

Archaeological strip, map and excavate of Areas 2 and 3, Martell's Quarry, Slough Lane, Ardleigh, Essex, CO7 7RU

June 2019 – November 2021



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1 Summary

An archaeological excavation was carried out at Martell's Quarry, Slough Lane, Ardleigh, Essex in advance of gravel extraction. A number of cropmarks and former boundaries are located within the development area, which is also surrounded by a large number of Bronze Age, Iron Age and Roman sites.

A total of 71 features were identified over two areas: 41 pits, nine ditches, a gully, three pit/post-holes, five post-holes, two pit/tree-throws, eight tree-throws, a metalled surface and a natural feature, most of which were undated. The site did, however, reveal evidence of a probable nearby low-status Roman settlement with some sort of relationship to the Roman pottery kilns previously identified to the north-east, the closest roughly 850m away.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This is the report for an archaeological excavation at Martells Quarry, Slough Lane, Ardleigh, Essex which was carried out between 24th-25th July 2019, 12th-20th May 2021 and 8th-10th November 2021. The work was commissioned by Andrew Josephs on behalf of SRC Ltd in advance of gravel extraction, and 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* (MHCLG 2019).

The original requirement for work was for archaeological evaluation, which was carried out by Archaeology South-East (ASE) in 2007. After reviewing the results of the evaluation, the HEA requested further archaeological work in the form of an archaeological excavation to target three areas. Area 1 was excavated by ASE in 2010. A written scheme of investigation (WSI) for Areas 2 and 3 was prepared by CAT in response to this request and was agreed with ECCPS (CAT 2019).

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

3 Archaeological background

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

ASE carried out an archaeological desk-based assessment on the site in 2005 (ASE 2005) which demonstrated that a number of cropmarks and former boundaries are located within the development area (EHER 17475). Surrounding the site, there are a large number of Bronze Age, Iron Age and Roman sites. Approximately 1km to the northeast is a Scheduled Ancient Monument preserving a particularly dense concentration of cropmarks on the south side of Ardleigh (NHLE no 1002146, EX199, EHER 3502).

In the mid 20th century, excavations to the north-east of the development site uncovered evidence for three Roman pottery kilns, along with a number of pottery dumps, across an area of approximately 500x200m (Brown 1999). While no superstructures were surviving, areas of blacken and scorched earth were indicative of the kilns locations. The pottery produced by the kilns was a mixture of fine, medium and coarse locally-made grey wares in a variety of forms. The closest kiln was roughly 850m away.

In 2002 a three area excavation was undertaken to the east of the development site (ASE 2002). The features found included ditches, pits, post-holes, a possible hearth and a cremation/pyre deposit. Traces of a Roman field system were located, together with some prehistoric features. Several undated features and a medieval linear were also discovered.

In October 2007, ASE carried out an archaeological evaluation on the site (ASE 2007). This comprised of 64 trenches between 20m and 30m long, by 2m wide, totalling 1,973m in length across the 8.3 hectare site. The evaluation revealed concentrations of archaeological remains. Although the vast majority of the features recorded were undated, the earliest identifiable activity on the site was from the Roman period. This included pits and ditches in the north-west of the site as well as two isolated finds, a sherd of pottery to the south-west, brick fragment in the centre of the site and a cremation to the east. The artefacts from the Roman period were interpreted as evidence of domestic occupation. In the south-west of the site there was evidence of early domestic structures including post-holes, pits and a possible enclosure. Dating evidence was generally limited. The majority of the artefacts recovered came from boundary ditches. The limited evidence of prehistoric activity was surprising given the quantity in surrounding areas.

In 2010 Area 1 was excavated by ASE (Teresa O'Connor, *pers comm*). This area was centred over the Roman cremation uncovered in the evaluation. Eleven features were identified: six pits, two ditches, a quarry pit and two tree-throws. While a small quantity of Roman pottery was recovered, most of the features were dated to the post-medieval period.

4 Aim

The aim was to record any archaeological remains due to be destroyed during gravel extraction in Areas 2 and 3.

5 Results (Figs 2-7)

Two areas were excavated to target remains uncovered during the trial-trench evaluation. A full context list can be found in Appendix 1.

5.1 Area 2 (Fig 3)

Area 2 was 6,762 square metres and excavated through topsoil (L1, c 0.14-0.21m thick), subsoil (L2, c 0.10-0.19m thick) and into natural (L3, c 0.29-0.32m below current ground level [bcgl]).

A total of sixty-four features were present: 36 pits, eight ditches, a gully, three pit/post-holes, five post-holes, eight tree-throws, a pit/tree-throw, a metalled-surface and a natural feature.

Prehistoric

Three features produced finds of only a prehistoric date. Pits F12, F30 and F50 all produced small assemblages, three sherds or less, of prehistoric pottery. Small quantities of prehistoric pottery were also recovered from later features.



Photograph 1 F12 sx – view west

Pit F12 was 1.58m by 1.69m and 0.25m deep, pit F30 was 0.70m by 1.07m and 0.23m deep and pit F50 was 0.44m by 0.81m and 0.09m deep.

Roman

The main phase of activity represented in Area 2 was Roman in date with 25 features producing Roman finds.

The ditches uncovered in this area appear to form a field system, although they are obscured by a large modern 'silt cell'¹ so the full extent could not be ascertained.

Ditches F40/F69 and F65 are both on a north-east/south-west alignment and had a U-shaped profile. Ditch F40/F69 produced the second largest assemblage of pottery with over 300 sherds recovered. A good-sized assemblage of pottery sherds was also recovered from ditch F65. The exposed length of ditch F40/F69 was 47.79m, the average width 0.77m and the average depth 0.29m. Ditch F65 had an exposed length of 52.25m, an average of width of 1.83m and an average depth of 0.39m.

Four ditches were on a north-west/south-east alignment: F23/F66, F28, F64 and F72. They all had a U-shaped profile. Ditch F28 produced the site's largest assemblage of pottery sherds, over 1,000. Ditches F23/F66, F64 and F72 all produced good-sized assemblages of pottery. Ditch F23/F66 was 30.97m long, 0.94-1.40m wide, 0.14-0.34m deep, ditch F28 was 9.62m long, 1.06m wide, 0.43m deep, ditch F64 14.25m long, 1.27m wide, 0.35m deep and ditch F72 8.95m long, 1.13m wide, 0.31m deep.

¹ The silt cell was an area that had been previously stripped causing a small lagoon to form, which was subsequently backfilled and had a spoil heap stored on top (machine driver, *pers comm*). The area was also heavily impacted by wheel ruts.



Photograph 2 F28 sx – view west



Photograph 3 F71 – view north-west



Photograph 4 F39 sx – view north-west

Gully F39 and ditch F41 were located in the south of the excavation area. Gully F39 was on a west north-west/east south-east alignment with a U-shaped profile. It was 20.09m long, 0.85m wide and 0.14m deep. Twenty-two sherds of pottery were recovered from three sections. Ditch F41 was on an east/west alignment with a U-shaped profile. The exposed length was 0.54m long, the width 0.91m and depth 0.20m. A single fragment of Roman imbrex was recovered from the fill.

Metalled surface F71 was located in the north-west of the excavation area. A small quantity of pottery was recovered from the layer sealing the metalled surface. The surface covers approximately 10m squared and the edges were very abraded.

Eleven pits, of various shapes and sizes, produced finds dating to the Roman period. Pit F57 (1.21m by 1.61m and 0.14m deep) produced 30 sherds of pottery while the other ten pits all produced five sherds or less. Pit F35 was the largest measuring 2.83m by 1.99m and 0.16m deep and pit F63 was the smallest at 0.51m by 0.54m and 0.05m deep.

Pit/post-hole F37 (c 0.50m in diameter and 0.18m deep), tree-throw F45 (0.31m by 1.72m and 0.08m deep) and tree-throw F67 (1.37m by 1.76m and 0.10m deep) also produced small quantities of Roman pottery.



Photograph 5 Working shot of Area 2

Modern

Two features produced modern finds: ditch F9 (44.68m long, 0.85m wide and 0.31m deep) and tree-throw F68 (1.69m by 1.47m and 0.13m deep).

Although pit F70 (0.70m by 1.28m and 0.35m deep) only produced finds dating from the Roman period, the relationship between the pit and the large modern silt cell was unclear so it has been dated as modern.

Undated

Thirty-three undated features were uncovered in Area 2: 20 pits, five post-holes, two pit/post-holes, a pit/tree-throw and five tree-throws.

The pits ranged in size from 0.33m by 0.42m and 0.05m deep up to 1.47m by 2.58m and 0.45m deep. Pit/tree-throw F58 (2.23m by 1.25m and 0.31m deep) was also excavated.

Five post-holes and two pit/post-holes were excavated. Post-holes F18 (0.44m by 0.46m and 0.13m deep), F19 (0.22m by 0.36m and 0.08m deep) and F20 (0.47m by 0.42m and 0.15m deep) were located in the east of the excavation area while F44 (0.36m by 0.63m and 0.12m deep), F46 (0.72m by 0.86m and 0.20m deep) and F53 (0.55m by 0.63m and 0.25m deep) were to the west. Post-hole F36 (0.29m by 0.31m and 0.33m deep) was cut into Roman pit F35 in the south-east of the excavation area.

Five tree-throws were also located in Area 2. They had an average size of 1.60m by 1.29m and an average depth of 0.25m.

Natural feature F22 was also excavated.

5.2 Area 3 (Fig 4)

Area 3 covered an area of 1,646 square metres and was excavated through L1 (c 0.25m thick), L2 (c 0.12-0.14m thick) and into L3 (c 0.35-0.37m bcgl).

Seven features were identified in Area 3: one ditch, five pits and a pit/tree-throw.



Photograph 6 F6 sx – view north-east

Late Iron Age Ditch F6 (35.44m long, 1.29m wide and 0.51m deep) was aligned north-east/south-west with a U-shaped profile. A small quantity of pottery was recovered from the fill.

Undated pit F7 was c 1.40m in diameter and 0.28 deep and produced ten large fragments of daub.

Pits F1 (c 0.70m in diameter and 0.15m deep), F3 (0.79m by 0.88m and 0.22m deep), F4 (c 1.10m in diameter and 0.22m) and F5 (0.76m by 0.85m and 0.21m deep), and pit/tree-throw F2 (0.96m by 1.62m and 0.16m deep) were undated.



Photograph 7 Site shot of Area 3

6 Finds

6.1 Ceramics

by Dr Matthew Loughton

The excavation uncovered 1,924 sherds of pottery and ceramic building material (henceforth CBM) with a weight of just over 14.5kg and EVE of 15.42 (Table 1). The mean sherd weight is low at 8g and the assemblage is heavily fragmented. Pottery accounts for the majority of this material by sherd count (97%) and by sherd weight (93%) (Table 1).

Ceramic material	No.	%	Weight (g)	%	MSW (g)	EVE
Pottery	1,861	97%	13,381	92%	7	15.42
CBM	63	3%	1,194	8%	19	-
All	1,905		14,575		8	15.42

Table 1 Summary of the ceramic finds.

Sherds of pottery and ceramics were recovered from 31 features although most produced small-sized assemblages with seven or fewer sherds. Two features, ditch F28 and ditch F40/F69, did however produce more substantial assemblages of pottery and CBM (Table 2). Ditch F28 contained 1,222 sherds with a weight of nearly 8.7kg which accounts for 64% of the total assemblage by sherd count and 62% by sherd weight. Ditch F40/F69 also produced a good-sized assemblage with 323 sherds weighing 2.2kg which accounts for 17% of the total assemblage by sherd count and 15% by sherd weight.

Context	Description	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)
F6	Ditch	9	266	30
F7	Pit	10	189	19
F9	Ditch	22	414	19
F12	Pit	3	51	17
F21	?Pit	2	12	6
F23/F66	Ditch	19	125	6
F26	Pit	3	6	2
F28	Ditch	1,222	8,693	7
F29	Pit	3	12	4
F30	Pit	3	17	6
F31	Pit	1	2	2
F33	Pit	5	20	4
F35	Pit	3	5	2
F37	Pit/post-hole	2	3	2
F39	Gully	23	187	8
F40/F69	Ditch	323	2,175	7
F41	Ditch	1	15	15
F45	Tree-throw	1	2	2
F50	Pit	1	1	1
F54	Pit	1	1	1
F57	Pit	30	170	6
F61	Pit	4	6	2
F62	Pit	2	5	3
F63	Pit	1	5	5
F64	Ditch	50	725	15
F65	Ditch	65	287	4
F67	Tree-throw	4	33	8
F68	Tree-throw	2	36	18
F70	?Pit	30	618	21
F71	Metalled surface	4	129	32
F72	Ditch	75	365	5
Total		1,905	14,120	7

Table 2 Quantities of pottery and CBM from specific features.

Prehistoric pottery

There was a small assemblage of handmade prehistoric pottery with 17 sherds weighing 109g and EVE of 0.05 (Table 3). The prehistoric pottery is very fragmentary with a mean sherd weight of only 6g and there is very little in the way of dateable diagnostic material. The majority of the assemblage was flint-tempered (HMF) except for one sherd of sand-tempered (HMS) pottery (ditch F23/F66) and one sherd tempered with flint and sand (HMFS) (ditch F40/F69) (Table 4). The bias towards flint-tempered pottery might indicate an earlier prehistoric and perhaps Bronze Age date for this material. The sand-tempered sherd (HMS) from the ditch F23/F66 is combed and might date to the later Iron Age. Most of the prehistoric pottery was residual and recovered from features dating to the Roman period. Only three features with handmade pottery (F12, F30, F50) may actually date to the prehistoric period. The only diagnostic sherd came from a flint-tempered urn (EVE 0.05) from gully F39 which dates to the Bronze Age, although this was residual and came from a feature which produced sherds of Roman pottery.

Context	Description	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)	EVE
F9	Ditch	2	11	4	0.00
F12	Pit	3	51	17	0.00
F23/F66	Ditch	1	11	11	0.00
F28	Ditch	1	2	2	0.00
F30	Pit	3	17	6	0.00
F35	Pit	2	3	2	0.00
F39	Gully	1	7	7	0.05
F50	Pit	1	1	1	0.00
F61	Pit	2	4	2	0.00
F40/F69	Ditch	1	2	2	0.00
Total		17	109	6	0.05

Table 3 Quantities of prehistoric pottery from specific features.

Fabric Group	Fabric description	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)	EVE
HMF	Handmade flint-tempered	15	96	6	0.05
HMFS	Handmade flint & sand tempered	1	2	2	0.00
HMS	Handmade sand-tempered	1	11	11	0.00
Total		17	109	6	0.05

Table 4 Details on the prehistoric pottery.

Roman pottery

The Roman pottery was classified according to the fabric groups outlined in *CAR 10* (Symonds & Wade 1999) supplemented with fabric groups from the Stanway burials for the Late Iron Age to early Roman pottery (Benfield 2007) (Table 5). Roman vessel types were classified via the Colchester (*Camulodunum*), henceforth Cam, type series (Hawkes & Hull 1947; Hull 1958; *CAR 10*, Bidwell & Croom 1999, 468-487). The pottery was recorded by sherd count, the number of rims, handles and bases, and weight for each fabric group. The number of vessels was calculated by rim EVE (estimated vessel equivalent). Traces relating to the use-life of the pottery, such as burning, sooting, white mineral deposits and organic residues were also noted.

There were 1,843 sherds of Late Iron Age to early Roman pottery with a weight of just over 13kg and 15.37 vessels according to the rim EVE (Tables 6-7). The mean sherd weight is only 8g. This material was recovered from 25 features (Table 9). A sizeable proportion of the Roman pottery came from ditch F28 which contained 1,218 sherds with a weight of 8.5kg and EVE of 10.71 (Table 9). This feature alone produced 66% of the assemblage of Roman pottery by sherd count, 65% by sherd weight and 70% of the EVE. The next largest assemblage came from ditch F40/F69 with 320 sherds with a weight of 2.2kg and EVE of 3.35 followed by the ditch F72, 72 sherds at 329g and EVE of 0.38 (Table 9). Together these three features produced 88% of the Roman pottery assemblage by sherd count, 85% by weight and 94% by EVE.

Fabric code	Fabric description	Fabric date range guide
BAET	Baetican Amphorae (Dressel 20)	Roman
BASG	South Gaulish plain samian	AD 43-110
BXMV	Les Martres-de-Veyre decorated samian	AD 100-135
BSW	Black surface ware	Roman
BSW 2	Black surface ware 2	Roman
BSW 3	Black surface ware 3	Roman
DJ	Coarse oxidised and related wares	Roman
DJ (M)	Coarse oxidised and related wares (micaceous)	Roman
FSW/EGW	Fine sandy ware/early greyware	Late Iron Age-early Roman
GB	BB2: black-burnished ware, category 2	AD 110/125-300
GTW	Late Iron Age 'Belgic' grog-tempered ware	Late Iron Age

GX	Other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares	Roman
HZ (BSW)	Large storage jars and other vessels in heavily-tempered (black surface)	Late Iron Age-Roman
HZ OX	Large storage jars and other vessels in heavily-tempered oxidised wares	Late Iron Age-Roman
KX	Black-burnished ware (BB2) types in pale grey ware	AD 125/150-275
UR (GX)	Copies of Terra nigra-wares (Other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares)	AD 43-100

Table 5 Roman pottery fabrics recorded.

The assemblage as a whole shows a remarkable bias towards sherds in fabric GX (other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares) and these account for 91% of the sherd count, 91% of the sherd weight and 87% of the EVE. Although a range of vessel forms are found in fabric GX (Table 7) two forms, the Cam 268 jar (EVE: 7.45) and the Cam 280-281 storage jar (EVE: 1.81), account for 68% of the fabric GX EVE. Other noteworthy vessels in fabric GX include a Cam 199 cheese press dating to AD 43-180/220 which came from ditch F9, and a base from a ceramic sieve (Cam 298) from ditch F69.

The Roman pottery assemblage is dominated by jars which account for over half the EVE (Table 8) followed by bowls (16% of the EVE) and storage jars (16% EVE) while other functional categories are either absent as in the case of cups, flagons, and mortaria, or as in the case of beakers very rare (1% of the EVE). Ceramic vessels used in the presentation of foods and drinks are therefore rare or absent and instead the assemblage is dominated by vessels used in the kitchen. However, traces of use are uncommon and only 30 sherds (2% of the total) in fabrics GX and DJ (2%) with traces of sooting. There are no sherds with traces of white mineral deposits from the heating of water. Much of this material, especially the local grey ware pottery (fabric GX), may therefore represent vessels from the nearby Ardleigh pottery kilns (Brown 1999; Going & Belton 1999). There are also examples of the Cam 268 from ditch F28 with slightly warped/deformed rims while many of the greyware pottery sherds, unlike their Colchester counterparts, are often irregularly fired with patchy grey surfaces and sometimes with more oxidised brown to orange cores and/or patchy orange surfaces, and surface cracking. These sherds could represent material dumped from nearby pottery production, although there are no obvious wasters. Alternatively, some of this material could represent kiln seconds reused in the neighbourhood. Vessels with warped deformed rims, including examples of the Cam 218, Cam 243-244/246, and Cam 266, have previously been noted at Ardleigh (Going & Belton 1999, 136 fig. 91 nos. 14, 16, 23, 24, 139 fig. 94 no. 9). The Ardleigh pottery industry was in operation from the early Roman period until c AD 200 (Going & Belton 1999, 154-157) and the common vessel forms noted in the Martell's Quarry assemblage (Cam 218, 243-244/246, Cam 268, Cam 280-281) were all common products of the Ardleigh industry (Going & Belton 1999, 144-157).

Other coarseware pottery wares in the assemblage are uncommon especially as regards black-burnished and related wares which only consist of occasional sherds in fabrics GB and KX, including a Cam 278 jar (Table 7). Fineware pottery is also notably rare or absent, and limited to occasional sherds of imported Samian (fabrics BASG, BXMV), while there are no sherds of Colchester colour-coated ware (fabric CZ). Previous archaeological investigations at Ardleigh have found little in the way of Samian, notably no material later than c AD 140 (Dickinson 1999, 125), and sherds of Colchester colour-coated and related wares (fabrics CB, CZ, EC) (Going & Belton 1999, 127).

Later Roman pottery fabrics, such as sherds of Nene Valley colour-coated wares (fabric EA) and oxidised Hadham wares (fabric CH), which become increasing common at Colchester from around the early/mid to later 3rd century AD onwards are absent from the assemblage. The latest dateable vessel forms are the Cam 280-281 (AD 150/180-400), Cam 299 (AD 140-400) and Cam 306 (AD 150/180-280/320), which could all date to the late 2nd/early 3rd century AD. An end date in the early 3rd century for this assemblage is also similar to the dates suggested for the end of the Ardleigh Roman pottery industry around AD 200 (Brown 1999, 183; Going & Belton 1999, 125, 156-157).

Fabric Group	Fabric description	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)	EVE
BAET	Baetican Amphorae (Dressel 20)	3	281	94	0.00
BASG	South Gaulish plain samian	3	73	24	0.00
BXMV	Les Martres-de-Veyre plain samian	1	34	34	0.00
BSW	Black surface ware	51	270	5	0.31
BSW 2	Black surface ware 2	45	187	4	0.76
BSW 3	Black surface ware 3	1	2	2	0.00
DJ	Coarse oxidised and related wares	36	115	3	0.13
DJ (M)	Coarse oxidised and related wares (micaceous)	1	2	2	0.00
FSW/EGW	Fine sandy ware/early Greyware	16	65	4	0.34
GB	BB2: black-burnished ware, category 2	2	17	9	0.00
GTW	Late Iron Age 'Belgic' grog-tempered ware	2	8	4	0.00
GX	Other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares	1,668	11,877	7	13.62
HZ (BSW)	Large storage jars and other vessels in heavily-tempered (black surface)	1	9	9	0.00
HZ OX	Large storage jars and other vessels in heavily-tempered oxidised wares	5	45	9	0.00
KX	Black-burnished ware (BB2) types in pale grey ware	1	18	18	0.10
UR (GX)	Copies of Terra nigra-wares (Other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares)	2	23	12	0.11
Total		1,843	13,268	8	15.37

Table 6 Details on the Roman pottery.

Fabric Group	Form	EVE
BSW	All	0.31
	Cam 108	0.08
	Cam 508 (lid)	0.23
BSW 2	All	0.76
	?	0.10
	Cam 243-244/246	0.51
	Cam 280-281	0.15
DJ	All	0.13
	?	0.13
FSW/EGW	All	0.34
	Cam 218	0.34
GX	All	13.62
	?	1.62
	Cam 46/311	0.22
	Cam 218	0.69
	Cam 227	0.12
	Cam 243-244/246	0.47
	Cam 266	0.42
	Cam 268	7.54
	Cam 270B	0.47
	Cam 280-281	1.81
	Cam 299	0.15
KX	All	0.10
	Cam 278	0.10

UR (GX)	All	0.11
	Cam 27	0.11
Total		15.37

Table 7 Roman pottery quantification via vessel form.

Vessel Function	EVE	%
?	1.88	12%
Beaker	0.16	1%
Bowl	2.50	16%
Jar	8.06	52%
Lid	0.23	1%
Platter	0.11	1%
Storage Jar	2.43	16%
Total	15.37	

Table 8 Quantification via vessel function.

Context	Feature type	No.	Weight(g)	MSW (g)	EVE
F6	Ditch	5	242	48	0.00
F9	Ditch	19	348	18	0.18
F9	Ditch	19	348	18	0.18
F21	?Pit	2	12	6	0.04
F23/F66	Ditch	12	68	6	0.00
F26	Pit	3	6	2	0.00
F28	Ditch	1,218	8,531	7	10.71
F29	Pit	3	12	4	0.00
F31	Pit	1	2	2	0.00
F33	Pit	5	20	4	0.00
F35	Pit	1	2	2	0.00
F37	Pit/post-hole	2	3	2	0.00
F39	Gully	22	180	8	0.06
F40/F69	Ditch	320	2,169	7	3.35
F45	Tree-throw	1	2	2	0.00
F54	Pit	1	1	1	0.00
F57	Pit	30	170	6	0.06
F61	Pit	2	2	1	0.00
F62	Pit	2	5	3	0.00
F63	Pit	1	5	5	0.03
F64	Ditch	48	668	14	0.13
F65	Ditch	55	255	5	0.23
F67	Tree-throw	3	24	8	0.15
F70	?Pit	11	83	8	0.05
F71	Metalled surface	4	129	32	0.00
F72	Ditch	72	329	5	0.38
Total		1,843	13,268	8	15.37

Table 9 Roman pottery from specific features and contexts.

Major assemblages from individual features

Ditch F28

This ditch, with 1,218 sherds weighing 8.5kg and 10.71 vessels (EVE) (Table 7), produced a considerable proportion of the Roman pottery assemblage accounting for 66% by sherd count, 65% by sherd weight and 70% of the EVE. This assemblage is dominated by coarse ware cooking vessels mostly in fabric GX (other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares) (Table 7). Fineware vessels are notably absent except for a local *terra nigra* copy of the Cam 27 plater (fabric UR GX) (Table 8). Although coarseware pottery dominates this assemblage there are notably no examples of black-burnished wares (fabrics GA, GB, KX). The Cam 268 jar, dating to AD 125/150-280/320 is the most common vessel form with an EVE of 6.38 (Table 8), including two examples with slightly squashed deformed rims which could represent kiln seconds. Bowls are also well represented with examples of the Cam 46/311, Cam 218, Cam 243-244/246 and Cam 299 (Table 8) which range in date from the Claudian period until the early 2nd century AD (Cam 46/311, Cam 218), and from the mid 2nd until the 4th century AD in the case of the Cam 299. Storage jars are represented by the Cam 270B (AD 43-200/300) and the Cam 280-281 which dates to AD 150/180-400 (Table 8). There is a small quantity of black surface wares (BSW, BSW 2) including a Cam 108 beaker dating to ?AD 43-130/140/200. This assemblage contains a quantity of early Roman pottery fabrics (FSW/EGW) and forms (Cam 46/311, Cam 218), while the latest vessels (Cam 268, Cam 280-281, Cam 299) suggests a date for the assemblage of c AD 150-200.

Fabric Group	Fabric description	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)	EVE
BSW	Black surface ware	48	265	6	0.31
BSW 2	Black surface ware 2	1	5	5	0.00
FSW/EGW	Fine sandy ware/early Greyware	15	58	4	0.34
GX	Other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares	1,152	8,180	7	9.95
UR (GX)	Copies of Terra nigra-wares (Other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares)	2	23	12	0.11
Total		1,218	8,531	7	10.71

Table 10 Details on the Roman pottery from the ditch F28.

Fabric Group	Form	EVE
BSW	All	0.31
	CAM 108	0.08
	LID (CAM 508)	0.23
FSW/EGW	All	0.34
	CAM 218	0.34
GX	All	9.95
	?	0.69
	CAM 46/311	0.22
	CAM 218	0.69
	CAM 227	0.12
	CAM 243-244/246	0.18
	CAM 266	0.24
	CAM 268	6.38
	CAM 270B	0.47
	CAM 280-281	0.81
	CAM 299	0.15
UR (GX)	All	0.11
	CAM 27	0.11
Total		10.71

Table 11 Roman pottery quantification via vessel form from the ditch F28.

Ditch F40/F69

This ditch produced a good-sized assemblage of Roman pottery at 320 sherds weighing 2.2kg and EVE of 3.35 (Table 9). Sherds of other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares (fabric GX) account for a considerable proportion of the assemblage at 81% of the sherd count, 87% of the sherd weight and 76% of the EVE (Table 9). Identifiable vessels were limited to examples of the Cam 243-244/246 bowl (AD 43-138), the Cam 268 jar (AD 125/150-280/320) and the Cam 280-281 storage jar (AD 150/180-400) (Table 10). It is worth noting one sherd of central Gaulish Les Martres-de-Veyre samian (BXMV) from a Drag. 30 bowl, dating to AD 100-135, and two sherds of BB2: black-burnished ware, category 2 (fabric GB) dating to AD 110/125-300. Finally, there was one sherd from a Baetican Dressel 20 olive oil amphora (Table 9). The latest vessels from this assemblage suggest a date of c AD 150-200.

Fabric Group	Fabric description	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)	EVE
BAET	Baetican Amphorae (Dressel 20)	1	92	92	0.00
BXMV	Les Martres-de-Veyre decorated samian	1	34	34	0.00
BSW	Black surface ware	3	5	2	0.00
BSW 2	Black surface ware 2	36	101	3	0.69
BSW 3	Black surface ware 3	1	2	2	0.00
DJ	Coarse oxidised and related wares	15	37	2	0.13
DJ (M)	Coarse oxidised and related wares (micaceous)	1	2	2	0.00
GB	BB2: black-burnished ware, category 2	2	17	9	0.00
GX	Other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares	260	1,879	7	2.53
Total		320	2,169	7	3.35

Table 12 Details on the Roman pottery from the ditch F40/F69.

Fabric Group	Form	EVE
DJ	All	0.13
	?	0.13
BSW 2	All	0.69
	?	0.03
	CAM 243-244/246	0.51
	CAM 280-281	0.15
GX	All	2.53
	?	0.53
	CAM 243-244/246	0.18
	CAM 268	0.82
	CAM 280-281	1.00
Total		3.35

Table 13 Roman pottery quantification via vessel form for the ditch F40/F69.

Ditch F72

This ditch produced a modest collection of Roman pottery at 72 sherds weighing 329g with an EVE of 0.38 (Table 11). This material mostly consisting of sherds of other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares (fabric GX) (Table 11), and the only identifiable vessel a Cam 243-244/246 bowl (Table 12) dating to AD 43-138.

Fabric Group	Fabric description	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)	EVE
DJ	Coarse oxidised and related wares	10	33	3	0.00
GX	Other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares	61	287	5	0.38
HZ (BSW)	Large storage jars and other vessels in heavily-tempered (black surface)	1	9	9	0.00
Total		72	329	5	0.38

Table 14 Roman pottery from the ditch F72.

Fabric Group	Form	EVE
GX	All	0.38
	?	0.35
	Cam 243-244/246	0.03
Total		0.38

Table 15 Roman pottery quantification via vessel form from the ditch F72.

Post-Roman pottery

The post-Roman pottery was recorded according to the fabric groups from *CAR 7* (Cotter 2000) while the number of vessels was determined by rim EVE (estimated vessel equivalent). There was only one sherd (4g) of modern miscellaneous earthenware (fabric F48X) which came from tree-throw F68.

Ceramic building material (CBM)

There were 63 sherds of CBM with a weight of nearly 1.2kg and a mean sherd weight of 19g (Table 13). CBM was recovered from 13 features and the largest assemblage by sherd count is 19 pieces weighing 535g from ?pit F70 (Table 14). Baked clay and daub account for the majority of this material alongside a small quantity of Roman CBM. Several large fragments of daub were recovered from pit F7. Post-Roman CBM was uncommon except for one sherd of medieval/post-medieval peg-tile (tree-throw F68) and a piece of post-medieval/modern brick from ditch F9.

CBM code	CBM type	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)
<i>Roman</i>				
RB	Roman brick	2	146	73
RI	Roman imbrex	1	15	15
RT	Roman tegulae	2	451	226
RBT	Roman brick or tile (general)	3	46	15
<i>Post-Roman</i>				
PT	Peg-tile	1	32	32
BR	Brick	1	55	55
<i>Undated</i>				
	Baked clay	39	236	6
	Daub	14	213	15
Total		63	1,194	19

Table 16 Building material by period and type.

Context	Description	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)
F6	Ditch	4	24	6
F9	Ditch	1	55	55
F28	Ditch	3	160	53
F40/F69	Ditch	2	4	2

F41	Ditch	1	15	15
F64	Ditch	2	57	29
F65	Ditch	10	32	3
F23/F66	Ditch	6	46	8
F67	Tree-throw	1	9	9
F68	Tree-throw	1	32	32
F70	?Pit	19	535	28
F72	Ditch	3	36	12
Total		63	1,194	19

Table 17 Quantities of CBM from specific features and contexts.

Conclusion

Table 18 summarizes the dating evidence for the features which produced dateable pottery and ceramics. Most of the features date from the early Roman period until the end of the 2nd century AD, with a concentration of activity during the second half of the 2nd century AD. It has been suggested that the large Roman pottery assemblage from ditch F28 could represent waste material from nearby pottery kilns operating in the second half of the 2nd century AD, although there is a lack of kiln wasters in the assemblage. This explanation has also been suggested for several similar large dumps of pottery from ditches 7150 (25kg) and 1003 (75kg) in Ardleigh area 7 (approximately 850 m to the north-east of Martell's Quarry) (Brown 1999, 15 fig 7; Going & Belton 1999, 125, 128-129). There are four possible prehistoric features (F6, F12, F30, F50) and two (F9, F68) post-Roman features.

Context	Prehistoric pottery	Roman pottery	Post-Roman pottery	CBM	Date Approx.
F6	GTW	HZ OX	-	-	Late Iron Age?
F9	HMF, GTW	GX (CAM 199, CAM 266)	-	BR (intrusive?)	Post-medieval/modern
F12	HMF	-	-	-	Prehistoric
F21	-	GX	-	-	Roman
F23/F66	HMS, GTW	GX, BSW 2, HZ	-	RBT	Roman
F26	-	GX (LID)	-	-	Roman
F28	HMF	BSW (CAM 108, LID), FSW/EGW (CAM 218), GX (CAM 46/311 CAM 218, CAM 227, CAM 243-244/246, CAM 266, CAM 268, CAM 270 B, CAM 280-281, CAM 299, CAM 306), UR (GX) (CAM 27)	-	RB	AD 150-200
F29	-	GX	-	-	Roman
F30	HMF	-	-	-	Prehistoric
F31	-	GX	-	-	Roman
F33	-	GX	-	-	Roman
F35	HMF	GX	-	-	Roman
F37	-	GX	-	-	Roman
F39	HMF (URN)	BAET (DR20), FSW/EGW, GX	-	-	Roman
F40/F69	HMFS	BAMV (DR30), BAET (DR20), BSW, BSW 2 (CAM 243-	-	-	AD 150-200

Context	Prehistoric pottery	Roman pottery	Post-Roman pottery	CBM	Date Approx.
		244/246, CAM 280-281), BSW 3, DJ, DJ (M), GB, GX (CAM 243-244/246, CAM 268, CAM 280-281)			
F41	-	-	-	RI	Roman
F45	-	GX	-	-	Roman
F50	HMF	-	-	-	Prehistoric
F54	-	GX	-	-	Roman
F57	-	GX (CAM 268)	-	-	AD 125/150-200?
F61	HMF	GX	-	-	Roman
F62	-	GX	-	-	Roman
F63	-	GX (CAM 243-244/246)	-	-	AD 43-128
F64	-	DJ, GX (CAM 268)	-	RT, DAUB	AD 125/150-200
F65	-	DJ, GX, HZ, KX (CAM 278)	-	RBT	2nd century AD
F67	-	GX (CAM 268)	--	-	AD 125/150-200
F68	-	-	F48X	PT	Modern
F70	-	GX (CAM 243-244/246), BSW 2	-	RT	Modern
F71	-	BAET (DR20), BASG	-	-	AD 43-110
F72	-	DJ, GX (CAM 243-244/246), HZ (BSW)	-	RBT	AD 43-138

Table 18 Approximate dates for the individual features.

6.2 Miscellaneous finds

by Laura Pooley

Fragments of heat-altered (burnt) flint came from post-medieval/modern ditch F9 and undated pit F42, with fragments of metal-working debris from Roman ditches F65 and F72, and modern pit F70.

Context	Finds no.	Description
Small finds		
F70	49	SF1, two very small fragments of degraded lava quern stone, 37.9g
Heat-altered (burnt) flint (discarded)		
F9	4	One piece, cracked, crazed, burnt grey, 21.0g.
F42	22	Two pieces, cracked, crazed, burnt dark red, 74.7g
Metal-working debris		
F65	39	Four fragments, 12.5g.
F70	49	One fragment, vitrified and glassy in appearance, 52.1g.
F72 sx2	53	One fragment, 409.2g.
Natural stone		
F40 sx2	25	One bag of natural iron pan was discarded.

Table 19 Miscellaneous finds listed by find type and context.

6.3 Worked flint

by Adam Wightman

Two pieces of worked flint were recovered from the site.

Ditch F23 sx1 (finds no. 11): Possible blade fragment or natural piece, dark grey flint. No cortex on either face. Broken at proximal end.

Pit F34/pit F35 (finds no. 18): Secondary blade, mottled grey flint. Long and thin blade tapering to a point and retaining c 3% cortex on dorsal face. Hard-hammer struck. Possible use-wear or edge-damage on left lateral edge. Mesolithic or Early Neolithic.

7 Environmental assessment

by Lisa Gray MSc MA ACIfA Archaeobotanist

Introduction

Five samples were presented for assessment from four features of Late Iron Age/early Roman date (two ditches and two pits) and an undated pit (see Table 20). The aims of this assessment are to determine the significance and potential of the plant macro-remains in the samples.

Sample	Context	Feature type	% sampled	Date	Sample Volume (L.)	Flot present?
<1>	F42	Pit	20	Undated	40L	Just charcoal
<2>	F50	Pit	50	Prehistoric	10L	Yes
<3>	F28 sx 1	Ditch	-	Roman	40L	Just charcoal
<4>	F69	Ditch	-	Roman	20L	Yes
<5>	F70	Pit	25	Modern	40L	Yes

Table 20 Samples presented for assessment.

Sampling and processing methods

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

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

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

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

Results (Table 21)

Flots were present from samples <2>, <4> and <5>. Only charcoal fragments recovered from the coarse fraction of the samples were present in <1> and <3>. Fragments of charcoal of identifiable size were found in samples <1>, <3>, <4> and <5>.

Sample number	<2>	<4>	<5>
Context	F50	F69	F70
Feature type	pit	ditch	pit
Provisional Date	Late Iron Age/ early Roman	Late Iron Age/ early Roman	Late Iron Age/ early Roman
Sample Volume (l)	10	20	40
Flot Volume (ml)	2	15	10
General preservation	poor	good	good
Sufficient for AMS?	no	yes	yes
Full analysis recommended?	no	no	no
Charred Grain			
<i>Hordeum</i> sp. (straight)	-	-	R
<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> L. (asymmetrical)	-	-	R
<i>Triticum spelta</i> L.	-	R	-
<i>Triticum aestivum/durum/turgidum</i>	-	R	R
Charred Seeds			
<i>Rumex acetosa/crispus/obtusifolius</i>	-	R	-
Uncharred Seed			
<i>Polygonum aviculare</i> L.	R	-	-
<i>Fallopia convolvulus</i> (L.) Á.Löve	R	R	-
<i>Chenopodium/Atriplex</i> sp.	-	R	-
<i>Chenopodium album</i> L.	R	-	-
Charcoal			
Charcoal >4mm Qty.	-	15	18
Charcoal <4mm	F	O	F
Other			
Modern roots	D	A	F

Table 21 Flot contents.

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

Most of the plant remains were preserved by charring. Charring occurs when plant material is heated under reducing conditions where oxygen is largely excluded leaving a carbon skeleton resistant to decay (Boardman and Jones 1990, 2; Campbell *et al.* 2011, 17). The soil type is Soilscape 8 'slightly acid loamy clayey soils with impeded drainage (Cranfield University 2020). This type of soil can provide preservation conditions suitable for the survival of charred and mineralised plant remains, bones, mollusca, ostracods, foraminifera, parasite eggs and phytoliths (Campbell *et al.* 2011, 5-6).

Low numbers of charred grains were found in samples <4> and <5> and charred seeds in sample <4>. The density of these grains and seeds is low per litre of sampled soil so they may be general background waste or charred debris that was dumped along with fireplace or hearth waste.

Many fragments of charcoal of identifiable size were present, particularly in samples <4> and <5>. Sample <4> contained one fragment of roundwood/twig.

Significance and potential

Low density of charred grains and seeds in two of the samples represent general background waste to activities on the site in the Roman period. Four samples also produced charcoal fragments of identifiable size which could be selected for further analysis for radiocarbon dating, but as they too are likely to have accumulated from background waste this is not recommended.

8 Discussion

A total of 71 features were identified in Areas 2 and 3 revealing a probable agricultural landscape with a concentration of activity in the 2nd century AD.

Prehistoric

There was some evidence of pre-Roman activity in the immediate area but not enough to draw any solid conclusions. While pre-Roman material was recovered from eleven features, most of it was residual, with only four features possibly dating to the prehistoric period. Prehistoric ditch F6 in Area 3 could be evidence of an earlier field system on the site.

Roman

Most of the features discovered during the excavation were of Roman date. All of these were confined to Area 2.

At least seven ditches (F23/F66, F28, F39, F40/F69, F64, F65, F72) divided the landscape into a rectilinear field system on a roughly north-east/south-west to north-west/south-east alignment. The total number of individual fields cannot be precisely ascertained due to the large modern disturbance in Area 2, but there appears to have been at least seven. Entrances were present in the north-west corner of the site between ditch F64 and the western edge of ditch F65 (2.16m wide) and further to the south between ditches F39 and F40/F69 (11.38m).

It is possible ditch F9 is Roman and the brick recovered from it was intrusive. The ditch does not appear on any historic maps to support a post-medieval/modern date. This would make it part of the field system and the northern edge could form another entrance (4.91m wide) with the terminus of ditch F40/F69.

The metalled surface uncovered in Area 2 was likely used as a watering-hole for livestock as the surface appears to dip slightly in the centre. It was probably an erosion hollow that was lined with stones to encourage rainwater to gather. was probably an erosion hollow that was lined with stones to encourage rainwater to gather. The uppermost metalling cannot be closely-dated as finds were only recovered from above the uppermost surviving metalling but it can be assumed that the latter is probably Roman in date and associated with the field system.

The vast majority of the pottery recovered from this excavation is locally-made, with locally-produced grey wares accounting for 91% of the sherds. The bulk of the sherds can be attributed to jars, bowls and storages jars while vessels used in the presentation of food (cups, flagons, beakers etc) are almost absent. Some of the rims recovered are slightly warped/deformed or irregularly fired indicating they are most likely kiln seconds.

The types of pottery sherds recovered could be indicative of a nearby domestic settlement but equally could be waste from the Roman pottery kilns to the north-east of the site. However, the absence of kiln wasters in the assemblage is slightly more indicative of a settlement using kiln seconds. The lack of finewares, small finds and structural remains is evidence that any nearby settlement would have been of a low status.

While the results from Area 1 were dominated by the post-medieval period, the Roman features uncovered were in-keeping with the discoveries of Area 2 (Teresa O'Connor, *per comm*). Results from excavation work roughly 400m to the east of the site are again similar to the results from this excavation, with evidence of field systems and pre-Roman and Roman activity

present (ASE 2002). It is likely these sites are related and the Roman features are part of the same agricultural landscape.

The archaeology from this excavation reflects that of excavations more widely in Ardleigh (summarised by Brown 1999) in many ways. The majority of the Roman-dated features produced small assemblages of pottery with the occasional large dump of kiln waste, although the largest assemblage from Area 2 is not quite as sizeable as some previously recovered. The pottery recovered was also largely of local production, with very small percentages accounting for 'specialist' wares (e.g. samian, amphorae), and Roman contexts of later than 2nd century being mostly absent.

There are, however, some obvious differences. Whilst the grey wares recovered from Area 2 are mainly categorised as coarse, elsewhere in Ardleigh the assemblages are made up of roughly 50% fine grey wares. These assemblages also tended to contain more variation in pot type, while jars did dominate the pottery like this assemblage, platters, beakers, flagons and other tablewares were also represented. This is further evidence of any nearby settlement being a low status.

The overall impression of the Roman period at Ardleigh is of a fairly mundane farming community with a short-lived pottery industry spanning the 1st and 2nd centuries (Brown 1999), and the findings at Martell's Quarry do nothing to quash this. When all the evidence from the various phases of work (2002 excavation, 2007 evaluation, Area 1 and this excavation) is collated and compared with the wider archaeological landscape, a low status agricultural settlement becomes the most plausible explanation for the findings at Martell's Quarry. Probably one that was using factory seconds from the local pottery kilns, along with other cheap resources that have not survived. Although no evidence of domestic dwellings was uncovered the presence of two cremations are highly suggestive of nearby inhabitation. The site appears to have been abandoned sometime around the 3rd century, roughly the same period the kilns stopped producing pottery.

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11 Abbreviations and glossary

assemblage	a group of artefacts found together in a single context such as a grave or pit.
Bronze Age	period from c 2500 – 700 BC
CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
ClfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
context	a single unit of excavation, which is often referred to numerically, and can be any feature, layer or find
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
ECC	Essex County Council
ECCHEA	Essex County Council Historic Environment Advisor
ECCPS	Essex County Council Place Services
EHHER	Essex Historic Environment Record
evaluation	a limited programme of non-intrusive and/or intrusive fieldwork, which determines the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within a specified area. This may take the form of an intrusive investigation of a percentage of the site, geophysical or topographical survey. The results of this investigation will establish the requirements for any further work.
feature (F)	an identifiable thing like a pit, a wall, a drain: can contain 'contexts'
Iron Age	period from 700 BC to Roman invasion of AD 43
layer (L)	distinct or distinguishable deposit (layer) of material
medieval	period from AD 1066 to c 1500
modern	period from c AD 1800 to the present
natural	geological deposit undisturbed by human activity
NGR	National Grid Reference
OASIS	O nline A ccess to the I ndex of A rchaeological I nvestigation S , http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main
post-medieval	from c AD 1500 to c 1800
prehistoric	pre-Roman

Roman section wsi	the period from AD 43 to c AD 410 (abbreviation sx or Sx) vertical slice through feature/s or layer/s written scheme of investigation
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12 Contents of archive

Finds: Two boxes

Paper record

One A4 document wallet containing:

The report (CAT Report 1767)

CAT written scheme of investigation

Original site record (section drawings)

Inked section drawings

Site digital photographic thumbnails and log

Digital record

The report (CAT Report 1767)

CAT written scheme of investigation

Site digital photographs, photographic thumbnails and log

Graphics

Site data

Survey data

13 Archive deposition

The archive is currently held by the Colchester Archaeological Trust at Roman Circus House, Roman Circus Walk, Colchester, Essex CO2 7GZ, but will be permanently deposited with Colchester Museum under the accession code COLEM:2019.27.

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Date: 28/01/22

Appendix 1 Context list

Context	Finds no.	Feature / layer type	Description	Date
L1	-	Topsoil	firm moist dark grey/brown silt with brick flecks	Modern
L2	-	Subsoil	firm medium grey/brown silt	Undated
L3	-	Natural	firm moist medium yellow/orange sandy clay	Post-glacial
Area 3				
F1	-	Pit	firm moist medium grey/brown silt with daub flecks	Undated
F2	-	Pit/tree-throw	firm dry light grey/brown sandy silt	Undated
F3	-	Pit	firm moist medium yellow/grey sandy silt with charcoal flecks	Undated
F4	-	Pit	firm dry light grey/brown sandy silt with charcoal flecks	Undated
F5	-	Pit	firm moist medium grey/brown silt with charcoal flecks	Undated
F6	1	Ditch	firm dry medium grey/brown silty clay with daub flecks and inclusions of: gravel 15% stone 15%	Undated
F7	2	Pit	firm dry medium grey/brown sandy silt with charcoal flecks, daub flecks	Late Iron Age?
Area 2				
F8	-	Pit	friable moist light yellow/grey/brown silt with charcoal flecks	undated
F9	3, 4, 5, 23	Ditch	firm moist medium grey/brown silt	Post-medieval/modern
F10	-	Pit	firm moist medium grey/brown silt	Undated
F11	-	Tree-throw	firm moist medium grey/brown silt	Undated
F12	7	Pit	friable moist medium yellow/brown silt with tile flecks	Prehistoric
F13	-	Pit	friable moist medium yellow/brown silt	Undated
F14	-	Tree-throw/silt patch	friable moist medium orange/brown silt	Undated
F15	-	Tree-throw/silt patch	friable moist medium orange/brown silt	Undated
F16	-	Pit	firm dry dark grey/brown silt	Undated
F17	8	Pit	friable moist medium yellow/grey/brown silt with brick flecks	Undated
F18	-	Post-hole	friable/firm dry medium grey sandy silt and inclusions of: gravel 2% stone 15%	Undated
F19	-	Post-hole	firm/hard dry light grey sandy silt and inclusions of: gravel 5% stone 2%	Undated
F20	-	Post-hole	firm/hard dry light grey sandy silt with charcoal flecks and inclusions of: gravel 2% stone 5%	Undated
F21	9	Pit	friable moist medium grey/brown clay	Roman
F22	-	Natural feature	light/medium grey/brown silt	Post-glacial
F23/F66	11, 41	Ditch	friable light/medium grey/brown sandy silt with charcoal flecks and inclusions of: stone 60%	Roman
F24	-	Pit	loose hard dry light grey sandy silt and inclusions of: gravel 6%	Undated

F25	-	Pit	loose/soft dry light grey sand silt and inclusions of: gravel 5% stone 2%	Undated
F26	10	Pit	hard dry medium grey/brown silty clay with charcoal flecks	Roman
F27	-	Pit	firm/hard dry medium grey/brown sandy silt with charcoal flecks and inclusions of: stone 60%	Undated
F28	12, 37	Ditch	firm moist medium grey/brown silt with charcoal flecks and inclusions of: pot 5%	Roman AD 150-200
F29	13	Pit	firm moist medium grey/brown silty clay	Roman
F30	14	Pit	friable moist medium grey/brown silt and inclusions of: gravel 5%	Prehistoric
F31	15	Pit	firm moist medium grey/brown silt	Roman
F32	-	Pit	firm moist medium grey silt	Undated
F33	17	Pit	firm moist medium grey/brown silty clay	Roman
F34	-	Pit	firm moist medium grey brown silt	Undated
F35	18	Pit	firm moist medium grey brown silt	Roman
F36	-	?Post-hole	firm moist medium grey brown silt	Undated
F37	17	Pit/post-hole	hard moist medium grey/brown silty clay with charcoal flecks	Roman
F38	-	Pit	friable moist medium grey/brown silty clay	Undated
F39	35, 36	Gully	friable moist medium grey/brown silt and inclusions of: stone 5% pot 5%	Roman
F40/F69	19, 25, 27, 33, 44, 46, 47, 48	Ditch	friable moist medium grey/brown silty clay	Roman AD 150-200
F41	21	Ditch	soft moist medium brown silt with brick flecks	Roman
F42	22	Pit	friable moist dark brown silt with charcoal flecks	Undated
F43	-	Pit	friable moist medium grey/brown silt with brick flecks	Undated
F44	-	Post-hole	friable moist medium grey/brown silt	Undated
F45	20	Tree-throw	friable light/medium grey/brown sandy silt	Roman
F46	-	Pit/Post-hole	firm moist medium grey brown silt	Undated
F47	-	Pit	friable moist medium brown silt and inclusions of: stone 30%	Undated
F48	-	Pit	firm moist medium grey/brown sandy silt	Undated
F49	-	Pit	firm moist medium grey/brown silt with charcoal flecks, daub flecks	Undated
F50	24	Pit	firm medium grey/brown sandy silt with charcoal flecks and inclusions of: stone 80%	Prehistoric
F51	-	Pit	friable moist medium grey/brown silty clay	Undated
F52	-	Pit	firm moist medium grey brown silt	Undated
F53	-	Pit/Post-hole	firm moist medium grey/brown silt and inclusions of: gravel 35%	Undated
F54	29	Pit	firm moist medium grey/brown silt with charcoal flecks	Roman
F55	-	Pit	firm moist medium grey/brown silt with charcoal flecks	Undated

F56	-	Pit	friable moist medium brown silt	Undated
F57	30	Pit	firm moist medium grey/brown silt	Roman AD 125/150-200
F58	-	Pit/tree-throw	firm moist medium grey/brown silt	Undated
F59	-	Tree-throw	firm moist medium grey/brown silt	Undated
F60	-	Tree-throw	friable moist medium grey/brown silt with charcoal flecks and inclusions of: stone 10%	Undated
F61	32	Pit	firm light/medium grey sandy silt and inclusions of: stone 60%	Roman
F62	31	Pit	firm moist medium grey/brown silt	Roman
F63	3	Pit	friable moist medium orange/grey/brown silt	Roman AD 43-128
F64	38	Ditch	firm moist medium grey/brown silty clay with charcoal flecks and inclusions of: stone 15%	Roman AD 125/150-200
F65	55, 39, 40, 50, 54	Ditch	firm moist medium grey/brown silty clay with charcoal flecks and inclusions of: stone 15%	Roman 2nd century AD
F67	42	Tree-throw	firm moist medium grey brown silt	Roman AD 125/150-200
F68	45	Tree-throw	firm moist medium grey brown silt	Modern
F70	49	?Pit	firm moist medium grey brown silt	Modern
F71	51	Metalled surface	friable/firm moist medium orange/grey/brown silty clay	Roman AD 43-110
F72	52, 53	Ditch	friable moist medium grey/brown silty clay and inclusions of: gravel 3%	Roman AD 43-138
F73	-	Pit	firm moist light medium grey brown silt	Undated

Appendix 2 Pottery list

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	Soil S no.	Section	Level	Cuts	Cut by	Equal to	NR	GR.	MSW	Discard	Rim	Handle	Base	Scot	Burn	Kiln second	Abraded	Modif.	Mark	Repair hole	Hole	hole diam.	Polishing	Fabric Grp	Typology	Vessel function	EVE	Diam.	Comments	Date	
F6	DITCH	1							4	238	60															HZ OX						LIA-ROMAN	
F6	DITCH								1	4	4															GTW						LIA	
F9	DITCH	4							1	5	5															GX						ROMAN	
F9	DITCH	4							2	11	6															HMF					ORANGE SURFACE, BLACK CORE, COMMON M FL	PREHISTORIC	
F9	DITCH	4							1	3	3															GTW						LIA-ER	
F9	DITCH	4							3	20	7		3	0	0											GX	CAM 266	JAR	0.18	125?		AD 43-120	
F9	DITCH	5							8	40	5		0	0	2											GX						ROMAN	
F9	DITCH	5							3	133	44		0	0	3											GX						ROMAN	
F9	DITCH	5							1	145	145		0	0	1											GX	CAM 199	CHEESE PRESS			SIEVE/CHEESE PRESS 7 HOLES C.10 MM PREFIRING	AD 43-180/220	
F9	DITCH	23							2	2	1															GX						ROMAN	
F12	PIT	7							1	5	5															HMF					FREQ ANGULAR FL, ORANGE	PREHISTORIC	
F12	PIT	7							2	46	23		0	0	1											HMF					BLACK COMMON F-C ANGULAR FL	PREHISTORIC	
F21	PIT?	9							2	12	6		1	0	0											GX	?	?	0.04	180		ROMAN	
F23	DITCH	11						F66	5	23	5															GX						ROMAN	
F23	DITCH	11						F66	1	5	5															GTW						LIA-ER	
F23	DITCH	11							1	11	11															HMS					COMBED, BROWN, BLACK CORE	LIA	
F26	PIT	10							2	1	1															GX						ROMAN	
F26	PIT	10							1	5	5		1	0	0		X									GX	CAM 508	LID			LID BEAD RIM	ROMAN	
F28	DITCH	12							80	625	8															GX						VERY SANDY	ROMAN
F28	DITCH	12							122	1089	9															GX						VERY SANDY	ROMAN
F28	DITCH	12							78	238	3															GX						VERY SANDY	ROMAN
F28	DITCH	12							22	104	5						X									GX						VERY SANDY	ROMAN
F28	DITCH	12							19	57	3															GX						VERY SANDY	ROMAN
F28	DITCH	12							1	3	3					X										GX						VERY SANDY	ROMAN
F28	DITCH	12							1	7	7							X					X			GX					HOLE 10 MM FROM BURNT OUT TEMPER OR PEBBLE, SANDY	ROMAN	
F28	DITCH	12							16	148	9															GX						FINER SMOOTHER	ROMAN

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	Soil S no.	Section	Level	Cuts	Cut by	Equal to	NR	GR.	MSW	Discard	Rim	Handle	Base	Soot	Burn	Kiln second	Abraded	Modif.	Mark	Repair hole	Hole	hole diam.	Polishing	Fabric Grp	Typology	Vessel function	EVE	Diam.	Comments	Date	
F28	DITCH	12							58	317	5															GX						ROMAN	
F28	DITCH	12							10	65	7																GX						ROMAN
F28	DITCH	12							23	72	3																GX						ROMAN
F28	DITCH	12							5	94	19		5	0	0	0	X										GX	CAM 268	JAR	0.42	160		AD 125/150-280/320
F28	DITCH	12																									GX	CAM 268	JAR	0.11	170		AD 125/150-280/320
F28	DITCH	12							5	144	29		5	0	0												GX	CAM 268	JAR	0.49	160		AD 125/150-280/320
F28	DITCH	12																									GX	CAM 268	JAR	0.21	180		AD 125/150-280/320
F28	DITCH	12																									GX	CAM 268	JAR	0.05	170		AD 125/150-280/320
F28	DITCH	12							17	464	27		11	0	5			X									GX	CAM 268	JAR	0.51	140	DEFORMED RIM	AD 125/150-280/320
F28	DITCH	12																X									GX	CAM 268	JAR	0.21	220	DEFORMED RIM	AD 125/150-280/320
F28	DITCH	12																									GX	CAM 268	JAR	0.02?			AD 125/150-280/320
F28	DITCH	12																									GX	CAM 268	JAR	0.46	140		AD 125/150-280/320
F28	DITCH	12																									GX	?	?	0.14	170		ROMAN
F28	DITCH	12																									GX	CAM 266	JAR	0.24	130		AD 43-80
F28	DITCH	12																									GX	?	?	0.08	110		ROMAN
F28	DITCH	12							24	352	15		22	0	2												GX	CAM 268	JAR	0.28	130		AD 125/150-280/320
F28	DITCH	12																									GX	CAM 280-281	STORAGE JAR	0.81	130		AD 150/180-400
F28	DITCH	12																									GX	CAM 218	BOWL	0.31	160		AD 43-120
F28	DITCH	12																									GX	?	?	0.03?			ROMAN
F28	DITCH	12																									GX	CAM 268	JAR	0.37	180		AD 125/150-280/320
F28	DITCH	12																									GX	?	BEAKER	0.08	110	BEAKER	ROMAN
F28	DITCH	12																									GX	?	?	0.10	120		ROMAN
F28	DITCH	12																									GX	?	?	0.03?			ROMAN
F28	DITCH	12																									GX	CAM 268	JAR	0.06	160		AD 125/150-280/320
F28	DITCH	12							17	21	1																GX		?				ROMAN
F28	DITCH	12							1	2	2																HMF					BROWN MOD FLINT	PREHISTORIC
F28	DITCH	12							48	229	5		3	0	3												GX	CAM 243-244/246	BOWL	0.03?			AD 43-138
F28	DITCH	12																									GX	CAM 218	BOWL	0.11	120?		AD 43-120
F28	DITCH	12																									GX	?	?	0.04	200		ROMAN
F28	DITCH	12							1	4	4																GX						ROMAN

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	Soil S no.	Section	Level	Cuts	Cut by	Equal to	NR	GR.	MSW	Discard	Rim	Handle	Base	Soot	Burn	Kiln second	Abraded	Modif.	Mark	Repair hole	Hole	hole diam.	Polishing	Fabric Grp	Typology	Vessel function	EVE	Diam.	Comments	Date	
F28	DITCH	12							44	455	10		6	0	7											GX	CAM 268	JAR	0.21	140	COARSE, ORANGE CORE, DISC SUR-FACE	AD 125/150-280/320	
F28	DITCH	12																								GX	?	?	0.08	140	SANDY	ROMAN	
F28	DITCH	12																								GX	CAM 268	JAR	0.17	150	SANDY	AD 125/150-280/320	
F28	DITCH	12																								GX	CAM 268	JAR	0.07	140	SANDY	AD 125/150-280/320	
F28	DITCH	12																								GX	CAM 268	JAR	0.08	150	SANDY	AD 125/150-280/320	
F28	DITCH	12							4	233	58		0	0	4		X									GX					COARSE, ORANGE CORE, DISC SUR-FACE	ROMAN	
F28	DITCH	12							3	7	2															BSW						ROMAN	
F28	DITCH	12							112	648	6								X							GX						COARSE, OR CORE, GREY SUR -MIS-FIRED GX, SOME CRACKING	ROMAN
F28	DITCH	12							133	512	4															GX						COARSE, OR CORE, GREY SUR -MIS-FIRED GX, SOME CRACKING	ROMAN
F28	DITCH	12							26	484	19		26	0	0											GX	CAM 243-244/246	BOWL	0.15	210		AD 43-138	
F28	DITCH	12																								GX	CAM 299	BOWL	0.15	200?		AD 140-400	
F28	DITCH	12																								GX	CAM 218	BOWL	0.27	110?		AD 43-120	
F28	DITCH	12																								GX	CAM 268	JAR	0.20	190		AD 125/150-280/320	
F28	DITCH	12																								GX	CAM 268	JAR	0.53	180		AD 125/150-280/320	
F28	DITCH	12																	X					X		GX	CAM 268	JAR	0.55	190	PART OF RIM SLICED OFF AND WORN SMOOTH	AD 125/150-280/320	
F28	DITCH	12																								GX	CAM 270B	STORAGE JAR	0.35	240		AD 43-200/300	
F28	DITCH	12							13	49	4		3	0	0											FSW/EGW	CAM 218	BOWL	0.24	140	FINER, TH-W, EARLY GX OR ABRADED GX	LIA-AD 120	
F28	DITCH	37							75	624	8		4	0	0											GX	CAM 268	JAR	0.13	200	COARSE SANDY	AD 125/150-280/320	
F28	DITCH	37																								GX	CAM 46/311	BOWL	0.12	190	COARSE SANDY	AD 43-120/150	
F28	DITCH	37																								GX	CAM 46/311	BOWL	0.10	170	COARSE SANDY	AD 43-125/150	
F28	DITCH	37							1	13	13						X									GX						FINE	ROMAN
F28	DITCH	37							50	302	6		2	0	0											GX	CAM 268	JAR	0.10	180	VERY COARSE SANDY	AD 125/150-280/320	
F28	DITCH	37																								GX	CAM 268	JAR	0.17	150		AD 125/150-280/320	
F28	DITCH	37							108	743	7		11	0	4											GX	CAM 268	JAR	0.13	185	OR OXID CORE, GREY SUR	AD 125/150-280/320	
F28	DITCH	37																								GX	CAM 268	JAR	0.25	160		AD 125/150-280/320	
F28	DITCH	37																								GX	CAM 268	JAR	0.22	170		AD 125/150-280/320	

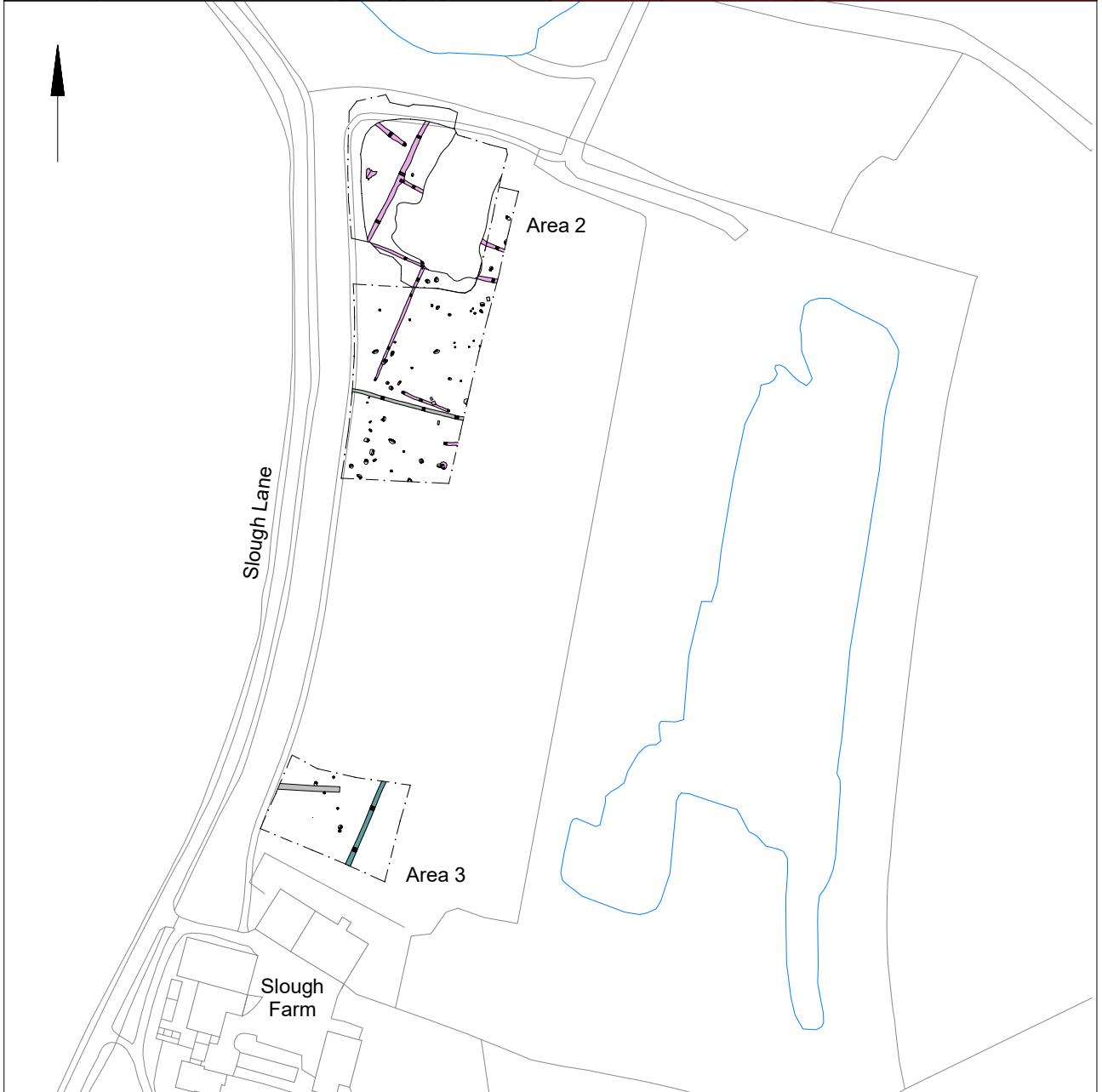
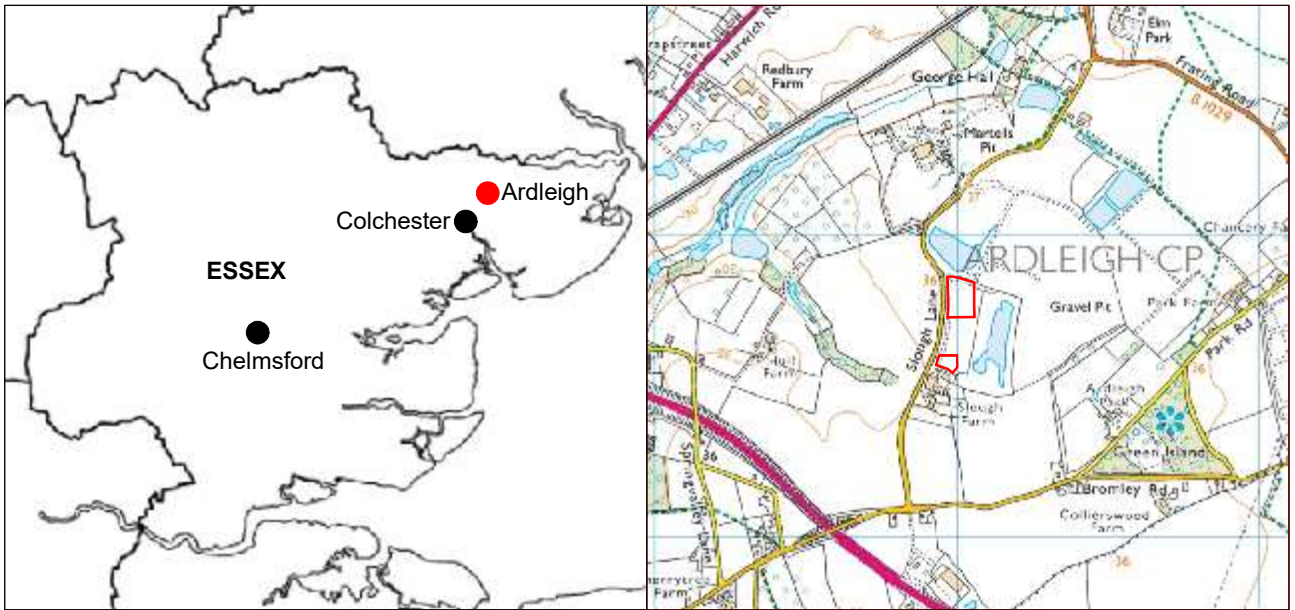
Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	Soil S no.	Section	Level	Cuts	Cut by	Equal to	NR	GR.	MSW	Discard	Rim	Handle	Base	Soot	Burn	Kiln second	Abraded	Modif.	Mark	Repair hole	Hole	hole diam.	Polishing	Fabric Grp	Typology	Vessel function	EVE	Diam.	Comments	Date		
F28	DITCH	37																							GX	CAM 268	JAR	0.25	160		AD 125/150-280/320			
F28	DITCH	37																								GX	CAM 270B	STORAGE JAR	0.12	140		AD 43-200/300		
F28	DITCH	37							44	257	6		3	0	10											BSW	LID (CAM 508)	LID	0.15	160		ROMAN		
F28	DITCH	37																								BSW	LID (CAM 508)	LID	0.08	240		ROMAN		
F28	DITCH	37																								BSW	CAM 108	BEAKER	0.08	110?		AD 43-130/140/200?		
F28	DITCH	37							1	1	1															BSW						ROMAN		
F28	DITCH	37							2	9	5		1	0	0											FSW/EGW	CAM 218	BOWL	0.10	130?		LIA-ER		
F28	DITCH	37							3	22	7		1	0	0											GX	CAM 306	BOWL				AD 150/180-280/320		
F28	DITCH	37							2	23	12		2	0	0		X									UR (GX)	CAM 27	PLATTER	0.11	210		AD 43-69		
F28	DITCH		3						19	31	2															GX							ROMAN	
F28	DITCH		3						24	55	2		2	0	0											GX	CAM 227	BOWL	0.12	80?		AD 54-120		
F28	DITCH		3																							GX	?	?	0.11	85		ROMAN		
F28	DITCH		3						6	25	4		2	0	0											GX	CAM 268	JAR	0.13	150		AD 125/150-280/320		
F28	DITCH		3						1	5	5															BSW 2							ROMAN	
F29	PIT	13							3	12	4															GX						FINE	ROMAN	
F30	PIT	14							3	17	6		0	0	2												HMF					BR, BLACK CORE RARE C FL, NR TEM- PERLESS	PREHISTORIC	
F31	PIT	15							1	2	2																GX							ROMAN
F33	PIT	16							3	10	3		0	0	2												GX							ROMAN
F33	PIT	16							2	10	5																GX					GREY SUR OR CORE	ROMAN	
F35	SILT PATCH	18							1	2	2																GX							ROMAN
F35	SILT PATCH	18							2	3	2																HMF					OR MOD MED FL	PREHISTORIC	
F37	PIT/POST HOLE	17							2	3	2																GX							ROMAN
F39	LINEAR	35							2	10	5																GX							ROMAN
F39	LINEAR	35							1	7	7																FSW/EGW							LIA-ER
F39	LINEAR	35							1	7	7		1	0	0												HMF	URN	URN	0.05	220	BR DARKER CORE, MOD MED FL	BRONZE AGE	
F39	LINEAR	36							1	133	133		0	1	0												BAET	DR20	AMPHORAE					ROMAN
F39	LINEAR	36							5	10	2		1	0	0												GX	?	?	0.06	140		ROMAN	
F39	LINEAR	36							12	18	2		0	0	2												GX					BUFF DAR GREY SUR	ROMAN	

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	Soil S no.	Section	Level	Cuts	Cut by	Equal to	NR	GR.	MSW	Discard	Rim	Handle	Base	Soot	Burn	Kiln second	Abraded	Modif.	Mark	Repair hole	Hole	hole diam.	Polishing	Fabric Grp	Typology	Vessel function	EVE	Diam.	Comments	Date
F39	LINEAR	39							1	2	2														GX					OR CORE, GREY SUR	ROMAN	
F40	LINEAR	19						F69	5	50	10														GX						ROMAN	
F40	LINEAR	19						F69	6	48	8		1	0	1										GX	CAM 280-281	STORAGE JAR	0.18	100	OR SANDY, DARKER SUR	AD 150/180-400	
F40	LINEAR	19						F69	1	2	2														BSW 3						ROMAN	
F40	LINEAR	19						F69	3	4	1														GX						ROMAN	
F40	LINEAR	26						F69	2	28	14		0	0	2		X								GX						ROMAN	
F40	LINEAR	26						F69	1	3	3														GX						ROMAN	
F40	LINEAR	26						F69	1	10	10														GX						ROMAN	
F40	LINEAR	26						F69	1	6	6						X								GX						ROMAN	
F40	LINEAR	26						F69	2	17	9		0	0	2										GB						AD 110-300	
F40	LINEAR	26						F69	1	34	34														BXMV	DRAG 30	BOWL			FINE	AD 100-135	
F40	LINEAR	27						F69	1	92	92														BAET	DR20	AMPHORAE				ROMAN	
F45	?NATURAL	20							1	2	2														GX						ROMAN	
F50	PIT	24							1	1	1														HMF					BR DARKER CORE, FREQ F-M ANG FL	PREHISTORIC	
F54	PIT	29							1	1	1	X													GX						ROMAN	
F57	PIT	30							24	142	6		1	0	3										GX	CAM 268	JAR	0.06	180		AD 125/150-280/320	
F57	PIT	30							6	28	5		0	0	1		X								GX						ROMAN	
F61	PIT	32							1	1	1														GX						ROMAN	
F61	PIT	32							1	1	1														GX						ROMAN	
F61	PIT	32							2	4	2														HMF					BR, BLACK CORE,RARE ANG FL	PREHISTORIC	
F62	PIT	31							2	5	3														GX						ROMAN	
F63	NATURAL FEATURE	34							1	5	5		1	0	0				X						GX	CAM 243-244/246	BOWL	0.03?			AD 43-138	
F64	DITCH	38							1	2	2														DJ					SANDY	ROMAN	
F64	DITCH	38							1	2	2														GX						ROMAN	
F64	DITCH	38							6	34	6		2	0	0										GX	CAM 268	JAR	0.13	170	GREY, OR/BR CORE SANDWICH	AD 125/150-280/320	
F64	DITCH	55		2					37	624	17		0	0	2										GX					LARGE PART OF LW VESSEL	ROMAN	
F64	DITCH	55		2					1	2	2		0	0	1										GX						ROMAN	
F64	DITCH	55		2					2	4	2														GX					GREY, BR INT, SANDY	ROMAN	
F65	DITCH	39							2	5	3														GX					SANDY	ROMAN	

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	Soil S no.	Section	Level	Cuts	Cut by	Equal to	NR	GR.	MSW	Discard	Rim	Handle	Base	Soot	Burn	Kiln second	Abraded	Modif.	Mark	Repair hole	Hole	hole diam.	Polishing	Fabric Grp	Typology	Vessel function	EVE	Diam.	Comments	Date
F65	DITCH	39							10	28	3		1	0	0											GX	?	?	0.02?			ROMAN
F65	DITCH	39							2	14	7															GX					PATCHY GREY SURF, OR INT, SANDY	ROMAN
F65	DITCH	39							4	10	3															DJ						ROMAN
F65	DITCH	40		2					6	32	5															GX						ROMAN
F65	DITCH	40		2					11	55	5		1	0	0											GX	?	?	0.04	160	GREY SURF (PATCHY), V OR/B CORE, SANDY	ROMAN
F65	DITCH	40		2					1	18	18		1	0	0											KX	CAM 278	JAR	0.10	190		AD 117-250/260
F65	DITCH	40		2					3	6	2															BSW 2						ROMAN
F65	DITCH	40		2					1	5	5								X							GX						ROMAN
F65	DITCH	40		2					5	32	6		0	0	1											DJ					SANDY	ROMAN
F65	DITCH	40		2					1	18	18		1	0	0											BSW 2	?	?	0.07	180		ROMAN
F65	DITCH	50		3		F72			1	5	5															HZ OX						LIA-AD 200/300
F65	DITCH	54							5	16	3															GX						ROMAN
F65	DITCH	54							1	1	1															DJ						ROMAN
F65	DITCH	54							2	10	5															HZ OX						LIA-AD 200/300
F66	LINEAR	41					F23		2	30	15															HZ OX						LIA-AD 200/300
F66	LINEAR	41					F23		2	7	4															GX					MISFIRED	ROMAN
F66	LINEAR	41					F23		2	3	2															BSW 2						ROMAN
F67	TREE THROW	45							3	24	8		2	0	0											GX	CAM 268	JAR	0.15	160		AD 125/150-280/320
F68	TREE THROW	44							1	4	4	X														F48X						20TH CENTURY
F69	DITCH	43		2			F40		1	7	7					X										GX						ROMAN
F69	DITCH	43		2			F40		3	7	2															GX						ROMAN
F69	DITCH	43		2			F40		1	7	7					X										GX						ROMAN
F69	DITCH	43		2			F40		1	8	8		1	0	0		X									GX	?	?	0.05	180		ROMAN
F69	DITCH	46		2UP			F40		42	335	8		2	0	2											GX	CAM 280-281	STORAGE JAR	0.16	90		AD 150/180-400
F69	DITCH	46		2UP			F40																			GX	CAM 280-281	STORAGE JAR	0.17	70		AD 150/180-400
F69	DITCH	46		2UP			F40		3	83	28		2	0	0											GX	CAM 268	JAR	0.18	140	VSANDY RARE FL	AD 125/150-280/320
F69	DITCH	46		2UP			F40																			GX	CAM 268	JAR	0.08	210	SANDY	AD 125/150-280/320
F69	DITCH	46		2UP			F40		9	63	7		1	0	1											GX	CAM 268	JAR	0.07	160	SANDY	AD 125/150-280/320
F69	DITCH	46		2UP			F40		1	2	2															GX						ROMAN

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	Soil S no.	Section	Level	Cuts	Cut by	Equal to	NR	GR.	MSW	Discard	Rim	Handle	Base	Soot	Burn	Kiln second	Abraded	Modif.	Mark	Repair hole	Hole	hole diam.	Polishing	Fabric Grp	Typology	Vessel function	EVE	Diam.	Comments	Date
F69	DITCH	46		2UP				F40	2	17	9														GX					GREY CORE, BUFF-GREY SUR, POWDERY, SANDY, MISFIRED?	ROMAN	
F69	DITCH	46		2UP				F40	3	15	5		1	0	0										BSW 2	CAM 280-281	STORAGE JAR	0.15	70		AD 150/180-400	
F69	DITCH	46		2UP				F40	1	2	2														BSW 2						ROMAN	
F69	DITCH	46		2UP				F40	1	4	4														GX						ROMAN	
F69	DITCH	46		2UP				F40	1	11	11								X						GX					PALE GREY	ROMAN	
F69	DITCH	46		2UP				F40	1	12	12						X								DJ					OR SANDY, DARKER SURF	ROMAN	
F69	DITCH	46		2UP				F40	1	4	4														GX					FINE	ROMAN	
F69	DITCH	46		2UP				F40	3	4	1														BSW 2						ROMAN	
F69	DITCH	46		2UP				F40	8	39	5		2	0	0	X									GX	CAM 268	JAR	0.10	150		AD 125/150-280/320	
F69	DITCH	46		2UP				F40	15	58	4		2	0	3										GX	CAM 280-281	STORAGE JAR	0.20	70		AD 150/180-400	
F69	DITCH	46		2UP				F40																	GX	?	?	0.14	90		ROMAN	
F69	DITCH	46		2UP				F40	1	8	8		0	0	1								X	1.2	GX	CAM 298	SIEVE			GREY SURF, OR INT SANDY. C.19 SMALL HOLES	AD 43-300/400	
F69	DITCH	46		2UP				F40	10	12	1					X									DJ						ROMAN	
F69	DITCH	46		2UP				F40	4	13	3		3	0	0	X									DJ	?	?	0.13	120		ROMAN	
F69	DITCH	46		2UP				F40	1	5	5						X								GX						ROMAN	
F69	DITCH	46		2UP				F40	2	6	3						X								GX						ROMAN	
F69	DITCH	46		2UP				F40	1	2	2						X								DJ (M)						ROMAN	
F69	DITCH	47		2LW				F40	12	223	19		1	0	2										GX	?	?	0.13	110		ROMAN	
F69	DITCH	47		2LW				F40	7	74	11		1	0	0										GX	CAM 268	JAR	0.06	180	V SANDY RARE FL	AD 125/150-280/320	
F69	DITCH	47		2LW				F40	1	4	4														BSW						ROMAN	
F69	DITCH	47		2LW				F40	1	3	3														GX						ROMAN	
F69	DITCH	47		2LW				F40	2	33	17							X							GX					GREY SURF, OR/BR CORE, SANDY	ROMAN	
F69	DITCH	48						F40	16	68	4														GX					LINE SHALLOW IMP THUMBS ON SHLD	ROMAN	
F69	DITCH	48						F40	6	84	14		4	0	1										GX	CAM 268	JAR	0.09	130		AD 125/150-280/320	
F69	DITCH	48						F40																	GX	CAM 280-281	STORAGE JAR	0.21	70		AD 150/180-400	
F69	DITCH	48						F40																	GX	CAM 268	JAR	0.11	200		AD 125/150-280/320	
F69	DITCH	48						F40																	GX	CAM 280-281	STORAGE JAR	0.08	90		AD 150/180-400	
F69	DITCH	48						F40	38	366	10		1	0	4										GX	CAM 268	JAR	0.13	150	V SANDY RARE FLINT	AD 125/150-280/320	

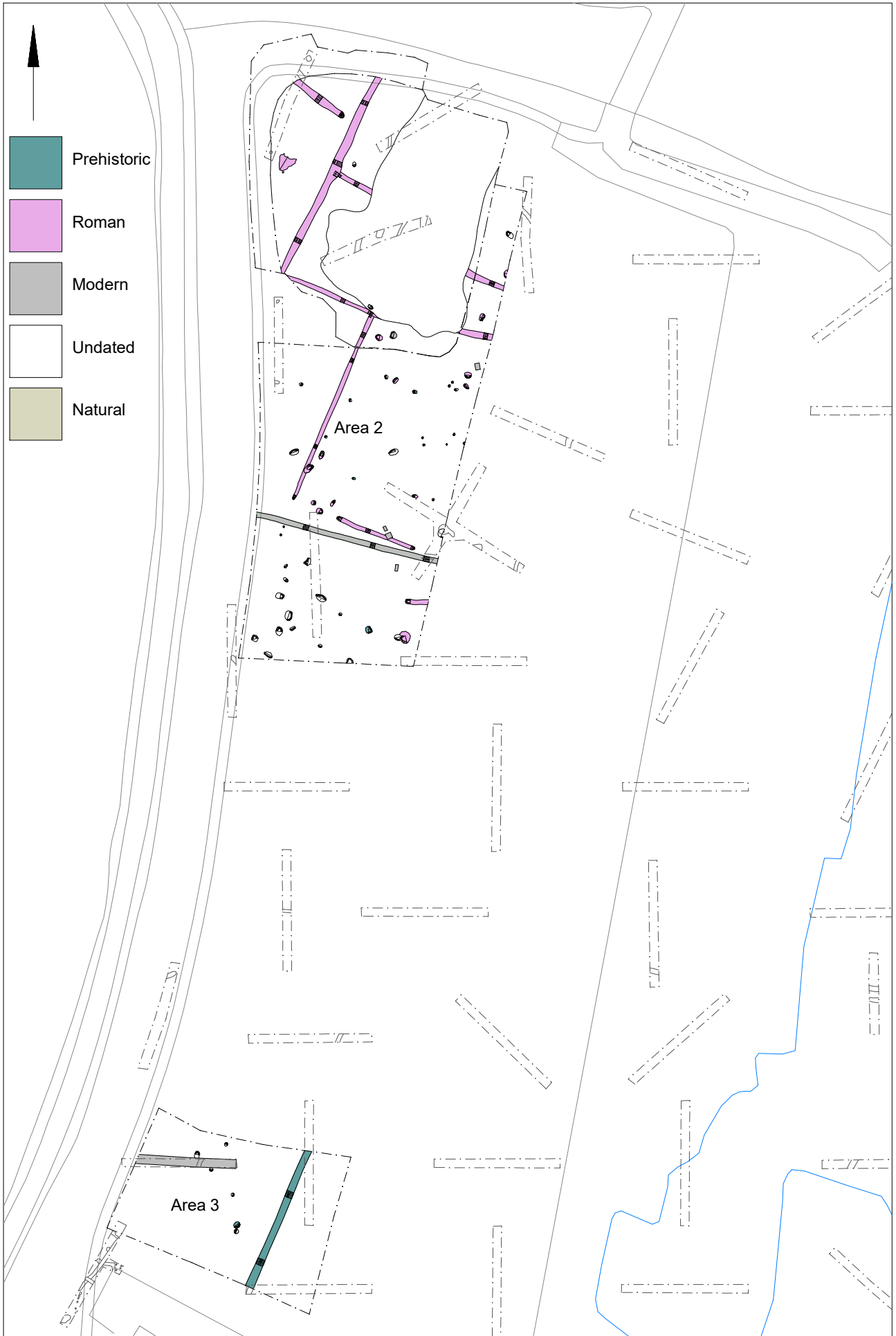
Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	Soil S no.	Section	Level	Cuts	Cut by	Equal to	NR	GR.	MSW	Discard	Rim	Handle	Base	Soot	Burn	Kiln second	Abraded	Modif.	Mark	Repair hole	Hole	hole diam.	Polishing	Fabric Grp	Typology	Vessel function	EVE	Diam.	Comments	Date
F69	DITCH	48						F40	4	45	11														GX					SANDY	ROMAN	
F69	DITCH	48						F40	10	49	5		2	0	0										GX	CAM 243-244/246	BOWL	0.15	200	MISFIRED? GREY SURF, ORANGE SANDY CORE	AD 43-128	
F69	DITCH	48						F40	14	61	4		6	0	0										BSW 2	CAM 243-244/246	BOWL	0.51	150		AD 43-128	
F69	DITCH		4		UP			F40	16	43	3		1	0	0										GX	?	?	0.06	140	COARSE	ROMAN	
F69	DITCH		4		UP			F40	22	41	2		2	0	0										GX	?	?	0.03?			ROMAN	
F69	DITCH		4		UP			F40																	GX	CAM 243-244/246	BOWL	0.03?			AD 43-128	
F69	DITCH		4		UP			F40	1	12	12		1	0	0										GX	?	?	0.09	160		ROMAN	
F69	DITCH		4		UP			F40	2	7	4														GX					MISFIRED, GREY, OR/PALE GREY INT	ROMAN	
F69	DITCH		4		UP			F40	7	9	1						X								GX					MISFIRED? OR/BUFF	ROMAN	
F69	DITCH		4		UP			F40	15	19	1		1	0	0										BSW 2	?	?	0.03?			ROMAN	
F69	DITCH		4		UP			F40	2	1	1														BSW						ROMAN	
F69	DITCH		4		UP			F40	1	2	2						X								GX					CRACKED, MIS-FIRED, SANDY GREY/BUFF	ROMAN	
F69	DITCH		4		UP			F40	1	4	4						X								GX					COARSE	ROMAN	
F69	DITCH		4		UP			F40	1	1	1		1	0	0										GX			0.03?		GREY/BUFF MIS-FIRED	ROMAN	
F69	DITCH		4		UP			F40	1	2	2						X								GX					BUFF, PALE GREY-SURFACE	ROMAN	
F69	DITCH		4		UP			F40	1	2	2														HMFS					OR, BL CORE, SPARSE F & s	PREHISTORIC	
F70	?PIT	49							7	19	3							X							GX						ROMAN	
F70	?PIT	49							1	8	8		1	0	0		X								GX	CAM 243-244/246	BOWL	0.05	200		AD 43-128	
F70	?PIT	49							2	54	27														BSW 2						ROMAN	
F70	?PIT		5						1	2	2	X													GX						ROMAN	
F71	METALLED SURFACE	51							1	56	56	X													BAET	DR20	AMPHORAE				ROMAN	
F71	METALLED SURFACE	51							3	73	24		0	0	1			X							BASG					LOST MOST SLIP	AD 43-110	
F72	DITCH	52							12	60	5		1	0	0										GX	?	?	0.02?			ROMAN	
F72	DITCH	52							2	7	4		0	0	2										DJ						ROMAN	
F72	DITCH	52							1	10	10														GX					FINE	ROMAN	
F72	DITCH	52							1	7	7														GX						ROMAN	
F72	DITCH	53		2					4	21	5						X								GX						ROMAN	
F72	DITCH	53		2					15	35	2		2	0	0										GX	?	?	0.05	150		ROMAN	



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Fig 1 Site location.





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Fig 2 Results. Evaluation trenches in grey.

0 100 m

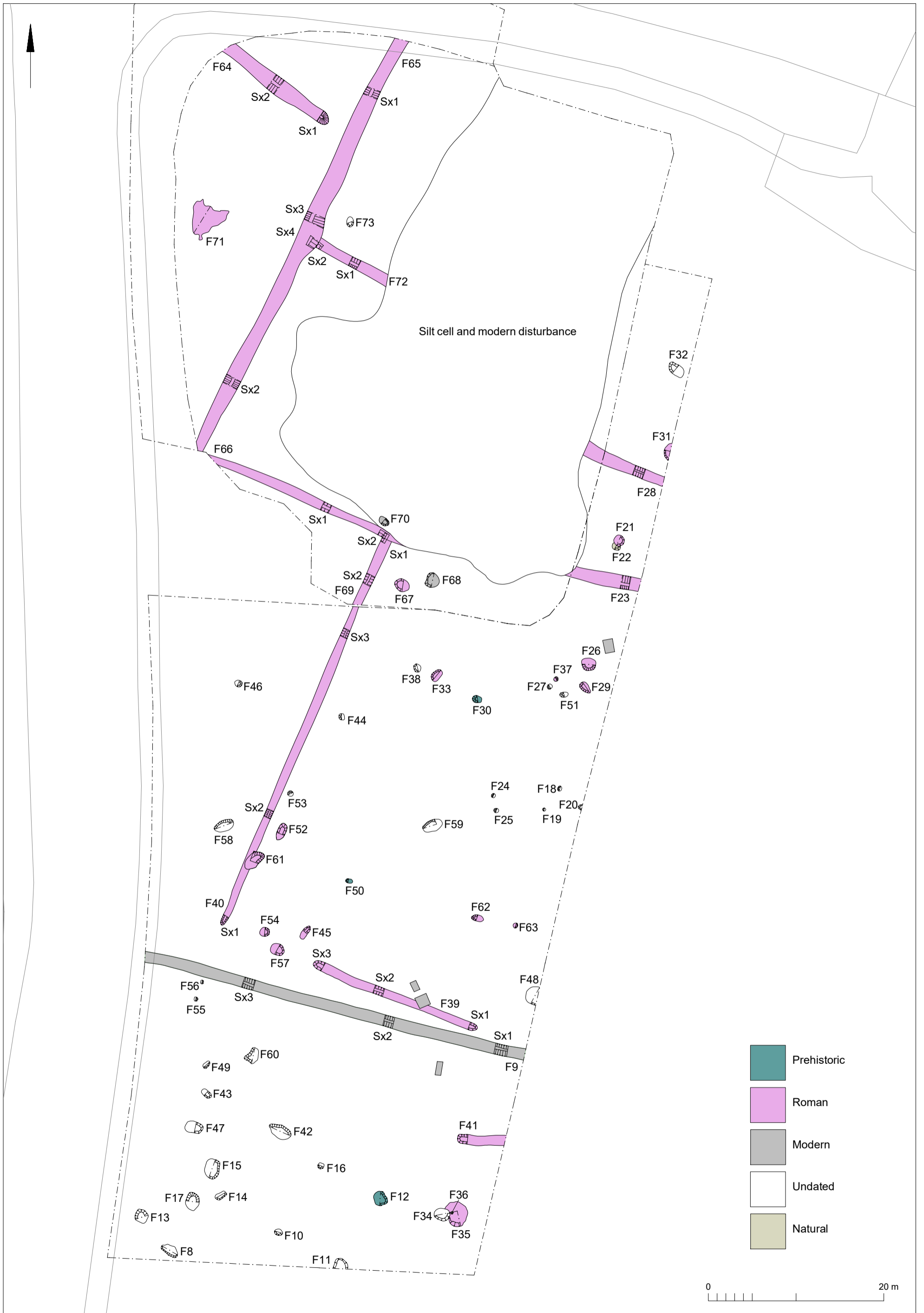


Fig 3 Area 2 results.

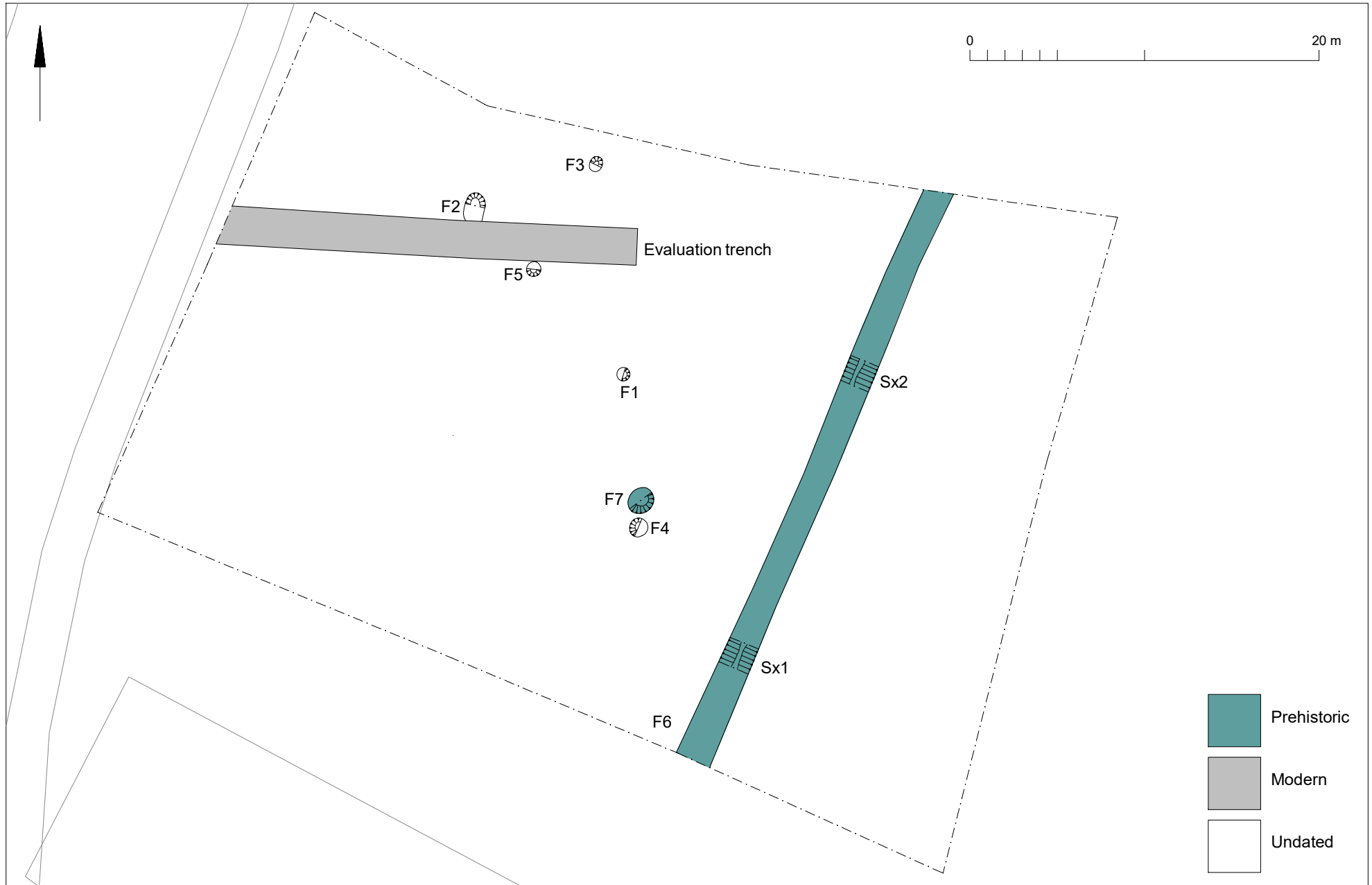


Fig 4 Area 3 results.

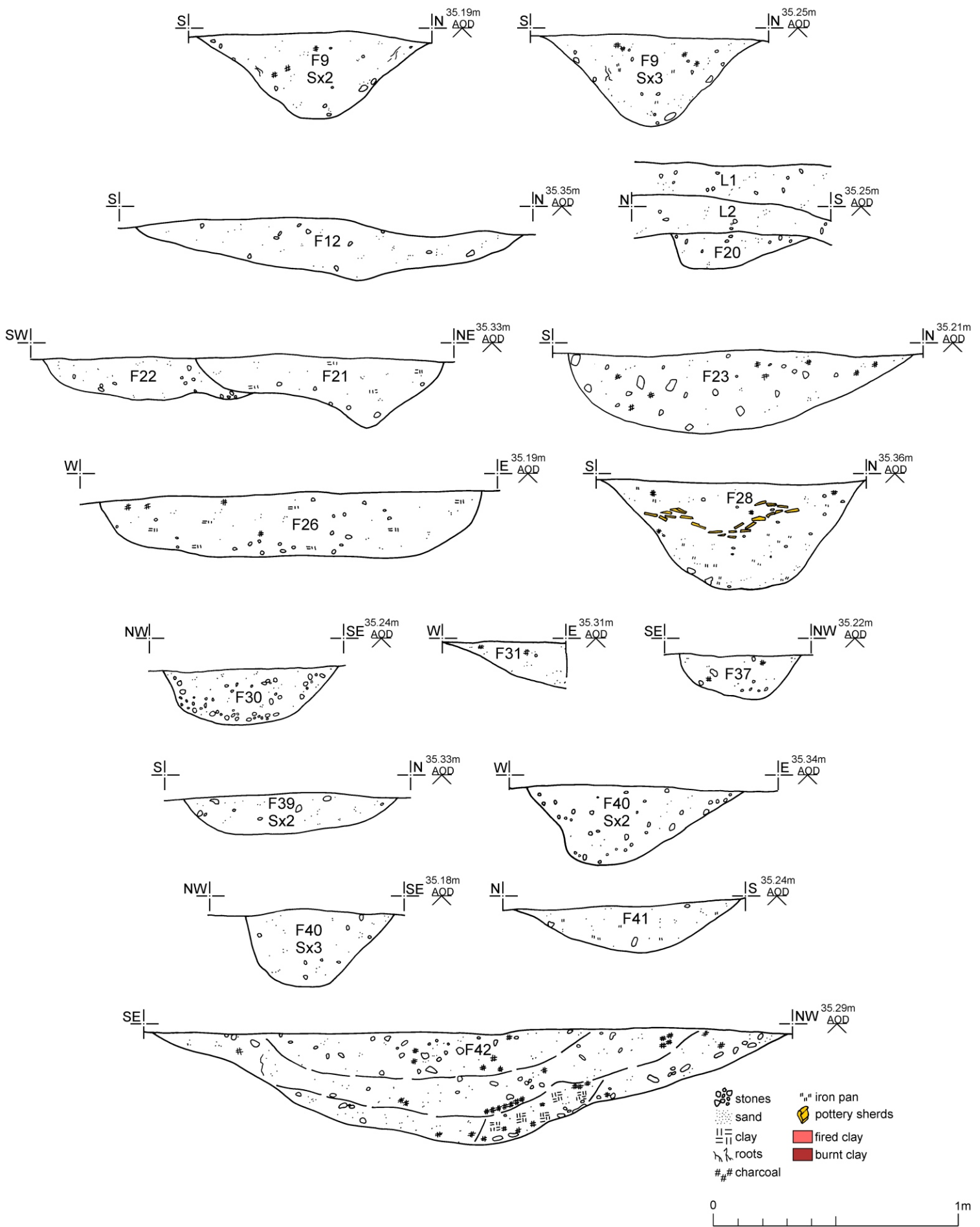


Fig 5 Area 2 feature and representative sections.

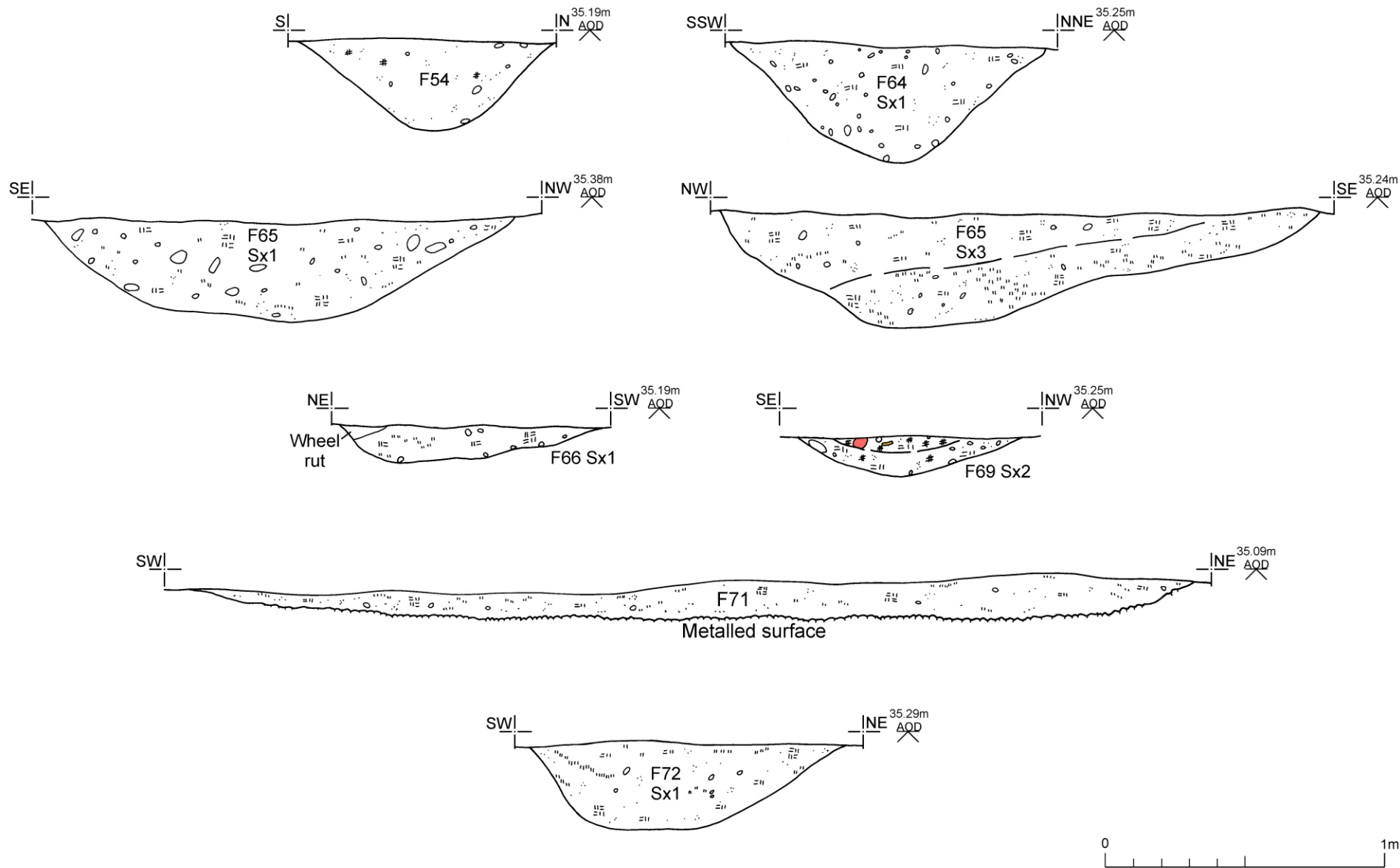


Fig 6 Area 2 feature sections.

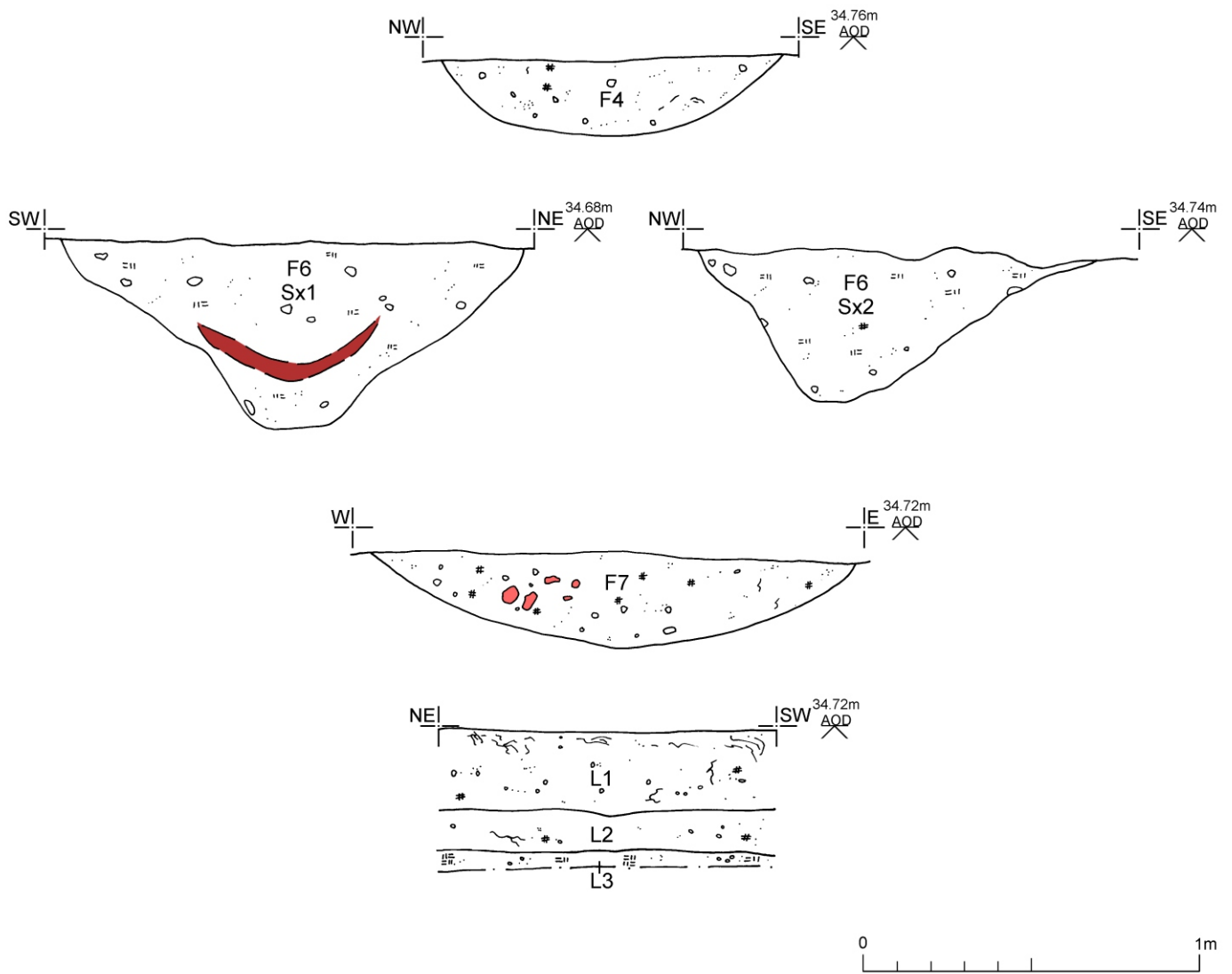


Fig 7 Area 3 feature and representative sections.

Summary for colchest3-347461

OASIS ID (UID)	colchest3-347461
Project Name	An archaeological strip map and excavation of Areas 2 and 3, at Martell's Quarry, Slough Lane, Ardleigh, Essex, CO7 7RU.
Activity type	EXCAVATION
Project Identifier(s)	2019/03q
Planning Id	ESS/18/07/TEN, 17/00243/CMTR
Reason For Investigation	Planning requirement
Organisation Responsible for work	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Project Dates	24-Jul-2019 - 10-Nov-2021
Location	Areas 2 and 3, at Martell's Quarry, Slough Lane, Ardleigh, Essex NGR : TM 05060 27670 LL : 51.9098028211265, 0.979849608360198 12 Fig : 605060,227670
Administrative Areas	Country : England County : Essex District : Tendring Parish : Ardleigh
Project Methodology	Two areas were excavated to target remains uncovered during the trial-trench evaluation. A full context list can be found in Appendix 1. Area 2 was 6,762 square metres and Area 3 covered an area of 1,646 square metres.
Project Results	<p>An archaeological excavation was carried out at Martell's Quarry, Slough Lane, Ardleigh, Essex in advance of gravel extraction. A number of cropmarks and former boundaries are located within the development area, which is also surrounded by a large number of Bronze Age, Iron Age and Roman sites.</p> <p>A total of 71 features were identified over two areas: 41 pits, nine ditches, a gully, three pit/post-holes, five post-holes, two pit/tree-throws, eight tree-throws, a metalled surface and a natural feature, most of which were undated. The site did, however, reveal evidence of a probable nearby low-status Roman settlement with some sort of relationship to the Roman pottery kilns previously identified to the north-east, the closest roughly 850m away.</p>
Keywords	Multiple Ditch System - ROMAN - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Pot - ROMAN - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus Pit - ROMAN - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Ditch - LATER PREHISTORIC - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Pot - LATER PREHISTORIC - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus Feature - ROMAN - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types
HER	Essex HER - unRev - STANDARD
HER Identifiers	HER Event No - ARMQ19
Archives	Physical Archive, Documentary Archive, Digital Archive - to be deposited with Colchester & Ipswich Museum Service (Colchester Collection)