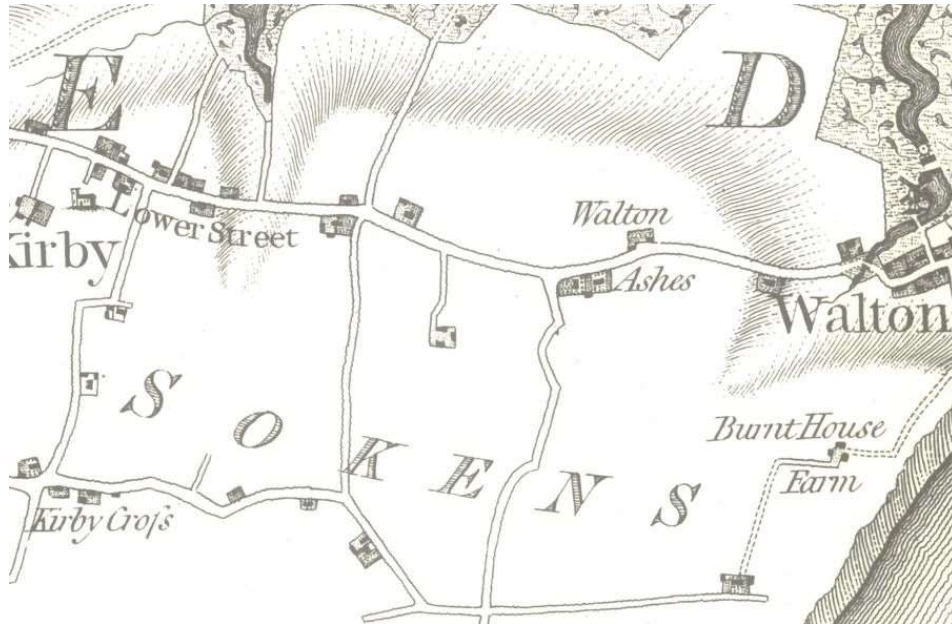


Archaeological evaluation at Turpin's Farm, Walton Road, Frinton-on-Sea, Essex

January 2022



by Dr Elliott Hicks

contributions by Lisa Gray, Dr Matthew Loughton, Laura Pooley, Alec Wade
and Adam Wightman

figures by Sarah Carter, Ben Holloway and Emma Holloway

fieldwork by Ben Holloway with Elliott Hicks, Ziya Eksen, Matthew Perou, Alexander Smith,
Oliver Windridge and William Bateson

**commissioned by Robert Masefield (RPS Group)
on behalf of Taylor Wimpey East London**

NGR: TM 23609 21584 (centre)

Planning ref.: pre-application

CAT project ref.: 2021/12b

ECC code: FWTF22

OASIS ref.: colchest3-504880



Colchester Archaeological Trust

Roman Circus House,
Roman Circus Walk,
Colchester,
Essex, CO2 7GZ

tel.: 01206 501785

email: eh2@catuk.org

CAT Report 1770

February 2022

Contents

1	Summary	1
2	Introduction	1
3	Archaeological background	1
4	Aim	2
5	Results	2
6	Finds	18
7	Environmental assessment	30
8	Conclusion	33
9	Acknowledgements	34
10	References	34
11	Abbreviations and glossary	35
12	Contents of archive	36
13	Archive deposition	36
Appendix 1	Context list	38
Appendix 2	Pottery list	44
Appendix 3	CBM list	48

Figures after p49

OASIS summary sheet

List of photographs, tables, maps and figures

Cover: Extract from Chapman and André's map of Essex, 1777

Photograph 1	T3 trench shot, looking north	3
Photograph 2	F137 sx oblique view, looking south southwest	4
Photograph 3	F157 sx oblique view, looking north northeast	5
Photograph 4	T14 trench shot, looking north	5
Photograph 5	F158 sx, looking south southeast	6
Photograph 6	T15 trench shot, looking east	7
Photograph 7	T41 trench shot, looking east	9
Photograph 8	T48 trench shot, looking north	11
Photograph 9	T59 trench shot, looking west	12
Photograph 10	F75, F76, F77, F78, F79, F80, F81 and F82 group shot, looking west southwest	13
Photograph 11	F64 sx oblique view, looking west southwest	15
Photograph 12	T85 trench shot, looking north	17
Photograph 13	F6 fully-excavated, looking northeast	17
Table 1	Summary of the pottery and CBM	18
Table 2	Quantities of pottery and CBM from specific features and contexts	19
Table 3	Details on the prehistoric pottery	20
Table 4	Quantities of prehistoric pottery from specific features and contexts	20
Table 5	Late Iron Age-Roman pottery fabrics recorded	21
Table 6	Details on the Late Iron Age-Roman pottery	21
Table 7	Late Iron Age-Roman pottery quantification via vessel form	22
Table 8	Quantities of Late Iron Age-Roman pottery from specific features and contexts	22
Table 9	Building material by period and type	23
Table 10	Quantities of CBM from specific features and contexts	23
Table 11	Quantities of baked clay from specific features and contexts	24
Table 12	Approximate dates for the individual features and layers	25
Table 13	Miscellaneous finds listed by type and context	26
Table 14	Worked flint by context	27
Table 15	Animal bone from the environmental samples from Roman contexts	29

Table 16	Hand-collected animal bone from Roman contexts	29
Table 17	Summary of the POSACs from ditch F158	29
Table 18	Samples presented for assessment	30
Table 19	Contents of flots	31
Table 20	Identifiable charcoal fragments	32
Map 1	Extract from Essex XXXIX.NW, rev. 1896; pub. 1898	34
Fig 1	Site location	
Fig 2	Trench results	
Fig 3	Detailed trench plans	
Fig 4	Detailed trench plans	
Fig 5	Detailed trench plans	
Fig 6	Detailed trench plans	
Fig 7	Detailed trench plans	
Fig 8	Detailed trench plans	
Fig 9	Detailed trench plans	
Fig 10	Detailed trench plans	
Fig 11	Detailed trench plans	
Fig 12	Detailed trench plans	
Fig 13	Feature sections	
Fig 14	Plan of F75 and feature sections	
Fig 15	Feature and representative sections	
Fig 16	Small finds	

1 Summary

An archaeological evaluation (88 trial-trenches) was carried out at Turpin's Farm, Walton Road, Frinton-on-Sea, Essex, in advance of an application for a new residential development. While only sparse remains have been uncovered in the vicinity, excavations at the site uncovered evidence of activity here from at least the Mesolithic period, and of occupation during the Bronze Age and Iron Age at the centre and the southern edge of the site. Further features dating to the Roman period lay clustered along the eastern end of the evaluated area, evidencing the existence of a low-status Roman settlement which stood here from at least the 2nd century until the late 3rd or early 4th century. The remaining datable features had their origins in the post-medieval or modern periods, and were likely the product of agricultural activity.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This is the report for an archaeological evaluation carried out Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT) at Turpin's Farm, Walton Road, Frinton-on-Sea, Essex which was carried out from 4th to 24th January 2022. The work was commissioned by Rob Masefield of RPS Group on behalf of Taylor Wimpey East London of Essex Housing in advance of an application for a new residential development.

In response to consultation with Essex County Council Place Services (ECCPS), Historic Environment Advisor Teresa O'Connor 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).

All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (WSI) prepared by RPS and agreed with ECCPS (RPS 2021).

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

3 Archaeological background

The following archaeological background draws on the Colchester Archaeological Trust report archive, the Colchester Historic Environment Record (CHER, ECC/MCC numbers) accessed via the Colchester Heritage Explorer (www.colchesterheritage.co.uk), and the Written Scheme of Investigation compiled by RPS (2021).

Frinton was recorded in the Domesday Book of 1086 as 'Frientuna' which possibly translates as 'fenced-in' or 'enclosed' town or settlement. The village apparently never formed a nucleated settlement, but existed as part of an agricultural hinterland surrounding the nearby villages of Thorpe-le-Soken and Kirby-le-Soken, whose place names are Danish in origin and which probably formed towards the end of the Saxon period. Frinton remained a modest settlement of farms, cottages and the medieval church until the 1890s, when the village expanded with the development of new housing which continued on into the 20th century.

There is some evidence of activity in the vicinity during the Palaeolithic era, with numerous worked flints and lithic tools found around Stone Point, to the north of Walton. The area around Kirby Cross and Frinton seems to have been sparsely populated during the later prehistoric periods, with only limited finds uncovered in the area. These include a Mesolithic microlith found at Kirby-le-Soken, to the west of the site, and a Neolithic handaxe found on the outskirts of Frinton, to the southeast (ASE 2020; WSP 2015). More extensive remains dating to the Late Bronze Age were recorded during an evaluation carried out by Archaeology South East on land south of Thorpe Road, Kirby Cross in 2020, consisting of a field system and a possible posted

structure, but no remains dating to the Late Iron Age were encountered, and it is possible that the site reverted to woodland following the Late Bronze Age (ASE 2020). A 'red hill' site, where salt was extracted from sea water through evaporation, existed some 2km to the west of the site and produced Iron Age and Roman pottery (VCH 1907, 150-151).

Other finds dating to the Roman period recovered within the area are scant. Silver Roman Republican denarii were found approximately 1km southwest of the site but the precise location is unknown. Roman tiles have also been used in the construction of a bungalow in Kirby-le-Soken, to the west of the site (ASE 2020). Further 'red hills' of Roman date have also been recorded to the northwest (WSP 2015). Evidence of medieval activity is limited to historic buildings and the findspots of individual artefacts.

A number of Second World War-era defences lie in the vicinity. These include anti-tank emplacements, a former road barrier and a spigot mortar emplacement just beyond the northeastern corner of the site, and two further spigot mortar emplacements to the south and west (WSP 2015; EHER 21360).

Undated cropmarks of possible rectangular enclosures are located east of Turpin's Lane and to the southwest of the site (EHER 47763).

4 Aim

The aim of the archaeological evaluation was to record the extent of any surviving archaeological deposits, and to assess the archaeological potential of the site to allow the ECCHEA to determine if further investigation is required.

5 Results (Figs 2-16)

Eighty-eight trial-trenches were machine-excavated under the supervision of a CAT archaeologist. The trenches were 30m long and 1.8m wide.

The trenches were cut through modern topsoil (L1, c 0.13-0.36m) and subsoil (L2, c 0.01-0.17m thick) onto natural (L3, encountered at a depth of 0.16-0.52m below current ground level [bcgl]). Trench T63 was cut through L1 (c 0.33-0.4m) and accumulation layer L4 (c 0.34-0.36m thick) onto L3 (encountered at a depth of 0.69-0.72m bcgl). Sondages were excavated in trenches T5, T8, T17, T25, T28, T34, T37, T49, T55, T57, T61, T67, T74 and T81 to confirm the identification of L3 as natural.

There were no archaeological features in trenches T5, T8, T9, T10, T12, T18, T22, T28, T32, T35, T37, T38, T49, T52, T53, T54, T55, T56 T57, T60, T61, T64, T67, T69, T70, T74, T75 or T81.

Trench 1 (T1)

Undatable pit F146 lay at the western end of the trench. It was 1.09m by 1.82m and 0.22m deep with a U-shaped profile.

Trench 2 (T2)

Pit/ditch terminus F159 entered the eastern end of the trench from the north on a WNW-ESE alignment. The feature extended beyond the LOE; its exposed extent was 2.03m wide and 0.36m deep with a slightly irregular broadly U-shaped profile. The feature contained three sherds of Roman pottery and two fragments of baked clay.

Trench 3 (T3)

Pit F141 stood at the northern end of the trench. The feature extended beyond the limit of excavation (LOE); its exposed dimensions were 1.24m wide and 0.23m deep. The feature had a slightly irregular, shallow U-shaped profile. It produced one sherd of prehistoric pottery which likely dates to the Bronze Age.

Pit F142 was located at the centre of the trench. It was 1.14m by 1.01m and 0.23m deep with an irregular profile. It yielded four sherds of Middle Iron Age pottery.

Undatable ditch F143 passed through the southern half of the trench on a NW-SE alignment. It was 0.7m wide and 0.17m deep and had a slightly irregular U-shaped profile. A heat-altered stone was recovered from this feature.



Photograph 1 T3 trench shot – looking north

Trench 4 (T4)

Modern pond F152 occupied the entirety of the eastern half of the trench. It was cut by post-medieval/modern field boundary ditch (FBD) F153, which was oriented N-S. Neither feature was excavated. F153 continued on to T17, to the south, where it was recorded as F149.

Trench 6 (T6)

Undatable pit F89 was located in the eastern half of the trench. The feature extended beyond the LOE; its exposed extent was 1.19m wide and 0.28m deep and it had a slightly irregular profile.

Undatable ditch F90 passed through the western half of the trench on a NNW-SSE alignment. It had a shallow U-shaped profile and was 1.64m wide and 0.3m deep.

Trench 7 (T7)

Undatable ditch F137 extended through the southern half of the trench on an ENE-WSW alignment. It was 1.42m wide and 0.26m deep and had an irregular profile. The feature

continued on to trench T14, to the southwest, where it was recorded as F157. It cut undatable pit/post-hole F138, 0.5m wide and 0.18m deep, with a slightly irregular U-shaped profile. A considerable assemblage of 204 sherds of pottery was recovered from the ditch, placing its origins in the 2nd century. The feature also produced a fragment of quernstone and two fragments of Roman brick or tile.



Photograph 2 F137 sx oblique view – looking south southwest

Undatable pit/natural feature F139 was located to the north of F137. The feature extended beyond the LOE; its exposed extent was 1.13m wide and 0.28m deep and it had a slightly irregular profile.

Undatable gully F140 was uncovered at the centre of the trench. It was oriented NE-SW, was 1.19m wide and 0.13m, and had a shallow U-shaped profile.

Undatable ditch/pit F145 lay at the northern end of the trench. The feature extended beyond the LOE; its exposed extent was 1.8m wide and 0.22m deep and it had an irregular profile.

Trench 11 (T11)

Undatable ditch F122 passed through the centre of the trench on an E-W alignment, and was 0.83m wide and 0.29m deep with a roughly V-shaped profile.

Undatable post-holes F123 and F124 lay to the south of F122 and were 0.22m in diameter and 0.06m deep and 0.51m in diameter and 0.09m deep, respectively, and both had U-shaped profiles.

Trench 13 (T13)

Undatable ditch F86 entered the northern half of the trench from the west on a NE-SW alignment before turning to the ESE. The feature extended beyond the LOE; its exposed extent was 2.2m wide and 0.25m deep. It had an irregular profile.

Undatable ditch F148 passed through the centre of the trench. It was aligned WNW-ESE, was 1.91m wide and 0.31m deep and had an irregular U-shaped profile.



Photograph 3 F157 sx oblique view – looking north northeast



Photograph 4 T14 trench shot – looking north

Trench 14 (T14)

Ditch F157 extended through the southern half of the trench on a NE-SW alignment. It was 1.54m wide and 0.45m deep and had an irregular V-shaped profile. The feature represented a continuation of F137 in trench T7, to the northeast. It contained seventy-three sherds of 2nd-century pottery and two fragments of Roman brick or tile.

Pit F154 lay at the southern end of the trench. An iron horseshoe was observed on the surface of the feature, identifying it as modern, and so it was not excavated.

Trench 15 (T15)

Ditch F158 passed through the western half of the trench on a NW-SE alignment. The feature was 1.49m wide and 0.43m deep and it had a highly-irregular profile. It produced an assemblage of twenty-one sherds of pottery locating its origins in the late 3rd – early 4th century, as well as eight fragments of Roman brick or tile, a piece of baked clay and nine fragments of undated copper-alloy.



Photograph 5 F158 sx – looking south southeast

Ditch/structural feature F128 entered into the western half of the trench on a NW-SE alignment before terminating. It was 0.36m wide and 0.3m deep with highly irregular profile. A single sherd of Roman pottery and nineteen fragments of daub and baked clay were recovered from this feature. F128 cut undatable pit F136, the dimensions and profile of which were not recorded. This feature contained a fragment of daub and a fragment of baked clay. Pit F136 was also cut by undatable pit F130, which was 0.42m by 0.64m and 0.1m deep with an irregular profile. This feature contained three fragments of baked clay.

Undatable gully F129 extended through the centre of the trench on a NE-SW alignment. It was 0.23m wide and 0.11m deep and had a slightly irregular U-shaped profile. Post-holes F117 and F118 lay to the east of F129, and were 0.43m in diameter and 0.2m deep and 0.3m in diameter and 0.14m deep, respectively. Both features had U-shaped profiles. No artefactual evidence was recovered from the latter feature but the former yielded two heat-altered stones.

Undatable pit F119 stood to the east of F117 and F118. The feature extended beyond LOE; its exposed dimensions were 0.53m wide and 0.2m deep with moderately-sloping sides and an even base. It produced eight fragments of Roman tile and imbrex.



Photograph 6 T15 trench shot – looking east

Trench 16 (T16)

Pit F147 lay at the northern end of the trench. The feature extended beyond the LOE; its exposed extent was 0.82m wide and 0.29m deep with an irregular profile. Three fragments of medieval/post-medieval peg-tile were recovered from the feature, along with a residual sherd of Middle Iron Age pottery and two pieces of baked clay.

Trench 17 (T17)

Post-medieval/modern FBD F149 stood at the eastern end of the trench. The feature was aligned NNW-SSE, was 0.66m wide and 0.33m deep, and had an irregular roughly V-shaped profile. It represented a continuation of post-medieval/modern FBD F153 in trench T4, to the north.

Trench 19 (T19)

Natural feature F131 was excavated.

Trench 20 (T20)

Natural feature F125 was excavated.

Trench 21 (T21)

Post-medieval/modern FBD F151 extended through the eastern half of the trench on a N-S alignment. The feature continued southwards to trench T43, where it was recorded as F50, and to trench T86, where it was recorded as F7. The feature was not excavated

Trench 23 (T23)

Undatable ditch F155 was uncovered in the western half of the trench. It was oriented NW-SE, was 0.66m wide and 0.17m deep, and had a slightly V-shaped profile.

Undatable pit/natural feature F156 was located at the centre of the trench. The feature extended beyond the LOE; its exposed extent was 1.6m wide and 0.19m deep and it had a shallow slightly U-shaped profile.

Undatable pit F150 stood at the eastern end of the trench. It extended beyond the LOE; its exposed extent was 1.21m wide and 0.17m deep and it had a shallow U-shaped profile.

Trench 24 (T24)

Undatable pit F120 lay within the southern half of the trench. It extended beyond the LOE; its exposed extent was 0.97m wide and 0.27m deep and it had moderately-sloping sides and a slightly uneven base.

Trench 25 (T25)

Ditch F107 was uncovered at the western end of the trench. It lay on a NW-SE alignment, was 1.19m wide and 0.23m deep, and had a U-shaped profile. It produced a single sherd of Roman pottery and a fragment of baked clay.

Trench 26 (T26)

Ditch F132 passed through the northern end of the trench on a NE-SW alignment. It was 1.99m wide and 0.67m deep and had a highly-irregular profile. Four fragments of medieval/post-medieval peg-tile were recovered from this feature.

Undatable pit F134 lay at the southern end of the trench. It extended beyond the LOE; its exposed extent was 0.91m wide and 0.25m deep. It cut undatable pit F133, which was 0.97m wide and 0.21m deep, and undatable pit F135, which was 0.37m wide and 0.16m deep with an irregular profile.

Trench 27 (T27)

Undatable pit F109 stood at the western end of the trench, and was 1.32m wide and 0.24m deep. It cut natural feature F110.

Trench 29 (T29)

Undatable pit F113 lay at the western end of the trench. It was 0.98m by 1.13m and 0.17m deep with a slightly U-shaped profile.

Trench 30 (T30)

Undatable gully/natural feature F108 passed through the southern half of the trench on a WNW-ESE alignment. It was 1.53m wide and 0.17m deep with a shallow irregular profile.

Undatable pit F111 stood to the north of F108. The feature extended beyond the LOE; its exposed extent was 1.1m wide and 0.25m deep and it had a shallow U-shaped profile.

Trench 31 (T31)

Undatable ditch/gully/silt patch F115 stood at the centre of the trench. It lay on a NE-SW alignment, was 1.3m wide and 0.18m deep, and had a shallow U-shaped profile.

Undatable gully/natural feature F121 passed through the western end of the trench on a N-S alignment. It was 0.8m wide and 0.12m deep with a U-shaped profile.

Natural feature F126 was excavated.

Trench 33 (T33)

Undatable gully F116 extended through the western end of the trench on a NNE-SSW alignment. It was 0.96m wide and 0.11m deep and had an irregular profile.

Undatable pit F127 lay roughly in the centre of the trench. It extended beyond the LOE; its exposed extent was 0.86m wide and 0.3m deep and it had an irregular U-shaped profile.

Trench 34 (T34)

Undatable pit F114 was uncovered in the northern half of the trench. The feature extended beyond the LOE; its exposed dimensions were 0.76m wide and 0.2m deep with a U-shaped profile.

Trench 36 (T36)

Pit F106 lay at the southern end of the trench. It extended beyond the LOE; its exposed extent was 0.62m wide and 0.16m deep and it had a shallow U-shaped profile. A single sherd of prehistoric pottery was retrieved from this feature which was likely Bronze Age in date. The feature also produced a heat-altered stone.

Trench 39 (T13)

Undatable pit F103 was uncovered in the western half of the trench. It extended beyond the LOE; its exposed dimensions were 1.4m wide and 0.29m deep and it had a slightly irregular profile.

Trench 40 (T40)

Modern pond F92 occupied almost the entire trench. The feature was not excavated.



Photograph 7 T41 trench shot – looking east

Trench 41 (T41)

Undatable ditch F91 passed through the western end of the trench on a NW-SE alignment. It was 0.56m wide and 0.13m deep with a shallow U-shaped profile. Undatable pit F87 was located to the east of F91. It extended beyond the LOE; its exposed extent was 0.9m wide and 0.12m deep and it had a shallow irregular profile.

A small cluster of pits stood at the centre of the trench. Pit F70 was 1.4m wide and 0.2m deep and it had an irregular profile. It contained 5 sherds of Late Iron Age pottery. F70 cut undatable pit F71 which extended beyond the LOE; its exposed extent was 0.81m wide and 0.09m deep with a shallow U-shaped profile. The feature produced eighteen heat-altered stones and seven fragments of baked clay. Pits F62 and F63 were situated to the north of F70, and were 0.81m wide and 0.19m deep and 1.02m wide and 0.18m deep, respectively, with irregular profiles. No dating evidence was recovered from the latter feature but the former contained a ceramic object which probably dated to the Late Iron Age.

Pit F56 was uncovered in the eastern half of the trench. The feature extended beyond the LOE; exposed dimensions were 0.97m wide and 0.27m deep and it had a slightly irregular U-shaped profile. It produced five sherds of pottery probably derived from a Middle Bronze Age bucket urn and three heat-altered stones. Undatable pit F57 stood to the south of F56. The feature extended beyond the LOE; its exposed extent was 0.67m wide and 0.17m deep with an irregular profile.

Natural feature F58 was also excavated.

Trench 42 (T42)

Two undatable gullies, F104 and F112, passed through the southern half of the trench on an E-W alignment. They were 0.88m wide and 0.07m deep and 1.11m wide and 0.05m deep, respectively, and both had irregular profiles.

Undatable post-hole F105 lay immediately to the south of F104. It was 0.19m wide and 0.07m deep with a U-shaped profile.

Trench 43 (T43)

Two ditches, F85 and F88, passed through the western half of the trench on a NNW-SSE alignment. They were 1.35m wide and 0.16m deep and 1.26m wide and 0.13m deep, respectively, and both had irregular profiles. F85 contained one fragment of baked clay.

Pit F96 was located at the western end of the trench. The feature extended beyond the LOE; its exposed extent was 0.87m wide and 0.23m deep and it had an irregular profile. It contained a single sherd of Late Iron Age or early Roman pottery.

Post-medieval/modern FBD F50 passed through the eastern end of the trench on a N-S alignment. It was 1.14m wide and 0.51m deep and had an irregular profile. The feature represented a continuation of F151 in trench T21, to the north, and continued on to trench T86, to the south, where it was recorded as F7. It produced a fragment of 18th- to 19th-century brick and a piece of agricultural ironwork.

Trench 44 (T44)

Natural feature F97 was excavated.

Trench 45 (T45)

Undatable pit/natural feature F101 lay within the western half of the trench. It was 0.77m wide and 0.15m deep with a slightly V-shaped profile.

Undatable pit F102 was situated in the eastern half of the trench. It was 0.76m wide and 0.22m deep, and had a U-shaped profile.

Trench 46 (T46)

Undatable pit/natural feature F95 lay in the northern half of the trench. The feature extended beyond the LOE; its exposed dimensions were 1.48m wide and 0.3m deep. It had a slightly irregular U-shaped profile.

Trench 47 (T47)

Ditch F48 passed through the centre of the trench on a ENE-WSW alignment. It was 0.79m wide and 0.22m deep and had moderately-sloping sides and an even base. A single sherd of Roman pottery was retrieved from this feature.

Trench 48 (T48)

Two undatable ditches, F51 and F52, passed through the northern half of the trench. The former feature was oriented E-W and was 0.98m wide and 0.43m deep; the latter was aligned ENE-WSW and was 1.49m wide and 0.34m deep. Both had irregular profiles.

Undatable pit/ditch terminus F53 was situated to the south of F52. The feature extended beyond the LOE; it exposed extent was 1.21m wide and 0.2m deep. It lay on a NNE-SSW alignment and had a U-shaped profile.

Undatable pit/natural feature F59 lay at the centre of the trench. The feature was 2.82m wide and 0.09m deep. F59 was cut by undatable pit/natural feature F60, which was 0.83m wide and 0.13m deep. Both had shallow U-shaped profiles.

Undatable pit F61 was located immediately to the south of F60. It was 0.59m wide and 0.16m deep and had a U-shaped profile. Undatable pit F54 lay to the west of F61. The feature extended beyond LOE; its exposed dimensions were 0.79m wide and 0.21m deep with a U-shaped profile.

Undatable ditch/natural feature F68 passed through the southern half of the trench on an ENE-WSW alignment. It was 2.74m wide and 0.31m deep with a flat, slightly uneven base.



Photograph 8 T48 trench shot – looking north

Trench 50 (T50)

Two undatable gullies, F66 and F67, extended through the southern half of the trench on a NE-SW alignment. The former feature was 0.58m wide and 0.12m deep with a U-shaped profile; the

latter was 0.65m wide and 0.07m deep with a shallow irregular profile. F67 continued on to trench T59, to the southwest, where it was recorded as F45.

Undatable gully F65 lay at the southern end of the trench. It was aligned NE-SW. The feature extended beyond the LOE; its exposed dimensions were 0.63m wide and 0.07m deep and it had a shallow irregular profile. Two heat-altered stones were recovered from this feature.

Undatable pit F69 was located directly to the north of F65. It was 0.39m by 0.46m and 0.08m deep with a shallow U-shaped profile.

Trench 51 (T51)

Ditch F72 was uncovered at the western end of the trench. It was oriented NW-SE. The feature extended beyond LOE; its exposed extent was 0.79m wide and 0.17m deep and it had a U-shaped profile. It yielded 23 sherds of Middle Iron Age or Late Iron Age pottery and three fragments of baked clay.

Undatable pit F84 lay within the western end of the trench. It was 0.37m by 0.53m and 0.09m deep with a U-shaped profile.

Trench 58 (T58)

Undatable ditch F47 extended through the southern half of the trench on a NNE-SSW alignment. It was 0.64m wide and 0.14m deep and it had a U-shaped profile.

Undatable pit F49 was uncovered in the southern half of the trench. It was 1.02m by 0.76m and 0.27m deep with an irregular profile.

Natural feature F55 was also excavated.



Photograph 9 T59 trench shot – looking west

Trench 59 (T59)

Undatable ditch F45 passed through the western half of the trench on a NE-SW alignment, and was 0.71m wide and 0.24m deep with a U-shaped profile. It was cut by undatable ditch F46, which was aligned NNE-SSW and was 0.78m wide and 0.14m deep with a shallow U-shaped profile.

A series of undatable pits or post-holes – F41, F42 and F43 – was uncovered in the eastern half of the trench. They were 0.12-0.26m in diameter and 0.12-0.14m deep; F41 had a U-shaped profile, F42 had a V-shaped profile and F43 had an irregular U-shaped profile.

Undatable pit/natural feature F40 was uncovered in the eastern half of the trench. The feature extended beyond the LOE; its exposed extent was 0.52m wide and 0.1m deep and it had a shallow U-shaped profile.

Natural feature F44 was also excavated.

Trench 62 (T62)

Ditch F73 passed through the southern end of the trench on an E-W alignment. It was 1.52m wide and 0.44m deep with an irregular profile. Ten sherds of prehistoric pottery, which was probably Bronze Age in date, were recovered from the feature, along with ten fragments of baked clay. F73 cut pit F74, which extended beyond the LOE; its exposed dimensions were 0.98m wide and 0.36m deep and it had an irregular profile.

Trench 63 (T63)

Undatable oven foundation F75 lay at the centre of the trench. It was 2.07m across. The feature yielded sixteen fragments of baked clay. A series of undatable post-holes – F76, F77, F78, F79, F80, F81 and F82 – were situated to the south of F75. F77 and F79 extended beyond the LOE; their exposed extents were 0.41m wide and 0.12m deep and 0.56m wide and 0.2m deep, respectively. The remaining post-holes were 0.21-0.41m in diameter and 0.13-0.2m deep and all had U-shaped profiles apart from F82, which had a V-shaped profile. Post-hole F81 contained one fragment of baked clay.



Photograph 10 F75, F76, F77, F78, F79, F80, F81 and F82 group shot - looking west southwest

Undatable pit/natural feature F83 lay directly to the east of F75. It was 0.4m wide and 0.09m deep with a U-shaped profile.

Trench 65 (T65)

Undatable ditch F94 passed through the eastern half of the trench on an E-W alignment. It was 0.96m wide and 0.42m deep with a V-shaped profile.

Trench 66 (T66)

Two undatable pits, F37 and F38, were uncovered in the northern half of the trench. The former feature was 0.5m by 0.43m and 0.06m deep with a shallow U-shaped profile; the latter was 0.48m by 0.43m and 0.09m deep with a slightly irregular U-shaped profile.

Trench 68 (T68)

Undatable ditch F93 passed through the northern half of the trench on an E-W alignment, and was 1.29m wide and 0.42m deep with moderately-sloping sides and an even base. It produced two fragments of metal-working debris.

Two undatable pits/natural features, F98 and F100, were uncovered to the north of F93. Both extended beyond the LOE; the exposed dimensions of the former feature were 1.26m wide and 0.45m deep and it had moderately-sloping sides and a slightly uneven base, while those of the latter were 1.1m wide and 0.25m deep and it had a shallow U-shaped profile.

Trench 71 (T71)

Undatable ditch F27 passed through the western end of the trench on a WNW-ESE aligned and was 0.68m wide and 0.2m deep with a slightly irregular U-shaped profile.

Trench 72 (T72)

Pit/ditch terminus F22 entered into the southern half of the trench from the east on a NE-SW alignment. It was 0.89m wide and 0.22m deep with an irregular profile. Two fragments of undatable CBM were recovered from the feature, and so it was Roman in date at the earliest.

Silt patch/natural feature F29 was excavated.

Trench 73 (T73)

Ditch F64 passed through the centre of the trench on a NNW-SSE alignment. The feature was 2.6m wide, excavated to a depth of 0.62m and augered for a further 0.65m to its base. The feature yielded 31 sherds of prehistoric pottery which likely dated to the Bronze Age.

Undatable ditch F28 extended through the eastern half of the trench on a NNE-SSW alignment and was 0.7m wide and 0.22m deep with a slightly irregular U-shaped profile.



Photograph 11 F64 sx oblique view – looking west southwest

Trench 76 (T76)

Ditch F33 passed through the eastern end of the trench on a ENE-WSW alignment. It was 1.65m wide and 0.39m deep with moderately-sloping sides and an even base. It produced a fragment of modern brick and another of baked clay.

Trench 77 (T77)

Ditch F35 extended through the centre of the trench on a NNW-SSE alignment. It was 1.55m wide and 0.39m deep with an irregular profile. Two sherds of Late Iron Age pottery and two heat-altered stones were recovered from this feature.

Ditch F34 passed through the western end of the trench on a WNW-ESE alignment. It was 0.47m wide and 0.16m deep with a V-shaped profile. A flint bladelet of Mesolithic to Late Neolithic date was retrieved from this feature.

Trench 78 (T78)

Undatable pit F36 stood in the southern half of the trench. It was 0.36m by 0.34m and 0.13m deep with an irregular profile.

Natural features F31, F32 and F39 were also excavated.

Trench 79 (T79)

Undatable ditch F30 extended through the northern end of the trench on a NNE-SSW alignment. It was 0.46m wide and 0.15m deep and it had a U-shaped profile.

Trench 80 (T80)

Undatable pit/natural feature F26 was located in the western half of the trench. It was 0.73m by 0.56m and 0.15m deep with a U-shaped profile.

Trench 82 (T82)

Undatable pits F23 and F24 were located in the centre of the trench. They were 0.34m by 0.41m and 0.08m deep and 1.12m by 1.51m and 0.35m deep, respectively. Both features had irregular profiles.

A further undatable pit, F25, lay in the western half of the trench. It was 0.45m by 0.41m and 0.07m deep with a shallow U-shaped profile.

Trench 83 (T83)

Pit F18 stood at the northern end of the trench. It was 0.6m by 0.62m and 0.23m deep with a U-shaped profile. The feature produced a worked flint of Mesolithic to Late Neolithic date.

Trench 84 (T84)

Ditch F13 extended through the eastern end of the trench on a WNW-ESE alignment. It was 0.77m wide and 0.26m deep with an irregular profile. The feature continued on to trench T85, to the east, where it was recorded as F21. Three sherds of prehistoric pottery which was probably Bronze Age in date were retrieved from this feature, along with a heat-altered stone.

Undatable pit F15 lay in the centre of the trench. It was 0.75m wide and 0.11m deep with a shallow U-shaped profile. It was cut by undatable post-hole F16, which was 0.18m in diameter and 0.09m deep with a roughly V-shaped profile.

Undatable post-hole F17 was situated in the western half of the trench. It was 0.36m in diameter and 0.1m deep with a U-shaped profile.

Natural feature F14 was also excavated.

Trench 85 (T85)

Undatable ditch F21 passed through the southern half of the trench. It was oriented WNW-ESE, was 0.53m wide and 0.19m deep and had a slightly V-shaped profile. The feature represented a continuation of F13 in trench T84, to the west.

Prehistoric pit F20 stood to the south of F21. It was 0.53m by 1.49m and 0.09m deep with a shallow U-shaped profile. It produced ten sherds of pottery which likely dated to the Bronze Age. Modern (20th-century) pit F19 stood to the south of F20. The feature extended beyond the LOE; its exposed extent was 0.76m wide and 0.34m deep and it had a U-shaped profile. It produced two fragments of baked clay.

Pit F6 was uncovered in the northern half of the trench. It was 0.38m by 0.52m and 0.07m deep with a shallow U-shaped profile. The feature produced a considerable assemblage of 50 sherds of prehistoric pottery, including several apparently derived from a Middle Bronze Age 'Deverel-Rimbury' bucket urn.



Photograph 12 T85 trench shot – looking north



Photograph 13 F6 fully-excavated – looking northeast

Trench 86 (T86)

Post-medieval/modern FBD F7 passed through the eastern end of the trench on a N-S alignment. The feature extended beyond the LOE; its exposed dimensions were 1.26m wide and 0.61 deep and it had an irregular profile. It represented a continuation of F151 in trench T21 and F50 in trench T43, to the north. Fragments of post-medieval/modern brick and medieval/post-medieval peg-tile, and a fragment of modern glass were recovered from this feature.

Trench 87 (T87)

Ditch F9 extended through the southern half of the trench on an ENE-WSW alignment. It was 2.2m wide and 0.53m deep with moderately-sloping sides and a concave base. Two sherds of pottery which likely dated to the Bronze Age were recovered from this feature, as well as a fragment of baked clay. Undatable pit F8 stood to the north of F9. It was 0.3m by 0.32m and 0.07m deep with an irregular U-shaped profile. Undatable pit/post-hole F10 stood to the south of F9. The feature extended beyond LOE; its exposed extent was 0.29m wide and 0.18m deep.

Undatable pit F5 stood at the centre of the trench. It was 1.5m by 1.73m and 0.27m deep with moderately-sloping sides and a slightly uneven base.

Tree-throw F11 was also excavated.

Trench 88 (T88)

Undatable gully F2 passed through the western half of the trench. It was oriented NNW-SSE, was 0.48m wide and 0.06m deep and had a shallow U-shaped profile.

Undatable post-hole F4 lay at the centre of the trench. It was 0.34m in diameter and 0.15m deep and had a U-shaped profile.

Natural feature F1 and tree-throw F3 were also excavated.

6 Finds

6.1 Ceramic finds

by Dr Matthew Loughton

The evaluation uncovered 592 sherds of pottery and ceramic building material (henceforth CBM) with a weight of 6.9kg (Table 1). The mean sherd weight is low at 12g and the assemblage is heavily fragmented. There were rim sherds from 3.28 vessels (EVE) (Table 1). Pottery accounts for the majority of this material by sherd count and around half of the assemblage by sherd weight (Table 1).

Ceramic material	No.	%	Weight (g)	%	MSW (g)	EVE
Pottery	478	80.7%	3,376	48.7%	7	3.28
CBM	114	19.3%	3,556	51.3%	31	-
All	592		6,932		12	3.28

Table 1 Summary of the pottery and CBM

Sherds of pottery and ceramics were recovered from 36 features and one layer (Table 2). The largest assemblage came from ditch F137 at 222 sherds weighing 1.5kg, followed by ditch F157 with 76 sherds weighing 817g (Table 2). Other noteworthy assemblages came from pit F6 (50 sherds at 409g), ditch/pit F64 (31 at 99g) and ditch F158 (30 at 1,159g) (Table 2).

Context	Description	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)
F6	Pit	50	409	8
F7	Ditch	2	35	18
F9	Pit/ditch terminus	3	160	53
F13	Ditch	3	34	11
F19	Pit	7	71	10
F20	Pit	10	44	4
F22	Pit	2	1	1
F33	Ditch	2	83	42
F35	Ditch	2	16	8
F48	Ditch	1	2	2
F50	Ditch	1	7	7
F56	Pit	5	53	11
F64	Pit/ditch	31	99	3
F70	Pit	5	37	7
F71	Pit	7	91	13
F72	Ditch	26	104	4
F73	Ditch	20	118	6
F75	?Oven foundation	16	738	46
F81	post-hole	1	18	18
F85	Ditch	1	18	18
F96	Pit	1	1	1
F106	Pit	1	2	2
F107	Ditch	2	32	16
F119	Pit	9	139	15
F128	Ditch/structural feature	20	425	21
F130	Pit	3	19	6
F132	Ditch	4	119	30
F136	Pit	2	40	20
F137	Ditch	222	1,521	7
F141	Pit	1	8	8
F142	Pit	4	24	6
F147	Pit	6	120	20
F154	Pit	3	198	66
F157	Ditch	76	817	11
F158	Ditch	31	1,164	38
F159	Pit/ditch terminus	5	108	22
L4	Accumulation layer	7	57	8
Total		592	6,932	12

Table 2 Quantities of pottery and CBM from specific features and contexts

Prehistoric pottery

There was a modest-sized assemblage of prehistoric handmade pottery at 164 sherds weighing just over 1kg with an EVE of 0.10 (Table 3). The mean sherd weight is very low at 6g, and the pottery is heavily fragmented so there is very little in the way of diagnostic material and identifiable vessel forms. Small to modest assemblages of prehistoric pottery were recovered from 16 features, the largest being 50 sherds (409g) from pit F6, followed by 31 sherds (99g) with an EVE of 0.05 from pit/ditch F64 (Table 4).

Fabric Group	Fabric description	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)	EVE
HMF	Handmade flint-tempered	101	684	7	0.07
HMFG	Handmade flint & grog-tempered	12	52	4	0.00
HMFO	Handmade flint & organic-temper	1	8	8	0.00
HMFS	Handmade flint and sand-tempered	9	61	7	0.00
HMG	Handmade grog-tempered	2	50	25	0.00
HMGS	Handmade grog and sand-tempered	1	8	8	0.00
HMS	Handmade sand-tempered	35	168	5	0.03
HMSF	Handmade sand flint-tempered	2	12	6	0.00
HM CRUMBS	Handmade unidentifiable crumbs	1	2	2	0.00
Total		164	1,045	6	0.10

Table 3 Details on the prehistoric pottery

Although the handmade pottery is found in a variety of fabrics, flint-tempered wares account for a significant proportion of the assemblage (Table 3). It is highly likely that most of this material dates to the Bronze Age and a possible Middle Bronze Age bucket urn (EVE: 0.02) was recovered from pit F56. Furthermore, from pit F6 there was a sherd decorated with an applied cordon decorated with impressed finger-tips which is typical of the Middle Bronze Age 'Deverel-Rimbury' bucket urns from Ardleigh (Brown 1999, 76-116). The small assemblages of handmade sand-tempered pottery (HMS) from pit F142 (4 sherds at 24g) and pit F147 (1 at 5g) possibly also dates to the Middle Iron Age.

Context	Feature type	No.	Weight(g)	MSW (g)	EVE
F6	Pit	50	409	8	0.00
F9	Pit/ditch terminus	2	50	25	0.00
F13	Ditch	3	34	11	0.00
F19	Pit	5	35	7	0.00
F20	Pit	10	44	4	0.00
F56	Pit	5	53	11	0.02
F64	Pit/ditch	31	99	3	0.05
F72	Ditch	23	100	4	0.00
F73	Ditch	10	65	7	0.00
F106	Pit	1	2	2	0.00
F137	Ditch	16	109	7	0.00
F141	Pit	1	8	8	0.00
F142	Pit	4	24	6	0.00
F147	Pit	1	5	5	0.00
F157	Ditch	1	3	3	0.03
F158	Ditch	1	5	5	0.00
Total		164	1,045	6	0.10

Table 4 Quantities of prehistoric pottery from specific features and contexts

Late Iron Age to Roman pottery

The Roman pottery was classified according to the fabric groups outlined in CAR 10 (1999) while the Late Iron Age/early Roman pottery was recorded using the fabric groups developed for the study of the Stanway burials (Benfield 2007) and the Colchester Institute site (Loughton in prep.). The Romanising coarse ware pottery fabric group (RCW) has been further subdivided into the following groups:

RCW 1: Black surface ware, typically thin-walled, micaceous, with very smooth burnished surfaces

RCW 2: Pimply ware (sand and grog) often with a black outer surface

Roman vessel types were classified via the Colchester (*Camulodunum*), henceforth Cam, type series (Hawkes & Hull 1947; Hull 1958; CAR 10 1999, 468-87). The pottery was recorded by sherd count, the number of rims, handles and bases, and weight, for each fabric group. The number of vessels was determined by rim EVE (estimated vessel equivalent).

There was a modest-sized assemblage of Late Iron Age to Roman pottery at 314 sherds weighing 2.3kg with 3.18 vessels according to the EVE (Tables 6-7). The mean sherd weight is only 7g. This material was recovered from 12 features although the bulk of the assemblage came from just three contexts: ditch F137 (204 sherds at 1,386g, EVE:2.22), ditch F157 (73 at 608g, EVE: 0.43) and ditch F158 (21 at 233g, EVE: 0.45) (Table 8).

Fabric code	Fabric description	Fabric date range guide
CZ	Colchester and other red colour-coated ware	AD 100/110-275/300
DJ	Coarse oxidised and related wares	Roman
DZ	Fine oxidised wares	AD 43-225
GB	BB2: black-burnished ware, category 2	AD 110/125-300
GTW	Late Iron Age 'Belgic' grog-tempered ware	Late Iron Age
GTW (OX)	Late Iron Age 'Belgic' grog-tempered ware oxidised	Late Iron Age
GX	Other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares	Roman
GX (BG)	Other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares (with black grog)	Roman
HD	Shell-tempered and calcite-gritted wares	AD 43-425
HZ OX	Large storage jars and other vessels in heavily-tempered oxidised wares	AD 43-425
MQ	White-slipped fine wares and parchment wares	Roman
RCW	Romanizing Coarse ware	Late Iron Age-Early Roman
RCW 1	Romanizing Coarse ware (Black surface ware)	Late Iron Age-Early Roman
RCW 2	Romanizing Coarse ware	Late Iron Age-Early Roman
TZ (I)	Mortaria continental import	AD 43-400

Table 5 Late Iron Age-Roman pottery fabrics recorded

Fabric group	Fabric description	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)	EVE
CZ	Colchester and other red colour-coated ware	1	1	1	0.00
DJ	Coarse oxidised and related wares	4	15	4	0.00
DZ	Fine oxidised wares	2	4	2	0.00
GB	BB2: black-burnished ware, category 2	6	37	6	0.00
GTW	Late Iron Age 'Belgic' grog-tempered ware	11	121	11	0.08
GTW (OX)	Late Iron Age 'Belgic' grog-tempered ware oxidised	1	11	11	0.00
GX	Other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares	264	1712	6	2.34
GX (BG)	Other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares (with black grog)	1	14	14	0.10
HD	Shell-tempered and calcite-gritted wares	1	1	1	0.00
HZ (OX)	Large storage jars and other vessels in heavily-tempered oxidised wares	4	96	24	0.00
KX	Black-burnished ware (BB2) types in pale grey ware	4	50	13	0.24
MQ	White-slipped fine wares and parchment wares	1	5	5	0.00
RCW	Romanizing coarse ware	2	7	4	0.00

RCW 1	Romanizing coarse ware (Black surface ware)	4	51	13	0.14
RCW 2	Romanizing coarse ware	7	60	9	0.10
TZ (I)	Mortaria continental import	1	146	146	0.18
Total		314	2,331	7	3.18

Table 6 Details on the Late Iron Age-Roman pottery

Fabric Group	Form	EVE
GTW	All	0.08
	?	0.08
GX	All	2.34
	CAM 119	0.09
	CAM 243-244/246	0.13
	CAM 268	2.04
	CAM 270B	0.08
GX (BG)	All	0.10
	?	0.10
KX	All	0.24
	CAM 305B	0.24
RCW 1	All	0.14
	?	0.14
RCW 2	All	0.10
	CAM 266	0.10
TZ (I)	All	0.18
	CAM 194	0.18
Total		3.18

Table 7 Late Iron Age-Roman pottery quantification via vessel form

Context	Feature type	No.	Weight(g)	MSW (g)	EVE
F35	Ditch	2	16	8	0.00
F48	Ditch	1	2	2	0.00
F70	Pit	5	37	7	0.00
F96	Pit	1	1	1	0.00
F107	Ditch	1	17	17	0.00
F119	Pit	1	7	7	0.08
F128	Ditch/structural feature	1	3	3	0.00
F137	Ditch	204	1,386	7	2.22
F154	Pit	1	13	13	0.00
F157	Ditch	73	608	8	0.43
F158	Ditch	21	233	11	0.45
F159	Ditch	3	8	3	0.00
Total		314	2,331	7	3.18

Table 8 Quantities of Late Iron Age-Roman pottery from specific features and contexts

Small assemblages of Late Iron Age grog-tempered pottery (fabrics GTW, GTW OX) were recovered from ditch F35 and pit F70. The assemblages of Roman pottery from ditches F137 and F157 date to the 2nd century AD on account of the presence of many examples of the Cam 268 (EVE: 2.04) cooking jar in fabric GX (other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares) which date to AD 125/150-28/0/320, and rare sherds of BB2: black-burnished ware, category 2

(fabric GB) dating to AD 110/125-300 and fabric CZ (Colchester and other red colour-coated ware) dating to AD 100/110-275/300. The Roman pottery assemblage from ditch F158 is slightly later in date because of the presence of examples of the Cam 305B bowl (EVE: 0.24) in fabric KX (Black-burnished ware (BB2) types in pale grey ware) which dates to AD 275-300. The assemblage of Roman pottery is notable for the absence of any later Roman wares dating from the mid/late 3rd century AD onwards, such as Oxfordshire-type red colour-coated ware (fabric MP), Nene Valley colour-coated wares (fabric EA) and Oxidised Hadham wares (fabric CH). Other features of the assemblage is the bias towards fabric GX (other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares) which account for 84% of the sherd count, 73% of the sherd weight, and 74% of the EVE (Table 6). It is worth noting the absence of any Samian pottery as well as the presence of some earlier Roman material, such as the Cam 266 (EVE: 0.10) in fabric RCW 2 (Romanizing Coarse ware) dating from the Late Iron Age to early Roman period and a Cam 243-244/246 (EVE: 0.13) in fabric GX (other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares) dating to AD 43-138.

Ceramic building material (CBM)

There were 114 sherds of CBM with a weight of just over 3.5kg with a mean sherd weight of only 31g (Table 9). CBM was recovered from 24 features and one layer (Table 10). The majority of contexts produced very little in the way of CBM with ten or fewer sherds. The largest collection of CBM by sherd count is the 19 (422g) from ditch F128, followed by the oven foundation F75 at 16 sherds (738g) (Table 10).

CBM code	CBM type	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)
Roman				
RB	Roman brick	1	274	274
RI	Roman imbrex	7	93	13
RT	Roman tegulae	6	799	133
RBT	Roman brick or tile (general)	5	112	22
Post-Roman				
PT	Peg-tile	8	200	25
BR	Brick	5	266	53
Undated				
	Unid. CBM	2	1	0.5
	Baked clay	76	1,709	22
	Daub	4	102	26
	Total	114	3,556	31

Table 9 Building material by period and type

Context	Description	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)
F7	Ditch	2	35	18
F9	Pit/ditch terminus	1	110	110
F19	Pit	2	36	18
F22	Pit	2	1	1
F33	Ditch	2	83	42
F50	Ditch	1	7	7
F71	Pit	7	91	13
F72	Ditch	3	4	1
F73	Ditch	10	53	5
F75	?Oven foundation	16	738	46
F81	post-hole	1	18	18
F85	Ditch	1	18	18
F107	Ditch	1	15	15

F119	Pit	8	132	17
F128	Ditch/structural feature	19	422	22
F130	Pit	3	19	6
F132	Ditch	4	119	30
F136	Pit	2	40	20
F137	Ditch	2	26	13
F147	Pit	5	115	23
F154	Pit	2	185	93
F157	Ditch	2	206	103
F158	Ditch	9	926	103
F159	Ditch	2	100	50
L4	Accumulation layer	7	57	8
Total		114	3,556	31

Table 10 Quantities of CBM from specific features and contexts

Baked clay and daub accounts for the majority of the CBM by sherd count (Table 9). Fragments of baked clay were recovered from 17 features and one layer (Table 11). The largest assemblage is the 16 sherds (738g) from ?oven foundation F75, followed by ditch/structural feature F128 (16 sherds at 357g) (Table 11).

Context	Description	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)
F9	Pit/ditch terminus	1	110	110
F19	Pit	2	36	18
F33	Ditch	1	16	16
F71	Pit	7	91	13
F72	Ditch	3	4	1
F73	Ditch	10	53	5
F75	?Oven foundation	16	738	46
F81	post-hole	1	18	18
F85	Ditch	1	18	18
F107	Ditch	1	15	15
F128	Ditch/structural feature	16	357	22
F130	Pit	3	19	6
F136	Pit	1	3	3
F137	Ditch	1	4	4
F147	Pit	2	62	31
F158	Ditch	1	8	8
F159	Ditch	2	100	50
L4	Accumulation layer	7	57	8
Total		76	1,709	22

Table 11 Quantities of baked clay from specific features and contexts

Nineteen sherds of Roman CBM (1,278g) including brick, imbrex and tile was recovered from pit F119 and ditches F137, F157 and F158. Post-Roman CBM was rare and included five fragments of brick from ditches F7, F33 and F50, and pit F154, and eight sherds of medieval/post-medieval peg-tile from ditches F7 and F132 and pit F147.

Conclusion

Table 12 summarizes the dating evidence for the features which contained dateable pottery and CBM. Many of the features with prehistoric handmade pottery cannot be precisely dated given the small quantities of pottery and the rarity of diagnostic material and identifiable vessel forms. However, Middle Bronze Age urns/bucket urns were recovered from pits F6 and F56, while pottery assemblages of possible Bronze Age date were recovered from pit F19 and ditch/pit F64. The modest assemblages of handmade sand-tempered (HMS) pottery from ditch F72 and pit F142 could date to the Middle Iron Age. The small assemblage of pottery from pit F70 dates to the Late Iron Age. Most of the pottery suggests occupation dating to the 2nd century AD with some late 3rd-century occupation. The small quantity of earlier Roman pottery, although residual, might indicate continuous occupation spanning the Late Iron Age/early Roman period until the late 3rd century AD. The bias towards coarse wares and cooking vessels and the rarity of finewares suggests that the occupation was of low status.

Context	Description	Prehistoric	LIA-Roman	CBM	Date Approx.
F6	Pit	HMF (URN)	-	-	Middle Bronze Age
F7	Ditch	-	-	PT	Modern ¹
F9	Pit/ditch terminus	HMG	-	-	Prehistoric
F13	Ditch	HMF, HMS	-	-	Prehistoric
F19	Pit	HMF	-	-	20th century ²
F20	Pit	HMF, HMSF, HMS	-	-	Prehistoric
F22	Pit	-	-	UNID CBM	Roman at earliest
F33	Ditch	-	-	BR	19th-20th century
F35	Ditch	-	GTW	-	Late Iron Age
F48	Ditch	-	GX	-	Roman
F50	Ditch	-	-	BR	19th-20th century
F56	Pit	HMF (URN)	-	-	Middle Bronze Age
F64	Pit/ditch	HMF, HMFG, HMFO, HMS	-	-	?Bronze Age
F70	Pit	-	GTW, GTW (OX)	-	Late Iron Age
F72	Ditch	HMS	-	-	?Middle Iron Age
F73	Ditch	HMFS, HMFG	-	-	Prehistoric
F96	Pit	-	RCW	-	?Late Iron Age / early Roman
F106	Pit	HM CRUMB	-	-	Prehistoric
F107	Ditch	-	GX	-	Roman
F119	Pit	-	GTW	RI RT	Roman
F128	Ditch/ structural feature	-	GX	-	Roman
F132	Ditch	-	-	PT	Medieval/ post-medieval
F137	Ditch	HMF	DJ, GB, GX (CAM 268), TZ (I) (CAM 194?)	RBT	2nd century AD
F141	Pit	HMGs	-	-	Prehistoric
F142	Pit	HMS	-	-	?Middle Iron Age
F147	Pit	HMS	-	PT	Medieval/ post-medieval
F154	Pit	-	GX	BR	19th-20th century

¹ Dating altered as a fragment of modern glass was recovered from the feature.

² Dating altered as a fragment of plastic was recovered from the environmental sample taken from this feature.

Context	Description	Prehistoric	LIA-Roman	CBM	Date Approx.
F157	Ditch	HMS	CZ, DJ, DZ, GB, GTW, GX (CAM 119), GX (BG), HZ, OX, MQ, RCW 1, RCW 2 (CAM 266)	RT	2nd century AD
F158	LINEAR	HMS	DZ, GTW, GX (CAM 243-244/246, CAM 270B), HZ OX, KX (CAM 305B), RCW	RB RT	?Late 3rd – early 4th century
F159	DITCH	-	DJ, HD	-	Roman

Table 12 Approximate dates for the individual features and layers

6.2 Small finds (Fig 16)

by Laura Pooley

Four small finds were recovered during the evaluation. From pit F62 was a fragment of grog-tempered ceramic object (SF1) of a similar fabric to the Late Iron Age pottery from the site (Matthew Loughton, pers comm). The fragment is multi-faceted but the original shape of the object is difficult to determine. A fragment of lava quernstone (SF2) with handle hole through the kerb came from ditch F137, with ditch F158 producing nine very small fragments of copper-alloy (SF3). From the topsoil was a plano-convex lead weight (SF4).

SF1 **Fig 16.1** Pit F62 (finds no. 17). Fragment of a grog-tempered ceramic object, multi-faceted but the original shape of the object is difficult to determine, 98.6mm by 86.8mm by 70.3mm, 301.4g. Probably Late Iron Age.

SF2 **Fig 16.2** Ditch F137 (finds no. 44). Fragment of upper-stone from a lava quernstone. The stone tapers towards the middle, has a raised lip around the edge on the upper surface and a handle hole through the kerb. 81.4mm by 77.0mm, maximum thickness at rim 61.6mm, minimum thickness 31.0mm, 370.7g. Roman.

SF3 Ditch F158 Fill D (finds no. 58). Nine very small fragments of copper-alloy, <0.1g. Undated.

SF4 **Fig 16.3** Topsoil L1 (finds no. 1). Lead weight, plano-convex in shape with an off centre perforation (6.2mm diameter) which is filled with iron. 23.2mm diameter, 6.1mm high, 18.8g.

6.3 Miscellaneous finds

by Laura Pooley

Thirty pieces of heat-altered (burnt) flint weighing 627.5g were recovered from eight features: ditches F13, F35, F65 and F143, pits F56, F71 and F106, and post-hole F117. Most contexts produced only one to three pieces of flint, and the only significant assemblage of 18 pieces (423.3g) came from pit F71. All of the flint was cracked and crazed, and burnt various shades of white, grey and pink.

Two fragments (25.2g) of metal-working debris were retrieved from ditch F93 (finds no. 31).

Modern finds consisting of a fragment of glass bottle, a piece of agricultural ironwork and an iron horseshoe came from ditch F7, ditch F50 and pit F154, respectively.

Context	Finds no.	Description
Heat-altered (burnt) flint		
F13	6	One piece, cracked and crazed, burnt various shades of grey, 9.9g.
F35	13	Two pieces, cracked and crazed, burnt various shades of grey, white and pink, 46.2g.
F56	16	Three pieces, cracked and crazed, burnt various shades of grey, white and pink,

		16.5g.
F65	18	Two pieces, cracked and crazed, burnt various shades of grey and white, 19.4g.
F71	20	Eighteen pieces, cracked and crazed, burnt various shades of grey, white and pink, 423.3g.
F106	33	One piece, cracked and crazed, burnt various shades of white and grey, 20.8g.
F117	36	Two pieces, cracked and crazed, burnt various shades of grey and white, 73.1g.
F143	47	One piece, cracked and crazed, burnt various shades of red and pink, 18.3g.
Metal-working debris		
F93	31	Two small fragments, 25.2g.
Modern, 19th-20th century (all discarded)		
F7	2	Glass: Fragment of clear glass bottle, 26.2g.
F50	15	Agricultural ironwork: Fragment of iron sheet, 116.8g.
F154	60	Iron horseshoe: Almost complete with a broken toe-clip, 160mm by 160mm, 633.8g.

Table 13 Miscellaneous finds listed by type and context

6.4 Flints

by Adam Wightman

Five worked flints were recovered during the evaluation. Four were recovered from archaeological contexts (F18, F34, F147 and F149) and one from the upcast soil during the excavation of a geoenvironmental test-pit to the northeast of T81 (U/S). One of the worked flints was residual in a later context (medieval/post-medieval pit F147), whereas the worked flints from pit F18, gully F34 and ditch F149 were the only finds recovered from these contexts. The raw material used to produce the worked flints in this assemblage was nodular flint with crazed or water-worn cortex, indicating that it was derived from local secondary gravel sources. The flint was either mottled/dark grey or mid-brown/grey in colour.

The worked flint from pit F18 is a primary flake with a small area of neat retouch on the proximal edge and is only broadly dateable to the later prehistoric period (Mesolithic to Bronze Age). The flint from gully F34 is a small, thin bladelet which is either Mesolithic or Late Neolithic in date. The residual worked flints include an unmodified flake (F147), a side scraper on a tertiary flake (F149) and a flake with a retouched notch on the distal edge (U/S). None of the residual worked flints are more closely-datable than Mesolithic to Bronze Age.

With the exception of the bladelet, which is either Mesolithic or Early Neolithic in date, none of the other pieces are typologically diagnostic. Overall, the worked flint assemblage represents evidence for a relatively low-level of activity in the area during the later prehistoric period.

Context	Find no.	Artefact type	Cortex %	Soft/hard hammer	Retouch
F18	7	retouched flake	95	hard	short length of semi-abrupt retouch on proximal edge (away from point of percussion)
F34	12	bladelet	0	soft	
F147	50	flake	90	hard	
F149	51	side scraper	0	hard	long, straight edge of semi-abrupt retouch on the right lateral edge
U/S	30	retouched flake	5	hard	concave area of abrupt retouch on distal end (retouched notch)

Table 14 Worked flint by context

6.5 Animal bone by Alec Wade

Summary

The archaeological evaluation produced 50 pieces of hand-collected animal bone (weighing 575g) and 22 pieces (7g) from environmental samples. The material derived from a pit (F119), several ditches (F137, F157, F158) and a pit or ditch terminus (F159) of Roman date, and a post-medieval boundary ditch (F132). The bone was in poor condition with moderate to severe loss of surface detail.

Methodology

The hand-collected assemblage was recorded using a system based upon the rapid method devised by S.J.M. Davis (*Ancient Monuments Laboratory Report 19/92*).

By this method, all the bone and teeth fragments are examined but only a restricted suite of skeletal parts are recorded as a matter of course – because they are relatively easy to identify and represent most regions of the mammalian body (head, girdles, limbs, and feet). Where these parts are present in sufficient numbers, they can provide useful information regarding sex, age, butchery practice and metrical data. These skeletal parts are referred to here as the **parts of skeleton always counted** or POSAC for short.

The remaining pieces of bone are referred to as **non-countable specimens** (NCS) and consist largely of undiagnostic fragments. Beyond a basic level of quantification, these are generally of no further interest unless these are found to offer the only evidence for the presence of a species otherwise not represented amongst the POSACs. Some material, though not readily identifiable to species level, can be attributed to either large-sized mammals (cattle, horse and larger deer species) or medium-sized mammals (sheep/goat and smaller deer species) based upon its mass, form and general robustness.

The “**minimum number of individuals**” value (MNI) is calculated from the most numerous skeletal and dental parts with reference to the epiphysial fusion state of any joints etc. It is calculated from the aggregate totals derived from each main site period or phase and is presented here as a further means of gauging the relative numerical value of a species within the recovered material.

Where possible, tooth wear-stage is recorded for sheep/goat, pig, and cow mandibles with present dentition. These are assigned to the eruption and wear-stages of Grant (1982).

Results

The results are presented in the following section by dated period and recovery method.

Four POSACs were identified in the assemblage though their incomplete condition prohibited the collection of any data regarding measurement or mandible wear stage. No cut marks directly resulting from butchery or bone working were found although some of the bone from ditches F137, F157 and F158 may have been deliberately split or broken (presumably for marrow extraction). No data pertaining to pathology or sexing of the bone was noted. Evidence of dog gnawing was present on one of the POSACs (Roman ditch F158) and amongst the NCS material from ditch F157.

Roman

Roman contexts produced 22 pieces of bone from environmental samples and 43 pieces by hand collection. Four of the hand-collected fragments qualified as POSACs, all from ditch F158.

The species identified included cattle, horse, pig and dog (1 POSAC each). No new species were identified amongst the NCS material.

Animal bone from the environmental samples

A small quantity of undiagnostic bone fragments was recovered from the environmental sampling of ditch/structural feature F128 and ditch F137 as shown by the following table.

Context	Sample no.	No. of pieces	Weight (g)	No. of pieces burnt	Colour (if burnt)	Comments
F128	<10>	4	1	4	Black/grey	Unidentifiable fragments ranging in size from 11-21mm. No surviving surface detail remains.
F137	<21>	18	6	0		Fragment size 10-24mm. Mostly unidentifiable diaphysis fragments (probably medium sized mammal?). Surface detail is eroded, and fragments are discoloured/speckled.
Totals		22	7	4		

Table 15 Animal bone from the environmental samples from Roman contexts

Hand-collected animal bone

The following table shows the distribution of the hand-collected animal bone of Roman date by number of pieces (POSAC or NCS), context and find number.

Context	Find no.	Species	POSAC	NCS
F119 pit	35	Unidentified		1
F137 ditch	43	Large sized mammal		17
		Medium sized mammal		1
F157 ditch	53	Large sized mammal		5
		Unidentified		7
F158 ditch	54	Sus domesticus (domestic pig)	1	
		Large sized mammal		1
	55	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	1	
		Canis familiaris (dog)	1	
		Medium sized mammal		1
		Unidentified		2
	56	Equus caballus (horse)	1	
		Bos taurus (domestic cattle)		2
F159 ditch	59	Large sized mammal		1
		Unidentified		1
Totals			4	39

Table 16 Hand-collected animal bone from Roman contexts

The four POSACs recorded (all from ditch F158) are listed in Table 17. It also presents an estimated percentage of how complete the element was, and age determination based upon epiphysial fusion of the distal joint (Schmid, 1972).

Find no.	Species	Skeletal part	No. of pieces	Skeletal element completeness (%)	Age determination
54	Sus domesticus (domestic pig)	Mandible	1	7	
55	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	Calcaneum - tuber calcis?	1	55	
55	Canis familiaris (dog)	Tibia (distal) F	1	10	1.25 yrs +

56	Equus caballus (horse)	First phalanx (proximal) F	1	85	1 year +
----	------------------------	----------------------------	---	----	----------

Table 17 Summary of the POSACs from ditch F158

The cattle calcaneus had been slightly dog-gnawed and may have been deliberately split or broken.

The MNI value is calculated as one for each of the identified species of cattle, horse, pig and dog.

Post-medieval

Seven pieces of hand-collected animal bone were recovered from ditch F132 (find no. 37). Though otherwise undiagnostic, five pieces were of large mammal size and likely to be cattle or horse.

Conclusion

The small animal bone assemblage from the evaluation was derived almost entirely from ditches (F137, F157, F158 and F159) and a pit (F119) of Roman date. Four species were identified: cattle, horse, pig and dog. Unusually sheep or goat is absent from this list. However, fragments of otherwise undiagnostic bone representing such medium-sized mammals was present in the assemblage. No direct evidence of butchery or bone working was found, although some of the bone from ditches F137, F157 and F158 may have been deliberately split or broken to facilitate marrow extraction. No data pertaining to pathology or sexing of the bone was noted. A cattle calcaneus from ditch F158 had been dog-gnawed, as had some of the large-sized mammal bone (also probably of cattle or horse) from ditch F157. The presence of dog-gnawed bone usually implies a certain degree of residuality as the material will have originated from elsewhere on the site where scavenging dogs will have had access to it prior to its ultimate deposition in the feature.

7 Environmental assessment

by Lisa Gray

Introduction

Environmental samples were taken from 17 contexts (see Table 18). Three produced no environmental remains and the remains from one were discarded as modern plastic was found within the soil. Thirteen were presented for assessment.

Sample	Context	Feature type	% sampled	Provisional date	Sample volume (L.)	Flot/charcoal
1	F6	Pit	100	Middle Bronze Age	10	Produced no environmental remains
2	F19	Pit	10	-	10	Discarded as contained modern plastic
3	F37	Pit	100	Undated	10	Produced no environmental remains
4	F38	Pit	100	Undated	10	Charcoal only
5	F49	Pit	50	Undated	10	Charcoal only
6	F20	Ditch	-	Undated	10	Charcoal only
7	VOID					
8	F62	Pit	50	Late Iron Age	20	Charcoal only
9	F71	Pit	50	Undated	20	Charcoal only
10	F128	Ditch/gully	-	Roman	10	Charcoal only
11	F65	Ditch	-	Undated	20	Charcoal only
12	F64	Pit/ditch	-	Bronze Age	30	Charcoal only

13	VOID					
14	VOID					
15	VOID					
16	L4	Soil layer	15	Undated	10	Produced no environmental remains
17	F80	Post-hole	75	Undated	10	Flot present
18	F81	Post-hole	100	Undated	40	Flot present
19	F84	Pit	100	Undated	10	Charcoal only
20	F158	Ditch	-	Roman	10	Flot present
21	F137	Ditch	-	Roman	10	Flot present

Table 18 Samples presented for assessment

Sampling and processing methods

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

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

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

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

Results (Tables 19-20)

All the plant macro-remains were preserved by charring. Charring occurs when plant material is heated under reducing conditions where oxygen is largely excluded leaving a carbon skeleton resistant to decay (Boardman & Jones 1990, 2; Campbell *et al.* 2011, 17). The soil type is Soilscape 18 'Slowly permeable seasonally wet slightly acid but base-rich loamy and clayey soil (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).

Occasional to rare charred grains and chaff were recovered from only two samples, ditches F158 (sample 20) and F137 (samples 21). Abundant fragments of identifiable charcoal came from post-holes F80 and F81 (samples 17 and 18) (Table 19), with smaller numbers of identifiable charcoal recovered from a further 10 contexts (Table 20).

Sample	17	18	20	21
Context	F80	F81	F158	F137
Feature type	Post-hole	Post-hole	Ditch	Ditch

Provisional Date	Undated	Undated	Roman	Roman
Sample volume (l)	10	10	10	10
Flot volume (ml)	20	125	5	2
General preservation*	Good	Good	Good	Good
Sufficient for AMS? **	Yes	Yes	Yes	Maybe
Full analysis recommended? (depending on the results of future assessment as part of the excavation phase)	Yes	?Yes	Yes – charcoal and CPR	Yes – CPR
Charred Grain				
<i>Avena</i> sp.	-	-	R	R
<i>Triticum spelta</i> L.	-	-	O	-
<i>Triticum aestivum/durum/turgidum</i>	-	-	R	R
Charred chaff				
<i>Triticum spelta</i> L. (glume)	-	-	R	-
Charcoal				
Charcoal >4mm Ø	>100	>100	22	-
Charcoal <4mm Ø	F	D	-	-
Other				
Modern roots	D	F	A	R

Table 19 Contents of flots

*General Preservation – Good = Species or Genus identification possible; Moderate = Family identification possible; Poor = too poorly preserved to identify. ** consultation with dating laboratory recommended. CPR = Charred Plant Remains.

Sample	No. of charcoal fragments
4	7
5	38
6	31
8	6
9	12
10	12
11	2
12	23
17	>100
18	>100
19	23
20	22

Table 20 Identifiable charcoal fragments

Recommendations

Charcoal fragments could be identified if selection for radiocarbon dating is required. If further archaeological work is to proceed at this site, bulk samples should be taken for charred and possible mineralised plant macro-remains. Depending on the results of any future assessment associated with further archaeological work, the full analysis of the charred assemblage in sample 17 may be useful, as too could the analysis of the charred plant remains in samples 20 and 21.

8 Conclusion

Some 156 features were uncovered during the course of this evaluation: fifty-two pits, thirty-nine ditches, eighteen post-holes, ten gullies, a pit or post-hole, two pits or ditch termini, a pit or ditch, an oven foundation, two ponds, a ditch or structural feature, ten pits or natural features, a ditch or natural feature, two gullies or natural features, a gully, ditch or natural feature, a ditch, gully or silt patch, eleven natural features, two tree-throws, and a silt patch or natural feature. Artefactual evidence was extremely sparse, and only thirty-seven of these features could be dated. Archaeological remains were fairly equally distributed across the site.

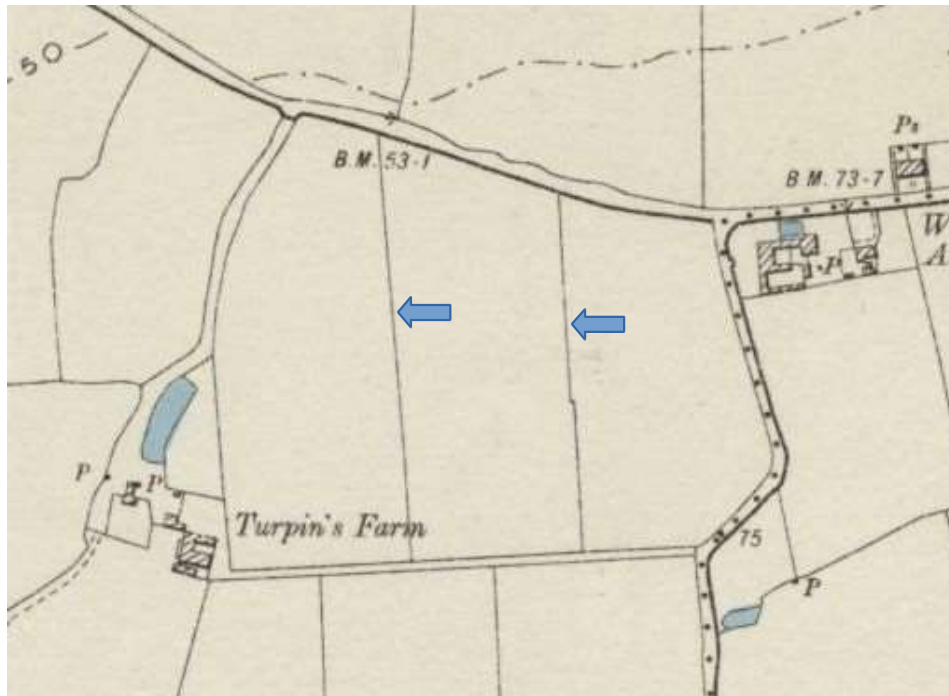
The earliest evidence of activity on the site came in the form of a number of worked flints which dated from the Mesolithic until the Bronze Age. One of these worked flints was recovered from a later context and it is likely the others were also residual. The earliest datable features uncovered had their origins in the Bronze Age. A large Bronze Age pit or ditch, F64, was uncovered in trench T73 and a small Middle Bronze Age pit, F6, lay in trench T85, along the southern edge of the site. A further Middle Bronze Age pit, F56, was excavated in trench T41, at the centre of the site.

A second phase of prehistoric activity occurred at the site during the Iron Age. Middle Iron Age pit F142 was uncovered in trench T3, in the northwest corner of the site, while a ditch of Middle Iron Age date, F72, lay in T51, at the centre of the evaluated area. Two features dating to the Late Iron Age were also excavated, pit F62, in T41 at the centre of the site, and ditch F35, in T77 in the southeast corner of the site. A further feature, pit F96 in T43, in the centre of the evaluated area, dated to the Late Iron Age or early Roman period. A number of features could only be dated to the prehistoric period more broadly. Other remains produced no dating evidence but were likely also of prehistoric. Of particular note in this respect was the oven foundation F75 in T63, in the southern half of the site, which was surrounded by a series of associated post-holes.

The prehistoric features were clustered together in several foci across the site, indicating that these areas witnessed at least sporadic human activity over some period of time. These foci were located over trenches T72-73, T77 and T83-87, along the southern edge of the site, trenches T51 and T62-63 at the centre of the site, and trenches T41-43, also at the centre of the site.

Another phase of activity occurred here during the Roman period. Numerous Roman features were excavated along the western edge of the site in an area covered by trenches T2, T7, T14-15, T25, T36 and T47. A particular cluster of features was uncovered in trench T15, including one which might have formed the remains of a structure. Most of the Roman features did not yield any closely-datable artefactual evidence, but two ditches, F137 in T7 and F157 in T14, dated to the 2nd century, while ditch F158 in T15 dated from the late 3rd to the early 4th century, indicating that Roman activity here extended over a considerable period of time. The bias towards coarsewares and rarity of finewares in the pottery assemblages recovered from these features indicated that this was a relatively low-status settlement.

Where they could be dated the remaining features originated from the post-medieval or modern periods. Historical cartographic evidence indicates that during this period the site formed part of a broader field system, and it is likely that these remains were the product of agricultural activity. These included two field boundary ditches depicted on Ordnance Survey mapping of the area compiled in the late 19th century (see Map 1 below).



Map 1 Extract from Essex XXXIX.NW, rev. 1896; pub. 1898. The field boundary ditches are indicated by the blue arrows

9 Acknowledgements

CAT thanks Rob Masefield of RPS Group and Taylor Wimpey East London for commissioning and funding the work. The project was managed by C Lister and A Wighman, fieldwork was carried out by B Holloway with E Hicks, Z Eksen, M Perou, A Smith, O Windridge and W Bateson. Figures are by S Carter, B Holloway and E Holloway. The project was monitored for ECCPS by Teresa O'Connor.

10 References

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

- | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------|---|
| ASE | 2020 | <i>Archaeological Evaluation: Land South of Thorpe Road, Kirby Cross, Frinton-on-Sea, Essex</i> |
| Asouti, E | 2006 | 'Factors affecting the formation of an archaeological wood charcoal assemblage', retrieved on 13th February 2015 from World Wide Web: http://pcwww.liv.ac.uk/~easouti/methodology_application.htm |
| Baker, P & Worley, F | 2019 | <i>Animal bones and archaeology: recovery to archive</i> |
| Beijerinck, W | 1947 | <i>Zadenatlas der Nederlandsche Flora</i> |
| Benfield, S | 2007 | 'The Late Iron Age and Roman pottery from the enclosure ditches and the ditches of ?mortuary enclosure BF32 and CF43-6', in Crummy, P, Benfield, S, Crummy, N, Rigby, V & Shimmin, D. (eds.), <i>Stanway: an elite burial site at Camulodunum</i> , 275-89. |
| Binford, LR | 1981 | <i>Bones: ancient men and modern myths</i> |
| Boardman, S & Jones, G | 1990 | 'Experiments on the Effect of Charring on Cereal plant Components', <i>Journal of Archaeological Science</i> 17 , 1-11 |
| Brown, N | 1999 | <i>The Archaeology of Ardleigh, Essex: Excavations 1955-1980</i> |
| Brown, N & Glazebrook, J | 2000 | <i>Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties 2. Research agenda and strategy</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 8 (EAA 8) |
| Campbell, G, Moffett, L & Straker, V | 2011
(2nd ed.) | <i>Environmental Archaeology. A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation</i> |
| Cappers, RJT, | 2006 | <i>Digital Zadenatlas Van Nederlands – Digital Seeds Atlas of the</i> |

Bekker, RM & Jans, JEA CAR 10	1999	Netherlands <i>Colchester Archaeological Report 10: Roman pottery from excavations in Colchester, 1971-86</i> , by Symonds, R & Wade, S
CAT	2022	<i>Health & Safety Policy</i>
CIfA	2014a	<i>Standard and Guidance for archaeological evaluation</i>
CIfA	2014b	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i>
Cohen, A & Serjeantson, D	1996	<i>A manual for the identification of bird bones from archaeological sites</i>
Cranfield University	2020	'Soilscapes', retrieved from the World Wide Web on 22nd February 2022 Soilscapes soil types viewer - National Soil Resources Institute. Cranfield University (landis.org.uk)
Davis, SJM	1992	<i>A rapid method for recording information about mammal bones from archaeological sites</i>
Driesch von den, A	1976	<i>A guide to the measurement of animal bones from archaeological sites</i>
ECCPS	2021	<i>Brief for trial trenching and excavation for Turpin's Farm, Walton Road, Frinton-on-Sea</i> , by T O'Connor
Grant, A	1982	'The use of tooth wear as a guide to the age of domestic ungulates', in Wilson, B, Grigson, C & Payne, S (eds) <i>Ageing and sexing animal bones from archaeological sites</i> , 91-108
Gurney, D	2003	<i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14)
Hawkes, CFC & Hull, MR	1947	<i>Camulodunum: First Report on the Excavation at Colchester 1930-1939</i> , RRCSAL 14
Historic England	2016	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i>
Hillson, S	2016	<i>Mammal bones and teeth: an introductory guide to methods of identification</i>
Hull, MR	1958	<i>Roman Colchester</i> , RRCSAL 20
Jacomet, S	2006	<i>Identification of cereal remains from archaeological sites</i>
Loughton, M	(2nd ed.) Forth-coming	'Colchester Institute pottery'
Medlycott, M	2011	<i>Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 (EAA 24)
MHCLG	2019	<i>National Planning Policy Framework</i> . Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government
Payne, S	1987	'Reference codes for wear-stages in the mandibular cheek teeth of sheep and goats', <i>Journal of Archaeological Science</i> , 14 , 609-14
RPS	2021	<i>An Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation for trial-trenching evaluation including procedure for mitigation if required: Turpin's Farm, Walton Road, Frinton-on-Sea, Essex</i> , by R Masefield
Schmid, E	1972	<i>Atlas of animal bones: for pre-historians, archaeologists and quaternary geologists</i>
Smart, TL & Hoffman, ES	1988	'Environmental Interpretation of Archaeological Charcoal', in Hastorf, C A & Popper, V S (eds.), <i>Current Palaeobotany</i>
Stace, C	2010	<i>New Flora of the British Isles</i>
VCH	(3rd ed.) 1907	<i>The History of the County of Essex</i> , vol. 2
WPS	2015	<i>Archaeological Desk Based Assessment: Turpin's Farm, Frinton-on-Sea, Essex</i>

11 Abbreviations and glossary

Anglo-Saxon	period from c 500 – 1066
Bronze Age	period from c 2500 – 700 BC
CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
CBM	ceramic building material, ie brick/tile
CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
context	specific location of finds on an archaeological site
ECC	Essex County Council
ECCHEA	Essex County Council Historic Environment Advisor

ECCPS	Essex County Council Place Services
EHHER	Essex Historic Environment Record
FBD	Field boundary ditch
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
Mesolithic	period from c 10,000 – 4000BC
modern	period from c AD 1800 to the present
natural	geological deposit undisturbed by human activity
Neolithic	period from c 4000 – 2500 BC
NGR	National Grid Reference
OASIS	Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations, http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main
Palaeolithic	period c 800,000 BC to c 10,000BC
post-medieval	from c AD 1500 to c 1800
prehistoric	pre-Roman
section	(abbreviation sx or Sx) vertical slice through feature/s or layer/s
ws	written scheme of investigation

12 Contents of archive

Finds: one box

Paper record

One A4 document wallet containing:

The report (CAT Report 1770)

Original site record (trench sheets, sections)

Site digital photos and log

Inked sections

Digital record

The report (CAT Report 1770)

Site data

Site digital photographs, thumbnails and log

Graphic files

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 site code FWTF22) and with the Archaeological Data Service.

Distribution list:

Rob Masefield (RPS Group)
Taylor Wimpey East London
ECC Place Services Historic Environment Advisor
Essex Historic Environment Record, Essex County Council



Colchester Archaeological Trust

Roman Circus House,
Roman Circus Walk,
Colchester,
Essex, CO2 7GZ

tel.: 01206 501785
email: eh2@catuk.org

Checked by: Philip Crummy
Date: 23.02.2022

Appendix 1 Context list

Context	Trench	Finds or <sample> no. ³	Feature / layer type	Description	Date
L1	All	1	Ploughsoil	Firm, moist medium grey/brown silty-clay	Modern
L2	All	-	Subsoil	Firm, moist medium grey/brown silty-clay	Undatable
L3	All	-	Natural	Firm, moist/wet medium orange brown silty-clay	Post-glacial
L4	63	<16>	Accumulation	Firm, moist medium grey/brown silty-clayey-loamy-sand	Undatable
F1	88	-	Natural feature	Firm, moist medium orange/grey/brown clayey-silt	Post-glacial
F2	88	-	Gully	Firm, moist medium orange/grey/brown clayey-silt with charcoal flecks	Undatable
F3	88	-	Tree-throw	Friable, moist medium grey clayey-silt	Undatable
F4	88	-	Post-hole	Friable, moist medium grey clayey-silt with 5% stones	Undatable
F5	87	-	Pit	Soft, moist light grey/brown silt with charcoal flecks and 2% stones	Undatable
F6	85	5, <1>	Pit	Firm, moist medium grey/brown clayey-silt with charcoal flecks	Middle Bronze Age
F7	86	2	Field boundary ditch	Firm, moist medium grey silty-clay with charcoal and CBM flecks and 1% stones	Post-medieval / modern
F8	87	-	Pit	Soft, moist light/medium orange/grey silt	Undatable
F9	87	3, 4	Ditch	Friable, moist light grey clayey-silt	Prehistoric
F10	87	-	Post-hole	Friable, moist medium/dark grey silty-clay with charcoal flecks and inclusions of: stone 5%	Undatable
F11	87	-	Tree-throw	Friable, moist light grey clayey-silt	Undatable
F12	FEATURE VOIDED				
F13	84	6	Ditch	Friable/firm, moist medium/dark grey/brown silt with charcoal flecks	Prehistoric
F14	84	-	Natural feature	Friable, moist medium grey/brown silt	Post-glacial
F15	84	-	Pit	Friable, moist medium grey/brown silt with charcoal flecks	Undatable
F16	84	-	Post-hole	Firm, moist medium grey/brown silty-clay	Undatable
F17	84	-	Post-hole	Friable, moist medium grey/brown silt	Undatable
F18	83	7	Pit	Firm, moist medium orange/grey clayey-silt with charcoal flecks	?Mesolithic-Bronze Age
F19	85	<2>	Pit	Soft/friable, moist light grey/black silt with charcoal and daub flecks and 2% stones	20th century
F20	85	10, <6>	Pit	Firm, moist light grey/brown silty-clay with charcoal flecks	Prehistoric
F21	85	-	Ditch	Friable, moist medium grey/brown clayey-silt	Prehistoric

³ Finds no. 10 was not assigned to a context. Finds were recovered from F86, F93 and F145 but were lost.

F22	72	9	Pit	Soft, moist medium grey/brown clayey-silt with charcoal and daub flecks and 2% stones	Roman at earliest
F23	82	-	Pit	Friable, moist medium orange/grey silt	Undatable
F24	82	-	Pit	Friable, moist medium orange/grey/brown clayey-silt with 5% stones	Undatable
F25	82	-	Pit	Friable, moist medium orange/grey clayey-silt	Undatable
F26	80	-	Pit / natural feature	Friable, moist light/medium orange/grey silty-clay with 5% stones	Undatable
F27	71	-	Ditch	Firm, moist medium orange/grey silty-clay with 5% stones	Undatable
F28	73	-	Ditch	Firm, moist light/medium brown silty-clay	Undatable
F29	72	-	Silt patch / natural feature	Firm, moist medium orange/grey/brown silt	Post-glacial
F30	79	-	Ditch	Friable, moist medium brown clayey-silt with charcoal flecks	Undatable
F31	78	-	Natural feature	Firm, moist medium grey/brown silt	Post-glacial
F32	78	-	Natural feature	Firm, moist medium grey/brown silt	Post-glacial
F33	76	11	Ditch	Firm, dry medium grey/brown silty-clay	19th-20th century
F34	77	12	Ditch	Friable, moist light orange/grey sandy-silt	?Mesolithic – Late Neolithic
F35	77	13	Ditch	Firm, moist medium/dark grey/brown sandy-silt with charcoal flecks	Late Iron Age
F36	78	-	Pit	Friable, moist medium grey/brown silt with charcoal flecks	Undatable
F37	66	<3>	Pit	Friable, moist medium/dark grey clayey-silt with charcoal and daub flecks	Undatable
F38	66	<4>	Pit	Friable, moist medium/dark orange/grey clayey-silt with charcoal and daub flecks	Undatable
F39	78	-	Gully	Firm, wet medium grey/brown silt	Post-glacial
F40	59	-	Pit / natural feature	Friable, moist light orange/grey silty-clay	Undatable
F41	59	-	Pit / post-hole	Friable, moist medium orange/grey silty-clay	Undatable
F42	59	-	Post-hole	Friable, moist medium orange/grey silty-clay	Undatable
F43	59	-	Post-hole	Friable, moist medium orange/grey silty-clay	Undatable
F44	59	-	Natural feature	Friable, moist medium orange/grey silty-clay	Post-glacial
F45	59	-	Ditch	Firm, moist medium orange/grey silty-clay	Undatable
F46	59	-	Ditch	Firm, moist medium/dark orange/grey silty-clay	Undatable
F47	58	-	Ditch	Firm, moist medium grey/brown clayey-silt with charcoal flecks	Undatable
F48	47	14	Ditch	Soft, wet light orange/grey/brown clayey-silt with 10% stones	Roman
F49	58	<5>	Pit	Firm, moist medium/dark grey/brown clayey silt with charcoal and daub flecks	Undatable
F50	43	15	Field boundary ditch	Firm, moist/wet medium orange/brown silty-clay with charcoal flecks	Post-medieval / modern
F51	48	-	Ditch	Soft, moist/wet medium grey/brown sandy-silty-clay with 15% stones	Undatable
F52	48	-	Ditch	Soft, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silty-clay	Undatable

				with 10% stones	
F53	48	-	Pit / ditch terminus	Soft, moist medium grey/brown silty-clay	Undatable
F54	48	-	Pit	Soft, moist medium grey/brown silty-clay	Undatable
F55	58	-	Natural feature	Friable, moist medium orange/grey clayey-silt	Post-glacial
F56	41	16	Pit	Friable, moist medium/dark grey/brown silt	Middle Bronze Age
F57	41	-	Pit	Friable, moist medium grey/brown silt with charcoal flecks	Undatable
F58	41	-	Natural feature	Firm, wet medium grey/brown silty-clay	Post-glacial
F59	48	-	Gully / ditch / natural feature	Soft, moist light grey/brown silty-clay	Undatable
F60	48	-	Pit / natural feature	Soft, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silty-loam	Undatable
F61	48	-	Pit	Soft, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silty-clay	Undatable
F62	41	17, <8>	Pit	Friable/firm, moist medium orange/grey/brown silty-clay with charcoal flecks	?Late Iron Age
F63	41	-	Pit	Friable/firm, moist medium grey/brown silty-clay	Undatable
F64	73	21, 22, <12>	Pit / ditch	Soft, firm wet light dark grey/brown silty-clay with charcoal and daub flecks and 10% stones	?Bronze Age
F65	50	18, <11>	Gully	Firm, moist medium grey clayey-silt with charcoal flecks	Undatable
F66	50	-	Gully	Firm, moist medium orange/grey/brown clayey-silt	Undatable
F67	50	-	Gully	Firm, moist medium grey/brown clayey-silt with charcoal flecks	Undatable
F68	48	-	Ditch / natural feature	Soft, wet medium grey/brown sandy-silty-clay with 10% stones	Undatable
F69	50	-	Pit	Firm, moist medium grey/brown clayey-silt with charcoal flecks	Undatable
F70	41	19	Pit	Firm, moist medium grey/brown silty-clay	Late Iron Age
F71	41	20, <9>	Pit	Friable, moist dark grey/brown silt with charcoal flecks	Undatable
F72	51	23	Ditch	friable moist medium grey/brown clayey silt with charcoal flecks	?Middle Iron Age
F73	62	24	Ditch	Friable/firm, moist medium grey/brown clayey-silt	Prehistoric
F74	62	-	Pit	Friable/firm, moist medium grey/brown clayey-silt	Undatable
F75	63	25	?Oven foundation	Soft, moist medium orange/grey/brown sandy-silty-clay with charcoal flecks and abundant daub pieces	Undatable
F76	63	-	Post-hole	Soft, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silty-clay	Undatable
F77	63	-	Post-hole	Soft, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silty-clay with charcoal and daub flecks and daub pieces	Undatable
F78	63	-	Post-hole	Soft, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silty-clay	Undatable
F79	63	-	Post-hole	Soft, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silty-clay with charcoal flecks	Undatable
F80	63	<17>	Post-hole	Soft, moist medium grey/brown silty-clay with	Undatable

				charcoal flecks	
F81	63	<18>	Post-hole	Soft, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silty-clay with charcoal flecks	Undatable
F82	63	-	Post-hole	Soft, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silty-clay with charcoal flecks	Undatable
F83	63	-	Pit / natural feature	Soft, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silty-clay	Undatable
F84	51	<19>	Pit	Friable, wet medium/dark grey/brown clayey-silt with charcoal flecks	Undatable
F85	43	27	Ditch	Firm, moist/wet light grey/brown clayey-silt with charcoal flecks	Undatable
F86	13	29	Ditch	Firm, wet medium grey/brown clayey-silt with charcoal and daub flecks and 8% stones	Undatable
F87	41	-	Pit	Friable, moist medium grey/brown silt	Undatable
F88	43	-	Ditch	Firm, moist/wet light grey/brown clayey-silt	Undatable
F89	6	-	Pit	Firm, moist light brown clay with charcoal flecks and 10% stones	Undatable
F90	6	-	Ditch	Firm, moist medium grey/brown silty-clay	Undatable
F91	41	-	Ditch	Firm, moist medium grey/brown clayey-silt	Undatable
F92	40	CBM not retained)	Pond	Firm, moist dark grey/brown sandy-clay	Modern
F93	68	31	Ditch	Firm, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silty-clay	Undatable
F94	65	-	Ditch	Firm, moist medium orange/grey silty-loamy-clay with 5% stones	Undatable
F95	46	-	Pit / natural feature	Firm, moist medium orange/grey/brown silty-clay with charcoal flecks and 1% stones	Undatable
F96	43	32	Pit	Firm, moist/wet medium grey/brown clayey-silt	?Late Iron Age / early Roman
F97	44	-	Natural feature	Firm, moist medium grey/brown silty-clay	Undatable
F98	68	-	Pit / natural feature	Firm, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silty-clay	Undatable
F99	FEATURE VOIDED				
F100	68	-	Pit / natural feature	Firm, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silty-clay	Undatable
F101	45	-	Pit / natural feature	Firm, moist medium grey/brown silty-clay	Undatable
F102	45	-	Pit	Firm, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silt	Undatable
F103	39	-	Pit	Firm, moist medium grey/brown clayey-silt	Undatable
F104	42	-	Gully	Firm, moist medium orange/grey/brown clayey-silt with CBM flecks and 1% stones	Undatable
F105	42	-	Post-hole	Firm, moist medium orange/grey/brown clayey-silt with charcoal flecks	Undatable
F106	36	33	Pit	Friable, moist medium grey/brown clayey-silt	Prehistoric
F107	25	34	Ditch	Firm, moist medium grey silty-clay	Roman
F108	30	-	Gully / natural feature	Firm, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silty-clay	Undatable
F109	27	-	Pit	Friable/firm, moist medium grey/brown silt	Undatable

F110	27	-	Natural feature	Friable/firm, moist medium grey/brown silt	Undatable
F111	30	-	Pit	Firm, moist medium orange/grey/brown clayey-silt	Undatable
F112	42	-	Gully	Firm, moist medium orange/grey/brown clayey-silt	Undatable
F113	29	-	Pit	Firm, moist medium brown silty-clay	Undatable
F114	34	-	Pit	Firm, moist medium grey/brown silty-clay	Undatable
F115	31	-	Ditch / gully / silt patch	Firm, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silty-clay	Undatable
F116	33	-	Gully	Firm, moist/wet light orange/grey/brown clayey-silt	Undatable
F117	15	36	Post-hole	Friable, moist light/medium grey/brown sandy-silt	Undatable
F118	15	-	Post-hole	Friable, moist light/medium grey/brown sandy silt	Undatable
F119	15	35	Pit	Friable, moist grey/brown sandy-silt with charcoal flecks	Roman
F120	24	-	Pit	Firm, moist medium grey/brown silty-clay	Undatable
F121	31	-	Gully / natural feature	Firm, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silty-clay	Undatable
F122	11	-	Ditch	Firm, wet dark grey/brown clay with charcoal and daub flecks and 8% stones	Undatable
F123	11	-	Post-hole	Firm, wet dark grey/brown silty-clay with charcoal flecks and 8% stones	Undatable
F124	11	-	Post-hole	Firm, wet dark grey/brown silty-clay with charcoal flecks and 8% stones	Undatable
F125	20	-	Pit	Firm, wet dark grey/brown clay with charcoal flecks and 6% stones	Undatable
F126	31	-	Natural feature	Firm, wet medium grey/brown clay with charcoal flecks and 5% stones	Post-glacial
F127	33	-	Pit	Firm, moist medium orange/grey/brown clayey-silt	Undatable
F128	15	40, 41, <10>	Ditch / structural feature	Firm/hard, moist dark grey/brown/black clayey-silt with charcoal and daub flecks	Roman
F129	15	-	Gully	Friable, moist medium grey/brown silt	Undatable
F130	15	38	Pit	Firm, moist dark grey/brown clayey-silt with charcoal and daub flecks	Undatable
F131	19	-	Natural feature	Firm, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silty-clay	Post-glacial
F132	26	37	Ditch	Firm, moist medium grey/brown silty-clay	Medieval / post-medieval
F133	26	-	Pit	Friable, moist medium yellow/grey silty-clay with charcoal flecks	Undatable
F134	26	-	Pit	Friable, moist medium grey/brown silty-clay	Undatable
F135	26	-	Pit	Firm, wet medium grey/orange/brown silty-clay	Undatable
F136	15	39	Pit	The fill of the feature was not recorded	Undatable
F137	7	42, 43, 44, <21>	Ditch	Firm, moist medium grey/brown silty-clay with charcoal flecks and 3% stones	Roman (2nd century)

F138	7	-	Pit	Firm, moist medium/dark orange/grey silty-clay with charcoal flecks	Undatable
F139	7	-	Pit / natural feature	Firm, moist medium grey/brown silty-clay and 5% stones	Undatable
F140	7	-	Gully	Firm, moist medium grey/brown silty-clay	Undatable
F141	3	45	Pit	Firm, moist medium brown silty-clay	Prehistoric
F142	3	46	Pit	Firm, moist medium grey/brown silty-clay	?Middle Iron Age
F143	3	47	Ditch	Firm, moist medium brown silty-clay	Undatable
F144	FEATURE VOIDED				
F145	7	48	Ditch	Firm, wet medium grey/brown silty-clay with charcoal and daub flecks and 9% stones	Undatable
F146	1	49	Pit	Firm, wet dark grey/brown silty-clay with charcoal and daub flecks and 8% stones	Undatable
F147	16	50	Pit	Firm, moist medium grey silt with CBM flecks	Medieval / post-medieval
F148	13	-	Ditch	Firm, moist medium yellow/grey/brown sandy-silty-clay	Undatable
F149	17	51	Field boundary ditch	Firm, moist dark grey/brown silty-clay	Post-medieval / modern
F150	23	-	Pit	Firm, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silty-clay	Undatable
F151	21	CBM, coal (not retained)	Field boundary ditch	Firm, moist/wet medium orange/brown silty-clay with charcoal flecks	Post-medieval / modern
F152	4	CBM, coal (not retained)	?Pond	Firm, moist medium brown silty-clay	Modern
F153	4	Coal (not retained)	Field boundary ditch	Firm, moist dark brown silty-clay	Post-medieval / modern
F154	14	60	Pit	Firm, moist dark grey/brown silty-clay	Modern (19th-20th century)
F155	23	-	Ditch	Firm, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silty-clay	Undatable
F156	23	-	Pit / natural feature	Firm, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silty-clay	Undatable
F157	14	52, 53	Ditch	Firm, moist medium orange/green/grey/brown silty-clay with charcoal flecks and 5% stones	Roman (2nd century)
F158	15	54, 55, 56, 57, <20>	Ditch	Fill A: firm, moist medium grey/brown silty-clay with occasional stones; Fill B: firm, moist light brown/grey sandy-silt with occasional stones; Fill C: firm, moist medium/dark grey/brown silt with frequent stones and occasional daub; Fill D: firm, moist dark grey/brown silt with frequent stone sand occasional daub	Roman (?Late 3rd – early 4th century)
F159	2	59	Pit / ditch terminus	Friable, moist medium grey/brown clayey-silt with charcoal flecks and 5% stones	Roman

Appendix 2 Pottery list

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	Soil S no.	Level	NR	GR.	MSW	Rim	Handle	Base	Soot	Blurr	Overfired	Gritted	Spout	Abraded	Fabric Grp	Typology	EVE	Diam.	Comments	Date
F6	Pit	5			33	288	9										HMF				OR, DRK BR INT, COMMON C FL, SOME PK FL, APPLIED CORDON DEC WITH TH-IMPS	Middle Bronze Age
F6	Pit	5			17	121	7					X					HMF					Prehistoric
F9	Ditch	3			1	40	40										HMG				SMOOTH SURF, BL CORE, OR SURF, GROG	Prehistoric
F9	Ditch	4			1	10	10	0	0	1							HMG					Prehistoric
F13	Ditch	6			1	12	12										HMF				BR COMMON ANG VC FL	Prehistoric
F13	Ditch	6			2	22	11										HMS				BR, BL CORE, SPARSE SAND	Prehistoric
F19	Pit		2		1	19	19										HMF				BR, BLACK INT, SPARSE M FL	Prehistoric
F19	Pit		2		2	6	3										HMF				BL, COMMON C FL	Prehistoric
F19	Pit		2		2	10	5	0	0	2							HMF				OR/BR, DARK BR INT, SPARSE FL (F-M)	Prehistoric
F20	Pit	10			3	6	2										HMF				BR, COMMON F-M FL, SP C FL	Prehistoric
F20	Pit	10			1	9	9										HMF				OR SP VC FL	Prehistoric
F20	Pit	10			1	5	5					X					HMF				BL, COMMON M FL, SP C FL	Prehistoric
F20	Pit	10			2	12	6										HMSF				BL, COMMON S, SP F, SMOOTH SURF	Prehistoric
F20	Pit		6		1	4	4										HMFS				BROWN SPARSE F & S	Prehistoric
F20	Pit		6		2	8	4										HMS				BR SURF, GREY CORE, SAND	Prehistoric
F35	Ditch	13			2	16	8	0	1	0							GTW				OR HMG, FLAGON HANDLE	Late Iron Age
F48	Ditch	14			1	2	2										GX					Roman
F56	Pit	16			5	53	11	1	0	0							HMF	URN	0.02	?	BLACK, BR SURF, AB M ANG FL	Middle Bronze Age
F64	Pit/ditch	21			9	39	4										HMFG				OR, COMMON BSORTED FL, SP GROG	Prehistoric
F64	Pit/ditch	21			1	5	5					X					HMFG				OR, COMMON BSORTED FL, SP GROG	Prehistoric
F64	Pit/ditch	21			12	22	2										HMF				BR, COMMON F FL	Prehistoric
F64	Pit/ditch	21			2	10	5										HMF				BR, BL CORE, AB F FL	Prehistoric
F64	Pit/ditch	21			4	3	1										HMF				BL, SMOTH SURF, SPARSE F FL	Prehistoric
F64	Pit/ditch	21			1	8	8										HMFO				BR, BL CORE, LIN VOIDS, SPARSE FL	Prehistoric
F64	Pit/ditch	21			1	1	1										HMS				BR, COMMON S	Prehistoric
F64	Pit/ditch	22			1	11	11	1	0	0							HMF	?	0.05	140	OR, COMMON VC BURNT FL	Prehistoric
F70	Pit	19			1	11	11										GTW (OX)					Late Iron Age
F70	Pit	19			2	11	6										GTW					Late Iron Age

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	Soil S no.	Level	NR	GR.	MSW	Rim	Handle	Base	Soot	Burn	Overfired	Gritted	Spout	Abraded	Fabric Grp	Typology	EVE	Diam.	Comments	Date
F70	Pit	19			2	15	8										GTW					Late Iron Age
F72	Ditch	23			23	100	4										HMS				BL V SANDY, THICK-W, SW?	Middle Iron Age-Late Iron Age?
F73	Ditch	24			8	57	7										HMFS				COMMON BADLY SORTED FL, F SAND	Prehistoric
F73	Ditch	24			2	8	4										HMFG				OR, SP C FL, SP C GROG	Prehistoric
F96	Pit	32			1	1	1										RCW					Late Iron Age-early Roman
F106	Pit	33			1	2	2										HM CRUMB					Prehistoric
F107	Ditch	34			1	17	17										GX					Roman
F119	Pit	35			1	7	7	1	0	0	X						GTW	?	0.08	110		Late Iron Age
F128	Ditch/structural feature		10		1	3	3										GX					Roman
F137	Ditch	42		UP	1	26	26	0	0	1							GX					Roman
F137	Ditch	42		UP	1	146	146	1	0	0				X	X		TZ (I)	CAM 194	0.18	290	? OR CAM 497?	AD 43-69
F137	Ditch	42		UP	1	15	15										GB					AD 110/125-300
F137	Ditch	43		LWR	1	24	24										HMF				OR, BR INT, COM BADLY SORTED FL	Prehistoric
F137	Ditch	43		LWR	2	24	12										HMF				BR DRK BR, COMMON M FL	Prehistoric
F137	Ditch	43		LWR	127	820	6	14	0	0							GX	CAM 268	0.09	160		AD 125/150-280/320
F137	Ditch	43		LWR													GX	CAM 268	0.09	155		AD 125/150-280/320
F137	Ditch	43		LWR													GX	CAM 268	0.44	165		AD 125/150-280/320
F137	Ditch	43		LWR													GX	CAM 268	0.16	170		AD 125/150-280/320
F137	Ditch	43		LWR													GX	CAM 268	0.30	170		AD 125/150-280/320
F137	Ditch	43		LWR													GX	CAM 268	0.25	130		AD 125/150-280/320
F137	Ditch	43		LWR	10	65	7					X					GX					Roman
F137	Ditch	43		LWR	10	108	11	3	0	0	X	X					GX	CAM 268	0.61	130		AD 125/150-280/320
F137	Ditch	43		LWR	1	1	1										GX					Roman
F137	Ditch	43		LWR	5	17	3				X						GX					ROMAN
F137	Ditch	43		LWR	37	149	4	1	0	0							GX	CAM 268	0.10	130		AD 125/150-280/320
F137	Ditch	43		LWR	5	14	3					X					GX					Roman
F137	Ditch	43		LWR	4	19	5					X					GB					AD 110/125-300
F137	Ditch	43		LWR	4	17	4										HMF				OR/BR, BLACK CORE, COMMON C FL	Prehistoric
F137	Ditch	43		LWR	5	26	5										HMF				BR, COMMON FL	Prehistoric
F137	Ditch	43		LWR	4	18	5										HMF				DARK BR/BL, COMMON C FL	Prehistoric
F137	Ditch		21		1	1	1										GX					Roman

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	Soil S no.	Level	NR	GR.	MSW	Rim	Handle	Base	Soot	Burn	Overfired	Gritted	Spout	Abraded	Fabric Grp	Typology	EVE	Diam.	Comments	Date
F137	Ditch		21		1	5	5										DJ					Roman
F141	Pit	45			1	8	8										HMGS				OR	Prehistoric
F142	Pit	46			4	24	6										HMS				BR SURF, BLACK C SANDY	Iron Age
F147	Pit	50			1	5	5	1	0	0						X	HMS	?	0.03	?	BR SURF, BLACK	Iron Age
F154	Pit	60			1	13	13	0	0	1		X					GX					Roman
F157	Ditch	52		UP	3	16	5										GX					Roman
F157	Ditch	52		UP	1	1	1									X	CZ					AD 100/110-275/300
F157	Ditch	53			1	5	5						X				MQ				FINE BUFF/GREY, TRACE WHITE-SLIP	AD 43-400
F157	Ditch	53			1	3	3										HMS				BLACK, SAND	Prehistoric
F157	Ditch	53			1	3	3										GB					AD 110/125-300
F157	Ditch	53		LW	1	14	14	2	0	0							GX (BG)	?	0.10	110		Roman
F157	Ditch	53		LW	30	257	9	1	0	0							GX	CAM 119	0.09	150	?	AD 43-320
F157	Ditch	53		LW	8	50	6	0	0	2							GX				PATCHY GREY SURF, BUFF CORE SANDY	Roman
F157	Ditch	53		LW	4	51	13	2	0	1							RCW 1	?	0.14	90		Roman
F157	Ditch	53		LW	7	60	9	1	0	1	X						RCW 2	CAM 266	0.10	120		AD 43-80
F157	Ditch	53		LW	1	1	1										DZ					Roman
F157	Ditch	53		LW	1	3	3					X					DJ					Roman
F157	Ditch	53		LW	9	35	4						X				GX				SANDY	Roman
F157	Ditch	53		LW	3	68	23										HZ OX					Late Iron Age-AD 200/300
F157	Ditch	53		LW	1	23	23										GTW					Late Iron Age
F157	Ditch	53		LW	1	15	15						X				GTW					Late Iron Age
F157	Ditch	53		LW	1	6	6				X						GX					Roman
F158	Ditch	54		D	5	26	5										GX					Roman
F158	Ditch	54		D	1	28	28					X					HZ OX					Late Iron Age-AD 200/300
F158	Ditch	54		D	1	22	22	1	0	0		X					GX	CAM 270B	0.08	190		AD 43-200/300
F158	Ditch	54		D	1	8	8										GX					Roman
F158	Ditch	54		D	1	24	24	1	0	0							KX	CAM 305B	0.11	205	PLAIN	AD 275-300
F158	Ditch	54		D	2	12	6	2	0	0							KX	CAM 305B	0.06	260		AD 275-300
F158	Ditch	55		C	1	3	3										DZ					Roman
F158	Ditch	55		C	2	8	4										GX					Roman

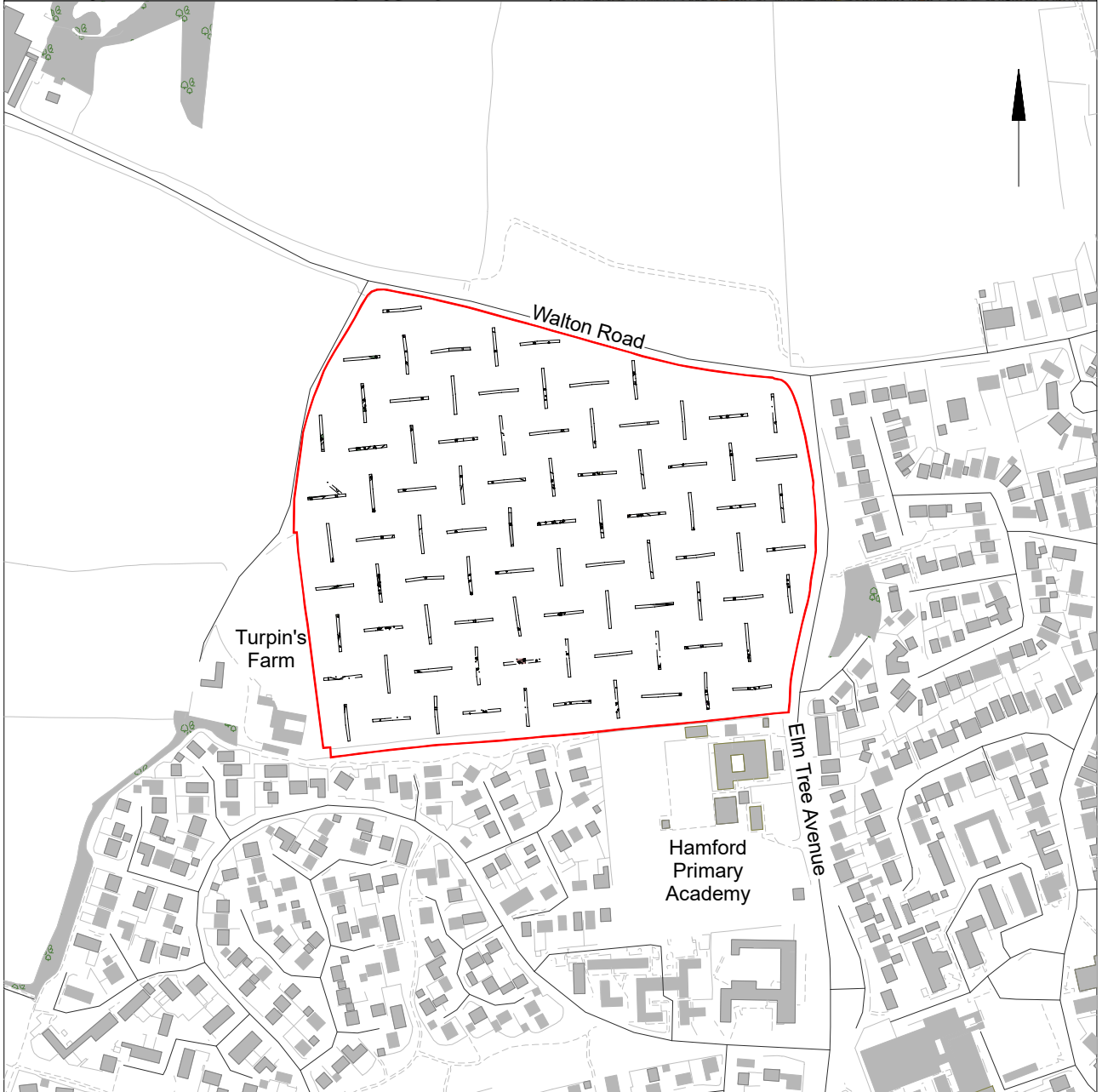
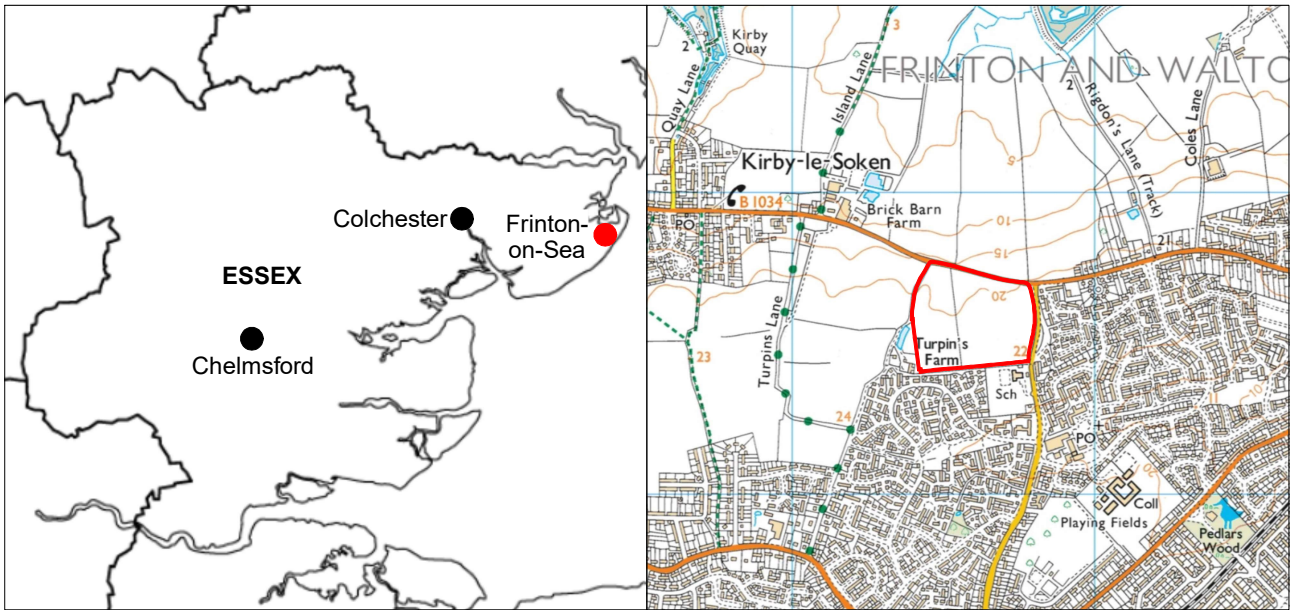
Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	Soil S no.	Level	NR	GR.	MSW	Rim	Handle	Base	Soot	Burn	Overfired	Gritted	Spout	Abraded	Fabric Grp	Typology	EVE	Diam.	Comments	Date
F158	Ditch	55		C	1	14	14	1	0	0							KX	CAM 305B	0.07	200		AD 275-300
F158	Ditch	55		C	1	13	13					X					GX					Roman
F158	Ditch	55		C	2	34	17										GTW					Late Iron Age
F158	Ditch	55		C	1	6	6	0	0	1							RCW					Late Iron Age-early Roman
F158	Ditch	56			1	33	33	1	0	0							GX	CAM 243-244/246	0.13	210		AD 43-138
F158	Ditch	57		B	1	5	5										HMS				BR SURF, BL CORE, COMMON S	Prehistoric
F158	Ditch		20		1	2	2										GX					Roman
F159	Pit/ditch terminus	59			2	7	4										DJ					Roman
F159	Pit/ditch terminus	59			1	1	1										HD					Roman

Appendix 3 CBM list

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	Soil S no.	Level	NR	GR.	MSW	Discard	Typology	MNI	Burnt	Overfired	Abraded	Comments	Date
F7	Field boundary ditch	2			1	7	7		BR	0					Post-medieval/modern
F7	Field boundary ditch	2			1	28	28		PT	0					Medieval/post-medieval
F9	Ditch	4			1	110	110		Baked clay	0	X				?
F19	Pit		2		2	36	18		Baked clay	0					?
F22	Pit	9			2	1	1		Unid CBM	0					?
F33	Ditch	11			1	16	16		Baked clay	0					?
F33	Ditch	11			1	67	67		BR	0					?
F50	Field boundary ditch	15			1	7	7		BR	0					18th-19th century
F71	Pit	20			5	76	15		Baked clay	0					?
F71	Pit		9		2	15	8		Baked clay	0					?
F72	Ditch	23			3	4	1		Baked clay	0					?
F73	Ditch	24			10	53	5		Baked clay	0					?
F75	?Oven foundation	25			16	738	46		Baked clay	0	X				?
F81	post-hole		18		1	18	18		Baked clay	0	X				?
F85	Ditch	27			1	18	18		Baked clay	0					?
F107	Ditch	34			1	15	15		Baked clay	0					?
F119	Pit	35			1	39	39		RT	0	X				Roman
F119	Pit	35			7	93	13		RI	0					Roman
F128	Ditch/structural feature	40		B	4	42	11		Baked clay	0	X				?
F128	Ditch/structural feature	40		B	2	13	7		Baked clay	0	X				?
F128	Ditch/structural feature	40		B	4	5	1		Baked clay	0					?
F128	Ditch/structural feature	40		B	1	50	50		Daub	0					?
F128	Ditch/structural feature	40		B	1	2	2		Baked clay	0	X				?
F128	Ditch/structural feature	41		A	2	249	125		Baked clay	0	X			DAUB?	?
F128	Ditch/structural feature		10		3	46	15		Baked clay	0	X				?
F128	Ditch/structural feature		10		2	15	8		Daub	0					?
F130	Pit	38			1	4	4		Baked clay	0	X			DAUB?	?
F130	Pit	38			1	4	4		Baked clay	0	X				?

CAT Report 1770: Archaeological evaluation at Turpin's Farm, Walton Road, Frinton-on-Sea, Essex – January 2022

F130	Pit	38			1	11	11		Baked clay	0	X			OBJ?	?
F132	Ditch	37			4	119	30		PT	0					Medieval/post-medieval
F136	Pit	39			1	37	37		Daub	0					?
F136	Pit	39			1	3	3		Baked clay	0	X				?
F137	Ditch	43		LWR	1	22	22	X	RBT	0					Roman
F137	Ditch	43		LWR	1	4	4		Baked clay	0					?
F147	Pit	50			2	62	31		Baked clay	0	X			OBJ?	?
F147	Pit	50			3	53	18		PT	0			X	?	Medieval/post-medieval
F154	Pit	60			2	185	93		BR	0					18th-19th century
F157	Ditch	52		UP	1	194	194		RT	0					Roman
F157	Ditch	52		UP	1	12	12		RBT	0				?	Roman
F158	Ditch	54		D	2	290	145		RT	0					Roman
F158	Ditch	54		D	1	47	47		RBT	0	X				Roman
F158	Ditch	54		D	1	203	203		RT	0					Roman
F158	Ditch	54		D	2	31	16		RBT	0	X				Roman
F158	Ditch	55		C	1	274	274		RB	0					Roman
F158	Ditch	55		C	1	73	73		RT	0	X				Roman
F158	Ditch	55		C	1	8	8		Baked clay	0					?
F159	Pit/ditch terminus	59			2	100	50		Baked clay	0				OBJ?	?
L4	Accumulation		16		1	9	9		Baked clay	0	X				?
L4	Accumulation		16		6	48	8		Baked clay	0					?



© Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number 100039294.

Fig 1 Site location.



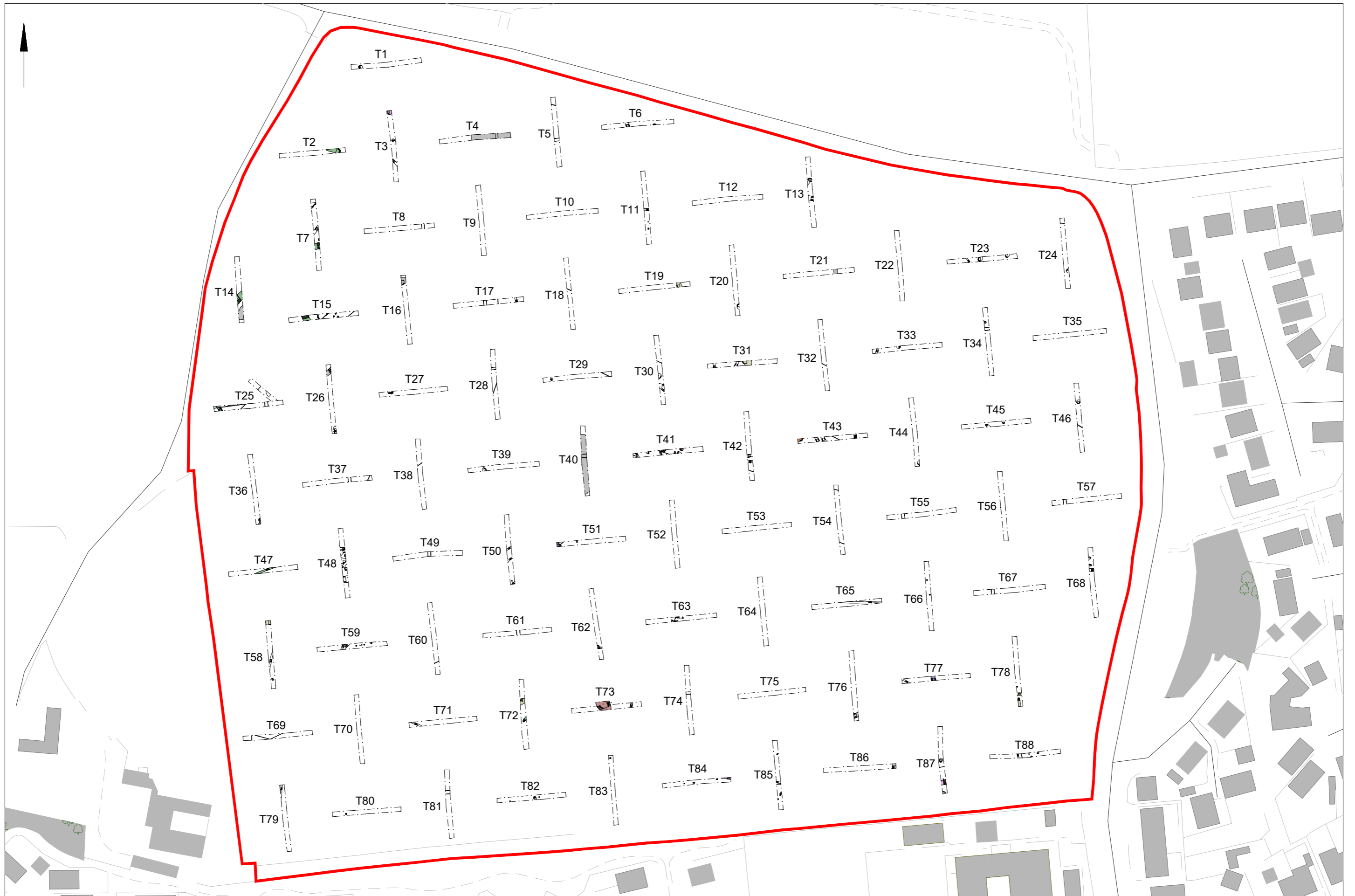


Fig 2 Trench results.

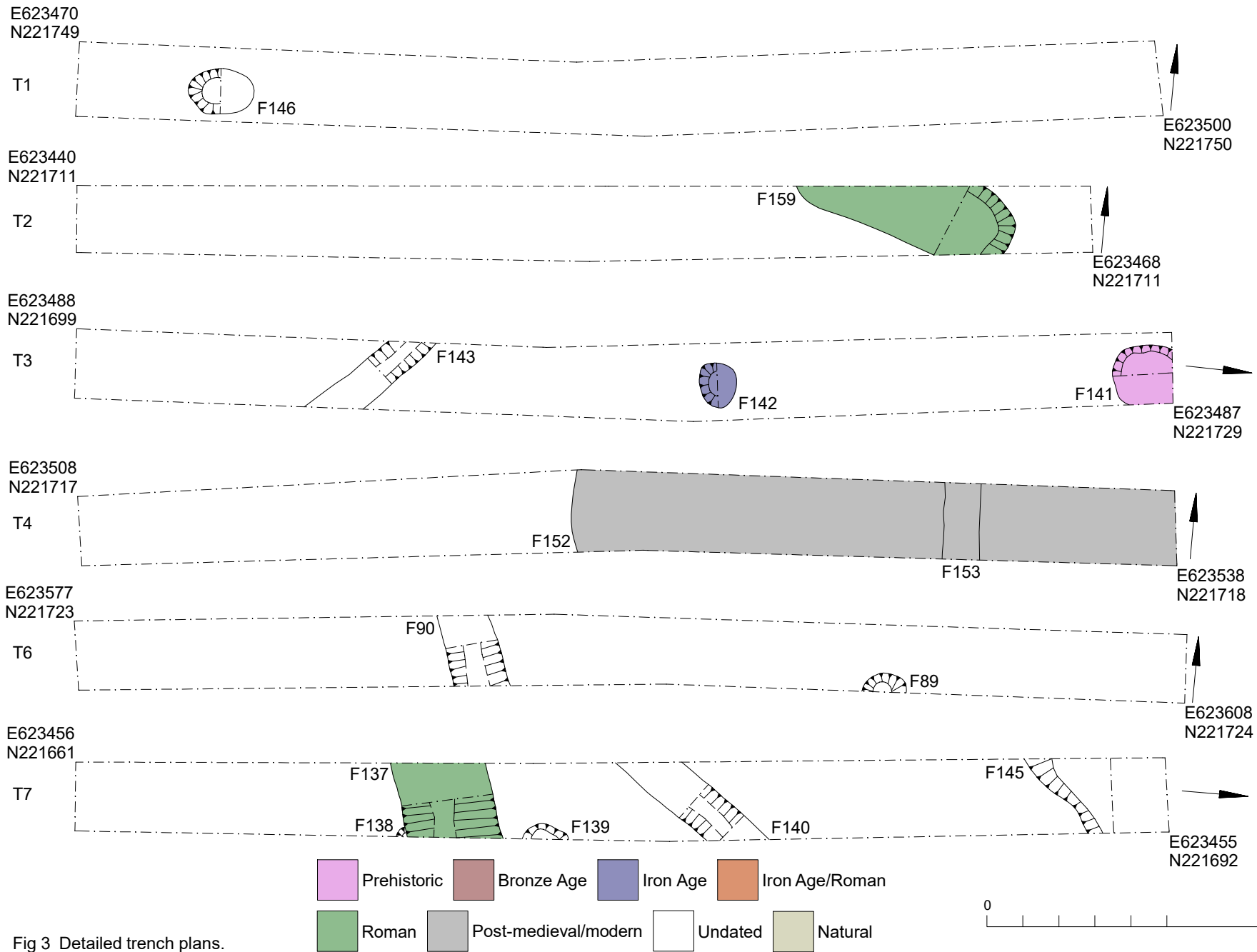


Fig 3 Detailed trench plans.

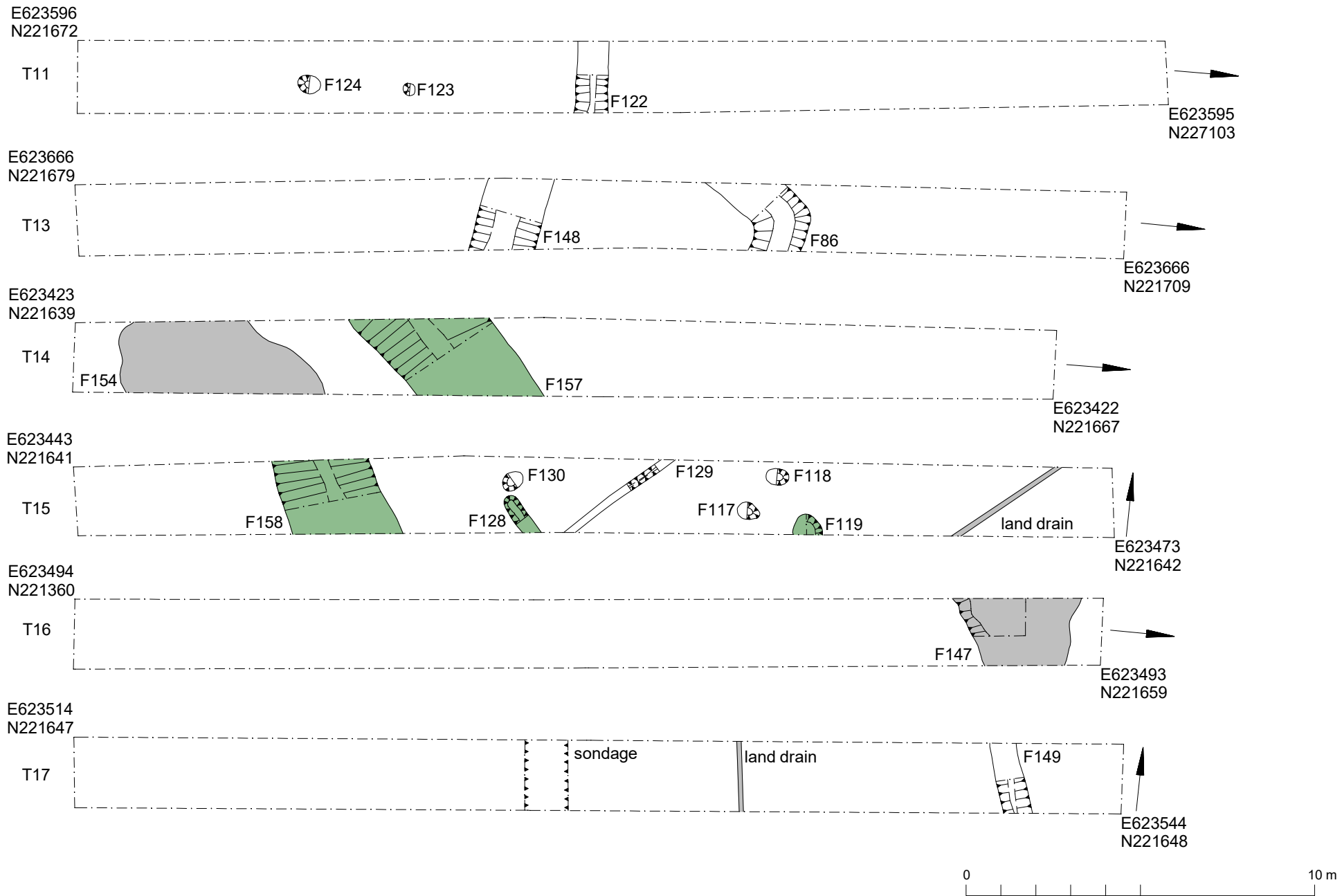


Fig 4 Detailed trench plans.

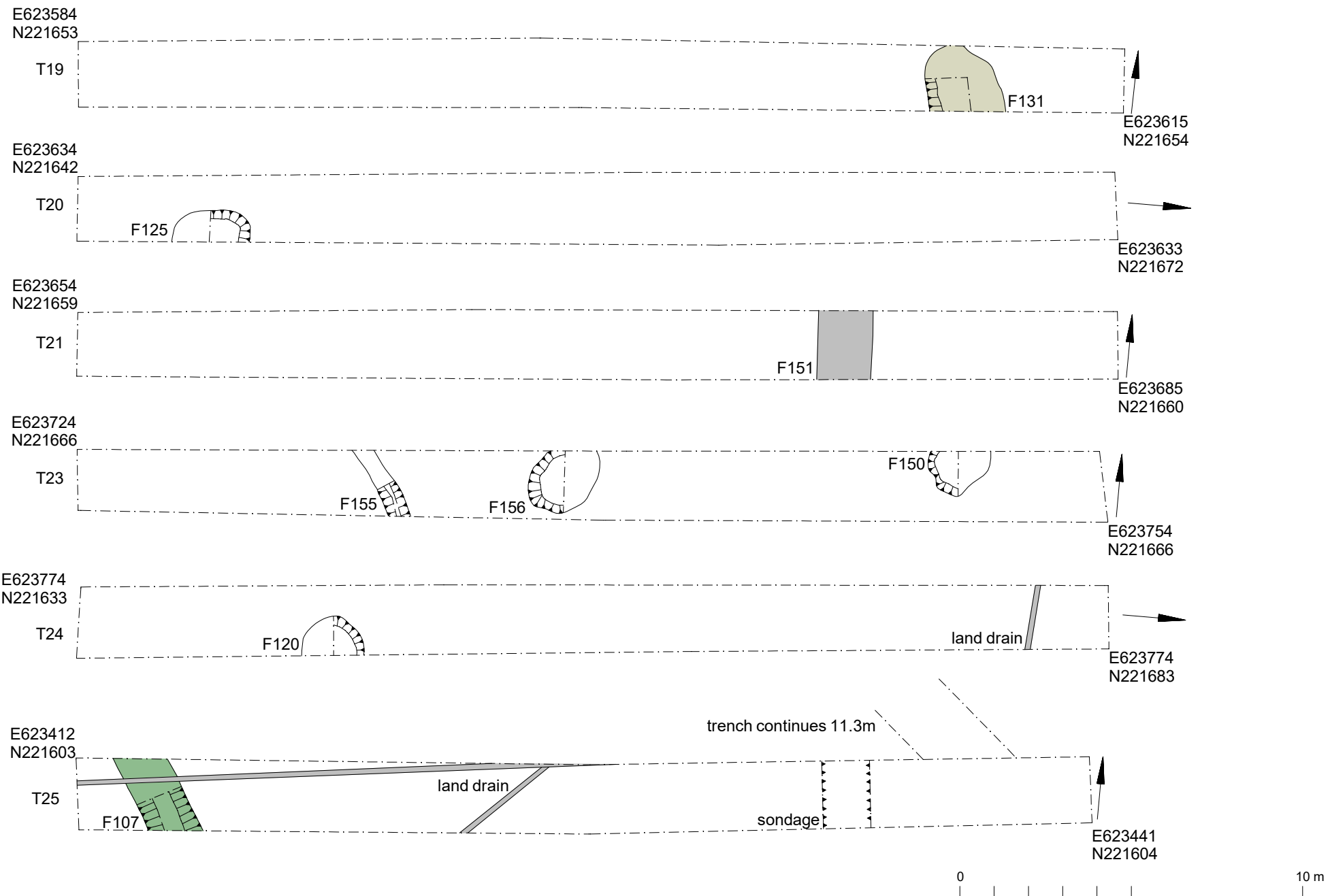


Fig 5 Detailed trench plans.

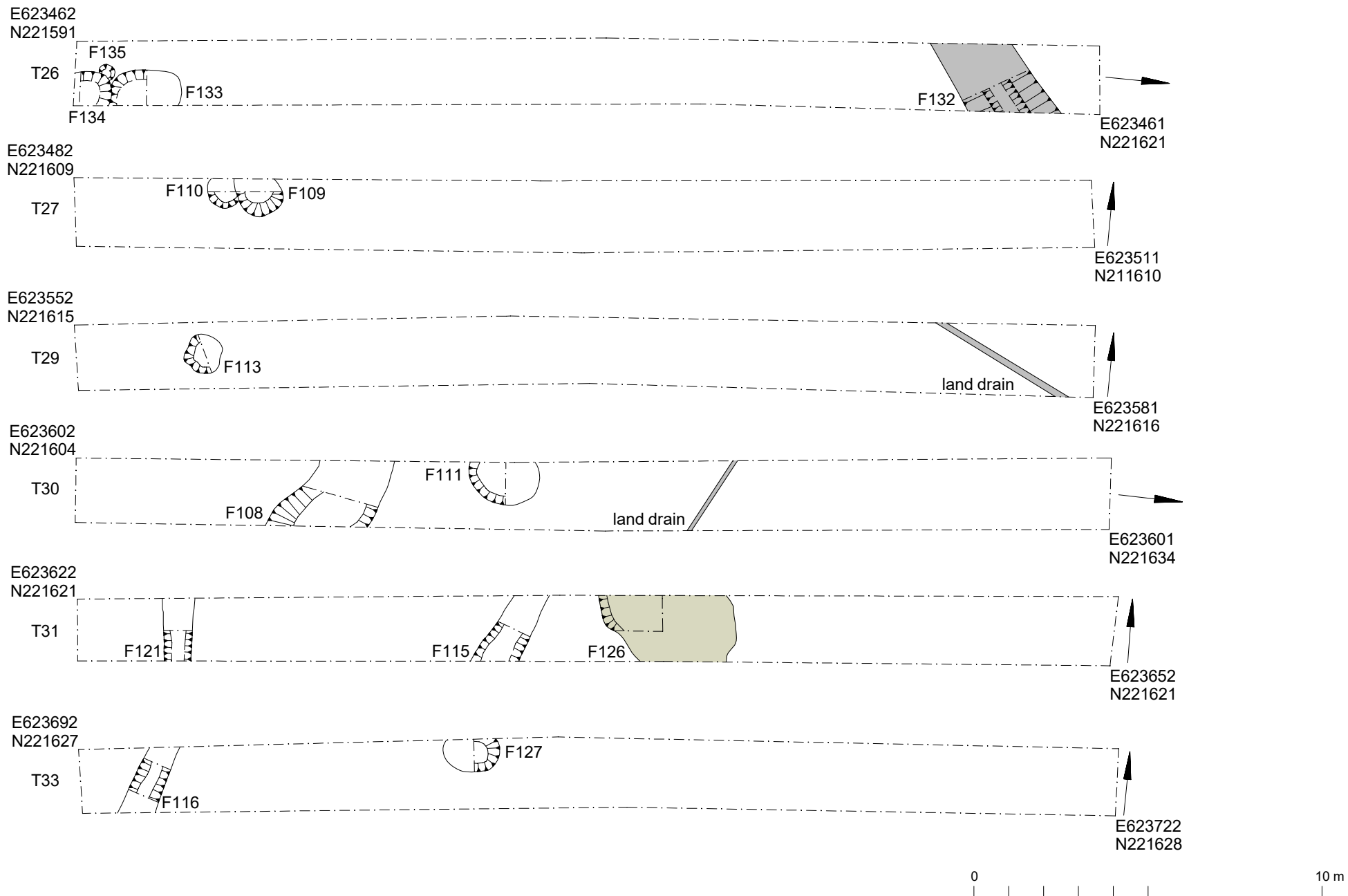


Fig 6 Detailed trench plans.

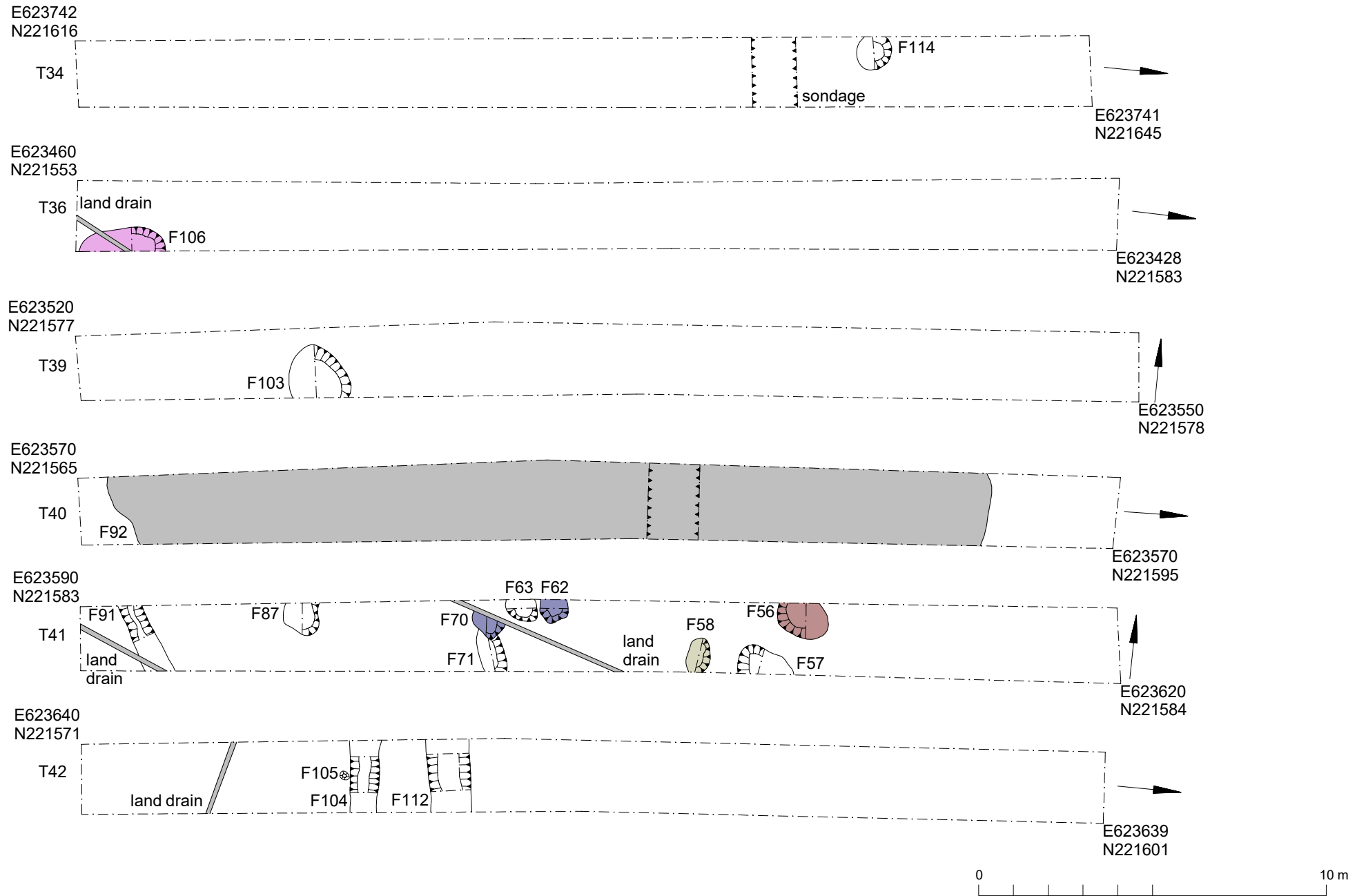


Fig 7 Detailed trench plans.



Fig 8 Detailed trench plans.

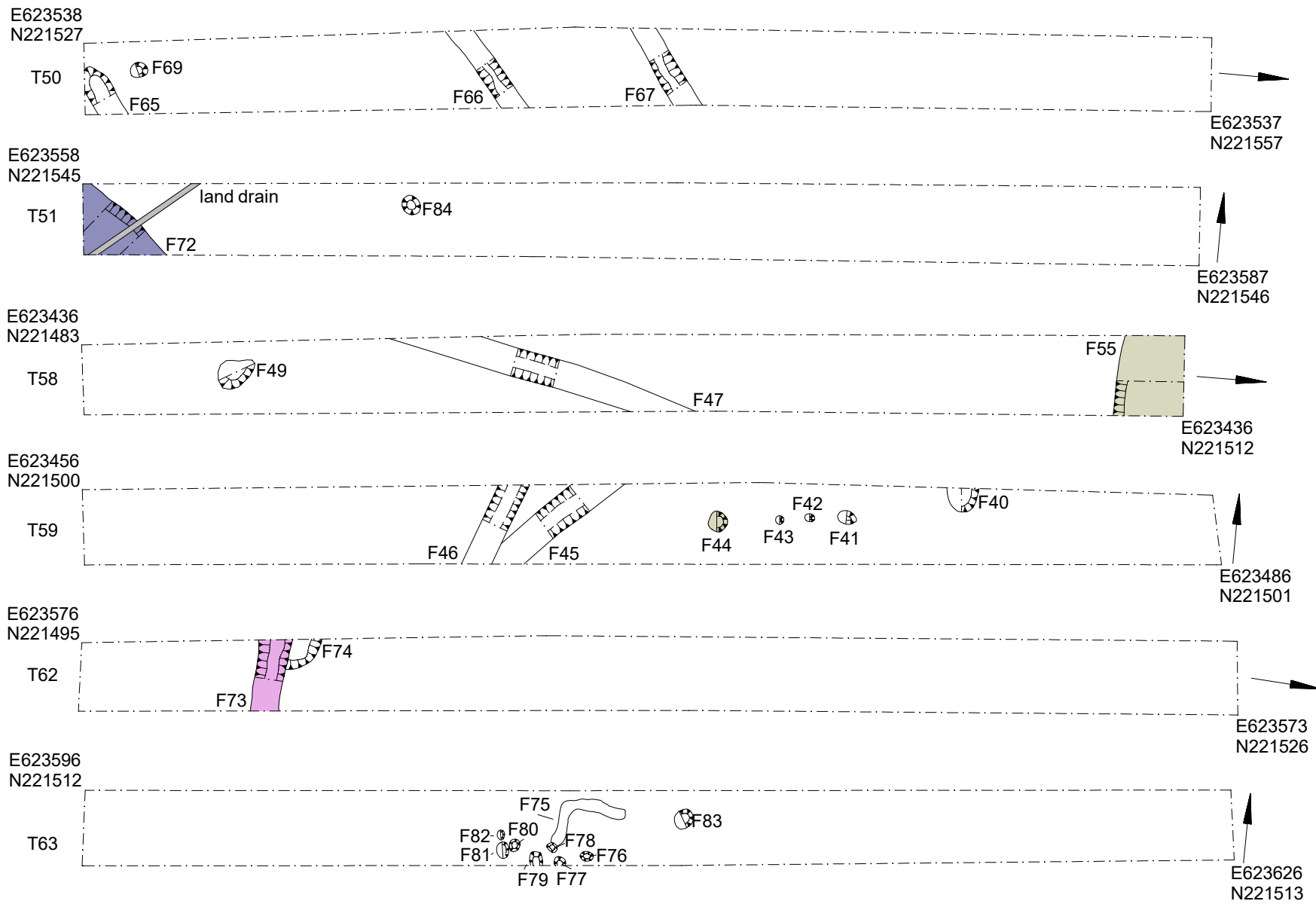


Fig 9 Detailed trench plans.

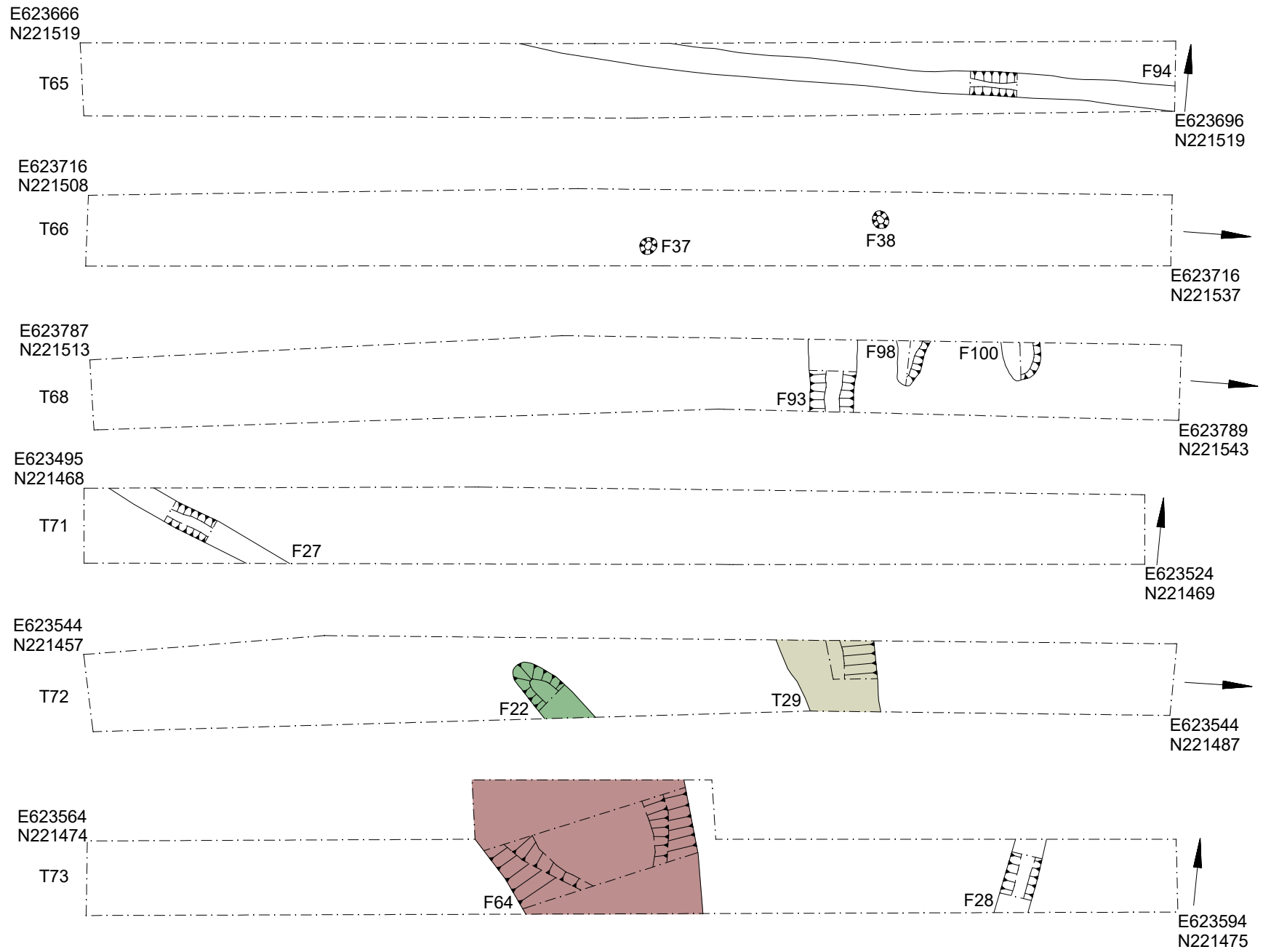


Fig 10 Detailed trench plans.



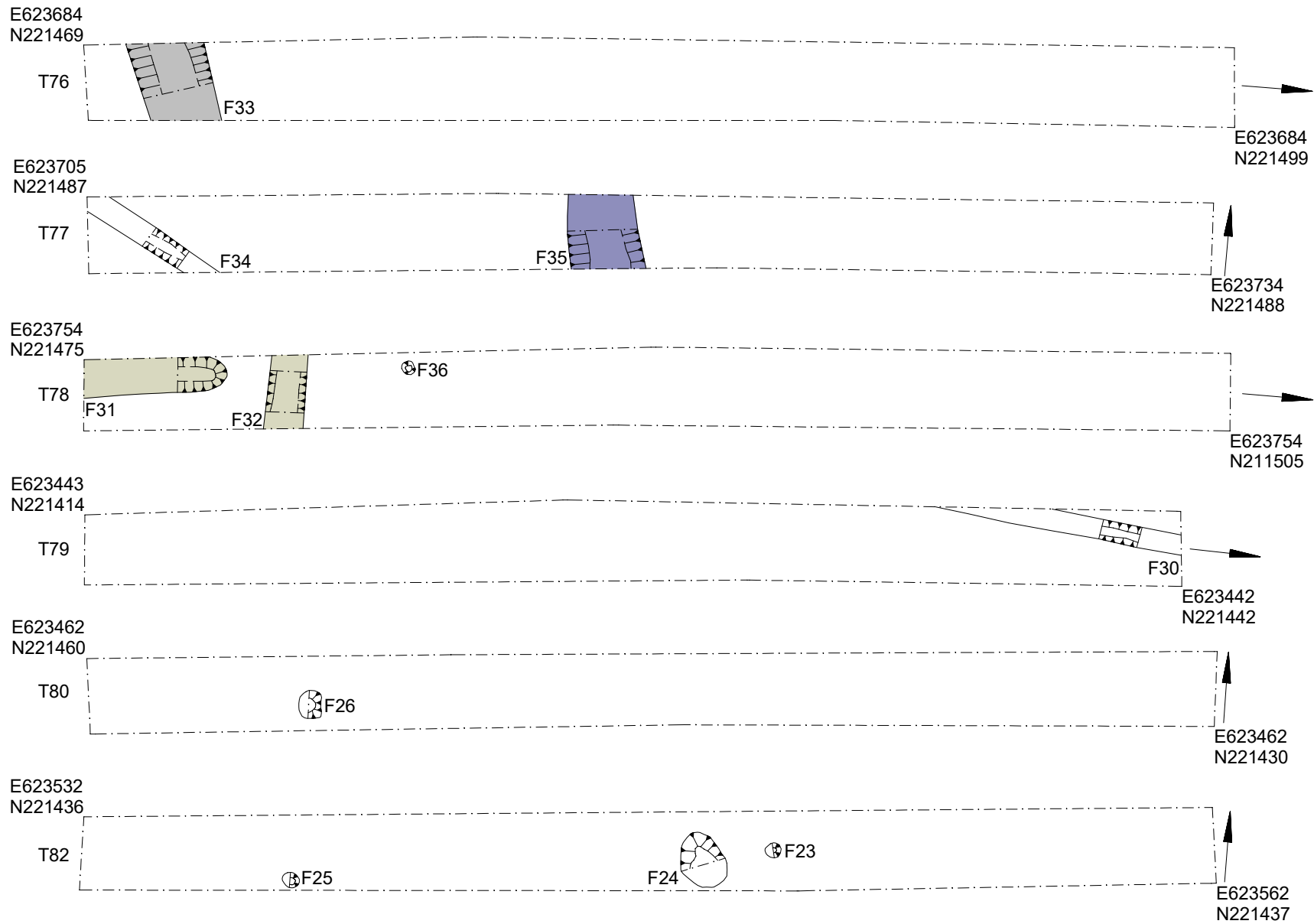


Fig 11 Detailed trench plans.



Fig 12 Detailed trench plans.

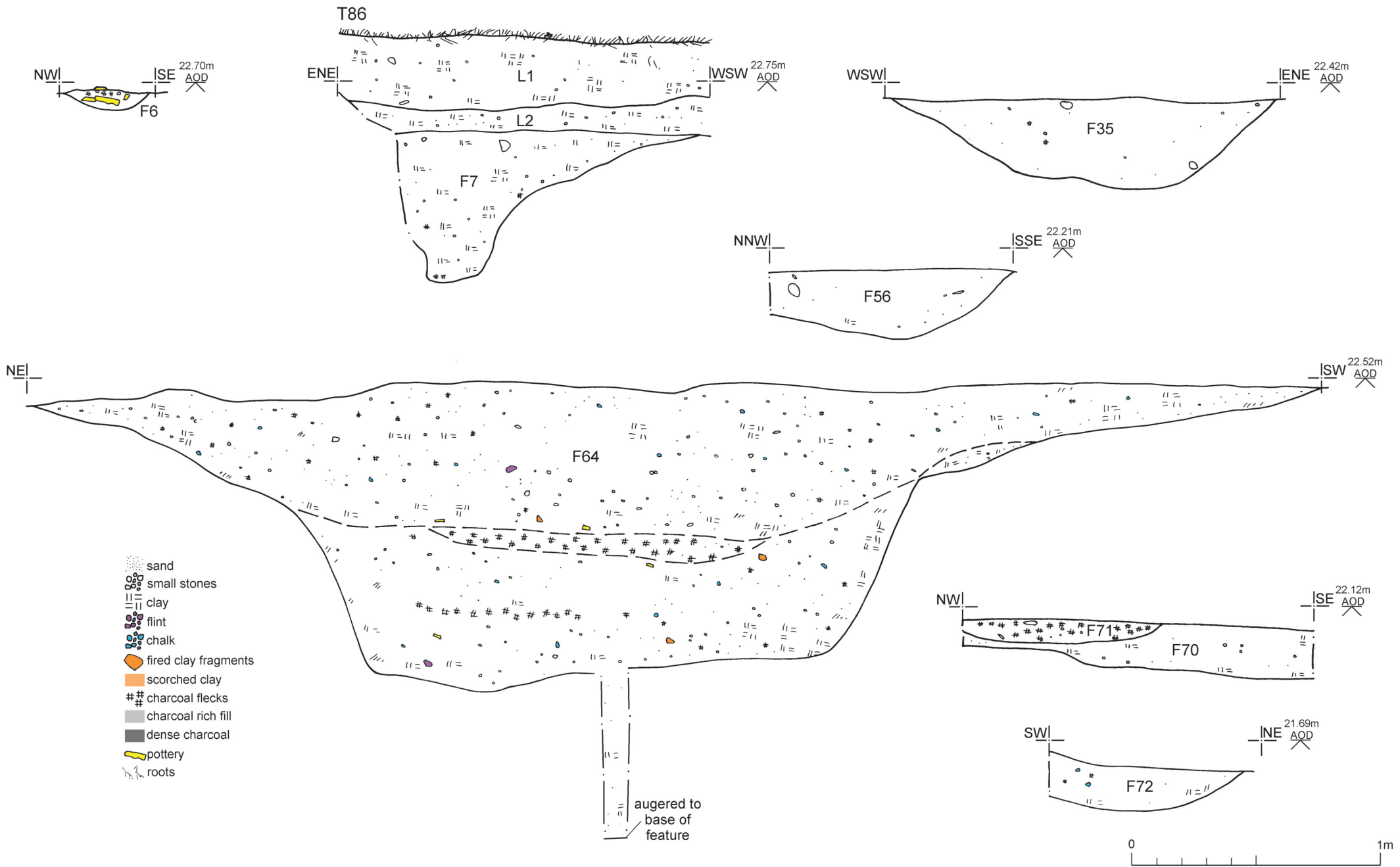


Fig 13 Feature sections.

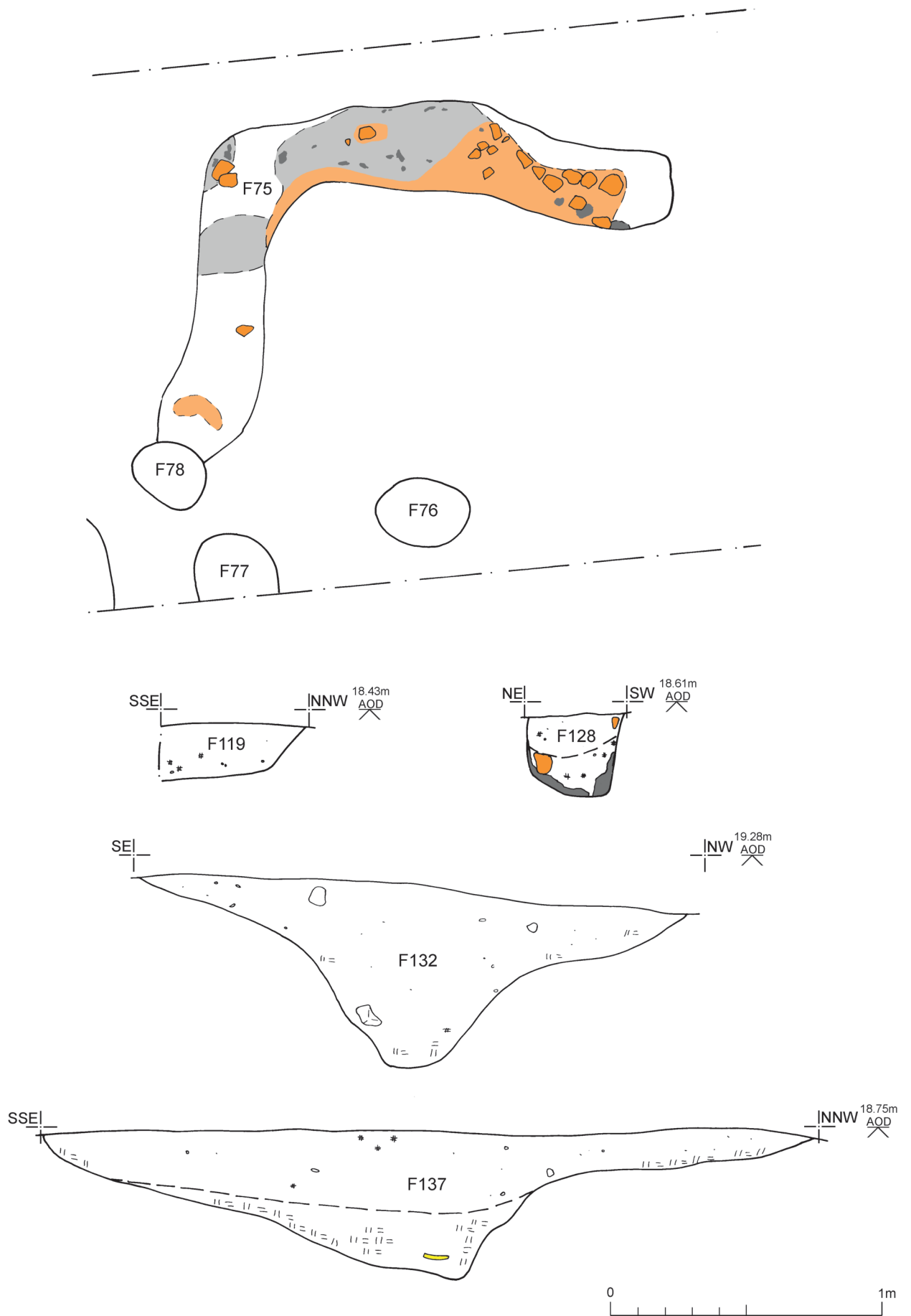


Fig 14 Plan of F75 and feature sections.

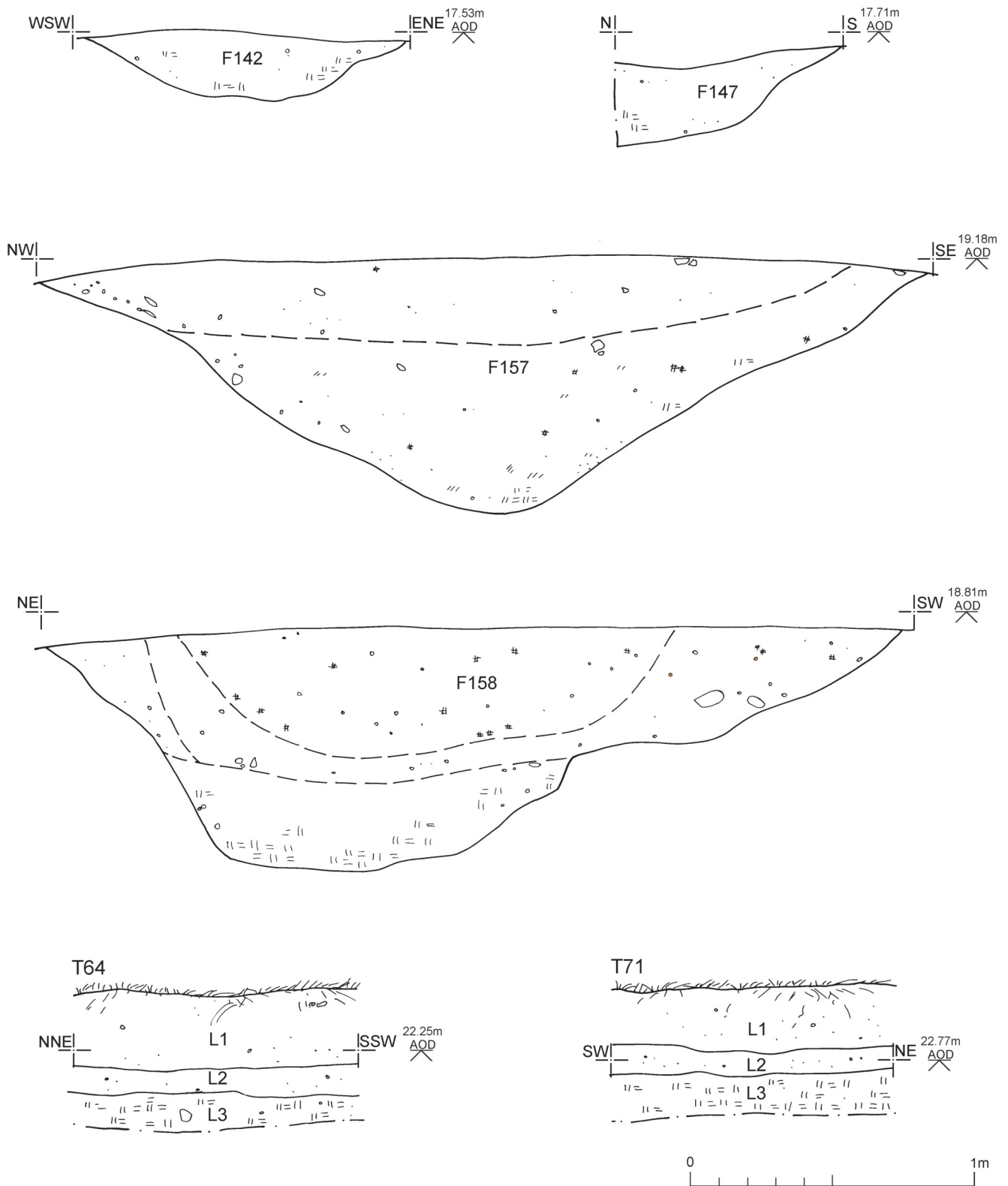


Fig 15 Feature and representative sections.

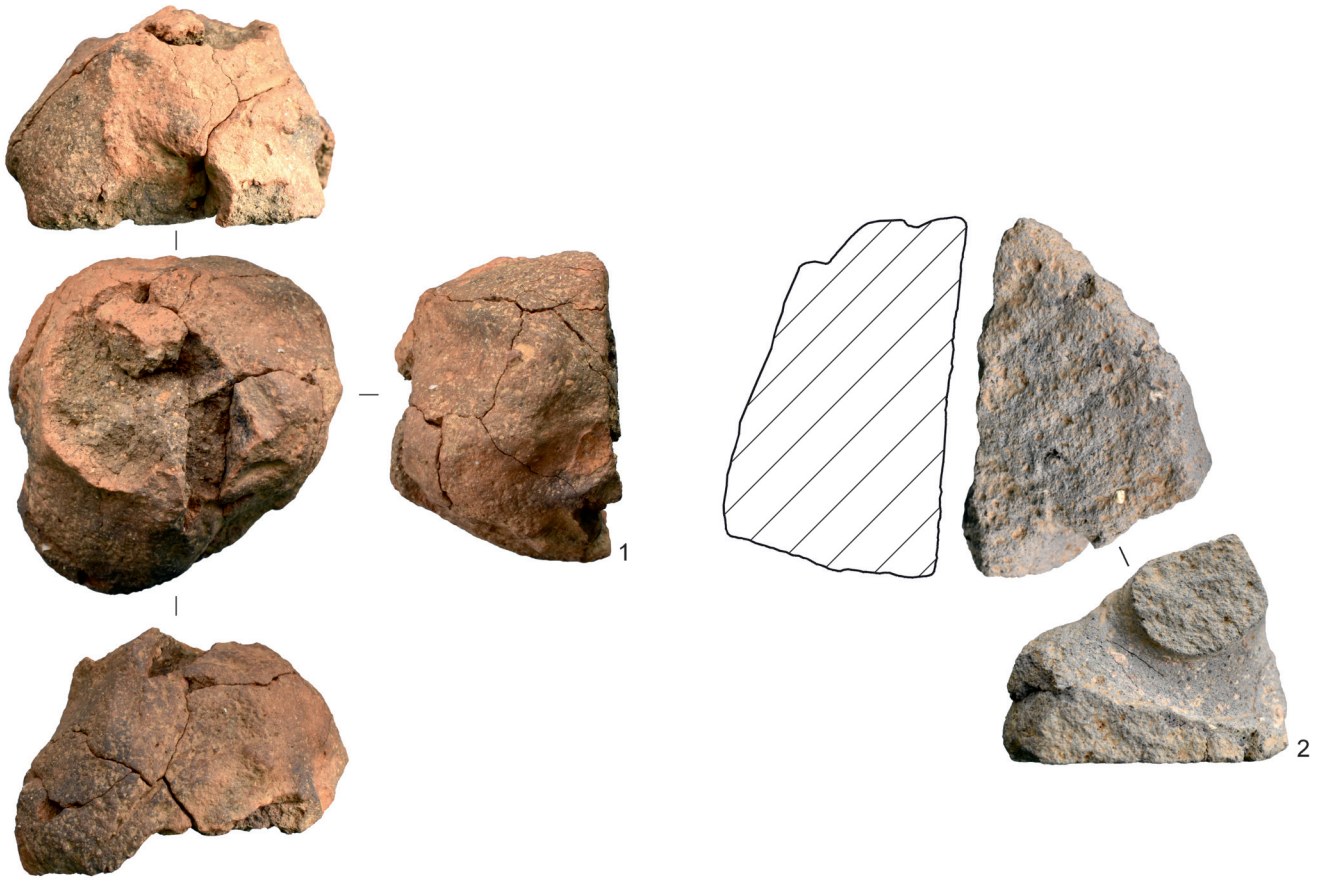


Fig 16 Small finds.

Summary for colchest3-504880

OASIS ID (UID)	colchest3-504880
Project Name	Archaeological evaluation at Turpin's Farm, Walton Road, Frinton-on-Sea, Essex: January 2022
Activity type	Trial Trench
Project Identifier(s)	2021/12b
Planning Id	
Reason For Investigation	Planning: Pre application
Organisation Responsible for work	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Project Dates	04-Jan-2022 - 24-Jan-2022
Location	Turpin's Farm, Frinton-on-Sea NGR : TM 23609 21584 LL : 51.8480419676672, 1.24513586543993 12 Fig : 623609,221584
Administrative Areas	Country : England County : Essex District : Tendring Parish : Frinton and Walton
Project Methodology	Eighty-eight trial-trenches were laid out across the development site. The trenches were 30m long by 1.8m wide (totalling 4,752m ²), providing a 4% sample of the site. There was sufficient excavation to give evidence for the period, depth and nature of all archaeological deposits. For linear features 1m wide sections were excavated across their width to a total of 10% of the overall length. Discrete features, such as pits, were 50% excavated. There were no complex archaeological structures.
Project Results	An archaeological evaluation (88 trial-trenches) was carried out at Turpin's Farm, Walton Road, Frinton-on-Sea, Essex, in advance of an application for a new residential development. While only sparse remains have been uncovered in the vicinity, excavations at the site uncovered evidence of activity here from at least the Mesolithic period, and of occupation during the Bronze Age and Iron Age at the centre and the southern edge of the site. Further features dating to the Roman period lay clustered along the eastern end of the evaluated area, evidencing the existence of a low-status Roman settlement which stood here from at least the 2nd century until the late 3rd or early 4th century. The remaining datable features had their origins in the post-medieval or modern periods, and were likely the product of agricultural activity.

Keywords

Natural Feature - UNCERTAIN - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types
Gully - UNCERTAIN - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types
Tree Throw - UNCERTAIN - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types
Post Hole - UNCERTAIN - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types
Pit - UNCERTAIN - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types
Pit - MIDDLE BRONZE AGE - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types
Ditch - POST MEDIEVAL - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types
Ditch - 20TH CENTURY - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types
Ditch - LATER PREHISTORIC - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types
Pit - MESOLITHIC - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types
Pit - NEOLITHIC - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types
Pit - BRONZE AGE - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types
Pit - 20TH CENTURY - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types
Pit - LATER PREHISTORIC - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types
Ditch - UNCERTAIN - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types
Ditch - MESOLITHIC - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types
Ditch - NEOLITHIC - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types
Ditch - LATE IRON AGE - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types
Ditch - ROMAN - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types
Pit - LATE IRON AGE - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types
Ditch - BRONZE AGE - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types
Ditch - MIDDLE IRON AGE - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types
Oven - UNCERTAIN - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types
Pond - POST MEDIEVAL - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types
Pond - 20TH CENTURY - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types
Pit - ROMAN - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types
Structure - UNCERTAIN - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types
Ditch - MEDIEVAL - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types
Pit - MIDDLE IRON AGE - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types
Pit - MEDIEVAL - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types
Sherd - LATER PREHISTORIC - FISH Archaeological Objects
Thesaurus
Sherd - MIDDLE BRONZE AGE - FISH Archaeological Objects
Thesaurus
Sherd - MIDDLE IRON AGE - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus
Sherd - LATE IRON AGE - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus
Sherd - ROMAN - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus
Tile - ROMAN - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus
Brick - ROMAN - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus
Tile - MEDIEVAL - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus
Tile - POST MEDIEVAL - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus
Brick - POST MEDIEVAL - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus
Brick - 20TH CENTURY - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus
Ceramic - UNCERTAIN - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus
Daub - UNCERTAIN - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus

	<p>Ceramic - LATE IRON AGE - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus</p> <p>Quern - ROMAN - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus</p> <p>Pot Boiler - UNCERTAIN - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus</p> <p>Metal Working Debris - UNCERTAIN - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus</p> <p>Bottle - 20TH CENTURY - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus</p> <p>Plough - POST MEDIEVAL - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus</p> <p>Plough - 20TH CENTURY - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus</p> <p>Horseshoe - POST MEDIEVAL - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus</p> <p>Horseshoe - 20TH CENTURY - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus</p> <p>Lithic Implement - MESOLITHIC - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus</p> <p>Lithic Implement - NEOLITHIC - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus</p> <p>Lithic Implement - BRONZE AGE - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus</p> <p>Animal Remains - UNCERTAIN - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus</p>
HER	Essex HER - unRev - STANDARD
HER Identifiers	HER Event No - FWTF22
Archives	Physical Archive, Documentary Archive, Digital Archive - to be deposited with Colchester & Ipswich Museum Service (Colchester Collection)