 30680) are located within *c* 245-325m south of the site. OS maps of the development site itself from 1945-65 also show a building, possibly a post-office, close to the road (Map 1).

Map 1 Extract of the 1:25,000 outline series of Great Britain *c* 1949

4 Aims

The aims of the archaeological excavation were to find evidence:

- pertaining to previous land use(s)
- associated with the nearby Roman settlement to the south-east
- of any activity related to the multi-period site to the north

5 Results (Figs 2-4)

5.1 Monitoring Results (shown in orange on Fig 2)

Before excavation began, three soil investigation test-pits (2.7-3.1m long by 0.5m wide) were excavated through topsoil L1 and subsoil L2. Natural was deeper in Test-pit 3 suggesting a feature in this location, which was later identified as ditch F54 (see Section 5.2).

5.2 Excavation Results

An area of 1,948 square metres was stripped of topsoil (L1, 0.08-0.15m thick) and subsoil (L2, *c* 0.35m thick) onto natural (L3). A full context list with soil descriptions and measurements for each feature can be found in Appendix 1.

Prehistoric

Seventeen sherds of undiagnostic prehistoric pottery and one piece of worked flint were recovered from across the site. The only features that produced exclusively prehistoric material were pit/tree-throw F23 (two sherds of prehistoric pottery) and gully F49 (nine sherds of prehistoric pottery including a fragment from an Early Iron Age jar).

Late Iron Age to early Roman

Producing pottery of Late Iron Age to early Roman date were nine ditches arranged in a coaxial field system aligned north-north-west/south-south-east by east-north-east/west-south-west. An enclosure in the north-west corner of the site was formed by ditches F31, F11 (with recut F41), F44 (with recut F43) and F8/F47. An entrance, 1-2.1m wide, was located to the south between ditches F11/F41 and F43/F44, with internal gullies F14, F26 and F35 possibly providing evidence for another entrance on the eastern side. Most of the finds from this period were recovered from the enclosure ditches and the gullies, with three pits/tree-throws in this area also containing fragments of Late Iron Age/early Roman pottery. Finds were dominated by pottery sherds, but did include very small quantities of fired clay/daub, brick/tile, animal bone, nails and metal-working debris. Together the features and finds would suggest that some small-scale occupation was focussed within this enclosure. Beyond the enclosure, ditches F2, F5, F7 and F8/F47 subdivided the landscape into at least six fields, with entrances of *c* 2-3m between ditches F5 and F7 and F5 and F31. Late Iron Age pottery was also recovered from gravel spread F62 to the east of the site.

Later Roman

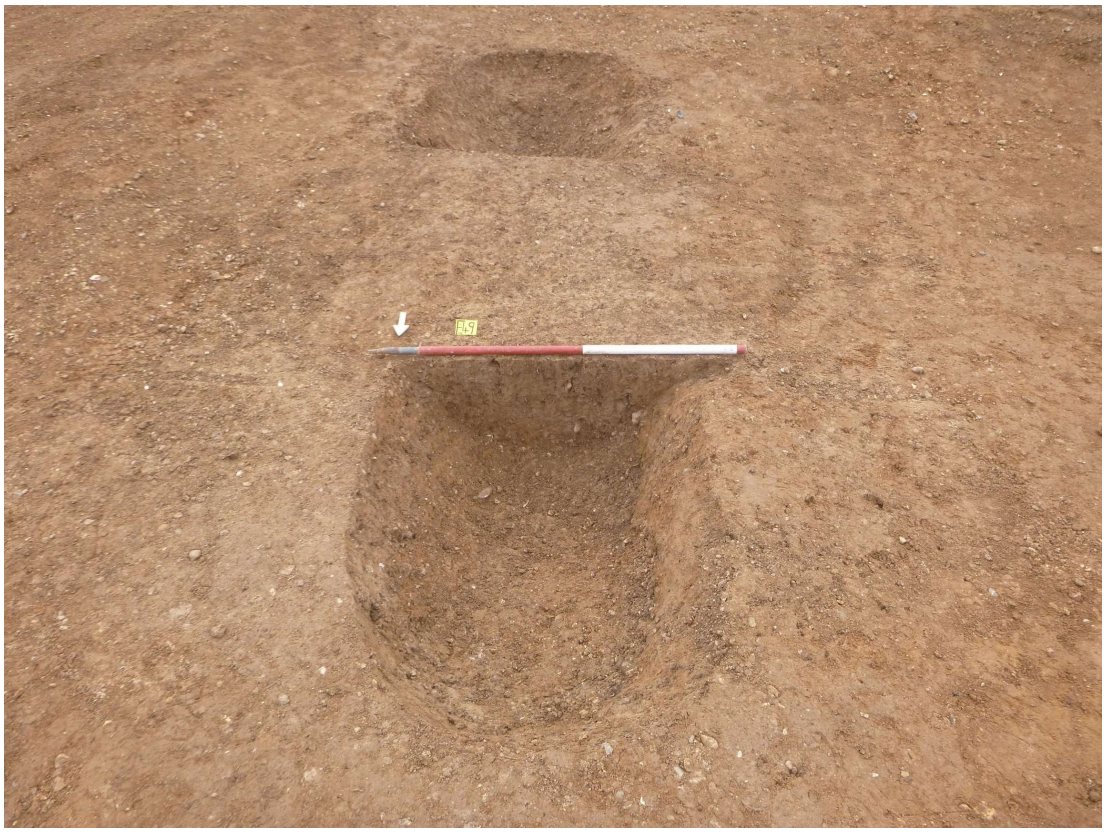
To the east of the site, ditches F6, F34, F55 recut by F54, and F60 all produced finds of 2nd to 3rd century date, but do follow the same alignment of the earlier field system. Undated ditch F57 (which cuts F7) probably belongs to this later phase, and pit/tree-throws F1 and F56 also produced later-dated material. There were fewer finds from this phase but again pottery dominated, with very small quantities of fired clay/daub, brick/tile, animal bone, nails and metal-working debris, although the assemblage did include two copper-alloy coins and a fragment of lava quern.

Post-medieval/modern

Two post-medieval/modern post-holes (F45 and F46) were located in the north-west corner of the site. Both post-holes produced fragments of wooden post, with two large iron nails from F45. It is possible that some of the nearby, undated features may be associated post-holes.

Undated

Undated pits/tree-throws were found across the development site, with most concentrated in the north-west corner and possibly associated with tree-clearance when the field system was laid out.



Photograph 1 Gully F49, looking south

Photograph 2 Enclosure ditches F11 and recut F41 with ditches F44 and recut F43 in the distance, looking east

Photograph 3 Ditches F5 and F6, and pit/tree-throw F56, looking south-east

Photograph 4 From left to right: ditch F7 sx4, ditch F57 sx1 (not labelled), pit/tree-throw F56, and ditch F6 sx7, looking south

Photograph 5 Ditch F54 recut by ditch F55, looking south

Photograph 6 Gravel spread F62, looking north

Photograph 7 Pit/tree-throws F20 and F21, looking east

6 Finds

6.1 Ceramic and Pottery finds

by Dr Matthew Loughton

The evaluation uncovered 839 sherds of pottery and ceramic building material (henceforth CBM) with a weight of 15.9kg and EVE of 7.54 (Table 1). The mean sherd weight is 19g. 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	777		14,115		18	7.54
CBM	62		1,868		30	-
All	***839***		***15,983***		***19***	***7.54***

Table 1 Summary of the ceramic finds

Prehistoric pottery

There was a small assemblage of prehistoric handmade pottery with 17 sherds weighing 134g with an EVE of 0.09 (Table 2). The mean sherd weight is very low at 8g, and the pottery is heavily fragmented with little in the way of diagnostic material and identifiable vessel forms. Most of this material was tempered with flint often coarse and badly sorted. Prehistoric pottery was recovered from seven features and the largest assemblage (9 sherds at 53g, EVE of 0.09) came from gully F49 (Table 3). Prehistoric pottery from ditches F6, F14, F41, F44 and F55 was residual and came from features with sherds of Late Iron Age and Roman pottery. For the remaining two features (F23, F49), the small samples of prehistoric pottery coupled with the rarity of diagnostic sherds means it is not possibly to date this material with any precision. The only diagnostic sherd is from an Early Iron Age jar (EVE: 0.09) which came from the gully F49.

Fabric group	Fabric description	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)	EVE
HMF	Handmade flint-tempered	13	102	8	0.09
HMG	Handmade grog-tempered	2	10	5	0.00
HMMO	Handmade mica and organic tempered	1	10	10	0.00
HMS	Handmade sand-tempered	1	12	12	0.00
	Total	***17***	***134***	***8***	***0.09***

Table 2 Summary of the prehistoric pottery

Context	Feature type	No.	Weight(g)	MSW (g)	EVE
F6	Ditch	1	3	3	0.00
F14	Gully	1	7	7	0.00
F23	Pit/tree-throw	2	11	6	0.00
F41	Ditch	1	18	18	0.00
F44	Ditch	1	20	20	0.00
F49	Gully	9	53	6	0.09
F55	Ditch	2	22	11	0.00
	Total	**17**	**134**	**8**	**0.09**

Table 3 Quantities of prehistoric pottery from specific features

Late Iron Age and Roman pottery

The Roman pottery was classified according to the fabric groups outlined in *CAR* **10** (Symonds & Wade 1999) supplemented with fabric groups from the National Roman Fabric Reference Collection, henceforth NRFRC (Tomber & Dore 1998). The late Iron Age/early Roman pottery fabrics are taken from those developed to study the Stanway (Benfield 2007) and Colchester 'Institute' (Loughton in prep.) sites (Table 4). The Romanising coarse ware pottery fabric group (RCW) has been further sub-divided with examples in the following sub-groups:

- 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

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). The pottery was recorded by sherd count, the number of rims, handles, and bases, and weight, for each fabric group. The number of vessels was determined by rim EVE (estimated vessel equivalent).

There were 759 sherds of Late Iron Age and Roman pottery weighing nearly 14kg with an EVE of 7.40 (Tables 5-6) and a mean sherd weight of 18g. This material was recovered from 23 features, with the largest assemblage (237 sherds at 5.8kg, EVE of 1.39) from ditch F31 followed by ditch F41 (119 at 2kg, EVE of 1.32) (Table 7). Other noteworthy assemblages came from ditches F44 (106 at 2kg, EVE of 0.53) and F55 (101 at 1kg, EVE of 2.39) (Table 7).

Fabric code	Fabric description	Fabric date range guide
BASG	South Gaulish (La Graufesenque) plain samian	AD 43-110
BACG	Central Gaulish plain samian	AD 110-220
BAEG	East Gaulish plain samian	AD 150-260
BXEG	East Gaulish decorated samian	AD 150-260
BAET	Inland Baetican (Guadalquivir) amphorae	Roman
BSW 2	Black surface ware 2	Roman
CSOW	Coarse sandy oxidized 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
EA	Nene Valley colour-coated wares	AD 225/250-425
FSOW	Fine sandy oxidized ware	Late Iron Age-Early Roman
FSW/EGW	Fine sandy ware/Early Grey ware	Late Iron Age-Early Roman
GAB TR3	Gallia-Belgica Terra Rubra 3	Late Iron Age-Early Roman
GB	BB2: black-burnished ware, category 2	AD 110/125-300

GBW	Grossly burnished grog-tempered ware	Late Iron Age
GP	Fine grey wares (Colchester, London-type and north Kent wares)	AD 43-110
GTW	Late Iron Age 'Belgic' grog-tempered ware	Late Iron Age
GTW (BG)	Grog-tempered ware with black grog	Late Iron Age
GTW GREY	Grog-tempered ware grey	Late Iron Age
GTW GREY (BG)	Grog-tempered ware grey with black grog	Late Iron Age
GTW (OX)	Grog-tempered ware oxidised	Late Iron Age
GTW OX (BG)	Grog-tempered ware oxidised with black grog	Late Iron Age
GX	Other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares	Roman
GX/47	Other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares/sandy ware	Roman
HZ	Large storage jars and other vessels in heavily-tempered wares	Late Iron Age-AD 200/300
HZ (BSW)	Large storage jars and other vessels in heavily-tempered wares with black surface	Roman
HZ OX	Large storage jars and other vessels in heavily-tempered oxidised wares	Late Iron Age-AD 200/300
KX	Black-burnished ware (BB2) types in pale grey ware	AD 125/150-300
MQ	White-slipped fine wares and parchment wares	Roman
MVW	Mixed vesicular ware	Late Iron Age
RCW	Romanizing Coarse ware	Late Iron Age-Early Roman
RCW (BG)	Romanizing Coarse ware (black grog)	Late Iron Age-Early Roman
RCW 1	Romanizing Coarse ware (Black surface ware)	Late Iron Age-Early Roman
RCW 2	Romanizing Coarse ware	Late Iron Age-Early Roman
REP	Italian Republican amphorae	Late Iron Age-Roman
ROW	Romanising Oxidized ware	Late Iron Age-Early Roman
SW	Sandy ware	Late Iron Age-Early Roman
UR (GTW)	Copies of Terra nigra-wares (grog-tempered)	Late Iron Age-Early Roman
WA	Silvery micaceous wares	Roman

Table 4 Late Iron Age and Roman pottery fabrics recorded. *NRFRC

Fabric group	Fabric description	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)	EVE
BASG	South Gaulish (La Graufesenque) plain samian	5	17	3	0.22
BACG	Central Gaulish plain samian	3	8	3	0.00
BAEG	East Gaulish plain samian	1	6	6	0.00
BXEG	East Gaulish decorated samian	1	8	8	0.08
BAET	Inland Baetican (Guadalquivir) amphorae	1	23	23	0.00
BSW 2	Black surface ware 2	3	7	2	0.00
CSOW	Coarse sandy oxidized ware	3	21	7	0.13
CZ	Colchester and other red colour-coated ware	1	2	2	0.07
DJ	Coarse oxidised and related wares	2	7	4	0.00
EA	Nene Valley colour-coated wares	1	6	6	0.00
FSOW	Fine sandy oxidized ware	1	3	3	0.00
FSW/EGW	Fine sandy ware/Early Grey ware	4	27	7	0.02
GAB TR3	Gallia-Belgica Terra Rubra 3	2	7	4	0.00
GB	BB2: black-burnished ware, category 2	2	17	9	0.11
GBW	Grossly burnished grog-tempered ware	15	167	11	0.11
GP	Fine grey wares (Colchester, London-type and north Kent wares)	2	5	3	0.00
GTW	Late Iron Age 'Belgic' grog-tempered ware	271	5,483	20	1.48
GTW (BG)	Grog-tempered ware with black grog	53	1,086	20	0.15
GTW GREY	Grog-tempered ware grey	2	26	13	0.00
GTW GREY (BG)	Grog-tempered ware grey with black grog	8	316	40	0.05
GTW OX	Grog-tempered ware oxidised	58	1,006	17	0.37

GTW OX (BG)	Grog-tempered ware oxidised with black grog	20	483	24	0.00
GX	Other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares	86	860	10	2.09
GX/47	Other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares/sandy ware	14	111	8	0.25
HZ	Large storage jars and other vessels in heavily-tempered wares	40	1,804	45	0.33
HZ (BSW)	Large storage jars and other vessels in heavily-tempered wares with black surface	7	372	53	0.16
HZ OX	Large storage jars and other vessels in heavily-tempered oxidised wares	24	528	22	0.00
KX	Black-burnished ware (BB2) types in pale grey ware	6	67	11	0.19
MQ	White-slipped fine wares and parchment wares	3	74	25	0.00
MVW	Mixed vesicular ware	11	138	13	0.49
RCW	Romanizing Coarse ware	41	541	13	0.00
RCW (BG)	Romanizing Coarse ware (black grog)	7	49	7	0.13
RCW 1	Romanizing Coarse ware (Black surface ware)	6	29	5	0.18
RCW 2	Romanizing Coarse ware	29	261	9	0.15
REP	Italian Republican amphorae	1	20	20	0.00
ROW	Romanising Oxidized ware	3	15	5	0.00
SW	Sandy ware	9	56	6	0.04
UR (GTW)	Copies of Terra nigra-wares (grog-tempered)	7	175	25	0.49
WA	Silvery micaceous wares	6	149	25	0.11
	Total	**759**	**13,980**	**18**	**7.40**

Table 5 Summary of the Late Iron Age and Roman pottery

Fabric group	Form	EVE
BASG	**All**	**0.22**
	DRAG 27	0.09
	DRAG 33	0.13
BXEG	**All**	**0.08**
	DRAG 37	0.08
CSOW	**All**	**0.13**
	?	0.13
CZ	**All**	**0.07**
	CAM 392	0.07
FSW/EGW	**All**	**0.02**
	CAM 218	0.02
GB	**All**	**0.11**
	CAM 37B/38B	0.03
	CAM 39B	0.08
GBW	**All**	**0.11**
	CAM 259	0.11
GTW	**All**	**1.48**
	?	0.05
	CAM 211	0.15
	CAM 229	0.08
	CAM 229B	0.15
	CAM 253	0.07
	CAM 255	0.18

	CAM 256B	0.09
	CAM 259	0.09
	CAM 260	0.08
	CAM 260A	0.09
	CAM 264	0.08
	CAM 270	0.04
	CAM 270B	0.33
GTW (BG)	**All**	**0.15**
	CAM 266	0.08
	CAM 270B	0.07
GTW GREY (BG)	**All**	**0.05**
	CAM 257	0.05
GTW OX	**All**	**0.37**
	?	0.05
	CAM 211-212	0.05
	CAM 220	0.14
	CAM 253	0.03
	CAM 260	0.10
GX	**All**	**2.09**
	?	**1.00**
	CAM 227	0.15
	CAM 268	0.48
	CAM 270B	0.11
	CAM 280-281	0.29
	CAM 307	0.06
GX/47	**All**	**0.25**
	?	0.15
	CAM 299	0.10
HZ	**All**	**0.33**
	CAM 270B	0.27
	CAM 273	0.06
HZ (BSW)	**All**	**0.16**
	CAM 270B	0.16
KX	**All**	**0.19**
	CAM 305B	0.19
MVW	**All**	**0.49**
	CAM 250	0.13
	CAM 255	0.08
	CAM 256A	0.08
	CAM 257	0.20
RCW (BG)	**All**	**0.13**
	CAM 259	0.13
RCW 1	**All**	**0.18**
	CAM 115	0.18
RCW 2	**All**	**0.15**
	CAM 218	0.07
	CAM 221	0.08
SW	**All**	**0.04**
	?	0.04

UR (GTW)	**All**	**0.49**
	CAM 21	0.49
WA	**All**	**0.11**
	?	0.11
Total		***7.40***

Table 6 Late Iron Age and Roman pottery quantification by vessel form

Context	Feature type	No.	Weight(g)	MSW (g)	EVE
F2	Ditch	7	204	29	0.00
F5	Ditch	4	53	13	0.04
F6	Ditch	33	479	15	0.41
F7	Ditch	12	478	40	0.27
F11	Ditch	26	445	17	0.21
F26	Gully	2	95	48	0.00
F28	Pit/tree-throw	1	10	10	0.00
F31	Ditch	237	5,751	24	1.39
F34	Ditch	18	179	10	0.25
F35	Gully	1	4	4	0.00
F39	Pit/tree-throw	1	6	6	0.00
F41	Ditch	119	2,081	17	1.32
F43	Ditch	11	114	10	0.12
F44	Ditch	106	2,088	20	0.53
F47	Ditch	25	380	15	0.23
F48	Pit/tree-throw	1	33	33	0.08
F53	Pit/tree-throw	2	4	2	0.00
F54	Ditch	19	171	9	0.00
F55	Ditch	101	1,023	10	2.39
F56	Pit/tree-throw	5	79	16	0.00
F58	Pit/tree-throw	15	177	12	0.09
F60	Ditch	4	8	2	0.00
F62	Gravel spread	9	118	13	0.07
	Total	***759***	***13,980***	***18***	***7.40***

Table 7 Quantities of Late Iron Age to Roman pottery from specific features

The assemblage is dominated by jars which account for 26% of the EVE followed by bowls (20% EVE) and storage vessels (18% EVE). Presentation vessels, such as cups, dishes and beakers are relatively uncommon although platters are slightly better represented (7% EVE) (Graph 1). Certain forms, such as mortaria and flagons are not represented (Graph 1). The Late Iron Age to Roman pottery assemblage shows a bias towards vessels used in the kitchen for food storage and preparation while finer table wares are less common.

The pottery ranges in date from the Late Iron Age to the late 3rd century AD although the majority of the material dates from the Late Iron Age to early Roman period. Late Iron Age grog-tempered and related wares (fabrics GTW, GTW BG, GTW GREY, GTW GREY BG, GTW OX, GTW OX BG) account for a significant proportion of the assemblage and 54% by sherd count, 60% of the weight and 28% of the EVE (Table 5). Vessel forms are dominated by jars (Cam 255, Cam 256, Cam 257, Cam 259, Cam 260, Cam 264 and Cam 266), bowls (Cam 211-212, Cam 220, Cam 229 and Cam 253) and storage vessels (Cam 270B) (Table 6). There was also a small quantity of local *terra nigra* (UR GTW) with a Cam 21 platter (Table 6) dating to the Late Iron Age to early Roman period which came from ditch F41. Other Late Iron Age wares included a small quantity of mixed vesicular ware (fabric MVW) (Table 5) from ditches F31, F44 and F55. Most of the MVW ware consists of jars (Cam 255, Cam 256, Cam 257) and bowls (Cam 250) (Table 6). Other grog-tempered pottery of note included a base from a Cam 204

trumpet pedestal from gully F26. Finally, there was a small quantity of grossly burnished grog-tempered ware (fabric GBW) including a Cam 269 jar (EVE: 0.11) from ditch F31.

Late Iron Age to early Roman pottery included examples of the Cam 218 bowl in fabrics FSW/EGW (fine sandy ware/early grey ware) from ditch F31 and in RCW 2 (Romanizing coarse ware 2) from ditch F44 (Table 6). From ditch F43 there is a Cam 221 bowl also in RCW 2. There is a small quantity of imported Late Iron Age to early Roman pottery with two sherds of Gallo-Belgic *Terra Rubra* 3 (GAB TR3) from ditches F11 and F41, which dates from *c* 20 BC until AD 69. There was also a Cam 115 copy of the Gallo-Belgic butt-beaker in Romanizing coarse ware (black surface ware) (RCW 1) (EVE: 0.18) which came from ditch F41. From ditches F54 and F55 were three sherds (74g) in an unusual smooth, orange to pink coloured fabric with common fine white reaction-rims (?) and red/orange nodules and traces of a white-slip. These sherds are possibly from an imported continental flagon.

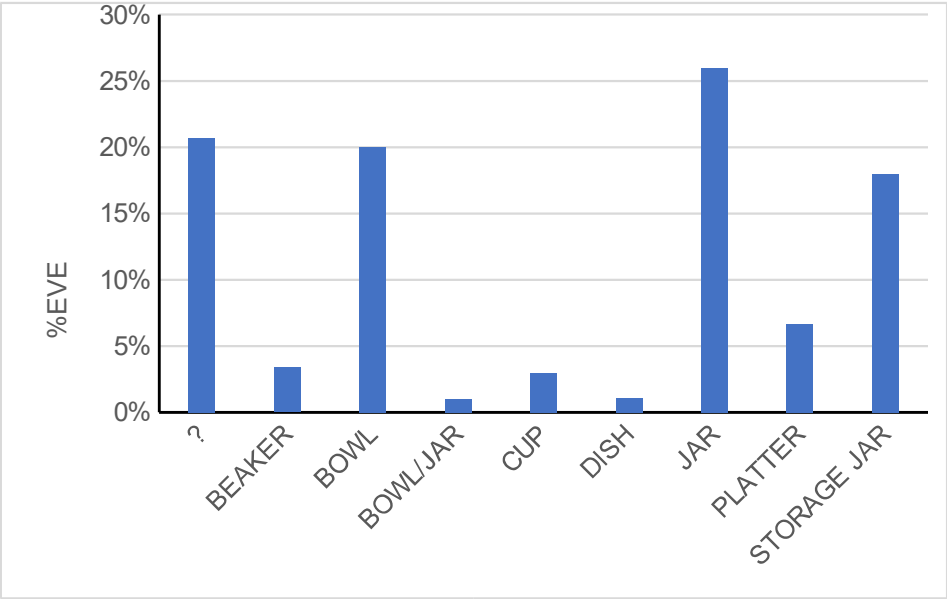
There was a small collection of southern (BASG), central (BACG), and eastern Gaulish (BAEG, BXEG) samian ware (Table 5) which represents 1.3% of the Late Iron Age to Roman pottery assemblage by sherd count, 0.3% by weight and 4% by EVE. Much of the Samian has been badly affected by the soil conditions losing most of the slipped surfaces. South Gaulish (La Graufesenque) Drag. 27 and Drag. 33 cups, dating to the early Roman period account for most of the vessel forms. Finally, there was a decorated east Gaulish (fabric BXEG) Drag. 37 bowl dating to AD 150-260. Most of the samian pottery came from ditch F55 (7 sherds at 29g/EVE: 0.30) with rare sherds from ditch F34, pit/tree-throw F56 and ditch F60.

There was a small quantity of imported amphorae. There was a thin-walled Baetican sherd from ditch F41 which is more likely to be from the Haltern 70 (*c* 50 BC-early 2nd century AD) than the Dressel 20. Finally, from ditch F41 there was a western Italian Campanian amphora lower body sherd which is to be too thin-walled (5-7 mm) to be from a Dressel 2-4 amphora and instead is possibly from the Cam 139 flagon/table amphora, which dates from the late 1st century BC until the early 1st century AD. Examples of the Cam 139 have been reported from Camulodunum and Sheepen (Loughton forthcoming).

Several features with assemblages of Late Iron Age and/or early Roman pottery also contain small quantities of later Roman material generally dating to the 3rd century AD and it is not clear if this later material is intrusive or that we have features with large earlier residual pottery assemblages which date to the later Roman period. For example, most of the pottery from the ditch F34 dates to the Late Iron Age to early Roman period except for a possible Cam 299 bowl (EVE: 0.10) in fabric GX/47 dating to AD 140-400. Another example is ditch F41 which also contained an assemblage of Late Iron Age to early Roman pottery but also a Cam 305B bowl in fabric KX (EVE: 0.04) dating to AD 275-300.

Mid (early/mid-2nd century AD onwards) and later (mid/late-3rd century onwards) Roman pottery is not that well represented in the assemblage. For example, Colchester and other red colour-coated ware (fabric CZ) pottery which dates from the early 2nd century until the late 3rd century AD is limited to a Cam 392 beaker (EVE: 0.07) from ditch F55 which dates to AD 150/180-250. Black-burnished and related pottery (fabrics GB, KX) which appeared by the early/mid-2nd century is also poorly represented in the assemblage (Table 5) only accounting for 4% of the EVE. This material was recovered from only three features (F6, F41, F55) and consists of examples of the Cam 305B bowl in fabric KX and in fabric GB examples of the Cam 37B/38B bowl and Cam 39B dish (Table 6). In fabric GX/47 there is a Cam 299 bowl dating to AD 140-400 which came from ditch F34. Examples of the Cam 268 jar, dating to AD 125/150-280/320, were recovered from ditch F55 (EVE:0.48) along with the Cam 280-281 storage jar (EVE: 0.29) dating to AD 150/180-400.

Later Roman wares, such as Hadham oxidised ware (fabric CH), Oxfordshire-type red colour-coated ware (fabric CH) and shell-tempered and calcite-gritted wares (fabric HD), which appeared during the mid/later 3rd century AD are absent. There is however, one possible sherd of Nene Valley colour-coated ware (fabric EA) from ditch F6, which dates from AD 225/250 onwards.



Graph 1 Vessel function via percentage of EVE for the late Iron Age to Roman pottery assemblage

Modified and reused pottery

1. F11 (53) ditch, base (fabric GTW OX) with two holes (10-15 mm diam.) cut through it. Possibly reused as sieve/strainer.

Post-Roman pottery

Post-Roman pottery was limited to one sherd (EVE: 0.05) of Staffordshire-type white earthenware (fabric F48D) pottery dating to the 19th-20th century which came from ditch F47.

Ceramic building material (CBM)

There were 62 sherds of CBM with a weight of just over 1.8kg with a mean sherd weight of 30g (Table 8). Baked clay and daub accounts for the majority of the CBM by sherd count and was recovered from 13 features, although most of this material came from ditch F31 and ditch F44 (Table 9). There was also a small assemblage of 19 fragments of Roman CBM from five features, weighing in at 1.5kg and including fragments of brick, imbrex and tegulae (Table 10).

CBM code	CBM type	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)
Roman				
RB	Roman brick	2	374	187
RI	Roman imbrex	1	122	122
RT	Roman tegulae	5	912	182
RBT	Roman brick or tile (general)	11	133	12
Baked clay		39	274	7
Daub		4	53	13
	Total	***62***	***1,868***	***30***

Table 8 Building material by period and type

Context	Description	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)
F6	Ditch	4	26	7
F7	Ditch	1	2	2
F11	Ditch	1	5	5
F14	Gully	2	6	3
F26	Gully	2	5	3

F31	Ditch	12	42	4
F33	Pit/tree-throw	1	5	5
F34	Ditch	4	15	4
F41	Ditch	2	9	5
F44	Ditch	8	132	17
F47	Ditch	4	33	8
F54	Ditch	1	38	38
F55	Ditch	1	9	9
	Total	***43***	***327***	***8***

Table 9 Quantities of baked clay and daub from specific features

Context	Description	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)
F6	Ditch	5	426	86
F34	Ditch	3	83	28
F41	Ditch	4	27	7
F55	Ditch	6	982	164
F56	Pit/tree-throw	1	23	23
	Total	***19***	***1,541***	***81***

Table 10 Quantities of Roman CBM from specific features

Dating summary

Table 13 summarizes the dating evidence for contexts which contained dateable pottery and CBM.

Cxt	Prehistoric	LIA & Roman	Post-Roman	CBM	Date Approx.
F2	-	GTW, HZ	-	-	Late Iron Age?
F5	-	GTW (CAM 270B), GTW OX, SW	-	-	Late Iron Age
F6	HMG	BSW 2, CSOW, DJ, EA, GB (CAM 39B), GTW, GX, GX/47, HZ, HZ OX, KX (CAM 305B), SW, WA	-	RB, RI, RT	AD 250-300
F7	-	GTW, GTW BG, GTW GREY BG, GTW OX (CAM 260), GX (CAM 270B), HZ (CAM 273), RCW 2	-	-	Late Iron Age
F11	-	GTW (CAM 253, CAM 256), GTW BG, GTW GREY BG, GTW OX, TR3	-	-	Late Iron Age
F14	HMG	-	-	-	Prehistoric?
F23	HMF	-	-	-	Prehistoric?
F26	-	GTW GB (CAM 204), ROW	-	-	Late Iron Age
F28	-	RCW	-	-	Late Iron Age-early Roman?
F31	-	BAET (H70), CSOW, FSW/EGW (CAM 218), GBW (CAM 259), GTW (CAM 211, CAM 229, CAM 270B), GTW BG, GTW GREY, GTW GREY BG, GTW OX (CAM 211-212, CAM 220), GTW OX BG, GX, GX/47, HZ, HZ OX, MVW (CAM 255, CAM 257), RCW, RCW BG, RCW 1, RCW 2, REP (CAM 139?), SW, WA	-	-	Late Iron Age-early Roman
F34	-	BASG, GBW, GP, GTW (CAM 260), GX, GX/47 (CAM 299), HZ, RCW	-	RT	Early Roman or AD 140-200?
F35	-	GTW GREY BG	-	-	Late Iron Age?
F39	-	GTW	-	-	Late Iron Age?
F41	HMF	GTW (CAM 255, CAM 259), GTW BG, GTW GREY, GTW OX, GX, HZ (CAM 270B), HZ (BSW) (CAM 270B), KX (CAM 305B), RCW, RCW 1, RCW 2, TR3, UR (GTW) (CAM 21)	-	RBT	Late Iron Age-early Roman
F43	-	GTW, GTW BG, GTW OX, RCW, RCW 2 (CAM 221), SW	-	-	Late Iron Age-

Cxt	Prehistoric	LIA & Roman	Post-Roman	CBM	Date Approx.
					early Roman
F44	HMF	FSW/EGW, GBW, GTW (CAM 260), GTW BG (CAM 218), GTW GREY BG (CAM 257), GTW OX (CAM 253), GTW OX BG, HZ (CAM 270B), HZ OX, MVW (CAM 256), RCW, RCW 2 (CAM 218), RCW BG (CAM 259)	-	-	Late Iron Age -early Roman
F47	-	GBW, GTW, GTW GB, GTW OX	F48D*	-	Late Iron Age/ early Roman
F48	-	GTW (CAM 264)	-	-	Late Iron Age?
F49	HMF (JAR)	-	-	-	Early Iron Age
F53	-	FSOW, GTW	-	-	Late Iron Age-early Roman
F54	-	GTW, GX, MQ, RCW 2, SW, WA	-	-	Roman
F55	HMS, HMMO	BASG (DRAG 27, DRAG 33), BACG, BAEG (DRAG 37), BXEG, BSW 2, CSOW, CZ (CAM 392), DJ, GB (CAM 37B/38B), GP, GTW, GTW OX, GX (CAM 227, CAM 268, CAM 280-281, CAM 307), HZ, HZ BSW, KX (CAM 305B), MQ, MVW (CAM 250), RCW, ROW, SW	-	RB, RT	AD 200-300
F56	-	BACG, GX	-	RBT	AD 110-220
F58	-	GTW, GTW BG, GTW OX, HZ (CAM 270B)	-	-	Late Iron Age
F60	-	BACG, GTW OX	-	-	AD 110-220
F62	-	GTW, GTW BG (CAM 270B)	-	-	Late Iron Age

Table 13 Approximate dates for the individual contexts (* intrusive)

6.2 Small finds and iron nails

by Laura Pooley

Small finds

The 2021 evaluation had already produced a possible early nummus (*c* AD 295-310) from pit F1 (SF1) and an unidentifiable fragment of iron from ditch F7 (SF2). From this excavation came a second copper-alloy coin, this time a sestertius, probably of Commodus (AD 172-192), from ditch F54 sx3 (SF3). From ditch F55 sx2 was a small, worn and abraded fragment of lava quernstone (SF7). Iron objects included a hobnail (SF4), unidentified lump (SF5) and sheet/strip fragment (SF6) from ditches F34, F31 and F41 respectively.

SF3, F54 sx3 (73). Roman copper-alloy sestertius, probably Commodus AD 172-192. Very worn with parts of the original surface missing. Obverse: Bust right, [...]MODVS AN[…]. Reverse: Standing figure, looking left, holding cornucopiae. Die axis: 12; measurements: 29.3 x 25.5mm; weight: 16.5g.

SF4, F34 sx3 (34). Hobnail, 2.2g.

SF5, F31 sx4 (67). Unidentifiable lump of iron, 39.4g.

SF6, F41 (40). Fragment of iron strip, rectangular in cross-section, largely obscured within corrosion, 40.8g.

SF7, F55 sx2 (65). Fragment of lava quernstone, 143.5g.

Nails

Six fragments of iron nail came from five Roman features – ditches F6, F31, F34, F41 and F55. Two complete post-medieval/modern nails were also recovered from post-hole F45 (Table 12).

Context	Finds no.	Description
Roman		
F6	56	Incomplete with lower shank missing, square-sectioned shank, flat round head, 10.1g
F31 sx3	39	Incomplete and largely obscured within corrosion so it is not certain if the head is present, square-sectioned shank, 6.5g.
F34 sx3	34	Possibly complete or tip might be missing (old break), now in two pieces, square-sectioned shank, shape of head largely obscured, 18.6g.
F41	40	1) Incomplete with lower shank missing, flat round head, 36.5g 2) Probably just a nail shank, 40.2g.
F55 sx3	75	Incomplete with lower shank missing, square-sectioned shank, 22.6g.
Post-medieval/modern		
F45	46	Two complete iron nails, round-sectioned with flat oval heads (*c* 17mm by 14mm), mineralised wood adhering. 1) 125mm long, 29.3g, 2) 130mm long, 29.7g

Table 12 The iron nails

6.3 Miscellaneous finds

by Laura Pooley and Pip Parmenter

Animal bones were recovered from three contexts (F30, F44 and F55). The assemblage comprises fragments of large mammal teeth (likely cow) and a single fragment of large mammal rib. The fragments of teeth in F44 and F55 are from molars and those from F55 appear to have been burnt. The fragment of rib from F30 has been sawn cleanly across its proximal end.

Twenty small fragments of metal-working debris (totalling 683.3g) were also recovered from ditches F31, F43, F44 and F55.

Context	Finds no.	Description
Animal bone		
F30	25	One fragment, large mammal rib, sawn across proximal end, 14.0g
F44 sx1	<2>	Two fragments of teeth, large mammal molars, 2.1g
F55 sx1	62	Seven fragments of teeth, large mammal molars, burnt, 5.6g
Metalworking debris		
F31 sx4	67	Five fragments (one large), 52.5g.
F43 sx3	44	Five fragments (one large), 125.5g.
F44 sx3	59	Two fragments, 292.4g
F55 sx3	75	Eight fragments, 212.9g.

Table 13 The miscellaneous finds

6.4 Flint from F41 sx2 (finds no.47)

by Howard Brooks

This is a very curious flint. Nice quality greyish brown flint with a tiny bit of cortex (or near to cortex) near to one edge, 24g. Shaped like a right-angled triangle, with one edge clearly a (non-human) thermal fracture, and the other two edges worked. The thermal fracture edge may have served as the 'backed' edge (ie, blunted to allow it to be held without cutting yourself), with the longer of the other two edges functioning as a knife blade. The longer of the two edges is comprehensively nibbled, but probably not enough to make it a saw edge. The shorter of the

two edges is also nibbled, and has one notch, but is not so sharply finished as to make it difficult to hold the tool as a knife.

Having said all that, there is a curious aspect to this flint. Some if not all of the flakes detached from this flint *may* have been thermal flakes. And some of the subsequent working is against the edges, rather than toward them (ie, little flakes have been detached by striking the edges – the reverse of what might be expected). Is this an entirely natural piece? No, the edge nibbling must be human. Dating is difficult. Lack of patination means a Mesolithic or even early Neolithic date can be ruled out. Perhaps Bronze or Iron Age?

Natural flint from F20 (finds no. 20), F34 (61) and F43 (44) was discarded.

Photograph 8 Worked flint from F41 sx2 (finds no. 47)

7 Environmental assessment

by Lisa Gray MSc MA ACIfA Archaeobotanist

Introduction

The environmental remains from three samples were presented for assessment (Table 14).

Sample	Context	Feature type	% sampled	Provisional date	Sample volume (L.)	Flot or charcoal only
1	F22	Pit	100	Undated	10	Charcoal only
2	F44 sx1	Ditch	-	Late Iron Age/early Roman	10	Charcoal only
3	F53	Pit	50	Late Iron Age/early Roman	30	Flot

Table 14 Samples presented for assessment

Sampling and processing methods

Samples were taken and processed by Colchester Archaeological Trust. Once with the author the flot was 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 (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. 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 (no table due to low productivity of samples)
All the plant macro-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 & Jones 1990, 2; Campbell et al. 2011, 17).

Charcoal fragments were the only plant macro-remains present. Low numbers of modern rootlets were present in the 15ml flot for sample <3>. Charcoal of identifiable size was found in each sample. Sample <1> contained 26 fragments, sample <2> contained 4 fragments and sample <3> contained 39 fragments.

Potential and recommendations
The charcoal fragments could be identified if selection for radiocarbon dating is required, otherwise no further work is recommended.

8 Conclusion

Archaeological evaluation and excavation on land north-west of Montpelier Villa, Little Waltham revealed 15 ditches, three gullies, a gravel spread, pits/tree-throws and two post-medieval/ modern post-holes.

A single piece of worked flint and seventeen fragments of largely undiagnostic pottery attest to some limited occupation in the area in the prehistoric period. A fragment of jar from gully F49 may suggest that this occurred in the Early Iron Age, and could therefore possibly be associated with the Early Iron Age settlement *c* 700m to the north (EHER 6185).

In the Late Iron Age to early Roman period, a coaxial field system had been laid out over the site with an enclosure in the north-west corner and at least six other fields. The pottery showed a bias towards vessels used in the kitchen for food storage and preparation while finer table wares were less common, but the assemblage did include imported Samian and amphora, and a fragment of polychrome glass vessel was found in the evaluation. Fragments of daub may have come from a structure, and small fragments of animal bone and metal-working debris provide further evidence for domestic activity. Five of the pits/tree-throws produced Late Iron Age to early Roman dating evidence, with many of the undated pits/tree-throws also concentrated inside the enclosure, possibly representing a period of tree-clearance.

The Late Iron Age to early Roman ditches appear to have been backfilled sometime in the 1st century AD, and replaced with six new ditches focussed further to the east but on the same broad alignment as the original field system. The later-dated pottery occurs in much less quantity suggesting that occupation was no longer focussed on the site, although two copper-alloy coins along with a fragment of lava quern, animal bone and metal-working debris all attest to people living and working in close proximity. Excavations only 200m to the south-east of the

site in the 1950s revealed evidence for a 2nd-century settlement with a timber-framed building (EHER 6088), and it is highly likely that the features and finds from the current development site are associated with this settlement. If the coin from pit F1 is an early nummus then activity on the development site continued into the 4th century.

9 Acknowledgements

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11 Abbreviations and glossary

Bronze Age	period from *c* 2500 – 700 BC
Bronze Age (Late)	Late Bronze Age, period from *c* 1000 – 700 BC
CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
CBM	ceramic building material, ie brick/tile
CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
ECC	Essex County Council
ECCHEA	Essex County Council Historic Environment Advisor
ECCPS	Essex County Council Place Services
EHER	Essex Historic Environment Record
evaluation	a limited programme of non-intrusive and/or intrusive fieldwork, which determines the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within a specified area. This may take the form of an intrusive investigation of a percentage of the site, geophysical or topographical survey. The results of this investigation will establish the requirements for any further work.
feature (F)	an identifiable thing like a pit, a wall, a drain: can contain 'contexts'
Iron Age	period from 700 BC to Roman invasion of AD 43
Iron Age (Early)	Early Iron Age, period from *c* 600 – 400BC
Iron Age (Late)	Late Iron Age (LIA), period from *c* 100 – 50 BC to Roman invasion of AD 43
layer (L)	distinct or distinguishable deposit (layer) of material
modern	period from *c* AD 1800 to the present
natural	geological deposit undisturbed by human activity
NGR	National Grid Reference
OASIS	**O**nline **A**cces**S** to the **I**ndex of Archaeological Investigation**S**, http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main
post-medieval	from *c* AD 1500 to *c* 1800
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: Part of one box

Paper record

One A4 document wallet containing:
The report (CAT Report 1820)
ECCPS brief, CAT written scheme of investigation
Original site record (sections)
Site digital photographic thumbnails and log
Inked sections

Digital record

The report (CAT Report 1820)
ECC evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation
Site digital photographs and log
Graphic files
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 Chelmsford Museum under accession code CHMER:2022.022 and with the Archaeological Data Service.

Distribution list:
Amherst Homes
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tel.: 01206 501785
email: lp@catuk.org

Checked by: Philip Crummy
Date: 11/07/2022

Appendix 1 Context lists

Evaluation

Trench no.	Context	Finds no.	Context type	Description	Date
All	L1	-	Topsoil	firm moist dark grey/brown clayey silt	Undated
All	L2	-	Subsoil	firm moist medium grey/brown clayey silt with charcoal flecks	Post-glacial
All	L3	-	Natural	firm moist medium orange/brown clay	Post-glacial
T4	F1	1, 2	Pit	Friable moist dark brown sandy silt clay with charcoal flecks	Roman, AD 125/150-280/320?
T2	F2	3	Ditch	Firm moist medium grey/brown sandy silt clay with charcoal flecks, daub flecks	Late Iron Age/ early Roman
T3	F3	4	Pit	Friable dry medium grey/brown sandy silt clay	Late Iron Age/ early Roman
T3	F4	5	Pit	Soft moist medium grey/brown sandy silt clay	Roman, AD 69-180
T2	F5	6	Ditch	Soft moist medium grey/brown silty clay with charcoal flecks and inclusions of: stone 6%	Late Iron Age
T2	F6	7	Ditch	Firm moist medium grey/brown silt clay with charcoal flecks	Early Roman
T4	F7	8, 9	Ditch	Firm moist medium grey/brown sandy silt clay with charcoal flecks	Early Roman
T3	F8	10	Ditch	Firm moist medium grey/brown silt with charcoal flecks	Late Iron Age
T1	F9	11	Pit	Firm moist medium grey/brown silt clay	Roman
T1	F10	12	Pit	Firm moist medium grey/brown silt clay	Roman
T1	F11	13, 14	Ditch	Firm moist medium grey/brown silt clay	Late Iron Age
T2	F12	-	Pit	Firm moist medium brown silt clay and inclusions of: gravel 5% stone 15%	Undated
T2	F13	15	Pit	Firm moist medium brown silt clay with charcoal flecks and inclusions of: stone 10%	Undated
T2	F14	16	Gully	Firm moist medium grey/brown silty clay with charcoal flecks and inclusions of: stone 5%	Late Iron Age
T2	F15	17	?Pit	Soft moist medium grey/brown silty clay with charcoal flecks and inclusions of: stone 7%	Late Iron Age/ early Roman

Excavation

Context	Finds no.	Context type	Description	Date
F2	38, 41	Ditch	Loose firm dry medium grey/brown clay silt and inclusions of: stone 25%. NNW/SSE, U-shaped, 21.15m long, 0.82m wide, 0.1m deep.	Late Iron Age/ early Roman
F5	30	Ditch	Soft moist medium grey/brown silty clay with charcoal flecks and inclusions of: stone 6% ENE/WSW, cut by F6, U-shaped, 19.46m long, *c* 0.95m wide and *c* 0.21m deep	Late Iron Age
F6	27, 29, 36,	Ditch	Soft/friable dry medium grey/brown silty clay with	Roman,

	56		charcoal flecks and inclusions of: stone 10%. U-shaped in plan (NNW/SSE, turns roughly E/W, turns again NW/SE), cuts F5, U-shaped in profile, 32.4m long, *c* 0.62m wide and *c* 0.15m deep.	AD 250-300
F7	60, 64	Ditch	Loose friable moist light/medium grey sand silt with charcoal flecks and inclusions of: gravel 5% stone 5% NNW/SSE, U-shaped, 17.5m long, *c* 1.53m wide, *c* 0.55m deep	Early Roman
F11	48, 53	Ditch	Firm moist medium grey/brown silt clay. ENE/WSW, U-shaped, cuts F41, aligned with F43, 16.05m long, *c* 0.99m wide and *c* 0.25m deep	Late Iron Age
F14	49, 50	Gully	Firm moist medium grey/brown silty clay with charcoal flecks and inclusions of: stone 5%. NNW/SSE, U-shaped, 4.45m long, *c* 0.34m wide and *c* 0.09m deep	Late Iron Age
F20	20	Pit/tree-throw	Firm moist medium grey sandy silt with charcoal flecks and inclusions of: gravel 5% stone 5%. 1.18m by 0.81m and 0.23m deep	Undated
F21	-	Pit/tree-throw	Soft/friable dry medium orange/grey/brown silty clay with charcoal flecks. 1.52 by 0.87m and 0.46m deep	Undated
F22	-	Pit/tree-throw	Friable moist medium/dark brown silt with frequent charcoal flecks and stones 0.51m by 0.36m and 0.06m deep	Undated
F23	21	Pit/tree-throw	Loose/soft dry medium grey/brown silty clay with charcoal flecks and inclusions of: stone 10% 0.85m by 0.56m and 0.13m deep	Prehistoric?
F24	-	Pit/tree-throw	Friable moist medium brown silt with frequent stones and heavy rooting 1.6m by 1.37 and 0.21m deep	Undated
F25	-	Pit/tree-throw	Friable moist medium brown grey silt with occasional stones and heavy rooting. 1.44m by 0.93m and 0.24m deep.	Undated
F26	22, 23	Gully	Soft/friable dry light brown/black silty clay with charcoal flecks and inclusions of: gravel 5% stone 25%. East/west, U-shaped profile, 5.89m long by 0.42m wide and 0.13m deep.	Late Iron Age
F27	-	Pit/tree-throw	Friable moist medium grey brown silty clay with occasional stones. 0.35m by 0.26m and 0.06m deep	Undated
F28	24	Pit/tree-throw	Friable moist medium brown silty clay with frequent stones and occasional charcoal. 0.48m by 0.45m and 0.07m deep	Late Iron Age-early Roman?
F29	-	Pit/tree-throw	Firm dry light orange/grey sandy silt and inclusions of: gravel 50% stone 20%. 0.48m by 0.42m and 0.09m deep	Undated
F30	-	Pit/tree-throw	Friable dry light orange/grey sandy silt and inclusions of: gravel 25% stone 25%. 0.78 by 0.68m and 0.16m deep	Undated
F31	26, 32, 39, 58, 67, 76	Ditch	Firm medium orange/grey sandy silt and inclusions of: gravel 10% stone 10% NNW/SSE, U-shaped profile, 21.5m long by *c* 1.55m wide and *c* 0.33m deep, turns ENE/WSW to become F43 and F44.	Late Iron Age/ early Roman
F32	-	Pit/tree-throw	Part of F12	Undated

F33	28	Pit/tree-throw	Soft hard dry medium grey silty clay with charcoal flecks and inclusions of: gravel 5% stone 10% 0.82m by 0.78m and 0.2m deep.	Undated
F34	31, 33, 34, 61	Ditch	Firm moist medium grey/brown sandy silt and inclusions of: stone 25%. East/west, U-shaped, 7.07m long by 0.59-1.01m wide and 0.12m deep	Early Roman or AD 140-200?
F35	35	Gully	Friable moist medium brown silt and inclusions of: stone 10%. NNW/SSE, U-shaped, 2.83m long by 0.33m deep and 0.09m deep	Late Iron Age?
F36	-	Pit/tree-throw	Loose moist light/medium grey sandy silt and inclusions of: stone 20% 0.56m by 0.52m and 0.15m deep.	Undated
F37	-	Tree-throw/ natural	Friable moist medium orange/grey silt and inclusions of: stone 10% 3.55m by 1.67m and 0.24m deep	Undated
F38	-	Pit/tree-throw	Loose moist medium grey sandy silt and inclusions of: stone 30% 0.47 by 0.43m and 0.14m deep	Undated
F39	37	Pit/tree-throw	Loose/soft dry medium grey clay silt with charcoal flecks. 0.33 by 0.3m and 0.09m deep.	Late Iron Age?
F40	-	Post-hole	Loose/soft dry medium grey/brown clay silt with charcoal flecks. 0.18m by 0.13m and 0.07m deep	Undated
F41	40, 47, 52	Ditch	Friable/firm dry medium grey/brown clay silt with charcoal flecks and inclusions of: gravel 5% stone 10%. ENE/WSW, U-shaped (becoming more V-shaped at terminal end), cut by F11, aligned with F44, 16.7m long, *c* 1.46m wide and *c* 0.43m deep.	Late Iron Age-early Roman
F42	-	VOID	Soft/friable dry light grey clay silt	Undated
F43	42, 44	Ditch	Soft/friable moist medium grey/brown sandy silt and inclusions of: stone 20% ENE/WSW, turns NNW/SSE to become F31, aligned with F11, U-shaped, cuts F44, 14.2m long, *c* 0.71m wide and *c* 0.18m deep.	Late Iron Age-early Roman
F44	43, 45, 59	Ditch	Soft/friable moist medium/dark grey/brown sandy silt and inclusions of: stone 30% ENE/WSW, turns NNW/SSE to become F31, aligned with F41, U-shaped, cut by F43, 11.65m long, *c* 1.58m wide and *c* 0.49m deep.	Late Iron Age-early Roman
F45	46	Post-hole	Soft moist medium/dark grey/brown sandy silt and inclusions of: stone 25%. 0.78m by 0.59m and 0.28m deep.	Post-medieval/ modern
F46	-	Post-hole	Soft/friable moist medium/dark grey/brown sandy silt and inclusions of: stone 5%, with *in situ* timber post. 0.57m by 0.49m and 0.31m deep.	Post-medieval/ modern
F47	51, 57	Ditch	Friable dry medium orange/grey clayey silt and inclusions of: gravel 5% stone 5%. NNW/SSE, U-shaped, cuts F31/F43/F44, 12.1m long, *c* 1.2m wide and 0.21m deep.	Late Iron Age-early Roman (some modern intrusion)
F48	54	Pit/tree-throw	Loose/soft moist medium grey/brown sand silt with charcoal flecks. 0.80m by 0.53m	Late Iron Age
F49	55	Gully	Loose/soft firm dry light grey loamy with charcoal flecks and inclusions of: gravel 10% stone 5%	Early Iron Age

			NNW/SSE, U- and V-shaped, 3.9m long, *c* 1.03m wide and 0.42m deep.	
F50	-	Pit/tree-throw	Firm moist medium grey/brown sandy silt and inclusions of: stone 50% 1.19m by 1.13m and 0.15m deep	Undated
F51	-	Pit/tree-throw	Soft moist medium grey/brown sandy silt and inclusions of: stone 10% 0.34m by 0.28m and 0.25m deep.	Undated
F52	-	Pit/tree-throw	Soft/friable moist medium grey/brown sandy silt with charcoal flecks and inclusions of: stone 25% 0.56m diameter	Undated
F53	<3>	Pit/tree-throw	Friable moist medium grey/brown sandy silt with charcoal flecks. 0.87 by 0.74m and 0.13m deep.	Late Iron Age-early Roman
F54	66, 73, 74, 77	Ditch	Friable/firm medium orange silty clay and inclusions of: gravel 10% stone 25% NNW/SSE, U-shaped, cut by F55, 18.2m long, full width not determined (*c* 3m?), *c* 0.8m deep.	Roman
F55	62, 65, 71, 75	Ditch	Soft/friable dry medium grey/brown sandy silt and inclusions of: gravel 20% stone 25%. NNW/SSE, U-shaped, cuts F54, 18.2m long, *c* 1.47m wide and *c* 0.48m deep.	Roman, AD 200-300
F56	63	Pit/tree-throw	No soil description recorded. 2.24m by 0.8m and 0.42m deep.	Roman, AD 110-220
F57	69 (lost)	Ditch	Mid grey silty clay mixed with light/medium orange natural clay, occasional small sub-angular stones. NNW/SSE and turning NNE/SSW, cuts F7, U-shaped, 8.86m long, 0.62m wide and 0.15m deep	Undated (probably Late Iron Age/early Roman)
F58	68	Pit/tree-throw	No soil description, no plan, no section and no photograph	Late Iron Age
F59	-	Pit/tree-throw	Firm/hard dry medium brown/black silty clay with charcoal flecks and inclusions of: gravel 20% stone 10% 0.95m by 0.86m+, no section so depth not recorded	Undated
F60	70	Ditch	Firm, light greyish brown silt, with occasional small-medium sub angular stones. NNW/SSE, U-shaped, 6.34m long, 0.7m wide and 0.22m deep	Roman, AD 110-220
F61	-	Pit or ditch	Friable medium grey clayey silt and inclusions of: stone 2%. 1.41m+, 0.7m wide and 0.19m deep	Undated
F62	72	Gravel spread	Gravel, 1.6m by 1.2m+	Late Iron Age

Appendix 2 Pottery list

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	Soil S no.	NR	GR.	*MSW*	Rim	Handle	Base	Wmd	Soot	Pitting	Burn	Overifred	Residue	Resin Lin.	Gritted	Spout	Abraded	Modif.	Mark	Repair hole	Hole	Hole diam	Polishing	Fabric Grp	Typology	EVE	Diam.	Comments	Date
F2	DITCH	38		2	150	*75*																				HZ					LIA-AD 200/300
F2	DITCH	38		2	17	*9*																				GTW					LIA
F2	DITCH	38		2	10	*5*																				GTW					LIA
F2	DITCH	41		1	27	*27*	0	0	1																	GTW					LIA
F5	DITCH	30		2	36	*18*	1	0	0																	GTW	CAM 270	0.04	310		LIA-AD 200/300
F5	DITCH	30		1	3	*3*																				GTW OX					LIA
F5	DITCH	30		1	14	*14*																				SW				BLACK, SAND, WHEEL-MADE	LIA-ER
F6	LINEAR	4		1	29	*29*							X													HZ					LIA-AD 200/300
F6	LINEAR	4		1	2	*2*																				GX (E)					ROMAN
F6	LINEAR	4		1	3	*3*																				BSW 2					LIA-ER
F6	LINEAR	4		1	3	*3*																				HMG				?BR, BL CORE, SAND, GROG, COMB? SHERD ON F14 (49)	IRON AGE
F6	LINEAR	4		1	3	*3*																				DJ					ROMAN
F6	LINEAR	27		1	9	*9*	0	0	1				X	X												GTW					LIA
F6	LINEAR	27		1	10	*10*							X													CSOW					LIA-ER
F6	LINEAR	29		1	4	*4*																				GX					ROMAN
F6	LINEAR	29		1	3	*3*																				GX					ROMAN
F6	LINEAR	56		2	44	*22*																				HZ OX					LIA-AD 200/300
F6	LINEAR	56		3	91	*30*																				HZ					LIA-AD 200/300
F6	LINEAR	56		2	21	*11*																				GX (S)					ROMAN
F6	LINEAR	56		2	8	*4*																				GX/47					ROMAN
F6	LINEAR	56		1	12	*12*	1	0	0																	GB	CAM 39B	0.08	180		AD 140-300
F6	LINEAR	56		4	46	*12*	1	0	2																	GX	?	0.03	?		ROMAN
F6	LINEAR	56		2	27	*14*	1	0	0																	GX (S)	?	0.11	160		ROMAN
F6	LINEAR	56		1	8	*8*																				GX					ROMAN
F6	LINEAR	56		1	9	*9*																				SW					LIA-ER
F6	LINEAR	56		1	6	*6*							X													GX					ROMAN
F6	LINEAR	56		1	6	*6*																				EA				? RED C-C, MORE OR CORE & SANDY	AD 225/250-425
F6	LINEAR	56		1	9	*9*	1	0	0																	KX	CAM 305B	0.03	210		AD 275-300
F6	LINEAR	56		1	6	*6*	1	0	0																	KX	CAM 305B	0.05	190		AD 275-300

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	Soil S no.	NR	GR.	*MSW*	Rim	Handle	Base	Wmd	Soot	Pitting	Burn	Overifred	Residue	Resin Lin.	Gritted	Spout	Abraded	Modif.	Mark	Repair hole	Hole	Hole diam	Polishing	Fabric Grp	Typology	EVE	Diam.	Comments	Date
F6	LINEAR	56		3	123	*41*	2	0	0																	WA	?	0.11	400	GREY, MORT LIKE FL?	ROMAN
F7	LINEAR	60		2	204	*102*	1	0	0																	HZ	CAM 273	0.06	420		LIA-AD 200/300
F7	LINEAR	64		2	29	*15*	1	0	0																	GX	CAM 270B	0.11	180		AD 43-200/300
F7	LINEAR	64		1	14	*14*																				GTW BG					LIA
F7	LINEAR	64		1	75	*75*					X		X													GTW GREY (BG)					LIA
F7	LINEAR	64		1	25	*25*							X													GX					ROMAN
F7	LINEAR	64		2	51	*26*																				GTW					LIA
F7	LINEAR	64		1	7	*7*																				RCW 2					LIA-ER
F7	LINEAR	64		1	28	*28*	1	0	0		X		X													GTW OX	CAM 260	0.10	130	RIBBING	LIA
F7	LINEAR	64		1	45	*45*																				GX					ROMAN
F11	DITCH	48		1	2	*2*																				TR3					20 BC-AD 69
F11	DITCH	48		1	14	*14*																				GTW BG					LIA
F11	DITCH	48		2	22	*11*																				GTW					LIA
F11	DITCH	53		1	24	*24*	0	0	1																	GTW GREY (BG)					LIA
F11	DITCH	53		9	98	*11*	3	0	1																	GTW	CAM 253	0.07	190		LIA
F11	DITCH	53																								GTW	?	0.05	150		LIA
F11	DITCH	53																								GTW	CAM 256B	0.09	130		LIA
F11	DITCH	53		12	285	*24*	0	0	2														X			GTW OX				2 HOLES DRILLED THROUGH BASE 10-15 MM DIAM	LIA
F14	LINEAR/GULLY	49		1	7	*7*																				HMG				BR, FINE S MICA, VBL CORE, SPARSE SHELL SHERDS IN F6 36	IRON AGE
F23	PIT	21		2	11	*6*	0	0	1																	HMF				BR, DRK BR, AB F-M FL	PREHISTORIC
F26	GULLY TERMINUS	22		1	91	*91*	0	0	1																	GTW BG	CAM 204			TRUMPET PEDESTAL	LIA
F26	GULLY TERMINUS	22		1	4	*4*																				ROW					LIA-ER
F28	PIT	24		1	10	*10*																				RCW					LIA
F31	DITCH	26		1	42	*42*																				GTW BG					LIA
F31	DITCH	26		1	7	*7*																				RCW 1					LIA-ER
F31	DITCH	26		4	10	*3*	2	0	0																	MVW	CAM 255	0.08	120		LIA
F31	DITCH	26		1	11	*11*																				GBW					LIA
F31	DITCH	26		2	26	*13*																				GTW BG					LIA
F31	DITCH	26		2	11	*6*																				RCW					LIA-ER
F31	DITCH	26		17	264	*16*	5	0	0																	GTW	CAM 270B	0.20	320	?	LIA

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	Soil S no.	NR	GR.	*MSW*	Rim	Handle	Base	Wmd	Soot	Pitting	Burn	Overfired	Residue	Resin Lin.	Gritted	Spout	Abraded	Modif.	Mark	Repair hole	Hole	Hole diam	Polishing	Fabric Grp	Typology	EVE	Diam.	Comments	Date
F31	DITCH	32		6	33	*6*																				GTW					LIA
F31	DITCH	32		1	12	*12*																				GX				NR GTW GREY OF	ROMAN
F31	DITCH	32		3	17	*6*																				RCW					LIA-ER
F31	DITCH	32		3	10	*3*																				SW				GREY	LIA-ER
F31	DITCH	32		1	7	*7*																				SW				BLACK, SAND SPARSE GROG	LIA-ER
F31	DITCH	39		2	14	*7*	1	0	0																	FSW/EGW	CAM 218	0.02	?		LIA-AD 80
F31	DITCH	39		6	442	*74*	0	0	1				X													HZ				INCISED DEC, SOME BG	LIA-AD 200/300
F31	DITCH	39		1	94	*94*							X													GTW					LIA
F31	DITCH	39		2	35	*18*																				GTW OX BG					LIA
F31	DITCH	39		7	148	*21*	0	0	1																	GTW BG					LIA
F31	DITCH	39		1	15	*15*																				GTW					LIA
F31	DITCH	39		21	384	*18*																				RCW					LIA-ER
F31	DITCH	39		1	16	*16*																				GTW					LIA
F31	DITCH	39		1	19	*19*	0	0	1																	RCW					LIA-ER
F31	DITCH	39		5	26	*5*																				RCW (BG)					LIA-ER
F31	DITCH	39		1	5	*5*	1	0	0				X													CSOW	?	0.13	90		LIA-ER
F31	DITCH	39		1	3	*3*																				GTW					LIA
F31	DITCH	58		1	27	*27*																				GTW OX					LIA
F31	DITCH	58		1	8	*8*																				GTW OX					LIA
F31	DITCH	67		1	7	*7*																				GTW OX					LIA
F31	DITCH	67		5	67	*13*																				GTW				COMB, SAND & GROG	LIA
F31	DITCH	67		2	4	*2*																				GTW					LIA
F31	DITCH	67		13	77	*6*																				GTW				RIPPLED SHLD	LIA
F31	DITCH	67		1	6	*6*																				RCW 2					LIA-ER
F31	DITCH	67		1	5	*5*																				RCW					LIA-ER
F31	DITCH	67		1	6	*6*							X													GTW OX					LIA
F31	DITCH	67		1	20	*20*																				REP	CAM 139			CAMPANIA (BS) V THIN-W 5-7 MM TOO THIN FOR DR2-4?	LIA
F31	DITCH	67		52	2382	*46*	3	0	5																	GTW	CAM 270B	0.13	290	SOME SAND	LIA
F31	DITCH	67		3	57	*19*																				GTW BG					LIA
F31	DITCH	67		3	55	*18*																				GTW				COMBED	LIA

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	Soil S no.	NR	GR.	*MSW*	Rim	Handle	Base	Wmd	Soot	Pitting	Burn	Overifred	Residue	Resin Lin.	Gritted	Spout	Abraded	Modif.	Mark	Repair hole	Hole	Hole diam	Polishing	Fabric Grp	Typology	EVE	Diam.	Comments	Date
F31	DITCH	67		4	51	*13*																				GTW					LIA
F31	DITCH	67		1	23	*23*																				BAET	H70			THIN-W, COARSER	LIA-ER
F31	DITCH	67		2	120	*60*																				HZ OX					LIA-AD 200/300
F31	DITCH	67		3	52	*17*																				GTW					LIA
F31	DITCH	67		3	16	*5*																				GX					ROMAN
F31	DITCH	67		1	12	*12*																				WA					ROMAN
F31	DITCH	67		2	19	*10*								X												GX/47				PALE PATCHY GREY SURF, OR CORE, SANDY, SOME FL, MIS-FIRED?	ROMAN
F31	DITCH	67		1	85	*85*																				HZ					LIA-AD 200/300
F31	DITCH	67		1	5	*5*																				GX					ROMAN
F31	DITCH	67		1	17	*17*																				GTW					LIA
F31	DITCH	67		1	9	*9*																				GTW					LIA
F31	DITCH	67		1	11	*11*	1	0	0																	GX	?	0.10	160		ROMAN
F31	DITCH	67		4	123	*31*																				GTW				CORDON	LIA
F31	DITCH	67		9	121	*13*	1	0	1																	GBW	CAM 259	0.11	160		LIA
F31	DITCH	67		7	194	*28*	0	0	4																	GTW					LIA
F31	DITCH	67		1	24	*24*																				HZ OX					LIA-AD 200/300
F31	DITCH	67		6	108	*18*	3	0	0																	GTW	CAM 229	0.08	170		LIA
F31	DITCH	67																								GTW	CAM 211	0.15	190	?	LIA
F31	DITCH	67		3	45	*15*	3	0	0		X		X													MVW	CAM 257	0.20	130		LIA
F31	DITCH	67		4	194	*49*							X	X												GTW GREY (BG)					LIA
F31	DITCH	67		1	6	*6*					X															RCW					LIA-ER
F31	DITCH	67		1	7	*7*	0	0	1		X															GTW					LIA
F31	DITCH	67		1	4	*4*																				GTW GREY					LIA
F31	DITCH	67		1	6	*6*																				GBW					LIA
F31	DITCH	67		1	6	*6*	1	0	0					X												GTW OX	CAM 211-212	0.05	130		LIA
F31	DITCH	76		1	121	*121*	1	0	0				X													GTW OX	CAM 220	0.14	280	BURNING TOP RIM (E & I), ONE CORDON D1-1 BOWL WITH OFF-SET NECK & 1 CORDON	LIA
F34	LINEAR	31		1	3	*3*													X							BASG				LOST MOST OF SLIP	AD 43-100
F34	LINEAR	31		1	5	*5*																				GX					ROMAN
F34	LINEAR	31		1	4	*4*																				RCW					LIA-ER

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	Soil S no.	NR	GR.	*MSW*	Rim	Handle	Base	Wmd	Soot	Pitting	Burn	Overfired	Residue	Resin Lin.	Gritted	Spout	Abraded	Modif.	Mark	Repair hole	Hole	Hole diam	Polishing	Fabric Grp	Typology	EVE	Diam.	Comments	Date
F34	LINEAR	31		1	13	*13*																				GBW					LIA
F34	LINEAR	31		1	3	*3*																				GP					AD 43-110
F34	LINEAR	31		3	34	*11*							X													GTW					LIA
F34	LINEAR	31		1	9	*9*	1	0	0																	GTW	CAM 260	0.08	140	?	LIA-ER
F34	LINEAR	31		2	9	*5*																				RCW					LIA-ER
F34	LINEAR	34		2	20	*10*																				GTW					LIA
F34	LINEAR	34		1	4	*4*								X												GX (S)					ROMAN
F34	LINEAR	34		2	17	*9*	1	0	0																	GX	?	0.07	180		ROMAN
F34	LINEAR	33		1	37	*37*							X													HZ					LIA-AD 200/300
F34	LINEAR	33		1	21	*21*	1	0	0																	GX/47	CAM 307	0.10	150	GREY SURF, BR CORE, VSANDY	AD 180/220-400
F35	GULLY	35		1	4	*4*																				GTW GREY (BG)					LIA
F39	POST HOLE	37		1	6	*6*																				GTW					LIA
F41	DITCH	40		2	36	*18*																				GTW BG					ROMAN
F41	DITCH	40		1	18	*18*																				GTW					LIA
F41	DITCH	40		1	221	*221*	1	0	0																	HZ (BSW)	CAM 270B	0.16	330		LIA-AD 200/300
F41	DITCH	40		8	89	*11*	0	0	2																	GX					ROMAN
F41	DITCH	40		2	7	*4*																				RCW 1					LIA-ER
F41	DITCH	40		1	8	*8*																				RCW 2					LIA-ER
F41	DITCH	40		10	78	*8*	1	0	0																	GTW	CAM 259	0.09	150		LIA-ER
F41	DITCH	40		2	51	*26*							X													GTW					LIA
F41	DITCH	47		1	18	*18*																				HMF				OR, BL CORE, COMMON C FL	PREHISTORIC
F41	DITCH	47		1	5	*5*																				TR3					20 BC-AD 69
F41	DITCH	47		11	294	*27*	0	0	3				X													GTW OX					LIA
F41	DITCH	47		8	60	*8*																				GTW OX				NR ROW	LIA
F41	DITCH	47		4	133	*33*																				GTW					LIA
F41	DITCH	47		8	150	*19*	1	0	0		X															GTW	CAM 255	0.18	190		LIA
F41	DITCH	47		7	175	*25*	6	0	1																	UR (GTW)	CAM 21	0.49	240		LIA-ER
F41	DITCH	47		1	18	*18*																				GTW BG					LIA
F41	DITCH	47		1	22	*22*																				GTW GREY					LIA
F41	DITCH	47		20	210	*11*	0	0	1																	GTW					LIA

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	Soil S no.	NR	GR.	*MSW*	Rim	Handle	Base	Wmd	Soot	Pitting	Burn	Overfired	Residue	Resin Lin.	Gritted	Spout	Abraded	Modif.	Mark	Repair hole	Hole	Hole diam	Polishing	Fabric Grp	Typology	EVE	Diam.	Comments	Date
F41	DITCH	47		9	208	*23*	2	0	2																	HZ	CAM 270B	0.07	240		LIA-AD 200/300
F41	DITCH	47																								HZ	CAM 270B	0.03	?		LIA-AD 200/300
F41	DITCH	47		6	64	*11*																				RCW 2					LIA-ER
F41	DITCH	47		3	15	*5*	2	0	0																	RCW 1	CAM 115	0.18	140		LIA-ER
F41	DITCH	47		1	4	*4*																				RCW					LIA-ER
F41	DITCH	47		1	12	*12*																				RCW					LIA-ER
F41	DITCH	52		3	50	*17*																				GTW				RIBBED	LIA
F41	DITCH	52		1	16	*16*																				GTW OX					LIA
F41	DITCH	52		1	10	*10*							X													GTW OX					LIA
F41	DITCH	52		1	5	*5*																				GTW OX					LIA
F41	DITCH	52		1	89	*89*																				HZ (BSW)					LIA-AD 200/300
F41	DITCH	52		2	19	*10*	1	0	0																	GX	?	0.08	180		ROMAN
F41	DITCH	52		2	14	*7*	1	0	1																	KX	CAM 305B	0.04	250	?	AD 275-300
F43	DITCH	42		1	18	*18*																				GTW OX					LIA
F43	DITCH	42		1	7	*7*																				GTW OX					LIA
F43	DITCH	42		1	7	*7*																				RCW					LIA-ER
F43	DITCH	42		1	5	*5*																				GTW				WHEEL-F	LIA
F43	DITCH	44		1	41	*41*																				GTW BG					LIA
F43	DITCH	44		1	13	*13*																				GTW BG					LIA
F43	DITCH	44		2	8	*4*																				GTW					LIA
F43	DITCH	44		1	10	*10*	1	0	0																	RCW 2	CAM 221	0.08	140		LIA-ER
F43	DITCH	44		1	3	*3*	1	0	0																	SW	?	0.04	170	VBL	LIA-ER
F43	DITCH	44		1	2	*2*																				GTW					LIA
F44	DITCH	43		1	20	*20*																				HMF				OR, BL CORE, COMMON BADLY SORT FL	PREHISTORIC
F44	DITCH	43		1	34	*34*	1	0	0																	MVW	CAM 256A	0.08	190		LIA
F44	DITCH	43		1	26	*26*	1	0	0					X												GTW OX	CAM 253	0.03	?		LIA
F44	DITCH	43		1	19	*19*	1	0	0					X												GTW GREY (BG)	CAM 257	0.05	140		LIA-ER
F44	DITCH	43		15	249	*17*	1	0	3																	GTW	CAM 260A	0.09	130	COMBING	LIA-ER
F44	DITCH	43		1	12	*12*							X													GTW OX					LIA-ER
F44	DITCH	43		11	411	*37*	0	0	3																	GTW BG	CAM 218			CORDON	LIA-ER

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	Soil S no.	NR	GR.	*MSW*	Rim	Handle	Base	Wmd	Soot	Pitting	Burn	Overfired	Residue	Resin Lin.	Gritted	Spout	Abraded	Modif.	Mark	Repair hole	Hole	Hole diam	Polishing	Fabric Grp	Typology	EVE	Diam.	Comments	Date
F44	DITCH	43		5	198	*40*	2	0	2																	HZ	CAM 270B	0.02	?		LIA-AD 200/300
F44	DITCH	43																								HZ	CAM 270B	0.06	360		LIA-AD 200/300
F44	DITCH	43		1	12	*12*																				GTW OX					LIA
F44	DITCH	43		6	64	*11*	1	0	0																	RCW 2	CAM 218	0.07	160		LIA-AD 120
F44	DITCH	43		2	40	*20*																				RCW					LIA-ER
F44	DITCH	43		5	66	*13*																				HZ OX				?VOIDS, OR, OR TEMP, R-R PINK	LIA-AD 200/300
F44	DITCH	45		4	18	*5*																				GTW BG					LIA
F44	DITCH	45		1	6	*6*																				FSW/EGW					LIA-ER
F44	DITCH	45		1	7	*7*																				FSW/EGW					LIA-ER
F44	DITCH	45		1	20	*20*																				GTW					LIA
F44	DITCH	45		2	5	*3*																				RCW 2					LIA-ER
F44	DITCH	45		2	23	*12*	1	0	0																	RCW (BG)	CAM 259	0.13	140	BG, BL SURF, GREY CORE	LIA-ER
F44	DITCH	59		5	164	*33*																				HZ					ROMAN
F44	DITCH	59		1	7	*7*																				MVW					LIA
F44	DITCH	59		9	42	*5*																				GTW					LIA
F44	DITCH	59		1	42	*42*																				HZ OX					LIA-AD 200/300
F44	DITCH	59		1	17	*17*																				GTW					LIA
F44	DITCH	59		13	263	*20*																				GTW OX (BG)					LIA
F44	DITCH	59		3	65	*22*																				HZ OX					LIA
F44	DITCH	59		5	185	*37*	0	0	2																	GTW OX (BG)					LIA
F44	DITCH	59		1	45	*45*	0	0	1				X													HZ					LIA-AD 200/300
F44	DITCH	59		3	29	*10*																				RCW 2				SOME BG	LIA-ER
F44	DITCH	59		1	10	*10*																				GTW OX					LIA
F44	DITCH	59		1	5	*5*																				RCW					LIA-ER
F44	DITCH	59		1	3	*3*																				GBW					LIA
F44	DITCH		2	1	1	*1*																				GBW					LIA
F47	DITCH	51		1	1	*1*	1	0	0																	F48D	?	0.05	110		19TH-20TH CEN-TURY
F47	DITCH	51		1	58	*58*																				GTW					LIA
F47	DITCH	51		1	11	*11*																				GTW					LIA
F47	DITCH	51		1	12	*12*																				GBW					LIA

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	Soil S no.	NR	GR.	*MSW*	Rim	Handle	Base	Wmd	Soot	Pitting	Burn	Overifred	Residue	Resin Lin.	Gritted	Spout	Abraded	Modif.	Mark	Repair hole	Hole	Hole diam	Polishing	Fabric Grp	Typology	EVE	Diam.	Comments	Date
F47	DITCH	51		1	11	*11*																				GTW OX					LIA
F47	DITCH	51		1	2	*2*							X													GTW OX					LIA
F47	DITCH	51		3	94	*31*																				GTW					LIA
F47	DITCH	57		2	4	*2*																				GTW OX					LIA
F47	DITCH	57		3	24	*8*	1	0	0																	GTW BG	CAM 266	0.08	140		LIA-ER
F47	DITCH	57		12	164	*14*	2	0	0																	GTW	CAM 229B	0.15	120		LIA
F48	TREE THROW	54		1	33	*33*	1	0	0		X															GTW	CAM 264	0.08	150		LIA-ER
F49	LINEAR	55		3	12	*4*																				HMF				BR COMMON BADLY SORTED FL	PREHISTORIC
F49	LINEAR	55		6	41	*7*	1	0	0																	HMF	?	0.09	160	BR SURF, BLACK COMMON BADLY SORTED FL	PREHISTORIC
F53	PIT		3	1	3	*3*																				FSOW					LIA-ER
F53	PIT		3	1	1	*1*																				GTW					LIA
F54	LINEAR	66		8	68	*9*	0	0	1																	RCW 2				COMB-STAB	LIA-ER
F54	LINEAR	66		1	7	*7*																				MQ (F)				OR/PK SMOOTH AB FINE WHITE R-RS, WHITE SLIP SHERD IN F55 71	LIA-ER
F54	LINEAR	66		3	29	*10*																				GTW					LIA
F54	LINEAR	66		2	20	*10*																				GTW					LIA
F54	LINEAR	74		1	10	*10*					X															SW				BL, SANDY SHEEL MADE	LIA-ER
F54	LINEAR	74		2	14	*7*	0	0	1																	WA					ROMAN
F54	LINEAR	77		2	23	*12*																				GX					ROMAN
F55	LINEAR	62		2	60	*30*																				HZ OX					ROMAN
F55	LINEAR	62		2	17	*9*							X													GTW					LIA
F55	LINEAR	62		1	1	*1*																				RCW					LIA-ER
F55	LINEAR	62		1	3	*3*																				SW					LIA-ER
F55	LINEAR	62		2	77	*39*					X		X													GX	CAM 268	0.22	155		AD 125/150-280/320
F55	LINEAR	62		1	2	*2*																				BSW 2					LIA-ER
F55	LINEAR	62		1	3	*3*																				GX					ROMAN
F55	LINEAR	65		2	13	*7*																				GTW					LIA
F55	LINEAR	65		2	42	*21*	2	0	0		X															MVW	CAM 250	0.13	190	SOME SHELL MOST BURNT OUT	LIA
F55	LINEAR	65		1	7	*7*	0	0	1																	RCW					LIA-ER
F55	LINEAR	65		2	11	*6*							X													ROW					LIA-ER

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	Soil S no.	NR	GR.	*MSW*	Rim	Handle	Base	Wmd	Soot	Pitting	Burn	Overifred	Residue	Resin Lin.	Gritted	Spout	Abraded	Modif.	Mark	Repair hole	Hole	Hole diam	Polishing	Fabric Grp	Typology	EVE	Diam.	Comments	Date
F55	LINEAR	65		2	9	*5*	1	0	0				X													GX	?	0.06	130		ROMAN
F55	LINEAR	65		1	2	*2*																				GP					AD 43-110
F55	LINEAR	65		1	6	*6*																				CSOW					LIA-ER
F55	LINEAR	65		1	5	*5*	1	0	0																	GTW OX	?	0.05	130		LIA
F55	LINEAR	71		4	14	*4*	3	0	0										X							BASG	DRAG 27	0.09	80	RIM E & I WORN	AD 43-110
F55	LINEAR	71																	X							BASG	DRAG 33	0.13	165	TOP RIM WORN	AD 43-110
F55	LINEAR	71		5	62	*12*																				HZ (BSW)					ROMAN
F55	LINEAR	71		1	2	*2*																				BSW 2					ROMAN
F55	LINEAR	71		1	37	*37*	0	0	1																	MQ (F)				SMOOTH, OR-PK AB FINE WHITE R-RS, SOME OR/RED NODS. TRACES W-SLIP. IMPORT. SHERD IN F54 66	LIA-ER
F55	LINEAR	71		1	13	*13*	1	0	0		X															GX	?	0.11	170	SOOTING TOP RIM	ROMAN
F55	LINEAR	71		1	4	*4*																				DJ				SANDY	ROMAN
F55	LINEAR	71		1	12	*12*							X													HMS				OR BR, SAND	PREHISTORIC
F55	LINEAR	75		1	5	*5*																				GTW					LIA
F55	LINEAR	75		5	69	*14*																				HZ OX					LIA-AD 200/300
F55	LINEAR	75		3	38	*13*							X													HZ OX					LIA-AD 200/300
F55	LINEAR	75		6	36	*6*	2	0	0					X												GX/47	?	0.08	110	PALE PATCHY GREY SURF, OR CORE, SANDY, MISFIRED?	ROMAN
F55	LINEAR	75												X												GX/47	?	0.07	160	PALE PATCHY GREY SURF, OR CORE, SANDY, MISFIRED?	ROMAN
F55	LINEAR	75		1	16	*16*	1	0	0																	KX	CAM 305B	0.04	230		AD 275-300
F55	LINEAR	75		2	20	*10*					X		X													GX					ROMAN
F55	LINEAR	75		4	31	*8*	4	0	0		X		X													GX	CAM 268	0.08	140		AD 125/150-280/320
F55	LINEAR	75									X		X													GX	CAM 268	0.08	130		AD 125/150-280/320
F55	LINEAR	75									X		X													GX	CAM 268	0.04	160		AD 125/150-280/320
F55	LINEAR	75									X		X													GX	?	0.08	110		ROMAN
F55	LINEAR	75		28	165	*6*	8	0	0																	GX	CAM 268	0.06	160		AD 125/150-280/320
F55	LINEAR	75																								GX	?	0.21	145		ROMAN
F55	LINEAR	75																								GX	CAM 227	0.15	90		AD 54-120
F55	LINEAR	75																								GX	?	0.10	110		ROMAN
F55	LINEAR	75																								GX	?	0.05	200		ROMAN
F55	LINEAR	75																								GX	CAM 307	0.06	290	?	AD 180/220-400

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	Soil S no.	NR	GR.	*MSW*	Rim	Handle	Base	Wmd	Soot	Pitting	Burn	Overfired	Residue	Resin Lin.	Gritted	Spout	Abraded	Modif.	Mark	Repair hole	Hole	Hole diam	Polishing	Fabric Grp	Typology	EVE	Diam.	Comments	Date
F55	LINEAR	75		1	2	*2*	1	0	0				X													CZ	CAM 392	0.07	90		AD 150/80-250
F55	LINEAR	75		1	5	*5*	1	0	0																	GB	CAM 37B/38B	0.03	?		AD 180/220-400
F55	LINEAR	75		1	5	*5*					X															GX/47					ROMAN
F55	LINEAR	75		1	3	*3*																				GX					ROMAN
F55	LINEAR	75		1	10	*10*							X													HMMO				BL CORE, BR SURF, NR TEMPER-LESS SOME MICA, ORG TEMPER?	PREHISTORIC
F55	LINEAR	75		1	8	*8*	1	0	0										X							BXEG	DRAG 37	0.08	160	LOST MOST OF SLIP	AD 150-260
F55	LINEAR	75		1	6	*6*													X							BAEG				LOST MOST OF SLIP	AD 150-260
F55	LINEAR	75		1	1	*1*													X							BACG					AD 110-220
F55	LINEAR	75		1	30	*30*							X							X						HZ				RECT SHAPE 42 X 38	LIA-AD 200/300
F55	LINEAR	75		1	30	*30*	0	0	1																	MQ (F)				SMOOTH, OR-PK AB FINE WHITE R-RS, OR/RED NODS. TRACES W-SLIP. IMPORT. SHERD IN F54 66	LIA-ER
F55	LINEAR	75		2	71	*36*																				HZ					LIA-AD 200/300
F55	LINEAR	75		2	48	*24*	2	0	0																	GX	CAM 280-281	0.15	130	OR CAM 231-232	AD 150/180-400
F55	LINEAR	75																								GX	CAM 280-281	0.14	120		AD 150/180-400
F55	LINEAR	75		1	22	*22*	1	0	0																	KX	CAM 305B	0.03	?	PATCHY GREY SURFACE	AD 275-300
F55	LINEAR	75		2	22	*11*							X													GX/47					ROMAN
F56	PIT	63		1	22	*22*																				GX					ROMAN
F56	PIT	63		2	17	*9*																				GX (S)					ROMAN
F56	PIT	63		1	35	*35*	0	0	1																	GX					ROMAN
F56	PIT	63		1	5	*5*													X							BACG				LOST MOST OF SLIP	AD 110-220
F58	PIT	68		1	26	*26*							X													GTW BG					LIA
F58	PIT	68		2	17	*9*																				GTW OX					LIA
F58	PIT	68		10	71	*7*																				GTW BG				CORDON	LIA
F58	PIT	68		1	13	*13*																				GTW					LIA
F58	PIT	68		1	50	*50*	1	0	0																	HZ	CAM 270B	0.09	290		LIA-AD 200/300
F60	LINEAR	70		1	2	*2*																				BACG					AD 110-220
F60	LINEAR	70		3	6	*2*																				GTW OX					LIA
F62	GRAVEL SPREAD	72		3	36	*12*	1	0	0																	GTW BG	CAM 270B	0.07	290		LIA-AD 200/300
F62	GRAVEL SPREAD	72		6	82	*14*																				GTW					LIA

Appendix 2 CBM list

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	Soil S no.	Level	NR	GR.	*MSW*	Discard	Typology	Sub-type	FL CORN.	MNI	FL H.	FL W.	FL TH.	LCA	LCA L.	UCA	UCA L.	Stamp	Sign.	Tally	Graf PF	Scored	Comb.	Roller	Circ. Vt.	Rect. Vt.	Bl. vt.	Mortar	Burnt	Overfired	Abraded	Modif.	Comments	Date
F6	LINEAR	36			1	8	*8*		Baked clay			0																								?
F6	LINEAR	4			1	12	*12*		RBT			0																								ROMAN
F6	LINEAR	4			1	122	*122*		RI			0																								ROMAN
F6	LINEAR	4			1	5	*5*		Baked clay			0																								?
F6	LINEAR	56			1	93	*93*	X	RT			0																								ROMAN
F6	LINEAR	56			1	192	*192*	X	RB			0																								ROMAN
F6	LINEAR	56			1	7	*7*	X	RBT			0																								ROMAN
F6	LINEAR	56			2	13	*7*		Baked clay			0																								?
F7	LINEAR	64			1	2	*2*		Daub			0																								?
F11	DITCH	48			1	5	*5*		Baked clay			0																								?
F14	LINEAR/GULLY	49			2	6	*3*		Baked clay			0																								?
F26	GULLY TERMINUS	22			1	2	*2*		Baked clay			0																								?
F26	GULLY TERMINUS	23			1	3	*3*		Baked clay			0																								?
F31	DITCH	39			4	4	*1*		Baked clay			0																								?
F31	DITCH	58			1	22	*22*		Baked clay			0																				X				?
F31	DITCH	58			5	11	*2*		Baked clay			0																								?
F31	DITCH	67			1	1	*1*		Baked clay			0																								?
F31	DITCH	67			1	4	*4*		Daub			0																								?
F33	PIT/TREE THROW	28			1	5	*5*		Baked clay			0																								?
F34	LINEAR	34			3	12	*4*		Baked clay			0																								?
F34	LINEAR	34			1	21	*21*	X	RBT			0																								ROMAN
F34	LINEAR	61			1	39	*39*		RT			0																								ROMAN
F34	LINEAR				1	3	*3*		Baked clay			0																								?
F34	LINEAR				1	23	*23*		RBT			0																								ROMAN
F41	DITCH	40			1	8	*8*		Baked clay			0																								?
F41	DITCH	47			1	1	*1*		Baked clay			0																								?
F41	DITCH	52			4	27	*7*	X	RBT			0																								ROMAN
F44	DITCH	43			1	4	*4*		Baked clay			0																								?
F44	DITCH	43			1	64	*64*		Baked clay			0																				X				?
F44	DITCH	45			3	26	*9*		Baked clay			0																								?

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	Soil S no.	Level	NR	GR.	*MSW*	Discard	Typology	Sub-type	FL CORN.	MNI	FL H.	FL W.	FL TH.	LCA	LCA L.	UCA	UCA L.	Stamp	Sign.	Tally	Graf PF	Scored	Comb.	Roller	Circ. Vt.	Rect. Vt.	Bl. vt.	Mortar	Burnt	Overfired	Abraded	Modif.	Comments	Date
F44	DITCH	59			2	12	*6*		Baked clay			0																								?
F44	DITCH	59			1	26	*26*		Baked clay			0																								?
F47	DITCH	51			2	11	*6*		Baked clay			0																								?
F47	DITCH	57			2	22	*11*		Baked clay			0																								?
F54	LINEAR	66			1	38	*38*		Daub			0																								WATTLE HOLES	?
F55	LINEAR	75			2	20	*10*	X	RBT			0																									ROMAN
F55	LINEAR	75			1	9	*9*		Daub			0																									?
F55	LINEAR	75			1	390	*390*	X	RT			0									X														CURVE	ROMAN
F55	LINEAR	75			1	151	*151*	X	RT			0																			X					ROMAN
F55	LINEAR	75			1	182	*182*	X	RB			0																			X					ROMAN
F55	LINEAR	75			1	239	*239*		RT			0	40	25	22																				ROMAN
F56	PIT	63			1	23	*23*	X	RBT			0																									ROMAN

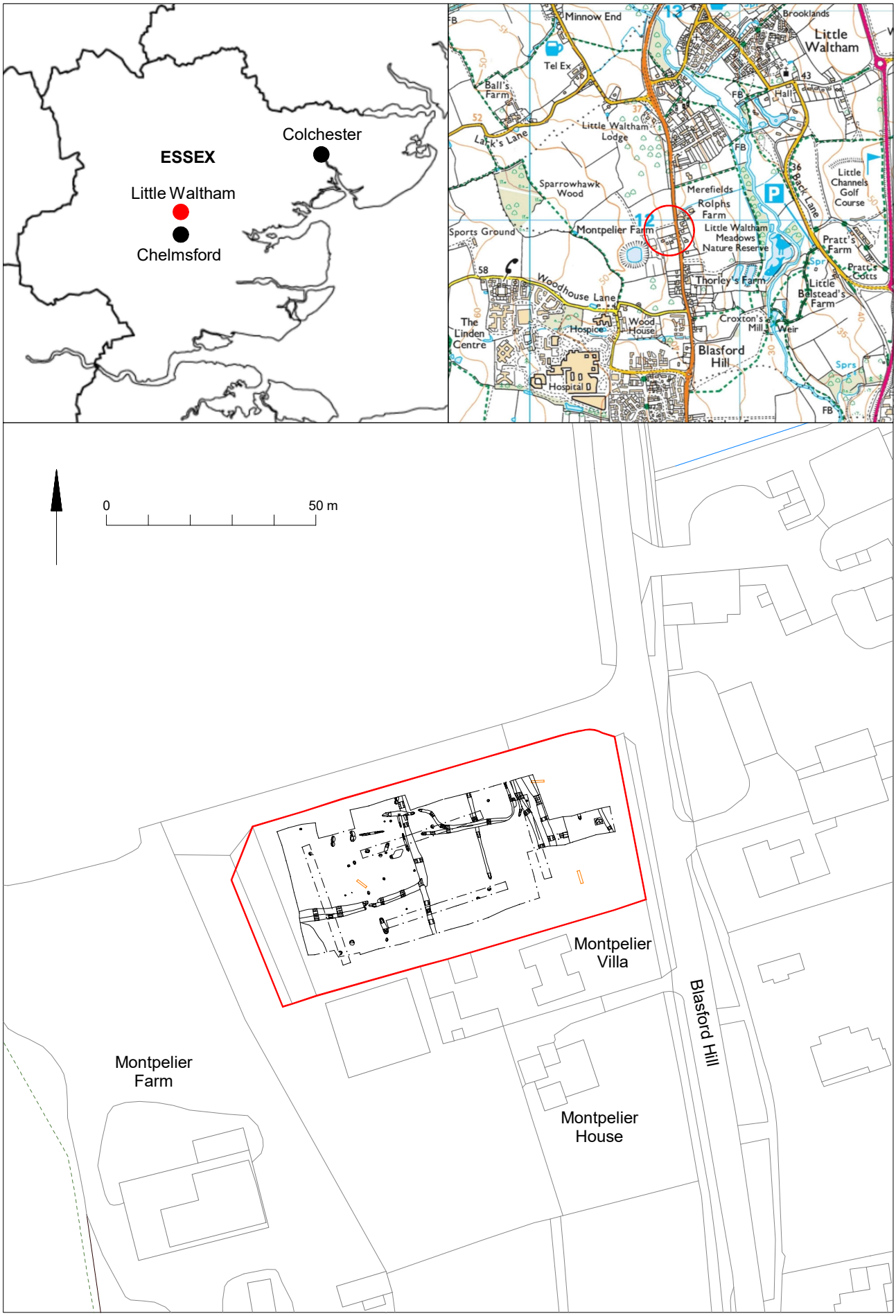

Fig 1 Site location

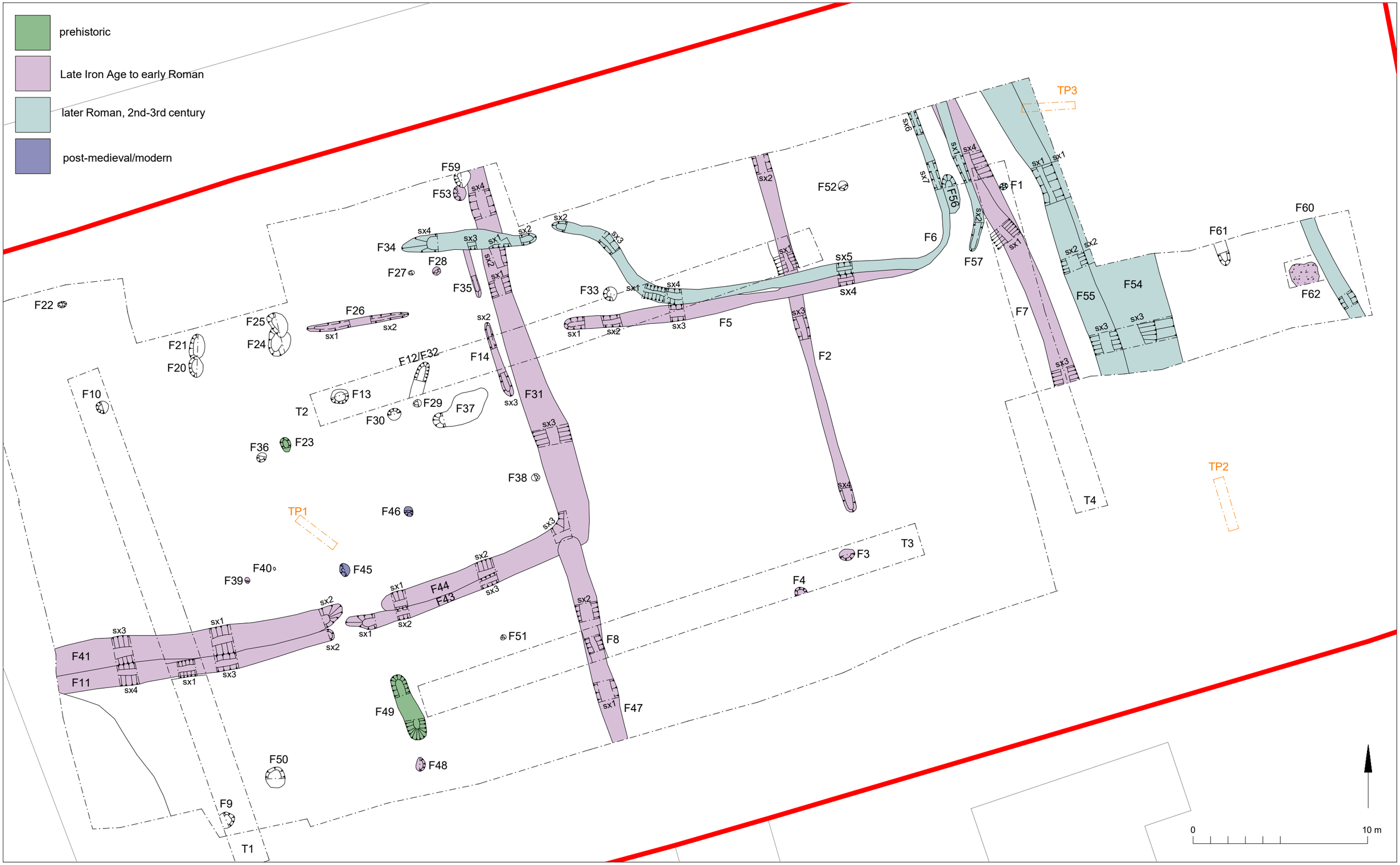

Fig 2 Results

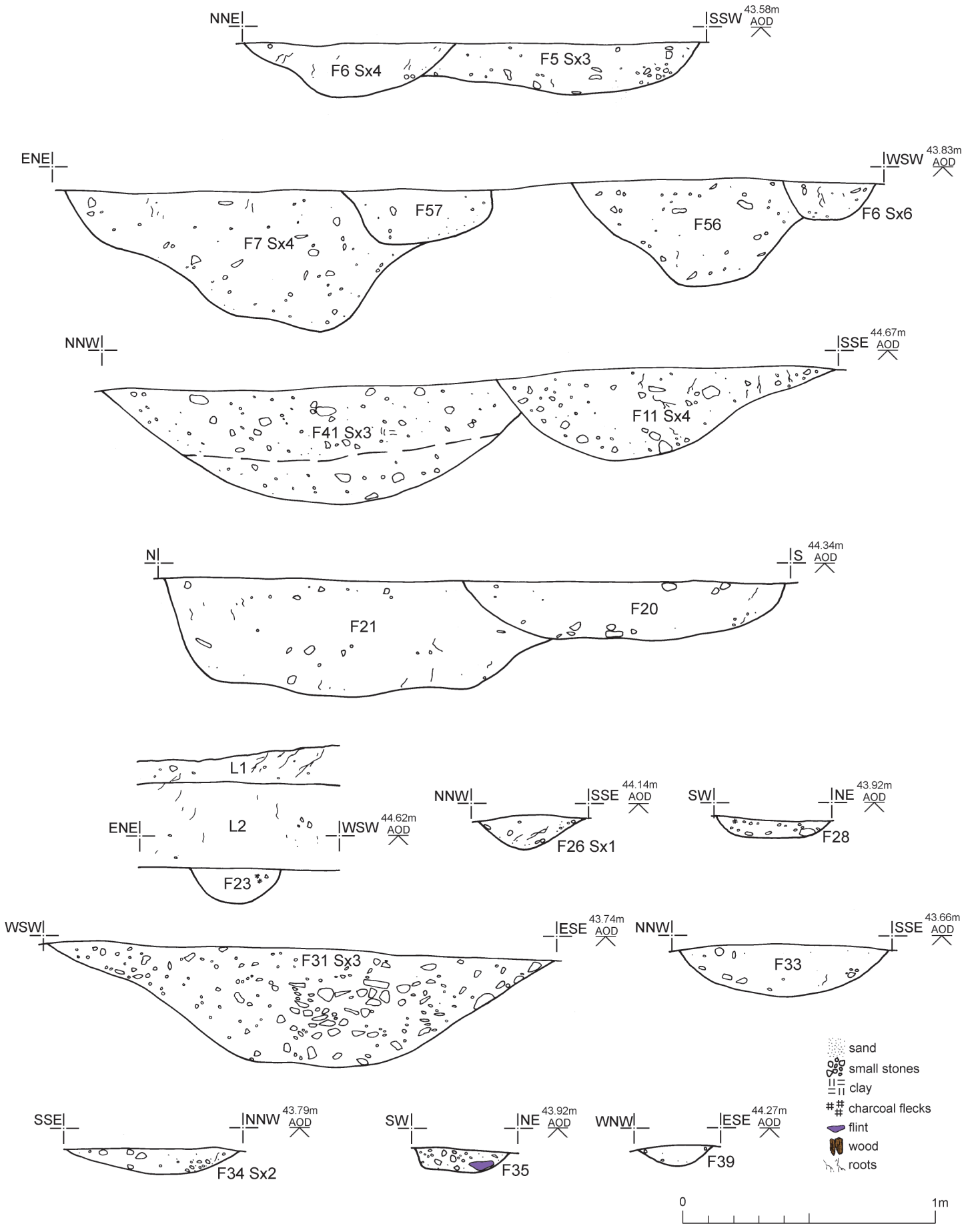

Fig 3 Feature and representative sections.

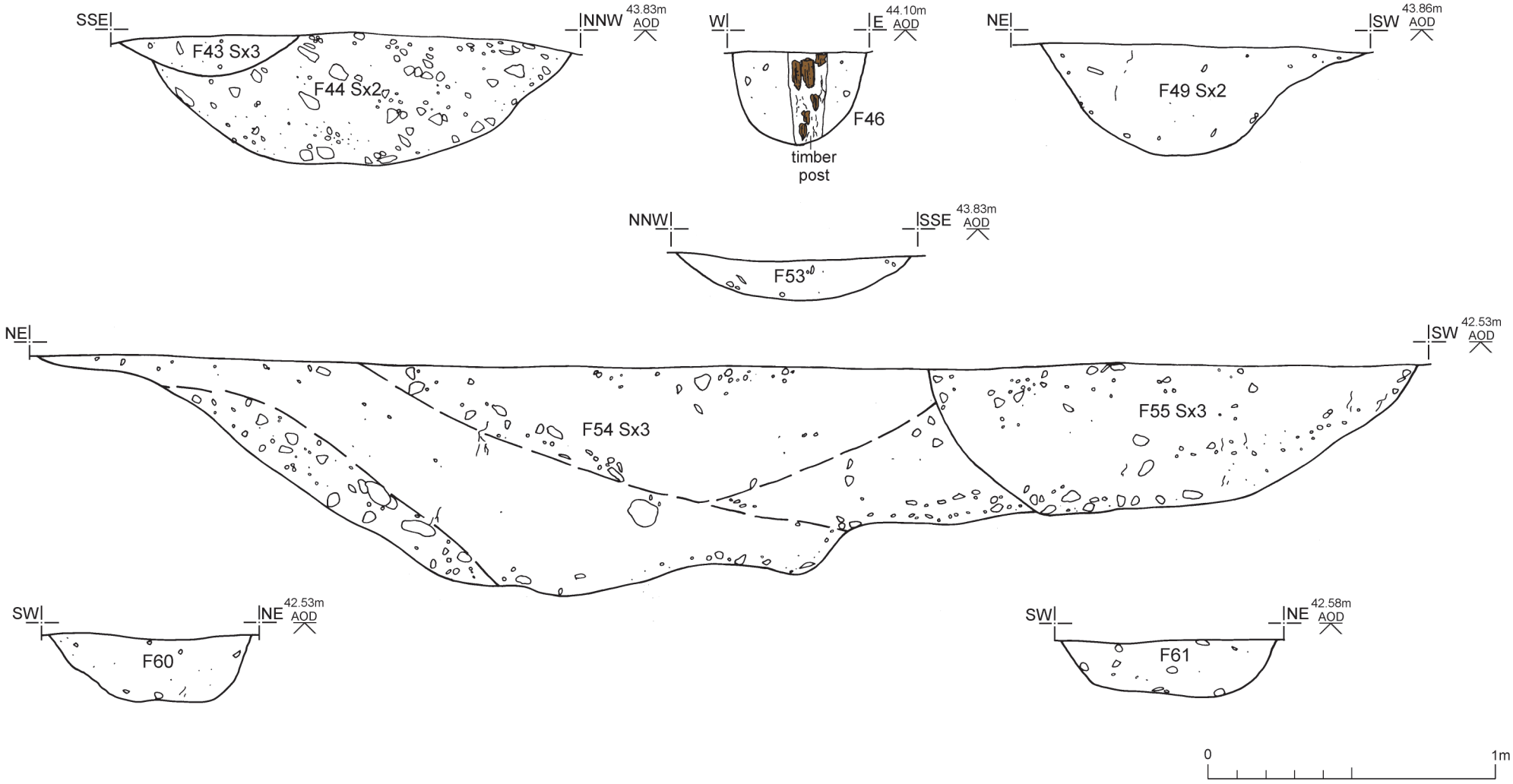

Fig 4 Feature sections.

Summary for colchest3-503338

OASIS ID (UID)	colchest3-503338
Project Name	Excavation at land northwest of Montpelier Villa, Blasford Hill, Little Waltham, Essex, CM3 3PG
Sitename	land northwest of Montpelier Villa, Blasford Hill, Little Waltham, Essex, CM3 3PG
Activity type	Excavation
Project Identifier(s)	2021/12a
Planning Id	CHL/20/01907/OUT
Reason For Investigation	Planning: Post determination
Organisation Responsible for work	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Project Dates	11-Jan-2022 - 18-Feb-2022
Location	land northwest of Montpelier Villa, Blasford Hill, Little Waltham, Essex, CM3 3PG NGR : TL 70650 11940 LL : 51.7801048577113, 0.472380019015403 12 Fig : 570650,211940
Administrative Areas	Country : England County : Essex District : Chelmsford Parish : Little Waltham
Project Methodology	Archaeological excavation of an area 1,948 square metres as per the 2021 CAT WSI (Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an archaeological excavation on land north-west of Montpelier Villa, Blasford, Little Waltham)
Project Results	Archaeological excavation was carried out on land north-west of Montpelier Villa, Little Waltham, Essex in advance of the construction of ten new dwellings. An archaeological evaluation on the site in 2021 identified seven pits, seven ditches and a gully, most of which dated from the Late Iron Age into the Roman period. Finds, including fragments of daub, pottery vessels and a sherd of polychrome glass vessel, indicated that the site was probably located close to a settlement. Excavation revealed a Late Iron Age to early Roman enclosure in the north-west corner of the site with additional ditches forming a coaxial field system. The pottery shows a bias towards vessels used for food storage and preparation but did include some imported Samian and amphora. Daub possibly came from a structure and a very small quantity of animal bone and metal-working debris was also recovered. By the 2nd century, six new ditches were focussed further to the east but on the same alignment as the original field system. The later-dated pottery occurs in much less quantity suggesting that occupation was no longer focussed on the site, although two copper-alloy coins along with a fragment of lava quern, some animal bone and metal-working debris all attest to people living and working in close proximity.

Keywords	Enclosure - LATE IRON AGE - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Enclosure - ROMAN - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Coaxial Field System - LATE IRON AGE - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Coaxial Field System - ROMAN - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types
Funder	
HER	Essex HER - unRev - STANDARD
Person Responsible for work	L, Pooley
HER Identifiers	
Archives	Physical Archive - to be deposited with Chelmsford Museum; Accession Id(s): CHMER: 2022.022 Documentary Archive - to be deposited with Chelmsford Museum; Accession Id(s): CHMER: 2022.022 Digital Archive - to be deposited with Archaeology Data Service Archive;

Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an archaeological excavation on land northwest of Montpelier Villa, Blasford Hill, Little Waltham, Essex, CM3 3PG

NGR: TL 7065 1194 (centre)
District: Chelmsford
Parish: Little Waltham

Planning reference: CHL/20/01907/OUT

Commissioned by: Tayla Morhall (Amherst Homes Ltd)
Client: Amherst Homes Ltd

Curating museum: Chelmsford
ECC project code: tbc

CAT project code: 2021/12a

Oasis project ID: colchest3-503338

Fieldwork Manager: Adam Wightman
Contracts Manager: Chris Lister

ECC monitor: Mark Baister

This WSI written: 14/12/2021

COLCHESTER ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST,
Roman Circus House,
Roman Circus Walk,
Colchester,
Essex, CO2 7GZ

tel: 01206 501785
email: services@catuk.org

Site location and description (Fig 1)

The proposed development site is currently an area of open land south of Little Waltham, land north-west of Montpelier Villa, Blasford Hill, Little Waltham, Essex (Fig 1). Site is centred at National Grid Reference (NGR) TL 7065 1194.

Proposed work

The planning application proposes the construction of ten residential dwellings with associated parking and any associated groundworks.

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).

There are no recorded archaeological sites within the site boundary, however an OS map from 1945-65 shows a building (possibly a post office) on the east end of site. This building does not appear on any other maps.

Map 1 Extract of the Ordnance Survey 1:25,000 Outline Series, 1945-1965.

The EHER shows several important archaeological sites nearby. Some 700m to the north is "*Settlement site at Ash Tree Corner*", a Scheduled Monument (NHLE no 1002140). Excavations in the vicinity of the monument, during work for the Little Waltham bypass in the 1970s, uncovered an extensive multi-period landscape ranging in date from the Mesolithic to the 14th century (EHERs 6182, 6183, 6184, 6185, 6186, 6187, 6188). Remains uncovered included evidence of Prehistoric and Roman buildings, the Chelmsford-Braintree Roman road, cremation burials, a 2nd/3rd-century well, and a substantial Iron Age settlement with at least three major occupation phases.

An excavation to *c* 600m to the south of the site in 1995 uncovered a sub-rectangular enclosure of a Late Bronze Age date, containing the remains of a farmstead (EHER 6142). The presence of multiple cropmark concentrations to the east and north-east of the development site (EHERs 7345, 8942, 8942) suggests that the multi-period landscape uncovered during these previous investigations extends into the surrounding fields.

A small worked flint flake was also found *c* 230m west of the site.

Approximately 200m to the south-east of the site Roman settlement remains were uncovered during an excavation in the 1950s. Substantial amounts of Roman pottery was recovered, along with evidence for a timber-framed building with a gravel floor (EHER 6088). The settlement was dated to the 2nd century AD and postulated to be extensive.

Additionally, timber-framed 15th and 17th-18th century houses (EHERs 30675, 30681, 30677, 30678, 30679), a 17th century malthouse (EHERs 15017, 48532), and a listed post-medieval red brick house (EHER 30680) have been found *c* 245-325m south of the site.

An archaeological evaluation of the current site was carried out by CAT in November 2021 (CAT Report 1746). Fifteen features were identified; seven pits, seven ditches and a gully. Thirteen features produced dating evidence, mainly pottery sherds, placing the main phase of activity in the Late Iron Age into the Roman period. Of particular note fired clay fragments suggest evidence of a possible wattle and daub structure and a fragment of Roman polychrome glass point to a higher status inhabitant. Four Window sample bore-holes were also observed, two of which contained material from a potential archaeological horizon.

Planning background

The original planning application (CHL/20/01907/OUT) was submitted to Chelmsford City Council in December 2020 proposing the *construction of 10 dwellings with associated access.*

As the site lies within an area highlighted by the EHER as having a high potential for archaeological remains a phased full archaeological condition was recommended. This follows the guidelines given in National Planning Policy Framework (MHCLG 2019).

As the archaeological evaluation carried out by CAT in November 2021 revealed archaeological features the ECCHEA requested further phase of archaeological work in the form of an area excavation.

Requirement for work (Fig 1)

The required archaeological work is for an open area excavation of an area highlighted by the evaluation as having a concentration of archaeological features.

Specifically a 1,912m^2 area will be investigated. There will be a contingency for expanding the area should significant remains be found.

Specific project aims include:

- Evidence pertaining to previous land use(s)
- Evidence of any activity related the multi-period site to the north
- Evidence associated with the nearby Roman settlement site to the southeast.

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 (ECCPS 2021)

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 three archaeologists for ten days.

In charge of day-to-day site work: Ben Holloway/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 at least 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 Citizan 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	*Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties 2. Research agenda and strategy.* East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 8 (EAA 8)
CAT	2021	*Health & Safety Policy*
CAT Report 1746	2021	*Archaeological evaluation and monitoring on land north-west of Montpelier Villa, Blasford Hill, Little Waltham, Essex – November 2021*
CIfA	2014a	*Standard and Guidance for archaeological excavation.* Updated Oct 2020
CIfA	2014b	*Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials.* Updated Oct 2020
CiFA	2014c	*Code of Conduct.* Revised July 2021
Digital Curation Centre (DCC)	2013	*Checklist for Data Management Plan v. 4.0*
ECCPS	2021	*Brief for Archaeological Evaluation and Excavation at Land North-West of Montpelier Villa, Blasford Hill, Little Waltham*, by M Baister
Gurney, D	2003	*Standards for field archaeology in the East of England.* East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14).
Historic England	2016	*Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)*
Historic England	2018	*The Role of the Human Osteologist in an Archaeological Fieldwork Project*. By S Mays, M Brickley and J Sidell
Medlycott, M	2011	*Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the*

East of England. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 (EAA 24)

MHCLG 2019 *National Planning Policy Framework.* Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government.

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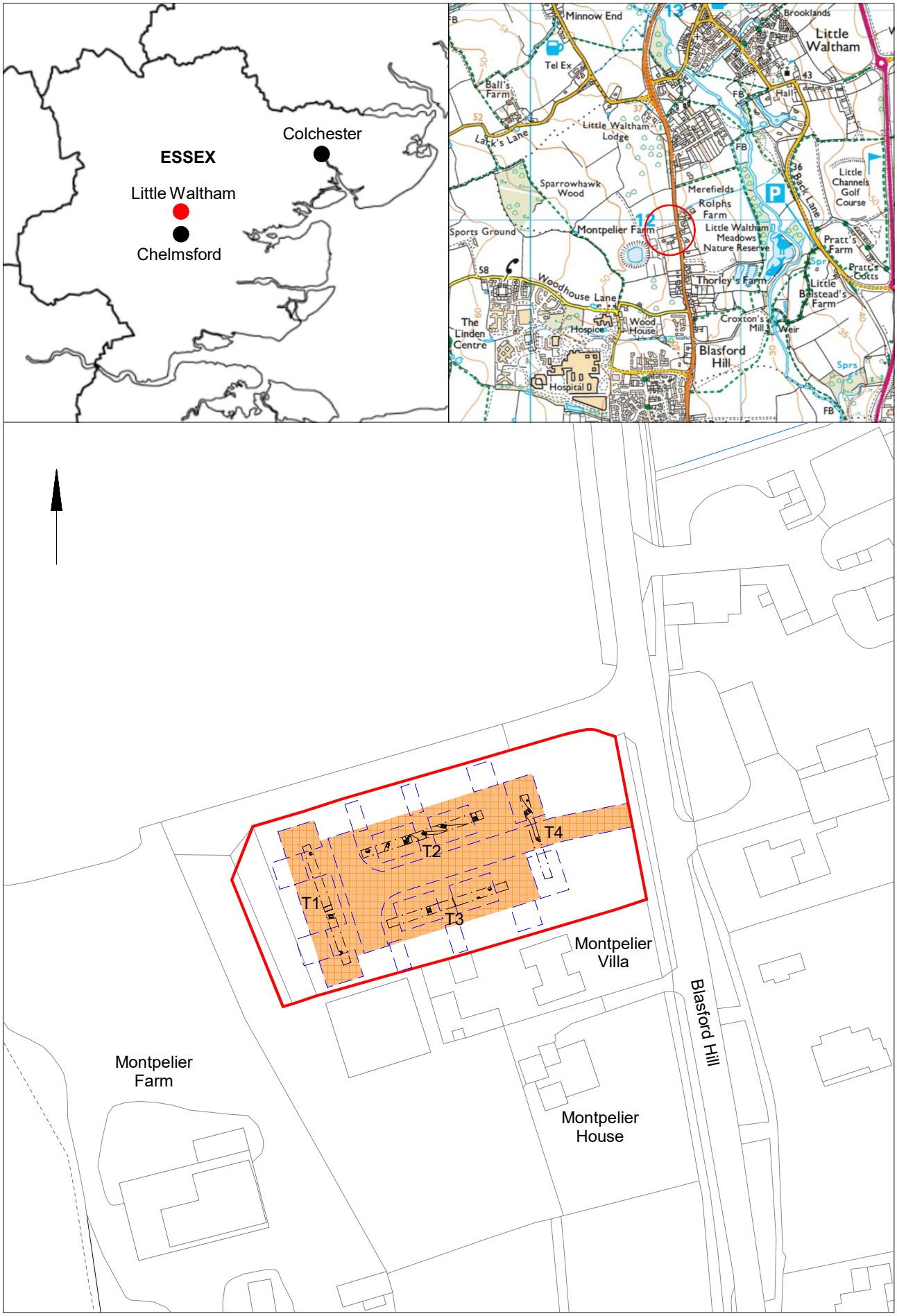

Fig 1 Site location and excavation area in relation to the evaluation results and the proposed development (dashed blue lines).