

A Neolithic and Roman landscape: Archaeological excavation on land at Lufkins Farm, Great Bentley Road, Frating, Essex, CO7 7HN

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1 Summary

An archaeological excavation was carried out in advance of the construction of a new agricultural reservoir on land at Lufkins Farm, Great Bentley Road, Frating, Essex. Cropmarks adjacent to the development site included a single ring-ditch and a rectangular enclosure, with a length of double-ditched trackway projected to cross the excavation area. Archaeological evaluation in 2007 produced features ranging in date from the Neolithic to the Roman period.

The 2007 evaluation and 2016/7 excavation revealed a total of 51 excavated features of prehistoric date, consisting of 33 pits, 16 tree-throws, one pit/ditch terminal and one ditch/tree-throw. Seventeen dated to the Early Neolithic, four to the Middle Neolithic, one to the Early to Middle Neolithic, four to the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age and two pits were of possible Late Bronze Age/Iron Age date. In addition was a pit of Neolithic date, and 13 pits, eight tree-throws and a ditch/tree-throw which could only be identified as prehistoric but are presumably contemporary with the dated features. The majority of these features were located within two main clusters in the northwestern corner of the excavation area and along the eastern side.

Almost all of the dated prehistoric features contained pottery sherds and/or pieces of worked flint, with a small number containing undatable finds (like heat altered stone and fired clay) that are probably of prehistoric date. Such material represents a range of daily activities including cooking and flint-working, providing evidence of repeated and persistent, although not necessarily continuous, occupation of the site throughout the Neolithic period with some activity possibly continuing into the Bronze Age and Iron Age.

Roman activity on the development site dates from the 1st to 2nd century, possibly into the 3rd century. Ditches divided the landscape into a series of fields and paddocks with a large trackway/droeway running through the centre of the excavation area. Sparse finds evidence suggests a largely agricultural landscape on the periphery of an area of low status occupation, possibly a small farmstead.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This is the archive report for an archaeological excavation on land at Lufkins Farm, Great Bentley Road, Frating, Essex which was carried out between November 2016 and April 2017. The work was commissioned by Andrew Josephs Associates on behalf of Brett Aggregates Ltd, in advance of the construction of an agricultural reservoir. The work was undertaken by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT).

In response to consultation with Essex County Council Place Services (ECCPS), Historic Environment Advisor Adrian Gascoyne advised that, in order to establish the archaeological implications of this application, the applicant should be required to commission a scheme of archaeological investigation in accordance with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012).

All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with a *Brief for Archaeological Excavation*, detailing the required archaeological work, written by Adrain Gascoyne (ECCPS 2008), and a written scheme of investigation (WSI) prepared by CAT in response to the brief and agreed with Teresa O'Connor of ECCPS (CAT 2016).

In addition to the brief and WSI, all fieldwork and reporting was done in accordance with English Heritage's *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)* (English Heritage 2006), and with *Standards for field archaeology in the East of England* (EAA 14 and 24). This report mirrors standards and practices contained in the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for archaeological excavation* (CIfA 2014a) and *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (CIfA 2014b).

3 Archaeological background

The following archaeological background utilises the Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER) held at Essex County Council, County Hall, Chelmsford.

The EHER shows that much of the Tendring area is rich in cropmarks, a high proportion of which appear to relate to prehistoric activity. Cropmarks adjacent to the development site include a single ring-ditch, a rectangular enclosure and a length of double-ditched trackway (EHER 2612). To the immediate north cropmarks include a further enclosure, linear features and pits (EHER 17562).

Archaeological evaluation of the development site in 2007 (CAT Report 450) consisted of 84 trial-trenches. These revealed thinly-spread activity ranging from the Neolithic to the Roman period. The most important archaeological feature was a Neolithic pit containing at least four early Neolithic bowls, associated with flints, burnt flints and conglomerate stones. This pit group may be associated with the potential Neolithic enclosure, which lies 25m to the east. Other prehistoric features and finds, principally Neolithic, occurred sporadically across the evaluation site, but not at a density to suggest intensive or long-lived activity. A Roman field system separated the area occupied by the earlier monuments into Roman fields and paddocks, in one of which was a possible Roman agricultural structure.

4 Aims

The aim of the archaeological excavation was to determine the location, extent, date, character and significance of any surviving archaeological remains, but specifically those relating to the features identified during the 2007 evaluation and nearby cropmarks.

5 Results (Figs 2-15) (Appendix 1-2)

An area measuring 5ha was machine stripped under the supervision of a CAT archaeologist. The numbering of all contexts and finds follow on from those given out during the evaluation phase of the project (see CAT Report 450 and Appendix 1). Many of the features excavated and recorded during the evaluation are included in this report to provide an all encompassing view of activity on the development site.

The area was stripped of topsoil (L1, c 0.3-0.35m thick, dark brown clayey-sand) and a patchy subsoil (L2, c 0.1-0.2m thick, grey/brown silty-clay) onto natural sand (L3). Many of the features recorded were quite shallow, suggesting later truncation, probably as a result of centuries of agricultural ploughing.

5.1 Prehistoric

A number of pits and tree-throws of prehistoric date were excavated, focusing mainly on the Early and Middle Neolithic but including features of a Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age date and possibly even Late Bronze Age/Iron Age.

Early to Middle Neolithic

Northeastern corner

Within the northeastern corner of the excavation, in an area measuring approximately 70m by 50m, was a cluster of Early to Middle Neolithic features. These were located immediately to the west/southwest of the cropmarks of a rectangular enclosure and ring-ditch.

Six pits (F7, F8 (re-numbered F241), F9, F225, F227 and F229) and two tree-throws (F202 and F254/5) dated to the Early Neolithic. Pits F7, F8 and F9 were initially identified, and half-sectioned, during the 2007 evaluation in trench T10. During current work all three were fully excavated and a number of pieces of Early Neolithic pottery and worked flint were recovered (along with a small quantity of intrusive modern finds in F8 from the backfilled evaluation). Interestingly, a small cowry shell (see p24) was also found close to F8, but cannot be confidently associated with this feature. Smaller quantities of Early Neolithic material, including pottery, worked flint and a broken axe fragment, were recovered from pits F225, F227 and F229 and tree-throws F202 and F254/5.

Flint of possible Early Neolithic date was recovered from three pits (F203, F213, F238) and a tree-throw (F28, fully excavated during this later phase of work). In addition, flint of a possible Early Neolithic date was recovered from a pit/ditch terminal (F2, probably more likely to be a pit) during the evaluation.

Also in this northeastern corner were two pits (F182 and F183) cut into a tree-throw (F184/F185). Middle Neolithic pottery was recovered from F183 and F184/5, and probable Neolithic pottery from F182. Another nearby tree-throw (F198) also contained sherds of Early/Middle Neolithic pottery.

Pit F341, containing two sherds of possible Neolithic pottery, was located a further 80m to the southwest of this group of features, in the centre of the site.

Eastern side

A second smaller cluster of Neolithic features was located in the far eastern edge of the excavation area, c 180m to the southeast of the first cluster. Pit F413 and tree-throw F289 each contained an Early Neolithic flint blade, and tree-throw F330 two sherds of probable Neolithic pottery. In addition, flint of a probable Early Neolithic date was recovered from pit F74 during the evaluation.

Pit F135 (cut by a land drain) contained sherds of Middle Neolithic Peterborough Ware, two worked flint blades, burnt stone and a fragment of intrusive Roman CBM. A radiocarbon date from residue on one of the Peterborough Ware pottery sherds places the pit within the late 4th millennium BC (3501 to 3141 BC) (see p12).

Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age

Two pits (F223 and F242) dated to the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age were also located within the northeastern corner of the excavation area. Pit F223 only contained a single sherd of pottery, but pit F242 contained a number of sherds from a single beaker pot.

A tree-throw (F273) containing a single piece of Late Neolithic/Bronze Age worked flint was located close to possible Neolithic pit F341 in the centre of the site.

A small quantity of identifiable charcoal was recovered from otherwise undated pit F144 to the east. A piece of cherry/plum/sloe (*Prunus* sp.) charcoal was sent for radiocarbon dating and produced a 2-sigma calibrated date (at 95.4% confidence) of 1932 to 1758 BC, indicating an Early Bronze Age date.

Late Bronze Age to Iron Age (post Deverel-Rimbury)

Two pits (F245 and F249) contained a small quantity of pottery of possible post Deverel-Rimbury date, but they cannot be firmly identified. Both were located in the northeastern corner of the excavation area.

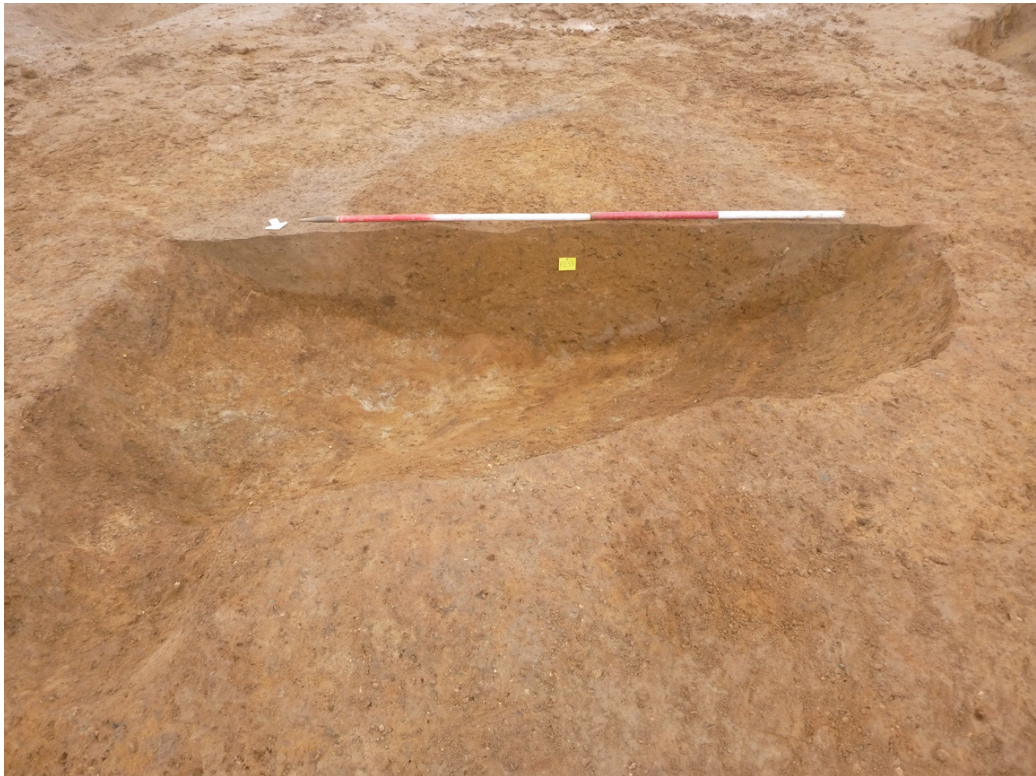
Prehistoric

Seven pits (F37, F38, F136, F143, F162, F214 and F365) and six tree-throws (F15/F228/F239, F257, F259, F274, F340 and F342) produced a small quantity of finds

(pottery and worked flint) which could only be identified as of prehistoric date. Pits F162 and F365 only contained burnt flint, but as burnt flint is commonly found in prehistoric contexts these pits have been assigned to this general period. To this can be added a further six prehistoric pits (F1, F39, F98/F320, F104, F116, F125 and F131), two prehistoric tree-throws (F59 and F71) and a ditch/tree-throw (F13) from the evaluation phase.

All but four of these features were scattered across the northeastern half of the site, predominately located around the clusters of dated prehistoric features (Early Neolithic, Middle Neolithic and Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age) in the northeastern corner (x6) and eastern side (x6) of the excavation area, but also a small number were in the centre of the site (x5) and along the western edge (x1). The remaining four prehistoric features (all from the evaluation phase – F104, F116, F125, F131) were located towards the southern edge of the excavation area and along the original route of the proposed access road (450m to the southeast).

In general, the pits described here in Section 5.1 here were circular or slightly oval, although a small minority were either irregular or elongated with rounded ends. Some were deep and steep-sided, others a shallow scoop. The pits ranged in size between 6.8m by 3.4m and 1m deep (F135) to 0.8m by 0.6m by 0.11m deep (F8/F241). The majority of the pits contained single deposit fills, five contained two fills, and one each with three and four fills. Charcoal flecking was noted in nine pits, with only one (F365) recorded as having a charcoal-rich fill.



Photograph 1 Early Neolithic pit F238, looking SSW



Photograph 2 Middle Neolithic pit F135, looking NW

5.2 Roman

Sixteen ditches were of Roman or probable Roman date. Two parallel ditches (F261/F436 and F265), aligned NE/SW, were recorded for a distance of 200m. The ditches were U-shaped, on average 0.91m wide by 0.15m deep and 1.16m wide by 0.44m deep respectively, and measured 20-22m apart, but narrowed towards the SW. The northeastern end of ditch F261/F436 appears to be a later recut of ditch F263/F268 (V-shaped ditch, 0.59m wide by 0.25m deep). Little material was recorded from these three ditches, aside from six sherds of prehistoric pottery, however they are associated with dated Roman features (see below). The northern-most ditch (F265) aligns with a known cropmark which continues for c 435m to the NE to Bentley Brook. Together the excavated ditches and cropmark appears to form a trackway/droeway at least c 620m long.

To the south, and aligned at right-angles to ditch F261/F436 were another two parallel ditches (F264 and F374/F414). Aligned NNE/SSW, they were recorded for a distance of 54m and 102m respectively, measuring 40m apart. Ditch F264 ran into ditch F261/F436, but ditch F374/F414 formed a gap/entrance 4.3m wide with it. No finds were recovered from F374/F414 but two sherds of Roman pottery came from F264. Both were U-shaped ditches with F264 measuring on average 0.71m wide by 0.17m deep and F374/F414 1.08m wide by 0.26m deep.

Further to the south, and almost at right-angles to ditches F264 and F374/F414, were ditches F375 and F410. These ditches were aligned ENE/WSW. Ditch F375 was U-shaped measuring on average 0.95m wide by 0.25m deep and F410 V-shaped measuring 0.5m wide by 0.2m deep. Aligned with the southern terminal of F264, ditch F410 created a 1.8m wide entrance. Ditches F375 and F410 also overlap for a distance of approximately 10m forming another entrance/stock funnel. Ditch F375 contained small pieces of residual prehistoric and intrusive post-medieval material. No

finds were recovered from ditch F410. However, their alignment with Roman ditch F264 would indicate that they are also of Roman date.

A third set of parallel ditches were aligned NNW/SSE and were recorded for a distance of 222m. The western-most ditch consisted of F243 and F193 to the NNW, with a 0.5m gap between the two ditch terminals. The same ditch is then picked up again further to the SSE as F267. Parallel to F267 was ditch F170, initially 28m apart but widening to the SSE to 56m apart. As would be expected, being a part of the same length of ditch, F193/F243 measured on average 0.90m wide by 0.19m and F267 a similar 0.96m wide by 0.29m wide. Ditch F170 was slightly narrower but deeper, averaging 0.75m wide by 0.4m deep, but was V-shaped compared to the U-shape of F193/F243. Roman finds were recovered from F170 and F267, with residual prehistoric and intrusive later finds from F193/F243.

Aligned NE/SW between F267 and F170 were ditches F281 and F285, with ditch F300 almost at right-angles to them (NNW/SSE). All of which produced material of a Roman date. They were fairly wide, flat-based ditches measuring on average 1.02m wide by 0.21m deep (F281), 0.82m wide by 0.17m deep (F285) and 1.04m wide by 0.17m deep. Gully F310 might represent a recut or widening of the northern terminal of F300.

Associated with these ditches were undated ditches F282/F400, F311 and F321, and Roman ditch F412. NNW/SSE ditch F282/F400 was U-shaped measuring on average 0.39m wide by 0.09m deep. Branching off from it, and aligned NW/SE, were ditches F311, averaging 0.37m wide by 0.11m deep, and F412, averaging 0.72m wide by 0.17m deep. Ditch F321, aligned E/W, measured 0.58m wide by 0.33m deep.

To the north of ditches F281 and F285 were a number of short gullies also of Roman date, consisting of F284, F292, F314, F316 and F338. Gullies F314 and F316 were probably a part of the same feature cut by large Roman pit F317, c 1.5m diameter by 0.6m deep. Two other pits, F355 and F356, had also been cut through the gully.

In addition, Roman material was recovered from six pits (F155, F161, F291, F306, F337 and F412) and six tree-throws (F288, F65/F294/F295, F301, F326, F343 and F356). The majority of these features were scattered between ditches F170 and F267.

Evidence would suggest that Roman activity on the development site concentrated around and between ditches F170 and F267, with only one of the other Roman ditches producing Roman material. Parallel ditches F261/F436 and F265, along with the recorded cropmark, appear to form a trackway/droeway running NE/SW for a distance of at least c 620m, leading from Bentley Brook (located to the NE). The remainder of the ditches formed a rectilinear field system, with at least two fields to the north of F265 (one either side of F193), five fields to the south of F261 and west of F267, with at least one further field to the east of F170. It is possible that parallel ditches F170 and F267 form a secondary trackway/droeway leading to the southern fields, with the concentration of ditches between F170 and F267 perhaps forming smaller paddocks to corral livestock. The presence of ditch F193/F243 may suggest the presence of a similar trackway/droeway leading to the north.



Photograph 3 Roman ditch F265, looking SW



Photograph 4 Roman ditch F267 sx1, looking NNW

5.3 Post-medieval/modern

Fragments of peg-tile, dated from the 14th century onwards, were recovered from N/S ditches F262 and F266, and from ditch F409. None of these ditches appear on any of the old OS maps so predate the late 19th century, although F409 might be associated with ditch F438 (see below).

Post-medieval field boundary ditches F271, F272, F279/F404, F438 are all visible on the first edition 6-inch OS map of 1874.

Also recorded of a post-medieval/modern date were a ditch (F442), three pits (F354, F383 and F432), a land drain (F270), posthole (F221), tree-throw (F381/F397), plough scar (F138) and animal burrow/tree-throw (F333).

A charred hulled straight barley grain from F137 was sent for radiocarbon dating and produced a 2-sigma calibrated date (at 95.4% confidence) of 1530-1936 AD, placing the seed in the post-medieval/modern period. As the only find from this feature, the grain could be intrusive/wind-blown in this context, or it might indicate a post-medieval/modern date for the pit.



Photograph 5 Post-medieval ditch F404 sx1, looking N

5.4 Undated features

Undated features totalled 77 pits, 53 tree-throws, 49 postholes/stakeholes, seven ditches, three pit/postholes, four animal burrows, three pits/natural features, a charcoal-rich pit, one pit/tree-throw, one pit/animal burrow and one tree-throw/natural feature. Four post-glacial features were also excavated. See Appendix 1 for a full context list.

6 Finds (Figs 16-23) (Appendix 3)

6.1 Pottery and ceramic building material (Figs 16-19) by Stephen Benfield

6.1.1 Neolithic to Early Bronze Age pottery

In total, 315 sherds of prehistoric hand-made pottery with a combined weight of 2185g were recovered during the excavation. The pottery was quantified by fabric, sherd count and weight. The fabrics broadly follow those used by Brown (1988) which have been commonly used for recording prehistoric pottery in Essex. They are listed and described in Table 1 together with the proportion of each fabric type as part of the prehistoric assemblage.

Fabric	Fabric description	no.	% no.	wt/g	% wt
B	Flint-tempered, generally common/abundant small-medium flint	24	7	130	6
C	Flint-tempered, generally common/abundant small-medium flint with occasional large piece	47	14	268	12
D	Flint-tempered, flint generally common/abundant small-large, poorly sorted	108	34	1231	56
E	Flint & sand-temper	56	18	203	9
G/H	Sand-temper, generally common small-medium sand	6	2	18	1
H	Sand-temper, generally sparse/small (fine) sand	8	3	27	1
M	Grog, with some flint or sand	60	20	278	13
O	Some quartz, with flint & some sand	4	1	26	1
W	Flint with some vegetable material & sand	2	1	4	1
Total		315	100	2185	100

Table 1 Prehistoric pottery by fabric

Overall, the assemblage is dominated by flint-tempered fabrics (241 sherds, weighing 1862g) which makes up 75% by sherd count and 85% by weight of the assemblage. Sherds in coarse, ill-sorted, flint-tempered fabric (Fabric D) are the most common of the fabric types. The remaining pottery is dominated by sherds with grog-temper (Fabric M). Of the total quantity of this fabric type, 90% by both count and weight (60 sherds weighing 278g) is made up of a single broken beaker pot. The remainder of the pottery (14 sherds, weighing 45g) consists of sand-tempered sherds (Fabric G/H & Fabric H) that make up 4% and 2% of the assemblage by count and weight respectively.

A significant quantity of prehistoric pottery, consisting of 117 sherds, together weighing 1721g, was recovered during earlier archaeological evaluation work in 2007 (CAT Report 450). Much of this was made up of an assemblage of Early Neolithic date recovered from part excavation of several pit features (F7, F8 & F9). The remaining parts of these features were fully excavated during this current work. The evaluation pottery from these features is incorporated into this report as this importantly makes up complete pit groups of sherds.

Early Neolithic

Sherds from a number of plain Neolithic carinated and bag-shaped bowls were recovered from three pits F7, F8 & F9. These features (all originally located during the 2007 evaluation) are situated close together in a small cluster on the northeastern corner of the site.

Pit F7

The pottery from F7 totals 109 sherds with a combined weight of 1801g. Of this 14 sherds (231g) were recovered during the excavation. None of this pottery from the excavation appears to certainly belong to the part Early Neolithic bowl recovered during the evaluation (Fig 16.1) and none could be certainly associated with the other rim

sherds from the evaluation (Fig 17.2-4). The only addition to the pottery, other than body sherds is an abraded rim that is probably from an open bowl form (Fig 17.5).

F7: 109 sherds, 1801g

Fabric B (1 sherd, 3g), Fabric D (13 sherds, 228g), Fabric C (95 sherds, 1570g)

Fig 16.1a-b F7 (T10, finds no 9) Part of a carinated bowl, complete profile in several joining sherds, Fabric C, upper part with original smoothed surface, base abraded, worn or possibly heat damaged (**Fig 16.1b**) (recovered during evaluation).

Fig 17.2a-b F7 (T10, finds no 9) Large rim sherd from a bowl, Fabric C, small part of rim with original smoothed surface, much of surface quite abraded – possibly from soil conditions, orange area on rim edge could indicate heating/burning (Fig 17.2b) (recovered during evaluation).

Fig 17.3 F7 (T10, finds no 9) Rim sherd from a bowl, rim top flattened, Fabric C, areas of surface with light abrasion, possibly from soil conditions (recovered during evaluation).

Fig 17.4 F7 (T10, finds no 9) Rim sherd from a bowl, tight bead-like rim, surfaces with some light abrasion, Fabric C (recovered during evaluation).

Fig 17.5 F7 (186) Rim sherd from an open bowl, ill sorted small-large flint-temper, Fabric D, external surface abraded away to fabric core and possibly heat damaged, internal surface much better preserved (10g).

Pit F8/F241

In total F8 contained 33 sherds with a combined weight of 205g. Only 3 of which (38g) were recovered during the evaluation. Among the sherds from the excavation are rims from two bowls (Fig 18.7-8). The remainder of the sherds include some relatively fine sherds with sand and fine flint-temper (these are from moderately thin-walled pots) as well as a number of sherds from a coarse flint-tempered rounded bowl base. The latter is oxidised externally and the surface has flaked suggesting heat damage; the interior surface is dark grey and in good condition.

F8: 33 sherds, 205g

Fabric B (3 sherds, 26g), Fabric C (15 sherds, 85g), Fabric D (8 sherds, 44g), Fabric E (5 sherds, 24g), Fabric H (1 sherd, 8g), Fabric M (1 sherd, 18g)

Fig 18.6 F8 (13) Fabric D (32g), 2 joining sherds, 8 mm thick, from the rim of a bowl, edge of rim broken away (recovered during evaluation).

Fig 18.7 F8 (100) Small rim sherd from a bowl, moderate flint, exterior surface reddened and damaged possibly by heating, Fabric C.

Fig 18.8 F8 (100) Rim sherd from a bowl, Fabric C.

Pit F9

All of the pottery from F9 was recovered during the excavation, consisting of large sherds from the body of a coarse flint-tempered bowl, some joining.

F9: 66 sherds, 816g

Fabric C (12 sherds, 108g), Fabric D (50 sherds, 664g), Fabric E (3 sherds, 28g), Fabric O (1 sherd, 16g).

Fig 18.9 F9 (84) Bowl rim (joining sherds), Fabric D.

Fig 18.10 F9 (84) Bowl rim, the sparse temper includes white quartz, Fabric O.

Fig 18.11 F9 (84) Bowl rim, Fabric C.

F9 (84) Bowl rim, Fabric D.

F9 (84) Bowl rim, top of rim only, Fabric C (slightly uneven curve with a length of about 0.08 EVE – suggests rim diameter of c 210-240mm).

Fig 18.12 F9 (84) Bowl base, exterior discolouration possibly caused by heat damage.

Early Neolithic pottery from other features

A small quantity of flint-tempered pottery of probable Early Neolithic date was recovered from a number of other features, almost entirely pits or tree-throws, or were residual in later-dated features. Among this are three rims sherds, all from bowls, and small body sherds from a carinated bowl recovered during the evaluation which came from F2 (2).

Fig 18.13 F2 (2) Sherd from a carinated bowl with a ledge on exterior, dark grey-brown interior surface, Fabric C (recovered during evaluation).

F135 (56B) Bowl rim sherd (2 sherds, 7g) rolled over bead rim, Fabric C (residual in fill which contained Peterborough ware pottery).

Fig 18.14 F229 (104) Bowl rim, curved flaring rim (3 sherds, 12g), Fabric B.

F241 (177) plain rim top, slightly flattened on top (1 sherd, 3g) (residual in fill which contained Beaker pottery).

Early Neolithic pottery discussion

The Early Neolithic pottery is a moderate assemblage primarily associated with three pits F7, F8 and F9 all located in the northeastern corner of the site. At least 13 pots are represented (by rims) among the sherds from these pits and it is noted that in two of the pits (F7 & F8) most of the pottery was recovered from the southern-central part of the feature. The pots are deep bowls, at least some of which are carinated while others are from more bag-shaped pots with one rim from an open bowl form. None of the sherds are decorated. The overall form of individual pots (as represented by rim sherds) is not always clear, although the indications are that this assemblage is mostly typical of period when developed bowls were appearing or current, broadly from c 3600-3000 BC. That several of the vessels in pit F7 are carinated bowls might possibly indicate an earlier date for the pottery from this feature in relation to the other pits.

While much of the pottery is quite broken-up the inclusion of much of one carinated bowl in F7, with joining sherds, indicates that at least some of this pottery probably entered the pits relatively fresh (Fig 16.1). However, the number of pots as indicated by different rims indicates that for most of the pottery only parts of vessels or a few sherds are present. Also, much of the pottery is only lightly abraded and where there is abrasion or damage to surfaces this occurs mostly on the exterior of the pots and base sherds from bowls. Bowl base sherds from both F7 and F9 exhibit damage which appears most likely to have been caused by heating (Fig 16.1b and Fig 17.2b). While some of the surface damage might be due to acidic soil conditions, overall this is almost certainly not the case. The interior surface of the damaged sherds is usually in good condition and a few sherds in relatively fine fabrics (F9) are also in good condition with no indication of significant damage to the original surfaces. This would indicate that bowls in F7 and F9 had been used as cooking pots. However, there is damage to the surface of some sherds on the upper parts of pots, notably on a large bowl rim from F7 (Fig 17.1b). Part of this rim is oxidised orange and this may again be due to heating, but this may have taken place after breakage.

Deposition in pit contexts is common in the Neolithic, and at Kilverstone (Norfolk) discreet clusters of pits can be interpreted to represent repeated and persistent, although not continuous, occupation (Garrow 2005, 156). The material from the pits there represents a range of activities of daily life in the earlier Neolithic, broadly revolving around food preparation and flint-working. The pits here, at least in terms of the pottery, appear to represent similar deposits involving vessels that have seen use

as cooking pots. That these appear to be part pots, and other pottery recovered as small or residual sherds from other features, would imply that not all of the pot or pottery ended up in the pits, even though the pits themselves are probably truncated scattering some of the original deposits. In the context of possible repeated visits or activity it can be noted that just to the east of the pits is a cropmark considered possibly to be an Earlier Neolithic monument formed or a rectangular ditched enclosure.

Middle Neolithic

Part of the rim of a Fengate-style, Peterborough ware bowl was recovered as several joining sherds from pit F135 (find no 56A & 56B) located on the extreme east of the site (Fig 19.15). The pot has a well-defined collar decorated with a triangle based pattern formed from areas of angled lines; each line being made up of many small impressions or short score marks joined together. Around the rim top is a chevron pattern made up of finger-tip/fingernail impressions and the pot body is decorated with fingernail impressions. Under the collar edge there are spaced indents made by what appears to be the end of a finger, each with a fingernail impression at its base. Body sherds from this feature, decorated with fingernail impressions, have small patches of burnt residue on the interior suggesting the pot had been used in cooking. The burnt residue produced a 2-sigma calibrated radiocarbon date (at 95.4% confidence) of 3501 to 3141 BC (SUERC-80160). Sherds from the body of Peterborough ware pots decorated with fingernail impressions were also recovered from pit F183 (2 sherds, 4g) and from the tree-throw feature F184 (1 sherd, 10g) located on the northeast area of the site.

The Peterborough ware tradition dates to the Middle Neolithic and is broadly current during the later 4th millennium to the early 3rd millennium BC (c 3400-2800 BC). Peterborough ware pottery is not particularly common in Essex. One of the most significant assemblages comes from the east terminal of the cursus at Springfield (Chelmsford) (Brown 2001). This is mostly of Mortlake style with some Fengate sherds and seems to see preferential use at the monument as it appears to be absent at the nearby causewayed enclosure which has Early Neolithic Grooved ware and Beaker pottery (*ibid* 128). The Peterborough ware occurred in the lower ditch fill and C14 dates suggest the (later) upper ditch silts, associated with Grooved ware and Beaker pottery, date to c 2860-2490 BC (*ibid* 128). Sherds of Peterborough ware have also been recovered at Stanway (Colchester) and Langford (Brown 2009, CAT Report 883). Again, where diagnostic, these are or appear to be of bowl form (Ebbsfleet or Mortlake) and the collared Fengate sub-style seems relatively uncommon.

The Fengate style has been considered to be a late development within the Peterborough tradition (Gibson & Woods 1990, 226), although more recent examination of associated radiocarbon dates does not necessarily support such straight forward chronological succession, and at present it appears that all three sub-styles (Ebbsfleet, Mortlake & Fengate) were fully developed by c 3000 BC (*ibid*, 80). The radiocarbon date obtained from the burnt residue associated with the Fengate pot from F135 (above) is significant as it indicates a date firmly in the late 4th millennium BC for that particular vessel, which is early in relation to accepted ideas of the late development of the Fengate style.

Fig 19.15 F135 (56A) Rim from a Peterborough ware, collared Fengate-style bowl, several joining sherds, decorated around the collar, on the rim top and pot body and with a series of finger end impressions pushed up under the collar. Fabric D.

F135 (56B) Body sherds, possibly all from the same vessel as (56A), decorated with finger-tip impressions, small patches of burnt residue on interior surface.
(Total sherd count of F135 56A and 56B: 17 sherds, total weight 234g)

Fig 19.16 F183 (77) Peterborough ware, two body sherds (4 g) with finger-tip decoration, Fabric W

Fig 19.17 F184 (78) Peterborough ware, body sherd (10 g) with finger-tip decoration, Fabric D

Other Neolithic pottery

Several small surface flakes from body sherds of decorated, flint-tempered pottery were recovered from two tree-throw features, F330 (164) and F326 (156) located on the southeast part of the site. The sherds from F330 have quite coarse flint-temper. Both have thin bands of stab-dot decoration. The two small sherds from F326 have less coarse flint inclusions. One sherd has bands of close-set stab impressions while a second has what appears to be part of a chevron pattern.

While similar-looking comb-made decoration is occasionally found on some Middle Bronze Age pottery (see Lavender 2007 fig 51 no 76 & Brown 1999 fig 63 no 67), it seems likely that these sherds are of Neolithic date. The heavy use of flint-temper does not suggest Beaker pottery. However, no significant parts of the pots were present or able to be identified and they might represent either Early Neolithic Mildenhall-type pottery or Peterborough ware. This type of decoration is quite common at Kilverstone among the Mildenhall-type assemblage there, although examples of single rows of stab dots are restricted to a few examples (Knight 2006, fig 2.24 P 59, fig 2.29 P 4). Chevron patterns also occur on Mildenhall-style pots there (*ibid* fig 2.23 P53 & 2.27 P28). However, these patterns are also seen on Peterborough ware sherds from the same site (*ibid* fig 3.2 P167). That these sherds appear to be from the body of pots might argue more in favour of Mildenhall pottery but the sherds are so small as to make attribution difficult.

Fig 19.18 F330 (164) Small sherd, surface flake with band of fine impressed/stab decoration across it. Fabric C.

Fig 19.19 F330 (164) Small sherd, surface flake with part band of fine stab decoration. Fabric C.

Fig 19.20 F326 (156) Small sherd, surface flake with band of fine impressed/stab decoration across it. Fabric B.

Fig 19.21 F326 (156) Small sherd, surface flake with chevron pattern and small stab impressions. Fabric B.

Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age pottery

Much of a Beaker pot was recovered from pit F242 (Fig 19.22a-e) located on the northeast area of the site. The pot itself is very broken-up, although a few sherds were able to be joined together. In total there are 57 sherds with a combined weighing of 248g, giving an average sherd weight of 4.3g. The sherds include pieces from the body, a few from the base edge (Fig 19.22e) and a single small sherd from the rim (Fig 19.22a). These are in a sandy fabric with some vegetable matter inclusions (Fabric G/H). The sherds are decorated with spaced rows of comb impressions suggesting it is early in the Beaker sequence and probably dates to the late 3rd millennium BC.

A small sherd of Beaker pottery (4g) was also identified from the nearby pit F223. This has a brownish-orange surface and is decorated with fingernail impressions.

Fig 19.22a-e F242 (98) Beaker pot decorated with spaced rows of comb impressions, very broken-up.

F223 (93) Beaker pottery sherd, decorated with fingernail impressions.

Other prehistoric pottery

A small number of sherds in sand and flint, and sand-tempered, could date to the late prehistoric period, c Late Bronze Age-Iron Age. These come from pits F245 and F249, and later ditches F261, F265 and F375. However, the presence of similar relatively fine fabrics among the pottery from Early Neolithic pit F9 makes close-dating of these relatively undiagnostic sherds unsound. The only sherd which might more certainly suggest the presence of some later-dated pottery is that from ditch F375 (195) which is possibly part of a base sherd that appears to have relatively dense gritting on the underside. While this is not entirely clear, the trait is typical of the Late Bronze Age Post

Deverel-Rimbury (PDR) tradition dating to the early 1st millennium BC (c 1000-700 BC).

Discussion

Almost all of the pottery of Early Neolithic, Middle Neolithic and Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age date was recovered from the northeastern corner and eastern side of the site. Here groups of pottery and individual pots (Peterborough ware & Beaker) were deposited in pits which would help create, define and maintain a particular place in the landscape (see above). Damage to the surface of some of the Early Neolithic pit deposit pottery suggests use in cooking, while burnt residue on the interior of sherds of Peterborough ware suggest a similar use. While the few pits of this nature present in the excavated area do not help define the intensity of activity, that similar deposits appear to continue into the Middle Neolithic suggests continuity of use over some time. Early Neolithic and possibly also Middle Neolithic sherds (although to a lesser extent) recovered from other features suggest surface deposits of pottery either in small groups or middens, or just lying across this particular area similar to that found across the preserved Neolithic land surface at the Stumble site (Heybridge, Essex) and present in other protected Neolithic land surfaces such as at Broome Heath and Hurst Fen (Brown 2012, 57-61). However, it can be noted that only a few sherds were recovered from features on the central and west areas of the site. The occurrence of pottery deposited in similar circumstances (ie pit deposits) especially for the Early and Middle Neolithic suggests similar activity on this area, alongside a possibly rectilinear earthwork monument known from cropmarks. Rather more speculatively, the absence of Late Neolithic Grooved ware is noted and might imply some realignment in the social focus here; but it is difficult to comment on this at present as pits with this pottery or residual sherds might lie beyond the excavation area. The appearance of Beaker pottery might suggest a further adjustment of focus with activity resuming at an old locale.

6.1.2 Roman pottery and ceramic building material

Pottery

The Roman pottery consists of a total of 320 sherds weighing 2849g. The rims sherds have an estimated vessel equivalent (EVE) of 5.59. The pottery was recorded using the Colchester fabric (CAR 10) and form type series (Hawkes & Hull, 1947 & Hull, 1958). The forms, notably jar forms, are supplemented by the Chelmsford type series (Going 1987). The fabrics are listed and quantified in Table 2.

Fabric	Fabric description	No.	% no	Wt/g.	% wt	EVE
BAEG	East Gaulish plain samian	1	0.5	2	0.5	
BSW	Black surface wares	156	48	1164	41	2.27
DJ	Coarse oxidised and related wares	5	2	14	0.5	0.07
GB	Black-burnished ware category 2 (BB2)	7	2	198	7	0.39
GX	Other coarse wares, principally locally-produced grey wares	143	45	1089	38	2.86
HZ	Large storage jars in heavily-tempered fabrics	6	2	316	11	
RCW	Romanising coarseware	2	0.5	66	2	
Total		320	100	2849	100	5.59

Table 2 Roman pottery by fabric

The assemblage as a whole is heavily dominated by reduced coarsewares with two fabrics (Fabric BSW & Fabric GX) accounting for over 90% of the sherds recovered and 79% of the pottery by weight. Between them they also account for over 90% of the pottery by EVE. Other fabrics make up only a small percentage of the pottery. These include small amounts of BB2 (Fabric GB) and a few sherds from large storage jars (Fabric HZ). Pottery in oxidised wares (Fabric DJ) and flagons appear to be rare or not present on the site as one of the vessels represented in this fabric can be identified as

a flanged bowl (see below). There is just one, small, fine ware sherd which comes from a 2nd or early 3rd century plain samian vessel imported from East Gaul (Fabric BAEG).

The pots represented are mostly jar forms with a few examples of bowls and dishes. The forms identified are the early Roman forms Cam 218 and form Cam 221/226, form G23, broadly of 1st to 3rd century date, Cam 278, dated 2nd to 3rd century, and vessels equivalent to Cam 268 (G25) that can be dated to the period of the 2nd to early 4th century. The bowls include examples of early Roman flanged form Cam 243/244-246 (Fabric DJ & Fabric GX), that are current in the 1st to early 2nd century, bead rim bowls of form Cam 37 (Fabric BSW & Fabric GB) dating to the 2nd to 3rd century. There are also two examples of the dish form Cam 40 (Fabric GB & Fabric GX) broadly dating to the 2nd-3rd century, although the greyware example (Fabric GX) could date to the 4th century.

A few pots are represented by a number of sherds. These include part of a bead rim bowl (Cam 37) from ditch F267 sx4 (118), with groups of sherds from jars and bowls of form Cam 218 and Cam 268 from ditch F281 sx1 (129), Cam 218 from pit/gully F306 (139), Cam 268 from gully F314 (146) and Cam 221/226 from pit F337 (166).

Discussion

Almost all of the pottery comes from ditches, small ditches/gullies and pits on the eastern side of the site and indicates a focus of activity/occupation here. The largest quantities from individual features are associated with ditches F281, F285, F292, pit/gully F306, gully F314, pit F317, pit F337 and linear F338. The presence of several part vessels, one from ditch F267 (dish/bowl form Cam 37) and two from ditch F281 (jar form Cam 218 & jar form Cam 268) also indicate pottery deposited soon after breakage close to the place of use.

Apart from one large storage jar from F317 (157) which has a combed surface and may have been hand-built or made using a slow wheel, there is no indication that any of the pottery is other than Roman (post-conquest). In terms of the Roman occupation here, the predominance of coarsewares makes close-dating difficult. A number of the jar/bowl forms are typical of the late 1st century but closer dating within that period is difficult, although it can be noted that a round bodied bowl of form Cam 243-244/246 dated as Claudio-Neronian was among the small quantity of pottery recovered during the evaluation phase (CAT Report 450, 13). The date range (currency) of some of the pottery extends to the early 4th century, but there is nothing that need date later than the 2nd century and any activity extending into the late 3rd or early 4th century appears unlikely as diagnostic pottery of that period is entirely absent.

The relatively-modest quantity of pottery would appear to result from occupation over the period of the 1st to 3rd century or for a more limited period in the late 1st and 2nd century. It may be possible that the site is peripheral to the centre of the occupation focus. The nature of the assemblage, dominated by coarseware jar and bowl forms, does not indicate anything other than a relatively low, or at best modest status for the group occupying the area. In terms of the pottery itself, the lack of forms such as flagons, cups, beakers and specialised pottery such as *mortaria* all indicate a low social status and possibly relatively modest pottery use.

Ceramic building material (CBM)

Only a very small amount of Roman CBM was found to be present in the excavated contexts and almost all of this comes from the east part of the site. In total there are 6 pieces (234g) that can be identified as Roman or probably Roman. There is also one small piece (5g) from pit F135 that is possibly Roman, but which might be a piece of later tile possibly ?intrusive to the feature. All of the CBM was recovered as single pieces in the contexts from which it came.

There is a piece of *tegula* roof tile from pit F317, while another tile piece from F356 is probably also from a *tegula*. Both of these are orange-red in colour with a sandy fabric. Another probable Roman brick, that has a grey core to the fabric, comes from the upper fill of tree-throw F381. A piece of brick/tile from pit F371 is unusual here in that it has a silty buff/cream coloured fabric and is less certainly Roman.

The Roman CBM does not suggest any significant quantity or use of brick or tile on, or in the immediate area of the site. The few pieces recovered may represent material collected elsewhere and intended for use in unmortared construction such as hardstanding, as part of ovens or post-packing.

6.1.3 Post-medieval/modern pottery and ceramic building material

A small quantity of finds of post-medieval and modern date was recovered. Some of this material, recovered as unstratified finds during machining, is not recorded in detail. Pottery fabrics quoted refer to the Colchester (Essex) fabric series (Cunningham 1985 & CAR 7). The more closely-dated can be encompassed within the period of the 17th/late 17th to early 20th century, suggesting that most if not all of these finds can also be encompassed within that date bracket.

Pottery

A small quantity of modern pottery from machine clearing consisting entirely of factory wares of Staffordshire-type white earthenware (Fabric 48D) was not quantified other than to note its presence. Otherwise only a few sherds of post-medieval and modern pottery were recovered during excavation. Single sherds of post-medieval (glazed) red earthenware (Fabric 40) were present in ditch F19 (92) and pit F320 (150). This pottery broadly dates to the period of the 16th to 19th century, but is most probably typical of the 17th to 18th century. Single sherds of English/modern stoneware (Fabric 45), Staffordshire-type slipware (Fabric 50) and Fabric 48D were recovered from pit F8 (113) (intrusive in the upper fill of an Early Neolithic pit as a result of backfilling of the earlier evaluation), cleaning over features F240/F242 and F246, and from the fill of ditch F19 (92) respectively.

Ceramic building material (CBM)

Apart from a small quantity of peg-tile recovered during machining, a total of 23 pieces of post-Roman CBM were recovered from excavated features. Most of this (18 pieces) is from peg-tiles. The remainder consists of one or two pieces of pan tile, brick and modern ceramic foul-drain. The peg-tiles were recovered as one or a few pieces and were associated with a number of contexts including tree-throw F381 (203) and pit F354 (179), but the majority comes from ditch F262 (115), F375 (200, intrusive) and F404 (208). While peg-tile becomes an increasingly common roofing material in Essex from the 14th century onwards the absence of medieval pottery among the site finds suggests that most, if not all of this dates to the post-medieval or modern period. Brick pieces are associated with pit F432 and a piece of modern brick (c 19th to early 20th century in date) was recovered from ditch F442 (220). A piece of pan tile (dating to the 17th/18th to early 20th century) came from F383 (204), and a piece of modern drain from slot F438 (219).

6.2 Lithics (Figs 20-22) by Adam Wightman

The lithic assemblage recovered during the archaeological fieldwork at Lufkins Farm comprised a total of one hundred and eighty nine pieces of worked flint, seventy eight from the 2007 evaluation phase and one hundred and eleven from the excavations. The worked flints from the evaluation phase have already been reported on by Hazel Martingell (CAT report 450), but are considered here again as part of the overall assemblage.

With the exception of two flakes of probable chert (F182 and F183), the whole assemblage consists of nodular flint. Where cortex is present it is often crazed or water-worn indicating that the flint was probably curated from local secondary gravels sources. However, a small component of the assemblage may have been made using material curated from primary chalk locations. The predominant colour of the flint used is grey, although the shade varies considerably. Only two pieces exhibit any patination.

In what follows, the character of the flint assemblages from prehistoric features and from Roman or later features, will be described and discussed in turn. A broader discussion will follow on from this. All of the worked flints have been tabulated and described in a catalogue included in the site archive.

Prehistoric

One hundred and four worked flints were recovered from contexts which contained other prehistoric material (pottery and/or burnt flints) or are likely to be prehistoric based on the nature of their fills, stratigraphic relations and the absence of later-dated finds material.

The northeastern corner of the site

Sixteen features containing worked flints were located within an area of significant prehistoric activity in the northeastern corner of the site (F7, F8, F9, F28, F182-184, F202, F203, F213, F225, F227, F238, F242, F249, F254/5) (Fig 20). These features were adjacent to a cropmark considered to be an Early Neolithic monument formed of a rectangular ditched enclosure (Fig 20). Fifteen features were within 30m of the monument and one was slightly further the west (F254/5). All were either interpreted as either pits or tree-throws.

Three pits (F7, F8/F241, F9) clustered together contained Early Neolithic pottery and small worked flint assemblages typical of this period. Nine flints were recovered from F7, including three pieces which typically occur in Early Neolithic assemblages (a broken piece of polished axe and two retouched blades, one of which is a piercer/borer (Fig 21.1). Three small, thin blades were recovered from F8 and six other pieces were collected from the subsoil (L2) close to F8 (see below). Four flakes and seven blades, two of which are retouched, came from F9.

A probable tree-throw (F202) and a pit (F225) also contained Early Neolithic pottery and small worked flint assemblages typical of this period. F202 was located c 7m northeast of the pit cluster described above and contained five flints including two blades with use-wear/edge damage and a flake with evidence of platform preparation. Four flakes, all of which exhibit platform preparation, were recovered from pit F225. Three of the flakes are retouched, two into end scrapers. The fine workmanship exhibited on the two scrapers (Figs 21.2 & 21.3) and the preparation of the platforms prior to detaching the flakes would suggest that they are more likely to date to the Early Neolithic than later in the prehistoric period.

A tree-throw (F184/5) and a pit which cut it (F183), both contained pottery dated more broadly to the Neolithic period and worked flints. A flake with a prepared platform was recovered from pit F183 and a small assemblage of blades from tree-throw F184/5. These flints are more likely to date to the Early Neolithic than the later. Pit F182, which also cut into tree-throw F184/5, contained pottery, a blade and a flake, all of which are likely to be contemporary with the material from F183 and F185/5.

Pits F213, F227, F238 and F249 contained pottery dated broadly to the prehistoric period as well as worked flints. A piece from a polished Early Neolithic axe was recovered from F227. The other worked flints in the four pits would all fit nicely into an Early Neolithic assemblage. However, it is possible that the pot sherds from F249 could date to the Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age (see above) and F238 contained a tool

of convenience (a small nodule with two notches removed), which are more often seen in Bronze Age flint assemblages than those from the Neolithic.

Neither F28, F203 or F254/5 contained any pottery, but worked flints that could date to the Early Neolithic were recovered from all three features. Tree-throw F28 contained six flakes, pit F203 contained a broken blade and tree-throw F254/5 contained four flakes and a blade. The flakes in both tree-throws were relatively small and thin and some exhibited evidence of platform preparation and having been detached using a soft hammer. The presence of six and four worked flints in undated tree-throw features suggests that either there was a considerable number of flints scattered in the topsoil in this area or that the flints were intentionally placed in the depressions formed by the removal of the trees.

Activity in the northeastern corner of the site continued into the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age as suggested by the recovery of much of a Beaker pot from pit F242. This feature also contained a blade which is likely to be residual in this context. Twelve other worked flints were recovered from the subsoil (L2) in the area around F242 (see below). It is possible that the blade from F242 became incorporated in the fill of the pit after it had been dug through the flint scatter. Some of the other flints detailed above may have also entered the features in the same manner.

Overall, the worked flint assemblage from these features is consistent with an Early Neolithic date. Blades are common, and the flakes are generally small and thin with many showing evidence of platform preparation and detachment using a soft hammer. These are assemblage characteristics that are generally not seen in the Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age.

The southeastern corner of the site

A second area of prehistoric activity located in the southeastern corner of the site produced a smaller assemblage of worked flints from six features (F59, F74, F135, F143, F289, F413) (Fig 20). Pit F135 contained Middle Neolithic pottery and two blades, one of which is retouched, which are likely to be contemporary with the pottery (c 3500-2500 BC). Tree-throw F289 and pit F413 contained blades which could be Early Neolithic in date, although the slender retouched blade from F289 is probably a Mesolithic obliquely blunted microlith (Butler 2005, 98) (Fig 21.4), and features F143 and F59 contained undiagnostic flakes. The largest worked flint assemblage from a single feature in this area of the site (fourteen flints) was recovered from F74 during the evaluation phase. The assemblage includes a blade and soft hammer flakes with platform preparation which is suggestive of an Early Neolithic date for this context. In addition, the presence of a core and at least three waste flakes in F74 suggests that knapping was probably taking place nearby and that flint working waste may have also been intentionally discarded in the pit.

Other probable prehistoric features

A cluster of pits in the centre of the excavation area (F37, F38, F39) contained a combined assemblage of thirteen flints typical of the Early Neolithic. These include an axe thinning flake, four blades and eight flakes, the majority of which have prepared platforms and were detached using a soft hammer. Three tree-throws (F273, F340, F342) containing worked flints were located c 15m to the southeast of the pit cluster. A Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age thumbnail scraper was recovered from F273, a single flake core was recovered from F340 and three undiagnostic flakes came from F342.

Context	find no.	artefact type	cortex %	soft/hard hammer	platform prep	retouch
F2 (T3) ?pit/ditch	4	flake	10	soft	yes	
		blade (retouched)	0	soft	yes	semi-abrupt
F7 (T10) pit	9	core	35	hard		
		core frag	25			

		blade	30			
		broken axe frag	0			
		flake	50	hard	no	
		flake	20	hard	yes	usewear/ edge damage
		flake (waste piece)	30	hard	no	
	16	blade (piercer/borer) (Fig 21.1)	0	soft	yes	semi-abrupt
		blade (retouched)	20	hard	yes	semi-abrupt
F8 (T10) pit	96	bladelet	0			
		blade	0	soft	yes	
F9 (T10) pit	84	blade (retouched)	30	hard	no	
		blade	15	soft	yes	
		blade (retouched)	10	soft	yes	semi-abrupt
		blade	0			
		blade	0	soft	yes	
		blade	60	soft	yes	
		flake	40	soft	yes	
		blade	80	soft	yes	
		flake	20	hard	no	
		flake	30	hard	yes	
		flake	0	hard	yes	
F28 (T20) tree-throw	91	flake	0			
		flake	75	hard	no	
		flake	10	hard	yes	
		flake	0	hard	yes	
		flake (retouched)	35			
		flake	15	soft		abrupt
F37 (T16) pit	20	blade	30	hard	yes	
		flake	0	hard	yes	
		flake	0	hard	no	
		flake	0	soft	yes	
		flake (retouched)	0	soft	yes	
		flake (axe thinning)	0			
		blade/flake	0			
F38 (T16) pit	19	blade	10			
		flake	0	hard	yes	
		flake	0	soft	yes	usewear/ edge damage
		flake	0	hard	no	
		flake	0	soft	no	
F39 (T16) pit	55	blade	40	soft	yes	usewear/ edge damage
F59 (T61) pit	27	flake/blade	0			usewear/ edge damage
		flake	0	hard	yes	
		flake	0	hard	yes	usewear/ edge damage
F74 (T60) pit	32	flake (waste piece)	0			
		flake (waste piece)	0			
		flake (waste piece)	0			
		blade	15	soft	yes	
		flake	0	hard	no	
		flake	15	hard	yes	
		flake	0	soft	yes	
		flake	20	soft	yes	
		flake	0	hard	yes	
		flake	15	soft	no	
		flake	15	soft	no	
		flake	20	soft	no	
	33	core	40			
		flake	25	hard	yes	usewear/ edge damage
F135 pit	56	blade	15	soft	yes	
		blade (?retouched)	0	soft	yes	shallow, small

F143 pit	60	flake	50	hard	no	
F182 pit	76	blade	0			
		flake	0			
F183 pit	77	flake	0	hard	yes	
F184 pit	78	blade	10	hard	no	
		blade	55	soft	yes	
		blade	20	hard	yes	usewear/ edge damage
F202 tree-throw	82	blade	5	hard	no	usewear/ edge damage
		blade	0	soft	yes	usewear/ edge damage
		flake	65	hard	no	
		flake	0	hard	yes	
		flake	20			usewear/ edge damage
F203 pit	83	blade	35	hard	yes	
F213 pit	87	flake	60	hard	no	
		flake	45	hard	no	
		blade	5	hard	yes	
F225 pit	89	flake (scraper) (Fig 21.2)	0	hard	yes	semi-abrupt/ abrupt
		flake (scraper) (Fig 21.3)	0	hard	yes	semi-abrupt/ abrupt
		flake (retouched)	15	hard	yes	semi-abrupt
		flake	0	hard	yes	
F227 pit	90	broken axe frag	0			
F238 tree-throw	94	flake (retouched notch)	0	hard	no	abrupt
	Fill 1	flake (retouched)	0	hard	no	shallow, invasive
		flake (waste piece)	0	hard	no	
		tool of convenience	60			large flakes
	95 Fill 2	blade	15	soft	yes	usewear/ edge damage
F241 pit	177	?blade	0	soft	no	
F242 pit	98	blade	10	soft	yes	usewear/ edge damage
F249 pit	107	flake	10	hard	yes	
		flake	0	soft	yes	
F254/F255 tree-throw	110	flake	5	soft	yes	
		flake	0	soft	yes	
		flake	15	hard	no	
		flake (retouched)	30	hard	no	abrupt
	109	blade	0	soft	yes	
F273 tree-throw	125	flake (?scraper)	40	hard	yes	abrupt
F289 tree-throw	133	obliquely blunted microlith (Fig 21.4)	0	soft	no	abrupt
F340 tree-throw	174	core	5			
F342 tree-throw	176	flake	50	hard	no	
		flake	30	hard	yes	
		flake	35	hard	yes	
F413 pit	212	blade	5	soft	yes	usewear/ edge damage

Table 3 Worked flints from prehistoric features

Residual worked flints

Thirty worked flints were recovered from seventeen contexts dating to the Roman period or later. It is possible that some of the residual flints from features in the northeastern and southeastern corners (ie F243, F161, F288, F311, F317, F321, F326) derive from earlier contexts disturbed by the excavation of the later features. However, due to the low quantities of residual flints in most contexts it is more likely that the flints have become incorporated in the fills from the topsoil. Six blades (including three retouched), a blade core and five flakes with platform preparation, could all be associated with the early Neolithic activity identified at the site. A pick, probably used for digging, is either Mesolithic or Early Neolithic in date (Fig 22.5). However, the majority of the pieces residual in later contexts are neither typologically or technologically distinctive.

Context	find no.	artefact type	cortex %	soft/hard hammer	platform prep	retouch
F44 (T29) (part of) Roman ditch F265	22	flake	50	hard	yes	
F49 (T34) post-medieval/ modern ditch	25	blade (retouched)	0	hard	yes	semi-abrupt
F92 (T53) (part of) Roman ditch F375	37	flake	45	hard	no	
		flake	30	hard	yes	usewear/ edge damage
F97 (T57) post-medieval/ modern ditch	38	pick (Fig 22.5)	70			
F99 (T48) Roman erosion hollow	40	waste piece				
		flake	5	hard	no	usewear/ edge damage
		flake	20			
		flake core	30			
F161 Roman pit	65	blade	35	soft	yes	
		flake or core rejuvenation	45	hard	no	
F231 (part of) Roman ditch F193	92	flake (retouched)	55	hard	no	semi-abrupt
F243 sx1 Roman ditch	102	flake (retouched)	10	hard	no	Semi-abrupt/ abrupt
F243 sx2 Roman ditch	159	flake (retouched)	80	hard	no	long, invasive
		flake	55	soft	yes	
F265 sx1 Roman ditch	154	blade	55	hard	yes	usewear/ edge damage
F265 sx4 Roman ditch	119	tool of convenience	100			abrupt
F270 sx1 Post-medieval/ modern drain	121	flake (retouched)	35	hard	yes	rough, abrupt
		flake (retouched)	90	hard	no	rough, abrupt
F288 Roman tree-throw	132	flake	40	hard	no	
F311 sx3 Roman ditch	145	flake	100	hard	no	
		flake	25	soft	yes	
		flake core	20			
F317 Roman pit	148	flake (patinated)	2	?hard	no	usewear/ edge damage
		blade (retouched)	5			semi-abrupt
F321 sx1 Roman ditch	151	blade	3			
F326 Roman tree-throw	156	blade	10	hard	yes	usewear/ edge damage
F375 sx2	200	flake	5	hard	yes	

Roman ditch						
F386	205	flake	5	hard	no	
animal burrow						

Table 4 Worked flints residual in later features.

Ploughsoil (L1), subsoil (L2) and unstratified (U/S)

Fifty-five worked flints are recorded as having been recovered from the ploughsoil (L1) or subsoil (L2) or are unstratified (U/S). In seven instances the approximate findspot was recorded. These were generally locations in, or close to, the two areas of prehistoric activity identified above. It is possible that these flints derive from scatters of worked flint in these areas or features disturbed by modern agricultural practices. Thirty six flakes (twelve retouched), fifteen blades (seven retouched), three cores and two tools of convenience were identified in the L1/L2/U/S assemblage. The retouched blades (which include two scrapers (Figs 21.7 & 21.8)) and the scraper from L1 T49 (Fig 21.6), are all likely to be Early Neolithic in date. The tools of convenience and an end scraper on a hard hammer flake (find no 50) are both probably Late Neolithic or Bronze Age in date. One small ?flake with invasive retouch on one lateral edge (U/S from T17) is in the shape of a small arrowhead (Martingell 2007). It is possible that the high incidence of retouch and usewear/edge-damage on these flints could be attributable to post-depositional damage which has the appearance of intentional retouch or notching.

Context	Find no.	artefact type	cortex %	soft/hard hammer	platform prep	retouch	
L1 (T49)	31	flake (scraper) (Fig 22.6)	0	hard	yes	abrupt	
		blade	45	soft	yes	usewear/ edge damage	
		blade (retouched)	40			semi-abrupt	
L1	54	core	10				
		tool of convenience	70			abrupt	
		flake (retouched notch)	40	hard	no	abrupt	
		flake (retouched notch)	35	hard	yes	abrupt	
		flake	0	hard	yes		
		flake	90	soft	yes		
		flake	35	hard	yes		
		flake	20	hard	yes		
		flake	65	hard	yes	usewear/ edge damage	
		flake (retouched)	90	hard	yes	abrupt	
	70/ 155	flake	55	hard	yes		
		flake (retouched notch)	15	hard	no	semi-abrupt	
		blade	35	hard	yes		
		flake	90				
blade (retouched)		65	soft	no	abrupt		
flake		25	soft				
108	flake	40	hard	yes			
L2 (T10) near F8	99	blade	0	hard	yes	usewear/ edge damage	
		113	core	20			
			flake (retouched)	5	hard	?yes	semi-abrupt
			flake	0	hard	no	
			flake	50	hard	no	usewear/ edge damage
flake	45						
L2 (T11) above F14	8	?tree-throw	blade				
L2 (near F240/F242 /F246)	108	flake	40	hard	yes		
		flake	15	hard	?yes	usewear/ edge damage	
		flake (scraper)	20	?hard	no	abrupt	
		flake	40	hard	no		

		blade (retouched)	5	soft	yes	abrupt
		blade (retouched)	65	soft		abrupt
		blade	75	hard	yes	
		flake (retouched)	0	hard	yes	abrupt & usewear/ edge damage
		blade	0			
		bladelet	0	soft	yes	usewear/ edge damage
		?tool of convenience	25			abrupt
		core	20			
L2 (near F370)	193	flake	0	hard	no	
U/S (T3)	2	blade (end scraper & retouched notch) (Fig 22.7)	0	hard	yes	abrupt scraper & two notches
U/S (T8)	6	flake (retouched notch)	0	hard	yes	abrupt
U/S (T17)	15	flake (arrowhead?)	0			long, invasive, semi- abrupt
U/S	12	flake	5	hard	yes	burnt
		flake	0	hard	yes	usewear/ edge damage
		flake	5			usewear/ edge damage
		flake (retouched)	15	soft	yes	abrupt
		flake	0	hard	yes	
		flake	0			
	18	blade	10			usewear/ edge damage
	50	blade (retouched)	0	soft	yes	abrupt
		flake (end scraper)	0	hard	yes	abrupt
		flake	5	hard	yes	
	122	flake	25	soft	no	usewear/ edge damage
		blade (scraper) (Fig 22.8)	15			semi-abrupt/abrupt
	224	flake	5	hard	yes	usewear/ edge damage

Table 5 Worked flints in the ploughsoil (L1), subsoil (L2) and unstratified (U/S)

Discussion

In total one hundred and seventeen of the worked flints recovered are flakes (62%) and fifty-five are blades (30%). The remainder of the assemblage consists of cores (ten, 5%), tools of convenience (four, 2%) and axe thinning flakes/axe pieces (three, 1%). Twenty-four of the flakes are retouched as are sixteen of the blades. However, very few have been retouched into formal tool types. The formal tools that are present are not closely datable, but for the most part are most likely to be Early Neolithic in date. This is consistent with the observations made on the retouched artefacts assemblage from the evaluation phase (Martingell 2007). The presence of an axe thinning flake and broken axe fragments also points to the production, and possibly use, of axes during the Early Neolithic period.

There is a significant incidence of secondary and tertiary blades in the assemblage which display evidence for careful preparation prior to removal from their parent cores. Most are medium-sized and only a few of the blades are small enough to be describable as 'bladelets'. Although it is possible that some are Mesolithic in date, for the most part the assemblage is more typical of blade production in the Early Neolithic. The overall percentage of blades in the assemblage is relatively high and it is likely that the majority of the flakes recovered are contemporary with the blades. A number of characteristics of the flake assemblage support this interpretation. These include the

relatively small size of the flakes and the high incidence of platform preparation and soft hammer use. These knapping characteristics reflect a structured approach to working in a consistent manner which is in keeping with the technology of the Early Neolithic period. There is very little in the assemblage that can be taken as diagnostic of activity in the Late Neolithic or Bronze Age, although the tools of convenience, a small number of squat flakes, irregular waste pieces and broken core fragments could all date to this period

Conclusion

The majority of the worked flints were recovered from two areas, one in the northeast and one in the southeast corners of the site (Fig 20). This pattern of distribution is mirrored by the prehistoric pottery (see above). The quantity of worked flints in some of the pits and tree-throws would suggest that they had been intentionally deposited in those contexts, particularly in the two areas of prehistoric activity identified above. This appears to have been occurring during the Early and Middle Neolithic (4000-2500BC), with little evidence for activity beyond this time. The low number of diagnostic tool types from the site makes it difficult to comment on what specific activities may have been taking place on the site. However, one feature at the site contained waste flakes from the knapping process indicating that flint working was taking place in the area.

It is probable that most of the lithics from the site date from the Early/Middle Neolithic (4000-2500 BC) with activity on the site tailing off into the Late Neolithic and Bronze Age. This activity is probably associated with the rectilinear earthwork monument known from cropmarks located to the northeast of the site. There was no definitive evidence in the lithic assemblage for activity during the Palaeolithic period. However, an obliquely blunted microlith, which is similar to examples found at Hill Wood in the west of Essex (Jacobi *et al* 1978, 11), is likely to date to the Early Mesolithic period (10000-7000BC).

6.3 Cowry shell

by Julie Curl

Introduction

A single cowry shell was found unstratified (finds number 99, SF1), but close to F8 and several other Neolithic pits¹.

The shell was identified using a variety of reference material, including identification books and museum reference collection shells.

Description (Photograph 6)

The shell is well preserved. The colour is white to pale cream, with slightly stronger yellow tinged bands visible, and measures 22.5mm in greater length and a maximum width of 17.6mm. The dorsal surface is relatively smooth, although perforated with an oval-shaped hole of 11mm in greater length and 9mm at maximum width. The aperture has well-preserved 'teeth' either side that are typical of cowry shells. The shell is quite angular, with the appearance of 'shoulders' at the widest point.

The perforation appears man-made, although there is a slightly rough edge to the oval hole, the position and size of the hole appears to take advantage of a raised area on the dorsal surface of the shell. Some wear has occurred, with the more coloured and smooth outer surface largely worn away, but overall the shell is in very good condition.

¹ *The cowry shell was discovered on the surface of the excavation area after the site had been stripped and left open for a period of time. It is uncertain if it was disturbed from its original context during the topsoil/subsoil strip, or if it came from either of these two layers.*



Photograph 6 Money Cowry, *Cypraea moneta*, from Lufkin's Farm. Doral view, showing pierced hole.

Identification

The most likely small cowry shells to be found in Britain would be the *Trivia* species, either *Trivia arctica* (sometimes known as the Northern Cowry) or *Trivia monacha*, both of which are collected on British coasts. Both of the *Trivia* species are also found around Mediterranean coasts. However, both of the *Trivia* species are characterised by their transverse ridges that cover the entire outer shell and these are not visible on the shell from Lufkins Farm. Also, the size of the shell found does not correspond with the *Trivia* species, where *Trivia arctica* grows to a maximum length of 10mm and *Trivia monacha* reaches a maximum of 15mm in length. Aside from size, there is also a notable difference in shape with the shell recovered when compared to the *Trivia* cowries.

The size, colouring and shape is consistent with *Cypraea moneta*, the Money Cowry, which has a size range of 1.2mm to 3.6mm, with average shells around 20mm, consistent with the one found at this site. Like many cowry shells, the shell is common in the Indo-Pacific region and the Indian Sea to the Atlantic Ocean. The Money Cowry shells are less rounded and globular than most cowry shells and are ovate to deltoidal or pentagonal in outline.

Discussion

Shells, including cowries, were commonly used for beads and general decoration from the Mesolithic and earlier periods. The shells, already attractive and decorative, could be quite simply pierced and hung as beads before glass or metal beads were produced or kept simply as amulets or curiosities. Cowry shells have been traded for thousands of years and known to be traded from the Near East in the Neolithic period (Mellaart, 1975) along with other goods, with trade via the Mediterranean, Africa and Europe with regular trade in most periods following that.

In Britain, more exotic cowry shells have been found. At Barber's Point, an Early Saxon cemetery in Suffolk, a wooden box was found that contained a number of unusual items, produced a Panther Cowry Shell, which was thought to have come from the Red Sea or Indian Ocean (Medredith and Jenman, 2015) and these Panther

Cowries are more often found at British Saxon sites, particularly associated with burials.

Pierced *Trivia* species cowries, along with periwinkles, were used for beads at three Mesolithic sites in western Britain, from the Wye Valley and Devon (Barton and Roberts, 2010). These pierced Mesolithic *Trivia* shells from western Britain show two piercings, unlike the single hole in the Lufkins Farm shell.

Further afield, there was a cowry shell discovered in an urn that contained remains of an infant (less than six months old), along with other beads, in Italy (Perego, 2010). There is a widespread belief in the magical power of cowry and scallop shells as protective devices for children and women, due to their close resemblance to female genitalia (Perego, 2010; Chierici, 1999).

The Money Cowry from Lufkins Farm is an interesting shell, but quite difficult to determine its origin and use as it is not firmly dated, but they were long used for payment and as a symbol of power. While these were undoubtedly traded, like other cowries, for many thousands of years, these shells were traded in huge numbers in the 19th century, when European traders transported them to the West Coast of Africa where they were then traded for ivory, gold and slaves, with slaves traded for anything from twenty thousand to fifty thousand shells (Cameron, 1974). In 1848, sixty tonnes of Money Cowry were imported into Liverpool, with greater quantities in the following year (Cameron, 1974). The common method of handling the cowries was to have them pierced and thread onto a string, forty cowries to one string (Cameron, 1974).

Conclusions

The unstratified nature of the Money Cowry from Lufkins Farm makes it difficult to interpret with certainty. It may be a shell traded via Europe in the Neolithic period. It could have been a shell traded or brought to the site as a possession by the wide range of nationalities coming to Britain, in particular Colchester, during the Roman period; it might have been a decorative bead on a Roman necklace, especially as it is pierced. It may be possible that this shell is one of the numerous pierced and stringed Money Cowries brought to Britain during the slave trade. Whatever the source and date of this cowry shell, it is a rare and beautiful artefact. It symbolises extensive trade, probably via several routes. It is perhaps most likely that this shell represents a payment that was used for thousands of years, but a decorative bead is a possibility.

6.4 Small finds

Whetstone (Fig 23) *by Stephen Benfield*

A near-complete, large whetstone (SF2), was recovered as an unstratified find (Fig 23). The context of this object is not secure but it was recovered from soil over ditch F400 within the area of the footprint of evaluation trench T60. The whetstone, which is 310mm in length, is made of a banded grey sandstone which has been worked to a smooth but slightly rough surface. It has an oval cross section ('bar shaped' - see Thiébaux et al 2016), tapering slightly toward one end, and has blunt rounded ends. Part of one of the faces at the broad end of the hone has been broken away in antiquity. There is a broad area worn very smooth from use across most of the undamaged surface of the wider end, extending onto both of the sides. This extends around the whetstone just onto the damaged face on the right hand side (viewed holding the narrowed end and looking at the undamaged face). There is little indication of use on the damaged face. The location and likely context (F400) associated with this whetstone suggests it is of Roman date. The size of the hone might suggest it was intended for use on a large or long blade such as a reaping hook or scythe.

Fig 23 SF2 Unstratified (218), possibly from the upper fill of ditch F400. Banded grey sandstone, oval cross section slightly tapering toward one end, ends blunt rounded, slightly rough surface smoothed from use on one face and extending around sides, other face partly broken away (old break) but with little indication of any use on that side. Length 310mm, width c 65mm at widest point, thickness c 50mm, weight 1764g.

Iron object

by Laura Pooley

Two iron objects corroded together were recovered from Roman ditch F170 sx4 (SF3). The first appears to be a short iron nail attached to a larger iron nail or rod, clenched at one end. Much of the shorter nail, apart from the tip of the shaft is obscured by the corrosion, so any determination of length/diameter is impossible. The larger nail/rod measures c 120mm long by 20mm diameter. Total weight is 144g.

6.5 Other finds

by Stephen Benfield (unless otherwise stated)

Heat-altered (burnt) stone

A small quantity of heat-altered stone, almost entirely burnt flint, was recovered. In total there are 22 pieces with a combined weight of 316g. Almost all of this material came from features associated with finds (pottery and worked flint) of prehistoric and primarily Neolithic date. So, while not closely-datable itself, it can be positively associated with the prehistoric activity here. All but one of the contexts produced one or two pieces of heat-altered (burnt) stone with fire pit F365 producing 6 pieces. The only piece of non-flint, a piece of heat-altered sandstone/quartzite (40 g), was found in the fill of pit F227 associated with Neolithic worked flints.

Animal bone

by Adam Wightman

Very little animal bone was recovered during the excavation. The bone is listed and described in the bulk finds appendix (Appendix 3).

A piece of skull from an unidentifiable small/medium mammal, conceivably a burrowing animal which has perished, comes from F326 (156). There is a bone fragment, probably from the mandible of a medium sized mammal from F381 (203) and a fragmented cattle metacarpal in very poor condition from F409 (210).

Two of these features (F326 & F381) are considered to be tree-throws. F381 contained some material dating to at least the medieval or post-medieval period, but F326 contained prehistoric and probable Roman material. The absence of animal bone in all other prehistoric and Roman features suggests that the bone is likely to be intrusive. The other pieces come from a ditch (F409) also associated with finds of at least medieval or post-medieval date. The impression is that bone is poor preserved on the site and most if not all of the bone recovered is of relatively recent origin.

Fired clay

A total of 15 pieces of fired clay (weight 48g) was recovered from seven features. All of these pieces are abraded, rounded, small lumps in sandy orange, brownish-orange and brown-grey clay. None are diagnostic so dating relies on associated finds, although they are likely to be residual in the contexts from which they came. Associated finds include prehistoric (probably Neolithic) pottery in pit F213, Roman pottery in pit F281 and post-medieval pottery in pit F320. However, the post-medieval pottery in pit F320 is likely to be intrusive from the backfill of F98 during the evaluation phase. A prehistoric or Roman date appears likely for most of this material.

Mortar

There is a single small piece of lime mortar from tree-throw F326 (156) which also contains some brick dust in the matrix. This is not securely dated but given the presence of brick dust might be Roman.

Clay tobacco pipe

A single, small piece from a pipe bowl was recovered from prehistoric pit F37, resulting from the backfill of the earlier evaluation. It is broadly dated as c 18th-19th century.

Coal/coke-cinder

A small piece of cinder (2g) came from pit F241. This pit otherwise produced a small quantity of prehistoric (probably early Neolithic) pottery and the small cinder piece is likely to be intrusive rather than providing a *terminus post quem* for the feature.

Glass

A small, bun-shaped, blue glass object was recovered from pit F8 (113) associated with modern pottery and is almost certainly of modern date.

Nails

Two iron nails were recovered from post-medieval/modern field boundary ditch F272 (124).

7 Environmental assessment and analysis (Appendix 4, Tables 1-7) *by Lisa Gray MSc MA ACIfA Archaeobotanist*

7.1 Environmental assessment

Introduction – aims and objectives

Twenty-eight samples were presented for assessment (Appendix 4 Table 1). They were taken from a variety of undated features plus those of a prehistoric, Roman and post-medieval date.

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

Sampling and processing methods

In total, 570 litres of soil was sampled and processed by Colchester Archaeological Trust. All samples were processed using a Siraf-type flotation device. Flot was collected in a 300-micron mesh sieve then dried.

Once with the author the flots were scanned under a low powered stereo-microscope with a magnification range of 10 to 40x. The whole flots were examined. The abundance, diversity and state of preservation of eco- and artefacts in each sample were recorded. A magnet was passed across each flot to record the presence or absence of magnetised material or hammerscale.

Identifications were made using uncharred reference material (author's own and the Northern European Seed Reference Collection at the Institute of Archaeology, University College London) and reference manuals (such as Beijerinck 1947; Cappers *et al.* 2006; Charles 1984; Fuller 2007; Hillman 1976; Jacomet 2006). Nomenclature for plants is taken from Stace (Stace 2010). Latin names are given once and the common names used thereafter.

At this stage, to allow comparison between samples, numbers have also been estimated but where only a very low number of items are present they have been counted. Identifiable charred wood >4mm in diameter has been separated from

charcoal flecks. Fragments this size are easier to break to reveal the cross-sections and diagnostic features necessary for identification and are less likely to be blown or unintentionally moved around the site (Asouti 2006, 31; Smart and Hoffman, 1988, 178-179). Charcoal flecks <4mm diameter have been quantified but not recommended for further analysis unless twigs or roundwood fragments larger than 2mmØ were present.

Results (Appendix 4, Tables 2-5)

The plant remains

Prehistoric samples <8>, <9>, <12>, <16>, <25> and <27>

(see Appendix 4 Table 2)

The only charred plant remains in samples from this period were identifiable fragments of charcoal in samples <12>, <16> and <25>.

Low numbers of uncharred/dried waterlogged seeds of ruderal and grassland plants fat hen (*Chenopodium album* L.), common fumitory (*Fumaria officinalis* L.), lady's/hedge bedstraw (*Galium verum/album*) and dead-nettle type (*Lamium* sp.) were found in the samples. Fat hen seeds were most frequent.

Neolithic samples <5> and <10>

(see Appendix 4 Table 3)

This sample contained nothing but moderate quantities of uncharred/modern root/rhizome fragments with a small quantity of charcoal flecks and earthworm cocoons from sample <10>.

Roman samples <6>, <11>, <15>, <17>, <18>, <19> and <24>

(see Appendix 4 Table 4)

Charred plant remains were present in these samples. Low numbers of charcoal fragments large enough for identification were found in samples <6>, <11>, <18> and <24>. Charcoal flecks were found in samples <6>, <11>, <17>, <18>, <19> and <24>. One charred, poorly preserved wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grain was found in sample <17>. Sample <6> contained one charred oat (*Avena* sp.) grain.

Low to moderate quantities of dried waterlogged seeds of the ruderals fat hen, lady's/hedge bedstraw, knotgrass and stinging nettle were found in samples <6>, <15> and <24>. Moderate to abundant uncharred/modern root/rhizome fragments were found in all samples apart from samples <6> and <11>.

Undated samples <1>, <3>, <4>, <13>, <14>, <20>, <21>, <23>, <26> and <28>

(see Appendix 4 Table 5)

Fragments of identifiable charcoal were found in samples <1>, <2>, <3>, <4>, <13>, <20>, <21>, <22>, <23> and <26>. One charred hulled straight barley (*Hordeum distichon/vulgare*) was found in sample <1> (F137 pit).

Uncharred seeds of the ruderal and grassland plants fat hen, lady's/hedge bedstraw, knotgrass, and stinging nettle and a clover (*Trifolium* sp.) perianth were present in all samples apart from samples <14> and <23>. Sample <14> was relatively unproductive. One uncharred alder (*Alnus* sp.) fruit was found in sample <26> (F367 pit). Black nightshade (*Solanum nigrum* L.) and lime (*Tilia* sp.) was also present in sample <2>.

Fauna

Prehistoric samples <8>, <9>, <12>, <16>, <25> and <27> (see Appendix 4 Table 2)

Low numbers of earthworm cocoons were found in sample <16>.

Neolithic samples <5> and <10> (see Appendix 4 Table 3)

Low numbers of earthworm cocoons were present in sample <5>.

Roman samples <6>, <11>, <15>, <17>, <18>, <19> and <24>

(see Appendix 4 Table 4)

Low numbers of earthworm cocoons were found in samples <6> and <19>.

Undated samples <1>, <2>, <3>, <4>, <13>, <14>, <20>, <21>, <23>, <26> and <28> (see Appendix 4 Table 5)

Low numbers of shells of the terrestrial snail *Ceciliodes acicula* (Müller) snail were found in sample <2>. Samples <3>, <21> and <26> contained low numbers of earthworm cocoons.

Inorganic Remains

Prehistoric samples <8>, <9>, <12>, <16>, <25> and <27>

(see Appendix 4 Table 2)

One mineralised globular object was found in sample <12>. These objects are approximately the same size as a large legume but revealing no diagnostic characteristics. They have been observed in latrines and middens in samples dating from the Bronze Age to the Medieval where mineralisation has taken place (Carruthers 1988, 20). Despite Wendy Carruther's report in 1988, since then they remain 'mystery objects' with a suggestion that they may be associated with tape worm eggs (Carruthers 1988, 20).

Neolithic samples <5> and <10> (see Appendix 4 Table 3)

No inorganic remains were found.

Roman samples <6>, <11>, <15>, <17>, <18>, <19> and <24>

(see Appendix 4 Table 4)

No inorganic remains were found.

Undated samples <1>, <2>, <3>, <4>, <13>, <14>, <20>, <21>, <23>, <26> and <28> (see Appendix 4 Table 5)

One mineralised globular object was found in sample <22>.

Discussion

Biases in recovery, residuality, contamination

Nothing with regards biases in recovery, residuality or contamination was highlighted for any of these samples. On microscopic examination it was clear that bioturbation was likely due to the presence of abundant root/rhizome fragments in each samples across each period. Lower numbers of earthworm cocoons were also found in samples from each period. Worm action can carry small items such as seeds and small stones up to a metre down into the soil (Canti 2003, 143). One sample, <2> (F144 undated pit) contained low numbers of the terrestrial snail *Ceciliodes acicula* (Müller). This snail burrows well below the ground surface (Kerney & Cameron 1979, 149) and can be indicative of bioturbation and oxygenation of the soil. Conditions like these tend to create aerobic preservation conditions that are biased towards the survival of charred plant remains and uncharred plant remains with robust testas as evident in the samples.

Quality and type of preservation

No waterlogged or mineralised plant remains were found. The uncharred plant remains may be dried waterlogged plant remains or intrusive seeds. The fact that the same taxa were found in samples from all periods does mean that it is possible that these seeds are intrusive.

Significance of the samples and recommendations for further work

Three of the twenty-eight samples contained one charred cereal grain each. These samples were <1> (undated pit F137), <6> (Roman pit F155) and <17> (Roman drainage gully F314). A recent study of intrusion and residuality in the archaeobotanical record for central and southern England (Pelling *et al.* 2015) has highlighted the problem of assigning solitary or scarce charred plant macro-remains, such as the charred grain in sample 1, to the dated contexts they were taken from because it is possible that these durable charred plant remains survived being moved between contexts by human action and bioturbation, so cannot be properly interpreted unless radiocarbon dates are gained from the plant macro-remains themselves. That is the only way to secure a genuine date for the charred plant macro-remains like these (Pelling *et al.* 2015, 96).

It is likely that these individual cereal grains and the uncharred seeds may be intrusive so no further work is recommended on them.

Moderate to abundant fragments of identifiable charcoal were found in samples <1> (undated pit F137), <2> (undated pit F144), <7> (undated pit F156), <21> (undated pit F358) and <26> (undated pit F367) so these can be identified in case they are suitable for radiocarbon dating.

7.2 Environmental analysis

Introduction

This report describes plant macro-remains recovered from six samples taken during excavation at Lufkins Farm, Great Bentley. It follows on from an archaeobotanical assessment made by the author (see above). Three of the recommended samples (samples <1>, <2> and <26>) and three additional samples not present at the time of assessment (samples <29>, <30> and <31>) were presented for analysis with the emphasis being on the selection of charred plant remains for radiocarbon dating.

Sampling and processing methods

See assessment report above for sampling and processing methods.

Six samples were presented for analysis. Identifications of seeds and cereals were made using uncharred reference material (author's own and the Northern European Seed Reference Collection at the Institute of Archaeology, University College London) and reference manuals (such as Beijerinck 1947; Cappers *et al.* 2006; Charles 1984; Fuller 2007; Hillman 1976; Jacomet 2006). All results were entered into the ArboDat 2016 English Version© (Kreuz and Schäfer 2002). Plant nomenclature follows this.

Only fragments of charred wood larger than 4mm (sieve mesh aperture size) or roundwood or twigs larger than 2mm were selected for identification. The reason for this size selection was based on observations made by charcoal specialists that fragments larger than this size are easier to break to reveal the cross-sections necessary, meaning that more diagnostic features are likely to survive (Asouti 2006, 31; Smart and Hoffman, 1988, 178-179). When fragments have been broken to reveal anatomy they have been wrapped in foil to keep those fragments intact so they can be counted. Charcoal identifications were made using modern reference slides (author's own) and anatomical guides Gale and Cutler 2000, Hather 2000, InsideWood 2004, Schoch *et al.* 2004 and Wheeler 2011).

Results (Appendix 4, Tables 1, 6-7)

Samples <29> (F274), <30> (F330) and <31> (F359) were just large charcoal fragments collected as bulk find and not flots. Flots <1> (F137), <2> (F144) and <26> (F367) contained abundant uncharred indeterminate root/rhizome fragments.

The plant remains – seeds, grains, chaff (Appendix 4, Table 6)

Plant remains were preserved by charring and as desiccated/dried waterlogged items. The non-charcoal plant remains in samples <1> and <2> were low in number, less than 1 item per litre of sampled soil.

Charred plant remains were present in both flots. One whole and one fragment of hulled barley (*Hordeum distichon/vulgare*) grain were found in sample <1>. The grain was straight. Sample <1> also contained a charred fat hen (*Chenopodium album* L.) seed. Sample <2> contained one bugle (*Ajuga reptans* L.) seed and two wild cabbage/mustard (*Brassica/Sinapis*) seeds. No cereal chaff was recovered.

Uncharred desiccated/dried waterlogged seeds were found in both flots. Sample <1> contained one violet-type (*Viola* sp.) seed, fourteen fat hen seeds and a fragment of blackberry/raspberry (*Rubus fruticosus/idaeus*) seed. Sample <2> contained six black nightshade (*Solanum nigrum* L.) seeds, three whole and one fragmentary lime-type (*Tilia* sp.) fruits and two small nettle (*Urtica urens* L.) seeds. None of these seeds contained internal tissue but they cannot be guaranteed to be archaeological because these samples also contained abundant modern root/rhizome fragments, earthworm cocoons and terrestrial mollusca so bioturbation may have mixed recent plant material with older contexts. Also the significance of these numbers needs to take account of the fact that individual plants can produce many seeds, for example one fat hen plant can produce up to 20,000 seeds (Hanf 1983, 215 and 217).

The charcoal (Appendix 4, Table 7)

Most of the charcoal fragments in samples <2>, <26>, <29>, <30> and <31> were fragments of oak (*Quercus* sp.). A fragment each of cherry/plum/sloe (*Prunus* sp.) wood were found in samples <2> and <30>. *Prunus* sp. and *Quercus* sp. cannot be differentiated based on their microscopic wood anatomy alone. (Schoch *et al.* 2004).

Discussion

Comments on preservation, stratigraphic integrity and bioturbation

Plant macro-remains were preserved by charring and possibly waterlogging but the plant remains here are dry. No plant remains were preserved by mineralisation (Green 1979, 281) or silicification (Robinson and Straker 1990), which means that there is no archaeobotanical evidence for the cess disposal or slow-burning aerated fires.

Nothing with regards biases in recovery, residuality or contamination was highlighted for any of these samples. On microscopic examination it was clear that bioturbation was likely due to the presence of abundant root/rhizome fragments in each samples across each period. Lower numbers of earthworm cocoons were also found in samples from each period. Worm action can carry small items such as seeds and small stones up to a metre down into the soil (Canti 2003, 143). One sample, <2> (F144 undated pit) contained low numbers of the terrestrial snail *Ceciliodes acicula* (Müller). This snail burrows well below the ground surface (Kerney & Cameron 1979, 149) and can be indicative of bioturbation and oxygenation of the soil. Conditions like these tend to create aerobic preservation conditions that are biased towards the survival of charred plant remains and uncharred plant remains with robust testas as evident in the samples.

Most of the plant remains in these samples were preserved by charring. Charring occurs when plant material is heated under reducing conditions where oxygen is largely excluded leaving a carbon skeleton resistant to decay (Boardman and Jones 1990, 2; English Heritage 2011, 17). These conditions can occur in a charcoal clamp, the centre of a bonfire or pit or in an oven or when a building burns down with the roof excluding the oxygen from the fire (Reynolds, 1979, 57).

Recommendation of items for radiocarbon dating

The charred seeds and grains in samples <1> and <26> are suitable for radiocarbon dating. Charcoal suitable for radiocarbon dating was found in samples <2> and <30>.

8 Radiocarbon dating

Four samples were submitted for radiocarbon dating at SUERC Radiocarbon Laboratory (see Appendix 5).

1) Burnt residue from the interior of a pottery sherd from a Fengate-style Peterborough ware bowl recovered from pit F135. The burnt residue produced a 2-sigma calibrated radiocarbon date (at 95.4% confidence) of 3501 to 3141 BC (SUERC-80160). For a discussion see p12 above.

2) Charred straight hulled barley grain from undated pit F137. The grain produced a 2-sigma calibrated radiocarbon date (at 95.4% confidence) of 1530 to 1936 AD (SUERC-80157).

3) Cherry/plum/sloe (*Prunus* sp.) charcoal from undated pit F144. The charcoal produced a 2-sigma calibrated radiocarbon date (at 95.4% confidence) of 1932 to 1758 BC (SUERC-80158).

4) Cherry/plum/sloe (*Prunus* sp.) charcoal from ?Neolithic pit F330. The charcoal produced a 2-sigma calibrated radiocarbon date (at 95.4% confidence) of 4653 to 4461 BC (SUERC-80159). The charcoal is likely to be residual in this context.

9 Discussion

Archaeological evaluation and excavation on land at Lufkins Farm revealed a multi-phased site with evidence of significant Neolithic and Roman activity.

Prehistoric

A total of 51 excavated features (from the evaluation and excavation) were of prehistoric date, consisting of 33 pits, 16 tree-throws, one pit/ditch terminal and one ditch/tree-throw. Seventeen dated to the Early Neolithic (11 pits and five tree-throws and one pit/ditch terminal), four to the Middle Neolithic (three pits and one tree-throw), one to the Early/Middle Neolithic (tree-throw), four to the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age (three pits and one tree-throw) and two pits were of possible Late Bronze Age/Iron Age date. In addition was a pit of Neolithic date, and 13 pits, eight tree-throws and a ditch/tree-throw which could only be identified as prehistoric, but are presumably contemporary with the dated features mentioned above.

This reveals significant activity primarily in the Early to Middle Neolithic, c 4000 to 2900 BC, a period of roughly 1100 years. Considerably less activity was recorded from the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age (c 2900 to 1500 BC), with nothing of a Middle Bronze Age date. The site was possibly visited again in the Late Bronze Age/Iron Age (c 1000 BC to 43 AD).

Evidence of Neolithic activity is well-known across Tendring District, including the excavation of significant Neolithic monuments at St Osyth and Brightlingsea. This was a time when more settled societies began occupying sites, erecting monuments, cultivating crops, domesticating animals and using new pottery and flint technologies (Brown *et al* 2008).

Almost all of the dated features contained pottery sherds and/or pieces of worked flint, with a small number containing undatable finds (like heat-altered stone and fired clay) that are probably of prehistoric date. Deposition of material in pit contexts is common in the Neolithic period. Such pits have been interpreted as evidence of repeated and

persistent, although not necessarily continuous, occupation, sometimes over a considerable length of time (Garrow 2005, 149). The material from the Lufkins Farm pits would certainly appear to represent such daily activities as cooking food and flint-working. The presence of tree-throws might suggest some tree clearance, although some might have fallen naturally. In his analysis of Early Neolithic pit sites in East Anglia, Garrow noted that the location of these sites is often close to water sources on easily-worked and well-drained soils that would have been suitable for settlement (*ibid*). Although no structural remains were identified on the development site, only one of the sites studied by Garrow included evidence of a structure.

Garrow's analysis also revealed that there was often a close landscape association between Neolithic monuments and pit sites (Garrow 2005, 149). Two prehistoric monuments, which exist as unexcavated cropmarks, are located close to the northwestern corner of the development site. These are a ring-ditch and a rectilinear, parallel-sided enclosure. Definitive statements on cropmarks which have not been excavated can only be tentative, but a few points can be made. The ring-ditch is a strong cropmark which has been identified as a ploughed-out barrow. In date, it could be Neolithic or Bronze Age.

The enclosure is a much fainter cropmark, but is still quite convincing. In form, it mostly resembles the class of Neolithic monuments known as 'mortuary enclosures'. These can include a wide range of monuments, from ploughed-out long barrows to areas of ground enclosed by a ditch, within which various mortuary activities took place. This interpretation could only be tested by excavation, but the discovery of a large number of Early to Middle Neolithic pits on the development site certainly add weight to its suggested identification as a Neolithic monument. A mortuary enclosure at Rivenhall was sample-excavated by David Buckley in 1986 (Buckley *et al* 1988). Four trenches produced pottery and flints which confirmed the suspected Neolithic date for the monument. The Rivenhall enclosure measured 49m x 19m. The Lufkins Farm monument is the same length, but considerably wider at approximately 30m. In that respect, it is closer in size, though not in shape, to the more ovate enclosures at Ashen and Lawford 2 (*op cit*, fig 11). A later plan of mortuary enclosures fourteen examples in Essex (Holgate 1996, fig 3), not including the Lufkins Farm example.

It is therefore possible that one or both of these monuments acted as a focus for the Neolithic occupation recorded at Lufkins Farm. It is unfortunate that, due to the presence of these two cropmarks, the northeastern corner of the field was not proposed for development and these monuments remain unexcavated.

The majority of the 51 features were located within two main clusters of activity. The first and largest was located in the northwestern corner of the excavation area, within an area measuring approximately 50m E/W by 75m N/S, although activity is likely to continue beyond the excavation area to both the north and east. This cluster is located immediately to the west of the two cropmarks. Twenty-seven prehistoric features were excavated here, 13 of which were Early Neolithic (nine pits, three tree-throws and one pit/ditch). There were also three Middle Neolithic features (two pits cutting a tree-throw), an Early to Middle Neolithic tree-throw, four later features dated to the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age (x2 pits) and Late Bronze Age/Iron Age (x2 pits), and six prehistoric features (two pits and four tree-throws).

The second cluster was located along the eastern side of the excavation area, within an area measuring approximately 80m E/W by 50m N/S, although again this activity is likely to continue beyond the boundaries of the excavation area. This was located to the southeast of the cropmarks. Twelve prehistoric features were located here. Four Early Neolithic (two pits and two tree-throws), one Middle Neolithic (pit), one Early Bronze Age (pit) and six prehistoric (four pits and two tree-throws).

In addition to these two clusters, seven features were located in a small group in the centre of the site. They dated to the Neolithic (pit), Late Neolithic/Bronze Age (tree-throw) and prehistoric periods (three pits and two tree-throws). It must be noted that 35 features (presumed to be tree-throws) between the northeastern cluster and the centre of the site were not excavated (see Fig 3). Meaning that it is impossible to determine if these seven features form a separate, smaller concentration of activity, or if they are actually on the edge of the northeastern cluster.

Other outlying features dated as 'prehistoric' consist of a ditch/tree-throw located just outside the western edge of the excavation area, an isolated charcoal-rich pit (F365), three pits located in the southwestern half of the site, and a pit located 455m SW of the excavation area along the original route of the proposed access road. Most of these were identified during the evaluation phase (see CAT Report 450).

These clusters could represent distinct concentrations of activity on the development site, either temporally or in terms of the different functions carried out in these areas. However, both of the main clusters contain features of wide-ranging date, and there is little to distinguish the features in terms of size, shape, fill or material deposited within them. It is also possible that, if excavation of the cropmarks were to take place, these clusters might simply represent activity around the periphery of the monuments. It is worth noting that the majority of the recorded tree-throws (dated and undated) were scattered around the main clusters of activity, perhaps suggesting that these particular areas were deliberately cleared.

Roman

Evidence from Lufkins Farm indicates that Roman activity on the development site probably dates from the 1st to 2nd century, possibly into the 3rd century. Ditches divide the landscape into a series of fields and paddocks with a trackway/droeway through the centre, ideal for the movement of livestock.

Activity appears to have been concentrated around and between ditches F170 and F267, with only one other ditch producing Roman material. Parallel ditches F261/F436 and F265, along with the recorded cropmark, form a trackway/droeway running NE/SW for a distance of at least c 620m, leading from Bentley Brook (located to the NE). The remainder of the ditches appear to form a rectilinear field system, with at least two fields to the north of F265 (one either side of F193), five fields to the south of F261 and west of F267, with at least one further field to the east of F170. It is possible that parallel ditches F170 and F267 form a secondary trackway/droeway leading to the fields to the south, with the concentration of smaller ditches between F170 and F267 perhaps forming paddocks to corral livestock. The presence of ditch F193/F243 may suggest the presence of a similar trackway/droeway leading to the north. Roman finds from the excavation were limited, and mainly consisted of coarseware jar and bowl forms, supporting the interpretation that this was a largely agricultural landscape on the periphery of an area of low status occupation, possibly a small farmstead.

The Historic Environment Characterisation Project lists the Great Bentley area as having '...a number of Roman farmsteads, comprising tracks, enclosures, paddocks and fields identified from the cropmarks' (Brown *et al* 2008). A Roman villa is known 4.17km to the SW at Alresford, and although the Lufkins Farm droeway does appear to head towards the villa, the distances are too great to make a firm connection between the two sites. Another villa is thought to exist to the southeast of a site CAT excavated in 2013-2015 at Brightlingsea Quarry (4.8km SSW). The results of the excavation were wide ranging, but included ditches forming a Late Iron Age/early Roman field system which was later replaced by an 11m wide Roman trackway (CAT Report 1097). Evidence of Roman field systems on other sites in the vicinity have been recorded 4.22km to the southeast at Dead Lane, Great Bentley (CAT Report 425), 5.22km to the east at St Andrew's Road, Weeley (CAT Report 1161) and at Dead Lane, Little Clacton (Wade and Havis, 2008). As at Lufkins Farm, the features recorded at

Dead Lane, Great Bentley produced only a small quantity of Roman material, indicating that the site was located in the heart of farmland away from the main focus of domestic settlement (CAT Report 425). Therefore, the Roman field system recorded at Lufkins Farm adds to growing evidence of a largely rural and agricultural landscape across this part of Essex, associated with a number of farmsteads and villas.

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

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CAT	2016	<i>Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for archaeological monitoring and excavation on land at Lufkins Farm, Great Bentley Road, Frating, Essex, CO7 7HN</i>
CAT Report 425	2007	<i>An archaeological excavation on the site of the West Clacton reservoir and pumping station, Dead Lane, Great Bentley, Essex: April-May 2007</i>
CAT Report 450	2007	<i>Neolithic and Roman remains on the Lufkins Farm reservoir site, Great Bentley, Essex: October-November 2007</i>
CAT Report 833	2015	<i>Archaeological evaluation and excavation: land east of 'Langford Lee', Maldon Road, Langford, Essex: April 2015</i>
CAT Report 1097	2017	<i>Archaeological monitoring and excavation at Brightlingsea Quarry, Moverons Lane, Brightlingsea, Essex: June 2013-April 2015</i>
CAT Report 1161	2018	<i>A Roman and medieval agricultural landscape: Archaeological excavation at St Andrew's Road, Weeley, Essex, CO16 9HR: April-May 2017</i>
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12 Abbreviations and glossary

Bronze Age	period c 2500 to 700 BC
Early Bronze Age	period from c 2500 to 1500 BC
Middle Bronze Age	period from c 1500 to 1000 BC
Late Bronze Age	period from c 1000 to 700 BC
CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
CBM	ceramic building material, ie brick/tile
ClfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
context	specific location of finds on an archaeological site
cropmark	an archaeological site no longer visible on the ground due to the removal of upstanding remains (often by ploughing). The sites are recorded from aerial photographs by differential crop growth over buried features such as pits, ditches and walls
early Prehistoric	period from c 500,000 to 4,000 BC (Palaeolithic and Mesolithic)
ECC	Essex County Council
ECCHEA	Essex County Council Historic Environment Advisor
ECCPS	Essex County Council Place Services
EHER	Essex Historic Environment Record
feature (F)	an identifiable thing like a pit, a wall, a drain: can contain 'contexts'
Iron Age	period from 700 BC to Roman invasion of AD 43
Early Iron Age	period from c 600 to 400BC
Middle Iron Age	period from c 400 to 100BC
Late Iron Age	period from c 100 to Roman invasion of AD 43
late Prehistoric	period from c 4,000 BC to AD 43 (Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age)
layer (L)	distinct or distinguishable deposit (layer) of material
medieval	period from AD 1066 to c AD 1500
Mesolithic	period from c 10,000 to 4000 BC
modern	period from c AD 1800 to the present
natural	geological deposit undisturbed by human activity
Neolithic	period from c 4000 to 2500 BC
Early-Middle Neolithic	period from c 4000 to 2900 BC
Late Neolithic	period from c 2900 to 2500 BC
NGR	National Grid Reference
OASIS	Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations, http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main
post-medieval	from c AD 1500 to c 1800
prehistoric	pre-Roman
residual	something out of its original context, eg a Roman coin in a modern pit
Roman	the period from AD 43 to c AD 410
section	(abbreviation sx or Sx) vertical slice through feature/s or layer/s
wsi	written scheme of investigation

13 Contents of archive

Finds: Two boxes of finds

Paper record

One A4 and one A3 box containing:

The report (CAT Report 1303)

ECC evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation

Original site records (feature and layer sheets, finds record, sections, plans)

Inked sections and finds illustrations

Site digital photos and log

Digital record

The report (CAT Report 1303)

ECC evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation

Digital figures and illustrations, site digital photos and log

Finds data, survey data

14 Archive deposition

The paper and digital archive is currently held by the Colchester Archaeological Trust at Roman Circus House, Roman Circus Walk, Colchester, Essex CO2 7GZ, but will be permanently deposited with Colchester Museum under accession code COLEM: 2016.88

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Appendix 1 Revised 2007 evaluation context list

The following is an amended context list for the 2007 evaluation based on a reassessment of the features after the 2016/7 excavation and subsequent post-excavation. Context types highlighted in bold are where evaluation interpretations have changed since the excavation.

Context number	Finds no.	Context type	Comments after 2016/7 excavation	Date
L1	31	Topsoil	-	Modern, late 18th/19th to early 20th century
L2	-	Subsoil	-	-
L3	-	Natural	-	-
F1 (T2)	1	Pit	-	Prehistoric
F2 (T3)	3, 4	Pit / ditch terminal	More likely to be a pit.	?Early Neolithic
F3 (T3)	2, 5	Ditch	Part of the same ditch as evaluation features F6, F25 and F26. Excavated as ditch alignment F193, F243 & F267.	Roman
F4 (T3)	-	Pit	-	-
F5 (T2)	-	Posthole	-	-
F6 (T9)	-	Ditch	Part of the same ditch as evaluation features F3, F25 and F26. Excavated as ditch alignment F193, F243 & F267.	Roman
F7 (T10)	9, 10, 14, 16	Pit	Half-sectioned during evaluation and fully excavated during the excavation	Early Neolithic
F8 (T10)	13	Pit	Half-sectioned during evaluation and fully excavated during the excavation	Early Neolithic
F9 (T10)	-	Pit	Half-sectioned during evaluation and fully excavated during the excavation producing Early Neolithic finds	Early Neolithic
F10 (T10)	-	Tree-throw/natural	Originally identified as a possible ditch during the evaluation, now an elongated tree-throw or natural feature	-
F11 (T5)	-	Tree-throw/natural	Originally identified as a possible ditch during the evaluation, now a tree-throw or natural feature	-
F12 (T5)	-	Tree-throw/natural	Originally identified as a possible ditch during the evaluation, now a tree-throw or natural feature	-
F13 (T4)	7	?Ditch/tree-throw	-	Prehistoric
F14 (T11)	8	?Ditch/tree-throw	Surface find of a prehistoric flint	-
F15 (T10)	11	Tree-throw	Originally identified as a prehistoric ditch during the evaluation, excavation revealed that it was actually an elongated tree-throw (numbered F228/F239, containing a prehistoric pot sherd)	Prehistoric
F16 (T1)	-	Natural feature	-	-
F17 (T1)	-	Natural feature	-	-

F18 (T4)	-	Natural feature	-	-
F19 (T6)	-	Pit	-	-
F20 (T8)	-	Natural feature	-	-
F21 (T7)	-	Natural feature	-	-
F22 (T6)	-	Natural feature	-	-
F23 (T12)	-	Tree-throw/ natural	-	-
F24 (T13)	-	Tree-throw/ natural	Originally identified as a ditch during the evaluation, now a tree-throw or natural feature	-
F25 (T13)	17	Ditch	Part of the same ditch as evaluation features F3, F6, and F26. Excavated as ditch alignment F193, F243 & F267.	Roman
F26 (T20)	-	Ditch	Part of the same ditch as evaluation features F3, F6, and F25. Excavated as ditch alignment F193, F243 & F267.	Roman
F27 (T20)	-	Natural feature	-	-
F28 (T20)	-	Tree-throw	Originally identified as a natural feature during the evaluation, but when fully excavated produced finds, suggesting it is probably a tree-throw	?Early Neolithic
F29 (T13)	-	Tree-throw/ natural	Originally identified as a ditch during the evaluation, now a tree-throw or natural feature	-
F30 (T19)	-	Natural feature	-	-
F31 (T18)	-	Tree-throw/ natural	-	-
F32 (T17)	-	Natural feature	-	-
F33 (T14)	-	Agricultural drain	-	Modern
F34 (T15)	-	Natural feature	-	-
F35 (T21)	-	Tree-throw/ natural	Originally identified as a ditch during the evaluation, now a tree-throw or natural feature	-
F36 (T22)	-	Natural feature	-	-
F37 (T16)	20	Pit	-	Prehistoric
F38 (T16)	19	Pit	-	Prehistoric
F39 (T16)	22, 55	Pit	-	Prehistoric
F40 (T16)	-	Cut feature	-	-
F41 (T26)	-	Ditch	Part of the same ditch as evaluation features F44 & F88. Excavated as ditch F265.	Roman
F42 (T26)	-	Natural feature	Originally identified as either a ditch or natural feature during the evaluation, confirmed as a natural feature	
F43 (T24)	-	?posthole	-	-
F44 (T29)		Ditch	Part of the same ditch as evaluation features F41 & F88. Excavated as ditch F265.	Roman
F45 (T27)	-	Field boundary ditch	Part of the same ditch as evaluation feature F87. Excavated as ditch F271.	Post-medieval / modern

F46(T31)	-	Tree-throw/ natural	Originally identified as a ditch during the evaluation, now a tree-throw or natural feature	-
F47 (T33)	-	Pit	-	-
F48 (T33)	-	Natural feature	Originally identified as either a ditch or natural feature during the evaluation, confirmed as a natural feature	-
F49 (T34)	24, 25, 53	Field boundary ditch	-	Post-medieval
F50 (T44)	-	Field boundary ditch	Part of the same ditch as evaluation features F82, F97 & F134. Excavated as ditch F272.	Post-medieval / modern
F51 (T44)	-	Natural feature	Originally identified as either a ditch or natural feature during the evaluation, confirmed as a natural feature	-
F52 (T34)	-	Ditch	Part of the same ditch as evaluation feature F63. Excavated as ditch alignment F193, F243 & F267.	Roman
F53 (T38)	-	Tree-throw / natural feature	-	-
F54 (T35)	-	Natural feature	Originally identified as either a ditch or natural feature during the evaluation, although not 100% confirmed is more likely to be a natural feature	-
F55 (T36)	-	Pit	-	-
F56 (T37)	-	Natural feature	Originally identified as either a ditch or natural feature during the evaluation, confirmed as a natural feature	-
F57 (T50)	-	Natural feature	Originally identified as a ditch during the evaluation, confirmed as a natural feature	-
F58 (T36)	-	Ditch	Part of the same ditch as evaluation feature F80. Excavated as ditch F170.	Roman
F59 (T61)	27	Tree-throw	Originally identified as a possible ditch during the evaluation, confirmed as a prehistoric tree-throw	Prehistoric
F60 (T61)	-	Plough scars	(not on plan)	Modern
F61 (T49)	-	Natural feature	Originally identified as either a ditch or natural feature during the evaluation, confirmed as a natural feature	-
F62 (T60)	-	Natural feature	Originally identified as either a ditch or natural feature during the evaluation, confirmed as a natural feature	-
F63 (T47)	28	Ditch	Part of the same ditch as evaluation feature F63. Excavated as ditch alignment F193, F243 & F267.	Roman
F64 (T47)	-	Pit	-	-
F65 (T47)	29	Tree-throw	Originally identified as a pit during the evaluation, confirmed to be part of tree-throw F294/F295 along with F66 and F67.	Roman
F66 (T67)	-	?Tree-throw	Originally identified as a pit during the evaluation, probably now part of tree-throw F294/F295 along with F65 and F67.	?Roman

F67 (T47)	-	?Tree-throw	Originally identified as a pit during the evaluation, probably now part of tree-throw F294/F295 along with F66 and F67.	?Roman
F68 (T47)	-	Pit	-	-
F69 (T47)	-	Tree-throw	Originally identified as a pit during the evaluation, confirmed to be part of tree-throw F297	-
F70 (T47)	-	Pit	-	-
F71 (T50)	30	Tree-throw	Originally identified as a ditch during the evaluation, confirmed as a tree-throw (partially re-excavated as F140)	Prehistoric
F72 (T47)	-	Pit	-	-
F73 (T47)	-	Pit	Also excavated as F291	-
F74 (T60)	32, 33, 34	Pit	-	?Early Neolithic
F75 (T60)	-	Posthole	-	-
F76 (T60)	-	Posthole	-	-
F77 (T60)	-	Stakehole	-	-
F78 (T60)	-	Stakehole	-	-
F79 (T62)	-	Natural feature	-	-
F80 (T48)	35	Ditch	Part of the same ditch as evaluation feature F58. Excavated as ditch F170.	Roman
F81 (T48)	-	Ditch	Excavated as ditch F285	Roman
F82 (T58)	-	Field boundary ditch	Originally identified as either a pit or ditch during the evaluation, confirmed as a ditch. Part of the same ditch as evaluation features F50, F97 & F134. Excavated as ditch F272.	Post-medieval / modern
F83 (T43)	-	Natural feature	-	-
F84 (T41)	-	Tree-throw	Originally identified as a gully during the evaluation, confirmed as a tree-throw. Probably part of the same tree-throw as F94.	-
F85 (T41)	-	Ditch	Part of the same ditch as evaluation features F86 & F119. Excavated as ditch F261.	Roman
F86 (T40)	-	Ditch	Originally identified as a natural feature during the evaluation, confirmed as part of the same ditch as evaluation feature F85 & F119. Excavated as ditch F261.	Roman
F87 (T40)	-	Field boundary ditch	Part of the same ditch as evaluation feature F45. Excavated as ditch F271.	Post-medieval / modern
F88 (T39)	36	Ditch	Part of the same ditch as evaluation features F41 & F44. Excavated as ditch F265.	Roman
F89 (T51)	-	Natural feature	Originally identified as a ditch during the evaluation, confirmed as a natural feature	-
F90 (T53)	-	Natural feature	-	-
F91 (T53)	-	Natural feature	-	-
F92 (T53)	37	Ditch	Part of the same ditch as evaluation feature F95.	Roman

			Excavated as ditch F375.	
F93 (T41)	-	Pit	-	-
F94 (T41)	-	Tree-throw	Originally identified as a pit during the evaluation, confirmed as a tree-throw. Probably part of the same tree-throw as F84.	-
F95 (T54)	-	Ditch	Part of the same ditch as evaluation feature F92 Excavated as ditch F375.	Roman
F96 (T54)	-	Ditch	Part of the same ditch as evaluation feature F102. Excavated as ditch F374/F414.	Roman
F97 (T57)	38	Field boundary ditch	Part of the same ditch as evaluation features F50, F82 & F134. Excavated as ditch F272.	Post-medieval / modern
F98 (T59)	39	Pit	Excavated as F320.	Prehistoric
F99 (T48)	40	Tree-throw	Originally identified as an erosion hollow during the evaluation, confirmed as a tree-throw. Also excavated as F322.	Roman
F100 (T47)	-	Gully	Originally identified as a ditch during the evaluation, confirmed as a gully. Also excavated as F316.	Roman
F101 (T63)	-	Natural feature	-	-
F102 (T65)	-	Ditch	Part of the same ditch as evaluation feature F96. Excavated as ditch F374/F414.	Roman
F103 (T65)	-	Pit	-	-
F104 (T66)	42	Pit	-	Prehistoric
F105 (T66)	-	Pit	-	-
F106 (T72)	-	Ditch	-	-
F107 (T72)	43	Ditch	-	Prehistoric or Roman
F108 (T73)	44	Ditch	-	Roman
F109 (T74)	-	Ditch	-	-
F110 (T74)	-	Ditch	-	-
F111 (T75)	-	Ditch	-	-
F112 (T76)	52	Ditch	-	Roman
F113 (T77)	-	Ditch	-	-
F114 (T77)	-	Pit	-	-
F115 (T80)	-	Natural feature	-	-
F116 (T80)	45	Pit	-	Prehistoric
F117 (T81)	-	Ditch	-	-
F118 (T82)	-	Natural feature	-	-
F119 (T51)	46	Ditch	Part of the same ditch as evaluation features F85 & F86. Excavated as ditch F261.	Roman
F120 (T59)	-	Posthole	-	-
F121 (T59)	-	Posthole	-	-

F122 (T59)	-	Silt patch	Originally identified as a broad, shallow ditch during the evaluation. Not identified during the excavation so probably a silt patch	-
F123 (T48)	47	Tree-throw	Originally identified as an erosion hollow during the evaluation, confirmed as a tree-throw.	Roman
F124 (T48)	-	Tree-throw	Originally identified as a ditch during the evaluation, confirmed as a tree-throw.	-
F125 (T68)	48	Pit	-	Prehistoric
F126 (T68)	-	Pit	-	-
F127 (T52)	-	Natural feature	Originally identified as a ditch during the evaluation, confirmed as a natural feature.	-
F128 (T52)	-	Natural feature	-	-
F129 (T68)	-	Pit	-	-
F130 (T68)	-	Natural feature	Originally identified as a ditch during the evaluation, confirmed as a natural feature.	-
F131 (T56)	49	Pit	-	Prehistoric
F132 (T56)	-	Pit	-	-
F133 (T57)	-	Tree-throw	Originally identified as a ditch during the evaluation, confirmed as a tree-throw.	-
F134 (T57)	-	Field boundary ditch	Part of the same ditch as evaluation feature F50 & F82. Excavated as ditch alignment F272.	Post-medieval / modern

Appendix 2 2016/7 excavation context list

<> = sample number

Context number	Find number	Context type	Description	Date
L1	70, 155	Topsoil	Soft, moist, dark brown sandy-clay with stone inclusions	Modern, late 18th/19th to early 20th century
L2	193	Subsoil	Firm, moist, light grey/brown silty-clay.	-
L3		Natural	Natural sands and gravels	Post-glacial
Evaluation features fully excavated during the current work				
F7	186	Pit	See CAT Report 450 for context information	Early Neolithic
F8	96, 97, 99, 113	Pit	See CAT Report 450 for context information. Re-excavated as F241 (resulted in intrusive modern finds during re-excavation)	Early Neolithic
F9	84	Pit	See CAT Report 450 for context information	Early Neolithic
F28	91	Tree-throw	See CAT Report 450 for context information	?Early Neolithic
F37	221	Pit	See CAT Report 450 for context information. Intrusive post-medieval finds from backfill of evaluation	Prehistoric
F38	222, 223	Pit	See CAT Report 450 for context information. (223 – sample discarded – no material after floating)	Prehistoric
Excavation features				
F135	56, 75, 71<5>	Pit	Friable, firm, dry, medium grey brown sandy silt, with charcoal inclusions, 5% gravel, 10% stones	Middle Neolithic, 3501-3141 BC
F136	57	Pit	Friable, dry, dark grey silt, 1% stone	Prehistoric
F137	58<1>	Pit	Firm, dry to moist, medium-dark grey/brown silty-clay, with charcoal flecks	Post-medieval/modern
F138	59	Plough scar	Friable, dry, dark grey/black silt	Post-medieval/modern
F139	-	Small pit/posthole	Firm, moist, dark grey/black silty-sand	-
F140	-	Pit	Friable, moist, dark grey-black silt, 1% stone. Originally numbered as F71	Prehistoric
F141	-	Pit	Friable, moist, dark grey silt, 1% stone	-
F142	-	Pit	Loose, dry, medium grey silty-sand, 1% stones	-
F143	60	Pit	Firm, dry, medium grey silt, 1% stones	Prehistoric
F144	61<2>, 64	Pit	Soft/friable, dry, medium yellow/brown sandy-silt, with charcoal flecks. (64 – discarded as natural non-worked flint)	Early Bronze Age, 1932 to 1758 BC

F145	-	Pit	Friable, dry, medium grey silty-sand, 1% stone	-
F146	-	Tree-throw	Firm, dry, light grey silt, 1% stone	-
F147	-	Posthole	Friable/firm, dry, medium grey silt, 5% stone	-
F148	-	Posthole	Friable/firm, dry, light-medium grey silty-clay, 2% stone	-
F149	62<3>	Posthole	Friable, dry to moist, dark grey/black sandy-silt, 5% stone	-
F150	-	Posthole	Friable, dry to moist, dark black sandy-silt, 1% stone	-
F151	-	Pit	Firm, dry to moist, light/medium grey silt, 5% stone	-
F152	63	Pit	Firm, dry, light-medium grey silty-sand, 1% stone	-
F153	-	Pit	Firm, dry, medium grey/brown sandy-silt, 15% stone	-
F154	-	Pit	Firm, dry, medium grey/brown sandy-silt, 1% stone	-
F155	79, 72<6>	Pit	Firm, dry to moist, light-medium grey/brown sandy-clayey silt, with charcoal and daub flecks, 10% stone	Roman
F156	73<7>	Pit	Firm, dry to moist, medium orange/brown sandy-silt, with charcoal flecks, 10% stone	-
F157	-	Pit	Soft/friable, dry, light-medium yellow/brown sandy-silt	-
F158	-	Pit	Soft, moist, medium grey/brown sandy-silt, occasional stone and manganese flecks	-
F159	-	Pit	Soft, moist, medium-dark brown silt, occasional stone	-
F160	-	Small pit	Soft, dry, medium brown sandy-silt	-
F161	65	Pit	Loose/soft, dry, light-medium grey/brown sandy-silt	Roman
F162	66	Pit	Friable, dry, medium grey silty-sand, 1% stone	Prehistoric
F163	-	Pit	Soft, moist, medium orange/grey/brown sandy-silt	-
F164	-	Pit	Soft, moist, medium orange/grey/brown sandy-silt	-
F165	-	Pit	Soft/friable, dry, medium grey sandy-silt, 1% stone	-
F166	-	Pit/ posthole	Soft, moist, medium orange/brown sandy-silt, 10% stone	-
F167	-	Pit	Soft, moist, medium grey/brown sandy-silt, with charcoal flecks, 5% stone	-
F168	-	Pit	Soft, moist, light grey/brown sandy-silt, 5% stone	-
F169	-	Natural feature	Soft, moist, dark yellow/brown sandy-silt, with iron pan inclusions	Post-glacial

F170	67, 68, 123	Ditch	Soft, moist, medium yellow/grey/brown sandy-silt, with daub flecks, 10% iron pan inclusions, rare stone Originally numbered F58 & F80.	Roman
F171	-	Pit	Soft, moist, dark yellow/brown sandy-silt, with rare charcoal flecks	-
F172	-	Pit	Soft, moist, medium grey/brown sandy-silt, with rare charcoal flecks, 2% stones	-
F173	-	Natural feature	Firm, moist, medium grey sandy-silt, 1% stone	Post-glacial
F174	-	Pit	Soft, dry, medium brown sandy-silt	-
F175	-	Pit	Soft, dry, medium brown sandy-silt	-
F176	-	Pit	Soft, dry, medium grey/brown sandy-silt	-
F177	69<4>	Pit	Soft, dry, medium-dark brown/black sandy-silt, with charcoal flecks	-
F178	-	Posthole	Friable, moist, medium grey/brown sandy-silt, 5% stone	-
F179	-	Posthole	Friable, moist, medium grey/brown sandy-silt, 5% stone	-
F180	-	Posthole	Friable, moist, medium grey/brown sandy-silt	-
F181	-	Posthole	Friable, moist, medium-dark grey/brown sandy-clay	-
F182	76	Pit	Friable, moist, medium grey sandy-clay	Middle Neolithic
F183	74<8>, 77	Pit	Firm, dry, medium grey/brown silty-clay	Middle Neolithic
F184/ F185	78	Tree-throw	Hard, dry, light orange/brown sandy-silty clay, 5% stone, 5% gravel	Middle Neolithic
F186	-	Posthole	Firm, dry, medium grey sandy-silt, with charcoal flecks	-
F187	-	Pit	Firm, dry, medium grey/brown sandy-clay	-
F188	80	Tree-throw	Friable, dry, light brown sandy-silt (80 – discarded – natural concretion)	-
F189	-	Posthole	Friable, dry, light brown sandy-silt	-
F190	-	Natural feature	Firm, dry, light-medium orange/grey loamy silt	Post-glacial
F191	-	Posthole	Firm, dry, medium grey/brown sandy-silt	-
F192	-	Posthole	Soft, dry, medium grey/brown loamy-silt	-
F193	-	Ditch	Firm, moist, light yellow/brown silty-clay Originally numbered F6, F25 & F26. Part of ditch alignment F193, F243 & F267.	Roman
F194			VOID	
F195	-	Tree-throw	Friable, dry, light-medium orange/grey sandy silt	-
F196	-	Posthole	Soft, moist, light orange/grey silty-clay, <3% stone	-
F197	111	Tree-throw	Friable, moist, medium grey silty-clay, <15% gravel, 4% stone. (111 – discarded as natural iron pan)	-

F198	81	Tree-throw	Friable, dry, medium grey/brown silty-clay, <10% stone	Early/Middle Neolithic
F199	-	Pit	Soft, dry, medium grey/brown clay-silt, <5% gravel, <5% stone	-
F200	-	Pit	Loose/soft, dry, medium brown clayey-silt, with rare charcoal flecks, <5% gravel, <5% stone	-
F201	-	Pit	Soft, dry, medium grey/brown clayey-silt, <5% gravel, <5% stone	-
F202	82	Tree-throw	Firm, dry, medium grey/brown clayey-silt, <10% stone	Early Neolithic
F203	83	Pit	Soft, moist, medium grey clayey-silt	?Early Neolithic
F204	-	Tree-throw	Firm, dry, medium grey/brown clayey-silt, <7% stone	-
F205	-	Tree-throw	Firm, dry, medium grey brown clay silt, w/ <5% gravel, <2% stones	-
F206	-	Stake hole	Friable, moist, medium grey/brown sandy-silt	-
F207	-	Posthole	Friable, moist, medium grey/brown sandy-silt	-
F208	-	Posthole	Friable, moist, medium grey/brown sandy-silt	-
F209	-	Posthole	Soft, moist, light-medium grey/brown sandy-silt	-
F210	85	Stake hole	Friable, moist, medium grey sandy-clay, with charcoal flecks. (85 – discarded – no viable remains after floating)	-
F211	-	Posthole	Friable, moist, medium green sandy-silt	-
F212			VOID	
F213	87 86<9>	Pit	Soft, dry, medium grey clayey-silt, with charcoal flecks, 1% stone	?Early Neolithic
F214	88	Pit	Soft, dry, dark grey clayey-silt, 1% stone	Prehistoric
F215	-	Tree-throw/ natural	Firm, moist, light yellow clay	-
F216	-	Posthole	Friable, dry, medium grey/brown silty-clay, 1% stone	-
F217	-	Posthole	Friable, dry, medium grey/brown silty-clay, 1% stone	-
F218	-	Posthole	Friable, dry, medium grey/brown silty-clay, 1% stone	-
F219	-	Pit	Soft, moist, medium grey clayey-silt, with <5% charcoal flecks, <10% gravel, <10% stone	-
F220	-	Pit	Friable, moist, medium grey clayey-silt, rare charcoal flecks, <5% gravel, <5% stone	-
F221	-	Posthole	Loose, moist, medium grey clayey-silt	Post-medieval/ modern
F222	-	Pit	Firm, moist, light yellow clay	-
F223	93	Pit	Friable, dry, dark grey silty-clay, with	Late Neolithic/

			charcoal flecks	Early Bronze Age
F224	-	Pit	Friable, dry, light-medium grey silty-clay, 1% stone	-
F225	89	Pit	Friable, dry, light-medium grey silty-clay, with charcoal flecks, 1% stone	Early Neolithic
F226	-	?Tree-throw	Firm, dry, light grey sandy-silt, with charcoal flecks	-
F227	90	Pit	Friable, dry, medium-dark grey/brown silty-clay, 1% stone	Early Neolithic
F228/ F239	105	Tree-throw	Firm, dry, medium grey/brown sandy-silt, with <5% charcoal flecks, 2% stone, <15% gravel. Originally numbered F15.	Prehistoric
F229	104	Pit	Firm, dry, medium grey/brown clayey-silt, with <5% charcoal flecks, 5% stone	Early Neolithic
F230	-	Posthole	Soft, moist, medium grey silty-clay, <2% gravel, <5% stone	-
F231	92	Ditch	<i>Not a separate feature, is actually F193 sx9</i>	Roman
F232	-	Pit	Friable, dry, medium grey/brown silty-clay, <1% stone	-
F233	-	-	VOID	-
F234	-	Pit	Firm, moist, light grey/brown silty-clay, with charcoal and daub flecks	-
F235	-	Pit	Firm, moist, light grey/brown silty-clay	-
F236	-	Pit	Friable, dry, light-medium grey/brown silty-clay, 1% stone	-
F237	-	Pit	Firm, moist, light grey/brown silty-clay, with charcoal flecks	-
F238	94, 95	Pit/ tree-throw	Friable, dry, medium orange/brown sandy-silt, 10% stones	?Early Neolithic
F240	98	Pit	Firm, dry, medium grey/brown silty-clay, with <5% charcoal flecks, 2% stone	-
F241	100, 177	Pit	Friable, dry, medium brown/black silty-sand, with 5% charcoal flecks. Originally numbered F8 (intrusive modern finds come from backfill of evaluation)	Early Neolithic
F242	106	Pit	Firm, dry, medium grey/brown silty-clay, with <5% charcoal flecks, 5% stone	Late Neolithic/ Early Bronze Age
F243	101<11>, 102, 159	Ditch	Firm, moist, light grey/brown silty-clay Originally numbered F3. Part of ditch alignment F193, F243 & F267.	Roman
F244	-	Pit	Firm, moist, light grey/brown silty-clay	-
F245	103	Pit	Firm, moist, light orange/grey/brown sandy-silty clay, 2% gravel	Late Bronze Age / Iron Age
F246	-	Pit	Firm, dry, light grey silty-clay, with <5% charcoal flecks	-
F247	-	Pit	Firm, dry, medium grey/brown silty-clay	-
F248	-	Pit	Firm, dry, medium grey/brown silty-clay, with <5% charcoal flecks	-

F249	107	Pit	Firm, dry, medium grey clayey-silt, with charcoal flecks	Late Bronze Age / Iron Age
F250	-	Pit	Firm, moist, light grey/brown silty-clay	-
F251	-	Pit	Firm, dry, medium grey/brown clayey-silt	-
F252/ F253	-	Tree-throw	Firm, medium grey/brown clayey-silt, with charcoal flecks	-
F254/ F255	109	Tree-throw	Firm, moist, medium grey/brown clayey-silt, with charcoal flecks	Early Neolithic
F256	-	Tree-throw	Friable, moist, light-medium orange/grey/brown silty-clay	-
F257	110	Tree-throw	Firm, moist, medium grey/brown silty-clay, with charcoal and daub flecks	Prehistoric
F258	-	Tree-throw	Friable, dry, medium grey/brown sandy-silt	-
F259	112	Tree-throw	Soft/friable, dry, medium brown sandy-silt	Prehistoric
F260	158<16>	Charcoal-rich pit	Friable, dry, medium grey/brown silt, with charcoal rich fill	-
F261	216, 217	Ditch	Loose/soft, moist, medium grey/brown sandy-silt, occasional stone Originally numbered F85, F86 & F119. Part of ditch alignment with F436.	Roman
F262	115	Ditch	Soft, moist, light yellow/brown silt, occasional stone	Medieval to post-medieval/modern
F263/ F268	116	Ditch	Soft, moist, medium yellow/mottled grey/brown sandy-silt, with rare charcoal flecks, occasional stone	Roman
F264	194	Ditch	Soft, moist, light yellow/brown sandy-silt, occasional stones	Roman
F265	119, 154	Ditch	Firm, moist, light-medium grey/brown silty-clay, 1% stone. Originally numbered F41, F44 & F88.	Roman
F266	117	Ditch	Soft, moist, dark grey-brown sandy-loam, with charcoal flecks, common stone. Originally numbered F49.	Medieval to post-medieval/modern
F267	118, 215	Ditch	Soft to firm, moist, light-medium grey/brown sandy silt, occasional stones Originally numbered F52 & F63 (Roman finds). Part of ditch alignment F193, F243 & F267.	Roman, early/mid 2nd to the 3rd century
F269	120	Posthole	Friable, dry, medium grey/brown sandy-silt (120 – discarded as natural iron pan)	-
F270	121	Land drain	Loose/soft, moist, medium orange/grey/brown sandy-silt, 5% stones	Late post-medieval/modern
F271	-	Field boundary ditch	Soft, moist, dark brown sandy-silt. Originally numbered F45 & F87. Part of ditch alignment with F272.	Visible on 1874 OS Map, backfilled 1967-1980
F272	124	Field boundary ditch	Soft, moist, dark brown sandy-silt. Originally numbered F50, F82, F134 & F197. Part of ditch alignment with F271.	Visible on 1874 OS Map, backfilled 1967-1980
F273	125	Tree-throw	Firm/hard, dry, light yellow/grey/white	Late Neolithic /

			sandy-silt, with charcoal flecks	Bronze Age
F274	126, 127<12>	Tree-throw	Friable, dry, medium-dark orange/grey/brown clayey-silt, with charcoal flecks	Prehistoric
F275	-	Tree-throw	Friable, dry, medium grey/brown sandy-silt	-
F276	-	Tree-throw	Friable, dry, medium grey/brown sandy-silt	-
F277	-	Tree-throw	Friable, dry, medium grey/brown sandy-silt	-
F278	-	Posthole	Soft, dry/moist, medium grey sandy-silt	-
F279	-	Field boundary ditch	Soft, moist, light-dark grey/brown/black sandy-silt. Part of ditch alignment with F404. Joins F272 so must be post-medieval/modern.	Post-medieval/ modern
F280	-	Pit	Soft, moist, light-medium grey sandy silt	-
F281	128, 129	Ditch	Soft, moist, medium-dark grey/brown sandy-silt, with rare charcoal and daub flecks, occasional stone	Roman, early 2nd to early 4th century
F282	-	Gully	Soft, moist, medium-dark grey sandy-silt, with rare charcoal flecks, occasional stone	Roman
F283	-	Tree-throw	Soft, dry, light-medium grey/black sandy silt	-
F284	130	Gully	Soft, moist, light-medium grey/brown sandy-silt, rare stones	Roman, mid 2nd to mid 3rd century
F285	131, 135, 152	Ditch	Soft, moist, medium grey/brown sandy-silt, with rare charcoal flecks, occasional stones ALSO F81 IN EVAL	Roman, early 2nd to early 4th century
F286	-	Natural	Soft, moist, light grey sandy-silt	Post-glacial
F287	-	Tree-throw	Soft, moist, light-medium yellow/orange/grey/brown sandy-silty clay, occasional stones	-
F288	132	Tree-throw	Firm, dry, medium grey/brown/black sandy-silt, with charcoal flecks	Roman
F289	133	Tree-throw (rooting)	Soft/friable, moist, medium grey slightly sandy-silt, 1% stone	Early Neolithic
F290	-	Tree-throw	Firm, dry, light-medium grey sandy silt, 50% gravel, 10% stone	-
F291	134	Pit	Soft, moist, medium grey sandy-silty clay, with charcoal and daub flecks. Originally numbered F73.	Roman
F292	136, 137	Gully	Soft, moist, medium grey/brown sandy-silt, rare stone	Roman, early 2nd to early 4th century
F293	-	Pit	Firm, moist, medium grey/brown sandy-silt, 5% stone	-
F294/ F295	-	Tree-throw	Soft, moist, light grey sandy-silt, rare stones Originally numbered F65.	Roman
F296	138<13>	Tree-throw	Soft/friable, moist, light-medium grey slightly sandy-silt, with occasional	-

			charcoal, 5% stone	
F297	-	Tree-throw	Soft, moist, medium grey/brown/black sandy-silty clay, with charcoal flecks	-
F298	-	Animal burrow	Soft/friable, moist, dark grey/brown/black sandy-silty loam, rare stone inclusions	-
F299	-	Pit	Soft, moist, light brown, sandy-silt. Originally numbered F64.	-
F300	141, 144	Ditch	Soft, moist, dark grey/brown silty-clay, rare stone	Roman
F301	143	Tree-throw	Soft, dry, medium grey/brown, sandy-silt	Roman
F302	-	Pit	Soft/friable, dry, medium grey/brown sandy-silt	-
F303	-	Pit	Friable, dry, medium grey/brown sandy-silt	-
F304	-	Small pit / animal burrow	Soft, dry, medium grey/brown sandy-silt	-
F305	140<14>	Pit / posthole	Soft, moist, medium grey/brown sandy-silt, with charcoal flecks	-
F306	139	Pit	Friable/firm, moist, medium grey slightly-sandy silt, 2% stone	Roman, early 2nd to early 4th century
F307	-	Tree-throw	Soft/friable, dry, medium grey/brown slightly sandy-silt, 1% stone	-
F308	-	Small pit	Soft, moist, light grey sandy-silt	-
F309	-	Tree-throw	Soft, moist, medium brown/black sandy-silty clay, with charcoal flecks	-
F310	142	Pit / gully	Soft, moist, medium grey/brown silty-clay, rare stone	Roman
F311	145	Ditch	Soft, moist, medium mottled grey/brown silty-clay, rare stones	Roman
F312	-	Posthole	Soft, moist, light grey silty-clay	-
F313	-	Small pit	Soft, moist, light grey silty-clay	-
F314	146, 188, 160<17>, 184 (lost), 189<24>	Gully	Firm, moist, medium-dark grey slightly-sandy silt, with occasional charcoal flecks, 2% stone. Originally numbered F100.	Roman, early 2nd to early 4th century
F315	-	Posthole	Soft, moist, light grey sandy-silt	-
F316	185	Gully	Firm, dry, light mottled orange/grey sandy-silt, 5% stone	Roman
F317	147, 148, 153, 157, 170, 171, 172, 173, 161<18>, 162<19>	Pit/ drainage/ watering hole	Upper fill 1: Mottled pale grey/orange slightly sandy-silt, very occasional small-medium stones, occasional manganese. Upper fill 2: As 1 but less mottled and less manganese. Middle fill 3: Mixed patches of solid orange and mottled orange/pale grey slightly sandy-silt. Middle fill 4: Pale to mid grey slightly sandy-silt. Lower fill 5: Dark grey slightly sandy-silt, occasional charcoal. Middle fill 6: Very dark grey slightly sandy-silt. Middle fill 7: As 6 but separated by band	Roman, early 2nd to 3rd century

			of mottled orange pale grey silt. Lower fill 8: Brownish grey coarse sand.	
F318	-	Pit	Friable/firm, dry, light-medium mottled orange/grey sandy-silt	-
F319	149	Tree-throw	Firm, moist, medium grey/brown sandy-silt, with charcoal and daub flecks	-
F320	150	Pit	Soft, moist, light-dark orange/brown sandy-silt. Originally numbered F98 (mistakenly called F120 in evaluation report). Post-medieval finds from the excavation come from the backfill of the evaluation.	Prehistoric
F321	151	Ditch	Soft, moist, light grey/brown sandy-silt, rare stone	Roman
F322	-	Tree-throw	Soft, moist, light-medium mottled yellow/grey/ brown sandy-silt, rare stones	-
F323-F325	-	Posthole	Soft, moist, light grey silt	-
F326	156	Tree-throw	Soft, moist, medium grey/brown/black sandy-silty clay, with charcoal and daub flecks	Roman
F327	-	Tree-throw	Friable/firm, dry, light-medium grey sandy-silt, 1% stone	-
F328	163<20>	Shallow pit	Soft, moist, light-medium grey sandy-silt	-
F329	-	Tree-throw	Firm, dry, light orange/grey sandy silt, occasional stone	-
F330	164	Tree-throw	Soft/firm, dry, medium orange/grey/brown sandy-silt, with charcoal flecks, stone inclusions	?Neolithic
F331	-	Small pit	Soft, moist, light-medium grey silt, with charcoal flecks, occasional stone	-
F332	-	Tree-throw	Friable, dry, medium-dark grey/brown sandy silt	-
F333	165	Tree-throw / animal burrow	Friable, dry, medium-dark grey/brown sandy-silt	Post-medieval/modern
F334	-	Tree-throw	Friable, dry, medium/dark grey brown sandy-silt	-
F335	-	Posthole	Soft, dry/moist, medium grey/brown sandy-silt	-
F336	-	Tree-throw	Soft, moist, dark grey/brown sandy-silt	-
F337	166	Pit	Soft, moist, light grey silty-clay, 5% stone	Roman, ?early 2nd to 3rd century
F338	167	Gully	Soft, moist, medium grey silty-clay	Roman, ?mid 1st to early 2nd century
F339	169	Animal burrow	Firm, dry/moist, medium orange/mottled grey/brown silt, with charcoal flecks, occasional stone	-
F340	174	Tree-throw	Firm, dry, medium grey silty-clay, with <10% charcoal flecks	Prehistoric
F341	175	Small pit	Firm, dry, medium grey/brown silty-clay, with <1% charcoal flecks, 5% stone	Neolithic
F342	176	Tree-throw	Firm, dry, medium grey/brown silty-clay,	Prehistoric

			with <2% charcoal flecks, <5% stone	
F343	168	Tree-throw	Soft, moist, medium grey sandy-silt	Roman, mid 1st to 2nd/3rd century
F344	-	Pit	Soft, moist, medium grey silty-sand, 30% stone	-
F345	-	Pit	Soft, moist, light grey sandy-silt, 10% stone	-
F346	-	Pit / natural	Firm, moist, light grey/brown sandy-silt, 15% stone	-
F347	-	Pit/ tree-throw	Soft, dry, light brown silty-sand, 5% stone	-
F348	-	Tree-throw	Soft, moist, medium grey sandy-silt	-
F349	-	Posthole	Firm, moist, medium grey/brown silty sand, 1% stone	-
F350	198	Pit	Firm, dry, medium grey/brown silty-clay, <5% stone <i>F:198 (lost on site)</i>	-
F351	197	Posthole	Firm, dry, medium grey/brown silty-clay, <2% stone <i>F:197 (lost on site)</i>	-
F352	196, 210<27>	Pit	Firm, dry, medium grey/brown silty-clay, with charcoal flecks <i>F:196 (lost on site)</i>	-
F353	-	Tree-throw	Firm, dry, medium grey-brown silt	-
F354	179	Pit	Soft, moist, medium grey-brown silt, 20% stone	Post-medieval/modern
F355	183<22>	Pit	Medium brown/grey sandy-silt	-
F356	178	Tree-throw	Firm, dry, light grey sandy-silt, 3% stone	Roman
F357	-	Pit	Soft, dry, medium-dark grey/brown sandy-silt	-
F358	180, 181<21>	Pit	Friable, dry, medium grey/brown sandy-silt, with charcoal	-
F359	-	Posthole	Soft/friable, dry, medium grey/brown sandy-silt, 2% gravel	-
F360	-	Tree-throw	Soft, dry, medium brown sandy-silt, 1% stone	-
F361	182	Animal burrow	Firm, dry, medium-dark mottled orange/grey sandy-silt, common stone inclusions <i>F:182 flint discarded as natural</i>	-
F362	-	Tree-throw	Soft, moist, light brown sandy-silt	-
F363	187<23>	Posthole	Fill 1: Firm, dry, dark brown silty-sand, occasional stones Fill 2: Soft, medium grey silt, common stone Fill 3: Loose, medium grey silty-sand, common gravel	-
F364	-	Posthole	Soft, dry, medium grey/brown silty-sand, <1% stone	-
F365	190, 191<25>	Charcoal-rich pit	Soft, dry, dark brown/black sandy-silt with rich charcoal fill, 2% stone, 2% gravel	Prehistoric
F366	-	Posthole	Firm, dry, light grey/brown sandy-silt, with charcoal flecks	-

F367	192<26>	Tree-throw	Soft, medium grey/brown silt, 10% stone	-
F368	-	Tree-throw	Friable, light grey silty-clay, 25% stone	-
F369	-	Tree-throw	Firm, dry, medium grey/brown silty-sand, <1% stone	-
F370	-	Posthole	Firm, dry, medium brown silt, occasional stone	-
F371	-	Posthole	Soft/friable, dry, medium orange/grey sandy-silt, occasional iron pan	-
F372	-	Pit	Soft, moist, light brown sand	-
F373	195	Pit	Friable, medium grey/brown silty-clay, 20% stone	-
F374	-	Ditch	Hard, dry, light grey/brown silty-clay, occasional gravel. Originally numbered F96 & F102. Part of ditch alignment with F414.	Roman
F375	199, 200	Ditch	Firm, dry, medium grey/brown silt, with occasional charcoal and CBM flecks, occasional stone Originally numbered F92 & F95 (intrusive finds from backfill of evaluation)	Roman
F376	-	Pit	Firm, dry, medium grey/brown silty-sand, 5% stone	-
F377	202	Posthole	Firm, dry, medium orange/brown silty-sand, >1% stone. <i>F:202 (lost on site)</i>	-
F378	-	Pit	Firm, dry, light grey/brown silty-clay, with gravel	-
F379	-	Tree-throw	Firm, dry, medium brown silty-sand, >1% stone	-
F380	-	Tree-throw	Firm, dry, medium grey/brown, silty-sand, 1% stone	-
F381/ F397	203	Tree-throw	Firm, moist, medium-dark grey/brown/black sandy-silt, with charcoal and CBM flecks	Post-medieval/ modern
F382		Pit	Hard, dry, light grey/brown silty-clay, with charcoal and daub flecks, occasional gravel	-
F383	204	Pit	Soft, medium-dark grey/brown silty-clay, with charcoal flecks, 10% stone	Post-medieval/ modern, 17th/18th to early 20th century
F384	-	Pit	Hard, dry, light grey/brown silty-clay, with charcoal and daub flecks, occasional gravel	-
F385	-	Tree-throw	Firm, dry medium orange/brown sandy-silt, with occasional charcoal and CBM flecks, occasional stone	-
F386	205, 206<28>	Animal burrow	Firm, dry, medium grey/brown sandy silt, with charcoal flecks, occasional stone	-
F387	-	Posthole	Medium-dark grey/brown sandy-silt, <1% stone.	-
F388	-	Posthole	Friable, dry, medium grey sandy-silt.	-
F389	-	Posthole	Friable, dry, medium grey/brown sandy-silt	-

F390	-	Posthole	Friable, dry, medium orange/grey sandy-silt	-
F391	207	Posthole	Friable, dry, medium orange/grey sandy-silt.	-
F392	-	Tree-throw	Friable, medium grey silty-sand, with charcoal flecks, 15% stone	-
F393	-	Pit	Soft, moist, light brown sandy-silt.	-
F394	-	Posthole	Firm, dry, medium orange/grey sandy-silt.	-
F395	-	Posthole	Firm, dry, medium grey sandy-silt, 1% stone	-
F396	-	Tree-throw	Friable, medium grey/brown silty-sand, 40% stone	-
F398	-	Posthole	Soft, moist, medium grey/brown sandy-silt, with charcoal flecks	-
F399	-	Tree-throw	Medium, grey/brown sandy-silt, 5% stone	-
F400	218	Ditch	Firm, dry, medium orange/grey sandy-clay.	Roman
F401	-	Tree-throw	Friable, dark grey/brown silty-sand, 10% stones	-
F402 / F403	-	Tree-throw	Friable, medium grey/brown silty-clay, with charcoal flecks, 5% stone	-
F404	208	Ditch	Soft, moist, light grey/brown sandy-silt. Part of ditch alignment with F279. Joins F272 so must be post-medieval/modern.	Post-medieval/modern
F405	-	Tree-throw	Firm, moist, light yellow/grey/brown sandy-silt.	-
F406	-	Pit	Firm, dry, medium grey/brown silt, 15% stone	-
F407	-	Pit	Firm, moist, medium grey/brown sandy-silt, with charcoal flecks	-
F408	-	Pit	Firm, moist, light grey/brown sandy-silt, with charcoal and daub flecks	-
F409	210, 213	Ditch	Friable, medium grey/brown sandy-silt, 5% stone	Post-medieval/modern
F410	-	Ditch	Friable, moist, medium grey silty-sand, 15% stone	Roman
F411	-	Pit	Friable, dry, medium grey/brown silty-sand, 20% stone	-
F412	211	Ditch	Soft, dry medium orange/green silty-sand	Roman, mid/late 1st to 2nd century
F413	212	Pit	Soft, dry, medium grey/brown sandy-silt, 1% gravel, 1% stone	Early Neolithic
F414	214	Ditch	Same ditch as F374. (214 – lost on site)	Roman
F415	-	Pit	Soft, moist, medium grey/brown sandy-silt, <1% stone	-
F416	-	Posthole	Firm, moist, medium orange/grey silty-clay	-
F417	-	Ditch	Firm, moist, medium grey/brown sandy-silt	-

F418	-	Pit	Soft, moist, medium grey/brown silty-sand, <1% stone	-
F419	-	Tree-throw	Firm, moist, medium orange/grey clay	-
F420	-	Ditch	Soft, dry medium grey/brown clayey-silt	-
F421	-	Tree-throw	Soft, dry, light grey silty-clay	-
F422	-	Tree-throw	Soft, moist, light grey silty-clay	-
F423	-	Ditch	Soft, light grey silty-clay	-
F424	-	Tree-throw	Soft, moist, light grey silty-clay	-
F425	-	Tree-throw	Firm, moist, light grey silty-clay, 1% stone	-
F426	-	Tree-throw	Firm, moist, medium orange/grey clay	-
F427	-	Posthole	Firm, moist, medium orange/grey clay	-
F428	-	Stake hole	Firm, moist, medium orange/grey clay	-
F429	-	Ditch	Soft, light grey silty-clay.	-
F430	-	Pit	Soft, moist, light grey/brown sandy-silt, <1% stone	-
F431	-	Tree-throw	Soft, moist, light grey/brown sandy-silt, <1% stone	-
F432	-	Pit	Soft, orange grey/brown sandy-silt.	Post-medieval/ modern
F433	-	Ditch terminus	Soft, moist, medium green/grey silty-sand, <1% stone	-
F434	-	Tree-throw	Soft, light orange/grey silty-sand, <1% stone	-
F435	-	Tree-throw	Soft, moist, medium orange/grey sandy-silt	-
F436	-	Ditch	Firm, moist, medium grey/brown silt. Originally numbered F85, F86 & F119. Part of same ditch as F261.	Roman
F437	-	Ditch	Soft, moist, medium grey silt.	-
F438	219	Field boundary ditch	Firm, moist, dark grey/brown, silt	Post-medieval/ modern
F439	-	Linear	Firm, moist, medium grey/brown silt.	-
F440	-	Pit	Firm, moist, medium grey/brown silt	-
F441	-	Pit	Firm, moist, light grey silt	-
F442	220	Ditch	Soft, dry, medium, reddish/grey/brown silty-sand	Modern, 19th to early 20th century
F443	-	Pit/ natural	Firm, moist, light grey/brown silt, <1% stone	-
F444	-	Pit/ natural	Firm, dry, medium grey silt	-
F445	-	Tree-throw	Friable-firm, dry, medium grey/brown silty-clay, occasional	-
U/S	122, 224			

Appendix 3 Bulk finds catalogue

OR = orange-red; FS = fine sand; F-Ms = fine-medium sand

Context	Find no	Find type	Find period	Fabric/type	Description	Form	No	Wt/g	EVE (100=1 EVE)	Abra-ded	Finds date
F7, Early Neolithic pit	186	Pot	preh	D (C/D)	Open bowl rim, external surface abraded away to fabric core		1	10			Early Neolithic
		Pot	preh	D (C/D)	Body sherds possibly part of above pot, grey interior, brown exterior		7	102			Early Neolithic
		Pot	preh	D (C/D)	Includes large sherd and small sherd from thick walled pot		5	116			Early Neolithic
		Pot	preh	B (B/C)	Thin walled pot with oxidised surface		1	3			Early Neolithic?
F8/F241, Early Neolithic pit	96	Burnt stone	preh	flint	Very small ?natural flake piece, appears possibly heat affected – discarded		1	1			Prehistoric
		Pot	preh	C	Misc small sherds		8	12			Prehistoric
	100	Pot	preh	C	Bowl rim, relatively sparse flint		1	8			Early Neolithic
		Pot	preh	C	Bowl rim, relatively sparse/moderate flint		1	13			Early Neolithic
		Pot	preh	H	Sand-tempered, dark surfaces		1	8			Early Neolithic
		Pot	preh	E	Sand-tempered with some flint, dark surfaces (see Fabric H)		4	18			Early Neolithic
		Pot	preh	B	Moderate/common flint inclusions		3	26			Early Neolithic
		Pot	preh	C	Moderate/common flint inclusions		5	52			Early Neolithic
	113 (intrusive backfill from eval)	Pot	mod	45m	Bottle rim sherd – Discarded		1	14			Modern, 19-E20C
		Glass	mod		Small dark blue glass, round (bun-shaped) counter/object, top and base chipped, diameter 25mm, height 14-15mm - Discarded		1	18,			Modern?
		Pot	preh	D	Fabric as other Neolithic pottery		6	12			Early Neolithic
		Pot	preh	M	Thick sherd, sandy fabric with some grog, oxidised surface		1	18			Neolithic-Middle Bronze Age
F9, Early Neolithic pit (upper fill)	84	Pot	preh	E	Grey, relatively thin wall		3	28			(?Early Neolithic)
		Pot	preh	C (B/C)	From one or two pots		10	82			Early Neolithic
		Pot	preh	D (C/D)	Includes joining body sherds		46	548			Early Neolithic
		Pot	preh	D	Possibly part of a ?base edge, rounded bowl base		1	78			Early Neolithic
		Pot	preh	D	Bowl rim (joining sherds)		2	34			Early Neolithic
		Pot	preh	O	Bowl rim, sparse temper, includes white quartz		1	16			Early Neolithic
		Pot	preh	C	Bowl rim		1	16			Early Neolithic
		Pot	preh	D	Bowl rim		1	4			Early Neolithic
		Pot	preh	C	Bowl rim top (top of rim only)		1	10			Early Neolithic
F28, ?Early Neolithic tree-throw	91	Pot	preh	E	Small abraded sherds, inc one broken rim? top		3	6			Later prehistoric
F37, prehistoric	221	Pot	preh	C	Sherds from 2 pots		3	10			Prehistoric
		Pot?	preh	H	Sand-tempered, but might possibly be a concretion		1	2			Prehistoric

Context	Find no	Find type	Find period	Fabric/type	Description	Form	No	Wt/g	EVE (100=1 EVE)	Abra-ded	Finds date
pit		Clay pipe	pmed		Piece from a bowl		1	2			Post-medieval, c 18-19C
F38, prehistoric pit	222	Pot	preh	G/H	Small abraded sherd, sand possibly with some flint and burnt organic matter		1	4		A	Prehistoric?
F135, Middle Neolithic pit	56A	Pot	preh	D	Peterborough ware collared Fengate bowl, several joining sherds from rim & upper body. Chevron finger-tip impressions around rim top, collar decorated with triangular sections of lines made by joined short drags, finger-end impressions under collar, finger-tip impressions on body	Fengate bowl	16	228			Middle Neolithic, c 3500-2800 BC
		Burnt stone	preh	flint	Flint fragment, calcified, crazed – discarded		1	2			Prehistoric
	56B	CBM	Rom/pRom	OR (GC) FS	Small slightly abraded piece, Roman or possibly peg-tile – likely intrusive – discarded		1	5		(A)	?Roman
		Burnt stone	preh	flint	Calcified/ part calcified – discarded		1	12			Prehistoric
		Pot	preh	D	Small sherd from the collar of the Peterborough ware Fengate bowl mentioned above						Middle Neolithic, c 3500-2800 BC
		Pot	preh	C (C/D)	Bowl rim		2	7			Early Neolithic
		Pot	preh	C (C/D)	Bowl body, decorated with close set finger-tip impressions, from the Peterborough ware Fengate bowl mentioned above.		1	6			Middle Neolithic, c 3500-2800 BC
	Pot	preh	C (C/D)	Misc sherds		5	22			Neolithic	
75	Pot	preh	B	Small abraded sherd		1	4			Prehistoric	
F136, prehistoric pit	57	Pot	preh	B			1	1		A	Prehistoric
F138, modern plough scar	59	CBM	med-pmed/mod		Peg-tile fragment – discarded		1				Medieval to post-medieval/modern
F152, pit	63	Fired clay	preh?	O FS	Rounded small lumps, orange & brown-grey, fine sand		2	10		A	-
F155, Roman pit	79	Pot	Rom	GX	Corrugated neck, fine-medium sand fabric		1	8		A	?Roman
F161, Roman pit	65	Pot	Rom	GX	Small sherd		1	1		A	Roman
F162, prehistoric pit	66	Burnt stone	preh	flint	Calcified/ part calcified – discarded		2	38			Prehistoric
F170 sx2, Roman ditch	67 (upper fill)	Pot	Rom	GX	Fine sand fabric, relatively thin, sherds with surfaces abraded away to buff core/ dark grey (GX/BSW)		3	4		A	Roman
F170 sx3,	68	Fired clay	-		Small abraded (rounded) sandy orange piece		1	2		A	-

Context	Find no	Find type	Find period	Fabric/type	Description	Form	No	Wt/g	EVE (100=1 EVE)	Abra-ded	Finds date
Roman ditch	(lower fill)										
F182, Middle Neolithic pit	76 (mid fill)	Pot	preh	D	Abraded small sherd		1	2		A	Prehistoric, Neolithic?
		Pot	preh	E	Abraded small sherd		1	2		A	Prehistoric
F183, Middle Neolithic pit	77 (mid fill)	Pot	preh	W	Finger-tipped surface, presumed from a Peterborough ware bowl, sherd flake, grey/dark grey fabric with some sparse flint (s-m) and sand but with voids from burnt vegetable matter		2	4			Middle Neolithic, c 3500-2800 BC
		Pot	preh	D			1	1			Neolithic?
		Pot?	preh	B	Possibly fired clay, brownish-orange fabric, sparse small/medium flint, abraded		1	1		A	-
F184, Middle Neolithic tree/throw	78	Pot	preh	D	Peterborough ware, body sherd with finger-tip decoration		1	10			Middle Neolithic, c 3500-2800 BC
F193 sx9 (F231), Roman ditch	92	Pot	preh	D	Sherds from the same vessel		4	12			Prehistoric, Neolithic?
		Pot	preh	E			1	2			Prehistoric
		Pot	mod	48D	Discarded		1	2			Modern, L18/19-E20C
		Pot	pmed	40	Discarded		1	4			Post-medieval, c 17-18C
F198, Early/Middle Neolithic tree-throw	81	Pot	preh	D			1	12		A	Early/Middle Neolithic
		Pot	preh	E			6	8		(A)	Early/Middle Neolithic
		Pot	preh	E	Ill sorted		4	18		(A)	Early/Middle Neolithic
F213, ?Early Neolithic pit	87 (upper-mid fill)	Pot	preh	B	Small sherds		2	8		A	Prehistoric
		Pot	preh	H	Small sherd		1	1		A	Prehistoric
		Fired clay			Small rounded pieces, ?probably fired clay rather than pot. Fine sand brownish-orange fabric		4			A	-
		Burnt stone	preh	flint	Calcified/ part calcified & reddened – discarded		2	20			
F214, prehistoric pit	88	Pot	preh	D	Small abraded sherd		1	2			Prehistoric
F223, Late Neolithic/ Early Bronze Age	93	Pot	preh	M	Beaker sherd, finger-tip impressions, brownish-orange surface	beaker	1	4			Late Neolithic/ Early Bronze Age, c 2400-2000 BC

Context	Find no	Find type	Find period	Fabric/type	Description	Form	No	Wt/g	EVE (100=1 EVE)	Abraded	Finds date
pit											
F225, Early Neolithic pit	89	Pot	preh	D	Broken sherd/ sherds from the same pot (fabric same as other Neolithic sherds)		5	15			Early Neolithic
F227, Early Neolithic pit	90	Burnt stone		SQ	Fracture piece from a heat affected sandstone/ quartzite stone – discarded		1	40			Prehistoric
F229, Early Neolithic pit	0	Pot	preh	E	Bowl rim sherd, small-medium flint & sand fabric		3	12			Early Neolithic
		Pot	preh	B	Bowl rim sherd, common small-medium flint		3	12			Neolithic?
F238, ?Early Neolithic pit/tree-throw	94 (upper fill)	Burnt stone	preh	flint	Calcified – discarded		1	12			Prehistoric
		95	Pot	preh	D	Small abraded sherds		4	6		A
	Pot		preh	H			1	1		A	Prehistoric
	Pot		preh	O	Body sherd		1	6		A	Prehistoric
	Pot	preh	H		Very small sandy sherds, appear to be pottery		2	1			Prehistoric
F239, prehistoric tree-throw	105	Pot	preh	B	Small sherd		1	2		A	Prehistoric
F241, Early Neolithic pit	177 (mid fill)	Pot	preh	D	Small rim top sherd		1	3			Early Neolithic
		Pot	preh	E	Black surface, small area of thin burnt residue on surface, moderate/ common slightly ill sorted flint		7	36			Prehistoric
		Misc	pmed/ mod		Coal/coke cinder, likely intrusive from backfill of evaluation		1	2			Post-medieval/mod
F242, Late Neolithic/ Early Bronze Age pit	98	Pot	preh	M	Beaker pot, quite broken up (57 small-medium sherds with other small fragments). Sherds from base foot edge and body. Decorated with spaced comb impressed rows. Sand fabric with some vegetable matter inclusions.	beaker	57	248			Late Neolithic/ Early Bronze Age, c 2400-2000 BC
	106	Pot	preh	D			1	12			Neolithic?
F243 sx1, Roman ditch	102	Pot	preh	E	Rim? possibly just a body sherd, post Deverl-Rimbury?		1	2			Prehistoric
F245, Late Bronze Age/Iron Age pit	103 (mid fill)	Pot	preh	B (A/B)	Sherds from two pots, one quite large sherd, fairly fine flint, well sorted and distributed, generally more typical of post Deverl-Rimbury than Neolithic pottery (probably not later than Early Iron Age)		2	32			Prehistoric (post Deverl-Rimbury?)
F249, Late Bronze Age/ Iron Age pit	107	Pot	preh	E	Sand with moderate small/medium, well sorted flint, generally more typical of post Deverl-Rimbury than Neolithic pottery (probably not later than Early Iron Age)		1	4		A	Prehistoric (post Deverl-Rimbury?)
		Pot	preh	C	Misc small sherds		7	14			
		Pot	preh	B			1	2			Prehistoric
		Pot	preh	G/H		Sand small/medium, well sorted, more typical of post Deverl-Rimbury/Iron Age		1	4		(A)
F257,	110	Pot	preh	G/H	Fragments (residual) – visible quartz sand		4	10		A	Prehistoric

Context	Find no	Find type	Find period	Fabric/type	Description	Form	No	Wt/g	EVE (100=1 EVE)	Abraded	Finds date	
prehistoric tree-throw	(upper fill)	Pot	preh	H	Abraded sherd		1	4		A	Prehistoric	
		Pot	preh	E	Fragments (residual) – sandy fabric includes some flint		3	4			Prehistoric	
F259, prehistoric tree-throw	112 (upper fill)	Pot	preh	O	Small abraded sherd with small cordon at body carination (See Brown 2008, fig. 19 no. 35 with enhanced carination)		2	4		A	Prehistoric	
F261, Roman ditch	216 (lower fill)	Pot	preh	B	Grey, rather thin sherds, sparse fine-medium flint, more typical of post Deverl-Rimbury/Iron Age		2	4			Prehistoric (Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age?)	
F262, medieval+ ditch	115 (mid fill)	CBM	med-pmed/mod		Peg-tile fragment – discarded		1				Medieval to post-medieval/modern	
F263 sx1, Roman ditch	116 (mid fill)	Pot	preh	B (B/C)	Small sherds (from same vessel), common small-medium flint		2	6			Prehistoric	
F264 sx4, Roman ditch	194	Pot	Rom	GX	Sandy dark orange-brown/brown, appears different to the usual grey & black surface sherds here, moderately thick (see F281 (128))		2	12			Roman	
F265, Roman ditch	217	Pot	preh	M?	Possibly burnt/scorched, cracking in surface		1	8		A	Prehistoric	
	254	Pot	preh	E	Fine sparse-moderate flint, generally more typical of post Deverl-Rimbury than Neolithic pottery (probably not later than Early Iron Age)		1	16			Prehistoric	
F266, medieval+ ditch	117 (surface)	CBM	med-pmed/mod		Peg-tile – discarded		3				Medieval to post-medieval/modern	
F267 sx4, Roman ditch	118 (surface)	Pot	Rom	GB	From same pot, sherds from rim, wall & base, slightly beaded (rounded) rim, rim diameter 260mm	Cam 37	5	188	35		Roman, E/M2-3C	
F272, pmed/mod ditch	124 (lower fill)	Nail	-	fe	Corroded iron nail, 55mm long, curving shaft – discarded		1				-	
F274, prehistoric tree-throw	126 (upper-mid fill)	Burnt stone	preh	flint	Small piece, reddened & surfaces affected – discarded		1	1			Prehistoric	
		Charcoal	-		Quantity of small-medium size pieces (mostly small)						-	
F281 sx2, Roman ditch	128 (upper-mid fill)	Fired clay	-		Dull orange, moderate medium sand inclusions		1	4		A	-	
		Pot	Rom	GX			1	4		A	Roman	
		Pot	Rom	GX		Sandy dark orange-brown/brown, grey core, appears different to the usual grey & black surface sherds here, moderately thick (see F264 (194))		1	8			Roman
		Pot	Rom	BSW		Sherd, part of a bead rim – probably a black burnished type bowl form		1	8	4		Roman, 2-3C
F281 sx1, Roman	129	Pot	Rom	BAEG	Small sherd, abraded, soften by soil conditions, probably EG		1	2		A	Roman, E/M2-E3C	

Context	Find no	Find type	Find period	Fabric/type	Description	Form	No	Wt/g	EVE (100=1 EVE)	Abra-ded	Finds date
ditch		Pot	Rom	BSW (F)	Mostly from one jar, Cam 218, with one sherd from a carinated bowl	Cam 218	11	90	8		Roman, M1-E2C
		Pot	Rom	GX	Probably mostly from one jar, Going G25/Cam 268,	G25/Cam 268	9	62	60		Roman, E2-E4C
F284, Roman gully	130	Pot	Rom	GX	Body sherds, broad lattice of spaced lines (see CAR 10 fig 6.50 no103) possibly from Cam 278	Cam 278?	5	36			Roman, M2-M3C
		Pot	Rom	GX	Jar in sandy gritty fabric, undercut rim, surfaces abraded		2	36	36	A	Roman
F285 sx2, Roman ditch	152	Pot	Rom	GX	Sherd from jar with broad lattice (see F284 (130)) with small piece of burnt wood stuck to exterior, misc other sherds	Cam 278	7	30		(A)	Roman, M2-M3C
		Pot	Rom	GX	Sandy/gritty fabric top of jar rim		2	9	7	A	Roman
		Pot	Rom	BSW	Jar body sherd, Cam 218	Cam 218	1	10			Roman, M1-E2C
F285 sx4, Roman ditch	131	Pot	Rom	BSW	Sherds from several pots, quite broken-up necked jars, minimum 3, many sherds with sandy pale cream/buff fabric and abraded dark surfaces	J/B	31	166	51	(A)	Roman, ?M1-E2C
		Pot	Rom	BSW	Red-brown sandy fabric, burnt deposit on jar exterior, groove around shoulder below rim similar to Cam 268	G25/Cam 268	7	58	30		Roman, ?E2-E4C
		Pot	preh	B	Single sherd, moderately thick		1	22			Prehistoric
		Pot	Rom	GX	Sandy greyware body sherds, inc undercut jar rim		8	100	23	(A)	Roman
F285 sx1, Roman ditch	135 (upper-mid fill)	Pot	Rom	BSW	Sandy/gritty sherds, sherds from two pots, including jar rim	G23	9	44	8	(A)	Roman, M/L1-2C
F288, Roman tree-throw	132 (surface)	Pot	Rom	GX			2	42		A	Roman
F291, Roman pit	134 (mid fill)	Pot	Rom	GX	Very abraded, small sherd, badly affected by soil conditions, looks Roman		1	1		A	Roman
F292 sx1, Roman gully	136	Pot	Rom	GX	Gritty greyware, Going G25/Cam 268	G25/Cam 268	11	104	6		Roman, E2-E4C
		Pot	Rom	GX	Gritty greyware, abraded surfaces, sherds appear burnt/scorched		5	16		A	Roman
		Pot	Rom	GX		Cam 40	1	14	6		Roman, 2-3/4C
		Pot	Rom	GB	Burnished surface (sandy fabric), possibly GA	Cam 40	1	6	4		Roman, 2-3C
		Pot	Rom	GX	Part oxidised, grey-buff surface, brown-red fabric		4	8	2	A	

Context	Find no	Find type	Find period	Fabric/type	Description	Form	No	Wt/g	EVE (100=1 EVE)	Abra-ded	Finds date
F292 sx2, Roman gully	137	Pot	Rom	GX	Small-medium sherds, more than one pot, quite abraded		9	18		A	Roman
		Pot	Rom	GX	Quite abraded surfaces, leaving mostly the oxidised core		2	6			Roman
		Pot	Rom	DJ	Two small sherds of oxidised ware, buff surface, red interior		2	2			Roman, M1-2C
F300 sx2, Roman ditch	141	Pot	Rom	DJ	White slipped		2	6			Roman
		Pot	Rom	GX	Hard, sandy base sherd		1	14			Roman
F300 sx3, Roman ditch	144 (upper fill)	Pot	Rom	BSW (FM)	Body sherds, sandy fabrics (fine-medium no coarse)		8	60			Roman
F301, Roman tree-throw	143 (upper fill)	Pot	Rom	GX	Greyware with red-brown & grey core		1	2			Roman
F306, Roman pit	139	Pot	Rom	BSW	Several large sherds, no clear joins	Cam 218	5	182	42	(A)	Roman, M1-E2C
		Pot	Rom	BSW	Sandy fabric, burnt deposit on exterior	G25	3	52	37	(A)	Roman, E2-E4C
		Pot	Rom	BSW	More than one pot		25	73		A	Roman
		Pot	Rom	GX	Large jar/large storage jar	(LSJ)	1	12		A	Roman
F310, Roman pit/gully	142 (upper fill)	Pot	Rom	GX	Sherd, possibly oxidised (Buff) ware but probably abraded GX/BSW		3	2		A	Roman
F314, Roman gully	188	Pot	Rom	HZ	Base & sherds	LSJ	4	192			Roman, M1-2/3C
		Pot	Rom	BSW (F)	Sherds from more than one pot, relatively fine fabric, smooth surfaces, including necked jar		11	118	33		Roman, c ?M1-2C
		Pot	Rom	BSW	Including sherds from jar with stab decoration on shoulder		9	117			Roman
		Pot	Rom	GX	Jar rim, high shouldered jar with groove around shoulder below rim, similar to Cam 268, but rim slightly everted	G24/G25	1	14	11		Roman, ?2-E4C
		Pot	Rom	DJ	Sandy, red-brown	Cam 243/244-246	1	6	7		Roman, M/L1-E2C
	146 (Fill 6&7)	Pot	Rom	GX	One jar, Going G25/Cam 268, high shouldered, slightly everted, squared rim	G25/Cam 268	5	96	26		Roman, E2-E4C
		Pot	Rom	GX	Rounded body profile?	Cam 243/244-246	1	36	13		Roman, M1-L1/E2C

Context	Find no	Find type	Find period	Fabric/type	Description	Form	No	Wt/g	EVE (100=1 EVE)	Abraded	Finds date
		Pot	Rom	BSW (F)	Misc sherds, including necked jar/bowl rim	J/B	19	82	10	(A)	Roman, ?M1-2C
		Pot	Rom	GX	Small sherd, sandy fabric, surfaces abraded, brown-orange fabric		1	4	8	A	Roman
		Pot	Rom	BSW	Sandy		2	12		(A)	Roman
F316, Roman gully	185	Pot	Rom	GX	Very small abraded sherds/ fragments, part of a rounded rim in hard sandy fabric, almost certainly Roman as similar to the sandy Roman GX fabric		4	2			Roman
F317, Roman pit	147 (lower fill)	Pot	Rom	GX	Slightly thick greyware sherd		1	4		A	Roman
		Pot	Rom	BSW	Small sherd plus other fragments		3	6		(A)	Roman
	148 (upper fill)	Pot	Rom?	GX	Sandy sherd, possibly from a large jar/ storage jar, probably Roman		1	18			Roman?
		Pot	Rom	BSW	Sherds from 2-3 pots, including rim from Cam 37-type bowl	Cam 37	4	70	4	(A)	Roman, E2-3C
		Pot	Rom	GX	Greyware jar/bowl base (whole base)		1	136			Roman
	157 (mid fill)	Pot	LIA/Rom	RCW	Pot with combed surface, storage jar, fabric contains burnt organic & organic matter, possibly also some grog. Appears hand made & wheel finished – no clear turning marks	jar/ storage jar	1	38			Late Iron Age/ Roman, 1C AD
		Pot	Rom	RCW	Soft grey fabric with inclusions of burnt organic matter, badly abraded/ affected by soil conditions		1	28		A	Early Roman?
	170 (lower fill)	Pot	Rom	GX	Greyware sherd		1	4		A	Roman
		Burnt stone	preh	flint	Heat affected, calcified – discarded		2	16			Prehistoric
	172 (upper fill)	Pot	Rom	GX	greyware		2	12			Roman
	171 (upper fill)	CBM	Rom?		Possibly very degraded cream Roman brick/tile or fired clay, abraded, cracked through, quite hard, silty buff & reddish-buff fabric, small edge piece with right-angle surfaces – discarded		1	22		(A)	Roman?
	-	CBM	Rom	OR FS	Probably Roman <i>tegula</i> – discarded		1	44			Roman
	F319, undated tree-throw	149 (upper-mid fill)	Fired clay	-		Small pieces in orange sandy fabric		3	4		(A)
F320, prehistoric pit	150	Pot	pmed	40	Rim (internal glaze) (full date range 16/17-18/E19C) – discarded		1	14			Post-medieval, c 17-18C
		Fired clay	preh?	O S	Irregular lumps, sandy orange fabric, some pale slit/clay inclusions		3	14			Prehistoric?
F321, Roman ditch	151 (upper fill)	Burnt stone	preh	flint	Heat affected flint, deep red and other surface damage – discarded		1	32			Prehistoric

Context	Find no	Find type	Find period	Fabric/type	Description	Form	No	Wt/g	EVE (100=1 EVE)	Abra-ded	Finds date	
F326, Roman tree-throw	156	Pot	preh	B	Sparse flint, two similar sherds one sherd surface decorated with bands of comb impressions, second sherd with part of ?chevron pattern		2	3			Prehistoric, Late Neolithic to Bronze Age	
		Pot	preh	H	HM sandy fabric		1	10		A	Prehistoric	
		Mortar	Rom		Small piece, lime mortar with brick dust (presumed <i>op sig</i>)		1	2			Presumed Roman	
		Animal bone	-		One piece of skull fragment from an unidentifiable small/medium mammal. Could conceivably be a burrowing animal which has perished.		1	2			-	
F330, ? Neolithic tree-throw	164	Pot	preh	C (B/C)	Small sherd, surface flake with band of fine comb decoration across it. Probably Neolithic: see pottery report for a discussion.		1	4			Prehistoric, possibly Early Neolithic	
		Pot	preh	C (B/C)	Small sherd, surface flake with part band of fine comb decoration		1	12			Prehistoric, possibly Early Neolithic	
		Charcoal	-		Small pieces, rather fine (possibly burnt wood charcoal but could be something else)		1	1			-	
F333, modern tree-throw/burrow	165 (mid fill)	Pot	pmed/ mod	45	Green glazed stoneware (glaze internal & external) - Discarded		1	16			Post-medieval/modern	
F337, Roman pit	166	Pot	Rom	GX	Sherds from a necked jar/bowl, probably Cam 221/226. Grey surface grey & red brown fabric core	?Cam 221/226	19	124	27	A	Roman, M1-E2C	
		Pot	Rom	GB	Single sherd, possibly Fabric GB		1	4			Roman, ?E2-3C	
F338 sx1, Roman gully	167 (mid fill)	Pot	Rom	GX	Miscellaneous sherds: including carinated bowl, possibly Cam 243/244-246; small black-burnished ware type bead rim bowl Cam 37 & a jar rim; quite broken-up and abraded, some sherds with surfaces abraded away to buff core/ dark grey (GX/BSW)	Cam 243/244-246(?) Cam 37(?)	10	14	16	A	Roman, ?M1-E2C	
		Pot	Rom	GX	Sherd, possibly oxidised (buff) ware but probably abraded GX/BSW		1	2		(A)	Roman	
		Pot	Rom	BSW				1	2		(A)	Roman
		Charcoal	-		Very small quantity of small-medium sized pieces							-
F339, undated animal burrow	169	Charcoal	-		Small quantity of small pieces – discarded						-	
F341, Neolithic pit	175 (mid fill)	Pot	preh	D	Mixed flint, ill sorted		2	22			Neolithic?	
F343, Roman	168	Pot	Rom	HZ			1	58		(A)	Roman, M1-2/3C	

Context	Find no	Find type	Find period	Fabric/type	Description	Form	No	Wt/g	EVE (100=1 EVE)	Abra-ded	Finds date
tree-throw		Pot	Rom	BSW	Sherds probably all from one pot		6	14			Roman
F354, pmed/mod pit	179	CBM	med-pmed/mod		Peg-tile fragments – discarded		2				Medieval to post-medieval/modern
F356, Roman tree-throw	178	CBM	Rom	OR FS	Roman <i>Tegula</i> piece, base c 22mm thick – discarded		1	166		A	Roman
F358, undated pit	180	Charcoal	-		Small quantity of medium-large pieces						-
F365, prehistoric pit	190	Burnt stone	preh	flint	Heat affected flint (small stones/pieces), some deep red others crazed – discarded . Excavation notes state that this is a sample of a larger number in the pit.		6	72			Prehistoric
F375, Roman ditch	195	Pot	preh	B	Red fabric with some sparse flint-temper Possibly a base sherd as one side densely gritted – typical of Late Bronze Age		1	4		A	Prehistoric (Late Bronze Age?)
F375 sx2, Roman ditch	199	Pot	preh	E	Small sherd		1	1		A	Prehistoric
	200 (upper fill)	Charcoal	-		Single piece						-
F381, pmed/mod tree-throw	203 (upper-mid fill)	CBM	Rom		Small piece brick/tile, looks Roman. Orange red with grey core (fine sand) – discarded		1	2			Roman
		CBM	med-pmed/mod		Small peg-tile fragments – discarded		6				Medieval to post-medieval/modern
		Animal bone	-		One axial fragment, probably from the mandible of a medium sized mammal – discarded		1	5			-
F383, pmed/mod pit	204 (mid fill)	CBM	pmed/mod		Pan tile fragment – discarded		1				Post-medieval/modern, L17/18-E20C
F391, undated posthole	207	Charcoal	-				1	2			-
F400, Roman ditch	218	Hone	-		SF2: Large sandstone hone/whetstone, grey, slightly banded stone, rounded ends, part of one side at one end missing (length 300mm, maximum thickness 65mm)		1	17800			-
F404 sx1, pmed/mod ditch	208	CBM	med-pmed/mod		Peg-tile fragment – discarded		1				Medieval to post-medieval/modern
F409,	210 & 212	CBM	med-		Peg-tile fragments – discarded		3				Medieval to

Context	Find no	Find type	Find period	Fabric/type	Description	Form	No	Wt/g	EVE (100=1 EVE)	Abraded	Finds date	
pmed/mod ditch			pmed/mod								post-medieval/modern	
		Animal bone	-		One cattle metacarpal. Very poor condition, bone is fragmentary, very chalky and the cortical surface has almost completely eroded away. One possible chop mark, although considering the fragility of the bone this could have occurred during its excavation – discarded		7	70			-	
F412, Roman ditch	211	Pot	Rom	GX	Probably most if not all one pot, beaded, slightly everted rim	G23	10	70	45	A	Roman, M/L1-2C	
F413, Early Neolithic pit	213 (upper fill)	Fired clay	-		Small abraded dark grey piece		1	4			-	
F432, pmed/mod pit	219a	CBM	pmed/ mod		Pieces from a brick(s), 1 piece and other small fragments – discarded		1				Post-medieval/modern	
F438, pmed/mod ditch	219b	CBM	mod		Drainage pipe fragment, cream fabric – discarded		1				Modern, 19-E20C	
		Pot	Rom	GX	Very abraded		2	4			Roman	
F442, modern ditch	220	CBM	mod		Brick end (60mm thick), possibly a shaped/specialist brick (not clear) – discarded		1				Modern, 19-E20C	
											-	
L1, modern topsoil	70	Pot / CBM	mod		Modern miscellaneous finds (all discarded) <i>Pottery</i> : c 10-20 sherds) of small, mixed sherds, quite broken-up, Fabric 48D. <i>CBM</i> : very small quantity peg-tile fragments. <i>Glass</i> : Small quantity of glass bottle sherds, 18/19-E20C. <i>Clay tobacco pipe</i> : small piece of stem. <i>Iron nail</i> : complete slightly bent wire nail, 19-E20C. <i>Animal bone</i> : small piece of rib bone from a medium size mammal. <i>Shell</i> : very small quantity of oyster shell fragments		Q					Modern, L18/19-E20C
		Burnt stone	preh	flint	Three calcified pieces – discarded		3	70			Prehistoric?	
											-	
U/S near F8	99	Cowrie shell	-		SF2: Complete small cowrie shell, white (22mm long, 20mm wide), top of shell missing/removed as an oval hole		1	3			-	
U/S	108	Pot	pmed	50	From cleaning above F240/F242 & F246. Dish/plate – discarded					A	Post-medieval, L17-18C	
U/S	-	Pot	preh	E	Bowl rim (moderate-large diameter bowl)		1	12		(A)	Early Neolithic	

Context	Find no	Find type	Find period	Fabric/type	Description	Form	No	Wt/g	EVE (100=1 EVE)	Abra- ded	Finds date
U/S	-	Pot	preh	E	Bowl rim (rim, small lipped, slightly flattened on top)		1	4			Prehistoric
U/S	-	Pot	preh	D (C/D)	Small rim sherd with ill sorted flint		1	2			Early Neolithic?
U/S	-	Pot	preh	E	Misc small sherds		15	30			Prehistoric

Appendix 4 Environmental assessment and analysis, Tables 1-7

Table 1: Sample details

Sample number	Find number	Feature number	Description	Period
1	58	F137	Fire-pit	undated
2	61	F144	Pit	prehistoric
3	62	F149	Posthole	undated
4	69	F177	Pit – mid fill	undated
5	71	F135	Pit – lower fill	Middle Neolithic
6	72	F155	Pit – lower fill	?Roman
7	73	F156	Pit – mid fill	undated
8	74	F182	Pit – mid fill	prehistoric
9	86	F213	Pit	prehistoric
10	97	F8	Pit	Early Neolithic
11	101	F243	Ditch – upper fill	Roman
12	127	F274	Tree-throw – mid-lower fill	prehistoric
13	138	F296	Tree-throw	undated
14	410	F305	Pit/posthole – lower fill	undated
15	153	F317	Pit/soakaway – upper fill	Roman
16	158	F260	Burnt pit – mid fill	prehistoric
17	160	F314	Drainage gully – upper fill	Roman
18	161	F317	Pit/soakaway – upper fill	Roman
19	162	F317	Pit/soakaway – lower fill	Roman
20	163	F328	Pit – upper fill	undated
21	181	F358	Pit – mid-lower fill	undated
22	183	F355	Pit – lower fill	undated
23	187	F363	Posthole – mid fill	undated
24	189	F314	Drainage gully	Roman
25	191	F365	Charcoal-rich pit – upper-mid fill	prehistoric
26	192	F367	Tree-throw	undated
27	201	F352	Pit	prehistoric
28	206	F386	Animal burrow – upper fill	undated

Key for tables

a = abundance [1 = occasional 1-10; 2 = moderate 11-100; and 3 = abundant >100]

d = diversity [1 = low 1-4 taxa types; 2 = moderate 5-10; 3 = high]

p = preservation [1 = poor (family level only); 2 = moderate (genus); 3 = good (species identification possible)]

Table 2: Prehistoric samples <2>, <8>, <9>, <12>, <16>, <25> and <27>

Sample	Finds number	Feature number	Description	Bulk volume processed (L)	Flot volume (ml)	Charred wood >4mmØ	Charred wood <4mmØ	Dried waterlogged Seeds			Modern root/rhizomes	Terrestrial Mollusca	Earthworm Cocoons	Mineralised globular object	Details – main and significant taxa
						a	a	a	d	p	a	a	a	a	
2	61	F144	Pit	40	125	3	3	1	1	3	3	1	-	-	uncharred black nightshade, fat hen and a lime fruit
8	74	F182	Pit	20	25	-	-	1	1	3	3	-	-	-	uncharred fat hen
9	86	F213	Pit	40	2	-	-	1	1	2	3	-	-	-	uncharred fat hen, fumitory and lady's/hedge bedstraw
12	127	F274	Tree-throw	40	5	1	3	2	1	3	3	-	-	1	uncharred mostly fat hen, some common fumitory
16	158	F260	Burnt pit	10	5	1	2	1	1	3	2	-	1	-	uncharred seeds of fat hen
25	191	F365	Charcoal-rich pit	40	25	1	3	1	1	3	2	-	-	-	uncharred lady's/hedge bedstraw and dead-nettle
27	201	F352	Pit	10	2	-	-	1	1	3	3	-	-	-	uncharred fat hen, knotgrass and common fumitory

Table 3: Neolithic samples <5> and <10>

Sample	Finds number	Feature number	Description	Bulk volume processed (L)	Flot volume (ml)	Charred wood >4mmØ	Charred wood <4mmØ	Dried waterlogged Seeds			Modern root/rhizomes	Earthworm Cocoons	Details – main and significant taxa
						a	a	a	d	p	a	a	
5	71	F135	Pit	10	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-
10	97	F8	Pit	20	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-

Table 4: Roman samples <6>, <11>, <15>, <17>, <18>, <19> and <24>

Sample	Finds number	Feature number	Description	Bulk volume processed (L)	Flot volume (ml)	Charred grains			Charred wood >4mmØ	Charred wood <4mmØ	Dried waterlogged Seeds			Modern root/rhizomes	cocoonsEarthworm	Details – main and significant taxa
						a	d	p	a	a	a	d	p	a	a	
6	72	F155	Pit	10	2	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	3	-	1	1 charred oat grain; uncharred fat hen, lady's/hedge bedstraw
11	101	F243	Ditch	10	2	-	-	-	1	2	1	1	3	-	-	uncharred fat hen
15	153	F317	Pit/soakaway	20	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	3	-	uncharred seeds of fat hen and knotgrass
17	160	F314	Drainage gully	10	2	1	1	3	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	1 charred wheat grain
18	161	F317	Pit/soakaway	20	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	-
19	162	F317	Pit/soakaway	20	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	1	-
24	189	F314	Drainage gully	20	15	-	-	-	1	3	1	1	3	3	-	some charred roundwood fragments, uncharred stinging nettle

Table 5: Undated samples <1>, <3>, <4>, <7>, <13>, <14>, <20>, <21>, <22>, <23>, <26> and <28>

Sample	Finds number	Feature number	Description	Bulk volume processed (L)	Flot volume (ml)	Charred grains			Charred wood >4mmØ	Charred wood <4mmØ	Dried waterlogged Seeds			root/rhizomes	Modern	Earthworm cocoons	Beetle elytra	Mineralised globular object	Details – main and significant taxa
						a	d	p			a	a	a						
1	58	F137	Fire-pit	10	15	1	1	2	2	3	1	1	3	-	-	-	-	1 charred hulled straight barley grain; uncharred fat hen and knotgrass seeds	
3	62	F149	Posthole	10	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	3	3	1	-	-	uncharred fat hen seeds	
4	69	F177	Pit	30	10	-	-	-	1	2	1	1	3	-	-	-	-	uncharred fat hen, lady's/hedge bedstraw	
7	73	F156	Pit	10	20	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-		
13	138	F296	Tree-throw	10	5	-	-	-	1	3	1	1	3	3	-	-	-	uncharred lady's/hedge bedstraw, fat hen, stinging nettle, clover perianth	
14	410	F305	Pit/posthole	30	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
20	163	F328	Pit	20	2	-	-	-	1	1	11	3	-	1	-	-	-	uncharred fat hen	
21	181	F358	Pit	40	10	-	-	-	2	3	1	1	3	3	1	1	-	uncharred knotgrass and lady's/hedge bedstraw	
22	183	F355	Pit	20	2	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	3	1	-	-	1	uncharred fat hen	
23	187	F363	Posthole	10	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
26	192	F367	Tree-throw	30	75	-	-	-	2	3	1	1	3	3	1	-	-	uncharred alder fruit	
28	206	F386	Animal burrow	10	30	-	-	-	-	3	1	1	3	3	-	-	-	uncharred stinging nettle	

Table 6: Plant macro-remains (not charcoal)

Feature number	Sample number	Taxa	Mode of preservation	Whole item count	Fragment count
F137	1	Hulled Barley (<i>Hordeum distichon/vulgare</i>) straight hulled grain	charred	1	1
		Fat-Hen (<i>Chenopodium album</i> L.)	charred	4	-
		Fat-Hen (<i>Chenopodium album</i> L.) seed	desiccated/dried waterlogged	14	-
		Blackberry/Raspberry (<i>Rubus fruticosus/idaeus</i>)	desiccated/dried waterlogged	-	2
		Violet (<i>Viola</i> sp.)	desiccated/dried waterlogged	1	-
F367	26	Bugle (<i>Ajuga reptans</i> L.)	charred	1	-
		Wild cabbage/mustard (<i>Brassica/Sinapis</i> sp.)	charred	2	-
		Indeterminate plant tissue	charred	-	1
		Black Nightshade (<i>Solanum nigrum</i> L.)	desiccated/dried waterlogged	6	-
		Lime (<i>Tilia</i> sp.) fruit	desiccated/dried waterlogged	3	1
		Small Nettle (<i>Urtica urens</i> L.)	desiccated/dried waterlogged	2	-

Table 7: Charcoal

Feature number	Sample number	Taxa	Fragment count
F144	2	Cherry/plum/sloe (<i>Prunus</i> sp.)	1
		Oak (<i>Quercus</i> sp.)	34
F274	29	Oak (<i>Quercus</i> sp.)	30
F330	30	Cherry/plum/sloe (<i>Prunus</i> sp.)	1
F358	31	Oak (<i>Quercus</i> sp.)	7
F367	26	Oak (<i>Quercus</i> sp.)	34

RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

25 June 2018

Laboratory Code SUERC-80157 (GU47808)

Submitter Laura Pooley
Colchester Archaeological Trust
Roman Circus House
Roman Circus Walk
Colchester
Essex CO2 7GZ

Site Reference Lufkins Farm COLEM: 2016.88

Context Reference F137 (58)

Sample Reference 1

Material Charred grain : Hulled barley

$\delta^{13}\text{C}$ relative to VPDB -25.5 ‰

Radiocarbon Age BP 232 \pm 29

N.B. The above ^{14}C age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD) and requires calibration to the calendar timescale. The error, expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.

Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Facility and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. The laboratory GU coding should also be given in parentheses after the SUERC code.

Detailed descriptions of the methods employed by the SUERC Radiocarbon Laboratory can be found in Dunbar et al. (2016) *Radiocarbon* 58(1) pp.9-23.

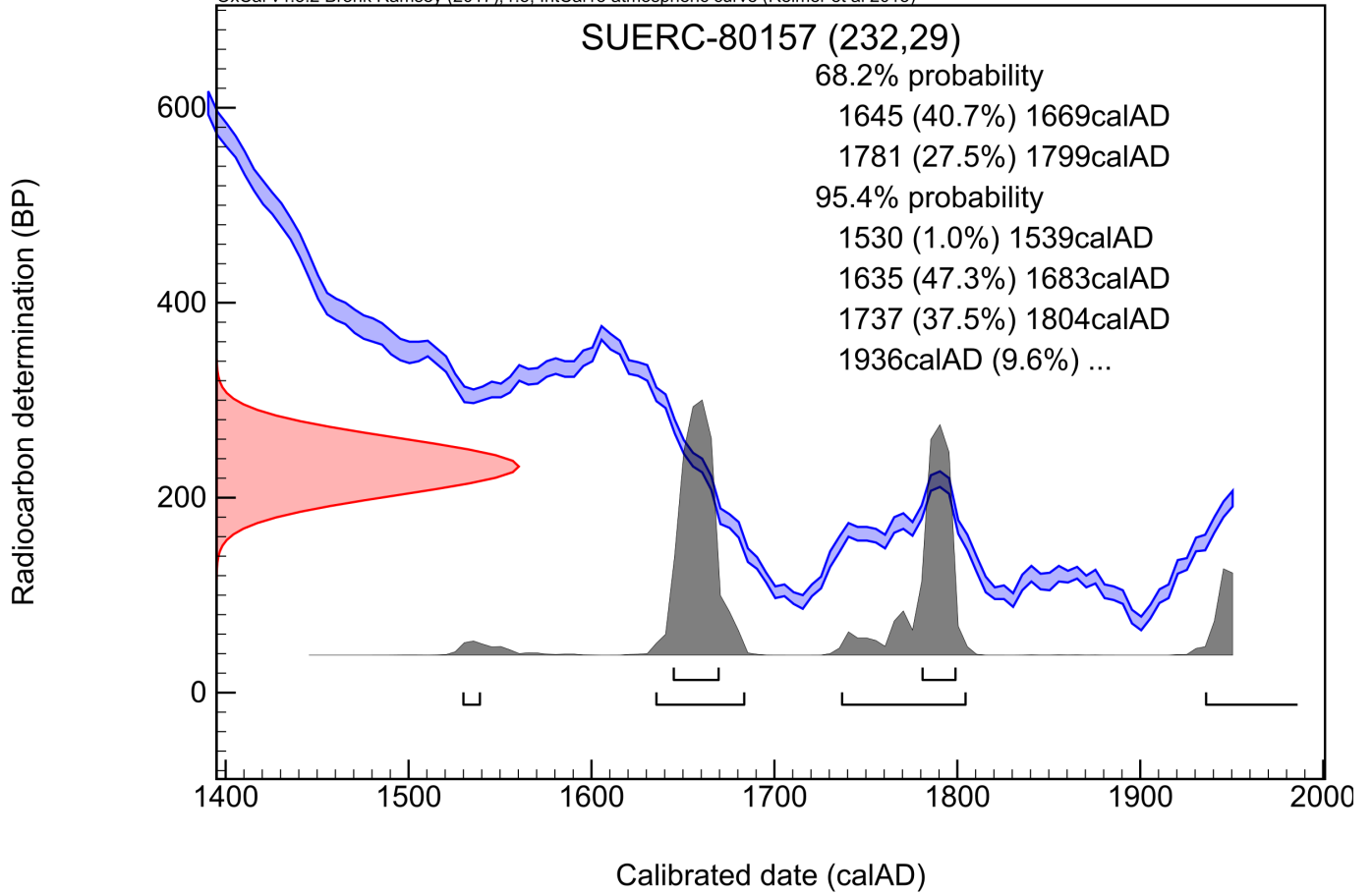
For any queries relating to this certificate, the laboratory can be contacted at suerc-c14lab@glasgow.ac.uk.

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by :



Checked and signed off by :





The radiocarbon age given overleaf is calibrated to the calendar timescale using the Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program OxCal 4.*

The above date ranges have been calibrated using the IntCal13 atmospheric calibration curve†

Please contact the laboratory if you wish to discuss this further.

* Bronk Ramsey (2009) *Radiocarbon* 51(1) pp.337-60

† Reimer et al. (2013) *Radiocarbon* 55(4) pp.1869-87

RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

25 June 2018

Laboratory Code SUERC-80158 (GU47809)

Submitter Laura Pooley
Colchester Archaeological Trust
Roman Circus House
Roman Circus Walk
Colchester
Essex CO2 7GZ

Site Reference Lufkins Farm COLEM: 2016.88

Context Reference F144 (64)

Sample Reference 2

Material Charcoal : cherry/plum/sloe (Prunus sp.)

$\delta^{13}\text{C}$ relative to VPDB -25.3 ‰

Radiocarbon Age BP 3524 \pm 29

N.B. The above ^{14}C age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD) and requires calibration to the calendar timescale. The error, expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.

Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Facility and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. The laboratory GU coding should also be given in parentheses after the SUERC code.

Detailed descriptions of the methods employed by the SUERC Radiocarbon Laboratory can be found in Dunbar et al. (2016) *Radiocarbon* 58(1) pp.9-23.

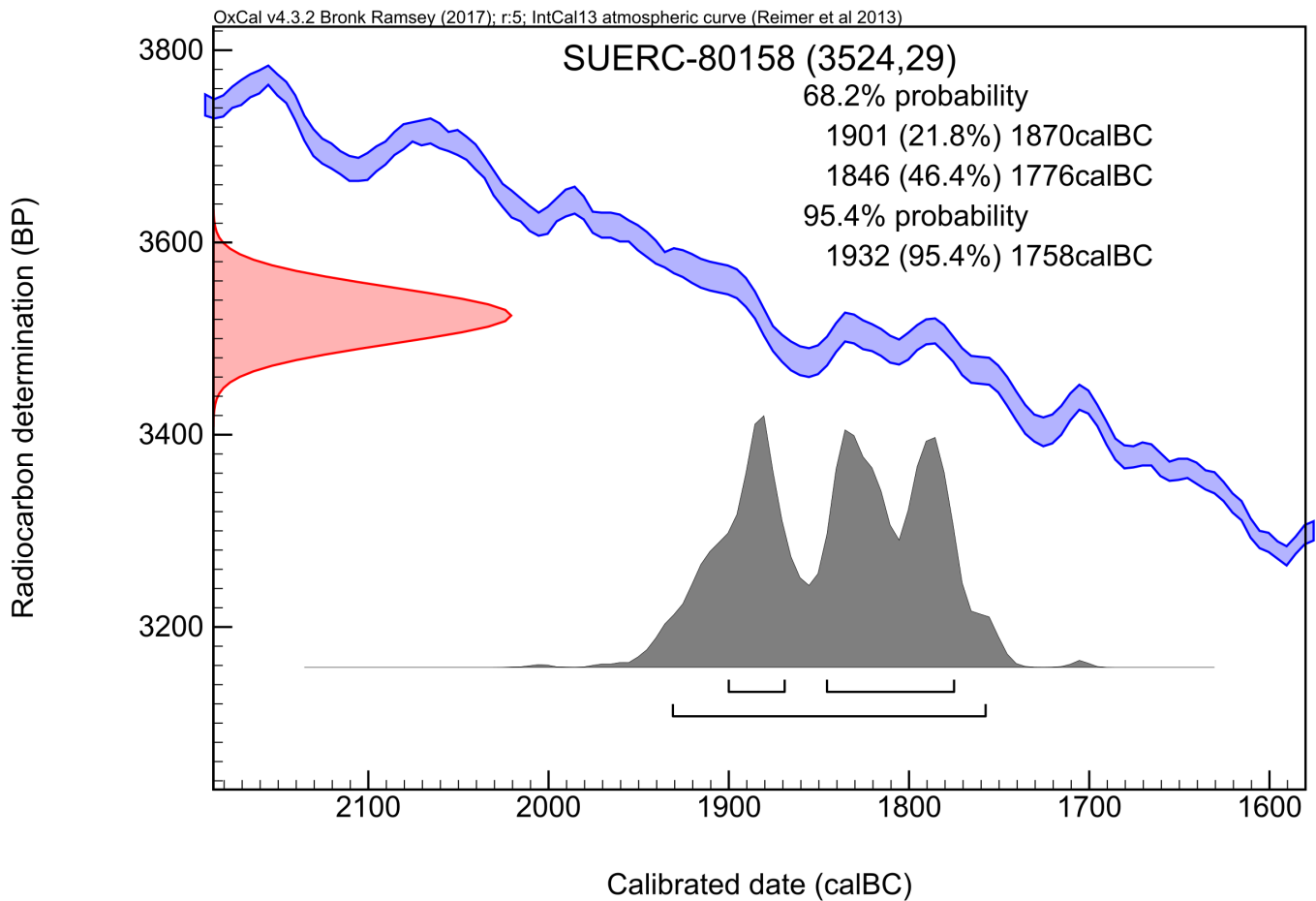
For any queries relating to this certificate, the laboratory can be contacted at suerc-c14lab@glasgow.ac.uk.

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by :



Checked and signed off by :





The radiocarbon age given overleaf is calibrated to the calendar timescale using the Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program OxCal 4.*

The above date ranges have been calibrated using the IntCal13 atmospheric calibration curve†

Please contact the laboratory if you wish to discuss this further.

* Bronk Ramsey (2009) *Radiocarbon* 51(1) pp.337-60

† Reimer et al. (2013) *Radiocarbon* 55(4) pp.1869-87

RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

25 June 2018

Laboratory Code SUERC-80159 (GU47810)

Submitter Laura Pooley
Colchester Archaeological Trust
Roman Circus House
Roman Circus Walk
Colchester
Essex CO2 7GZ

Site Reference Lufkins Farm COLEM: 2016.88

Context Reference F330 (164)

Sample Reference 30

Material Charcoal : cherry/plum/sloe (Prunus sp.)

$\delta^{13}\text{C}$ relative to VPDB -26.2 ‰

Radiocarbon Age BP 5709 \pm 29

N.B. The above ^{14}C age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD) and requires calibration to the calendar timescale. The error, expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.

Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Facility and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. The laboratory GU coding should also be given in parentheses after the SUERC code.

Detailed descriptions of the methods employed by the SUERC Radiocarbon Laboratory can be found in Dunbar et al. (2016) *Radiocarbon* 58(1) pp.9-23.

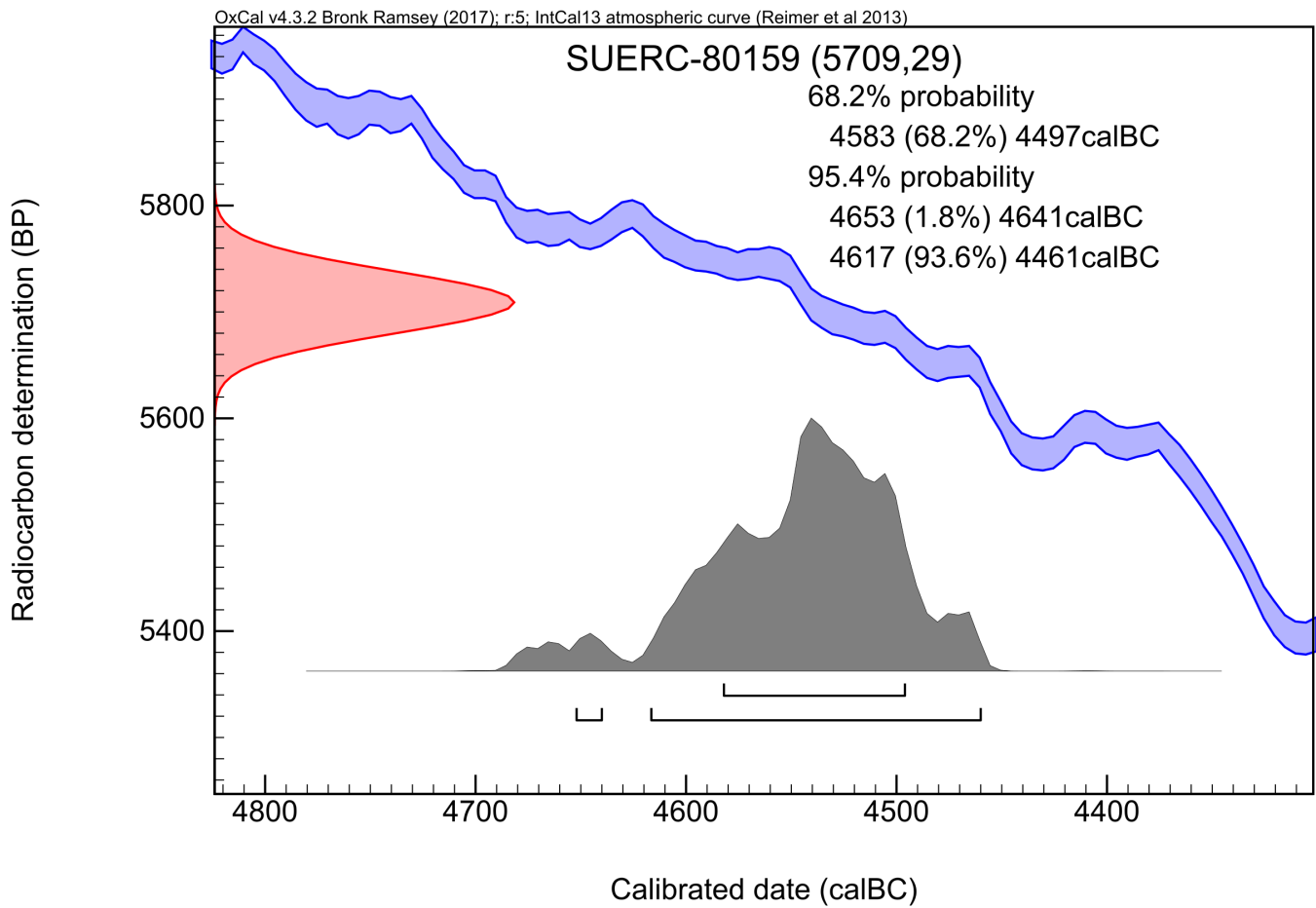
For any queries relating to this certificate, the laboratory can be contacted at suerc-c14lab@glasgow.ac.uk.

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by :



Checked and signed off by :





The radiocarbon age given overleaf is calibrated to the calendar timescale using the Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program OxCal 4.*

The above date ranges have been calibrated using the IntCal13 atmospheric calibration curve†

Please contact the laboratory if you wish to discuss this further.

* Bronk Ramsey (2009) *Radiocarbon* 51(1) pp.337-60

† Reimer et al. (2013) *Radiocarbon* 55(4) pp.1869-87

RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

25 June 2018

Laboratory Code SUERC-80160 (GU47811)

Submitter Laura Pooley
Colchester Archaeological Trust
Roman Circus House
Roman Circus Walk
Colchester
Essex CO2 7GZ

Site Reference Lufkins Farm COLEM: 2016.88

Context Reference F135 (56)

Sample Reference n/a

Material Burnt residue on Middle Neolithic pottery sherds

$\delta^{13}\text{C}$ relative to VPDB -25.0 ‰ assumed

Radiocarbon Age BP 4605 \pm 29

N.B. The above ^{14}C age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD) and requires calibration to the calendar timescale. The error, expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.

Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Facility and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. The laboratory GU coding should also be given in parentheses after the SUERC code.

Detailed descriptions of the methods employed by the SUERC Radiocarbon Laboratory can be found in Dunbar et al. (2016) *Radiocarbon* 58(1) pp.9-23.

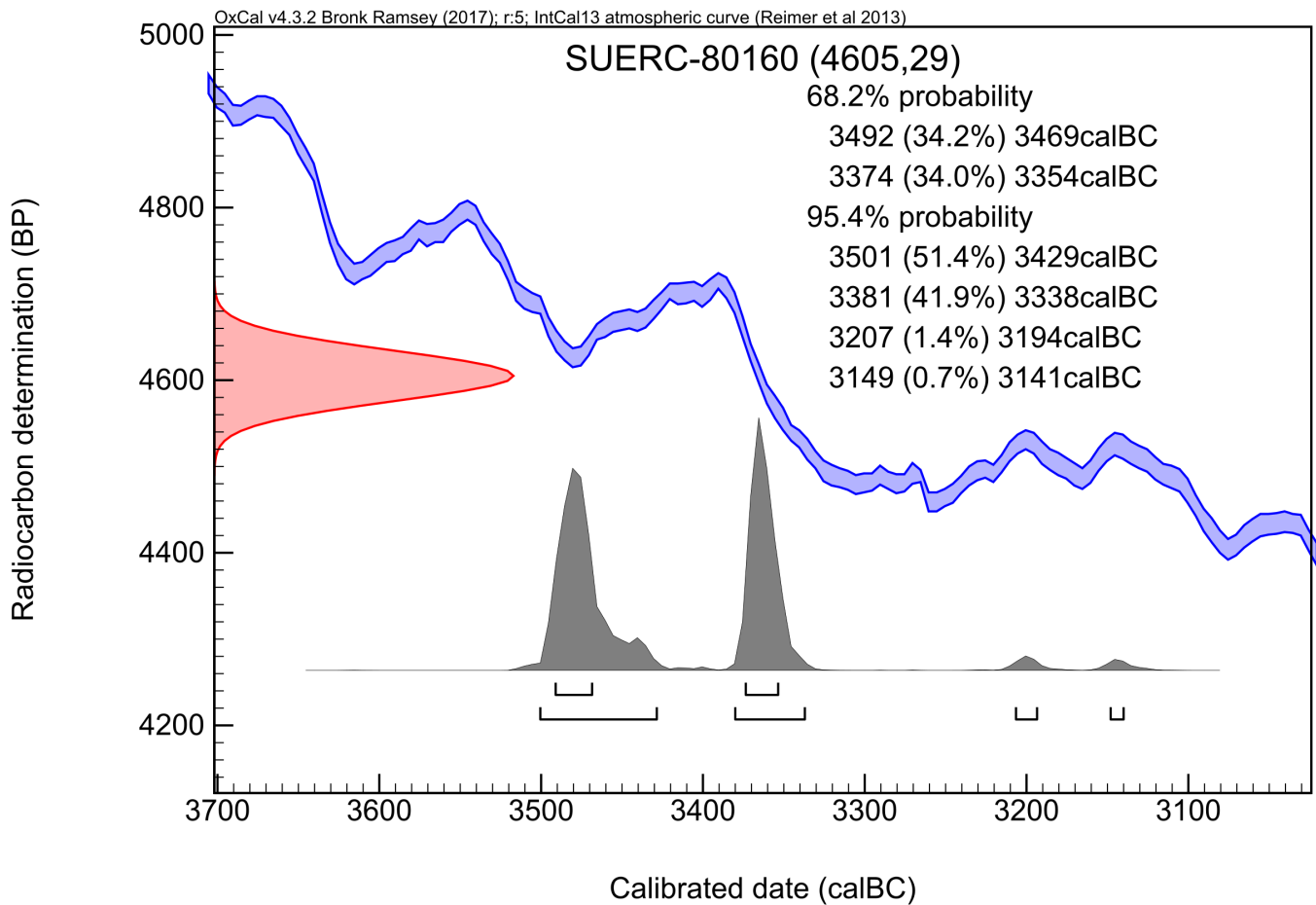
For any queries relating to this certificate, the laboratory can be contacted at suerc-c14lab@glasgow.ac.uk.

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by :



Checked and signed off by :





The radiocarbon age given overleaf is calibrated to the calendar timescale using the Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program OxCal 4.*

The above date ranges have been calibrated using the IntCal13 atmospheric calibration curve†

Please contact the laboratory if you wish to discuss this further.

* Bronk Ramsey (2009) *Radiocarbon* 51(1) pp.337-60

† Reimer et al. (2013) *Radiocarbon* 55(4) pp.1869-87

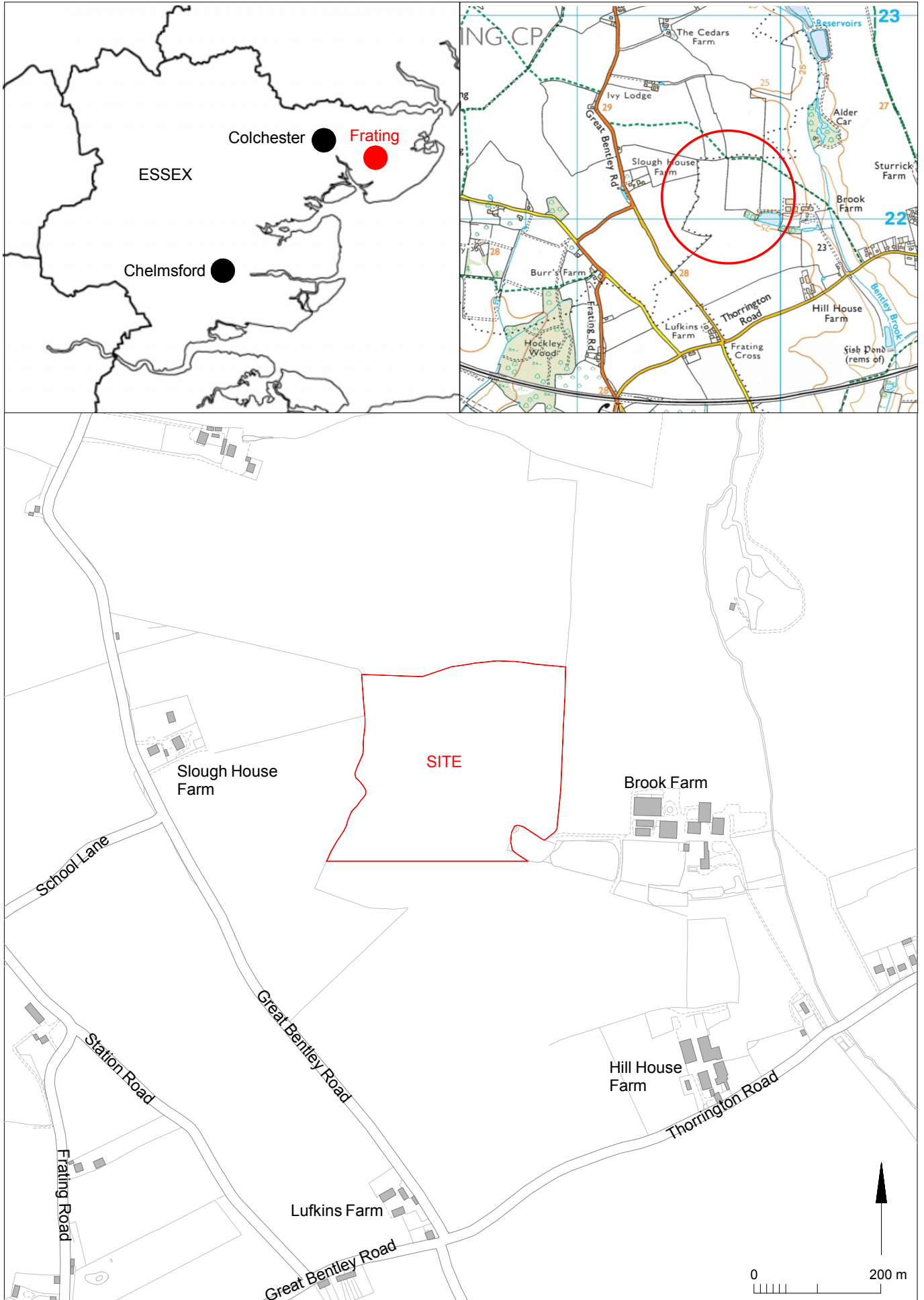


Fig 1 Site location

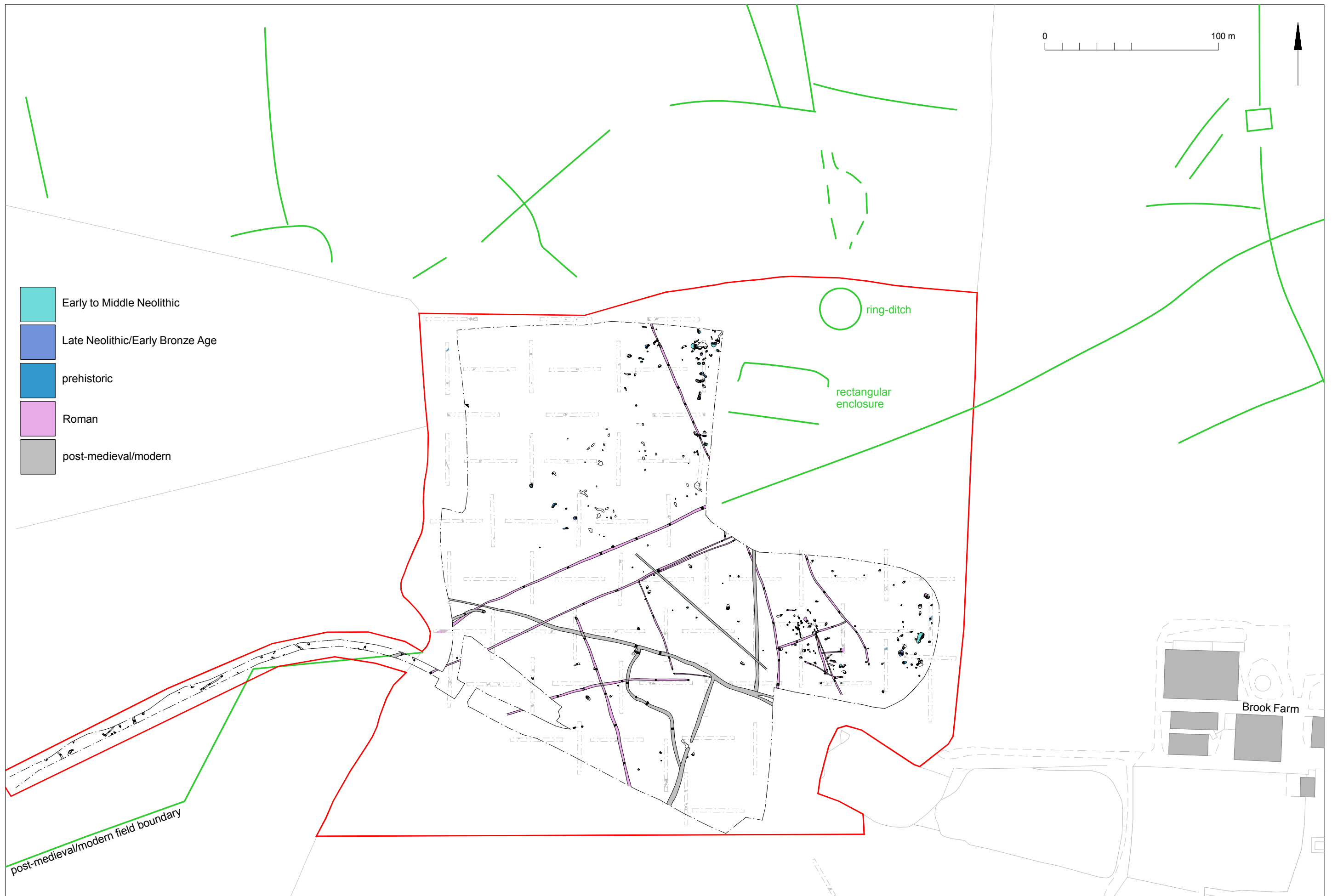


Fig 2 Results in relation to the cropmarks (green) and evaluation trenches (shaded light grey)

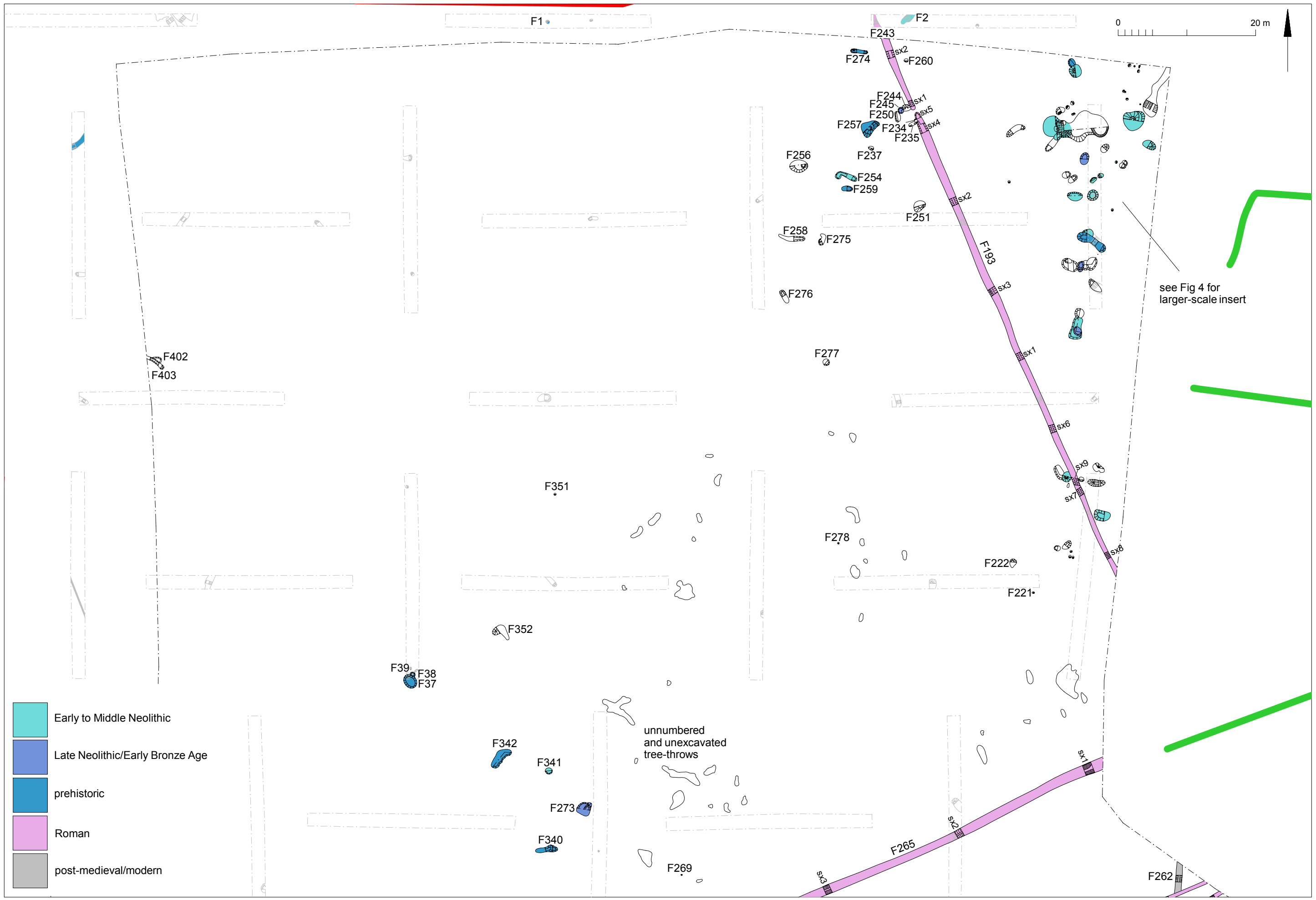


Fig 3 Detailed plans, north of site

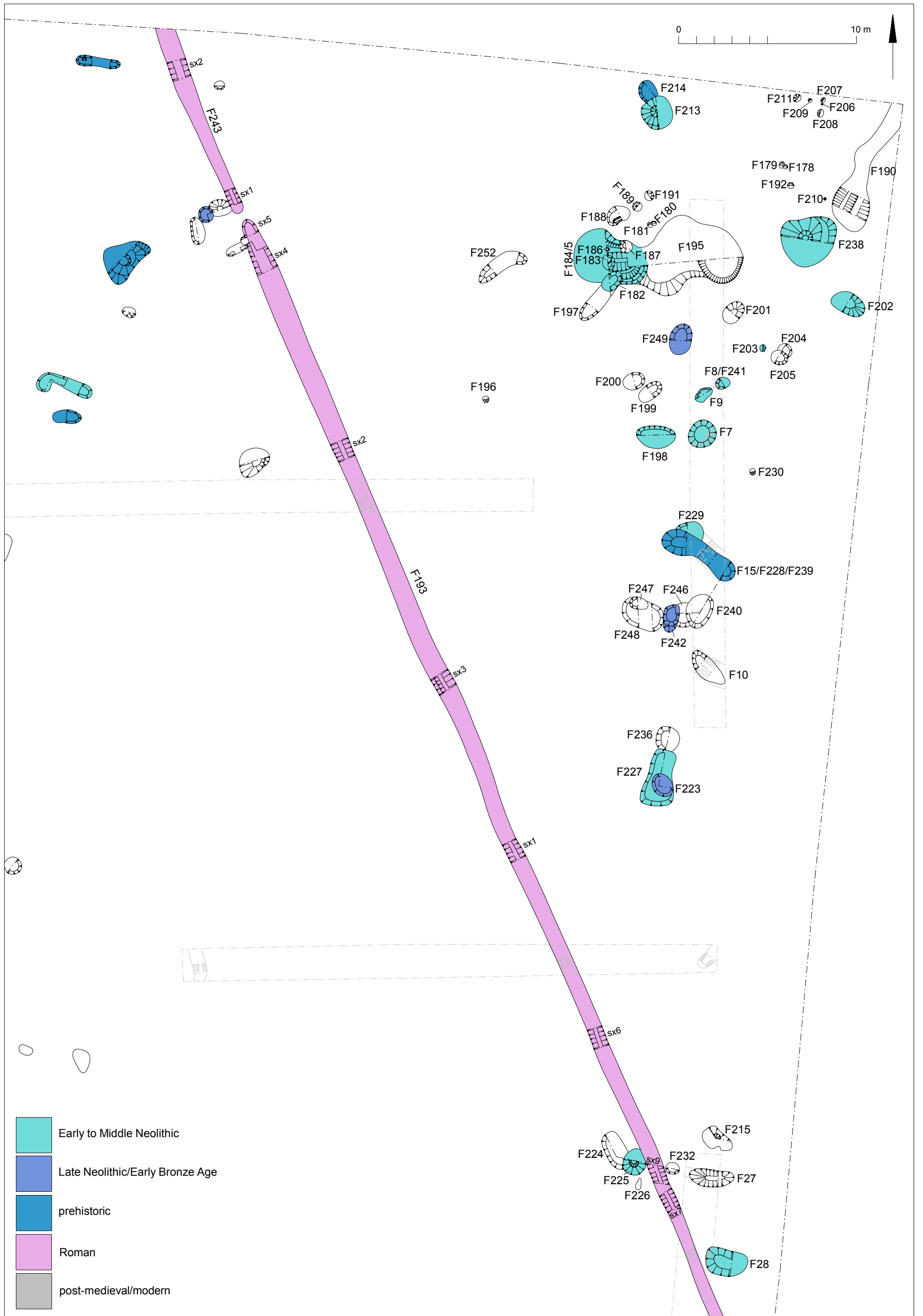


Fig 4 Detailed plans, northeast corner

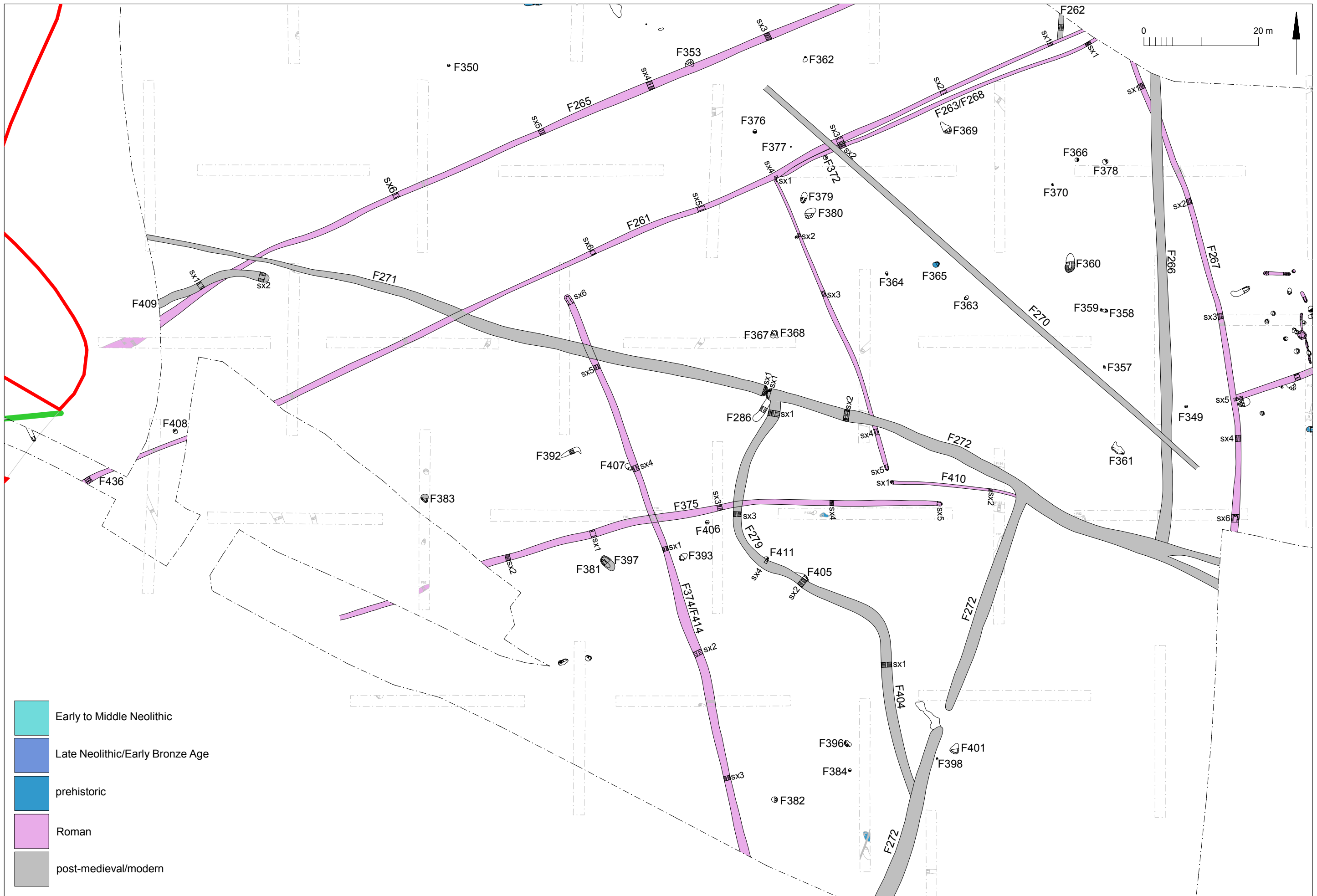


Fig 5 Detailed plans, south of site

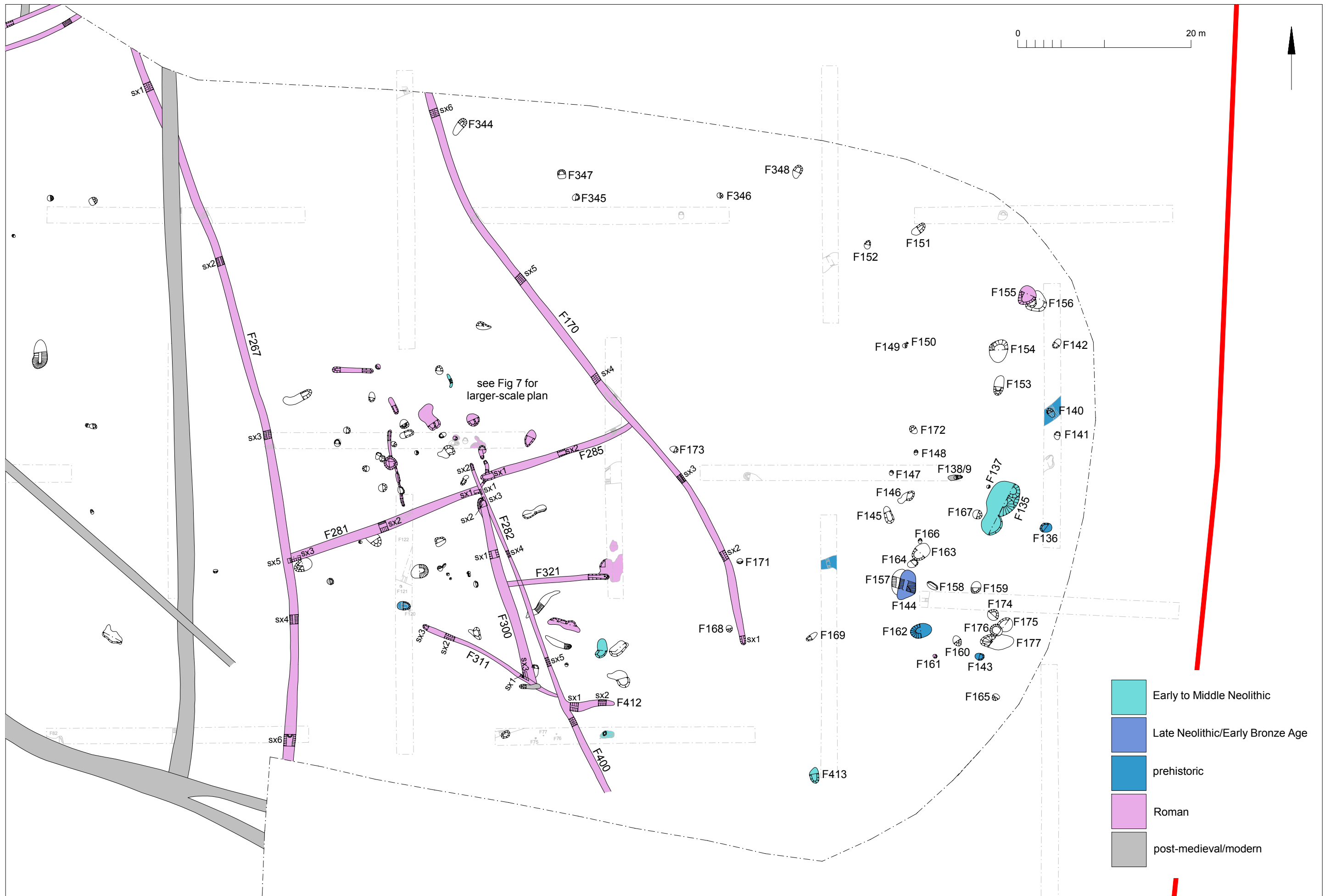


Fig 6 Detailed plans, east of site

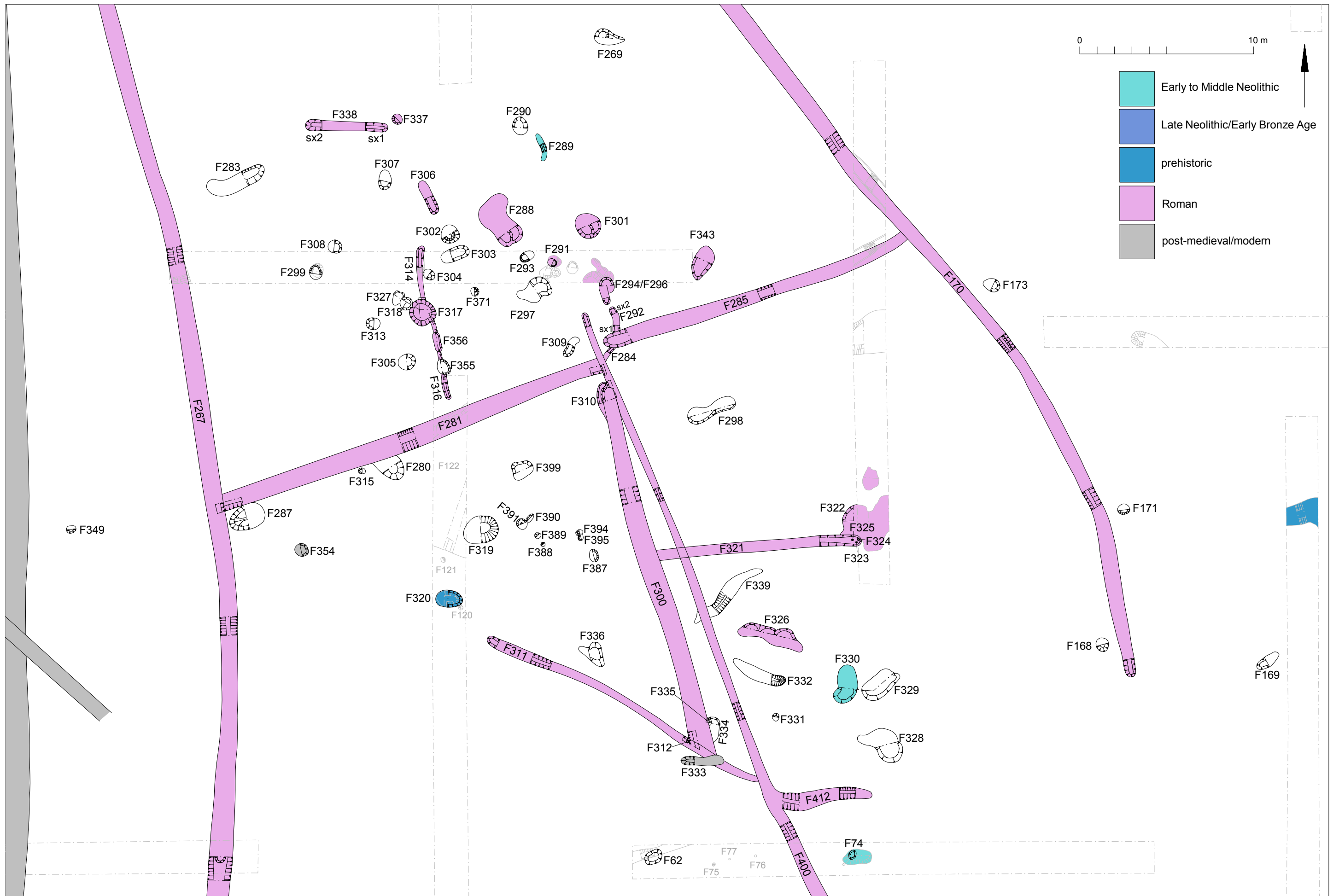


Fig 7 Detailed plans, insert for east of site



Fig 8 Detailed plans, access road west of site

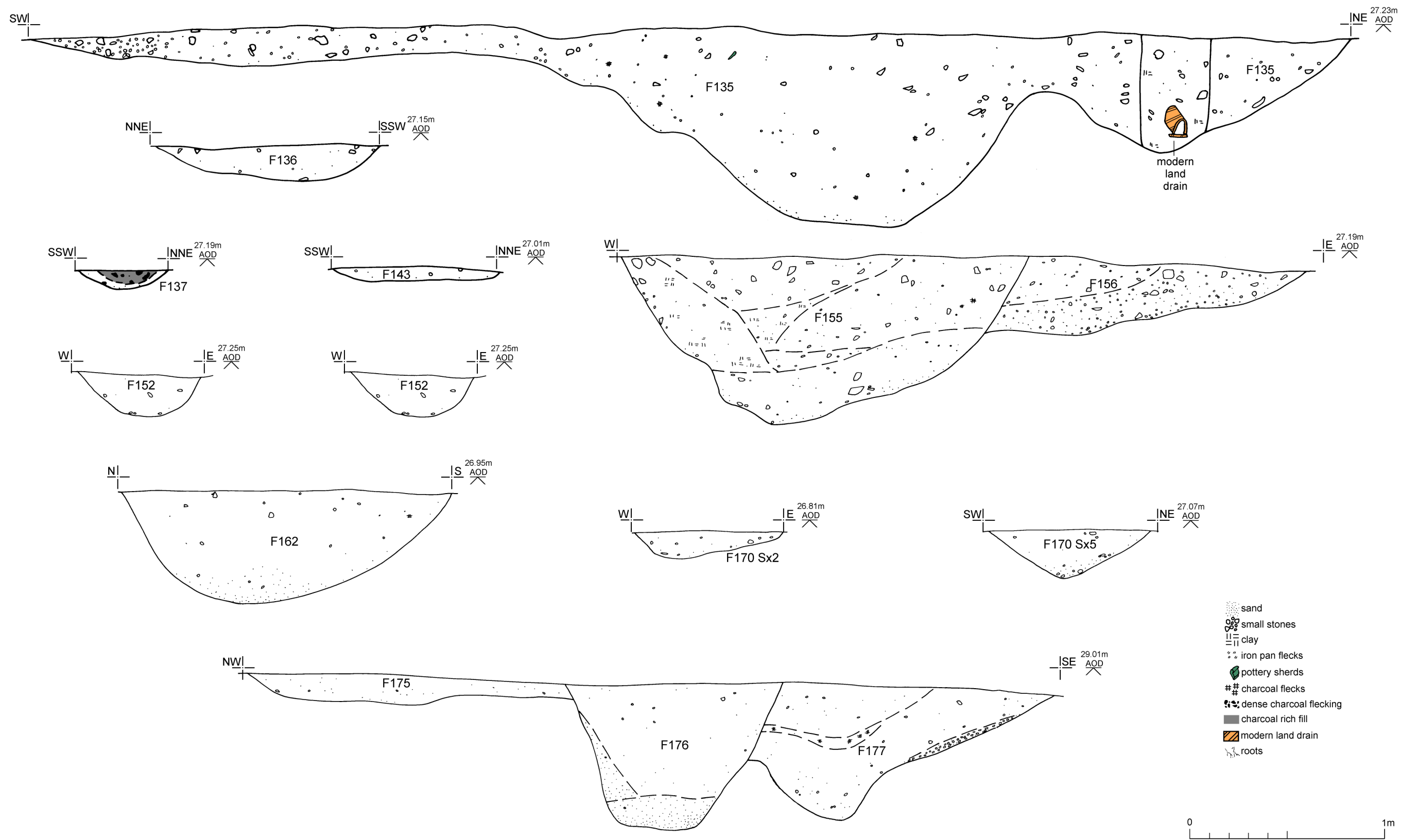


Fig 9 Feature sections.

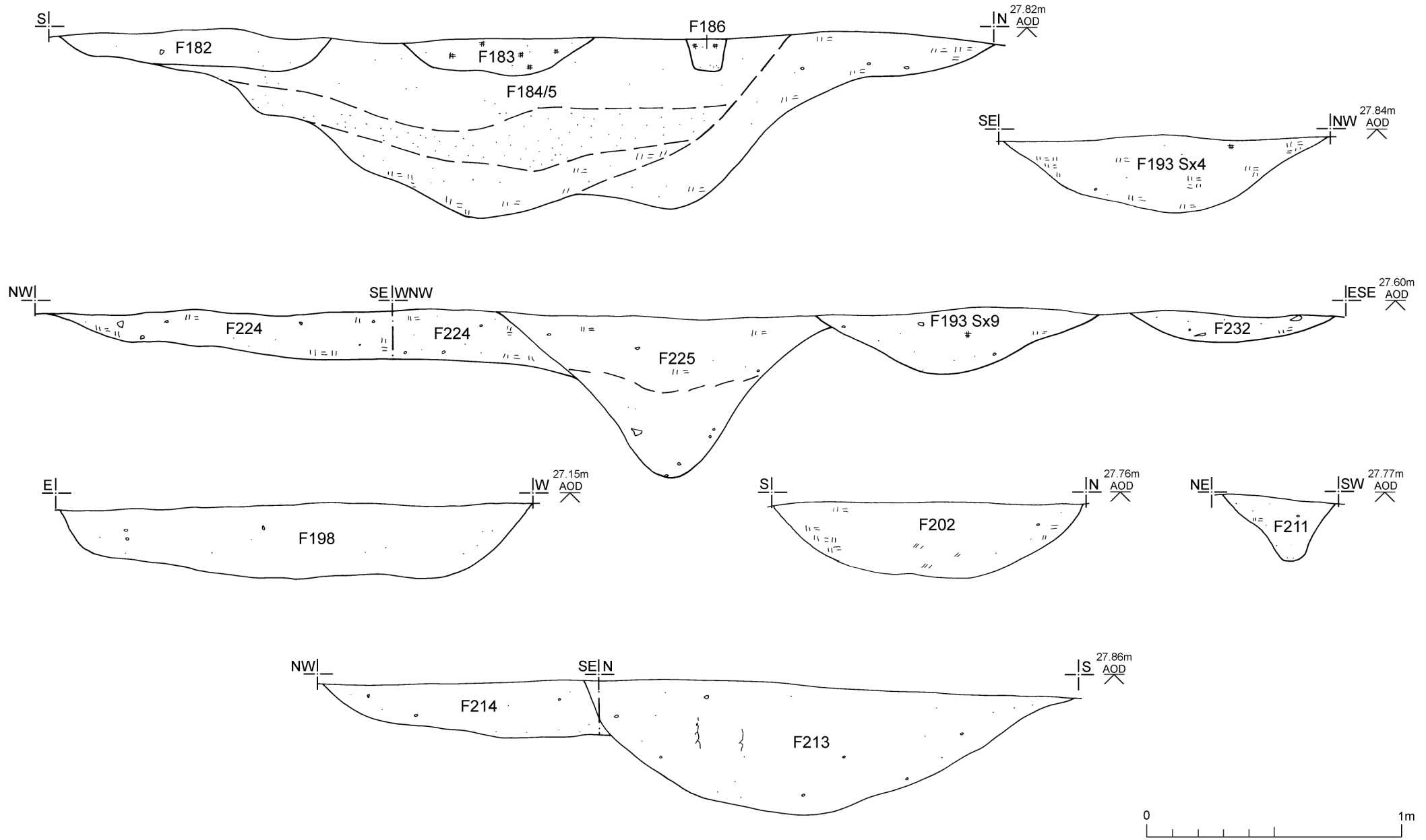


Fig 10 Feature sections.

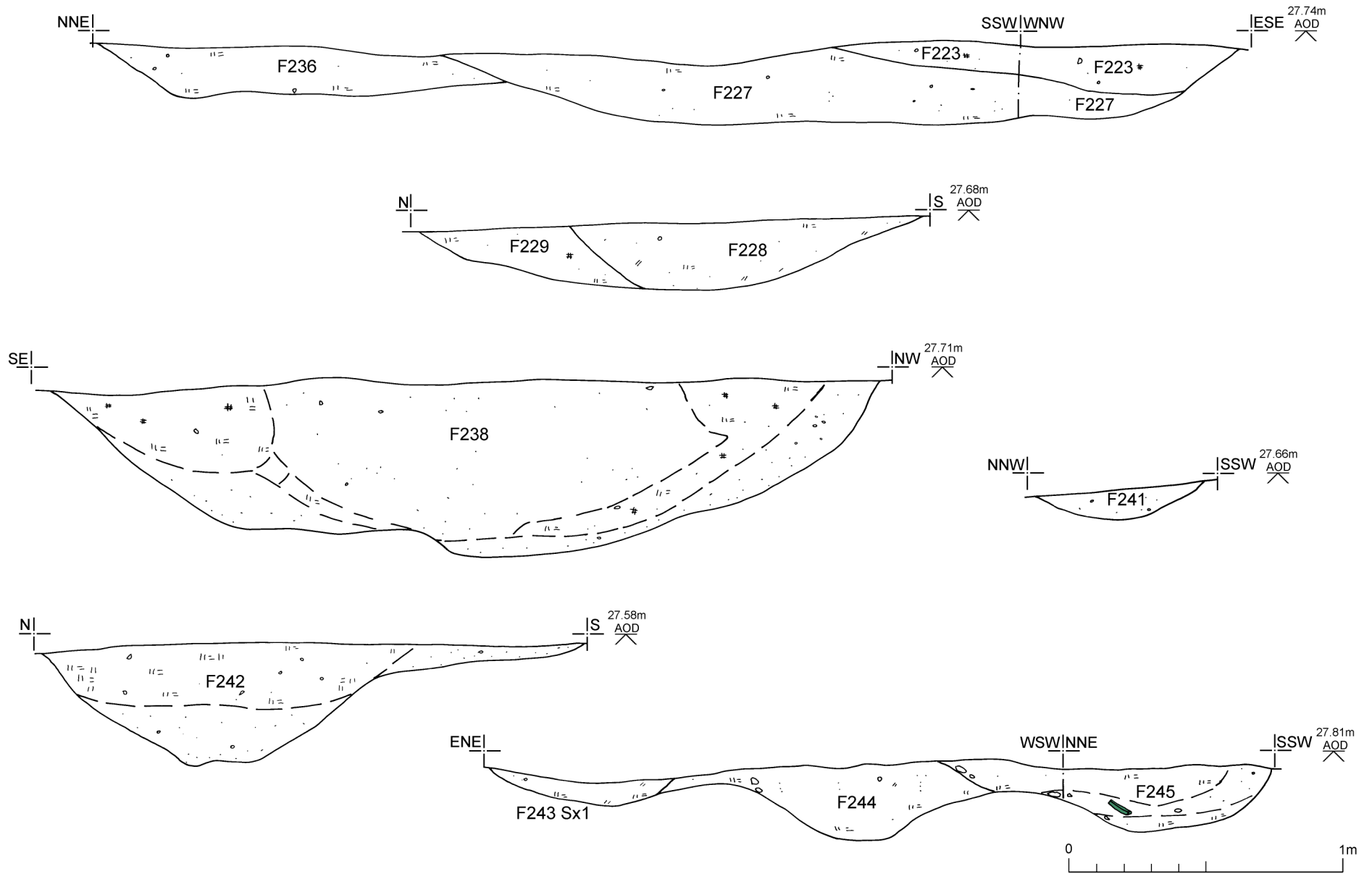


Fig 11 Feature sections.

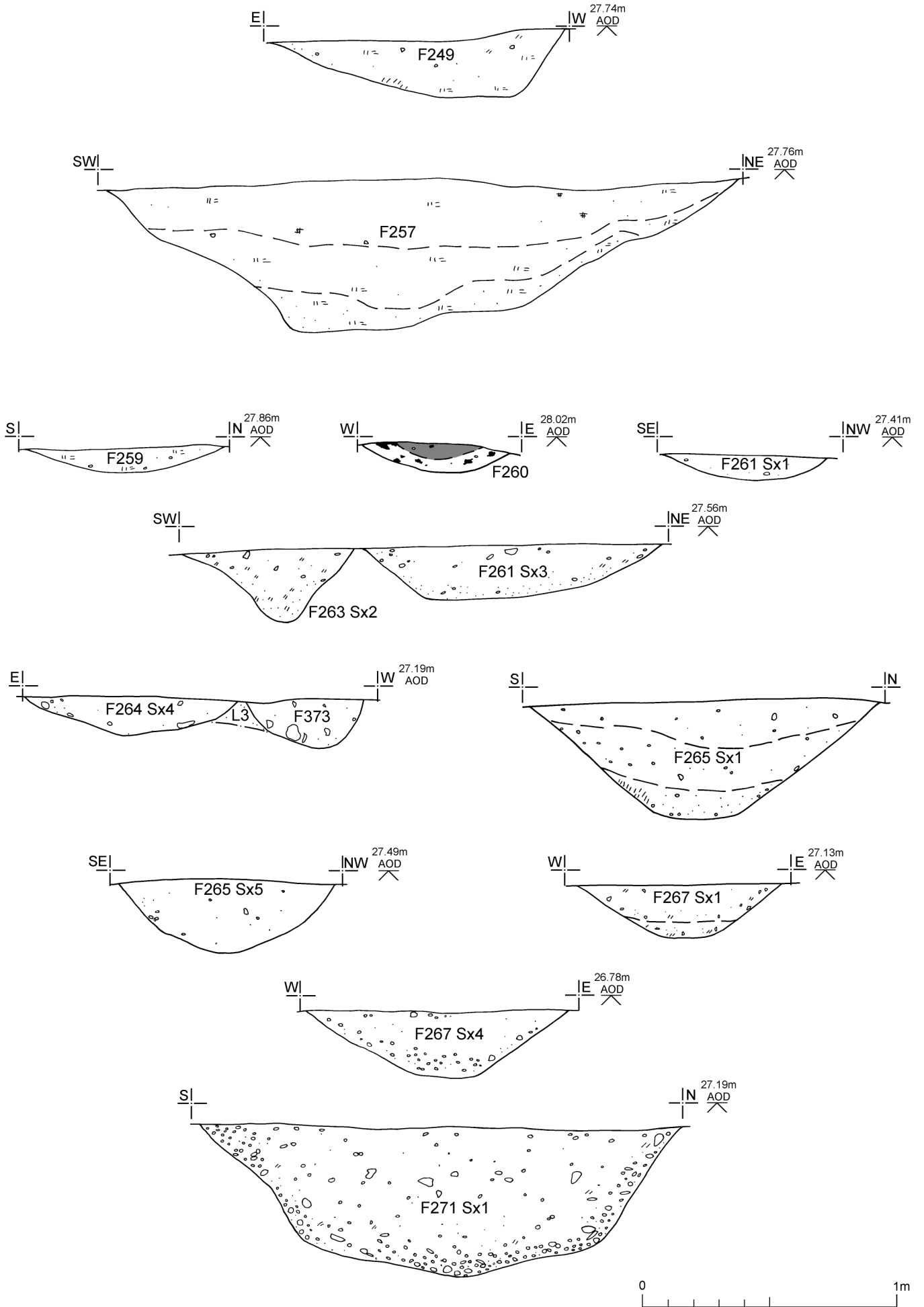


Fig 12 Feature sections.

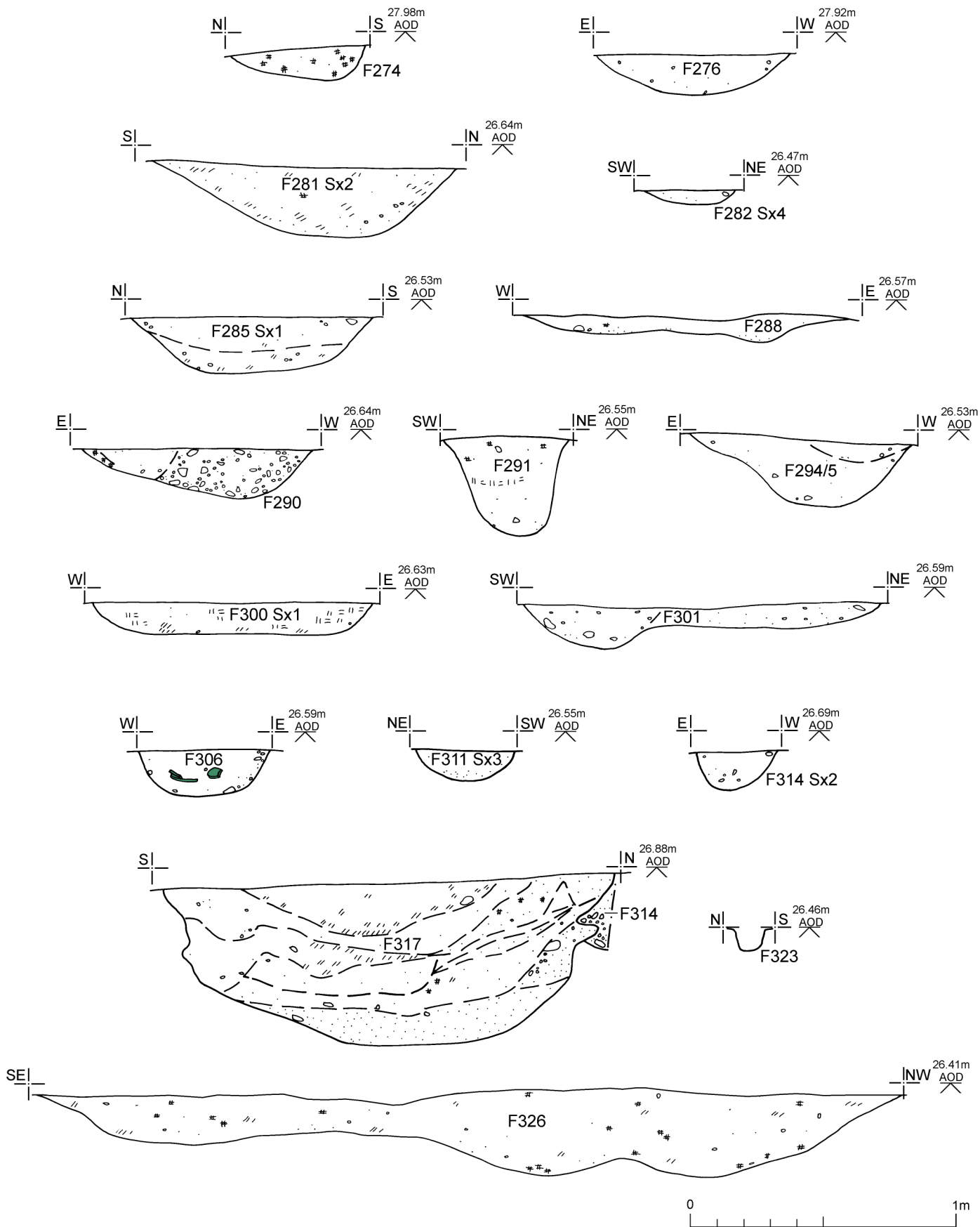


Fig 13 Feature sections.

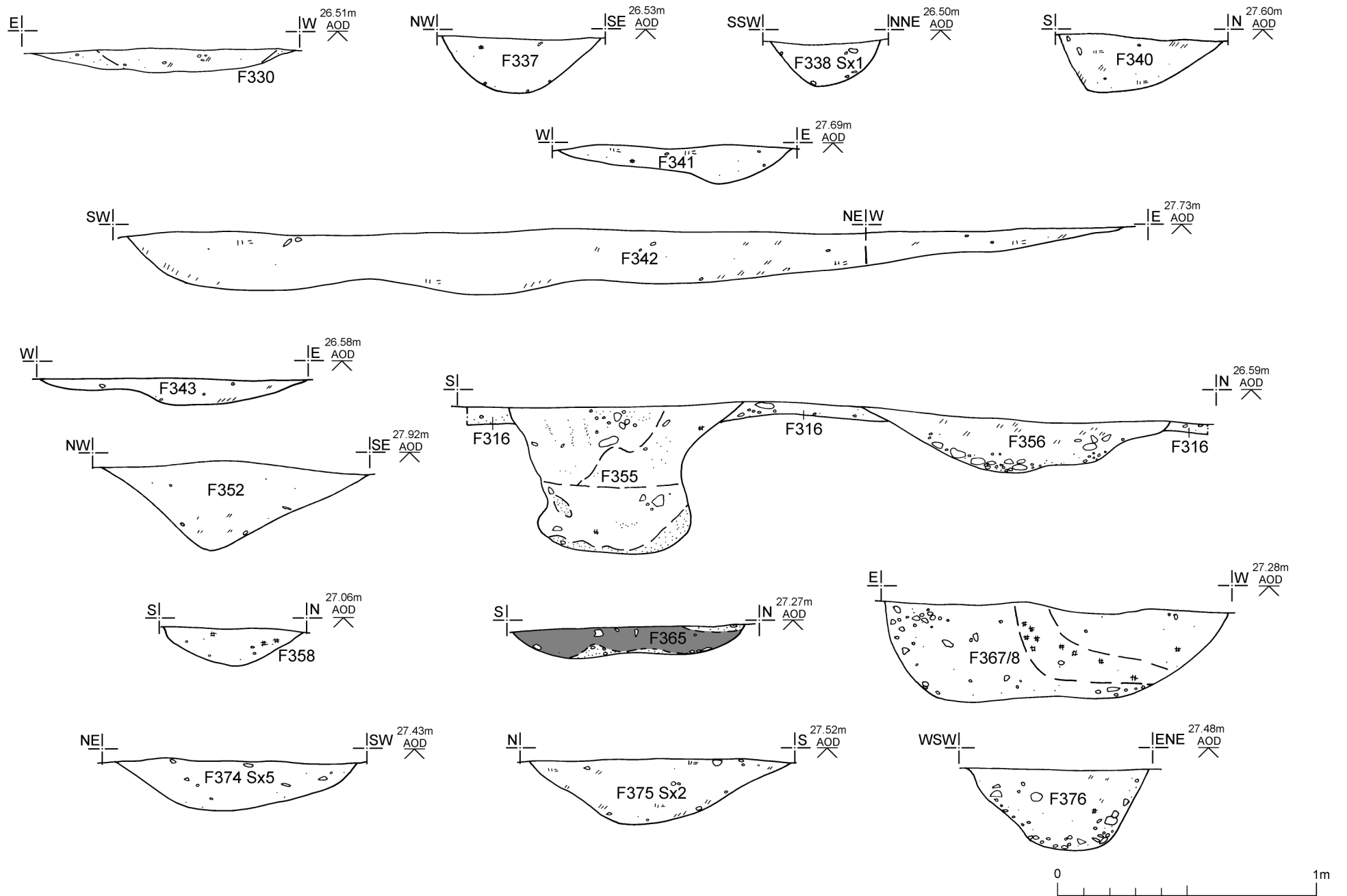


Fig 14 Feature sections.

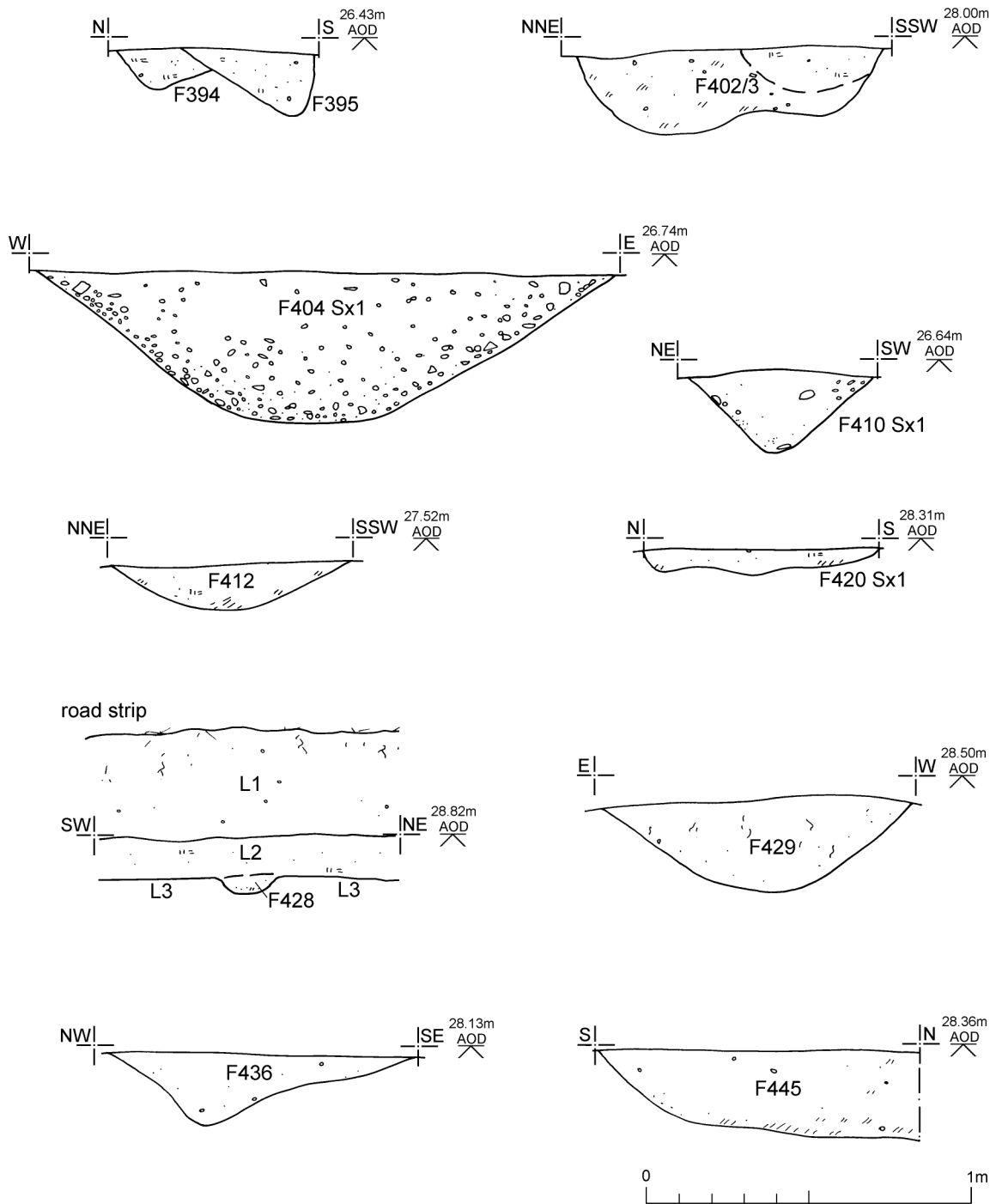
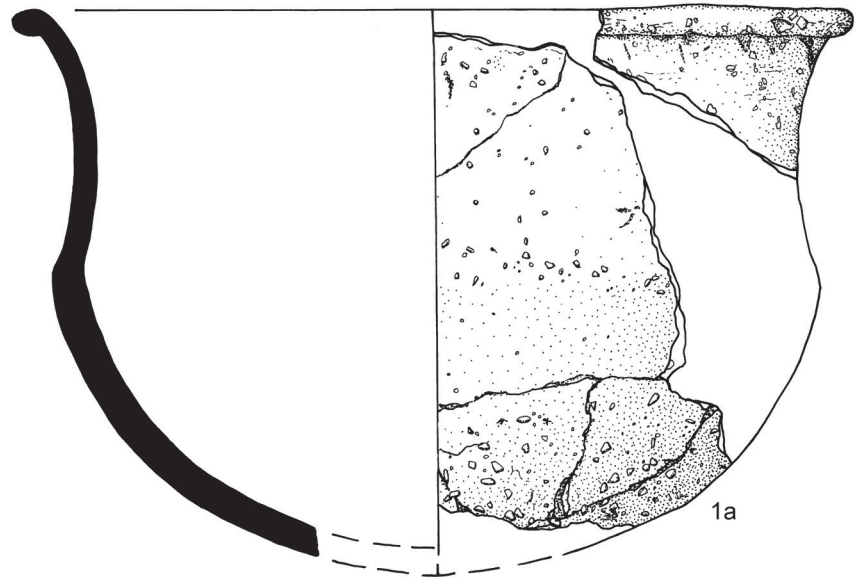


Fig 15 Feature and representative sections.



0 5cm



0 5cm

Fig 16 Early Neolithic pottery from F7 (1a illustration and 1b photograph showing abraded base, possibly caused by heat damage).

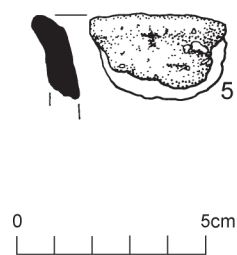
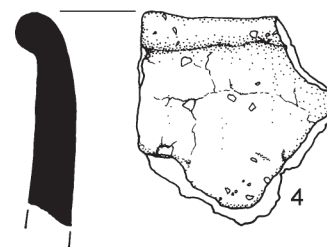
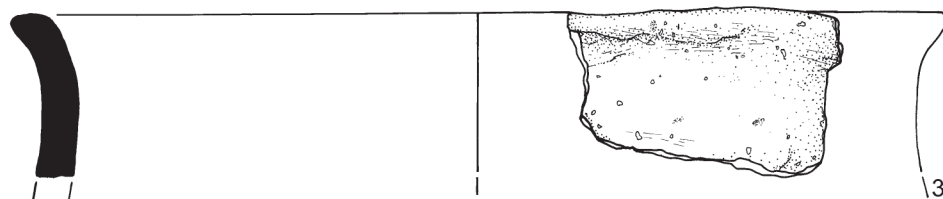
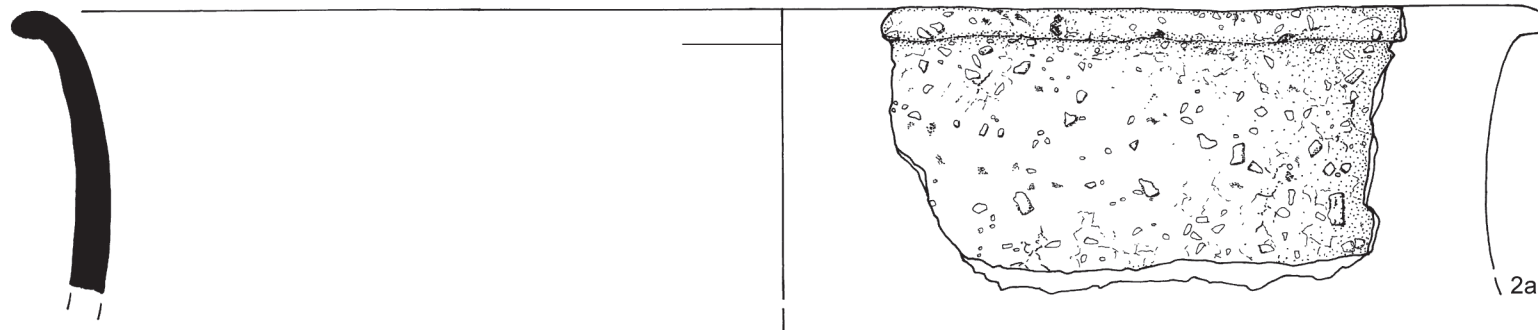


Fig 17 Early Neolithic pottery from F7 (photographs 2b interior and exterior show abraded surfaces).

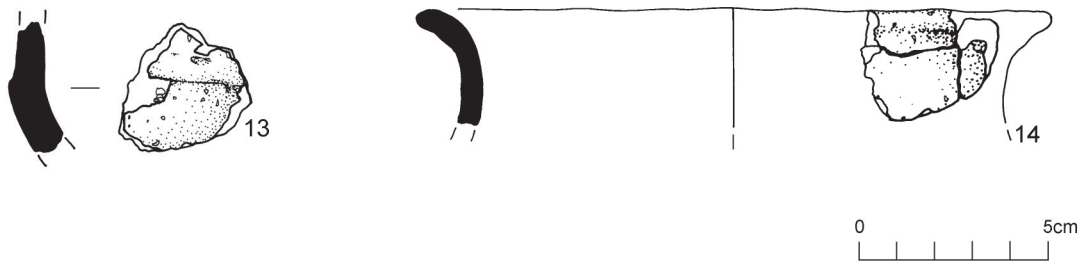
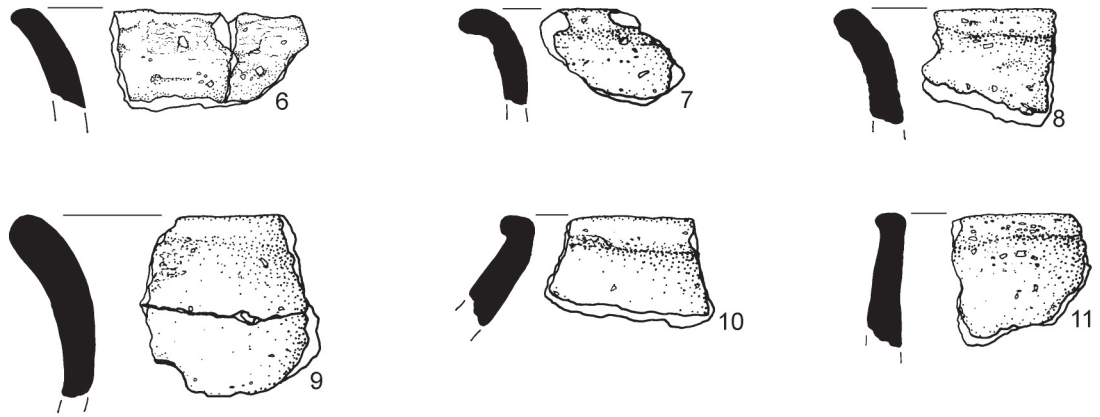


Fig 18 Early Neolithic pottery from F8 (6-8) and F9 (9-12, photograph 12 shows possible exterior heat damage discolouration). Other Early Neolithic pottery from F2 (13) and F229 (14).

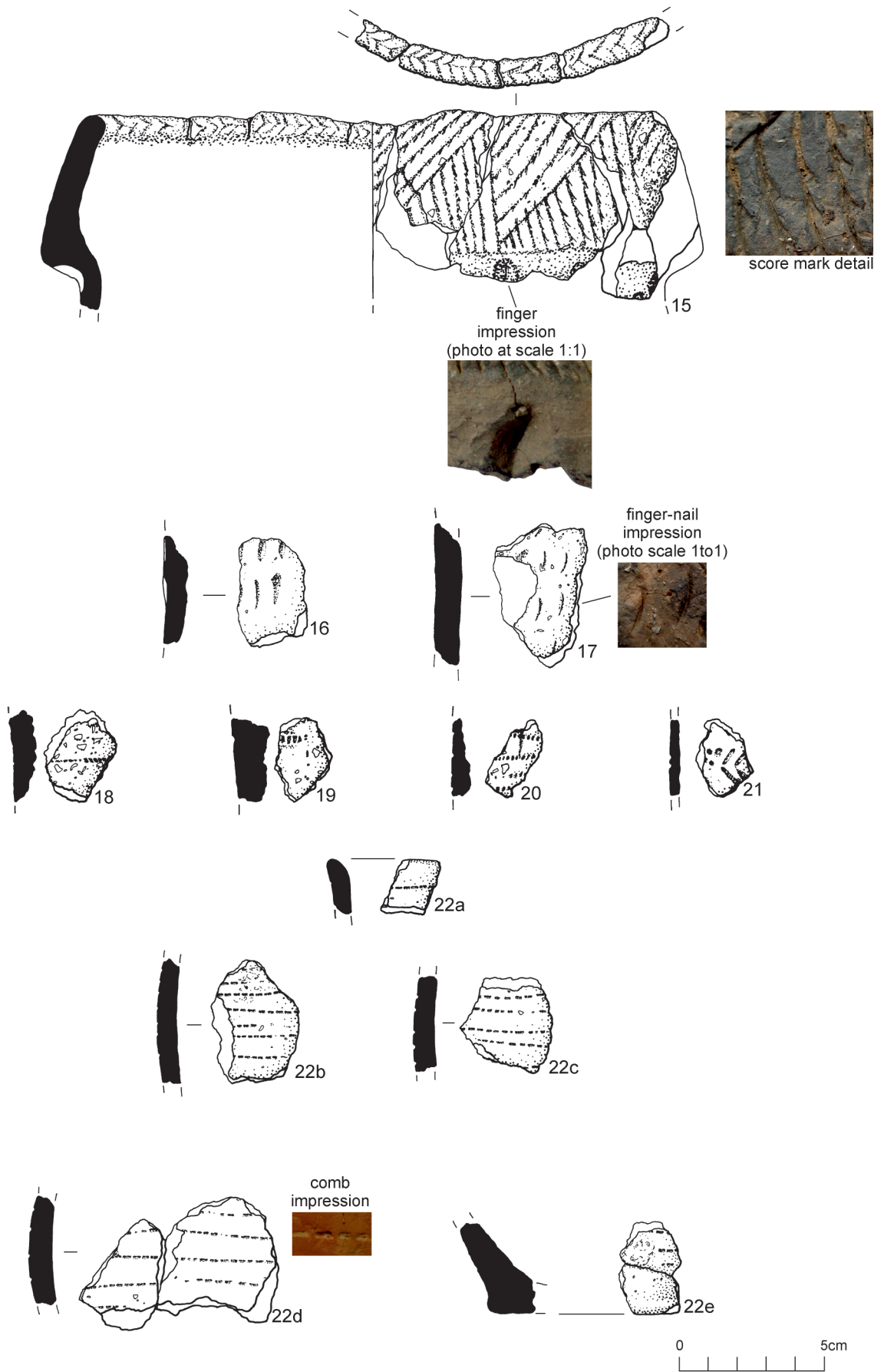


Fig 19 Middle Neolithic Peterborough ware pottery (15-17), other Neolithic pottery (18-21) and Late Neolithic-Early Bronze Age Beaker pot fragments (22). Close up photographs are not to scale unless specified.

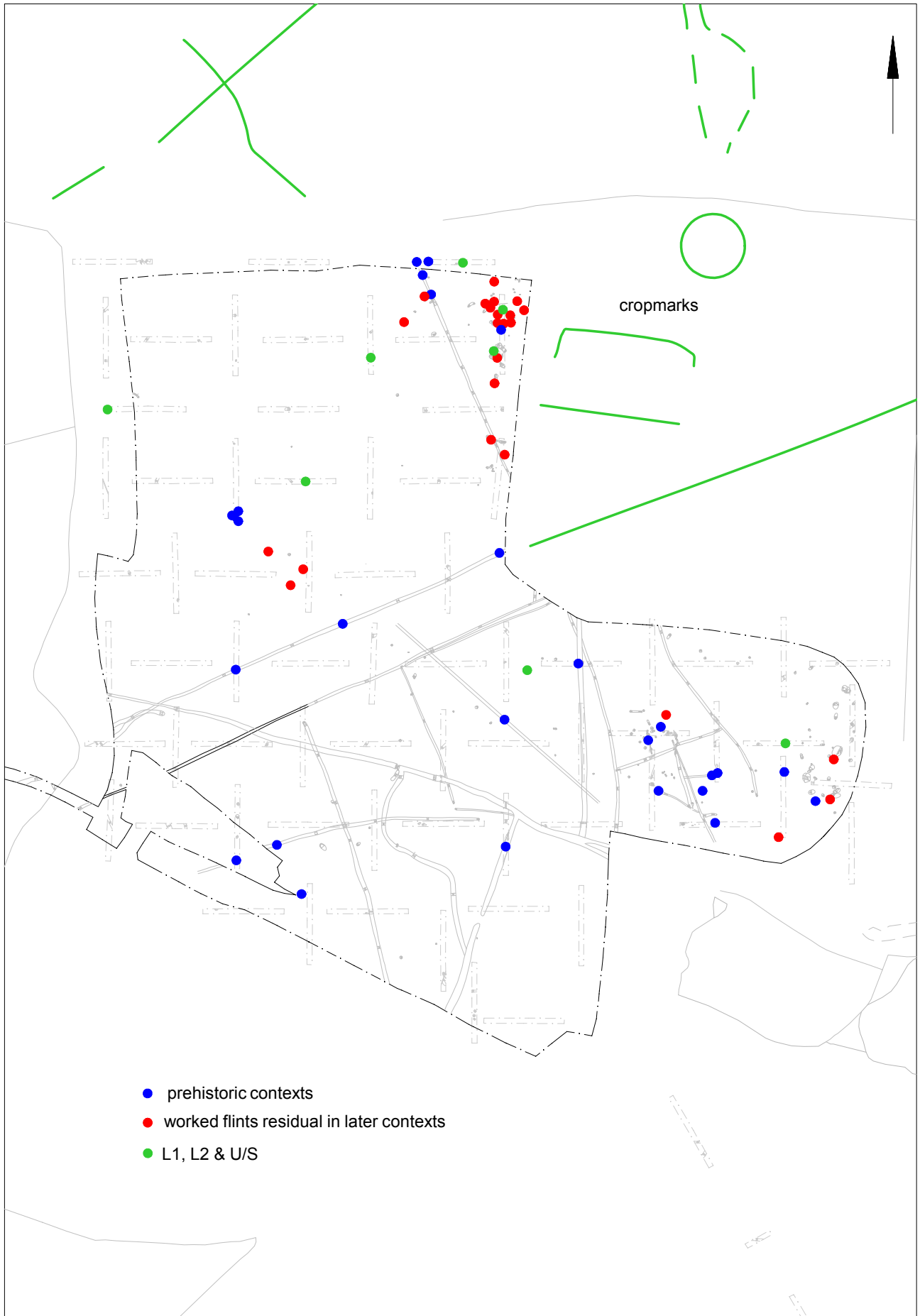


Fig 20 Worked flint distribution plan

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0 100 m

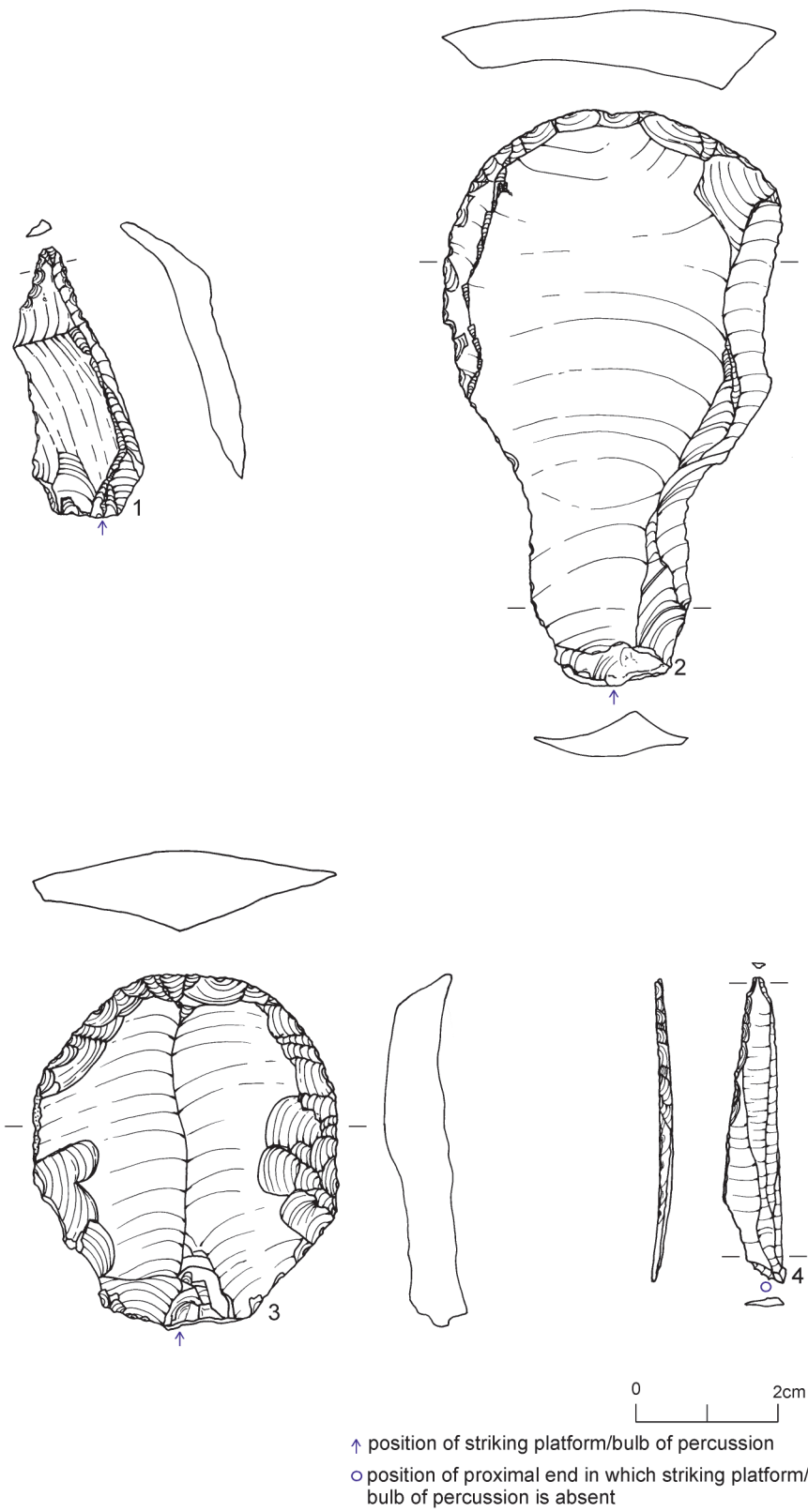


Fig 21 Lithics from features.

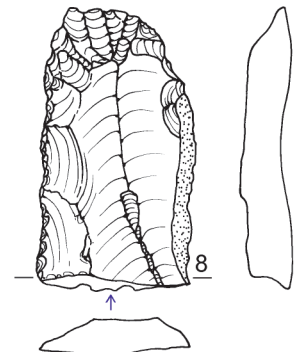
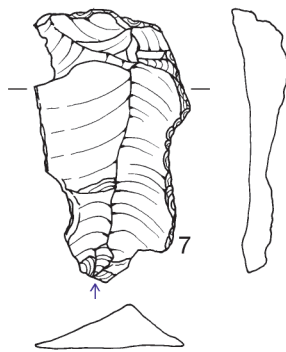
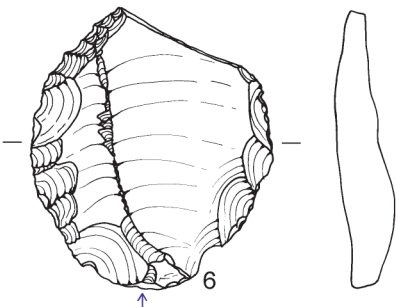
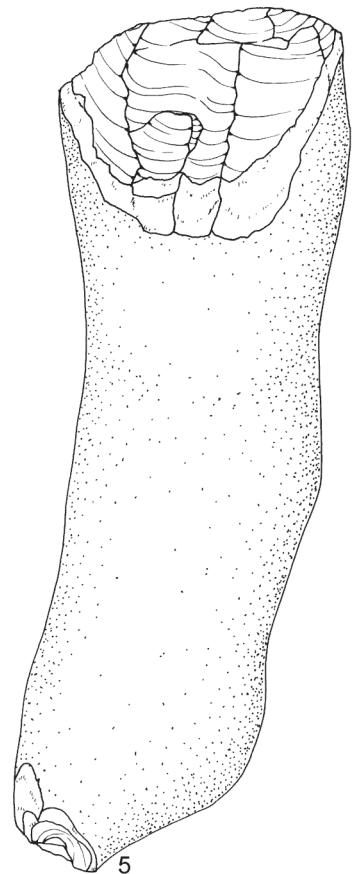
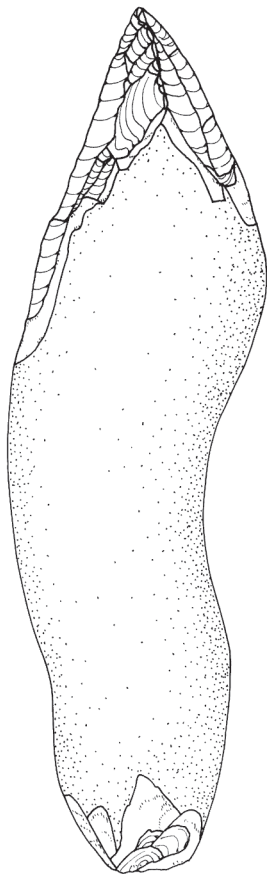
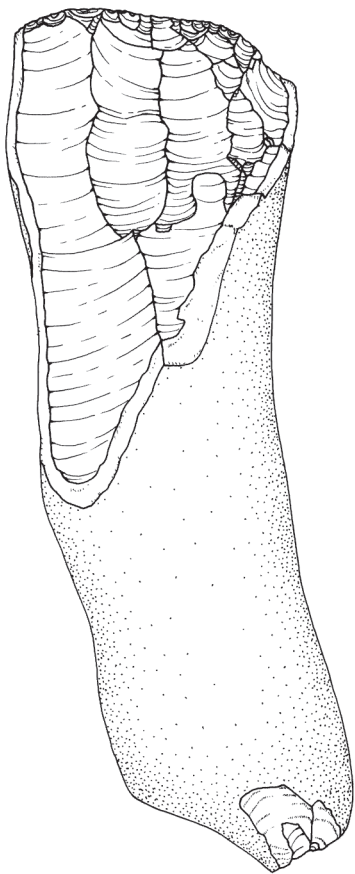


Fig 22 Lithics from features (5), layers (6) and unstratified (7-8).



Fig 23 Whetstone (SF2).

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OASIS ID: colchest3-259866

Project details

Project name	Archaeological excavation and monitoring on land at Lufkins Farm, Great Bently Road, Frating, Essex, CO7 7HN
Short description of the project	An archaeological excavation was carried out in advance of the construction of a new agricultural reservoir on land at Lufkins Farm, Great Bentley Road, Frating, Essex. Cropmarks adjacent to the development site included a single ring-ditch and a rectangular enclosure, with a length of double-ditched trackway projected to cross the excavation area. Archaeological evaluation in 2007 produced features ranging in date from the Neolithic to the Roman period. The 2007 evaluation and 2016/7 excavation revealed a total of 51 excavated features of prehistoric date, consisting of 33 pits, 16 tree-throws, one pit/ditch terminal and one ditch/tree-throw. Seventeen dated to the Early Neolithic, four to the Middle Neolithic, one to the Early to Middle Neolithic, four to the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age and two pits were of possible Late Bronze Age/Iron Age date, but this identification is tentative. In addition was a pit of Neolithic date, and 13 pits, eight tree-throws and a ditch/tree-throw which could only be identified as prehistoric but are presumably contemporary with the dated features. The majority of these features were located within two main clusters in the northwestern corner of the excavation area and along the eastern side. Roman activity on the development site dates from the 1st to 2nd century, possibly into the 3rd century. Ditches divided the landscape into a series of fields and paddocks with a large trackway/droeway running through the centre of the excavation area. Sparse finds evidence suggests a largely agricultural landscape on the periphery of an area of low status occupation, possibly a small farmstead.
Project dates	Start: 01-11-2016 End: 30-04-2017
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	16/08e - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	13/00333/CMTR - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	FRLF16 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	COLEM 2016.88 - Museum accession ID
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 4 - Character Undetermined
Monument type	PITS Early Bronze Age
Monument type	TREE-THROWS Early Bronze Age
Monument type	PITS Late Bronze Age
Monument type	PITS Early Iron Age
Monument type	PITS Late Prehistoric
Monument type	TREE-THROWS Late Prehistoric
Monument type	DITCHES Roman
Monument type	GULLLIES Roman
Monument type	TRACKWAY Roman
Monument type	PITS Roman
Monument type	TREE-THROWS Roman
Monument type	DITCHES Post Medieval
Monument type	DITCHES Modern
Monument type	PITS Post Medieval
Monument type	PITS Modern
Monument type	PITS Uncertain
Monument type	TREE-THROWS Uncertain
Monument type	PITS Early Neolithic
Monument type	TREE-THROWS Early Neolithic
Monument type	PITS Middle Neolithic
Monument type	TREE-THROWS Middle Neolithic
Monument type	PITS Late Neolithic
Monument type	TREE-THROWS Late Neolithic
Significant Finds	POTTERY Late Bronze Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Late Iron Age
Significant Finds	WORKED FLINT Mesolithic
Significant Finds	WORKED FLINT Early Neolithic
Significant Finds	WORKED FLINT Late Prehistoric

Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Significant Finds	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL Roman
Significant Finds	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL Medieval
Significant Finds	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL Modern
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Modern
Significant Finds	COWRY SHELL Uncertain
Significant Finds	POTTERY Early Neolithic
Significant Finds	POTTERY Middle Neolithic
Significant Finds	POTTERY Late Neolithic
Significant Finds	POTTERY Early Bronze Age
Investigation type	""Open-area excavation""
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	ESSEX TENDRING FRATING Lufkins Farm, Great Bentley Road
Postcode	CO7 7HN
Study area	6.8 Hectares
Site coordinates	TM 0975 2215 51.857905811629 1.046336668226 51 51 28 N 001 02 46 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 26m Max: 27.98m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Project brief originator	HEM Team Officer, ECC
Project design originator	Laura Pooley
Project director/manager	Chris Lister
Project supervisor	Mark Baister
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Colchester Museum
Physical Archive ID	COLEM: 2016.88
Physical Contents	"Ceramics","Environmental","Metal","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	Colchester Museum
Digital Archive ID	COLEM: 2016.88
Digital Contents	"Stratigraphic","Survey","other"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Colchester Museum
Paper Archive ID	COLEM: 2016.88
Paper Contents	"Environmental","Stratigraphic","other"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Miscellaneous Material","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	A Neolithic and Roman landscape: Archaeological excavation on land at Lufkins Farm, Great Bentley Road, Frating, Essex, CO7 7HN: November 2016 - April 2017
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Pooley, L.
Other bibliographic details	CAT Report 1303
Date	2018
Issuer or publisher	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Place of issue or publication	Colchester

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