Land at Weeley, Essex

Archaeological Evaluation Report

June 2021

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Land at Weeley, Essex

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Summary

Oxford Archaeology undertook a 144 trench evaluation at Weeley, Essex between 11th January and 8th February 2021. Due to poor site conditions, with standing water and heavy snowfall, it was not possible to fully investigate the remains found in all the trenches, but the evaluation was successful in identifying and charactering archaeological remains dating from the Neolithic through to the post-medieval period.

An area of potentially Early Neolithic activity, represented by several small pits, was identified to the north-west of the development area. Further evidence for Late Mesolithic or Neolithic activity included a small quantity of struck and burnt flint recovered from natural deposits on the edge of the first river terrace in Area 6.

In Areas 1, 3, 4 and 5 a small number of ditches and pits associated with small quantities of finds of Iron Age and/or Romano-British date suggest the area was on the edge of settlement, with the ditches potentially representing field systems.

Area 6 contained a large number of post-medieval features, mostly associated with the Napoleonic camp and barracks formed at Weeley in the late 1700s/early 1800s. These included brick footings made from unfrogged hand-made bricks and potential building construction cuts. The possible remains of a camp kitchen were also identified. Several large extraction pits or cess pits were also identified. Finds dating to this period included several military buttons including one from the 11th Light Dragoons. Several gunflints from either 'Brown Bess' muskets or dragoon carbines were also recovered, along with other post-medieval finds including pottery and clay pipe.

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Scope of work

1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology (OA) was commissioned by RPS, on behalf of Rose Builders (Properties) Ltd, to undertake a trial trench evaluation at Weeley, Essex. Initial trial trenching comprised examination of a 4% sample of the development area, consisting of 144 trenches, each 30m long by 1.8m wide (Fig. 1). An additional 18 geoarchaeological trial pits were excavated to assess the Palaeolithic potential of the site, the results of which are reported separately by Quest (Quaternary Science, University of Reading; Quest 2021).

1.1.2 The work was undertaken as a condition of Planning Permission (planning ref. 19/00524/OUT. The scope of works for the trail trenching was agreed between Teresa O'Connor of Essex County Council and Nick Cooke of RPS, and a written scheme of investigation was produced by RPS detailing the work necessary to inform further decision making regarding the site (RPS 2020). This document outlines how OA implemented the specified requirements.

1.2 Location, topography and geology

1.2.1 The site lies to south of Thorpe Road (B1033). Most of the proposed development area is bounded to the south by the Sunshine Coast Line, a branch of the Great Eastern Main Line railway. A small part of the development area is located to the south of the railway line. The area is surrounded on the western side by residential development and to the north by modern farm buildings. To the east of the development is a disused area of gravel extraction, now ponds in pasture fields.

1.2.2 The area of proposed development consists of seven separate fields (Areas 1-7). The fields north of the railway line were sown with grasses (Areas 1-6), whilst the one field to the south of the line was ploughed but not sown arable land (Area 7).

1.2.3 The geology of the area is mapped as Thames group: clay, silt and sand. Superficial deposits of cover sand and sands and gravels of the Kesgrave Catchment group were located on the north-western and north-eastern areas of the proposed development respectively (Areas 1 - 5).

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

1.3.1 A detailed assessment of the archaeological and historical background of Weeley has been undertaken (Colchester Archaeological Trust heritage assessment, 2017). The following is a brief synopsis of the report with additional information on the Palaeolithic archaeology of the area supplied by Quest.

Prehistoric

1.3.2 The most significant archaeological remains of the prehistoric period are the flint tools from sites immediately to the east and west of the study site. The importance of these remains has been known for some time but has been highlighted by the work of the *Managing the Essex Pleistocene Project* (O'Connor 2015).

1.3.3 The Clacton and Weeley areas have a high potential for the discovery of Palaeolithic flints, which are to be found in local gravel strata.

1.3.4 Palaeolithic activity has been located immediately to the east of the study site in the form of 'Clactonian' flint implements. The flints were located within an extant gravel pit recorded in historic mapping, although a watching brief c.70m west of the study site carried out in 2016 found no evidence of Palaeolithic remains.

1.3.5 In several places within the stream valleys around Weeley, Palaeolithic artefacts have been recovered:

- Daking's Pit by Hill House Farm to the north-east of the site at TM 154 233
- Un-named site immediately to the east of the site at TM 152 220
- Un-named site north of the site at TM 152 2271.

1.3.6 At Daking's Pit a section described by J.J. Wymer showed c. 3.5m of sand and gravel between 18 and 14.5m OD. Artefacts from this section had a 'clear concentration towards the bottom of the gravel'. On the basis of the available evidence, and contrary to the BGS mapping, some of the sand and gravel at lower levels in the stream valleys mapped by BGS as belonging to the Kesgrave sub-group are in fact river terrace gravels.

1.3.7 It is unlikely that Palaeolithic remains will be encountered in the sands and gravels of the Kesgrave Catchment Sub-group (Wivenhoe Member). It is much more likely that the Palaeolithic material around Weeley is preserved in river terrace deposits, possibly related to the well-known fossiliferous and artefact-bearing deposits at Clacton, which are of Marine Isotope Stage (MIS) 11 date.

1.3.8 Area excavations undertaken at St Andrew's Road site, c.100m to the west of the study site (see Fig. 2), represent the only sizeable piece of structured archaeological work to have been carried out in this part of Weeley, and uncovered an Iron Age pit, and several pieces of residual earlier prehistoric pottery and flint (Pooley 2017).

1.3.9 Cropmarks recorded approximately 500m to the northwest and northeast of the study site may represent elements of prehistoric activity.

Romano-British

1.3.10 The St Andrew's Road site (Pooley 2017) revealed a series of Roman field ditches and large hollows or ponds filled with Roman debris.

1.3.11 A double ditch cropmark c.500m to the northwest of the site may be a Roman road. There are also records of a group of Roman pots, possibly containing cremation deposits, having been found at Pestles Hall, c.500m to the north of the study site.

Anglo-Saxon & Medieval

1.3.12 No finds or features dating to the Anglo-Saxon period have been recorded in proximity to the study site.

1.3.13 St Andrews Church, located c.450m to the south of the study site, is believed to have been originally founded during the medieval period.

1.3.14 There are antiquarian records of a small Anglo-Saxon cemetery, comprising 8-10 burials, lying c.400m to the north-west of the site. Associated grave goods included a jewel, gold items and a bronze bowl. Evidence of late Saxon settlement was found further to the north which two enclosure systems and was probably the forerunner to the later medieval settlement of Coton.

Post-medieval & modern

1.3.15 A review of historic Ordnance Survey mapping indicates that the site has remained as agricultural land from the mid-19th century up to the present.

1.3.16 Weeley Camp, a Napoleonic war era military barracks, is recorded as being formerly located within the southern part of the study site, although previous investigations have not identified any tangible evidence of its presence.

Previous archaeological works

1.3.17 Prior to the trial trenching a programme of geophysical survey was carried out (Magnitude Surveys 2020). This covered an area of some 15.8ha, with 2.2ha of the south-eastern part of the site remaining un-surveyed due to poor ground conditions. The survey (see Fig. 2) identified probable archaeological features in the form of a trackway, enclosures, pits and trenches. Anomalies related to historic agriculture were also detected and were interpreted as ridge and furrow. Some areas of magnetic disturbance were attributed to variations in the natural geology, although in retrospect an extensive area of such 'natural' disturbance in the southern part of the site (Area 6; see Fig. 2) corresponds very closely to the location of remains associated with the post-medieval military barracks identified during the trenching, and with the location of the barracks buildings indicated on the 1805 Ordnance Survey mapping of Weeley (see Discussion, Section 4).

2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

2.1.1 The Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for the project outlines the full details of the mitigation strategy for the proposed development (RPS 2020). The primary objectives of the full archaeological mitigation strategy were to mitigate the effect of development on any surviving buried archaeological remains within the site. This initial stage of trial trenching and report will be used to produce an appropriate mitigation of any surviving remains. The following presents the elements appropriate to the stage 1 trial trench investigation.

2.1.2 The project will inform the development and implementation of local, regional and national research agendas with specific reference to Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties (ed. Glazebrook 1997), Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties (eds Brown and Glazebrook 2000) and Research and Archaeology Revisited:

i. To clarify the presence/absence, extent, condition, nature, character, date, and significance of any archaeological remains encountered;
ii. Identify any artefacts relating to the occupation or use of the site;
iii. Undertake any palaeo-environmental investigation as appropriate; or confirm the general nature of any remains present.

2.2 Methodology

2.2.1 The trial trenching entailed the machine excavation of trenches at the locations illustrated (Fig. 2). Excavation of the trenches was undertaken by a 20 tonne 360° excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. The machine excavated topsoil and subsoil to the top of the 'natural' or the top of archaeological deposits.

2.2.2 All trenches were set out using a DGPS system prior to their excavation. Due to the location of powerlines and trees some trenches were moved after set-out to avoid the hazards.

2.2.3 The single cremation, which was disturbed during excavation, was removed under the terms of an appropriate Ministry of Justice (MoJ) licence and with due regard for environmental health regulations.

2.2.4 Archaeological features were only sampled sufficiently to characterise and date them. This was originally defined as at least 50% (by plan area) of each posthole, 50% (by plan area) of each pit except where of a substantial size, and a 10% sample of each linear feature should be investigated. The intersections of features were also investigated so that their stratigraphic relationships could be recorded and understood.

2.2.5 Environmental sampling of a range of different feature types was carried out.

2.2.6 All trenches and spoil heaps were scanned with a metal detector to assist in the recovery of dateable material. Spoil heaps were also searched for pottery.

2.2.7 Due to the extremely poor ground conditions (see below), it was not possible to excavate all features as required by the WSI. In consultation with Teresa O'Connor

(Essex County Council) a strategy was formulated whereby all archaeological features and deposits were mapped (either by hand plan or GPS), and a sample of features excavated to characterise the remains.

2.3 Geoarchaeological modelling

2.3.1 A total of 18 geoarchaeological trial pits (TP1-TP18) were excavated using a 360° mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless bucket to bedrock London Clay or the safest possible depth. The trial pits measured approximately 2m wide by 3-4m long and were dug in in 100 mm spits, following the interfaces between sedimentary units wherever possible. The works were observed, recorded, and reported separately to this report by Quest (2021).

2.3.2 Where possible, dry sieving of selected samples was carried out on site to check for the presence of artefacts and biological remains. Samples (minimum of 100 litres for each stratigraphic unit, where appropriate) were shaken through a 10mm mesh to retrieve artefacts and coarse ecofacts. A record of the estimated proportion of each sedimentary unit sieved was made. Spoil from each spit was kept separately to allow correlation of artefacts to spits.

2.3.3 The geoarchaeological trial pits were dug in Trenches 5, 37, 41, 45, 58, 65, 75, 83, 91, 95, 98, 114, 125, 129, 141 and 144.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction and presentation of results

3.1.1 The results of the evaluation are presented below by Area (see Fig 2) and include a stratigraphic description of the trenches that contained archaeological remains. The full details of all trenches with dimensions and depths of all deposits can be found in Appendix A. Finds data and spot dates are tabulated in Appendix B.

3.2 General soils and ground conditions

3.2.1 The soil sequence in the trenches was fairly uniform. The natural geology of either Thames group formation in the southern areas of the development or superficial sand and gravels in the northern area of the development was overlain by a shallow reddish brown silty sand to sandy clay subsoil, which in turn was overlain by topsoil or ploughsoil.

3.2.2 Ground conditions throughout the evaluation were very poor. The site of the development was extremely wet and remained saturated throughout the fieldwork (Plates 1-8). Archaeological features, where present, were generally easy to identify during machining against the underlying natural geology but became increasingly difficult to identify once exposed due to the extremely wet site conditions. Most of the excavated trenches required some form of pumping during the works.

3.2.3 Significant snowfall (Plate 1) at the end of the project meant the site was no longer safe to work on and had significantly increased the amount of surface water; at this point, with the permission of the county archaeologist, the fieldwork was abandoned.

3.3 General distribution of archaeological deposits

3.3.1 Due to overhead power lines, it was not possible to excavate Trenches 11 and 13 and it was not possible to excavate Trench 96, as it would have impacted on an oak tree. Trenches 31, 32, 75, 85, 98. were moved from their original mapped position to avoid obstacles including overhead power lines, trees, or the public footpaths crossing the site.

3.3.2 Archaeological features were present in all Areas (1 to 7). Archaeological features of possible early prehistoric date (Neolithic) were located in Trenches 3, 8 and 43, whilst the surface of the natural terrace gravels exposed in Trenches 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 120, 121 and 126 produced small quantities of Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic flintwork. Features of probable later prehistoric (Iron Age) and Romano-British date were located in Trenches 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, 12, 14, 30, 36, 39, 41, 43, 48, 49, 59, 63, 64, 141, 143. Post-medieval features, largely relating to Weeley camp/barrack were present in most of the trenches excavated in the southern part of Area 1 and in Area 6.

3.3.3 Trenches 6, 7, 9, 15, 16, 17, 22, 23, 26, 28, 29, 31, 32, 35, 37, 38, 40, 42, 45, 46, 47, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 56, 57, 58, 60, 62, 65, 66, 67, 97, 98 contained no archaeological deposits or features and will not be discussed in the following text (for details see Appendix A).

3.4 Area 1 *(Figs 3 and 4)*

3.4.1 Area 1 was located to the south of Area 2 and north of Area 6 on the eastern edge of the proposed development area. The archaeological remains in the field included Iron Age/Romano-British features including a cremation burial, as well as post-medieval features. The following describes the archaeological features found within Area 1 working from the north to the south.

3.4.2 Two north-west to south-east aligned ditches were located in the central part of Trench 36. The western ditch (**3603**) was 0.57m wide and 0.13m deep. It had a concave 'U'-shaped profile that contained a mid greyish-brown sand (3604). The eastern ditch (**3305**) was 0.98m wide and 0.22m deep. It had a similar 'U'-shaped profile that contained a mid greyish-brown silty sand. Neither ditch produced finds.

3.4.3 Located to the east of Trench 36, Trench 39 contained two small pits and a shallow ditch. The northernmost pit (**3900**) was circular in plan, 0.61m wide and 0.15m deep. It had a concave base, which contained a single fill (3601) of mid grey silty clay. Pit (**3902**) was located to the south-west of pit **3900**. This feature extended beyond the edge of the trench but is likely to have been circular in plan with steep to vertical sides and a 'U'-shaped profile. The pit was 0.61m wide and 0.4m deep. It contained a single fill of mid grey silty clay. Neither pit produced finds. A single ditch (**3904**) was located at the southern end of the trench on a north-west to south-east alignment. The ditch was 0.52m wide and 0.07m deep. It contained a single fill of light grey silty clay, although no finds were found within this feature the demineralized fill would suggest the ditch is of some age and potentially prehistoric.

3.4.4 In the north-west corner of Area 1, Trench 41 contained two potential postholes, a shallow curvilinear gully or natural feature and a single cremation burial. The shallow curvilinear feature (**4103**) was located at the southern end of the trench. The feature was 0.32m wide and 0.09m deep with a shallow concave base. It contained a single fill of mid greyish-brown silty clay (4104). Its form and fill would suggest it was a natural feature.

3.4.5 Located to the north of it were two possible postholes (**4105** and **4107**). Both were sub-circular in plan with steep sides and concave bases. The larger (**4107**) was 0.61m long, 0.37m wide and 0.21m deep, whilst the smaller (**4105**) was 0.38m long, 0.31m wide and 0.17m deep. Both contained a fill of mid greyish-brown silty sand (4106 and 4108).

3.4.6 The cremation burial (**4109**) of an older sub-adult or adult was disturbed by the machine whilst the trench was initially dug and seems to have been on the interface between the subsoil and natural geology. The cremation deposit (4110) produced fragments of Early Iron Age pottery. The fill was a dark grey silty clay with frequent fragments of charcoal and burnt and calcined bone.

3.4.7 To the east, two ditches and a single pit were excavated within Trench 43. The eastern-most ditch (**4303**), which was on a north-west to south-east alignment, was 1.51m wide and 0.38m deep. It had a shallow slightly irregular profile with a concave base and contained a single fill (4304) of a light greyish-brown silty clay.

3.4.8 The westernmost ditch (**4307**), which was 0.64m wide and 0.38m deep, was on a north to south orientation. It had a 'U' shaped profile that contained a single fill (4308) of mid yellowish-brown silty clay that produced three small sherds (11g) of Neolithic pottery. The ditch was truncated on its eastern edge by pit **4305**. The pit, which was circular in plan, was 0.7m in diameter and 0.69m deep. It had steep sides and concave base which contained a single fill (4306) of light greyish-brown sandy silt, producing four sherds (49g) of Neolithic pottery.

3.4.9 To the south of Trench 43, Trench 48 contained two ditches. The northernmost ditch was east-north-east to west-south-west aligned and extended into Trench 49 (cuts **4803**/**4903**). The ditch was between 0.78m and 0.81m wide and up to 0.3m deep. It had a shallow 'U'-shaped profile with a concave base, which contained a single fill (4804/4904 respectively) of mid greyish-brown silty sand that did not produce any finds.

3.4.10 The southern ditch in Trench 48 (**4805**) was on a north-east to south-west alignment, measuring 0.91m wide and 0.32m deep. It had a similar 'U'-shaped profile that contained a single fill of light greyish-brown sand (4806). The fill did not produce any finds.

3.4.11 A single post-medieval ditch (**5502**) was located at the north-eastern end of Trench 55 (Fig. 2, inset). The east-north-east to west-south-west aligned ditch was 2.32m and 0.36m deep. It contained two fills; the lower fill (5503) was a 0.05m thick deposit of dark grey-brown clayey silt that produced an Fe object (SF 7). The upper fill (5504) was a mid brownish-grey silty clay that produced post-medieval brick and tile, animal bone and pottery dated 1550-1830.

3.4.12 To the west, a north to south aligned post-medieval ditch was also identified in Trench 61. The ditch (**6100**) was not fully excavated due to flooding. It was 0.58m wide and excavated to a depth of 0.3m. A single fill (6101) was identified in the excavated slot.

3.4.13 Trench 59 contained the continuation of an east to west aligned ditch from Trenches 27 and 30 (Area 3; see below). Due to flooding and snowfall it was not excavated.

3.4.14 Trench 63 and Trench 64 both contained similarly sized ditches in plan. The ditch in Trench 63 was aligned west-north-west to east-south-east, whilst the ditch in Trench 64 was aligned north-east to south-west. It is uncertain whether they formed part of the same boundary ditch, given that it was not possible to excavate either of the ditches due to the extreme flooding and subsequent snowfall. Probable later prehistoric pottery (not recovered due to the flooding of the ditch) was identified in the top of the ditch in Trench 64.

3.5 Area 2 *(Fig. 3)*

3.5.1 Area 2 was located on the north-eastern edge of the development. Trenches 31 and 32 were moved due to the proximity of the overhead powerlines crossing the field at its southern margin.

3.5.2 All the trenches within this area showed some signs of modern disturbance, associated with the development to the north including areas of modern hardcore and Terram. A modern drainage run was also found within Trench 31.

3.5.3 Trench 33 contained a single shallow ditch (**3300**) on a north-west to south-east orientation. The ditch, which had a 'U'-shaped profile, was 0.79m wide and 0.13m deep. It contained a single fill of mid greyish-brown silty sand that did not produce any artefacts.

3.5.4 Trench 34 also contained a single shallow feature on a similar north-west to south-east alignment (**3403**). The feature was located at the eastern end of the trench and not fully exposed as it extended beyond the eastern baulk. However, the feature had a shallow irregular profile similar to a plough furrow and was 2.07m wide and only 0.2m deep. It contained a single fill (3404) of light yellowish-brown silty clay that produced Romano-British pottery.

3.6 Area 3 *(Figs 5 and 6)*

3.6.1 Area 3 was located centrally in the northern area of the development area. A series of ditches and several pits were located within this area and are likely to be of Romano-British date.

3.6.2 In the northern part of the area, a single isolated pit (**1403**) was located at the eastern end of Trench 14. The pit, which was circular in plan, was 0.8m in diameter and 0.29m deep. It had steep sides and a concave base. The single fill (1404) was a mid light greyish-brown silty sand that produced no finds.

3.6.3 A small ditch or gully was located to the south in Trenches 18 and 20. The ditch (**1803** and **2003**), which was on a north-west to south-east alignment, was up to 1.22m wide and 0.22m deep. It contained a single fill of mid greyish-brown clayey silt (1804 and 2004) that produced a sherd of pottery dated to the 19th/20th century and post-medieval brick and tile.

3.6.4 Directly to the east of Trench 20 was Trench 19, which revealed a series of features. The westernmost of these was a ditch (**1907**) 2.73m wide and 0.47m deep on an approximately north to south orientation. The ditch, which had gradually sloping sides and a flat base, contained a single fill (1908) of dark greyish-brown sandy silt that produced post-medieval brick and tile.

3.6.5 To the east of the ditch was a small circular pit (**1905**), similar in form to the pit in Trench 14 (**1403**). The pit was 0.8m in diameter and 0.25m deep. It contained a single fill (1906) of light greyish-brown sandy silt.

3.6.6 To the east of the pit was a second ditch (**1903**). It is most likely that this represents the continuation of a similarly aligned ditch in Trenches 21, 24 and 27 (**2105**, **2403** and **2707**). This north to south aligned ditch was 1.3m wide and 0.15m deep. It contained a single fill (1904). In Trench 21, to the south, this ditch was part of a sequence of three linear features. The western most of these ditches (**2103**; Plate 9) was 0.46m wide and 0.22m deep with a shallow 'U; shaped profile. It contained a single fill of mid greyish-brown sandy silt. Immediately to the east of it was ditch (**2105**). On the eastern side of **2105** was a third ditch (**2107**). Ditch **2107** was 1.62m wide and 0.34m deep with a mid greyish-brown clayey-silt. This ditch could be traced as far south as Trench 27 (ditch **2707**), where it terminated and was truncated by a pair of east to west aligned ditches (**2705** and **2703**; Fig. 15, Section 2703). In this trench, excavation of ditch **2707**

produced 15 sherds (267g) of Romano-British pottery, deriving from a single sandy oxidised ware jar dated to the 1st to 2nd century AD.

3.6.7 The east to west aligned ditches in Trench 27 continued into Trench 30 and Trench 59 (See Area 1 above). The northern ditch (**2705**/**3003**) was 1.84m wide and 0.4m deep. It contained a fill (2106) of light grey sandy silt which produced a single sherd of Romano-British pottery, again dated to the 1st or 2nd century AD. The southern ditch (**2703** & **3005**) was 1.86m wide and 0.36m deep with a similar profile to **2705** and **3003**.

3.6.8 The final feature within Area 3 was small gully within Trench 25 on an east to west orientation. The ditch (**2503**) was 0.66m wide and 0.22m deep with a 'U'-shaped profile. It contained a fill (2504) of mid greyish-brown silty sand.

3.7 Area 4 *(Figs 5 and 6)*

3.7.1 Area 4 was located to the south of Area 5 in the north-eastern corner of the development. The trenches contained a number of features of probable Romano-British date.

3.7.2 Trench 8 contained a single ditch on a north-west to south-east alignment. The ditch (**803**) was 2.05m wide and 0.29m deep. It had a shallow 'U'-shaped profile, which contained a fill (804) of mid greyish-brown sandy clay. The fill produced five sherds (41g) of Neolithic pottery.

3.7.3 Located on the south-western side of Area 4 Trench 10 contained several archaeological features. At the western end was a large north-west to south-east aligned ditch (**1013**). The ditch was not fully exposed but was at least 2.2m wide and was at least 0.38m deep. It contained a single fill (1014) of mid greyish-brown sandy clay.

3.7.4 Towards the centre of the trench was an approximately north to south aligned ditch and intercutting pit. The ditch (**1005**), which was 1m wide and 0.19m deep, contained a single fill (1006) of light grey sandy silt. The ditch was truncated on its western side by a pit (**1007**). The pit was sub-rectangular in plan and 1.3m wide and 0.65m deep. It contained five fills. The lowest fill (1008) was a mid orange-brown sandy clay, overlain by a light grey sandy clay (1009). The middle fill (1010) was a light grey sandy clay. The lower upper fill (1011) was a dump of fired/heated clay and this was sealed by a light grey sandy clay (1012).

3.7.5 A ditch terminus (**1003**) of another approximately north to south aligned ditch was located towards the eastern end of the trench. This was 0.73m wide and 0.13m deep. It had a 'U'-shaped profile, and contained a single fill (1004) of mid greyish-brown sandy clay.

3.7.6 Trench 12 was located to the south of Trench 10 and directly to the north of the St Andrews Road excavation (Pooley 2017). This trench contained a number of features, the most northerly of which was a pit or ditch terminus (**1205**) that extended under the north-eastern side of the trench. This measured 1.4m wide and 0.15m deep and had a shallow 'U' shaped profile, with a single fill (1206) of light brownish-grey sandy silt. A second pit or ditch terminus (**1207**) was located directly to the south of pit **1205** and extended beyond the limit of excavation. Pit **1207** was 2.75m wide and 0.26m

deep with a shallow concave profile. It contained a single fill (1208) of light greyish-brown sandy silt.

3.7.7 A north to south aligned ditch was excavated at the southern end of the trench. The ditch (**1203**) was 1.22m wide and 0.30m deep. It contained a single fill (1204) of light greyish-brown sandy silt.

3.8 Area 5 *(Fig. 5)*

3.8.1 Area 5 was in the north-western corner of the development area and contained a number of features of prehistoric or Romano-British date.

3.8.2 Trench 1 contained a single ditch on a north to south alignment. The ditch (**103**), which was 1.48m wide and 0.24m deep, contained a single fill (104) of mid orange-brown sandy clay.

3.8.3 Trench 2, which was directly to the south of Trench 1 contained a single north-east to south-west aligned ditch (**203**). It was 1.25m wide and 0.18m deep with a 'U' shaped profile that contained a single fill (204). The fill was a secondary fill of mid greyish-brown silty clay.

3.8.4 Trench 3 contained two pits (**305** and **307**) and a ditch (**303**). Pit **307**, which was 0.8m wide and 0.18m deep, was circular in plan. It contained a single fill (308) of light greyish-brown silty clay that produced one sherd (13g) of Neolithic pottery. The second pit (**305**), which was located to the north of the first pit was 1.08m wide and 0.42m deep. It extended beyond the limits of excavation. It contained a single fill (306) of dark brownish-grey silty clay. The fill produced three sherds (29g) Neolithic pottery.

3.8.5 It is possible that the ditch lengths exposed within Trenches 3, 4 and 5 all belong to the same feature (see Fig. 5). The east to west aligned ditch located at the northern end of Trench 3 (**303**) was 0.44m wide and 0.12m deep. It contained a single fill (304) of mid greyish-brown silty clay. It had a similar profile to the ditch in Trench 4 (**403**). Ditch **403**, which was on a north-west to south east orientation was 0.25m wide and 0.12m deep. The single fill of mid brownish-grey silty clay produced a struck flint flake. The ditch located in Trench 5 (**503**) was on a north to south alignment. It was 1.35m wide and 0.47m deep with a shaped 'V'-shaped profile. The ditch, which contained a single fill of mid greyish-brown silty sand, produced three sherds (11g) of Romano-British pottery.

3.9 Area 6 *(Figs 7-12)*

3.9.1 Located in the southern area of the development, Area 6 was dominated by post-medieval features including brick walls, large extraction and/or rubbish/cess pits and construction or robber trenches. However, a few trenches which revealed remains relating to early prehistoric and Romano-British activity.

Natural features and deposits

3.9.2 Trenches 72, 73 (Fig. 7) and 92 and 93 (not shown in detailed trench plans) contained a series of probable natural features and deposits.

Early prehistoric

3.9.3 Trenches 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 120, 121 and 126 were located on the edge of the first river terrace gravels (see Fig. 2). The natural in these trenches was a light brownish-grey clayey silt. This deposit contained a small quantity of burnt and struck flint (App. B.3). The typological character of the flint within this deposit was of narrow blade working suggestive of a Late Mesolithic date. The burnt flint in the assemblage could potentially be of later date but its spatial association could suggest it is of the same date as the struck assemblage.

Iron Age/Romano-British

3.9.4 Iron Age/Romano-British ditches were identified towards the southern edge of Area 6 in Trenches 110, 141 and 143. Located on the southern edge of Area 6, Trench 141 (Fig. 10) contained a single east to west aligned ditch (**14102**). It was 1.75m wide and 0.75m deep with a 'V'-shaped profile (Fig. 15, Section 14102). It contained two fills, the lower of which (14103) was a light blueish-grey sandy clay, whilst the upper (14104) was a mottled light blueish-grey and light to mid orange brown sandy clay that produced a sherd (10g) of Early Iron Age pottery.

3.9.5 Trench 143 (Fig. 10) contained several features that are can probably be dated to the Iron Age or Romano-British period. A north-west to south-east aligned ditch in the southern part of the trench (**14309**) was 0.54m wide and 0.19m deep. It contained a single fill (14310). To the north, a north-east to south-west aligned ditch (**14307**) was 0.84m wide and 0.27m deep. It also contained a single fill (14308) that produced a single sherd (21g) of Middle Iron Age pottery. Two ditches to the north of **14307** are likely to be of post-medieval date (see below).

3.9.6 Trench 110 (Fig. 7) contained a single ditch (**11003**) on a north-east to south-west alignment. The ditch was 1.18m wide and 0.22m deep. It contained a single fill (11004) of mid greyish-brown clayey silt that produced four sherds of Romano-British pottery (42g).

3.9.7 Located in the western half of Area 6, Trench 83 (Fig. 12) contained a single shallow north-east to south-west ditch (**8303**). The undated ditch had a shallow 'U'-shaped profile and was 0.7m wide and 0.17m deep. It contained a single fill (8304) of light grey silty sand. The form of the ditch and similarity of the fills to other 'earlier' features suggest it is of Iron Age or Romano-British date.

Post-medieval

3.9.8 A large proportion of the excavated trenches within Area 6 contained post-medieval remains. These included walls footings, construction cuts, ditches, shallow linear features reminiscent of beam slots, large pits and potential surfaces.

3.9.9 The wall footings which were found in Trenches 68 (Fig. 2, inset), 71, 72 (**7202**; Plate 10), 102, 103 (**10305**; Plate 14), 104 (Fig. 2, inset), 113, 122 and 140, and were generally on an east to west or north to south alignment. Most of these footings were simply exposed and planned, with only a few being recorded in more detail or being assigned context numbers. They have been distinguished from other features on the relevant trench plans (Figs 7-12, 'structural features'). The surviving footings were

formed from hand-made red bricks dated to the early 19th century. The bricks were generally laid as headers within a pale greyish-white lime mortar. Within most of the trenches only a single course had survived, but deeper footings were identified in Trench 140 with at least two foundation courses surviving (**14003**, Plate 18). The wall footings were generally laid on the interface between the subsoil and natural. Trenches 72, 102, 103, 104 and 113 also produced evidence of demolition material associated with the walls (Plate 11).

3.9.10 Corresponding to the depth of the deeper footings in Trench 140 were a series of potential linear construction cuts within Trenches 123, 136 and 139 (Figs 9-11). The cuts were *c.*0.75m and 0.6m deep with vertical sides and flat bases. Trench 136 contained a series of trenches base on a north to south alignment (**13603**, **13605**, **13607**, **13609**, **13611** (Plate 16), **13613** and **13615**; see Fig. 11 (detailed trench plan) and Fig. 15, Sections 13603, 13607, 13609, 13611 and 13613), whilst Trench 123 contained a series of five termini of similar features on an east to west orientation (**12303**, and four unexcavated features). The single trench exposed within Trench 139 (**13905**) probably represents the continuation of one of the features in Trench 136.

3.9.11 Trench 103 revealed five potential cooking pits probably associated with the post-medieval remains (**10303** (Plate 15), **10309**, **10310**, **10312** and **10314**). All of these features had indications of *in-situ* burning and/or dark charcoal-rich fills. Feature **10310** (Fig 15, Section **10310**) was circular in plan with shallow, gently sloping sides and a flat base. The fill of the feature (10311) was a mid greyish-brown silty sand with a high proportion of charcoal and some evidence for *in-situ* burning at the base of the feature. The form of the features fits with a camp kitchen of the Napoleonic period (www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-europe-guernsey-50545293 for example).

3.9.12 A number of ditches dated to the post-medieval period were found in Trenches 69, 101, 106, 107, 108, 114, 116, 117, 124, 125, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135 and 143. The most northerly, in Trench 101, was a north to south aligned shallow ditch (**10103** and **10107**). The ditch produced a sherd of pottery dated to 1740-1830. It was truncated at its northern end by a large pit (**10105**). The pit was not fully excavated due to flooding but had steep to vertical sides and contained a single fill (10106).

3.9.13 Located to the west of Trench 101, Trench 69 contained a single shallow linear feature on an east to west alignment. This ditch (**6903**) was 0.72m wide and only 0.08m deep. It had a concave base and contained a single fill (6904) of light greyish-brown silty sand.

3.9.14 In the north-east corner of the area, Trench 106 contained several linear features, at least one of which corresponded to a feature recorded by the geophysics (see Fig. 7). The northernmost ditch in this trench (**10604**) was on a north to south alignment and had steep sides and a flat base. The feature was 0.6m wide and 0.2m deep. It contained a single fill (10605) of dark grey silty sand that produced a single nail (SF 6).

3.9.15 The southernmost ditch (**10602**) was on a north-west to south-east alignment. The ditch was 0.96m wide and 0.16m deep. Again, it contained a single fill (10603) of light grey silty sand, which produced glass, animal bone and CBM.

3.9.16 Close to the centre of the trench was a pair of intercutting/recut ditches, with a substantial ditch (**10606**) having been recut along its centre by ditch **10611** (Fig. 15, Section 10606. Ditch **10606** was 3.2m wide and 0.57m deep. It had steep sides and a

flat base. The lower fill of the ditch (10607) was a mid brownish-grey silty sand. It was overlain by two fills (10608 and 10609) of dark greyish-brown silty sand representing a tip line of humic material. Fill 10609 was in turn sealed by a mid brownish-grey silty sand (10610) that produced fragments of CBM.

3.9.17 The recut of this ditch (**10611**) appeared to correspond to a linear feature on the geophysical survey (**10611**, **11409**, **11600** (Plate 12), **12503**, **13703** (Plate 17; Fig. 15, Section 13700) and **13806**) which ran through Trenches 106, 107 and 108 on an east to west alignment, before turning south in the area of Trench 106 and running through Trenches 114, 116, 124, 125, 132 and 135 on a north to south alignment before turning again to the east, where it was recorded in Trenches 137 and 138 (see Fig 2). The ditch, which was around 1.4m wide and 0.42m deep, had a consistent 'U'-shaped profile throughout. The lower fill was formed of handmade brick and tile and an upper fill of mid greyish-brown clayey silt. It fills produced finds including two iron nails, a hone stone, brick and tile and post-medieval pottery dated to the late 19th century.

3.9.18 Towards the northern end of this extensive feature, further archaeological features were identified in Trench 114. To the west of ditch **11409** was an area of disturbed ground. On excavation it revealed a shallow cut (**11411**), which was 2.7m wide and 0.12m deep. It contained a single fill (11412) of mid greyish-brown silty sand that produced fragments of clay tobacco pipe. A small gully or beam slot (**11405**) was located at the eastern end of the trench. The beam slot, which had steep sides and a flate base, was 0.39m wide and 0.18m deep. It contained a single fill (11406) of mid greyish-brown silty sand. The fill produced finds including a pottery, and a gunflint. Directly to the east of the beam slot was a further north to south orientated ditch (**11403**). Ditch **11403** was 0.68m wide and 0.29m deep with 'U'-shaped profile. It contained a single fill (11404) of mid greyish-brown silty sand that produced an iron nail.

3.9.19 Trench 115 was located to the east of Trench 114 (Fig. 2, inset). The trench contained a small shallow linear gully or beam slot (**11500**) similar in appearance and alignment to beam slot **11405.** It contained a single fill of dark grey silty clay (11501), which produced post-medieval pottery dated to the late 18th or early 19th century and an iron nail. A further large pit was located at the south-eastern end of the trench, however, due to the inclement weather it was not possible to excavate it.

3.9.20 To the south, Trench 116 contained several linear features aside from the ditch identified by the geophysical survey (**11600**, see above). The northernmost features/deposits within the trench were not excavated but were record in plan and include what appeared to be an extensive spread of demolition debris (11608). The remaining, excavated, feature within the trench (**11604**), was a ditch on an approximately north to south alignment, and was 0.48m wide and 0.28m deep. It contained three fills. The lowest (11605) was a mid greyish-brown silty clay, sealed by a mid greyish-yellow sand (11606), which in turn was sealed by a dark greyish-brown sandy silt (11607). It is likely that the feature corresponds to the gully/beam slot recorded to the north in Trench 114 (**11405**, see above).

3.9.21 Located directly to the south, Trench 124 contained several linear features. Most of the features had been excavated in other trenches. However, a single shallow linear

potential beam slot was excavated within the trench. The feature (**12403**) was 1m wide and 0.05m deep. It contained a single fill (12404) of mid greyish-brown silty sand that produced pottery dated 1740 - 1830, an iron nail, clay pipe and an undated coin. The remaining features were not excavated due to the heavy snowfall and flooding.

3.9.22 To the south, a second north-west to south-east aligned ditch or hedge line was excavated at the northern end of Trench 125. The hedge line (**12505**) was 1.36m wide and 0.2m deep with irregular sides and base. It contained a single fill (12406) of mid greyish-brown silt clay.

3.9.23 Further south-west, Trench 131 contained three east to west aligned ditches (**13103**, **13105**, **13107**). The most northerly (**13103**) was 1.3m wide and 0.2m deep. It contained a single fill (13104) of mid greyish-brown silty clay. Ditch **13105** was 0.9m wide and 0.3m deep. It was filled by a mid greyish-brown silty clay (13106) that produced two sherds (12g) of Middle Iron Age pottery.

3.9.24 The southernmost ditch (**13107**) was 2.16m wide and 0.6m deep with a 'U' shaped profile. It contained two fills, the lower (13108) was a dark grey clay, whilst the upper (13109) was a mid greyish-brown silty clay, which produced a sherd (17g) of Middle Iron Age pottery.

3.9.25 Another east to west aligned ditch was located to the south of Trench 131, exposed in Trenches 133, 134, 137 and 138. The ditch (**13303** (Fig. 15, Section 13303), **13403** (Plate 15) and **13706**) was *c.*1.7m wide and 0.7m deep. It contained a single fill of dark grey-brown clayey sand that produced to sherds of post-medieval pottery (dated c. AD 1740-1830).

3.9.26 A further four east-north-east to west-south-west aligned ditches were located in Trench 134 to the south of ditch **13403**. The most northerly ditch (**13405**) was 0.38m wide and 0.1m deep. It had gradually sloping sides and a concave base that contained a single fil (13406) of mid greyish-brown silty sand. A second linear feature – possibly the base of a foundation cut (**13407**) – was approximately 2m to the south of the ditch and on the same alignment. The central ditch (**13410**) was on a similar alignment. It had a 'U'-shaped profile 1.3m wide and 0.45m deep. It contained a single fill (13411) of mid greyish-brown silty sand. The most southerly ditch (**13412**) was 1.29m wide and 0.31m deep with gradually sloping sides and a flat base. It also contained a single fill of mid greyish-brown silty sand.

3.9.27 Trench 143 contained two potential post-medieval features, ditches (**14303** and **14305**). Ditch **14303** was on a north-west to south-east alignment and had a shallow profile 0.2m deep and 0.38m wide. It contained a single fill (14304) of mid greyish-brown silty sand, which was cut by ditch **14305**. The north-east to south-west aligned ditch **14305** was 0.58m wide and 0.16m deep with a similar shallow profile. It also contained a single fill (14306) of mid greyish-brown silty sand.

3.9.28 Trench 86 was located on the southern edge of the proposed development area. The trench contained several features. The most southerly had unclear edges and could not be excavated as it was always flooded during the works. The northern feature consisted of the construction cut for a north to south aligned wall (**8602**; Fig. 15, Section 8602). The wall was truncated on its western side by ditch (**8606**). The wall cut contained three fills including the wall footing itself (8603). It was constructed from

rounded cobbles and was overlain by a light yellowish-gey silty sand (8604 & 8605) that produced late 18th century pottery. The ditch contained a single fill (8607), which produced an iron knife blade.

3.9.29 Trench 85 contained three linear features. The northernmost (**8506**) was 1.13m wide and 0.36m deep. It ran on an east to west orientation and was present at the southern end of Trench 84 (not excavated). The ditch contained a single fill (8507) of mid greyish-brown silty sand that produced finds. The central ditch (**8504**) was also on an east to west alignment. It was 0.9m wide and 0.19m deep with a 'U'-shaped profile that contained a single fill (8505) of mid greyish-brown sandy silt. The fill produced finds. The final southern ditch (**8502**) was on a similar east to west alignment and extended into the western end of Trench 88. It contained a single mixed fill of mid greyish-brown and mid orange-brown sandy silt which produced no finds.

3.9.30 The remaining features in Trench 88 corresponded to modern disturbance including modern field drains.

3.9.31 Trench 117 contained three possible north to south aligned linear features. However, due to the poor ground conditions it was not possible to investigate them.

3.9.32 Trenches 110 (**11005**), 111 (**11103**), 126 (**12603**), 130 (**13003**), 139 (**13903**) and 144 (**14400;** Fig. 15, Section 14400) contained large quarry/extraction pits or cess pits. These features were test-excavated but investigation was minimal due to the difficult ground conditions and flooding. Most of the large quarry pits produced post-medieval artefacts. Pit **14400** produced finds of post-medieval pottery, a military button (SF 9), a latch or similar closer and CBM. Pit **13003** produced post medieval pottery. Pit **13903** also produced post-medieval pottery.

3.9.33 At the northern end of trench 137 was a layer of laid gravel, which contained a high proportion of burnt flint. Unlike the burnt flints associated with worked prehistoric flints the material was a consistent deposit of gravel and burnt natural flint laid as a compacted surface.

3.9.34 A second possible surface made from tiles pressed into the top of the natural was identified in Trench 118.

3.10 Area 7

3.10.1 Area 7 was located to the south of the railway line. Trench 96 could not be excavated as it was placed with the footprint of an oak tree. Trench 98 had to be moved from its original location to avoid impacting on a second oak tree.

3.10.2 A single relatively modern ditch was exposed in Trench 98 and Trench 100. The ditch (**9800**), which was on a north-east to south-west alignment, was 1.1m wide and 0.36m deep with a 'U' shaped profile. The ditch contained two fills: the lower fill (9801) was a 0.16m thick deposit of mid greyish-brown clayey silt whilst the upper (9802) was a dark greyish-brown clayey silt. Neither fill produced artefactual remains. The ditch truncated a colluvial deposit at the southern end of both trenches, which would suggest it is post-medieval in date.

3.11 Finds summary

Metalwork

3.11.1 A total of four copper alloy objects and 19 iron objects were recovered from 14 deposits. The site was previously occupied by a late 18th/early 19th century military camp/barracks and, where dateable, the recovered artefacts belong to the post-medieval/modern period. A full concordance is contained within Appendix B.1 below. The most notable object was a button (SF. 9) from 14401 (the backfill of quarry pit **14400**, Trench 144), which can be attributed to the 5th Dragoon Guards and dated c.1788-96 (British Military Buttons, 2021).

Worked flint

3.11.2 A total of four potentially struck flints were collected from the geoarchaeological trial holes (deposit 4102, Trench 41). Of these, only one represents a definite artefact, with the other pieces more likely to represent gravel clasts which have been naturally fractured as a result of impact and collision in a high energy fluvial environment and pieces fractured during the mechanical excavation of the geological deposits.

3.11.3 The later prehistoric struck flint found suggests that there is evidence for landscape use during the Late Mesolithic or Early Neolithic in the area of Trenches 77 and 126. It is unclear whether this indicates a surviving flint scatter but the unabraded nature of some of the flint suggests that limited movement has occurred.

Early prehistoric pottery

3.11.4 The evaluation yielded 16 sherds (143g) of early prehistoric pottery, with a low mean sherd weight (MSW) of 8.9g. The pottery fabrics are typical of Neolithic pottery regionally and some of the sherds are decorated and are most likely to belong to the Peterborough ware ceramic tradition. However, some of the assemblage could be from the decorated bowl, or other Early Neolithic ceramic tradition.

3.11.5 The pottery is in moderate to poor condition, most sherds are small and abraded.

Iron Age pottery

3.11.6 An assemblage of 44 sherds of Iron Age pottery (738g) was recovered from the evaluation with a mean sherd (MSW) weight of 16.8g. The pottery was recovered from six contexts relating to features (ditches, pit and cremation) in Trenches 14, 41, 131, 141 and 143.

3.11.7 The assemblage is predominantly Early Iron Age (c. 600-350 BC), with a small component of Middle Iron Age (c. 350-50 BC) from ditch **14307** and two features in Trench 131.

Romano-British pottery

3.11.8 An assemblage of Roman pottery totaling 28 sherds, weighing 433g was recovered, representing a minimum of nine individual vessels. Many of these sherds were heavily abraded and they range in date from the 1st to 4th century AD, with the majority of sherds dating to the 1st to 2nd century AD.

Ceramic building material

3.11.9 A sizeable assemblage of ceramic building material (CBM; 155 fragments, 51055g) was recovered during the works. This assemblage is made up of both brick and tile fragments, recovered from 23 trenches. The assemblage includes a collection of complete and near-complete bricks collected from features and structures. The bricks collected were typical of the kinds produced and used in Essex from the late 16th to the 19th century. The majority of the material can be assigned to the late 18th and early 19th centuries.

Post-medieval pottery

3.11.10 The works produced a small to moderate assemblage of mostly 18th to early 19th century pottery, totaling 99 sherds, weighing 2.293kg. This represents a minimum of 50 vessels, recovered from features in Trenches 18, 48, 55, 86, 101, 108, 114, 115, 116, 124, 130, 133, 136, 137,138, 139 and 144. The condition of the assemblage is unabraded to moderately abraded, and the average sherd weight is moderate at approximately 0.023kg.

Other finds

3.11.11 Other finds, all of post-medieval date, include eight fragments of clay tobacco pipe, 17 shards of vessel glass, slate roofing tile and small quantities of coal.

Human Skeletal remains

3.11.12 The small quantity of cremated human bone from deposit 4101 was recovered in association with Early Iron Age pottery sherds and small fragments of charcoal. The size and robustness of the bone fragments suggest that they derive from an older subadult/adult individual. The identifiable skeletal elements include a fragment of femur shaft (34mm), the partial distal joint of the 1st metacarpal/tarsal and fragments of the skull. All the fragments are a buff white colour indicative of complete oxidisation of the organic part of the bone and high pyre temperatures.

Environmental remains

3.11.13 The occasional cereal grains recovered from pit **1403** and possible beam-slot **11500** are likely to represent a backgrounds scatter of cereal waste from the surrounding area. The small quantity of untransformed elder and bramble seeds in ditches **4803** and **4903** are probably the result of seeds being accidentally blown into the ditches from the plants that are growing alongside them. The moderate to large quantities of charcoal recovered in some deposits may be due to the deposition of waste material.

Faunal remains

3.11.14 Excavations at the site uncovered a total of 23 recordable fragments of animal bone. Of these, six fragments were identifiable to species; cattle, pig and sheep/goat. A single fragment was recorded as unidentified large bird. The remaining material was categorised as large or medium mammal.

3.11.15 A total of 0.060kg of shell was collected by hand during the evaluation. The shell recovered is an edible example of oyster *Ostrea edulis*, from estuarine and shallow coastal waters.

4 DISCUSSION

4.1 Reliability of field investigation

4.1.1 The reliability of the results was significantly affected by the adverse ground conditions on the site. Due to excessive flooding and snow fall it was not possible to excavate all the exposed archaeological features.

4.1.2 During the initial machine excavation archaeological features were clearly identifiable against the natural geology. However, due to flooding and a subsequent build up of silt from water running across the site, the features were not distinct when excavated. Archaeological features in several trenches were only planned as it was not possible to excavate them due to the extremely poor conditions.

4.2 Evaluation objectives and results

4.2.1 The evaluation achieved the aims set out in the written scheme of investigation in terms of providing details on the presence/absence, extent, condition, nature, character, date, and significance of any archaeological remains encountered.

4.2.2 The evaluation has demonstrated that there are extensive archaeological features and material artefacts associated with the site of the Napoleonic camp and barracks site at Weeley, specifically located within the southern part of Area 1 and across Area 6.

4.2.3 The earliest archaeological material recovered dates from the Palaeolithic, identified by the flint flakes recovered from within the geoarchaeological test pits (see Quest 2021 for further reporting). Traces of Late Mesolithic or Early Neolithic land use were also identified in the form of a modest worked flint assemblages derived from subsoil deposits in the western part of Area 6. Iron Age and Romano-British activity, represented mostly by ditches, was also identified, primarily in the north western area of the site and probably relating to remains of this date previously investigated on the St Andrews Road site (Pooley 2017).

4.3 Interpretation

Prehistoric

4.3.1 The low density of recovered flints from the first terrace in Area 6 could suggest transient occupation of the site during the Late Mesolithic or Early Neolithic (see App. B.3). It is unclear if the scatter represents the remains of a ploughed-out flint scatter or accidental loss. The quantity of burnt flint, if of the same date, would suggest a period of occupation of the site.

4.3.2 Limited evidence for prehistoric occupation of the site was uncovered. However, a number of features associated with small quantities of Neolithic pottery were found in the north western part of the excavation area (Trench 3, pits **307** and **305**; Trench 8, ditch **803**; Trench 43, ditch **4307** and pit **4305**).

Iron Age/Romano-British

4.3.3 The small assemblages of Iron Age and Romano-British pottery, recovered from features in Trenches 5, 14, 27, 30, 34, 41, 110, 131, 141 and 143 were dominated by

small abraded sherds, and was not found in the kind of quantities/densities indicative of any significant settlement type activity within the development area (see Apps B.7 and B.8). The majority of the features associated with these periods were ditches, suggesting the remains were found within field systems outside the main area of occupation potentially either to the north or west of the development area.

Weeley Barracks (Fig. 14)

4.3.4 The barracks site at Weeley is depicted on the 1805 Ordnance Survey (OS) map of the area (Fig. 14). This shows a concentration of buildings around two blank areas, possibly representing parade grounds. The distribution of post-medieval remains encountered during the trenching correspond very closely to the extent of the barracks indicated on the OS mapping, and as noted above (Section 1.3), an extensive area of geophysical anomalies in Area 6 – initially interpreted as being of natural origin – can now be shown to correspond very closely to the distribution of these remains.

4.3.5 However, it is unclear where the original tented camp was set up prior to the development of the more permanent structures depicted on this mapping and exposed by the trenching. The evaluation revealed features possibly relating to a camp kitchen in Trench 103. These were generally placed at the rear of the camps with the streets of the regiments aligned on them. This would therefore suggest that the original camp was to the north, extending south from Thorpe Road, or – perhaps more likely - lay to the south and was subsequently built over to form the barracks site. The location of the camp ovens might suggest the regiment was orientated either towards St Andrews Church or to the west, although this could only be proven with further investigation.

4.3.6 The archaeological remains of the barracks themselves included the footings for walls and roofing material of slate and tile. This fits with a watercolour painting of the camp made by Captain Durrant at some time between 1802 and 1813 (probably in 1809, the date of other examples of his deposition of locations in Essex) which seems to show several building types with different coloured roofs (Plate 19). It is unclear if the brick wall footings supported timber structures or whether they were entirely brick built. It is also unclear whether the construction cuts in Trench 136, for example, were for wooden or brick-built walls.

4.3.7 The excavation carried out at St Andrews Road (Pooley 2017; see Fig. 2), also identified brick footings of a temporary nature. These were interpreted as possibly relating to a barn or shed, but the 1805 mapping shows the camp extended across this area and their similarity with the remains found during this evaluation strongly suggest they also represented remains of the camp.

4.3.8 It is interesting to note that the areas of disturbed natural geology, particularly in the northern part of Area 6, would accord with the description of the site by Mary-Anne Grant. She stated in one of her letters from Weeley that the mud was so bad she could not leave her accommodation without being carried (https://essexandsuffolksurnames.co.uk/history/life-at-weeley-camp-and-barracks-1803-to-1804-from-mary-ann-grants-sketches-of-life-manners/). This may account for the areas of disturbance encountered.

4.4 Significance

4.4.1 The evaluation has identified remains of Palaeolithic, Late Mesolithic or Neolithic, Iron Age and Romano-British date.

4.4.2 The paucity of Iron Age and Romano-British artefactual remains would indicate that the proposed development area is outside the main area of occupation and the features seem to form associated field systems. The only feature of note belonging to this period was the cremation burial associated with Early Iron Age pottery in Trench 41.

4.4.3 The evaluation has clearly identified remains associated with the Weeley Barrack site. The location of the features in Trench 103, which are suggestive of a camp kitchen, means it is likely that the barracks were erected at least partially over the site of the original camp. However, it was not possible from the data recovered to work out the orientation of the barrack camp. From the evaluation data it is suggested, based on the excavated remains, that the camp was orientated towards St Andrews Church, with the entrance on the southern side facing the church.

APPENDIX A TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench 1						
General description				Orientation		E-W
Topsoil and subsoil overlaying sands and gravels				Length (m)		30
				Width (m)		2
				Avg. depth (m)		0.45
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
100	Layer		0.19	Topsoil		
101	Layer		0.21	Subsoil		
102	Layer			Natural		
103	Cut	1.48	0.24	Ditch		
104	Fill	1.48	0.24	Primary Fill		
Trench 2						
General description				Orientation		N-S
Single ditch. Excavated. No finds. Natural feature tested but not recorded.				Length (m)		30
				Width (m)		2
				Avg. depth (m)		0.55
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
200	Layer			Topsoil		
201	Layer			Subsoil		
202	Layer			Natural		
203	Cut			Ditch		
204	Fill			Secondary Fill		
Trench 3						
General description				Orientation		N-S
Iron age features and pot One pit containing pot sherd at top. IA/BA? One small ditch. No finds. One possible ditch terminus or pit in corner of trench, so only partially seen, containing pot. BA?				Length (m)		30
				Width (m)		2
				Avg. depth (m)		0.5
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
300	Layer			Topsoil		
301	Layer			Subsoil		
302	Layer			Natural		
303	Cut			Ditch		
304	Fill			Secondary Fill		

305	Cut			Ditch. Terminus of ditch or possibly a pit? Only partially seen in the trench.		
306	Fill			Secondary Fill. BA pot		
307	Cut			Pit. Possible pit. IA/BA pot sherd on surface of feature.		
308	Fill			Secondary Fill. IA/BA? Pot sherd at very top of fill		

Trench 4

General description	Orientation	E-W
Topsoil and subsoil overlying silt rich gravels with high manganese content. Single gully possibly curvilinear. 1 struck flake	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2.3
	Avg. depth (m)	0.45

Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
400	Layer			Topsoil		
401	Layer			Subsoil		
402	Layer			Natural. Manganese rich oxidised silts sands and gravels		
403	Cut			Ditch		
404	Fill			Secondary Fill. Mid brownish Grey silty clay. Slightly indurated with high manganese content		

Trench 5

General description	Orientation	SW-NE
Topsoil and subsoil consisting of sand and gravel, topsoil 25cm depth.	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.5

Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
500	Layer		0.25	Topsoil		
501	Layer		0.25	Subsoil		
502	Layer			Natural		
503	Cut	1.35	0.47	Ditch		
504	Fill	1.35	0.47	Primary Fill		

Trench 6						
General description					Orientation	N-S
Topsoil and subsoil overlying natural of sands and gravels					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2.3
					Avg. depth (m)	0.45
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date

Trench 7						
General description					Orientation	N-S
Moved because of power lines. Trench consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sands and gravels					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2.3
					Avg. depth (m)	0.5
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date

Trench 8						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench consists of topsoil and subsoil overlaying natural geology of sandy clay.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2.3
					Avg. depth (m)	0.5
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
800	Layer		0.26	Topsoil		
801	Layer		0.2	Subsoil		
802	Layer			Natural		
803	Cut	2.05	0.29	Ditch		
804	Fill	2.05	0.29	Primary Fill		

Trench 9						
General description					Orientation	NNESSW
					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2.3
					Avg. depth (m)	0.45
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date

Trench 10						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench consists of topsoil and subsoil overlaying natural geology of sandy clay.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2.3
					Avg. depth (m)	0.55
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date

1000	Layer		0.25	Topsoil		
1001	Layer		0.3	Subsoil		
1002	Layer			Natural		
1003	Cut	0.73	0.13	Ditch		
1004	Fill	0.73	0.13	Primary Fill		
1005	Cut	1	0.19	Ditch		
1006	Fill	1	0.19	Primary Fill		
1007	Cut	1.3	0.65	Pit		
1008	Fill		0.16	Primary Fill		
1009	Fill		0.44	Secondary Fill		
1010	Fill		0.07	Deliberate Backfill		
1011	Fill		0.2	Deliberate Backfill		
1012	Fill	1.3	0.34	Tertiary Fill		
1013	Cut		0.38	Ditch		
1014	Fill		0.38	Primary Fill		

Trench 11

General description	Orientation	
No excavated due to power lines	Length (m)	
	Width (m)	
	Avg. depth (m)	

Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date

Trench 12

General description	Orientation	N-S
Combined with 11, as both are too close to overhead power lines. Trench consists of topsoil and subsoil overlaying natural geology of sand and gravel.	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.52

Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1200	Layer		0.28	Topsoil		
1201	Layer		0.24	Subsoil		
1202	Layer			Natural		
1203	Cut	1.22	0.3	Ditch		
1204	Fill	1.22	0.3	Primary Fill		
1205	Cut	1.4	0.15	Pit		
1206	Fill	1.4	0.15	Primary Fill		
1207	Cut	2.75	0.26	Pit		
1208	Fill	2.75	0.26	Primary Fill		

Trench 13

General description	Orientation	
Cannot be dug or moved due to overheads	Length (m)	

					Width (m)	
					Avg. depth (m)	
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
Trench 14						
General description					Orientation	E-W
					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2.3
					Avg. depth (m)	0.5
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1400	Layer		0.3	Topsoil		
1401	Layer		0.3	Subsoil		
1402	Layer			Natural		
1403	Cut	0.91	0.21	Pit		
1404	Fill	0.91	0.21	Primary Fill		
Trench 15						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology and consists of topsoil and subsoil overlaying natural geology of silty clay and gravel.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.4
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1500	Layer		0.22	Topsoil		
1501	Layer		0.18	Subsoil		
1502	Layer			Natural		
Trench 16						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	3.2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.4
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1600	Layer		0.25	Topsoil		
1601	Layer		0.15	Subsoil		
1602	Layer			Natural		
Trench 17						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2.3
					Avg. depth (m)	0.45

Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1700	Layer		0.3	Topsoil		
1701	Layer		0.15	Subsoil		
1702	Layer			Natural		

Trench 18

General description	Orientation	N-S
	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2.3
	Avg. depth (m)	0.45

Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1800	Layer			Topsoil		
1801	Layer			Subsoil		
1802	Layer			Natural		
1803	Cut			Ditch		
1804	Fill			Secondary Fill		

Trench 19

General description	Orientation	E-W
Trench consists of topsoil and subsoil overlaying natural geology of sandy silt and gravel.	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2.3
	Avg. depth (m)	0.5

Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1900	Layer		0.28	Topsoil		
1901	Layer		0.22	Subsoil		
1902	Layer			Natural		
1903	Cut	1.3	0.15	Ditch		
1904	Fill	1.3	0.15	Primary Fill		
1905	Cut	0.85	0.25	Pit		
1906	Fill	0.85	0.25	Primary Fill		
1907	Cut	2.73	0.47	Ditch		
1908	Fill	2.73	0.47	Primary Fill		

Trench 20

General description	Orientation	NW-SE
Trench consists of topsoil and subsoil overlaying natural geology of sandy clay and gravel.	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.5

Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2000	Layer		0.25	Topsoil		

2001	Layer		0.22	Subsoil		
2002	Layer			Natural		
2003	Cut	0.42	0.16	Ditch		
2004	Fill	0.42	0.16	Primary Fill		

Trench 21

General description	Orientation	W-E
	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2.3
	Avg. depth (m)	0.6

Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2100	Layer			Topsoil		
2101	Layer			Subsoil		
2102	Layer			Natural		
2103	Cut			Ditch		
2104	Fill			Secondary Fill. No finds		
2105	Cut			Ditch		
2106	Fill			Secondary Fill. No finds		
2107	Cut			Ditch. Post med?		
2108	Fill			Secondary Fill. Cbm		

Trench 22

General description	Orientation	E-W
	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2.3
	Avg. depth (m)	0.5

Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2200	Layer		0.3	Topsoil		
2201	Layer		0.2	Subsoil		
2202	Layer			Natural		

Trench 23

General description	Orientation	N-S
	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2.3
	Avg. depth (m)	0.5

Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2300	Layer		0.3	Topsoil		
2301	Layer		0.2	Subsoil		
2302	Layer			Natural		

Trench 24						
General description				Orientation		NE-SW
				Length (m)		30
				Width (m)		2.6
				Avg. depth (m)		0.45
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2400	Layer			Topsoil		
2401	Layer			Subsoil		
2402	Layer			Natural		
2403	Cut			Ditch. Post med?		
2404	Fill			Secondary Fill. CBM/fe		
Trench 25						
General description				Orientation		NW-SE
				Length (m)		30
				Width (m)		2.3
				Avg. depth (m)		0.5
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2500	Layer			Topsoil		
2501	Layer			Subsoil		
2502	Layer			Natural		
2503	Cut			Ditch		
2504	Fill			Secondary Fill. Terminus		
Trench 26						
General description				Orientation		E-W
				Length (m)		30
				Width (m)		2.3
				Avg. depth (m)		0.5
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2600	Layer		0.3	Topsoil		
2601	Layer		0.2	Subsoil		
2602	Layer			Natural		
Trench 27						
General description				Orientation		N-S
Trench consists of topsoil and subsoil overlaying natural geology of silty sand and gravel.				Length (m)		30
				Width (m)		2.3
				Avg. depth (m)		0.5

Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2700	Layer		0.3	Topsoil		
2701	Layer		0.23	Subsoil		
2702	Layer			Natural		
2703	Cut	1.86	0.36	Ditch		
2704	Fill	1.86	0.36	Primary Fill		
2705	Cut	1.84	0.4	Ditch		
2706	Fill	1.84	0.4	Primary Fill		
2707	Cut	1.2	0.36	Ditch		
2708	Fill	1.2	0.36	Primary Fill		

Trench 28

General description	Orientation	E-W
	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2.3
	Avg. depth (m)	0.45

Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2800	Layer		0.4	Topsoil		
2801	Layer		0.1	Subsoil		
2802	Layer			Natural		

Trench 29

General description	Orientation	
	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2.3
	Avg. depth (m)	

Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date

Trench 30

General description	Orientation	N-S
	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2.39
	Avg. depth (m)	0.45

Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
3000	Layer			Topsoil		
3001	Layer			Subsoil		
3002	Layer			Natural		
3003	Cut			Ditch		
3004	Fill			Primary Fill		
3005	Cut			Ditch		
3006	Fill			Primary Fill		

Trench 31						
General description				Orientation		East to West
Heavily disturbed by modern material. (Old compound?) Top soil and subsoil consisting of sand and gravel. Topsoil average depth of around 40cm				Length (m)		30
				Width (m)		2
				Avg. depth (m)		0.7
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
3100	Layer			Topsoil		
3101	Layer			Subsoil		
3102	Layer			Natural		
Trench 32						
General description				Orientation		Southwest to northeast
Trench shortened at southern end due to overheads Topsoil and subsoil consisting of sand and gravel. Average depth of topsoil around 30 cm depth				Length (m)		25
				Width (m)		2
				Avg. depth (m)		0.5
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
3200	Layer			Topsoil		
3201	Layer			Subsoil		
3202	Layer			Natural		
Trench 33						
General description				Orientation		East to west
Topsoil and subsoil of sand and gravel, topsoil around 20cm depth. Ditch feature, cut [3300] at the Eastern edge of the trench				Length (m)		30
				Width (m)		2.2
				Avg. depth (m)		0.55
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
3300	Cut	0.79	0.13	Ditch		
3301	Fill	0.79	0.13	Primary Fill		
3302	Layer			Topsoil		
3303	Layer			Subsoil		
3304	Layer			Natural		
Trench 34						
General description				Orientation		E-W
Topsoil and subsoil of sand and gravel. Topsoil around0.3m depth Plough furrow [3403] at the East edge of the trench				Length (m)		30
				Width (m)		2.2
				Avg. depth (m)		0.5

Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
3400	Layer			Topsoil		
3401	Layer			Subsoil		
3402	Layer			Natural		
3403	Cut			Plough Furrow		
3404	Fill			Primary Fill		

Trench 35

General description	Orientation	NW -SE
Topsoil and Subsoil overlying natural of head gravels and silts Field drain at the NW edge of the trench	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2.2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.6

Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
3500	Layer		0.4	Topsoil		
3501	Layer		0.2	Subsoil		
3502	Layer			Natural		

Trench 36

General description	Orientation	W-E
Topsoil and subsoil of sand and gravel. Topsoil around 40cm depth Small ditch feature [3603] and larger ditch feature [3605] running parallel in the centre of the trench	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.5

Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
3600	Layer			Topsoil		
3601	Layer			Subsoil		
3602	Layer			Natural		
3603	Cut	0.57	0.13	Ditch		
3604	Fill	0.57	0.13	Primary Fill		
3605	Cut	0.98	0.22	Ditch		
3606	Fill	0.98	0.22	Primary Fill		

Trench 37

General description	Orientation	N-S
Topsoil and subsoil overlying nstursl of heads silts and gravels	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2.2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.6

Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
3700	Layer		0.5	Topsoil		
3701	Layer		0.2	Subsoil		
3702	Layer			Natural		

Trench 38						
General description				Orientation		E-W
Topsoil and subsoil overlying head silts and gravels Water in W half. Field drain.				Length (m)		30
				Width (m)		2.2
				Avg. depth (m)		0.5
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
3800	Layer		0.3	Topsoil		
3801	Layer		0.2	Subsoil		
3802	Layer			Natural		
Trench 39						
General description				Orientation		NE - SW
Topsoil and subsoil overlying head silts and gravels of silty clay.				Length (m)		30
				Width (m)		2
				Avg. depth (m)		0.5
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
3900	Cut			Pit		
3901	Fill			Other Fill		
3902	Cut			Pit		
3903	Fill			Other Fill		
Trench 40						
General description				Orientation		N-S
Topsoil and subsoil consist of sand and gravel, topsoil around 40cm depth.				Length (m)		30
				Width (m)		2
				Avg. depth (m)		0.6
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
4000	Layer		0.4	Topsoil		
4001	Layer		0.3	Subsoil		
4002	Layer			Natural		
Trench 41						
General description				Orientation		N-S
Trench consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay. Contained two postholes, a gully and a cremation deposit recovered from subsoil spoil heap.				Length (m)		30
				Width (m)		2.1
				Avg. depth (m)		0.43
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
4100	Layer		0.32	Topsoil		
4101	Layer		0.25	Subsoil		

4102	Layer			Natural. Includes palaeolithic gravels		
4103	Cut	0.32	0.09	Ditch		
4104	Fill	0.32	0.09	Secondary Fill		
4105	Cut	0.31	0.17	Posthole		
4106	Fill	0.31	0.17	Secondary Fill		
4107	Cut	0.37	0.21	Posthole		
4108	Fill	0.37	0.21	Secondary Fill		
4109	Cut			Cremation Cut. Recognised within subsoil heap, either cut directly into subsoil or on the edge of subsoil and natural		
4110	Fill			Cremation Deposit. Possibly urned cremation - contained fragments of pottery		

Trench 42

General description	Orientation	NW-SE
Topsoil and subsoil consist of sand and gravel, topsoil around 40cm depth.	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.5

Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
4200	Layer		0.4	Topsoil		
4201	Layer		0.25	Subsoil		
4202	Layer			Natural		

Trench 43

General description	Orientation	
	Length (m)	
	Width (m)	
	Avg. depth (m)	

Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
4300	Layer			Topsoil		
4301	Layer			Subsoil		
4302	Layer			Natural		
4303	Cut	1.51	0.38	Ditch		
4304	Fill	1.51	0.38	Primary Fill		

4305	Cut	0.69	0.26	Pit		
4306	Fill	0.69	0.26	Primary Fill		
4307	Cut	0.64	0.38	Ditch		
4308	Fill	0.64	0.38	Primary Fill		

Trench 44

General description					Orientation	E- W
					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2.2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.5
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
4400	Layer		0.3	Topsoil		
4401	Layer		0.2	Subsoil		
4402	Layer			Natural		

Trench 45

General description					Orientation	NE-SW
					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2.2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.5
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
4500	Layer		0.3	Topsoil		
4501	Layer		0.2	Subsoil		
4502	Layer			Natural		

Trench 46

General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Topsoil and subsoil consisting of sand and gravel, topsoil around 30 cm depth. Disturbed by modern activity at North Western end					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.5
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
4600	Layer		0.3	Topsoil		
4601	Layer		0.2	Subsoil		
4602	Layer			Natural		

Trench 47

General description					Orientation	
Topsoil and subsoil overlying head silts and gravels					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.45

Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
Trench 48						
General description					Orientation	SW-NE
Topsoil and subsoil consisting of sand and gravel, topsoil around 30 cm depth.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.55
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
4800	Layer		0.3	Topsoil		
4801	Layer		0.2	Subsoil		
4802	Layer			Natural		
4803	Cut	0.81	0.3	Ditch		
4804	Fill	0.81	0.3	Primary Fill		
4805	Cut	0.91	0.32	Ditch		
4806	Fill	0.91	0.32	Primary Fill		
Trench 49						
General description					Orientation	SE - NW
Topsoil and subsoil consisting of sand and gravel, topsoil 30 cm depth Ditch at Northwest end.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.55
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
4900	Layer		0.4	Topsoil		
4901	Layer		0.2	Subsoil		
4902	Layer			Natural		
4903	Cut	0.78	0.27	Ditch		
4904	Fill	0.78	0.27	Primary Fill		
Trench 50						
General description					Orientation	N-S
					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2.1
					Avg. depth (m)	0.6
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
5000	Layer		0.3	Topsoil		
5001	Layer		0.2	Subsoil		
5002	Layer			Natural		
Trench 51						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
					Length (m)	30

				Width (m)		2.1
				Avg. depth (m)		0.5
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
5100	Layer		0.3	Topsoil		
5101	Layer		0.2	Subsoil		
5102	Layer			Natural		
Trench 52						
General description				Orientation		E-W
				Length (m)		30
				Width (m)		2
				Avg. depth (m)		0.4
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
5200	Layer		0.3	Topsoil		
5201	Layer		0.1	Subsoil		
5202	Layer			Natural		
Trench 53						
General description				Orientation		NE-SW
				Length (m)		30
				Width (m)		2
				Avg. depth (m)		0.5
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
5300	Layer		0.3	Topsoil		
5301	Layer		0.2	Subsoil		
5302	Layer			Natural		
Trench 54						
General description				Orientation		
Topsoil and subsoil overlying head silts and gravels.				Length (m)		30
				Width (m)		2
				Avg. depth (m)		0.6
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
Trench 55						
General description				Orientation		
				Length (m)		
				Width (m)		
				Avg. depth (m)		
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date

5500	Layer			Topsoil		
5501	Layer			Subsoil		
5502	Cut	2.32	0.36	Ditch. Not excavated, seen in trench section but not to base. Cuts subsoil.		
5503	Fill		0.05	Secondary Fill. Charcoal rich and CBM. Dark grey brown clay silt. Finds		
5504	Fill		0.3	Secondary Fill. Upper fill, mid grey brown silty clay. Brick, bone, tile, willow pattern pot.		

Trench 56

General description	Orientation	N-S
	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2.1
	Avg. depth (m)	0.5

Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
5600	Layer		0.3	Topsoil		
5601	Layer		0.2	Subsoil		
5602	Layer			Natural		

Trench 57

General description	Orientation	E-W
	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2.1
	Avg. depth (m)	0.5

Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
5700	Layer		0.3	Topsoil		
5701	Layer			Subsoil		
5702	Layer			Natural		

Trench 58

General description	Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology, consists of topsoil and subsoil overlaying natural geology of sandy silt.	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.5

Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
5800	Layer		0.3	Topsoil		
5801	Layer		0.2	Subsoil		
5802	Layer			Natural		

Trench 59

General description	Orientation	
	Length (m)	
	Width (m)	
	Avg. depth (m)	

Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date

Trench 60

General description	Orientation	E-W
	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2.1
	Avg. depth (m)	0.5

Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
6000	Layer		0.3	Topsoil		
6001	Layer		0.2	Subsoil		
6002	Layer			Natural		

Trench 61

General description	Orientation	
	Length (m)	
	Width (m)	
	Avg. depth (m)	

Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
6100	Cut			Ditch. Not fully excavated, water issues		
6101	Fill			Tertiary Fill. Upper fill, not fully excavated.		

Trench 62

General description	Orientation	N-S
	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2.1
	Avg. depth (m)	0.4

Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
6200	Layer		0.3	Topsoil		
6201	Layer		0.1	Subsoil		
6202	Layer			Natural		

Trench 63

General description	Orientation	
	Length (m)	
	Width (m)	
	Avg. depth (m)	

Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date

Trench 64

General description	Orientation	
	Length (m)	
	Width (m)	
	Avg. depth (m)	

Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date

Trench 65

General description	Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology, consists of topsoil and subsoil overlaying natural geology of sandy silt.	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.45

Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
6500	Layer		0.25	Topsoil		
6501	Layer		0.2	Subsoil		
6502	Layer			Natural		

Trench 66

General description	Orientation	E-W
	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2.1
	Avg. depth (m)	0.4

Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
6600	Layer		0.3	Topsoil		
6601	Layer		0.1	Subsoil		
6602	Layer			Natural		

Trench 67

General description					Orientation	E-W
					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2.3
					Avg. depth (m)	0.45
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
6700	Layer		0.2	Topsoil		
6701	Layer		0.2	Subsoil		
6702	Layer			Natural		

Trench 68

General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench consisted of topsoil overlaying natural geology of terrace gravels. Contained three E-W walls.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2.1
					Avg. depth (m)	0.36
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
6800	Layer		0.36	Topsoil		
6801	Layer			Natural		
6802	Structure	0.5		Wall. Brick and light whitish yellow sand with very small pea gravel as mortar.		
6803	Structure	0.25		Wall. Brick and light whitish yellow sand with very small pea gravel as mortar. N-S		
6804	Structure	0.5		Wall. Brick and light whitish yellow sand with very small pea gravel as mortar. E-W		
6805	Structure	0.5		Wall. Brick and light whitish yellow sand with very small pea gravel as mortar. E-W		

Trench 69

General description					Orientation	
Topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of terrace gravels. Single pmed ditch					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.35

Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
6900	Layer			Topsoil		
6901	Layer			Subsoil		
6902	Layer			Natural		
6903	Cut			Ditch		
6904	Fill			Primary Fill		

Trench 70

General description	Orientation	SW-NE
	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2.1
	Avg. depth (m)	0.4

Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
7000	Layer		0.3	Topsoil		
7001	Layer		0.1	Subsoil		
7002	Layer			Natural		

Trench 71

General description	Orientation	NW-SE
Trench consisted of topsoil overlaying natural geology of terrace gravels. Contained a N-S wall and three E-W walls.	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2.1
	Avg. depth (m)	0.4

Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
7100	Layer		0.36	Topsoil		
7101	Layer			Natural		
7102	Structure	0.55		Wall. Brick and light yellow sand with very small pea gravel. E-W		
7103	Structure	0.35		Wall. Brick and light yellow sand. N-S		
7104	Structure	0.5		Wall. Brick and light whitish yellow sand and very small gravels. E-W		
7105	Structure	0.5		Wall. Brick and light whitish yellow sand with very small pea gravel as mortar. E-W		

Trench 72

General description					Orientation	N-S
					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2.4
					Avg. depth (m)	0.9
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
7200	Layer	30	2.1	Topsoil		
7201	Layer			Natural		
7202	Cut			Construction Cut		
7203	Fill			Deliberate Backfill		
7204	Layer			Other Layer. Demolition deposit		

Trench 73

General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of terrace gravels. Contained two walls on N-S alignment and a demolition deposit to the west.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2.1
					Avg. depth (m)	0.37
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
7300	Layer		0.28	Topsoil		
7301	Layer		0.08	Subsoil		
7302	Layer			Natural		
7303	Cut	0.5		Construction Cut. Wall		
7304	Fill	0.5		Deliberate Backfill. Fragments of brick and chalk with light whitish yellow sand with very small pea gravel. N-S		
7305	Cut	0.5		Construction Cut. Wall		
7306	Fill	0.5		Deliberate Backfill. OCC brick fragments, chalk fragments, with light whitish yellow sand with very small pea gravel.		
7307	Layer	8.2		Other Layer. Demolition deposit, same as in trench 72		

Trench 74						
General description					Orientation	SW-NE
Topsoil and subsoil consisting of sand and gravel, topsoil around 30 cm depth.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2.1
					Avg. depth (m)	0.5
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
Trench 75						
General description					Orientation	N-S
					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2.1
					Avg. depth (m)	0.38
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
7500	Layer		0.38	Topsoil		
7501	Layer			Natural		
Trench 76						
General description					Orientation	Nw-SE
Trench moved because of power lines					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2.3
					Avg. depth (m)	0.4
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
Trench 77						
General description					Orientation	
P					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2.3
					Avg. depth (m)	
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
Trench 78						
General description					Orientation	
P					Length (m)	23
					Width (m)	2.3
					Avg. depth (m)	
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
Trench 79						
General description					Orientation	
P					Length (m)	30

					Width (m)	2.3
					Avg. depth (m)	
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
Trench 80						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Topsoil and subsoil overlying head silts and gravels.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.3
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
Trench 81						
General description					Orientation	SE - NW
Topsoil and subsoil consisting of sand and gravel, topsoil around 20 cm depth					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.4
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
Trench 82						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench consisted of topsoil overlaying natural geology of clayey silt and gravels. Mesolithic flints in natural.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2.1
					Avg. depth (m)	0.36
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
8200	Layer		0.38	Topsoil		
8201	Layer			Natural. Mesolithic flints in natural		
Trench 83						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay. Contained a single ditch.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2.1
					Avg. depth (m)	0.4
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
8300	Layer		0.37	Topsoil		
8301	Layer		0.08	Subsoil. Located towards E end		
8302	Layer			Natural		
8303	Cut	0.7	0.17	Ditch		
8304	Fill	0.7	0.17	Secondary Fill		

Trench 84						
General description					Orientation	N-S
1 E-W ditch excavated in Tr.85.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2.3
					Avg. depth (m)	
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
8400	Layer			Topsoil		
8401	Layer			Subsoil		
8402	Layer			Natural		
8404	Cut			Ditch. Excavated in Tr.85. Not visible under water.		
8405	Fill			Secondary Fill		

Trench 85						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench consists of topsoil overlaying natural geology of sandy clay.					Length (m)	35
					Width (m)	2.1
					Avg. depth (m)	0.4
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
8500	Layer		0.4	Topsoil		
8501	Layer			Natural		
8502	Cut	0.9	0.37	Ditch. Linear E-W post-Med ditch. Roughly dug. Irregular sides (vertical and undercutting in places and moderate in others), uneven base. Generally u-shape profile.		
8503	Fill	0.9	0.37	Primary Fill. Mixed fill of mid-greyish brown and mid-orangey brown sandy silt with re-deposited light orange and grey sandy clay natural. Moderate flint		

				gravel and manganese.		
8504	Cut	0.9	0.19	Ditch. Linear E-W post-Med ditch. U-shape profile with concave base, moderate brake of slope and gentle sides.		
8505	Fill	0.9	0.19	Primary Fill. Mid-greyish brown, soft sandy silt. Small chunks of CBM and one nearly whole brick, manganese, moderate flint gravel.		
8506	Cut	1.13	0.36	Ditch. Linear E-W post-Med ditch. U-shape profile with concave base, moderate brake of slope and moderate sides.		
8507	Fill	1.13	0.36	Primary Fill. Mid-greyish brown soft silty sand. Contains small chunks of CBM fragments, moderate flint gravel and manganese.		

Trench 86

General description	Orientation	NW-SE
Trench consists of topsoil overlaying natural geology of silty sand.	Length (m)	25.4
	Width (m)	2.1
	Avg. depth (m)	0.4

Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
8600	Layer		0.4	Topsoil		
8601	Layer			Natural		
8602	Cut		0.3	Construction Cut. Construction cut for linear wall 8603 running N-S. Flat		

				based, vertical sides and sharp break in slope. Flat-based U. Post-med, truncated by ditch 8606.		
8603	Structure	0.85	0.12	Wall. Foundation remains of post-Med wall, most likely associated with Napeolionic barracks. Linear layer of compacted large and rounded cobbles running N-S. Later wide ditch 8606 cut ongside wall. Original width of wall unknown - large gaps between stones and construction cut 8602.		
8604	Fill	0.8	0.29	Primary Fill. Light yellowish and grey soft silty sand. Silted in from the east during disuse towards the remains of the wall 8603. Contains few small fragments of CBM, occasional flint gravel and manganese.		
8605	Fill		0.28	Deliberate Backfill. Light yellowish grey soft sandy silt. Moderate flint gravel and manganese. Deliberate backfill during disuse - overlaying remains of wall 8603 and truncated by later ditch 8606. Contains		

				post-Med CBM, inc. a whole brick and 1 sherd of post-Med pottery.		
8606	Cut		0.29	Ditch. One of two wide post-Med linear ditches running roughly NE-SW in Trench. Flat-based, shallow, moderate side and moderate break in slope. Whole width of profile unknown (disappears under NW end of trench). Truncates 8602 and against remains of wall 8603. Unknown function. Post-dating use of barrack complex?		
8607	Fill		0.29	Deliberate Backfill. Sole fill of post-Med ditch. Dark grey soft sandy silt. Occasional flint gravel and charcoal. Deliberate backfill during disuse. Contains post-Med glass, brick, tile and an unidentified iron object.		

Trench 87						
General description				Orientation		
				Length (m)		30
				Width (m)		2.1
				Avg. depth (m)		0.38
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date

Trench 88		
General description	Orientation	
Topsoil and subsoil overlying clay	Length (m)	30

				Width (m)		2
				Avg. depth (m)		0.45
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
8800	Layer			Topsoil		
8801	Layer			Subsoil		
8802	Layer			Natural		
8803	Cut			Ditch. Not excavated as present in tr 55		
8804	Fill			Deliberate Backfill. Yellow grey clay with frequent fragments of hand made brick. E-w alignment. Present in tr 55		
Trench 89						
General description				Orientation		
Trench consisted of topsoil overlaying natural geology of silty clay.				Length (m)		30
				Width (m)		2.1
				Avg. depth (m)		0.4
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
Trench 90						
General description				Orientation		E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlaying natural geology of silty clay.				Length (m)		30
				Width (m)		2.1
				Avg. depth (m)		0.4
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
Trench 91						
General description				Orientation		N-S
				Length (m)		30
				Width (m)		2.1
				Avg. depth (m)		0.35
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
9100	Layer		0.35	Topsoil		
9101	Layer			Natural		
Trench 92						

General description					Orientation	SE-NW
Topsoil and subsoil consisting of sand and gravel topsoil around 30 cm depth					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.5
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
Trench 93						
General description					Orientation	E-W
					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2.1
					Avg. depth (m)	0.38
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
Trench 94						
General description					Orientation	N-S
Trench consisted of topsoil overlaying natural geology of silty clay.					Length (m)	17
					Width (m)	2.1
					Avg. depth (m)	0.36
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
9400	Layer		0.36	Topsoil		
9401	Layer			Natural		
Trench 95						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2.1
					Avg. depth (m)	0.34
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
9500	Layer		0.34	Topsoil		
9501	Layer			Natural		
Trench 96						
General description					Orientation	
					Length (m)	
					Width (m)	
					Avg. depth (m)	
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
Trench 97						
General description					Orientation	

					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2.3
					Avg. depth (m)	
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
Trench 98						
General description					Orientation	N-S
Trench consists of topsoil overlaying natural geology of clay at the northern end and hillwash 9805 to the south.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	3.2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.3
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
9800	Cut	1.1	0.36	Ditch. Hedgerow		
9801	Fill	1.04	0.16	Primary Fill		
9802	Fill	0.98	0.2	Secondary Fill		
9803	Layer		0.3	Topsoil		
9804	Layer			Natural		
9805	Layer			Colluvial Layer. Hillwash across southern half of trench. Mid-greyish brown silty clay. Disturbed by tree rooting and hedgerow 9800 and bioturbation.		
Trench 99						
General description					Orientation	
					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2.3
					Avg. depth (m)	
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
Trench 100						
General description					Orientation	
					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2.4
					Avg. depth (m)	
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
Trench 101						

General description					Orientation	
					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2.3
					Avg. depth (m)	
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
10100	Layer			Topsoil		
10101	Layer			Subsoil		
10102	Layer			Natural		
10103	Cut			Ditch. Cut of N-S aligned linear ditch. Steep sides uncertain base due to flooding		
10104	Fill			Secondary Fill. Dark brownish Grey silty sand. Post med date extends length of trench		
10105	Cut			Pit. Large quarry pit? On northern end of trench. Posted date. Steep sides uncertain base due to flooding		
10106	Fill			Deliberate Backfill. Fill of large quarry/cess pit. Dark brownish Grey. Post med date		
10107	Cut	0.47	0.06	Ditch. N-S, cut by pit 10105.		
10108	Fill		0.06	Secondary Fill. Mid grey brown sandy silt.		

Trench 102

General description					Orientation	NE-SW
					Length (m)	
					Width (m)	
					Avg. depth (m)	
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
10200	Layer			Topsoil		
10201	Layer			Subsoil		
10202	Layer			Natural		

10203	Structure	0.3		Wall		
10204	Structure	0.4		Wall. Same as 10205 probably.		
10205	Structure	0.4		Wall. Same as 10204 probably.		

Trench 103

General description	Orientation	E-W
Trench consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clayey silt. Contained two walls, a surface and five fire/ cooking pits.	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2.3
	Avg. depth (m)	0.4

Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
10300	Layer		0.34	Topsoil		
10301	Layer		0.08	Subsoil		
10302	Layer			Natural		
10303	Cut	0.41	0.05	Pit. Sub-circular, gentle, gradual, flat, wide u-shaped profile; 0.6m long		
10304	Fill	0.41	0.05	Other Fill. Fire pit, dark brownish grey clayey silt, some charcoal flecks, OCC small sub-angular stones		
10305	Structure			Wall. Wall/surface. Handmade bricks. See plan 10305. N-S.		
10306	Layer			Other Layer. Demolition layer. Amorphous spread.Freq charcoal, tile, bricks, degraded mortar. See plan 10305.		
10307	Cut	0.5		Pit. Not excavated. Similar to 10303.		
10308	Fill	0.5		Other Fill. Similar to 10304		
10309	Structure	0.6		Wall. Wall in SW corner of trench. Possibly truncated after 1.5 metres.		

10310	Cut	0.7	0.2	Pit. Sub-circular, moderate, moderate, concave, u-shaped profile. Cooking pot		
10311	Fill	0.7	0.2	Secondary Fill. Dark brownish grey clayey silt, some charcoal, soft.		
10312	Cut	0.8		Pit. Not excavated. Square in plan. Possible fire layer along the edge		
10313	Fill	0.8		Secondary Fill. Mid yellowish brown clayey silt. Redeposited natural?		
10314	Cut	0.8		Pit. Not excavated. Square in plan.		
10315	Fill	0.8		Secondary Fill. Mid yellowish brown clayey silt. Redeposited natural?		

Trench 104

General description	Orientation	E-W
Trench consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clayey silt. Contained three N-S walls connected by E-W wall along the southern loe.	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2.1
	Avg. depth (m)	0.4

Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
10400	Layer		0.32	Topsoil		
10401	Layer		0.1	Subsoil		
10402	Layer			Natural		
10403	Structure	0.5		Wall. Barracks walls located along southern edge of the trench. Contained bricks and yellowish white mortar.		

Trench 105

General description	Orientation	

Short re survey				Length (m)		
				Width (m)		
				Avg. depth (m)		
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
Trench 106						
General description				Orientation		NE-SW
Trench consists of topsoil overlaying natural geology of silty sand and gravel.				Length (m)		30
				Width (m)		2.3
				Avg. depth (m)		0.4
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
10600	Layer		0.4	Topsoil		
10601	Layer			Natural		
10602	Cut	0.96	0.16	Ditch		
10603	Fill	0.96	0.16	Primary Fill		
10604	Cut	0.6	0.2	Ditch		
10605	Fill	0.6	0.2	Primary Fill		
10606	Cut	3.2	0.57	Ditch		
10607	Fill	2.97	0.45	Deliberate Backfill		
10608	Fill	1	0.13	Deliberate Backfill		
10609	Fill	0.68	0.12	Deliberate Backfill		
10610	Fill	1	0.2	Tertiary Fill		
10611	Cut	1.3		Ditch		
10612	Fill	0.48		Deliberate Backfill		
10613	Fill	1.3	0.52	Deliberate Backfill		
Trench 107						
General description				Orientation		
P				Length (m)		30
				Width (m)		2.3
				Avg. depth (m)		
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
Trench 108						
General description				Orientation		
				Length (m)		30
				Width (m)		2.3
				Avg. depth (m)		
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
10800	Layer			Topsoil		
10801	Layer			Subsoil		

10802	Layer			Natural		
10803	Cut	1.4		Ditch. Not excavated, PM pot recovered from top.		
10804	Fill			Secondary Fill. Not excavated. Dark grey brown clay silt. Freq charcoal. PM pot, bone and oyster shell recovered.		

Trench 109

General description	Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology, consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clayey silt.	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2.1
	Avg. depth (m)	0.44

Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
10900	Layer		0.34	Topsoil		
10901	Layer		0.1	Subsoil		
10902	Layer			Natural		

Trench 110

General description	Orientation	
	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2.3
	Avg. depth (m)	

Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
11000	Layer			Topsoil		
11001	Layer			Subsoil		
11002	Layer			Natural		
11003	Cut	1.18	0.22	Ditch. ENE-WSW linear ditch, Roman pot recovered.		
11004	Fill		0.22	Secondary Fill. Mid grey brown clay silt, rare iron stone. RB pot recovered.		
11005	Cut			Quarry. Not excavated, under water.		
11006	Fill			Secondary Fill		

Trench 111						
General description				Orientation		
P				Length (m)		
				Width (m)		
				Avg. depth (m)		
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
11100	Layer			Topsoil		
11101	Layer			Subsoil		
11102	Layer			Natural		
11103	Layer			Other Layer. Demolition material?		

Trench 112						
General description				Orientation		E-W
				Length (m)		30
				Width (m)		2.3
				Avg. depth (m)		0.4
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
11200	Layer		0.4	Topsoil		
11201	Layer			Natural		

Trench 113						
General description				Orientation		E-W
Trench consisted of topsoil overlaying natural geology of clayey silt. Contained a single E-W wall in NW corner				Length (m)		30
				Width (m)		2.1
				Avg. depth (m)		0.36
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
11300	Layer		0.36	Topsoil		
11301	Layer			Natural		
11302	Structure	0.5		Wall. Wall along the northern loe. Bricks, with light yellow sand between them visible.		

Trench 114						
General description				Orientation		
				Length (m)		30
				Width (m)		2.3
				Avg. depth (m)		

Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
11400	Layer			Topsoil		
11401	Layer			Subsoil		
11402	Layer			Natural		
11403	Cut			Ditch		
11404	Fill			Primary Fill		
11405	Cut			Beamslot		
11406	Fill			Placed Deposit		
11407	Cut			Ditch		
11408	Fill			Primary Fill		
11409	Cut			Construction Cut		
11410	Fill			Other Fill		
11411	Cut			Other Cut		
11412	Layer			Occupation Layer		
11413	Cut			Beamslot		

Trench 115

General description	Orientation	N-S
Trench consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clayey silt. Contained a single gully.	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2.3
	Avg. depth (m)	0.4

Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
11500	Cut	0.2	0.1	Other Cut. Small gully running NE-SW, Filling with water as being excavated. Moderate sloping sides, moderate bos, v-shaped base, V-shaped profile.		
11501	Fill	0.2	0.1	Other Fill. Dark grey silty clay fill of shallow gully, charred plant material, post med pot.		

Trench 116

General description	Orientation	
	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2.3
	Avg. depth (m)	

Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
11600	Cut			Ditch. Ditch with rubble drain		
11601	Fill			Other Fill. Rubble fill of drain		
11602	Fill			Secondary Fill		
11603	Fill			Secondary Fill		
11604	Cut			Ditch. Ditch with rubble as top fill, drain?		
11605	Fill			Primary Fill. Basal not primary		
11606	Fill			Secondary Fill. Sandy fill below rubble		
11607	Fill			Tertiary Fill. Upper, rubble fill		
11608	Layer			Other Layer. Demolition layer		

Trench 117

General description	Orientation	
P	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2.3
	Avg. depth (m)	

Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date

Trench 118

General description	Orientation	
P	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2.3
	Avg. depth (m)	

Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date

Trench 119

General description	Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology, consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clayey silt. Mesolithic flints in natural.	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2.3
	Avg. depth (m)	0.36

Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
11900	Layer		0.36	Topsoil		

11901	Layer		0.1	Subsoil		
11902	Layer			Natural. Mesolithic flints		

Trench 120

General description	Orientation	
Topsoil and subsoil overlying head silts. Mesolithic?? Flint present in natural	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.35

Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date

Trench 121

General description	Orientation	
p	Length (m)	
	Width (m)	
	Avg. depth (m)	

Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date

Trench 122

General description	Orientation	N-S
Trench consisted of topsoil overlaying natural geology of clayey silt. Contained a wall and possible tile surface	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2.1
	Avg. depth (m)	0.32

Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
12200	Layer			Topsoil		
12201	Layer			Natural		
12202	Cut	0.65		Construction Cut		
12203	Layer			Floor Surface. Tiled surface		
12204	Fill	0.65		Primary Fill		

Trench 123

General description	Orientation	N-S
Topsoil and subsoil overlying silt rich blue grey gravels. Natural cut by a a series of possible construction cuts. Red brick and lime mortar wall located at northern end sat on subsoil natural interface.	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2.1
	Avg. depth (m)	0.3

Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
12300	Layer			Topsoil		
12301	Layer			Subsoil		

12302	Layer			Natural. Light blueish grey silts and gravels		
12303	Cut			Construction Cut. Construction cut terminus. Vertical sided similar to features in tr 13?. Post med part of barracks		
12304	Fill			Deliberate Backfill. Mixed backfill of mottled yellow and blue grey clayey silt. Frequent inclusions of cbm and tile suggest demolition.		
12305	Structure			Wall. Wall footing of red hand made brick and lime mortar located in trench north eastern section on subsoil natural interface. Extends a small way into trench.		

Trench 124

General description	Orientation	
P	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2.1
	Avg. depth (m)	

Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date

Trench 125

General description	Orientation	NE-SW
Trench consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay. Contained hedgerow and a French pipe.	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2.1
	Avg. depth (m)	0.4

Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
12500	Layer			Topsoil		
12501	Layer			Subsoil		
12502	Layer			Natural		

12503	Cut	1.37	0.42	Ditch		
12504	Fill	1.37	0.42	Deliberate Backfill		
12505	Cut	1.36	0.2	Hedgerow		
12506	Fill	1.36	0.2	Secondary Fill		

Trench 126

General description	Orientation	E-W
Topsoil and subsoil overlying silty gravel. Large ones quarry at Eastern end.	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2.1
	Avg. depth (m)	0.4

Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
12600	Layer		0.3	Topsoil		
12601	Layer			Natural		
12602	Layer			Subsoil		
12603	Cut			Pit. Large quarry,/cess pit post med date		
12604	Fill			Deliberate Backfill. Dark brown grey silty sand. Frequent rounded and sub rounded unsorted gravel		

Trench 127

General description	Orientation	N-S
	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2.1
	Avg. depth (m)	0.3

Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
12700	Layer		0.3	Topsoil		
12701	Layer			Natural		

Trench 128

General description	Orientation	E-W
	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2.1
	Avg. depth (m)	0.38

Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
12800	Layer		0.3	Topsoil		
12801	Layer			Natural		

Trench 129						
General description				Orientation		
				Length (m)		
				Width (m)		
				Avg. depth (m)		
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
12900	Layer		0.3	Topsoil		
12901	Layer		0.12	Subsoil		
12902	Layer			Natural		

Trench 130						
General description				Orientation		E-W
Topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clayey silt. Contained a large cesspit covered by redeposit natural				Length (m)		30
				Width (m)		2.1
				Avg. depth (m)		0.4
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
13000	Layer		0.36	Topsoil		
13001	Layer		0.1	Subsoil		
13002	Layer			Natural		
13003	Cut			Pit. Cesspit		
13004	Fill		0.22	Primary Fill. Light to Mid reddish brown clayey silt, cess inclusions, pottery		
13005	Fill		0.34	Deliberate Backfill. Mid brownish grey clayey silt, some small sub-rounded to sub-angular stones, OCC coal fragments, firm/compacted deposit - capping of the cesspit		

Trench 131						
General description				Orientation		N-S
Trench consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clayey silt. Contained three ditches.				Length (m)		30
				Width (m)		2.1
				Avg. depth (m)		0.4
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
13100	Layer		0.3	Topsoil		

13101	Layer		0.08	Subsoil		
13102	Layer			Natural		
13103	Cut	1.3	0.2	Ditch		
13104	Fill	1.3	0.2	Secondary Fill		
13105	Cut	0.9	0.3	Ditch		
13106	Fill	0.9	0.3	Secondary Fill		
13107	Cut	2.16	0.6	Ditch		
13108	Fill	1.24	0.1	Primary Fill		
13109	Fill	2.16	0.5	Secondary Fill		

Trench 132

General description	Orientation	
	Length (m)	
	Width (m)	
	Avg. depth (m)	

Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
13200	Layer		0.3	Topsoil		
13201	Layer		0.1	Subsoil		
13202	Layer			Natural		
13203	Cut	2.3		Ditch		
13204	Fill	2.3		Primary Fill		

Trench 133

General description	Orientation	N-S
	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2.1
	Avg. depth (m)	0.4

Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
13300	Layer			Topsoil		
13301	Layer			Subsoil		
13302	Layer			Natural		
13303	Cut			Ditch. Post med boundary		
13304	Fill			Secondary Fill. Mid to light greyish brown clayey silt		
13305	Fill			Deliberate Backfill. Dark brownish-black silty clay		

Trench 134

General description	Orientation	N-S
	Length (m)	30

Topsoil and subsoil consisting of sand and gravel, topsoil around 30 cm depth.					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.4
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
13400	Layer		0.35	Topsoil		
13401	Layer		0.15	Subsoil		
13402	Layer			Natural		
13403	Cut	1.68	0.67	Ditch		
13404	Fill	1.68	0.67	Primary Fill		
13405	Cut	0.38	0.1	Ditch		
13406	Fill	0.38	0.1	Primary Fill		
13407	Cut	0.3	0.09	Structure. Foundation		
13408	Fill	0.3	0.09	Other Fill		
13409	Layer	0.45	0.06	Other Layer. Mortar layer for foundation		
13410	Cut	1.3	0.45	Ditch		
13411	Fill	1.3	0.45	Primary Fill		
13412	Cut	1.29	0.31	Ditch		
13413	Fill	1.29	0.31	Primary Fill		

Trench 135						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Topsoil and subsoil consisting of sand and gravel, topsoil around 30cm depth					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.4
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
13500	Layer		0.3	Topsoil		
13501	Layer		0.2	Subsoil		
13502	Layer			Natural		
13503	Cut	2.1		Ditch. Not excavated		
13504	Fill	2.1		Primary Fill. Not excavated		

Trench 136						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay. It contained nine construction cuts of barracks' walls and a possible shallow ditch.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2.1
					Avg. depth (m)	0.52
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
13600	Layer		0.32	Topsoil		

13601	Layer		0.2	Subsoil		
13602	Layer			Natural		
13603	Cut	0.75	0.56	Construction Cut		
13604	Fill	0.75	0.56	Deliberate Backfill		
13605	Cut	0.96	0.22	Ditch		
13606	Fill	0.96	0.22	Secondary Fill		
13607	Cut	0.8	0.52	Construction Cut		
13608	Fill	0.8	0.52	Deliberate Backfill		
13609	Cut	0.8	0.5	Construction Cut		
13610	Fill	0.8	0.5	Deliberate Backfill		
13611	Cut	1	0.9	Construction Cut		
13612	Fill	1	0.9	Deliberate Backfill		
13613	Cut	0.8	0.28	Construction Cut		
13614	Fill	0.8	0.28	Deliberate Backfill		
13615	Cut	2.4	0.22	Construction Cut		
13616	Fill	2.4	0.23	Deliberate Backfill		
13617	Cut	1	0.2	Construction Cut		
13618	Fill	1	0.2	Deliberate Backfill		

Trench 137						
General description				Orientation		
				Length (m)		
				Width (m)		
				Avg. depth (m)		
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
13700	Cut			Ditch		
13701	Fill			Other Fill		
13702	Layer			Metalled Surface		
13703	Cut			Pit		
13704	Fill			Deliberate Backfill		
13705	Fill			Primary Fill		
13706	Fill			Deliberate Backfill		
13707	Fill			Deliberate Backfill		
13708	Fill			Other Fill. Seen in plan only attributed to pit cut [13703] but not excavated.		
13709	Fill			Other Fill. Attributed to pit [13703] but only seen in plan.		
13710	Structure			Wall. Seen only in plan possibly		

				continuation of wall in Tr136		

Trench 138						
General description					Orientation	
Posted drainage ditch. Not excavated same as ditch in trench 13?. Drainage ditch at Southern end. Re-cut with French drain added.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.3
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
13800	Layer			Topsoil		
13801	Layer			Subsoil		
13802	Layer			Natural		
13803	Cut			Ditch. French drain re-cutting earlier ditch. Early 19th c		
13804	Fill			Deliberate Backfill. Brick rubble used for drainage. Early 19th c.		
13805	Fill			Deliberate Backfill. Upper fill of drain 13803. Mid brownish Grey silty sand.		
13806	Cut			Ditch. Cut of V shaped drainage ditch. Post med date		
13807	Fill			Secondary Fill. Gravel rich fill of ditch truncated by 13803. Mid greyish brown silty sand. Postmed date		
13808	Cut			Pit. Large pit possibly same feature as the 144. May be cess pit for barracks or gravel extraction pit.		
13809	Fill			Deliberate Backfill. Clayey sand fill of pit. Post med date. Occasional unsorted rounded stone.		

Trench 139						
General description				Orientation		E-W
				Length (m)		30
				Width (m)		2.1
				Avg. depth (m)		0.5
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
13900	Layer		0.36	Topsoil		
13901	Layer		0.1	Subsoil		
13902	Layer			Natural		
13903	Cut	7.04	0.5	Quarry		
13904	Fill	0.8	0.24	Secondary Fill		
13905	Cut	0.36	0.35	Construction Cut		
13906	Fill	0.36	0.35	Deliberate Backfill		
13907	Fill	1.6	0.5	Secondary Fill		
13908	Fill	0.1	0.16	Deliberate Backfill		
13909	Fill	0.64	0.2	Secondary Fill		
Trench 140						
General description				Orientation		
Topsoil and subsoil overlying head silt and gravel. buildings present 2 parrallel walls with returns. Mixed header and stretcher in each course. Base of foundation.				Length (m)		30
				Width (m)		2
				Avg. depth (m)		0.45
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
Trench 141						
General description				Orientation		N-S
Trench consists of topsoil overlaying natural geology of silty clay and gravel.				Length (m)		30
				Width (m)		2
				Avg. depth (m)		0.27
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
14100	Layer		0.27	Topsoil		
14101	Layer			Natural		
14102	Cut	1.75	0.75	Ditch		
14103	Fill	0.62	0.17	Primary Fill		
14104	Fill	1.75	0.58	Secondary Fill		
Trench 142						
General description				Orientation		E-W
Topsoil and subsoil overlying sandy silt natural. Field drain present at Eastern end				Length (m)		30
				Width (m)		2.1

				Avg. depth (m)		0.48
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
14200	Layer		0.36	Topsoil		
14201	Layer		0.08	Subsoil		
14202	Layer			Natural		
Trench 143						
General description				Orientation		N-S
Topsoil and subsoil of sand and gravel. Topsoil 20 cm depth.				Length (m)		30
				Width (m)		2.1
				Avg. depth (m)		0.3
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
14300	Layer		0.3	Topsoil		
14301	Layer			Subsoil		
14302	Layer			Natural		
14303	Cut	0.38	0.2	Ditch		
14304	Fill	0.38	0.2	Primary Fill		
14305	Cut	0.58	0.16	Ditch		
14306	Fill	0.58	0.16	Primary Fill		
14307	Cut	0.84	0.27	Ditch		
14308	Fill	0.84	0.27	Primary Fill		
14309	Cut	0.54	0.19	Ditch		
14310	Fill	0.54	0.18	Primary Fill		
Trench 144						
General description				Orientation		Nw-se
Topsoil and subsoil overlying sand and gravel geology. Single large cess or quarry pit cutting natural				Length (m)		30
				Width (m)		2
				Avg. depth (m)		0.4
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
14400	Cut			Quarry. Possibly gravel extraction or large cess pit. Not fully excavated. Steep to vertical sides. Extends beyond northern end of trench		
14401	Fill			Deliberate Backfill. Yellowish brown clayey sand.		

				Frequent unsorted gravel		
14402	Fill			Deliberate Backfill. Mid to dark blue grey silt. Very very humic tile and pottery present plus Fe hook		
14403	Fill			Deliberate Backfill. Mid greyish brown sands and gravel		
14404	Fill			Deliberate Backfill. Yellowish grey sands and gravels. Finer size than 14403		
14405	Fill			Deliberate Backfill. Clay rich deposit not seen in section in 14400. Mid brownish grey		

APPENDIX B FINDS REPORTS

B.1 Metalwork

By Sam Wilson

Introduction

B.1.1 A total of four copper alloy objects and 19 iron objects were recovered from 14 deposits (ditch fills, etc) during trial trench evaluation at Weeley Camp, Essex. The site was previously occupied by a late 18th/early 19th century military camp/barracks. Where dateable, the recovered artefacts are associated with the post-medieval/modern period. A full concordance is contained within Table 1, below.

Cu. Alloy Objects

B.1.2 A button (SF 9) from context 14401 was the object of most notable interest and can be attributed to the 5th Dragoon Guards and dated c.1788-96 (British Military Buttons, 2021). It is convex in shape with an 'M' type shank (Blair, 2001, p. 71). Around the outside of the button is the regimental motto VESTIGIA NULLA RETRORSUM (Never a Step Backwards/We Do Not Retreat) with a crown at the top, above a Hannover Horse with the (now barely legible) letters V D G (5th Dragoon Guards) below. It is likely the button would have once been silvered rather than gilded (Wilkinson-Latham, 2002, p.30), but no trace now remains, while the relatively small size (16mm diameter) suggests it may have been a cuff button.

B.1.3 The regiment originated as Shrewsbury's Horse in 1686, later renamed the 2nd Irish Horse, eventually becoming the 5th Dragoon Guards in 1788. The name once again changed in 1804, to 5th (the Princess Charlotte of Wales's) Regiment of Dragoon Guards. Since its formation in response to the 1685 Monmouth Rebellion, the regiment saw extensive action, fighting at the Battle of the Boyne (1690) during the Williamite War and several major battles of the Spanish War of Succession (1701-1714) under the Duke of Marlborough. Later they fought at the Battle of Beaumont (1794) in Flanders, having spent much of the preceding time on garrison duty in Ireland.

B.1.4 During the period they were named the 5th Dragoon Guards (1788-1804), they saw significant service in Ireland, particularly in suppressing the Rebellion of 1798, fighting at a number of engagements including the final battle at Vinegar Hill on 21 June 1798 (National Army Museum, 2021). They wore red coats very similar to the infantry, with green facings (Franklin, 2010, pp. 55-6).

B.1.5 Renamed in 1804, they went onto serve in the Peninsular War, notably fighting at the major battle of Salamanca in 1812. Records from the Parish Register at Weeley indicate that the 5th Dragoon Guards were at the barracks between May 1809 and May 1811 (https://essexandsuffolksurnames.co.uk/history/regiments-at-weeley-barracks).

B.1.6 In the later 19th century, the regiment was present at the Battle of Balaclava in 1854 and took part in the Second Boer War (1899-1902). It also took an active role in the First World War as part of the British Expeditionary Force, before being eventually amalgamated into the 5th/6th Dragoons in 1922 (National Army Museum, 2021).

B.1.7 A second button (SF 3) is also thought likely to be a military button of a broadly similar period to (SF 9), but due to the surface concretion, no detail can be made out. The slightly larger size (20mm diameter) suggests it may have been a waistcoat or jacket button. A tiny trace of gilding is still present on the back of the button.

B.1.8 Object SF 5 appears to be a small off cut from a cu. alloy sheet. It is undatable, although the thinness of the metal would suggest a relatively recent date and perhaps contemporary with the occupation of the camp.

B.1.9 Coin SF 11 has extensive surface corrosion and therefore any detail is no longer visible. Based purely on the size (approx. 28mm diameter) it is likely to be a halfpenny broadly contemporary with the Napoleonic camp but not necessarily directly associated with it, as such an object could easily have been a casual loss.

Iron Objects

B.1.10 Object SF 1, retrieved from context 14402 is an angled, square-sectioned piece of iron with a curved and tapering end, interpreted as most likely a latch closure or similar.

B.1.11 (SF 7), from (5503) appears to be a complete knife blade, probably associated with the military occupation of the site although it is not of any particularly recognisable military type.

B.1.12 (SF 8) was a heavily corroded piece of flat iron recovered from (8607) and similarly may be a part of a knife blade.

B.1.13 A total of 15 probable nails or nail fragments (inc. SF 2, 4 and 12) were recovered from six deposits (3001, 11404, 11409, 11501, 12404 and 11603). Several were no more than heavily corroded iron lumps, but where visible they all appeared to be of a handmade type which is not closely dateable by form. Given the general archaeological background of the site, they may have been associated with the Napoleonic period camp/barracks but this is not wholly certain. The heavily corroded lumps would require x-ray to definitively confirm their original form.

B.1.14 The iron object recovered from (2404) appears to be a small, iron plate of roughly trapezoidal shape. It does not have any obvious association with military equipment.

Context	Small Find No	Material	Object Name	Comments	Date
2404	n/a	Fe (iron)	Artefact	Uncertain	Undateable
3001	2	Fe (iron)	Nail		Undateable
3607	8	Fe (iron)	Artefact	Partial knife blade?	pmed?
5503	7	Fe (iron)	Artefact	Knife blade	Probable pmed
11404	n/a	Fe (iron)	Nail		Undateable
11409	n/a	Fe (iron)	Artefact	Probable nail	Undateable
11501	n/a	Fe (iron)	Artefact	Probable nail	Undateable
11601	5	Cua (copper alloy)	Artefact	Triangular strip	Undateable
11603	4	Fe (iron)	Artefact	Probable nail	Undateable
12404	11	Cua (copper alloy)	Coin	Probably halfpenny	Pmed
12404	12	Fe (iron)	Artefact	Possibly nails	Undateable
13601	3	Cua (copper alloy)	Button	Probably military	C18/19th
14401	9	Cua (copper alloy)	Button	5th Dragoon Guards	1788-96
14402	1	Fe (iron)	Hook	Possibly part of a latch or closure	Probable pmed

Table 1. Metalwork catalogue

B.2 Struck flint from Pleistocene deposits

By Lawrence Billington

Summary

B.2.1 A total of four struck flints were collected from deposit 4102, Trench 41 during the geo-archaeological test pitting (see Quest 2021 for reporting). Of these, only one represents a definite artefact, with the other pieces more likely to represent gravel clasts which have been naturally fractured as a result of impact and collision in a high energy fluvial environment and pieces fractured during the mechanical excavation of the geological deposits.

Description

B.2.2 The only convincing humanly struck flint is a small partly cortical flake (length=34mm, breadth=30mm, max. non-bulbar thickness=11mm) which has been removed from a simple unprepared striking platform and bears a clear impact mark and pronounced bulb of percussion indicative of direct hard hammer percussion. As well as retaining some cortex at its distal end, its dorsal face bears the scar of a single major previous removal made from the same striking platform, whilst one the lateral edge bears the remnant of an earlier removal struck at right angles to the surviving platform. The condition of the flake (rolled, with its lateral edges and dorsal arises fairly heavily rounded and exhibiting heavy cortication/mineral staining) is typical of flintwork which has been transported and deposited in fluvial gravels. This piece can only be characterised as a flake probably removed from a simple multiplatform core and it is not chronologically/culturally diagnostic.

B.2.3 The remaining pieces include two pieces which have wholly cortical striking dorsal surfaces and striking platforms., with no traces of previous removals. Both appear to be derived from small to medium sized sub-angular gravel cobbles/clasts. On the larger

piece (length =52mm, breadth= 43mm, thickness= 15mm) the ventral face is corticated and bears traces of multiple, somewhat poorly defined, bulbs of percussion. This seems very likely to have been 'struck' naturally as a result of collision between gravel clasts in a high-energy fluvial environment. The same may be true of the second, smaller, fully cortical flake (length=33mm breadth=32mm thickness=14mm), although in this case its ventral surface appears to be quite fresh and it is possible that is was 'struck' during the mechanical excavation of its parent deposit during the fieldwork. The final struck flint is very likely to have been fractured during excavation of the deposit. This is a small, broad, flake (length=17mm, breadth=25mm thickness=6mm), in fresh condition with no signs of cortication or staining. It has a very small, marginal striking platform remnant and alongside an area of cortex at its distal end it bears irregular scars of previous (or more likely, simultaneously made) removals on its dorsal face.

Conclusions

B.2.4 The only definite artefact in this small group of struck flint is a single flake which has clearly experienced some degree of transport in a high energy fluvial environment. As such, this material is of limited significance beyond indicating the presence of reworked Palaeolithic flint in the deposit in question.

B.3 Later Prehistoric and post-medieval flint

By Anthony Haskins

Introduction

B.3.1 During the evaluation, an assemblage of 83 struck and burnt flints were recovered from various contexts across the site. This report outlines the results of the typological assessment and the chronological character of the assemblage.

Quantification

B.3.2 The assemblage of struck flints is composed of 5 blades, 19 flakes, 5 cores/core fragments and 8 tools and retouched pieces including 4 gunflints (Table 2).

B.3.3 A small quantity of burnt flint (53 pieces, 0.545kg) was also recovered. The natural unstruck burnt pieces were all heavily burnt but will not be considered below. The date of the burnt flint is unclear, although it seems likely that some of the material is potentially Late Mesolithic or Early Neolithic as it was found in association with knapped flint of this period. Some of the burnt flint in particular the material from Trench 137 is most likely to be post-medieval in date and related to the barracks site.

Type	Sub-type	Total
Blade	width >10mm <20mm	4
	width >5mm <10mm	3
Flake	>50mm	7
	>25mm <50mm	6
	>10mm <25mm	9
	<10mm	1
Core	Opposed Platform Blade	1
	Platform at Right Angles Blade	1

	Amorphous	1
	Fragment	2
Tools	Gunflint	4
	Meche de Foret	1
	Scraper	1
	Miscellaneous retouched Flake	2
Burnt		53
Total		83

Table 2. Flint quantification

Characterisation of Assemblage

Raw material

B.3.4 The assemblage is struck from various locally available good quality semi-translucent yellowish-brown to reddish-brown flints, with occasional to frequent inclusions. The gunflints are all struck on a high quality dark greyish-black flint. A small proportion of the assemblage is recorticated to a pale cream colour and it is not possible to determine the original material. The majority of the cortex, where present, is heavily abraded which would suggest it was recovered from nearby secondary deposits, several pieces struck from pebble flint were also recovered.

Debitage

B.3.5 The small assemblage was recovered from various contexts including the subsoil and lying within alluvial deposits on the edge of the first river terrace. Much of the material is residual in nature with heavily abraded edges suggesting the assemblage has been recovered from disturbed deposits. However, several of the Mesolithic blades are in better condition suggesting they have not been disturbed.

B.3.6 The debitage is a mix of well prepared and formed blades, often with indications of soft hammer percussion and poorly formed flakes struck with a hard hammer suggesting a multi-period assemblage.

B.3.7 All the gunflints were recovered from the subsoil except the flint from gully 114114.

Cores and core technology

B.3.8 Only three complete cores were recovered during the evaluation. The first two are both types associated with Late Mesolithic or Early Neolithic narrow blade production. The core from (**13107**) was an opposed platform core, whilst the core from the subsoil in Trench 48 (4801) was a platform at right angles core. Both had surviving cortex and are characteristic of the local gravels. The third core was an amorphous flake core of later prehistoric date. The core fragments were not well enough preserved to identify the form of the core, but due to the surviving prepared platforms both are likely to be of Late Mesolithic or Early Neolithic date.

Retouched pieces

B.3.9 A small quantity of the recovered pieces have indications of retouch. A single retouched blade forms the distal part of a meche de foret type Mesolithic tool (Butler

2005); two flakes with areas of semi-abrupt retouch forming expedient tools of probable later prehistoric date.

B.3.10 Four gunflints were recovered from various locations across the site. Only the gunflint found in gully (**11413**) was recovered from within a feature, the remainder were recovered from the subsoil. All flints are 1" to 1" 1/8th suggesting they are all smooth bore 'Brown Bess' musket or carbine flints. Two of the flints are smaller suggesting they may be carbine flints used by the Light Dragoons. All the flints are struck from high quality raw material from blades indicating they were most likely manufactured at Brandon. Other areas of gunflint production in the UK used a flake-based system. Brandon became the centre of Great British flint knapping during the revolutionary and Napoleonic wars after trade with France, who supplied most of the gun flints prior to the wars, ceased.

Discussion and conclusion

B.3.11 The assemblage recovered from the evaluation is a mix of post-medieval gunflints and prehistoric knapped flints. The main concentration of flints on the edge of the first river terrace would be a likely position for evidence of a flint scatter. The good condition of the struck blades would suggest that they have not been rolled or transported any distance. However, much of the assemblage is abraded suggesting that a part of the assemblage has been ploughed out.

B.3.12 The gunflints are all formed from blades suggesting they were knapped at Brandon. The form of the gunflints fits with the occupation of the site as a military camp and subsequent barracks in the early 1800s.

Statement of potential and recommendations

B.3.13 The struck flint found suggests that there is evidence for landscape use during the Late Mesolithic or Early Neolithic in the area of Trenches 77 and 126. It is unclear whether this indicates a surviving flint scatter. Low numbers of flint are often recorded in evaluations even in areas of high-density knapped flint. It is therefore recommended that if further work is undertaken a strategy for excavation of an in-situ flint scatter is prepared.

B.4 Non-Building Stone

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction and Methodology

B.4.1 An incomplete whetstone/hone was recovered during the evaluation. The stone was identified visually using a x10 magnifying lens and the functional category used is defined by Crummy in 1983 and 1988, Category 10: Tools. The classification for hones follows that of Moore (1978), as set out in Moore & Oakley 1979, 280-2, where it is associated with that established by Ellis (1969) (Crummy 76-79 and microfiche). Simplified recording has been undertaken, with material type, basic description and weight recorded in the text. The whetstone and archive are curated by Oxford Archaeology East until formal deposition or dispersal.

Assemblage

B.4.2 An incomplete miscellaneous hone (whetstone) was recovered from ditch **13806** in Trench 138. The whetstone is fashioned from fine-grained grey schist. The upper and lower surfaces are polished and very slightly dished, and one end is rounded and smooth. The artefact is sub-rectangular in plan and section (43mm long, 15mm wide x 14mm thick, 0.019kg). It is broken on two edges and the breaks are rough. The unbroken end is slightly rounded and polished through use, with some wear. The main surfaces have been polished to a smooth finish.

Discussion

B.4.3 Dating of whetstones is problematic, as they were used from the later Iron Age onwards, however, the whetstone was recovered alongside a piece of Westerwald Stoneware and Creamware post-medieval pottery. The whetstone, which may have been used for sharpening both iron knives and agricultural implements, could be residual, and perhaps relates to settlement and agriculture in the medieval period or it may relate to the Napoleonic encampment and later barracks.

Retention, dispersal or display

B.4.4 Should further work be undertaken, additional fragments of whetstone may be recovered. If no further work is undertaken, this statement acts as a full record. The whetstone/hone fragment may be retained or dispersed for educational use prior to archive deposition.

B.5 Building Stone

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction and Methodology

B.5.1 Two fragments of stone, weighing 0.016kg, were recovered from gully **12403** and foundation trench **13607** in Trenches 124 and 136 respectively. Simplified recording has been undertaken, with material type, basic description and weight recorded in the text.

Assemblage

B.5.2 Worked stone: ditch **12403** in Trench 124 produced a small irregular fragment of Welsh roofing slate from fill 12404, weighing 0.011kg. Ditch **13607** in Trench 136 produced a further fragment of dark bluish-grey roofing slate, weighing 0.005kg.

Discussion

B.5.3 The Welsh slate fragments are of mid-19th century date or later, and the material indicates slate-roofed buildings somewhere in the vicinity of the site.

Retention, dispersal or display

B.5.4 Should further work be undertaken, more slate may be recovered. If no further work is undertaken, the assemblage may be dispersed, and this report acts as a full record.

B.6 Prehistoric Pottery

By Nick Gilmour

Introduction

B.6.1 The evaluation yielded 16 sherds (143g) of prehistoric pottery, with a low mean sherd weight (MSW) of 8.9g. The pottery was recovered from five different contexts; the fills of ditches and pits (Table 3).

B.6.2 The pottery dates to the Neolithic and is in fabrics typically associated with this pottery of this date. Some of the sherds are decorated and are likely to belong to the Peterborough ware ceramic tradition. However, some of the assemblage could be from the decorated bowl, or other Early Neolithic ceramic tradition.

B.6.3 The pottery is in moderate to poor condition, most sherds are small and abraded.

Context	Cut	Trench	Feature Type	Spot Date	No of sherds	Weight (g)
306	305	3	ditch	NEO	3	29
308	307	3	Pit	NEO	1	13
804	803	8	ditch	NEO	5	41
4306	4305	43	ditch	NEO	4	49
4308	4307	43	Pit	NEO	3	11
Total					16	143

Table 3. Quantification of prehistoric pottery

Methodology

B.6.4 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 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. 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, shoulder and/or other diagnostic features, the vessel was categorised by ceramic tradition (Collared Urn, Deverel-Rimbury etc.)

B.6.5 All pottery was subject to sherd size analysis. Sherds less than 4cm in diameter were classified as ‘small’ (12 sherds); sherds measuring 4-8cm were classified as ‘medium’ (4 sherds), and sherds over 8cm in diameter would have been classified as ‘large’ (no sherds). The quantified data is presented on an Excel data sheet held with the site archive.

Prehistoric pottery fabrics

B.6.6 Four different fabrics were identified, all of which are flint fabrics. The degree to which these fabrics are intentionally different is difficult to assess. Variation on the size and frequency of flint inclusions within single sherds, suggests that some of these different fabric categories may have been present within the same vessel.

F1: Moderate poorly sorted flint in a sandy clay matrix.

F2: Occasional fine flint in a sandy clay matrix.

F3: Rare fine flint in a micaceous sandy clay matrix.

F4: Occasional medium flint in a micaceous sandy clay matrix

Fabric type	Initial Spot Date	No of sherds	Weight (g)	% fabric (by wt.)
F1	NEO	3	25	17.5
F2	NEO	6	49	34.2
F3	NEO	6	45	31.5
F4	NEO	1	24	16.8
Grand Total		**16**	**143**	**100**

Table 4. Quantification of prehistoric pottery by fabric.

Pottery from Trench 3

B.6.7 A total of four sherds (42g) of Neolithic pottery was recovered from two features within Trench 3. A single sherd (13g) came from deposit 308, a fill of pit **307**. This is a plain body sherd in fabric F3.

B.6.8 Three sherds (29g) were within deposit 306, a fill of ditch **305**. One of these sherds (5g) is in fabric F1 and is from the rim of the vessel. The rim is plain and flat, with the sherd too small to measure the diameter of the vessel. Another sherd (17g), also in fabric F1, from ditch 305 is from the base of a vessel. This sherd is quite abraded and so the form and diameter of the base is not measurable. The final sherd from ditch **305** is in fabric F2 and is a plain body sherd.

B.6.9 The fabrics of all four sherds from trench 3 are typical of the Early Neolithic plain bowl and Decorated bowl (e.g. Mildenhall style) and Impressed Ware ceramic traditions in Essex. However, the lack of feature sherds prevents closer dating. The single rim sherd is of a form that is present in both Early Neolithic bowl and Impressed Ware ceramics.

The pottery from Trench 8

B.6.10 The only decorated prehistoric pottery sherds from this evaluation were recovered from Trench 8. The assemblage from this trench comprises 5 sherds (41g), which was recovered from deposit 803, within ditch **804**. Four of these sherds (38g) are in fabric F2 and are decorated with fingernail impressions. On two of the decorated sherds these fingernail impressions are vertical and form rows around vessel. The remaining sherd (3g) is a plain body sherd in fabric F1.

B.6.11 The decoration present on these sherds is more typical in the Impressed Ware ceramic tradition, notably on Peterborough Ware. The fabrics of the relevant sherds are also consistent with pottery of this date.

Pottery from Trench 43

B.6.12 A total of seven sherds (60g) of pottery was recovered from two features in Trench 43. These are all plain body sherds. Most of this pottery (four sherds, 49g) was recovered from deposit 4306, within ditch **4305**. These sherds are in fabric F2 (one sherd), F3 (two sherds) and F4 (one sherd). The remaining pottery from this trench was found in deposit 4308, which filled pit **4307**. These three sherds (11g) are in fabric F3. Pit **4307** cut ditch **4305**, and so it is likely that all of the pottery in Trench 43 originated as part of the same deposit.

B.6.13 As there are no feature sherds present, it is not clear if the pottery from this trench is Early Neolithic, or from the (slightly later) Impressed Ware ceramic tradition.

Discussion

B.6.14 The small assemblage of prehistoric pottery from this site is in fabrics typical of Neolithic pottery from this region. However, there are few diagnostic sherds. The presence of a single sherd from the base of a vessel, together with the fingernail decoration present on four sherds, suggests that the pottery is from the Impressed Ware ceramic tradition, dating to the middle Neolithic.

B.6.15 Generally, the pottery sherds are small and abraded, suggesting they may be residual. Also, the majority of the pottery was recovered from ditches. Ditches are extremely rare during the earlier Neolithic, making it highly unlikely that the pottery dates these features. However, the pottery is soft and would easily break down, so it is unlikely that this material has moved a long distance.

B.7 Iron Age Pottery

By Carlotta Marchetto

Introduction

B.7.1 An assemblage of 44 sherds of Iron Age pottery (738g) was recovered from the evaluation with a mean sherd (MSW) weight of 16.8g. The pottery was recovered from six contexts relating to features (ditches, pit and cremation) in Trenches 14, 41, 131, 141 and 143 (Table 5).

B.7.2 The assemblage is predominantly Early Iron Age (c. 600-350 BC), with a small component of Middle Iron Age (c. 350-50 BC) from ditch 14307 and two features in Trench 131.

B.7.3 The pottery is in a good/stable condition, with a relatively high MSW. Medium sherds (4-8cm in size) dominate, and most are relatively 'fresh' and unabraded. This report provides a full quantified characterised of the material by period.

Trench	Context	Cut	Feature type	No. sherds	Weight (g)	Pottery spot date
14	1404	1403	pit	1	5	EIA
41	4110	4109	cremation	38	673	EIA
131	13106	NA	NA	2	12	MIA
131	13109	NA	NA	1	17	MIA
141	14104	14102	ditch	1	10	EIA
143	14308	14307	ditch	1	21	MIA
TOTAL				*44*	*738*	

Table 5. Quantification of Iron Age pottery

Methodology

B.7.4 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 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.7.5 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 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.7.6 All pottery was subject to sherd size analysis. Sherds less than 4cm in diameter were classified as 'small' (16 sherds; 36%); sherds measuring 4-8cm were classified as 'medium' (25 sherds; 57%), and sherds over 8cm in diameter were classified as 'large'

(3 sherds; 7%). The quantified data is presented on an Excel data sheet held with the site archive.

Prehistoric pottery fabrics

Q1: Moderate to common quartz sand, sherds may contain rare angular flint or rare linear voids from burnt out organic matter.

QF1: Moderate to common sand and rare to sparse fine flint (mainly <1mm in size).

QS1: Moderate to common quartz sand and rare very fine shell (mainly <1mm in size).

Fabric	Fabric group	No. sherds	Weight (g)	% fabric (by wt.)	MNV
Q1	Sand	5	55	7.4	1
QF1	Sand and Flint	1	10	1.3	-
QS1	Sand and Shell	38	673	91.2	1
TOTAL		*44*	*738*	*99.9*	*2*

Table 6. Quantification of prehistoric pottery by fabric. MNV calculated as the total number of different base and rim and shoulder

The Assemblage

Early Iron Age pottery

B.7.7 Pottery assigned to the Early Iron Age comprises 40 sherds weighing 688g. The pottery derived from three contexts relating to three features in Trenches 14, 41 and 141.

B.7.8 The assemblage is dominated by sherds in quartz sand and shell fabric (98% by weight). Shell tempered fabrics commonly occur in EIA/MIA contexts in south Essex (Brown 1986, 31) and are present in the North Shoebury assemblage (Brown 95, 77-78). Sherds in sand and flint fabrics account for 1% of the pottery (by weight), and those with just sand 1% (by weight). Diagnostic feature sherds comprise one base and two rim and shoulders part of the same vessel. Decoration is present on 13 sherds. A range of applications and techniques typical of the Early Iron Age are evident, with groove and incised chevron decoration.

Trench 14

B.7.9 One sherd (5g) of Early Iron Age pottery was recovered from Trench 14. This derived from pit **1403**. It is a fine-ware sherd with a groove decoration. This decoration has a parallel in North Shoebury (Brown 1995, fig. 66.117, 85) and it is associated with Darmsden-Linton pottery.

Trench 41

B.7.10 The cremation in Trench 41 yielded the largest assemblage of the Early Iron Age pottery with a total of 38 sherds (673g). The sherds are part of the same cremation vessel in quartz sand and very fine shell fabric. The vessel is a jar with rounded, slightly bulbous body and short upright or out turned neck (Form A). It presents an incised chevron decoration between horizontal lines that is characteristic of the Early Iron Age 'Mature' Decorated ware groups: c. 600/500 - 350/300 BC (Brudenell 2012, 195-210).

This decoration is uncommon but has a parallel in North Shoebury, on a Late Bronze Age vessel (Brown 1995, fig 63.57. 81).

Trench 141

B.7.11 Only one sherd (10g) of pottery was recovered from ditch 14102 in Trench 141. The sherd is assigned to the Early Iron Age on the basis of the fabric.

Middle Iron Age pottery

B.7.12 Pottery assigned to the Middle Iron Age comprises four sherds weighing 50g. All the pottery derived from contexts 13106 and 13109 in Trench 131 and ditch **14307** in Trench 141. The assemblage is all hand-made with all the sherds in quartz sandy fabric. The single diagnostic feature sherd comprises a simple flat base with traces of burnishing on the exterior surface.

Discussion

B.7.13 The evaluation has yielded pottery assigned to the Early and Middle Iron Age, with majority being of Early Iron Age. The earliest material belongs to the Early Iron Age 'Mature' Decorated ware groups: c. 600/500 - 350/300 BC (Brudenell 2012, 195-210). The majority of the pottery is characterised by the cremation vessel fragments with incised geometrical motifs in quarts sand and shell fabric. The cremation vessel comes from Trench 41 and any further investigation in the vicinity of the trench may encounter further Early Iron Age burials.

B.8 Roman Pottery

By Kathryn Blackbourn

Introduction

B.8.1 An assemblage of Roman pottery totalling 28 sherds, weighing 433g was recovered, representing a minimum of 9 individual vessels. Many of these sherds were heavily abraded and they range in date from the 1st to 4th century AD, with the majority of sherds dating to the 1st to 2nd century AD. These sherds have an average sherd weight of 15.5g.

Methodology

B.8.2 The pottery was analysed following the national guidelines (Barclay et al 2016) and with reference to the national fabric series (Tomber and Dore 1998) and also Tyers (1996). The total assemblage was studied and a full catalogue was prepared. The sherds were examined using a hand lens (x10 magnification) and were divided into fabric groups defined on the basis of inclusion types present. Vessel forms were recorded and vessel types cross-referenced and compared to other examples. The sherds were counted and weighed to the nearest whole gram and recorded by context. Decoration, residues and abrasion were also noted. OA East curates the pottery and archive.

The Pottery

B.8.3 A total of five pottery fabric types were identified (Table 1) and the assemblage comprises locally made grey and oxidised coarse ware jars. There are no sherds from the larger pottery industries within Britain or any imported vessels present within the assemblage. All of the sherds are wheel made.

Fabric Type	Forms	No of Sherds	Weight (g)	Weight %
SGW Sandy Grey Ware	Jar	3	13	3
SGW (fine) Sandy Grey Ware - Fine	Jar/Beaker	4	12	2.77
SGW (Grog) Sandy Grey Ware with Grog temper	Jar	2	127	29.33
SGW (Q) Sandy Grey Ware with Quartz inclusions	Jar	4	14	3.23
SOW (grey) Sandy Oxidised Ware with grey surface	Jar	15	267	61.66
Grand Total	**-**	**28**	**433**	**100**

Table 7. Roman pottery by fabric type

Results

B.8.4 Five trenches across the site contained features which produced Roman pottery.

Trench 5

B.8.5 Fill 504 of Ditch 503 contained the base and body sherds (3 sherds, 11g) of a sandy grey ware jar with quartz inclusions which has a broad date of 1st to 4th century AD.

Trench 27

B.8.6 Two ditches within Trench 27 yielded Roman pottery, the fill (2706) of ditch **2705** contained a single rim sherd (98g) of a large storage jar in a sandy grey ware grog tempered fabric dated to the 1st to 2nd century AD. Fill 2708 (ditch **2707**) produced 15 sherds (267g) of a sandy oxidised ware jar which was heavily abraded and was also dated to the 1st to 2nd century AD.

Trench 30

B.8.7 Ditch **3005** (fill 3004) contained four sherds (12g) of a fine sandy grey ware jar or beaker dated to the 2nd to 3rd century AD.

Trench 34

B.8.8 A single sherd (3g) of sandy grey ware with quartz inclusions was recovered residually from the fill (3404) of furrow **3403**.

Trench 110

B.8.9 Roman pottery was recovered from a single ditch (**11003**) within Trench 110. Fill 11004 yielded four sherds (42g) of coarse ware jars dated to the 1st to 2nd century AD.

Conclusion

B.8.10 All of the Roman pottery was recovered from ditches, bar a single sherd recovered residually from furrow 3403. The presence of pottery within ditches is the probable cause of the heavily abraded assemblage. The assemblage is small and represents only locally made products, indicating that any settlement present within the vicinity of the site was likely small, with minimal contact with trade links. The ditches from which pottery was recovered probably have an agricultural function rather than a direct relation to settlement activity.

Catalogue

Trench	Fill	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Fabric Family	Form	Quantity	Weight	Spotdate	Context Date
5	504	503	Fill	Ditch	SGW (Q)	jar	2	8	C1-C4	C1-C4
5	504	503	Fill	Ditch	SGW (Q)	jar	1	3	C1-C4	C1-C4
27	2708	2707	Fill	Ditch	SOW (grey)	Jar	1	101	C1-C2	C1-C2
27	2708	2707	Fill	Ditch	SOW (grey)	Jar	14	166	C1-C2	C1-C2
27	2706	2705	Fill	Ditch	SGW (Grog)	Jar	1	98	C1-C2	C1-C2

Trench	Fill	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Fabric Family	Form	Quantity	Weight	Spotdate	Context Date
30	3006	3005	Fill	Ditch	SGW (fine)	jar/beaker	4	12	C2-C3	C2-C3
34	3404	3403	Fill	Furrow	SGW (Q)	?	1	3	C1-C4	Med-PM
110	11004	11003	Fill	Ditch	SGW	jar	3	13	C1-C2	C1-C2
110	11004	11003	Fill	Ditch	SGW (grog)	jar	1	29	C1-C2	C1-C2

Table 8. Catalogue of Roman pottery

B.9 Post-medieval Pottery

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction

B.9.1 Archaeological works produced a small to moderate assemblage of mostly 18th to early 19th century pottery, 99 sherds, weighing 2.293kg. This represents a minimum of 50 vessels, recovered from features in Trenches 18, 48, 55, 86, 101, 108, 114, 115, 116, 124, 130, 133, 136, 137, 138, 139 and 144. The condition of the assemblage is unabraded to moderately abraded, and the average sherd weight is moderate at approximately 23g.

Methodology

B.9.2 The Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group (PCRG), Study Group for Roman Pottery (SGRP), The Medieval Pottery Research Group (MPRG), 2016 A Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology and the MPRG A guide to the classification of medieval ceramic forms (MPRG 1998) act as standards. Rapid recording was carried out using OA East's in-house system, based on that previously used at the Museum of London.

B.9.3 Fabric classification has been carried out for all previously described types using Essex fabric types (Cotter 2000), based on those of Cunningham (1985). All sherds have been counted, classified, minimum number of vessels (MNV) established, and weighed on a context-by-context basis. A summary of the assemblage is recorded in the catalogue at the end of this report (Table 9) with full recording in an Access 2003 database in the site archive. The pottery and archive are curated by Oxford Archaeology East until formal deposition or dispersal.

Assemblage

B.9.4 Trench 18, ditch **1803** produced a sherd from the base of a relatively modern plant pot.

B.9.5 The subsoil (4801) in Trench 48 produced a single sherd of Creamware/Staffordshire-type white earthenware from a plate or dish, while from Trench 55, ditch **5502**, a sherd from a Creamware plate or dish (c.1740-1830) was recovered, alongside a sherd of Post-medieval red earthenware.

B.9.6 In Trench 86 construction cut **8602** produced one of only four decorated sherds in the assemblage. The sherd is from a Pearlware tea bowl or cup with polychrome-painted decoration (c.1790-1820).

B.9.7 Ditches **10107**, **10803** and **11409**, in Trenches 101, 108 and 114 respectively, all produced sherds from Creamware table vessels.

B.9.8 Gully **11500** in Trench 115 produced sherds from Nottinghamshire/Derbyshire stoneware vessels, including a drinking vessel and a transfer-decorated pearlware sherd (c.1770-1840). 'In Colchester, late 18th-century painted Pearlware occurs but […], the vast bulk belongs to the 19th and 20th centuries' (Cotter 2000 254).

B.9.9 Ditch **11600**, in Trench 116, produced five sherds of pottery, including two decorated sherds. These consist of a rim from a Pearlware tea bowl or cup with polychrome-painted decoration (c.1790-1820) and a fragment from a Staffordshire-type white earthenwares vessel with transfer-printed flow blue decoration (c.1830-1900). Ditch 11604 produced a single sherd from a Creamware plate or dish.

B.9.10 Trench 124 produced the second largest assemblage (by weight) of post-medieval pottery recovered from a single feature, gully **12403**, from which were recovered 35 sherds, weighing in total 0.347kg. This represents a minimum of seven vessels, of which six are Creamwares, including at least three plates or dishes, and rims from two drinking vessels (cups or tea bowls). The final vessel is represented by a late Post-medieval red earthenware body sherd.

B.9.11 In Trench 130, pit **13003** produced a single Pearlware sherd, while a ditch **13303** in Trench 133 contained small unabraded sherds of both Creamware and Pearlware vessels.

B.9.12 Two foundation trenches **13609** and **13611** in Trench 136 produced pottery: **13609** produced only a single sherd from a Post-medieval red earthenware bowl, with three Creamware sherds being recovered from **13611**.

B.9.13 The wall/masonry 13710 in Trench 137 produced a body sherd from a Creamware bowl and a base sherd from a stoneware vessel, possibly a 19th century English stoneware vessel, although it could be earlier.

B.9.14 Two features in Trench 138 produced pottery. Of these, ditch **13803** produced both Creamware sherds and large sherds from three Post-medieval red earthenware vessels, including a late Post-medieval red earthenware. A second ditch, **13806**, produced a rim sherd from a Creamware plate or dish.

B.9.15 Quarry **13903** in Trench 139 produced a single rim sherd from a Creamware plate or dish and a body sherd from a Westerwald stoneware vessel. It seems very probable that this sherd is from a 19th century vessel.

B.9.16 Trench 144 produced the largest assemblage (by weight), with 1.195kg of pottery recovered from quarry **14400**, including four moderately abraded sherds from a large Post-medieval red earthenware bowl. One sherd has a crack, a pre-firing or firing fault that was subsequently filled with glaze that filled the crack during firing. This fault would not have affected the usage of the vessel; however, it may also indicate that it was not a quality product. The quarry also produced the final sherd of decorated Pearlware from a transfer-printed vessel, two sherds of Creamware, including a sherd giving a partial profile from a deep dish, a base sherd from a Late slipped kitchen ware vessel and the only sherd of Tin-glazed earthenware, a base sherd from a jar, the form of which is a drug jar. The tin glaze covering the vessel is bluish with a pale blue broad annular ring. The vessel may be residual in the later quarry.

Discussion

B.9.17 The bulk of the pottery recovered, Creamware tableware, plates or dishes, is from a period that spans of the site's occupation during the Napoleonic war, on what was first Weeley Camp and subsequently Weely Barracks (1803-1815), home to up to 3000 men, initially from three Scottish Highland Battalions

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Weeley). The bulk of the assemblage is undecorated creamware plates or dishes. If these do form part of an assemblage relating to the occupation of the site by the military, it would be logical to associate them with the more settled Barracks rather than the camp (an encampment most likely being just a collection of tents), although some of the officers may have lived in the tents, while others, including Major Grant and his wife Mary Ann Grant had, in July of the year 1803, lodgings in the close vicinity of the camp, and it would seem that life around the camp was quite genteel. Those officers on site might have dined at campaign tables graced with the undecorated creamwares of the time. (https://essexandsuffolksurnames.co.uk/history/life-at-weeley-camp-and-barracks-1803-to-1804-from-mary-ann-grants-sketches-of-life-manners/).

B.9.18 By the winter of 1803-4 the camp had become the barracks and Mary Ann Grant details the dreadful conditions, of unfinished buildings and roads and the difficulties of a woman in these conditions. By the summer of 1804 life at the barracks seemed much improved, however invitations to dine "are always accompanied by a desire, that each person will bring their camp-stool, knife, glass; such is the order among those who occupy barracks" (ibid). This would suggest that if the ceramics relate to the barracks, although perhaps they relate to the later years of the barracks.

B.9.19 There are very few decorated sherds present in the assemblage and these are mostly pearlware drinking vessels (1790-1820). 'In Colchester, Late 18th-century painted Pearlware occurs but […], the vast bulk belongs to the 19th and 20th centuries' (Cotter 2000 254). The post-medieval red earthenwares have a long production life, several sherds may be 19th century, and most are likely contemporaneous with the Creamwares and Pearlwares in the assemblage and would have been kitchen vessels.

B.9.20 The assemblage has undergone little reworking, with only some of the Post-medieval red earthenwares showing more than moderate abrasion. The majority of the Creamwares are unabraded and some deposits may be primary deposition, perhaps from the last phase of occupation. This would be a glimpse into the ceramic assemblage of a military camp, although possibly the assemblage of the officers, rather than the enlisted men.

Retention, dispersal or display

B.9.21 Should further work be undertaken, this report should be incorporated into any later catalogue. If no further work on the site is undertaken, the following summary catalogue and access database in the archive, act as a full record. The post-medieval pottery may be retained for educational use, if related to the Napoleonic camp and later Barracks, or dispersed.

Trench	Context	Cut	Fabric	Form	MNV	Count	Weight (kg)	Date Range
18	1804	**1803**	Flowerpot Fabric 51B	Plant pot	1	1	0.045	19th-/20th century
48	4801		Fabric 48C/48D Creamware/Staffordshire-type white earthenware	Hollowware: plate or dish	1	1	0.032	1740-1830+
55	5504	**5502**	Fabric 48C Creamware	Hollowware: plate or dish	1	1	0.011	1740-1830

Trench	Context	Cut	Fabric	Form	MNV	Count	Weight (kg)	Date Range
			Fabric 40 Post-medieval red earthenware		1	1	0.012	1550-1800
86	8605	**8602**	Fabric 48P Pearlware (with underglaze polychrome-painted decoration)	Drinking vessel: cup	1	1	0.003	Late 18th (1790-1820)
101	10108	**10107**	Fabric 48C Creamware	Hollowware: plate or dish	1	1	0.011	1740-1830
108	10804	**10803**	Fabric 48C Creamware	Hollowware: plate or dish	1	2	0.012	1740-1830
			Fabric 48C Creamware	Hollowware: plate or dish	1	3	0.044	1740-1830
			Fabric 48C Creamware	Rounded bowl	1	1	0.012	1740-1830
114	11409	**11409**	Fabric 48C Creamware		1	5	0.007	1740-1830
115	11501		Fabric 45G Nottinghamshire/Derbyshire stoneware	Bowl or drinking vessel	1	3	0.009	Late 18th-19th century
			Fabric 45G Nottinghamshire/Derbyshire stoneware	Drinking vessel	1	1	0.003	Late 18th-19th century
			Fabric 48P Pearlware transfer printed		1	1	0.002	Late 18th (1770-1840)
116	11601	**16000**	Fabric 48P Pearlware (with underglaze polychrome-painted decoration)	Drinking vessel: cup	1	1	0.002	Late 18th (1790-1820)
	11603		Fabric 48C Creamware	Hollowware: plate or dish	2	2	0.007	1740-1830
			Fabric 40 Post-medieval red earthenware	Jar/bowl	1	1	0.014	1550-1800
			Fabric 48D Staffordshire-type white earthenwares (Flow Blue)		1	1	0.001	19th-20th century
	11607	**11604**	Fabric 48C Creamware	Hollowware: plate or dish	1	1	0.011	1740-1830
124	12404	**12403**	Fabric 48C Creamware	Hollowware: plate or dish	1	3	0.053	1740-1830
			Fabric 48C Creamware	Hollowware	1	5	0.061	1740-1830
			Fabric 48C Creamware	Hollowware: plate	1	2	0.094	1740-1830
			Fabric 48C Creamware	Hollowware: plate or dish	0	3	0.032	1740-1830
			Fabric 48C Creamware	Hollowware: plate or dish	0	4	0.041	1740-1830
			Fabric 48C Creamware		0	8	0.016	1740-1830
			Fabric 40 Post-medieval red earthenware/Country ware		1	1	0.007	1550-1800+
			Fabric 48C Creamware	Drinking vessel/jar	1	1	0.019	1740-1830
			Fabric 48C Creamware	Bowl	0	4	0.016	1740-1830
			Fabric 48C Creamware	Drinking vessel?	1	3	0.004	1740-1830
			Fabric 48C Creamware	Drinking vessel?	1	1	0.004	1740-1830
130	13004	**13003**	Fabric 48P Pearlware		1	1	0.002	Late 18th (1770-1840)
133	13305	**13303**	Fabric 48P Pearlware		1	1	0.002	Late 18th (1770-1840)
			Fabric 48C Creamware		1	1	0.004	1740-1830
136	13610	**13609**	Fabric 40 Post-medieval red earthenware	Bowl	1	1	0.031	1550-1800
	13612	**13611**	Fabric 48C Creamware		2	4	0.006	1740-1830
			Fabric 48C Creamware		1	1	0.003	1740-1830
137	13710		Fabric 48C Creamware	Bowl	1	4	0.026	1740-1830
			Fabric 45 Modern English Stoneware		1	1	0.060	19th century
138	13804	**13803**	Fabric 48C Creamware	Hollowware: plate or dish	1	2	0.072	1740-1830
			Fabric 40 Post-medieval red earthenware	Bowl	1	1	0.087	1550-1800

Trench	Context	Cut	Fabric	Form	MNV	Count	Weight (kg)	Date Range
			Fabric 40 Post-medieval red earthenware	Jar	1	1	0.051	1550-1800
			Fabric 40 Post-medieval red earthenware	Bowl	1	1	0.021	19th-20th century
	13805		Fabric 48C Creamware		0	1	0.020	1740-1830
			Fabric 48C Creamware		0	1	0.004	1740-1830
			Fabric 48C Creamware	Bowl	1	1	0.047	1740-1830
			Fabric 48C Creamware		0	1	0.030	1740-1830
	13807	**13806**	Fabric 48C Creamware	Hollowware: plate or dish	1	1	0.016	1740-1830
139	13909	**13903**	Fabric 48C Creamware	Hollowware: plate or dish	1	1	0.006	1740-1830
			Fabric 45F Westerwald stoneware		1	1	0.025	18th-19th
144	14402	**14400**	Fabric 46 Tin-glazed earthenware	Jar	1	1	0.043	17th century
			Fabric 40 Post-medieval red earthenware	Bowl	1	1	0.112	1550-1800
			Fabric 51A Late slipped kitchen ware	Bowl	1	1	0.063	19th century+
	14403		Fabric 48C Creamware	Bowl	1	1	0.011	1740-1830
			Fabric 40 Post-medieval red earthenware	Bowl	1	4	0.887	1550-1800
	14404		Fabric 48P Pearlware transfer-printed (blue & white)	Holloware	1	1	0.003	Late 18th (1770-1840)
			Fabric 48C Creamware	Partially complete profile of a deep dish	1	1	0.076	1740-1830
Total					**50**	**99**	**2.293**	

Table 9. Catalogue of post-medieval pottery

B.10 Clay Tobacco Pipe

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction and Methodology

B.10.1 During the evaluation, eight fragments of white ball clay tobacco pipe stem and one partial pipe bowl were recovered from features in Trenches 114 and 124, with a further stem fragment recovered as an unstratified find. Simplified recording only has been undertaken, with material type, basic description and weight recorded in the text. Terminology used in this report is taken from Hind and Crummy (Hind and Crummy 1988, 47-66).

Assemblage and Discussion

B.10.2 In Trench 114, occupation layer 11412 produced the only fragment of pipe bowl, a fragment of relatively upright bowl and a complete heel, attached to a short length (26mm) of stem. The complete, if poorly finished, heel has initials in relief on its sides the left side is unclear, being very thick and it is unclear if it is a letter possibly a W or a symbol. The right side is clearer and appears to be the letter C. Dating is uncertain and may be as early as c.1730-80 or as late as c.1780-1820. The latter date would be more fitting for the occupation of Weeley camp/barracks. Comparison with the pipes illustrated in Hind and Crummy suggests the pipe is a Type 12, c.1780-1920 (Hind and Crummy 1988 52-53 fig 58 2894-901), the equivalent of an Oswald Type 13 (Oswald 1975 38-39 fig 3G).

B.10.3 Context 11414 produced a short length (24mm) of unabraded plain stem.

B.10.4 A 56mm long piece of plain, unabraded stem was recovered as an unstratified find.

B.10.5 From Trench 124, context (12404) six fragments (0.016kg) of undecorated, plain tobacco pipe stem were recovered, none of which re-join and therefore very probably represent several different pipes. All are unburnt and unabraded with neatly trimmed, although still obvious seams. The longest stem is 121mm long, curving and slightly oval. The shortest is 33mm long and slightly oval. All the stems appear to have a bore of a similar narrow character.

B.10.6 The fragments of clay tobacco pipe recovered represent what is, most likely, casually discarded pipes and the fragment does little, other than to indicate the consumption of tobacco on, or near, the site and is of a similar date to pottery also recovered from other features on the site. If the initial of the pipe maker could be fully identified, this might indicate if the pipe is local or perhaps Scottish, as the camp and subsequent barracks were home of several Scottish regiments.

Retention, dispersal or display

B.10.7 The assemblage is fragmentary, and should further work be undertaken, additional clay tobacco pipe may be recovered, although possibly only at low levels. If no further work is undertaken, this statement acts as a full record. The clay tobacco pipe may be retained for educational use if related to the Napoleonic camp and later Barracks, or dispersed.

B.11 Ceramic Building Material

By Ted Levermore

Introduction

B.11.1 Evaluation work at Weeley produced a sizeable assemblage of ceramic building material (CBM); 155 fragments, 51055g. This assemblage is made up of both brick and tile fragments recovered from 23 trenches. The assemblage includes a collection of complete and near-complete bricks collected from features and structures. The bricks collected were typical of the kinds produced and used in Essex from the late 16th to the 19th century; the majority of the material can be assigned to the late 18th and early 19th centuries. This report will characterise the assemblage and provide a quantified overview of the material.

Methodology

Catalogue

B.11.2 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. Ryan (1996) was consulted for the Essex brick forms, fabric descriptions and suggested date ranges. The quantified data are presented on an Excel spreadsheet held with the site archive; a summary can be found in Table 11.

Sampling

B.11.3 A collection strategy was applied to the CBM encountered on site. In general, up to three measurable fragments of each type were retained. Where large amounts of CBM were encountered (as in Trenches 114 and 125, for example) this meant that the sample represented 10-20% of the CBM encountered on site. Site record photographs indicate that the types in the sample are fairly representative of the entire CBM assemblage. This sampling method somewhat limits discussion relating to volume and concentrations on site, however this should not limit interpretation.

Assessment

Fabrics

B.11.4 A fabric series was generated based on a macroscopic assessment of the CBM assemblage (Table 10). The fabric descriptions were then compared, along with recorded size and forming attributes, with Pat Ryan's 'Essex Brick Typology' (1996, 94-96). The brick fabrics, and fabric groups, devised for this assemblage were generally comparable to those recorded by Ryan. The tile fabrics were fairly uniform and were compared with fabrics encountered on local sites. The fabrics encountered were differentiated mostly by colour, as the pastes used were refined and did not contain many visible inclusions.

B.11.5 Six fabric types were identified for the bricks (A-F) and five were identified for the tile (T1-T5). Where complete bricks were assessed, if necessary, a portion of a corner was knocked off to reveal a fresh break and the internal fabric. Generally, the brick fabrics

were typical of Stock and Red bricks of the later post-pedieval period in Essex; i.e. they comprised a fine sandy matrix with rare coarse flint and pebble inclusions. Most of the brick fabrics contained few visible coarse inclusions and were fired to a range of colours - red, orange or brown – typical of the period. There was one example of a Suffolk-White type clay (and a tile with a similar colour).

B.11.6 The most distinctive was Fabric A, with its mid to dark purple to purple-brown colouration and common pellets (and less frequent coarse pebbles) of yellow clay/calcareous material, as well as porous grey metallic (?slag) pellets. Identification of the latter material is not certain, however the presence of it in pellets and as accretions on the more highly fired/heat damaged material points to it being metallic or slag. The exterior of the bricks made in this fabric were often yellow, either as a result of the fine yellow sand used to coat them or in some cases as a result of the firing conditions. Notably, Fabric B appeared to be related to A, in as much as B may have been the intended result of Fabric A but some paste preparation differences or firing failure prevented that. Indeed, many bricks made in Fabric A were probably wasters. The fabric series is presented below (Table 10).

Assemblage

B.11.7 The assemblage comprised a sample of brick and tile collected from 23 trenches across the site; the highest concentration (by count) came from Trenches 114, 125, 134, 136 and 144. Much of the rest of the material derived from trenches in the same central and eastern area of the site. The assemblage was, at times, quite abraded and fragmentary. This form of material was more common away from the main concentration pointing to a locus of activity. Burning/sooting was seen on material from Trenches 114, 125 and 134. Separately, heat damage indicating waster material was also recorded, discussed below. A handful of fragments retained mortar accretions indicating the use, of a fraction of the material at least, in construction.

B.11.8 Where close dates could be assigned, i.e. for bricks with all or most of their measurements or where clear associations could be made, the majority of the material was of the 18th and 19th centuries. There were a smaller number of earlier forms identified, mostly late 16th to early 17th century Stock brick-types (found in Trenches 86, 104, 106, 114, 125 and 136). Their presence, along with possible early peg tiles, points to earlier post-medieval production/construction activity.

Code	Colour	Matrix	Fine inclusions	Coarse inclusions	Moulding sand	Comments
A	Dull Yellow faces with Mid/Dark Purple to Brown-Orange interior	Compact fine sandy	common quartz, occ white/milky quartz, occ to common yellow calc/yellow clay flecks, occ rounded pores	Occ to rare coarse (clear and milky) quartz, occ to common yellow calc/yellow clay flecks and pellets, occ to common dark porous (?slag) pellets, rare medium pebbles and angular flint chunks	Fine to none; yellow sand	Yellow faces, purple interior. Pmed Brick. Poss C18/19 Red Brick or London Stock Brick type (after Ryan 1996)
A1			*Same but with more common fine yellow flecks*	*Same but with large yellow* calc/yellow clay *pellets and larger flint chunks*	*Fine, sometimes very yellow*	*Same but with greater distinction between fine and coarse fraction; sometime pellety texture*
A2	*Dull yellow faces with Mid/Dark Red-Orange interior*	*Compact fine sandy*	*Common yellow ?calc flecks, occ quartz (some milky), rare dark pellets and voids*	*Common voids, common yellow ?calc flecks and pellets, occ to common quartz and sub-angular flint pellets; occ to common dark rounded porous (?slag) pellets; rare very coarse clay pebbles*	*Dense; Fine with very common very fine white-yellow flecks*	*Related to Fabric A but different colour and smaller brick form; some kind of later floor brick?*
B	Deep red-orange	Compact fine sandy	occ to common light/white sandy minerals; rare dark pellets	occ white-yellow pellets and flint, rare to occ dark ?ferrous pellets, occ to common rounded and elongate voids,	Dense; Fine with common very fine white-yellow flecks	Typical C18/E19 Red brick (after Ryan 1996); Probably the intended colouration and form for the Fabric A bricks
B1		*Looser/friable*				
C	Mid/Dull Orange-Brown	Compact fine sandy	occ to common quartz (clear and white) and other sandy minerals, occ red clay flecks, rare dark minerals/grit	occ medium quartz, occ medium (2-4mm) to coarse (4-8mm) red clay pellets, common rounded and elongate voids; rare pebbles and very coarse flint shards/chunks	Patchy fine to med sandy	Similar to C15-E17 Place Brick (Ryan 1996). Soft in places, obvious very coarse fraction
D	Mid Orange	Compact fine sandy	occ to common quartz (clear and white), occ mica flecks, rare red clay flecks	occ to rare medium to coarse quartz (mostly white, rare angular flint (some red). Very rare very coarse flint	Fine to none	L16/E17 Stock Brick (after Ryna 1996). Hard fired, minor coarse fraction. Probably a relative of Fabric C
E	Pinkish Cream	Compact fine sandy	Common yellow sandy minerals and occ dark grit. Rarer reddish flecks	common rounded and elongate voids. Rare flint chunks and red clay pellets	Fine to none	L18/19 Suffolk White-type (after Ryan 1996)
F	Mid Orange	loose fine sandy	common fine sandy minerals; clear and white quartz, poss mica flecks, flint etc	very rare, rounded pebbles	fine to none	Probably a C17 type stock-type
T1	Mid Orange	Compact fine sandy	Few to no visible sandy minerals; rare white/milky quartz	Rare to no visible coarse fraction; rare rounded flint and stone	Fine	Pmed Tile
T1a	*Darker red-orange with dark blue-grey core*	*Compact fine sandy*		*some calc pellets*	*Fine*	*Pmed Tile*
T1b	*Dark Grey/Blue-Purple*				*Fine*	*Same but reduced*
T2	Light orange to buff (some with redder core)	Compact fine sandy	Few to no visible sandy minerals	Rare to no visible coarse fraction	Fine, rare mica flecks	Pmed Tile

T3	Dull red-orange/pink	Compact fine sandy	Few to no visible sandy minerals	Rare to no visible coarse fraction	dense very fine	Pmed Tile
T4	White-Cream	Compact fine sandy	common white sandy minerals; occasional darker gritty minerals and occ reddish flecks	rare reddish flecks and very rare rounded stone	dense fine	Suffolk White type clay?
T5	Light pinkish-brown	Fine silty	rare sandy minerals	no visible	none visible	?Early maybe Roman

Table 10. CBM fabric series

Form/Type	Count	Weight
Brick	**82**	**41002**
Red	15	9118
Red-type	22	19387
Red-type (?waster)	5	5194
?Red - ?frog	2	348
Stock	15	3744
?Stock	4	1389
Suffolk White Type	1	394
?Floor	1	805
Undiag	17	623
Tile	**73**	**10053**
Pantile	6	1536
Peg	16	4640
Ridge/Curve	4	704
Flat	45	2908
Flat/Curve	1	243
Undiag	1	22
Total	**155**	**51055**

Table 11: Summary catalogue of CBM forms

Forms

Brick

B.11.9 A small set of brick types were recorded. Within the types, the individual forms were relatively uniform although their condition and some of the approaches to manufacture were not. Most, if not all, of the bricks fit well within Ryan's Essex Brick Typology. The earliest forms, 16th-7th century Stock bricks, were bright orange (Fabric C and D) and very neatly formed; with a width range of 100-110mm and 60-65 thickness. The later bricks recorded were more numerous and slightly more diverse. They were recorded as either Red (Fabric B) or red-type bricks (usually Fabric A). The latter label is used because while the body clay was a purple-red colour the faces were often yellow-grey, which might indicate these were an attempt as at London Stock-type bricks (of the same date). The complete Red bricks were collected from Trench 137 and measured 220 x 105-110 x 60-65mm (c.8 ½ x 4 x 2 ½ inches). The complete 'red-type' bricks (found in Trenches 116 and 134) were similar in size, measuring 225 x 100-110 x 60-65. When the less complete examples are included the size ranges are quite wide; however it does appear that the Red brick form was the intention of the brickmakers. These measurements place them after the 1769 brick size legislation. Five examples were identified as wasters (all from Trench 134) due to clear evidence of heat damage; e.g. crazed/cracked surfaces, heat glazing and warped body clay. It is likely that many of the other Fabric A fragments were subject to similar intense heat damage as no example appeared as neatly finished as the Red or Stock bricks. A single fragment of a Suffolk White-type brick (W105 x Th 60mm) was recovered from Trench

125. Its presence is likely to be related to the earlier activity indicated by the orange stock bricks.

Tile

B.11.10 A narrow set of roof tile forms were recorded in the assemblage. Peg tile, pantile and ridge/curved tile were the diagnostic forms identified within the sample (these forms were recovered from Trenches 19, 106, 113, 122, 125, 134, 136, 137 and 144). The majority of the tile were recorded as 'flat' indicating that the original form was unknown; their fabric and thickness range (12-14mm) were all that could be recorded. A notable exception to the orange colouration seen was the fragment from Trench 124 that was white-cream (T5), similar to a Suffolk White. These 'flat' fragments are very likely to be derived from peg or nib tiles. A number of large peg tile fragments were recovered (12 fragments, 4640). A single complete example was recovered from trench 122 and has dimensions 265x155x15mm; where full widths were seen elsewhere, they were all 155mm as well. The peg tile fragments also fell in the 12-14mm thickness range too. It was a neatly formed tile with a slight body bow. It has even flat faces, smoothed/wiped upper and fine sanded base and edges. It had two peg holes, made with a round punch (D6mm) spaced 75mm (centre to centre). Peg tiles have a very broad early Medieval to post-medieval date (associated pottery dates will narrow the range for this example). A smaller number of pantile fragments were assessed; they each had the tell-tale S-shaped body curve and a well finished/smoothed outer face. These tiles are a later invention and are associated with 17th century to modern construction. They were all slightly thicker than the peg tiles, c.15mm. The third tile form was represented by curved fragments each with a slightly flared/flanged terminal edge. This kind of embellishment is typical of curved or ridge tiles of the later post-medieval period.

Discussion

B.11.11 The assemblage taken as a whole is evidence for a production-discard or construction-demolition activity between the 17th and 19th centuries. The complete bricks collected are all typical for Essex during this period. The forms they exhibited and the fabrics present are all close variants of those recorded by Ryan (1996) from across the county. The presence of complete and near complete bricks and roof tiles points to very local parent structures or production site. The Fabric A 'red-type' bricks are notable. The evidence of intense heat damage and the general poor condition of the bricks made in this paste suggests that these may be wasters from a nearby brickworks. The fact that they are similar to the unaffected Red bricks, and descriptions of London Stock-type bricks of the period, may strengthen this conclusion. The fabric is also quite distinctive and should be fairly obvious amongst other local fabric series in a provenance study.

Statement of Potential

B.11.12 The assemblage, though fragmentary, contains a set complete bricks and roof tiles which point to very local parent structures or CBM production site. The high number of probable wasters is significant for the latter interpretation. The datable material returns a narrow late 17th to early 19th century date range, which is

significant considering records of contemporary brickworks in the area and a Napoleonic era barracks.

Recommendations for Further Work

B.11.13 The assemblage has been fully recorded and reported on. The full catalogue spreadsheet should be included with the site archive. No further work is recommended.

Retention, Dispersal and Display

B.11.14 One fragment of each fabric type and the most complete forms are recommended for retention.

Tr.	Context	Form	Descr	Date	Fabric	Count	Weight (g)	L (mm)	W (mm)	Th (mm)	Comment
13	1305	Tile	Flat	**Pmed**	T1	1	52			12-14	Fragment of flat tile, fine orange fabric. Fairly neat forming, wire trimmed/wiped upper and sanded base (some mica)
18	1804	Tile	Flat	**Pmed**	T1a	1	74			10-12	Fragment of thin flat tile; darker orange with thin grey core. Neatly made; smooth upper and dense sanded base
18	1804	Brick	Undiag	**Pmed**	?D	1	50				Rounded fragment of a D type fabric
19	1908	Brick	Undiag	**Pmed**	A	4	76				Fragments of fabric A type brick
19	1908	Brick	Undiag	**Pmed**	?F	1	26				Fragment of rounded fine orange sandy CBM
19	1908	Tile	Peg	**Pmed**	T1a	1	31			12-14	Fragment of peg tile; darker orange with thin grey core. Neatly made; smooth upper and dense sanded base
21	2108	Brick	Undiag	**Pmed**	C	1	6				Fragment of Fabric C brick
24	2404	Brick	?Stock	**Pmed**	D	2	721				Two fragments of heavily abraded sandy orange brick; probably derived from C16-E18 place or stock bricks
55	5504	Tile	Flat	**Pmed**	T2	1	30			14	Small fragment of flat tile. Orange with thin red core
55	5504	Brick	?Floor	**?C18/19**	A2	1	805	>170	90	55	Mid brick frag (no headers); dull yellow faces with a mid/dark red-orange interior; pellety textured fabric with common yellow flecks and dark (?metallic) pellets (concentrated along one stretcher); fairly regular forming (abrasion limits full id.); fairly sharp and completely irregular arrises; one bed faces is smoothed and even, reverse is flat but voidy; stretchers flat and creased
55	5504	Tile	Flat	**Pmed**	T1a	1	17			12	Small fragment of flat tile. Dark Orange with thin grey core
68	6802	Brick	Red-type	**C18/19**	A	1	1534	>180	90-100	65-70	Near-complete L Pmed brick; dull/dark yellow faces with mid/dark purple interior; yellow calcy pellets and dark porous (?slag) pellets. Neatly formed; irregular sharp arrises; smooth flat faces; some creasing on stretchers; striations running length of one bed; body shows some curve/warp along length
72	7203	Brick	Red-type	**C18/19**	A1	1	736	>100	100	60	Half brick fragment; L Pmed to modern; dull yellow-brown faces with mid/dark purple interior; common yellow flecks and distinctive coarse yellow pellets and flint chunks, plus dark porous pellets (?slag). Neatly formed; irregular sharp arrises; smooth flat faces with common voids/?pockmarks; some creasing on stretchers; striations running length of one bed
85	8505	Brick	Red	**C18/E19**	B	1	1377	>170	105	60-65	Near-complete Red brick (probably the intended form/colour of the yellow-purple bricks); even deep red orange with occasional flint and pebble inclusions; evenly formed; fairly regular fairly sharp upper arrises; less regular part rounded lower arrises; faces smoothed and flat; very shallow divot/?frog in upper bed; lower bed voidy and less regular; creasing in remnant header; light colour fine sanded
86	8607	Brick	Stock	**C16-EC18**	C	1	1282	>120	100-110	60-65	Half brick fragment; An orange stock brick, probably late to post-Tudor; mid/dull orange brick with reddish clay flecks and coarse flint chunks; fairly neatly formed; fairly regular rounded to slightly sharp arrises; even flat faces; smooth sanded beds; creased stretchers and remnant header; small mortar accretions on bed faces (lime mortar with fine yellow quartz)
104	10403	Brick	Stock	**L16/E17**	D	1	381				Corner fragment of a L16/E17 orange stock brick (after Ryan 1996); similar to the 10612 examples; mortared faces
106	10603	Tile	Flat	**Pmed**	T1	2	77			15	Fragments of two thick orange flat tile
106	10603	Tile	Flat	**Pmed**	T1b	1	30			14	Fragment of reduced pmed flat tile. Neat; refined

Tr.	Context	Form	Descr	Date	Fabric	Count	Weight (g)	L (mm)	W (mm)	Th (mm)	Comment
106	10612	Brick	Stock	L16/E17	D	1	1312	>130	110	65	Half brick fragment; Orange stock brick, probably L16/E17 variety (Ryan 1996); very neatly formed; all faces neat, flat, and smoothed; regular rounded arrises; some creasing in stretchers; one striated slightly convex bed face; fine sanded rest of the faces
106	10612	Brick	Red-type	C18/E19	A2	1	140	>170	105	60	Near completed L Pmed brick; fired to a purple to orange gradient. A voidy clay with calcy flecks and pellets, faces fine yellow sanded. Fairly neat forming; quite regular rounded to sharp arrises; flat smooth faces; one very creased stretcher. Probably of the same Red brick-type as the darker Fabric A examples
106	10612	Tile	Peg	Pmed	T2	1	196			10-12	Upper fragment of peg tile; both peg holes present; Rounded punch D8-10mm, spaced 55mm (centre to centre). Punch from sanded edge to smoothed. Neatly formed; fairly sharp arises and smoothed upper; and sanded base
106	10612	Tile	Peg	Pmed	T1a	1	280			10-12	Upper fragment of peg tile; both peg holes present quite close to upper edge; Rounded punch D8-10mm, spaced 60mm (centre to centre). Punch from sanded edge to smoothed. Neatly formed; fairly sharp arises; striated and smoothed upper; and sanded base
113	11302	Brick	Red-type	L17-L19	A	1	1415	>165	100	60	Near complete L Pmed brick; dark purple-red colour with cream-grey calcite patina on most faces. Fairly neatly formed; slightly irregular rounded arrises; flat smoothed faces; ones striated bed, reverse slightly concave. Probably a Red brick-type or London Stock type/.
114	11404	Tile	Flat	Pmed	T1a	1	24			12	Fragment of thin flat tile; darker orange with thin grey core. Neatly made; smooth upper and dense sanded base
114	11404	Tile	Flat	Pmed	T2	2	53			12-14	Fragments of two light orange flat tiles. Both neat. Fine sanding.
114	11404	Brick	Undiag	Pmed	A	1	52				Fragment of Fabric A brick
114	11404	Brick	Undiag	Pmed	C	1	8				Fragment of rounded orange sandy CBM
114	11406	Brick	Red	C18/E19	A	1	431			60-65	Fragment of neatly made purple brick. Flat faces and sharp arrises. Mortar accretions on remnant faces (fine white with very fine sand)
114	11406	Brick	Undiag	Pmed	B	6	232				Fragments of B fabric brick
114	11406	Brick	Stock	L16/E17	D	11	259			65	Fragment of neatly made orange brick. Flat faces and sharp arrises. Mortar accretions on remnant faces and breaks (fine white with very fine sand)
114	11409	Tile	Flat	Pmed	T2	2	297			15	Two fragments of two flat tiles (probably peg). Neatly made in standard way. Orange with subtle redder core.
114	11409	Tile	Flat	Pmed	T4	1	157			12	Corner fragment of a white flat tile. Evenly formed with smoothed and flat faces; lowers slight sanded. Arrises fairly regular and sharp. Clay has white-cream colour that darkens to an orange-yellow corner. A Suffolk white type clay?
114	11409	Tile	Pantile	Pmed	T1	2	383			15	wo fragments of pantile; both have one curled edge present. Outer is smoothed/ wire cut and inner is sanded. Slightly reddish-orange
114	11409	Tile	Peg	Pmed	T1	1	385	>105	155	14	Upper end of a peg tile. Both peg holes prese; rounded punch D9 to 3mm. One had mortar infill (white with fine yellow sand). Tile had slight latitudinal bow. It is sooted in the top left corner. Neatly made; smoothed upper; flat base that is dense fine sanded and has some mortar patches. edges fairly regular and arises irregular sharp.
114	11409	Tile	Ridge/Curve	Pmed	T2	1	225			15	A terminal end fragment from a curved/ridge tile; possessing the end flange. Made very neatly in a light orange untempered clay.
114	11414	Brick	Undiag	Pmed	?D	1	37				Fabric D CBM chunk

Tr.	Context	Form	Descr	Date	Fabric	Count	Weight (g)	L (mm)	W (mm)	Th (mm)	Comment
114	11414	Tile	Flat/Curve	**Pmed**	T2	1	243			15	Large curved fragment of an orange sandy tile. Curved inwards to the smoothed face - not typical of a pantile or curved tile so might be production flaw. Otherwise, the tile is well made with smoothed upper and dense fine sanded base. Irregular rounded arrises.
116	11601	Brick	Red-type	**C18/E19**	A1	1	1732	225	95-100	60-65	A complete L pmed brick. Made is a purple clay with yellow flecks and rare very coarse flint; with a dull yellow colouration of the faces, result of the sand used. Roughly formed; faces fairly flat and smooth; arrises are fairly regular and fairly sharp; creased stretchers; one striated bed has deep pockmarks/voids; opposite face is smoother with smaller coarse voids. Likely quite highly fired - perhaps overfired. Measurements (9x4x2 1/2 inches) places it in the C18/19 red-type bricks
116	11607	Tile	Flat	**Pmed**	T1	1	57			10	Fragment of neat and refined orange flat tile
116	11607	Tile	Flat	**Pmed**	T1b	1	48			10	Fragment of reduced pmed flat tile. Neat; refined
116	11607	Brick	Red-type	**C18/E19**	A1	2	1487	>100	100	60	Two fragments of a L Pmed brick; both made in purple-orange clay with fine and coarse yellow clay/calc pellets, some visible dark pellets. Pellety texture, slightly friable. No refit so unclear if same object. Roughly formed (abrasion masks neatness); irregular fairly sharp arrises; faces are flat and some creasing; poss. diagonal pressure marks (an early C18 trait); one straited bed face; reverse slightly concave
116	11608	Brick	Red-type	**C18/E19**	A1	1	1935	225	100-110	65-70	Complete L Pmed brick (quite abraded); made in a purple-red clay characterised by fine yellow flecks and coarse yellow calc pellets. Fairly neatly formed; regular rounded and sometimes sharp arrises; smoothed flat faces; one striated base; rest of faces have some creasing and finely sanded. Complete measurements (9 x 4 x 2 1/2 inches) suggest it is a C18/E19 Red (after Ryan 1996)
122	12203	Tile	Peg	**Pmed**	T1	1	999	265	155	15	A complete peg tile. Two peg holes, round punch (D6mm) spaced 75mm (centre to centre). Neatly formed tile with slight body bow. Even flat faces, smoothed/wiped upper and fine sanded base and edges. Fairly regular, fairly sharp arrises. Broad Med to Pmed date, pottery date will narrow
124	12404	Tile	Flat	**Pmed**	T1	3	143			12-14	Fragments of three flat tiles; each in various shades of mid to light orange sandy. One fragment has ferrous accretions on the base.
124	12404	Brick	Undiag	**Pmed**	C	1	136				Fragment of rounded orange sandy CBM
124	12404	Tile	Undiag	**?**	T5	1	22			14	Very rounded/abraded fragment of silty CBM. Colouration suggests a tie, perhaps quite early - maybe Roman. Residual.
125	12504	Tile	Flat	**Pmed**	T2	1	148			14	Fragment of neatly made tile (probably from a peg tile judging by flatness. Refined clay. Smoothed and wiped upper and dense fine sanded base. Edge slightly irregular and sanded. Fragment is sooted on upper bed and also along the break. Post use burning.
125	12504	Brick	Suffolk White Type	**C L18/19**	E	1	394	>45	105	60	Header fragment of a Suffolk White-type brick. Made in a pinkish cream fabric with common voids and few visible inclusions. Evenly formed brick with flat faces; fairly regular rounded arrises; creasing on the header face. Suffolk white-type (after Ryan 1996)
125	12504	Brick	?Red - weird frog	**C18/E19**	A	2	348	>110	100	~40	Two refitting fragments of red brick, that appears to have a very deep frog (leaving on 10mm of body clay behind opposing face). Frog looks like it is made from two deep finger grooves. Unclear of the purpose, but the outer of the brick looks standard. Outer is characterised by neat forming, flat faces, fairly even rounded arrises and some yellow sanding.

Tr.	Context	Form	Descr	Date	Fabric	Count	Weight (g)	L (mm)	W (mm)	Th (mm)	Comment
125	12504	Brick	Red	C18/E19	B	2	1075		100	60-65	Two fragments of soft red-orange brick; probably still Fabric B but abraded and leeched. Contains med to coarse flint and stones. Each one is quite abraded so original forming is unclear but seem quite neat; few to no creases and flat faces. Rounded arrises.
125	12504	Brick	Red	C18/E19	?B	1	388	>45	100	60	Header end fragment of a heavily fired/blackened L pmed brick fragment. Original brick was neatly formed with flat faces and rounded arrises (standard pf this site). However, it now has intense blackening and glazing/sheen from some post-use heat damage; only face not affected is the header. The break possess the worst blackening and sheen
125	12504	Brick	Stock	L16/E17	E	1	510	>90	>70	60-65	End/Corner fragment of a large light orange brick. Made in a compact fine clay with reddish clay flecks. Very neat forming; neat flat faces; fairly regular fairly sharp arrises; upper bed striated and flat; rest of faces fine sanded and flat; base more densely sanded. Probably a stock brick of the 16-18 C.
125	12504	Brick	Red-type	C18/E19	A1	1	767	>110	100	60-65	Half fragment of L Pmed brick. Red purple clay with occ yellow pellets, mostly fine fraction. Fairly rough forming: some flat faces but mostly creased; beds are flat one is straited; arrises are rough but rounded. This fragment is blacked, and colours are yellow, pink and red. Probably kiln overfiring
125	12504	Brick	Red-type	C18/E19	B	1	727	>95	90	60-65	End fragment of an L pmed brick. Made in an orange-brown clay with fine inclusions, with some purple hues. Yellow sanding on all faces. Very neatly formed; flat even faces; fairly regular rounded arrises; stretcher creases; one bed is voidy. Patches on the faces and across the body break of darkening, possibly sooting or some other post-dep residue
125	12504	Brick	Red-type	C18/E19	A1	1	512	>100	>70	65	End fragment of an L Pmed brick. Made in a deep purple fabric with common light fine inclusions, inner clay contains a large yellow sandy lens (similar to the sand coating the faces). Fine yellow sand on faces, no colour mask. C18/19 Red brick-type
125	12504	Tile	Pantile	Pmed	T2	1	368				A large fragment of pantile; one curled edge present and s-shape body curve still evident. Terminal end is present. Smoothed and occ striated outer and dense sanded reverse and edge. Inner face and the body breaks are blackened with a sheen from heat damage
125	12504	Tile	Pantile	Pmed	T1	1	221			15	A fragment of pantile; one curled edge present. Outer is smoothed/ wire cut and inner is sanded. Slightly reddish-orange
125	12504	Tile	Peg	Pmed	T1	2	802		155	12-14	Two fragments of two flat tiles (probably peg). Remnant tile width. Similar to complete example from Tr 122. Neatly made, wire cut/smooth upper and sanded outers and lowers.
125	12504	Tile	Peg	Pmed	T2	2	410			12-14	Two fragments each with two peg holes (all D7mm). Neatly made and regular. Both have sooting and/or dark residues.
125	12504	Tile	Peg	Pmed	T3	2	393			12-14	Two fragments each with one remnant peg hole (all D6-7mm). Neatly made and regular. Both have sooting and/or dark residues. One had mortar accretion on sanded base; white lime with yellow sand
125	12504	Tile	Ridge/Curve	Pmed	T1	1	189			15	A terminal end fragment from a curved/ridge tile; possessing the end flange. Made very neatly in a light orange untempered clay. This fragment also has intense blacking and sheen from post use fire/heat damage, present on breaks.
125	12504	Tile	Ridge/Curve	Pmed	T1	1	132			15	A terminal end fragment from a curved/ridge tile; possessing the end flange. Made very neatly in a red-orange untempered clay.
125	12506	Tile	Flat	Pmed	T1	1	35			10	Small fragment of flat tile. Orange with thin dark core
125	12506	Brick	?Stock	L16/E17	F	1	240			65	End fragment of a friable orange brick made in a very fine sandy clay with rare coarse pebbles. Very neatly formed; flat faces and regular rounded arrises. Probably a L16/E17 stock-type
125	12506	Brick	Red-type	C18/E19	A	2	66				Frags of Fabric A brick
134	13400	Brick	Red-type	C18/E19	A	1	2097	225	95-105	60-65	Complete L Pmed brick (only slightly abraded); made in a dark purple clay with yellow flecks but coated in a dull grey-yellow sand and patina. Patches of grey on faces - ?slag or some other flux residue. Fairly neatly formed, slightly tapering

Tr.	Context	Form	Descr	Date	Fabric	Count	Weight (g)	L (mm)	W (mm)	Th (mm)	Comment
											body; irregular fairly sharp arrises; vertical arises are evenly and rounded; corners are irregular; faces mostly flat with slight creasing on all but headers; mortar accretions on most irregular bed (white lime with very fine sand). probably the standard form for most of the Fabric A bricks. Colour and measurements (9x4x2 1/2 inches) indicate it is a C18/19 Red type brick
134	13404	Tile	Flat	Pmed	T1	7	522			12-15	Fragments of at least 4 sandy orange flat tiles.
134	13404	Brick	Red-type (?waster)	C18/E19	A	1	1436	>200	95-100	60-70	A large fragment of pmed brick. Very clearly overfired with post-firing heat damage likely - a waster? Made in a purple clay with obvious very coarse fraction; pellety and friable. Patches of open pores in dark grey seams, likely to be bubbling during overheating. Rough form, but was probably originally neatly made; remnant faces are flat; arrises are fairly regular and rounded; yellow sanding is fairly even; one bed is bloated appears to have been the striated face; one end is lost - blown?
134	13404	Brick	Red-type (?waster)	C18/E19	A/B	1	1348	>195	100-110	60-70	Near complete L Pmed brick. Made in a dark orange-brown with pink-yellow faces. Unclear if A or B fabric type due to overfiring. Heavily crazed and cracked upper bed with dark porous ?slag accretions. Rest of faces are dark grey-yellow and retain some flatness. Creasing present on all edges. Probably a waster or a hearth brick
134	13404	Brick	Red-type (?waster)	C18/E19	A1	1	772	>125	100	55-60	End fragment of a L pmed brick; dark purple with visible very coarse fraction. Heavily overfired and blackened; purple face appears to be slightly glazed. Originally a very neatly formed brick with even flat faces and even sharp arises. Slightly smaller than the other bricks seen on site
134	13404	Brick	Red-type (?waster)	C18/E19	A1	1	655	>110	105	60	End fragment of a L pmed brick; red-purple interior and bright yellow-white bed faces (sand). Faces abraded but apparent that they were fairly flat and had irregular rounded arrises. Exposed body clay shows darkening and very frequent pores - a sign of overfiring and bubbling? Likely to a waster.
134	13404	Brick	Red-type (?waster)	C18/E19	A	1	983	210	>50	65	A length of brick (probably on retains half brick width) - unclear is sawn as this is not a common break pattern. Made in a red-purple clay with common fine yellow, flint and dark (?slag/?ironstone) pellety inclusions. Some patchy yellow on faces. Fairly neat form; irregular fairly rounded abraded arrises; fairly flat faces; some stretcher and header creasing; one striated bed
134	13409	Brick	Red-type	C18/E19	A	1	2142	215	100	65	Complete L Pmed brick; made in a purple-red clay with common fine white-yellow flecks and occasional dark (?metallic) pellets. Surfaces have a yellow-grey mortar/patina and perhaps some kiln glazing. Very neatly formed; irregular sharp arrises; smooth flat faces; some stretcher creases and a possible kiss mark; some pockmarking/large voids on one bed. Colour and dimensions (8 1/2 x 4 x 2 1/2 inches) suggest C18/E19 Red (after Ryan 1996)
134	13409	Tile	Peg	Pmed	T1	2	142			12-14	Fragments of two peg tiles (round hole); made in a fine orange clay with few inclusions; neat uppers; sanded irregular bases; fairly neat edges rounded arrises
136	13604	Tile	Flat	Pmed	T3	1	51			10	Body fragment of a thin pmed tile, made in a pink-orange sandy clay. Upper face undulating and striated, base is flat and dense sanded.
136	13604	Brick	?Stock	L16/E17	F	1	428	>50	>90	60	End fragment of a friable orange brick, made in a very fine sandy clay with rare coarse pebbles. Very neatly formed; flat faces and regular rounded arrises; partly creased on the header face. Probably a L16/E17 stock-type
136	13608	Tile	Flat	Pmed	T1	2	100			12-14	Fragments of sandy flat tile; slightly reddish orange
136	13608	Tile	Peg	Pmed	T2	1	381		155	12-15	End piece of a pmed flat tile, probably peg. Evenly formed in amid orange clay with common calcite accretions. Fairy neat forming; flat faces; sanded base; irregular arrises
136	13610	Brick	Red-type	C18/E19	A1	1	650	>110	95	60	Header fragment of a L pmed brick. Purple fabric with two very coarse calc pebbles present, plus a very common fine fraction. Faces are dull yellow-grey (yellow sanded flecks too). Very neatly formed; flat smooth faces; regular fairly sharp

Tr.	Context	Form	Descr	Date	Fabric	Count	Weight (g)	L (mm)	W (mm)	Th (mm)	Comment
											arrises; one striated slightly concave bed, other bed is smooth and flat. Slightly smaller than the other red-brick types but is probably still an example.
136	13610	Tile	Peg	Pmed	T2	1	232			12-14	Fragment of peg tile. 2x holes present, round punch (D7mm), square handle (W15mm). Neatly formed tile with fairly regular fairly sharp arrises. Smoothed upper face and dense, dark, sanded base. Some mortar or calcite accretions on the base. Slight body curve.
136	13612	Tile	Flat	Pmed	T2	1	79			12-14	Fragment of flat tile, fine light orange fabric. Fairly neat forming, wire trimmed/wiped upper and sanded base (some mica)
136	13612	Tile	Flat	Pmed	T4	1	41			12	Fragment of tile; dull red-orange colour. Slightly coarser sandy fabric. Neatly formed but irregular hand squeezed arris
136	13612	Brick	Red-type	C18/E19	A	1	151	>215	100-105	65-70	Near complete L Pmed brick, made in a red-purple clay with yellow flecks and flint pellets; it has patchy yellow faces (sanded). Irregularly formed; severe creases and folds in remnant header, the stretchers and one bed; opposite bed is striated and fairly flat; one stretcher and creased bed have dark ?slag accretions; body clay appears porous in patches. All signs of very high firing
136	13612	Tile	Pantile	Pmed	T1	1	365			14	A large fragment of pantile; one curled edge present and s-shape body curve still evident. Smoothed and occ striated outer and dense sanded reverse.
137	13704	Tile	Peg	Pmed	T2	1	389		155	12-14	Upper fragment of peg tile; both peg holes present, 40mm from upper edge; Rounded punch D5-8mm, spaced 80mm (centre to centre). Punch from smoothed edge. Neatly formed; fairly sharp arises; striated and smoothed upper; and sanded base. Orange with subtle red core
137	13704	Tile	Ridge/Curve	Pmed	T2	1	158			15	A terminal end fragment from a curved/ridge tile; possessing the end flange. Made very neatly in a light orange untempered clay.
137	13710	Brick	Red	C18/E19	B	1	2700	220	105-110	60-65	Complete L Pmed brick; made in a red-orange sandy clay with few medium flint pellets visible. Sanded but no colour mask. Very neatly formed; fairly regular fairly sharp arrises; flat and smooth faces; some stretcher creases; one striated bed. Measurements (9x4x2 1/2 inches) and the colour and finish suggest this is the best example of a C18 red brick
137	13710	Brick	Red	C18/E19	B	1	2872	220	105-110	60-65	A lighter orange-brown version of the other brick in this context. Very neatly formed; fairly regular fairly sharp arrises; flat and smooth faces; some stretcher creases; one striated bed. An example of a C18 red brick
139	13904	Brick	Red-type	C18/E19	A	1	1563	>170	90-100	65-70	Near complete L Pmed brick, made in a red-purple clay with occasional yellow flecks and pellets. Surfaces are patchy dull yellow (sand) with some patchy grey kiln glaze (probably kiln shadowing). Internally similar greys seen as margin, shows likely very high but inefficient firing. Roughly formed, some body bow and one narrower bed than the opposite (90mm and 100mm); fairly regular fairly sharp arises; one striated and undulating bed (narrow one); some faint creasing on edge faces; some sooting present.
139	13909	Brick	Red-type	C18/E19	A1	2	847	>130	>60	60	Two fragments of L Pmed brick (probably the same object); made in a purple clay with lighter pinkish faces and some yellow at header end. Visible porous dark (?slag) pellets. Neatly formed; fairly regular sharp arrises; smoothed flat faces; some edge creasing. Probably a C18/19 Red or London stock
144	14402	Tile	Flat	Pmed	T1	8	648			12-14	Body fragments from at least three flat pmed roof tile. All neatly formed in standard way.
144	14402	Brick	Red-type	C18/E19	A	1	702	>100	95-100	60-65	End fragment of a L Pmed brick; purple body clay with even coating of yellow-cream on the faces (including yellowish sand flecks). Neatly formed with even flat faces; fairly regular fairly rounded arrises; only slight creasing on stretchers; one bed is pitted/pockmarked; the opposite bed is coated in a thick purple-brown ?glaze with patches pf a grey-blue kiln glaze around it. either a glaze or some sort of paint? A drip can be seen going down the header. No indication of overfiring to any extreme, is this a use coating?

Tr.	Context	Form	Descr	Date	Fabric	Count	Weight (g)	L (mm)	W (mm)	Th (mm)	Comment
144	14403	Tile	Flat	**Pmed**	T2	3	126			12-18	Fragments of three thick light orange flat tiles. Neat.
144	14403	Tile	Flat	**Pmed**	T1	2	99			12-14	Fragments of two neat and refined orange flat tiles
144	14403	Brick	Red-type	**C18/19**	B	1	184				Very voidy abraded chunk of Fabric B type brick. No faces survive.
144	14404	Tile	Pantile	**Pmed**	T2	1	199			14	A fragment of pantile; one curled edge present . Rolling tear in the curved edge. Outer is smoothed/ wire cut and inner is sanded
144	14412	Brick	Red	**Pmed**	B1	8	275				Fragments of a friable sandy red-orange brick. Remnant faces are flat and neat. Probably had quite sharp arrises

Table 12. Catalogue of ceramic building material

B.12 Glass

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction

B.12.1 Archaeological works produced a small assemblage of glass, 17 shards, weighing 1.109kg. The bulk of the assemblage is vessel glass, mostly utility bottles, many of them mid or dark olive green ('natural black') glass bottles. Alongside the bottles, two fragments of drinking vessels were also recovered.

Methodology

B.12.2 The glass was scanned and catalogued, by form, colour when held to a strong light, count, weight and recorded, as individual vessels where possible. The glass that is not closely datable may be dated by association with the pottery and other material with which it was often found. The minimum number of vessels is not recorded, although, where possible, vessels have been individually recorded. The terminology used in the report and the catalogue for the various glass forms, 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). The glass is catalogued in Table 13.

Assemblage

B.12.3 Archaeological works produced a small assemblage of glass, 17 shards weighing 1.109kg. The vessel glass, much of which are fragments from 19th century utility bottles, were recovered mainly from ditches across Trenches 19, 61, 86, 106, 114, 116, 124, 133, 136 and 144. The glass was often recovered alongside late 18th-early 19th century pottery.

B.12.4 The latest glass appears to be that recovered from Trench 86. Ditch **8607** produced a fragment from an embossed bottle with part of the shield from the Colchester coat of arms, above the word [CO]LCHES[TER], which comes from a Nicholl & Co. Ltd (East Hill Brewery) bottle. The brewery was founded in 1830, approximately 15 years after the end of the Napoleonic camp and Barracks.

B.12.5 The most interesting bottle glass was recovered from Trenches 106 and 136, in ditch **10603** and foundation trench **13611** respectively. The glass recovered is heavily iridised, and the form of the bottle neck and finish from **10603** and bottle base from **13611** both appear to be late 18th to early 19th century and could possibly be c.1810-1820.

B.12.6 Fragments from drinking vessels were recovered from Trenches 114 and 144. In Trench 114, ditch **11403** produced an incomplete base and stem from a clear colourless glass. The base of the stemware vessel is conical, and the stem is somewhat short; it is possible that this is part of an 18th century or slightly later dwarf ale glass. The second drinking vessel, from quarry pit **14400**, is the base from a tumbler or beaker, tentatively dated to the 18th-early 19th century.

B.12.7 Fragments of window glass were recovered from two trenches. In Trench 114, beamslot **11405** produced three fragments (of which two re-join) from what is probably a single pane of glass. The glass itself is thin, only 1-1.5mm thick, with a slight blue-green cast and not closely datable, however, it could relate to the barracks. A single shard of very similar glass was recovered from gully **12403**, which also produced a number of Creamware vessels (1740-1830).

Discussion

B.12.8 Shards of glass from utility bottles are not an uncommon find. Some shards are later than the Barracks, for example the Nicholl & Co. Ltd beer bottle in ditch **8607**, while others may be from the working life of the Barracks or earlier Camp. The drinking glasses present in the assemblage are not a common find in a rural assemblage and stylistically may, like several of the bottle fragments, appear to be earlier than the date of the encampment, however, drinking glasses may be curated. Mary Ann Grant, in the summer of 1804, said life at the barracks seemed much improved, however, invitations to dine "are always accompanied by a desire, that each person will bring their camp-stool, knife, glass" (https://essexandsuffolksurnames.co.uk/history/life-at-weeley-camp-and-barracks-1803-to-1804-from-mary-ann-grants-sketches-of-life-manners/). Perhaps the glasses were brought to the parties and subsequently broken or perhaps they relate to the later years of the barracks.

Retention, dispersal or display

B.12.9 The fragmentary nature of the total assemblage means, under normal circumstances, it would be of little significance, however, those contexts that relate to the encampment and later Barracks are significant, giving an insight into the drinking habits of at least some of the camps' inhabitants.

B.12.10 If further work is undertaken, more glass will be recovered, and this report should be incorporated into any later catalogue. If no further work on the site is undertaken, the following summary catalogue and access database in the archive act as a full record. The glass may be retained for educational use, if it relates to the Napoleonic camp and later barracks, or dispersed.

Trench	Cut No	Context	Form	Count	Wight (kg)	Description	Date
19	**1907**	1908	Vessel: Utility bottle	1	0.004	Irregular fragment of mid olive green glass from a bottle. The glass has some faults and small fine bubbles	19th-20th century
61	**6101**	6100	Vessel: Utility bottle	1	0.157	Partial, broad domed kick from the base of a mid-dark olive green glass bottle. The glass is thick, with numerous faults and bubbles, and the surfaces are slightly clouded. The pontil mark is visible, possibly made by a sanded pontil	18th-early 19th century
86	**8607**	8606	Vessel: Utility bottle	1	0.158	Partial base and wall from a dark olive green (natural black), cylindrical glass bottle with a conical kick	19th century (*c.*1830)
			Vessel: Utility bottle (beer)	1	0.070	Fragment of base and wall from a moulded/52embossed beer bottle in a dark olive green glass. The remining portion of the embossing on the bottle is the base of a shield and a fragment of the design on the shield, below which is the word [CO]LCHES[TER]. The bottle is from the Nicholl & Co. Ltd (East Hill Brewery) which was founded in 1830 http://www.norfolkbottles.com/Website%20(Norwich)%20updated/eastanglianbeers.html#3a. The shield from the Colchester coat of arms and the image it bears a representation of the Christian 'True Cross' and the crowns of the Three Kings (https://www.thecolchesterarchaeologist.co.uk/?p=39902)	1830+
106	**10603**	10602	Vessel: Utility bottle	1	0.101	Complete lip and string rim, and near-complete neck from a mid olive green bottle. The glass is highly iridescent and flaking. The finish is two-part, the lip is a slightly rounded V-shape with a V-shaped string rim. The neck is roughly cylindrical	*c.*1780-1820
114	**11403**	11404	Vessel: Stemware	1	0.078	Incomplete clear colourless glass stemware vessel with a plain conical foot and an unpolished pontil mark. The stem is short, with slightly twisted ?ribs. A Wrythen-type decoration, the foot, has been applied to the short stem, which is chipped. The slightly damaged stem from this ?two-part stemmed vessel, is somewhat crudely joined to the foot. The very base of the bowl survives, and the narrowness and rounded base suggest a narrow bowl form, perhaps conical in shape. The stem and foot may be from a dwarf Ale or similar glass. The style suggests 18th century, however, the quality of the glass working suggests it may be later	18th century +
114	**11405**	11414	Window glass	3	0.006	Fragment of thin (1-1.5mm thick) clear window glass with a slight blue greenish cast	Not closely datable
116	**11604**	11607	Vessel: Utility bottle	1	0.002	Irregular fragment of mid olive green glass	19th century
124	**12403**	12404	Window glass	1	0.001	Fragment of thin (1-1.5mm thick) clear window glass with a slight blue greenish cast	NCD
133	**13303**	13305	Vessel: Utility bottle	1	0.005	Irregular, curved fragment of pale-mid olive green glass, both surfaces of the glass are somewhat cloudy	19th century
			Vessel: Utility bottle	1	0.053	Irregular, fragment of mid olive green glass from a cylindrical bottle. The outer surface of the glass is slightly cloudy and the glass has numerous faults and various small, medium and large bubbles	19th century
136	**13611**	13612	Vessel: Utility bottle	1	0.359	Complete base from a cylindrical bottle, mid green glass, the surface of which is highly iridescent and flaking. The base is slightly irregular and bulging, with a rounded resting point. A moderate, somewhat bell-shaped kick, however, the pontil mark is obscured by the patination on the surface of the glass	*c.*1780-1820
			Vessel: Utility bottle	1	0.004	Irregular fragment of mid olive green glass. The surface of the glass is slightly cloudy, and the glass has some faults and bubbles	19th century
136	**13609**	13610	Vessel: Utility bottle	1	0.053	Irregular fragment of mid-dark olive green glass from a cylindrical bottle. The outer surface of the glass is slightly cloudy	19th century
144	**14400**	14403	Vessel: Tumbler	1	0.058	Circular base from a tumbler or beaker. Cylindrical, slightly flaring, clear, colourless glass. The base has a rounded resting point, slightly domed base with an unpolished pontil mark. The surface of the glass is cloudy	18th century+

Table 13. Catalogue of glass

B.13 Fuel and Fuel By-Products

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction, Methodology, Assemblage and Discussion

B.13.1 Fuel residues were collected by hand from Trenches 133 and 136. The material was weighed and rapidly recorded, with basic description and weight recorded in the text.

B.13.2 Ditch **13303** in Trench 133 produced two irregular fragments (0.032kg) of unburnt black bituminous coal. Foundation trench **13609** in Trench 136 produced a further small irregular fragment of unburnt coal (0.002kg). The fuel/fuel residues are undiagnostic and not closely datable, although they are likely to be contemporary with the other material that was recovered from these features.

Retention, dispersal or display

B.13.3 The coal fragments and residue may be from a domestic fire, from the Barracks, or the result of mechanised ploughing or harvesting using a ploughing engine or a steam-driven threshing machine.

B.13.4 Should further work be undertaken, additional material would almost certainly be recovered. If no further work is undertaken, this statement acts as a full record and the material may be deselected prior to archive deposition.

APPENDIX C ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

C.1 The cremated human bone

By Natasha Dodwell

C.1.1 A small quantity (16g) of cremated human bone (4101), sample 6 was recovered in association with Early Iron Age pottery sherds and small fragments of charcoal. The size and robustness of the bone fragments suggest that they derive from an older subadult/adult individual and identifiable skeletal elements include a fragment of femur shaft (34mm), the partial distal joint of the 1st metacarpal/tarsal and fragments of the skull. All the fragments are a buff white colour indicative of complete oxidisation of the organic part of the bone and high pyre temperatures.

C.2 Environmental Remains

By Martha Craven

Introduction

C.2.1 Twelve bulk samples were taken from features within the evaluated area at Weeley, Essex in order to assess the quality of preservation of plant remains and their potential to provide useful data as part of further archaeological investigations. Samples were taken from features encountered within several trenches from deposits that are thought to be prehistoric, Romano-British or post-medieval in date.

Methodology

C.2.2 The total volume (up to 20L) of each of the samples was 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.

C.2.3 The dried flots were scanned using a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 60 and an abbreviated list of the recorded remains are presented in Table 1. 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 is according to Zohary and Hopf (2000) for cereals and Stace (2010) for other plants. Plant remains have been identified to species where possible. The identification of cereals has been based on the characteristic morphology of the grains and chaff as described by Jacomet (2006).

Quantification

C.2.4 For the purpose of this initial assessment, items such as cereal grains have been scanned and recorded qualitatively according to the following categories:

= 1-5, ## = 6-25, ### = 26-100, #### = 100+ specimens

C.2.5 Items that cannot be easily quantified such as molluscs have been scored for abundance

+ = occasional, ++ = moderate, +++ = frequent, ++++ = abundant

C.2.6 Key to tables:

U=untransformed

Results

C.2.7 Preservation of plant remains is by carbonisation and is generally poor; many of the flots contain rootlets which may have caused movement of material between contexts.

C.2.8 Only two samples contain cereal grains and in very small quantities. Sample 12, fill 11501 of possible beam slot 11500 (Trench 115), contains two wheat (Triticum sp.)

grains and two grains that were too poorly preserved to identify. Sample 8, fill 1404 of pit 1403 (Trench 14) contains a single wheat grain. Several of the samples contain small quantities of untransformed seeds. Sample 2, fill 4804 of ditch 4803 (Trench 48), contains a single untransformed bramble (Rubus sp.) seed. Similarly, Sample 4, 4904 of ditch 4903 (Trench 49) contains a small quantity of untransformed bramble and elder (Sambucus nigra) seeds. These may be contemporary to the sampled deposits as the plant taxa mentioned have a tough outer coating which makes them resistant to decay.

C.2.9 The samples contain quite variable quantities of charcoal. It is interesting to note that much of the charcoal recovered from the post-medieval deposits is vitrified. The vitrification process of charcoal is still largely understood but some have suggested it may be the result of anaerobic combustion (Delhon et al., 2017). Sample 12 contains 85 millilitres of mostly vitrified charcoal and frequent clinker fragments. Clinker is formed as a result of coal being burnt (Historic England, 2018).

C.2.10 The samples from this site are either devoid of or contain only occasional, relatively well-preserved molluscs.

Trench No.	Sample No.	Context No.	Cut no.	Feature type	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Tree/ShrubMacrofossils	Molluscs	Charcoal Volume (ml)	Pottery	Large mammal bones	Human skeletal remains	Burnt flint	Glass	Metal	Clay Pipe	Hammerscale
5	5	504	503	Ditch	16	45	0	0	0	4		0		0	0	0		0
10	9	1010	1007	Pit	8	5	0	0	+	11	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
10	10	1011	1007	Pit	8	5	0	0	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
14	8	1404	1403	Pit	8	30	#	0	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
41	6	4110	4109	Cremation Cut	8	20	0	0	0	2	##	0	###	0	0	0		0
43	3	4306	4305	Pit	14	10	0	0	0	30	#	0	0	0	0	0		0
48	2	4804	4803	Ditch	16	1	0	#U	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0		#
49	4	4904	4903	Ditch	16	10	0	#U	0	3	#	0	0	0	0	#		#
103	15	10311	10310	Pit	8	5	0	0	+	85	0	#	0	0	0	#	#	#
115	12	11501	11500	Beam slot ?	4	5	0	0	+	55	#	0	0	0	#	#	#	0
136	11	13612	13611	Construction Cut	16	10	0	0	+	35	0	0	0	##	0	0		0

Table 14. Environmental samples

Discussion

C.2.11 The recovery of large quantities of charcoal and occasional cereal grains suggests that there is some potential for the preservation of plant remains at this site.

C.2.12 The occasional cereal grains recovered from pit 1403 and possible beam-slot 11500 are likely to represent a backgrounds scatter of cereal waste from the surrounding area. The small quantity of untransformed elder and bramble seeds in ditch 4803 and 4903 are probably the result of seeds being accidentally blown into the ditches from the plants that are growing alongside them. The moderate to large quantities of charcoal recovered in some deposits may be due to the deposition of waste material, once the feature was no longer in use.

C.2.13 If further excavation is planned for this area, it is recommended that environmental sampling is carried out in accordance with Historic England guidelines (2011).

C.3 Animal Bone

By Zoë Uí Choileáin

Introduction and Methodology

C.3.1 Excavations at the site uncovered a total of 23 recordable fragments of animal bone. Of these six fragments were identifiable to species; cattle, pig and sheep/goat. A single fragment was recorded as unidentified large bird. The remaining material was categorised as large or medium mammal and is recorded in Table 16.

C.3.2 This assemblage dates in its entirety to the post-medieval period. Only hand collected material has been recorded.

C.3.3 The method used to quantify this assemblage was a modified version of that devised by Albarella and Davis (1996). Identification of all bone was attempted but only those that could be clearly narrowed to species were used for NISP (Number of identifiable species) and MNI (minimum number of individuals) counts. Both epiphyses and shaft fragments were identified where possible. Fragmented elements are not counted multiple times which narrows down the assemblage and produces more accurate NISP and MNI results. MNI (minimum number of individuals) was calculated for all species present. MNI estimates the smallest number of animals that could be represented by the elements recovered. Identification of the faunal remains was carried out at Oxford Archaeology East. References to Hillson (1992), Schmid (1972) were used where needed for identification purposes.

C.3.4 The surface condition of the bone was assessed using the 0-5 scale devised by McKinley where 0 represents no erosion and 5 represents the total erosion of the surface bone (2004, 16, Fig. 6).

C.3.5 For all identifiable bone butchery marks, burning and gnawing were recorded where observed.

Results of Analysis

C.3.6 The surface condition of the bone is variable however the main bulk represents a 1-2 on the McKinley scale (2004, 16, Fig. 6), meaning that erosion is patchy but more extensive in some cases.

C.3.7 Three species were identified; cattle, pig and sheep/goat. Unfortunately, the small size of the assemblage does mean that any interpretation on prevalence would be greatly biased. A full summary of the number of identifiable specimens (NISP) and minimum of individuals (MNI) per taxon are presented in the tables below.

Taxon	Nisp	Nisp %	Mni	Mni%
Bird	1	14.29	1	25
Cattle	2	28.57	1	25
Pig	1	14.29	1	25
sheep/goat	3	42.86	1	25
Totals	**7**	**100**	**4**	**100**

Table 15: Number of identifiable specimens (NISP) and Minimum number of individuals (MNI)

C.3.8 Fusion data is recordable from four specimens. Tooth wear data is recordable from a further two specimens.

C.3.9 Two examples of butchery are present; a distal cattle tibia from context 5504 is sawn straight across the shaft and chopped diagonally across the epiphysis and a cut mark is present on the surface of a large mammal long bone.

C.3.10 A single unidentified bird bone was recorded in context 14402.

Discussion

C.3.11 Primarily these specimens represent domestic waste. Due to the small size of the assemblage few other conclusions can be reached as regards the butchery or dietary practices of this population.

Trench	Cut	Context	Type	Taxon	Element	count	Erosion
55		5504		Cattle	Tibia	1	1
106		10603		Pig	Humerus	1	2
106		10603		Medium mammal	Rib	2	2
106		10603		Medium mammal	Vertebra	1	2
124		12404		Medium mammal	Long bone	2	1
124		12404		Large mammal	Vertebra	1	2
108		10804		Large mammal	Long bone	1	1
108		10804		Large mammal	Rib	1	2
101		10108		Sheep/Goat	Tibia	1	2
101		10108		Medium mammal	Rib	3	2
144		14403		Medium mammal	Rib	2	2
136		13612		Cattle	Mandible	1	2
114		11414		Medium mammal	Rib	3	2
144		14402		Sheep/Goat	Mandible	1	1
144		14402		Sheep/Goat	Humerus	1	1
144		14402		bird	Femur	1	2
Totals						**23**	

Table 16. Catalogue of bone by context

C.4 Mollusca

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction and Methodology

C.4.1 A total of 0.060kg of shell was collected by hand during the evaluation. The shell recovered is an edible example of oyster Ostrea edulis, from estuarine and shallow coastal waters.

C.4.2 The shells were weighed, recorded by species, and right and left valves noted, when identification could be made, using Winder (2011 and 2015) as a guide. The data is recorded in Table 17. The minimum number of individuals is not recorded, this may be established by noting the greater number of left or right valves. Infestation damage to the shell or encrustation was noted, although exact identification of the infesting organism may not have been made.

C.4.3 The shell assemblage is moderately well preserved with small to medium shells present and they do not appear to have been deliberately broken or crushed, although it has undergone post-depositional damage. The marine mollusca and archive are curated by Oxford Archaeology East until formal deposition.

Assemblage and Discussion

C.4.4 Five shells were recovered from two features. Ditch **10803** in Trench 108 produced two medium, partial left valves, one of which showed evidence of damage in the form of a 'V'-shaped hole on the outer edge of the valve. This damage is likely to have been caused by a knife during the opening, or 'shucking', of the oyster, prior to its consumption. Both shells have slight or moderate marine worm boring damage. A fragment of right valve was also recovered. From the hedge line **12505** in Trench 125, a small near-complete right valve and a small-medium, near-complete left valve were recovered.

C.4.5 The shells probably became incorporated into the features as general rubbish deposition and no feature contained enough bivalve shells to indicate a single meal, however, they may have been combined with other foods. Although not closely datable in themselves, the shells may be dated by their association with pottery or other material also recovered from the features from ditch 10803, which was sherds of Creamware c.1740-1830. No datable material was recovered alongside the shell from feature **12505**.

C.4.6 The assemblage is too small a sample to draw any but the broadest conclusions, in that shellfish were reaching the site from the coastal regions. Here, this may indicate that shellfish were being supplied to the camp and/or the later barracks in the early 19th century.

Retention, dispersal and display

C.4.7 The assemblage indicates that, should further work take place, additional shell could be found. If no further work is undertaken, the catalogue acts as a full record and the shell may be deselected prior to archive deposition.

Mollusca Catalogue

Trench	Context	Cut	Species	Common Name	Habitat	No of Shells or fragment	No. left valve	No right valve	Description/Comment	Weight (kg)
108	10804	**10803**	*Ostrea edulis*	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	3	2	1	Medium partial left valve with major damage to the posterior and ventral margins, with some loss of the mantle towards the dorsal margin. Slight damage from marine worm burrows. Medium, elongated, partial left valve that has lost much of its mantle, some flakes of which are present. The surviving mantle has moderate damage caused by marine worm burrows including possibly *Polydora hoplur*. The shell is heavily damaged on the posterior and ventral margins. A broad 'V'-shaped notch on the posterior-dorsal margin may be a shucking mark. Fragment of right valve	0.040
125	12506	**12505**	*Ostrea edulis*	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	3	1	1	Near-complete small/medium left valve, part of the anterior margin has broken off but is still present, and there is slight damage to the posterior margin. A single shallow hole may have been created by a predatory gastropod. Small near-complete right valve, with minor damage to the ventral margin	0.020
Total						**6**	**3**	**2**		**0.060**

Table 17. Mollusca by Trench context and cut

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APPENDIX E OASIS REPORT FORM

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-418135
Project Name	Land at Weeley, Essex

Start of Fieldwork	11/01/2021	End of Fieldwork	08/02/2021
Previous Work	no	Future Work	Yes

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	WETR20	Planning App. No.	19/00524/OUT
HER Number		Related Numbers	

Prompt	NPPF
Development Type	Residential housing
Place in Planning Process	Not known/Not recorded

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
☐ Dendrochonological 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	

Monument	Period
Wall	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)
Ditch	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)
Ditch	Roman (43 to 410)
Ditch	Early Iron Age (- 800 to - 400)
Pit	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)
Cremation	Early Iron Age (- 800 to - 400)

Object	Period
Flint implement	Palaeolithic (- 500 000 to - 10 000)
Flint implement	Neolithic (- 4000 to - 2200)
Gunflint	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)
Pottery	Roman (43 to 410)
Pottery	Iron Age (- 800 to 43)
Pottery	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)
Button	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)
CBM	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)
Glass	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)

Clay Tabacco Pipe	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)
Fe Objects	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)
Coin	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)

Insert more lines as appropriate.

Project Location

County	Essex
District	Tendring
Parish	Weeley
HER office	Essex
Size of Study Area	
National Grid Ref	TM 1508 2218

Address (including Postcode)

St Andrews Road
Weeley
Clacton-on Sea
Essex
CO16 9HP

Project Originators

Organisation	Oxford Archaeology East
Project Brief Originator	Teresa O'Connor
Project Design Originator	Nick Cooke
Project Manager	Louise Moan
Project Supervisor	Anthony Haskins

Project Archives

	Location	ID
Physical Archive (Finds)	Colchester Museum	WETR20
Digital Archive	OA East	WETR20
Paper Archive	Colchester Museum	WETR20

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

Accession number will be sought at point of deposition

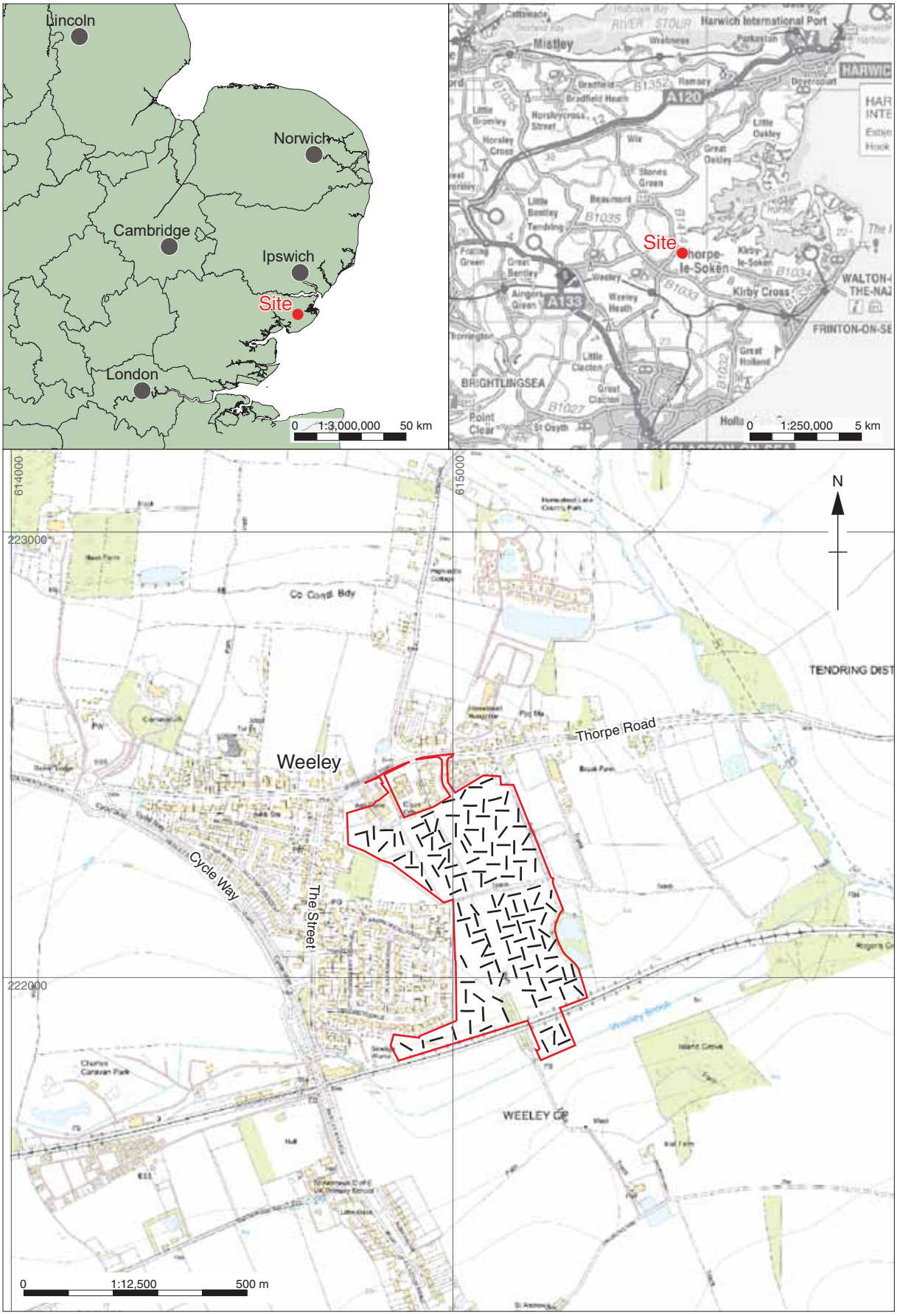


Figure 1: Site location showing archaeological trenches (black) in development area outlined (red)

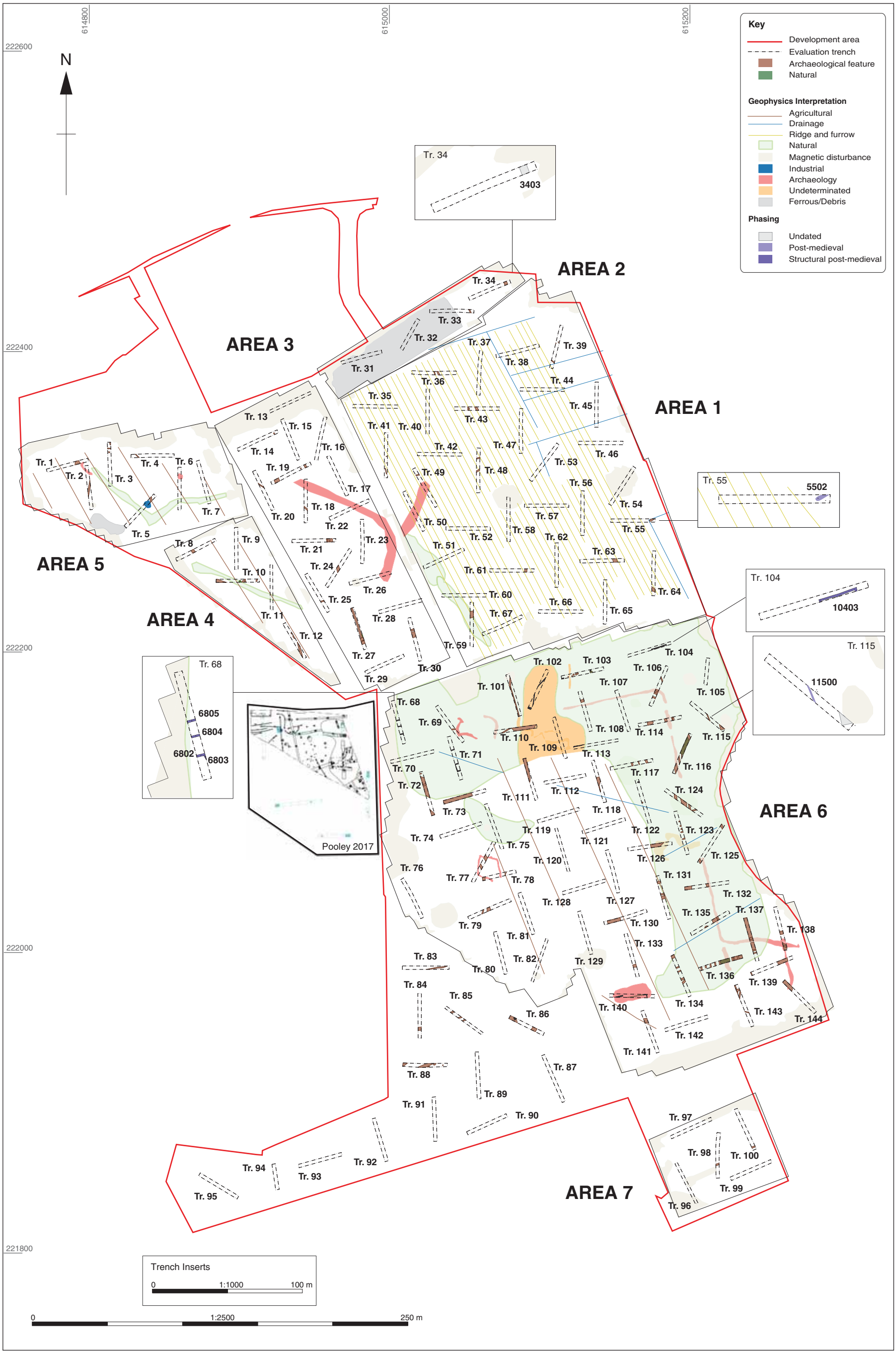


Figure 2: Site plan with geophysical survey (Magnitude 2020) and location of St Andrews Road excavation (Pooley 2017, Fig. 1)

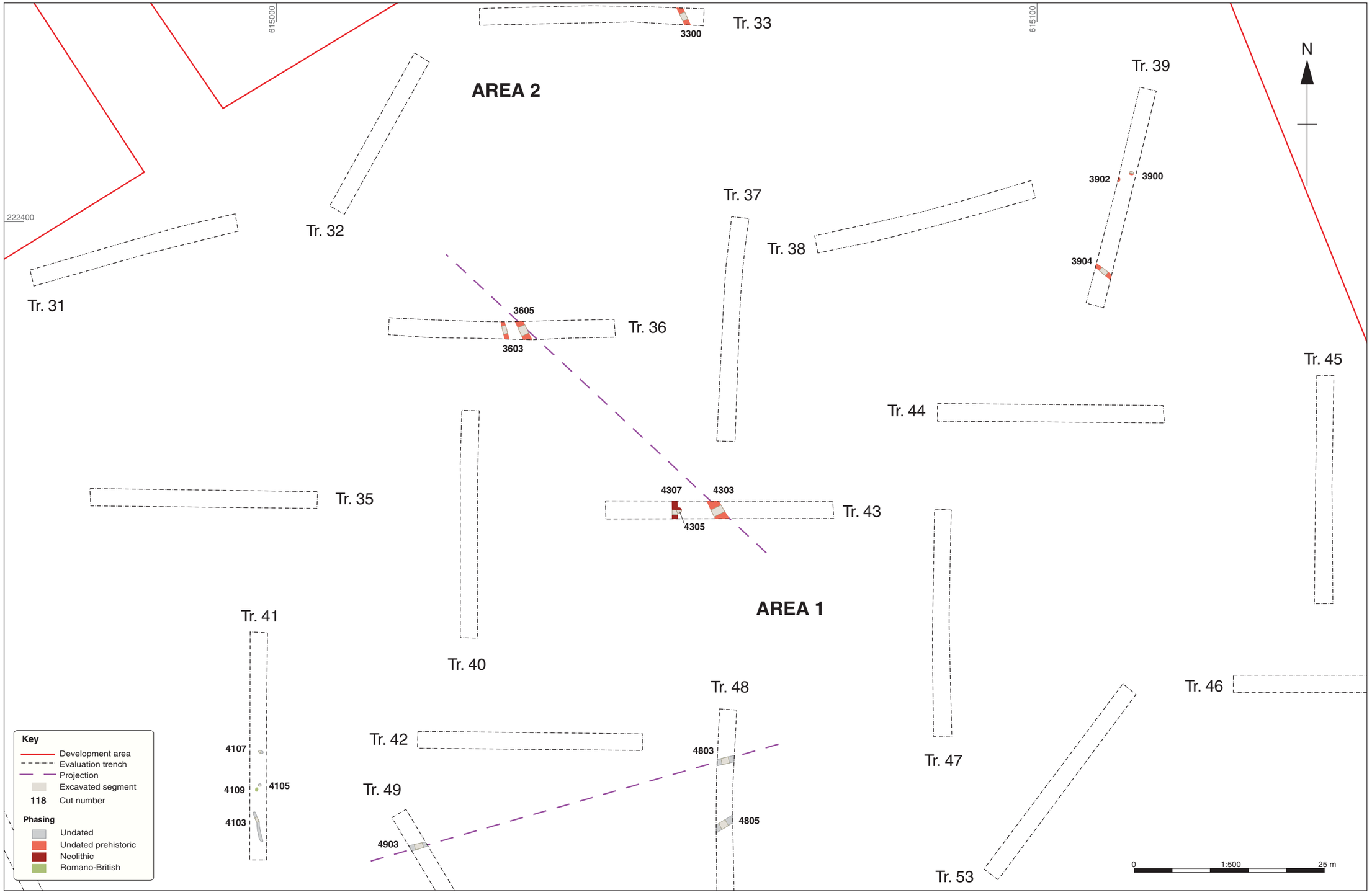


Figure 3: Area 1 north and Area 2

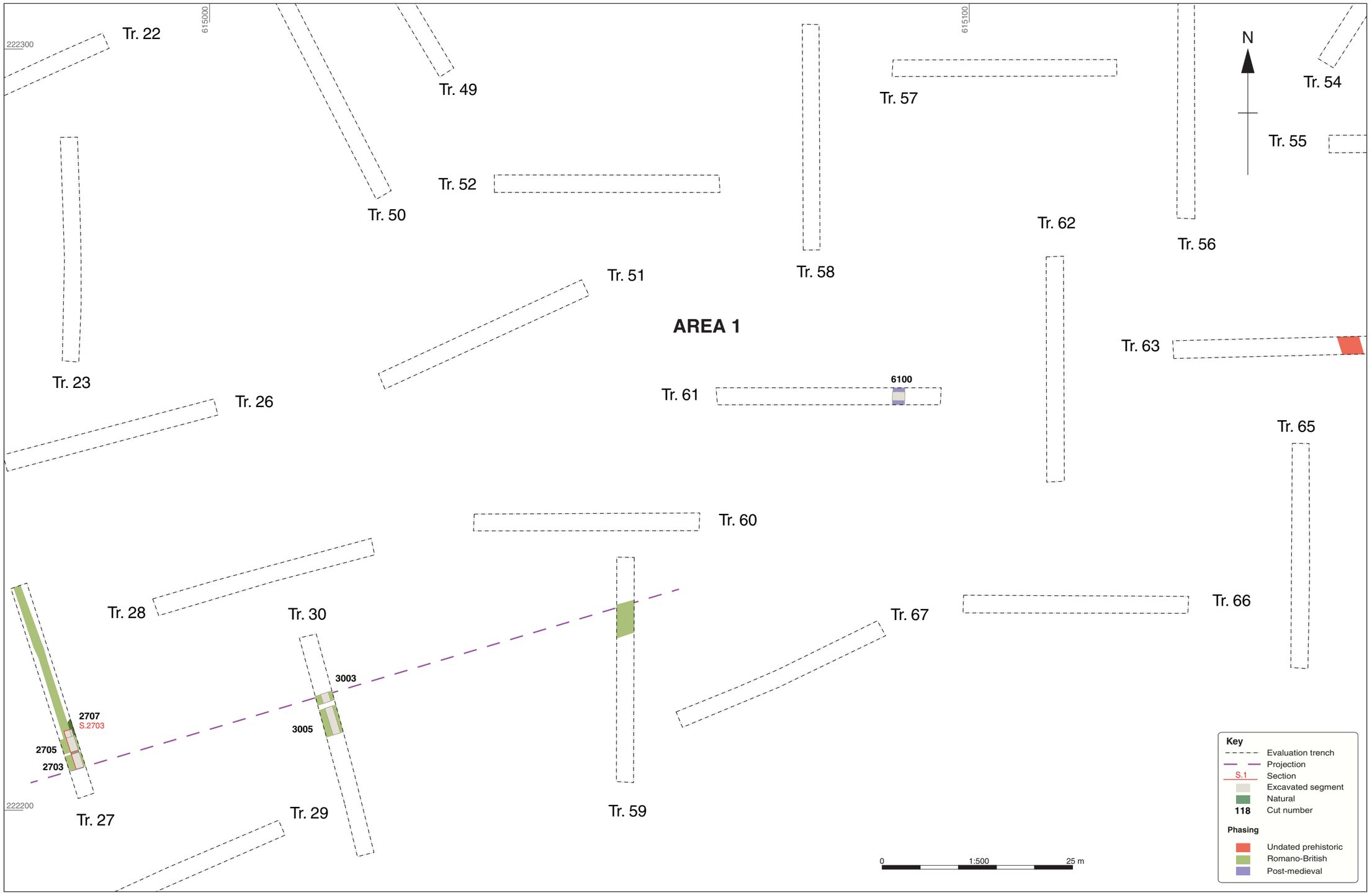


Figure 4: Area 1 south

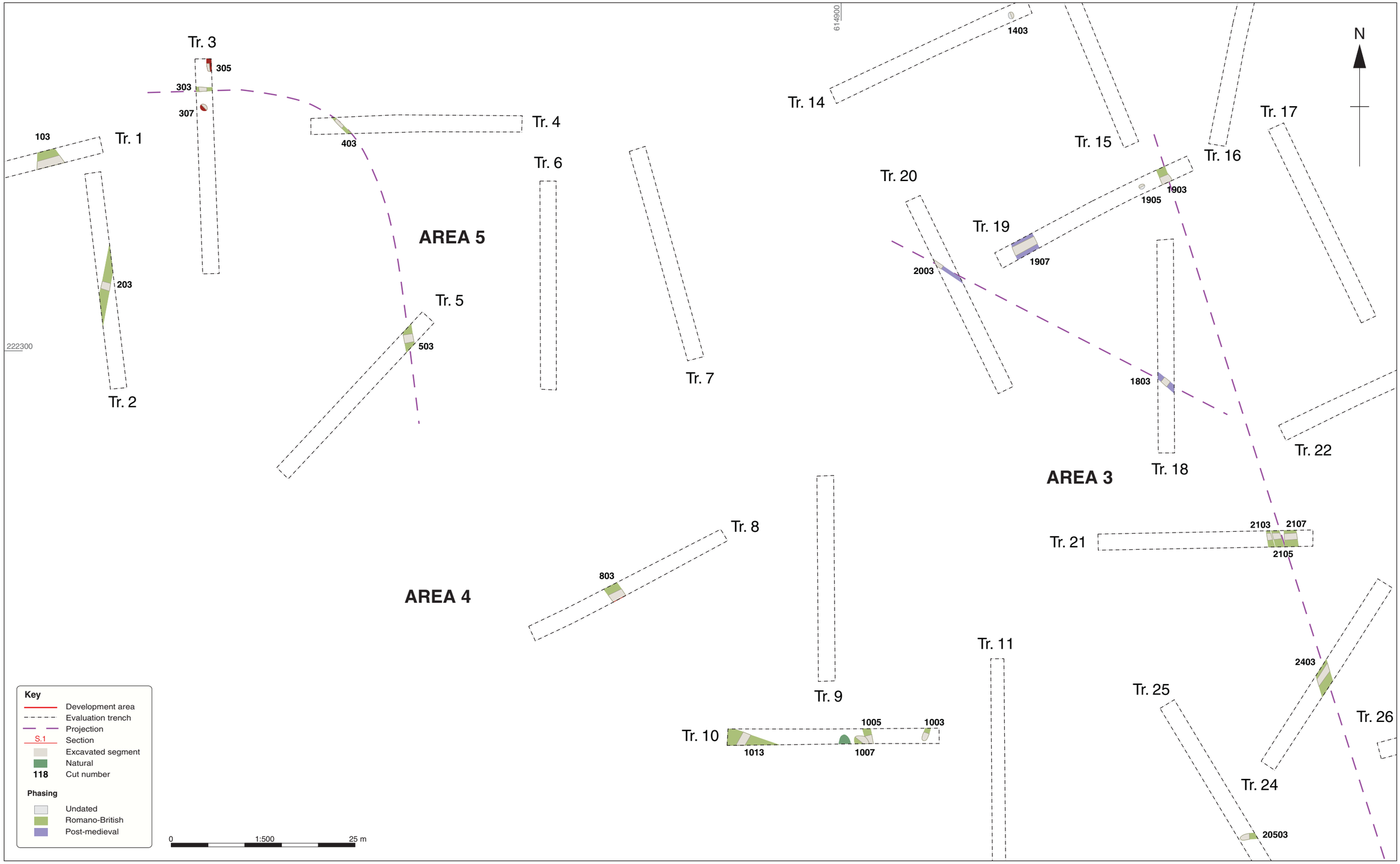


Figure 5: Area 3 north, Area 4 north and Area 5

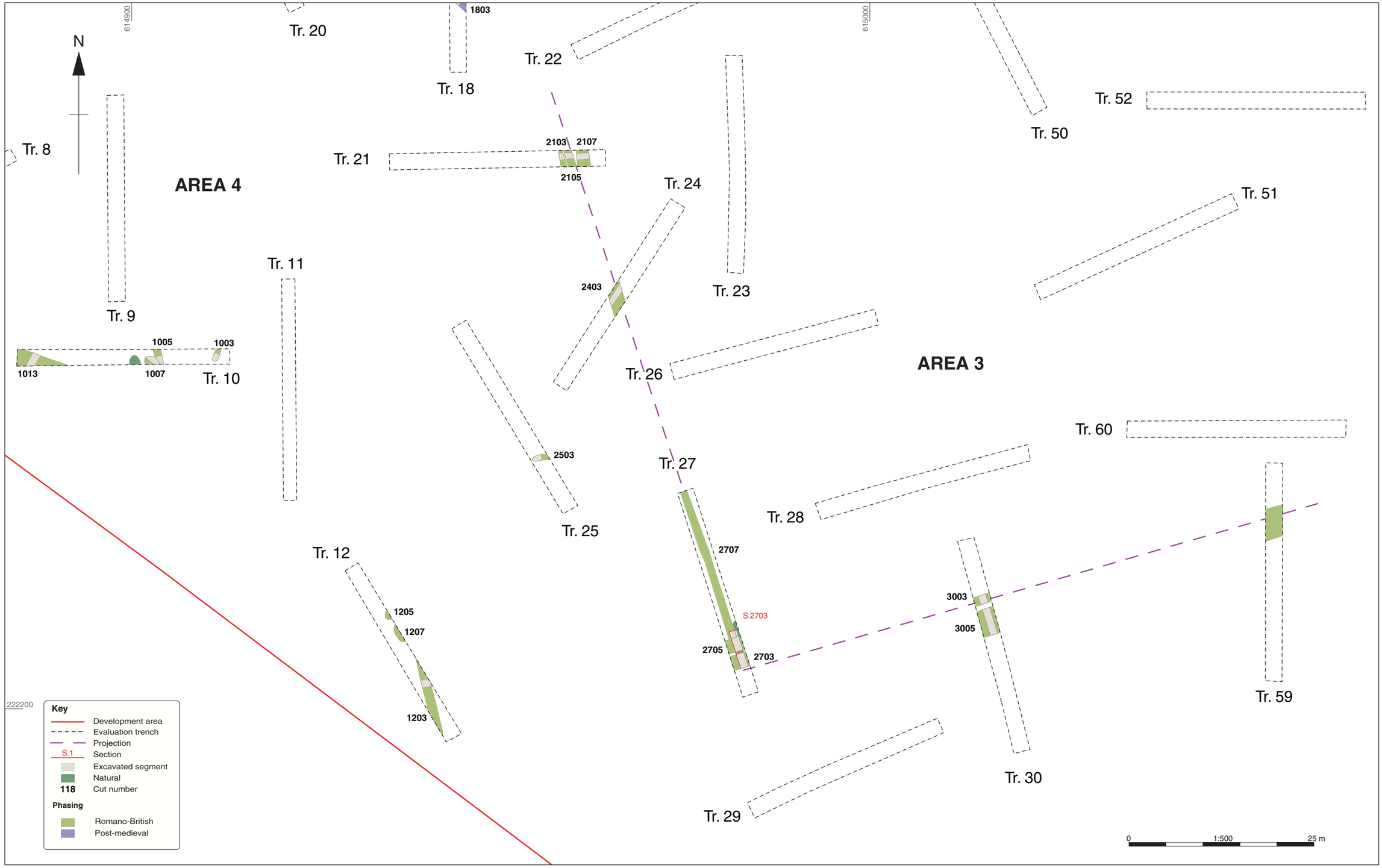


Figure 6: Area 3 south and Area 4

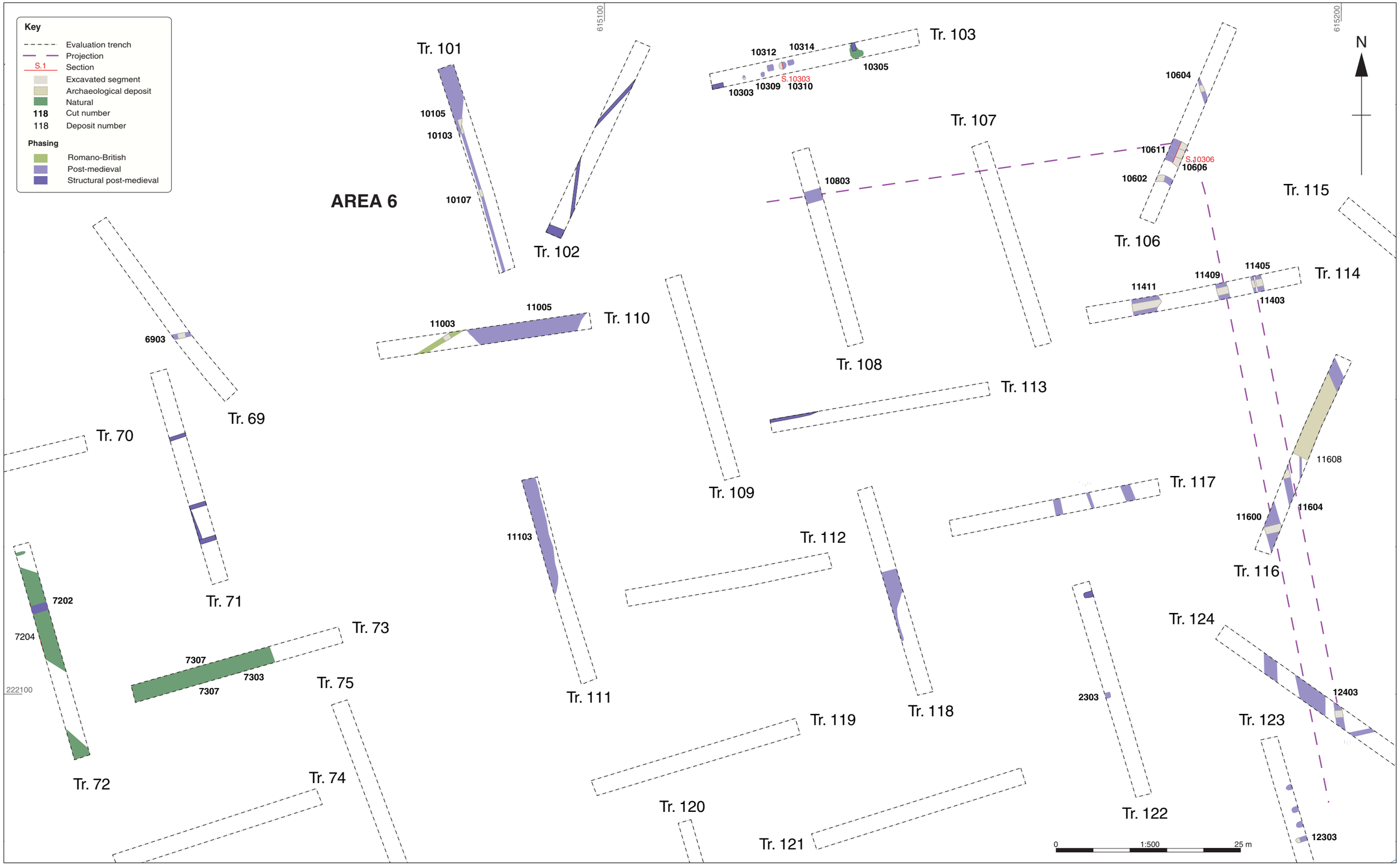


Figure 7: Area 6 north-east

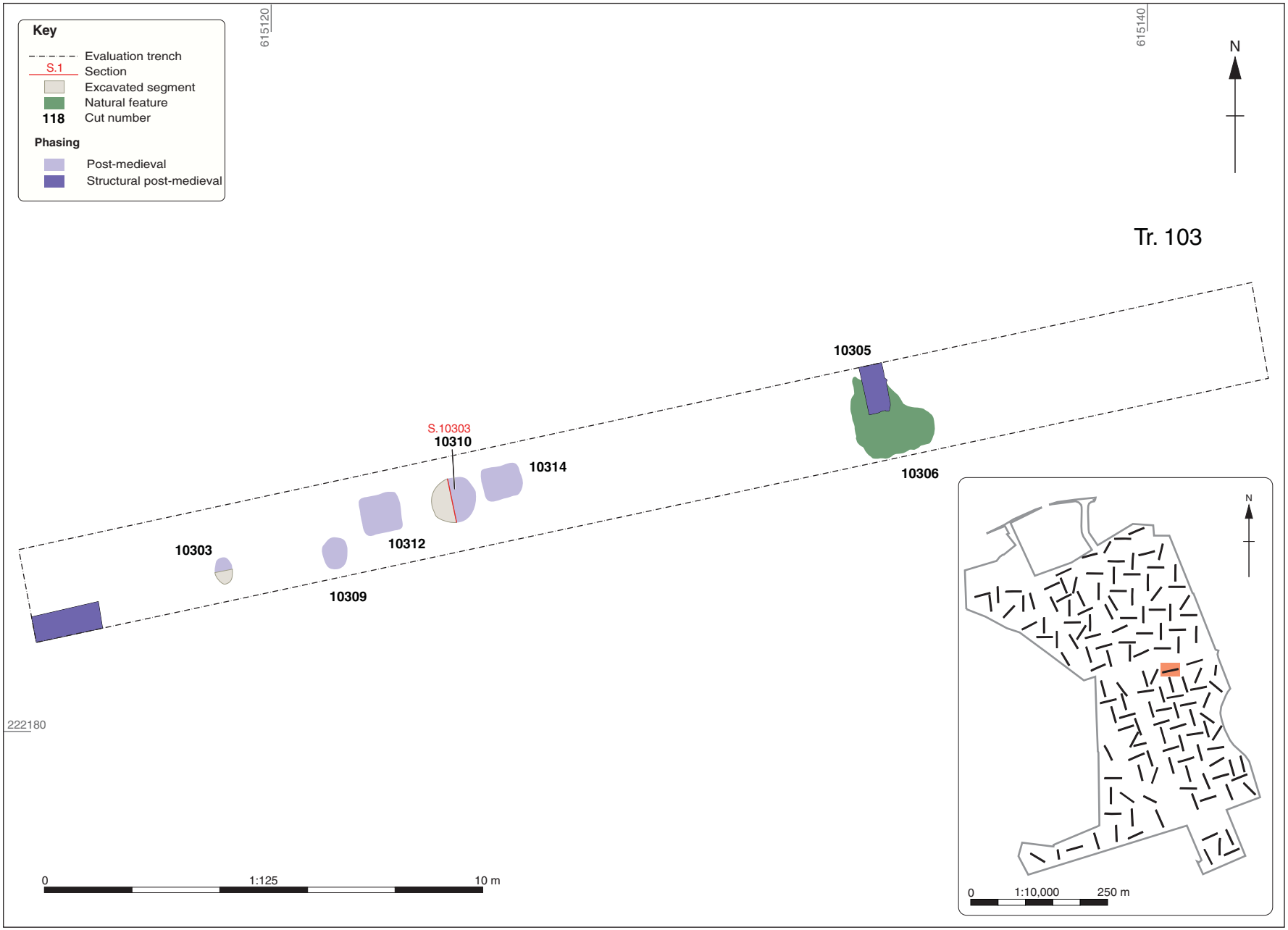


Figure 8: Detail of Trench 103

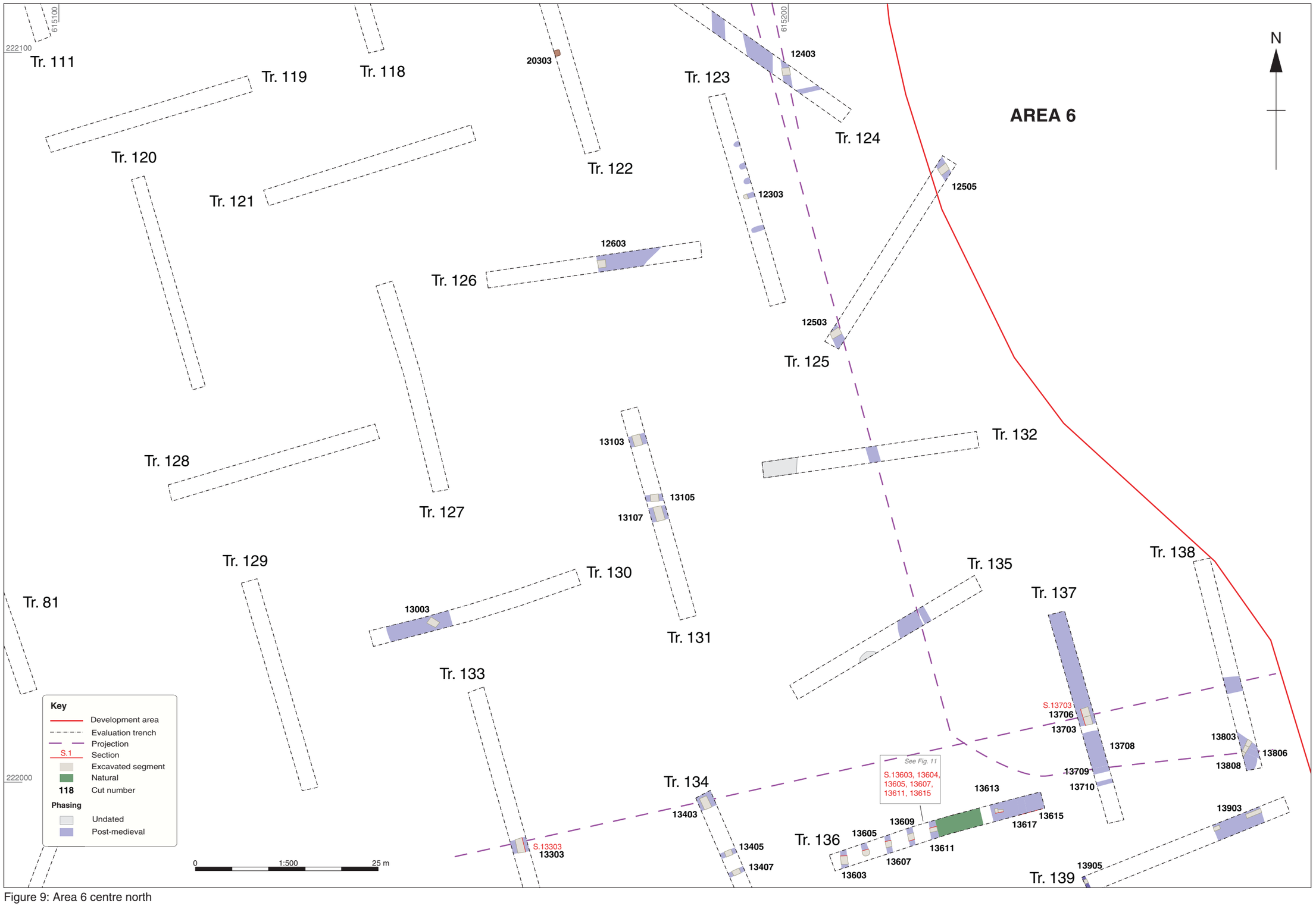


Figure 9: Area 6 centre north

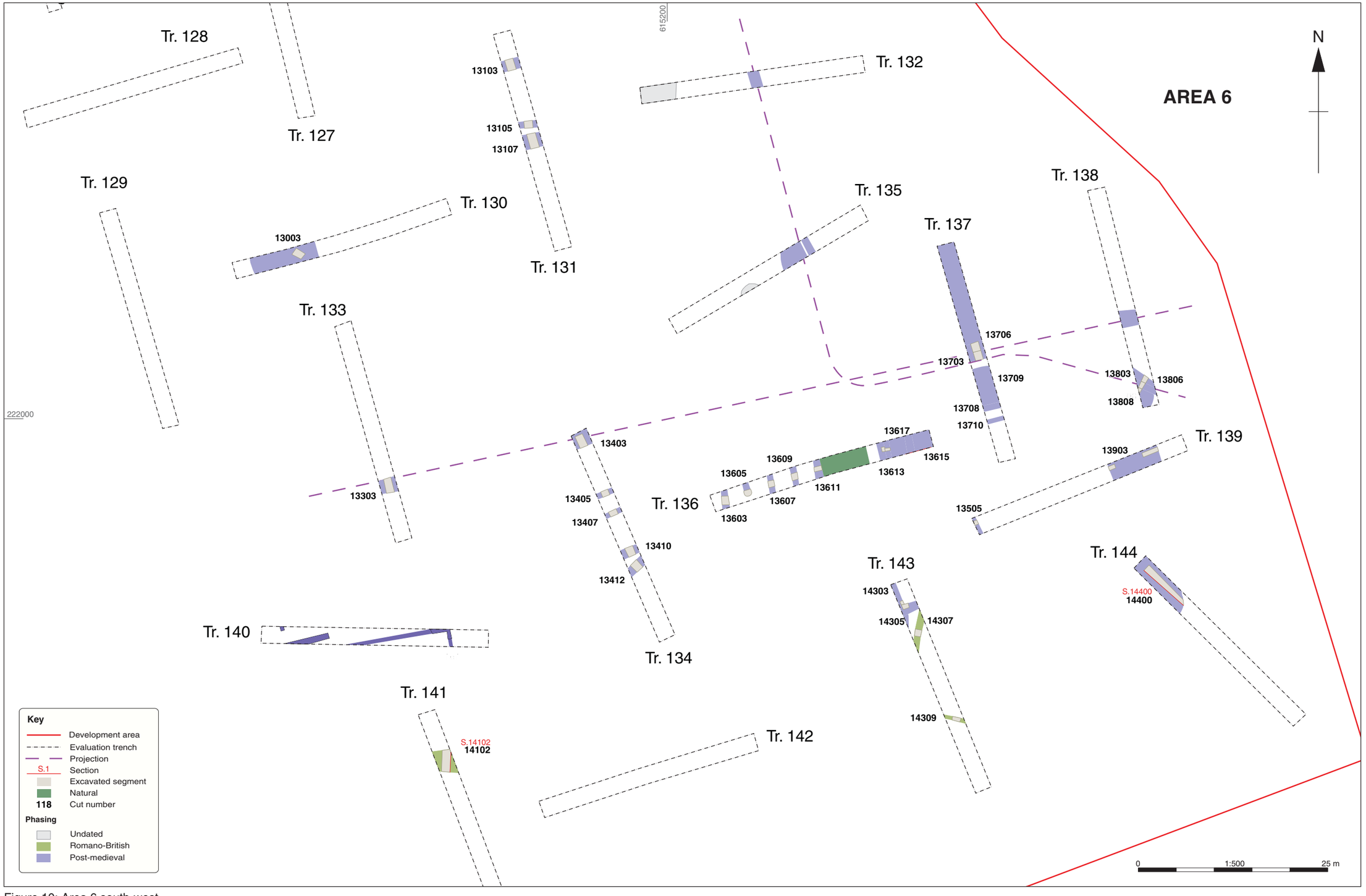


Figure 10: Area 6 south-west

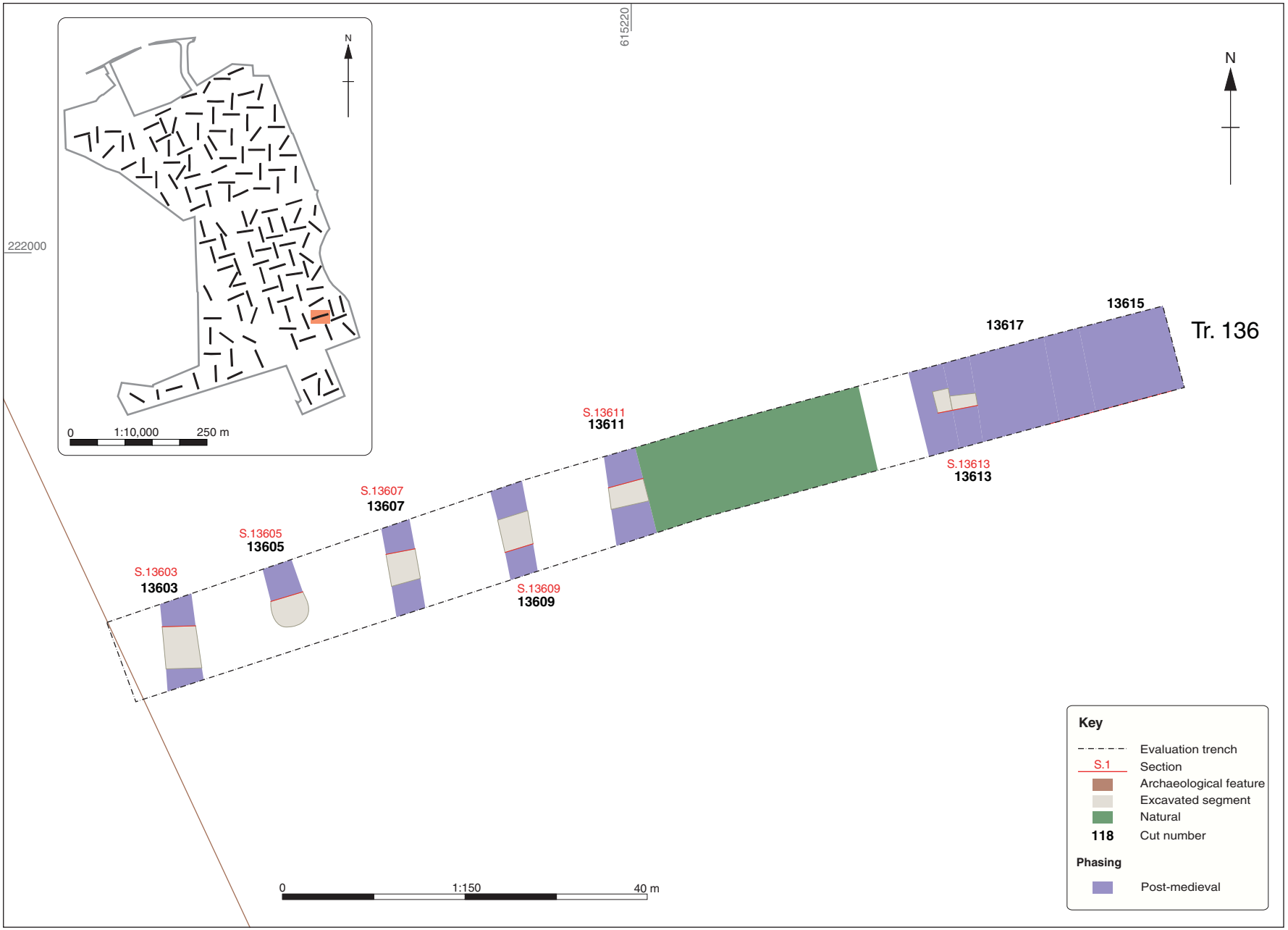


Figure 11: Detail of Trench 136

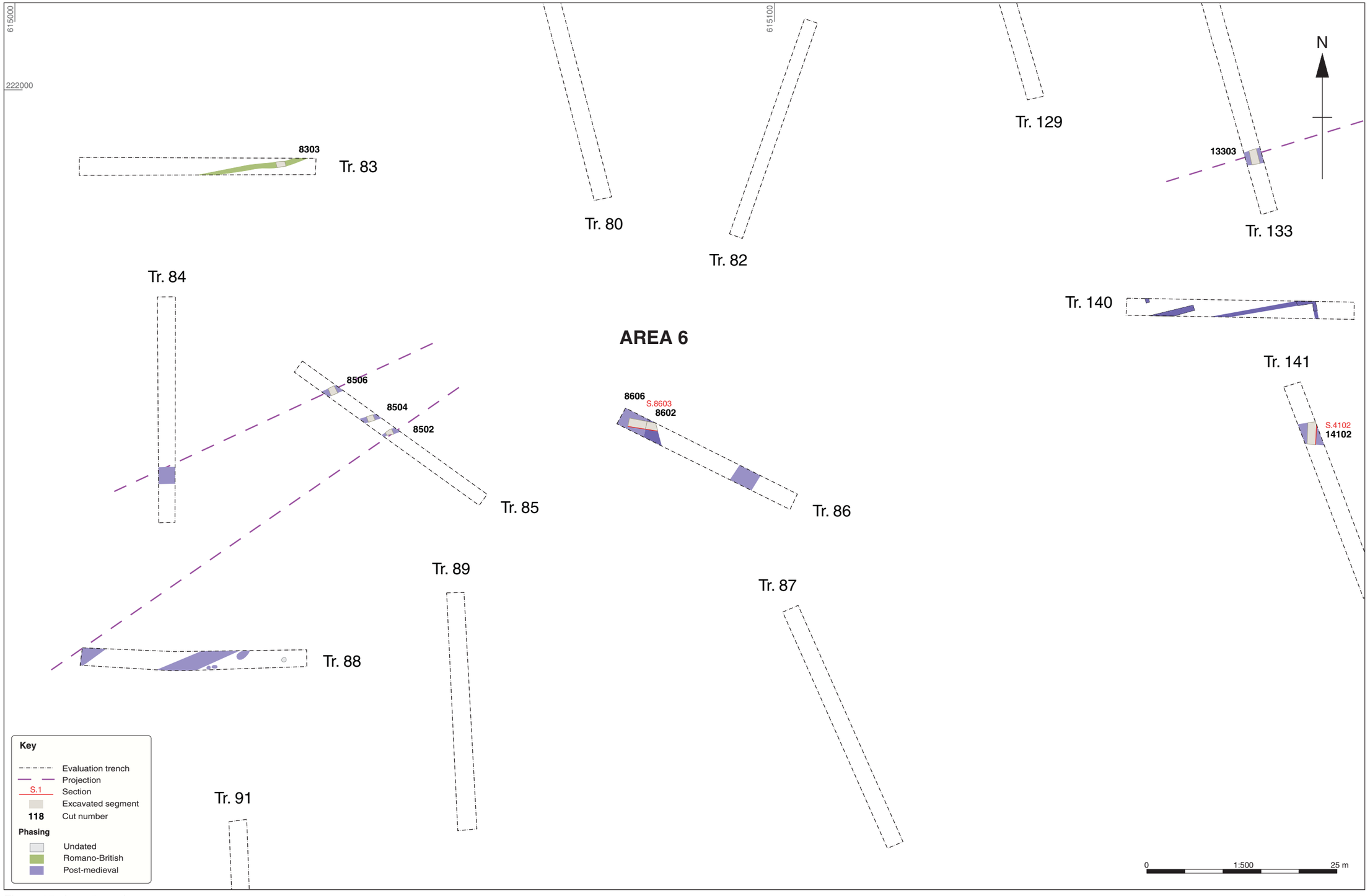


Figure 12: Area 6 south

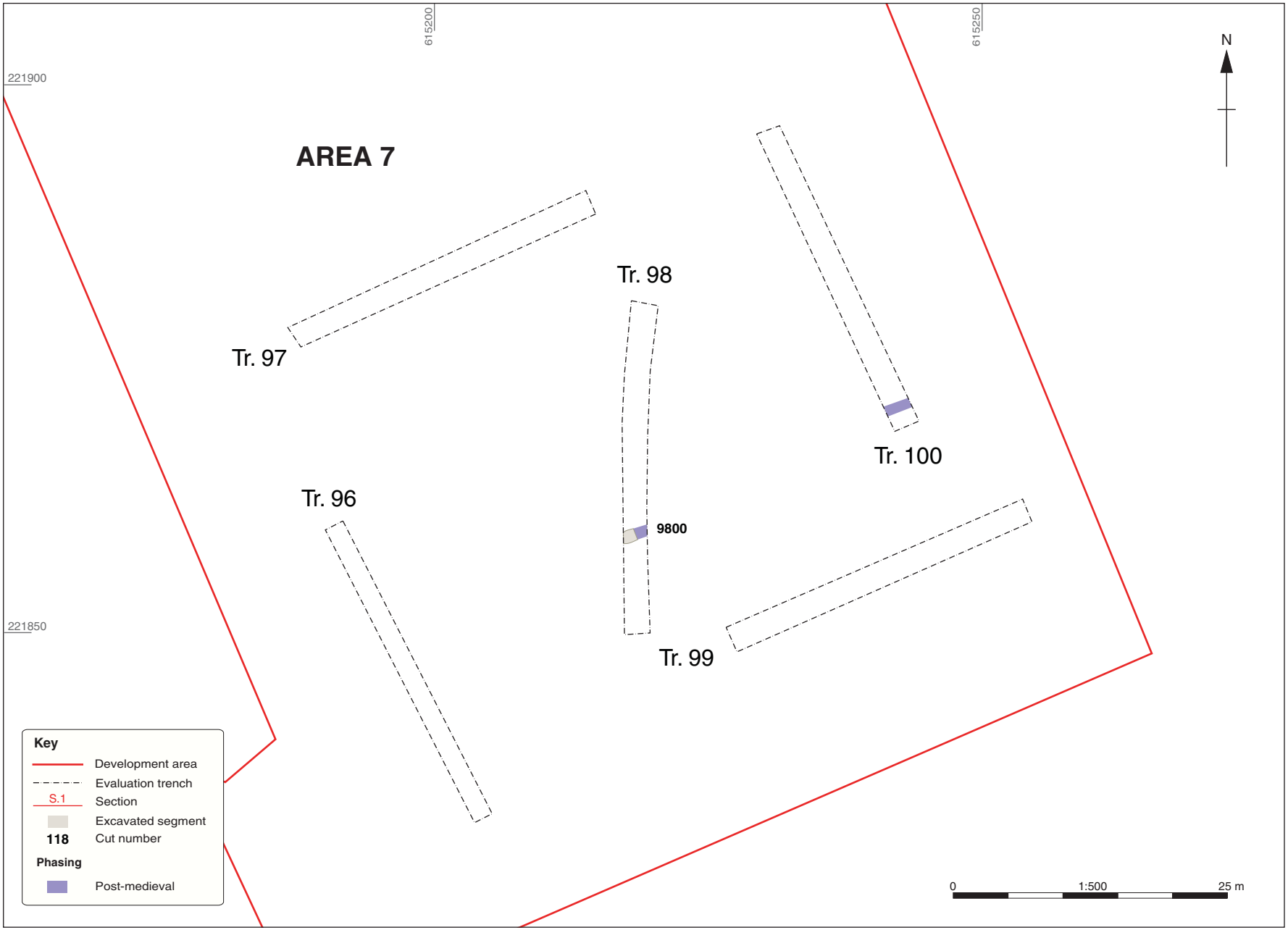


Figure 13: Area 7

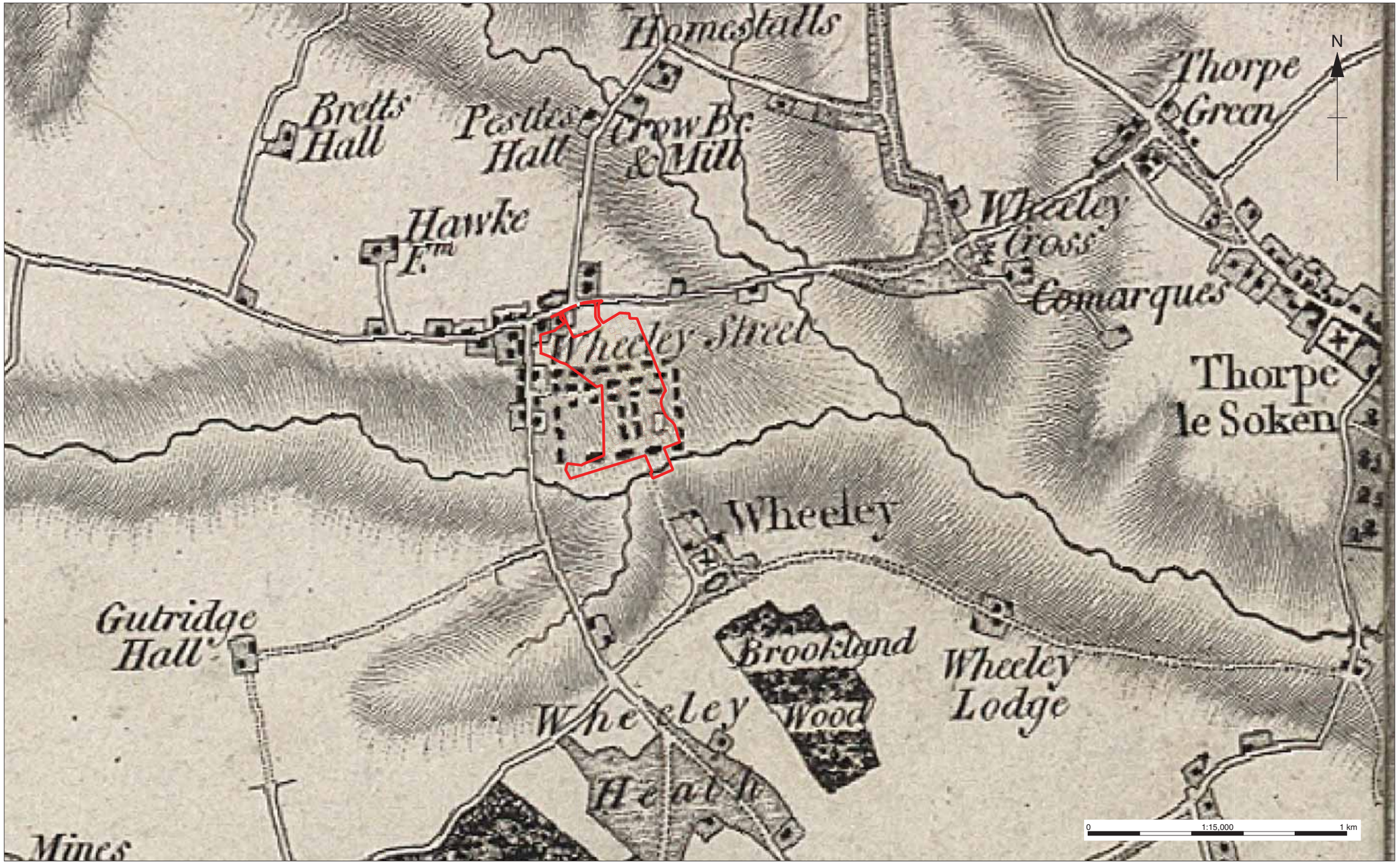
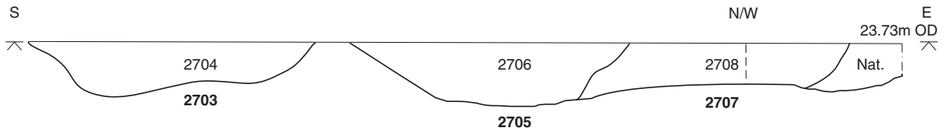
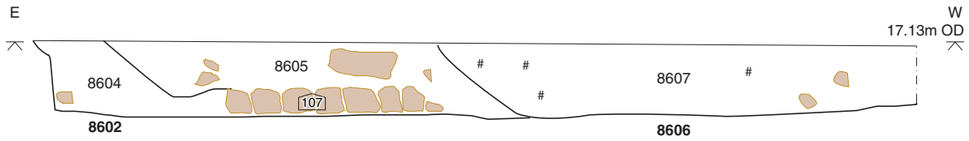


Figure 14: Overlay with rectified OS map. This work is based on data provided through www.VisionoBritain.org.uk and uses historical material which is copyright of the Great Britain Historical GIS Project and the University of Portsmouth.

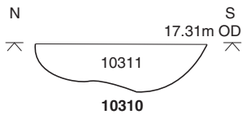
Section 2703 - *Trench 27*



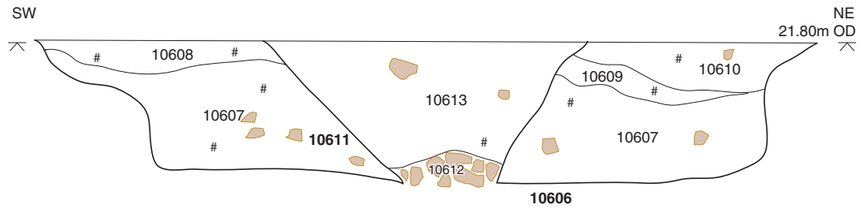
Section 8602 - *Trench 86*



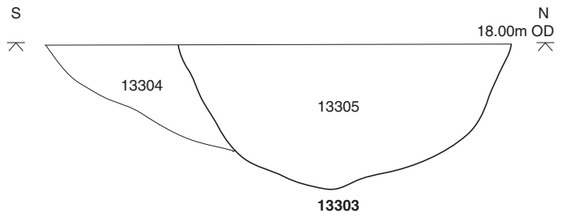
Section 10310 - *Trench 103*



Section 10606 - *Trench 106*



Section 13303 - *Trench 133*



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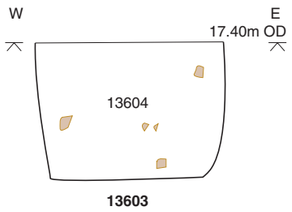

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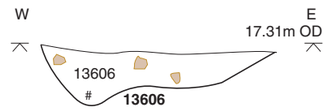

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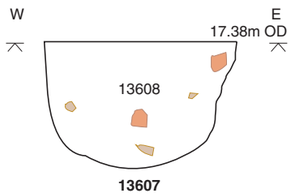
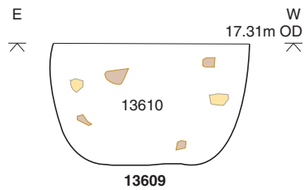
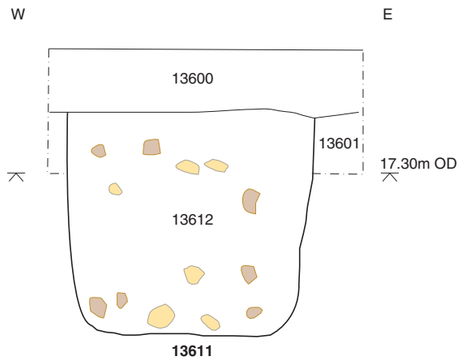


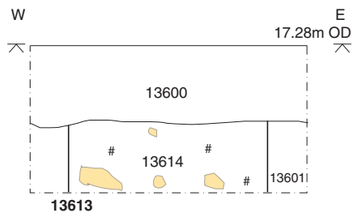
Section 13609 - *Trench 136*



Section 13611 - *Trench 136*

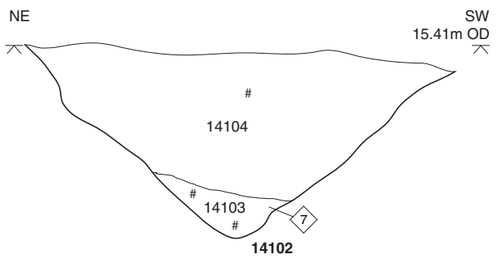


Section 13613 - *Trench 136*

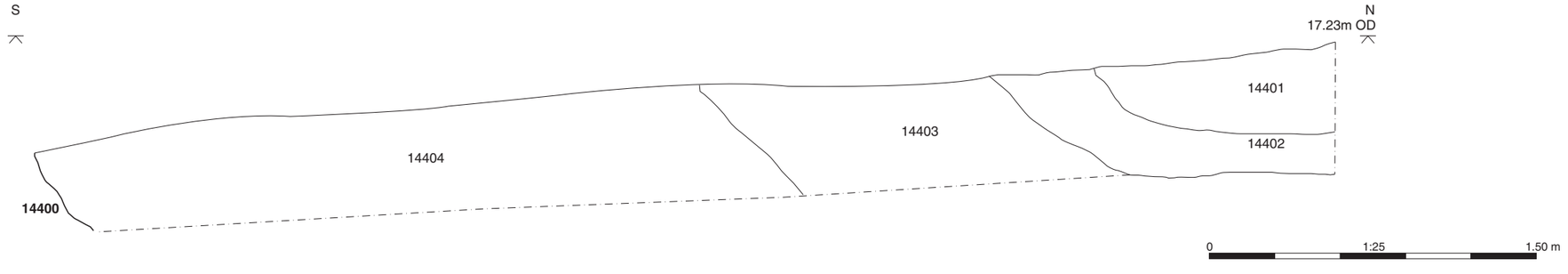


Section 13700 - *Trench 137*

Section 14102 - *Trench 141*



Section 14400 - *Trench 144*



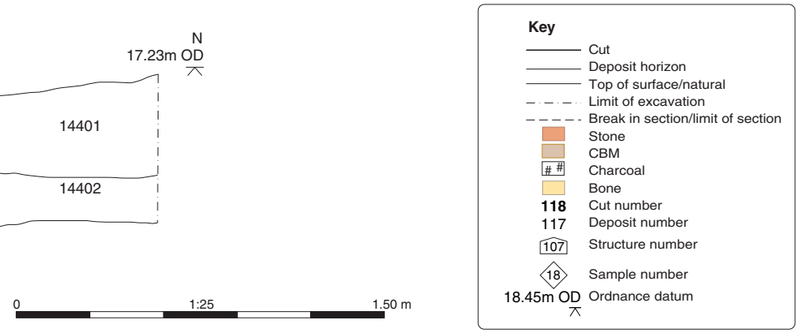


Figure 15: Selected sections

Plate 1: Snow during evaluation

Plate 2: Trench 67, facing east, showing watery conditions

Plate 3: Trench 18, facing north

Plate 4: Trench 95, facing south-east

Plate 5: Trench 121, facing west

Plate 6: Trench 126, facing west

Plate 7: Trench 138, facing south

Plate 8: Trench 140, facing east

Plate 9: Ditches **2103** and **2105**, facing north

Plate 10: Wall footings 7202, facing west

Plate 11: Demolition layer 7204, facing west

Plate 12: Drain **11600**, facing north

Plate 13: Fire pit or oven **10303** possibly representing camp kitchen, facing north

Plate 14: Wall footings or surface **10305**, facing north

Plate 15: Ditch **13403**, facing west

Plate 16: Construction cut **13611**, facing north

Plate 17: Ditches **13703** and **13700**, facing west

Plate 18: Wall footing **14003** in Trench 140, facing north

Plate 19: Weeley Barracks as drawn by Captain Durrant. Reproduced with permission from Hampshire Cultural Trust

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