Prehistoric and Romano-British remains at Malyons Farm, Hullbridge, Essex

Archaeological Excavation Report

April 2022

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Archaeological Excavation Report

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Summary

Between 16th April and 18th July 2019 Oxford Archaeology East carried out an archaeological excavation on land around Malyons Farm, Hullbridge, Essex (TQ 807 946, Fig. 1).

A total of 4.8ha in three separate areas (A-C) was machine stripped to investigate areas of interest identified in the earlier evaluation phase.

Early land-use was evident from residual Neolithic flints in later features and Early Bronze Age pottery in a small number of Early Iron Age features in Area B, while a single large pit of Late Bronze Age date was located in Area A. In the northern part of Area B, part of a ditched field system was also thought to be of Middle or Late Bronze Age origin.

The northernmost part of the site (Area B) revealed an area of unenclosed Early Iron Age settlement, including at least seven post-built structures. Other features included scattered pits and postholes and a large waterhole. The finds assemblage included pottery from the Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age, along with animal bone, calcined bone, possible briquetage fragments (associated with salt making) and cylindrical fired clay weights of Late Bronze Age date. Waterlogged plant remains and pollen from the lower fills of the waterhole indicate pastoral farming and arable activity associated with the settlement, sitting within a broader landscape of hedgrerows, and oak and lime woodlands.

In Area A, an area of Late Iron Age - Early Romano-British settlement was identified, consisting of a double rectilinear enclosure and other ditches, and a large number of pits, many possibly for clay extraction. Finds from these features included pottery – mostly Romano-British with a smaller component of Late Iron Age – along with animal bone, oyster shell and triangular Iron Age loomweights. Also in Area A were two small unurned Late Iron Age - Romano-British cremations, each containing less than 500g of calcined bone.

Close to the eastern edge of investigation, in Area C, was a single north to south aligned medieval ditch, originally identified in the evaluation. Moderate quantities of medieval pottery were recovered from the ditch and the overlying subsoil.

Several post-medieval to modern field boundary ditches aligned with the extant field system cut across the Iron Age settlement in Area B.

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The fieldwork was managed for Oxford Archaeology by James Drummond-Murray and the post-excavation was managed by Tom Phillips. The fieldwork was directed by Nicholas Cox, who was supported by Andrew Baldwin, Lauren Carpenter, Tom Collie, Jon Cousins, Yerai Fransisco Benet, Jamie Hirst, Lindsey Kemp, Toby Knight, Will Lewis, Anna Lound, Tom Lucking, Joanna Nastaszyc, Francis Pitcher, Anna Rodgers, Katherine Whitehouse and Andrzej Zanko. Survey and digitising was carried out by Katie Hutton and Sarita Louzolo. Thanks are also extended to the teams of OA staff that cleaned and packaged the finds under the supervision of Natasha Dodwell, processed the environmental remains under the supervision of Rachel Fosberry, and prepared the archive under the supervision of Katherine Hamilton.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Scope of work

1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology (OA) was commissioned by RPS Consulting (on behalf of Barrett David Wilson Homes) to undertake an excavation at the site of Malyons Farm, Hullbridge, Essex ahead of a new residential development on the western edge of the current village (Fig. 1; TQ 807 946). A total of 4.8ha in three separate areas (A-C) was machine stripped.

1.1.2 The work was undertaken as a condition of Planning Permission (planning ref. 1414/00813/OUT). A brief was set by Allison Bennett outlining the Local Authority's requirements for work necessary to inform the planning process. A written scheme of investigation was produced by OA (Drummond-Murray 2019) detailing the methods by which OA proposed to meet the requirements of the brief.

1.1.3 Excavation was preceded by a geophysical survey undertaken by Tigergeo (Nov 2017), which identified no obvious anomalies to target. Following this, a programme of trial trenching was carried out in three phases by OA between 2017-2018. The evaluation revealed Iron Age settlement in the north of the site (with pottery suggesting an Early Iron Age date) and possible Romano-British ditches further south.

1.1.4 The site archive is currently held by OA and will be deposited with the appropriate county stores under the Site Code HUMF19 in due course.

1.2 Location, topography and geology

1.2.1 The site lies on a low peninsula, overlooking a bend in the River Crouch to the north and west (Plate 1 and Fig. 2), and an unnamed creek through Beeches Common to the south-west. The northern half of the site is mostly flat, at 22m OD, while to the south-west it slopes downwards, between 17-18m OD in Area A, down to 6m OD on Lower Road.

1.2.2 The area of proposed development has been used as mixed arable and pasture for at least the last two hundred years. The core of the site is Malyons Farm, with numerous farm buildings surrounded by open fields to the west and south. Ploughing is visible as cropmarks in aerial photographs. Residential development borders the site to the east and north and Malyons Lane extends east to west through the centre of the site separating Area A in the south from Areas B and C in the north.

1.2.3 The bedrock geology of the area is mapped as London Clay, corresponding approximately with the low peninsula on which the site is located. On the slopes around the edges of the site, this is overlain by superficial deposits of clay, silt, sand and gravel (http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html). The soils are stagnogleyic brown earths of the Hodnet and Whimple 3 associations.

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

1.3.1 The archaeological and historical background of the site is based on a 1.5km radius search of the Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER; Fig. 2) supplemented by information from available historic maps and other documentary evidence as outlined

in the Desk-based Assessment and WSI (RPS (formerly CgMs) 2014 'Land West of Hullbridge, Essex' and Drummond-Murray 2019).

Palaeolithic to Bronze Age (c. 500,000 to 800 BC)

1.3.2 There are no Palaeolithic finds reported within the search area.

1.3.3 Mesolithic flintwork was uncovered 500m north of the site, by the junction of the Fenn Creek and River Crouch (EHER 13529, 13566), as well as along the banks of the Crouch (EHER 47299, 13530). One site, on the south bank of the Crouch produced two Mesolithic hearths, worked flint, quartzite hones and a rubbing tool (EHER 13570).

1.3.4 Neolithic occupation was found on the north bank of the River Crouch, with finds including pottery, flint axes, a scraper, knives and other tools (EHER 13473).

1.3.5 Evidence dating to the Bronze Age from the Rochford area has included a spread of early period flint artefacts and cremation burials. Middle Bronze Age activity at North Shoebury, Barling and Great Wakering continued into the Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age (Rochford DC 2006: 18-21). A number of Bronze Age hoards and objects have been found nearby, including the exceptionally large Late Bronze Age hoard at Burnham on Crouch, 15km to the east. Within the search area, a bronze spearhead was found on the north bank of the Crouch (EHER 13474), 500m to the north of the site. Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age pottery was found nearby (EHER 13475), and excavation on another site 500m to the north of Malyons Farm uncovered an area of fired wood and clay, pottery and a ditch (EHER 13714). Approximately 1.2km north-west of the site, on the northern bank of the Crouch, there is a ring ditch visible as a cropmark in aerial photographs: presumably the ploughed out remains of a barrow (EHER 17126).

1.3.6 The Essex HER records two banked enclosures within the site (EHER 13486, 13487), which may be prehistoric in origin. These are not visible in either aerial photographs or airborne lidar and could not be identified during a site visit prior to fieldwork.

Iron Age to Roman (c. 800 BC to AD 410)

1.3.7 There are no Iron Age find spots recorded within 1.5km of the site. It has long been thought that areas of heavy clay were not conducive to intensive later prehistoric activity. However, this view has changed over recent decades, certainly in terms of Iron Age settlement patterns. The lack of Iron Age activity near to the site may be a bias of excavation as much as anything to do with the underlying geology. Iron Age activity was uncovered in the evaluation (see section 3.7).

1.3.8 Roman use of the wider area focused on cereal production, sheep grazing and salt-making along the tidal zones. There were few Roman finds spots within the search area; however, a site 1.5km south of the site (EHER 13363) and one on the north bank of the Crouch, 500m north of the site (EHER 13669), each produced small amounts of Roman pottery. Roman pottery has been identified between Goldsmith Drive and McClamont Drive to the south of the site (EHER 13535), while a fragment of Romano-British pot was identified to the north-west of the site (EHER 13571). A Roman stone sarcophagus was found 1.5km north-west of the site, north of the River Crouch (EHER 7513).

Anglo-Saxon and medieval (c. AD 410 to 1500)

1.3.9 A brushwood trackway or platform dating to the mid-6th to mid-7th century was excavated from peat deposits on the northern bank of the Crouch (EHER 13696), 900m north-west of the site. Metal detecting 750m south of the site recovered artefacts including a Middle Saxon coin, a brooch and a stud/mount (EHER 13818).

1.3.10 The medieval economy of the region was based on agriculture from dispersed settlements.

1.3.11 Moated sites are reported at Shepherds Farm 1.2km south-east of the site (EHER 13604), at Tryndehayes (EHER 7520) 1.2km south-west and at Rawreth Hall (EHER 7524) 2km to the south-west (not illustrated). There is a record of a possible moat to the east of the site itself (EHER 13861), although this is not visible from the ground, or in aerial photographs or airborne lidar. To the west-north-west of the site is an oval flat-topped mound covering between 0.4-2ha and raised c.1m above the marsh ground (EHER 7577). Ditched all around it is believed to be a medieval cattle shelter above high water levels or the site of a farmhouse.

1.3.12 Medieval salt-making has been identified at the junction of the River Crouch and Hawbush Creek, 2km north-east of the site (EHER 13497, 13498, 48431).

Post-medieval and modern (c. AD 1500 to present)

1.3.13 Historic maps show that the area around Hullbridge remained an agricultural region with dispersed farms into the modern period. The field boundaries around Malyons Farm have remained unchanged for at least the last two hundred years.

1.3.14 Following WWI, Essex farmland at Hullbridge was sold for housing development, leading to the creation of the village east of the site.

1.3.15 During WWII, a floodlight battery was positioned in the north of the site. The concrete base is still present.

Geophysical Survey

1.3.16 A geophysical survey was undertaken by Tigergeo (Nov 2017), which identified no obvious anomalies to target.

Archaeological Evaluation

1.3.17 Oxford Archaeology conducted three phases of evaluation between 2017-2018 (Cox & Lambert 2018). The evaluation revealed three separate areas of activity.

1.3.18 To the south-west of the farm a cremation and possible Romano-British ditches were uncovered (Area A).

1.3.19 To the north of the farm, on a ridge of higher ground, an Iron Age settlement was encountered, covering *c*.3ha (Area B). Features consisted of 69 pits, 11 postholes and 13 ditches or gullies. Pottery suggested an Early Iron Age date for the settlement.

1.3.20 To the east of the farm a ditch with a reasonable assemblage of medieval pottery dating to the 13th-14th centuries was recorded (Area C).

2 EXCAVATION AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

2.1.1 The project aims and objectives were as follows:

i. To determine or confirm the general nature of any remains present.
ii. To determine or confirm the approximate date or date range of any remains, by means of artefactual or other evidence.
iii. To investigate the origins, development, phasing, spatial organisation, character, function, status, and significance of the remains revealed.
iv. To place the results within national and regional archaeological contexts.

2.2 Site Specific Research Objectives

Area A

2.2.1 Establish if the cremation was an isolated individual or part of a larger group.

Area B

2.2.2 Establish a chronology for the Iron Age settlement.

2.2.3 Find out the extent of the Iron Age settlement.

2.2.4 Try to determine what activities were taking place in the settlement.

Area C

2.2.5 Extend the area around the medieval ditch to establish if there was any related activity.

2.3 Additional Research Objectives

2.3.1 The post-excavation assessment confirmed that all of the original aims and objectives of the excavation stated above could be addressed through analysis of the excavation findings and materials.

2.3.2 The post-excavation assessment process also identified new objectives drawn from national (English Heritage 1997) and East of England (Medlycott 2011) research assessments and agendas. These additional research objectives are outlined below.

Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age transition

2.3.3 What can the site add to our understanding of the Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age transition in Essex? Was there a continuation in activities on site during the transition?

Early Iron Age Settlement

2.3.4 What different activities can be identified within the settlement? Can areas of different activity be identified within the settlement? Can particular structures be associated with specific activities?

2.3.5 How does the settlement tie in with other sites of similar date and form in the local area?

Early Iron Age pottery sequence

2.3.6 Compare and contrast the pottery assemblage to local and regional pottery sequences.

Environmental evidence

2.3.7 What can the archaeobotanical remains from the lower fills of the watering hole reveal about the local environment?

Early Roman enclosures and extraction pits

2.3.8 Establish a chronology for the enclosure ditches and extraction pits and identify any specific activities taking place on site.

2.3.9 Establish a precise date for the cremations.

2.4 Fieldwork Methodology

2.4.1 The work was carried out in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Code of Conduct and Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation. Fieldwork was also undertaken in accordance with the requirements of the OA Field Manual (ed. D Wilkinson 1992), and the revised OA fieldwork manual (publication forthcoming).

2.4.2 Three separate areas (totalling 4.8ha) of excavation were carried out within the overall development area (20.6ha), targeting areas of significant activity identified during the evaluation phase (Cox & Lambert 2018).

2.4.3 All excavated areas were first scanned using a CAT and Genny by a suitably qualified operator to determine the presence of services within the excavated area.

2.4.4 The excavation areas were stripped by a tracked 360 mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket 2.0m wide under the constant supervision of a suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist.

2.4.5 Metal detector searches took place at all stages of the excavation by an experienced metal detector user. Excavated areas were detected immediately before and after mechanical stripping. Spoil was removed from the site using wheeled dumpers and placed on spoil heaps further away. Topsoil and subsoil were kept separate.

2.4.6 Exposed surfaces were cleaned by hand or trowel where necessary. All features were investigated and recorded to provide an accurate assessment of their character and contents, except those of obviously modern date. Apparently natural features (such as tree throws) were sampled sufficiently to establish their character. All excavation of all archaeological deposits was done by hand, except for three very large and deep features (**630**, **671** and **833**) which were excavated by hand to around 1.2m depth and then excavated by machine to their full depth, with the agreement of the county archaeological advisor.

2.4.7 An auger was used to establish the depth and stratigraphy of the large watering hole (**833**; Phase 2) prior to the use of a machine for further excavation.

2.4.8 A Ministry of Justice exhumation licence was obtained prior to beginning excavation as potential human remains were identified during the evaluation. Human remains were excavated in accordance with all appropriate legislation and Environmental Health regulations.

2.4.9 Surveying was done using a survey-grade differential GPS (Leica CS10/GS08 or Leica 1200) fitted with "smartnet" technology with an accuracy of 5mm horizontal and 10mm vertical.

2.4.10 A register of all trenches, features, photographs, survey levels, small finds, and human remains was kept. All features, layers and deposits were recorded on OA East proforma sheets comprising factual data and interpretative elements. Pre-excavation plans were prepared using GPS-based survey equipment and photogrammetry. Sections of features were drawn at 1:10 or 1:20 depending on the relative size or significance.

2.4.11 Photogrammetric recording was used for one of the large pits (**584**).

2.4.12 The photographic record comprises high resolution digital photographs including both general site shots and photographs of specific features. The photograph register records these details, and photograph numbers are listed on corresponding context sheets.

2.4.13 Artefacts were collected by hand and metal detector. All finds were bagged and labelled according to the individual deposit from which they were recovered, ready for later cleaning and analysis. 'Special/small finds' were located more accurately by GPS where collected by metal detecting and not associated with a specific context.

2.4.14 Environmental samples (up to 40 litres or 100% of the context if less is available) were taken from a range of potentially datable features and well-stratified deposits to target the recovery of plant remains, fish, bird, small mammal and amphibian bone and small artefacts. Samples were labelled with the site code, context number and sample number and a register was kept.

2.4.15 Waterlogged wood specimens taken from well **833** were cleaned, photographed and stored in wet cool conditions for assessment by a qualified specialist.

2.5 Sequence of Excavation

2.5.1 The excavation covered three separate areas (A, B and C; Table 1) within the northern and western parts of the overall development area.

2.5.2 Area A was opened first followed by Area C and then Area B. Area B was divided into two parts (termed hereafter Area B West and East) due to the presence of a live service running north to south along a field boundary within the site.

Area	Area covered (Hectares)		Main phase of activity
	Original Area	Opened Area	
A	1.03	1.04	Late Iron Age - Roman
B	3.33	3.20	Early Iron Age
C	0.52	0.55	Medieval
Total	**4.88**	**4.79**	**-**

Table 1: Summary of Excavation areas

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction and presentation of results

3.1.1 The results of the excavation are presented below, organised by Phase and Area, and include a stratigraphic description of the archaeological remains. Details of all contexts are included in Appendix A, with finds and environmental reports presented in Appendices B and C respectively. An overall phase plan for Areas A, B and C is shown in Figure 3, with individual phase plans, including interventions and cut numbers, provided in Figs 4-10. Selected section drawings are presented in Figs 11 and 12, whilst selected photographs are reproduced in Plates 1-15.

3.1.2 Throughout the text cut numbers appear in **bold**. Where multiple interventions have been excavated through a single feature, the feature is referred to by the lowest cut number and usually labelled with its group name on the relevant figures (e.g. Ditch **680**, Structure **1018**).

Site phasing

3.1.3 Phasing of the site was based on a combination of the analysis of dateable material recovered from features (mostly pottery) and of stratigraphic and spatial relationships. Although a small number of features remain unphased, the preference has been to include features into defined phases. For the Later Bronze Age, dateable pottery allowed for certain features to be assigned confidently to the Late Bronze Age. However, a small number of ditches may be associated with an area of Bronze Age field system, which although difficult to date on morphological grounds alone, are more commonly a Middle Bronze Age phenomenon. Therefore, the heading Later Bronze Age has been utilised with specific reference to Late Bronze Age features where Late Bronze Age pottery was recovered. The phasing for the site (Fig. 3) is as follows:

- Phase 1: Later Bronze Age (*c*.1600-800 BC)
- Phase 2: Early Iron Age (*c*. 800-350 BC)
- Phase 3: Late Iron Age – Early Roman (*c*.100 BC-AD 150)
- Phase 4: Medieval (*c*.AD 1066-1500)
- Phase 5: Post-medieval-modern (*c*.AD 1500 to present)

3.1.4 The small number of Later Bronze Age features (Phase 1) were found in Areas A and B. The Early Iron Age (Phase 2) activity was predominantly concentrated within Area B, although there were several discrete features in the north of Area A. All but one Late Iron Age – Early Roman (Phase 3) features were in Area A whilst a single medieval ditch (Phase 4) was exposed in Area C. The post-medieval (Phase 5) features were in Area A and Area B West.

Scientific dating

3.1.5 Six radiocarbon dates were obtained from features within the Early Iron Age settlement (waterhole **833**, posthole **1072** within Structure **1018**, pit **869** within Pit Group **862** and pit **933** within Pit Group **778**) and from the two Late Iron Age – Early

Roman cremation burials (**475** and **581**). The results are summarised below (Table 2) and referenced in relation to the relevant features in the results. The certificates are reproduced in Appendix D.

Certificate No.	Context	Cut	Feature type	Group	Phase	Material	Years BP	+/-	Cal BC 95% probability
BRAMS-4066	856	833	waterhole		2	Prunus spinosa (sloe)	3345	25	1731-1537
BRAMS-4067	899	869	pit	PG 862	2	Rhamnus-type (buckthorn)	2270	25	397-209
BRAMS-4068	934	933	pit	PG 778	2	Rhamnus-type (buckthorn)	2422	25	743-404
BRAMS-4069	1073	1072	posthole	Str. 1018	2	Corylus avellana (hazel)	2438	25	750-408
BRAMS-4070	477	475	cremation		3	cremated human bone	2027	26	98 BC - AD 65
BRAMS-4071	583	581	cremation		3	cremated human bone	1972	25	38 BC - AD 120

Table 2: Summary of radiocarbon dates

3.2 General soils and ground conditions

3.2.1 The natural geology of mid yellow grey silty clay was overlain by a mid yellow brown silty clay subsoil, which in turn was overlain by topsoil with an average thickness of 0.2m.

3.2.2 Ground conditions throughout the excavation were generally good, and the site remained dry throughout. Archaeological features, where present, were easy to identify against the underlying natural geology. In parts of the site, particularly Area B, the natural geology had considerable variation, with amorphous-shaped patches of silty clay, closer in colour to the fills of some of the features. These probably represent undulations in the natural geology, possibly filled with the superficial deposits of clay, silt, sand and gravel mapped just to the north (section 1.2.3).

3.3 Undated features

3.3.1 There were four pits in the northern part of Area A (see Fig. 8 for locations) which were undated (**413**, **417**, **419**, and **429**). These varied from 0.4m to 2m in width and were between 0.07m and 0.6m in depth, filled by mid-dark grey brown silty clays (414, 418, 420 and 430).

3.4 Phase 1 – Later Bronze Age (c.1600-800 BC)

Summary

3.4.1 Evidence for Bronze Age use of the site was scattered across Areas A and B. Included here is a small amount of possible Early Bronze Age pottery recovered from two pits and a posthole in Area B, all Phase 2 features (see Fig. 15 for locations). These included pit or posthole **687** on the southern edge of Structure **687** (1 sherd, 9g; Fig. 5), and pits **800** (2 sherds, 10g) and **1001** (one sherd, 4g), part of Structure **766**.

3.4.2 A single large pit dating to the Late Bronze Age was identified in Area A (Fig. 4), with more Late Bronze Age pottery also being recovered from Phase 2 features in Area B.

3.4.3 Part of a possible field system was exposed at the northern end of Area B West (Fig. 5), including two west-north-west to east-south-east aligned ditches (**680** and **1123**). A larger ditch (**975**) extended perpendicular to the parallel ditches, partially exposed at the eastern edge of the excavation area. A further curvilinear ditch (**621**) was partially revealed at the eastern edge of Area B East (Fig. 6).

Area A: Late Bronze Age pit 584/671

3.4.4 Revealed on the eastern side of Area A, pit **584**/**671** was irregular in shape, with irregularly sloping sides and a concave base. The pit measured 7.16m by 8.42m and was 1.09m deep (Plate 3; Fig. 11, Section 265). At its base, the pit contained a mid reddish brown silty clay (585/673) 0.65m thick, which contained 17 sherds (295g) of Late Bronze Age pottery (Appendix B.5), two sherds (18g) of possible Early Iron Age pottery, and from the fired clay assemblage, a fragment of a Bronze Age cylindrical weight (250g) and 39 fragments (1450g) of at least two triangular weights of Middle Iron Age – Early Roman date (Appendix B.9).

3.4.5 Above the primary fill was a mid greenish grey silty clay (586/672), 0.6m thick, which produced a mixed assemblage of 18 sherds (194g) of Late Bronze Age pottery, a single sherd (8g) of Early Iron Age pottery, and 18 sherds (131g) of Roman pottery, mainly 1st-2nd century in date. Of note was a fragment of fired clay (fill 672) which was decorated with a set of parallel and perpendicular lines (Fig. 20, no. 1). The fragment may be part of a Bronze Age spindlewhorl (Appendix B.9). The uppermost fill was a mid brown grey silty clay 587/674) measuring 0.35m thick; three sherds (20g) of Romano-British pottery were recovered from this context. The fact that Roman pottery was recovered from the secondary and tertiary fills, and a possible Iron Age weight from the primary fill, suggests that the feature remained open to some degree for a considerable period of time, leading to the mixing of finds.

Area B West: Later Bronze Age field system

3.4.6 A pair of parallel ditches crossed the north of Area B West, running on a west-north-west to east-south-east alignment. The shallow ditches were roughly 25m apart. Although Early Iron Age material was recovered from these features, their form is more indicative of ditched field systems, the construction of which are commonly dated to the Middle-Late Bronze Age but are much less common at the start of the Iron Age. Therefore, the finds within the Area B ditches may indicate that the ditches were still partially extant during the Early Iron Age.

3.4.7 The northern ditch (**680**) was 1.79m wide at its widest point, and up to 0.38m deep (Plate 2). A total of five interventions were excavated along the exposed length of the ditch (**680**, **683**, **1113**, **1117**, and **1149**). The ditch was filled by light-mid grey brown silty clays (681). No finds were recovered from any of the fills.

3.4.8 The southern ditch (**1123**) was 1.55m wide and up to 0.42m deep, with gently sloping sides and a concave base (Fig. 12, Section 485). Three interventions were excavated in this ditch (**1123**, **1138** and **1155**), which contained at least two breaks along its length.

The ditch was filled by a reddish grey silty clay, from which a total of 17 sherds (122g) of Early Iron Age pottery was recovered (12 sherds, 80g from **1123** and five sherds, 42g from **1155**), along with two fragments (10g) of fired clay from **1123**.

3.4.9 Ditch **847** in the north-western corner of Area B may have been a continuation of Ditch **1123**, suggesting that its alignment turned slightly to an east to west alignment. This ditch was 0.57m wide and up to 0.19m deep, filled by a light reddish grey (848) silty clay, which contained one sherd (5g) of Early Iron Age pottery and a possibly intrusive CBM fragment (54g).

3.4.10 A large ditch (**975**) on a perpendicular alignment to ditches **680** and **1123**, extended for 17m from the north-eastern edge of excavation. It was 1.16m wide and 0.27m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base, filled by a light grey red silty clay (976) measuring 0.09m thick. The basal fill was overlain by a light red grey silty clay (977) 0.18m thick. A later recut (**978**) measured 2m wide and 0.33m deep, with very similar fills to the original. The basal fill of the recut (979) produced ten sherds (104g) of Early Iron Age pottery whilst the upper fill (980) contained a single sherd (33g) of 1st century AD pottery.

Area B East: Ditch 621

3.4.11 A slightly curvilinear ditch (**621**) was exposed along the very eastern edge of Area B East (Fig. 6) with only part of the curve of the ditch visible as it turned towards a north-north-east to south-south-west alignment. Despite being undated, the ditch shared a similar alignment to Ditch **975** in Area B West and contained a fill which was similar in appearance. It measured 1.9m wide and 0.4m deep, with stepped sides and a flat base. A single mid-reddish grey silty clay fill (622) was devoid of finds.

Late Bronze Age finds

3.4.12 A small amount of residual Late Bronze Age pottery (12 sherds, 61g) was recovered from three Early Iron Age features in Area B, including six sherds (20g) from pit **1030** (part of Structure **1018**), four sherds (30g) from posthole **970** (part of Structure **970**) and two sherds 11g) from waterhole **833**, the latter feature in Area B East.

3.4.13 Part of a slightly curved cutting edge of a copper-alloy axe, probably of Bronze Age date (SF9, 32g) was found on the subsoil heap during metal detecting (Appendix B.1) and is likely to be connected to Bronze Age use of the site.

3.5 Phase 2 – Early Iron Age settlement (c.800-350 BC)

Summary

3.5.1 Area B exposed an area of unenclosed Early Iron Age settlement including seven post-built structures, a large watering hole and numerous pits and gullies (Figs. 5 and 6). Five of the structures (Structures **766**, **805**, **970**, **1011**, **1018**) were located in a cluster near the centre of Area B West (Fig. 7), with two further structures (Structures **687** and **696**) nearby in the north-western corner of the Area B East. South-east of this rough alignment of structures was a large watering hole (**833**).

3.5.2 Seventy-two pits and 37 postholes were scattered over much of the area south of the Later Bronze Age ditches in Area B West. Eight distinct clusters of pits or postholes were identified amongst these features (Pit Groups **778**, **782**, **807**, **829**, **862**, **1036**, **1053** and **1140**), as well as isolated examples.

3.5.3 Although the settlement evidence thinned out towards the southern end of Area B, there were also a small number of pits in the north of Area A, indicating that Early Iron Age activity spread over a much wider area than the settlement core alone.

Area A

3.5.4 Five pits (**407**, **415**, **445**, **449**, **458**, **472**) and a tree throw (**451**) in the north of Area A contained material dating to the Early Iron Age (Fig. 4).

3.5.5 The northernmost pit (**407**) was 0.9m wide and 0.12m deep with gentle sides and a concave base. It was filled by a single mid grey brown clay (408) which contained one sherd (4g) of Early Iron Age pottery (Appendix B.5).

3.5.6 Located close to the eastern baulk, pit **415** was 0.15m wide and 0.07m deep, with steep sides and a concave base. A single mid grey brown clay fill (416) contained one sherd (6g) of Early Iron Age pottery.

3.5.7 Pit **472** was 1.44m wide and 0.6m deep with steep sides and a concave base. It was filled by a mid blue grey silty clay (475), 0.24m thick, overlain by a dark grey brown silty clay (473), 0.36m thick. The upper fill (473) contained a single struck flint (Appendix B.2), five sherds (29g) of Early Iron Age pottery and two fragments (6g) of fired clay.

3.5.8 Pit **445** was 1.4m wide and 0.1m deep, with gentle sides and a concave base. A single mid grey brown clay fill (446) contained two sherds (18g) of Early Iron Age pottery, one sherd (2g) of Late Iron Age pottery and one sherd (3g) of Romano-British pottery.

3.5.9 The southernmost pit (**449**) was 0.83m wide and 0.16m deep, with steep sides and a concave base. A single mid grey orange clay silt fill (450) contained one sherd (2g) of Early Iron Age pottery.

3.5.10 Further to the west, pit **458** was 1.0m wide and 0.13m deep, with moderate sides and a concave base. It was filled by a single dark grey brown clay (459) which contained one sherd (4g) of Early Iron Age pottery.

3.5.11 Tree throw **451** was located between pits **445** and **472**, measuring 1.1m wide and 0.24m deep, with moderate sides and a concave base. A single mid brown grey clay fill (452) contained one sherd (5g) of Early Iron Age pottery and one sherd (7g) of not closely datable prehistoric pottery.

3.5.12 Residual sherds of Early Iron Age pottery were also recovered from well-dated Roman pits and ditches in the south of Area A (a total of 43 sherds, 207g), the distribution of which can be seen in Figure 14. The majority came from pits, including **570** (adjacent to Pit Group **485**), **596**, **613** and **633** (part of Boundary **519**), and **719** (north-west of Boundary **519**). Although not in significant quantities, the amount is more than a background scatter, particularly considering the apparent lack of Early Iron Age

features in the south of Area A. It further attests to the extent of Early Iron Age activity across the site.

Area B

Waterhole 833

3.5.13 Whilst not more significant than any of the Early Iron Age structures or pits, a large waterhole located in Area B East (**833**) on the edge of the settlement core (Fig. 6), contained good pollen and environmental evidence, as well as one of the largest assemblages of pottery from the settlement. Therefore, this feature is described first as a means of framing the environment of the site. Measuring 11.5m by 10m and up to 3.8m deep (Fig. 12, Section 392), the upper part of the feature (to 1.2m below machined level) was hand excavated, with the remainder carefully machined out and scanned for finds.

3.5.14 It contained four fills (834, 835, 855 and 856), the lowest of which, a mottled mid brown grey clay silt (856) measuring 1m thick, contained a sizeable assemblage of Early Iron Age pottery (49 sherds, 1496g), including the complete profile of a jar (Fig. 18, V.55), along with fragments of a small triangular weight (5 pieces, 277g), dated as Middle-Late Iron Age.

3.5.15 This basal fill (856) was waterlogged with some worked wood preserved, including roundwood items (two of which had woodworking marks), split pieces of roundwood, three posts worked to a point and one with a faceted edge (Appendix B.11). Environmental sampling of the lowest fill produced a varied assemblage of waterlogged plant remains (Appendix C.4). Sample 45 produced frequent seeds of aquatic plants that would have been growing within the water such as pondweed and water-crowfoot. Plants that are likely to have been growing around the edge of the feature on damp soils include water plantain, gypsywort, common nettle, thistles and sedges. The most abundant seeds are brambles and there are a number of seeds/vegetative remains of tree/shrub taxa that could represent hedgerow such as alder, lime, maple/sycamore, hawthorn, sloe, dogwood and hazel. Sample 49, from higher within basal fill 856 contains most of the taxa from Sample 45 but in greater abundance.

3.5.16 Above the primary fill was a light mottled reddish blue silty clay (855), measuring 0.8m thick, which produced only one sherd (46g) of Early Iron Age pottery. Environmental sample 44 from this fill produced a much smaller assemblage than the lower fill and is dominated by orache, brambles and gypsywort.

3.5.17 Pollen analysis from three sub-samples within the lowest two fills compliments the waterlogged plant remains, the results suggestive of pastoral farming and arable activity associated with the settlement, sitting within a broader landscape that included oak and lime woodlands, and hedgerows (Appendix C.5). Pollen from the lower fill (856) suggests a largely open, grassy meadow-rich local environment adjacent to the feature; commonly occurring cereal-type pollen may be interpreted to

suggest arable cultivation near the feature or could refer to cereal processing at or near the site. Significant amounts of cereal-type pollen including probable grains of barley and wheat/oats are also present in fill 856, accounting for up to 10% of the total pollen count, reducing to 5% in the other two sub-samples. The occurrence of arable weeds within the assemblage strengthens the argument for cereal-types.

3.5.18 The common occurrence of pollen of ribwort plantain may be interpreted to imply pastoral activity on local meadows adjacent to the feature and this interpretation may be supported from occurrence of fungal spores associated with animals grazing. Evidence of grazing animals such as sheep or cattle may be further supported from the low frequency occurrence of eggs of a parasitic worm (*Dicrocoelium* sp.).

3.5.19 It is also worth noting that there is a high percentage of tree pollen, accounting for approximately 30% in the lower deposit (856), rising to almost 70% of the pollen count in the fill above (855), the latter suggesting greater proximity of woodland. The most commonly occurring tree pollen is oak with fewer occurrences of alder, lime and pine. Shrub pollen, possibly from hedgerows within and around the settlement is recorded for hazel-type, rose family and fewer occurrences of hawthorn, heather, cherries, blackberry, rowans, gorse and willow.

3.5.20 The uppermost fills (835 and 834) were mid blue grey clay silt and silty clay, 1.1m and 1m thick respectively. Fill 835 produced 64 sherds of Early Iron Age pottery (309g) while the upper fill (834) contained a further 54 sherds (308g) of Early Iron Age pottery and two sherds (11g) of Late Bronze Age pottery.

3.5.21 Radiocarbon dating of a sloe stone from the lowest fill returned an unexpectedly early date of 1731-1537 cal. BC (BRAMS-4066; 3345 ± 25 BP; 95.4%), which is at the end of the Early Bronze Age or beginning of the Middle Bronze Age. This anomaly is examined in more detail in the discussion (4.3.5).

Structures

3.5.22 The seven post-built structures spread across Area B East and West were all sub-circular or irregular in layout. Some of the structures were small and in all probability they represent the partial floorplans of buildings, whereby not all of the postholes have survived. The structures are described below in turn, beginning with Area B West.

Structure 1018

3.5.23 The most northerly structure in Area B West (**1018**) measured *c*. 8.9 x 5.7m and consisted of three postholes and four pits. A large pit (**1062**) to the west is associated with this structure, although it is located between it and Structure **1011** to the south-west.

3.5.24 Pit **1109** was truncated by one of the postholes (**1111**) within the structure. Pit **1109** was 2.1m long, 0.58m wide and 0.24m deep. It was filled by a mid brown-grey silty clay (1110) containing six sherds (39g) of Early Iron Age pottery and 3g of fired clay.

3.5.25 Three postholes (**1042**, **1072** and **1111**) formed the core of the structure. Posthole **1042** was 0.5m wide and 0.37m deep, filled with a mid grey brown silty clay (1043), 0.37m thick. The posthole also had a possible post-pipe (1044) of dark grey brown silty

clay, 0.29m wide and 0.25m deep, which contained 11 sherds (59g) of Early Iron Age pottery.

3.5.26 Posthole **1072** was 0.35m wide and 0.22m deep, with a fill of dark grey brown silty clay (1073) containing no finds (Fig. 12, Section 461). However, a charred hazel seed recovered from an environmental sample was radiocarbon dated to 750-408 cal. BC (BRAMS-4068; 2422 ± 25 BP; 95.4%).

3.5.27 Posthole **1111** cut the western edge of pit **1109**, measuring 0.26m wide and 0.18m deep. Its single fill was a dark grey brown silty clay (1112), which produced 43 pieces (753g) of fired clay briquetage (Appendix B.10) and three fragments (359g) of a Middle Iron Age – Early Romano British triangular weight. The briquetage comprised non-diagnostic fragments and could only be identified on the basis of its partial vitrification, its lack of carefully moulded form, and by the presence of salt within the powdery material on its surface.

3.5.28 Three pits were scattered around the outside of the structure (**1018**, **1030** and **1059**). Pit **1059** to the north of the postholes was 1.04m by 0.86m wide and 0.2m deep. It was filled by a mid grey brown silty clay (1060), which produced 18 sherds (109g) of Early Iron Age pottery and 4g of fired clay. Pit **1030** located to the west of the structure was 0.72m wide and 0.26m deep, with a mid grey brown silty clay fill (1031) containing three sherds (12g) of Late Bronze Age - Early Iron Age pottery. Pit **1018** was located on the eastern side of the structure, measuring 0.74m wide and 0.22m deep, with a mid grey brown sandy clay fill (1019) overlain by a dark grey silty clay (1020) 0.16m thick. Fill 1019 produced three sherds (3g) of Early Iron Age pottery, whilst fill 1020 contained five sherds (35g) of pottery of the same date.

3.5.29 Seven metres to the west of Structure **1018** was a large circular pit (**1062**), that measured 2.82m wide and 1.1m deep (Plate 4; Fig. 12, Section 459). The lowest fill (1063) was a mid grey brown silty clay, 0.4m thick. Above this was a mid brown grey silty clay (1064) up to 0.54m thick. The upper fill was a mid grey silty clay (1065), 0.34m in thickness. All three fills contained Early Iron Age pottery; fill 1063 produced 14 sherds (763g), including fragments of a coarseware jar decorated with a double row of fingertip impressions on the shoulder (Fig. 18, V.54), fill 1064 yielded only five sherds (68g) and fill 1065 contained 13 sherds (62g). Five fragments (205g) of fired clay including a fragment of either a triangular weight or a kiln bar were recovered from fill 1063, whilst fill 1064 produced two fragments (5g).

3.5.30 Environmental sampling yielded only 5ml of charcoal from posthole **1072** and less than 1ml from pit **1062**.

Structure 1011

3.5.31 Located south-west of Structure **1018** was Structure **1011**, consisting of seven postholes (**1009**, **1011**, **1013**, **1015**, **1027**, **1038** and **1045**). The structure was elongated and had overall dimensions of *c*.12.5m in length and *c*.4.2m in width.

3.5.32 All of the postholes were all sub-circular in shape and measured between 0.38m and 1.1m in width and between 0.16m and 0.3m in depth. The postholes contained mid to dark grey brown silty clays, posthole **1038** also had a very dark grey upper fill (1039),

0.2m thick. Posthole **1027** contained a mid grey silty clay (1029), overlain by a dark grey silty clay (1028) 0.17m thick (Plate 5).

3.5.33 Only postholes **1011** and **1013** produced any finds, including a single sherd (2g) of Early Iron Age pottery, four fragments (8g) of fired clay and a single piece (13g) of burnt flint from posthole **1011**. Posthole **1013** contained two sherds (2g) of Early Iron Age pottery.

3.5.34 An environmental sample from fill 1028 within posthole **1027** produced around five charred cereal grains, five weed seeds and 5ml of charcoal.

Structure 970

3.5.35 Structure **970** was located 19m south of Structure **1018**. Comprising three postholes (**970**, **995** and **1144**) and a single associated pit (**997**), this was one of the smallest of the structures, measuring *c*. 3.98 x 2.03m.

3.5.36 Posthole **970** was 0.4m wide and 0.24m deep, filled by a dark grey silty clay (971). The fill contained four sherds (30g) of Late Bronze Age pottery and 34 sherds (390g) of Early Iron Age pottery. Two fragments of burnt flint (7g) were also recovered along with 23 fragments (51) of fired clay.

3.5.37 Posthole **995** was 0.27m wide and 0.11m deep, filled by a dark grey brown silty clay (996), which contained a single sherd (4g) of Early Iron Age pottery.

3.5.38 Posthole **1144** was 0.51m wide and 0.48m deep (Fig. 12, Section 494). It contained a mid brown yellow silty clay (1145) measuring 0.34m thick, overlain by a mid grey yellow silty clay (1146), 0.23m thick. Both fills produced moderate quantities of Early Iron Age pottery, with 11 sherds (38g) from the lower fill and ten sherds (50g) from the upper fill.

3.5.39 The single pit (**997**) measured 0.77m long, 0.48m wide and 0.07m deep. A single fill (998) of mid brown grey silty clay produced six sherds (20g) of Early Iron Age pottery and 85g of burnt flint.

3.5.40 An environmental sample from fill 971 (posthole **970**) produced five weed seeds and 5ml of charcoal.

Structure 805

3.5.41 South-east of Structure **970** was Structure **805**, which consisted of six postholes (**805**, **880**, **882**, **884**, **886** and **888**) arranged in a partial arc with one of the postholes (**886**) located within the interior of the arc. The structure had overall dimensions of *c*. 5.55m x 2.58m.

3.5.42 The postholes were uniform in shape with concave bases, varying in width between 0.2m and 0.63m and in depth between 0.07m and 0.13m. All were filled with mid grey brown silty clays and four of the postholes produced Early Iron Age pottery. Fill 806 (**805**) produced five sherds (16g), fill 883 (**884**) contained two sherds (7g), fill 887 (**886**) produced two sherds (34g) and fill 889 (**888**) contained two sherds (8g).

Structure 766

3.5.43 Located 26m east of Structure **1018** and close to the eastern baulk of Area B West was Structure **766**, which comprised five postholes (**766**, **909**, **911**, **985** and **999**) and four

pits (**794**, **800**, **988** and **1001**), clustered tightly within an area measuring *c*. 7.91m x 7.9m overall.

3.5.44 Posthole **909** was 0.3m wide and 0.26m deep, filled by a mid grey brown silty clay (910), which contained no finds. Posthole **766** was 0.33m wide and 0.25m deep, filled by a light brown grey silty clay (767), which contained a single sherd (2g) of Early Iron Age pottery (Plate 6). Posthole **999** was 0.44m wide and 0.37m deep (Fig. 12, Section 434), filled by a mid grey-red silty clay (1000), which contained two fragments (71g) of fired clay and a single fragment (348g) of a possible triangular weight. Posthole **985** was 0.54m wide and 0.38m deep, filled by a light reddish-grey silty clay (986), with a 0.18m wide post-pipe (987) of mid reddish-grey clay (Fig. 12, Section 428). The packing (896) contained three sherds (19g) of pottery and seven fragments (40g) of a possible spindle whorl. Posthole **911** was 0.28m wide and 0.17m deep, filled by a mid brown grey silty clay (912), which contained no finds.

3.5.45 Pit **1001** was 1.08m wide and 0.58m deep, with steep sides and a flat base (Fig. 12, Section 435). It was filled by six fills (1002-1006 and 1017), all mid reddish-grey and grey-red silty clays varying from 0.09m to 0.26m in thickness. Two fills contained Early Iron Age pottery, a single sherd (2g) from fill 1003 and another sherd (5g) from fill 1004, as well as a residual sherd (4g) of Early Bronze Age pottery. Fill 1004 also contained four fragments (79g) of fired clay and a near complete (5 fragments, 602g) triangular weight.

3.5.46 To the east of pit **1001** was pit **988**, which measured 0.68m wide and 0.15m deep, with a flat base. It was filled by a dark reddish-grey silty clay (989), 0.06m thick, overlain by a light yellow grey silty clay (990), 0.14m thick. Neither fill contained any finds.

3.5.47 Pit **800** was 1.29m long, 0.65m wide and 0.47m deep. It contained a mid yellow red sandy clay (801), 0.47m thick, overlain by a dark grey silty clay (802), 0.44m thick. The lower fill contained two sherds (8g) of Early Iron Age pottery, whilst the upper fill produced two sherds (10g) of residual Early Bronze Age pottery.

3.5.48 In the south-east corner of the structure was pit **794**, which measured 1.36m by 0.93m, with a depth of 0.09m. It contained a single mid grey brown silty clay fill (795), which was devoid of finds.

3.5.49 Environmental sampling of posthole **999** and pit **988** produced 2ml and 5ml of charcoal respectively.

Structure 687

3.5.50 In the north-western corner of Area B East was structure **687**, which consisted of three postholes (**687**, **692** and **717**) spread over an area of 3m.

3.5.51 The postholes varied in width from 0.26m to 0.59m and were between 0.17m and 0.4m deep with concave bases (Plate 7). All were filled with light grey brown clayey sands. All three postholes contained prehistoric pottery. Fill 688 (**687**) produced one residual sherd (9g) of Early Bronze Age pottery. Early Iron Age pottery was recovered from the other two postholes, fill 693 (**692**) contained one sherd (3g) and fill 718 (**717**) another single sherd (2g).

Structure 696

3.5.52 The final structure (**696**) was located 24m south-east of Structure **687**. This structure consisted of three postholes (**696**, **699** and **701**) and three associated pits to the south of the postholes (**705**, **707** and **709**). The structure measured *c*. 8.07m x 5.04m overall.

3.5.53 The postholes were similar in shape and profile, varying in width from 0.18m to 0.25m, between 0.12m and 0.18m deep. All were filled with mid and dark yellow grey silty clays. Fill 697 (**696**) produced two sherds (4g) of undiagnostic prehistoric pottery whilst Early Iron Age pottery (6 sherds, 24g) was recovered from upper the upper fill (698). Fill 702 in posthole **701** also produced Early Iron Age pottery, the largest assemblage by weight from a single posthole anywhere on the site (25 sherds, 609g). A single piece (56g) of burnt flint was also recovered from fill 698. Fill 702 also contained a single intrusive sherd (13g) of 1st century AD pottery.

3.5.54 Pit **705** was 0.86m wide and 0.34m deep, filled by a mid reddish grey silty clay (706), which contained four sherds (7g) of Early Iron Age pottery and one fragment (4g) of fired clay. Pit **707** was 0.76m wide and 0.17m deep, filled by a mid reddish grey silty clay (708), which was devoid of finds. Pit **709** was 0.51m wide and 0.16m deep, filled by a mid reddish grey silty clay (710), which contained three sherds (9g) of Early Iron Age pottery and two fragments (7g) of fired clay.

3.5.55 Environmental samples from three of the features (**696**, **701**, and **705**) produced 5ml of charcoal from each, while **701** also produced around five fragmentary charred cereal grains (wheat, barley and oats).

Gullies

Gully 1125

3.5.56 Immediately to the west of Structure **1011** in Area B West was a pair of shallow gullies, forming an L-shape with the longest arm (**1125**/**1128**) aligned west to east and the shorter arm (**1130**) aligned north to south.

3.5.57 The gullies varied from 0.5-0.7m wide and had a maximum depth of 0.21m, with concave bases and either gentle or steep sides. They contained light to mid grey brown silty clay (1126), in one slot there was also a mid brown silty clay (1127), 0.17m in thickness, overlying the main fill.

3.5.58 A small quantity of Early Iron Age pottery was recovered from the excavated slots. One sherd (1g) was recovered from fill 1126 (**1125**), whilst two sherds (2g) came from fill 1131 (**1130**). Also recovered from 1126 was a fragmentary iron knife of probable Roman date (SF12; Appendix B.1). A single fragment (1g) of fired clay was also recovered from fill 1131.

3.5.59 An environmental sample from fill 1126 yielded around five charred cereal grains and a tiny amount of charcoal (<1ml).

Gully 1161

3.5.60 Nine metres north of Structure **1018** was a short stretch of gully (**1161**/**1163**) aligned west to east. It was up to 0.44m wide and 0.08m deep, filled with a mid grey brown silty clay (1162/1164). A single sherd (3g) of Early Iron Age pottery was recovered from fill 1162.

Pit and posthole groups

3.5.61 Within the settlement there were a number of groups of pits and postholes, which broadly speaking were located around the periphery of the structures. For example, Pit Groups **1036**, **1140**, **829**, **1053** and **807** to the north and west, with Pit Groups **778** and **948** to the south.

Pit Group 1036

3.5.62 A group of four pits (**1036**, **1070**, **1103** and **1105**) was located 21m to the north of Structure **1018** and between the parallel Later Bronze Age ditches in Area B West.

3.5.63 All sub-circular, the pits measured between 0.73m and 0.8m wide, varying from 0.12m to 0.15m in depth with U-shaped profiles. All were filled with mid yellow grey silty clays (1071, 1104 and 1106), except for pit **1036** which contained a very dark grey silty clay (1037).

3.5.64 Pits **1036**, **1070** and **1105** all contained pottery of Early Iron Age date, five sherds (29g) in **1036**, six sherds (24g) in **1070** and three sherds (9g) in **1105**. Also recovered from pit **1036** were 71g of burnt flint and 9g of unidentifiable calcined animal bone. Pit **1070** also produced three fragments (71g) of fired clay.

3.5.65 Environmental samples from pit **1036** contained five charred cereal grains and a tiny amount of charcoal. A sample from pit **1070** also produced only a small quantity of charcoal (<1ml).

Pit Group 1140

3.5.66 Close to the western extant end of Ditch **1123** (Phase 1) was a small group of three pits (**1140**, **1142** and **1157**). All were sub-circular, with moderately sloped sides; pit **1140** had a concave base, while the other two pits had flat bases. Pit **1140** was 1.2m wide and 0.14m deep, cut by pit **1142** on its western edge. Pit **1142** was 0.79m wide and 0.11m deep. To the west, pit **1157** measured 1.46m in width and 0.21m in depth.

3.5.67 Pit **1140** contained three sherds (24g) of Early Iron Age pottery, as well as two fragments (10g) of fired clay. Pit **1157** also contained two fragments (34g) of fired clay.

Pit 1134

3.5.68 To the west of Pit Group **1140** was a large sub-circular extraction pit (**1134**/**1136**), measuring 5.02m wide and up to 0.5m deep with an uneven base (Plate 9; Fig. 12, Section 490). It was filled by a mid brown grey silty clay (1135/1137), which produced one fragment (37g) of fired clay.

3.5.69 Environmental sampling found only a minimal amount of charcoal (<1ml).

Pit Group 829

3.5.70 A group of four pits (**829**, **836**, **838** and **1084**) was located directly to the west of pit **1134**/**1136**. Pit **836** to the north-west was sub-circular in plan with steep sides and a concave base, measuring 0.38m wide and 0.18m deep. Pit **838** was just to the south of pit **836** and was also sub-circular, but with gentler sloping sides, measuring 0.4m wide and 0.8m deep. Pit **829** was in the centre of the group, and was circular in plan,

measuring 0.79m wide and 0.11m deep. Forming the eastern end of the line was pit **1084**, measuring 1.36m wide and 0.19m deep.

3.5.71 The pits all contained mid to dark brown-grey silty clays (830, 837 and 839), except pit **1084**, the fill of which (1085) was a mid reddish grey silty clay. Pottery dating to the Early Iron Age was recovered from three of the features; pit **829** contained three sherds (7g), pit **836** produced one sherd (2g) and pit **1084** contained a single sherd (5g).

3.5.72 A very tiny amount of charcoal (<1ml) was recovered from an environmental samples taken from pits **836** and **838**.

Pit Group 807

3.5.73 A group of four pits (**807**, **809**, **813** and **815**) was located in the north-western corner of Area B West. At the northern end of the group were pits **807** and **809**, with pits **813** and **815** to the south.

3.5.74 Pit **807** was circular, with a concave base, 0.55m wide and 0.13m deep. It was filled by a very dark grey silty clay (808), which contained six sherds (21g) of Early Iron Age pottery. Pit **809** was also circular, but with a V-shaped base, 0.32m wide and 0.13m deep. It was filled by a mid grey brown silty clay (810), which contained one sherd (3g) of Early Iron Age pottery.

3.5.75 Pit **813** was sub-circular, measuring 1.35m wide and 0.19m deep with a concave base,. It was filled by a mid brown grey silty clay (814), which contained thirteen sherds (51g) of Early Iron Age pottery and one fragment (4g) of fired clay. Pit **815** measured 1.28m wide and 0.14m deep with a flat base. It was filled by a mid reddish grey silty clay (816), which contained six sherds (18g) of Early Iron Age pottery and a single intrusive sherd of Romano-British pottery.

3.5.76 A very tiny amount of charcoal (<1ml) was recovered from an environmental sample from pit **809**.

Posthole Group 782

3.5.77 Flanking the eastern terminus of Ditch **1123** (Phase 1) was a scattered group of five postholes (**782**, **784**, **786**, **788** and **964**).

3.5.78 These were all sub-circular with steep sides and concave bases, varying between 0.09-0.29m wide and 0.04-0.17m deep. Most of the features had mid reddish grey silty clay fills (783, 785, 787 and 789), except for posthole **964** which had a dark brown grey silty clay (965).

3.5.79 Three of the postholes produced Early Iron Age pottery; posthole **782** produced seven sherds (27g), posthole **784** yielded one sherd (14g) and posthole **964** contained 19 sherds (194g). Around 1ml of charcoal was recovered from an environmental sampling from posthole **964**.

Pit Group 1053

3.5.80 Approximately 18m south of pit **1134**/**1136** and 17m north-west of Structure **1011** was a small cluster of three sub-circular pits (**1053**, **1055** and **1057**).

3.5.81 Pit **1053** had a slightly concave base, measuring 0.52m wide and 0.11m deep. Pit **1055** was steep sided with a flat base, measuring 0.71m wide and 0.2m deep. Pit **1057** had a concave base and was 0.53m wide and 0.15m deep.

3.5.82 All three pits were filled by mid grey red silty clays (1054, 1056 and 1058) and all three produced Early Iron Age pottery. The most pottery came from pit **1053** (14 sherds, 96g) followed by pit **1057** (11 sherds, 34g), with only two sherds (10g) from pit **1055**. Two fragments of fired clay (9g) were also recovered from pit **1053**.

Pit Group 778

3.5.83 Only 6m to the east of Structure **805** was a small cluster of five sub-circular pits (**778**, **933**, **936**, **939** and **1034**). Three of these (**933**, **936** and **939**) were intercutting, whilst the remaining two pits were to the east.

3.5.84 Pit **778** was 0.82m wide and 0.14m deep, with a concave base, filled with a mid yellow grey silty clay (779). A small amount of 1st to 2nd century AD pottery was recovered from pit **778** (1 sherd, 9g). Pit **1034** measured 0.9m wide and 0.19m deep, with gently sloping sides and a flat base. Its fill of mid grey yellow silty clay (1035) contained a large amount of fired clay, including a near complete cylindrical weight weighing 759g (SF11; Fig. 20, no. 2), 41 fragments (1293g) of other weights and one additional fragment (57g) (Appendix B.9).

3.5.85 Pit **933** measured 2.28m wide and 0.28m deep, with gently sloping sides and an irregular base. It was filled by a dark brown grey silty clay (934), 0.1m thick, overlain by a light grey brown silty clay (935), measuring 0.25m thick. Both fills of pit **933** contained Early Iron Age pottery, nine sherds (42g) from fill 934 and 19 sherds (246g) from fill 935. Fill 934 also contained two intrusive sherds (11g) of 1st to 2nd century AD pottery. In addition, the lower fill (934) produced 975g of burnt flint and 255g of burnt stone, while 5ml of charcoal was recovered from an environmental sample. A charred buckthorn seed from the lower fill (934) was radiocarbon dated to 743-404 cal. BC (BRAMS-4068; 2422 ± 25 BP; 95.4%).

3.5.86 Truncating pit **933** on its north-eastern edge was pit **936,** which measured 2.3m wide and 0.25m deep. It contained a dark brown grey silty clay (937) measuring 0.06m thick, overlain by a light brown grey silty clay (938), which was 0.21m in thickness. Finally, pit **938** truncated the northern edge of pit **936.** This was 0.67m wide and 0.38m deep, with a fill of mid red grey silty gravel (939), 0.3m thick, above which was a dark brown grey silty clay (940) measuring 0.38m thick.

Pit/Posthole Group 948

3.5.87 Located 15m south of Structure **805** was a group of three postholes (**948**, **950** and **1159**) and four associated pits (**981**, **983**, **1007**, and **1151**).

3.5.88 Posthole **948** was 0.18m wide and 0.11m deep, filled by a dark grey silty clay (949), which contained a single fragment (53g) of burnt stone. Posthole **950** was 0.5m wide and 0.06m deep, filled by a dark grey silty clay (951) devoid of finds. Posthole **1159** was 0.25m wide and 0.17m deep, filled by a dark brown grey silty clay (1160), which contained a six sherds (27g) of Early Iron Age pottery.

3.5.89 Pit **981** was 0.8m wide and 0.16m deep, filled by a very dark grey brown silty clay (982), which contained 156g of burnt flint and four fragments (13g) of fired clay. Pit **983** was 0.84m wide and 0.14m deep, filled by a dark brown grey silty clay (984), which produced 13 sherds (96g) of Early Iron Age pottery. Pit **1007** was 0.84m wide and 0.1m deep, filled by a dark grey silty clay (1008), which contained three fragments (14g) of fired clay. The largest pit in the group (**1151**) was 2.1m long, 0.95 wide and 0.23m deep, filled by a mid red brown silty clay (1152), which contained no finds.

3.5.90 Environmental samples from these features produced only small quantities of charcoal, 1ml (pit **983**), 10ml (pit **1007**), 20ml (pit **981**) and 25ml (pit **1151**).

Pit Group 862

3.5.91 A group of four sub-circular pits (**862**, **864**, **869** and **870**) was located at the southern edge of the Early Iron Age settlement focus, *c*.34 to the south of Pit/Posthole Group **948**.

3.5.92 The pits varied from 0.5m to 2.1m in width and were between 0.18m and 0.26m in depth, with mostly concave bases (Pit **864**, Fig. 12, Section 377). Pits **862** and **870** were filled by light to mid reddish grey silty clays (863 and 900 respectively). Pit **864** contained a dark grey brown silty clay (871), while pit **869** was filled by two mid reddish grey silty clays (898, 0.16m thick, and 899, 0.18m thick).

3.5.93 All of the pits produced Early Iron Age pottery. Pit **864** produced the most (25 sherds, 170g), with lesser amounts coming from pit **862** (3 sherds, 12g), pit **869** (9 sherds, 36g) and pit **870** (2 sherds, 21g). A small amount of calcined animal bone was recovered, including 7g from pit **862**, 6g from pit **864**, 28g of pig bone from pit **869** and 1g from pit **870**. Three fragments (285g) of fired clay also were recovered from pit **864**.

3.5.94 Environmental sampling produced charcoal (50ml from pit **862**, 1ml from pit **864**, 5ml from pit **869** and 2ml from pit **870**) and rare charred remains. A charred buckthorn seed from pit **869** (fill 899) was radiocarbon dated to 397-209 cal. BC (BRAMS-4067; 2270 ± 25 BP; 95.4%).

Pit 756

3.5.95 Located 7.5m to the east of waterhole **833** in Area B East was a small sub-circular pit (**756**). This was 0.61m wide and 0.2m deep (Plate 8; Fig. 12, Section 329). The pit was filled with a dark brown grey silty clay (757), which produced 54 pieces (629g) of burnt flint and a large quantity of fired clay (175 fragments, 7590g). The fired clay assemblage included at least two cylindrical weights and a fragmented conical object (Appendix B.9). Environmental sampling yielded 2ml of charcoal.

Isolated pits and postholes: settlement core

3.5.96 Spread across the settlement core, around and between the structures, ditches and pit groups, were other discrete pits and postholes, that did not easily fit within any of the other groups , but which were thought to be associated with the settlement.

3.5.97 These features included 25 postholes, which varied in size between 0.15m and 0.54m in width and up to 0.29m in depth (Table 3). A total of 32 pits were also present, which varied in size between 0.34m and 1.64m in width and up to 0.46m deep.

3.5.98 These features were filled with mixed mid grey-brown and yellow-brown silty clays. Ten of the features contained Early Iron Age pottery, the most coming from pit **972** (18 sherds, 196g), directly to the north-east of Structure **805**. Other notable finds included fragments of a cylindrical weight from pit **817** to the west of Pit Group **1053** and from pit **1132**, to the south of Structure **970**.

Cut	Fill(s)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Finds
Posthole **721**	722	0.25	0.25	-
Posthole **768**	769	0.54	0.12	-
Stakehole **770**	771	0.15	0.05	-
Posthole **803**	804	0.33	0.04	-
Posthole **823**	824	0.4	0.17	-
Posthole **843**	844	0.23	0.08	-
Posthole **853**	854	0.25	0.08	-
Posthole **878**	879	0.36	0.25	-
Posthole **903**	904	0.18	0.06	-
Posthole **905**	906	0.35	0.1	-
Posthole **925**	926	0.5	0.16	-
Posthole **944**	945	0.4	0.29	-
Posthole **946**	947	0.4	0.09	-
Posthole **1021**	1022	0.2	0.09	-
Posthole **1023**	1024	0.2	0.06	-
Posthole **1032**	1033	0.2	0.14	-
Posthole **1040**	1041	0.25	0.14	-
Posthole **1047**	1048	0.28	0.09	-
Posthole **1049**	1050	0.36	0.09	-
Posthole **1066**	1067	0.30	0.12	-
Posthole **1068**	1069	0.20	0.07	-
Posthole **1074**	1075	0.44	0.21	-
Posthole **1076**	1077	0.27	0.11	-
Posthole **1078**	1079	0.27	0.12	-
Posthole **1082**	1083	0.3	0.08	-
Pit **703**	704	0.9	0.14	-
Pit **713**	714	1.02	0.14	-
Pit **776**	777	0.36	0.13	-
Pit **780**	781	0.90	0.04	-
Pit **790**	791	0.4	0.14	2 sherds (18g) EIA
Pit **792**	793	0.45	0.06	8 sherds (44g) EIA
Pit **811**	812	0.5	0.1	6 sherds (20g) EIA
Pit **817**	818	1.16	0.15	3 frags (211g) BA loomweight
Pit **819**	820	1.3	0.08	-
Pit **821**	822	0.38	0.07	-
Pit **825**	826	0.34	0.1	-
Pit **831**	832	1.64	0.18	-
Pit **841**	842	0.52	0.11	-
Pit **845**	846	1.28	0.15	-
Pit **851**	852	0.58	0.14	5 sherds (7g) EIA, 1 frag (23g) fired clay
Pit **866**	867, 868	2.1	0.18	5 sherds (15g) EIA, fired clay (6g)
Pit **890**	891, 892	0.74	0.24	16 frags (453g) fired clay
Pit **913**	914	0.52	0.1	-
Pit **921**	922	0.45	0.22	-

Cut	Fill(s)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Finds
Pit **923**	924	0.5	0.14	-
Pit **956**	957	1.34	0.22	2 sherds (6g) EIA, 2 frags (7g) fired clay
Pit **972**	973, 974	0.73	0.46	(973) 5 sherds (23g) EIA, 5g calcined a. bone (974) 18 sherds (196g) EIA, 2 flints, 25g fired clay
Pit **993**	994	0.7	0.12	8 sherds (48g) EIA
Pit **1025**	1026	0.64	0.14	2 sherds (3g) EIA
Pit **1051**	1052	0.78	0.16	-
Pit **1086**	1087	0.36	0.09	-
Pit **1095**	1096	1.11	0.24	-
Pit **1097**	1098	0.46	0.16	25 sherds (198g) EIA
Pit **1099**	1100	0.63	0.17	5 frags (25g) fired clay
Pit **1107**	1108	2.4	0.38	2 sherds (3g) EIA
Pit **1132**	1133	0.92	0.13	10 frags (1.39kg) of 3 BA loomweights, 207g fired clay
Pit **1147**	1148	0.6	0.12	1 sherd (2g) EIA, 2 frags (181g) fired clay

Table3: Summary of discrete pits and postholes in the settlement core, Area B

Peripheral activity

3.5.99 In the south-eastern corner of Area B (spread across the western and eastern halves) a further scatter of dispersed pits and postholes was encountered. Whilst still broadly speaking part of the Early Iron Age settlement, they are considered here as peripheral to the main focus of structures and pit groups described above, partly because of the lower density of the features themselves and partly because of the reduced amount of finds within them (Table 4). This scatter comprised 12 sub-circular pits and 16 postholes and was separated from the concentration of other Early Iron Age features by a visible east to west gap, *c*. 30m wide. No structures were identifiable amongst these features.

3.5.100 The postholes were 0.12-0.4m in diameter and up to 0.17m deep. The pits varied from 0.24m to 1.04m wide and were up to 0.3m deep (Pit **895**, Fig. 12, Section 386). All were filled with mid greyish-brown silty clays.

3.5.101 Three of the postholes (**758**, **760** and **872**) produced Early Iron Age pottery. Posthole **758** (fill 759) contained one sherd of pottery (3g) along with burnt flint (96g), posthole **760** (761) contained two sherds (4g) and posthole **872** (873) contained three sherds (1g).

3.5.102 By contrast nine of the pits contained finds (**731**, **739**, **743**, **749**, **774**, **857**, **859**, **895** and **917**). Early Iron Age pottery was recovered from all nine of these, the most coming from pit **857** (28 sherds, 297g) in Area B West. A sherd of Late Iron Age pottery was recovered from pit **743**, while a sherd possibly of the same date was found in pit **739**, both from Area B East.

Cut	Fill(s)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Finds
Posthole **715**	716	0.4	0.12	-
Posthole **723**	724	0.29	0.09	-
Posthole **725**	726	0.14	0.06	-

Cut	Fill(s)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Finds
Posthole **727**	728	0.24	0.11	-
Posthole **729**	730	0.12	0.05	-
Posthole **745**	746	0.34	0.12	-
Posthole **747**	748	0.37	0.1	-
Posthole **758**	759	0.3	0.13	1 sherd (3g) EIA, 96g burnt flint
Posthole **760**	761	0.24	0.07	2 sherds (4g) EIA
Posthole **762**	763	0.21	0.05	-
Posthole **764**	765	0.18	0.08	1 struck flint
Posthole **796**	797	0.2	0.10	-
Posthole **798**	799	0.18	0.09	-
Posthole **872**	873, 874	0.28	0.07	3 sherds (1g) EIA
Posthole **876**	877	0.3	0.17	-
Posthole **893**	894	0.26	0.12	-
Pit **731**	732	0.41	0.12	9 sherds (24g) EIA
Pit **739**	740	0.48	0.08	3 sherds (10g) EIA, 1 sherd (2g) LIA?
Pit **743**	744	0.24	0.13	5 sherds (17g) EIA, 1 sherd (3g) LIA
Pit **749**	750	0.35	0.10	7 sherds (20g) EIA
Pit **751**	752	0.31	0.10	-
Pit **754**	755	0.33	0.16	-
Pit **772**	773	0.58	0.16	-
Pit **774**	775	1.04	0.08	9 sherds (27g) EIA
Pit **857**	858	0.6	0.18	28 sherds (297g) EIA
Pit **859**	860	0.44	0.13	3 sherds (26g) EIA
Pit **895**	896, 897	0.54	0.2	(896) 3 sherds (8g) EIA, 288g burnt flint
Pit **917**	918	0.65	0.3	1 sherd (3g) EIA
Layer 753	-		0.14	6 sherds (20g) EIA, fired clay (8 fragments, 263g) inc. frags of two triangular weights

Table 4: Summary of discrete features in south-east of Area B

3.6 Phase 3 – Late Iron Age to Early Roman (c.100 BC to AD 150)

Summary

3.6.1 Activity from this phase was concentrated in Area A (Fig. 8) with a few possible intrusive finds in Phase 2 features in Area B.

3.6.2 An area of field system was located in the south-east corner of Area A, bounded by a large north-east to south-west aligned boundary ditch (**509**). A series of ditches and pit-formed boundaries (**478**, **519**, **526** and **617**) further divided the area to the west into at least two smaller plots (Enclosures 1-2). Within these boundaries activity comprised a large number of extraction pits and some smaller pits, mainly formed into a number of distinct groups (**480**, **485**, **507**, **562**, **661** and **733**).

3.6.3 Two isolated cremation burials were also located within this area (**475** and **581**), both with radiocarbon dates straddling the Late Iron Age and Early Roman periods.

Field system

Boundary Ditch 509

3.6.4 A large boundary ditch was located in the south-east corner of the excavation area, on a north-east to south-west alignment. Three interventions (**509**, **515** and **524**) were

excavated along the length of the ditch, the ditch measuring 2.96m wide at its widest point and up to 0.39m deep, with gently sloping sides and a flat base (Plate 10).

3.6.5 It was filled by a mid grey brown silty clay (510) which produced a wide variety of finds. A mixture of 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th century pottery was recovered, although the majority of the material dated to the 1st century (Appendix B.6). Fill 510 (**509**) contained a single sherd of pottery (3g), fill 516 (**515**) contained 25 sherds (255g) of pottery including a fragment of Nene Valley mortarium (Fig. 19, no. 10) and fill 525 (**524**) produced nine sherds of pottery (84g). A single sherd of residual Early Iron Age pottery and one of intrusive sherd of medieval pottery were also recovered. Fill 516 also contained four fragments (50g) of fired clay, a lead weight of Roman date (SF4; Appendix B.1) and a fragment of puddingstone beehive quern (356g) of similar date (Appendix B.3). Fill 525 also contained 66g of burnt flint.

Enclosure 1

3.6.6 In the south-west corner of Area A was a small three-sided, sub-rectangular enclosure formed from three ditches, with overall measurements of 40m by 17m. The northern side (Boundary **519**) was formed by one linear stretch of ditch (**637**, **649** and **652**) on a north-west to south-east alignment and seven sub-circular pits (**519**, **576**, **633**, **596**, **611**, **613** and **615**) aligned almost as a continuation of the ditch. The ditch measured 1.25-1.8m wide and 0.27-0.43m deep with steep sides and a concave base (Fig. 11, Section 287), while the pits measured 0.7-2.5m wide and 0.1-0.5m deep with gentle or steep sides and a concave base (Plate 11). Finds included 55 sherds (765g) of Roman pottery, predominantly 1st-2nd century in date (Fig. 19, no. 5), fired clay (29 fragments, 1097g), the majority coming from a near complete triangular weight (17 fragments, 901g; Appendix B.9; Fig. 20, no. 3) in pit **596**, a Mesolithic and/or Early Neolithic flint blade and 8g of animal bone.

3.6.7 The eastern side of the enclosure (Ditch **478**) consisted of two linear ditches aligned north-east to south-west (**478** and **560**, and **530**), measuring up to 1.8m wide and 0.33m deep. The ditch was cut by five sub-circular pits, three of which were excavated (**532**, **534** and **536**; Fig. 11, Section 247), these measuring up to 0.3m deep. Pottery came from the ditch (71 sherds, 1088g) and the pits (75 sherds, 1159g), the majority dating to the 1st century AD. A large storage jar was amongst the ceramics in the ditch (Fig. 19, no. 7). Pottery from pit **536** included a rounded jar with grooved cordons on the shoulder (Fig. 19, no. 4), while a similar jar was recovered from pit **534** (Fig. 19, no. 6).

3.6.8 The southern side of the enclosure was a single north-west to south-east aligned ditch (**617**/**628**), measuring 1.14-1.36m wide and 0.2-0.3m deep with gentle sides and a flat base. Finds included 77 sherds (619g) of Roman pottery (predominantly 1st-2nd century date), including a 'poppy-head' beaker (Fig. 19, no. 9), fragments of triangular Iron Age loomweights, 290g of animal bone and eight (20g) oyster shell fragments.

3.6.9 Within Enclosure 1 were three pits or possibly natural features (**645**, **647** and **678**). The largest of these was pit **678**, which was sub-rectangular, measuring 3.6m long, 1.3m wide and 0.34m deep, with an uneven base. To the south was a sub-circular pit (**647**), measuring 1.3m wide and 0.3m deep. This was cut by pit **645**, which was 0.52m wide

and 0.18m deep. The three pits were filled by light-dark brown grey silty clays (646, 648 and 679).

3.6.10 Fill 679 (**678**) produced four sherds (14g) of 1st to 4th century pottery. Fill 648 (**647**) produced eight sherds (96g) of 1st century pottery and two fragments (18g) of fired clay. Fill 646 (**645**) contained 33 sherds (184g) of 1st-2nd and 3rd-4th century pottery, a residual sherd (4g) of Early Iron Age pottery and two sherds (6g) of CBM.

Enclosure 2

3.6.11 A larger sub-rectangular enclosure, approximately 50m by 21m, was located to the north, its southern side being a shared boundary (**519**) with Enclosure 1. Its northern side was delineated by a ditch (**526**), while its eastern side was undetermined, although Pit Group **485** was located where the eastern side might have been expected.

3.6.12 Ditch **526** formed the northern side of Enclosure 2 and followed a similar north-west to south-east alignment to Ditch **519**. It was 57m long, 0.65-1.5m wide and 0.1-0.7m deep with moderately steep sides and a concave base; four interventions (**526**, **528**, **543** and **675**) were excavated through the ditch (Fig. 11, Section 295). The ditch was filled by mid to dark grey brown silty clays (527, 529, 544 and 677 respectively), with one intervention featuring an additional yellow brown silty clay at the base (676), 0.3m thick.

3.6.13 A small assemblage of Roman pottery was recovered from Ditch **526**, primarily of 1st century date. Fill 527 (**526**) contained three sherds (3g) of pottery, fill 529 (**528**) contained another three sherds (21g), fill 544 (**543**) contained one sherd (1g) and fill 677 (**675**) contained 12 sherds (46g). Small amounts of residual Early Iron Age pottery (2 sherds, 4g; fill 677) and one intrusive sherd of 16th century date (6g, fill 544) were also recovered. Fill 677 also contained 12g of fired clay and 7g of undatable CBM. In addition, a total of 75g of oyster shell were recovered from fills 676 and 677.

3.6.14 At the north-western end there was a short stretch of ditch (**635**), possibly a recut of the original ditch. This was 1.1m wide and 0.32m deep, filled by a mid greyish brown silty clay (636) which yielded 13 sherds (144g) of 1st century pottery and 11g of fired clay.

Ditch 501

3.6.15 To the north of Ditch **509** was an east-north-east to west-south-west ditch (**501**), which terminated 7.7m from the eastern excavation baulk. Measuring 1.3-1.64m wide and 0.2-0.35m deep, the ditch had gentle sides and a concave base; two interventions (**501** and **505**) were excavated. The ditch was filled with mid greyish red silty clays (502 and 506), which produced a single sherd (3g) of 1st to 4th century pottery, a single sherd (8g) of 1st century pottery and eight fragments (45g) of fired clay.

Pit Alignment 655

3.6.16 To the north of Enclosure 1 was a linear alignment of seven sub-circular pits (**623**, **625**, **655**, **657**, **659**, **665** and **667**), aligned east to west with an overall length of 18m. These were between 0.1m and 0.27m in depth, with the largest being 2.12m wide (Pit **667**; Fig. 11, Section 294). They were filled by light to mid greyish brown silty clays with four

of the pits producing Roman pottery of 1st-4th century date. Fill 624 (**623**) contained two sherds (12g), fill 656 (**655**) contained two sherds (11g), fill 658 (**657**) contained a single sherd (1g), with a single sherd (5g) in fill 660 (**659**). Two sherds of Late Iron Age/Early Roman date (3g) were recovered from fill 668 (**667**). A large fragment of Roman CBM (46g) was recovered from fill 624 (**623**), along with smaller undatable fragments from fills 656 (**655**; 4g) and 668 (**667**; 2g), and 3g of fired clay from fill 656 (**655**).

Gully 641

3.6.17 A short stretch of gully (**641/643**) was located to the west of Ditch **501** and north of Ditch **526**. This measured up to 0.44m wide and 0.13m deep, with a total length of 4.06m. It was filled by a mid grey brown silty clay (642/644) which contained no finds.

Extraction Pits

3.6.18 A number of extraction pits were spread across the south of Area A, the principal features being located at both eastern and western ends of Enclosures 1 and 2, some within pit groups.

Pit Group 485 and surrounding pits

3.6.19 Located between the eastern ends of ditches **519** and **526** there was a cluster of seven intercutting extraction pits (**485**, **487**, **489**, **491**, **493**, **495** and **497**). The earliest features were pits **485** and **489**, both of which were cut by pit **487**. Pit **489** was also cut by pits **491**, **493** and **495**. Finally, pit **497** cut pit **495**. The pits were between 0.8m and 2.23m wide and varied in depth from 0.1m to 0.24m (Fig. 11, Section 230).

3.6.20 Pits **485**, **487**, **489**, **491** and **493** were filled by dark grey silty clays (486, 488, 490, 492 and 494 respectively), whilst pits **495** and **497** contained mid brown silty clays (496 and 498 respectively). A total of 78 sherds (1567g) of Roman pottery was recovered from pits **485**, **487**, **489** and **491**; this was mostly of 1st or 2nd century date in date. A single sherd (6g) of Late Iron Age pottery was recovered from pit **493**. Two fragments (95g, pit **485**) of fired clay and eight fragments (268g, pit **489**) of a triangular weight were also recovered. Environmental sampling of pit **489** yielded five fragmentary charred cereal grains.

3.6.21 Around the west and north of group **485** was an arc of five further extraction pits (**513**, **522**, **556**, **570** and **578**).

3.6.22 Pits **513** and **522** were 2.7m and 1.9m wide respectively and 0.14m and 0.3m deep, with U-shaped profiles. They were filled by mid to dark grey brown silty clays (514 and 523). Fill 514 (**513**) contained six sherds (818g) of primarily 1st century pottery (Fig. 19, no. 8) and 2g of fired clay, while fill 523 (**522**) yielded 11 sherds (65g) of 1st century pottery and 9g of fired clay.

3.6.23 Pit **556** measured 2.42m long, 1.84m wide and 0.42m deep, with a steep edge to the west but a shallow slope to the east. It was filled by a mid grey brown silty clay (557), overlain by a brownish grey silty clay (558) and an upper fill of mid grey brown silty clay (559). Seven sherds (1243g) of Roman pottery dating between the 1st and 4th

centuries, a struck flint, 11g of burnt flint and 4g of fired clay were recovered from fill 558.

3.6.24 Pit **570** measured 3.2m in width and was 0.58m deep, with a steep edge to the west but a shallow slope to the east (Fig. 11, Section 260 and Plate 12). It was filled by a mid blue grey clayey silt (571), overlain by a mid brownish yellow silty clay (572) and a mid yellow brown clayey silt (573). The lower fill (571) contained six sherds (109g) of mostly 1st century pottery, the end of a possible kiln bar (83g; Appendix B.9) and four fragments (42g) of a Roman lava quern (Appendix B.3). Fill 573 produced a single residual sherd (5g) of Early Iron Age pottery and four sherds (10g) of 1st century pottery.

3.6.25 Pit **578** measured 2.2m in diameter and was 0.4m deep, with a steep edge to the west but a shallow slope to the east. It was filled by a mid blue grey clayey silt (579) overlain by a light grey brown clayey silt (580). Eight sherds (52g) of 1st century pottery were recovered from fill 579 and three sherds (56g) from fill 580.

Pit Group 733

3.6.26 West of the western terminus of Ditch **519** were three intercutting extraction pits (**733**, **735** and **737**). Pits **733** and **735** were cut by pit **737**. The pits were between 1.35m and 1.65m wide and varied in depth from 0.09m to 0.34m. They were filled by mid to dark brown grey silty clays (734, 736 and 738). Most pottery was of 1st century date, recovered from fill 734 (**733**; 16 sherds, 481g) and fill 736 (**735**; 14 sherds, 150g). Fill 734 (**733**) also contained residual two sherds (7g) of Early Iron Age pottery, 21g of fired clay and 5g of oyster shell. A single fragment (40g) of CBM was recovered from fill 736 (**735**).

Pit 719

3.6.27 A large extraction pit (**719**) was located just to the north of Pit Group **733**. This was irregular in shape with a flat base, and was 4.08m wide and 0.4m deep.

3.6.28 It was filled by a mid grey-brown silty clay (720), which produced a mixed pottery assemblage including seven sherds (60g) of Early Iron Age pottery, three sherds (36g) of Late Iron Age pottery, 86 sherds (724g) of mainly 1st century pottery (Fig. 19, no. 11) and three intrusive sherds (36g) of 11th-13th century pottery (Appendix B.7). The residual sherds attest to the background scatter of Early Iron Age pottery that was found in the south of Area A (Fig. 14), while the intrusive finds hint at much later use of the site. Other finds included an unidentified copper-alloy artefact (SF2; Appendix B.1), and 18g of fired clay.

Pit Group 661

3.6.29 Adjacent to the western end of Ditch **526** were three intercutting extraction pits (**661**, **662** and **669**). The pits were between 0.55m and 1.6m wide and varied in depth from 0.12m to 0.29m, with steep sides and concave bases.

3.6.30 They were filled by light grey brown silty clays (663, 664 and 670). Fill 663 (**661**) produced a single residual sherd (1g) of Early Iron Age pottery. Fill 664 (**662**) also contained residual Early Iron Age pottery (2 sherds, 3g), along with four sherds (8g) of mainly 1st century pottery and one fragment (5g) of post-medieval CBM.

Pit 685

3.6.31 This large sub-circular pit truncated the western end of Ditch **526**, measuring 3.2m wide and 0.52m deep with moderately steep sides and a concave base. It was filled by a mid grey brown silty clay (686), which produced a fragment of a 4th century silver siliqua coin (SF3, Appendix B.1).

Pit 630

3.6.32 A large pit (**630**) was truncated by the by the western end of Ditch **617**, the southern side of Enclosure 1. The pit was approximately 6m long, 4.1m wide and 0.78m deep with gently sloping sides and a flat base. It was filled by a mid brown grey silty clay (631), overlain by a mid grey brown silty clay (632).

3.6.33 The lower fill (631) produced 55 sherds (711g) of pottery, mostly of 1st century date, 126g of fired clay, 81 fragments (978g) of oyster shell (the most from any single feature; Appendix C.3) and a large rectangular burnt stone (1578g). The upper fill (632) produced four sherds (25g) of similarly dated pottery, 61g of fired clay and 13g of burnt flint.

Other Pits

Pit Group 480

3.6.34 A group of eight small pits (**480**, **482**, **499**, **588**, **599**, **601**, **603** and **605**) was exposed near the eastern edge of Area A. The pits were between 0.29m and 1.49m wide and between 0.06m and 0.46m deep, with moderately steep sides and concave bases. They were filled by light or mid grey brown silty clays (481, 483 and 484, 500, 589, 602, 604 and 606).

3.6.35 The majority of finds were of Roman date, mostly 1st century, with 22 sherds (220g) of pottery from fill 484 (**482**), three sherds (95g) from fill 500 (**499**), two sherds (2g) from fill 589 (**588**), one sherd (15g) from fill 602 (**601**), 15 sherds (144g) from fill 604 (**603**) and ten sherds (115g) from fill 606 (**605**), which also contained a sherd of Late Iron Age pottery. Fired clay was recovered from fills 484 (**482**; 26g), 589 (**588**; 5g) and 605 (**603**; 23g). A single fragment of Romano-British tile (16g) was recovered from fill 481 (**480**), 54g of medieval/post-medieval CBM and an iron nail from fill 484 (**482**) and 25g of CBM from fill 600 (**599**).

Pit Group 507

3.6.36 A group of four pits (**507**, **511**, **517** and **541**) was located to the south-west of the terminus of Ditch **501** in the east of Area A. The pits measured between 0.75m and 4.3m wide and between 0.11m and 0.55m deep, with U-shaped profiles. Three of the pits were filled by mid grey brown silty clays (508, 512 and 542), while pit **517** contained a mid reddish brown silty clay (521) overlain by a mid blue grey clayey silt (518).

3.6.37 Pottery of 1st-4th century date was recovered, including one sherd (3g) from fill 512 (**511**), while pit **517** produced 14 sherds (105g) from fill 518 and four sherds (43g) from fill 521 (Fig. 19, no. 3). Small amounts of fired clay were recovered from pits **507** (6g), **511** (8g) and **517** (26g). A single fragment (28g) of CBM was also recovered from fill 521 (**517**).

Pit Group 562

3.6.38 A group of four pits (**562**, **564**, **566** and **568**) was exposed south-east of Pit Group **485**. The pits were between 0.62m and 2.04m wide and between 0.08m and 0.21m deep, with U-shaped profiles. The pits were all filled by similar mid brown grey silty clays (563, 565, 567 and 569).

3.6.39 Pottery of 1st-4th century date was recovered from pit **562** (2 sherds, 15g), **564** (1 sherd, 29g) and **566** (2 sherds, 5g). Small amounts of fired clay were recovered from pit **562** (58g) and **564** (15g). A single sherd (4g) of Late Iron Age pottery was also recovered from pit **564**.

Pit 539

3.6.40 To the east of Pit Group **562**, cutting the edge of Ditch **509**, was a sub-circular pit (**539**). This measured 3.6m long, 2.57m wide and up to 0.72m deep, with a steep side to the north-west and a concave base. It was filled by a mid brown grey silty clay (540), which produced 16 sherds (186g) of Roman pottery, primarily of 1st or 2nd century date. Also recovered was a fragment (5g) of fired clay.

Pits 545, 552, 554 and 607

3.6.41 These four circular or sub-circular pits were located along the southern edge of Ditch **526**, measuring 0.7-1.25m wide and 0.16-0.2m deep with U-shaped profiles. They were filled with mid brown grey silty clays (546, 553, 555 and 608). Fill 546 (**545**) contained two sherds (2g) of 1st century pottery, while fills 553 (**552**) and 555 (**554**) contained single sherds of similarly dated pottery (5g and 11g respectively). Fill 608 (**607**) contained a single sherd of 2nd century pottery (1g).

Pits 547 and 574

3.6.42 Two sub-circular pits (**547** and **574**) were located north of the eastern terminus of Ditch **526**. They were 1.2m and 1.3m wide respectively and 0.18m and 0.24m deep, filled by mid brownish grey silty clays (548 and 575). Fill 548 (**547**) produced four sherds (65g) of mainly 1st century pottery, whilst fill 575 (**574**) contained a single sherd (1g) of residual Early Iron Age pottery.

Pits in the northern half of Area A

3.6.43 There was a scatter of 12 pits (**404**, **411**, **443**, **447**, **453**, **456**, **462**, **466**, **468**, **470**, **609** and **619**) within the northern half of Area A, mostly close to the eastern edge of the excavation area. Varying from 0.33-2.1m wide and 0.1-0.42m deep, they were filled with a variety of light-dark greyish brown and brownish yellow silty clays (Table 5).

3.6.44 The pits produced a small assemblage of 1st to 4th century pottery, mainly 1st century. Pit **447** produced a single 4th century sherd (5g), pit **453** produced one sherd (1g), pit **456** contained 33 sherds (322g) of Late Iron Age-1st century pottery, pit **462** produced

six sherds (69g), pit **609** yielded three sherds (7g) and pit **619** contained 13 sherds (91g). A tiny amount of Early Iron Age pottery was also recovered, one sherd from pit **447** (2g). A fragment of Roman lava quern (183g) was also recovered from pit **609**.

3.6.45 Environmental samples from two of the pits (**404** and **456**) found only minimal amounts of charcoal (<1ml each).

Cut	Fill(s)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
Pit **404**	405, 406	1.1	0.25
Pit **411**	412	2.13	0.17
Pit **443**	444	0.85	0.34
Pit **447**	446	0.33	0.1
Pit **453**	454, 455	1.2	0.25
Pit **456**	457	1.46	0.42
Pit **462**	463, 464, 465	1.6	0.42
Pit **466**	467	1.88	0.22
Pit **468**	469	2.2	0.28
Pit **470**	471	2.04	0.32
Pit **609**	610	0.89	0.17
Pit **619**	620	1.14	0.2

Table 5: Summary of Late Iron Age – Early Roman pits in north of Area A

Cremations

3.6.46 Two small un-urned cremation burial pits were identified within Area A (**475** and **581**), both close to the eastern edge of excavation but spaced 70m apart. These two features produced the only human remains on the site.

3.6.47 Cremation pit **475** was originally identified in Evaluation Trench 3. The pit measured 0.18m by 0.15m and was 0.07m deep (Fig. 11, Section 227 and Plate 13). It was filled by a mid grey brown silty clay (477). A total of 359g of cremated human bone (SK. 476) was recovered from the cremation (Appendix C.1). Based on the size and robustness of the identifiable elements, the remains are thought to be those of an older subadult/adult. A sample of the cremated bone returned a calibrated radiocarbon date of 98 BC – AD 65 (BRAMS-4070; 2027 ± 26 BP; 95.4% probability), which provides a date covering much of the Late Iron Age and the immediate post-Conquest period. Environmental sampling also produced around five fragmentary charred cereal grains.

3.6.48 The second cremation pit (**581**) was located 70m to the north. It measured 0.35m in diameter and was 0.2m deep (Fig. 11, Section 264 and Plate 14), filled with a mid brown grey silty clay (583). From this 425g of cremated human bone (SK. 582) was recovered from this feature (Appendix C.1), again representing an older subadult/adult. Radiocarbon sampling again provided a date which straddled the Late Iron Age and Early Roman period, although it was slightly later than the first cremation, returning a calibrated date of 38 BC – AD 120 (BRAMS-4071; 1972 ± 25 BP; 95.4% probability). A minimal amount of charcoal (<1ml) was recovered from the fill.

3.7 Phase 4 – Medieval (c.AD 1066-1500)

3.7.1 The only medieval activity identified was a single ditch located in Area C, possibly representing the western boundary of an enclosure extending to the east of the development area (Fig. 9). Medieval pottery was also recovered from the subsoil (549) in Area C.

Ditch 590

3.7.2 A single linear ditch on a north to south alignment was exposed within Area C. A total length of 20m was exposed within the excavation area, with two interventions being excavated in the ditch (**590** and **593**). The ditch measured 0.8m wide and 0.3m deep, with steep sides and a concave base (Fig. 12, Section 268 and Plate 15). A thin layer (0.07m thick) of light grey yellow silty clay (591=594) was present at the base of the ditch, overlain by a mid reddish grey silty clay (592=595) up to 0.24m thick. The upper fill contained seven sherds (55g) of pottery dating to between the 11th and 14th centuries (Appendix B.7).

Subsoil 549

3.7.3 The subsoil (549) in Area C produced a total of ten sherds (217g) of pottery dating between the late 12th and 14th centuries. The most significant sherd (161g) was from a socketed dish/bowl of late 12th to early 13th century date, which included the socket (Appendix B.7). Also recovered were two sherds (10g) of post-medieval pottery, dating to the 16th-19th centuries.

3.8 Phase 5 – Post-medieval to modern (*c*.AD 1500 to present)

3.8.1 The post-medieval and modern activity consisted of a rectilinear system of field boundary ditches within Area B West (Fig. 10), some of which were still extant, while others had been filled in. A single ditch on a similar alignment was exposed at the northern end of Area A (Ditch **400**). The system in Area B West comprised a western boundary orientated north to south (Ditch **991**), with a series of sub-rectangular fields formed to the east of this by ditches running parallel (**901**) and perpendicular (principally ditches **915** and **952**). A small field was formed in the north of the area by Ditch **827**.

Area A

Ditch 400

3.8.2 Ditch **400** (**402**) was located at the northern end of Area A (see Fig. 3 for location), measuring 16.6m long within the excavation area and extending beyond the eastern baulk. It was on an east to west alignment, measuring 1.1m wide and up to 0.3m deep, filled by a mid brown grey silty clay (401/403). Six fragments (300g) of post-medieval CBM was recovered from the ditch (Appendix B.8).

Area B

Ditch 991

3.8.3 On a north to south alignment, Ditch **991** formed the western boundary of the system, with all other ditches to the east of it. The ditch was still extant at the time of the excavation. It measured 2.1m wide and 0.92m deep, with moderately sloped sides and a concave base. A single dark grey silty clay fill (992) was present in the ditch; no finds were recovered.

Ditches 915 and 952

3.8.4 Two parallel ditches on a west to east alignment extended from the eastern edge of the field to Ditch **991**, close to the centre of Area B West. The most northerly ditch (**952**) was 1.62m at its widest and up to 0.41m deep. It contained a light grey brown silty clay fill, which produced a single fragment (107g) of a 19th-20th century glass bottle (Appendix B.4), two fragments of a post-medieval tile (148g) and 5g of fired clay.

3.8.5 Ditch **915** was located 28m to the south, measuring 0.91m wide and up to 0.16m deep. It was filled by light grey brown silty clays, which produced one residual sherd of Early Iron Age pottery (2g).

Ditch 901

3.8.6 A further ditch (**901**) running parallel with Ditch **991**, truncated ditches **915** and **952**. To the north, this ditch turned 90 degrees on a west to east alignment, running parallel with Ditch **952** (around 1.75m to the north). Ditch **901** was 0.98m wide and up to 0.22m deep, with moderately sloped sides and a concave base. It contained mid grey brown silty clay, which produced a residual sherd of Early Roman pottery (1g, fill 902), one sherd of 13th-14th century Mill Green fineware pottery (3g, fill 932), and four fragments (107g) of post-medieval tile (fill 932 and 955).

Gully 827

3.8.7 Twenty-eight metres to the north of Ditch **901** a shallow gully (**827**) ran east from the edge of Ditch **991** for 37m before turning north. This cut across a Later Bronze Age ditch (**680**) and probably continued beyond the northern edge of the excavation area. The gully measured up to 0.8m wide and 0.16m deep with gradually sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled by a light grey brown silty clay, which produced three residual sherds (7g) of Early Iron Age pottery (fill 1120) and one fragment (40g) of fired clay (fill 1122).

Posthole 689

3.8.8 In the north-west corner of Area B East was a single posthole (**689**), measuring 0.52m wide and 0.2m deep (see Fig. 3 for location). It contained a mid grey brown clay sand (690) overlain by a light grey brown silty clay (691). The lowest fill contained two sherds (67g) of 19th to 20th century pottery (Appendix B.7).

3.9 Finds and environmental summary

Metalwork

3.9.1 Metalwork recovered included one silver, two copper-alloy, four iron and three lead artefacts, of primarily Roman and later date except for a fragment of a Bronze Age copper-alloy axe (SF9), which was recovered from the subsoil (Appendix B.1). The Roman finds include a 4th century Roman silver siliqua (SF3), the only coin recovered. Finds were recovered from ditches, pits, subsoil and topsoil.

Flint

3.9.2 Eight worked flints from were recovered from eight features and 5.28kg of burnt flint from 24 features (Appendix B.2). The majority derived from Phase 3 (Late Iron Age/Early Roman) features and are clearly residual, with only three pieces, from Phase

2 contexts (Early Iron Age) likely to be broadly contemporary with the features from which they derive. The assemblage is made up entirely of unretouched material, with flakes and blades and two cores.

Worked and burnt stone

3.9.3 Four pieces (0.507kg) of worked stone and five fragments of burnt stone (1.92kg) were recovered (Appendix B.3). The worked pieces were all from Phase 3 features in Area A and comprise a small but previously well-used beehive puddingstone quern and the single upper stone of a flat-top lava quern from Mayen, Germany. The dates suggest a range from the early 1st century AD (Conquest or pre-Conquest period) to the 3rd century AD, although if both types of quern were being used contemporaneously, the likely date would be early-mid 1st century AD (Early Roman).

Glass

3.9.4 A single fragment of 19th-20th century glass bottle was recovered from Ditch **952** (Phase 5) in Area B (Appendix B.4).

Prehistoric pottery

3.9.5 The combined evaluation and excavation yielded a total of 1379 sherds (11206g) of prehistoric pottery (Appendix B.5), which ranged in date from the Late Bronze Age through to the Late Iron Age/Early Roman period, with the majority being of Early Iron Age date (1257 sherds, 9747g; *c*. 800-350 BC). The Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery contains sherds in a range of fabrics, all typical of pottery groups dating to this period in the region. Overall, the assemblage presents a predominance of flint-tempered wares in coarseware jar form and a low incidence of decoration.

Romano-British pottery

3.9.6 A total of 911 sherds weighing 11.246kg and representing a minimum of 112 individual Late Iron Age and Early Roman vessels was recovered during the excavation (Appendix B.6). This was in addition to a small quantity (116 sherds, weighing 1.092kg) of fragmentary and moderately abraded Early Roman pottery recovered during the evaluation.

3.9.7 The ceramic material from this site mainly represents a transitional Late Iron Age to Early Romano-British assemblage. The pottery evidence strongly suggests that a period of intense domestic activity occurred on the site across the 1st and 2nd centuries AD, which continued into the 3rd and 4th centuries, although less intensively based on the quality and the lack of diversity of vessel forms.

3.9.8 The bulk of the assemblage, consists of locally produced ‘Romanising’ coarse Sandy grey ware (37.40% by weight). Fine wares are not well represented within the assemblage; specialist wares are represented by two mortaria.

Medieval and later pottery

3.9.9 The medieval and post-medieval pottery totalled 27 sherds weighing 507g (Appendix B.7). The most interesting find is part of an early medieval ware socketed dish or bowl perhaps dating to the later 12th to early 13th century. Later pottery is also present including Mill Green fineware of the mid-13th to 14th centuries, and there is a small amount of post-medieval and modern pottery.

Ceramic Building Material

3.9.10 A small amount of Ceramic Building Material (1.795kg) of mixed Roman and post-medieval date was recovered from Areas A and B (Appendix B.8).

Fired Clay

3.9.11 Excavation produced a moderate assemblage of fired clay (628 fragments, 22263g) from Areas A and B including fragments of approximately ten Bronze Age cylindrical loomweights and eight Iron Age triangular loomweights (Appendix B.9). For Area A, the majority of the material was collected from Phase 3 (Late Iron Age-Early Roman) features and in Area B the material was largely found in Phase 2 (Early Iron Age) features

Briquetage

3.9.12 Some 753g of mostly undiagnostic briquetage was collected, the majority from an Early Iron Age posthole (**1111**), part of Structure **1018** in Area B (Appendix B.10).

Worked wood

3.9.13 Forty-six fragments of preserved wood were recovered from the lower fills of Early Iron Age waterhole **833** (Appendix B.11), including roundwood items, split pieces of roundwood, three posts worked to a point and one with a faceted edge.

Human remains

3.9.14 Two Late Iron Age/Early Roman cremation pits in Area A contained 359g (**475**; SK. 476) and 425g (**581**; SK. 582) of cremated human bone (Appendix C.1). Based on the size and robustness of the identifiable elements, the remains of both are thought to be those of an older subadult/adult.

Faunal remains

3.9.15 The assemblage was of a small size, with 4.17kg of bone from hand collection and from environmental samples (Appendix C.2). Recordable fragments totalled 55, with species including cattle, sheep/goat, horse and pig. The vast majority of the remains are from Phase 3.

Mollusca

3.9.16 Oyster shells totalling 1.078kg were recovered from six features in Area A, all thought to be Roman in date (Appendix C.3).

Plant remains

3.9.17 Sixty-eight bulk environmental samples were collected. Assessment of these samples indicated that preservation of carbonised plant remains was extremely poor. However more extensive waterlogged remains were recovered from the lower fills of Early Iron Age waterhole **833** (Appendix C.4). Analysis of these assemblages revealed frequent seeds of aquatic plants and plants that are likely to have been growing around the edge of the feature.

Pollen

3.9.18 Pollen analysis from three sub-samples within the lowest two fills of waterhole **833** compliments the waterlogged plant remains, the results suggestive of pastoral farming and arable activity associated with the settlement, sitting within a broader landscape that included oak and lime woodlands, and hedgerows (Appendix C.5). The assemblage is characterised by tree pollen, accounting for between approximately 30% to 70% of the pollen assemblage.

4 DISCUSSION

With Tom Phillips

4.1 Reliability of field investigation

4.1.1 The conditions during the excavation were generally good with minimal effect on the reliability of field investigation. In Area B the extremely heterogenous make-up of the natural deposits created a wide variety of 'false' natural features but did not otherwise affect the identification of archaeological features.

4.1.2 The northern half of Area A was also affected by extensive though patchy shallow disturbance, possibly the result of long use as pastoral fields for horse grazing.

4.2 Phase 1: Later Bronze Age

4.2.1 There is extensive Late Bronze Age settlement in south-east Essex including sites to the south around Southend (*e.g.* North Shoebury, Wymer and Brown 1995; Great Wakering, Helliwell and Macleod 1959) and north along the Chelmer Valley and the Blackwater Estuary (*e.g.* Springfield Lyons, Brown and Medlycott 2013; Hall Road, Heybridge, Newton 2008; Loft's Farm, Great Totham, Priddy 1984). The area around Southend has produced the largest concentration of Late Bronze Age metalwork deposits in Essex (Couchman 1980) and an exceptionally large Late Bronze Age hoard has been found at Burnham on Crouch, 15km to the east (EHER 51059; Marsden 2013). Also in Burnham on Crouch, a Middle-Late Bronze Age settlement overlooking the River Crouch and its saltmarsh included pits and postholes, a waterhole, and both features and artefacts (briquetage) relating to salt-working (Collie and Clarke 2018).

4.2.2 The elements of field system in Area B have tentatively been dated to the Later Bronze Age, based on evidence from across the region and further afield, which suggests that ditched field systems were constructed in the Middle-Late Bronze Age, but remained an active part of the landscape for centuries afterwards. In south-east Essex enclosures or boundary ditches of Late Bronze Age date have been recorded on several sites including Broomfield, Chelmsford (Atkinson 1995), Loft's Farm, Great Totham (Priddy 1984) and at Hall Road, Heybridge (Newton 2008). This was also the situation at North Shoebury, where excavations revealed a rectilinear field system of Middle Bronze Age date (Wymer and Brown 1995, 20-21), with further ditches, pits and postholes dating to the Late Bronze Age. In the Early Iron Age the settlement expanded again, with scatters of pits and postholes associated with at least one major ditch that had been in existence since the Late Bronze Age, alongside other ditches interpreted as Early Iron Age in date (*ibid.*, 21-22). The dating of these ditches was based on domestic refuse found within them, but it is possible, considering the earlier field system at the site, and the consensus from across the region, that construction of these field ditches occurred earlier and continued to be utilised during the Early Iron Age, specifically as areas of settlement. This is the interpretation at Malyons Farm also; although Early Iron Age pottery (17 sherds, 295g) was recovered from the southern ditch (**1123**) of the two parallel ditches in Area B West and a similar amount (11 sherds, 137g) came from a perpendicular ditch (**975**), this material derives from the Early Iron Age settlement that utilised these ditches when they were already several centuries old.

4.2.3 Away from the ditches in Area B, the only other Late Bronze Age feature was the large pit or hollow (**584**/**671**) in the south of Area A. This feature may have been a quarry pit or perhaps a natural hollow that had been open during the Bronze Age, with 35 sherds of Late Bronze Age pottery (*c*.500g) being recovered from its two fills. While it strengthens the argument for a Later Bronze Age presence at the site, little more can be said about the feature itself.

4.2.4 As well as a dozen sherds of Late Bronze Age pottery found residually in later features, approximately ten cylindrical weights were recovered, of a form consistently identified within Early to Late Bronze Age sites across Britain (Appendix B.9). At Malyons Farm these loomweights were mostly recovered from features in Area B, within and around the Early Iron Age settlement (Fig. 16). These weights may indicate an earlier date of origin for the settlement, perhaps pushing its earliest use into the Late Bronze Age.

4.3 Phase 2: Early Iron Age

Introduction

4.3.1 Early Iron Age activity consisted of unenclosed settlement extending across the northern part of Area B, with peripheral activity in the south-eastern part of Area B and the north of Area A. A number of residual Early Iron Age pottery sherds were also recovered from Late Iron Age-Early Roman features in the south of Area A.

Settlement morphology

4.3.2 The settlement consisted almost entirely of discrete pits and postholes, with a proposed settlement core spread over approximately 1ha in the north of Area B West and East. The highest density of features was clearly in Area B West, where five out of the seven structures and many of the pits were located. This was also borne out by the pottery distribution, with most of the pottery coming from features within and around the group of five structures in Area B West (Fig. 15). In broad terms, the settlement appeared to utilise a Later Bronze Age ditch (**1123**) as its northern boundary, which is again supported by the ceramic evidence, with no pottery coming from the northern ditch itself (**680**). To the west and south the limits of the settlement appeared entirely open, although on both of these sides the limits were well defined by a decrease in the density of features, with relatively blank areas apparent, perhaps indicating where boundaries or barriers that have left no trace, such as hedgerows or areas of vegetation, once existed. It is suggested below (4.3.17) that the high proportions of tree pollen surviving in the lower fills of waterhole **833** may indicate significant areas of woodland nearby, and these supposedly blank areas could have been wooded during the Early Iron Age. Evidence for hedgerows also comes from pollen in waterhole **833**, with shrubs such as hazel-type, brambles and cherries possibly coming from hedges that bordered the fields (Appendix C.5).

4.3.3 An area of peripheral activity consisting of further dispersed pits and a large waterhole was located to the south-east of the main settlement, separated from the settlement core by a noticeable gap, *c*.30m wide, which was mostly devoid of features. Within this area of peripheral activity the density of features was lower and generally speaking pottery was recovered in smaller quantities. The exception to this was waterhole **833**,

which produced the largest assemblage of pottery from a single feature (168 sherds, 2159g), along with its impressive archaeobotanical remains (see below). Waterholes are an important and common feature of prehistoric and later settlements, providing an easily accessible source of water. The finding of large amounts of material waste within them is not unusual; a local contemporary example comes from north of the Blackwater at Loft's Farm, Great Totham (Priddy 1984, 128), where large quantities of Early Iron Age pottery were found in the upper fills of a Late Bronze Age well. One reason for this occurrence is that they provided a convenient large hole in which to dispose of rubbish once it had gone out of use. This appeared to be the case at Malyons Farm, with rubbish potentially being transported from the settlement core to be disposed of in the waterhole.

The local environment

4.3.4 Preservation of environmental evidence was poor across much of the site, with only occasional charred cereal grains and charcoal being recovered. However, waterlogged remains recovered from the lower fills of the waterhole (**833**) in Area B East were the exception and offer some insight into the settlement's habitat and local environment. Included within the assemblage were seeds of aquatic plants that would have been growing within the water, as well as plants that are likely to have been growing around the edge of the feature on damp soils (Appendix C.4). Surviving pollen from the lowest two fills is equally revealing, with possible indicators for pastoral farming and arable activity associated with the settlement, sitting within a broader landscape that included oak and lime woodlands, and hedgerows (Appendix C.5). It is interesting to note the high incidence of tree pollen, and the fact that it rises from approximately 30% of the pollen count in the lowest fill (856) to 70% of the pollen assemblage in the fill directly above it (855). This suggests significant areas of woodland close to the site, perhaps increasing during the life of the settlement. The high rates of arboreal pollen may also help to explain some of the blank areas directly adjacent to areas of dense settlement features. The most commonly occurring tree pollen is oak with fewer occurrences of alder, lime and pine.

4.3.5 The dating of a sloe stone from the lowest fill to the Early – Middle Bronze Age (1731-1537 cal. BC; BRAMS-4066; 3345 ± 25 BP; 95.4%) is certainly an anomaly when considering the date of the sizeable Early Iron Age pottery assemblage. If the radiocarbon date had been obtained from a fragment of charcoal or animal bone, it could be much older than the feature in which it was redeposited, in this case the waterhole. A waterlogged sloe stone in a large assemblage of waterlogged remains is less easy to explain; it seems unlikely that waterlogged seeds of Early Bronze Age date could find their way into a waterhole that was only constructed in the Early Iron Age. Nevertheless, dismissing the pottery would be even harder to explain and the presence of nearly 1500g of Early Iron Age pottery in the lower fill in particular, as well as a not insignificant amount from the upper fills, is the most compelling evidence for the date of the feature.

Structures and pits

4.3.6 The seven structures identified within Area B consisted of tightly spaced clusters of postholes, with pits often forming parts of the groupings as well. The number of postholes in each structure varied between three and seven with a variety of diameters or overall dimensions (Table 6). None of the structures had clearly discernible floor plans and while most were sub-circular in shape, two structures (**696** and **1011**) were more elongated (Fig. 13). Whilst it is correct to interpret these feature groups as structures, because it would be counter-intuitive to describe closely spaced groups of postholes as anything other than structures, it is difficult to say much more about their function. What has survived at Malyons Farm are the partial floor plans of buildings and it has to be assumed that additional structural elements, such as other postholes, outer walls and floor surfaces have not survived, making it difficult to determine the original size and form.

Structure	No of postholes	No. of pits	Measurements (m)	EIA pottery (no. of sherds, wt. in g)	Radiocarbon date
687	3	-	3 x 3	2, 5	
696	3	3	8.07m x 5.04	40, 653	
766	5	4	7.91m x 7.9	10, 107	
805	6	-	5.55m x 2.58	11, 65	
970	3	1	3.98 x 2.03	62, 502	
1011	7	-	12.5 x 4.2	3, 4	
1018	3	4	8.9 x 5.7	46, 257	750-408 cal. BC (2422 ± 25 BP)

Table 6: Summary of Early Iron Age structures

4.3.7 Pottery was recovered from all of the structures, ranging from very small amounts in Structures **687** and **1011**, up to *c.*650g from Structure **696** (Table 6). A posthole within one of the structures (**1018**) was radiocarbon dated to 750-408 cal. BC (BRAMS-4068; 2422 ± 25 BP; 95.4%). It is also worth noting that a pit within Pit Group **778**, only 6m to the east of Structure **805**, was radiocarbon dated to 743-404 cal. BC (BRAMS-4068; 2422 ± 25 BP; 95.4%).

4.3.8 As well as the pits interpreted as part of the structures, some of the most finds-rich pits were located close to structures. For example, to the east of Structure **805**, pit **933** (Pit Group **778**) contained 288g of pottery, 975g of burnt flint and 255g of burnt stone, while a large pit (**1062**), between Structures **1011** and **1018**, contained *c.*900g of pottery and fired clay, including a fragment of either a triangular weight or a kiln bar.

4.3.9 The structures bear some similarity in form to an Early Iron Age structure found at Great Holts Farm, Boreham (Germany 2003, 14 and fig. 11), along the valley of the River Chelmer (Fig. 17). The Great Holts Farm structure, which did not appear to be associated with any contemporary structures, contained seventeen postholes (more than any of the structures at Hullbridge) and had a more discernible, sub-circular floor plan, although it was similar in overall size (*c.*7m in diameter) to some of the larger structures at Hullbridge (**766** and **1018**).

4.3.10 Another Early Iron Age structure was discovered at Rawreth, *c.*3km south-west of Hullbridge. Seven postholes of similar dimensions to those at Malyons Farm were arranged in an oval shape with overall dimensions of *c.*5m x 4m (Drury 1977, 23).

4.3.11 Excavations at Foxhall Farm, Southend also identified three structures of a similar date, including two that were entirely post-built (Ecclestone 1995, 25-27 and fig. 4). One of these (structure 3) was a dense cluster of postholes with a diameter of *c*.9m, while another was a possible four-post structure.

Material culture and site economy

4.3.12 Information pertaining to the economy of the settlement and activities taking place within it comes from the ceramics, the fired clay (including the weights), other items such as the briquetage and to some extent the environmental remains within waterhole **833**. The faunal remains from this phase were sparse (a total of only 11 specimens), consisting primarily of cattle bones with a smaller amount of horse bones (Appendix C.2). The small size of the assemblage makes drawing significant conclusions difficult but seems to indicate the use of cattle for meat production, and the possible use of horses for traction or transportation.

4.3.13 The Early Iron Age ceramic assemblage (1257 sherds, 9747g) is domestic in nature and can be paralleled at other sites across the region, despite there being a lack of diagnostic sherds. The assemblage presents a predominance of flint-tempered wares in coarseware jar form and a low incidence of decoration (34 sherds, 600g), suggesting a parallel with the settlements along the A120 (Powell 2007), which was also an unenclosed settlement. There is an absence of Darmsden-Linton style pottery, perhaps indicating that the settlement could have gone out of use before the development of Darmsden-Linton wares. The pottery derived primarily from pits, with a smaller amount from postholes, and mostly from in and around the structures (Fig. 15), indicating that the structures were associated with occupation. As already mentioned, the exception to this distribution was waterhole **833**, which contained a large assemblage of pottery (168 sherds, 2159g) amongst other domestic waste.

4.3.14 Within the fired clay assemblage, the cylindrical and triangular weights are another indicator of domestic activity, including weaving and textile production. What is notable is that the majority of the weights from the settlement in Area B are cylindrical, a form suggested to have been used on warp-weighted looms and usually found in Early to Late Bronze Age contexts across Britain (Appendix B.9). A minimum of eight cylindrical weights were identified in Area B, within pits **756**, **817**, **1034** and **1132**, as well as a single weight in Late Bronze Age pit **584**/**671** in Area A (Fig. 15), although other smaller fragments may mean the true number is higher. The presence of possible Bronze Age weights within the settlement may be an indicator of a more extensive Late Bronze Age presence on the site than is evident from the small amount of pottery, or an indication of a very early phase of the settlement, perhaps at the very end of the Late Bronze Age/beginning of the Iron Age. By contrast, only three triangular weights, broadly speaking of Middle-Late Iron Age date, were found in the settlement. One of these, from pit **1111** (Structure **1018**) comprised re-fitting pieces (358g) of an 'Iron Age –type' rectangular-triangular end-perforated loomweight.

4.3.15 The presence of briquetage from the settlement (in posthole **1111**, Structure **1018**) suggests some possible links to salt-production, known from other sites along the River Crouch (Wilkinson & Murphy 1995), including Late Bronze Age salt-working at Maldon Road, Burnham-on-Crouch (Collie and Clarke 2018; see 4.2 above). However, the

assemblage at Malyons Farm is very small, contains no identifiable fragments, and derived from a single posthole (Appendix B.10). These factors indicate a probable secondary deposition, and there is no evidence to suggest this activity occurred within the investigation area itself, but somewhere close by. In addition, the presence of a bleached patina upon fragments of burnt stone from three Early Iron Age settlement features (waterhole **833**, pit **933**, posthole **949**) suggest their use with sea water, and this may be further evidence of salt-working (Appendix B.3).

4.3.16 Assemblages of unworked burnt flint recovered from Early Iron Age features in Area B (a total of 226 fragments, 3919g) are the remains of flint cobbles which have been deliberately heated and used to heat water. The purposes of the deliberate heating of stone and flint were probably varied and have been subject to much debate. Within a settlement there are many potential uses for using heated flint to heat water, including in cooking, brewing and textile/hide processing (Appendix B.2). It has also been linked to the salt-working evidence from the site, although as mentioned above, the assemblage of briquetage is very small and no burnt flint was found in association. The largest individual assemblages of burnt flint came from pit **933**, to the east of Structure **805** (975g; Pit Group **778**) and from Area B East, waterhole **833** (710g) and an adjacent pit (**756**; 629g).

4.3.17 Preservation of environmental evidence was poor across much of the site, with only occasional charred cereal grains and charcoal being recovered. However, waterlogged remains recovered from the lower fills of the waterhole (**833**) in Area B East were the exception and offers some insight into the settlement's habitat. Included within the assemblage were seeds of aquatic plants that would have been growing within the water, as well as plants that are likely to have been growing around the edge of the feature on damp soils (Appendix C.4). Surviving pollen from the lowest two fills is equally revealing, with possible indicators for pastoral farming and arable activity associated with the settlement, sitting within a broader landscape that included oak and lime woodlands, and hedgerows (Appendix C.5). It is interesting to note the high incidence of tree pollen, and the fact that it rises from approximately 30% of the pollen count in the lowest fill (856) to 70% of the pollen assemblage in the fill directly above it (855). This suggests significant areas of woodland close to the site, perhaps increasing during the life of the settlement. The high rates of arboreal pollen may also help to explain some of the blank areas directly adjacent to areas of dense settlement features. The most commonly occurring tree pollen is oak with fewer occurrences of alder, lime and pine.

The Early Iron Age of South-East Essex

4.3.18 The form of 'open' settlement encountered at Malyons Farm is well attested across the region during the Early Iron Age, although the general impression is there are less Early Iron Age settlements in south-east Essex than during the preceding Late Bronze Age. There are a few notable exceptions; however, most of these sites were excavated some time ago and this apparent disparity may possibly represent older ceramic typologies or the mis-dating of features. Sites in south-east Essex (Fig. 17) include Rawreth close to the current site (Drury 1977, 23; Fig. 2), Linford (Barton 1962) and Fox Hall Farm, Southend (Ecclestone 1995). Amongst a density of Iron Age settlement

uncovered at Mucking, structures dating to the early part of the period were identified (Evans *et al*. 2016). A feature on all of these sites was post-built structures, similar to the examples at Hullbridge (see below).

4.3.19 Another comparable site, north of the Blackwater, is Crescent Road, Heybridge (Atkinson 2016, 75), where a mixed ceramic assemblage suggested settlement straddling both the Early and Middle Iron Age. As well as structures defined by circular eaves drip gullies (possibly indicating the Middle Iron Age phase of activity), there were pits and postholes of Early Iron Age date, with some of the ceramics hinting at a Late Bronze Age tradition. The complex sequence of field system and settlement remains at North Shoebury (Wymer and Brown 1995), including the Early Iron Age phase, has been described above (4.2.2), while a comparable settlement was excavated to the north-east of Shoebury, at Great Wakering; this site also revealed evidence of pottery manufacture and cloth production (Crowe 1984).

4.3.20 Also worth noting is the significant circular Late Bronze Age enclosure ditch at Springfield Lyons, which did have decorated pottery of earliest Iron Age date deposited within it, although this appeared to be at the end of the enclosure's use rather than a separate phase of activity (Brown and Medlycott 2013, 161).

4.3.21 Looking at a different landscape zone, the Hullbridge Survey (Wilkinson and Murphy 1995) studied estuaries and rivers around southeast Essex including the River Crouch. This showed very little sign of settlement in the coastal areas. Some of the surveyed sites revealed preserved wooden structures, mostly short stretches of trackway that were possibly used to access the salt marshes. These features show considerable overlap between Bronze Age and Iron Age activity (*ibid.*, 164-165).

4.3.22 Another important site-type in this part of Essex is hillforts. Summaries (Drury 1980, Morris and Buckley 1978) suggest that most south Essex hillforts are situated on promontories rather than hilltops, with commanding views along river valleys, estuaries, or the coastline (Drury 1980, 47). A lack of occupation evidence suggests many fulfilled a purely defensive role unrelated to settlements. Some, such as Langdon Hills and Asheldham (Bedwin 1991) have yielded significant amounts of Early Iron Age pottery, while others are less well dated (Drury 1980, 47). Nevertheless, many probably originated in the earlier part of the Iron Age and continued in use to differing degrees throughout the period. As in other parts of the country where hillforts are well represented, there must have been a social and economic link between these sites and settlements in the surrounding landscape.

4.4 Phase 3: Late Iron Age – Early Roman

Introduction

4.4.1 Late Iron Age and Early Roman activity was concentrated in Area A, particularly in the southern half of the area. This consisted of a double rectilinear enclosure in the south-western corner and numerous scatters and clusters of pits, in and around the enclosures. Ceramics associated with this phase mainly represent a transitional Late Iron Age to Early Romano-British domestic assemblage, with a period of intense activity during the 1st and 2nd centuries AD, continuing into the 3rd and 4th centuries, although less intensively.

4.4.2 Two isolated cremations in Area A were contemporary with the enclosures, dating to the Late Iron Age – Early Roman period.

Site morphology

4.4.3 The main feature of the site was a pair of sub-rectangular enclosures or plots (Enclosures 1 and 2) in the south-west of Area A. Neither was particularly large, Enclosure 1 measuring 40m by 17m and Enclosure 2 slightly larger at 50m by 21m. Enclosure 1 was the southerly of the two, formed by ditches along the southern and eastern sides (**617** and **478**). A different form of boundary (**519**) extended along the northern side, comprised partly of a ditch and partly of elongated pit-like features. Originally this may have been a single continuous ditch which was shallower in places, the effects of later plough damage making it appear like a series of separate features. The western side of the enclosure was seemingly open.

4.4.4 Enclosure 2 was directly to the north, sharing its southern side with Enclosure 1, while its northern side was a parallel linear ditch (**526**). Pit Group **485** extended along the eastern side of the enclosure, where an eastern boundary ditch might have been expected and there were further pit groups (**661** and **733**) along the western side. None of the enclosure ditches were large, measuring up to 1.8m wide and 0.7m deep. Ditch **509** appeared to form the eastern boundary of the site, with no features visible to the south-east of it, either in the excavation area or in the evaluation trenches in the fields to the east. In some ways, the layout of the ditches is similar to the Roman field pattern at North Shoebury (Wymer and Brown 1995, 160 and fig. 30), where several narrow, strip-like fields were recorded. Two Late Iron Age strip fields, *c*.20m wide, were identified at Slough House Farm, north of the Blackwater Estuary (Wallis and Waughman 1998, 34 and fig. 30).

4.4.5 There was no evidence for buildings/structures associated with Enclosures 1-2 or elsewhere with the area of Phase 3 features, but this is not unusual in the context of Romano-British sites lacking masonry buildings and is probably largely a product of the low archaeological visibility of timber-built buildings that were constructed using shallow beam slots or other insubstantial footings. Also, as the features probably continued beyond the edge of excavation, no firm conclusions should be made about the presence or absence of structures within the excavation area. Enclosures 1 and 2 could have held small agricultural structures but alternatively, the enclosures may have been small arable or horticultural plots supporting an adjacent farmstead. A large proportion of the Late Iron Age – Romano-British pottery, which was domestic in nature (see below), was recovered from the enclosure ditches and the surrounding pits (Fig. 14). This is a strong indication of occupation, either within the excavated enclosures or close by.

4.4.6 Many of the pits in Area A were interpreted as extraction or quarry pits. The size and profiles of many of the pits precludes the possibility of them being small wells or storage pits and they may have instead been excavated to extract the clay.

Material culture and site economy

4.4.7 As with the earlier phases, the faunal assemblage was small, with only 36 fragments of animal bone recovered from contexts in Phase 3. These were predominantly cattle bones (69.4%) with a smaller occurrence of (19.4%) of sheep/goat and much smaller amounts of pig and horse bone (5.6% each). Ageing of these bones where possible suggests slaughter at optimal ages for meat production. However, the very small size of the assemblage means wider conclusions about the methods of animal husbandry are not possible (Appendix C.2).

4.4.8 The strongest evidence for occupation at the site comes from the Late Iron Age – Romano-British pottery assemblage (1027 sherds, 12338g), which represents a transitional date range across the Late Iron Age into the Early Roman period with some later Romano-British (3rd and 4th century) material (Appendix B.6). Generally domestic in form, there are a large number of cooking jars with sooting preserved on some sherds. Food storage jars are also present and table ware vessels are present in a variety of dish, platter, flagon and cup forms. Relatively few high-status wares were present, all generally Gallic imports (Appendix B.6). As implied above, the enclosures/plots and associated pits in Area A could be a domestic setting, or very close to one. The fragmentary and abraded nature of the pottery is perhaps indicative of primary disposal in middens prior to being deposited in pits. Nevertheless, it is unlikely the pottery has travelled far. Concentrated in features in the southern part of Area A (Fig. 14), the greatest concentrations were within pits, with lower concentrations from the ditches. However, there was a greater concentration of Late Iron Age – Early Roman material from the ditches, particularly around Enclosure 1, with concentrations of more generally Romano-British pottery coming from the pits.

4.4.9 Fragments of four triangular Iron Age weights were recovered, two from the ditches forming Enclosure 1 and two from pits around the edges of Enclosure 2 (Appendix B.9, Fig. 16). Fragments of a further two possible triangular weights were recovered as intrusive finds from Late Bronze Age pit **584**/**671**, to the north of Enclosure 2. The perforations within these weights means that while they were probably intended for suspension, many triangular weights would be too bulky and cumbersome for weaving. Far larger and much smaller examples than those at Malyons Farm have been recorded, which only broadens the possible range of functions (Appendix B.9). A single fragment of possible kiln bar was also recovered from a pit (**570**) along the eastern edge of Enclosure 2, hinting at the presence of kilns nearby.

4.4.10 Environmental samples from features in this period were unfortunately barren and did not produce any material of use (Appendix C.4).

Human burials

4.4.11 The two isolated cremation burials, separated by 70m, produced only limited amounts of cremated human bone (between 359-425g). Although very few identifiable fragments were recovered, both cremations are believed to be those of an older subadult/adult (Appendix C.1). Radiocarbon dates obtained from cremated bone within the two burials correspond with the transitional Late Iron Age to Early Romano-British date of the settlement, with SK. 476 returning a calibrated date of 98 BC – AD

65 (BRAMS-4070; 2027 ± 26 BP; 95.4% probability) and SK. 582 returning a slightly later date of 38 BC – AD 120 (BRAMS-4071; 1972 ± 25 BP; 95.4% probability). These burials strengthen the argument for the site being a domestic setting, and it may be expected that other isolated burials exist, or existed, nearby.

The Roman landscape

4.4.12 The Late Iron Age – Early Roman remains at Malyons Farm sit 17km south-east of the major Roman centre at Chelmsford along the Chelmer Valley, and 13km south of a smaller centre at Heybridge (Atkinson and Preston 1998), possibly a port at the head of the Blackwater Estuary. In the area between the Chelmer and Crouch valleys the density of Roman sites appears to be relatively sparse (Allen *et al*. 2016), although this could be a bias of excavation rather than a true picture of Romano-British settlement density. Close to Hullbridge, a Late Roman farmstead was discovered at Rawreth, 3.5km to the west-south-west (Drury 1977), while further west in the upper Crouch valley a Conquest period military camp and later a large settlement has been partially excavated at Beauchamps Farm, Wickford (Rodwell 1970). These settlements were close to possible Roman roads, with one extending from Benfleet in the south to Chelmsford in the north, *c*.3.5km west of the current site. Along the sides of the Crouch Estuary there is good evidence for the presence of Roman 'redhills' (salt-working sites (Wilkinson & Murphy 1995) and this industry must have affected the prosperity of local rural settlements.

4.4.13 The evidence at Malyons Farm is similar to some of the peripheral activity around the settlement at Elms Farm, Heybridge (Atkinson and Preston 1998, 98 and fig. 6). The settlement at Elms Farm was much more extensive than at Hullbridge, where there was no evidence of buildings or roads within the investigation area. Other examples from Essex include Great Dunmow (Lavender 1997, 52-61) Beaulieu, near Chelmsford (Stocks-Morgan 2016, 20-27 and Figs. 3 & 4), which also produced a similar pottery assemblage (*ibid*, 76-77). Part of a rectilinear enclosure with some possibly associated pits was also found at Burnham-on-Crouch to the north-east (Collie and Clarke 2018).

4.4.14 Drury (Drury and Rodwell 1980, 59-64) posits the survival of Late Iron Age and Early Roman field patterns within modern field layouts in parts of Essex. However, the identified areas are to the west of Wickford and north of the River Crouch and do not encompass the area around Hullbridge (*ibid*, fig. 22). The alignment of the enclosures at Malyons Farm do not align with the modern fields, which are broadly aligned north to south.

4.5 Phase 4: Medieval

4.5.1 Medieval evidence consisted only of a single north to south aligned ditch, located in Area C, and an assemblage of medieval pottery recovered during the subsoil stripping of the same area. A small number of residual medieval pottery sherds were recovered from post-medieval features in Area B. Twenty sherds (303g) of pottery were recovered, primary of 12-14th century in date (Appendix B.7).

4.5.2 The location of the ditch on the eastern edge of the investigation area, with no identifiable medieval features to the west, suggests an outer boundary of an enclosed area. The ditch is parallel to the rear boundary of the housing estate to the east, which

appears to match the rear boundary of a land plot visible on the 1st edition OS map. This could represent a much older medieval land division.

4.6 Phase 5: Post-medieval

4.6.1 The post-medieval remains consisted almost entirely of field boundary ditches in Areas A and B. These include a rectilinear field system in Area B with a single ditch on a comparable alignment in the north of Area A.

4.6.2 The field boundaries in Area B include two north to south aligned ditches that were still extant prior to stripping. Three narrower parallel and perpendicular boundaries were exposed between these two ditches. These probably represent the earliest phase of the modern field system, the central field having originally been sub-divided into three or four smaller fields, which have subsequently been combined.

4.6.3 A small amount of 19-20th century pottery was recovered from a single post-hole in the north-west corner of Area B East. Small quantities of post-medieval CBM were also recovered from the post-medieval field boundaries, and from some features in Area A.

4.7 Conclusions

4.7.1 The excavation uncovered an unenclosed Early Iron Age settlement with possibly Late Bronze Age antecedents, which is of some significance in the context of south-east Essex, where recently excavated examples of such sites are uncommon. The focus of the settlement contained post-built structures and pits, accompanied by a modest ceramic assemblage, while waterlogged plant remains and pollen from an associated waterhole provide valuable evidence for the Early Iron Age environment. The Late Iron Age – Romano-British remains provide an example of a relatively low-status site close to the River Crouch, which is probably typical of other rural farmsteads in the wider area.

5 PUBLICATION AND ARCHIVING

5.1 Publication

5.1.1 It is proposed that a synthetic, illustrated report on the results of the fieldwork will be submitted for publication in *Transactions of the Essex Society for Archaeology and History*.

5.1.2 This report both supplements the published article and is superseded by any new data and interpretations presented within it.

5.2 Archiving, Retention and Dispersal

5.2.1 The site archive (under the site code HUMF19) will be deposited with Southend Museum and comprises a maximum of nine bulk finds, four document boxes and three small find boxes.

APPENDIX A CONTEXT INVENTORY

Context	Area	Phase	Group	Cut	Category	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Feature Type	Date Range
400	A	3	400		cut	1.1	0.32	ditch	LIA-ERB
401	A	3	400	400	fill	1.1	0.32	ditch	LIA-ERB
402	A	3	400		cut	0.9	0.14	ditch	LIA-ERB
403	A	3	400	402	fill	0.9	0.14	ditch	LIA-ERB
404	A	3			cut	1.1	0.25	pit	LIA-ERB
405	A	3		404	fill		0.06	pit	LIA-ERB
406	A	3		404	fill		0.19	pit	LIA-ERB
407	A	3			cut	0.9	0.12	pit	LIA-ERB
408	A	3		407	fill		0.12	pit	LIA-ERB
409	A	3			cut	1.5	0.13	pit	LIA-ERB
410	A	3		409	fill		0.13	pit	LIA-ERB
411	A	3			cut	2.13	0.17	pit	LIA-ERB
412	A	3		411	fill		0.17	pit	LIA-ERB
413	A	3			cut	0.47	0.11	pit	LIA-ERB
414	A	3		413	fill		0.11	pit	LIA-ERB
415	A	3			cut	0.58	0.07	pit	LIA-ERB
416	A	3		415	fill		0.07	pit	LIA-ERB
417	A	3			cut	0.4	0.1	post hole	LIA-ERB
418	A	3		417	fill		0.1	post hole	LIA-ERB
419	A	3			cut	1	0.4	pit	LIA-ERB
420	A	3		419	fill		0.4	pit	LIA-ERB
421	A	3			cut	0.8	0.2	ditch/natural	LIA-ERB
422	A	3		421	fill		0.2	ditch/natural	LIA-ERB
423	A	3			cut	0.8	0.18	pit	LIA-ERB
424	A	3		423	fill		0.18	pit	LIA-ERB
425	A	3			cut	1	0.16	pit	LIA-ERB
426	A	3		425	fill		0.16	pit	LIA-ERB
427	A	3			cut	0.8	0.2	pit	LIA-ERB
428	A	3		427	fill		0.2	pit	LIA-ERB
429	A	3			cut	2	0.21	pit	LIA-ERB
430	A	3		429	fill			pit	LIA-ERB
431	A	3			cut	0.9	0.25	pit	LIA-ERB
432	A	3		431	fill		0.25	pit	LIA-ERB
433	A	3			cut	1.1	0.17	pit	LIA-ERB
434	A	3		433	fill		0.17	pit	LIA-ERB
435	A	3			cut	1.78	0.2	pit	LIA-ERB
436	A	3		435	fill		0.2	pit	LIA-ERB
437	A	3			cut	2.56	0.2	pit	LIA-ERB
438	A	3		437	fill		0.2	pit	LIA-ERB
439	A	3			cut	1.36	0.2	pit	LIA-ERB
440	A	3		439	fill		0.2	pit	LIA-ERB
441	A	0			cut	1.1	0.22	natural	
442	A	0		441	fill		0.22	natural	
443	A	3			cut	0.85	0.34	pit	LIA-ERB
444	A	3		443	fill		0.34	pit	LIA-ERB

Context	Area	Phase	Group	Cut	Category	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Feature Type	Date Range
445	A	3			cut	1.4	0.1	pit	LIA-ERB
446	A	3		445	fill		0.1	pit	LIA-ERB
447	A	3			cut	0.33	0.1	post hole	LIA-ERB
448	A	3		447	fill		0.1	post hole	LIA-ERB
449	A	3			cut	0.83	0.16	pit	LIA-ERB
450	A	3		449	fill		0.16	pit	LIA-ERB
451	A	0			cut	1.1	0.24	natural	
452	A	0		451	fill		0.24	natural	
453	A	0			cut	1.2	0.25	natural	
454	A	0		453	fill		0.25	natural	
455	A	0		453	fill	0.54	0.25	natural	
456	A	3			cut	1.46	0.42	pit	LIA-ERB
457	A	3		456	fill		0.42	pit	LIA-ERB
458	A	3			cut	1	0.13	pit	LIA-ERB
459	A	3		458	fill		0.13	pit	LIA-ERB
460	A	0			cut	1.1	0.17	natural	
461	A	0		460	fill		0.17	natural	
462	A	0			cut	1.6	0.42	natural	
463	A	0		462	fill		0.27	natural	
464	A	0		462	fill		0.1	natural	
465	A	0		462	fill	1.3	0.28	natural	
466	A	0			cut	1.88	0.22	natural	
467	A	0		466	fill		0.22	natural	
468	A	0			cut	2.2	0.28	natural	
469	A	0		468	fill		0.28	natural	
470	A	3			cut	2.04	0.32	pit	LIA-ERB
471	A	3		470	fill		0.32	pit	LIA-ERB
472	A	3			cut	1.44	0.6	pit	LIA-ERB
473	A	3		472	fill	1.24	0.36	pit	LIA-ERB
474	A	3		472	fill	1.44	0.24	pit	LIA-ERB
475	A	3	475		cut	0.15	0.07	cremation	LIA-ERB
476	A	3	475	475	HSR			skeleton	LIA-ERB
477	A	3	475	475	fill		0.07	cremation	LIA-ERB
478	A	3	478		cut	1.5	0.33	ditch	LIA-ERB
479	A	3	478	478	fill		0.33	ditch	LIA-ERB
480	A	3	480		cut	0.31	0.12	pit	LIA-ERB
481	A	3	480	480	fill		0.12	pit	LIA-ERB
482	A	3	480		cut	1.49	0.46	pit	LIA-ERB
483	A	3	480	482	fill		0.14	pit	LIA-ERB
484	A	3	480	482	fill		0.32	pit	LIA-ERB
485	A	3	485		cut	0.8	0.12	pit	LIA-ERB
486	A	3	485	485	fill	0.8	0.12	pit	LIA-ERB
487	A	3	485		cut	1.18	0.2	pit	LIA-ERB
488	A	3	485	487	fill	1.18	0.2	pit	LIA-ERB
489	A	3	485		cut	1.7	0.24	pit	LIA-ERB
490	A	3	485	489	fill	1.7	0.24	pit	LIA-ERB
491	A	3	485		cut	1.48	0.2	pit	LIA-ERB

Context	Area	Phase	Group	Cut	Category	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Feature Type	Date Range
492	A	3	485	491	fill	1.48	0.2	pit	LIA-ERB
493	A	3	485		cut	1.66	0.1	pit	LIA-ERB
494	A	3	485	493	fill	1.66	0.1	pit	LIA-ERB
495	A	3	485		cut	0.9	0.2	pit	LIA-ERB
496	A	3	485	495	fill	0.9	0.2	pit	LIA-ERB
497	A	3	485		cut	1.76	0.22	pit	LIA-ERB
498	A	3	485	497	fill	1.76	0.22	pit	LIA-ERB
499	A	3	480		cut	0.29	0.11	pit	LIA-ERB
500	A	3	480	499	fill		0.11	pit	LIA-ERB
501	A	3	501		cut	1.64	0.35	ditch	LIA-ERB
502	A	3	501	501	fill	1.64	0.35	ditch	LIA-ERB
503	A	0			cut	1.4	0.14	natural	
504	A	0		503	fill			natural	
505	A	3	501		cut	1.3	0.2	ditch terminus	LIA-ERB
506	A	3	501	505	fill	1.3	0.2	ditch	LIA-ERB
507	A	3	507		cut	1.2	0.16	pit	LIA-ERB
508	A	3	507	507	fill	1.2	0.16	pit	LIA-ERB
509	A	3	509		cut	0.98	0.2	ditch	LIA-ERB
510	A	3	509	509	fill	0.98	0.2	ditch	LIA-ERB
511	A	3	507		cut	0.9	0.2	pit	LIA-ERB
512	A	3	507	511	fill	0.9	0.2	pit	LIA-ERB
513	A	3			cut	2.7	0.14	pit	LIA-ERB
514	A	3		513	fill		0.14	pit	LIA-ERB
515	A	3	509		cut	1.74	0.3	ditch	LIA-ERB
516	A	3	509	515	fill	1.74	0.3	ditch	LIA-ERB
517	A	3	507		cut	4	0.55	pit	LIA-ERB
518	A	3	507	517	fill	3.74	0.48	pit	LIA-ERB
519	A	3	519		cut	1.14	0.36	ditch	LIA-ERB
520	A	3	519	519	fill		0.36	ditch	LIA-ERB
521	A	3	507	517	fill	3.9	0.07	pit	LIA-ERB
522	A	3			cut	1.9	0.3	pit	LIA-ERB
523	A	3		522	fill	1.9	0.3	pit	LIA-ERB
524	A	3	509		cut	2.96	0.39	ditch	LIA-ERB
525	A	3	509	524	fill		0.39	ditch	LIA-ERB
526	A	3	526		cut	0.83	0.11	ditch terminus	LIA-ERB
527	A	3	526	526	fill		0.11	ditch terminus	LIA-ERB
528	A	3	526		cut	0.65	0.1	ditch	LIA-ERB
529	A	3	526	528	fill		0.1	ditch	LIA-ERB
530	A	3	478		cut	0.7	0.1	ditch	LIA-ERB
531	A	3	478	530	fill		0.1	ditch	LIA-ERB
532	A	3	478		cut	0.5	0.15	pit	LIA-ERB
533	A	3	478	532	fill		0.15	pit	LIA-ERB
534	A	3	478		cut	1.4	0.3	pit	LIA-ERB
535	A	3	478	534	fill		0.3	pit	LIA-ERB

Context	Area	Phase	Group	Cut	Category	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Feature Type	Date Range
536	A	3	478		cut	2.1	0.23	pit	LIA-ERB
537	A	3	478	536	fill		0.23	pit	LIA-ERB
538	A	3	478	536	fill		0.16	pit	LIA-ERB
539	A	3			cut	2.57	0.72	pit	LIA-ERB
540	A	3		539	fill		0.72	pit	LIA-ERB
541	A	3	507		cut	0.72	0.11	pit	LIA-ERB
542	A	3	507	541	fill		0.11	pit	LIA-ERB
543	A	3	526		cut	1.15	0.16	ditch	LIA-ERB
544	A	3	526	543	fill		0.16	ditch	LIA-ERB
545	A	3			cut	0.58	0.08	pit	LIA-ERB
546	A	3		545	fill		0.08	pit	LIA-ERB
547	A	3			cut	1.12	0.18	pit	LIA-ERB
548	A	3		547	fill		0.18	pit	LIA-ERB
549	C	0			layer			subsoil	
550	A	3			cut		0.2	pit	LIA-ERB
551	A	3		550	fill		0.2	pit	LIA-ERB
552	A	3			cut	0.48	0.19	pit	LIA-ERB
553	A	3		552	fill		0.19	pit	LIA-ERB
554	A	3			cut	0.67	0.16	pit	LIA-ERB
555	A	3		554	fill		0.16	pit	LIA-ERB
556	A	3			cut	2.42	0.42	pit	LIA-ERB
557	A	3		556	fill	2.42	0.22	pit	LIA-ERB
558	A	3		556	fill	0.8	0.23	pit	LIA-ERB
559	A	3		556	fill	1.74	0.24	pit	LIA-ERB
560	A	3	478		cut	1.8	0.28	ditch	LIA-ERB
561	A	3	478	560	fill		0.28	ditch	LIA-ERB
562	A	3	562		cut	1.2	0.21	pit	LIA-ERB
563	A	3	562	562	fill		0.21	pit	LIA-ERB
564	A	3	562		cut	1.22	0.09	pit	LIA-ERB
565	A	3	562	564	fill		0.09	pit	LIA-ERB
566	A	3	562		cut	0.6	0.08	pit	LIA-ERB
567	A	3	562	566	fill		0.08	pit	LIA-ERB
568	A	3	562		cut	0.6	0.14	pit	LIA-ERB
569	A	3	562	568	fill		0.14	pit	LIA-ERB
570	A	3			cut	3.1	0.58	pit	LIA-ERB
571	A	3		570	fill		0.35	pit	LIA-ERB
572	A	3		570	fill		0.2	pit	LIA-ERB
573	A	3		570	fill	1.9	0.42	pit	LIA-ERB
574	A	3			cut	1.28	0.24	pit	LIA-ERB
575	A	3		574	fill		0.24	pit	LIA-ERB
576	A	3	519		cut	1.4	0.18	ditch terminus	LIA-ERB
577	A	3	519	576	fill		0.18	ditch terminus	LIA-ERB
578	A	3			cut	2.2	0.4	pit	LIA-ERB
579	A	3		578	fill		0.25	pit	LIA-ERB
580	A	3		578	fill	1.5	0.4	pit	LIA-ERB

Context	Area	Phase	Group	Cut	Category	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Feature Type	Date Range
581	A	3	581		cut	0.35	0.2	cremation	LIA-ERB
582	A	3	581	581	HSR			skeleton	LIA-ERB
583	A	3	581	581	fill		0.2	cremation	LIA-ERB
584	A	1	584		cut	3.48	1.09	pit	M-LBA
585	A	1	584	584	fill	2.1	0.65	pit	M-LBA
586	A	1	584	584	fill	2.6	0.6	pit	M-LBA
587	A	1	584	584	fill	3.48	0.22	pit	M-LBA
588	A	3	480		cut	0.32	0.06	pit	LIA-ERB
589	A	3	480	588	fill	0.32	0.06	pit	LIA-ERB
590	C	4	590		cut	0.8	0.27	ditch	Medieval
591	C	4	590	590	fill		0.07	ditch	Medieval
592	C	4	590	590	fill		0.2	ditch	Medieval
593	C	4	590		cut	0.7	0.3	ditch	Medieval
594	C	4	590	593	fill	0.57	0.06	ditch	Medieval
595	C	4	590	593	fill	0.7	0.24	ditch	Medieval
596	A	3	519		cut	2.5	0.5	pit	LIA-ERB
597	A	3	519	596	fill		0.15	pit	LIA-ERB
598	A	3	519	596	fill		0.35	pit	LIA-ERB
599	A	3	480		cut	0.32	0.16	pit	LIA-ERB
600	A	3	480	599	fill		0.16	pit	LIA-ERB
601	A	3	480		cut	0.38	0.17	pit	LIA-ERB
602	A	3	480	601	fill		0.17	pit	LIA-ERB
603	A	3	480		cut	0.36	0.16	pit	LIA-ERB
604	A	3	480	603	fill		0.16	pit	LIA-ERB
605	A	3	480		cut	0.94	0.24	pit	LIA-ERB
606	A	3	480	605	fill		0.24	pit	LIA-ERB
607	A	3			cut	0.96	0.2	pit	LIA-ERB
608	A	3		607	fill	0	0.2	pit	LIA-ERB
609	A	3			cut	0.89	0.17	pit	LIA-ERB
610	A	3		609	fill		0.17	pit	LIA-ERB
611	A	3	519		cut	1.1	0.22	pit	LIA-ERB
612	A	3	519	611	fill		0.22	pit	LIA-ERB
613	A	3	519		cut	0.7	0.1	pit	LIA-ERB
614	A	3	519	613	fill		0.1	pit	LIA-ERB
615	A	3	519		cut	0.7	0.17	pit	LIA-ERB
616	A	3	519	615	fill		0.13	pit	LIA-ERB
617	A	3	617		cut	1.14	0.2	ditch	LIA-ERB
618	A	3	617	617	fill	1.14	0.2	ditch	LIA-ERB
619	A	3			cut	0.73	0.18	pit	LIA-ERB
620	A	3		619	fill		0.18	pit	LIA-ERB
621	B	2			cut	1.9	0.4	ditch	EIA
622	B	2		621	fill	1.9	0.4	ditch	EIA
623	A	3	655		cut	0.62	0.27	pit	LIA-ERB
624	A	3	655	623	fill		0.27	pit	LIA-ERB
625	A	3	655		cut	1.02	0.21	pit	LIA-ERB
626	A	3	655	625	fill		0.21	pit	LIA-ERB
627	A	3	655	625	fill		0.21	pit	LIA-ERB

Context	Area	Phase	Group	Cut	Category	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Feature Type	Date Range
628	A	3	617		cut	1.36	0.3	ditch	LIA-ERB
629	A	3	617	628	fill		0.3	ditch	LIA-ERB
630	A	3			cut	4.1	0.76	pit	LIA-ERB
631	A	3		630	fill	2.25	0.74	pit	LIA-ERB
632	A	3		630	fill	2.08	0.78	pit	LIA-ERB
633	A	3			cut	2.1	0.28	pit	LIA-ERB
634	A	3		633	fill		0.28	pit	LIA-ERB
635	A	3	526		cut	1.1	0.32	ditch terminus	LIA-ERB
636	A	3	526	635	fill		0.32	ditch terminus	LIA-ERB
637	A	3	519		cut	1.25	0.27	ditch terminus	LIA-ERB
638	A	3	519	637	fill	1.25	0.27	ditch	LIA-ERB
639	A	3			cut	0.38	0.07	pit	LIA-ERB
640	A	3		639	fill		0.07	pit	LIA-ERB
641	A	3	641		cut	0.42	0.11	gully terminus	LIA-ERB
642	A	3	641	641	fill		0.11	gully terminus	LIA-ERB
643	A	3	641		cut	0.44	0.13	gully terminus	LIA-ERB
644	A	3	641	643	fill		0.13	gully terminus	LIA-ERB
645	A	3			cut	0.52	0.18	pit	LIA-ERB
646	A	3		645	fill		0.18	pit	LIA-ERB
647	A	0			cut	1.3	0.32	natural	
648	A	3		647	fill		0.32	natural	LIA-ERB
649	A	3	519		cut	1.5	0.43	ditch terminus	LIA-ERB
650	A	3	519	649	fill		0.23	ditch	LIA-ERB
651	A	3	519	649	fill		0.14	ditch	LIA-ERB
652	A	3	519		cut	1.8	0.29	ditch	LIA-ERB
653	A	3	519	652	fill		0.43	ditch	LIA-ERB
654	A	3	519	652	fill		0.36	ditch	LIA-ERB
655	A	3	655		cut	2.12	0.1	pit	LIA-ERB
656	A	3	655	655	fill		0.1	pit	LIA-ERB
657	A	3	655		cut	1.4	0.14	pit	LIA-ERB
658	A	3	655	657	fill		0.14	pit	LIA-ERB
659	A	3	655		cut	0.62	0.14	pit	LIA-ERB
660	A	3	655	659	fill		0.14	pit	LIA-ERB
661	A	3	661		cut	0.74	0.15	pit	LIA-ERB
662	A	3	661		cut	1.6	0.29	pit	LIA-ERB
663	A	3	661	661	fill		0.15	pit	LIA-ERB
664	A	3	661	662	fill		0.29	pit	LIA-ERB
665	A	3	655		cut	1.16	0.14	pit	LIA-ERB
666	A	3	655	665	fill		0.14	pit	LIA-ERB

Context	Area	Phase	Group	Cut	Category	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Feature Type	Date Range
667	A	3	655		cut	1.58	0.26	pit	LIA-ERB
668	A	3	655	667	fill		0.26	pit	LIA-ERB
669	A	3	661		cut	0.55	0.12	pit	LIA-ERB
670	A	3	661	669	fill		0.12	pit	LIA-ERB
671	A	1	584		cut	3.59	1.13	pit	M-LBA
672	A	1	584	671	fill		0.44	pit	M-LBA
673	A	1	584	671	fill		0.34	pit	M-LBA
674	A	1	584	671	fill		0.35	pit	M-LBA
675	A	3	526		cut	1.5	0.7	ditch	LIA-ERB
676	A	3	526	675	fill	1	0.3	ditch	LIA-ERB
677	A	3	526	675	fill	1.5	0.4	ditch	LIA-ERB
678	A	0			cut	1.3	0.34	natural	
679	A	0		678	fill		0.34	natural	
680	B	2	680		cut	0.9	0.24	ditch	EIA
681	B	2	680	680	fill	0.4	0.12	ditch	EIA
682	B	2	680	680	fill	0.9	0.12	ditch	EIA
683	B	2	680		cut	1.79	0.34	ditch	EIA
684	B	2	680	683	fill		0.34	ditch	EIA
685	A	3			cut	3.2	0.52	pit	LIA-ERB
686	A	3		685	fill		0.52	pit	LIA-ERB
687	B	1	687		cut	0.5	0.22	post hole	M-LBA
688	B	1	687	687	fill		0.22	post hole	M-LBA
689	B	2			cut	0.52	0.2	post hole	Modern
690	B	2		689	fill		0.2	post hole	Modern
691	B	2		689	fill		0.07	post hole	Modern
692	B	2	687		cut	0.59	0.17	post hole	EIA
693	B	2	687	692	fill		0.17	post hole	EIA
694	B	2		689	fill		0.07	post hole	Modern
695					VOID				
696	B	2	696		cut	0.22	0.2	post hole	EIA
697	B	2	696	696	fill		0.06	post hole	EIA
698	B	2	696	696	fill		0.16	post hole	EIA
699	B	2	696		cut	0.25	0.18	post hole	EIA
700	B	2	696	699	fill		0.18	post hole	EIA
701	B	2	696		cut	0.18	0.12	post hole	EIA
702	B	2	696	701	fill		0.12	post hole	EIA
703	B	2			cut	0.9	0.14	pit	EIA
704	B	2		703	fill		0.14	pit	EIA
705	B	2	696		cut	0.86	0.34	pit	EIA
706	B	2	696	705	fill		0.34	pit	EIA
707	B	2	696		cut	0.76	0.17	pit	EIA
708	B	2	696	707	fill		0.17	pit	EIA
709	B	2	696		cut	0.51	0.16	pit	EIA
710	B	2	696	709	fill		0.16	pit	EIA
711	B	0			cut	0.9	0.24	natural	
712	B	0		711	fill		0.24	natural	
713	B	2			cut	1.02	0.14	pit	EIA

Context	Area	Phase	Group	Cut	Category	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Feature Type	Date Range
714	B	2		713	fill		0.14	pit	EIA
715	B	2			cut	0.4	0.12	post hole	EIA
716	B	2		715	fill		0.12	post hole	EIA
717	B	2	687		cut	0.26	0.04	post hole	EIA
718	B	2	687	717	fill		0.4	post hole	EIA
719	A	3			cut	4.08	0.4	pit	LIA-ERB
720	A	3		719	fill	0	0.4	pit	LIA-ERB
721	B	2			cut	0.25	0.25	post hole	EIA
722	B	2		721	fill		0.25	post hole	EIA
723	B	2			cut	0.29	0.09	post hole	EIA
724	B	2		723	fill		0.09	post hole	EIA
725	B	2			cut	0.14	0.06	post hole	EIA
726	B	2		725	fill		0.06	post hole	EIA
727	B	2			cut	0.24	0.11	post hole	EIA
728	B	2		727	fill		0.11	post hole	EIA
729	B	2			cut	0.12	0.05	post hole	EIA
730	B	2		729	fill		0.05	post hole	EIA
731	B	2			cut	0.41	0.12	pit	EIA
732	B	2		731	fill		0.12	pit	EIA
733	A	3	733		cut	1.1	0.34	pit	LIA-ERB
734	A	3	733	733	fill		0.34	pit	LIA-ERB
735	A	3	733		cut	1.1	0.09	pit	LIA-ERB
736	A	3	733	735	fill		0.09	pit	LIA-ERB
737	A	3	733		cut	0.5	0.28	pit	LIA-ERB
738	A	3	733	737	fill		0.28	pit	LIA-ERB
739	B	2			cut	0.48	0.08	pit/post hole	EIA
740	B	2		739	fill		0.08	pit/post hole	EIA
741					VOID				
742					VOID				
743	B	2			cut	0.24	0.13	pit	EIA
744	B	2		743	fill		0.13	pit	EIA
745	B	2			cut	0.34	0.12	post hole	EIA
746	B	2		745	fill		0.12	post hole	EIA
747	B	2			cut	0.37	0.1	post hole/pit	EIA
748	B	2		747	fill		0.1	post hole/pit	EIA
749	B	2			cut	0.35	0.1	pit/post hole	EIA
750	B	2		749	fill		0.1	pit/post hole	EIA
751	B	2			cut	0.37	0.1	pit/post hole	EIA
752	B	2		751	fill		0.1	pit/post hole	EIA
753	B	0			layer		0.14	natural	
754	B	2			cut	0.33	0.16	pit/tree throw	EIA
755	B	2		754	fill		0.16	pit/tree throw	EIA
756	B	2			cut	0.61	0.2	pit	EIA
757	B	2		756	fill		0.2	pit	EIA
758	B	2			cut	0.3	0.13	post hole	EIA

Context	Area	Phase	Group	Cut	Category	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Feature Type	Date Range
759	B	2		758	fill		0.13	post hole	EIA
760	B	2			cut	0.24	0.07	post hole	EIA
761	B	2		760	fill		0.07	post hole	EIA
762	B	2			cut	0.21	0.05	post hole	EIA
763	B	2		762	fill		0.05	post hole	EIA
764	B	2			cut	0.18	0.08	post hole	EIA
765	B	2		764	fill		0.08	post hole	EIA
766	B	2	766		cut	0.33	0.25	post hole	EIA
767	B	2	766	766	fill		0.25	post hole	EIA
768	B	2			cut	0.54	0.12	post hole	EIA
769	B	2		768	fill		0.12	post hole	EIA
770	B	2			cut	0.15	0.05	stake hole	EIA
771	B	2		770	fill		0.05	stake hole	EIA
772	B	2			cut	0.58	0.16	pit	EIA
773	B	2		772	fill		0.16	pit	EIA
774	B	2			cut	1.04	0.08	pit	EIA
775	B	2		774	fill		0.08	pit	EIA
776	B	2			cut	0.36	0.13	pit	EIA
777	B	2		776	fill		0.13	pit	EIA
778	B	3	778		cut	0.82	0.14	pit	LIA-ERB
779	B	3	778	778	fill		0.14	pit	LIA-ERB
780	B	2			cut	0.9	0.04	pit	EIA
781	B	2		780	fill		0.04	pit	EIA
782	B	2	782		cut	0.24	0.12	post hole	EIA
783	B	2	782	782	fill		0.12	post hole	EIA
784	B	2	782		cut	0.2	0.1	post hole	EIA
785	B	2	782	784	fill		0.1	post hole	EIA
786	B	2	782		cut	0.45	0.11	post hole	EIA
787	B	2	782	786	fill		0.11	post hole	EIA
788	B	2	782		cut	0.43	0.07	post hole	EIA
789	B	2	782	788	fill		0.07	post hole	EIA
790	B	2			cut	0.4	0.14	pit	EIA
791	B	2		790	fill		0.14	pit	EIA
792	B	2			cut	0.45	0.06	pit	EIA
793	B	2		792	fill		0.06	pit	EIA
794	B	2	766		cut	0.93	0.09	pit	EIA
795	B	2	766	794	fill		0.09	pit	EIA
796	B	2			cut	0.2	0.1	post hole	EIA
797	B	2		796	fill		0.1	post hole	EIA
798	B	2			cut	0.18	0.09	post hole	EIA
799	B	2		798	fill		0.09	post hole	EIA
800	B	2	766		cut	0.65	0.47	post hole	EIA
801	B	2	766	800	fill	0.33	0.47	post hole	EIA
802	B	2	766	800	fill	0.35	0.44	post hole	EIA
803	B	2			cut	0.33	0.04	post hole	EIA
804	B	2		803	fill		0.04	post hole	EIA
805	B	2	805		cut	0.32	0.09	post hole	EIA

Context	Area	Phase	Group	Cut	Category	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Feature Type	Date Range
806	B	2	805	805	fill		0.09	post hole	EIA
807	B	2	807		cut	0.55	0.13	pit	EIA
808	B	2	807	807	fill		0.13	pit	EIA
809	B	2	807		cut	0.32	0.13	post hole	EIA
810	B	2	807	809	fill		0.13	post hole	EIA
811	B	2			cut	0.5	0.1	pit	EIA
812	B	2		811	fill		0.1	pit	EIA
813	B	2	807		cut	1.35	0.19	pit	EIA
814	B	2	807	813	fill		0.19	pit	EIA
815	B	2	807		cut	1.28	0.14	pit	EIA
816	B	2	807	815	fill		0.14	pit	EIA
817	B	2			cut	1.16	0.15	pit	EIA
818	B	2		817	fill		0.15	pit	EIA
819	B	2			cut	1.3	0.08	pit/natural	EIA
820	B	2		819	fill		0.08	pit/natural	EIA
821	B	2			cut	0.38	0.07	post hole/pit	EIA
822	B	2		821	fill		0.07	pit	EIA
823	B	2			cut	0.4	0.17	pit	EIA
824	B	2		823	fill		0.17	pit	EIA
825	B	2			cut	0.34	0.1	post hole/pit	EIA
826	B	2		825	fill		0.1	post hole/pit	EIA
827	B	5	827		cut	0.25	0.11	gully terminus	Post-med
828	B	5	827	827	fill		0.11	gully terminus	Post-med
829	B	2	829		cut	0.79	0.11	pit	EIA
830	B	2	829	829	fill		0.11	pit	EIA
831	B	2			cut	1.64	0.18	pit	EIA
832	B	2		831	fill		0.18	pit	EIA
833	B	2	833		cut	10	3.8	well	EIA
834	B	2	833	833	fill	10	1	well	EIA
835	B	2	833	833	fill	10	0.8	well	EIA
836	B	2	829		cut	0.29	0.18	post hole	EIA
837	B	2	829	836	fill		0.18	post hole	EIA
838	B	2	829		cut	0.33	0.8	post hole	EIA
839	B	2	829	838	fill		0.08	post hole	EIA
840	B	0			layer			natural	
841	B	2			cut	0.52	0.11	pit	EIA
842	B	2		841	fill		0.11	pit	EIA
843	B	2			cut	0.23	0.08	post hole	EIA
844	B	2		843	fill		0.08	post hole	EIA
845	B	2			cut	1.28	0.15	pit	EIA
846	B	2		845	fill		0.15	pit	EIA
847	B	2	847		cut	0.57	0.19	gully	EIA
848	B	2	847	847	fill		0.19	gully	EIA
849	B	2	847		cut	0.32	0.21	gully terminus	EIA

Context	Area	Phase	Group	Cut	Category	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Feature Type	Date Range
850	B	2	847	849	fill		0.21	gully	EIA
851	B	2			cut	0.58	0.14	pit	EIA
852	B	2		851	fill		0.14	pit	EIA
853	B	2			cut	0.25	0.08	post hole	EIA
854	B	2		853	fill		0.08	post hole	EIA
855	B	2	833	833	fill		1.1	well	EIA
856	B	2	833	833	fill		1	well	EIA
857	B	2			cut	0.6	0.18	pit	EIA
858	B	2		857	fill		0.18	pit	EIA
859	B	2			cut	0.44	0.13	pit	EIA
860	B	2		859	fill		0.07	pit	EIA
861	B	2		859	fill	0.24	0.08	pit	EIA
862	B	2	862		cut	0.5	0.19	pit	EIA
863	B	2	862	862	fill		0.19	pit	EIA
864	B	2	862		cut	0.75	0.26	pit	EIA
865					VOID				
866	B	2	862		cut	2.1	0.18	pit	EIA
867	B	2	862	866	fill	0.3	0.08	pit	EIA
868	B	2	862	866	fill	1.8	0.18	pit	EIA
869	B	2	862		cut	0.9	0.21	pit	EIA
870	B	2	862		cut	1.7	0.18	pit	EIA
871	B	2	862	864	fill		0.26	pit	EIA
872	B	2			cut	0.28	0.07	post hole	EIA
873	B	2		872	fill		0.07	post hole	EIA
874					VOID				
875					VOID				
876	B	2			cut	0.3	0.17	post hole	EIA
877	B	2		876	fill		0.17	post hole	EIA
878	B	2			cut	0.36	0.25	post hole	EIA
879	B	2		878	fill		0.25	post hole	EIA
880	B	2	805		cut	0.26	0.13	post hole	EIA
881	B	2	805	880	fill		0.13	post hole	EIA
882	B	2	805		cut	0.25	0.06	post hole	EIA
883	B	2	805	882	fill		0.06	post hole	EIA
884	B	2	805		cut	0.23	0.07	post hole	EIA
885	B	2	805	884	fill		0.07	post hole	EIA
886	B	2	805		cut	0.3	0.12	post hole	EIA
887	B	2	805	886	fill		0.12	post hole	EIA
888	B	2	805		cut	0.2	0.11	post hole	EIA
889	B	2	805	888	fill		0.11	post hole	EIA
890	B	2			cut	0.74	0.24	pit	EIA
891	B	2		890	fill		0.08	pit	EIA
892	B	2		890	fill		0.18	pit	EIA
893	B	2			cut	0.26	0.12	post hole	EIA
894	B	2		893	fill		0.12	post hole	EIA
895	B	2			cut	0.54	0.2	pit	EIA
896	B	2		895	fill	0.16	0.2	pit	EIA

Context	Area	Phase	Group	Cut	Category	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Feature Type	Date Range
897	B	2		895	fill	0.38	0.2	pit	EIA
898	B	2	862	869	fill		0.16	pit	EIA
899	B	2	862	869	fill	0.59	0.18	pit	EIA
900	B	2	862	870	fill		0.18	pit	EIA
901	B	5	901		cut	0.9	0.18	ditch	Post-med
902	B	5	901	901	fill	0.9	0.18	ditch	Post-med
903	B	2			cut	0.18	0.06	post hole	EIA
904	B	2		903	fill		0.06	post hole	EIA
905	B	2			cut	0.35	0.1	post hole	EIA
906	B	2		905	fill		0.1	post hole	EIA
907	B	2			cut	0.25	0.09	natural	EIA
908	B	2		907	fill		0.09	natural	EIA
909	B	2	766		cut	0.3	0.26	post hole	EIA
910	B	2	766	909	fill		0.26	post hole	EIA
911	B	2	766		cut	0.28	0.17	post hole	EIA
912	B	2	766	911	fill		0.17	post hole	EIA
913	B	2			cut	0.52	0.1	pit	EIA
914	B	2		913	fill	0.52	0.1	pit	EIA
915	B	5	915		cut	0.68	0.2	ditch	EIA
916	B	5	915	915	fill		0.2	ditch	EIA
917	B	2			cut	0.65	0.3	pit	EIA
918	B	2		917	fill		0.3	pit	EIA
919	B	5	915		cut	0.91	0.16	ditch	Post-med
920	B	5	915	919	fill		0.16	ditch	Post-med
921	B	2			cut	0.45	0.22	pit/post hole	EIA
922	B	2		921	fill		0.12	pit/post hole	EIA
923	B	2			cut	0.5	0.14	pit/natural	EIA
924	B	2		923	fill		0.14	pit/natural	EIA
925	B	2			cut	0.5	0.16	post hole	EIA
926	B	2		925	fill		0.16	post hole	EIA
927	B	5	915		cut	0.5	0.3	ditch	Post-med
928	B	5	915	927	fill		0.3	ditch	Post-med
929	B	5	901		cut	0.5	0.18	ditch	Post-med
930	B	5	901	929	fill		0.18	ditch	Post-med
931	B	5	901		cut	0.98	0.12	ditch	Post-med
932	B	5	901	931	fill		0.12	ditch	Post-med
933	B	2	778		cut	2.28	0.28	pit	EIA

Context	Area	Phase	Group	Cut	Category	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Feature Type	Date Range
934	B	2	778	933	fill	0.44	0.1	pit	EIA
935	B	2	778	933	fill	2.28	0.25	pit	EIA
936	B	2	778		cut	2.15	0.25	pit	EIA
937	B	2	778	936	fill	1.31	0.06	pit	EIA
938	B	2	778	936	fill	2.15	0.21	pit	EIA
939	B	2	778		cut	0.58	0.38	post hole	EIA
940	B	2	778	939	fill	0.58	0.3	post hole	EIA
941	B	5	915		cut	0.54	0.12	ditch terminus	Post-med
942	B	5	915	941	fill	0.54	0.12	ditch terminus	Post-med
943	B	2	778	939	fill	0.34	0.38	post hole	EIA
944	B	2			cut	0.4	0.29	post hole	EIA
945	B	2		944	fill	0.4	0.29	post hole	EIA
946	B	2			cut	0.4	0.09	post hole	EIA
947	B	2		946	fill		0.09	post hole	EIA
948	B	2	948		cut	0.18	0.11	post hole	EIA
949	B	2	948	948	fill		0.11	post hole	EIA
950	B	2	948		cut	0.27	0.06	post hole	EIA
951	B	2	948	950	fill		0.06	post hole	EIA
952	B	5	952		cut	0.69	0.12	ditch	Post-med
953	B	5	952	952	fill		0.12	ditch	Post-med
954	B	5	901		cut	0.58	0.22	ditch	Post-med
955	B	5	901	954	fill		0.22	ditch	Post-med
956	B	2			cut	1.34	0.22	pit	EIA
957	B	2		956	fill	1.34	0.22	pit	EIA
958	B	5	952		cut	0.23	0.06	gully	Post-med
959	B	5	952	958	fill		0.06	gully	Post-med
960	B	5	901		cut	0.29	0.11	gully	Post-med
961	B	5	901	960	fill		0.11	gully	Post-med
962	B	5	952		cut	1.62	0.41	ditch	Post-med
963	B	5	952	962	fill	1.62	0.41	ditch	Post-med
964	B	2	782		cut	0.29	0.17	post hole	EIA
965	B	2	782	964	fill		0.17	post hole	EIA
966	B	5	952		cut	0.4	0.32	ditch	Post-med

Context	Area	Phase	Group	Cut	Category	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Feature Type	Date Range
967	B	5	952	966	fill	0.4	0.32	ditch	Post-med
968	B	5	901		cut	0.6	0.22	ditch	Post-med
969	B	5	901	968	fill		0.22	ditch	Post-med
970	B	2	970		cut	0.35	0.24	post hole	EIA
971	B	2	970	970	fill		0.24	post hole	EIA
972	B	2			cut	0.73	0.46	pit	EIA
973	B	2		972	fill		0.34	pit	EIA
974	B	2		972	fill	0.5	0.2	pit	EIA
975	B	2	975		cut	1.16	0.27	ditch	EIA
976	B	2	975	975	fill		0.09	ditch	EIA
977	B	2	975	975	fill		0.18	ditch	EIA
978	B	2	975		cut	2	0.33	ditch	EIA
979	B	2	975	978	fill		0.1	ditch	EIA
980	B	2	975	978	fill		0.23	ditch	EIA
981	B	2	948		cut	0.8	0.16	pit	EIA
982	B	2	948	981	fill	0.8	0.16	pit	EIA
983	B	2	948		cut	0.84	0.14	pit	EIA
984	B	2	948	983	fill		0.14	pit	EIA
985	B	2	766		cut	0.54	0.38	post hole	EIA
986	B	2	766	985	fill	0.36	0.38	post hole	EIA
987	B	2	766	985	fill	0.18	0.38	post hole	EIA
988	B	2	766		cut	0.68	0.15	pit	EIA
989	B	2	766	988	fill		0.06	pit	EIA
990	B	2	766	988	fill	0.63	0.14	pit	EIA
991	B	5	991		cut	2.4	0.52	ditch	Post-med
992	B	5	991	991	fill		0.52	ditch	Post-med
993	B	2			cut	0.7	0.12	pit	EIA
994	B	2		993	fill		0.12	pit	EIA
995	B	2	970		cut	0.24	0.11	post hole	EIA
996	B	2	970	995	fill		0.11	post hole	EIA
997	B	2	970		cut	0.48	0.07	pit	EIA
998	B	2	970	997	fill		0.07	pit	EIA
999	B	2	766		cut	0.44	0.37	post hole	EIA
1000	B	2	766	999	fill		0.37	post hole	EIA
1001	B	2	766		cut	1.08	0.58	pit	EIA
1002	B	2	766	1001	fill		0.14	pit	EIA
1003	B	2	766	1001	fill		0.09	pit	EIA
1004	B	2	766	1001	fill		0.16	pit	EIA
1005	B	2	766	1001	fill		0.26	pit	EIA
1006	B	2	766	1001	fill		0.17	pit	EIA
1007	B	2	948		cut	0.84	0.1	pit	EIA
1008	B	2	948	1007	fill		0.1	pit	EIA

Context	Area	Phase	Group	Cut	Category	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Feature Type	Date Range
1009	B	2	1011		cut	0.35	0.15	post hole	EIA
1010	B	2	1011	1009	fill		0.15	post hole	EIA
1011	B	2	1011		cut	0.3	0.16	post hole	EIA
1012	B	2	1011	1011	fill		0.16	post hole	EIA
1013	B	2	1011		cut	0.23	0.11	post hole	EIA
1014	B	2	1011	1013	fill		0.11	post hole	EIA
1015	B	2	1011		cut	0.4	0.13	post hole	EIA
1016	B	2	1011	1015	fill		0.13	post hole	EIA
1017	B	2	766	1001	fill	0.17	0.12	pit	EIA
1018	B	2	1018		cut	0.74	0.22	pit	EIA
1019	B	2	1018	1018	fill		0.22	pit	EIA
1020	B	2	1018	1018	fill		0.16	pit	EIA
1021	B	2			cut	0.2	0.09	post hole	EIA
1022	B	2		1021	fill		0.09	post hole	EIA
1023	B	2			cut	0.2	0.06	post hole	EIA
1024	B	2		1023	fill		0.06	post hole	EIA
1025	B	2			cut	0.64	0.14	pit	EIA
1026	B	2		1025	fill		0.14	pit	EIA
1027	B	2	1011		cut	0.5	0.3	post hole	EIA
1028	B	2	1011	1027	fill	0.45	0.17	post hole	EIA
1029	B	2	1011	1027	fill	0.5	0.3	post hole	EIA
1030	B	2	1018		cut	0.72	0.26	pit	EIA
1031	B	2	1018	1030	fill		0.26	pit	EIA
1032	B	2			cut	0.2	0.14	post hole	EIA
1033	B	2		1032	fill		0.14	post hole	EIA
1034	B	2	778		cut	0.9	0.19	pit	EIA
1035	B	2	778	1034	fill		0.19	pit	EIA
1036	B	2	1036		cut	0.8	0.12	pit	EIA
1037	B	2	1036	1036	fill		0.12	pit	EIA
1038	B	2	1011		cut	0.4	0.25	post hole	EIA
1039	B	2	1011	1038	fill	0.4	0.2	post hole	EIA
1040	B	2			cut	0.25	0.14	post hole	EIA
1041	B	2		1040	fill		0.14	post hole	EIA
1042	B	2	1018		cut	0.5	0.37	post hole	EIA
1043	B	2	1018	1042	fill		0.37	post hole	EIA
1044	B	2	1018	1042	fill	0.29	0.25	post hole	EIA
1045	B	2	1011		cut	0.7	0.18	posthole	EIA
1046	B	2	1011	1045	fill		0.18	post hole	EIA
1047	B	2			cut	0.28	0.09	post hole	EIA
1048	B	2		1047	fill		0.09	post hole	EIA
1049	B	2			cut	0.36	0.09	post hole	EIA
1050	B	2		1049	fill		0.09	post hole	EIA
1051	B	2			cut	0.78	0.16	pit	EIA
1052	B	2		1051	fill		0.16	pit	EIA
1053	B	2	1053		cut	0.52	0.11	pit	EIA
1054	B	2	1053	1053	fill		0.11	pit	EIA
1055	B	2	1053		cut	0.71	0.2	pit	EIA

Context	Area	Phase	Group	Cut	Category	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Feature Type	Date Range
1056	B	2	1053	1055	fill		0.2	pit	EIA
1057	B	2	1053		cut	0.53	0.15	pit	EIA
1058	B	2	1053	1057	fill		0.15	pit	EIA
1059	B	2	1018		cut	0.86	0.2	pit	EIA
1060	B	2	1018	1059	fill	0.86	0.2	pit	EIA
1061	B	2	1011	1038	fill	0.33	0.25	post hole	EIA
1062	B	2			cut	2.82	1.1	pit	EIA
1063	B	2		1062	fill	0.98	0.4	pit	EIA
1064	B	2		1062	fill	2.29	0.54	pit	EIA
1065	B	2		1062	fill	2.82	0.34	pit	EIA
1066	B	2	1036		cut	0.3	0.12	post hole	EIA
1067	B	2	1036	1066	fill	0.3	0.12	post hole	EIA
1068	B	2	1036		cut	0.2	0.07	post hole	EIA
1069	B	2	1036	1068	fill		0.07	post hole	EIA
1070	B	2	1036		cut	0.9	0.12	pit	EIA
1071	B	2	1036	1070	fill	0.9	0.12	pit	EIA
1072	B	2	1018		cut	0.35	0.22	posthole	EIA
1073	B	2	1018	1072	fill		0.22	pit	EIA
1074	B	2			cut	0.44	0.21	post hole	EIA
1075	B	2		1074	fill		0.21	post hole	EIA
1076	B	2			cut	0.27	0.11	post hole	EIA
1077	B	2		1076	fill		0.11	post hole	EIA
1078	B	2			cut	0.27	0.12	post hole	EIA
1079	B	2		1078	fill		0.12	post hole	EIA
1080	B	5	915		cut	0.9	0.08	ditch	Post-med
1081	B	5	915	1080	fill		0.08	ditch	Post-med
1082	B	2			cut	0.3	0.08	post hole	EIA
1083	B	2		1082	fill		0.08	post hole	EIA
1084	B	2	829		cut	1.36	0.19	pit	EIA
1085	B	2	829	1084	fill		0.19	pit	EIA
1086	B	2			cut	0.36	0.09	pit	EIA
1087	B	2		1086	fill		0.09	pit	EIA
1088	B	5	827		cut	0.36	0.09	gully terminus	Post-med
1089	B	5	827	1088	fill		0.09	gully terminus	Post-med
1090	B	5	827		cut	0.7	0.1	ditch terminus	Post-med
1091	B	5	827	1090	fill		0.1	ditch terminus	Post-med
1092	B	2	766	800	fill	0.2	0.27	post hole	EIA
1093	B	2	827		cut	0.6	0.16	ditch	EIA
1094	B	5	827	1093	fill		0.16	ditch	Post-med
1095	B	2			cut	1.11	0.24	pit	EIA

Context	Area	Phase	Group	Cut	Category	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Feature Type	Date Range
1096	B	2		1095	fill		0.24	pit	EIA
1097	B	2			cut	0.46	0.16	pit	EIA
1098	B	2		1097	fill		0.16	pit	EIA
1099	B	2			cut	0.63	0.17	pit	EIA
1100	B	2		1099	fill		0.17	pit	EIA
1101	B	5	827		cut	0.8	0.14	pit	Post-med
1102	B	5	827	1101	fill		0.14	pit	Post-med
1103	B	2	1036		cut	0.74	0.14	pit	EIA
1104	B	2	1036	1103	fill		0.14	pit	EIA
1105	B	2	1036		cut	0.76	0.15	pit	EIA
1106	B	2	1036	1105	fill		0.15	pit	EIA
1107	B	0			cut	2.4	0.38	natural	
1108	B	0		1107	fill		0.38	natural	
1109	B	2	1018		cut	0.58	0.24	pit/natural	EIA
1110	B	2	1018	1109	fill		0.24	pit/natural	EIA
1111	B	2	1018		cut	0.26	0.18	post hole	EIA
1112	B	2	1018	1111	fill		0.18	post hole	EIA
1113	B	2	680		cut	1.39	0.38	ditch	EIA
1114	B	2	680	1113	fill		0.38	ditch	EIA
1115	B	5	827		cut	0.55	0.13	gully	Post-med
1116	B	5	827	1115	fill		0.13	gully	Post-med
1117	B	2	680		cut	0.3	0.18	ditch	EIA
1118	B	2	680	1117	fill		0.18	ditch	EIA
1119	B	5	827		cut	0.8	0.16	ditch	Post-med
1120	B	5	827	1119	fill		0.16	ditch	Post-med
1121	B	5	827		cut	0.6	0.12	ditch terminus	Post-med
1122	B	5	827	1121	fill		0.12	ditch	Post-med
1123	B	2	1123		cut	1.55	0.42	ditch	EIA
1124	B	2	1123	1123	fill		0.42	ditch	EIA
1125	B	2	1125		cut	0.67	0.21	gully terminus	EIA
1126	B	2	1125	1125	fill		0.21	gully terminus	EIA
1127	B	2	1125	1125	fill		0.17	gully terminus	EIA
1128	B	2	1125		cut	0.7	0.16	gully	EIA
1129	B	2	1125	1128	fill		0.16	gully	EIA
1130	B	2	1125		cut	0.5	0.14	gully terminus	EIA

Context	Area	Phase	Group	Cut	Category	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Feature Type	Date Range
1131	B	2	1125	1130	fill		0.14	gully terminus	EIA
1132	B	2			cut	0.92	0.13	pit	EIA
1133	B	2		1132	fill		0.13	pit	EIA
1134	B	2	1134		cut	5.02	0.5	pit	EIA
1135	B	2	1134	1134	fill		0.5	pit	EIA
1136	B	2	1134		cut	1.91	0.37	pit	EIA
1137	B	2	1134	1136	fill		0.37	pit	EIA
1138	B	2	1123		cut	1.11	0.15	ditch terminus	EIA
1139	B	2	1123	1138	fill		0.15	ditch	EIA
1140	B	2	1140		cut	1.2	0.14	pit	EIA
1141	B	2	1140	1140	fill		0.14	pit	EIA
1142	B	2	1140		cut	0.79	0.11	pit	EIA
1143	B	2	1140	1142	fill		0.11	pit	EIA
1144	B	2	970		cut	0.46	0.48	post hole	EIA
1145	B	2	970	1144	fill		0.34	post hole	EIA
1146	B	2	970	1144	fill		0.23	post hole	EIA
1147	B	2			cut	0.6	0.12	pit	EIA
1148	B	2		1147	fill		0.12	pit	EIA
1149	B	2	680		cut	0.5	0.12	ditch	EIA
1150	B	2	680	1149	fill		0.12	ditch	EIA
1151	B	2	948		cut	0.95	0.23	pit	EIA
1152	B	2	948	1151	fill		0.23	pit	EIA
1153	B	2			cut	0.66	0.12	natural	EIA
1154	B	2		1153	fill		0.12	natural	EIA
1155	B	2	1123		cut	0.98	0.3	ditch	EIA
1156	B	2	1123	1155	fill		0.3	ditch	EIA
1157	B	2	1140		cut	1.46	0.21	pit	EIA
1158	B	2	1140	1157	fill		0.21	pit	EIA
1159	B	2	948		cut	0.23	0.17	post hole	EIA
1160	B	2	948	1159	fill		0.17	post hole	EIA
1161	B	2	1161		cut	0.44	0.08	gully terminus	EIA
1162	B	2	1161	1161	fill		0.08	gully terminus	EIA
1163	B	2	1161		cut	0.35	0.08	gully terminus	EIA
1164	B	2	1161	1163	fill		0.08	gully terminus	EIA

APPENDIX B FINDS REPORTS

B.1 Metalwork

by Denis Sami

Introduction

B.1.1 Excavation produced an assemblage of 11 fragments of metalwork (silver-alloy, copper-alloy, iron and lead artefacts; Table 7) relating to ten objects dating from the Bronze Age to post-medieval periods. Finds were recovered from ditches, pits, subsoil and topsoil.

Row Labels	No Fragment	No object
Ag	2	1
CuA	2	2
Fe	4	4
Pb	3	3
Total	**11**	**10**

Table 7: Quantity of artefacts by metal

Methodology

B.1.2 The metalwork was examined in accordance with the Oxford Archaeology East (OAE) metalwork finds standards, based on the guidance of the Historical Metallurgy Society (HMS, Datasheets 104 and 108), the Archaeometallurgy Guidelines for Best Practice (Historic England 2015) and the Guidelines for the Storage and Display of Archaeological Metalwork (English Heritage/Historic England 2013).

B.1.3 The catalogue of Roman metalwork at the British Museum published by Manning (1989) is used here as the main reference in the discussion of knife SF12, while Spencer's (1990) monograph dedicated to medieval lead ampullae updated with William Anderson's (2010) paper about the ritual implication of such artefacts is consulted in the discussion of SF6.

B.1.4 The portable Antiquities Scheme database (PAS) was consulted for comparisons.

B.1.5 The metalwork assemblage was quantified using an Access database. All metal finds were counted and classified on a context by context basis. A summary catalogue of the Excel database is included below, organised by context number (Table 8).

Factual Data

B.1.6 The metalwork was recovered from pits, ditches, topsoil, subsoil and a gully terminus. Unstratified metalwork recovered from topsoil cannot be tied to phased features.

B.1.7 Overall, artefacts are incomplete, of small size and are poorly preserved with ironwork heavily encrusted and copper-alloy and lead artefacts oxidised and covered with patina.

B.1.8 The assemblage is chronologically inconsistent with finds spanning from the Bronze Age to post-medieval periods. The overall character of the metalwork consists of

utilitarian artefacts or dressing accessories employed in everyday activities. The identification of the artefacts below is tentative given the small size of the objects (Table 8).

Silver

B.1.9 The fragment of a 4th century Roman silver siliqua (SF3) from pit **685** (Phase 3) in the south-west of Area A is too small to be identified. On the obverse is a draped and cuirassed bust of the emperor facing right. The coin is possibly from the family of Constantine.

Copper-alloy

B.1.10 Despite it being found in the subsoil, copper-alloy Bronze Age axe SF9 represents the oldest metal object recovered on site. This artefact is likely to be connected to Bronze Age features excavated on site.

B.1.11 SF2 is a shapeless and unidentified fragment.

Iron

B.1.12 Hand-forged nails are difficult objects to date given the limited variation in forging techniques and shapes from the Roman to the post-medieval periods. It is therefore difficult to date SF7-8 and their chronology can only be suggested by association with other datable artefacts in the same context.

B.1.13 Possibly of Roman date is the incomplete knife SF12 found in gully terminus **1125** in Area B (Phase 2) resembling Manning type 10. However, the blade is so poorly preserved that a different chronology cannot be excluded and the ditch was dated as Early Iron Age.

Lead

B.1.14 Biconical lead weight SF4 is a well-documented typology of weight dating to the Roman period. Similar artefacts are described in the Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS: NLM-53715D; NLM-90672C).

B.1.15 Controversial is the function and chronology of plano-convex artefact SF5 from the topsoil. Such objects are interpreted as a weight or, alternatively as a spindlewhorl of Roman to post-medieval date (PAS: YORYM-2EF255).

B.1.16 Lead medieval ampulla SF6 is too small and poorly preserved to be precisely identified. Notably, medieval cast lead ampullae were often dispersed in fields during propitiatory rituals (Anderson 2010); SF6 may represent material evidence of such ritual on site.

SF	Context	Cut	Feature	Phase	Material	Artefact	Quantity	Description	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Weight (gr)	Spot date
1	484	482	pit	3	Fe	Nail	1	A small size nail with tapering shaft and sub-circular head	16.4	8.1	3.1	0	ROM/ MOD
2	720	719	pit	3	CuA	unidentified	1	A shapeless fragment of a possible belt mount or buckle consisting of a cast copper alloy thin and	15.8	10.4	2.1	1.29	MED

SF	Context	Cut	Feature	Phase	Material	Artefact	Quantity	Description	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Weight (gr)	Spot date
								narrow plate with remains of a possible loop on one side. At the opposite side there are the remains of two riveting holes					
3	686	685	pit	3	Ag	coin	2	4th century silique. Obverse showing emperor bust right	0	0	0	0.8	LRM
4	516	515	ditch	3	Pb	weight	1	A large biconical weigh with top part damaged during excavation Possibly there was an iron loop at the top	43.7	56.6	0	543	ROM
5	99999	-	topsoil	-	Pb	weight	1	A plano-convex weight or spindle-whorl with a flat base and domed top. A circular (8mm) perforation runs through the object	0	0	9	21.3	ROM/ POST-MED
6	99999	-	topsoil	-	Pb	ampulla	1	Part of a cast miniature ampulla resembling a cockle shell	28.8	22.4	4.6		MED
7	592		ditch		Fe	Nail	1	Tapering shaft with sub-square cross-section and incomplete sub-circular head	27.8	16.3	8.6	0	ROM/ MOD
8	592	590	ditch	4	Fe	Nail	1	Tapering and bent shaft with sub-square cross-section and sub rectangular head	37.4	25.1	6.4	0	ROM/ MOD
9	99999	-	subsoil heap	-	CuA	axe	1	Part of a slightly curved cutting edge of an axe	0	37.1	0	32.9	BA
12	1126	1125	gully terminus	2	Fe	Knife	1	A tapering tang with sub-square cross-section stepping into a blade with straight back and pointed cutting edge	110.3	21.5	5.6	0	ROM

Table 8: Catalogue of metalwork. Bronze Age (BA); Roman (ROM); medieval (MED); post-medieval (POSTMED)

B.2 Flint

By Lawrence Billington

Introduction

B.2.1 A total of eight worked flints and 5281g of burnt (unworked) flint were recovered during the excavation and has been catalogued by context, with summary quantifications presented here in Tables 9 and 10.

The worked flint

B.2.2 The worked flint was thinly distributed, with all eight pieces being found as individual pieces in the fills of cut features. The majority derived from Phase 3 (Late Iron Age/Early Roman) features and are clearly residual, with only three pieces, from Phase 2 contexts (Early Iron Age) likely to be broadly contemporary with the features from which they derive.

B.2.3 The assemblage is made up entirely of unretouched material, with flakes and blades and two cores. Mesolithic and/or Early Neolithic activity is represented by two fine blades, one from Ditch **652** (Area A) and another from Ditch **1119** (Area B). The remaining removals consist of simple hard hammer struck flakes which are not closely dateable but are more typical of Later Neolithic/Bronze Age industries. The two flints from Phase 2 contexts are, however, consistent with a later prehistoric date (later Bronze Age-Iron Age), and comprise a crude minimally worked flake core with numerous incipient cones of percussion resulting from misplaced hammer blows, from pit **972** (Area B) and a lightly burnt flake with an unprepared, cortical, striking platform from posthole **764** (Area B).

Context	Cut	Area	Group	Phase	Context type	Secondary flake	Tertiary flake	Secondary blade	Tertiary blade	Core	Total worked
412	411	A	0	3	Pit					1	**1**
473	472	A	0	2	Pit		1				**1**
558	556	A	0	3	Pit	1					**1**
650	649	A	519	3	Ditch		1				**1**
654	652	A	519	3	Ditch			1			**1**
765	764	B	0	2	Posthole	1					**1**
974	972	B	0	2	Pit					1	**1**
1120	1119	B	827	5	Ditch				1		**1**
Totals						**2**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**8**

Table 9: Quantification of the worked flint assemblage

The burnt flint

Quantification and distribution

B.2.4 Quantities of burnt flint were recovered from 29 individual contexts from 24 cut features (Table 10). The vast majority of this material, including all of the more

substantial assemblages, derived from Phase 2 (Early Iron Age) features, aside from one large assemblage (16 pieces; 1143g) from Phase 1 pit **584**, associated with Late Bronze Age pottery Many of these features produced small quantities of burnt flint, often with just 1-5 pieces but several features produced more substantial quantities of between 13 and 54 pieces (288g-1143g); notably pits **933**, **859**, **895**, **756** and **584** and well **833**, and these seem more likely to represent deliberately deposited/dumped material.

B.2.5 The burnt flint is fairly uniform in terms of raw material, the degree of heating and levels of fragmentation. Where cortical surfaces survive it is clear that the flint derives from small to medium sized rounded to sub-rounded flint cobbles characteristic of secondary, gravel sources. The majority of the burnt flint shows signs of intense thermal shock, and is generally calcined and is an off-white/grey colour with extensive surface cracking and spalling. Although there are a few complete pebbles/cobbles and large fragments, most of the burnt flint is highly fragmented, with average (mean) weights of between 5g and 25g per piece from most contexts.

Context	Cut	Area	Group	Phase	Context type	unworked burnt count	unworked burnt weight (g)
525	524	A	509	3	Ditch	1	66
537	536	A	478	3	Pit	1	11
558	556	A	0	3	Pit	1	11
561	560	A	478	3	Ditch	1	72
585	584	A	584	1	Pit	16	1143
632	630	A	0	3	Pit	1	13
673	671	A	584	1	Pit	2	46
698	696	B	696	2	Posthole	1	56
757	756	B	0	2	Pit	54	629
759	758	B	0	2	Posthole	1	96
834	833	B	833	2	Well	39	541
835	833	B	833	2	Well	2	22
855	833	B	833	2	Well	4	112
856	833	B	833	2	Well	2	35
860	859	B	0	2	Pit	31	384
896	895	B	0	2	Pit	13	288
918	917	B	0	2	Pit	2	79
934	933	B	778	2	Pit	37	975
935	933	B	778	2	Pit	1	47
971	970	B	970	2	Posthole	2	7
973	972	B	0	2	Pit	2	130
974	972	B	0	2	Pit	3	80
982	981	B	948	2	Pit	5	156
998	997	B	970	2	Pit	5	85
1012	1011	B	1011	2	Posthole	1	13
1037	1036	B	1036	2	Pit	12	71
1048	1047	B	0	2	Posthole	1	15
1056	1055	B	1053	2	Pit	7	94
1075	1074	B	0	2	Posthole	1	4
Totals						**249**	**5281**

Table 10: Quantification of burnt flint

Discussion

B.2.6 The very small assemblage of worked flint from the site suggests that earlier prehistoric (Mesolithic-Early Bronze Age) activity at the site was limited, whist the Early Iron Age activity of Phase 2 evidently involved, at most, very small scale/occasional flintworking. The relatively substantial assemblages of unworked burnt flint recovered from Late Bronze Age pit **584** and from several of the Early iron Age features are, however, somewhat more significant. This burnt flint is entirely typical of the kind of heavily fragmented calcined flint commonly found in prehistoric contexts and interpreted as the remains of flint cobbles which have been deliberately heated and used to heat water. The use of heated flint in this way was evidently a very long-lived or frequently recurring practice – occurring on sites of all periods during prehistory from the Mesolithic through to the Iron Age, and large assemblages are also known from some Early Anglo-Saxon sites in Eastern England (*e.g.* Garrow *et al* 2006; Andrews 1995; Caruth and Goffin 2012). The purposes of the deliberate heating of stone and flint were probably varied, and have been subject to much debate – especially in the context of the large accumulations of burnt lithics known as burnt mounds. Suffice it to say here that there are many potential uses for deliberately heated flint and stone, including in cooking, brewing, textile/hide processing and bathing (see *e.g*. Hodder and Barfield 1991).

B.2.7 Given the evidence for early salt production from the Early Iron Age features (notably the briquetage from posthole **1111**, structure 1018, it is reasonable to consider whether the use of burnt flint may have been generated during this activity – perhaps as part of the evaporation process - but it is notable that no burnt flint was recovered in direct association with the briquetage from posthole **1111**, or indeed from any of the other features associated with Structure **1018**. A similar situation was found during recent excavations at Maldon Road, Burnham on Crouch, where no burnt flint was recovered in direct association with a relatively large assemblage of Late Bronze Age briquetage, despite the recovery of substantial quantities of burnt flint from other Late Bronze Age features on the site (Collie and Clarke 2018). It is also notable that the Late Bronze Age saltern site (Crouch Site 2) revealed during the Hullbridge Survey produced no burnt flint/stone (Wilkinson and Murphy 1995, 157-164), whilst later prehistoric 'inland' settlements in the county, not involved in salt production, have often yielded significant assemblages of burnt flint (*e.g.* Brown 1988, 296, fig. 20). On this basis there seems no indication that the deliberate heating of flint was linked to salt production, and it should instead be seen in the context of unspecialised/generalised domestic/craft-type activities.

B.3 Worked and Burnt Stone

by Simon Timberlake

Introduction

B.3.1 A total of 2493g (x 9 pieces) of worked and burnt stone were examined from this site, of which 571g (x 4 pieces) consisted of worked stone (Table 11) and 1922g (x5 pieces) consisted of burnt stone (Table 12).

Methodology

B.3.2 The stone was identified visually using an illuminated x10 magnifying lens and compared where necessary with an archaeological reference collection. A dropper bottle containing dilute hydrochloric acid was used to confirm the presence or absence of carbonate.

Description of worked stone

B.3.3 The small amount of worked stone consisted of burnt and weathered fragments from a small but previously well-used beehive puddingstone quern (cut **515** within Ditch **509**, Phase 3, Area A) and (most probably) the single upper stone of a flat-top lava quern from Mayen, Germany, recovered from two separate pits (**570** and **609**) in the southern half of Area A. None of the pieces were particularly diagnostic, yet it was possible to obtain an estimate of the original diameters of these hand mills from a comparison of the rim curvatures with those on a pottery diameter chart. The dates suggest a range from the early 1st century AD (Conquest or pre-Conquest period) to the 3rd century AD, although if both types of quern were being used contemporaneously, the probable date would be early-mid 1st century AD (Early Roman).

Context	Cut	Area	Phase	Nos.	Wt (g)	Dimens. (mm)	Identity	Orig. diam. quern (mm)	Wear (0-4)	Geology	Source	Period	Notes
516	**515**	A	3	1	346	95x85x 25	beehive quern	250	4	puddingstone conglomerate (silcrete)	Hertfordshire Puddingstone, Herts/ N.Essex	LIA/ Early Roman	burnt frag. of U/S
571	**570**	A	3	2	42	51x30x 25 (re-fit)	flat-top lava quern	330?	4	basalt lava	Mayen, Andernach, Germany	Roman	same U/S as (610)
610	**609**	A	3	1	183	90x40x 45	flat-top lava quern	330	4	basalt lava	Mayen, Andernach, Germany	Roman	weath-ered frag U/S

Table 11: Catalogue of worked stone

Description of burnt stone

B.3.4 The small amount of burnt stone from this site most likely consists of residual prehistoric burnt stone which may or may not have been deposited within later features. The presence of a bleached patina upon fragments of stone from three Early Iron Age features in Area B (waterhole **833**, pit **933**, posthole **949**) suggests a use with

sea water, thus this may have been associated with an estuary-side burnt stone mound or else with salt making.

Context	Cut	Area	Phase	Nos pieces	shape pebble	dimensions (mm)	Wt (g)	Geology	Source	Degree of burning	Notes
631	**630**	A	3	1	cuboid	110x110x80	1578	quarzitic sandstone	glacial erratic	light to moderate	waterworn post-burning
855	**833**	B	2	1		50x25x15	36	sandstone	glacial erratic	strong	bleached
934	**933**	B	2	2	sub-angular	80x50x40 + 65x40x35	255	cherty sandstone	glacial erratic	strong	bleached + cracked
948	**949**	B	2	1	sub-round to sub-angular	60x45x15	53	flint	residual	moderate	bleached

Table 12: Catalogue of burnt stone

Discussion

B.3.5 The presence of the quern supports the idea of Roman activity and settlement here along the banks of the River Crouch. Lava quern was being imported into Roman Britain from the quarries on the River Rhine at Mayen near Andernach to the ports at London and Colchester from the middle- to end of the 1st century AD. Unfortunately, we can say little about this particular quern as the amount surviving is small and the fragment(s) undiagnostic. However, this is likely to be from the most common type of small hand mill such as the example illustrated in Watts (2002, 324 and fig.10) and in Green (2017). More useful for dating purposes perhaps is the fragment of more locally-sourced beehive puddingstone quern which might reflect an Early Roman or possibly even pre-Roman phase of occupation, the stone(s) from which might have been broken up and burnt and then incorporated within a later feature. Either way, the use of such querns in Britain appears to have ceased altogether by AD100 (Green *ibid*.). The source of the querns we find in Essex may be further west of here at one of the few known quarry sites for this stone at Colliers Wood, near Ware in Hertfordshire (see Lovell & Tubb 2006), or else it may be from the scatter of large residual /glacial erratic boulders of the same type which (once) littered the landscape.

B.3.6 With reference to the salt-water bleached burnt stone (admittedly recovered in very small amounts), there appears to be archaeological evidence for salt making at Hullbridge which stretches back to the Iron Age, with good evidence also for the presence of Roman 'redhills' salt making sites along the sides of the estuary (Wilkinson & Murphy 1995). It is certainly possible therefore that this recently excavated evidence for Late Iron Age – Roman settlement is linked somehow to salt making activity. This interpretation is clearly supported by the find(s) of possible briquetage.

B.4 Glass

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction

B.4.1 Archaeological works produced a single fragment of glass, weighing 107g. The assemblage is entirely vessel glass, with a minimum number of vessels (MNV) of one.

Methodology

B.4.2 The glass was scanned and catalogued, weighed and recorded as individual vessels where possible. Simplified recording was undertaken, and the glass is described in the text. The terminology used in the report and the catalogue is taken from Glass Through The Ages (Barrington Haynes 1970), Antique Glass Bottles Their History and Evolution (1500-1850) (Van den Bossche 2001), A Guide to Artifacts of Colonial America (Hume 1969) and The Parks Canada Glass Glossary (Jones and Sullivan *et al* 1989).

Factual Data

B.4.3 The single fragment was a partial base shard (107g) from Ditch **962** (part of Ditch **952**, Phase 5, Area B). The base shard is from a machine-made cylindrical utility bottle in a clear dark green glass, with a basal diameter of 80mm; approximately 30% of the base is present. The bottle base has upright walls, a rounded basal edge and a rounded cone kick with a relatively moderate mamelon-type vent mark.

Discussion

B.4.4 The glass is late 19th or 20th century and may represent a casually discarded bottle, rather than domestic rubbish deposition, and relates to consumption of wine or possibly beer.

B.5 Prehistoric pottery

By Carlotta Marchetto

Introduction

B.5.1 The combined evaluation and excavation yielded a total of 1379 sherds (11206g) of prehistoric pottery, with a mean sherd (MSW) weight of 8.1g. The pottery was recovered from a total of 189 contexts relating to 174 cut features/labelled interventions (Table 13). The pottery ranged in date from the Late Bronze Age through to the Late Iron Age/Early Roman period (Table 14), with the majority being of Early Iron Age (1257 sherds, 9747g; *c*. 800-350 BC).

Context	Cut	Area/ Field	Eval Trench	Feature Type	No sherds	Wt (g)	Date	Phase
15	14	7	37	pit	1	1	EIA	2
17	16	7	37	post hole	4	5	EIA	2
19	18	7	37	pit	6	37	EIA	2
19	18	7	37	pit	4	10	Prehist	2
21	20	7	34	pit	5	39	EIA	2
23	22	7	34	pit	7	11	EIA	2
25	24	7	34	ditch	42	231	EIA	2
27	26	4	1	pit	1	5	EIA	3
42	41	6	28	post hole	2	9	EIA	2
44	43	6	28	pit	1	3	EIA	2
46	45	6	28	post hole	5	54	EIA	2
48	47	6	28	pit	1	4	EIA	2
50	49	6	28	pit	5	11	EIA	2
54	53	6	29	pit	96	490	EIA	2
58	57	6	29	pit	1	3	EIA	2
60	59	6	29	pit	6	16	EIA	2
62	61	6	29	post hole	1	2	EIA	2
88	85	6	31	tree throw	3	9	EIA	2
90	89	6	31	pit	1	7	EIA	2
92	91	6	31	pit	9	22	EIA	2
92	91	6	31	pit	1	1	LIA	2
94	93	6	31	pit	3	26	EIA	2
98	97	6	31	ditch	2	9	EIA	2
106	105	6	42	pit	1	1	EIA	2
108	107	6	42	pit	2	2	EIA	2
130	129	6	40	pit	16	90	EIA	2
134	133	6	42	pit	4	10	EIA	2
136	135	6	41	pit	4	6	EIA	2
142	141	6	43	pit	1	1	EIA	2
157	156	6	31	gully	2	5	EIA	2
161	160	6	28	pit	3	10	EIA	2
169	168	5	23	pit	1	1	EIA	0
175	174	5	23	ditch	1	1	EIA	0
179	178	5	23	pit	2	1	EIA	0
181	180	5	23	post hole	2	2	EIA	0
185	184	5	23	pit	1	1	EIA	0

Context	Cut	Area/ Field	Eval Trench	Feature Type	No sherds	Wt (g)	Date	Phase
187	186	5	23	post hole	1	1	EIA	0
189	188	5	23	pit	2	9	EIA	0
201	200	4	44	ditch	1	3	EIA	3
225	224	4	46	ditch	2	16	EIA	3
226	220	4	46	pit	1	37	EIA	3
246	245	4	45	ditch	4	20	EIA	3
248	247	4	45	ditch	2	6	EIA	3
2	NA	-	-	-	1	19	EIA	2
2	NA	-	-	-	1	3	EIA?	2
408	407	A		pit	1	4	EIA	3
412	411	A		pit	2	3	EIA	3
416	415	A		pit	1	6	EIA	3
442	441	A		tree throw	4	26	Prehist	0
442	441	A		tree throw	1	6	LIA	0
446	445	A		pit	2	18	EIA	3
446	445	A		pit	1	2	LIA	3
450	449	A		pit	1	2	EIA	3
452	451	A		tree throw	1	5	EIA	0
452	451	A		tree throw	1	7	Prehist	0
457	456	A		pit	4	44	LIA	3
459	458	A		pit	1	4	EIA	3
461	460	A		tree throw	2	10	LIA	0
471	470	A		pit	3	8	EIA	3
473	472	A		pit	5	29	EIA	3
479	478	A		ditch	3	31	LIA	3
479	478	A		ditch	6	105	LIA/ER	3
492	491	A		pit	6	127	LIA	3
494	493	A		pit	1	6	LIA?	3
504	503	A		natural	1	3	EIA	0
525	524	A		ditch	1	4	EIA	3
565	564	A		pit	1	4	LIA?	3
573	570	A		pit	1	5	EIA	3
575	574	A		pit	1	1	EIA	3
585	584	A		pit	6	60	LBA	1
586	584	A		pit	2	7	LBA	1
598	596	A		pit	4	12	EIA	3
606	605	A		pit	1	2	LIA	3
614	613	A		pit	4	14	EIA	3
631	630	A		pit	1	2	LIA	3
631	630	A		pit	2	162	LIA/ER	3
632	630	A		pit	1	13	LIA/ER	3
634	633	A		pit	6	28	EIA	3
646	645	A		pit	1	4	EIA	3
648	647	A		natural	2	3	LIA	3
648	647	A		natural	3	51	LIA/ER	3
650	649	A		ditch	3	9	EIA	3
650	649	A		ditch	5	21	LIA	3
654	652	A		ditch	3	41	EIA	3
663	661	A		pit	1	1	Prehist	3

Context	Cut	Area/ Field	Eval Trench	Feature Type	No sherds	Wt (g)	Date	Phase
664	662	A		pit	2	3	EIA	3
668	667	A		pit	1	2	LIA/ER	3
668	667	A		pit	1	1	Prehist	3
672	671	A		pit	16	187	LBA	1
672	671	A		pit	1	8	LIA	1
673	671	A		pit	2	18	EIA?	1
673	671	A		pit	9	212	LBA	1
673	671	A		pit	2	23	LBA?	1
677	675	A		ditch	2	4	EIA	3
720	719	A		pit	8	64	EIA	3
720	719	A		pit	3	36	LIA	3
734	733	A		pit	2	7	EIA?	3
688	687	B		pit/post hole	1	9	EBA	2
693	692	B		post hole	1	3	EIA	2
697	696	B		post hole	2	4	Prehist	2
698	696	B		post hole	6	24	EIA	2
702	701	B		post hole	25	609	EIA	2
706	705	B		pit	4	7	EIA	2
710	709	B		pit	3	9	EIA	2
714	713	B		pit	2	6	EIA	2
718	717	B		pit	1	2	EIA	2
731	732	B		pit	9	24	EIA	2
740	739	B		pit/post hole	3	10	EIA	2
740	739	B		pit/post hole	1	2	LIA?	2
744	743	B		pit	5	17	EIA	2
744	743	B		pit	1	3	LIA?	2
750	749	B		pit/post hole	7	20	EIA	2
753	layer	B		natural	6	20	EIA	0
759	758	B		post hole	1	3	EIA	2
761	760	B		post hole	2	4	EIA?	2
767	766	B		post hole	1	2	EIA	2
775	774	B		pit	9	47	EIA	2
777	776	B		pit	16	95	EIA	2
785	784	B		post hole	7	27	EIA	2
787	786	B		pit	1	14	EIA	2
791	790	B		pit	2	18	EIA	2
793	792	B		pit	6	38	EIA	2
793	792	B		pit	2	6	EIA?	2
801	800	B		post hole	2	8	EIA	2
802	800	B		post hole	2	10	EBA	2
806	805	B		post hole	5	16	EIA	2
808	807	B		pit	6	21	EIA	2
810	809	B		post hole	1	3	EIA	2
812	811	B		pit	6	20	EIA	2
814	813	B		pit	13	51	EIA	2
816	815	B		pit	6	18	EIA	2
830	829	B		pit	3	7	EIA	2
834	833	B		well	54	308	EIA	1
834	833	B		well	2	11	LBA	1

Context	Cut	Area/ Field	Eval Trench	Feature Type	No sherds	Wt (g)	Date	Phase
835	833	B		well	64	309	EIA	1
835	833	B		well	1	4	Prehist	1
837	836	B		post hole	1	2	EIA	2
840	layer	B		natural	12	38	EIA	0
840	layer	B		natural	9	192	LBA?	0
848	847	B		gully	1	5	EIA	2
852	851	B		pit	5	7	EIA	2
855	833	B		well	1	46	EIA	1
856	833	B		well	49	1496	EIA	2
858	857	B		pit/burial	28	297	EIA	2
860	859	B		pit	3	26	EIA	2
863	862	B		pit	6	20	EIA	2
868	866	B		pit	5	15	EIA	2
871	864	B		pit	27	178	EIA	2
873	872	B		post hole	3	1	EIA	2
883	882	B		post hole	2	7	EIA	2
887	886	B		post hole	2	34	EIA	2
889	888	B		post hole	2	8	EIA	2
896	895	B		pit	3	8	EIA	2
898	869	B		pit	9	36	EIA	2
899	869	B		pit	67	434	EIA	2
900	870	B		pit	5	35	EIA	2
918	917	B		pit	1	3	EIA	2
920	919	B		ditch	1	2	EIA	5
934	933	B		pit	9	42	EIA	2
935	933	B		pit	19	246	EIA	2
957	956	B		pit	2	6	EIA	2
965	964	B		post hole	19	194	EIA	2
971	970	B		post hole	35	390	EIA	2
971	970	B		post hole	4	30	LBA?	2
973	972	B		pit	5	23	EIA	2
974	972	B		pit	34	325	EIA	2
979	978	B		ditch	10	104	EIA	2
982	981	B		pit	5	21	EIA	2
984	983	B		pit	46	281	EIA	2
986	985	B		post hole	3	19	EIA	2
994	993	B		pit	8	38	EIA	2
996	995	B		post hole	1	4	EIA	2
998	997	B		pit	6	20	EIA	2
1003	1001	B		pit	1	2	EIA	2
1004	1001	B		pit	1	4	EBA	2
1004	1001	B		pit	1	5	EIA	2
1010	1009	B		post hole	1	2	EIA	2
1012	1011	B		post hole	1	2	EIA	2
1014	1013	B		post hole	2	2	EIA	2
1019	1018	B		pit	3	3	EIA	2
1020	1018	B		pit	5	35	EIA	2
1026	1025	B		pit	2	3	EIA	2
1031	1030	B		pit	6	20	LBA/EIA	2

Context	Cut	Area/ Field	Eval Trench	Feature Type	No sherds	Wt (g)	Date	Phase
1037	1036	B		pit	11	47	EIA	2
1041	1040	B		post hole	1	3	EIA	2
1044	1042	B		post hole	11	64	EIA	2
1054	1053	B		pit	14	96	EIA	2
1056	1055	B		pit	2	10	EIA	2
1058	1057	B		pit	11	34	EIA	2
1060	1059	B		pit	18	109	EIA	2
1063	1062	B		pit	14	763	EIA	2
1064	1062	B		pit	5	68	EIA	2
1065	1062	B		pit	13	62	EIA	2
1071	1070	B		pit	6	25	EIA	2
1075	1074	B		post hole	9	43	EIA	2
1085	1084	B		pit	1	5	EIA	2
1098	1097	B		pit	25	198	EIA	2
1106	1105	B		pit	3	9	EIA	2
1108	1107	B		natural	2	3	EIA	0
1110	1109	B		pit/natural	6	39	EIA	2
1120	1119	B		ditch	3	7	EIA	2
1124	1123	B		ditch	12	80	EIA	2
1126	1125	B		gully terminus	1	1	EIA	2
1131	1139	B		gully terminus	2	2	EIA	2
1135	1134	B		pit	5	128	EIA	2
1141	1140	B		pit	3	23	EIA	2
1145	1144	B		post hole	11	38	EIA	2
1146	1144	B		post hole	10	50	EIA	2
1148	1147	B		pit	1	2	EIA	2
1156	1155	B		ditch	5	42	EIA	2
1160	1159	B		post hole	6	27	EIA	2
1162	1161	B		gully terminus	1	3	EIA	2
Total					**1379**	**11206**		

Table 13: Prehistoric pottery quantification by context

Period	No. sherds	Wt. (g)	% of assemblage (by wt.)
Early Bronze Age	4	23	0.2
Late Bronze Age	50	722	6.4
Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age	6	20	0.2
Early Iron Age	1257	9747	87
Late Iron Age/Early Roman	48	641	5.7
Generic Prehistoric	14	53	0.5
TOTAL	*1379*	*11206*	*100*

Table 14: Quantification of prehistoric pottery by period

B.5.2 The pottery is in moderate to poor condition. Most sherds are small (<4cm in size) and abraded, as reflected by the low MSW. The assemblage includes a small number of feature sherds characteristic of ceramics of the Early Iron Age period, together with fabrics typically associated with these ceramic traditions in the region.

B.5.3 This report provides a fully quantified description of the material by period, and a discussion of its date and affinity.

Methodology

B.5.4 All the pottery has been fully recorded following the recommendations laid out by the Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group (2011). After a full inspection of the assemblage, fabric groups were devised on the basis of dominant inclusion types, their density and modal size. Sherds from all contexts were counted, weighed (to the nearest whole gram) and assigned to a fabric group. Sherd type was recorded, along with technology (wheel-made or handmade), evidence for surface treatment, decoration, and the presence of soot and/or residue. Rim and base forms were described using a codified system recorded in the catalogue and were assigned vessel numbers.

B.5.5 Where possible, rim and base diameters were measured, and surviving percentages noted. In cases where a sherd or groups of refitting sherds retained portions of the rim and shoulder, the vessel was also categorised by form. Early Iron Age vessels were classified using a form series devised by M. Brudenell (Brudenell 2012), and the class scheme created by John Barrett (1980).

B.5.6 All pottery was subject to sherd size analysis. Sherds less than 4cm in diameter were classified as 'small' (1169 sherds; 85%); sherds measuring 4-8cm were classified as 'medium' (194 sherds; 14%), and sherds over 8cm in diameter will be classified as 'large' (15 sherds; 1%). The quantified data is presented on an Excel data sheet held with the project archive.

Fabrics Series

Flint fabrics

F1: Common to very common medium to very coarse angular flint (mainly 1-7mm in size).

F2: Moderate to common fine to coarse flint (mainly 1-4mm in size).

F3: Sparse to moderate fine to very coarse flint (mainly 1-7mm in size).

F4: Common fine flint (mainly <1mm in size).

F5: Rare to sparse fine to very coarse flint (mainly 1-7mm in size).

Shell fabrics

SF1: Common to very common fine to medium shell and sparse fine to medium flint, in a sandy clay matrix.

DS1: Moderate to common medium dissolved shell.

Sandy fabrics

Q1: Moderate to common sand. Sherds may contain rare linear voids from burnt out organic matter or rare coarse angular flint (2-4 mm in size).

QM1: Moderate to common sand and common fine mica. Sherds may contain rare linear voids from burnt out organic matter or rare medium angular flint (1-2 mm in size).

QG1: Moderate sand and fine to medium grog.

Grog fabrics

G1: fine grog in a fine sandy matrix.

DG1: Fine to medium dissolved grog, can contain moderate linear voids from burnt out organic matter.

Void fabrics

VeQ1: Moderate to common linear voids from burnt out organic matter, in a dense sandy clay matrix.

Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age, c. 1150-350 BC

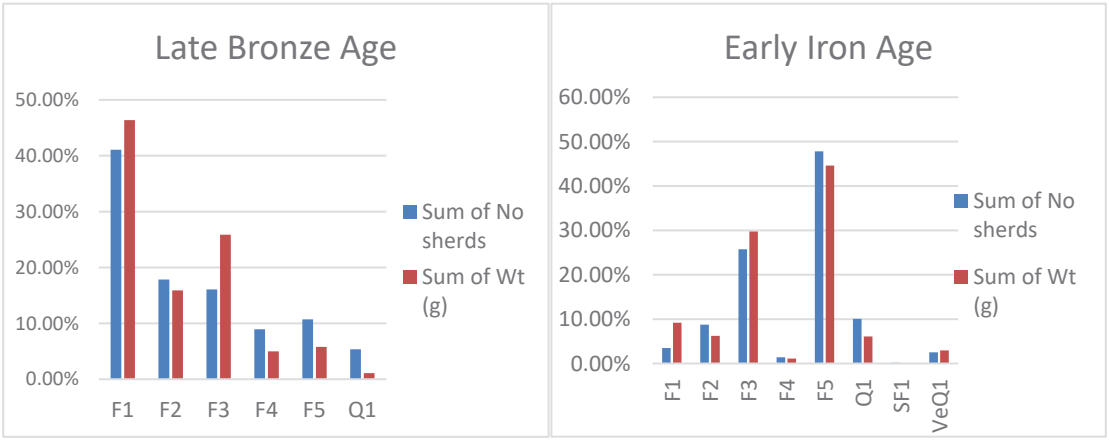
B.5.7 Pottery dating to the Late Bronze Age and/or Early Iron Age constitutes the bulk of the assemblage and comprises 1313 sherds (10489g) with a MSW of 8g. The pottery derives from 173 contexts relating to 161 cut features/labelled interventions. These are associated with 16 ditches, five gullies, 98 pits and pits/post holes, 32 post holes, two post holes, a waterhole, two tree throws, three natural features and two layers. A total of 255 sherds (1217g) derive from the evaluation (19% by count). Features located in Fields 6 and 7 of the evaluation or Area B of the excavation, can be considered Phase 2. Evaluation Field 4 is located in Area A of the excavation so can be considered Phase 3. A total of 121 sherds (674g) derive from Phase 1 contexts (9% of the pottery by count) in Area B. A total of 812 sherds (7536g) derive from Phase 2 contexts (62% by count) in Area B. A total of 91 sherds (777g) derive from Phase 3 contexts (7% of the pottery by count) in Area A. The majority of this pottery derives from Early Roman/Roman contexts so it could be considered residual. Only one residual sherd derives from a Phase 5 context. The remaining sherds (31 sherds, 261g) are from natural features without phase (3% by count) in both Areas A and B.

Assemblage characteristics

B.5.8 The assemblage contains sherds in a range of fabrics, all typical of pottery groups dating to the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age in the region. These include flint tempered, sandy wares and shell and flint tempered fabrics. The majority of the sherds are made in a flint tempered fabric (86% by count). The Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age fabrics are very similar, but the Early Iron Age include the presence of two more fabrics, a sandy fabric with voids from burnt organic material and a shell and flint tempered fabric. Some differences are present as the frequency of fabric F1 and F3 (Table 15; Fig. B.5.1).

Fabric Type	Fabric Group	No./Wt. (g) sherds	% fabric by Wt.	No./Wt. (g) burnished	% fabric burnished	MNV	MNV burnished
F1	Flint	91/1469	14	-	-	9	-
F2	Flint	110/681	6.5	-	-	6	-
F3	Flint	307/2920	27.8	3/8	0.07	18	-
F4	Flint	21/137	1.3	-	-	3	-
F5	Flint	597/4277	40.8	34/1041	10	28	3
Q1	Sand	156/732	7	-	-	4	-
SF1	Shell	2/7	0.06	-	-	1	-
VeQ1	Void	29/266	2.5	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	*1313/10489*	*99.9*	*37/1049*	*10.07*	*69*	*3*

Table 15: Quantification of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery by fabric. MNV= minimum number of vessels calculated as the total number of different rims, bases and rim and shoulders identified (37 rims, 23 bases and nine complete vessel profiles)



App. Fig. B.5.1. Comparison of the relative frequency in terms of weight and number of sherds percentage of fabrics across Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age assemblages

B.5.9 Based on the total number of different rims and rim and shoulders identified, the Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age is estimated to contain a minimum of 69 different vessels: 37 different rims, 23 different bases and nine complete vessel profiles (Table 16). The complete profiles are all assigned to the Early Iron Age and include six jars with rounded, slightly bulbous bodies and short upright or out turned necks (Form A; Fig. 18, V.55), one is decorated with a double row of fingertip on the shoulder; one high rounded shouldered jar with short upright neck (Form F2); one round bodied bowl (Form K); a bipartite bowl with angular shoulders (Form M1); a tripartite bowl with very pronounced rounded shoulders and everted necks and rims (Form O2) and one small tripartite cup with a marked or angular shoulder and upright or everted neck (Form W). The form assigned vessels only occur in flint tempered fabrics (Table 17).

B.5.10 Measurable vessel rims (only eight in total) have diameters of 8-30cm, and represent a range of small, medium and large-sized pots. Residues are rare in the assemblage, with only 27 sherds with residues recorded (462g).

Form	Description	MNV	No./wt. (g) sherds	Rim diameter range (cm)
A	Jar, round-bodied, short upright neck	4	21/1278	20-30
F2	Jar, high rounded shoulder	1	3/36	14
K	Bowl, round-bodied	1	3/108	22
M1	Bowl, bipartite, angular shoulder	1	1/7	14

Form	Description	MNV	No./wt. (g) sherds	Rim diameter range (cm)
O2	Bowl, S-profile, marked rounded shoulder, everted neck	1	2/15	8
W	Cup, angular shoulder, upright neck	1	1/2	-
TOTAL		*9*	*31/1446*	*8-30*

Table 16: Quantification of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age vessel forms. The descriptions are a simplified version of those detailed in Brudenell M. doctoral thesis (Brudenell 2012, Chapter 4).

Form/Fabric	F1	F3	F4	F5
A	2	1	-	1
F2	-	-	-	1
K	-	-	-	1
M1	-	-	-	1
O2	-		1	-
W	-	1	-	-
TOTAL	*2*	*2*	*1*	*4*

Table 17: Quantification of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age vessel forms by fabric

B.5.11 In total, 37 sherds in the assemblage are burnished (1049g), representing 3% by sherd count or 10% by weight. Only sherds assigned to the Early Iron Age were burnished. As is characteristic, burnishing is primarily found on sherds with inclusions at the finer end of the fabric spectrum, notably F5 and F3 (Table 15).

B.5.12 Decoration is present on 34 sherds (600g) relating to a maximum of four vessels (Table 18), all assigned to the Early Iron Age. A range of applications and techniques typical of the Early Iron Age are evident, with fingertip applications on the shoulder. One coarse-ware sherd displays a double row of fingertip decoration (vessel 54). Of note are the three rusticated body sherds (19g) recovered from pits **47** and **933** (Pit Group **778**) and posthole **964** (Posthole Group **782**). Such sherds form a small but regular and distinctive component of late Early Iron Age groups in the region (see Brudenell 2011, 21).

Decoration	Vessel zone	No./Wt. (g) sherds	No. vessels	Vessel forms, & rim-diameters (cm)
Cordon	Body	1/13	-	-
Fingernail impressions	Rim-top	1/10	1	-
Fingertip	Body/shoulder/rim int-ext	23/507	3	Form A, 20cm
Fingertip rusticated	Body	3/19	-	-
Pinched horizontal line	Body	1/19	-	-
Scored	Body	5/32	-	-
TOTAL	-	34/600	4	-

Table 18: Quantification of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age decoration

Key groups and contextual analysis

B.5.13 Phase 1 is represented by a large pit (**584**/**671**) in Area A that contained Late Bronze Age pottery (37 sherds, 507g). Phase 2 comprises features located in Area B: pits yielded the majority of the pottery (488 sherds, 3305g). These constitute the key groups and contain 21 of the 69 different vessels represented in the Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age assemblage. The lower contexts of a waterhole (**833**) yielded 121 sherds

(674g) of Early Iron Age pottery while the upper fill contained 49 sherds (1496g). Pit/postholes and postholes yielded a good amount of pottery (230 sherds, 2037g). Ditches and gullies only yielded 35 sherds (244g). Phase 3 features are in Area A: pits yielded 47 sherds (254g) and ditches 18 sherds (103g). Some of these features contain Late Iron Age/Early Roman or Roman pottery so the earlier pottery can be considered residual. Only one residual sherd was recovered from a Phase 5 feature in Area B. The unphased features at this stage are natural and yielded 43 sherds (299g).

B.5.14 Pottery deposits dating to the Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age are either small, weighing under 100g, medium or large, weighing over 500g. The majority are small and typically contain only a few sherds. In fact, a good amount of the Early Iron Age pottery derives from waterhole **833** in Area B East and a large pit (**1062**), located between Structures **1011** and **1018** in Area B West. Combined, these pits contained 202 sherds, weighing 3063g. This represents 15% of the overall Early Iron Age assemblage or 29% by weight. The pits also contained 11 of the 69 different vessels present in the overall period assemblage (based on different rim and base counts) and the majority of the form assigned vessels described above. The waterhole (**833**) is the largest group (by weight) and is associated with a radiocarbon date of 1731-1537 cal. BC (BRAMS-4066; 3345 ± 25 BP; 95.4% probability). This conflicts with the typo-chronological dating of the pottery, which has diagnostic Early Iron Age traits, such as three angular shoulder sherds.

Late Iron Age and Early Roman, c. 50 BC - AD 50

B.5.15 The assemblage comprises 48 sherds of pottery (641g) with a MSW of 13.3g (Table 19). The pottery derives from 19 contexts relating to 18 features/interventions. These comprise 12 pits, one pit/posthole, two ditches and three natural features. In total, just two sherds (5g) derived from Phase 2 features (pit **743** and pit/posthole **739**) in Area B. A further 42 sherds (619g) were recovered from Phase 3 features in Area A. Only four sherds (17g) derived from unphased features in Area A and Trench 31.

Fabric Type	Fabric Group	No./Wt. (g) sherds	% fabric by Wt.	MNV
G1	Grog	5/27	4.2	-
DG1	Grog	13/155	24.2	2
Q1	Sand	8/58	9	1
QM1	Sand	2/162	25.3	1
QG1	Sand	11/153	23.9	1
SF1	Shell	1/23	3.6	-
DS1	Shell	3/5	0.8	-
VeQ1	Void	5/58	9	1
TOTAL	-	*48/641*	*100*	*6*

Table 19: Quantification of Late Iron Age/Early Roman pottery by fabric. MNV= minimum number of vessels calculated as the total number of different rims, bases and rims identified (four rims and two bases)

B.5.16 The Late Iron Age assemblage is characterised by sherds in grog, sand and shell and flint fabrics. Grog fabric dominates, followed by sandy ware and then shell inclusions. The material comprises only handmade wares. None of the feature assemblages

constitute key groups. All are relatively small and contained fewer than four sherds apiece.

Generic prehistoric pottery

B.5.17 A total of 14 sherds (53g) are too small and fragmentary to be assigned to a particular prehistoric period or ceramic tradition. The sherds derive from pits **18**, **661**, **667**, posthole **696**, waterhole **833** and natural features **441** and **451**. The material comprises small plain body sherds and one rim in fabrics F1, F2, F3, F5, Q1 and DG1 with a MSW of 3.8g. The contexts yielded between one and four sherds. Given the context, this pottery is most likely to be Bronze Age or Iron Age in date.

B.5.18 Four sherds (23g) deriving from pit **1001**, pit/posthole **687** and posthole **800**, all in Area B, could possibly date to the Early Bronze Age period. They can be considered residual.

Discussion

B.5.19 The pottery dates to the Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age and Late Iron Age, suggesting activity at the site through the late 2nd millennium and much of the 1st millennium BC. Most of the pottery recovered from the site dates to the Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age and belongs to the Post Deverel-Rimbury (PDR) ceramic tradition, *c*. 1150-350 BC (Brudenell 2011; 2012). Some earlier activities could be present in the area.

B.5.20 The Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age assemblage includes several key groups containing partial and complete vessel profiles. Although this assemblage does not contain many diagnostic sherds, the pottery can be paralleled across the region. Marks Warren enclosure (Brudenell 2011a) shows a similar chronology except for the presence of the Darmsden-Linton style, absent from Hullbridge, where the pottery seems to belong to the early Decorated PDR wares/Harling-type ceramics PDR group, a tradition that appears to lie in the Bronze Age-Iron Age transition, *c*. 850-750 BC (Brudenell 2012). It is possible that there was a continuation in activities on site during the transition, and also in the Late Iron Age, but with a hiatus in the Middle Iron Age period. The Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age settlement could have gone out of use before the development of the Darmsden-Linton style, as at the Late Bronze Age enclosure at Springfield Lyons (Brown 2013, 110-111).

B.5.21 Flint-tempered wares in coarseware jar form dominate and there is a low incidence of decoration, suggesting a parallel with the settlements along the A120 (Powell 2007). Here, as in Hullbridge, the settlements appear still to be unenclosed, in contrast to other sites in the region (Springfield Lyons, Lofts Farm or Mucking). The infrequent use of decoration on the coarseware jars has a parallel with the assemblages from Mucking North Ring and Lofts Farm, though the range of decorations and applications in these sites is more varied (Barrett and Bond 1988; Brown 1988).

B.5.22 The Early Iron Age assemblage also contains fragments of a coarseware jar decorated with a double row of fingertips on the shoulder (Fig. 18, V.54). The form is Early Iron Age, but the fabric belongs more to a Late Bronze age tradition. Two Early Iron Age radiocarbon dates are associated with the settlement: one is associated with a small group of pottery from pit **933** (Pit Group **778**), to the east of Structure **805**. A sample

of macrofossils from this pit returned a radiocarbon date of 743-404 cal. BC (BRAMS-4068; 2422 ± 25 BP; 95.4% probability), placing the material from the 8th to the 5th centuries BC. The character of the pottery accords well with this radiocarbon date range, as on typological grounds, the ceramics can be classed as late/mature Decorated ware PDR group (Brudenell 2011; 2012). This assemblage comprises diagnostic sherds with fingertip rusticated decorations, typical of the period. The other radiocarbon date is from pit **869** (Pit Group **862**), south of Structure **805**, associated with a relatively substantial amount of pottery. A sample of macrofossils from this pit returned a radiocarbon date of 397-209 cal. BC (BRAMS-4067; 2270 ± 25 BP; 95.4% probability), placing the material within the later stages of the Early Iron Age.

B.5.23 The Late Iron Age assemblage is characterised by handmade pottery belonging to the transitional Late Iron Age and Early Roman period, with continuity into the Roman period. This assemblage forms a small but coherent group of pottery probably dating from the mid 1st century BC to mid 1st century AD and can be considered together with the Early Roman and Roman assemblage.

Illustration catalogue (Fig. 18)

(V.54) Class I jar, form A, fabric F3. Double row of fingertip on the shoulder. Pit **1062**, context 1063

(V.55) Class I jar, form A, fabric F5. Waterhole **833**, context 856

B.6 Romano-British pottery

By Séverine Bézie, with Alice Lyons

Introduction

B.6.1 A total of 911 sherds, representing a minimum of 112 individual Late Iron Age and Early Roman vessels, weighing 11246g (715.5 estimated vessel equivalent (EVE)) was recovered during the excavation (Table 20). This was in addition to the small quantity (116 sherds with a minimum of 10 individual vessels, weighing 1092g and with 181.5 EVE) of fragmentary and moderately abraded Early Roman pottery recovered during the evaluation stage of the project, which has been reported on separately (Cox and Lambert 2018). The pottery analysis and the material from the evaluation are now included in the present report and a summary catalogue appended (Table 23).

Event	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	Weight (%)
Evaluation	116	1092	8.9
Excavation	911	11246	91.1
Total	**1027**	**12338**	**100.00**

Table 20: The quantity of pottery recovered from evaluation and excavation

B.6.2 The pottery was generally in a severely abraded condition with an average sherd weight (ASW) of only 12.34g. None of the pottery was deliberately placed, rather it is fragmentary and consistent with middened material deposited in fields as part of rubbish disposal. The small size of the sherds indicates that the ceramic material has been repeatedly disturbed (post-deposition) – possibly as the result of ploughing.

The pottery by feature type

B.6.3 The majority of the pottery was found within a series of 39 pits in Area A and two pits in Area B (*c*. 70% in weight). The second group of features with a high percentage of Roman pottery were six ditches, including part of a Late Iron Age-Early Romano-British field system in Area A, and four ditches in Area B (*c*. 22% in weight) (Table 21).

Feature	Sherd Count	Weight(g)	EVE	Weight (%)
Pit	612	7993	407.5	71.08
Ditch	232	2485	260	22.10
Subsoil layer	21	481	8.5	4.28
Natural	21	153	12.5	1.36
Cesspit	22	112	21	1.00
Post hole	2	6	6	0.15
Gully	1	4	0	0.03
Total	**911**	**11246**	**715.5**	**100.00**

Table 21: Roman pottery by Feature Type, in descending order of Weight (%)

Methodology

B.6.4 The pottery was examined in accordance with the guidelines set down by the Study Group for Roman Pottery (Barclay *et al* 2016). The total assemblage was studied and a catalogue prepared.

B.6.5 All the sherds have been counted and weighed to the nearest whole gram. The pottery was divided into fabric groups defined on the basis of inclusion types present and a sample was examined using a x10 magnifying lens. The fabric codes are descriptive and abbreviated by the main letters of the title (La Graufesenque samian = LGF SA). Vessel form was also noted, also any decoration, residue and levels of abrasion.

B.6.6 National publications (Biddulph, Compton and Martin 2015; Hawkes and Hull 1947; Hull 1963; Marsh and Tyers 1978; Thompson 1982; Tomber and Dore 1998; Tyers 1996) were used for identifying the fabrics and forms. Also, the type series is based on one originally designed by Jude Plouviez (Suffolk Archaeological Unit) and adapted in this case to reflect local typologies.

Factual data

B.6.7 Thirty broad fabric groups were identified during analysis (Table 22).

Coarseware

B.6.8 The earliest components of this assemblage are the reduced ware and the handmade grey wares which were tempered (or mixed) with grog or organic material to strengthen them during production. The main forms observed are jars and storage jars, although smaller vessels like beakers, bowls and lids are also represented. Another group of pottery can be associated with this group of Iron Age/Late Iron Age-Early Roman production, the Oxidised ware group, which represents a later oxidised version of the Grey ware with various inclusions (flint, grog, mica, quartz, shell or shell-gritted).

B.6.9 The bulk of the assemblage, however, consists of locally produced 'Romanising' coarse Sandy grey ware (37.40% by weight). This group encompasses a variety of wheel made fabrics, some with a reduced core, often with a 'sandwiched' appearance and with common oxidised surfaces. The range of forms are conservative and utilitarian wide mouthed cordoned jars predominate, although a conspicuous group of forms following the 'Gallo-Belgic' tradition is also present (such as the Butt-beaker and the Pedestal-jar). Another group well represented in this assemblage are oxidised versions of the coarse sandy ware (Sandy Red ware and Sandy Oxidised ware) which were made in a limited range of jar, jar/bowl and storage jar forms for the coarser ones and smaller and eventually more elaborate forms like beaker, cup, flagon for the finer ones.

B.6.10 Within this group of locally produced coarsewares, Verulamium Region White wares, produced around St. Albans, are noteworthy. They were produced along Watling Street between London and Verulamium and were common through to the mid-2nd century AD. All the forms here are flagons with one identified as a 1.1 type with a bulged cordon on the neck. In addition, a few sherds of a Late Roman White-slipped ware, (OXF WH), most likely products of the Oxfordshire kilns, were recovered.

Although it is worth noting that these two groups of fabric (VER WH and OXF WH) were present in the evaluation assemblage.

Fineware

B.6.11 Finewares are not well represented within the assemblage. Indeed, imported material such as Gaulish samian is represented with only six sherds, from which three are Central Gaulish and three are South Gaulish. Also, the nearby production of Colchester samian is under-represented with one sherd only.

B.6.12 A single sherd of fine Grey ware with a pale green glaze was recovered from Pit **671**. It was not possible to identify with certainty the form (Jar, bowl, flagon?) but it could be from the Colchester glazing industry, which is rare. Indeed, if the lead-glazed pottery imported during the Roman period is mostly made in Central Gaul, usually white fabrics, this one seems more like a local fabric from the area of Colchester.

Specialist ware

B.6.13 Specialist wares are represented by two mortaria. The earlier one (mid-late 1st century to 2nd century AD) is a Colchester White ware, form CAM 192B (Hawkes and Hull 1947) and the later one (2nd century to 4th century AD) is a Soft Pink Grogged ware (Fabric 2a, in Marney 1989), form 102 (Howe *et al* 1980). They were used as mixing bowls.

B.6.14 One vessel showed a post-firing hole in the base. This is a Sandy Grey ware with a black slip, dated from the 1st century to the 2nd century AD.

B.6.15 Reuse of a storage jar wall recut in a round shape was probably used as a lid (Diameter: 6 cm).

Fabric	Fabric Code	Vessel	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	Sum of EVE	Weight (%)
Sandy Grey ware (Going 1987, 9-10)	SGW	Beaker (3.8, 3.14); Beaker/bowl; Beaker/flagon; Beaker/Jar (3.10, 3.11); Bowl (5.0, 6.15.1, 6.18, CAM 230); Butt-beaker (3.13); Flagon (1.11 or CAM 159); Flagon/jar; Jar (2.1, 2.12, 4.1, 4.4, 4.4, 4.13, 4.13.1, 5.0, 5.3, 5.8, C7-1/CAM 260, CAM 218, CAM 218Cb, CAM 220, CAM 221, CAM 221B, CAM 222, CAM 229, CAM 234; Jar/bowl (5.4, 5.10); Lid (8.1); Lid-seated jar (4.4; CAM 307); Pedestal-jar CAM 202; Platter (6.21); Storage jar	480	5001	435	40.60
Grey ware (Lyons and Tester 2014, pp 256-261)	GW	Beaker; Beaker/jar; Bowl; Flagon/Jar; Jar (4.5.3, 4.13, 5.3, C7-3; CAM 220, CAM 221, CAM 230, CAM 232, CAM 264); Jar/bowl; Lid	190	3786	64.5	30.70

Fabric	Fabric Code	Vessel	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	Sum of EVE	Weight (%)
		(8.1); Storage jar (4.14; CAM 270B, C6-1)				
Reduced ware (Lyons and Tester 2014, pp 256-261)	RW	Beaker; Bowl; Bowl/jar; Jar (4.5.2; 4.13; 5.3, CAM 256); Jar/bowl; Storage jar	79	1063	57.5	9.00
Oxidised ware (Lyons and Tester 2014, pp 256-261)	OW	Beaker; Beaker/flagon; Beaker/jar; Jar (4.5, CAM 230), Jar/bowl; Storage jar (4.14)	59	767	30.5	6.25
Sandy Oxidised ware (Lyons and Tester 2014, pp 256-261)	SOW	Beaker; Beaker/jar (4.13); Bowl (6.18); Flagon (1.5 Hofheim-type); Flagon/jar; Jar (4.1); Storage jar	90	416	81.5	3.40
Verulamium Region White ware	VER WH	Flagon (1.1; 1.3)	56	373	145.5	3.05
Colchester White ware	COL WH	Mortarium (CAM 192B)	3	230	0	2.00
Brown-surfaced Grey ware	BSGW	Bowl; Jar (5.3)	11	75	10	0.65
Sandy Grey ware oxidised	SGW OX	Beaker; Jar	2	69	0	0.60
Soft Pink Grogged ware	Soft Pink Grogged ware	Mortarium (Form 102 - Howe *et al* 1980)	1	59	7	0.50
Black-slipped Red ware	BSRW	Beaker; Jar (5.3); Jar/bowl	7	57	0	0.50
Shelly ware	STW	Jar	5	39	0	0.35
Early shell-tempered ware	ESH	Bowl/jar (C4 or CAM 264b)	6	33	10	0.30
La Graufesenque samian (South Gaulish)	LGF SA	Dish/platter (Dr18)	2	30	0	0.25
Colchester samian	COL SA	Dish	1	28	0	0.25
Grog C	GROGC	Jar (C7-3 or CAM 257)	2	27	10	0.25
Sandy Red ware	SRW	Cup; Jar	4	27	7.5	0.25
Les Martres-de-Veyre samian (Central Gaulish)	LMV SA	Dish; Dish/platter (Dr15/17R)	2	15	0	0.15
Fine Oxidised ware (Samian copy)	FOX	Bowl (Dr29)	2	14	0	0.15
Oxford White-slipped ware (Tomber & Dore 1998, 176; Young 1977, 117)	OXF WS	Beaker, flagon, jar	6	14	0	0.15
Patchgrove Grog-tempered ware (Tomber & Dore 1998, 167)	PAT GT	Jar	1	12	0	0.10
Black-burnished ware, category 1 (Copy) (Marney 1989, 177 – Fabric 9a)	BB1	Dish (6.18)	1	12	3.5	0.10
Huntcliff Calcite-gritted ware (Tomber & Dore 1998, 201)	HUN CG	Lid-seated jar (Gillam type 163)	1	9	6	0.10
Oxford Red-slipped ware (Tomber & Dore 1998, 176; Tyers 1996, 175-8)	OXF RS	Flagon; Flagon/jar	2	9	0	0.10
Upper Nene Valley Oxidised ware (Marney 1989, 180-1)	UNV OX		2	7	0	0.10
Lower Nene Valley Colour-coated	LNV CC	Flagon (1.7)	1	5	0	0.05

Fabric	Fabric Code	Vessel	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	Sum of EVE	Weight (%)
(Tomber & Dore 1998, 118; Tyers 1996, 173-5)						
Lower Nene Valley White ware (Tomber & Dore 1998, 119)	LNV WH	Flagon	1	5	0	0.05
Hadham Oxidised ware (Tomber & Dore 1998, 151)	HAD OX	Beaker/jar	1	3	9	0.05
Montans samian (South Gaulish) (Tomber & Dore 1998, 29; Tyers 1996, 112-3)	MON SA	Bowl/cup/dish?	1	2	0	0.05
Lezoux samian 2 (Central Gaulish) (Tomber & Dore 1998, 32; Tyers 1996, 113)	LEZ SA 2	Cup (Dr33)	1	1	8.5	0.05
		Total	**1027**	**12338**	**897**	**100.00**

Table 22: Roman Pottery Fabrics & Forms, in descending order of Weight (%)

The Forms

B.6.16 The Roman type series is based on one originally designed by Jude Plouviez (Suffolk Archaeological Unit). The author adapted this type series with other published ones (Hawkes and Hull 1947; Thompson 1982), in this case to reflect local typologies.

Flagons

1.1: Ring necked flagon (Equivalent to Marsh and Tyers 1978, Class 1B).

1.3: Flagon with a narrow neck and disc rim (Equivalent to Marsh and Tyers 1978, Class 1D).

1.5: Hofheim-type flagon, with straight neck, everted triangular section rim, one or two handles.

1.7: Flagon with a straight narrow-neck and small bead rim.

1.11: Pinched-mouth jug (pinched spout with wide, upright neck) (Equivalent to Hawkes and Hull 1947, CAM 159).

Narrow-mouthed jars

2.1: Narrow-mouthed jar with rolled everted rim, rounded body and various cordons with decoration on the neck, body and base of the vessel (Equivalent to Symonds and Wade 1999, Form 49 fig. 6.92 p 433; Hawkes and Hull 1947, CAM 232Aa Pl LXXIX; CAM 234A Pl LXXVIII).

2.12: Narrow-mouthed jar, with a thick everted triangular rim.

Beakers

3.8: 'Poppy-head' beaker with rectangular panels of barbotine applied on the surface (Equivalent to Rogerson 1977, Form 51 fig. 75 p 178).

3.10: Beaker/jar with high shoulder and simple everted rim.

3.11: Beaker with a 'cavetto rim'.

3.13: Butt beaker (Equivalent to Tyers 1996, Form 113 fig. 199 p 153).

3.14: Beaker with everted rim, handmade.

Medium mouthed jars

4.0: Medium mouthed jars – miscellaneous or indeterminate.

4.1: Medium mouthed jar with high shouldered profile (Equivalent to Hawkes and Hull 1947, CAM 264b Pl LXXXIII; Thompson 1982, Type C4 p 239).

4.4: Lid-seated jar (Equivalent to Symonds and Wade 1999, CAM 307 p 482; Gillam 1970, Type 163).

4.5: Medium mouthed jar, short neck, rolled generally undercut rim and globular body.

4.13: Medium mouthed jar, rounded body, simple everted rim (Thompson 1982, p 239 and p 241).

4.14: Large storage vessels.

CAM 229: Jar with rippled or corrugated shoulder (Hawkes and Hull 1947, Profiles 35 6 fig. 54 p 260)

CAM 256B: Ovoid cooking-pot with simple everted lip-rim (Hawkes and Hull 1947, Pl LXXXII)

Wide mouthed jars

5.1: Heavily cordoned 'Belgic' carinated jar (Equivalent to Hawkes and Hull 1947, CAM 218Cb Pl LXXVII).

5.2: Carinated jar (Equivalent to Hawkes and Hull 1947, CAM 218C Pl LXXVII).

5.3: Rounded jar with an S profile and grooved cordons on shoulder (Equivalent to Hawkes and Hull 1947, CAM 220 Profile 40 fig. 54 p 260; CAM 220CB Pl LXXIV; Form 30 fig. 54 p 260; CAM 221A and B Pl LXXVI; CAM 221Ab Pl LXXVIII; CAM 222 Pl LXXVI; CAM 230Aa and CAM 230Ac Pl LXXX).

5.8: Wide mouthed jar with a long flaring neck and high shoulder.

CAM 257: Large round-shouldered bead-rim cooking pot (Hawkes and Hull 1947, Pl LXXXII) (Equivalent to Thompson 1982, C7-3 p 285; Biddulph 2015, fig. 238).

CAM 260A/B: Broad ovoid cooking-pot with prominent bead-rim and rilled body. Presumably rilling give a good grip on the sides of the pot. Functional vessels which must have been in use every day in the kitchen (Hawkes and Hull 1947, Pl LXXXII-PLXXXIII) (Equivalent to Thompson 1982, Type C7-1 pp 273-281).

C7-3: Very wide mouthed jar often with a bead-rim and rilled body, kitchen ware (Thompson 1982, Form 4 p 285).

Bowls, cups, dishes and platters (open forms)

6.0: Bowl/open vessel – miscellaneous or indeterminate.

Mortaria

7.3: All Colchester/Ellingham Fabric B forms (Hawkes and Hull 1947, CAM 192B Pl LXXIII).

7.9: All Nene Valley forms (Howe et al 1980, Form 102 fig. 8 p 27).

Lids

8.1: Lid: standard type to fit cooking or storage pot with in-turned or out-turned rim; can have terminal grip (Equivalent to Hawkes and Hull 1947, Pl LXXXV Form 7).

Pedestal urns (Hawkes and Hull 1947)

CAM 202: Pear-shaped urn with 'quoit-shaped' pedestal-base, sagging in the centre (Hawkes and Hull 1947, Pl LXXIV).

Samian

Based on a type series largely designed by Dragendorff in 1895 and described by Paul Tyers (1996, pp105-16; Webster 1996).

Dr 15/17R: Platter with quarter-round moulding internally at the junction of the wall and floor. The R Form tends to be deeper with more flared walls. There is a ridge internally just below the rim. The moulding on the exterior walls vary considerably from example to example.

Dr 18: Platter with curved wall and beaded lip.

Dr 29: Carinated bowl with decoration. The rim is beaded.

Dr 33: A conical cup with a foot-ring. There are often grooves (or a groove) on the external vessel wall.

Discussion

Domestic pottery

B.6.17 The ceramic material from this site mainly represents a transitional Late Iron Age to Early Romano-British assemblage. The pottery evidence strongly suggests that a period of intense domestic activity occurred on the site during the 1st and 2nd centuries AD, which continued into the 3rd and 4th centuries, although less intensively based on the quality and the lack of diversity of vessel forms.

B.6.18 This is an assemblage derived from a community living and working in a rural agricultural setting, a community which continued to inhabit this settlement across the pre- and post-conquest periods. We can observe aspects of their culinary habits through their cookery and table wares. There is a large number of cooking jars with sooting displayed on a proportion of the sherds. Food storage jars are also present which protected their content from spoilage and attack from pests such as insects and rodents. Table ware vessels are present in a variety of dish, platter, flagon and cup forms with examples in Verulamium White Ware and Samian fabrics.

B.6.19 Broken pottery vessels were clearly discarded in nearby ditches and pits. The fragmentary and abraded nature of the pottery is perhaps indicative of primary disposal in middens prior to their secondary deposition within these features.

Romanisation

B.6.20 The whole assemblage is a representative sample of locally produced micaceous fabric pottery typical of the Essex area during this period of Romanisation of Iron Age forms,

fabrics and techniques that included the adoption of the potter's wheel. This is highlighted in the various examples of the Colchester pottery industry on this site which copy forms of vessels imported from Gaul.

B.6.21 Overall, the assemblage is somewhat typical of a rural site, in terms of composition and character of the pottery. The range of fabrics identified within the assemblage suggests that the site procured most of its wares from the immediate local area. That said, the pottery also implies that the site had limited access to goods from outside of the local area. This included a small range of imported wares such as samian, which although limited in number, may reflect the relative status/wealth of the site.

B.6.22 Nevertheless, the scarcity of imported fine wares recovered either suggests this settlement's access to the wider trading network that led to Gaul was only limited, that the settlement was of low status or perhaps did not choose to fully participate in Romanisation. The paucity of such imports of fine wares is comparable between Hullbridge and other sites in Essex, Cambridgeshire and Hertfordshire. For instance, the Elms Farm (Essex) assemblage contained few fine wares, these being limited to a few Gaulish imports (Biddulph *et al*. 2015).

Illustration catalogue (Fig. 19)

1. VER WH. Flagon with a narrow neck and disc rim, type 1.3 (Rim diameter: 2.5 cm). 1 beaded cordon at the base of the neck, start of a handle under the rim. Fill 250, pit **249**. Trench 45. Phase 3.

2. EHS. Medium mouthed jar with high shouldered profile, type 4.1 (Rim diameter: 11 cm). Rouletted band on the shoulder. Fill 253, pit **255**. Trench 45. Phase 3.

3. GROGC. Very wide mouthed jar often with a bead-rim and rilled body, type C7-3 (Rim diameter: 13 cm). Rilled on the body, starting under the slightly beaded rim. Fill 521, pit **517**. Area A. Phase 3.

4. GW. Rounded jar with an S profile and grooved cordons on shoulder, type 5.3 (Rim diameter: 16 cm). Three raised beads above the shoulder. Fill 537, pit **536**. Area A. Phase 3.

5. SGW. Narrow-mouthed jar, with a thick everted triangular rim, type 2.12 (Rim diameter: 12 cm). Sharply carinated cordon at the base of the neck. Fill 654, Ditch **652**. Area A. Phase 3.

6. SGW. Rounded jar with an S profile and grooved cordons on shoulder, type 5.3 (Rim diameter: 24 cm). Raised bead above curved cordon with herringbone horizontal band incised, outlined with a thin incised line down the band; slip applied after incised decor. Fill 535, pit **534**. Area A. Phase 3.

7. GW. Large storage jar, type 4.14 (Rim diameter: 38 cm). 3 raised cordons on the shoulder. Fill 561, ditch **560**. Area A. Phase 3.

8. SGW. Wide mouthed jar with a long flaring neck and high shoulder, type 5.8 (Rim diameter: 32 cm). Fill 514, pit **513**. Area A. Phase 3.

9. SGW. ‘Poppy-head' beaker with rectangular panels of barbotine dots (light grey dots) applied on the surface, type 3.8 (Rim diameter: 10 cm); foot ring. Fill 629, Ditch **628**. Area A. Phase 3.

10. Soft Pink Grogged ware. Mortarium, all Nene Valley forms, type 7.3 (Rim diameter: 42 cm). Fill 516, Ditch **509**. Area A. Phase 3.

11. SGW. Medium mouthed jars – miscellaneous or indeterminate, type 4.0. Post-firing hole in the base. Fill 720, pit **719**. Area A. Phase 3.

12. RW. Large storage jar, type 4.14. Reuse of a vessel wall, recut in a round shape to be used as a lid (?) (Diameter: 6 cm). Fill 211, Ditch **210**. Trench 46. Phase 3.

Catalogue

Cxt.	Cut	Trench	Feature Type	Phase	Group	HM	Fabric Family	Fabric Dsc.	Dsc.	Vessel	Type	Sherd Count	Wgt. (g)	Pot date
27	26	1	Pit	2	0		GW	GW (G/M)	U	Jar		2	17	C1-C4
34	33	2	Pit	2	0		SGW	SGW	RU	Jar		2	9	C1-C4
58	57	29	Pit	2	0		SGW	SGW OX (Fine)	U	Beaker/Jar		1	2	C1-C4
92	91	31	Pit	2	0		SGW	SGW RE	U	Jar		1	7	C1-C4
96	95	31	Ditch	2	0		SGW	SGW OX (BS)	U	Jar		1	29	C1-C4
106	105	42	Pit	2	0		SGW	SGW OX (Fine)	U	Beaker		1	1	C1-C4
209	208	46	Pit	3	0		GW	GW (G)	R	Beaker/Jar		1	4	LC1-E/MC2
211	210	46	Ditch	3	0	HM	RW	RW (G/M)	U	Storage jar		1	31	MC1-C4
229	228	47	Gully	3	0		OXF WS	OXF WS	U	Jar		1	4	MC3-C4
234	232	47	Pit	3	0		SGW	SGW	D	Jar		1	10	E/MC2
234	232	47	Pit	3	0		GW	GW (G/M)	U	Storage jar		1	17	MC1-C4
248	247	45	Ditch	3	0		VER WH	VER WH	RD	Flagon	1.1 (Plouviez) or 1B (Marsh & Tyers)	22	98	M-LC2
248	247	45	Ditch	3	0		VER WH	VER WH	U	Flagon		30	65	M-LC2
248	247	45	Ditch	3	0		SGW	SGW	U	Beaker/Jar		5	12	C1-C4
248	247	45	Ditch	3	0		SGW	SGW (M)	RD	Jar	4.1	1	14	C1-C4
248	247	45	Ditch	3	0		SGW	SGW OX (Fine)	RU	Jar	4.1	1	2	C1-C4
248	247	45	Ditch	3	0		SGW	SGW	RU	Bowl	6.18	1	3	C1-C4
250	249	45	Pit	3	0		VER WH	VER WH	RD	Flagon	1.3 (Plouviez) or 1D (Marsh & Tyers)	1	105	M-LC2
250	249	45	Pit	3	0		SGW	SGW RE	U	Jar		1	80	C1-C4
250	249	45	Pit	3	0		SGW	SGW OX	RU	Jar		1	2	C1-C4
253	255	45	Pit	3	0	HM/WF	ESH	ESH	RD	Bowl/Jar	C4 (Thompson) or variation of form CAM 264b	6	33	MC1-EC2
257	256	45	Pit	3	256		GW	GW	U	Storage jar		1	54	MC1-C4
257	256	45	Pit	3	256	HM/WF	STW	STW	BU	Jar		5	39	LC1-MC2
257	256	45	Pit	3	256	HM/WF	GW	GW OX (G)	U	Jar		1	6	LC1-MC2
257	256	45	Pit	3	256		SGW	SGW (Blue)	RU	Jar	4.1	3	58	C1-C4
257	256	45	Pit	3	256		SGW	SGW OX	U	Jar		1	6	C1-C4
257	256	45	Pit	3	256		GW	GW OX (G)	U	Jar		1	7	LC1-MC2

Cxt.	Cut	Trench	Feature Type	Phase	Group	HM	Fabric Family	Fabric Dsc.	Dsc.	Vessel	Type	Sherd Count	Wgt. (g)	Pot date
257	256	45	Pit	3	256		SGW	SGW	D	Jar	5.1 (Plouviez) or form CAM 218Cb			C1
258	256	45	Pit	3	256	HM/ WF	GW	GW OX (BS out)(G)	D	Jar	Form CAM 220	1	18	C1
258	256	45	Pit	3	256	HM	GW	GW OX (G/F)	D	Storage Jar	C6-1 (Thompson)	1	15	C1
258	256	45	Pit	3	256		SGW	SGW (M)	U	Jar		3	41	E/MC2
258	256	45	Pit	3	256		SGW	SGW OX	U	Storage Jar		1	20	E/MC2
258	256	45	Pit	3	256		SGW	SGW OX	U	Jar		1	15	E/MC2
258	256	45	Pit	3	256		SGW	SGW (Fine)(M)	U	Flagon		1	6	E/MC2
2		A	Subsoil layer	0	0		SGW	SGW (Blue)	U	Jar		1	44	C1-C4
2		A	Subsoil layer	0	0		BB1	BB1 (Copy)	RU	Dish	6.18	1	12	LC1-C4
286		B	Subsoil layer	0	0		SGW	SGW (Pale) (M/Copy BB2)	BD	Jar		1	60	C2-C3
286		B	Subsoil layer	0	0	HM	SGW	SGW (Oxidised surface in)	BU	Storage Jar		1	191	LC1-EC4
286		B	Subsoil layer	0	0		SGW	SGW	D			1	9	C1-C4
286		B	Subsoil layer	0	0		SGW	SGW	U			1	15	
286		B	Subsoil layer	0	0		FOX	Fine Oxidised Ware (Samian copy)(M)	D	Bowl	Dr29	1	5	MC1-MC2
286		B	Subsoil layer	0	0		SAM	Fine Oxidised Ware (copy Samian)(M)	D	Bowl	Dr29	1	9	MC1-MC2
286		B	Subsoil layer	0	0		SAM	Fine Oxidised Ware (M)	U			1	13	MC1-MC2
286		B	Subsoil layer	0	0		LNV WH	LNV WH	U	Flagon?		1	5	C2-C3
286		B	Subsoil layer	0	0		BSGW	BSGW	RU	Bowl	6.18	1	4	C1-C4
286		B	Subsoil layer	0	0		SGW	SGW	U			3	7	C1-C4
286		B	Subsoil layer	0	0	HM	PAT GT	PAT GT	U	Jar		1	12	BC C1-EC2 AD

Cxt.	Cut	Trench	Feature Type	Phase	Group	HM	Fabric Family	Fabric Dsc.	Dsc.	Vessel	Type	Sherd Count	Wgt. (g)	Pot date
286		B	Subsoil layer	0	0	HM	GW	GW (G)	U	Jar		1	18	C1
286		B	Subsoil layer	0	0		RW	SJW (M/G)	U	Storage Jar		2	69	C1
286		B	Subsoil layer	0	0		BSGW	BSGW	U			1	1	C1-C2
286		B	Subsoil layer	0	0		UNV OX	UNV OX	U			2	7	C2-EC3
412	411	A	Pit	3	0		HAD OX	HAD OX	RU	Beaker/Jar		1	3	E-MC2
446	445	A	Pit	3	0		SOW	SOW (M)	U	Flagon		1	3	MC1-C2
448	447	A	Post-hole	3	0		OXF WS	OXF WS	D	Beaker		1	5	C4
455	453	A	Natural	0	0		SGW	SGW (M)	U	Beaker/Jar		1	1	MC1-C4
457	456	A	Pit	3	0		SGW	SGW (S)	RU	Jar	4.4	1	27	MC1-E/MC2
457	456	A	Pit	3	0	HM	RW	RW OX (S)	BU	Jar		1	130	C1
457	456	A	Pit	3	0		SGW	SGW	U	Jar		1	13	MC1-C4
457	456	A	Pit	3	0	HM	RW	RW OX (G/F/M)	BU	Jar		1	16	E/MC1
457	456	A	Pit	3	0	HM	RW	RW (Q)	U	Jar		2	4	E/MC1
457	456	A	Pit	3	0	HM	RW	RW OX (F/G)	U	Jar		1	2	E/MC1
457	456	A	Pit	3	0	HM	OW	OW (F/G)	U	Jar		3	21	E/MC1
457	456	A	Pit	3	0	HM	OW	OW (G/S)	U	Jar		2	10	E/MC1
457	456	A	Pit	3	0		RW	RW (G/Q/S)	RU	Jar	4.5.2	1	23	MC1+
457	456	A	Pit	3	0		SGW	SGW (F)	U	Jar		2	6	MC1+
457	456	A	Pit	3	0	HM/ WF	OW	OW (G/M)	RU	Storage Jar	4.14	1	12	MC1+
457	456	A	Pit	3	0	HM	GW	GW OX	U	Jar		1	3	C1
457	456	A	Pit	3	0		SGW	SGW RE (Brown surfaces)	U	Jar		2	11	C1-C4
465	462	A	Natural	0	0	HM	RW	RW OX (G/M)	RU	Bowl		1	5	C1
465	462	A	Natural	0	0		SGW	SGW (Oxidised surface out)	U	Beaker/ Flagon		1	2	MC1-C2
465	462	A	Natural	0	0		SGW	SGW OX	U	Beaker/ Flagon		2	4	MC1-C2
465	462	A	Natural	0	0	HM	OW	OW (G/M)	U	Storage Jar		2	52	C1
471	470	A	Pit	3	0		SGW	SGW OX (Fine)	U	Flagon		1		M/LC1-MC2

Cxt.	Cut	Trench	Feature Type	Phase	Group	HM	Fabric Family	Fabric Dsc.	Dsc.	Vessel	Type	Sherd Count	Wgt. (g)	Pot date
471	470	A	Pit	3	0		SGW	SGW (Oxidised surfaces)	U	Bowl/Jar		3	13	M/LC1-MC2
471	470	A	Pit	3	0		SGW	SGW RE (Brown slip in and out)	U	Beaker/ Bowl		1	8	MC1-C2
479	478	A	Ditch	3	478	HM	RW	RW (Q)	U	Jar		1	2	C1
479	478	A	Ditch	3	478		RW	RW (G/M)	D	Storage Jar		1	30	M/LC1
479	478	A	Ditch	3	478		SGW	SGW (Fine)(G)	D	Jar	5.3	1	33	MC1
479	478	A	Ditch	3	478	HM	BSRW	BSRW (abundant fine red G)	D	Jar	5.3	5	38	E/MC1
479	478	A	Ditch	3	478		RW	RW (BS)(G)	D	Jar	5.3	43	450	MC1+
479	478	A	Ditch	3	478		SRW	SRW (Fine)(G)	D	Jar?		1	19	C2
479	478	A	Ditch	3	478		SRW	SRW RE	RU	Cup		1	3	M/LC1
479	478	A	Ditch	3	478		RW	RW (Fine/BS)(G)	RD	Jar	5.3	1	17	MC1+
479	478	A	Ditch	3	478		RW	RW (Fine/BS)(G)	RD	Jar	5.3	1	7	MC1+
479	478	A	Ditch	3	478		SGW	SGW (M)	U	Jar		3	28	MC1-C4
484	482	A	Pit	3	0	HM	GW	GW (Oxidised surface out/RS in)(G/Q/S)	U	Storage Jar		1	52	C1
484	482	A	Pit	3	0		SGW	SGW RE (Fine)(M)	U	Beaker		3	6	C1-C4
484	482	A	Pit	3	0	HM	RW	RW RE (Gritty surfaces)(Calciferous inclusions/Q)	U	Jar		1	8	C1
484	482	A	Pit	3	0		RW	RW (Fine)(BS)(Calciferous inclusions/G/M)	U	Jar		1	3	C1-C4
484	482	A	Pit	3	0		SGW	SGW RE (Gritty/Black surfaces)(Charcoal inclusions/M/S)	U	Jar		1	1	C1-C4
484	482	A	Pit	3	0		SGW	SGW OX (Fine)	U	Beaker/Jar		2	6	C1-C4
484	482	A	Pit	3	0		SGW	SGW RE (M)	U	Jar		1	1	C1-C4
484	482	A	Pit	3	0		SGW	SGW (Blue)	U	Jar		1	1	C1-C4
484	482	A	Pit	3	0		SGW	SGW (Fine)(Sandwiched)	U	Jar		1	2	C1-C4
484	482	A	Pit	3	0		GW	GW (Fine)(Brown slip)(F/M/Q)	U	Beaker		1	1	C1
484	482	A	Pit	3			RW	RW RE (Fine)(Black surfaces)(M/Q)	BD	Beaker?		1	1	C1-C4

Cxt.	Cut	Trench	Feature Type	Phase	Group	HM	Fabric Family	Fabric Dsc.	Dsc.	Vessel	Type	Sherd Count	Wgt. (g)	Pot date
484	482	A	Pit	3	0	HM	GW	GW OX (Charcoal inclusions/F/M)	U	Jar		1	6	C1
484	482	A	Pit	3	0		SOW	SOW	U	Jar		1	2	MC1-C3
484	482	A	Pit	3	0		OW	OW (Fine)(M)	U	Beaker/ Flagon		1	1	C2
484	482	A	Pit	3	0		OW	OW (G/M)	U	Jar		1	1	C1
484	482	A	Pit	3	0		SOW	SOW (Grey surfaces/gritty)(M/Q)	RU	Bowl	6.18	1	12	C2-C3
484	482	A	Pit	3	0		SOW	SOW (Grey surfaces/gritty)(M/Q)	U	Bowl		1	2	C2-C3
484	482	A	Pit	3	0		SGW	SGW RE (Fine)(M)	RU	Bowl	6.15.1	1	5	M/LC2-EC3
484	482	A	Pit	3	0		SGW	SGW (Fine)(Burnished pale GS)	RU	Bowl?		1	1	LC1-MC3
486	485	A	Pit	3	485		OW	OW (G)	RU	Storage Jar	4.14	1	74	MC1-MC2
486	485	A	Pit	3	485		GW	GW (Fine/BS)(G)	U	Jar		2	12	MC1-EC2
486	485	A	Pit	3	485		GW	GW OX (G)	D	Jar		1	43	E/MC1
488	487	A	Pit	3	485	HM	GW	GW OX (F/G/M/S)	U	Jar		1	13	C1
488	487	A	Pit	3	485	HM	GW	GW (F/G/M)	U	Jar		1	7	C1
490	489	A	Pit	3	485		SGW	SGW RE (BS out and Brown slip in)	U	Jar		1	8	C1-C4
490	489	A	Pit	3	485	HM	GW	GW OX (G/M)	U	Jar		1	10	C1
490	489	A	Pit	3	485		GW	GW (Calciferous inclusions/G/Q)	BU	Storage Jar		1	436	LC1
490	489	A	Pit	3	485		SGW	SGW (Blue)(G)	U	Jar		2	12	C1-MC2
490	489	A	Pit	3	485	HM	GW	GW OX (G)	BU	Storage Jar		10	197	C1
490	489	A	Pit	3	485		SGW	SGW (Fine/Sandwiched)	D	Jar	5.3	9	46	M-LC1
490	489	A	Pit	3	485	HM	RW	RW (G/S)	RU	Bowl/Jar		2	33	C1
490	489	A	Pit	3	485		BSGW	BSGW (BS)(G)	RD	Jar	5.3	9	70	MC1
490	489	A	Pit	3	485		SGW	SGW (Fine/Sandwiched)	RU	Bowl	5	1	7	M/LC1-MC2
490	489	A	Pit	3	485		SGW	SGW OX (M)	U	Jar		1	19	C1-C2
490	489	A	Pit	3	485	HM	GW	GW OX (G/M)	U	Storage Jar		5	56	C1
490	489	A	Pit	3	485	HM	OW	OW (G/M/Q)	U	Storage Jar		2	19	C1-EC2
490	489	A	Pit	3	485		GW	GW OX (Fine)	U	Flagon/Jar		1	2	MC1-C2
490	489	A	Pit	3	485		GW	GW OX (G/M)	U	Flagon/Jar		1	5	MC1-C2

Cxt.	Cut	Trench	Feature Type	Phase	Group	HM	Fabric Family	Fabric Dsc.	Dsc.	Vessel	Type	Sherd Count	Wgt. (g)	Pot date
492	491	A	Pit	3	485		SGW	SGW (Fine/Sandwiched)(M)	RD	Jar	5.3	1	7	MC1+
492	491	A	Pit	3	485		SGW	SGW (BS)(G/M)	U	Jar	5	1	15	MC1
492	491	A	Pit	3	485	HM	GW	GW OX (G)	BU	Storage Jar		13	241	MC1-C2
492	491	A	Pit	3	485	HM	OW	OW (G)	U	Storage Jar		5	69	M-LC1
492	491	A	Pit	3	485		BSRW	BSRW	BU	Jar/Bowl		1	18	MC1-EC2
492	491	A	Pit	3	485		BSRW	BSRW (Fine)	U	Beaker		1	1	MC1-EC2
492	491	A	Pit	3	485		OW	OW RE (Grey surfaces)	U	Storage Jar		1	19	MC1-EC2
498	497	A	Pit	3	485	HM	GW	GW OX (G/M)	U	Jar		2	8	C1
498	497	A	Pit	3	485		SGW	SGW (Fine)(M)	U	Flagon/Jar		1	5	MC1-C2
498	497	A	Pit	3	485	HM	GW	GW (G/M)	U	Storage Jar		1	52	C1
498	497	A	Pit	3	485		SGW	SGW (BS micaceous)	RU	Jar	4.1	1	14	C1
500	499	A	Pit	3	0		SGW	SGW (Blue/Fine)(Charcoal inclusions)	BU	Beaker/ Flagon/Jar?		1	24	C1-C2
500	499	A	Pit	3	0		SGW OX	SGW (Sandwiched)	BU	Beaker		1	66	M-LC1
500	499	A	Pit	3	0		SGW	SGW	U	Jar		1	5	C1-C4
502	501	A	Ditch	3	501		SGW	SGW (Blue)	U	Jar		1	3	C1-C4
504	503	A	Natural	0	0		SGW	SGW OX	D	Flagon/Jar		1	10	LC1
504	503	A	Natural	0	0		SGW	SGW RE (Brown surface)	RU	Beaker/Jar	3.11	1	4	
504	503	A	Natural	0	0		SGW	SGW RE (Black surface)	RU	Bowl	6.18	1	4	C2-EC4
504	503	A	Natural	0	0		SOW	SOW (Red slip in, black slip out)	U			1	3	LC1-E/MC2
504	503	A	Natural	0	0		SGW	SGW	U	Jar		3	12	C1
506	505	A	Ditch	3	501	HM	GW	GW (S/Q)	U	Jar		1	8	C1
510	509	A	Ditch	3	509		SGW	SGW (Blue/Fine)	U	Beaker/ Flagon/Jar?		1	3	C1-C4
512	511	A	Pit	3	0		SGW OX	SGW (Sandwiched)	U	Jar		1	3	M-LC1
514	513	A	Pit	3	0		SGW	SGW (Oxidised surface)(M)	PU	Jar	5.8	1	759	C3-EC4
514	513	A	Pit	3	0		GW	GW RE (G/Q)(Oxidised surfaces/BS)	RD	Jar	C7-3 (Thompson)	1	21	C1
514	513	A	Pit	3	0		GW	GW (G/M)	BU	Jar		1	26	C1
514	513	A	Pit	3	0		SGW	SGW (BS)(Fine)	U	Bowl		1	1	C1-C4
514	513	A	Pit	3	0		SOW	SOW (BS)	U	Jar		1	5	C1-C2
514	513	A	Pit	3	0		SOW	SOW (Grog)	U	Jar		1	6	C1-C2

Cxt.	Cut	Trench	Feature Type	Phase	Group	HM	Fabric Family	Fabric Dsc.	Dsc.	Vessel	Type	Sherd Count	Wgt. (g)	Pot date
516	515	A	Ditch	3	509		Soft Pink Grogged ware	Soft Pink Grogged ware	RU	Mortarium	Form 102 (Howe, Perrin, Mackreth 1980, pp 26-27)	1	59	C2-C4
516	515	A	Ditch	3	509		SGW	SGW	U			8	23	C1-C4
516	515	A	Ditch	3	509		SGW	SGW (Blue)	RU	Jar		1	6	C1-C4
516	515	A	Ditch	3	509		SGW	SGW (Blue)	RU	Beaker/Jar	3.11	1	2	MC4
516	515	A	Ditch	3	509		SGW	SGW (Blue)	RU	Beaker/Jar	3.11	1	2	MC4
516	515	A	Ditch	3	509		SOW	SOW (BS)	RU	Flagon	1.5 (Hofheim-type)	1	6	C1
516	515	A	Ditch	3	509		COL SA	COL SA	BU	Dish		1	28	AD 150-200
516	515	A	Ditch	3	509		RW	RW (M/Q/F)	RU	Jar		1	18	C1
516	515	A	Ditch	3	509		RW	RW (M/Q)	U	Jar		1	4	C1
516	515	A	Ditch	3	509		RW	RW RE (Black surfaces)(G/M)	BU	Storage Jar		1	50	C1
516	515	A	Ditch	3	509		SOW	SOW	U	Beaker/ Flagon/Jar		6	19	MC1-C3
516	515	A	Ditch	3	509		SGW	SGW (Oxidised out)	U	Beaker/Jar		1	2	C1-C4
516	515	A	Ditch	3	509	HM	SGW	SGW OX	U	Jar		1	7	C1
518	517	A	Pit	3	0		SGW	SGW (Blue)	U	Jar		1	11	C1-C4
518	517	A	Pit	3	0		SGW	SGW RE (Brown surfaces)	U	Jar		2	7	C1-C4
518	517	A	Pit	3	0		SGW	SGW RE (Brown surfaces)	BU	Beaker		1	6	C1-C4
518	517	A	Pit	3	0		SOW	SOW (Mica)	U	Beaker/Jar		2	6	MC1-C3
518	517	A	Pit	3	0		SGW	SGW (BS)	U	Jar		3	49	C1-C4
518	517	A	Pit	3	0		SGW	SGW (BS)	U	Jar		1	4	C1-C4
518	517	A	Pit	3	0		SGW	SGW (BS)	D	Jar		1	5	C1-C4
518	517	A	Pit	3	0	HM	RW	RW (G/M)	BU	Jar		1	6	C1
518	517	A	Pit	3	0	HM	RW	RW (G/M/S)	BU	Storage Jar		1	5	C1
518	517	A	Pit	3	0		SGW	SGW RE (Brown surfaces)	RU	Lid-seated jar	4.4	1	6	C1-EC2
521	517	A	Pit	3	0		GROGC	GROGC (BS)(G/M)	RD	Jar	Cam 257 or C7-3 (Thompson)	1	26	E-MC1
521	517	A	Pit	3	0		SGW	SGW RE (Black surfaces)	U	Jar		1	8	C1
521	517	A	Pit	3	0		OXF WS	OXF WS	U	Beaker		1	1	C4

Cxt.	Cut	Trench	Feature Type	Phase	Group	HM	Fabric Family	Fabric Dsc.	Dsc.	Vessel	Type	Sherd Count	Wgt. (g)	Pot date
521	517	A	Pit	3	0	HM	GW	GW RE (Black surfaces)(G/M)	U	Jar		1	8	C1
523	522	A	Pit	3	0		SGW	SGW (BS)(M/Q/S)	RU	Jar		1	21	C1
523	522	A	Pit	3	0		GW	GW (BS)(G)	RU	Lid	8.1	1	5	C1
523	522	A	Pit	3	0		GW	GW (BS)(G/M)	D	Jar	5.3	1	6	MC1
523	522	A	Pit	3	0		GW	GW (BS)(G/M)	U	Jar		5	26	C1
523	522	A	Pit	3	0	HM	GW	GW (Oxidised out)(G/M)	U	Jar		1	5	C1
523	522	A	Pit	3	0		SGW	SGW OX	U	Jar		1	1	C1
523	522	A	Pit	3	0		GROGC	GROGC (Oxidised out)(G/M)	D	Jar		1	1	E-MC1
525	524	A	Ditch	3	509	HM	GW	GW (G/M)	U	Storage Jar		1	44	C1
525	524	A	Ditch	3	509		SGW	SGW RE (Oxidised out)	U	Beaker/ Flagon		1	1	C2
525	524	A	Ditch	3	509		SGW	SGW RE (Brown surfaces)	U	Beaker/Jar		1	4	C1-C4
525	524	A	Ditch	3	509		SGW	SGW (Fine)	U	Beaker		1	1	C1-C4
525	524	A	Ditch	3	509		SOW	SOW RE (Black surface out)	D	Beaker/Jar		1	4	MC1-C3
525	524	A	Ditch	3	509		OW	OW RE (Black surfaces)	U	Jar		1	12	C1-C4
525	524	A	Ditch	3	509		OW	OW (Fine)(M)	RD	Jar	4.5	1	13	C2-EC3
525	524	A	Ditch	3	509		SOW	SOW RE (Black surfaces) (M)	RU	Flagon		2	5	C2
527	526	A	Ditch terminus	3	526		SGW	SGW (Blue/Fine)	U	Beaker		1	1	C1-C4
527	526	A	Ditch terminus	3	526	HM	SGW	SGW RE (Black surfaces)(M)	U	Jar		1	1	C1
527	526	A	Ditch terminus	3	526		OXF WS	OXF WS	U	Jar		1	1	C4
529	528	A	Ditch	3	526	HM	OW	OW (G/M)	U	Storage Jar		2	12	C1
529	528	A	Ditch	3	526		HUN CG	HUN CG	RU	Lid-seated jar	Gillam type 163	1	9	LC4
535	534	A	Pit	3	478		SGW	SGW (BS)(Fine flint)	RD	Jar	5.3	1	82	E/MC1
535	534	A	Pit	3	478		SGW	SGW (BS)(Sandwiched)	D	Bowl	CAM 230	1	23	E/MC1-LC1
535	534	A	Pit	3	478		SGW	SGW (BS)	RD	Jar	4.5	1	17	C2-C3

Cxt.	Cut	Trench	Feature Type	Phase	Group	HM	Fabric Family	Fabric Dsc.	Dsc.	Vessel	Type	Sherd Count	Wgt. (g)	Pot date
535	534	A	Pit	3	478		SGW	SGW OX	RU	Lid-seated jar	4.4	1	20	C1-C4
535	534	A	Pit	3	478		GW	GW (BS)(Fine)(S)	RU	Jar		1	5	C1
535	534	A	Pit	3	478		GW	GW (Fine)(M/G)	RU	Jar		1	4	C1
535	534	A	Pit	3	478	HM	GW	GW (Oxidised out)(G/M/F)	U	Jar		3	88	C1
535	534	A	Pit	3	478	HM	GW	GW (Oxidised out)(G/M/F)	D	Jar		1	8	C1
535	534	A	Pit	3	478		GW	GW (Oxidised out)(Gritted shell/M/F)	U	Jar		6	125	C1
535	534	A	Pit	3	478		GW	GW RE (Oxidised surfaces)(F/M)	U	Jar		8	74	C1
535	534	A	Pit	3	478		GW	GW (BS in and out)(Sandwiched)	U	Jar		2	15	C1
535	534	A	Pit	3	478		SGW	SGW (Blue)	U	Jar		1	12	C1-C4
535	534	A	Pit	3	478		GW	GW RE (Black surfaces/Fine)(G/M)	U	Jar		2	14	C1
535	534	A	Pit	3	478		GW	GW RE (Black surface in)(Oxidised out)(F/G)	BU	Jar		1	13	C1
535	534	A	Pit	3	478		GW	GW (BS)	D	Jar		1	16	C1
535	534	A	Pit	3	478		GW	GW (G/M)	D	Jar		1	9	C1
535	534	A	Pit	3	478		SGW	SGW (M)	D	Jar/Bowl		1	4	C1
535	534	A	Pit	3	478	HM	GW	GW (BS)(M/S)	D	Jar		1	35	C1
535	534	A	Pit	3	478		OW	OW (BS)(Fine/M)	U	Beaker		1	3	C1
537	536	A	Pit	3	478	HM	GW	GW OX (F/G)	D	Jar		4	53	E/MC1
537	536	A	Pit	3	478		GW	GW (BS out)	RD	Jar	CAM 220	1	80	E/MC1
537	536	A	Pit	3	478		GW	GW (Black surface in)(Gritted shell)	RD	Jar	CAM 221	1	38	E/MC1
537	536	A	Pit	3	478		GW	GW (Black surface in)(Gritted shell)	D	Jar	CAM 232	1	34	M/LC1
537	536	A	Pit	3	478		GW	GW (F/G/M)	D	Jar	CAM 230	1	51	E/MC1-LC1
537	536	A	Pit	3	478		GW	GW (BS)(G/M)	D	Jar	CAM 230	1	13	E/MC1-LC1
537	536	A	Pit	3	478		OW	OW (BS)(M)	D	Jar	CAM 230	1	3	E/MC1-LC1

Cxt.	Cut	Trench	Feature Type	Phase	Group	HM	Fabric Family	Fabric Dsc.	Dsc.	Vessel	Type	Sherd Count	Wgt. (g)	Pot date
537	536	A	Pit	3	478		OW	OW (Brown slip)	U	Jar		3	18	C1
537	536	A	Pit	3	478	HM	GW	GW RE (Black surface out)(G/F/M)	U	Jar		4	25	C1
537	536	A	Pit	3	478		SGW	SGW (Brown surface out, Black surface in)(G/M)	U	Jar		1	4	C1
537	536	A	Pit	3	478		GW	GW OX (G/M)	U	Jar		1	3	C1
537	536	A	Pit	3	478	HM	OW	OW RE (Black surface out)	U	Jar		5	41	C1
537	536	A	Pit	3	478		GW	GW (BS in and out) (Sandwiched)	U	Jar		3	23	C1
537	536	A	Pit	3	478	HM	OW	OW RE (Brown surface)(G/M)	BU	Jar		1	12	C1
537	536	A	Pit	3	478		OW	OW (Fine)(M)	D	Beaker/Jar		1	6	C1
537	536	A	Pit	3	478		OW	OW (Fine)(M)	U	Jar		1	3	C1
537	536	A	Pit	3	478		GW	GW RE (Black surface in)(Shell gritted)(G)	D	Jar		1	9	C1
537	536	A	Pit	3	478	HM	GW	GW RE (Brown surface in)(Oxidised surfaces)	U	Jar		2	30	C1
537	536	A	Pit	3	478		SGW	SGW (M)	U	Jar		2	61	C1-C4
537	536	A	Pit	3	478	HM	OW	OW (M/Q)	RU	Jar/Bowl		1	4	C1
537	536	A	Pit	3	478		GW	GW (G/M/S)	U	Storage Jar		1	11	C1
537	536	A	Pit	3	478		GW	GW RE (Black slip in)(Oxidised surfaces)	D	Jar		3	70	C1
540	539	A	Pit	3	0	HM	GW	GW (M)	BU	Jar		1	21	C1
540	539	A	Pit	3	0	HM	GW	GW (G/M)	U	Storage Jar		1	16	C1
540	539	A	Pit	3	0		SGW	SGW (Blue)	U	Jar		1	8	C1-C4
540	539	A	Pit	3	0	HM	GW	GW RE (Red slip out)(G/M/S)	U	Storage Jar		2	20	C1
540	539	A	Pit	3	0		GW	GW RE (Black surfaces)(G)	U	Jar		1	8	C1
540	539	A	Pit	3	0	HM	OW	OW RE (Black surface out)(G/M/Q)	U	Storage Jar		2	50	C1
540	539	A	Pit	3	0		SGW	SGW	U	Beaker/Jar		1	3	C1-C4

Cxt.	Cut	Trench	Feature Type	Phase	Group	HM	Fabric Family	Fabric Dsc.	Dsc.	Vessel	Type	Sherd Count	Wgt. (g)	Pot date
540	539	A	Pit	3	0		SGW	SGW RE (Oxidised surfaces/Pale brown 6/3)	RU	Bowl	6.18	1	11	C2-C3
540	539	A	Pit	3	0		OXF WS	OXF WS	U	Flagon		1	2	C2
540	539	A	Pit	3	0		OXF RS	OXF RS	U	Flagon?		1	2	C3-C4
540	539	A	Pit	3	0		GW	GW (Q)	RU	Jar	4.5.3	1	4	C1-C4
540	539	A	Pit	3	0		SAM	LMV SA	U	Dish		1	12	C2
540	539	A	Pit	3	0		SAM	MON SA	BU	Bowl/Cup/Dish?		1	2	C1-C2
544	543	A	Ditch	3	526		SGW	SGW (Blue)(Fine)(M)	U	Beaker		1	1	C1-C4
546	545	A	Pit	3	0		SGW	SGW (M)	U	Beaker/Jar		1	1	C1-C4
546	545	A	Pit	3	0		SOW	SOW (M)	U	Jar		1	1	MC1-C3
548	547	A	Pit	3	0		SAM	LGF SA	BD	Dish/ Platter	Dr18	1	29	M-M/LC1
548	547	A	Pit	3	0		GW	GW (BS in and out)(G/M/Q)	BU	Jar		1	19	C1
548	547	A	Pit	3	0	HM	GW	GW RE (Black surface out)(G/F/M)		Jar		1	14	C1
548	547	A	Pit	3	0		SGW	SGW (BS in and out)	D	Beaker/Jar		1	3	C1-C4
553	552	A	Pit	3	0		SGW	SGW (Shell gritted/M/Q)	D	Jar		1	5	C1
555	554	A	Pit	3	0	HM	SGW	SGW (Oxidised surface out)(F/M)	BU	Jar		1	11	C1
558	556	A	Pit	3	0		GW	GW (G)	RD	Storage Jar	CAM 270B	1	210	C2/C3
558	556	A	Pit	3	0		GW	GW RE (Black surfaces/Fine)(M/S)	D	Beaker/Jar		1	1	C1
558	556	A	Pit	3	0		GW	GW RE (Black surfaces)(M)	U	Jar?		1	4	C1
558	556	A	Pit	3	0		SGW	SGW RE (Black surfaces)	U	Jar?		1	3	C1-C4
558	556	A	Pit	3	0		SGW	SGW OX (M)	U	Jar		1	10	C1-C4
558	556	A	Pit	3	0		SGW	SGW (Oxidised surfaces/Fine)(M)	U	Beaker/ Flagon		1	2	C2
558	556	A	Pit	3	0		SAM	LMV SA	D	Dish/ Platter	Dr15/17R	1	3	C1
561	560	A	Ditch	3	478	HM	GW	GW (F/G/M)	RD	Storage Jar	4.14	1	268	E/MC1
561	560	A	Ditch	3	478	HM	GW	GW (G/M)	U	Jar		1	17	C1
561	560	A	Ditch	3	478		SGW	SGW	U	Jar		1	5	C1-C4

Cxt.	Cut	Trench	Feature Type	Phase	Group	HM	Fabric Family	Fabric Dsc.	Dsc.	Vessel	Type	Sherd Count	Wgt. (g)	Pot date
561	560	A	Ditch	3	478		SGW	SGW (BS)	RD	Jar	CAM 229	1	6	C1
561	560	A	Ditch	3	478		SGW	SGW (BS)	RU	Jar		1	1	C1
561	560	A	Ditch	3	478	HM	GW	GW RE (Black surface out)(G/M)	U	Jar		1	27	C1
563	562	A	Pit	3	0		GW	GW RE (Black surface out/Oxidised surface in)(Fine)	U	Bowl?		1	4	C1-C4
563	562	A	Pit	3	0		SGW	SGW (Pale)	U	Jar		1	11	C1-C4
565	564	A	Pit	3	0	HM	GW	GW (G	U	Storage Jar		1	29	C1
567	566	A	Pit	3	0		SGW	SGW OX (Fine)(M)	U	Beaker?		1	1	C1-C4
567	566	A	Pit	3	0		SGW	SGW RE (M)	RU	Lid-seated jar	4.4	1	4	C1-C4
571	570	A	Pit	3	0	HM	SGW	SGW RE (Fine)(Black surface out)(M)	U	Beaker		1	3	C1-C4
571	570	A	Pit	3	0		SGW	SGW (BS/Fine)	U	Beaker		1	1	C1-C4
571	570	A	Pit	3	0		GW	GW RE (G/M)	D	Storage Jar		1	55	C1-C2
571	570	A	Pit	3	0		GW	GW (Oxidised surface out)(G/M)	U	Storage Jar		1	26	C1-C2
571	570	A	Pit	3	0		SGW	SGW (WS)	U	Jar		1	21	C1-C4
571	570	A	Pit	3	0	HM	GW	GW (Oxidised surface out)	U	Jar		1	3	C1
573	570	A	Pit	3	0		SGW	SGW (BS)	D	Lid	8.1	1	5	MC1-MC2
573	570	A	Pit	3	0		GW	GW (Fine)(BS out)(S)	U	Beaker/Jar		1	1	C1
573	570	A	Pit	3	0		GW	GW OX (Fine)(WS out)(G)	U	Jar?		1	1	C1
573	570	A	Pit	3	0	HM	GW	GW RE (Black surfaces)(G/M)	D	Jar		1	3	C1
579	578	A	Pit	3	0	HM	OW	OW (G/M)	U	Jar		1	21	C1
579	578	A	Pit	3	0	HM	GW	GW RE (Black surfaces)(G/M)	U	Jar		3	18	C1
579	578	A	Pit	3	0	HM	GW	GW RE (Black surfaces)(G/M/S)	D	Jar		1	6	C1
579	578	A	Pit	3	0		SGW	SGW (BS)	RU	Lid	8.1	1	2	MC1-MC2
579	578	A	Pit	3	0		SGW	SGW (BS)	D	Jar?		1	1	C1-C4
579	578	A	Pit	3	0	HM	SGW	SGW RE (Black surfaces)	BD	Jar	C7-1 (Thompson) or CAM 260	1	4	C1-EC2

Cxt.	Cut	Trench	Feature Type	Phase	Group	HM	Fabric Family	Fabric Dsc.	Dsc.	Vessel	Type	Sherd Count	Wgt. (g)	Pot date
580	578	A	Pit	3	0		SGW	SGW (Fine)(G/M)	RU	Platter	6.21	1	20	E/MC1
580	578	A	Pit	3	0		SGW	SGW RE (Black surfaces)	U	Storage Jar		1	23	C1-C4
580	578	A	Pit	3	0		GW	GW OX (F/G/M)	U	Jar		1	13	C1-C4
587	584	A	Pit	1	584		OW	OW (G/M)	U	Jar		1	10	C1
587	584	A	Pit	1	584		SGW	SGW (Oxidised surface out)	BD	Beaker		1	7	C1-C4
587	584	A	Pit	1	584		SGW	SGW (Oxidised surface out)	U	Beaker/Jar		1	3	C1-C4
589	588	A	Pit	3	519		OXF WS	OXF WS	U	Jar?		1	1	C4
589	588	A	Pit	3	519		SGW	SGW (Fine)(Shell gritted/M/Q)	U	Beaker		1	1	C1
598	596	A	Pit	3	0		GW	GW (Q/S)	U	Jar		1	15	C1
598	596	A	Pit	3	0		SGW	SGW (BS)	RU	Lid	8.1	1	5	MC1-MC2
598	596	A	Pit	3	0		SGW	SGW RE (Black surfaces)(Fine)	U	Beaker/Jar		4	11	C1-C4
598	596	A	Pit	3	0		SGW	SGW RE (Black surfaces)(M)	U	Jar		1	11	C1-C4
598	596	A	Pit	3	0		SGW	SGW RE	U	Jar		2	7	C1-C4
598	596	A	Pit	3	0		SGW	SGW RE (Fine)(Brown surfaces)	U	Beaker/Jar		1	1	C1-C4
598	596	A	Pit	3	0		GW	GW (Oxidised surface out)(G)	U	Jar		1	11	C1
598	596	A	Pit	3	0		SGW	SGW (Oxidised surface in)(M)	U	Jar		1	3	C1-C4
598	596	A	Pit	3	0		SGW	SGW RE (Black surfaces)(M)	U	Jar		1	4	C1-C4
598	596	A	Pit	3	0	HM	OW	OW (Buff surface out)(G/M)	U	Jar		1	22	C1
598	596	A	Pit	3	0		OW	OW	U	Jar		1	1	C1
598	596	A	Pit	3	0	HM	GW	GW (Oxidised surface in)(G/M)	U	Storage Jar		1	37	C1
598	596	A	Pit	3	0	HM	OW	OW RE (G/M)	U	Storage Jar		1	118	C1
598	596	A	Pit	3	0		SGW	SGW RE (Black surfaces)	RU	Jar	4.1	1	14	C1-C4
598	596	A	Pit	3	0	HM	SGW	SGW (BS)	RU	Beaker	3.14	1	5	C1
602	601	A	Pit	3	0		SGW	SGW (Blue)	U	Jar/Bowl		1	15	MC1-C2
604	603	A	Pit	3	0		SGW	SGW (Blue)(Fine)	D	Jar		1	15	C1-C4

Cxt.	Cut	Trench	Feature Type	Phase	Group	HM	Fabric Family	Fabric Dsc.	Dsc.	Vessel	Type	Sherd Count	Wgt. (g)	Pot date
604	603	A	Pit	3	0		SGW	SGW (Blue)(Fine)	BU	Flagon/Jar		1	17	MC1-C2
604	603	A	Pit	3	0		SGW	SGW (Blue)(Fine)	U	Jar?		1	2	C1-C4
604	603	A	Pit	3	0	HM	GW	GW (Oxidised surface in)(G/M)	U	Storage Jar		1	49	C1
604	603	A	Pit	3	0		SGW	SGW	U	Jar		2	8	C1-C4
604	603	A	Pit	3	0		SGW	SGW OX (M)	U	Jar		1	5	C1-C4
604	603	A	Pit	3	0		SGW	SGW RE (Fine)(M)	RU	Beaker		1	2	C1-C4
604	603	A	Pit	3	0		SGW	SGW OX (M)	U	Jar		1	5	C1-C4
604	603	A	Pit	3	0		GW	GW OX (M/Q)	U	Jar		2	8	C1
604	603	A	Pit	3	0		OW	OW (Fine)(M)	U	Jar		4	33	C2-EC3
606	605	A	Pit	3	0		SGW	SGW RE (Charcoal inclusions/M)	U	Flagon	CAM 159	1	17	E/MC1-LC3/EC4
606	605	A	Pit	3	0		SGW	SGW RE (Fine)(M)	U	Flagon		1	9	MC1-EC4
606	605	A	Pit	3	0		SGW	SGW RE (M)	U	Flagon		1	9	MC1-EC4
606	605	A	Pit	3	0		SGW	SGW (Fine)(Buff surfaces)	U	Beaker?		1	1	C1-C4
606	605	A	Pit	3	0		SGW	SGW RE (M/S)	BU	Jar		1	67	C1-C4
606	605	A	Pit	3	0		SGW	SGW RE (Black surfaces)(M)	U	Jar				C1
606	605	A	Pit	3	0		SGW	SGW RE (BS on oxidised layer in and out)(M)	U	Jar		1	4	C1-C4
606	605	A	Pit	3	0	HM	OW	OW (G/M)	U	Jar		1	3	C1
606	605	A	Pit	3	0		SOW	SOW (Fine)	U	Flagon		1	3	MC1-EC4
606	605	A	Pit	3	0		SOW	SOW (Fine)(GS)	D	Flagon?		1	1	MC1-EC4
606	605	A	Pit	3	0		SOW	SOW (Fine)(M)	U	Beaker		1	1	C1-C4
608	607	A	Pit	3	0		SAM	LEZ SA 2	RD	Cup	Dr33	1	1	M-LC2
610	609	A	Pit	3	0		SGW	SGW RE	U	Jar		1	4	C1-C4
610	609	A	Pit	3	0		SOW	SGW (Fine/Sandwiched)	U	Beaker/Jar		1	2	C1-C4
610	609	A	Pit	3	0		SOW	SOW (Fine)(Grey surface out)	U	Beaker		1	1	C1-C4
612	611	A	Pit	3	519		SGW	SGW (BS)	RD	Jar	CAM 220	1	14	C1
612	611	A	Pit	3	519		SGW	SGW (BS)	U	Jar		1	15	C1
612	611	A	Pit	3	519		SGW	SGW (BS)	RD	Jar	CAM 234	2	22	C1-LC2
614	613	A	Pit	3	519		SGW	SGW (BS)	RU	Jar		1	2	C1-C2
614	613	A	Pit	3	519		SGW	SGW (BS)	BU	Jar		1	12	C1-C2
614	613	A	Pit	3	519		SGW	SGW (BS)	U	Jar		1	3	C1-C2

Cxt.	Cut	Trench	Feature Type	Phase	Group	HM	Fabric Family	Fabric Dsc.	Dsc.	Vessel	Type	Sherd Count	Wgt. (g)	Pot date
614	613	A	Pit	3	519		SGW	SGW (BS)	U	Jar		1	3	C1-C2
614	613	A	Pit	3	519	HM	GW	GW (G/M)	U	Storage Jar		1	10	C1
614	613	A	Pit	3	519	HM	GW	GW RE (Brown surface out/Black surface in) (Charcoal inclusions/F/M/S)	U	Storage Jar		1	31	
614	613	A	Pit	3	519	HM	GW	GW RE (Brown surface out/Black surface in) (Charcoal inclusions/F/M/S)	D	Storage Jar		1	6	C1
618	617	A	Ditch	3	617	HM	GW	GW (Oxidised surfaces)(G/Q)	U	Storage Jar		1	32	C1
618	617	A	Ditch	3	617	HM	GW	GW OX (F/Q)	U	Storage Jar		1	13	C1
618	617	A	Ditch	3	617	HM	GW	GW RE (RS in)(F/S)	U	Jar		1	7	C1
618	617	A	Ditch	3	617	HM	GW	GW RE (G/M)	RU	Jar	CAM 264	1	9	C1
618	617	A	Ditch	3	617	HM	GW	GW RE (Brown surfaces)(G/M)	U	Jar		1	8	C1
618	617	A	Ditch	3	617		SOW	SOW	U	Jar		2	7	MC1-C3
618	617	A	Ditch	3	617		SGW	SGW (BS)(Red margins)	U	Jar		1	3	C1
618	617	A	Ditch	3	617		SGW	SGW RE (Black surfaces)	U	Bowl/Jar		1	4	C1-C4
618	617	A	Ditch	3	617		GW	GW RE (Brown surface out)(F/G/M)	U	Jar		1	5	C1
618	617	A	Ditch	3	617		SGW	SGW RE (Fine/BS)(M)	D	Beaker		1	1	MC1-C3
618	617	A	Ditch	3	617		SGW	SGW (Blue)(Fine)(M)	U	Beaker		1	1	C1-C4
618	617	A	Ditch	3	617		SGW	SGW (Fine/BS)(M)	D	Beaker	3.8	1	1	M/LC1-E/MC2
620	619	A	Pit	3	0	HM	GW	GW OX (G/M)	U	Jar		1	1	C1
620	619	A	Pit	3	0		SGW	SGW RE (Black surfaces)(M)	U	Beaker/Jar		1	1	C1-C4
624	623	A	Pit	3	655		SGW	SGW (Sandwiched)	RU	Jar/Bowl		1	9	MC1-MC2
624	623	A	Pit	3	655		SGW	SGW (Sandwiched)	U	Jar		1	3	MC1-MC2
629	628	A	Ditch	3	617		SOW	SOW (Fine)(Black surfaces)(M)	U	Jar		6	16	C1-C2
629	628	A	Ditch	3	617		SOW	SOW (Fine)(Black surfaces)(M)	D	Jar		1	9	C1-C2

Cxt.	Cut	Trench	Feature Type	Phase	Group	HM	Fabric Family	Fabric Dsc.	Dsc.	Vessel	Type	Sherd Count	Wgt. (g)	Pot date
629	628	A	Ditch	3	617		SGW	SGW (Fine)(Reddish brown surface 5YR 5/4)	RD	Jar	CAM 218	4	24	MC1-EC2
629	628	A	Ditch	3	617		SOW	SOW (Fine)(Brown surface 7.5YR 5/3)	U	Flagon/Jar		2	10	MC1-EC4
629	628	A	Ditch	3	617		SOW	SOW (Fine)(Brown surface 7.5YR 5/3)	D	Flagon/Jar		1	4	MC1-EC4
629	628	A	Ditch	3	617		COL WH	COL WH	BU	Mortarium	CAM 192	3	230	M/LC1-C2
629	628	A	Ditch	3	617		SGW	SGW (BS)(M)	D	Jar	CAM 221	1	24	C1-LC1/EC2
629	628	A	Ditch	3	617		SOW	SOW (Fine)(Black surfaces)(M)	RD	Beaker/Jar	4.13	4	14	C1-C2
629	628	A	Ditch	3	617		GW	GW RE (Charcoal inclusions/G/M)	U	Jar		1	36	C1
629	628	A	Ditch	3	617		GW	GW RE (G/M)	U	Jar		1	37	C1-C2
629	628	A	Ditch	3	617		SGW	SGW (Fine)	PD	Beaker	3.8	14	64	M/LC1-E/MC2
629	628	A	Ditch	3	617		SGW	SGW (Fine)	PD	Beaker	3.8	26	60	M/LC1-E/MC2
631	630	A	Pit	3	0		VER WH	VER WH	BD	Flagon		1	81	MC1
631	630	A	Pit	3	0		SGW	SGW (Blue)	RU	Lid-seated jar	CAM 307	1	60	LC2/EC3-C4
631	630	A	Pit	3	0		SGW	SGW RE (Fine)	D	Jar		2	34	M-LC2
631	630	A	Pit	3	0		SOW	SOW (Black surface out)	U	Jar		6	33	MC1-C3
631	630	A	Pit	3	0		SOW	SOW (Black surface out)	RU	Jar	4.1	1	11	MC1-C3
631	630	A	Pit	3	0		SGW	SGW (Fine)(BS in and out)(M)	U	Jar		1	5	MC1-C3
631	630	A	Pit	3	0		SGW	SGW RE (Black surfaces)(M)	U	Jar		1	5	C1-C2
631	630	A	Pit	3	0	HM	GW	GW (G/M)	U	Jar		1	3	C1
631	630	A	Pit	3	0		SOW	SOW (Black surfaces)	U	Jar		3	11	MC1-C3
631	630	A	Pit	3	0		SGW	SGW (Fine)(Buff surfaces)	RU	Beaker/Jar	3.11	2	10	C1-C4
631	630	A	Pit	3	0		SGW	SGW (Fine)(M)	U	Beaker/Jar		4	11	MC1-C3
631	630	A	Pit	3	0		SGW	SGW (Fine)(M)	RU	Beaker/Jar		1	1	MC1-C3
631	630	A	Pit	3	0		SGW	SGW (Blue)	U	Jar		1	5	C1-C4
631	630	A	Pit	3	0		SGW	SGW (M)	U	Jar		1	7	C1-C4

Cxt.	Cut	Trench	Feature Type	Phase	Group	HM	Fabric Family	Fabric Dsc.	Dsc.	Vessel	Type	Sherd Count	Wgt. (g)	Pot date
631	630	A	Pit	3	0		SGW	SGW RE (Sandwiched)(Black surfaces)(M)	RU	Jar		1	6	C1-C2
631	630	A	Pit	3	0		SGW	SGW RE (Sandwiched)(Black surfaces)(M)	U	Jar		1	13	C1-C2
631	630	A	Pit	3	0		SGW	SGW (Fine)	D	Butt-beaker	3.13	1	1	M/LC1-MC2
631	630	A	Pit	3	0		LNV CC	LNV CC (Brown slip)	D	Flagon	1.7	1	5	C4
631	630	A	Pit	3	0		SGW	SGW OX (Fine)	U	Beaker/Jar		2	4	C1
631	630	A	Pit	3	0		SGW	SGW RE (BS out)(Oxidised surfaces)	U	Beaker/Jar		4	11	C1-C2
631	630	A	Pit	3	0		SGW	SGW (Sandwiched)(Buff surfaces)	D	Jar		1	6	C2-C4
631	630	A	Pit	3	0		GW	GW RE (Oxidised surface in/Brown surface out)(Charcoal inclusions/G/M)	BU	Jar		1	39	C1
631	630	A	Pit	3	0		GW	GW OX (Brown surfaces)(G/M)	U	Storage Jar		1	16	C1
631	630	A	Pit	3	0		GW	GW RE (F/G)	U	Jar		1	5	C1
631	630	A	Pit	3	0		GW	GW OX (M/Q)	U	Jar		1	33	C1
631	630	A	Pit	3	0	HM	GW	GW RE (F/M/S)	U	Storage Jar		1	38	C1
631	630	A	Pit	3	0		GW	GW RE (Q)	BU	Jar		1	24	C1
631	630	A	Pit	3	0	HM	GW	GW RE (M/Q/S)	U	Jar		1	8	C1
631	630	A	Pit	3	0		OW	OW (BS)(Fine)(F/M)	RU	Jar	4.5	1	6	C1-C2
631	630	A	Pit	3	0		OW	OW (BS)(Fine)(F/M)	BU	Jar		1	3	C-C2
631	630	A	Pit	3	0		SGW	SGW OX (BS)	U	Jar		1	19	C1-C2
631	630	A	Pit	3	0	HM	GW	GW RE (Black surfaces)(M)	U	Jar		1	4	C1
631	630	A	Pit	3	0	HM	GW	GW RE (Black surfaces)(M)	BU	Jar		1	1	C1
631	630	A	Pit	3	0		SGW	SGW RE (BS)(Brown surface in)	U	Jar		1	1	C1-C2
631	630	A	Pit	3	0		SGW	SGW RE (Brown surface out/Black surface in)(M)	BU	Jar		1	8	C1-C2

Cxt.	Cut	Trench	Feature Type	Phase	Group	HM	Fabric Family	Fabric Dsc.	Dsc.	Vessel	Type	Sherd Count	Wgt. (g)	Pot date
631	630	A	Pit	3	0		SGW	SGW (BS)	RU	Jar	4.4	1	12	C1-C2
631	630	A	Pit	3	0		VER WH	VER WH	U	Flagon		1	8	MC1-C2
632	630	A	Pit	3	0	HM	SGW	SGW OX (RS out)	U	Jar		1	5	M/LC1
632	630	A	Pit	3	0		GW	GW (G)	U	Jar		1	4	M/LC1
632	630	A	Pit	3	0		SGW	SGW (Blue)(Calciferous inclusions)	U	Jar/Bowl		1	3	M/LC1-C2
634	633	A	Pit	3	0	HM	RW	RW (G/M)	RU	Jar	4.13	1	9	C1
634	633	A	Pit	3	0		SGW	SGW RE (BS)	D	Jar	CAM 222	2	20	C1
634	633	A	Pit	3	0		SGW	SGW RE	D	Jar		1	5	C1
634	633	A	Pit	3	0	HM	GW	GW RE	BU	Jar		1	8	C1
634	633	A	Pit	3	0		SGW	SGW RE (Oxidised surface in)	U	Jar		1	7	C1-C2
636	635	A	Ditch terminus	3	0		OW	OW (G)	RU	Storage Jar	4.14	1	46	MC1-MC2
636	635	A	Ditch terminus	3	0		SGW	SGW (Fine)(Buff slip)(G)	U	Beaker		1	21	MC1
636	635	A	Ditch terminus	3	0		SGW	SGW (F/M/Q)	D	Jar		1	8	C1-C4
636	635	A	Ditch terminus	3	0		SGW	SGW (Blue)	U	Jar		1	1	C1-C4
636	635	A	Ditch terminus	3	0		SGW	SGW (Blue)(Fine)	U	Beaker		2	3	C1-C4
636	635	A	Ditch terminus	3	0		SGW	SGW (Blue)(Grey slip out)	RU	Jar	4.1	1	37	C1-C4
636	635	A	Ditch terminus	3	0		SGW	SGW (Blue)	RU	Jar		1	6	C1-C4
636	635	A	Ditch terminus	3	0		SGW	SGW OX	U	Jar		1	6	C1-C4
636	635	A	Ditch terminus	3	0	HM	OW	OW (Black surface out)(Q/Gritted shell)	U	Jar		1	3	C1
636	635	A	Ditch terminus	3	0	HM	GW	GW (BS out)(G)	U	Jar		1	3	C1
636	635	A	Ditch terminus	3	0	HM	RW	RW (Black surfaces)(Gritted shell)	U	Jar		1	1	C1
636	635	A	Ditch terminus	3	0	HM	OW	OW (F/S)	U	Jar		1	9	C1

Cxt.	Cut	Trench	Feature Type	Phase	Group	HM	Fabric Family	Fabric Dsc.	Dsc.	Vessel	Type	Sherd Count	Wgt. (g)	Pot date
638	637	A	Ditch	3	519	HM	RW	RW (F/Q)	RU	Jar	CAM 256	1	129	C1
638	637	A	Ditch	3	519		SGW	SGW	U	Jar		1	3	C1-C4
638	637	A	Ditch	3	519		SGW	SGW (BS)	BU	Pedestal-jar	CAM 202	2	96	E-MC1
640	639	A	Pit	3	0		SGW	SGW (BS)(S)	U	Jar		23	184	MC1
640	639	A	Pit	3	0		GW	GW (BS)(G)	BU	Jar/Bowl		2	16	MC1
646	645	A	Pit	3	0		SOW	SOW (BS)	RD	Jar	4.1	30	135	C1-C2
646	645	A	Pit	3	0		GW	GW OX (G)	D	Storage Jar	CAM 270B	1	37	C2-C3
646	645	A	Pit	3	0	HM	RW	RW (G/M)	U	Jar		1	6	C1
646	645	A	Pit	3	0	HM	OW	OW (G)	U	Jar		1	6	C1
648	647	A	Natural	3	0	HM	GW	GW OX (Buff surfaces)(F/G/M)	D	Jar		1	25	C1
648	647	A	Natural	3	0		SGW	SGW	U	Jar		1	6	E/MC1
648	647	A	Natural	3	0	HM/ WF	SGW	SGW RE (G/M)	U	Jar		1	11	E/MC1
650	649	A	Ditch	3	519		SOW	SOW	U	Jar		1	8	C1-C4
650	649	A	Ditch	3	519	HM	OW	OW (Buff surface out)(G/M)	U	Jar		1	7	C1
650	649	A	Ditch	3	519		SGW	SGW RE (Brown slip in and out)	RU	Jar/Bowl	5.10.	1	8	MC2-C4
650	649	A	Ditch	3	519	HM	GW	GW (G/M)	U	Jar		1	12	C1
654	652	A	Ditch	3	519		VER WH	VER WH	RD	Flagon	1.1	1	16	MC1-M/LC2
654	652	A	Ditch	3	519		SGW	SGW (BS)(G/M)	RD	Jar	2.12	1	12	MC1
654	652	A	Ditch	3	519		SGW	SGW	BD	Jar		1	12	C1-C4
654	652	A	Ditch	3	519		SGW	SGW (Fine)	U	Beaker		1	2	C1-C4
654	652	A	Ditch	3	519		SGW	SGW RE (Fine)	D	Beaker		1	2	C1-C4
654	652	A	Ditch	3	519		SGW	SGW RE	U	Jar		1	6	C1-C4
654	652	A	Ditch	3	519		SGW	SGW (Brown slip)	D	Beaker/Jar		1	3	C1-C4
654	652	A	Ditch	3	519	HM	OW	OW (Buff surface out)(G/M)	U	Jar		1	10	C1
654	652	A	Ditch	3	519	HM	RW	RW (Black surfaces)(G/M)	U	Jar		1	5	C1
656	655	A	Pit	3	655		SGW	SGW (Blue)	U	Jar		1	4	C1-C4
656	655	A	Pit	3	655	HM	OW	OW (Grey surfaces)	U	Jar		1	7	C1
658	657	A	Pit	3	655		SGW	SGW RE	U	Jar		1	1	C1-C4
660	659	A	Pit	3	0	HM	RW	RW (BS)(G)	U	Jar		1	5	C1

Cxt.	Cut	Trench	Feature Type	Phase	Group	HM	Fabric Family	Fabric Dsc.	Dsc.	Vessel	Type	Sherd Count	Wgt. (g)	Pot date
664	662	A	Pit	3	0		SGW	SGW (Brown surfaces)	U	Jar		2	10	C1-C4
664	662	A	Pit	3	0		SGW	SGW RE	RU	Jar	4.13.1	1	6	MC1-C3
664	662	A	Pit	3	0		SGW	SGW RE (Fine)	BU	Jar		1	2	MC1-C4
672	671	A	Pit	1	584		SGW	SGW (Sandwiched)(Buff surfaces)	RD	Lid	8.1	1	5	MC1-C4
672	671	A	Pit	1	584		GW	GW OX (Pale green glaze out)	U	Jar/Bowl/ Flagon		1	5	M/LC1
672	671	A	Pit	1	584	HM	GW	GW RE (Black surfaces)	U	Jar		4	38	C1
672	671	A	Pit	1	584		SGW	SGW RE (Brown slip in and out)	D	Jar		1	10	C1
672	671	A	Pit	1	584		SOW	SOW (White)	U	Flagon/Jar		1	20	MC1-C2
672	671	A	Pit	1	584		SGW	SGW (BS out)	RU	Jar/Bowl	5.4	1	11	M/LC1
672	671	A	Pit	1	584		SGW	SGW OX (Fine)	D	Beaker/Jar		1	7	C1-C2
672	671	A	Pit	1	584		SGW	SGW (Fine)(Brown surface out, Black surface in)(M)	U	Beaker		3	6	C1-C2
672	671	A	Pit	1	584		SGW	SGW (Oxidised surface in)	U	Beaker		1	1	C1-C2
672	671	A	Pit	1	584		SOW	SOW	D	Beaker/Jar		1	5	C1-C2
672	671	A	Pit	1	584	HM	GW	GW (G/Gritted shell)	U	Jar		1	9	C1
672	671	A	Pit	1	584	HM	GW	GW OX (G)	BU	Jar		1	7	C1
672	671	A	Pit	1	584	HM	RW	RW (Brown surface)(G)	U	Jar		1	7	C1
677	675	A	Ditch	3	0		SGW	SGW RE	U	Jar		2	5	C1-C4
677	675	A	Ditch	3	0	HM	SGW	SGW RE (G/Gritted shell)	U	Jar		1	7	C1
677	675	A	Ditch	3	0	HM	SGW	SGW RE	BU	Jar		1	5	C1
677	675	A	Ditch	3	0		SGW	SGW (Fine)(Sandwiched)(BS)	U	Jar		1	3	MC1-C4
677	675	A	Ditch	3	0		SOW	SOW (Fine)	U	Beaker/Jar		1	3	MC1-C4
677	675	A	Ditch	3	0	HM	RW	RW	U	Jar		4	14	C1
677	675	A	Ditch	3	0		SGW	SGW RE (BS)	RU	Jar	4.1	1	6	C1
677	675	A	Ditch	3	0		SGW	SGW (Blue)(Fine)	U	Beaker/Jar		1	3	MC1-C4
679	678	A	Natural	0	0	HM	SOW	SOW (G)	D	Storage Jar		1	8	C1
679	678	A	Natural	0	0		SRW	SRW (BS)	RU	Jar		2	5	C1-C4
679	678	A	Natural	0	0		SGW	SGW (Oxidised surface in)(Grey slip)	RU	Jar		1	1	MC1-C4
702	701	B	Post hole	2	0		GW	GW (G/M)	RD	Jar	4.13	1	13	C1

Cxt.	Cut	Trench	Feature Type	Phase	Group	HM	Fabric Family	Fabric Dsc.	Dsc.	Vessel	Type	Sherd Count	Wgt. (g)	Pot date
704	703	B	Pit	2	0		SGW	SGW (Blue)(M/G)	U			1	3	C1-C4
720	719	A	Pit	4	0		SGW	SGW (Sandwiched)	U	Jar		3	38	MC1-C4
720	719	A	Pit	4	0		SGW	SGW (Fine)(Sandwiched)	U	Beaker/Jar		2	4	MC1-C4
720	719	A	Pit	4	0		SGW	SGW (Pale)		Jar		1	7	MC1-C4
720	719	A	Pit	4	0		SAM	LGF SA	U			1	1	MC1-E/MC2
720	719	A	Pit	4	0	HM	SGW	SGW (Oxidised out)(G)	D	Storage Jar		3	94	E-MC1
720	719	A	Pit	4	0		SGW	SGW (Fine)	RU	Beaker/Jar	3.10.	22	75	MC1-C4
720	719	A	Pit	4	0		SGW	SGW (Fine)	U	Beaker/Jar		2	5	C1-C4
720	719	A	Pit	4	0		SGW	SGW	U	Jar		1	10	C1-C4
720	719	A	Pit	4	0		SGW	SGW (RS in/Buff surface out)(G)	U	Jar		1	5	C1
720	719	A	Pit	4	0		SGW	SGW RE (Black surface out)	U	Jar		3	41	C1-C2
720	719	A	Pit	4	0		SGW	SGW RE (BS)	BU	Jar		1	7	C1-C2
720	719	A	Pit	4	0		SGW	SGW (BS)	BD	Jar		1	60	C1-C2
720	719	A	Pit	4	0		SGW	SGW (BS)	D	Jar		1	6	C1-C2
720	719	A	Pit	4	0		SGW	SGW (BS)	U	Jar		7	34	C1-C2
720	719	A	Pit	4	0	HM	SGW	SGW (Brown surfaces)	U	Jar		1	6	C1
720	719	A	Pit	4	0		SGW	SGW (Fine)(Oxidised surface out)	U	Beaker/Jar		1	1	C1-C4
720	719	A	Pit	4	0		SGW	SGW (BS)	U	Jar		17	112	C1
720	719	A	Pit	4	0		SGW	SGW (BS)	BD	Jar		1	35	C1
720	719	A	Pit	4	0		SGW	SGW (BS)	RU	Jar	4.1	1	10	C1
720	719	A	Pit	4	0		SGW	SGW (BS)	RU	Jar	4.13	1	7	C1
720	719	A	Pit	4	0		SGW	SGW (BS)	D	Jar	CAM 221B	1	44	M/LC1
720	719	A	Pit	4	0		SGW	SGW (BS)	RU	Beaker/Jar	3.10.	1	3	C1
720	719	A	Pit	4	0		SGW	SGW (Black surface out)	RU	Jar	4.13	1	7	C1-C4
720	719	A	Pit	4	0	HM	SGW	SGW (G/M)	U	Jar		1	6	C1
720	719	A	Pit	4	0		SGW	SGW RE (Brown slip in and out)	BU	Jar		1	8	C1-C4
720	719	A	Pit	4	0		SGW	SGW RE	U	Jar		2	10	C1-C4
720	719	A	Pit	4	0		SGW	SGW OX (Fine)	D	Flagon		1	17	C1-C2
720	719	A	Pit	4	0		SGW	SGW OX (Fine)	U	Flagon		1	3	C1-C2
720	719	A	Pit	4	0		SGW	SGW OX	U	Jar		2	8	C1-C4
720	719	A	Pit	4	0	HM	OW	OW (RS)(G)	U	Jar		1	7	C1

Cxt.	Cut	Trench	Feature Type	Phase	Group	HM	Fabric Family	Fabric Dsc.	Dsc.	Vessel	Type	Sherd Count	Wgt. (g)	Pot date
720	719	A	Pit	4	0		SGW	SGW (Buff surface out)	U	Storage Jar		1	14	C1-C4
720	719	A	Pit	4	0	HM	SGW	SGW (Brown surfaces)(Charcoal inclusions/G)	U	Jar		1	10	C1
720	719	A	Pit	4	0		SOW	SOW (Fine)	RD	Jar	4.1	1	29	C1 -C4
734	733	A	Pit	3	0	HM/ WF	GW	GW (F/G)	RU	Storage Jar	4.14	1	48	C1-C4
734	733	A	Pit	3	0	HM/ WF	SGW	SGW RE (Black surface in)	BU	Storage Jar		1	50	C1-C4
734	733	A	Pit	3	0	HM/ WF	SGW	SGW RE (Black surface in)(F/G)	U	Storage Jar		1	180	C1-C4
734	733	A	Pit	3	0	HM	RW	RW (G)	U	Storage Jar		1	13	C1
734	733	A	Pit	3	0		SGW	SGW RE (Black surfaces)	U	Jar		5	27	C1-C4
734	733	A	Pit	3	0		SGW	SGW RE (Fine)(Black surfaces)	U	Beaker/Jar		1	3	C1-C4
734	733	A	Pit	3	0		SGW	SGW RE (Black surface out)	U	Jar		1	4	C1-C4
734	733	A	Pit	3	0	HM	RW	RW (G)	U	Jar		1	5	C1
734	733	A	Pit	3	0	HM	SGW	SGW RE (Brown slip in and out)	U	Jar		1	12	C1
734	733	A	Pit	3	0	HM/ WF	SGW	SGW (Oxidised surface out)(G/M)	U	Storage Jar		1	15	C1-C4
734	733	A	Pit	3	0		OXF RS	OXF RS	U	Flagon/Jar		1	7	C3-C4
734	733	A	Pit	3	0		SGW	SGW	RU	Jar	4.1	1	9	C1-C4
738	737	A	Pit	3	0		SGW	SGW (Blue)	BU	Jar		1	43	C1-C4
738	737	A	Pit	3	0		SGW	SGW (Sandwiched)	U	Jar		3	23	C1-C4
738	737	A	Pit	3	0		SGW	SGW (Blue)	U	Jar		3	11	C1-C4
738	737	A	Pit	3	0		SGW	SGW (BS)	D	Jar		1	5	C1
738	737	A	Pit	3	0		SGW	SGW RE (Black surfaces)	U	Jar		3	18	C1-C4
738	737	A	Pit	3	0	HM	GW	GW (G)	U	Storage Jar		1	18	C1
738	737	A	Pit	3	0	HM	RW	RW (RS)	U	Storage Jar		1	24	C1
738	737	A	Pit	3	0	HM	SGW	SGW OX	U	Jar		1	8	C1
779	778	B	Pit	3	0		FOX	FOX (Fine Oxidised Ware) (M)	RD	Jar	5.2	1	9	MC1-MC2
816	815	B	Pit	2	0		SGW	SGW	U			1	1	C1C4
848	847	B	Gully	2	847		SGW	SGW (Pale/Sandwiched)	U			1	4	C1-C4

Cxt.	Cut	Trench	Feature Type	Phase	Group	HM	Fabric Family	Fabric Dsc.	Dsc.	Vessel	Type	Sherd Count	Wgt. (g)	Pot date
902	901	B	Ditch	5	901		SOW	SOW	U			1	1	C1-C2
934	933	B	Pit	2	0		SGW	SGW (BS)	BD	Jar		1	7	C1-C2
934	933	B	Pit	2	0		SGW	SGW (BS)	D	Jar		1	4	C1-C2
942	941	B	Ditch terminus	5	915		SGW	SGW (Blue)	U			1	1	C1-C4
980	978	B	Ditch	2	975		RW	RW (M/G)	U	Storage Jar		1	33	C1
1091	1090	B	Ditch terminus	2	827		SOW	SOW RE	U	Jar?		1	9	C1-C2
1122	1121	B	Ditch	2	827		SOW	SOW (Grey surfaces)(G/M)	U	Jar		1	1	C1-C4

Table 23: Summary Roman pottery catalogue (Key: C - century, D - decorated body sherd, Dsc - description, B – Base, D – Decorated, HM – Handmade, WF – Wheel finished, P – Profile, R – Rim, U - undecorated body sherd. E - early, L - late, M - mid, IA - Iron Age, LIA - Late Iron Age)

B.7 Medieval and later pottery

By Helen Walker

Introduction

B.7.1 A total of twenty-seven sherds of medieval and later pottery weighing 507g was recovered, giving an average sherd size of 19g. The most interesting find is part of an early medieval ware socketed dish or bowl perhaps dating to the later 12th to early 13th century. Later pottery is also present including Mill Green fineware of the mid-13th to 14th centuries, and there is a small amount of post-medieval and modern pottery.

B.7.2 The Medieval Pottery Research Group's (MPRG) Guide to the classification of medieval ceramic forms (MPRG 1998) and Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics (MPRG 2001) act as a standard. The pottery recording follows Cunningham's typology of post-Roman pottery in Essex (Cunningham 1985, 1-16; expanded by Cotter 2000 and Drury *et al*. 1993).

B.7.3 The assemblage is recorded in the summary catalogue (Table 25). The pottery and archive are curated by Oxford Archaeology East until formal deposition.

Sampling Bias

B.7.4 The open area excavation was carried out by hand and selection made through standard sampling strategies on a feature by feature basis. There are not expected to be any inherent biases.

The Assemblage

B.7.5 Table 24 shows the total sherd count and weight of all fabrics, shown in approximate chronological order.

Fabric Name	No. Sherds	Weight (g)	% by weight
Early medieval ware	5	222	44
Early medieval ware with grog	3	36	7
Medieval coarseware	6	23	4.5
Mill Green fineware	6	22	4.5
Sandy orange ware	2	121	24
Post-medieval red earthenware	3	16	3
Modern white earthenware	2	67	13
Total	**27**	**507**	**100%**

Table 24: Medieval and post-medieval pottery fabrics present in the assemblage

B.7.6 Most of the assemblage came from subsoil 549 in Area C and from context 592, the upper fill of Ditch **590** (Phase 4) in Area C. Both produced similar assemblages comprising pottery of a mixture of dates, with early medieval ware the largest component by weight. Only one vessel form in early medieval ware is present, the socket and part of the rim of a socketed dish or bowl (from subsoil 549). Fire-blackening on the underside shows the vessel has been heated and it is thought that

the socket was for the insertion of a wooden handle allowing the user to stand well away from the heat of the fire. Socketed dishes/bowls are not common, but have been found, for example, at Duckend Farm, Stansted Airport, a site dated *c*.1140-1220 (Walker 2004, 432, fig. 267.8). They have also been found at Colchester, in a pit group dated *c*.1175-1200, a feature which also contained fish bone, suggesting the socketed dishes/bowls may have been used as frying pans to fry the fish (Cotter 2000, 53-54, fig. 30. 60-62). Fragments of pike fish bone were also found in the same ditch as the Duckend Farm socketed dish/bowl, but only in small quantities (Hutton 2004, 443). In addition to these finds, body sherds of early medieval ware with grog, spanning the 11th to early 13th centuries, were the sole find in pit **719** (fill 720; Phase 3) in the west of Area A.

B.7.7 Subsoil 549 and ditch fill 592 also produced a small quantity of Mill Green fineware, although the sherds are abraded and much smaller than the finds of early medieval ware from these contexts. The Mill Green fineware includes examples showing the white slip-coating, mottled green glaze, and combed decoration characteristic of this ware (from ditch fill 592). Subsoil 549 produced a Mill Green fineware strap handle which again is slip-coated and green glazed. These fragments are almost certainly from jugs and are datable to the mid-13th to 14th centuries, somewhat later than the early medieval ware. Small and sometimes abraded sherds of medieval coarseware from these contexts are probably contemporary with the Mill Green fineware. A small sherd of similarly decorated Mill Green fineware was the only find in Ditch **931** (fill 932; Phase 5) in Area B.

B.7.8 The latest material in ditch fill 592 is a sherd of sandy orange ware showing a partial internal glaze indicating a date of later 14th to mid-16th centuries. In subsoil 549, the latest material comprises sherds of post-medieval red earthenware displaying an all over amber glaze and spanning the later 16th to 19th centuries. Similar pottery was found elsewhere on site; a sandy orange ware flared base from a small vessel, perhaps a jug, was found in context 2 (subsoil) in Area A. It is wheel-thrown and virtually unglazed, which again indicates a late medieval date of the later 14th to mid-16th centuries. Ditch **526** (cut **543**, Phase 3), also in Area A, produced a single sherd of internally glazed post-medieval red earthenware (from fill 544). Its fine fabric and reduced core indicate it is an early example, perhaps dating to the 16th century. Modern pottery was excavated from posthole **689** (Phase 5) in Area B (from central fill 690), the finds including part of a cylindrical marmalade jar dating from the later 19th to early 20th century.

Discussion

B.7.9 The pottery shows some evidence of activity from perhaps the later 12th century until the 19th to 20th centuries, although early medieval pottery is best represented. There is slight evidence from other excavations in the county that early medieval ware socketed dishes/bowls were used for the frying of fish and this may also be the case here given the site's proximity to the River Crouch. The only pottery that can be assigned to a specific industry is Mill Green fineware, which was made at several production sites in the south of the county, the nearest of which is at Rayleigh, just 5km to the south of Hullbridge (Walker 1990). Therefore, the presence of Mill Green

ware is to be expected. There is no evidence of traded or imported pottery in spite of the proximity to a major river not far from the coast and hence potential access to riverine, coastal and overseas trade. The pottery presents no evidence as to the status of the site.

Medieval Pottery Catalogue

Context	Cut	Area	Fabric	Form	Sherd Count	Sherd Weight (g)	Context Date Range
2			sandy orange ware	flared base	1	113	14th C or later
544	543	A	post-medieval red earthenware		1	6	16th C?
549	Subsoil	C	early medieval ware	dish/bowl: socketed	1	161	late 12th to early 13th C
			early medieval ware		1	21	late 12th to early 13th C
			medieval coarseware		5	21	late 12th to 14th C
			Mill Green fineware	strap handle	1	9	mid-13th to 14th C
			Mill Green fineware		2	5	mid-13th to 14th C
			post-medieval red earthenware		2	10	later 16th to 19th C
592	590	C	early medieval ware	sagging base	2	38	11th to early 13th C
			early medieval ware		1	2	11th to early 13th C
			medieval coarseware		1	2	13th to 14th C
			Mill Green fineware		2	5	mid-13th to 14th C
			sandy orange ware		1	8	14th C or later
690	689	B	modern white earthenware		1	2	19th to 20th C
			modern white earthenware	marmalade jar	1	65	later 19th to early 20th C
720	719	A	early medieval ware with grog		3	36	11th to early 13th C
932	931	B	Mill Green fineware		1	3	mid-13th to 14th C
					27	**507**	

Table 25: Medieval and later pottery catalogue.

B.8 Ceramic Building Material

By Ted Levermore

Introduction

B.8.1 The excavation recovered 56 fragments, 1795g, of ceramic building material (CBM) from Areas A and B (Table 26). This assemblage comprised medieval to post-medieval brick and tile and a small portion of Roman and undiagnostic fragments. The assemblage was fragmentary and moderately to severely abraded. The fragments were collected from Phase 2, 3 and 5 features; however, the majority is not contemporary to those contexts. Instead, this assemblage should be considered intrusive and a result of manuring and other processes in the agricultural landscape.

Area	Form	Date	Count	Weight (kg)
A	Tile	?Roman	1	0.016
		Med-Pmed	3	0.054
		Pmed	16	0.552
	?Tile	?Roman	1	0.046
	Undiag.	?Pmed	1	0.021
		Pmed	1	0.005
		Undiag.	10	0.07
B	Tile	Pmed	9	0.447
	Undiag.	?Pmed	1	0.04
Unstrat.	Brick	?Roman	1	0.202
	Tile	?Pmed	3	0.133
		Roman	2	0.073
	Undiag.	?Pmed	1	0.009
		-	6	0.127
Grand Total			**56**	**1.795**

Table 26: Summary of CBM by Phase and Area

Methodology

B.8.2 The assemblage was quantified by context, fabric and form and counted and weighed to the nearest whole gram. Width, length and thickness were recorded where possible. Woodforde (1976) and McComish (2015) formed the basis of reference material for identification and dating. Warry (2006) was consulted for tegulae forms and descriptions. The quantified data and fabric descriptions are presented on an Excel spreadsheet held with the site archive. A summary of the catalogue can be found in Tables 26 and 27.

Results of Analysis

Fabrics

B.8.3 Nine fabrics (seven groups with two subgroups) were recorded within this assemblage. The fabrics recorded were all typical CBM recipes, with preferences towards large and unsorted inclusions in the earlier forms and refined fabrics for the later material. Full

fabric descriptions can be found with the site archive. All fabrics had a silty micaceous base matrix.

Assemblage

B.8.4 The CBM assemblage was recovered from contexts in both Areas A and B, with the majority derived from the former (Table 27). The assemblage is of little archaeological significance and will only be described briefly here. Worth noting are the fragments of Roman tile recovered from context 286 (topsoil), a date and type of material that does not occur anywhere else in the assemblage.

Area A

B.8.5 The material found in Area A was collected from Phase 3 pit and ditch features. Much of the material was undiagnostic and severely abraded. Where form and date could be identified the majority of the material was post-medieval tile in various fabrics.

Area B

B.8.6 The material from Area B was generally diagnostic – post-medieval flat and curved tile - and slightly less abraded. The material was found in Phase 2 and Phase 5 features; material may not be intrusive to the later features. A narrower set of fabrics were seen here which may suggest a closer link between these fragments than those in Area A.

Discussion

B.8.7 The material recovered was abraded and fragmentary and therefore offers little information to draw any conclusions from. The Roman material was only slightly abraded and survived in large fragments, suggesting proximity to the original building. The later material is likely to have been brought to the site - or moved around the site - by agricultural processes. It represents little more than background noise in the archaeological landscape.

Area	Context	Cut	Feature	Group	Phase	Form	Descr	Date	Count	Weight (kg)	Comment
A	452	451	natural	0	0	Tile	Flat	Pmed	1	0.015	
B	848	847	gully	0	2	Tile	?Curved	Pmed	1	0.054	Fragment of half inch tile, slight cure to body. Fragment too small for clear ident. Smoothed/wiped upper and dense fine sanded base
B	736	731	pit	0	2	Tile	Flat	Pmed	1	0.040	Fragment of pmed half in flat tile. Smoothed, micaceous, abraded
A	677	675	ditch	0	3	undiag	undiag	undiag	1	0.007	Undiagnostic severely abraded nugget
A	672	671	pit	0	3	undiag	undiag	undiag	3	0.025	Undiagnostic severely abraded nuggets
A	668	667	pit	0	3	undiag	undiag	undiag	1	0.002	Undiagnostic severely abraded nuggets
A	664	662	pit	0	3	undiag	undiag	Pmed	1	0.005	Undiagnostic severely abraded nugget
A	656	655	pit	0	3	undiag	undiag	undiag	1	0.004	Undiagnostic severely abraded nugget
A	646	645	pit	0	3	undiag	undiag	undiag	2	0.006	Undiagnostic severely abraded nuggets
A	624	623	pit	0	3	?Tile	Thick	?Roman	1	0.046	chunk of coarse sandy and flinty CBM, possibly from a Roman brick/tile
A	600	599	pit	0	3	undiag	undiag	undiag	1	0.025	Undiagnostic severely abraded nugget

Area	Context	Cut	Feature	Group	Phase	Form	Descr	Date	Count	Weight (kg)	Comment
A	587	584	pit	0	3	Tile	Flat	Pmed	2	0.051	Fragment of pmed half inch flat tile. Partial smoothed/wiped upper and dense fine sanded base
A	553	552	pit	0	3	undiag	undiag	undiag	1	0.001	Undiagnostic severely abraded nugget
A	549	547	pit	0	3	Tile	Flat	Pmed	2	0.032	Refitting fragments of a brown micaceous pmed flat tile. Some sooting on upper bed
A	535	534	pit	478	3	Tile	Flat	Pmed	1	0.025	Fragment of pmed half inch flat tile. Smoothed/wiped upper and dense fine sanded base
A	521	517	pit	0	3	Tile	Flat	Pmed	1	0.028	Corner of a pmed half inch flat tile
A	484	482	pit	0	3	Tile	Flat	Med-Pmed	3	0.054	Fragments of soft mid brown flat tile; poss. med to pmed
A	481	480	pit	0	3	Tile	Thick	?Roman	1	0.016	Fragment of poss. Roman thick tile/thin brick. Smoothed upper, sanded obverse.
A	459	458	pit	0	3	Tile	Flat	Pmed	1	0.062	Fragment of pmed half inch flat tile. Smoothed/wiped upper and dense fine sanded base
A	457	456	pit	0	3	undiag	undiag	?Pmed	1	0.021	Undiagnostic fragment of Pmed CBM
A	444	443	pit	0	3	Tile	Flat	Pmed	1	0.020	Fragment of pmed half inch flat tile. Smoothed/wiped upper and dense fine sanded base
A	420	419	pit	0	3	Tile	Flat	Pmed	1	0.019	Fragment of pmed half inch flat tile. Partial smoothed/wiped upper and dense fine sanded base
A	401	400	ditch	400	3	Tile	Flat	Pmed	6	0.300	Fragments of at least three half inch flat tiles. Smoothed, micaceous and abraded
B	992	991	ditch	0	5	Tile	Flat	Pmed	1	0.098	Large fragment of pmed half inch flat tile. Smooth upper face, sparse coarse sanded base
B	963	962	ditch	952	5	undiag	undiag	?Pmed	1	0.040	Undiagnostic severely abraded Pmed nugget
B	963	962	ditch	952	5	Tile	Flat	Pmed	2	0.148	Fragments of pmed half inch flat tile. smoothed/wiped upper and dense fine sanded base
B	955	954	ditch	901	5	Tile	Flat	Pmed	3	0.080	Fragments of soft mid brown flat tile; poss. med to pmed
B	932	931	ditch	901	5	Tile	Flat	Pmed	1	0.027	
	286		Topsoil			undiag	undiag	?Pmed	1	0.009	Face fragment of poss. pmed CBM
	286		Topsoil			Tile	Tegula	Roman	2	0.073	Fragments of tegula flange. Orange, micaceous and severely abraded
	286		Topsoil			undiag	undiag	-	6	0.127	Undiag frags, mixed fabrics
	286		Topsoil			Brick	Flat	?Roman	1	0.202	Fragment of thin brick or thick tile - poss. Roman. Smoothed, wiped upper, irregular base and edge - both fine sanded. Blue grey faces and dark red core.
	286		Topsoil			Tile	Flat	?Pmed	3	0.133	Fragments of three flat tiles. Half inch thick, made in compact silty fabrics. Poss. Pmed

Table 27: Summary CBM Catalogue

B.9 Fired Clay

by Ted Levermore and Simon Timberlake

Introduction

B.9.1 Excavation produced a moderate assemblage of fired clay (628 fragments, 22263g) from Areas A and B (see Table 29). For Area A, the majority of the material was collected from Phase 3 (Late Iron Age-Early Roman) features (235 fragments, 6707g), while a minor portion was unphased. In Area B the material was largely found in Phase 2 (Early Iron Age) features (365 fragments, 15006g) with a minor offering from unphased and Phase 1 and 5 contexts. The assemblage was characterised by several Bronze Age cylindrical weights, a small number of Iron Age triangular weight fragments and fragments of other less diagnostic objects or structures. The rest of the assemblage is comprised of 'structural' fragments - non-diagnostic pieces with flattened surfaces - and amorphous pieces with no discernible features at all. The diagnostic material is evidence for Bronze Age and Iron Age domestic and light industrial activity on site.

B.9.2 This report will provide a quantification of the material and discuss its significance. The quantified data and fabric descriptions are presented on an Excel spreadsheet held with the site archive. Summary tables for pertinent material are included in this report.

Methodology

B.9.3 The assemblage was quantified by context, fabric and form and counted and weighed to the nearest whole gram. Fabrics were examined using a x20 hand lens and were described by main inclusions present. A summary of the catalogue can be found in Tables 29 and 30.

Results of Analysis

Fabrics

B.9.4 Two main fabric groups were identified - silty micaceous (MS) and sandy untempered (SUN) clays (Table 28). The first group offered six variants and the latter just one. The main variations seen were in the quantity and distribution of quartz, flint, rounded stone, fine gritty inclusions and organic material. All the clays were probably sourced locally to the site, with any variation seen being related to geological variation or differences in paste preparation. Differences in firings and post-deposition preservation are also evident; especially in the harder fired clays and those with rare vitrified regions.

Main Group	Short Description	Code	Fabric Description
Silty Micaceous Clay (MS)	Mica, dark sandy grit	DS	Silty clay fired to orange-brown. Clay contained occasional mica and fine to coarse dark grit.
	Mica, flint, porous	FP	Silty clay fired to orange-brown. Clay contained common mica, occasional fine and common coarse to very coarse angular flint, occasional coarse dark grit and occasional fine to coarse voids.

Main Group	Short Description	Code	Fabric Description
	Mica, quartz, flint stone	QFS	Silty clay fired to mid-orange with reds and greys. Clay contained common mica and occasional fine to coarse sub-angular flint, occasional rounded quartz and pebble inclusions. Fabric was often soft but fairly dense. Variants (s) – *well mixed, fairly soft* (rc) – *the same as (s) but also included fine to coarse reddish clay pellets* (ox) or (reduc) – notably oxidised or *reduced version of (s)*
	Mica, quartz and pebbles	QP	Silty clay fired to greys, browns and oranges. Clay contained common mica, occasional fine to coarse quartz and occasional coarse pebbles.
	Mica with organics	O	Silty clay fired to dull orange-brown with a grey core. Clay contained common mica, occasional fine and common red clay pellets and rare quartz. Fabric also contained common grass and grain impressions on surfaces and within the body clay.
	Mica, untampered, hard fired	UN	Silty clay fired to greys, browns and oranges. Clay contained common mica and few to no other inclusions. Hard fired clay (h). Similar to QFS but with fewer visible inclusions.
Sandy Clay (SUN)	Silty, porous, untempered	SUN (P)	Fine sandy clay fired to grey, orange or pink-white. Clay contained occasional fine and coarse mica, rare sandy grit and common fine to coarse rounded pores. Mostly hard fired with some examples showing vitrified pores (Pv).

Table 28: Fired Clay Fabric Descriptions

B.9.5 The cylindrical weights were made in QFS and Un(h) clays, the triangular weights and possible kiln related objects were made in QFS, O, QP and Un(h) clays. The close relationship between the object classes and the fabrics used for them is a good indicator of their geographical and temporal associations. Fragments of a possible triangular weight were the only pieces made in the SUN(P) fabric, suggesting a separate production event.

Assemblage

Area	Object Class	Object Form	Count	Weight (g)
A	**Weight**	Cylinder	1	250
		Triangular	27	1575
	?Weight	?Triangular	39	1450
		Cuboid	4	328
	Kiln Furniture	Bar	1	83
	?Spindlewhorl/?Pottery	Decorated	1	38
	?Structural	Undiagnostic	44	1107
	Uncertain	Blocky	7	164
		Undiagnostic	114	1726
		Total	**238**	**6721**
B	**Ad Hoc**	Spacer/Prop/Structural	1	403
	Weight	Cylinder	17	3380
		?Cylinder	12	797
		Triangular	18	1142

Area	Object Class	Object Form	Count	Weight (g)
		Triangular	3	359
	?Weight	?Cylinder	44	703
		Undiagnostic	1	348
	?Briquetage/?Pottery	?Lug Handle or Foot	2	82
		Undiagnostic	5	46
	?Briquetage/Kiln furniture	?Pedestal	24	2486
	?Spindlewhorl	Undiagnostic	7	40
	?Structural	Undiagnostic	143	4135
	Uncertain	Undiagnostic	114	1961
		Total	**388**	**15523**
Topsoil	-	-	2	19
		Grand Total	**631**	**22662**

Table 29: Summary Catalogue of Fired Clay Objects by Area

B.9.6 The assemblages for Areas A and B have distinctive characteristics, each relating to the forms recovered as well as the dates represented. The fired clay from Area A was composed of a small fragment of a Bronze Age cylinder weight (Pit **671**, Phase 1; 250g), several fragments of Iron Age triangular weight (66 fragments, 3025g) representing at least five weights, a fragment of Iron Age kiln bar (Pit **570**, Phase 3; 83g), fragments of a blocky object (7 fragments, 164g) and a sizeable assemblage of structural or undiagnostic fragments (158 fragments, 2833g). Worth noting was a fragment of decorated fired clay from Late Bronze Age pit **671** (Fig. 20, no. 1). The fragment was decorated with a set of parallel and perpendicular lines of dots, probably rouletted into the surface (3mm dots spaced 1mm apart). It may be a Bronze Age spindlewhorl or a piece of decorated pottery. Area B produced 73 fragments (4880g) of cylindrical weights representing at least nine weights (many were near complete), several fragments of at least three triangular weights (1142g), two possible lug handles or feet from a fired clay vessel or a pot from layer 840, and other less diagnostic industrial or structural and undiagnostic pieces (293 fragments, 8668g). Possible spindlewhorl fragments were recovered from both areas but this identification is tentative.

Discussion

B.9.7 Taken in sum, a variety of objects are represented in this assemblage but for many their identity is difficult to ascertain. The assemblage is an indicator of Early to Middle Bronze Age and Middle to Late Iron Age domestic activity, including crafting processes and possible industrial activity requiring a hearth or oven. The weights are explored further below. The assemblage was concentrated within a small number of features and appeared relatively undisturbed, indicating a close proximity to their original place of use.

Cylindrical Weights

B.9.8 Cylindrical weights are a prominent feature of the fired clay assemblage; collected from pits in Area A (**672**, Phase 3) and Area B (**756**, **817**, **1034** and **1132**; all Phase 2). The ten Bronze Age cylinder weights were all fairly similar in form, finish and fabric used. The scale of the forms varied slightly and only a small number of complete

measurements could be recorded. In general, the weights were 85mm tall or closer to 100mm and between 85-100mm in diameter. The size of the diameter was not, it seems, dictated by the height of the object. The longitudinal/vertical perforations were between 10-20mm in thickness, the larger perforations tended to be found in the wider weights. Most weights only partially survived, so more complete dimensions were not possible to attain. It does appear that some weights may have been as much as twice the height of the shortest examples. In any case, the weights were made in a similar way and a similar clay was used for all.

B.9.9 These objects are usually suggested to have been used on warp-weighted looms. They have been found in Early to Late Bronze Age contexts across Britain. For example, at Covert Farm, Crick, some cylindrical weights were found in a pit which contained flax seeds that generated a radiocarbon date of *c*.1426-1281 cal. BC (McSloy 2015, 207). Cylindrical weights like these were also found at Bronze Age Fengate (Pryor 1980, fig. 13). The objects in the current assemblage were recovered almost exclusively from Phase 2 pits in Area B, with more than one in each feature, along with a small fragment from a Phase 3 pit in Area A. The rate of survival, low levels of abrasion and the fact they were recovered together is a good indicator for limited disturbance of the parent features.

Triangular Weights

B.9.10 Middle to Late Iron Age triangular weights, or fragments likely to have derived from such weights, made up a smaller fraction of the fired clay assemblage. These objects were collected from a Phase 1 pit (**584**), Phase 3 pits (**489**, **534**, **596**) in Area A and waterhole **833** (Phase 2), pit **1001** (Phase 2) and layer 753 (Phase 2) in Area B. The objects were made in a handful of the fabric variants, similarities in clays used will unite particular objects. It is unclear, however, to what extent the weights should be divided. Two weights were near-complete and even these did not present full dimensions. Nevertheless, in general the weights measured 100-150mm from apex to apex and were 40-60mm thick. Interestingly, the apex perforations varied in diameter between the weights and in two cases on the weight. The average diameter was 15mm to 20mm, for the weight from layer 753 the perforations were 5mm and 15mm.

B.9.11 From context 1112 (pit **1111**, Structure **1018**, Phase 2, Area B) three re-fitting pieces (358g) of an 'Iron Age –type' rectangular-triangular end-perforated loomweight were recovered. This had the typical round moulded edges and corners, but narrow form, the estimated original dimensions for this being *c*.150mm x 100mm x 60mm, with an approximate (estimated) weight of somewhere around 500-600g. In fact the actual loomweight fragments (composed of exactly the same type of fabric as the briquetage) consisted of (1) a side piece (105 x 70 x 50mm) with a diagonal warp thread perforation of around 10mm diameter exposed in half-section at one end, (2) a rounded end (corner) piece of 65mm x 60mm x 40mm with a different (opposite end) stick perforation preserved in half-section, and (3) a small re-fitting side fragment with a flat moulded surface. Traces of a thin bark attached to the inside of the warp thread perforation(s) confirms that (1) hazel sticks were used to make these and (2) that the loomweight was probably never used.

B.9.12 It is likely that the perforations made were intended for suspension, but the efficacy of a standard triangular weight as a 'loomweight' can be disputed. Objects most conducive to vertical weaving are narrow and relatively small, so as not to break or collide during the swapping of sheds (Mårtenesson *et al*. 2009). To create even tension the loom weights must be as described and used in fairly high numbers. Therefore, many triangular weights would be too bulky and cumbersome for weaving. Far larger and much smaller examples have been recorded, which only broadens the possible range of functions. The objects found here are smaller than the average size of triangular weights recovered in the south-east. A number of palm-sized triangular weights are known, an example was recorded in North-West Ely (ECB4878), where it was posited that this smaller size was suitable for loom weaving (Levermore 2017).

B.9.13 The similarities in dimensions and surface treatment indicate a close relationship between these objects, but variation in fabric and some forming traits suggests these objects may represent several production events.

Non-diagnostic material

B.9.14 The rest of the assemblage was less informative. Evidence for industry is represented by the possible kiln furniture and briquetage. However, this conclusion is limited and should not be overstated. The amorphous material can only be viewed as the detrital remains of whatever activities were taking place on site.

Illustration catalogue (Fig. 20)

1. **FC1**. Decorated fragment, possible spindlewhorl, fill 672, pit **671**. Phase 1, Area A.

2. **FC3**. Near complete cylindrical MBA-LBA loomweight, SF11, deposit 1035, pit **1034**, Pit Group **778**. Phase 2, Area B.

3. **FC2**. Near complete triangular MIA-ERB loomweight, fill 598, pit **596**, Enclosure 1. Phase 3, Area A.

Fire Clay Catalogue

Area	Context	Cut	Feature Type	Group	Phase	Sample #	SF #	Fabric group	Fabric Subgroup	Fragment type	Structural type	Object Class	Object Form	Date/Period	Abrasion	Notes	Count	Wt (g)
	286		Topsoil					SUN	P	s	fs				Sev		2	19
A	406	404	Pit	0	3			MS	QP	s	fs				mod		2	49
A	412	411	Pit	0	3			MS	Un(h)	a					Sev		2	2
A	418	417	Pit	0	3			MS	QP	a					Sev		2	3
A	473	472	Pit	0	3			MS	QFS(s)	a					Sev		2	6
A	479	478	ditch	478	3			MS	QFS(s)	s	fs				Sev	Faces have organic impressions	2	43
A	479	478	ditch	478	3			MS	QFS(reduc)	s	object	?Weight	Cuboid	?LBA-MIA	mod	Three refitting fragments that form part of a cuboid of soft silty fired clay. Fragments refit to form 65x85mm rectangular base with even rounded arrises and part of a cuboid body of clay. Other end does not survive. Possibly the base of an LBA-EIA brick-form weight.	4	328
A	484	482	pit	0	3			MS	QFS(rc)	a					Sev		3	26
A	486	485	pit	0	3			MS	Un(h)	s	hf/fs/c				mod	Fragment of twisted clay with a rough smoothed and rounded face. Possible from a pedestal or similar handformed object with a flared body	1	58
A	486	485	pit	0	3			MS	Un(h)	a					mod	blocky high fired object	1	37
A	490	489	pit	0	3			MS	Un(h)	s	object	Weight	Triangular	MIA-ERB	Sev	Fragments of an Iron Age triangular weight. Largest fragment from a vertex with remnant angled sides, one adjoining face the vertex perforation. Very abraded. Dense fabric, well smoothed, regular orange-brown colouration	8	268
A	502	501	ditch	501	3			MS	Un(h)	a					Sev		6	8
A	504	503	Natural	0	0			MS	Un(h)	a					Sev		3	14
A	506	505	ditch	501	3			MS	Un(h)	a					Sev		2	37
A	508	507	pit	0	3			MS	DS	a					Sev		2	6
A	512	511	pit	0	3			MS	Un(h)	a					Sev		2	8
A	514	513	pit	0	3			MS	QFS(s)	s	p				Sev	Small fragment with remnant perforation	1	2

Area	Context	Cut	Feature Type	Group	Phase	Sample #	SF #	Fabric group	Fabric Subgroup	Fragment type	Structural type	Object Class	Object Form	Date/Period	Abrasion	Notes	Count	Wt (g)
A	516	515	ditch	509	3			MS	Un(h)	a					Sev		4	50
A	518	517	pit	0	3			MS	Un(h)	a					Sev		3	18
A	521	517	pit	0	3			MS	QP	a					Sev		3	8
A	523	522	pit	0	3			MS	QFS(s)	a					Sev		2	9
A	535	534	pit	478	3			MS	QP	s	object	Weight	Triangular	MIA-ERB	mod	Two refitting fragments of a triangular weight; fragments form the majority of an edge face. A single vertex perforation is present. Object was well made, with creased but smoothed faces. Length may have been ~150mm, colouration of body suggests. A small well-formed weight. Fired and even grey-brown	2	406
A	535	534	pit	478	3			MS	QP	a					sev	Amorphous fragments unrelated to the weight in this context	7	130
A	537	536	pit	478	3			MS	Un(h)	s	fs/c				mod	Large hard fired face fragment with remnant arris/corner. A very hard and compact micaceous silt clay, grey faces with dark grey/black core	2	290
A	537	536	pit	478	3			MS	Un(h)	s	fs				sev	Fragments with faces but no clear original form	7	206
A	540	539	pit	0	3			SUN	P	s	fs				Sev		1	5
A	549	547	pit	0	3			SUN	P(v)	s	fs				sev	Fragments of a high fired silty clay with vitrified pores near the surviving smoothed face. Very lightweight fabric. High fired, something industrial?	7	54
A	558	556	pit	0	3			MS	Un(h)	a					Sev		1	4
A	563	562	pit	0	3			MS	QFS(reduc)	s	fs				Sev	Hard fired silty fragment with roughly rounded face	1	58
A	565	564	pit	0	3			MS	DS	s	fs				Sev		1	15
A	571	570	pit	0	3			MS	QP	s	object	Kiln Furniture	Bar	LIA-ERB	mod	Probable end of a kiln bar; square section with smoothed faces, regular rounded arrises, thumb pressed terminal end, orange faces and a dark core.	1	83
A	585	584	pit	0	1			SUN	P	s	object	?Weight	?Triangular	MIA-ERB	v sev	Fragments of at least two weights; colouration and refits present two perforations from differently formed objects. The rest of the fragments are generally amorphous but have the same colouration (greys and oranges)	39	1450

Area	Context	Cut	Feature Type	Group	Phase	Sample #	SF #	Fabric group	Fabric Subgroup	Fragment type	Structural type	Object Class	Object Form	Date/Period	Abrasion	Notes	Count	Wt (g)
A	589	588	pit	0	3			MS	Un(h)	a					Sev		2	5
A	598	596	pit	519	3			MS	QP	s	object	Weight	Triangular	MIA-ERB	mod	Near complete triangular weight; refitting fragments form 60% of the whole. Object has shattered and lost one large face, most of body intact. Remnants of three vertex perforations present. Fairly well made, regular rounded arrises, regular but creased faces. Made in a compact silty micaceaous clay with common pebble and very coarse flint inclusions.	17	901
A	606	605	pit	0	3			SUN	P	s	fs				Sev	Flattened, probably pot	2	23
A	612	611	pit	519	3			MS	Un(h)	a					Sev		1	14
A	616	615	pit	519	3			MS	QP	a					Sev		2	7
A	618	617	ditch	617	3			MS	Un(h)	a					Sev		4	18
A	620	619	pit	0	3			MS	QP	a					Sev		2	7
A	629	628	ditch	617	3			MS	Un(h)	a					Sev		1	21
A	632	630	pit	0	3			MS	QFS(s)	s	fs				sev	Hard fired silty fragment with roughly rounded face	1	61
A	631	630	pit	0	3			MS	Un(h)	s	fs				Sev	Hard fired silty fragments, largest has two perpendicular faces. Well formed, smoothed flat.	5	113
A	631	630	pit	0	3			MS	QP	a					Sev		3	13
A	636	635	ditch terminus	0	3			MS	Un(h)	a					Sev		3	11
A	648	647	tree throw	0	3			SUN	P	s	fs				Sev		2	18
A	650	649	ditch	519	3			MS	Un(h)	s	object		Blocky		mod	Fragments of a well formed blocky object. Faces smoothed, arrises well rounded, even light brown thick margins and a mid grey core. Similar to the blocky object from **479**	7	164
A	654	652	ditch	519	3			MS	O	s	fs				Sev	organic impressions on face	2	11
A	656	655	pit	0	3			MS	QP	a					Sev		2	3
A	672	671	pit	0	1			MS	QFS(s)	s	object	Weight	Cylinder	EBA-MBA	mod	Fragment of cylindrical weight; part of the body with part of a platform. Roughly formed with irregular curved face and creased platform. No perforation survives.	1	250

Area	Context	Cut	Feature Type	Group	Phase	Sample #	SF #	Fabric group	Fabric Subgroup	Fragment type	Structural type	Object Class	Object Form	Date/Period	Abrasion	Notes	Count	Wt (g)
A	673	671	pit	0	1			MS	Un(h)	a/s	a/fs	?Structural			mod	Mixed fragments with no clear form, some have remnant faces. Some fragments are fairly large, perhaps indicating many original objects or a structure.	44	1107
A	672	671	pit	0	1			MS	Un(h)	a/s	a/fs				sev	Amorphous fragments, largest has a remnant face. No original form obvious.	11	243
A	672	671	pit	0	1			MS	?QP	s	fs/dec	?Spindle whorl/? Pottery	Decorated	?BA	mod	Single fragment with set of parallel and perpendicular lines of dots; rouletted? (3mm dots spaced 1mm apart). Slightly concave curving face. Decorated face and possible arris and perpendicular face. Bronze Age Spindlewhorl? 40mm square face, 20mm thick remnants of body	1	38
A	677	675	ditch	0	3			MS	Un(h)	a					Sev		1	12
B	840	0	Natural Layer	0	0			MS	QFS(s)	s	fs				Sev	Rounded face fragment	1	7
B	840	0	Natural Layer	0	0			SUN	P	s	object	?Briquetage/? Pottery			mod	Fragments of flattened clay, some digit impressions	5	46
B	840	0	Natural Layer	0	0			SUN	P	s	object	?Briquetage/? Pottery	?Lug Handle or Foot		slight	A small hand formed conical object, circular in section, with a flared, concave base, fairly fresh break. Possibly a handle or a foot to a vessel. Terminus of the conical part is lost. Faces are creased but exacted. Red-brown faces and dark grey/black core.	1	28
B	840	0	Natural Layer	0	0			SUN	P	s	object	?Briquetage/? Pottery	?Lug Handle or Foot		slight	A larger hand formed conical object, oval in section, with a flared and concave base. Possibly a handle or a foot to a vessel. Terminus of conical section is broken buy rounded, possible use wear. Faces are fairly smoothed. Similar fabric but lighter colouring than the smaller example.	1	54
B	753	0	Natural Layer	0	0			MS	O	s	object	Weight	Triangular	MIA-ERB	Sev	Refitting fragments of two vertices from a small, thin triangular weight. One apex has remnants of a perforation, more extant one does not. Roughly made, rounded vertex, irregular rounded arrises and creased faces. Friable silt clay, some organic impressions, mid orange faces and dark grey/black core	8	263
B	1074	0	post hole	0	2			MS	Un(h)	a					Sev		3	9

Area	Context	Cut	Feature Type	Group	Phase	Sample #	SF #	Fabric group	Fabric Subgroup	Fragment type	Structural type	Object Class	Object Form	Date/Period	Abrasion	Notes	Count	Wt (g)
B	706	705	pit	0	2			MS	Un(h)	a					Sev		1	4
B	710	709	pit	0	2			MS	Un(h)	a					Sev		2	7
B	720	717	pit	0	2			MS	Un(h)	a					Sev		1	18
B	734	731	pit	0	2			MS	Un(h)	a					Sev		3	21
B	744	743	pit	0	2					a					sev		1	2
B	757	756	pit	0	2	37				a					sev	water eroded	6	89
B	757	756	pit	0	2			MS	QFS(s)	a/s	a/fs	?Structural			mod	Mixed fragments with no clear form, some have remnant faces. Some fragments are fairly large, perhaps indicating many original objects or a structure.	143	4135
B	757	756	pit	0	2			MS	QFS(s)	s	object	Weight	Cylinder		mod	Large fragment of a cylindrical weight - around 50% of the whole remains. A squat cylindrical weight with a vertical central perforation. Fairly well formed, bumpy but smoothed faces and flattened platforms.	1	573
B	757	756	pit	0	2		10	MS	QFS(s)	s	object	?Briquetage/Kiln furniture	?Pedestal		sev	Fragments of a large possibly conical object. Fragments part refit to form a large object with a rounded faces.	24	2486
B	757	756	pit	0	2			MS	QFS(s)	s	object	Weight	Cylinder		mod	Large fragment of a cylindrical weight - around 30% of the whole. A squat cylindrical weight with a vertical central perforation. Fairly well formed, irregular pockmarked faces and flattened platforms. Fresh breaks, body fragments probably amongst the amorphous assemblage in this context	1	307
B	757	756	pit	0	2			MS	Un(h)	s	object	Weight	Cylinder		mod	Small fragment of a possible cylindrical weight. Body fragment with remnants of a perforation.	1	141
B	814	813	pit	0	2			MS	QFS(s)	a					Sev		1	4
B	818	817	pit	0	2			MS	QFS(s)	s	object	Weight	Cylinder	EBA-MBA	sev	Fragments of a BA cylinder weight. Fragments refit to form 1/3 of a platform and some of the rounded body, central vertical perforation evident. Fairly roughly formed, smoothed rounded face, some creasing. Fairly even mid orange colour. Silty with rare coarse quartz.	3	211
B	834	833	well	0	1			MS	QFS(s)	a					Sev		3	39

Area	Context	Cut	Feature Type	Group	Phase	Sample #	SF #	Fabric group	Fabric Subgroup	Fragment type	Structural type	Object Class	Object Form	Date/Period	Abrasion	Notes	Count	Wt (g)
B	835	833	well	0	1			MS	QFS(reduc)	a					Sev		3	33
B	856	833	pit	0	2			MS	Un(h)	s	object	Ad Hoc	Spacer/ Prop/ Structural		slight	A larger trapezoidal fragment of very hard fired clay. Fragment is trapezoidal in section and ~95mm thick. The base is concave running the length of the fragment. The sides are fairly smooth, one has a rod impression running the length of the fragment. The upper edge is irregular, suggests a break. Probably part of a structure used in an industrial process; it may be part of a perforated oven floor with a remnant large venthole and smaller perforations. Venthole D: ~80mm	1	403
B	856	833	pit	0	2			MS	O	s	object	Weight	Triangular	MIA-ERB	Sev	Fragments of a small triangular weight. Fragments refit to form part of one length with remnants of two perforations; a small one through an apex and the other larger one at an angle through the body. A small; atypical form, perhaps early form. Surviving face is characterised by grass and grain impressions. In a compact silty clay, dull orange faces and dark grey core.	5	277
B	852	851	pit	0	2			MS	Un(h)	s	fs				Sev	Hard fired silty fragment with a smoothed face	1	23
B	871	864	pit	0	2			MS	Un(h)	a					Sev		2	6
B	871	864	pit	0	2			MS	FP	s	hf/fs				sev	Large fragment with evidence of hand forming; possible domed/ridge top of an object. Original form unclear	1	279
B	868	866	pit	0	2			SUN	P	a					Sev		3	6
B	892	890	pit	0	2			MS	Un(h)	a					sev	Fairly large rounded fragments of oxidised hard fired clay	16	453
B	957	956	pit	0	2			MS	Un(h)	s	fs/c				Sev	Small squared fragments	2	7
B	967	966	ditch	952	5			MS	Un(h)	s	fs				Sev	Hard fired silty fragment with a smoothed face	1	47
B	971	970	post hole	0	2	60				a					sev	water eroded	1	8
B	971	970	post hole	0	2			MS	QP	s	fs				Sev	Rough surface, colouration suggests from an object	1	18
B	974	972	pit	0	2			MS	QFS(s)	s	fs				mod	Rounded face fragment	1	25

Area	Context	Cut	Feature Type	Group	Phase	Sample #	SF #	Fabric group	Fabric Subgroup	Fragment type	Structural type	Object Class	Object Form	Date/Period	Abrasion	Notes	Count	Wt (g)
B	982	981	pit	0	2			MS	QP	a					Sev		4	13
B	986	985	post hole	0	2			SUN	P	s	fs/p	?Spindlewhorl			sev	small rounded face fragments, porous silty, largest fragment has evidence of a central perforation	7	40
B	1000	999	pit/post hole	0	2			MS	Un(h)	a					sev		2	71
B	1000	999	pit/post hole	0	2			MS	QP	s	object	?Weight			mod	A wedge shaped fragment of fired clay, possible a vertex from a wide triangular weight. Fragment is an arris from an object that was fairly well formed and smoothed. Soft silt, pink-orange faces with mid grey core. Unclear what the original form was.	1	348
B	1004	1001	pit	0	2			MS	QFS(ox)	a					sev	gnarly fragments of oxidised micaceaous clay, similar colour to but not treatment of the weight in this context	4	69
B	1004	1001	pit	0	2			MS	QFS(ox)	s	object	Weight	Triangular	MIA-ERB	mod	Near complete MIA-ERB triangular weight; a small well-made triangular weight with three vertex perforations. Flattened, smooth faces, regular rounded arrises. Made in a micaceous silty clay fired to bright pink-red and grey. Similar in size to PETPOT version, smaller than other examples in this assemblage	5	602
B	1008	1007	pit	0	2			MS	Un(h)	a					Sev		3	14
B	1010	1009	post hole	0	2			MS	QP	a					Sev		1	3
B	1012	1011	post hole	0	2			MS	QFS(s)	a					Sev		4	8
B	1035	1034	pit	0	2		11	MS	QFS(s)	s	object	Weight	Cylinder	EBA-MBA	Slight	Near complete Bronze Age cylindrical weight. Made in a fairly dense but soft silty micaceous clay mid orange-red with grey core. Roughly formed and finished cylinder with flattened end(s) and a central vertical perforation. Creased and irregular faces. Possibly 75% of weight remaining, one platform missing.	1	759
B	1035	1034	pit	0	2			MS	QFS(s)	a	object	?Weight	?Cylinder		Sev	Amorphous fragments of soft silty clay, likely to be related to the cylindrical weights in this context	29	496

Area	Context	Cut	Feature Type	Group	Phase	Sample #	SF #	Fabric group	Fabric Subgroup	Fragment type	Structural type	Object Class	Object Form	Date/Period	Abrasion	Notes	Count	Wt (g)
B	1035	1034	pit	0	2			MS	QFS(rc)	s	object	Weight	?Cylinder	EBA-MBA	Sev	Fragments of at least one possible Bronze Age cylindrical weight. One of the larger fragments has remnant perforation. Large stone inclusions visible. Severely abraded.	12	797
B	1035	1034	pit	0	2			SUN	P	s	c/fs				Sev	Fragment of reduced fired clay with a remnant concave internal face, possibly a larger internal perforation. Unclear original form. Grey body with pinkish white face. Hard fired, porous, slightly vitrified?	1	57
B	1037	1036	pit	0	2			SUN	P	a					Sev		4	14
B	1054	1053	pit	0	2			MS	QP	a					Sev		2	9
B	1060	1059	pit	0	2			MS	Un(h)	a					Sev		1	4
B	1064	1062	pit	0	2					a					sev		2	5
B	1063	1062	pit	0	2			MS	O	s	object				mod	Arris fragment, probably from a triangular weight or a kiln bar. Organic, quartz silty. Dark brown with oranges	1	95
B	1063	1062	pit	0	2			MS	Un(h)	s	fs				sev	orange sandy fragments with smoothed faces	4	110
B	1075	1074	post hole	0	2			MS	QP	a					Sev		4	23
B	1100	1099	pit	0	2			MS	QP	a					Sev		5	25
B	1106	1105	pit	0	2			MS	QFS(rc)	a					Sev		3	17
B	1110	1109	pit/ natural	0	2			MS	QP	a					Sev		2	3
B	1112	1111	post hole	0	2			MS	QFS(reduc)	a					Sev		2	6
B	1112	1111	post hole	0	2			MS	Un(h)	s	object	Weight	Triangular	MIA-ERB	mod	Refitting fragments of a MIA-ERB triangular weight. Hard fired silt with large stone inclusions. Mid Orange with grey core. A side piece with a diagonal warp thread perforation of around 10mm diameter exposed in half-section at one end, a rounded end (corner) piece with a different (opposite end) stick perforation preserved in half-section, and a small re-fitting side fragment with a flat moulded surface	3	359
B	1122	1121	ditch	827	2	83				a					sev	water eroded	1	40

Area	Context	Cut	Feature Type	Group	Phase	Sample #	SF #	Fabric group	Fabric Subgroup	Fragment type	Structural type	Object Class	Object Form	Date/Period	Abrasion	Notes	Count	Wt (g)
B	1124	1123	ditch	1123	2			MS	QP	a					Sev	reduced	2	10
B	1133	1132	pit	0	2		13	MS	Un(h)	s	object	Weight	Cylinder	EBA-MBA	Sev	Refitting fragments of a Bronze Age cylindrical weight. Hard fired silt with large stone inclusions. Mid Orange with grey core. Roughly formed cylinder with a central vertical perforation (slightly off centre). Abraded fragments.	2	582
B	1133	1132	pit	0	2			MS	Un(h)	s	object	Weight	Cylinder	EBA-MBA	Sev	Refitting fragments of a Bronze Age cylindrical weight. Cylindrical with central vertical perforation. Fragments form a partial platform and probably 1/4 to 1/2 the height of the weight (B72 glue used). Hard fired, roughly formed, abraded and fragmentary. Possibly related to other platform recovered in this context.	4	472
B	1133	1132	pit	0	2			MS	Un(h)	s	object	Weight	Cylinder	EBA-MBA	Sev	Refitting fragments of a Bronze Age cylindrical weight. Cylindrical with central vertical perforation. Fragments form some of the body and a fraction of a platform; probably 1/4 of the height of the weight (B72 glue used). Hard fired, roughly formed, abraded and fragmentary. Possibly related to other platform recovered in this context.	4	335
B	1133	1132	pit	0	2			MS	Un(h)	a	object	?Weight	?Cylinder		Sev	Amorphous fragments of hard silty clay, likely to be related to the cylindrical weights in this context	15	207
B	1135	1134	pit	0	2			MS	Un(h)	a					Sev		1	34
B	1131	1139	gully terminus	1125	2					a					Sev		1	1
B	1141	1140	pit	0	2			MS	QFS(s)	a					Sev		2	10
B	1143	1142	pit	0	2			SUN	P	a					Sev		2	34
B	1148	1147	pit	0	2			MS	FP	s	hf/fs				mod	Large fragment of flinty clay with evidence for hand forming and some surface smoothing. Possibly part of a crude pedestal, a part squared section may be a platform. Related to the other flinty handformed object	2	181

Table 30: Summary fired clay catalogue (a=amorphous, s=structural, w=wattle/rod impression, fs=flattened surface, hf=hand-forming and c=corner)

B.10 Briquetage

by Simon Timberlake

Introduction

B.10.1 A total of 753g (x43 pieces) of fired clay examined from this site probably consisted of briquetage. All of this material was made from the same clay fabric, although some of it was partly vitrified around the edges. The majority came from an Early Iron Age posthole (**1111**), part of Structure **1018** in Area B.

Methodology

B.10.2 The fired clay was identified visually using an illuminated x10 magnifying lens, and compared where necessary with an archaeological slag reference collection. A dropper bottle containing dilute hydrochloric acid was used to confirm the presence or absence of carbonate.

Description

B.10.3 The briquetage could only really be identified on the basis of its partial vitrification, its lack of carefully moulded form (*i.e.* most of it was very roughly pressed or crudely moulded), and the presence of salt within the powdery material on its surface. In all other respects the fabric was identical with the confirmed loomweight fragments, yet even the latter resembled briquetage on account of its reddish patina and the moderately porous nature resulting from much burnt-out organic temper.

B.10.4 It proved impossible to identify any recognisable forms of briquetage amongst the fragments looked at, although crude brick-like pieces do seem to be likely alongside other pieces with wattle stick impressions (of around 10-12mm diameter) and finger-crimped corners such as we find upon the 'clay clips' commonly associated with briquetage pans (Lane & Morris 2001). However, no such evidence was found of fragments which may have come from such pans, and we are forced therefore to conclude (that at best) this is a very incomplete assemblage. The vitrification and cinder-like (carbon-rich) surfaces on some of the pieces would appear to confirm the high organic content of the mud and silt used as well as the slightly uncontrolled and sometimes very high temperatures reached within the saltern hearths.

B.10.5 The briquetage sample was made up of 42 pieces from (1112), the fill of an Early Iron Age posthole (**1111**) in Area B (Structure **1018**, Phase 2) which ranged from about 20mm to 70mm in size. A further small highly vitrified fragment was recovered from (616) in the south of Area A (Ditch **519**, Phase 3). However, it remains possible that some of this material (such as within context 1112) is in fact undiagnostic loomweight.

Discussion

B.10.6 Little in the way of specific information can be provided on the briquetage, although the confirmation of its likely identification as undiagnostic fragments of rudimentary worked clay 'furniture' associated with coastal salt making activity fits well with what is known of the local archaeology and the history of this industry sited within the

estuary of the River Crouch and the river banks at Hullbridge. Archaeological evidence for salt making here stretches back to the Bronze Age, and a good record also exists for the Roman and medieval periods (Wilkinson & Murphy 1995). It must be concluded from the rather minimal evidence at Malyons Farm that non-salt making worked clay objects such as loomweights were probably being manufactured here alongside briquetage pans and furniture for use in salt production. Meanwhile, the form of the associated loomweight dates this particular phase of salt making most probably to the Iron Age, but possibly to the Late Iron Age/ Early Roman period.

B.11 Worked Wood

By Laura James and Hannah Pighills

Introduction

B.11.1 This report aims to characterise an assemblage of 46 waterlogged wood items recovered from Malyons Farm, in terms of woodworking technology, woodland reconstruction, decay analysis, species identification, dendrochronology, and conservation and retention.

B.11.2 The material was recovered from the basal, waterlogged fill of an Early Iron Age (Phase 2) waterhole (**833**) in Area B East. It was this waterlogged deposit which created the anaerobic conditions necessary for organic preservation.

Methodology

B.11.3 This report has been produced in accordance with Historic England guidelines for the treatment of waterlogged wood (Brunning and Watson 2010) and recommendations made by the Society of Museum Archaeologists (1993) for the retention of waterlogged wood.

B.11.4 Each item was recorded individually using a pro forma 'wood recording sheet', based on the sheet developed by Oxford Archaeology for the post-excavation recording of waterlogged wood.

B.11.5 The system of categorisation and interrogation developed by Taylor (2001), the condition scale developed by the Humber Wetlands project (Van de Noort *et al*. 1995) have been adopted within this report. Joints and fixings have been recorded in accordance with the Museum of London Archaeological Site Manual (Spence 1994).

B.11.6 The metric data were measured with hand tools including hand tapes and rulers. The tool marks were recorded using a digital calliper.

B.11.7 Where possible, species identification using morphological traits visible with a hand lens - oak (*Quercus* sp.) and ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*) - were noted.

B.11.8 Every effort was made to refit broken or fragmented items. However, due to the nature of the material, the possibility remains that some discrete yet broken items may have been processed as their constituent parts as opposed to as a whole. (See Table 32).

Condition of material

B.11.9 The condition scale developed by the Humber Wetlands Project (Van de Noort *et al*. 1995: table 15.1) will be used throughout this report (Table 31). The condition scale is based primarily on the clarity of surface data. The item is given a score dependent on the types of analyses which can be carried out, given the preservation state. The condition score reflects the possibility of a given type of analysis but does not consider if the item is suitable for the given process.

Condition Score	Museum Conservation	Technology Analysis	Woodland Management	Dendrochronology	Species Identification
5 Excellent	+	+	+	+	+
4 Good	-	+	+	+	+
3 Moderate	-	+ / -	+	+	+
2 Poor	-	+ / -	+ / -	+ / -	+
1 Very Poor	-	-	-	-	+ / -
0 Non-Viable	-	-	-	-	-

Table 31. Condition Scale for preserved wood

B.11.10 If the preservation varies within the item, the section with the highest level of preservation is considered and the item is given a condition score. Items that were set vertically in the ground often display relatively better preservation lower down and relatively poorer preservation higher up.

B.11.11 The items within the assemblage have all been identified as incomplete or truncated and given a score of 3, meaning toolmarks were visible and the items' species could be identified.

Results and discussion

B.11.12 The wood was separated into four groups (**A**, **B**, **C**, **D**) during post-excavation analysis. Group A consists of 30 items, group B of six items, group C of nine items and group D of one discrete item (see Table 32).

B.11.13 Included within the assemblage was a total of seven woodchips, one boxed item, five roundwood items with no woodworking marks, two roundwood items with woodworking marks, six split roundwood items, three posts worked to a point and one with a faceted edge.

B.11.14 The wood was assessed by eye, and after being identified as mostly ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*) and some oak (*Quercus* sp.), no further speciation analysis was needed (data in Table 32).

B.11.15 Unfortunately, on-site recording of the assemblage was limited. This is due to most of the wood not being identified during its excavation. Only when the waterhole basal deposit (856) was removed was the wood recognised. There is no orientation and description of setting available. This has made it difficult to identify the wood's use and purpose.

B.11.16 The material overall was worn and displayed signs of wet rot, dry rot, and insect infestation (woodworm) suggesting the wood was already in a poor state when it became waterlogged. More specifically, some of the pointed items which refit with the lengths of roundwood and other timbers show evidence of wearing patterns on all their surfaces. This wear may be indicative of a primary use before discard or deposition in the feature.

B.11.17 The item in Group D was a tangentially split plank tapered to a point with a total of three facets. The edge opposite the point had suffered significant decay, suggesting it was in use (and damaged) out of the waterlogged deposit before it was discarded. Items such as this are often associated with structures (Spence 1994; Sands 1997), but

there is not enough evidence of similar items within the assemblage, so it is unlikely it was part of a structure within the feature. However, due to the presence of structural items it is possible that this assemblage was part of a revetment or waterhole management structure. Also, the presence of woodchips could suggest woodworking occurring within the feature, but it cannot be certain that this is the case.

B.11.18 It is more probable that the items were discarded within this feature after their use elsewhere.

B.11.19 Dendrochronological dating usually requires samples of oak, with bark edge or sapwood present with >50 years of growth present. Without the presence of much sapwood and bark on the oak pieces, even if a sample provides a dating match, it is not possible to estimate the year of felling. Therefore, although dendrochronological dating may be possible, the lack of the ability to estimate a felling year means it may not be desirable. All the items have been discarded following analysis.

Wood Group	Items	Condition	Species	Description	Working marks	Dimensions (mm)	Refits with	Other comments
A	1-6	All 3	All Ash	Woodchips	N/O	45-100x50-80x30-45	N/A	Sapwood
	7-8	3	Ash	Roundwood (twig)	N/O	50-55x45-55x30-45	7-8	Minor burning. Bark present
	9	3	Ash	Boxed piece	4 toolmarks	100x95x85	N/A	Substantial Burning. Heartwood.
	10-15	All 3	All Ash	Split roundwood. Facets 1-10x1-3.5mm	1-6 facets on each item	46-100x28-45x20-45	N/A	Heartwood and sapwood
	16-30	All 3	All Ash	Split roundwood – no facets	N/O	36-80x23-85x36-40	N/A	Heartwood and sapwood.
B	1	3	Ash	Post. Worked to a point. Facets 6x2-7x2.5mm.	11 facets Evidence of sticking axe	171x49x32	N/A	All heartwood and sapwood. No bark present.
	2	3	Ash	Post. Worked to a point. Facets 4.5x3-5x3mm.	4 facets Evidence of sticking axe.	65x55x39	N/A	
	3	3	Ash	Post. Worked to a point. Facets 4x2-5x3mm	3 facets. Evidence of sticking axe	55x45x35	4	
	4	3	Ash	Post	N/A	50x36x29	3	
	5	3	Ash	Split Roundwood (Split tangentially)	Evidence of sticking axe	180x55x39	N/A	
	6	3	Ash	Split Roundwood	2 toolmarks	45x30x25	N/A	
C	1	3	Ash	Split Roundwood	5 toolmarks	281x55x40	N/A	All heartwood and sapwood. No bark present.
	2	3	Ash	Split Roundwood (facet 10x2mm)	1 facet	294x45x38	N/A	
	3	3	Oak	Roundwood	N/O	245x68x55	4	
	4	3	Oak	Roundwood	N/O	235x50x45	3	
	5	3	Oak	Roundwood	N/O	145x60x75	N/A	
	6	3	Oak	Roundwood	N/O	155x85x40	N/A	
	7	3	Ash	Roundwood	N/O	180x100x95	N/A	
	8	3	Ash	Roundwood. Facets 10x3mm 10x3.5mm.	2 facets observed	175x85x60	N/A	

Wood Group	Items	Condition	Species	Description	Working marks	Dimensions (mm)	Refits with	Other comments
	9	3	Ash	Roundwood. Facets 10x3-10x4mm.	3 facets observed	160x90x60	N/A	
D	1	3	Oak	Faceted plank cut radially. Facets all appear on the tapered end, 60x35-80x45mm.	3 facets. Evidence of sticking axe.	248x130x50	N/A	Woodworm present. Natural damage at non-faceted end.

Table 32: Catalogue of waterlogged wood

APPENDIX C ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

C.1 Human Remains

By Natasha Dodwell

Introduction

C.1.1 Two deposits of cremated human bone, probably representing isolated, unurned burials were identified in Area A. No dateable associated finds were recovered, but radiocarbon dates from both burials date them as contemporary with the surrounding archaeological features *i.e.* Late Iron Age – Romano-British.

Provenance of the material and nature of the deposits

C.1.2 The two cremation pits, **475** (SK.476) and **581** (SK.582), were identified close to the eastern edge of the excavation area, *c*.70m from each other and did not obviously relate to/respect other features. The fragments of calcined bone were mixed with fragments and lenses of charcoal and small stones and have been interpreted as unurned burials. Tiny fragments and flecks of Cu alloy are recoded as having been observed during the excavation of **475** but unfortunately none survived the excavation/post-excavation processing.

Methodology

C.1.3 Excavation, processing and analysis of the cremation was carried out in accordance with published guidelines (McKinley 2004; Mays *et al* 2004). In order to comment on the degree of bone fragmentation, the residues were separated into three fractions; >10mm, 5-10mm and 2-5mm, the extraneous material was removed and the total bone weight recorded.

Preservation of the material

C.1.4 The features were shallow (0.07m and 0.2m in depth) and both had been truncated to an unknown degree; therefore the bone present does not represent the quantity of bone originally deposited. The fragment size is very small meaning that few fragments were identifiable to element (skull fragments, teeth, femur and radius shafts vertebral facets were identified).

Results and discussion

C.1.5 Less than 500g of bone was recovered from each feature and the bone fragments were small, with the majority from each deposit being between 5-10mm in size (Table 33). Whether the fragment size is the result of deliberate breakage prior to burial or factors relating to the burial environment and the degree of truncation is uncertain.

C.1.6 The degree of fragmentation greatly limited the information that could be gleaned but based on the size and robustness of the elements each feature contains the remains of an older subadult/adult.

C.1.7 All of the bone fragments are white in colour, indicative of complete oxidisation of the organic component of the bone and pyre temperatures in excess of approximately 600° C (McKinley 2004, 11).

C.1.8 A minimum of 20g of fully calcined animal bone was recovered from the 5-10mm fraction of **475** and several small fragments of thin, gracile skull and limb shafts were identified in **581**; these are either from a second immature individual or, more probably a small/medium mammal. The inclusion of burnt animal bone in Roman cremation burials is a common phenomenon (McKinley 2000).

C.1.9 Cremated bone from both cremations were radiocarbon dated, with SK. 476 (**475**) returning a calibrated date of 98 BC – AD 65 (BRAMS-4070; 2027 ± 26 BP; 95.4% probability) and SK. 582 (**581**) returning a slightly later date of 38 BC – AD 120 (BRAMS-4071; 1972 ± 25 BP; 95.4% probability).

cut	Sk. No	fill	Sample No.	depth	Largest fragment	Weight (g)			
						>10mm	5-10mm	2-5mm	Total
475	476	477	23	0.07m	30.04mm	86	183	110	359
581	582	583	26	0.20m	24.3mm	30	286	149	425

Table 33: Summary of calcined human skeletal remains

C.1.10 Whilst small groups of burials (both inhumations and cremations) are a common feature of rural Roman England, a high proportion of formal interments are actually seemingly isolated. (Smith *et al*. 2018, 231). These two deposits, whilst not significant in themselves, add to the corpus of isolated cremations in the East of England.

C.2 Faunal Remains

By Hayley Foster

Introduction and Methodology

C.2.1 This report details the analysis of animal bone recovered from Malyons Farm, Hullbridge. The assemblage was of a small size, with 4.17kg of bone from hand collection and from environmental samples. The number of recordable fragments totalled 55 (Table 37). Animal bone was recovered from a variety of features including pits, ditches and a well. The species represented include cattle (*Bos taurus*), sheep/goat (*Ovis/Capra*), horse (*Equus caballus*) and pig (*Sus scrofa*). Animal bone was recovered from Phase 1 (Bronze Age), Phase 2 (Early Iron Age), Phase 3 (Late Iron Age-Roman) and Phase 4 (medieval). The vast majority of the remains are from Phase 3.

C.2.2 The method used to quantify this assemblage was based on that used for Knowth by McCormick and Murray (2007) which was modified from Albarella and Davis (1996). NISP (number of identifiable specimens) and MNI (minimum number of individuals) were calculated for all species present. MNI estimates the smallest number of animals that could be represented by the elements recovered. For the main domestic mammals, only the atlas and axis were counted for vertebrae.

C.2.3 Identification of the faunal remains was carried out at Oxford Archaeology East. References to Hillson (1992), Schmid (1972) and von den Driesch (1976) were used where needed for identification purposes.

C.2.4 Two methods of ageing were implemented when analysing the mammalian bone remains. These methods include observing dental eruption and wear and epiphyseal fusion. When analysing tooth wear of sheep/goat, tooth wear stages by Payne (1973 and 1987) were implemented. Tooth wear stages by Grant (1982) were implemented when assessing wear for cattle and pig. Higham (1967) mandibular wear stages (MWS) were assigned to loose mandibular M3s and mandibles with the innermost tooth still present. The Higham wear stages are used to estimate a minimum age of an individual animal. The state of epiphyseal fusion is determined by examining the metaphysis and diaphysis of a bone. Fusion was recorded according to Silver (1970) and Schmid (1972) for cattle, sheep and pig.

C.2.5 For all identified bones, taphonomic changes were noted where present.

C.2.6 Measurements were taken according to the specifications of von den Driesch (1976).

Results of Analysis

C.2.7 The assemblage is generally in a fair to good condition with high levels of fragmentation. Material was recovered from ditches, pits and two wells.

C.2.8 Measurements were carried out where possible (Table 35); however, as fragmentation was relatively high, very few elements were suitable for measurement.

C.2.9 The assemblage was dominated by cattle with the other main domesticates also represented in small numbers (Table 34). The composition of the faunal material was overwhelmingly comprised of cranial elements (including mandibles, maxillae and

loose teeth) and extremities (including metapodia and tarsals), making up 76% of the overall NISP. This evidence suggests the disposal of primary butchery waste by removing the head and feet, thus indicating that meaty joints were either transported elsewhere or disposed of outside the excavation area. However, this could be the result of a preservation and recovery bias as additional elements were recovered to some degree. Denser bones such as metapodia, mandibles and teeth are more durable and less susceptible to taphonomic destruction. The majority of remains were disposed of in pits.

	Phase 1		Phase 2		Phase 3		Phase 4			
Species	**NISP**	**NISP%**	**NISP**	**NISP%**	**NISP**	**NISP%**	**NISP**	**NISP%**	**Total**	**Total%**
Cattle	4	100.0	8	72.7	25	69.4	3	75.0	40	72.7
Sheep/Goat					7	19.4			7	12.7
Horse			3	27.3	2	5.6	1	25.0	6	10.9
Pig					2	5.6			2	3.6
Total	**4**	**100.0**	**11**	**100.0**	**36**	**100.0**	**4**	**100.0**	**55**	**100.0**

Table 34: Number of identifiable specimens (NISP) from Malyons Farm by phase.

C.2.10 The Bronze Age remains were represented solely by cattle remains. Cattle were the best represented in all phases representing 72.7% of the entire assemblage. Ageing data for cattle is limited; however, a fragment of cattle from Phase 2 ageing to 38 months at death was based on dental wear.

C.2.11 Sheep/goat were solely represented in Phase 3 by loose teeth and an astragalus. Dental ageing data indicated sheep were slaughtered at 25-28 months of age. This suggests that sheep were likely slaughtered mostly for meat opposed to being exploited for secondary products.

C.2.12 Pigs were represented by only two identifiable fragments, a mandible and a loose mandibular tooth. The dental ageing indicated that a pig was slaughtered at 19-21 months of age at death. This is generally an optimal age for slaughter as pigs would have reached an optimum weight for consumption.

C.2.13 Horse remains consisted of only six identifiable fragments, with both limb bones and teeth represented. Horses were probably kept for traction and transportation purposes.

C.2.14 In all phases, cattle were numerically predominant over sheep. With the relative sizes of cattle and sheep carcasses, beef would have contributed much more to the diet of the residents than lamb or mutton.

C.2.15 Taphonomic processes were rare in the assemblage. One case of butchery was noted on a cattle metatarsal from pit **719** (Phase 3, Area A), in the form of a single cut mark.

C.2.16 As the sample size for the faunal material is small it is not possible to make interpretation regarding continuity of husbandry practices between the phases.

C.2.17 At Malyons Farm, domestic mammals were the mainstay of the food economy, with cattle remains being the most well represented. The size of the assemblage unfortunately does not allow for solid interpretations to be made regarding farming

practices; however, the limited data would suggest cattle, sheep/goat and pig were slaughtered primarily for food.

Retention, Dispersal and Display

C.2.18 As the animal remains from this assemblage are dateable to consecutive phases, it would be recommended that the assemblage be retained as it can add to the regional picture of diet and husbandry practices in Essex.

Context	Phase	Species	Element	Bp	Bd	LA	Gli	Glm
1063	2	Cattle	Metatarsal 1	37				
457	3	Cattle	Metatarsal 1	48.8				
457	3	Cattle	Astragalus		36.7		59.7	54
631	3	Cattle	Radius		79.2			
720	4	Cattle	Tibia		47.9			
720	4	Cattle	Metatarsal 1	47.9				
856	2	Cattle	Pelvis			50.7		
672	1	Cattle	Astragalus		38.6		62.1	56
855	2	Horse	Tibia		63.5			
618	3	Sheep/Goat	Astragalus		16.7		25.3	16.7

Table 35: Table of Measurements (mm).

Abbreviation	Description
GLl	Greatest lateral length
Bd	Greatest breadth of distal end
Bp	Greatest breadth of proximal end
GLm	Greatest length of medial half (in astragalus)
LA	Length of acetabulum

Table 36: Abbreviations for table of measurements.

Context	Phase	Species	Element
672	1	Cattle	Astragalus
585	1	Cattle	Loose Tooth
673	1	Cattle	Femur
673	1	Cattle	Loose Mandibular Tooth
1063	2	Horse	Loose Mandibular Tooth
855	2	Horse	Tibia
856	2	Cattle	Pelvis
1065	2	Cattle	Scapula
1063	2	Cattle	Mandible
834	2	Cattle	Loose Tooth
1063	2	Cattle	Femur
1063	2	Horse	Loose Mandibular Tooth
1063	2	Cattle	Mandible
1065	2	Cattle	Loose Mandibular Tooth
1063	2	Cattle	Metatarsal 1
514	3	Pig	Loose Mandibular Tooth
481	3	Cattle	Loose Mandibular Tooth
618	3	Sheep/goat	Astragalus

Context	Phase	Species	Element
481	3	Cattle	Loose Mandibular Tooth
481	3	Cattle	Loose Mandibular Tooth
492	3	Cattle	Loose Maxillary Tooth
631	3	Cattle	Radius
654	3	Cattle	Loose Mandibular Tooth
631	3	Horse	Loose Maxillary Tooth
481	3	Cattle	Loose Mandibular Tooth
632	3	Cattle	Loose Maxillary Tooth
459	3	Cattle	Loose Maxillary Tooth
514	3	Sheep/goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth
516	3	Horse	Loose Maxillary Tooth
479	3	Sheep/goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth
666	3	Sheep/goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth
666	3	Sheep/goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth
457	3	Cattle	Loose Mandibular Tooth
457	3	Pig	Mandible
457	3	Cattle	Metatarsal 1
457	3	Cattle	Astragalus
571	3	Cattle	Humerus
629	3	Cattle	Humerus
558	3	Sheep/goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth
558	3	Cattle	Loose Maxillary Tooth
506	3	Cattle	Loose Mandibular Tooth
406	3	Cattle	Loose Mandibular Tooth
540	3	Cattle	Loose Tooth
479	3	Cattle	Humerus
535	3	Cattle	Humerus
535	3	Cattle	Ulna
598	3	Cattle	Metacarpal 1
459	3	Cattle	Loose Mandibular Tooth
553	3	Cattle	Loose Maxillary Tooth
490	3	Cattle	Loose Mandibular Tooth
406	3	Sheep/goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth
720	4	Cattle	Metatarsal 1
720	4	Cattle	Metatarsal 1
720	4	Horse	Radius
720	4	Cattle	Tibia

Table 37: List of identifiable faunal bone fragments.

C.3 Mollusca

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction

C.3.1 A total of 104 shells or shell fragments weighing 1078g were collected by hand from ditches and pits during the archaeological works (Table 38). The shells recovered are all edible examples of oyster *Ostrea edulis*, from estuarine and shallow coastal waters. The shell is moderately well-preserved and does not appear to have been deliberately broken or crushed; however, some have suffered post-depositional damage.

Methodology

C.3.2 The shells were weighed and recorded by species, with right and left valves noted, when identification could be made, using Winder (2011) as a guide. The minimum number of individuals (MNI) was not established, due to the small size of the assemblage from most features.

C.3.3 Two oyster shells showed evidence of damage, in the form of a small 'V' or 'U'-shaped hole on the outer edge of the left or right valve. This damage is likely to have been caused by a knife during the opening, or 'shucking', of the oyster, prior to its consumption. This damage has been recorded in the catalogue.

Factual data

C.3.4 Shell was recovered only in Area A, from four ditch cuts (**617**, **628**, **635** and **675**) and two pits (**630** and **733**), all thought to be Roman (Phase 3) in date. Of these, no ditch produced more than seven shells or fragments of shell, with a maximum weight of 36g; however, Ditch **675** produced the only shucked shells in the assemblage, one left valve, and one right valve, although not from the same shell.

C.3.5 The bulk of the assemblage was recovered from pits, in particular pit **630**, which produced 81 shells or fragments of shell weighing 978g, comprising 45 left valves and 35 right valves of varying sizes. None of the shells recovered from the pit were complete and none showed evidence of shucking, although the incomplete nature of the shells can make the identification of shucking marks difficult. Pit **733** produced only a single fragment of shell.

Discussion

C.3.6 This is too small an assemblage to draw any but the broadest conclusions, in that shellfish were reaching the site from the coastal regions, indicating trade with the wider area. The mollusca recovered from the ditches are few in number, representing general discarded food waste. Only the assemblage from pit **630** may represent the remnants of perhaps a small number of meals. Although not closely datable in themselves, the shells may be dated by their association with pottery or other material also recovered from the features.

Mollusca Catalogue

Area	Context	Cut	Species	Common Name	Habitat	No. of shells or frags.	No. of Right Valves	No. of Left Valves	No. of indeterminate shells	Total no. of shucked shells	Description	Total Weight (kg)
A	618	**617**	*Ostrea edulis*	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	2	1	0	0	0	Near-complete juvenile left valve	0.004
	629	**628**	*Ostrea edulis*	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	6	4	2	0	0	Two fragments of right valve, size indeterminate One incomplete small left valve. Three fragments, probably of left valve, size indeterminate	0.016
	631	**630**	*Ostrea edulis*	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	81	45	36	0	0	Three near-complete medium right valves. Two partial medium right valves, one with worm tracks. Three fragments of medium right valve. 14 near-complete small right valves, 12 with worm tracks. Six partial small right valves, three with worm tracks. Eight fragments of small right valve, five with worm tracks Two near-complete large left valves. Six near-complete medium left valves, 14 incomplete medium left valves, four with worm tracks. 15 partial medium left valves. Six incomplete small left valves, two with worm tracks	0.978
	636	**635**	*Ostrea edulis*	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	5	2	0	3	0	Two fragments of left valve, size indeterminate Three fragments of indeterminate size and handedness	0.005
	676	**675**	*Ostrea edulis*	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	2	2	0	0	1	One incomplete small left valve, one partial left valve, size indeterminate, with a shucking mark	0.034
	677		*Ostrea edulis*	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	7	3	4	0	1	Two incomplete small right valves, one with a possible shucking mark. Two fragments of right valve, probably small One partial left valve and two fragments of left valve, all size indeterminate	0.036
	734	**733**	*Ostrea edulis*	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	1	1	0	0	0	One fragment of left valve, size indeterminate	0.005
Totals:						**104**	**58**	**42**	**3**	**2**		**1.078**

Table 38: Mollusca Catalogue

C.4 Environmental Samples

By Rachel Fosberry

Introduction

C.4.1 Sixty-eight bulk environmental samples were taken from the fills of features within the two excavated areas (A and B) at Malyons Farm, Hullbridge, Essex for the recovery of plant and pollen remains. The assessment of these samples indicated that preservation of carbonised plant remains was extremely poor and limited to occasional cereal remains and charcoal fragments. One feature, waterhole **833** (Phase 2), produced plant remains that had been preserved by waterlogging with seeds reasonably well preserved and present in abundance. Radiocarbon dating of a sloe (*Prunus spinosa*) stone from the lowest fill (856) returned an Early Bronze Age date of 1731-1537 cal. BC (BRAMS-4066; 3345 ± 25 BP; 95.4%), which is in some variance to the date of the pottery from the feature, which was almost entirely Early Iron Age, including 49 sherds(1496g) in the lowest fill. Three samples were taken from the lowest fills of this feature; Samples 45 and 49 were both taken from fill 856 with sample 49 overlying sample 45 and appearing different in colour and composition. Sample 44 was taken from the overlying fill 855. The three samples were selected for analysis with the aim of investigating the local environment through the identification of plant macrofossils and pollen from the same samples. Pollen analysis is reported separately (Appendix C.5).

Methodology

C.4.2 The samples were processed by tank flotation using modified Sīraf-type equipment for the recovery of preserved plant remains, dating evidence and any other artefactual evidence that might be present. The floating component (flot) of the samples was collected in a 0.3mm nylon mesh and the residue was washed through 10mm, 5mm, 2mm and a 0.5mm sieve. The flots and residues of the waterlogged samples were initially examined whilst wet to identify seeds in their optimum mode of preservation. The samples were subsequently dried and re-examined to quantify the preserved remains.

C.4.3 Identification of plant remains is with reference to the Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands (Cappers *et al*. 2006) and the authors' own reference collection. Nomenclature and habitat are according Stace (2010).

Quantification

C.4.4 Items have been scored for abundance according to the following criteria:

+ = rare, ++ = moderate, +++ = frequent, ++++ = abundant, super-abundant

Results

C.4.5 Preservation of plant remains is predominantly by waterlogging which occurs when a deposit has remained wet, usually because of being below the water table. A waterlogged environment is anoxic in that oxygen is excluded which inhibits decay-

causing bacteria, leading to the preservation of organic remains such as plants, insects and wood. The state of preservation of the waterlogged plant remains from waterhole **833** are generally good but many of the seeds are only identifiable to genus rather than species level due to the lack of preservation of distinguishing morphological characteristics. The density and diversity of the preserved plant remains is moderate, but it is likely that more fragile items have decayed and the remains that are present are the result of differential preservation.

C.4.6 There is a contrast in the density and diversity of the two samples taken from basal fill 856. Sample 45 produced frequent seeds of aquatic plants that would have been growing within the water such as pondweed (*Potamogeton* spp.), water-crowfoot (*Ranunculus* subgenus *Batrachium*), horned pondweed *(Zanichellia pallustris*) and duckweed (*Lemna* sp.). Attempts to identify the pondweed seeds to species have not been successful due to a lack of available reference material. The seeds are cream-coloured with a distinctive ridge and middle indentation which suggests that they could be either Broad-leaved pondweed (*P. natans*), Loddon pondweed (*P. nodosa*) or shining pondweed (*P. lucens*). Of the three species, *P. natans* is the most common but the other two cannot be excluded as they also inhabit water-filled features on base-rich soils.

C.4.7 Plants that may have been growing around the edge of the feature on damp soils that are likely to have been nitrogen-enriched through animals utilising the waterhole include water plantain (*Alisma Plantago-aquatica*), gypsywort (*Lycopus europaeus*), Oraches (*Atriplex* sp.), common nettle (*Urtica urens*) thistles (*Carduus/Cirsium* sp.), sow-thistles (*Sonchus spp.)* dead-nettles (*Lamium* sp.), buttercups (*Ranunculus* spp.), pale persicaria (*Persicaria lapathifolia*) and sedges (*Carex* spp.). The most abundant seeds are brambles (*Rubus fructicosus* agg.) and there are a number of seeds/vegetative remains of tree/shrub taxa that could represent hedgerows such as alder (*Alnus glutinosa*), lime (*Tilia* sp.), maple/sycamore (*Acer* sp.), hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), sloe (*Prunus spinosa*), dogwood (*Cornus sanguinea*) and hazel (*Corylus avellana*). Sample 49, from higher within basal fill 856 contains most of the taxa from Sample 45 but in greater abundance, particularly oraches, water plantain and pale persicaria. This sample also contains freshwater ostracods and abundant stonewort, pondweed and duckweed fruits. Tree/shrub species are less frequent than in sample 45 and include sloe, hawthorn, maple/sycamore and alder buckthorn. Bramble seeds continue to be abundant. Waterlogged insect remains are more frequent within this sample and include fly puparia which may be indicative of cess, possibly as a result of animal waste. Vivanite, a bright blue-coloured mineral (hydrated iron phosphate) that forms in waterlogged deposits where oxygen is excluded is also present. Other plant remains in the samples included thorns of the rose family (Rosaceae), leaf fragments, wood fragments, frequent buds and bud scales from woody taxa and insect fragments

C.4.8 Sample 44 from subsequent fill 855 produced a much smaller assemblage and is dominated by orache, brambles and gypsywort with frequent duckweed and stonewort fruits and abundant egg cases of water fleas (eg. *Daphnia* sp.). Tree/shrub taxa are represented by sloe and hawthorn seeds and aquatic plants include water-

crowfoot and watercress (*Nasturtium officinale*). This sample also contains a single charred glume base of spelt wheat (*Triticum spelta*).

Sample No.			44	45	49
Context No.			855	856	856
Feature No.			833	833	833
Feature Type			Watering hole	Watering hole	Watering hole
Volume processed (L)			20	18	18
Flot Volume (ml)			25	840	460
Phase			IA	EIA	913-812BC
CHARRED MACROFOSSILS	Common name	Habitat (Stace 2010)			
Trititcum spelta **L. glume base**	Spelt Wheat chaff	arable	+		
WATRLOGGED MACROFOSSILS:					
HERBS:					
Apiaceae	Carrot family			+	+
Atriplex prostrata **Boucher ex DC./***patula* **L. seed**	Spear-leaved/Common Orache	disturbed and waste ground	++++	++	+++++
Carduus/Cirsium sp. seed	Thistles	disturbed and waste ground		+	+
Carduus cf. nutans seed	musk thistle	rough ground and waste places		+	+
Carduus sp. seed	Thistle	disturbed and waste ground		+	++
Chenopodium **sp. seed**	Goosefoots	disturbed and waste ground	+	+	+
Cirsium cf. arvense **(L). Scop. seed**	creeping thistle	grassland, hedgerows, arable, rough and waste ground		+	++
Galeopsis tetrahit **L. seed**	Common hemp-nettle	cultivated/waste/ damp		+	
Lamium **sp. nutlet**	Dead-nettles	cultivated and waste ground	+		
Montia fontana ssp.chondrosperma **(Fenzl) Walters seed**	Blinks	Damp places, from streams to damp hollows		+	+
Persicaria lapathifolia L. seed	Pale Persicaria	cultivated and damp ground		++	+++
Polygonum aviculare L. seed	Knotgrass	open ground		++	++
Potentilla cf. palustris **L. seed**	Marsh Cinquefoil	Fens, marshes and bogs	+		
Ranunculus cf.bulbosus L. seed	cf.Bulbous Buttercup	Dry grasslands and fixed dunes		++	++
Ranunculus acris/repens **L. seed**	meadow/creeping buttercup	wet grassland		+	++
Ranunculous sardous **L. seed**	Hairy buttercup	damp grassland			+

Rumex **sp. Kernel**	Docks kernel	varied		+	+
Rumex cf.obtusifolius **L. seed**	Broad-leaved Dock	waste/cult/grass		+	+++
Sanguisorba officinalis **L. seed**	Great Burnet	Damp, unimproved grassland			+
Selinum carvifolia **L. seed**	Cambridge Milk Parsley	fens, damp meadows and rough-grazed marshy pasture	+	+	
Solanum nigrum **L. seed**	Black nightshade	Waste and cultivated ground		+	+
Sonchus asper L. **Hill seed**	Prickly sow-thistle	Waste and cultivated ground, roadsides		++	+
Sonchus oleraceus **/ pallustris L. seed**	Smooth/marsh sow-thistle	cultivated/waste/damp ground		+	
Stellaria graminea **L. seed**	Stitchwort	grassy places		+	
Stellaria media **(L.) Vill. Seed**	Common Chickweed	cultivated and open ground	+	+	+
Urtica dioica **L. seed**	Common Nettle	varied	+		
Urtica urens L. seed	Small Nettle	waste and cultivated ground		+	+
Indet seeds <1mm				+	+
WETLAND PLANTS:					
Alisma *plantago-aquatica* **L. seed**	Water-plantain	damp, wet places		++	+++++
Lenticular Carex *spp.* **(2-3mm) nut**	flattish-seeded Sedges	damp, wet places		+	+
medium **trigonous Carex spp. (2-3mm) nut**	medium triangular-seeded Sedges	damp, wet places			
Juncus **sp. seed**	Rushes	damp, wet places	+		
Lemna sp. **fruit**	Duckweed	In ponds, ditches and slow rivers	++++	++	+++
Lycopus europaeus **L. seed**	Gypsywort	Fens, wet fields by lakes and rivers	+++	++	++++
Nasturtium officinale **Aiton. Seed**	Watercress	In and by streams, ditches and marshes	+		
Oenanthe **crocata L.. Seed**	Hemlock Water-dropwort	Ditches, pondsides and other wet places			+
Potamogeton **sp. seed**	Pondweed	In ponds, ditches and slow rivers		+++	++++
Ranunculus subgenus Batrachium L. seed	Water-crowfoot	In ponds, ditches and slow rivers	++	+++	+++
Sparganium **sp. seed**	Bur-reeds	In or by ponds, marshes, ditches and riversides		+	
Zannichellia palustris **L. seed**	horned pondweed	brackish water		+	
TREE/SHRUB:					
Acer **sp. Seed**	fiel maple/sycamore			+	+

Alnus glutinosa **L. Gaertn. bract**	Alder	Damp woods and by lakes and rivers		+	
Cornus sanguinea **L. seed**	Dogwood	woods and scrub		++	
Corylus avellana **L. shell**	Hazelnut shell	Hedgerows, scrub and woodland		+	
Crataegus monogyna **Jacq. Seed**	Hawthorn	Wood-borders, scrub and hedges	+	++	+
Frangula alnus **Mill. Seed**	Alder buckthorn	Scrub, bogs and open woods			+
Prunus spinosa **L. seed**	Sloe	Hedges, scrub and woods	+	+	+
Rosa sp. Seed	Rose	Hedges, scrub, wood-borders		+	
Rubus fruticosus **spp. seed**	Blackberry	Hedges, scrub, wood-borders	+++	+++++	+++++
Tilia sp. **seed**	lime	Woods on rich soils		+	++
indet bud			+	++	
OTHER ITEMS:					
Bryophyte	moss		+		
Chara sp.	Charophytes	Aquatic	++	++	+++
Cladocera ephippia egg cases	water-fleas	Aquatic	++++		
Ostracods	small, bivalve crustaceans	Aquatic			++
Rosaceae thorns				++	++
waterlogged arthropod fragments			+	+	++

Table 39: Environmental samples from feature 833

Discussion

C.4.9 The environmental samples from this site have produced a diverse assemblage of waterlogged seeds and a limited assemblage of charred plant remains. The preservation of plant remains by waterlogging has enabled identification of a range of flora that would have been growing locally to waterhole **833**. The seeds and other plant parts are unlikely to have travelled far, unlike pollen which can be wind-blown from a considerable distance and therefore may reflect regional as well as local vegetation. Most of the seeds in these samples would have originated from plants that were either growing within the water itself (the aquatic plants) or on the edge of the features. It is possible that the seeds could have come from further afield if they have been deliberately discarded into the features by human or animal means. Flooring, thatching and stable waste are examples of the sort of material that may be dumped along with domestic waste in the form of pottery and animal bone. However, all of the plant taxa recorded from these samples are of plants that occur naturally in a site of this period and geology. It must also be noted that certain plants such as orache, thistle and docks produce numerous seeds per plant and are therefore not representative of the amount of vegetation present.

C.4.10 The plant taxa identified from the pollen from this feature (Appendix C.5) matches well with the plant macrofossils recovered with many species represented by both means. However, the change in pollen assemblage between (856) and (855) appears to contrast with the plant macrofossils as there is an apparent reduction in pollen of herbs and an increase in arboreal pollen over time whereas the plant remains suggest the opposite with more tree remains in the earlier/lower samples. This is probably due to pollen recording a more regional signal whereas plant macrofossils reflect local vegetation only. Samples for pollen were also taken from bulk samples, rather than more precise monolith sampling.

C.4.11 Cereal-type pollen grains were noted but cereal macrofossils are not present apart from the single charred spelt glume base. The lack of cereal remains may be largely due to the unlikelihood of preservation as cereal grains do not survive in water. The presence of cereal pollen in the samples in association with pollen of other arable weeds could support an interpretation of local cultivation, as cereal pollen does not travel far, although it may have entered the waterhole through other means as suggested by Rutherford (Appendix C.5). The recovery of a single charred spelt glume base cannot be over-interpreted, but it is indicative of cereal processing and may either have blown into the feature or been brought in on the hooves of animals utilising the waterhole. Rutherford (Appendix C.5) also speculates that the cereal-type grains could represent wild grasses, such as sweet-grasses (*Glyceria*-type), which live in wet muddy areas (Stace 2010). However, the plant macrofossils did not record wild grasses either.

C.4.12 The plant taxa represented by both the plant macrofossil and the pollen remains include trees and shrubs indicative of edge of woodland and/or hedgerows. The waterhole is located near the eastern limits of the settlement with no evidence of any ditches which might have acted as a boundary to keep animals within. The tree and shrub species must have been very close to the waterhole for the seeds, bracts, twigs *etc*. to have accumulated within it unless they were deliberately added. It is possible that the settlement may have had hedgerows that served as boundaries and these would not have left any archaeological trace. Small patches of woodland may have survived earlier clearance or could have regenerated after the site was abandoned. Very similar assemblages of hedgerow/woodland, aquatic, marginal and terrestrial taxa were represented in Late Bronze Age waterholes at Stansted, Essex (Carruthers 2008, 34) and hedgerow taxa were recovered from Bronze Age deposits at Slough House and Chigborough Farms, Heybridge, with the caveat that they could also represent the regeneration of scrub post-abandonment (Wiltshire and Murphy 1982, 134). Two plant species notable for their absence from the Hullbridge samples are stinging nettle (*Urtica dioica*) and elder (*Sambucus nigra*) as these are both species that are usually present within waterlogged assemblages where brambles and nitrogen-loving plants are present.

C.4.13 In summary, the waterlogged botanical assemblages recovered from waterhole **833** indicate a water-filled feature that served as a trap for wind-blown plant remains with the possibility of introduced taxa from humans and animals. The feature supported aquatic plants such as pondweed, water-crowfoot, watercress and duckweed which would have been visible above the surface. Plants growing in and around the wet,

muddy, trampled edge of the waterhole include gypsywort, water plantain, pale persicaria and sedges with trees and shrubs such as alder, hawthorn, sloe, dogwood and brambles close by. The change in the surrounding vegetation over time suggests fewer trees/shrubs, based on the plant macrofossil assemblages. The pollen data, however, suggest an increase in the arboreal assemblages, in particular of oak. Pollen of oak is very easily wind transported and increasing values of oak pollen probably reflect woodland development away from the immediate surroundings of the waterhole. The interpretation of pollen and plant macrofossil data therefore complement our understanding of both regional and local vegetation change.

C.5 Pollen

By Mairead Rutherford

Introduction

C.5.1 Three sub-samples from waterhole **833**, (Phase 2, Area B East) from Malyons Farm, Hullbridge, were submitted for pollen analysis. The sub-samples are from silty clays, from the primary fill (856) and the overlying deposit (855), within which pottery sherds dating to the Early Iron Age were recovered. The pollen sub-samples were extracted from the middle of bulk samples.

Methodology

C.5.2 Pollen processing was undertaken by RPS at their Northwich Labs, Cheshire, and followed standard procedures (method B of Berglund and Ralska-Jasiewiczowa 1986), using HCL, NaOH, sieving, HF and Erdtman's acetolysis, to remove carbonates, humic acids, particles >170microns, silicates and cellulose, respectively. The samples were then stained with safranin, dehydrated in tertiary butyl alcohol, and the residues mounted in 2000cs silicone oil. Slides were examined at a magnification of x400 by ten equally spaced traverses across a slide or until at least 100 pollen grains were counted. Pollen identification was made following the keys of Moore *et al* (1991), Faegri and Iversen (1989) and a small, modern reference collection. Identification of non-pollen palynomorphs (NPP) follows van Geel (1978) and van Geel and Aptroot (2006). Plant nomenclature follows Stace (2010).

C.5.3 The pollen data have been presented as a percentage diagram using the computer programs TILIA and TGView (www.tiliait.com version 2.0.41). The percentage values are based on a total land pollen (TLP) sum that includes trees, shrubs, crops and herbs. Fern spores, pollen of aquatic plants, non-pollen palynomorphs (NPP), microscopic charcoal and deteriorated grains are expressed as percentages of TLP plus the respective sum to which they belong. Rare pollen types (single occurrences of taxa) are marked on the diagrams using a + symbol. Although displayed as a continuous sequence on the Tilia plot (Fig. C.5.1), it should be noted that the stratigraphical relationships are broad as each sub-sample is from the middle of a bulk sample. In terms of stratigraphy, deposit (855) (sample 44) overlies deposit (856) (sample 45), but the relationship between samples 45 and 49 (the latter also extracted from deposit (856)) is unclear. On the Tilia plot, the pollen assemblage from sample 45 is interpreted as occurring beneath sample 49, on the basis of the palynofloral assemblage, which contains evidence of soil-forming cyanobacteria as well as greater evidence for freshwater environments than in either of the other two sub-samples, and it therefore seems more likely that these conditions may have existed at the base of the waterhole.

Results

Pollen Analysis

C.5.4 *Pollen description*: The three sub-samples contained common to abundant pollen; however, preservation was mixed to good, with deteriorated pollen including several examples of concealed and/or crumpled grains.

C.5.5 The Iron Age pollen assemblages are characterised by tree pollen, accounting for between approximately 30% to 70% of the pollen assemblage (bottom to top sub-samples). The most commonly occurring tree pollen is oak (*Quercus*) with fewer occurrences of alder (*Alnus*), lime (*Tilia*) and pine (*Pinus*) and occurrence only of hornbeam (*Carpinus*) and beech (*Fagus*). Shrub pollen is recorded for hazel-type (*Corylus*-type), rose family (Rosaceae), ivy (*Hedera*) and fewer occurrences of hawthorn (*Crataegus*-type), heather (*Calluna*), cherries (*Prunus*-type), blackberry (*Rubus*-type), rowans (*Sorbus*-type), gorse (*Ulex*-type) and willow (*Salix*-type).

C.5.6 Significant amounts of cereal-type pollen are present, in particular, in sub-sample 45 (856), accounting for up to 10% of the total pollen count, reducing to 5% in the other two sub-samples. The cereal-type grains include probable grains of barley (*Hordeum*-type) and wheat/oats (*Triticum/Avena*-type), the identification is based on grain dimensions and ornamentation. Cereal pollen can be difficult to separate from wild grass varieties, as the dimensions for the two overlap (Andersen 1979) and several species of wild grasses are known from wet/damp areas, for example, *Glyceria* spp. (sweet-grasses). However, the occurrence of arable weeds within the assemblage strengthens the argument for cereal-types. These include pollen from plants such as redshank (*Persicaria maculosa*), cornflower (*Centaurea cyanus*) and commonly occurring pollen of the goosefoot family (*Amaranthaceae* (formerly *Chenopodiaceae*), a large group containing plants such as good king henry, many seeded goosefoot and fat-hen) and commonly occurring pollen of grasses (*Poaceae*). Pollen of other herb taxa present in the assemblage include thistles (*Cirsium*-type), ribwort plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*), common knapweed (*Centaurea nigra)*, knotgrasses (*Polygonum aviculare*), sedges (*Cyperaceae*), mints (*Mentha*-type), docks/sorrels (*Rumex* spp.), pinks family (*Caryophyllaceae*, including stitchworts/chickweeds (*Stellaria*-type)), mugworts (*Artemisia*), buttercups (Ranunculaceae), dandelion-type (*Taraxacum*-type) and *Asteraceae* (daisy family, another large group with plants such as sow-thistles, burdocks and oxeye daisies).

C.5.7 The greatest abundance of pollen of herbs is recorded from sub-sample 45 (856), approximately 25% of which comprises pollen of the goosefoot family. The most diverse herb assemblage is recorded from sub-sample 49 (856) and, in addition to those herbs already itemised above, includes occurrences of pollen of water-plantains (*Alisma*), bedstraws (*Rubiaceae*), *Fabaceae* (pea family, including horseshoe vetches (*Hippocrepis*-type), purple-loosestrifes (*Lythrum*-type) and burnets (*Sanguisorba*-type).

C.5.8 Fern spores are also recorded and include occurrences of common polypody (*Polypodium vulgare*), monolete ferns (Pteropsida), clubmosses (*Lycopodium*-type) and bracken (*Pteridium aquilinum*). Pollen of aquatic plants includes occurrences of pondweed (*Potamogeton*) and lesser bulrush (*Typha angustifolia*).

C.5.9 A range of non-pollen palynomorphs has also been recorded, the greatest diversity and abundance from sub-sample 45 (856). In particular, abundant recovery of cyanobacteria, *Gloeotrichia* (HdV-146), is recorded. There are also occurrences of the algal taxon *Spirogyra* (HdV-130, HdV-132) and fungal spores of *Glomus* (HdV-207), *Microthyrium* (HdV-8B), *Sordaria* (HdV-55A/B) and *Helicoon* (HdV-30). The freshwater algal type, *Botryococcus* (HdV-766) is present within this sub-sample, in addition to robust counts for Rotifera (microscopic aquatic organisms) and a helminth (*Dicrocoelium* sp.; eggs of a parasitic worm). Sub-sample 49 (856) is distinguished by records of several fungal spores of *Caryospora callicarpa* (Currey) Nitschke and occurrences of *Cercophora* (HdV-112) and the algal taxon *Pediastrum* (HdV-760).

C.5.10 Microcharcoal is recorded throughout the sequence analysed, with evidence of slightly greater amounts within the upper deposit (855).

Pollen interpretation

C.5.11 The pollen data provide information from the surrounding landscape and further afield as well as data relevant to the feature itself. Beginning with the feature, it is evident from pollen of plants with a preference for wetter conditions as well as from obligate freshwater organisms (Rotifers), that water existed within this feature, during deposition of fill (856). Pollen associated with wet places, including for example, water plantains, are recorded along with sedges, mints, docks/sorrels and purple-loosestrifes (the latter known to occur by water, in marshes/fens, Stace 2010). Freshwater algal taxa, specifically *Botryococcus* (HdV-766) and *Pediastrum* (HdV-760), are present along with the green algal type *Spirogyra* (HdV-130 and HdV-132) and several taxa of the Rotifer phylum (aquatic organisms). The fungal spore *Helicoon* (HdV-30), recorded from deposit (856), has been described from marshy places associated with decaying plant matter (van Geel 1978). The overlying deposit, (855), also contains evidence of freshwater environments; however, this is less diverse than for fill (856) and includes records for aquatic plants of lesser bulrush and pondweed.

C.5.12 Other pollen data retrieved from deposit (856) may be interpreted to suggest a largely open, grassy meadow-rich local environment adjacent to the feature, from which pollen may have entered the deposit via wind, water or through deliberate (discard) action. Pollen indicators of disturbed ground, and waste places / grassy ground, include occurrences of mugworts, thistles, daisy-types, buttercup-types, bedstraws and dandelion-types (Stace 2010). The common occurrence of pollen of ribwort plantain may be interpreted to infer pastoral activity on local meadows adjacent to the feature. This interpretation may be supported from occurrences of fungal spores associated with animals grazing, such as *Sordaria* HdV-55A/B and *Cercophora* (HdV-112), although these are only recorded in very low frequency. Evidence of grazing animals such as sheep or cattle may be further supported from the low frequency occurrence of eggs of a parasitic worm (*Dicrocoelium* sp.) (Florenzano *et al* 2012), although snails are also an intermediate host. Disturbed ground in the vicinity of the feature may be inferred from recovery of fungal spores of *Glomus* (HdV-207) (van Geel 1978).

C.5.13 Of interest in sub-sample 45 (856) is the presence, in robust numbers, of cyanobacteria (*Gloeotrichia* (HdV-146)). These cyanobacteria are commonly found in the early

phases of soil development due to their ability to fix nitrogen and are often found in slow moving water deficient in nitrogen and may be indicative of relatively warm conditions (van Geel 1978).

C.5.14 Commonly occurring cereal-type pollen may be interpreted to suggest arable cultivation near the feature or could refer to cereal processing at or near the site. Cereal-type pollen may have entered the waterhole in various ways, for example, along with discarded straw or animal fodder or manure. Supporting data for interpretation of these grains as cereal-types includes occurrences of pollen of knotgrass, which can occur in all sorts of grassy places such as fallow land, footpaths and ruderal communities, and which has an association with cereal cultivation (Behre 1971); pollen of redshank, also associated with waste, cultivated and open ground (Stace 2010) and occurrence of pollen of cornflower, a plant that traditionally naturalised in cornfields (Stace 2010).

C.5.15 Pollen of the goosefoot and daisy families is abundantly present in sample 49 (856) with reductions in both grasses and cereal-type pollen, contrasting with sample 45 (856). The goosefoot family is very large and contains many different species, several associated with cultivated and/or waste ground, for example, many-seeded goosefoot, good-king-henry and fat-hen (Stace 2010). It is possible that these weeds were growing around settlements or became incorporated with a locally produced or processed cereal crop. The spike of weeds in the record is undoubtedly due to their high pollen production and could be linked to settlements falling into disuse, as was interpreted from a Late Iron Age – Roman site at Elms Farm, Heybridge (Greig 2015).

C.5.16 Tree and shrub pollen are also recorded in the samples analysed. In the lower deposit, (856), tree and shrub pollen accounts for approximately 30% of the pollen counted, whereas within the upper fill (855), tree and shrub pollen counts rise to almost 70% of the pollen count, the latter suggesting greater proximity of woodland. The composition of the woodland comprises dominant oak with alder, hazel-type and ivy and lower counts of pollen of birch, lime and pine and rare counts of pollen of hornbeam, gorse, willow and various shrubs of the rose family (brambles, cherries, rowan). Many of these trees produce copious amounts of pollen, for example, oak (which is wind-pollinated), so the pollen may have derived from mixed woodlands at some distance from the site during accumulation of the lower deposit (856), but would suggest more local woodland development at the time of accumulation of the upper deposit (855). It is also likely that many of the shrubs may have been growing in hedgerows (for example, hazel-type, brambles, cherries), which may have bordered the fields within which the waterhole was situated. Alder exhibits preference for damper soils, for example, by streamways or valley bottoms. Oak may have occupied areas of drier ground and together with lime, probably represented a mixed deciduous woodland environment. A fungal spore associated with decaying wood (*Caryospora callicarpa* (Currey) Nitschke has been recorded from sub-sample 49 (856).

C.5.17 The waterhole may have been used as an area for discarding waste products, although only relatively modest quantities of microcharcoal were recorded from all three sub-samples. The microcharcoal may have arrived at the site via wind or water transport or may have been a deliberate discard from household waste.

Discussion

C.5.18 There are very few records of Iron Age pollen sequences from this area. Although pollen profiles are available for the area around Hullbridge and the River Crouch, these are all relevant to older sections of Neolithic – Bronze Age (Wilkinson and Murphy 1995). Scaife, in Bedwin (1991, 74) describes a relatively poorly preserved pollen sequence from an Iron Age excavation at Asheldham Camp, to the north and east of Hullbridge, from which he interpreted evidence for both pastoral and arable farming.

C.5.19 The pollen data for Hullbridge therefore provide new data to augment sparse previous work. It is unfortunate that the samples analysed from waterhole **833** are sub-sampled from bulk samples (and therefore represent spot samples), rather than from a monolith sample which would have provided a record of continuous environmental change. Nevertheless, it is possible to suggest that changes are apparent both within the lower deposit (856) and between the lower (856) and upper (855) deposits. These changes have already been alluded to and include an apparent expansion of pollen of the goosefoot and daisy families with reduction in grasses and cereal-types within context (856), interpreted as perhaps reflecting proliferation of these weeds around settlements that may perhaps have fallen into dis-use.

C.5.20 The change in pollen assemblage between (856) and (855) is apparent from the pollen summary diagram (Fig. C.5.1), which shows a reduction in pollen of herbs and an increase in arboreal pollen. This expansion of woodland (oak, in particular) and shrubby pollen may suggest a diversification in land-use, to possibly encourage woodland growth of trees such as oak and lime, whilst evidence for some pastoral/arable activity is still present. Alternatively, the area may have become less attractive to people of the early Iron Age, and the expansion of oak woodland may reflect less impact by people on the landscape.

Conclusions

- Rich pollen assemblages from three sub-samples taken from bulk samples from waterhole **833** may be interpreted to suggest pastoral farming and arable activity associated with Early Iron Age settlement at the site.
- Crops, including barley and wheat/oats may have been grown locally or processed near the site; it is possible that crops were discarded in the waterhole.
- The broader landscape included oak and lime woodlands. There is some evidence for possible hedgerow plants, based on recovery of pollen of thorny bushes such as brambles and cherries.
- The lower deposit in the waterhole contains cyanobacterial evidence of early soil development, along with pollen from aquatic plants and a range of freshwater algae, testifying to the origins of the feature as a waterhole.
- Pollen from the lower deposit (856) may be interpreted to suggest a change in assemblage which may be linked to production of more weeds (increase in pollen of the goosefoot and daisy families) possibly associated with settlement falling into dis-use.
- Pollen from the upper deposit records a large increase in arboreal pollen, which is interpreted as evidence of greater proximity of woodland cover, in particular of oak

trees. This may relate to a change in land-use to incorporate woodland in a broader context or may reflect less activity at the site, resulting in encroachment of woodland.

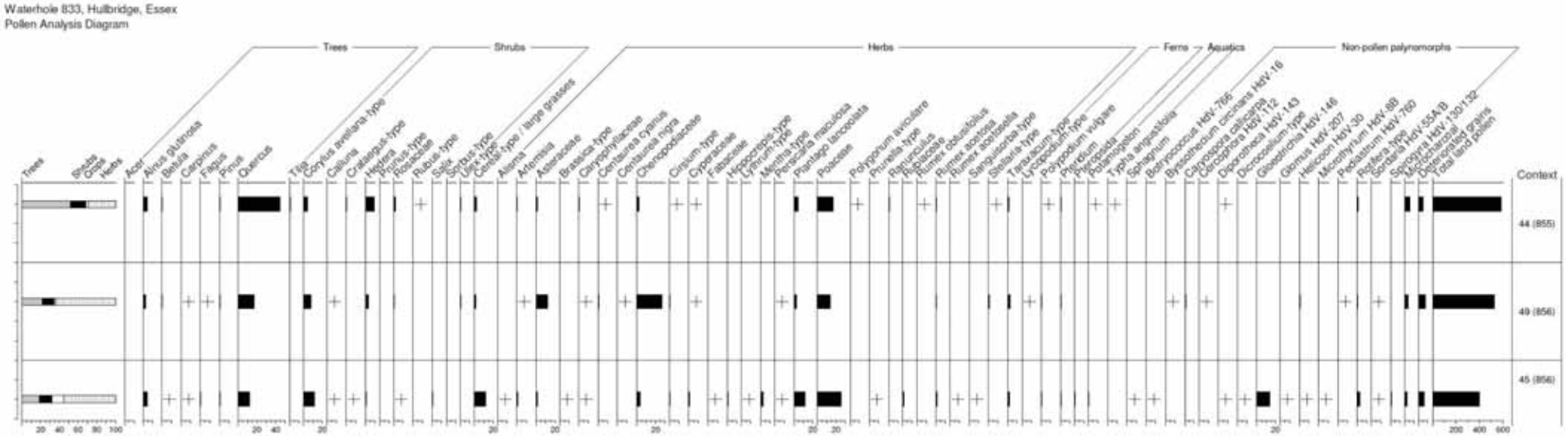


Figure C.5.1: Pollen analysis diagram

APPENDIX D RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATES

University of BRISTOL

brams
Bristol Radiocarbon Accelerator Mass Spectrometer
43 Woodland Road,
BRISTOL, BS8 1UU,
UK

Report on Radiocarbon Age Determination for BRAMS-4066

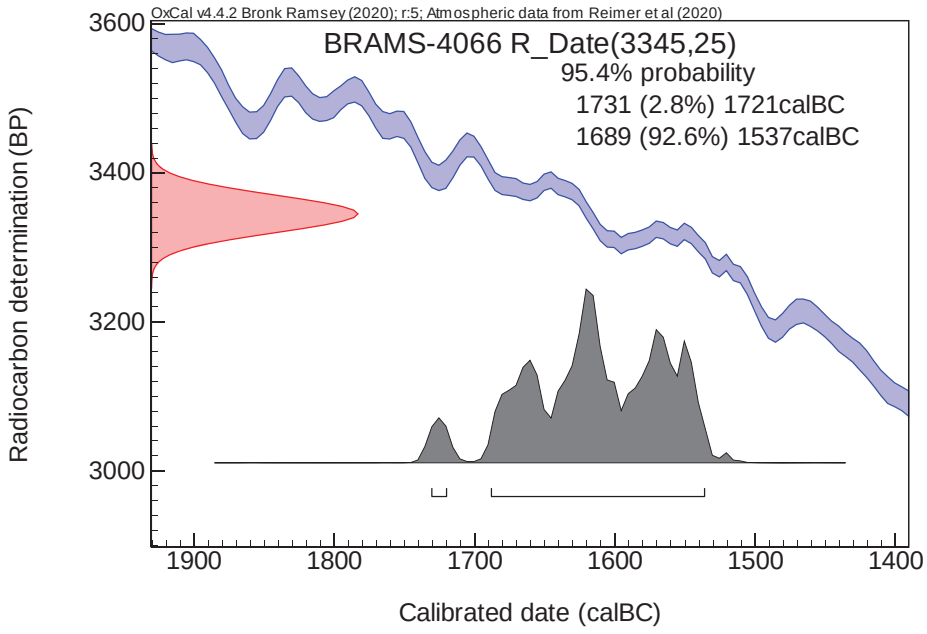
Submitter:	Rachel Fosberry
Submitter's Code:	<49> (856) (Prunus spinosa)
Project:	HUMF19
Sample material:	Macrofossils
Pretreatment Code:	ABA

$F^{14}C$	**0.6594± 0.21 %**
Result	**3345 ± 25 BP**
Indicative $\delta^{13}C$	**-28.5 ‰**

The result is given in uncalibrated radiocarbon years Before Present (BP). Data given are corrected for isotopic fractionation using the $^{13}C/^{12}C$ ratio measured on the AMS. The $\delta^{13}C$ value was measured on the AMS and may have been subject to additional isotopic fractionation. The error associated with this value is typically ±1‰.

Calibration Plot

Calibration was performed using OxCal software v4.4 and the IntCal20 atmosphric calibration curve



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Report on Radiocarbon Age Determination for BRAMS-4067

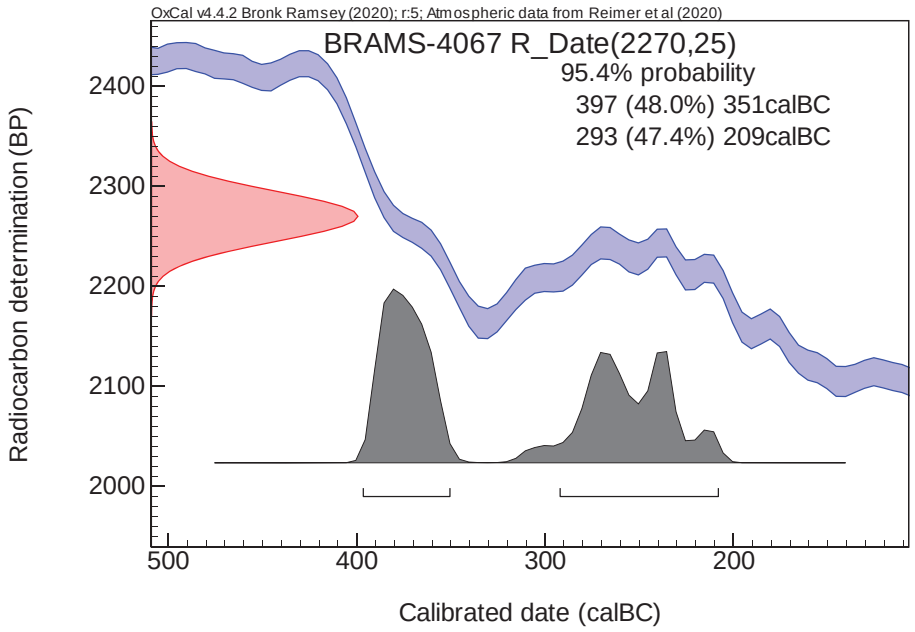
Submitter:	Rachel Fosberry
Submitter's Code:	<53> (899) (Rhamnus- type)
Project:	HUMF19
Sample material:	Macrofossils
Pretreatment Code:	ABA

$F^{14}C$	**0.7538± 0.23 %**
Result	**2270 ± 25 BP**
Indicative $\delta^{13}C$	**-24.8 ‰**

The result is given in uncalibrated radiocarbon years Before Present (BP). Data given are corrected for isotopic fractionation using the $^{13}C/^{12}C$ ratio measured on the AMS. The $\delta^{13}C$ value was measured on the AMS and may have been subject to additional isotopic fractionation. The error associated with this value is typically ±1‰.

Calibration Plot

Calibration was performed using OxCal software v4.4 and the IntCal20 atmosphric calibration curve



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Report on Radiocarbon Age Determination for BRAMS-4068

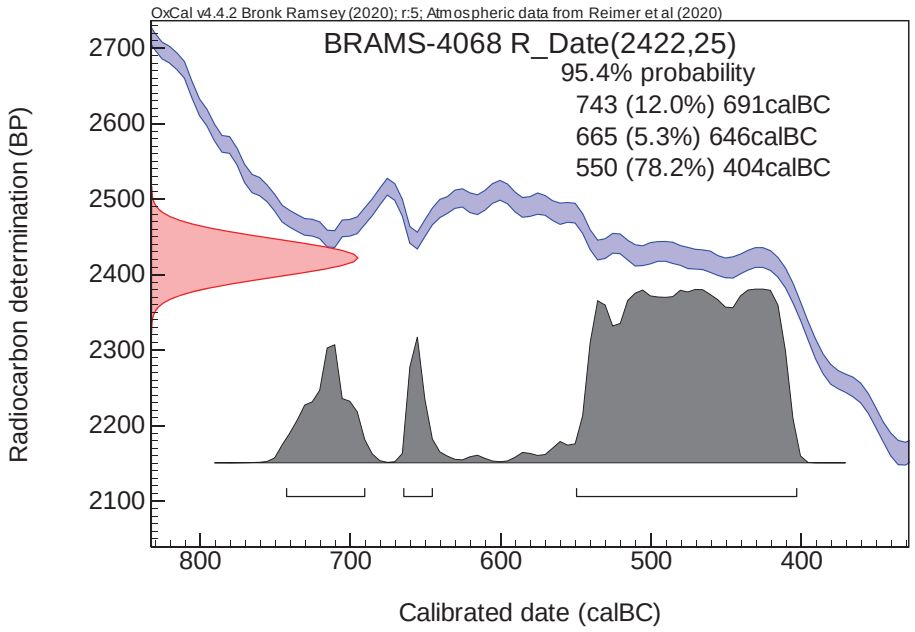
Submitter:	Rachel Fosberry
Submitter's Code:	<57> (934) (Rhamnus- type)
Project:	HUMF19
Sample material:	Macrofossils
Pretreatment Code:	ABA

$F^{14}C$	**0.7397± 0.23 %**
Result	**2422 ± 25 BP**
Indicative $\delta^{13}C$	**-29.7 ‰**

The result is given in uncalibrated radiocarbon years Before Present (BP). Data given are corrected for isotopic fractionation using the $^{13}C/^{12}C$ ratio measured on the AMS. The $\delta^{13}C$ value was measured on the AMS and may have been subject to additional isotopic fractionation. The error associated with this value is typically ±1‰.

Calibration Plot

Calibration was performed using OxCal software v4.4 and the IntCal20 atmosphric calibration curve



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Report on Radiocarbon Age Determination for BRAMS-4069

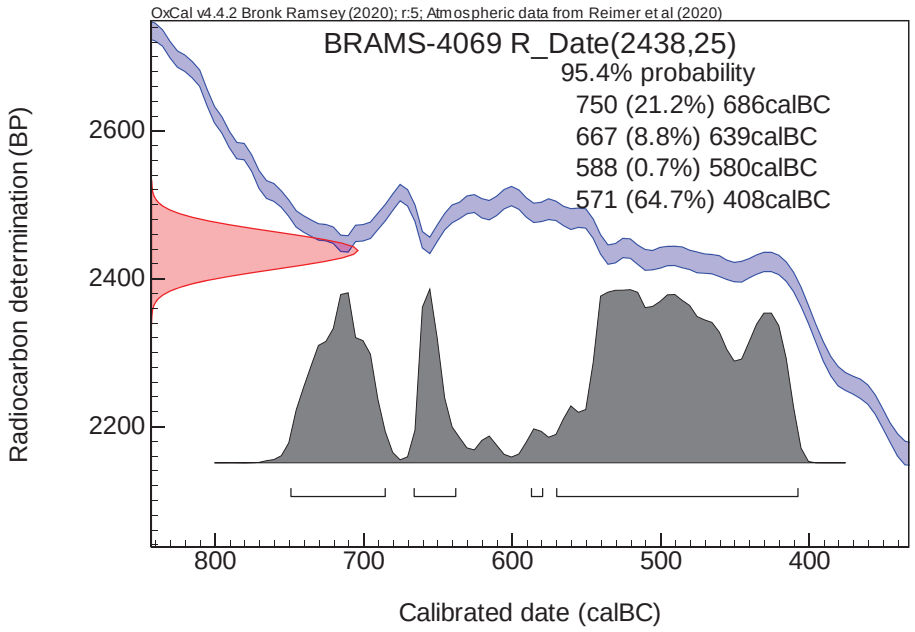
Submitter:	Rachel Fosberry
Submitter's Code:	<76> (1073) (Corylus avellana)
Project:	HUMF19
Sample material:	Macrofossils
Pretreatment Code:	ABA

$F^{14}C$	**0.7382± 0.23 %**
Result	**2438 ± 25 BP**
Indicative $\delta^{13}C$	**-24.0 ‰**

The result is given in uncalibrated radiocarbon years Before Present (BP). Data given are corrected for isotopic fractionation using the $^{13}C/^{12}C$ ratio measured on the AMS. The $\delta^{13}C$ value was measured on the AMS and may have been subject to additional isotopic fractionation. The error associated with this value is typically ±1‰.

Calibration Plot

Calibration was performed using OxCal software v4.4 and the IntCal20 atmosphric calibration curve



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Monday, 30 November 2020

Report on Radiocarbon Age Determination for BRAMS-4070

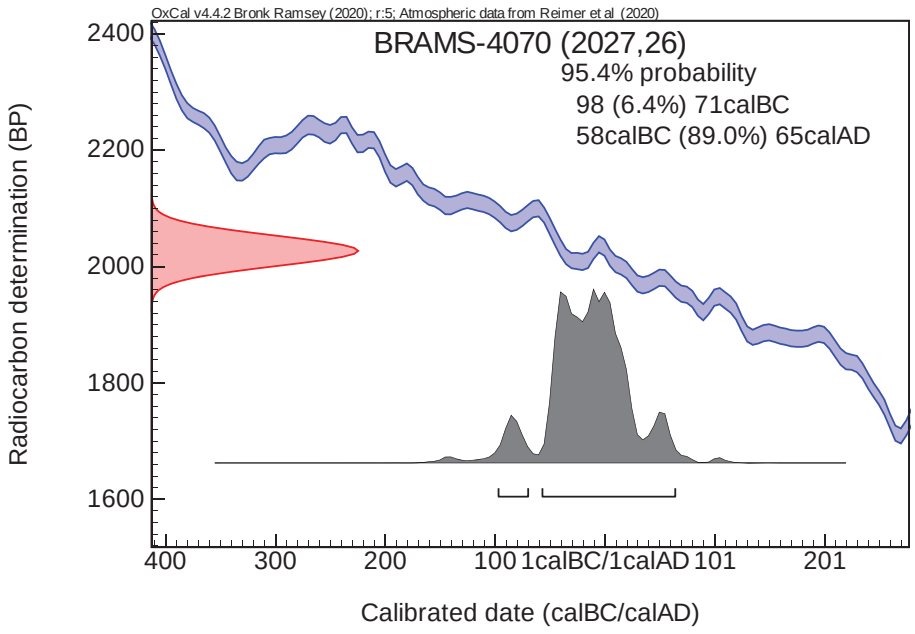
Submitter:	Rachel Fosberry
Submitter's Code:	477 (cremated bone)
Project:	HUMF19
Sample material:	Cremated bone
Pretreatment Code:	AHO

$F^{14}C$	**0.7770± 0.0025**
Result	**2027 ± 26 BP**
Indicative $\delta^{13}C$	**-14.0 ‰**

The result is given in uncalibrated radiocarbon years Before Present (BP). Data given are corrected for isotopic fractionation using the $^{13}C/^{12}C$ ratio measured on the AMS. The $\delta^{13}C$ value was measured on the AMS and may have been subject to additional isotopic fractionation. The error associated with this value is typically ±1‰.

Calibration Plot

Calibration was performed using OxCal software v4.4 and the IntCal20 atmospheric calibration curve



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Monday, 30 November 2020

Report on Radiocarbon Age Determination for BRAMS-4071

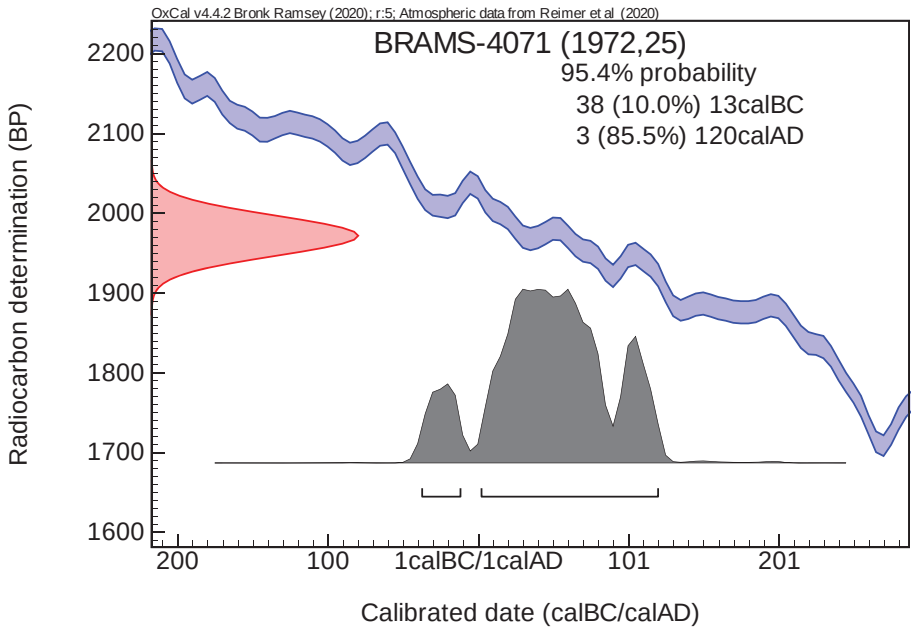
Submitter:	Rachel Fosberry
Submitter's Code:	583 (cremated bone)
Project:	HUMF19
Sample material:	Cremated bone
Pretreatment Code:	AHO

$F^{14}C$	**0.7823± 0.0025**
Result	**1972 ± 25 BP**
Indicative $\delta^{13}C$	**-15.2 ‰**

The result is given in uncalibrated radiocarbon years Before Present (BP). Data given are corrected for isotopic fractionation using the $^{13}C/^{12}C$ ratio measured on the AMS. The $\delta^{13}C$ value was measured on the AMS and may have been subject to additional isotopic fractionation. The error associated with this value is typically ±1‰.

Calibration Plot

Calibration was performed using OxCal software v4.4 and the IntCal20 atmospheric calibration curve



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BRAMS Manager

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APPENDIX F OASIS REPORT FORM

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-382204		
Project Name	Malyons Farm, Hullbridge, Essex		
Start of Fieldwork	16th April 2019	End of Fieldwork	18th July 2019
Previous Work	Yes	Future Work	No

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	HUMF19	Planning App. No.	14/00813/OUT
HER Number	HUMF19	Related Numbers	HUMF17

Prompt	NPPF
Development Type	Residential Development
Place in Planning Process	After outline determination (eg. A a reserved matter)

Techniques used (tick all that apply)

☐	Aerial Photography – interpretation	☐	Grab-sampling	☒	Remote Operated Vehicle Survey
☐	Aerial Photography - new	☐	Gravity-core	☐	Sample Trenches
☐	Annotated Sketch	☐	Laser Scanning	☐	Survey/Recording of Fabric/Structure
☒	Augering	☐	Measured Survey	☐	Targeted Trenches
☐	Dendrochronological Survey	☒	Metal Detectors	☐	Test Pits
☐	Documentary Search	☐	Phosphate Survey	☐	Topographic Survey
☒	Environmental Sampling	☒	Photogrammetric Survey	☐	Vibro-core
☐	Fieldwalking	☒	Photographic Survey	☐	Visual Inspection (Initial Site Visit)
☒	Geophysical Survey	☐	Rectified Photography	☒	Area Excavation

Monument	Period
Pit	Late Bronze Age (- 1000 to - 700)
Pit	Early Iron Age (- 800 to - 400)
Posthole	Early Iron Age (- 800 to - 400)
Ditch	Early Iron Age (- 800 to - 400)
Watering Hole	Early Iron Age (- 800 to - 400)
Pit	Roman (43 to 410)
Ditch	Roman (43 to 410)
Pit	Roman (43 to 410)
Ditch	Medieval (1066 to 1540)

Object	Period
Vessel	Late Bronze Age (- 1000 to - 700)
Vessel	Early Iron Age (- 800 to - 400)
Fired Clay	Late Bronze Age (- 1000 to - 700)
Fired Clay	Early Iron Age (- 800 to - 400)
Vessel	Roman (43 to 410)
CBM	Roman (43 to 410)
Vessel	Medieval (1066 to 1540)
CBM	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)
Animal Bone	Early Iron Age (- 800 to - 400)
Animal Bone	Roman (43 to 410)

Insert more lines as appropriate.

Project Location

County	Essex
District	Rochford
Parish	Hullbridge
HER office	Essex
Size of Study Area	20.6 hectares
National Grid Ref	TQ 807 946

Address (including Postcode)

Malyons Farm
Malyons Lane
Hullbridge
Essex
SS5 6EN

Project Originators

Organisation	OA East
Project Brief Originator	Alison Bennett
Project Design Originator	James Drummond-Murray
Project Manager	James Drummond-Murray
Project Supervisor	Nicholas Cox

Project Archives

	Location	ID
Physical Archive (Finds)	Central Museum, Southend	HUMF19
Digital Archive	OA East	HUMF19
Paper Archive	Central Museum, Southend	HUMF19

Physical Contents	Present?	Digital files associated with Finds	Paperwork associated with Finds
Animal Bones	☒	☐	☐
Ceramics	☒	☐	☐
Environmental	☒	☐	☐
Glass	☒	☐	☐
Human Remains	☒	☐	☐
Industrial	☐	☐	☐
Leather	☐	☐	☐
Metal	☒	☐	☐
Stratigraphic		☐	☐
Survey		☐	☐
Textiles	☐	☐	☐
Wood	☒	☐	☐
Worked Bone	☐	☐	☐
Worked Stone/Lithic	☒	☐	☐
None	☐	☒	☒
Other	☐	☐	☐

Digital Media		Paper Media	
Database	☒	Aerial Photos	☐
GIS	☒	Context Sheets	☒
Geophysics	☒	Correspondence	☐
Images (Digital photos)	☒	Diary	☐
Illustrations (Figures/Plates)	☒	Drawing	☐

Moving Image	☐	Manuscript	☐
Spreadsheets	☒	Map	☐
Survey	☒	Matrices	☐
Text	☒	Microfiche	☐
Virtual Reality	☐	Miscellaneous	☐
		Research/Notes	☐
		Photos (negatives/prints/slides)	☐
		Plans	☐
		Report	☒
		Sections	☒
		Survey	☐

Further Comments

Figure 1: Site location showing excavated areas

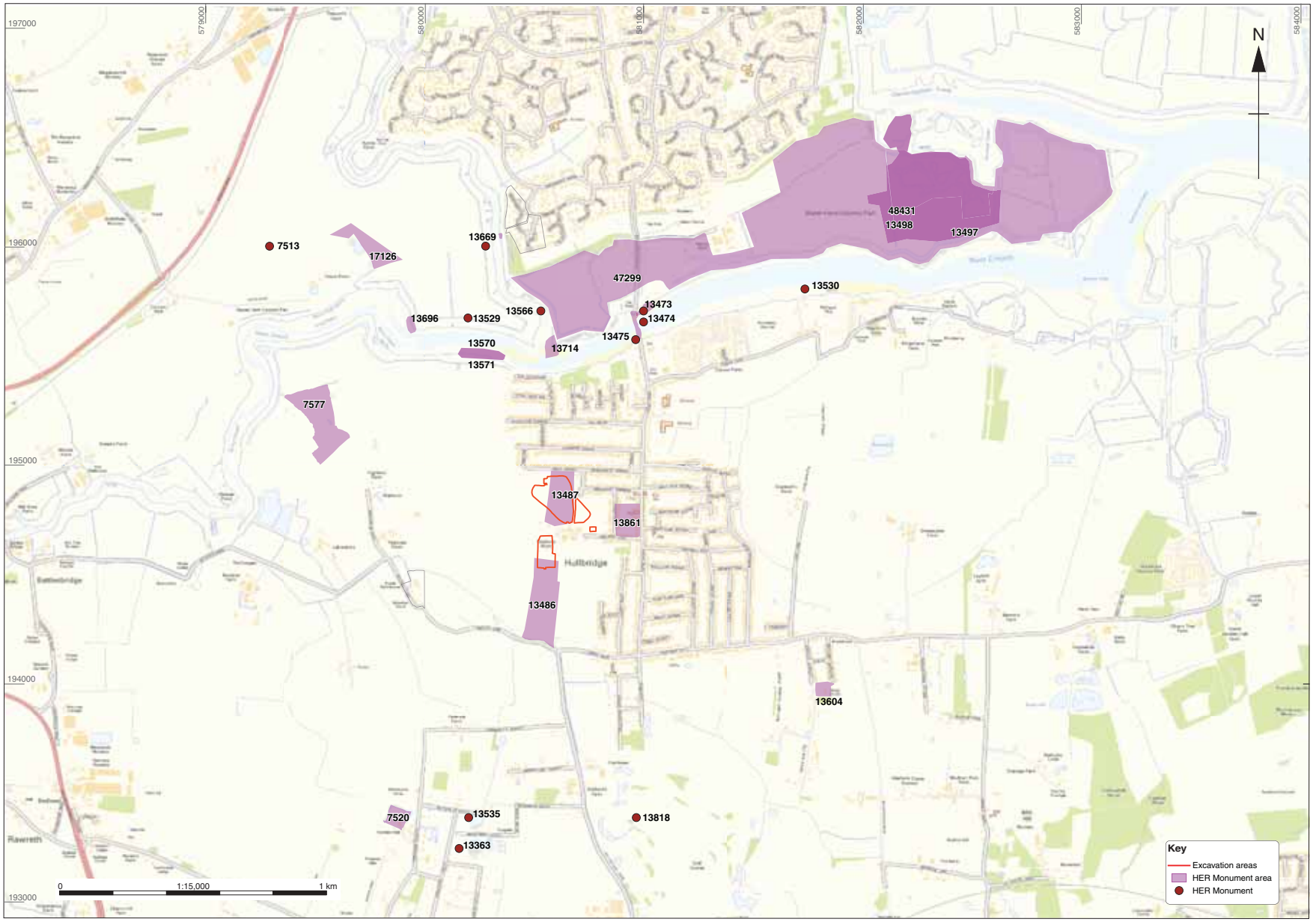

Figure 2: Essex HER entries mentioned in the text

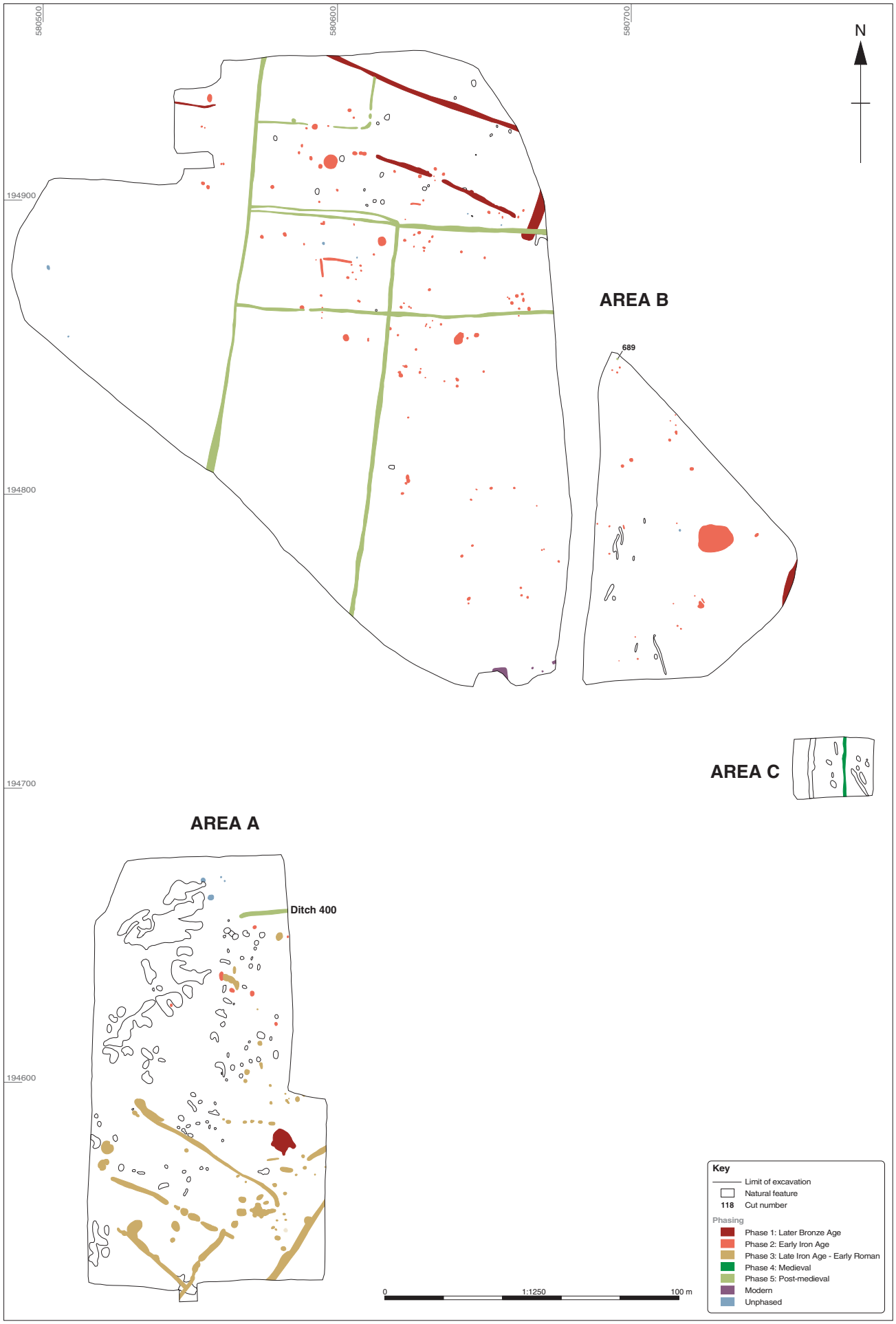

Figure 3: Overall phase plan

Figure 4: Phase 1-2: Later Bronze Age-Early Iron Age, Area A

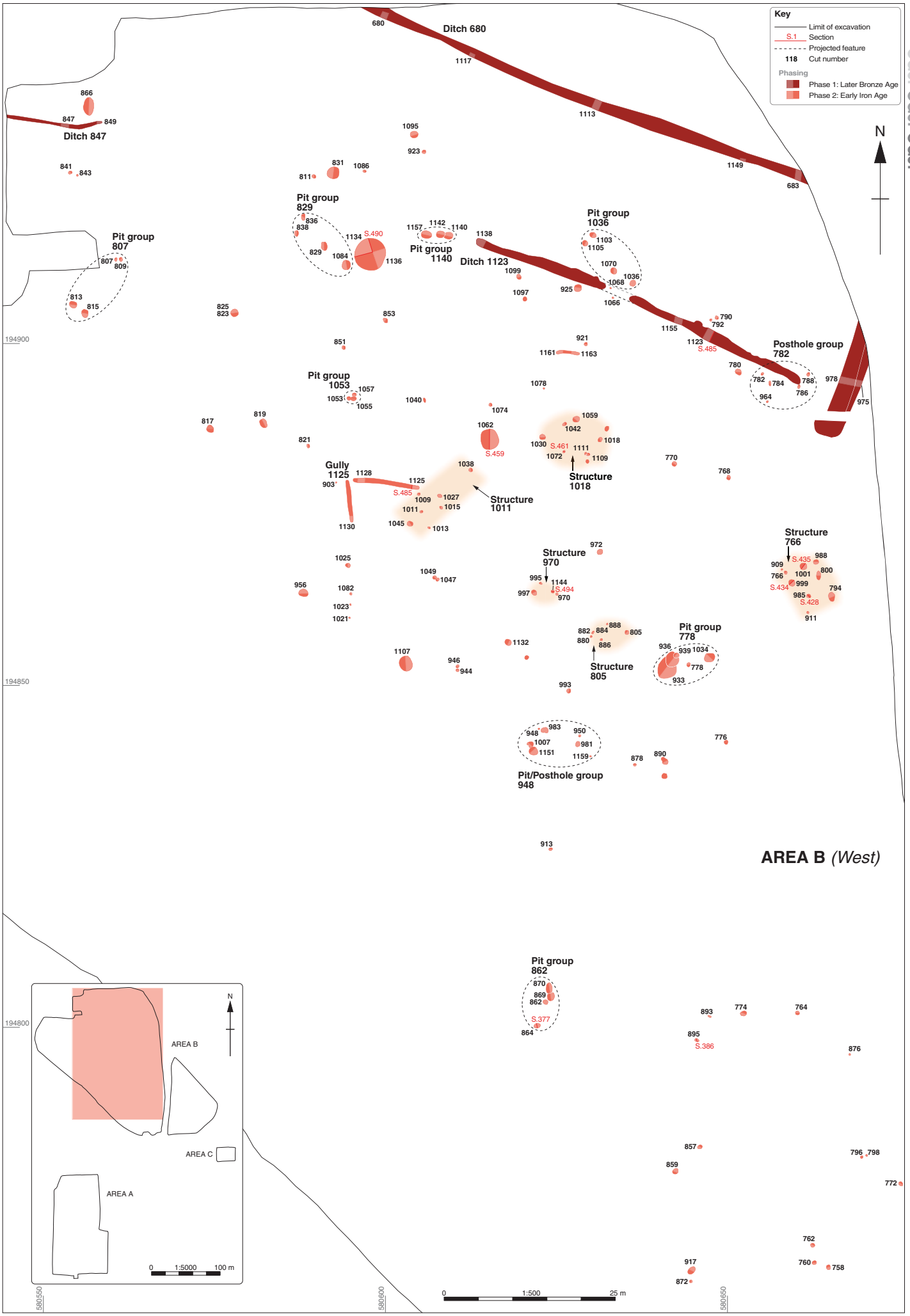

Figure 5: Phase 1-2: Later Bronze Age-Early Iron Age, Area B (West)

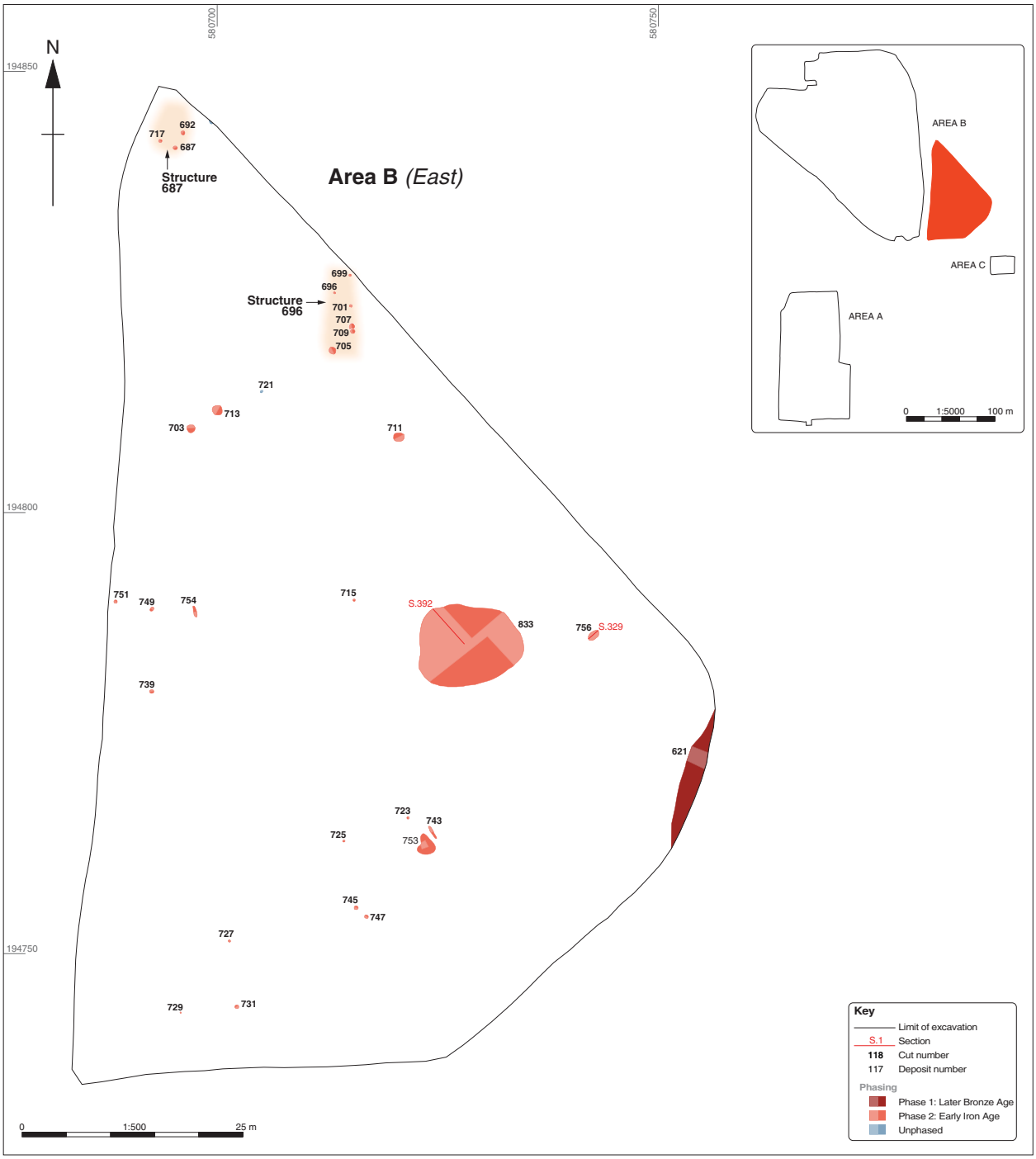

Figure 6: Phase 1-2: Later Bronze Age-Early Iron Age, Area B (East)

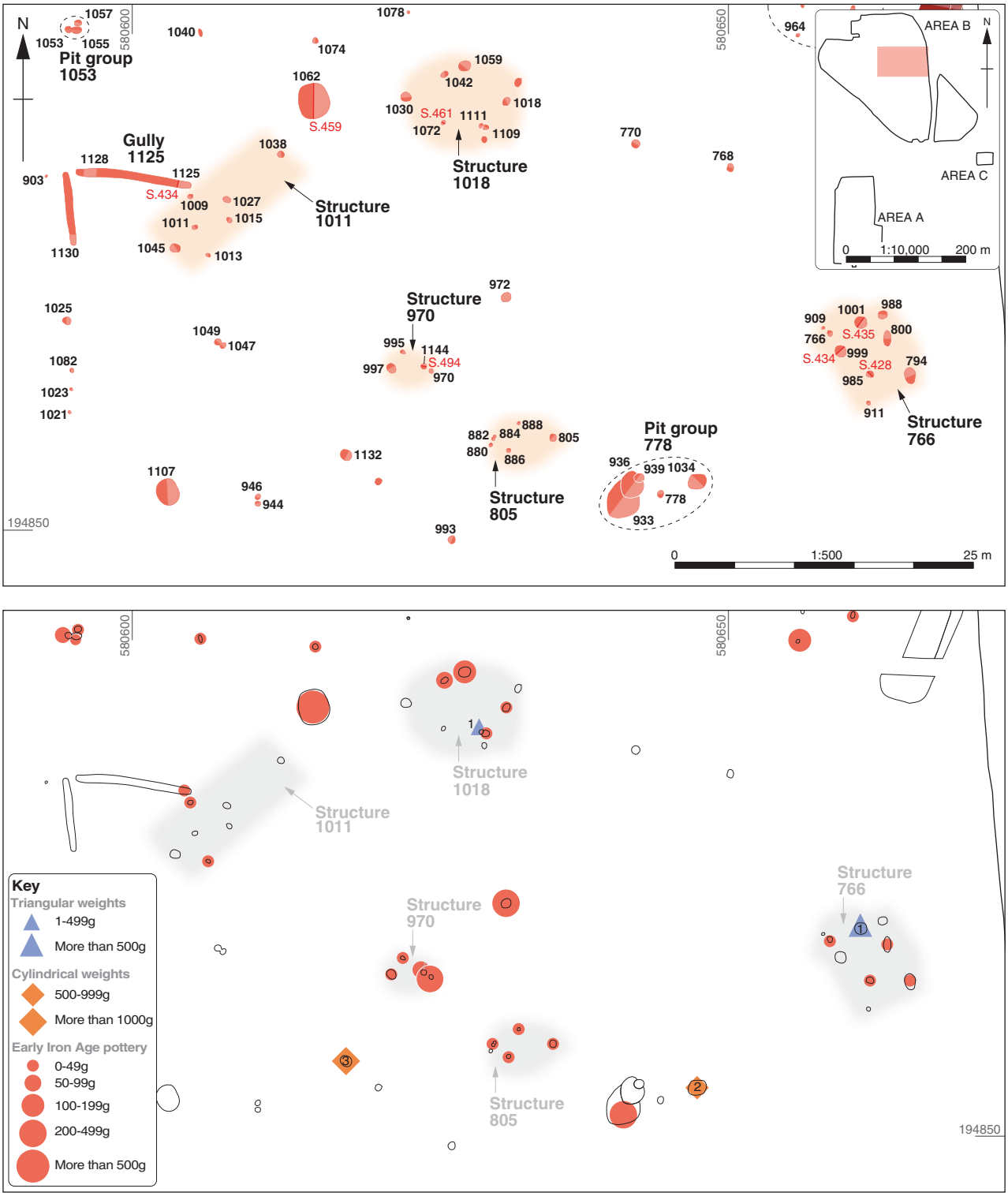

Figure 7: Detail of Early Iron Age structures 766, 805, 970, 1011 and 1018, Area B (West), with selected finds distribution (bottom). No. of fired clay weights shown within symbol

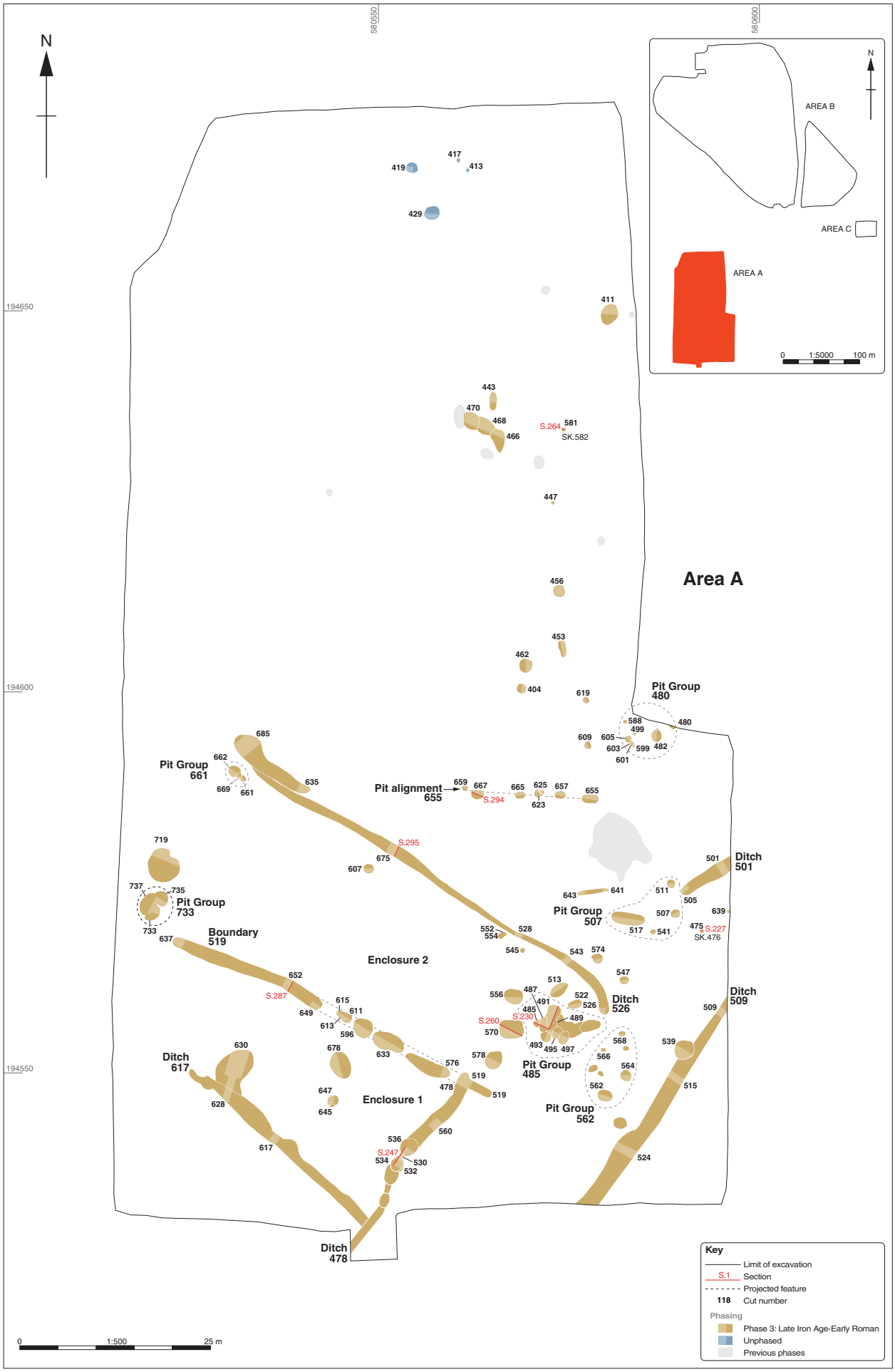

Figure 8: Phase 3: Late Iron Age-Early Romano-British, Area A

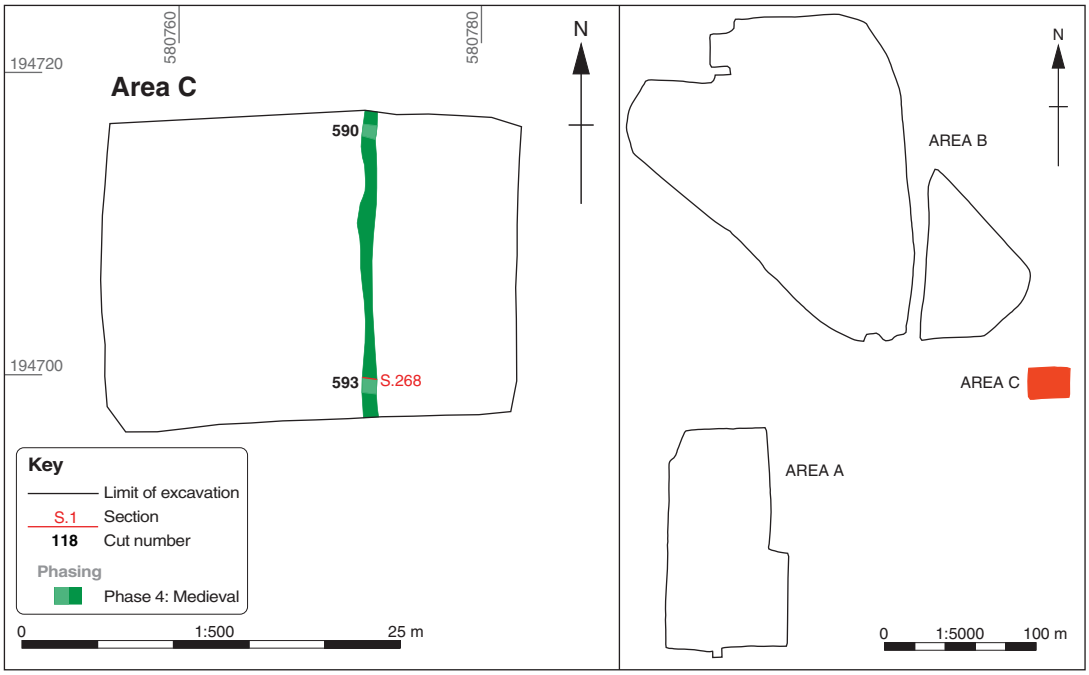

Figure 9: Phase 4: medieval ditch **590**, Area C

Figure 10: Phase 5: post-medieval-modern, Area B (West)

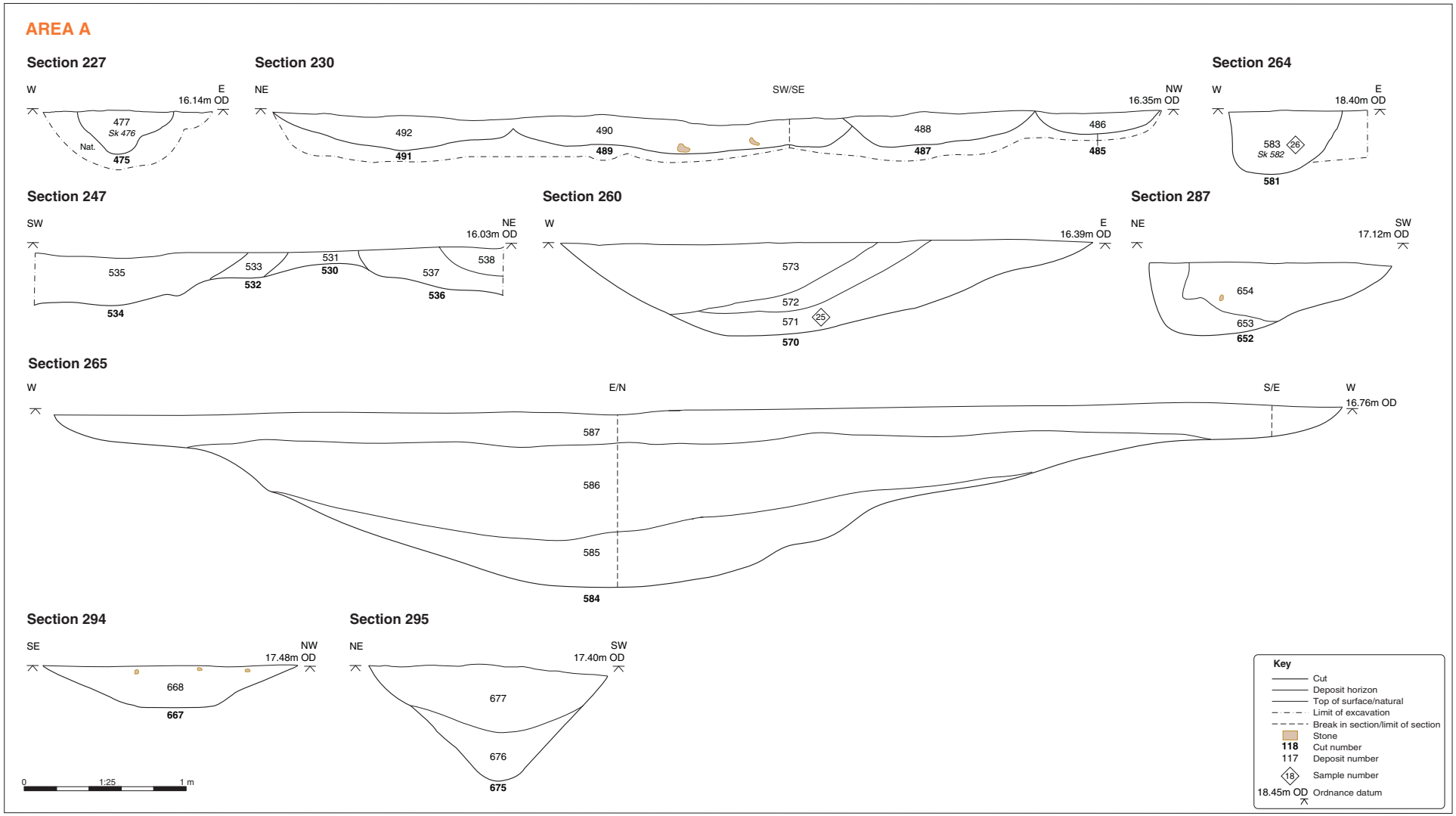

Figure 11: Selected sections

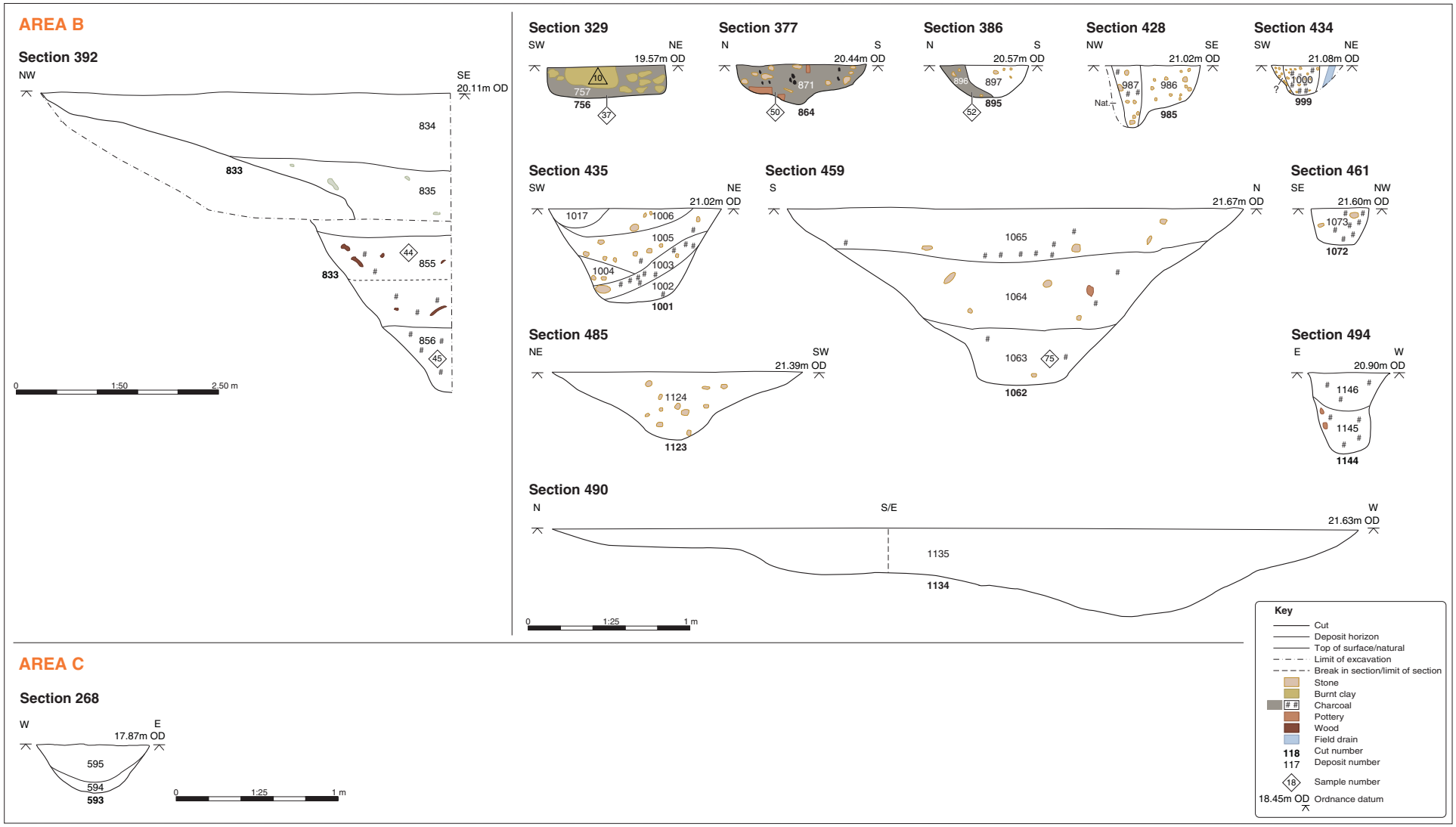

Figure 12: Selected sections

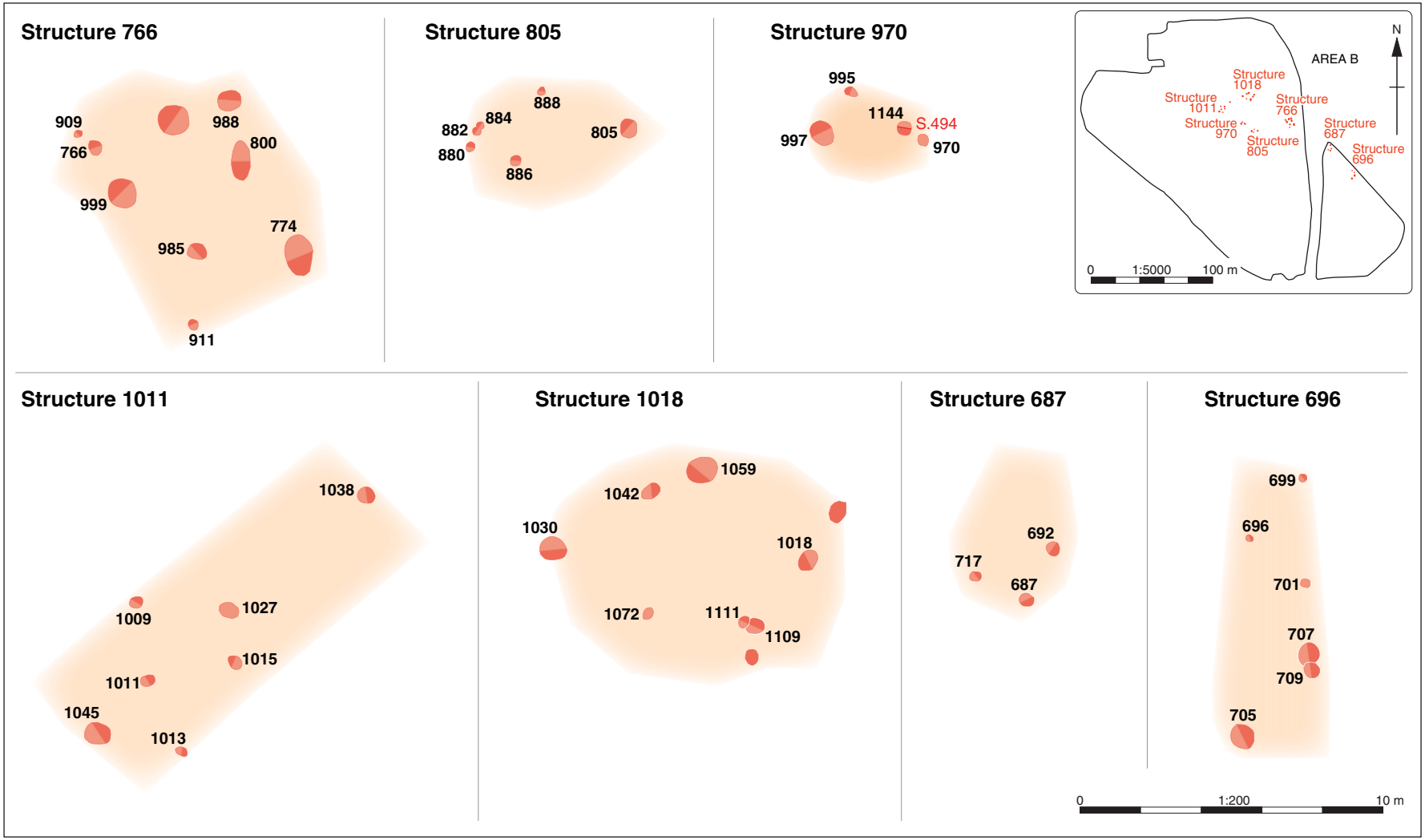

Figure 13: Early Iron Age structures

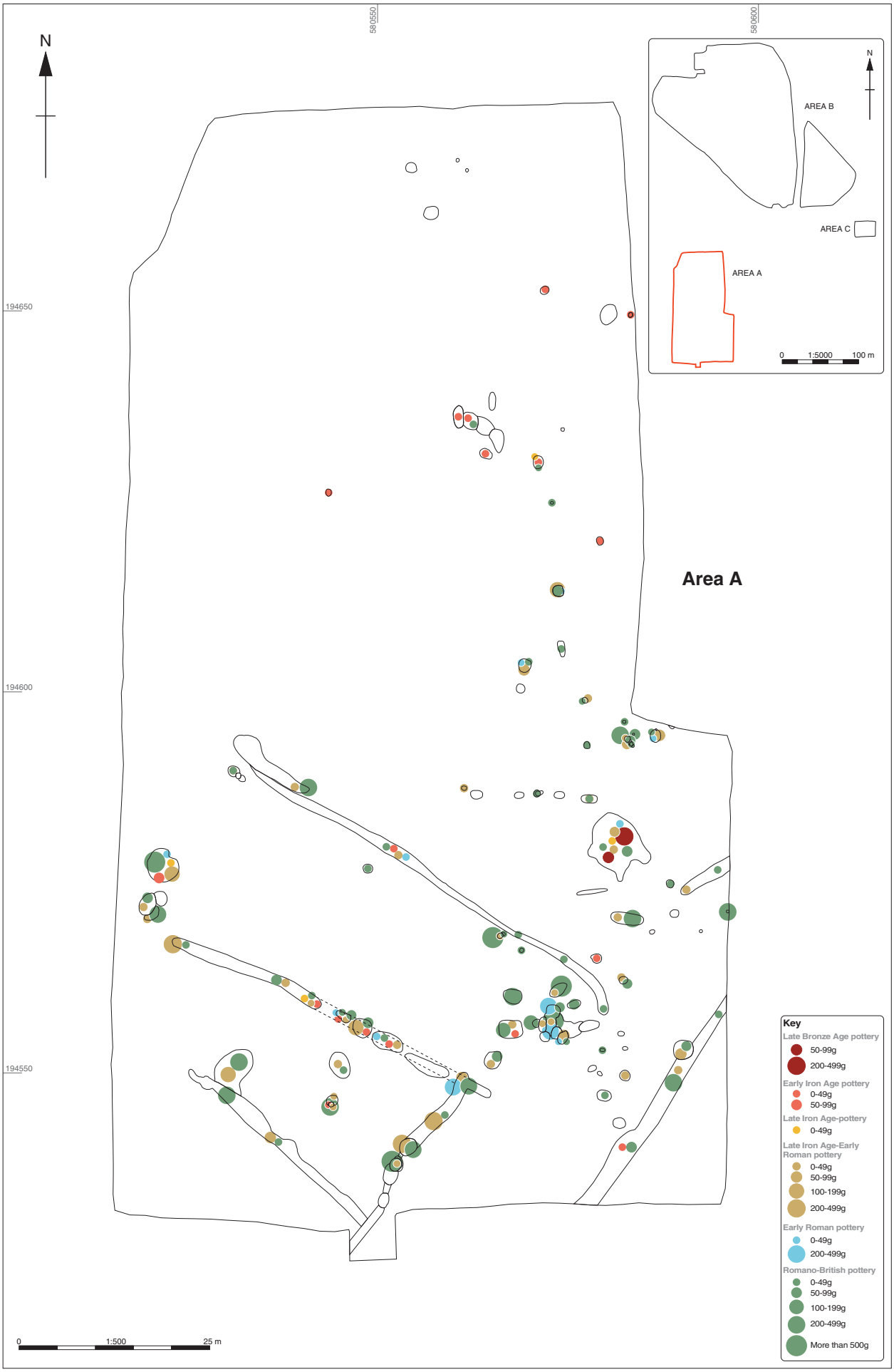

Figure 14: Pottery distribution, Area A

Figure 15: Pottery distribution, Area B

Figure 16: Fired clay weights distribution

Figure 17: Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age sites of south-east Essex mentioned in the text (Mapping based on Wilkinson and Murphy 1995, fig. 1)

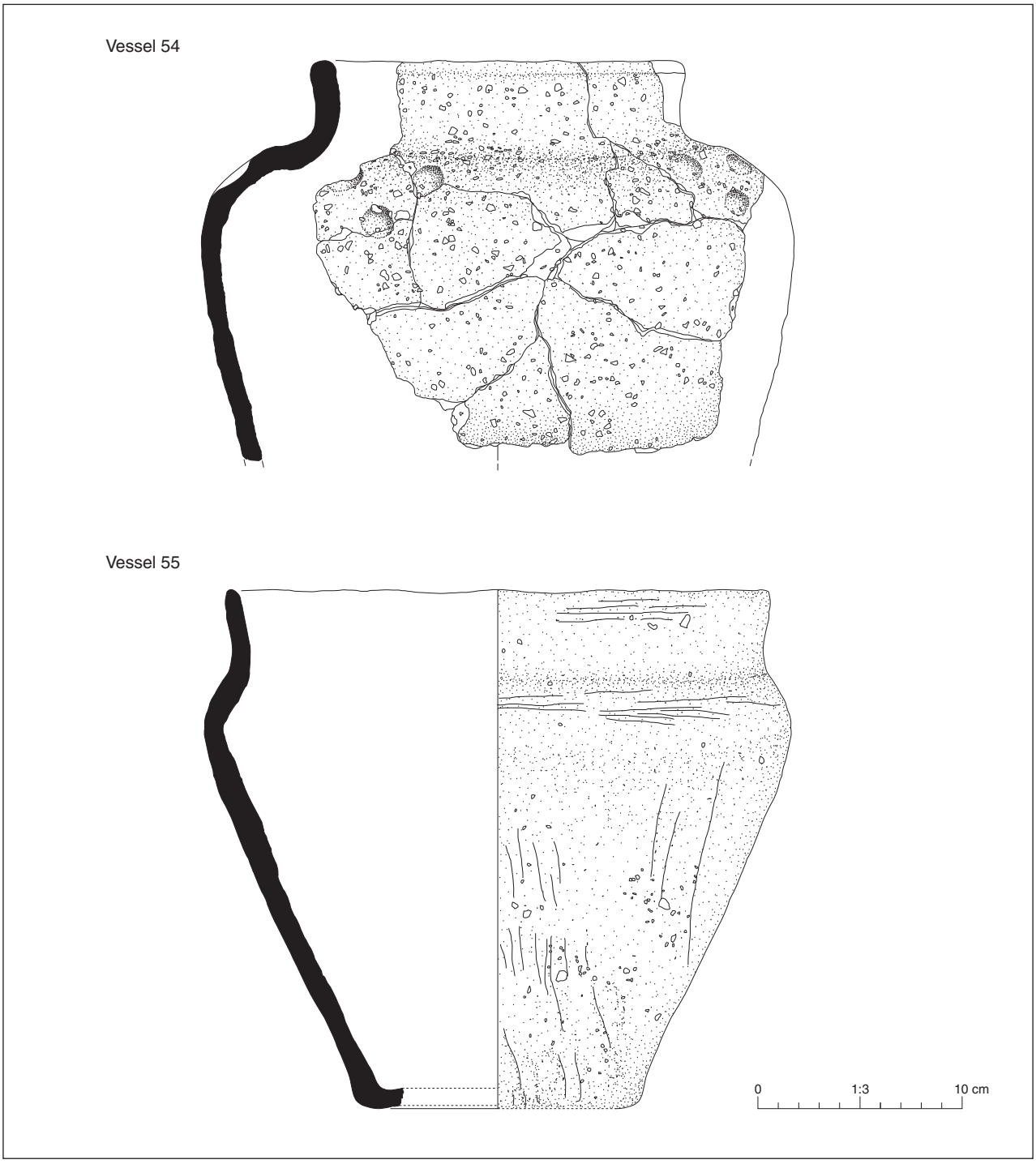

Figure 18: Iron Age pottery illustrations

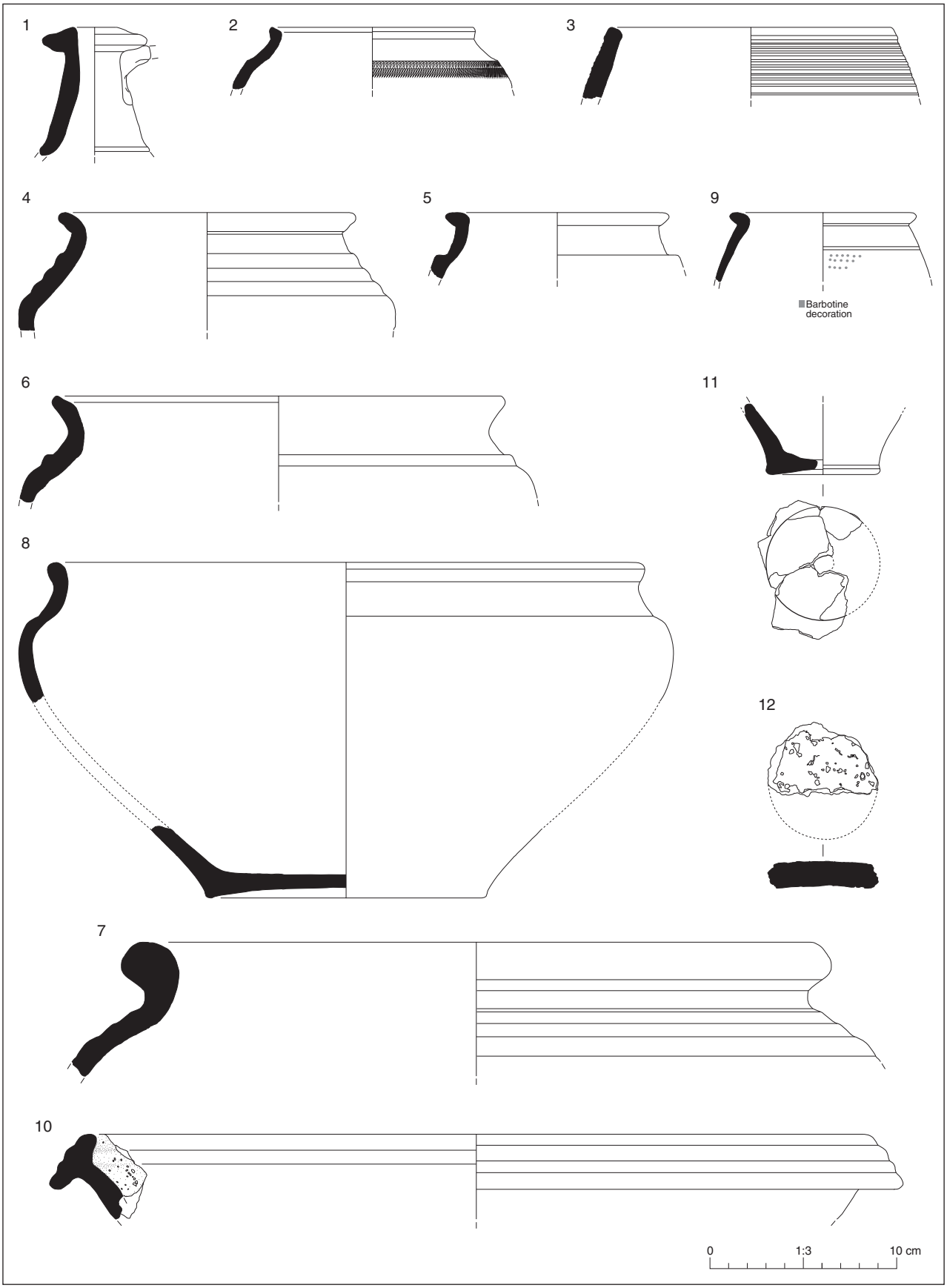

Figure 19: Romano-British pottery illustrations

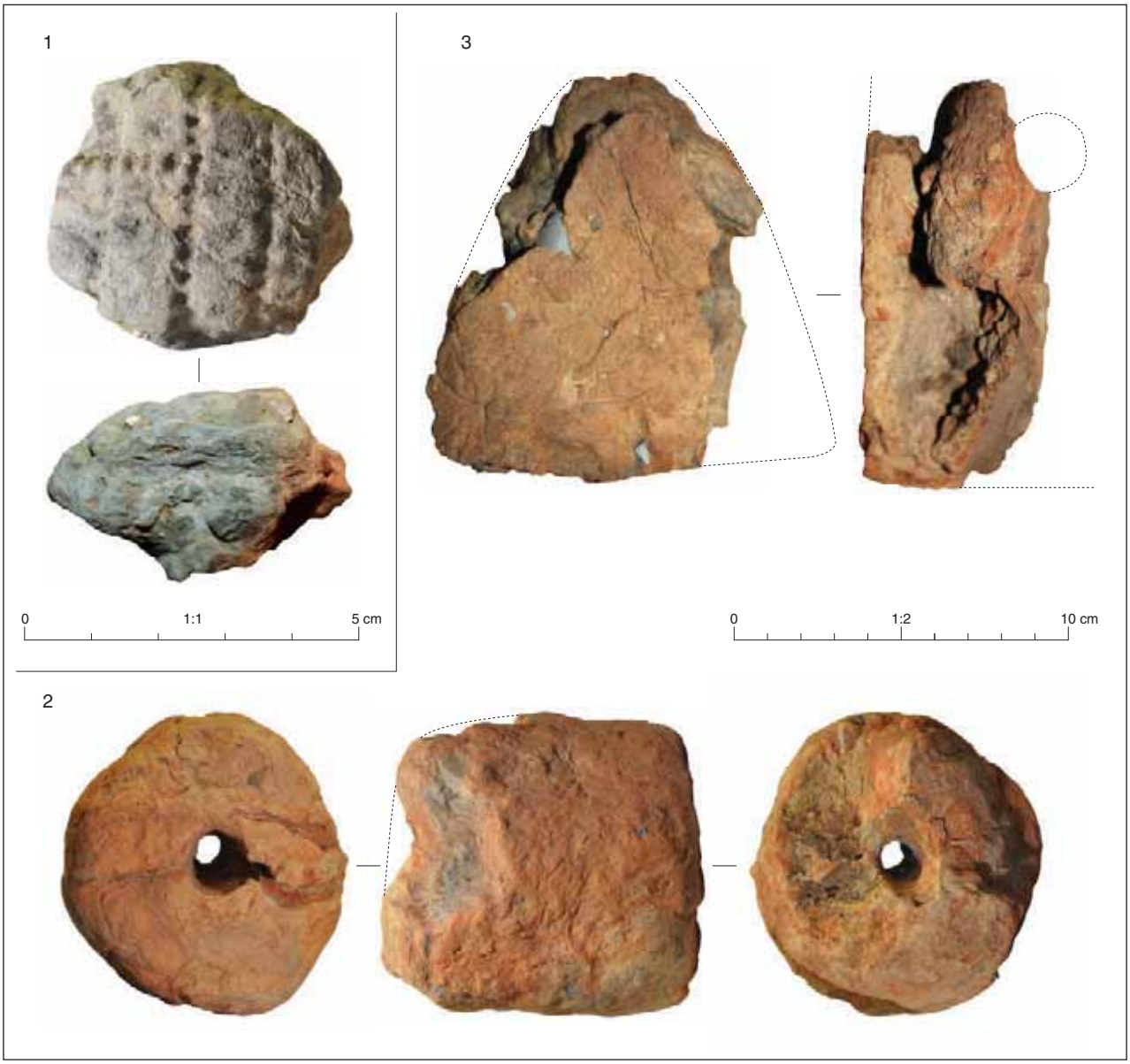

Figure 20: Fired clay illustrations

Plate 1: Areas B and C, mid strip, looking north-east towards the River Crouch

Plate 2: Phase 1: Later Bronze Age ditch **680**, Area B, looking north-west

Plate 3: Phase 1: Later Bronze Age pit **584**, Area A, looking north

Plate 4: Phase 2: Early Iron Age pit **1062**, Structure 1018, Area B, looking west

Plate 5: Phase 2: Early Iron Age posthole **1027**, Structure 1011, Area B, looking west

Plate 6: Phase 2: Early Iron Age posthole **766**, Structure 766, Area B, looking north

Plate 7: Phase 2: Early Iron Age posthole **687**, Structure 687, Area B, looking north-east

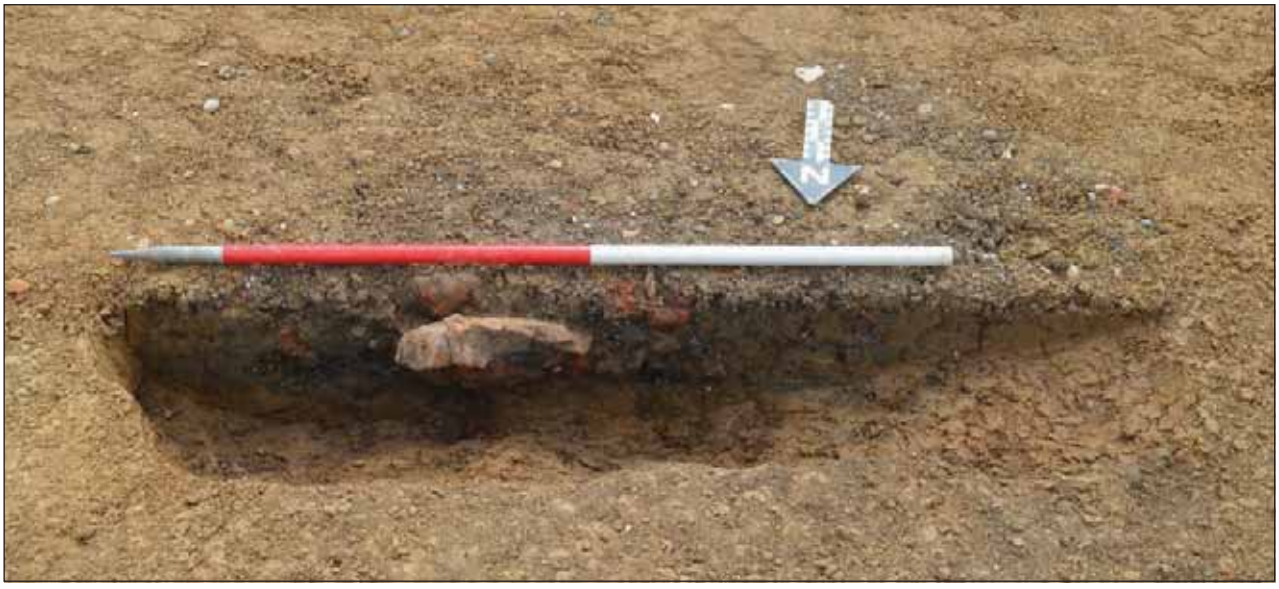

Plate 8: Phase 2: Early Iron Age pit **756**, Area B, looking south

Plate 9: Phase 2: Early Iron Age quarry pit **1136**, Area B, looking west

Plate 10: Phase 3: Late Iron Age-Early Roman ditch **515**, Area A, looking north-east

Plate 11: Phase 3: Late Iron Age-Early Roman pit **596**, Boundary 519, Area A, looking north-east

Plate 12: Phase 3: Late Iron Age-Early Roman pit **570**, Area A, looking north

Plate 13: Phase 3: Late Iron Age-Early Roman cremation pit **475**, Area A, looking north

Plate 14: Phase 3: Late Iron Age-Early Roman cremation pit **581**, Area A, looking north

Plate 15: Phase 4: medieval ditch **593**, Area C, looking north

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