

Colchester Archaeological Trust



**CAT Report 1880
issued March 2022**

**Archaeological evaluation on land north of
Clacton Road, Elmstead, Essex, CO7 7FD:
November-December 2022**



**CAT project ref.: 2022/10b
ECC code: ESFL22**

**Archaeological evaluation on land north of
Clacton Road, Elmstead Market, Essex, CO7 7FD:
November-December 2022**

NGR: TM 07300 23885

Planning ref.: pre-application

**CAT project ref.: 2022/10b
CAT Report 1880**

**ECC code: ESFL22
OASIS id: colchest3-510549**

**report prepared by Dr Elliott Hicks and Laura Pooley
with contributions by Dr Matthew Loughton,
Alec Wade, Adam Wightman and Lisa Gray**

**fieldwork by Nigel Rayner and Ben Holloway
with Elliott Hicks, Ziya Eksen, Chloe Hill,
Tabitha Lawrence, Alexander Smith, Karl Davies
and Alice Parker**

**commissioned by Christopher Board, ABC Planning
on behalf of Lanswood Limited**

Prepared by:	Dr Elliott Hicks & Laura Pooley	Junior Project Officer Post Excavation Manager
Reviewed by:	Laura Pooley	Post Excavation Manager
Reviewed and approved by:	Philip Crummy	Director of Archaeology
Issued:	23/03/2023	
Amended	16/05/2023	

Colchester Archaeological Trust

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

tel.: 01206 501785

email: lp@catuk.org

web: www.catuk.org

Contents

1	Summary	1
2	Introduction	1
3	Archaeological background	2
4	Aims	3
5	Results	3
6	Finds	24
7	Environmental assessment	50
8	Discussion	52
9	Acknowledgements	54
10	References	54
11	Abbreviations and glossary	56
12	Contents of archive	56
13	Archive deposition	57
Appendix 1 Context list		58
Appendix 2 Pottery list		68
Appendix 3 CBM list		85

Figures after p88

OASIS summary sheet

List of photographs, tables, graphs and figures

Cover: Trench 38, looking east.

Photograph 1	Trench 1, looking east.	3
Photograph 2	Ditch F23, looking northwest.	4
Photograph 3	Trench 7, looking north.	5
Photograph 4	Trench 14, looking north.	6
Photograph 5	Ditch F75, looking north-north-west.	7
Photograph 6	Pit F77, looking east.	8
Photograph 7	Trench 24, looking north.	9
Photograph 8	Trench 26, looking west-south-west.	9
Photograph 9	Ditch F97, looking south-east.	11
Photograph 10	Possible pottery kiln F113, looking west.	12
Photograph 11	Pit F131 which produced early Roman pottery wasters and kiln debris, looking north-north-west.	13
Photograph 12	Ditches F120 and F121, sealed by silt patch F117, looking north.	14
Photograph 13	Trench 43, looking east.	15
Photograph 14	Trench 45, looking south-east.	16
Photograph 15	Pit F148, looking south-east.	17
Photograph 16	Ditch F187, looking north-west.	18
Photograph 17	Trench 48, looking north-east.	19
Photograph 18	Ditch F188 (with tree-throw F213), looking south-east.	20
Photograph 19	Ditch F132 which produced early Roman pottery wasters and kiln debris, looking north-west.	21
Photograph 20	Trench 54, looking west.	22
Photograph 21	Trench 59, looking north.	23
Table 1	Summary of the pottery and CBM.	24
Table 2	Quantities of pottery and CBM from specific features and contexts.	24
Table 3	Details of the prehistoric pottery.	26
Table 4	Quantities of prehistoric pottery from specific features.	27
Table 5	Late Iron Age-Roman pottery fabrics recorded.	28
Table 6	Details on the Late Iron Age-Roman pottery.	29
Table 7	Late Iron Age-Roman pottery quantification via vessel form.	30
Table 8	Quantities of Late Iron Age-Roman pottery from specific contexts.	33

Table 9	Roman pottery forms from various early Roman (Claudian to the late 1st/early 2nd century AD) pottery production sites in southern-eastern England (Benfield <i>et al.</i> 2021; Gill <i>et al.</i> 2001; Going & Belton 1999; Plouviez 1989).	38
Table 10	Post-Roman pottery fabrics recorded.	40
Table 11	Details on the post-Roman pottery.	40
Table 12	Quantities of post-Roman pottery from specific features.	40
Table 13	Building material by period and type.	41
Table 14	Quantities of CBM from specific features and contexts.	41
Table 15	Quantities of baked clay from specific features and contexts.	42
Table 16	Approximate dates for the individual features and layers.	43
Table 17	The small finds.	47
Table 18	Discarded metalwork from contexts.	48
Table 19	Discarded metal-detected finds.	48
Table 20	Iron nails listed by context.	48
Table 21	Glass, clay tobacco pipe, oyster shell, metal-working debris, burnt flint and coal/coke.	49
Table 22	Worked flints by context.	50
Table 23	Animal bone from pit F40 (finds no. 19).	50
Table 24	Samples presented for assessment.	50
Table 25	Contents of flots.	51
Graph 1	Percentage of the Late Iron Age-Roman pottery by sherd count, weight, and EVE from the main depositional contexts.	34
Graph 2	Vessel function by percentage of EVE for the Late Iron Age-Roman pottery.	35
Graph 3	Possible Roman vessel forms from the Elmstead kilns in ascending frequency of EVE.	35
Fig 1	Site location, showing 2020 evaluation trenches and 2021 excavations undertaken to the south of the proposed development.	
Fig 2	Rectified cropmarks within the proposed development area and phased plan of the results of archaeological investigations to the south of Clacton Road at Lanswood Park (CAT Report 1575).	
Fig 3	Results overview.	
Fig 4	Results – plan 1 (additional ditch projections have been dashed).	
Fig 5	Results – plan 2 (additional ditch projections have been dashed).	
Fig 6	Results – plan 3 (additional ditch projections have been dashed).	
Fig 7	Detailed trench plans – T1-T7.	
Fig 8	Detailed trench plans – T8, T10-T15.	
Fig 9	Detailed trench plans – T16-T23.	
Fig 10	Detailed trench plans – T24-T30.	
Fig 11	Detailed trench plans – T31, T33-T38.	
Fig 12	Detailed trench plans – T39-T44 & T46.	
Fig 13	Detailed trench plans – T45 & T48.	
Fig 14	Detailed trench plans – T47 & T49-T54.	
Fig 15	Detailed trench plans – T55-T59.	
Fig 16	Sections.	
Fig 17	Sections.	
Fig 18	Sections.	
Fig 19	Sections.	
Fig 20	Sections.	
Fig 21	Prehistoric pottery from F77 (1-3) and F191 (4). Late Iron Age-Roman pottery from F5 (5), F89 (6) and F131 (7-11).	
Fig 22	Late Iron Age-Roman pottery from F131.	
Fig 23	Late Iron Age-Roman pottery from F131 (19-21), F132 (22-30), F141 (31-32) and F142 (33).	
Fig 24	Late Iron Age-Roman pottery from F162 (34-38), F187 (39) and L5 (40-43).	
Fig 25	Late Iron Age-Roman backed clay from F132.	
Fig 26	Late Iron Age-Roman baked clay from F132 (5-7) and F179 (8).	
Fig 27	Flint arrowhead from F148.	

1 Summary

An archaeological evaluation (59 trial-trenches) was carried out on land north of Clacton Road, Elmstead Market, Essex in advance of the construction of a new commercial and residential development. Cropmarks covered the development site, and recent archaeological investigations on fields immediately to the south of Clacton Road revealed evidence for Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age monuments including a ring-ditch, a Late Iron Age/early Roman enclosure with unurned cremations burials, and late 1st to 3rd century enclosures. These enclosures were approached by at least four trackways or droveways, and significant discoveries included a timber well. The large assemblage of Roman pottery, brick and tile from the site indicated the presence of a settlement in the immediate vicinity with a masonry structure with tiled roof and hypocaust. It seems likely that the excavated site was part of the wider estate of a large farmstead or villa.

This archaeological evaluation on land north of Clacton Road revealed features of prehistoric (5%), early Roman (16%), Roman (13%), Roman/post-Roman (3%), medieval (1%) and post-medieval/modern (13%) date, as well as a large number of undated features (44%) and some natural features (5%). The vast majority of the features were ditches, followed by pits, post-holes and tree-throws. Prehistoric activity was scarce but three of the ten features identified could be more closely-dated to the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age, and included the discovery of a barbed and tanged arrowhead.

The main focus of activity belongs to the early Roman period, and further investigation at the site may determine that many of the features dated as Roman also belong to this early period. The most significant discovery was two features containing considerable quantities of early Roman pottery wasters and kiln debris. This would indicate the likely presence of pottery kilns on the development site, and therefore the presence of an early Roman pottery industry at Elmstead. Ditches also crossed the site, likely forming field boundaries or enclosures. It is highly likely that both the pottery industry and field boundaries are associated with the archaeological remains to the south of the Clacton Road. Interestingly though, aside from the pottery wasters and kiln debris, very few Roman finds were recovered from the evaluation, suggesting that the site is located away from the main focus of settlement. Also identified were the roadside ditches of a trackway or droveway, recorded initially as a cropmark and first investigated during excavations south of Clacton Road, where it led to the larger of the two late 1st to 3rd century enclosures.

Two gullies on the far southeastern boundary produced the only medieval pottery from the site. Four post-medieval/modern field boundary ditches were also investigated, with three of them present on the 1st edition OS map. Post-medieval/modern pits, some of considerable size, were also present.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This is the report for an archaeological evaluation carried out by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT) on land north of Clacton Road, Elmstead Market, Essex on 7th November to 1st December 2022. The work was commissioned by Christopher Board of ABC Planning on behalf of Lanswood Limited, and took place in advance of the construction of a new commercial and residential development.

In response to consultation with Essex County Council Place Services (ECCPS), the Historic Environment Advisor stipulated 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 2021).

No brief for this project was issued by ECCPS, but as the site has been identified as having a high potential for archaeological remains, the ECCHEA recommended that a trial-trench evaluation be undertaken at the site prior to the submission of a planning application. A written scheme of investigation (WSI) was prepared by CAT in response to this recommendation and agreed with ECCPS (CAT 2022).

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

3 Archaeological background (Fig 2)

The following archaeological background includes extracts of CAT Report 1575, the *Tendring District Historic Environment Characterisation Project* (Medlycott 2008) and the Essex Historic Environment Records (EHER) held at Essex County Council, County Hall, Chelmsford, Essex (accessed via <http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk>).

The site lies within the southwestern edge of the Tendring plateau, a high, flat area largely characterised by large areas of former heathland (Medlycott 2008, 82). Bedrock geology for the site is Thames Group, clay silt and sand, with superficial deposits of cover sand (clay, silt and sand) to the north of the site and Kesgrave catchment subgroup (sand and gravel) over the centre and southern area of the site.¹

The Tendring plateau is an area of multiple cropmark complexes. When excavated, these cropmark sites generally reveal multi-period occupation dating to the prehistoric and Romano-British periods. The site is located within an area of cropmarks dubbed 'south of Bottles Hall' (EHER 17573). Figure 2 offers interpretations of the rectified cropmarks, which include numerous field boundaries, ditches, pits, quarry pits, a road/trackway and a possible circular enclosure.

Land on the southern side of Clacton Road is similarly marked by substantial cropmarks that are likely part of the same complex as the current site (EHER 2593). CAT evaluated this site in 2020. A cropmark of a trackway aligned towards the village of Elmstead Market was excavated, with Iron Age pottery retrieved from this feature, and a ring-ditch was also uncovered. Other features relating to cropmarks contained dating evidence ranging from the prehistoric to the post-medieval period.

An excavation was subsequently carried out on the northern corner of the evaluated site (CAT Report 1575; see Fig 2 of this report for a plan). A small scattering of prehistoric flints indicating sporadic activity in the Mesolithic and Neolithic periods was recorded. Other prehistoric evidence included a group of 51 cuts (from the uprooting of wooden posts) arranged in two or three overlapping oval patterns, of which 19 contained Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age pottery. The beginning of a sustained period of activity was found to have commenced here in the 1st century AD, when a Late Iron Age/early Roman enclosure was laid out. Two unurned cremation burials, as well as a small number of features could be dated to this phase. The late 1st and early 2nd century saw a considerable increase in activity at the site which continued into the 3rd century, with the establishment of an enclosure (half of which lay within the excavated area), approached by at least four trackways or driveways. Of particular significance was a Roman timber well.

The large assemblage of Roman pottery recovered during the excavation (55kg), indicates the presence of a settlement in the immediate vicinity, while the similarly large amount of Roman brick and tile (53kg) suggests the presence of a Roman masonry structure with a tiled roof and a hypocaust nearby. It seems likely that the excavated site was a farmyard belonging to an adjacent and substantial Roman-period structure which most likely had its origins in the 1st century and which was associated with the earlier enclosure and cremation burials. The pottery found on the excavated site was presumably used by the inhabitants of this building and then dumped as waste in the adjacent farmyard. Significantly, the fact that brick, roof tile and flue-tile

1 British Geological Survey – <https://geologyviewer.bgs.ac.uk/>

fragments from the building found their way into the farmyard ditches imply that the building was demolished or at least remodelled during the existence of the farmstead.

4 Aims

The aims of the archaeological evaluation were 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 3-20)

Fifty-nine trial-trenches were machine-excavated under the supervision of a CAT archaeologist. All of the trenches were 30m long and 1.8m wide apart from trenches T45 and T48, which were 48m long. Many of the trenches were positioned to explore a series of cropmarks which extend across the site (see Fig 2). Unless otherwise stated below, the stratigraphy of the site was modern ploughsoil (L1, 0.16-0.5m thick) sealing natural (L2). Sondages were excavated in trenches T1, T3, T7, T31, T36, T41, T42 and T49 to confirm the identification of L2 as natural. There were no archaeological remains in trenches T9, T19 and T32.

Trench 1

Undated pit F1 (0.78m by 0.62m, 0.11m deep) was at the western end of the trench.



Photograph 1 Trench 1, looking east.

Trench 2

Undated pit F2 (>0.96m by 0.68m, 0.25m deep) was uncovered at the northern end of the trench, and undated ditch F45 (1.19m wide, 0.25m deep) passed through the centre of the trench on a E-W alignment.

Trench 3

Undated ditch F3 (0.79m wide, 0.11m deep) was aligned NW-SE.

Trench 4

Roman pit F5 (2.14m by 1.1m, 0.07m deep) was situated at the northern end of the trench. It produced pottery dating from the late 1st to early 2nd century and one fragment of Roman brick.

Trench 5

Undated ditch F7 (1.88m wide, 0.39m deep) was oriented E-W. This feature is possibly part of Roman ditch F29 in T7 to the east, but if it is it either pre- or post-dates the road/trackway (see T6, T15, F16, T21 & T26) as this ditch would be aligned across it. The ditch might also be associated with cropmark 1.

Trench 6

Roman ditch F23 (1.6m wide, 0.24m deep) extended through the western end of the trench on a NNW-SSE alignment. The feature corresponds to cropmark 8 (road or trackway) which passes through the site, and the ditch is aligned parallel with F25, located 13.2m to the ENE. The ditch continues to the SSE as F38 in T15 and F73 in T26. Ditch F23 yielded three sherds of early Roman pottery and was cut by post-hole F24 (0.3m by 0.14m, 0.12m deep) which produced a sherd of Late Iron Age pottery but must post-date the Roman ditch.



Photograph 2 Ditch F23, looking northwest.

Roman ditch F25 (1.74m wide, 0.18m deep) passed through the eastern half of the trench on a NNW-SSE alignment. The feature corresponds to cropmark 8 (road or trackway) which passes through the site, and the ditch is aligned parallel to F23, located 13.2m to the WSW. The ditch continues to the SSE as F21/F22 in T16, as F75 in T21, and as F70 in T26. Ditch F25 was cut by post-hole F26 (0.3m by 0.25m and 0.16m deep) which also produced a sherd of prehistoric pottery but must also post-date the Roman ditch.

Trench 7

Undated ditch terminus F31 (0.85m wide, 0.28m deep) was located at the northern end of the trench and was aligned E-W. Pit F30 (c 0.93m diameter, 0.19m deep) was also undated.

Ditch F29 (0.76m wide, 0.29m deep) extended through the southern half of the trench on a roughly E-W alignment. The feature corresponds to cropmark 1, and possibly also represents a continuation of ditch F7 in T5, but if it is either pre- or post-dates the road/trackway (see T6, T15, F16, T21 & T26) as this ditch would be aligned across it. Ditch F29 contained a single sherd of Roman pottery.



Photograph 3 Trench 7, looking north.

Trench 8

Pit/ditch terminus F16 (0.65m wide, 0.21m deep) was oriented N-S and produced two burnt flints. Roman ditch terminus F15 (1.13m wide, 0.28m deep) was also aligned N-S, as was undated ditch F8 (0.85m wide, 0.12m deep).

Trench 10

Undated pit/tree-throws F12 (2.79m by >1.68m by 0.25m deep), F13 (>1.04m by 0.7m by 0.14m deep) and F19 (>1.96m by 1.32m and 0.22m deep) were located at the northern end of the trench. Natural silt patch F20 was also excavated further to the south and was a lot more irregular than the plan implies.

Undated ditch F27 (1.0m wide, 0.18m deep) passed through the southern half of the trench on a NE-SW alignment. It was not traced in either of the adjacent trenches (T11 & T14), unless F32 in T14 is actually the terminal end of the ditch.

Trench 11

Within T11 were natural post-glacial features F44 and F206, and a slot was excavated through F44 to confirm that this was a natural feature. Both features correspond to cropmark 2, although the feature was not identified again in any of the trenches along the plot of the cropmark.

Trench 12

In the northern half of the trench were undated tree-throw F4 (1.92m by 1.06m, 0.15m deep) and undated ditch F208 (0.95m wide, 0.16m deep) which was oriented NE-SW.

Post-medieval/modern field boundary ditch F6 (2.46m wide, 0.4m deep) passed through the southern half of the trench on a NNE-SSW alignment. It continued to the SSW where it was recorded as F76 in T21. The ditch contained two fragments of peg-tile and a piece of brick, and can be traced on early OS maps of the area.

Trench 13

Ditch F9 (1.3m wide, 0.21m deep) extended through the western half of the trench on a NE-SW alignment and appears to continue to the SW where it was recorded as F14 in T17 and F72 in T26. This ditch is on a similar alignment to the other post-medieval/modern field boundary ditches across the site, and could be an earlier field boundary that pre-dates the OS maps of the area. Undated pit F10 (1.77m by 0.7m, 0.26m deep) was located at the western end of the trench. Cropmark 3 was not identified in T13 and it is likely that this cropmark is natural in origin.

Trench 14

Two undatable pits, F32 (0.55m by 0.93m, 0.26m deep) and F33 (1.44m by 0.98m, 0.37m deep,) were excavated at the northern end of the trench. Undatable gully F52 (0.3m wide, 0.16m deep) lay to the south of these features and was oriented E-W. To the south were tree-throws/natural features F53, F54 and F62, with post-medieval/modern pit F60 (1.38m by >0.98m and 0.25m deep) and undated pit F61 (0.66m by 0.42m and 0.17m deep) also excavated.



Photograph 4 Trench 14, looking north.

Trench 15

Roman ditch F38 (1.18m wide, 0.2m deep) was on a NNW-SSE alignment. The feature corresponds to cropmark 8 (road/trackway) and the ditch which continues to the NNW as F26 in T6 and to the SSE as F73 in T26. A cluster of three undated pits, or possibly tree-throws, lay in the eastern half of the trench: F41 (1m by >0.68m and 0.23m deep), F42 (0.75m by >0.4m and 0.2m deep) and F43 (1.04m by >0.95m and 0.15m deep).

Trench 16

Two ditches, F21 (1.35m wide, 0.29m deep) and F22 (0.89m wide, 0.33m deep), extended through the southern end of the trench on a NNW-SSE alignment. One of the ditches is probably a recut of the original, but it was impossible to determine which cut which. The ditches correspond to cropmark 8 (road/trackway) and the ditch which continues to the NNW as F25 in T6 and to the SSE as F75 in T21 and F70 in T26. Undated natural feature/post-hole F28 (0.43m by 0.31m, 0.14m deep) was also situated in the southern half of the trench.

Trench 17

Ditch F14 (1.0m wide, 0.19m deep) extended through the eastern half of the trench on a NE-SW alignment, and continues to the NE as F9 in T13 and to the SW as F72 in T26. This ditch is on a similar alignment to the other post-medieval/modern field boundary ditches across the site, and could be an earlier field boundary that pre-dates the OS maps of the area.

Trench 18

Undatable post-hole F11 (0.32m by 0.21m, 0.13m deep) was uncovered in the southern half of the trench.

Trench 20

Within this trench, L1 (0.42m thick) sealed subsoil (L3, 0.12 thick) which overlay L2 (encountered at a depth of 0.5m below current ground level). All three of the features were undated. Ditch F57 (1.16m wide, 0.26m deep) was aligned ENE-WSW, ditch terminus F55 (0.81m wide, 0.23m deep) was aligned NE-SW and was cut by pit F56 (1.74m by >1.09m, 0.18m deep).

Trench 21

Roman ditch F75 (1.92m wide, 0.42m deep) was orientated NNW-SSE. The feature corresponds to cropmark 8 (road/trackway) and the ditch continues to the NNW as F25 in T6 and F21/F22 in T16, and to the SSE as F70 in T26. It produced two burnt flints and an intrusive fragment of post-medieval brick, likely from the adjacent post-medieval/modern field boundary ditch.



Photograph 5 Ditch F75, looking north-north-west.

Post-medieval/modern field boundary ditch F76 (1.3m wide, 0.27m deep) passed through the southern half of the trench on a NNE-SSW alignment. The ditch can be traced on early OS maps of the area.

At the western end of the trench, undated gully terminus F74 (0.39m wide, 0.1m deep) was on a NW-SE alignment. To the east, pit F77 (3.2m by >1.39m, 0.22m deep) produced 59 sherds of Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age pottery, including fragments of an angular bipartite jar, and 23 pieces of burnt flint.



Photograph 6 Pit F77, looking east.

Trench 22

Undated ditch F104 (1.05m wide, 0.23m deep) passed through the northern half of the trench on a NW-SE alignment. To the south, Roman ditch F108 (0.82m wide, 0.19m deep) was oriented NE-SW and possibly continued to the NE as F67 in T23. Natural features F105, F106 and F107 were also excavated.

Trench 23

Undated ditch terminus F58 (0.73m wide, 0.18m deep) and undated gully terminus F59 (0.41m wide, 0.3m deep) were both located in the western half of the trench and were oriented NE-SW. Either feature may possibly continue to the SW as F69 in T27. In the centre of the trench was undated post-hole F63 (0.45m by 0.28m, 0.06m deep). Roman ditch F67 (0.68m wide, 0.15m deep) passed through the trench on a NE-SW alignment, contained three sherds of Roman pottery, and continues to the SW as F108 in T22.

Trench 24

Undatable ditch F18 (0.73m wide, 0.2m deep) was oriented ENE-WSW and immediately to the north, natural linear F17 was also excavated. At the southern end of the trench was post-medieval/modern pit F40 (3.15m by >1.8m, excavated to a depth of 0.95m but not bottomed) which corresponds to cropmark 6. It produced six sherds of post-medieval or modern pottery, three fragments of post-medieval or modern brick, 14 fragments of peg-tile, two iron nails, a

fragment of post-medieval clay tobacco pipe, some oyster shell and three pieces of animal bone.



Photograph 7 Trench 24, looking north.



Photograph 8 Trench 26, looking west-south-west.

Trench 25

Post-medieval/modern field boundary ditch F64 (0.6m wide, 0.18m deep) extended through the centre of the trench on a NE-SW alignment and continued to the SW as F86 in T29 and F78 in T33. Also excavated were undated pit F65 (1.05m by >0.59m, 0.19m deep) and undated tree-throw F66.

Trench 26

Roman ditch F73 (0.94m wide, 0.19m deep) passed through the western half of the trench on a NNW-SSE alignment. The feature corresponds to cropmark 8 (road/trackway) and is aligned parallel with ditch F70, c 11.5m to the ENE. The ditch continues to the NNW as F23 in T6 and F38 in T15. Four sherds of residual prehistoric pottery were recovered from this ditch section.

Roman ditch F70 (1.76m wide, 0.37m deep) passed through the eastern half of the trench on a NNW-SSE alignment. The feature corresponds to the cropmark 8 (road/trackway) and is aligned parallel with ditch F73, c 11.5m WSW. The ditch continues to the NNW as F25 in T6, F21/F22 in T16, and F75 in T21.

Post-medieval field boundary ditch F72 (0.7m wide, 0.18m deep) extended through the eastern half of the trench on an NE-SW alignment, and continued to the NE as F9 in T13 and F14 in T17. Undatable pit F119 (1.05m by 0.5m, 0.39m deep) and undatable pit or ditch F71 (1.28m by 0.95m, 0.36m deep) were also excavated.

Trench 27

Undatable pit F68 (c 0.91m diameter, 0.15m deep) located in the western half of the trench with undatable ditch F69 (0.69m wide, 0.16m deep) in the eastern half. The ditch was aligned NE-SW and possibly continues to the NE as either F58 or F59 in T23.

Trench 28

Early Roman ditch F80 (1.07m wide, 0.28m deep) extended through the southern half of the trench on a NW-SE alignment and produced 16 sherds of pottery ranging in date from the Late Iron Age to the early Roman period. Depending on the angle of the ditch, it may continue to the SE as either ditch F160 or ditch F170 in T38. If it proves to be part of ditch F160 in T38, it could also continue further to the SE as either F139, F140 or F143 in T43. It is impossible to be certain without further investigation. Undatable pits F90 (>1.89m by 1.11m, 0.23m deep) and F81 (0.89m by >0.58m, 0.15m deep) were also excavated.

Trench 29

Post-medieval/modern field boundary ditch F86 (1.74m wide, 0.31m deep) was aligned NE-SW, and continued to the NE as F64 in T25 and to the SW as F78 in T33. To the west of the ditch were modern pit/tree-throws F87 (>1.91m by 0.6m and 0.17m deep) and F96 (4.13m by >1.15m and 0.68m deep), which cut undatable pit/tree-throw F95 (>1.3m by >1.00m and 0.29m deep). Medieval/post-medieval peg-tile was recovered from pit/tree-throw F98 (1.51m by >1.16m and 0.14m deep).

Trench 30

Undatable ditch F34 (0.83m wide, 0.3m deep) was uncovered at the northern end of the trench and was aligned NE-SW. Post-medieval pit F35 (>2.25m by 1.8m and 0.25m deep) in the centre of the trench produced a single sherd of early 2nd- to late 3rd-century pottery, an iron nail shank and a fragment of coal or coke. Undatable pit or natural feature F126 occupied much of the southern half of the trench (extending for >10.18m) but was not excavated. Although out of alignment, it may correspond to cropmark 4. It was cut on its northern edge by post-medieval/modern pit F37 (1.31 by 0.98m and 0.24m deep) and undatable pit F36 (1.23m by >0.49m and 0.11m deep).

Trench 31

Within T31, L1 (0.24-0.29m thick) sealed a subsoil (L3, 0.27-0.33 thick) which overlay L2 (encountered at a depth of c 0.57m below current ground level). Undatable ditch F82 (1.13m wide, 0.09m deep) passed through the centre of the trench on a NE-SW alignment, and possibly

continues to the SW as ditch F91 in T34. There was no trace of the ditch in T30 (between T31 and T34), but if F126 in T30 proves to be a quarry pit it could have truncated the ditch. Pits F83 (0.45m by 0.39m, 0.1m deep) and F84 (1.27m by 1.13m, 0.09m deep) were also excavated, with F84 producing a sherd of prehistoric pottery.

Trench 33

Post-medieval/modern field boundary ditch F78 (1.85m wide, 0.24m deep) passed through the southern half of the trench on a NE-SW alignment, and continued to the NE as F64 in T25 and F86 in T29. Post-hole F79(0.3m by 0.23m, 0.23m deep) was cut into the base of F78 and is presumably contemporary with the ditch. Natural feature F88 was also recorded. As mentioned previously, cropmark 2 appears to be natural in origin and was not traced in T33. Cropmark 7 (possible field boundary) was also not seen. However, it was present in T34 as ditch F97, and may have simply been truncated by the post-medieval/modern field boundary in this trench.

Trench 34

Undated ditch F91 (1.4m wide, 0.33m deep) was located in the northern half of the trench on a NE-SW alignment, and possibly continues to the NE as ditch F82 in T31. There was no trace of the ditch in T30 (between T31 and T34), but if F126 in T30 proves to be a quarry pit it could have truncated the ditch. Ditch F91 cut early Roman ditch F97 (1.63m wide, 0.47m deep) which was oriented NW-SE, and appears to correspond to cropmark 7 (possible field boundary). The same cropmark was not traced in T33, but may have been truncated by a later feature. A further undatable ditch, F100 (1.36m wide, 0.29m deep), passed through the southern end of the trench on a NW-SE alignment.



Photograph 9 Ditch F97, looking south-east.

Trench 35

Undatable gully F39 (0.26m wide and 0.09m deep) extended through the western half of the trench on a NE-SW alignment. It does appear to be on the same alignment as cropmark 9 but no trace of the same cropmark was found in either T37 or T38, suggesting that both the cropmark, and perhaps F39, are actually natural features.

Undatable pit/ditch terminus F99 (>1.59m by 1.31m, 0.38m deep) was uncovered at the centre of the trench with undatable pit F125 extending for over 13.38m to the east. The feature was not excavated, appears to correspond to cropmark 10 (extraction pit), and may continue to the east as post-medieval pit F109 in T36.

Trench 36

Post-medieval pit F109 was very large occupying the entire southern half of trench (over 18.5m north to south). It was excavated to a depth of 0.7m but was not bottomed. It produced a fragment of peg-tile, an iron nail and a fragment of coke or coal. This feature is possibly part of F125 in T35 to the west, making it over 30m east to west.

Trench 37

The southern half of T37 was recorded as a series of intercutting features. Initially feature F113 (0.93m wide and 0.33m deep) was recorded as a ditch on a NNW-SSE alignment, which had been cut by a series of intercutting pits (F114, F115, F116), with more intercutting pits (not numbered) throughout the rest of the southern half of the trench. Feature F113 produced Late Iron Age and early Roman pottery along with two pieces of medieval/post-medieval peg-tile, pits F114 and F116 both produced Late Iron Age/early Roman pottery sherds, and pit F116 also produced fragments of coal/coke. Given the presence of both peg-tile and coal/coke, it now appears possible that these features are in reality a series of intercutting pits or fills within one large pit feature of post-Roman date (possibly post-medieval/modern).

Trench 38

The most significant feature in this trench was F112, identified on site as a possible Roman pottery kiln or kiln-related feature (for a photograph, see the front cover). In consultation with the ECCHEA the feature was not excavated, with the intention being to fully investigate it during any subsequent archaeological excavation on the development site. The feature was circular in plan, approximately 1.5m by 1.1m, with a small projection (0.3m by 0.4m) to one side, possibly a kiln and flue. The surface of the feature showed a dark grey outline with visible chunks of baked clay and a dark red/brown scorched earth beyond. The interior was light yellow/brown mottled with dark red silty-clay. Some of the lighter patches were more prominent in parts and the light yellow/brown fill appears to have spread beyond the possible flue. Pit F131 (overlaid by burnt ground L4) lay to the east of the feature. It was c 2.16m in diameter and 0.45m deep, and produced the largest assemblage of early Roman pottery wasters recovered from the site, consisting of some 274 sherds.

Early Roman gully F127 (0.57m wide, 0.28m deep) and pit or natural feature F157 (>1.3m by 0.99m, 0.26m deep) were recorded to the west of the kiln. Gully F127 was aligned NW-SE, and produced a sherd of pottery from the fill. Cropmark 9 was not traced in this trench.

To the east of the kiln were two Roman ditches, F170 (1.13m wide, 0.45m deep) and F160 (c 1.43m wide, not excavated), both aligned NNW-SSE. Depending on the angle, either of the ditches might continue NNW to become part of F80 in T28. To the SSE either of these ditches could continue to become ditches F139, F140, F141 or F143 in T43. It is impossible to be certain without further investigation.

Also present in the trench were undatable post-hole F158 (0.32m by >0.22m, 0.14m deep) and pit F171 (0.58m by 0.4m, 0.24m deep) which produced 18 fragments of baked clay, and Roman pit F159 (1.93m by 0.6m, not excavated).



Photograph 10 Possible pottery kiln or kiln-related feature F112, looking west.



Photograph 11 Pit F131 which produced early Roman pottery wasters and kiln debris, looking north-north-west.

Trench 39

In the northern half of the trench were undatable pit/tree-throws F122 (1.28m by >0.73m, 0.28m deep) and F124 (1.66m by 0.66m wide, 0.19m deep), and natural feature F123 (2.87m by >0.82m).

Ditch F129 (>0.43m wide, 0.35m deep) and ditch recut F128 (1.65m wide, 0.4m deep) passed through the southern half of the trench on a NW-SE alignment, with F128 producing three sherds of early Roman pottery. This ditch corresponds to cropmark 22 (field boundary). Both F128 and F129 were cut by elongated tree-throw F130 (2.97m by 0.55m, 0.34m deep).

Trench 40

To the NW of the trench, there was no trace of cropmark 25, although it was possibly identified in T41 (see below). Undatable pit/natural feature F207 was not excavated but extended c 6.5m along the trench. On its northern edge was post-medieval/modern pit F101 (1.20m by >0.82m, 0.26m deep) which produced a fragment of peg-tile and a post-medieval/modern D-shaped iron buckle.

Early Roman ditches F120 (1.95m wide, 0.38m deep) and F121 (1.85m wide, 0.39m deep) passed through the centre of the trench on a NE-SW alignment. Both were sealed by large silt patch F117 (which extended for c 5.37m along the trench). The presence of cropmark 15 between T40 and T41 would suggest that ditch F121 continues to the NE as F118 in T41 and to the SW as F48 in T44 and F142 in T46. Cropmark 24 also appears to correspond to ditch F121/silt patch F117.



Photograph 12 Ditches F120 and F121, sealed by silt patch F117, looking north.

To the SE of ditch F121 were post-medieval/modern pit F102 (>2.00m by >0.94m, 0.22m deep) and natural feature F103. The northern-most feature of cropmark 21 should have passed through the SE end of T40 but was not identified. It does, however, appear to have been recorded as ditch F50 in T44.

Trench 41

Roman ditch F118 (0.68m wide, 0.06m deep) was oriented NE-SW. A cropmark between T40 and T41 would suggest that the ditch continues to the SW as F121 in T40, F48 in T44 and F142 in T46. Undatable pit F110 (c 0.94m diameter, 0.21m deep) was also excavated along with undatable gully F111 (0.3m wide, 0.07m deep) which was on NE-SW alignment. Gully F111 possibly corresponds to cropmark 25, but no trace of the same cropmark was found in T40.

Trench 42

Early Roman ditch F162 (0.79m wide, 0.26m deep) passed through the southern end of the trench on a NW-SE alignment, and produced an assemblage of 38 sherds of pottery. Immediately to the SW was early Roman silt spread L5 which extended along the trench for over 6.9m. Ditch F162 corresponds to cropmark 11 and silt spread L5 to cropmark 12.

Pit F166 (6.95m long, excavated to a depth of 0.23m but was not bottomed) occupied much of the northern end of the trench, and corresponds to cropmark 13. Pottery sherds were largely of early Roman date but included some rare 2nd-century sherds. Post-hole F165 (0.29m by 0.25m, 0.06m deep) lay immediately to the south of F166 and produced a fragment of Late Iron Age or early Roman pottery.

Trench 43

Four ditches are aligned roughly NW-SE across the trench. They are F139 (1.51m wide by 0.41m deep), F140 (c 1.05m wide but not excavated), F141 (c 1.62m wide by not excavated) and F143 (0.96m wide by 0.11m deep). All four produced sherds of early Roman or Roman pottery, particularly F139 which produced a large assemblage of 127 sherds. Some of the ditches may continue to the NW as F160 and F170 in T38, but it is impossible to be certain without further investigation. Curving gully F134 (0.31m wide and 0.07m deep) extended through the western half of the trench on an irregular E-W course. It was cut by ditch F141 and cut ditch F139.



Photograph 13 Trench 43, looking east.

Trench 44

Three ditches were orientated NE-SW. Ditch F48 (0.78m wide, 0.25m deep) continued to the NE as ditches F121 in T40 and F118 in T41, and the SW as ditch F142 in T26. Ditches F49 (0.45m wide, 0.12m deep) and F50 (1.08m wide, 0.31m deep) were both undated, although ditch F50 may correspond to cropmark 21, and may possibly continue to the SW as F146 in T46. Three undatable pits, F46 (0.93m by 0.58m, 0.17m deep), F47 (0.83m by 0.66m, 0.14m deep) and F51 (1.4m by >1.06m, 0.18m deep), were also excavated.

Trench T45

Trenches T45 and T48 were both 47m long and were dug in an X-shape to target a concentration of both linear and curvilinear cropmarks.



Photograph 14 Trench 45, looking south-east.

Starting at the northwestern end of T45 was probable post-medieval field boundary ditch F133 (1.5m wide, 0.42m deep), which is on the same NE-SW alignment as a ditch on the first edition OS map, and probably continued to the SW as ditch F149 in T47. Adjacent to the ditch, and on a similar alignment, was gully F89 (0.5m wide, 0.25m deep). The gully produced five sherds of pottery from an early Roman *terra nigra* platter.

In exactly the same position as cropmark 14 (pit) were post-medieval/modern pits F180 (2.02m wide, 0.24m deep) and F214 (1.67m wide, 0.24m deep), with a similarly dated pit, F137 (2.72m wide, 0.48m deep), next to it. Finds from all three features included peg-tile, brick, iron nails and glass. Pit F137 cut undatable pit F138.

Unexcavated silt patch or spread F167 (4.41m wide) lay to the SE of the three post-medieval/modern pits. It is impossible to be certain without further investigation, but it would seem likely that this is also a post-medieval/modern pit. Cropmark 27 (possible circular enclosure ditch) was projected to pass through the trench at this point but no trace of it was found, which is perhaps not surprising if it has been cut by F167. Cropmark 27 does, however, appear to exist as ditch F212 in T48.

Cropmarks 18 (field boundaries) and 20 (field boundary) were both identified in T45. Cropmark 20 was Roman ditch F135 (1.63m wide, 0.37m deep), which was aligned NE-SW. Cropmark 18 was a long S-shaped ditch which was recorded as F144 in T45, F187 in T48, F152 in T50, F188 in T51, F175 in T54, and although very slightly out of alignment with the cropmark ditch F196 in T57 could also be a part of this long field boundary. All of the excavated sections of ditch produced early Roman pottery. In T45, ditch F144 (1.75m wide, 0.5m deep) was aligned NE-SW, parallel to ditch F135 and likely forming a trackway or droveway c 2.5m wide.

Also in the middle of T45 were undatable pit F161 (1.11m by >0.77m, 0.38m deep), undatable gully F145 (aligned NE-SW, 0.52m wide, 0.16m deep), and Late Bronze Age pit F148 (0.76m by 0.56m, 0.22m deep) which produced a barbed and tanged arrowhead dated from 2500-1500 BC.



Photograph 15 Pit F148, looking south-east.

At the far southeastern end of the trench was undatable gully F218 (0.41m wide, 0.18m deep) aligned SE-NW but curving to the WNW just before it terminated. Undatable pit F219 (0.53m by 0.45m, 0.14m deep) was also excavated.

Trench 46

Roman ditch F142 (1.51m wide, 0.42m deep) was on a NE-SW alignment, corresponding to cropmark 34 (field boundary). It continued to the NE as F48 in T44, F121 in T40 and F118 in T41. Ditch F142 appeared to cut unexcavated ditch F163 (c 0.85m wide) which was aligned E-W.

Early Roman ditch F146 was on an ENE-WSW alignment and corresponded to cropmark 33 (ditch). It was not excavated but was c 2.3m wide and early Roman pottery was recovered from the surface of the feature. Natural feature F136 was excavated at the northern end of the trench.

Trench 47

Ditch F149 (1.5m wide, 0.23m deep) is a probable post-medieval field boundary ditch as it is on the same NE-SW alignment as a ditch on the first edition OS map. It also corresponds to

cropmark 26 (field boundary) and continues to the NE as ditch F133 in T45. On the same alignment to the east was unexcavated ditch/pit F150 (c 1.38m wide) which included fragments of post-medieval/modern brick/tile in the surface of the feature.

Three Roman ditches were also present within T47. To the west was ditch F174 (0.8m wide, 0.21m deep) on a NE-SW alignment, in the centre was ditch F151 (c 2.32m wide, not excavated) on a N-S alignment, and to the east ditch F164 (1.68m wide, 0.31m deep) on a NW-SE alignment.

Trench 48

Trenches T45 and T48 were both 47m long and were dug in an X-shape to target a concentration of both linear and curvilinear cropmarks.

Starting to the south-west of T48, ditch F187 (1.65m wide, 0.33m deep) was orientated NW-SE and was part of cropmark 18 (field boundaries), a long S-shaped ditch. It was also recorded as F144 in T45, F152 in T50, F188 in T51, F175 in T54 and, although very slightly out of alignment with the cropmark, ditch F196 in T57 could also be a part of this long field boundary. All of the excavated sections of ditch produced early Roman pottery. Close-by was undatable pit F169 (0.7m by 0.61m, 0.15m deep).



Photograph 16 Ditch F187, looking north-west.

Two parallel ditches, undated F211 (1.62m wide, 0.46m deep) and early Roman F212 (1.69m wide, 0.37m deep), were aligned NW-SE. Ditch F212 roughly corresponds to cropmark 27 (possible large circular enclosure) but the same cropmark was not identified in T45, although it may have been truncated here by a modern feature.

Pit F168 was roughly L-shaped and appeared to have a dark charcoal-rich fill. The decision was taken not to excavate this feature during this evaluation phase.

In the centre of the trench was pit or ditch terminus F191 (>3.2m by 1.46m, 0.41m deep) which, if a ditch, was aligned NW-SE. It is on the same orientation as cropmark 28 (ditch), but the cropmark, as plotted, is slightly further to the NW. Pottery from the feature is dated to the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age. Feature F191 cut two undatable post-holes, F194 and F195 (not excavated). Undatable pit F186 (1.91m by >0.81m, 0.39m deep) and undatable post-hole F185 (0.34m by 0.28m, 0.15m deep) were also excavated.

To the far north-east, ditch F201 (1.5m wide, 0.51m deep) was on a NW-SE alignment. It corresponds to cropmark 23 (field boundary) and produced pottery dated to the prehistoric period.



Photograph 17 Trench 48, looking north-east.

Trench 49

None of the four features in this trench produced finds. Parallel ditches F198 (1.2m wide, 0.43m deep) and F199 (0.85m wide, 0.14m deep) were aligned NE-SW and, at the southern end of the trench, was ditch F200 aligned NW-SE (c 0.55m wide, not excavated). Pit F197 (1.45m by 0.68m, 0.33m deep) was also excavated.

Trench 50

At the western end of the trench was undatable ditch F156 (c 1.45m wide, not excavated), aligned NW-SE, and undatable pit F155 (1.63m by >0.98m, 0.33m deep). Undatable gully F154 (0.36m wide, 0.06m deep) also passed through the trench on a NE-SW alignment.

Early Roman ditch F152 (2m wide, 0.28m deep) was orientated NW-SE and was part of cropmark 18 (field boundaries), a long S-shaped ditch. It was also recorded as F144 in T45, F187 in T48, F188 in T51, F175 in T54, and although very slightly out of alignment with the cropmark ditch F196 in T57 could also be a part of this long field boundary. All of the excavated sections of ditch produced early Roman pottery. Ditch F152 had been cut by ?pit F153 (>1.89m by >0.94m, 0.28m deep).

Trench 51

Early Roman ditch F188 (1.49m wide, 0.64m deep) was orientated NW-SE and was part of cropmark 18 (field boundaries), a long S-shaped ditch. It was also recorded as F144 in T45, F187 in T48, F152 in T50, F175 in T54, and although very slightly out of alignment with the cropmark ditch F196 in T57 could also be a part of this long field boundary. All of the excavated sections of ditch produced early Roman pottery. On the side of ditch F188 was early Roman pit/tree-throw F213 (c 1.00m by >0.55m, 0.45m deep).



Photograph 18 Ditch F188 (with tree-throw F213), looking south-east.

There are five ditches/gullies in the northern half of the trench. Early Roman ditch F132 (2.0m wide, 0.67m deep) was aligned NW-SE and contained the largest assemblage of Late Iron Age-Early Roman pottery from the site, including a number of pottery wasters. The presence of structural fragments of CBM from the same ditch, possibly from a kiln, would further suggest the presence of a pottery kiln in close proximity to the feature. Ditch F147 (c 2.59m wide) was on a E-W alignment. The feature was not excavated but two sherds of Late Iron Age-early Roman pottery and a piece of metal-working debris were recovered from the surface. Early Roman ditch/gully F172 (0.59m wide, 0.19m deep) passed through the centre of the trench on a WNW-ESE alignment. It was cut by ditch F173 (0.75m wide, 0.33m deep), which was orientated NW-SE. Undatable gully F215 (0.38m wide, 0.09m deep) was located just to the south of these features and was aligned NW-SE.

Cropmark 19 was not identified in T51 and is perhaps a natural feature. It is possible that ditches F211 and/or F212 (if not part of cropmark 28) continue SE into T51 as ditch/gully F132, F172, F173 or F215. It is also possible that T50 ditches F132 or F147 continue to the SE as ditch F177 in T52.



Photograph 19 Ditch F132 which produced early Roman pottery wasters and kiln debris, looking north-west.

Trench 52

?Ditch F177 passed through the western end of the trench on a NW-SE alignment. The feature was not excavated, but nine sherds of Roman pottery were recovered from its surface, including some wasters. In the centre of the trench, ditch F179 (1.55m wide, 0.48m deep) passed through the centre of the trench on a NNE-SSW alignment. It yielded a sherd of prehistoric pottery and three fragments of baked clay. Ditch F178 (c 1.45m wide) to the east was aligned NNE-SSW. It was not excavated but a sherd of Roman pottery was recovered from this feature. There was no trace of cropmark 29 in this trench.

Trench 53

Silt patch F184 was not excavated but was c 6.17m long/wide, and early Roman pottery sherds were recovered from its surface. Pit F183 (1.75m by >1.08m, 0.34m deep) also produced early Roman pottery.

Trench 54

Early Roman ditch F175 (1.21m wide, 0.34m deep) was orientated NNE-SSW and was part of cropmark 18 (field boundaries), a long S-shaped ditch. It was also recorded as F144 in T45, F187 in T48, F152 in T50, F188 in T51 and, although very slightly out of alignment with the cropmark ditch, F196 in T57 could also be a part of this long field boundary. All of the excavated sections of ditch produced early Roman pottery. Pit F176 occupied much of the western half of the trench (extending for c 12.5m) but was not excavated.



Photograph 20 Trench 54, looking west.

Trench 55

Several early Roman features are present in this trench. To the north, unexcavated ?ditch F189 (c 1.4m wide) was aligned NW-SW, with early Roman pottery recovered from the surface of the feature. Beyond the northwestern terminus of F189 was F221 (0.25m wide, 0.1m deep) which appeared to be on the same alignment as F189, and could either be an earlier gully or possibly part of F189. Early Roman pottery was recovered from F221 and from the surface of F189.

In the centre of the trench was tree-throw F181/F182 (>1.5m by 0.92m, 0.2m deep), which produced a sherd of prehistoric pottery. Late Iron Age-early Roman pottery sherds were recovered from the surface of unexcavated pit F190 (c 168m by 0.84m).

Early Roman ditch F205 (>1.7m wide and 0.79m deep) and recut F204 (1.29m wide, 0.38m deep) passed through the trench on an ENE-WSW alignment. Pottery from the fill of the ditch dated from the Middle Iron Age, Late Iron Age and early Roman period and also included a fragment of probable triangular loomweight.

Cropmark 29 was not identified in this trench or in T52, and cropmark 16 was also not identified in this trench or any of the adjacent trenches (T58 & T59) suggesting that both cropmarks may be natural features.

Trench 56

In the western half of the trench, undatable gully F225 (c 0.4m wide) was aligned NW-SE but was not excavated. To the west, unexcavated ditch F202 (c 2.73m wide) was aligned NNE-SSW with sherds of Late Iron Age pottery and fragments of baked clay recovered from the surface. Undatable ditch F203 (0.9m wide, 0.18m deep) was aligned NNE-SSW. Cropmark 17 passes between ditches F202 and F203, either ditch could also continued to the SSW as F216 in T59.

Trench 57

Early Roman ditch F196 (2.16m wide, 0.54m deep) was orientated NE-SW and was possibly part of cropmark 18 (field boundaries), a long S-shaped ditch. The cropmark was also recorded as F144 in T45, F187 in T48, F152 in T50 and F188 in T51. All of the excavated sections of ditch produced early Roman pottery.

To the south, unexcavated ditch F193 (c 1.0m wide) was aligned NW-SE with a sherd of Late Iron Age pottery and four fragments of baked clay recovered from its surface. Undatable gully F192 (0.42m wide, 0.1m deep) was located immediately to the south of F193 and was oriented NW-SE.

Trench 58

There were three pits in T58. Pit F92 (1.19m by 0.81m, 0.31m deep) produced a piece of prehistoric pottery along with a flint flake, piece of burnt flint and fragment of baked clay. Early Roman pottery was recovered from both pit F93 (1.12m by 0.52m, 0.17m deep) and F94 (1.22m by 0.98m long, 0.3m deep).

Trench 59

Unexcavated ditch F216 passed through the northern end of the trench on a NNE-SSW alignment. It could be associated with cropmark 17, and may continue to the NNE as either ditch F202 or F203. Cropmark 16 was not identified within the trench.

To the south of the trench were two gully terminals, F217 (0.5m wide and 0.11m deep) and F222 (c 0.48m wide, not excavated), both aligned NNW-SSE and both producing the only medieval pottery recovered from the entire site. Also at the southern end of the trench was undatable ditch F220 (0.74m wide, 0.19m deep) on a NE-SW alignment, and four pit/post-holes. The pit/post-holes were F209 (0.57m by >0.54m, 0.09m deep), F210 (0.37m by >0.25m, 0.12m deep), F223 (0.31m by >0.22m, not excavated) and F224 (0.44m by 0.32m, 0.16m deep).



Photograph 21 Trench 59, looking north.

6 Finds

6.1 Pottery and ceramic building material (Figs 21-26)

by Dr Matthew Loughton

6.1.1 Introduction

The excavation uncovered 2,786 sherds of pottery and ceramic building material (henceforth CBM) with a weight of 68.7kg (Table 1). The mean sherd weight is 25g. There were rim sherds from 25.36 vessels (EVE) (Table 1).

Ceramic material	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)	EVE
Pottery	2,329	21,414	9	25.36
CBM	457	47,350	104	-
All	2,786	68,764	25	25.36

Table 1 Summary of the pottery and CBM.

Sherds of pottery and ceramics were recovered from 92 features and two layers (Table 2). Most contexts produced very little in the way of pottery and CBM, with 10 or fewer sherds, although a small number of contexts produced more substantial assemblages. The largest assemblage is the 1,474 sherds with a weight of 4.8kg from ditch F132 and this accounts for 53% of the total assemblage by sherd count and 70% by sherd weight. The next largest assemblage is the 274 sherds with a weight of 8,286g from pit F131 followed by spread L5 with 145 sherds with a weight of 1,253g. Other noteworthy assemblages came from ditch F129 (128 sherds at 1,039g) and ditch F212 (86 at 789g) (Table 2).

Context	Description	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)
F5	Pit	8	135	17
F6	Ditch	3	372	124
F15	Ditch	1	3	3
F22	Ditch	1	6	6
F23	Ditch	3	17	6
F24	Post-hole	1	4	4
F25	Ditch	3	2	1
F26	Post-hole	1	1	1
F29	Ditch	1	6	6
F35	Pit	4	75	19
F38	Ditch	7	66	9
F40	Pit	23	323	14
F51	Pit	1	3	3
F60	Pit	8	58	7
F67	Ditch	3	21	7
F73	Ditch	4	36	9
F75	Ditch	1	129	129
F77	Pit	59	501	8
F78	Ditch	4	48	12
F80	Ditch	16	203	13
F84	Pit	1	11	11
F87	Pit/tree-throw	3	3	1
F89	Gully	5	166	33
F92	Pit	2	39	20
F93	Pit	3	13	4
F94	Pit	7	29	4

Context	Description	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)
F96	Pit/tree-throw	3	11	4
F97	Ditch	3	16	5
F98	Pit/tree-throw	4	19	5
F101	Pit	1	11	11
F102	Pit	1	45	45
F109	Pit	1	26	26
F112	Pottery kiln/kiln-related feature	2	5	3
F113	Pit fill	15	92	6
F114	Pit fill	8	62	8
F116	Pit fill	13	94	7
F117	Silt patch	14	91	7
F118	Ditch	4	19	5
F120	Ditch	4	99	25
F121	Ditch	4	29	7
F127	Gully	1	138	138
F128	Ditch	3	31	10
F131	Pit	274	8,286	30
F132	Ditch	1,474	48,211	33
F134	Gully	43	244	6
F135	Ditch	25	1,227	49
F137	Pit	2	23	12
F139	Ditch	128	1,039	8
F140	Ditch	11	52	5
F141	Ditch	9	144	16
F142	Ditch	6	177	30
F143	Ditch	2	13	7
F144	Ditch	1	5	5
F146	Ditch	1	8	8
F147	Ditch	2	12	6
F151	Ditch	1	3	3
F152	Ditch	8	74	9
F159	Pit	1	28	28
F160	Ditch	15	322	21
F162	Ditch	38	487	13
F164	Ditch	5	25	5
F165	Post-hole	1	5	5
F166	Pit	32	299	9
F168	Pit	6	97	16
F170	Ditch	10	257	26
F171	Pit	18	400	22
F172	Ditch/gully	1	3	3
F174	Ditch	6	2	0
F177	?Ditch	9	106	12
F178	Ditch	1	7	7
F179	Ditch	4	211	53
F180	Pit	1	50	50
F181	Tree-throw	1	6	6
F183	Pit	2	20	10

Context	Description	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)
F184	Silt patch	3	182	61
F187	Ditch	40	285	7
F188	Ditch	1	74	74
F189	?Ditch	14	60	4
F190	Pit	15	46	3
F191	Ditch/pit	9	37	4
F193	Ditch	5	154	31
F196	Ditch	5	35	7
F201	Ditch	4	75	19
F202	Ditch	13	354	27
F204	Ditch	14	116	8
F205	Ditch	4	83	21
F212	Ditch	86	789	9
F213	Pit/tree-throw	1	6	6
F214	Pit	2	13	7
F217	Gully	1	3	3
F221	Ditch/gully	7	96	14
F222	Gully	12	135	11
L4	Burnt patch	13	67	5
L5	Spread	145	1,253	9
Total		2,786	68,764	25

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

6.1.2 Prehistoric pottery (Fig 21)

There was a modest-sized assemblage of handmade prehistoric pottery consisting of 107 sherds with a weight of 838g and EVE of 0.54 (Table 3). The mean sherd weight is low at 8g and this material is heavily fragmented with very little in the way of diagnostic material and identifiable vessel forms. Prehistoric pottery was recovered from 19 features, although a sizeable proportion of this assemblage came from pit F77, which contained 58% of the prehistoric pottery assemblage by sherd count, 60% by weight and 57% by EVE (Table 4).

Fabric group	Fabric description	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)	EVE
HMF	Handmade flint-tempered	11	72	7	0.00
HMSF	Handmade sand & flint-tempered	1	3	3	0.00
HMG	Handmade grog-tempered	18	292	16	0.22
HMGS	Handmade grog and sand-tempered	62	323	5	0.14
HMS	Handmade sand-tempered	14	147	11	0.18
HM CRUMBS	Handmade unidentifiable crumbs	1	1	1	0.00
Total		107	838	8	0.54

Table 3 Details of the prehistoric pottery.

Although the handmade pottery is found in a variety of fabrics, grog and sand-tempered pottery (fabric HMGS) accounts for a considerable proportion of the whole assemblage followed by grog-tempered (fabric HMG) and sand-tempered pottery (fabric HMS) (Table 3). Pit F77 contained a small assemblage of Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age pottery including an angular bipartite jar (EVE:0.16) (Fig 21.1) and a sherd decorated with a plain cordon (Fig 21.3). Ditch/pit F191 contained a shouldered jar with an upright rim (EVE:0.13) (Fig 21.4) in fabric HMS of Iron Age date.

Context	Feature type	No.	Weight(g)	MSW (g)	EVE
F22	Ditch	1	6	6	0.00
F23	Ditch	3	17	6	0.00
F26	Posthole	1	1	1	0.00
F60	Pit	5	24	5	0.00
F73	Ditch	4	36	9	0.00
F77	Pit	59	501	8	0.36
F84	Pit	1	11	11	0.00
F92	Pit	1	20	20	0.00
F117	Silt patch	1	13	13	0.00
F118	Ditch	1	6	6	0.00
F131	Pit	1	3	3	0.00
F132	Ditch	1	3	3	0.05
F179	Ditch	1	45	45	0.00
F181	Tree-throw	1	6	6	0.00
F189	?Ditch	1	8	8	0.00
F190	Pit	12	38	3	0.00
F191	Ditch/pit	9	37	4	0.13
F201	Ditch	2	49	25	0.00
F204	Ditch	2	14	7	0.00
Total		107	838	8	0.54

Table 4 Quantities of prehistoric pottery from specific features.

Catalogue of illustrated pottery

Fig 21.1 F77 (23) angular tripartite jar

Fig 21.2 F77 (23) jar

Fig 21.3 F77 (23) sherds with cordon/collar

Fig 21.4 F191 (118) shouldered jar with upright rim

6.1.3 Late Iron Age to Roman pottery (Figs 22-24)

The Roman pottery was classified according to the fabric groups outlined in *CAR 10* (1999) supplemented with Late Iron Age/early Roman pottery fabrics from the Stanway (Benfield 2007) and Colchester Institute (Loughton in prep.) reports (Table 5). Roman vessel types were classified via the Colchester (*Camulodunum*), henceforth Cam, type series (Hawkes & Hull 1947; Hull 1958; *CAR 10*, 468-87). The pottery was recorded by sherd count, the number of rims, handles, and bases, and weight, for each fabric group (Table 6). The number of vessels was determined by rim EVE (estimated vessel equivalent) (Table 7).

There was a good-sized assemblage of Late Iron Age to Roman pottery consisting of 2,201 sherds with a weight of just over 20kg and 24.82 vessels according to the EVE (Tables 6-7). The mean sherd weight is 9g. This material was recovered from 65 features and two layers, although most contexts produced very small assemblages of 16 or fewer sherds (Table 8). However, a small number of contexts produced more substantial assemblages, the largest of which is the 1,205 sherds with a weight of 9.2kg and EVE of 11.20 from ditch F132, and this assemblage alone accounts for 55% of the sherd count, 45% of the sherd weight and 45% of the EVE. The next largest assemblage came from pit F131, which produced 191 sherds with a weight of 2.7kg and EVE of 4.38, followed by spread L5, which yielded 139 sherds with a weight of 1.1kg and EVE of 1.98 (Table 8). Other noteworthy assemblages came from ditch F139 (127 sherds with a weight of just under 1 kg and EVE of 1.08) and ditch F212 (85 sherds with a weight of 655g and Eve of 1.21) (Table 8). Together, these five contexts account for the majority of the Late Iron Age to Roman pottery from the evaluation, and represent 79% of the Late Iron Age to Roman pottery assemblage by sherd count, 72% by sherd weight, and 80% of the EVE.

Fabric code	Fabric description	Fabric date range guide
BACG	Central Gaulish plain samian	2nd century AD
BAET	Baetican Amphorae (Dressel 20)	1st-3rd century AD
BSW 1 (ELM 1)	Black surface ware (Elmstead product)	Early Roman
BSW (ELM 2)	Black surface ware (Elmstead product, misfired grey to black surface)	Early Roman
BSW 2	Black surface ware (sandy)	Roman
CSOW	Coarse sandy oxidized ware	Late Iron Age-Early Roman
DJ	Coarse oxidized and related wares	Roman
DZ	Fine oxidized wares	AD 43-225
FJ	Brockley Hill/Verulamium region oxidized ware	Mid-1st-2nd century AD
FSW/EGW	Fine sandy ware/Early Grey ware	Early Roman
FSW/EGW (ELM 4)	Fine sandy ware/Early Grey ware (sandwich with grey core, orange/buff margins, grey surface)	Early Roman
FSW/EGW (ELM 5)	Fine sandy ware/Early Grey ware (patchy grey surface, orange core)	Early Roman
FSW/EGW (ELM 8A)	Fine sandy ware/Early Grey ware (good grey surface, orange core)	Early Roman
GA	BB1: black-burnished ware, category 1	Early 2nd-4th century AD
GB	BB2: black-burnished ware, category 2	AD 110/125-300
GTW	Late Iron Age 'Belgic' grog-tempered ware	Late Iron Age
GTW (BG)	Late Iron Age 'Belgic' grog-tempered ware with black grog	Late Iron Age
GTW GREY	Late Iron Age 'Belgic' grey grog-tempered ware	Late Iron Age
GTW (OX)	Late Iron Age 'Belgic' grog-tempered ware oxidized	Late Iron Age
GTW (OX) (BG)	Late Iron Age 'Belgic' grog-tempered ware oxidized with black grog	Late Iron Age
GTWS	Late Iron Age 'Belgic' grog & sand-tempered ware	Late Iron Age
GTWS (BG)	Late Iron Age 'Belgic' black grog & sand-tempered ware	Late Iron Age
GTWS (OX)	Late Iron Age 'Belgic' grog & sand-tempered ware oxidized	Late Iron Age
GX	Other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares	Roman
GX (ELM 3)	Other coarse, grey wares with sandwich fabric (grey core, orange margins, good grey surface)	Roman
GX (ELM 8B)	Other coarse, grey wares with orange core	Early Roman
GX (ELM 13)	Other coarse, grey wares with patchy grey surface, orange core, pimply	Roman
GX (S)	Other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares (coarser sand)	Roman
GX (S) (ELM 14)	Other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares (patchy grey/buff surface, coarser sand)	Early Roman
HZ OX	Large storage jars and other vessels in heavily-tempered	Roman
HZ OX	Large storage jars and other vessels in heavily-tempered oxidized wares	Roman
KX	Black-burnished ware (BB2) types in pale grey ware	Mid-2nd-4th century AD
MVW	Mixed vesicular ware	Late Iron Age-Early Roman
ON	Mica-gilt wares	Mid/Late 1st to early 3rd century AD
ON/WA	Grey ware with patchy silver mica slip or Silvery micaceous ware (misfired?)	Roman

RCW	Romanizing Coarse ware	Late Iron Age-Early Roman
RCW (BG)	Romanizing Coarse ware with black grog	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
ROW	Romanising Oxidized ware	Late Iron Age-Early Roman
ROW (ELM 6)	Romanising Oxidized ware (thin-walled, orange, misfired GX ELM 5 and lost patchy grey surface?)	Late Iron Age-Early Roman
ROW (ELM 7)	Romanising Oxidized ware (grey core, orange/buff surface, sand)	Late Iron Age-Early Roman
ROW (ELM 19)	Romanising Oxidized ware (red/orange, thick dark grey core, black grog, sand)	Late Iron Age-Early Roman
TZ	Mortaria, Colchester and Continental imports	Roman
UR (BSW)	Terra nigra-type wares (black surface ware)	Late Iron Age-Early Roman
UR (FSW/EGW)	Terra nigra-type wares (Fine sandy ware/Early Grey ware)	Late Iron Age-Early Roman

Table 5 Late Iron Age-Roman pottery fabrics recorded.

Fabric Group	Fabric description	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)	EVE
BACG	Central Gaulish plain samian	1	4	4	0.13
BAET	Baetican Amphorae (Dressel 20)	16	453	28	0.13
BSW 1 (ELM 1)	Black surface ware (Elmstead product)	174	1,007	6	0.79
BSW (ELM 2)	Black surface ware (Elmstead product, misfired grey to black surface)	9	59	7	0.15
BSW 2	Black surface ware (sandy)	4	30	8	0.03
CSOW	Coarse sandy oxidized ware	4	7	2	0.00
DJ	Coarse oxidized and related wares	47	210	4	1.64
DZ	Fine oxidized wares	55	100	2	0.00
FJ	Brockley Hill/Verulamium region oxidized ware	1	2	2	0.03
FSW/EGW	Fine sandy ware/Early Grey ware	157	1,423	9	1.63
FSW/EGW (ELM 4)	Fine sandy ware/Early Grey ware (sandwich with grey core, or/buff margins, grey surface)	95	799	8	0.87
FSW/EGW (ELM 5)	Fine sandy ware/Early Grey ware (patchy grey surface, orange core)	196	1,322	7	1.01
FSW/EGW (ELM 8A)	Fine sandy ware/Early Grey ware (good grey surface, orange core)	32	150	5	0.29
GA	BB1: black-burnished ware, category 1	1	10	10	0.08
GB	BB2: black-burnished ware, category 2	2	45	23	0.16
GTW	Late Iron Age 'Belgic' grog-tempered ware	38	1,613	42	0.00
GTW (BG)	Late Iron Age 'Belgic' grog-tempered ware with black grog	1	8	8	0.05
GTW GREY	Late Iron Age 'Belgic' grey grog-tempered ware	1	57	57	0.00
GTW (OX)	Late Iron Age 'Belgic' grog-tempered ware oxidized	6	121	20	0.26
GTW (OX) (BG)	Late Iron Age 'Belgic' grog-tempered ware oxidized with black grog	1	4	4	0.06
GTWS	Late Iron Age 'Belgic' grog & sand-tempered ware	3	11	4	0.03
GTWS (BG)	Late Iron Age 'Belgic' black grog & sand-tempered ware	1	7	7	0.00
GTWS (OX)	Late Iron Age 'Belgic' grog & sand-tempered ware oxidized	1	12	12	0.00
GX	Other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares	586	5,178	9	8.29

GX (ELM 3)	Other coarse, grey wares with sandwich fabric (grey core, orange margins, good grey surface)	222	2,368	11	2.68
GX (ELM 8B)	Other coarse, grey wares with orange core	70	377	5	1.21
GX (ELM 13)	Other coarse, grey wares with patchy grey surface, orange core, pimply	17	103	6	0.00
GX (S)	Other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares (coarser sand)	220	2,373	11	3.20
GX (S) (ELM 14)	Other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares (patchy grey/buff surface, coarser sand)	13	76	6	0.00
HZ	Large storage jars and other vessels in heavily-tempered	25	673	27	0.13
HZ OX	Large storage jars and other vessels in heavily-tempered oxidized wares	2	39	20	0.00
KX	Black-burnished ware (BB2) types in pale grey ware	1	15	15	0.08
MVW	Mixed vesicular ware	2	27	14	0.00
ON	Mica-gilt wares	4	4	1	0.00
ON/WA	Grey ware with patchy silver mica slip or Silvery micaceous ware (misfired?)	27	219	8	0.00
RCW	Romanizing Coarse ware	19	148	8	0.43
RCW (BG)	Romanizing Coarse ware with black grog	2	25	13	0.09
RCW 1	Romanizing Coarse ware (Black surface ware)	15	30	2	0.00
RCW 2	Romanizing Coarse ware	19	192	10	0.62
ROW	Romanising Oxidized ware	4	28	7	0.00
ROW (ELM 6)	Romanising Oxidized ware (thin-walled, orange, misfired GX ELM 5 and lost patchy grey surface?)	55	407	7	0.44
ROW (ELM 7)	Romanising Oxidized ware (grey core, buff/or surface, sand)	24	123	5	0.09
ROW (ELM 19)	Romanising Oxidized ware (red/orange, thick dark grey core, black grog, sand)	11	213	19	0.01
TZ	Mortaria, Colchester and Continental imports	8	103	13	0.06
UR (BSW)	Terra nigra-type wares (black surface ware)	1	18	18	0.06
UR (FSW/EGW)	Terra nigra-type wares (Fine sandy ware/Early Grey ware)	8	215	27	0.09
Total		2,201	20,408	9	24.82

Table 6 Details on the Late Iron Age-Roman pottery.

Fabric Group	Form	EVE
BACG	All	0.13
	DRAG 40	0.13
BAET	All	0.13
	DR20D	0.13
BSW (ELM 2)	All	0.15
	CAM 218	0.06
	CAM 507	0.09
BSW 1 (ELM 1)	All	0.79
	CAM 218	0.47
	CAM 221	0.09
	CAM 507	0.10
	CAM 508	0.13
BSW 2	All	0.03
	?	0.03

DJ	All	1.64
	?	0.08
	CAM 146	0.56
	CAM 148	1.00
FJ	All	0.03
	?	0.03
FSW/EGW	All	1.63
	?	0.25
	CAM 108	0.11
	CAM 218	0.36
	CAM 243-244/246	0.65
	CAM 266	0.15
	CAM 270B	0.11
FSW/EGW (ELM 4)	All	0.87
	?	0.33
	CAM 218	0.39
	CAM 266	0.10
FSW/EGW (ELM 5)	All	1.01
	?	0.58
	CAM 108	0.35
	CAM 218	0.08
FSW/EGW (ELM 8A)	All	0.29
	CAM 108	0.24
	CAM 218	0.05
GA	All	0.08
	CAM 279A/B	0.08
GB	All	0.16
	CAM 37A/38A	0.14
	CAM 40B	0.02
GTW BG	All	0.05
	?	0.05
GTW OX	All	0.26
	CAM 256	0.08
	CAM 270B	0.18
GTW OX BG	All	0.06
	?	0.06
GTWS	All	0.03
	?	0.03
GX	All	8.29
	?	2.00
	CAM 108	0.32
	CAM 119	0.18
	CAM 218	2.84
	CAM 227	0.13
	CAM 231-232	0.30
	CAM 243-244/246	0.40
	CAM 266	2.01
CAM 270B	0.11	
GX (ELM 3)	All	2.68

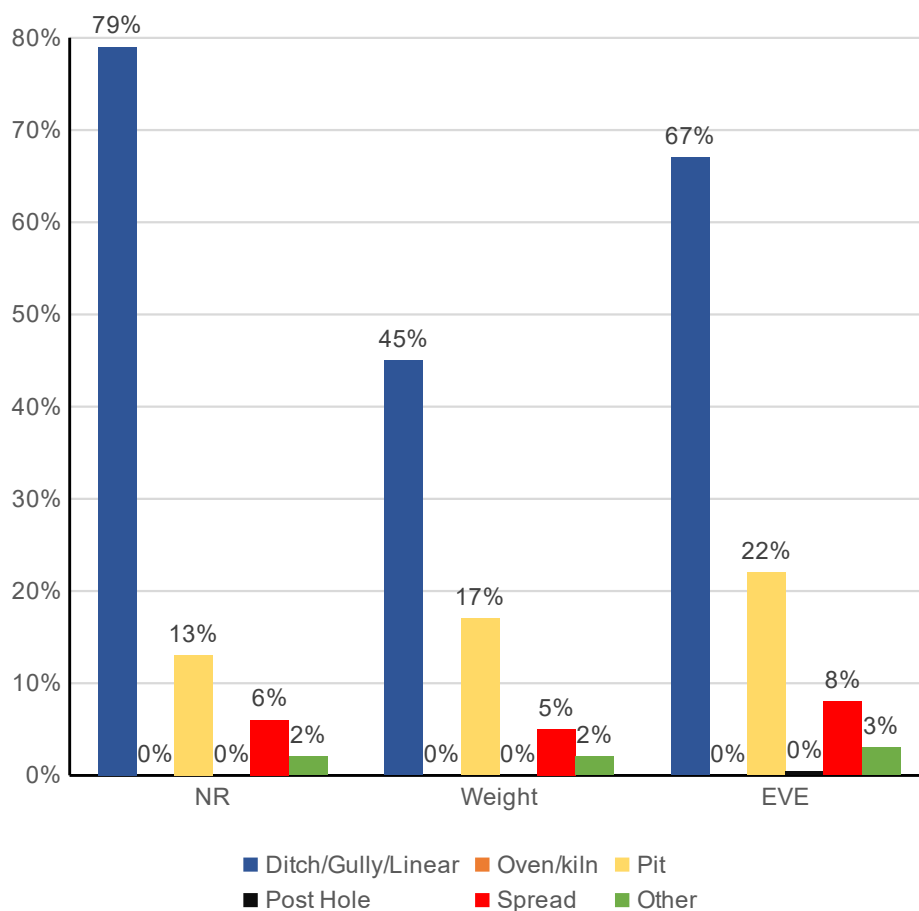
	?	0.24
	CAM 119	0.18
	CAM 218	0.10
	CAM 266	1.82
	CAM 267?	0.28
	CAM 515A or CAM 251?	0.06
GX (ELM 8B)	All	1.21
	?	0.12
	CAM 218	0.17
	CAM 243-244/246	0.04
	CAM 266	0.63
	CAM 267	0.25
GX (S)	All	3.20
	?	0.97
	CAM 218	0.25
	CAM 243-244/246	0.08
	CAM 266	1.90
HZ	All	0.13
	CAM 270B	0.05
	CAM 273	0.08
KX	All	0.08
	CAM 278	0.08
RCW	All	0.18
	CAM 108	0.18
RCW (BG)	All	0.09
	CAM 108	0.09
RCW (ELM 16)	All	0.25
	?	0.04
	CAM 266	0.21
RCW 2	All	0.62
	CAM 218	0.33
	CAM 231-232	0.18
	CAM 266	0.11
ROW (ELM 19)	All	0.01
	CAM 154	0.01
ROW (ELM 6)	All	0.44
	CAM 218	0.20
	CAM 270B	0.24
ROW (ELM 7)	All	0.09
	CAM 243-244/246	0.09
TZ	All	0.06
	CAM 195	0.06
UR (BSW)	All	0.06
	CAM 27	0.06
UR (FSW/EGW)	All	0.09
	CAM 24	0.05
	CAM 29	0.09
Total		24.82

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

Context	Feature type	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)	EVE
F5	Pit	7	102	15	0.13
F15	Ditch	1	3	3	0.00
F24	Post-hole	1	4	4	0.06
F29	Ditch	1	6	6	0.00
F35	Pit	1	15	15	0.08
F38	Ditch	7	66	9	0.00
F67	Ditch	3	21	7	0.00
F78	Field boundary ditch	4	48	12	0.00
F80	Ditch	16	203	13	0.30
F89	Gully	5	166	33	0.00
F93	Pit	3	13	4	0.00
F94	Pit	7	29	4	0.00
F97	Ditch	3	16	5	0.04
F98	Pit/tree-throw	2	3	2	0.00
F112	Pottery kiln/kiln related feature	2	5	3	0.00
F113	Pit fill	13	65	5	0.13
F114	Pit fill	8	62	8	0.21
F116	Pit fill	13	94	7	0.35
F117	Silt patch	12	76	6	0.08
F118	Ditch	3	13	4	0.05
F120	Ditch	4	99	25	0.00
F121	Ditch	4	29	7	0.10
F127	Gully	1	138	138	0.00
F128	Ditch	3	31	10	0.00
F131	Pit	191	2,721	14	4.38
F132	Ditch	1,205	9,240	8	11.20
F134	Gully	40	233	6	0.11
F135	Ditch	25	1,227	49	0.00
F139	Ditch	127	996	8	1.08
F140	Ditch	11	52	5	0.11
F141	Ditch	7	103	15	0.15
F142	Ditch	6	177	30	0.27
F143	Ditch	2	13	7	0.00
F144	Ditch	1	5	5	0.00
F146	Ditch	1	8	8	0.00
F147	Ditch	2	12	6	0.00
F151	Ditch	1	3	3	0.00
F152	Ditch	8	74	9	0.00
F159	Pit	1	28	28	0.00
F160	Ditch	10	61	6	0.00
F162	Ditch	38	487	13	0.83
F164	Ditch	5	25	5	0.00
F165	Post-hole	1	5	5	0.04
F166	Pit	32	299	9	0.34
F168	Pit	6	97	16	0.00
F170	Ditch	5	16	3	0.00
F172	Ditch/gully	1	3	3	0.00

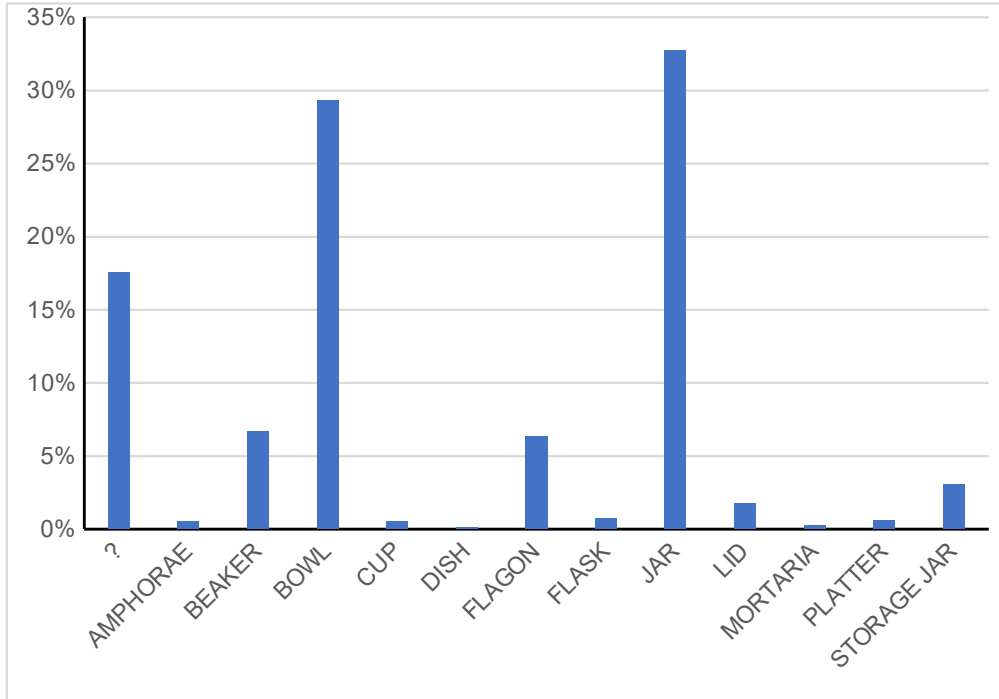
F174	Ditch	6	2	0	0.00
F177	?Ditch	9	106	12	0.16
F178	?Ditch	1	7	7	0.00
F183	Pit	2	20	10	0.00
F184	Silt patch	2	111	56	0.14
F187	Ditch	40	285	7	0.14
F188	Ditch	1	74	74	0.00
F189	?Ditch	13	52	4	0.06
F190	Pit	3	8	3	0.03
F193	Ditch	1	12	12	0.00
F196	Ditch	5	35	7	0.13
F202	Ditch	11	350	32	0.08
F204	Ditch	11	86	8	0.33
F205	Ditch	4	83	21	0.18
F212	Ditch	85	655	8	1.21
F213	Pit/tree-throw	1	6	6	0.08
F214	Pit	1	5	5	0.00
F221	Ditch/gully	7	96	14	0.18
L4	Burnt patch	8	39	5	0.08
L5	Spread	139	1,113	8	1.98
Total		2,200	20,337	9	24.82

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

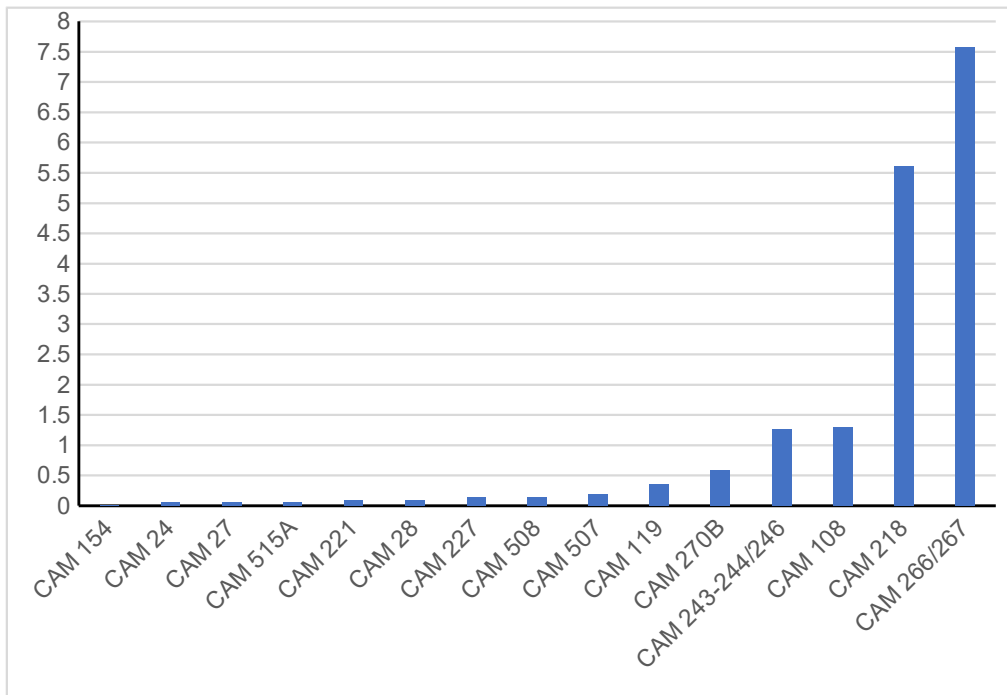


Graph 1 Percentage of the Late Iron Age-Roman pottery by sherd count, weight, and EVE from the main depositional contexts.

The distribution of the Late Iron Age to Roman pottery by the depositional context shows that the majority of the material by sherd count, weight and EVE came from ditches followed by pits, while only a small proportion came from other types of context (Graph 1). The pottery assemblage is dominated by jars which account for 33% of the EVE, followed by bowls at 29% and then by beakers (Graph 2). Some forms, notably mortaria and lids, are uncommon (Graph 3). Furthermore, most of the unidentified vessel types, which account for 18% of the assemblage, are of bowls and jars.



Graph 2 Vessel function by percentage of EVE for the Late Iron Age-Roman pottery.



Graph 3 Possible Roman vessel forms from the Elmstead kilns in ascending frequency of EVE.

There was small collection of Late Iron Age grog-tempered pottery and related wares (fabrics GTW, GTW BG, GTW GREY, GTW OX, GTW OX BG, GTWS, GTWS BG, GTWS OX) which together account for 2% of the assemblage by sherd count, 9% by sherd weight, and 2% of the EVE. However, there is little in the way of identifiable vessel forms, which are limited to examples of the Cam 256 jar (EVE:0.08), a bowl (EVE:0.05) of uncertain form, and a Cam 270B storage jar (EVE:0.18) (Table 7). The majority of the Late Iron Age grog-tempered pottery and related wares was residual, and was recovered from contexts with later Roman pottery. Only two contexts – ditches F193 and F202 – contained sherds of Late Iron Age grog-tempered and related pottery which was not residual. The small assemblage of Late Iron Age pottery suggests some limited occupation in the area during the period immediately preceding the Claudian conquest.

The majority of the Roman pottery fabrics and vessel forms indicate that the bulk of the assemblage dates to the early Roman period and the Claudian-Neronian period. Fine sandy ware/early grey wares (FSW/EGW) pottery accounts for 22% of the assemblage by sherd count, 18% by sherd weight and 15% of the EVE. There was also a small assemblage of early Roman Romanising Oxidized wares (ROW) which account for 4% of the assemblage by sherd count, 4% by sherd weight and 2% of the EVE. Early Roman vessel forms dating from the Claudian period to the late 1st century (AD 80) or the early/mid-2nd century AD account for a sizeable proportion of the Late Iron Age-Roman pottery EVE. The Cam 108, Cam 218, Cam 266/Cam 267(?) and Cam 243-244/246, which all appeared during the Claudian period, account for 58% of the EVE or 69% if the unidentifiable vessels are excluded from the EVE total. The Cam 218 bowl and the Cam 266 jar alone account for 51% of the EVE or 61% when the unidentified vessels are excluded. Pottery wares appearing from the early/mid-2nd century AD onwards, such as Colchester colour-coated wares (fabric CZ) and black-burnished and related wares (fabrics GA, GB, KX) are either absent or quasi-absent (see below). It is notable that the common Roman grey ware Cam 268 jar, which dates from c AD125/150 onwards, is absent from the assemblage.

A substantial proportion of the Roman pottery from the evaluation appears to be of kiln wasters and/or kiln seconds and misfired/dicoloured pottery. The Roman pottery from the evaluation shows an absence of any sign of use and there are no traces of sooting or white mineral deposits from the heating of water which are commonly noted on pottery recovered from domestic contexts. A large proportion of the pottery has been classified into sub-fabrics of the fine sandy ware/early grey wares (fabric FSW/EGW), Roman grey wares (fabric GX), Romanising oxidized ware (ROW), and black surface wares (fabric BSW) fabrics. These sub-fabrics appear to consist of misfired and unevenly fired pottery and represent variants of the same original fabric, which can often merge into each other. The powdery natures of some of the fine sandy ware/early grey ware pottery might be due to under firing. The lack of control over the kiln atmosphere produced uneven firing and considerable variation in the final colour of the pottery surface (black, good grey, patchy grey, to orange) and core (reduced, oxidized, sandwich). A similar variation in fabrics has been noted with the early Roman pottery produced at Bourne Hill, Wherstead (Symonds 2001, 13), Bear's Lane, Lavenham (Newton *et al.* 2022, 174), and Pine Dell, Capel St Mary (Benfield *et al.* 2021, 39, 46).

The fine sandy ware/early grey wares (fabric FSW/EGW) are all characterised by powdery surfaces with abundant fine sand, mica and occasional red/orange nodules. Some variants, however, can have orange/buff oxidized cores with grey surfaces (fabric FSW/EGW ELM 8A), some have thin and patchy light grey surfaces (fabric FSW/EGW ELM 5), and others a sandwich-like fabric with light and darker grey band (fabric FSW/EGW ELM 4). Similar variation is also to be seen amongst the standard Roman grey ware (fabrics GX, GX S) pottery from the site. This includes some sherds incompletely reduced with a sandwich fabric with a grey core, orange margins and a good grey surface (fabric GX ELM 3) and sherds with orange cores but with a good grey surface (fabric GX ELM 8B). There is also a small quantity of black surface wares, most of which also appear to be Elmstead products (fabric BSW 1 ELM 1/BSW ELM 2) as this material is unevenly fired with black to patchy black surfaces, sometimes with cracked surfaces, and a buff/orange core. Black surface ware vessel forms mostly consist of examples

of the Cam 218 bowl, occasional lids (Cam 507, Cam 508) and possible examples of the Cam 221 bowl (Table 7).

Pottery forms found in the fine sandy ware/early grey ware (FSW/EGW), presumably produced at Elmstead, include the Cam 108 beaker, Cam 266 jar, Cam 218 bowl and Cam 243-244/246 bowl, while the rare examples of the Cam 119 butt-beaker copy might also be local products. There are also occasional copies of terra nigra platters (fabrics UR FSW/EGW, FSW/EGW ELM 4) with examples of the Cam 24 and Cam 28 (Table 7), which appear to be Elmstead products.

There are sherds from the early Roman (AD 43-54) Cam 154 flagon (EVE:0.01) which came from ditch F162 and spread L5. This vessel is also a possible Elmstead product as it is found in an unusual Romanising oxidized ware (ROW ELM 19) and the handle from L5 is a possible waster as it has an incipient bubble forming on the interior vessel wall (Figs 24.39 & Fig 24.43). It is worth noting that ring-necked flagons of the Cam 154 and Cam 154/155 varieties are often associated with the military market. Other vessels in Romanising oxidized ware (fabric ROW) and related fabrics include examples of the Cam 218 bowl, Cam 243-244/246 bowl and possibly the Cam 270B storage jar (Table 7).

Roman pottery wasters were recovered from the following contexts: ditch F120, pit F131, ditch F132, ditch F162, ?ditch F177, and spread L5. Most of the wasters came from pit F131 and included warped and folded over rims, deformed body sherds, vesiculated sherds, and sherds with raised bubble-like protrusions, although there are no sherds with spalling (Figs 21-22). All of the heavily deformed and warped sherds are in the fabrics GX and GX (S), and the only identifiable vessel forms noted among the pottery wasters from pit F131 and ditch F132 are the Cam 218 bowl and the Cam 266 jar. It is worth noting that the Cam 218 bowls from pit F131 were all made in a thin-walled finer and crisp Roman grey ware (fabric GX) with a smooth burnished surface, while in contrast the Cam 266 jars are found in a coarser sandier Roman grey ware (fabric GX S) fabric with rough unburnished surfaces. The pottery from pit F131 clearly consists of a dump from a nearby kiln while the large pottery deposit from ditch F132 is also suggestive of kiln waste given the bias towards misfired fabrics and the restricted range of vessel forms, although there are fewer pottery wasters in this deposit. It is worth noting the single waster in a Late Iron Age grog-tempered fabric from ditch F132, although there is no other evidence to suggest pottery production on the site during the Late Iron Age.

The evidence from the evaluation indicates that Elmstead was primarily manufacturing a restricted range of Roman pottery forms, mostly jars and bowls, in fine sandy/early grey wares (fabric FSW/EGW), in the standard Roman grey ware (fabrics GX, GX S) and in Romanising oxidized ware (fabric ROW). Pottery wasters indicate production of the Cam 266 jar (Fig 23.19, 26-27) and the Cam 218 bowl (Fig 23.20, 23-24), while misfired/discoloured pottery indicates production also of the Cam 108 beaker with comb-stabbing decoration (Fig 23.21, Fig 24.37) and the Cam 243-244/246 bowl (Fig 23.22). Rarer vessel forms which may also have been manufactured here include butt-beaker copies (Cam 119) (Fig 24.42), copies of terra nigra platters (Cam 24, Cam 28) (Fig 24.34, 41), the Cam 154 flagon (Fig 24.39), Cam 270B storage jar (Fig 23.28), and various lids (Cam 507, Cam 508, Cam 515A or Cam 251 bowl). In contrast, the nearby Roman pottery production centre at Ardleigh was manufacturing a slightly wider range of vessels during the early Roman period (Going and Belton 1999), notably including some finer decorated table wares with examples of the Cam 122-123 beakers and copies of Samian Drag. 29 and Drag. 37 bowls (Cam 68/329, Cam 330), all of which are absent from the Elmstead assemblage (Table 9). The early Roman pottery kilns at Colchester (kilns 23, 26, 34-35) were more geared towards the production of beakers, various flagons, copies of Pompeian dishes and Gallo-Belgic wares, mortaria, and other specialist wares such as honey pots, alongside bowls and jars (CAR 10, 488-99; Hull 1963). Some other early Roman pottery sites in southeastern England like Elmstead produced a similar limited range of vessels. The kiln at Stowmarket, for example, was mostly making examples of the Cam 218 and Cam 266 (Table 9) (Plouviez 1989). It is possible, however, that the rather restricted range of vessel forms manufactured at Elmstead reflects the small number of contexts so far uncovered with dumps of local pottery, and is not representative of the full range and date of the Elmstead Roman pottery kiln repertoire. This can only be answered by further archaeological investigation of the site,

although the rarity of 2nd century AD pottery in the evaluation (see below) suggests that pottery production beyond the later 1st century AD is unlikely or occurred on a limited scale.

Form	Clacton road, Elmstead	Ardleigh	Bourne Hill, Wherstead	Pine Dell, Capel St Mary	Stowmarket
CAM 16	-	-	X	X	-
CAM 17?	-	-	-	X	-
CAM 21	-	-	X	-	-
CAM 24	-	X	X	-	-
CAM 27	R?	X	-	-	-
CAM 28	R?	X	X	-	-
CAM 30	-	X	-	-	-
CAM 42?	-	-	-	X	-
CAM 46/311	-	R	-	-	-
CAM 68/329	-	R	R	R	-
CAM 94	-	-	-	X	-
CAM 100	-	-	X	-	-
CAM 108	X	X	X	-	-
CAM 119	R?	X	X	-	-
CAM 122-123	-	X	-	-	-
CAM 140	-	-	R	R	-
CAM 154	R	-	X	X	-
CAM 154/155	-	-	X	X	-
CAM 166	-	-	R	-	-
CAM 175	-	R	-	-	-
CAM 195	-	-	R	-	-
CAM 199	-	X	-	-	-
CAM 218	X	X	X	R	X
CAM 221	R	-	-	-	-
CAM 227	?	-	-	-	-
CAM 231-232/ narrow-necked jars	?	R	X	X	-
CAM 241/242	-	-	X	-	-
CAM 243- 244/246	X	X	-	-	-
CAM 252?	-	-	-	-	X
CAM 266/267	X	X	X	-	X
CAM 270B	R	-	X	-	-
CAM 287-290	-	R	-	-	-
CAM 298	-	X	-	-	-
CAM 315/319	-	R	-	-	-
CAM 330	-	R	-	-	-
CAM 507	R?	X	X	-	-
CAM 508	R?	X	-	-	-
CAM 513	-	X	-	-	-
CAM 515A/ CAM 251 bowl	R?	-	-	R	-
Lid-seated jar	-	-	R	-	-
Bowl	-	-	-	-	X
Ceramic patera	-	-	R	-	-

Flanged bowl with applied decoration	-	-	X	-	-
--------------------------------------	---	---	---	---	---

Table 9 Roman pottery forms from various early Roman (Claudian to the late 1st/early 2nd century AD) pottery production sites in southern-eastern England (Benfield *et al.* 2021; Gill *et al.* 2001; Going & Belton 1999; Plouviez 1989).

Non-kiln pottery

Ditch F212 contained two early Roman flagons (c AD 43-69) with examples of the Cam 146 (EVE: 0.56; a slightly unusual form with the typical heavy double-moulded rim of the Cam 146 but with a groove/ring below making it slightly similar to the Cam 154) (Fig 23.30) and the Cam 148 (EVE:1.00) (Fig 23.29) which which are both found in a standard DJ fabric making them unlikely to be Elmstead product, although this cannot be completely ruled out. Gully F89 produced a *terra nigra* platter base (fabric UR FSW/EGW) with a stamp of IVAAM or IVAAAA or VVVVAI (?) (Fig 21.6). A Cam 27 *terra nigra* platter in fabric UR (BSW) from ditch F187 is also a non-Elmstead product. A small fragment from a Colchester or continental Cam 195 mortarium (EVE:0.06) was recovered from ditch F132. From the ditch F162 there was a Cam 119 butt beaker (EVE:0.18) in fabric GX (Fig 24.38) and a possible Cam 108 (?) (EVE:0.18) in fabric RCW (Fig 24.36). A sherd of Brockley Hill/Verulamium region oxidized ware from an unidentified vessel (EVE:0.03) dating to AD 43-160 came from ditch F140.

There is a small quantity of Roman pottery imported to the site, most of which dates from the later 1st and the 2nd century AD. There was a rim from Baetican Dressel 20 olive oil amphora (Dr20D), dating to AD 70-110 (Fig 21.5) which came from pit F5. A small worn sherd (most of the slip has been lost) from a central Gaulish samian (fabric BACG) Drag. 40 cup (Fig 24.40), dating to AD 160-220, came from spread L5. It is worth noting that this is the only sherd of Samian recovered during the evaluation. Ditch terminus F141 contained two black-burnished vessels: a Cam 279A/B jar (Fig 23.32) in fabric GA dating to AD 120-220, and a Cam 40B dish (Fig 23.31) in fabric GB dating to AD 110/125-275. A Cam 37A/38A bowl (Fig 23.33) in fabric GB (?), dating to AD 120-180/220, came from field boundary ditch F142. This pottery suggests some limited Roman activity during the 2nd century AD, while later Roman pottery is completely lacking.

Catalogue of illustrated pottery

- Fig 21.5 F5 (1) Dressel 20 amphora
- Fig 21.6 F89 (30) Terra Nigra platter maker's stamp
- Fig 21.7 F131 (72) waster
- Fig 21.8 F131 (72) waster
- Fig 21.9 F131 (72) waster
- Fig 21.10 F131 (72) waster
- Fig 21.11 F131 (72) Cam 218 jar waster
- Fig 22.12 F131 (70) waster
- Fig 22.13 F131 (72) waster
- Fig 22.14 F131 (72) CAM 218 waster
- Fig 22.15 F131 (72) CAM 218 waster
- Fig 22.16 F131 (72) CAM 266 waster
- Fig 22.17 F131 (72) CAM 266 waster
- Fig 22.18 F131 (72) waster
- Fig 23.19 F131 (72) CAM 266 jar
- Fig 23.20 F131 (72) CAM 218 bowl
- Fig 23.21 F131 (72) CAM 108 beaker
- Fig 23.22 F132 (67) CAM 243-244/245 bowl
- Fig 23.23 F132 (67) CAM 218 bowl
- Fig 23.24 F132 (67) CAM 218 bowl
- Fig 23.25 F132 (67) CAM 267? jar
- Fig 23.26 F132 (67) CAM 266 jar
- Fig 23.27 F132 (122) CAM 266 jar
- Fig 23.28 F132 (67) CAM 270B jar

- Fig 23.29 F132 (67) CAM 148 flagon
- Fig 23.30 F132 (67) CAM 146 flagon
- Fig 24.31 F141 (76) CAM 40B bowl
- Fig 24.32 F141 (76 CAM 279A/B bowl
- Fig 24.33 F142 (75) CAM 37A/38A bowl
- Fig 24.34 F162 (86) CAM 24 platter
- Fig 24.35 F162 (86) F162) CAM 108 beaker
- Fig 24.36 F162 (86) CAM 108 beaker
- Fig 24.37 F162 (86) CAM 119 beaker
- Fig 24.38 F162 (86) ELM 19 flagon
- Fig 24.39 F187 (112) CAM 27 platter
- Fig 24.40 L5 (87) Drag 40 cup
- Fig 24.41 L5 (87) CAM 28 platter
- Fig 24.42 L5 (87) CAM 119 beaker
- Fig 24.43 L5 (89) ELM 19 flagon

6.1.4 Post-Roman pottery

The post-Roman pottery was recorded according to the fabric groups from CAR 7 (2000) (Table 10) while the number of vessels was determined by rim EVE (estimated vessel equivalent). There was a small assemblage of post-Roman pottery of only 21 sherds with a weight of 168g (Table 11) which was recovered from five features, although most of this material came from gully F222 (Table 12). This material dates to the medieval (fabrics F13, F13T, F20), post-medieval (fabric F45F) and modern (fabrics F48D, F51A) periods.

Fabric code	Fabric description	Fabric date range guide
F13	Early Medieval sandy wares	11th-early 13th century
F13T	Early Medieval sandy wares transitional	Early 12th-early 13th century
F20	Medieval sandy grey wares	c 1150-1375/1400
F45F	Westerwald stoneware	17th-18th century
F48D	Staffordshire-type white earthenwares	19th-20th century
F51A	Late slipped kitchenware	19th-20th century

Table 10 Post-Roman pottery fabrics recorded.

Fabric Group	Fabric description	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)
F13	Early Medieval sandy wares	1	3	3
F13T	Early Medieval sandy wares transitional	7	75	11
F20	Medieval sandy grey wares	5	60	12
F45F	Westerwald stoneware	1	4	4
F48D	Staffordshire-type white earthenwares	6	23	4
F51A	Late slipped kitchenware	1	3	3
Total		21	168	8

Table 11 Details on the post-Roman pottery.

Context	Description	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)
F37	Pit	1	3	3
F40	Pit	6	24	4
F96	Pit/tree-throw	1	3	3
F217	Gully	1	3	3
F222	Gully	12	135	11
Total		21	168	8

Table 12 Quantities of post-Roman pottery from specific features.

6.1.4 Ceramic building material (CBM)

There were 457 sherds of CBM with a weight of 47.3kg with a mean sherd weight of 140g (Table 13). The majority of the CBM consists of baked clay including many large structural fragments which possibly derive from a kiln. CBM was recovered from 33 features and two layers (Table 14). The majority of features produced very little in the way of CBM, with six or fewer sherds, while two features produced more noteworthy assemblages: ditch F132, which contained 59% of the CBM by sherd count and 82% by weight, and pit F131, which contained 18% of the total sherd count and 12% of the sherd weight.

CBM code	CBM type	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)
Roman				
RB	Roman brick	3	194	65
Post-Roman				
PT	Peg-tile	27	533	20
BR	Brick	10	541	54
Un-dated				
Unid. CBM		6	5	1
Baked clay		407	46,044	113
Daub		4	33	8
Total		457	47,350	140

Table 13 Building material by period and type.

Context	Description	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)
F5	Pit	1	33	33
F6	Ditch	3	372	124
F25	Ditch	3	2	1
F35	Pit	3	60	20
F40	Pit	17	299	18
F60	Pit	3	34	11
F75	Ditch	1	129	129
F87	Pit/tree-throw	3	3	1
F92	Pit	1	19	19
F96	Pit/tree-throw	2	8	4
F98	Pit/tree-throw	2	16	8
F101	Pit	1	11	11
F102	Pit	1	45	45
F109	Pit	1	26	26
F113	Pit fill	2	27	14
F117	Silt patch	1	2	2
F131	Pit	82	5,562	68
F132	Ditch	268	38,968	145
F134	Gully	3	11	4
F137	Pit	2	23	12
F139	Ditch	1	43	43
F141	Ditch	2	41	21
F160	Ditch	5	261	52
F170	Ditch	5	241	48
F171	Pit	18	400	22
F179	Ditch	3	166	55
F180	Pit	1	50	50
F193	Ditch	4	142	36

F201	Ditch	2	26	13
F202	Ditch	2	4	2
F204	Ditch	1	16	16
F212	Ditch	1	134	134
F214	Pit	1	8	8
L4	Burnt patch	5	28	6
L5	Spread	6	140	23
Total		457	47350	104

Table 14 Quantities of CBM from specific features and contexts.

Baked clay (Figs 25-26)

There was a good-sized assemblage of baked clay consisting of 407 sherds with a weight of just over 46kg and a high mean sherd weight of 113g (Table 15). The majority of the baked clay appears to be of large structural elements. Baked clay was recovered from 18 contexts, although the majority of this material came from ditch F132 and pit F131. Possible kiln/structural fragments and kiln furniture came from pit F131 and ditch F132 and, although it is not possible to identify most of these fragments, there are possible kiln supports/bars and a possible sherd from a kiln base with two circular vents with diameters of approximately 20-25mm.

Context	Description	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)
F60	Pit	3	34	11
F92	Pit	1	19	19
F117	Silt patch	1	2	2
F131	Pit	82	5,562	58
F132	Ditch	264	38,935	147
F134	Gully	3	11	4
F139	Ditch	1	43	43
F141	Ditch	2	41	21
F160	Ditch	5	261	52
F170	Ditch	5	241	48
F171	Pit	18	400	22
F179	Ditch	3	166	55
F193	Ditch	4	142	36
F201	Ditch	2	26	13
F202	Ditch	2	4	2
F204	Ditch	1	16	16
L4	Burnt patch	5	28	6
L5	Spread	5	113	23
Total		407	46,044	113

Table 15 Quantities of baked clay from specific features and contexts.

Catalogue of illustrated baked clay

- Fig 25.1 F132 (80) structural baked clay
- Fig 25.2 F132 (122) structural baked clay
- Fig 25.3 F132 (80) structural baked clay
- Fig 25.4 F132 (80) structural baked clay
- Fig 26.5 F132 (122) structural baked clay
- Fig 26.6 F132 (122) structural baked clay from the kiln floor?
- Fig 26.7 F132 (122) structural baked clay
- Fig 26.8 F179 (108) baked clay object

Roman CBM

Roman CBM was limited to three fragments of brick with a weight of 194g (Table 13) which came from pit F5, ditch F212 and spread L5.

Post-Roman CBM

There was a modest-sized assemblage of medieval/post-medieval peg-tile consisting of 27 sherds with a weight of 533g (Table 13). Peg-tile was recovered from ten features (ditch F6, pit F35, pit F40, pit/tree-throw F96, pit/tree-throw F98, pit F101, pit F109, pit fill F113, pit F137, and pit F180), although a considerable proportion came from pit F40 (14 pieces at 263g). Post-Roman brick was limited to 10 sherds with a weight of 541g (Table 13), which was recovered from seven features (ditch F6, pit F40, ditch F75, pit/tree-throw F96, pit F102, pit F137, and pit F214). Many of these same features also contained sherds of peg-tile. Most of the post-Roman brick consists of non-diagnostic fragments which cannot be closely dated, although most of them are probably post-medieval or modern (18th/19th to 20th century).

6.1.5 Conclusion

Table 16 summarizes the dating evidence for the features and layers which contained dateable pottery and ceramics. Apart from the occasional feature dating to the prehistoric or Late Iron Age, most of the activity dates to the early Roman period. Production of Roman pottery at Elmstead appears to have been short in duration and limited to the Claudian-Neronian period (AD 43-69). This activity seems to have been on a reasonably large scale, with the mass production of a limited range of standard early Roman pottery forms influenced by the nearby Colchester Roman pottery industry. Presumably, the pottery produced at Elmstead was intended for the local market, including possibly within Colchester itself. The presence of two pottery industries close to the Roman town of Colchester, at Ardleigh and Elmstead, raises the possibility that during the early Roman period these two sites were a major source of pottery supplied to Colchester. Furthermore, the standard Roman grey ware (fabrics GX, GX S) pottery produced at Elmstead cannot be distinguished from that manufactured at Colchester. Similar short-lived early Roman pottery production sites have been recently noted in southeastern England, at Church Road, Snape (Mustchin and Peachey 2018), Bourne Hill, Wherstead, (Gill *et al* 2001) and Pine Dell, Capel St Mary (Benfield *et al* 2021), all in Suffolk. It has been suggested that some of these early Roman kilns were located on villa estates (*ibid* 21, 48; Mustchin & Peachey 2018, 30), and the same could apply to the Elmstead pottery. The development and growth of the Colchester pottery industry during the course of the 1st century AD may have impacted and brought an end to the production of pottery at Elmstead. There appears to have been some limited activity on the site during the 2nd century AD, but there is no evidence for any 3rd or 4th century occupation or pottery production after the early Roman period. Finally, there are occasional features dating to the medieval and post-medieval/modern periods.

Context	Prehistoric	LIA-Roman	Post-Roman	CBM	Ceramic spot date
F5	-	BAET (DR20D), GX (S)	-	RB	AD 70-110
F6	-	-	-	BR, PT	Post-Medieval/Modern
F15	-	DJ	-	-	Roman
F22	HMF	-	-	-	Prehistoric
F23	HMF, HMGS	-	-	-	Prehistoric
F24	-	GTW OX BG	-	-	Late Iron Age?
F26	HMCRUMB	-	-	-	Prehistoric
F29	-	GX	-	-	Roman
F35	-	KX (CAM 278)	-	PT	Medieval/post-medieval
F37	-	-	F51A	-	19th-20th century
F38	-	GTW , FSW/EGW, FSW/EGW (ELM 4)	-	-	Early Roman

Context	Prehistoric	LIA-Roman	Post-Roman	CBM	Ceramic spot date
F40	-	-	F45F, F48D	BR, PT	19th-20th century
F60	HMGS	-	-	-	Prehistoric
F67	-	GX	-	-	Roman
F73	HMF	-	-	-	Prehistoric
F75	-	-	-	BR	Post-Medieval-Modern
F77	HMG (angular bipartite jar, jar), HMGS	-	-	-	Late Bronze Age- Early Iron Age
F78	-	GX (ELM 3), GX (ELM 13)	-	-	Early Roman
F80	-	GX (CAM 218), HZ	-	-	Prehistoric
F84	HMF	-	-	-	?
F87	-	-	-	UNID CBM	Early Roman
F89	-	UR (FSW/EGW)	-	-	Prehistoric
F92	HMGS	-	-	-	Early Roman
F93	-	BSW (ELM 1), DJ (CAM 108)	-	-	Early Roman
F94	-	GX (ELM 8B), GX (ELM 13), RCW 2	-	-	19th-20th century
F96	-	-	F48D	BR, PT	Early Roman
F97	-	GTWS, GX (ELM 8B) (CAM 243-244/246), MVW	-	-	Medieval/ post-medieval
F98	-	GX	-	PT	Medieval/ post-medieval
F101	-	-	-	PT	Post-medieval/ modern
F102	-	-	-	BR	Medieval/ post-medieval
F109	-	-	-	PT	Roman
F112	-	GX (S)	-	-	Early Roman?
F113	-	FSW/EGW, GTW, GX, RCW, RCW	-	PT (intrus?)	AD 43-80
F114	-	GX (CAM 266), RCW (CAM 266)	-	-	AD 43-80
F116	-	FSW/EGW (ELM 4) (CAM 266), GX, GX (S) (ELM 14), RCW 2 (CAM 266), RCW	-	-	Early Roman
F117	HMSG	BSW (ELM 1) (CAM 508), DZ, FSW/EGW (ELM 5), GX, GX (ELM 3)	-	-	Roman
F118	HMG	GX, GX (ELM 3)	-	-	Roman
F120	-	GX	-	-	Early Roman
F121	-	FSW/EGW (ELM 4), FSW/EGW (ELM 5) (CAM 108), GX (ELM 3)	-	-	Early Roman
F127	-	FSW/EGW	-	-	Early Roman
F128	-	BSW (ELM 1), FSW/EGW (ELM 5), GX	-	-	Early Roman
F131	HMF	BAET (DR20), FSW/EGW (CAM 108), FSW/EGW (ELM 5), FSW/EGW (ELM 8A) (CAM 108), GX (CAM 218), GX (ELM 3) (CAM 266), GX (ELM 13), GX (S) (CAM 266), GX (S) (ELM 14), HZ OX, MVV	-	-	Early Roman
F132	HMS	BAET (DR20), BSW (ELM 1) (CAM 218, CAM 221), BSW (ELM 2) (CAM 218), DJ (CAM 146, CAM 148), DZ, FSW/EGW (CAM 218, CAM 243-244/246, CAM 270B), FSW/EGW (ELM 4) (CAM 218), FSW/EGW (ELM 5) (CAM 108,	-	-	Early Roman

Context	Prehistoric	LIA-Roman	Post-Roman	CBM	Ceramic spot date
		CAM 119, CAM 218), FSW/EGW (ELM 8A) (CAM 218), GTW, GX (CAM 218, CAM 243-244/246), GX (ELM 3) (CAM 266), GX (ELM 8B) (CAM 218, CAM 266, CAM 267), HZ, ROW, ROW (ELM 6) (CAM 218, CAM 270B), ROW (ELM 7) (CAM 243-244/246), TZ (CAM 195)			
F134	-	BSW 1 (ELM 1), FSW/EGW, FSW/EGW (ELM 4), FSW/EGW (ELM 5), FSW/EGW (ELM 8A), GX (JAR), GX (ELM 3), GX (ELM 8B), ROW (ELM 6)	-	-	Early Roman
F135	-	GTW, GX (S)	-	-	Roman
F137	-	-	-	BR, PT	Post-medieval/modern
F139	-	BSW 1 (ELM 1), DJ, FSW/EGW, FSW/EGW (ELM 4), FSW/EGW (ELM 8A), GX, GX (ELM 3) (CAM 219), GX (S) (CAM 218), ROW (ELM 6)	-	-	Early Roman
F140	-	BSW 1 (ELM 1), FJ, FSW/EGW (ELM 8A), GX (CAM 108), GX (ELM 3), ROW (ELM 6)	-	-	Early Roman
F141	-	GA (CAM 279A/B), GB (CAM 40B), GX, GX (S), HZ (CAM 270B)	-	-	2nd century AD
F142	-	GB (CAM 37A/38A), GX, GX (ELM 3), GX (S), ROW	-	-	2nd century AD
F143	-	GX	-	-	Roman
F144	-	GTWS	-	-	Late Iron Age
F146	-	ROW	-	-	Early Roman
F147	-	GTW, RCW	-	-	Late Iron Age- Early Roman
F151	-	BSW 1 (ELM 1)	-	-	Roman
F152	-	GX, GX (ELM 3), GX (ELM 8B)	-	-	Roman
F159	-	GX (S)	-	-	Roman
F160	-	CSOW, FSW/EGW (ELM 4), GX, HZ	-	-	Roman
F162	-	FSW/EGW, FSW/EGW (ELM 8A) (CAM 108), GX (CAM 108, CAM 119), RCW (CAM 108), RCW (BG) (CAM 108), ROW (ELM 19) (CAM 154), UR (FSW/EGW) (CAM 24)	-	-	Early Roman
F164	-	FSW/EGW (ELM 5), GX	-	-	Roman
F165	-	RCW	-	-	Late Iron Age- Early Roman
F166	-	BSW 2, BSW (ELM 2), FSW/EGW, FSW/EGW (ELM 4), GX (CAM 218, CAM 266), GX (ELM 3), GX (S), HZ (CAM 273)	-	-	Early Roman
F168	-	FSW/EGW (ELM 4), GX	-	-	Roman
F170	-	BSW 1 (ELM 1), GX	-	-	Roman
F172	-	RCW	-	-	Late Iron Age- Early Roman
F174	-	GX, RCW 1	-	-	Roman
F177	-	FSW/EGW (CAM 266), FSW/EGW (ELM 4), GX (CAM 270B), GX (S)	-	-	Early Roman
F178	-	GX (ELM 3)	-	-	Roman
F179	HMS	-	-	-	Prehistoric

Context	Prehistoric	LIA-Roman	Post-Roman	CBM	Ceramic spot date
F180	-	-	-	PT	Medieval/ post-medieval
F181	HMS	-	-	-	Prehistoric
F183	-	FSW/EGW (ELM 4), GX (ELM 8B)	-	-	Early Roman
F184	-	FSW/EGW (ELM 5), HZ (CAM 273)	-	-	Early Roman
F187	-	BSW 1 (ELM 1), FSW/EGW (ELM 4), GX, GX (S) (ELM 14), ON/WA, RCW (CAM 266), UR (BSW) (CAM 27)	-	-	Early Roman
F188	-	HZ	-	-	Late Iron Age- Early Roman
F189	HMS	FSW/EGW (CAM 243-244/246), RCW (BG), RCW 1	-	-	Early Roman
F190	HMSG	GTW OX, GTWS, RCW 2	-	-	Late Iron Age- Early Roman
F191	HMS (shouldered jar upright rim), HMSF	-	-	-	Late Bronze Age- Early Iron Age
F193	-	GTWS OX	-	-	Late Iron Age
F196	-	FSW/EGW (ELM 4), FSW/EGW (ELM 5), GTW (BG), GTWS (BG), GX (CAM 266)	-	-	Early Roman
F201	HMF, HMS	-	-	-	Prehistoric
F202	-	GTW, GTW OX (CAM 256)	-	-	Late Iron Age
F204	HMF, HMS	FSW/EGW (ELM 4), GX, RCW 1, RCW 2 (CAM 218)	-	-	Early Roman
F205	-	HZ, RCW, RCW 2 (CAM 231-232), ROW	-	-	Late Iron Age- Early Roman
F212	-	BSW 1 (ELM 1) (CAM 507, CAM 508), FSW/EGW (CAM 266), FSW/EGW (ELM 4), FSW/EGW (ELM 5) (CAM 108), GX (CAM 218, CAM 266), GX (ELM 3) (CAM 266), GX (S) (ELM 14), HZ OX, RCW 2	-	RB	Early Roman
F213	-	FSW/EGW (ELM 13)	-	-	Early Roman
F214	-	GX (S) (ELM 14)	-	BR	Post-medieval/ modern
F217	-	-	F13	-	1000-1225
F221	-	GTW OX (CAM 270B), ON	-	-	ROMAN
F222	-	-	F13T, F20	--	1125-1375/1400
L4	-	FSW/EGW, GX (CAM 218), GX (ELM 13), GX (S), HZ	-	-	Early Roman
L5	-	BACG (DRAG 40), BSW (ELM 2) (CAM 507), BSW 2, FSW/EGW (CAM 243-244/246), FSW/EGW (ELM 14), FSW/EGW (ELM 5), GTW GREY, GX (CAM 108, CAM 218, CAM 243-244/246), GX (ELM 3) (CAM 119, CAM 266, CAM 515A), GX (ELM 8B) (CAM 266), GX (ELM 13), GX (S) (CAM 243-244/246), GX (S) (ELM 14), RCW 2, ROW (ELM 6) (CAM 218), ROW (ELM 19), UR (FSW/EGW) (CAM 28)	-	RB	Early Roman (rare 2nd.century AD sherds)

Table 16 Approximate dates for the individual features and layers.

6.2 Small finds, discarded metalwork and iron nails

by Laura Pooley

6.2.1 Small finds

Small finds from sealed contexts were rare. A post-medieval/modern D-shaped iron buckle (SF1) came from pit F101 with an unidentifiable fragment of copper-alloy (SF2) from pit F166. A fragment of possible baked clay object (SF3) and a probable fragment of triangular loomweight (SF4) were also recovered from ditches F132 and F204, respectively.

Interesting metal-detected finds included a small lead weight (SF5), thimbles (SF7, SF11), studs (SF6, SF14), buttons (SF10, SF13), coins (SF9, SF12) and what might be part of a hairpin (SF8). Five are of post-medieval/modern date and the rest are undated (see Table 17 below).

Small find no.	Context / location	Finds no.	Description	Date
From contexts				
SF1	F101	41	D-shaped iron buckle in very poor condition, 29.3mm x 28.7mm x 8.0mm, 10.8g.	Post-medieval/modern
SF2	F166	135	Very small fragment of copper-alloy, not identifiable, 14.2mm x 11.3mm x 7.3mm, 2.1g.	Undated
SF3	F132	79	Small fragment of baked clay, possibly from an object but could just be a piece of daub, fine sandy fabric with occasional small grit inclusions, pink surface, grey/brown interior.	?Late Iron Age/Roman
SF4	F204	124	Fragment of baked clay, probably from the corner of a triangular loomweight, fine sandy fabric with occasional small grit inclusions, orangey-red surface, grey/brown interior.	Middle/Late Iron Age to early Roman
Metal-detected finds				
SF5	T2 spoil heap	45	Small lead weight, irregularly-shaped but mostly oval with a flat base and slight doming, and a large (slightly) off-centre perforation (6mm diameter), 18.3 by 16.2mm and 6.7mm thick, 10.1g.	Undated
SF6	L1, between T17 & T22	47	Small copper-alloy stud, round domed head, square-sectioned shank, 10mm diameter, 6.6mm high, 0.7g.	Undated
SF7	L1, T12	56	Two fragments of a copper-alloy thimble, 1.4g.	Post-medieval
SF8	T33 spoil heap	102	Copper-alloy sphere with very slight protruding knob that might be part of a shank/stem, could possibly be from something like a hairpin, 11.3mm high, 9.4mm diameter, 3.1g.	Undated
SF9	T54 spoil heap	132	Possible fragment of copper-alloy coin, illegible, c 10.2mm diameter, 2.5mm thickness, 0.9g.	Undated
SF10	T48 spoil heap	133	Brass button, flat round head with central flower head and border of ovals and a wavy-dotted line, with alpha style shank dating from 1800 onwards (Peacock 1989, 69), 13.3mm diameter, 6.4mm high, 1.8g.	1800 onwards
SF11	T48 spoil heap	134	Most of a squashed and damaged copper-alloy thimble, plain head and band around the base with a band of circumferential dots between. Measurements for squashed and damaged thimble not as it was originally – 21.4mm high, 18.3mm wide, 2.6g.	Post-medieval
SF12	T48 spoil heap	136	Farthing of George V 1912	1912
SF13	T48 spoil heap	136	Brass button with domed head and broken shank, 11.4mm diameter, 4.8mm high, 1.6g.	Later post-medieval/modern
SF14	T48	136	Copper-alloy stud with round (but damaged) slightly	Undated

	spoil heap		domed head and a square-sectioned shank (incomplete), c 23.4mm diameter, 7.2mm high, 1.9g.	
--	------------	--	--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--

Table 17 The small finds.

6.2.2 Discarded metalwork

The discarded metalwork is recorded in Tables 18 and 19. Shotgun cartridges and fragments of iron wire were recovered from modern pit/tree-throw F96, and a small unidentifiable fragment of iron from pit F93. Among the discarded metal-detected finds were a modern coin, buttons, a tack and iron nail, along with unidentifiable pieces of copper-alloy and lead.

Context no.	Finds no.	Description	Date
F93	40	Small fragment of unidentifiable iron, 5.2g.	Undated
F96	35	Two shotgun cartridge caps, 9.6g (discarded). 75 fragments of iron wire, 140.4g (discarded).	Modern

Table 18 Discarded metalwork from contexts.

Finds no.	Location	Description
38	T11 spoil heap	Bronze coin, relatively modern (20th century), completely illegible, 20.6mm diameter, 2.3g (discarded).
39	T1 spoil heap	Two small pieces of copper-alloy, unidentifiable, 1.5g (discarded).
46	L1, north of T15	Lump of lead, 30.7g (discarded).
48	L1, east of T12	Probable button head with shank missing, round and domed, modern, 16.2mm diameter, 1.5g (discarded).
57	L1, T13	Lump of lead, 61.2g (discarded).
64	T26 spoil heap	Brass general service button with royal coat of arms on front and on reverse 'COMPTON & SONS LONDON', poor condition, 24mm diameter, 8mm thick, 4.7g (discarded).
104	T41 spoil heap	Twisted and folded lump of lead, 72.3g (discarded).
105	T30 spoil heap	Twisted and folded lump of lead, 27.1g (discarded).
119	T46 spoil heap	Modern copper-alloy tack, 17.7mm diameter, 4.0g (discarded). Iron nail, 47.8mm long, 13.7g (discarded).

Table 19 Discarded metal-detected finds.

6.2.3 Iron nails

Ten fragments of iron nails (189.7g) came from three medieval/post-medieval features, three post-medieval/modern features and one modern feature. All have been recorded in Table 20 and discarded.

Context	Finds no.	Description
F6	2	Probable iron nail, largely obscured within dirt and corrosion, clenched at 90°, 14.4g.
F35	14	Iron nail shank, 7.0g.
F40 Fill B	19	Two iron nails, one incomplete, one complete and very long (143mm, now bent into a U-shape), heads damaged, 58.4g
F87	34	Incomplete iron nail with tip missing, large, small round head, round-sectioned shank, 38.6g, probably post-medieval/modern.
F109	43	Iron nail, either complete or with tip missing, flat round head, 88.9mm long, 32.6g.
F137	88	Three fragments of iron nails, square-sectioned shanks, two flat round heads, 21.3g.
F180	129	Iron nail shank, 17.4g.

Table 20 Iron nails listed by context.

6.3 Miscellaneous finds

by Laura Pooley

Fragments of post-medieval/modern glass were recovered from F37, F60, F96 and F180, and a fragment of post-medieval clay tobacco pipe stem came from F40. A piece of metal-working debris came from the surface of F147, with fragments of coal/coke from F35, F109 and F116, and oyster shell from F40 and F87. One or two pieces of burnt flint, representing only a background scatter of material, came from F16, F75, F92 and F148, with a larger assemblage of 23 pieces of burnt flint from F77. This may be a deliberate deposit of material from a camp fire or hearth. All have been recorded in Table 21 below and discarded.

Context	Finds no.	Description
Glass		
F37	15	Fragment of post-medieval/modern olive green bottle glass, 4.1g.
F60	17	Fragment of post-medieval/modern olive green bottle glass, 2.3g.
F96	35	Fragment of post-medieval/modern olive green bottle glass and a fragment of clear modern bottle glass (embossed), 17.6g.
F180	129	Fragment of post-medieval/modern olive green bottle glass, 3.9g.
Clay tobacco pipe		
F40 Fill A	18	Stem fragment, 2.1g.
Oyster shell		
F40 Fill A	18	Two shells, 85.1g.
F40 Fill B	19	Four fragments, 19.1g.
F87	34	One fragment, 6.5g.
Metal-working debris		
F147	82	Fragment, 44.9g (surface find).
Burnt flint		
F16	5	Two flints, cracked and crazed, burnt white and grey, 10.4g.
F75	22	Two flints, cracked, burnt pink and red, 17.3g.
F77	25	23 flints, cracked, most only slightly discoloured, shades of red and pink, 165.3g.
F92	31	One flint, cracked and crazed, burnt grey and red, 31.0g.
F148	89	One flint, cracked, burnt red, 12.6g.
Coal/coke		
F35	14	Fragment, 3.2g.
F109	43	Fragment, 3.3g.
F116 Fill B	62	Three fragments, 4.9g.

Table 21 Glass, clay tobacco pipe, oyster shell, metal-working debris, burnt flint and coal/coke.

6.4 Flints (Fig 27)

by Adam Wightman

Seven worked flints were recovered during the archaeological evaluation. Five were excavated from the fills of archaeological features (F92, F148, F166 and F180) and two were picked out of the ploughsoil (L1/U/S) during the machining of the trenches. The raw material used to produce the worked flints in this assemblage was nodular flint. The flint was either grey or mid brown/grey in colour.

A secondary flake with evidence of use-wear/edge-damage came from pit F92. The flake is not closely datable. A complete barbed-and-tanged arrowhead was recovered from pit F148 (Fig 27). Both faces of the arrowhead have been carefully retouched using pressure flaking, creating a thin (5mm), symmetrical arrowhead, which is longer (36mm) than it is wide (25mm). The retouch is invasive, covering the entire surface of both sides leaving no cortex on the piece. The barbs are marginally shorter than the tang and are rounded. The tang is squared. Barbed-and-

tanged arrowheads are commonly found on sites dated throughout the period 2500 to 1500 BC (Butler 2002, 162).

Two of the worked flints were residual in later contexts (early Roman pit F166 and post-medieval/modern pit F180). A rough hard-hammer flake with short length of retouch and a blade with at least two small areas of neat retouch were recovered from pit F166. A retouched flake came from pit F180. Two retouched flakes were also recovered from the ploughsoil (L1/U/S). The larger piece is either a scraper with a considerable amount of edge damage, or a denticulate with an area of smooth abrupt retouch to facilitate the holding of the piece. The blade from F166 dates to either the Mesolithic or Early Neolithic and the scraper either the Neolithic or Bronze Age.

Context	Find no.	Artefact type	Cortex %	Soft/hard hammer	Retouch
F92	31	Flake	5	hard	Use-wear/edge-damage
F148	83	Arrowhead	0		Invasive pressure flaking both faces
F166	92	Retouched flake	0	hard	Semi-abrupt retouch on left lateral edge (dorsal face)
		Retouched blade	0	soft	Abrupt retouch on both lateral edges (ventral face)
F180	129	Retouched flake	5	hard	Semi-abrupt retouch on right lateral edge (ventral face), possibly to form a 'nose' at distal end
L1 T38	16	Retouched flake	10		Abrupt retouch on left lateral edge (ventral face)
U/S	65	Scraper/denticulate	0	hard	Abrupt retouch both laterals and distal (dorsal) extending around most of the piece

Table 22 Worked flints by context.

6.5 Animal bone

by Alec Wade

The evaluation only produced three pieces of animal bone weighing a total of 26g from the fill of F40, a pit of 19th- or 20th-century date. Only one piece was identifiable to species level, a complete first or second molar from a cow. The remaining pieces may also include sheep or goat based upon their general size and robustness. No cut marks or signs of bone working were noted. These have been discarded.

No. of pieces	Weight (g)	Species	Comments
1	16	Bos (Cattle)	(1) Tooth, complete, M1/2 from left mandible.
1	6	Large-sized mammal	(1) Proximal femur epiphysis fragment, not fused.
1	4	Medium-sized mammal	(1) Diaphysis fragment, femur?

Table 23 Animal bone from pit F40 (finds no. 19).

7 Environmental assessment

by Lisa Gray MSc MA ACIfA Archaeobotanist

Introduction – aims and objectives

Three samples were presented for assessment (Table 24). The aims of this assessment are to determine the significance and potential of the plant macro-remains in the sample and to consider its use in providing information about diet, craft, medicine, crop-husbandry, feature function and environment. Recommendations will be made about any further work necessary on these samples and for future interventions at the site.

Sample	Context	Feature type	% sampled	Date of context	Sample Volume (L.)
1	F93	Pit	50%	Early Roman	10
2	F132	Ditch	-	Early Roman	20

3	F134	Gully	-	Early Roman	20
---	------	-------	---	-------------	----

Table 24 Samples presented for assessment.

Sampling and processing methods

Samples were taken and processed by Colchester Archaeological Trust. Once with the author this 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 (Table 25)

Sample	1	2	3
Feature	F93	F132	F134
Feature type	pit	ditch	gully
Date of feature	Early Roman	Early Roman	Early Roman
Sample volume (l)	10	20	20
Flot volume (ml)	2	55	200
General preservation*	Good	Good	Good
Sufficient for C14? **	Yes	Yes	
Full analysis recommended? (depending on the results of future assessment)	CPR – No Charcoal – Yes	CPR – No Charcoal – Yes	CPR – Yes Charcoal – Yes
CPR			
Spelt (<i>Triticum spelta</i> L) grains	R	R	F
Einkorn (<i>Triticum monococcum</i> L.) grains	-	-	O
Wheat (<i>Triticum</i> sp.)	-	R	O
Charcoal >4MM Ø estimated quantity	O	O	A
Charcoal <4MM Ø	A	A	A
Dewatered Seeds			
Modern roots	A	A	A

Table 25 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

All of these 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 and Jones 1990, 2; Campbell et al. 2011, 17). A very low number of dewatered testas of orache (*Atriplex sp.*) and Lady's/Hedge bedstraw (*Galium verum/mollugo*) were found in both samples. Due to the frequency of modern rootlets that have been interpreted as intrusive. The soil type is Soilscape 8, which is described as 'Slightly acid loamy and clayey soils with impeded drainage' (Cranfield University 2020). This type of soil can provide preservation conditions suitable for the survival of charred and mineralised plant remains, bones, mollusca, ostracods, foraminifera, parasite eggs and phytoliths (Campbell et al. 2011, 5-6).

Potential, significance and recommendations

The charcoal fragments, particularly those from the abundant assemblage in early Roman gully F134, could be identified if selection for radiocarbon dating is required. They could also provide information about fuel use and the woodland resource. All of the charcoal fragments in these samples were of stem/branchwood. Depending on the results of any future assessment, full analysis of the assemblage in early Roman gully F134 may be useful. If archaeological work is to proceed at this site bulk samples should be taken for charred and possible mineralised plant macro-remains.

8 Discussion

Archaeological evaluation on land north of Clacton Road, Elmstead Market, Essex revealed features of prehistoric (5%), early Roman (16%), Roman (13%), Roman/post-Roman (3%), medieval (1%) and post-medieval/modern (13%) date, as well as a large number of undated features (44%) and some natural features (5%). The vast majority of the features were ditches, followed by pits, post-holes and tree-throws, with one possible pottery kiln.

Prehistoric

Pit F77 (T21) produced the largest single prehistoric assemblage of finds from the site, which consisted of 59 sherds of Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age pottery, including fragments of an angular bipartite jar, and 23 pieces of burnt flint. A Late Bronze Age barbed and tanged arrowhead (c 2500-1500 BC) was the only find from pit F148 (T45) and may represent a deliberate deposit. In T48, nine sherds of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery, including part of a shouldered jar with an upright rim, came from pit/ditch F191. Also, if pit/ditch F191 is of prehistoric date, then it cuts undated post-holes F194 and F195.

Not closely-datable, and producing only a very small quantity of finds (1-4 items each), were pits F84 (T31) and F92 (T58), ditches F179 (T52) and F201 (T48), and tree-throw F181/F182 (T55). Material from these five features could prove to be residual in later-dated features but, if not, there does appear to be a slight concentration of prehistoric activity in the southeastern third of the site. Prehistoric finds (pottery and flint) were also recovered from a further 14 later-dated features. These features were scattered across the development site, but again with perhaps a slight concentration to the south-east.

Interestingly, a number of prehistoric features were excavated on land south of Clacton Road, c 200m from the current site (CAT Report 1575). A group of 51 cut features were arranged in two or three overlapping oval patterns, 19 of which contained Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age pottery. The cuts could be post-holes from an above ground structure but were of widely different depths. The features did mirror, in size and shape, an adjacent ring-ditch which held the remains of a cremated adult, and they may therefore have had an associated ceremonial function. Although small in scale, prehistoric remains found during the current evaluation would suggest that Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age activity continued to the north of these burial/ceremonial features.

Early Roman

Thirty-seven features (16%) produced finds dated to the Late Iron Age/early Roman period, with the vast majority of the activity focussed on the early Roman period. These features were concentrated in the southeastern half of the development site, largely consisting of field boundary ditches and pits. At least seven of the field boundary ditches relate to cropmarks on

the site (cropmarks 7, 11, 18, 20, 22, 27 & 33), which include a possible circular enclosure and a long S-shaped ditch associated with a droveway. Further investigation of the features that centre on trenches T45 and T48 is essential to determine the nature and date of the possible circular enclosure (cropmark 27), and its relationship to the later droveway/S-shaped field boundary (cropmarks 18 & 20). Determining the date, extent and function of cropmarks 23 (F201) and 28 (F191), which both produced prehistoric dating evidence during the evaluation, would also then be possible.

Significant assemblages of early Roman pottery wasters were recovered from two features, pit F131 and ditch F132. The same features also produced large fragments of baked clay identified as possible kiln/structural remains and kiln furniture. Pit F131 was positioned adjacent to F112, a feature that showed signs of *in situ* burning. This feature was not excavated as it was identified as a possible pottery kiln or kiln-related feature, and it was decided that the full excavation of this feature should wait for any subsequent excavation phase on the development site. Therefore, an area around T38 needs to be included in any future excavation plans. Further exploration of the area around ditch F132 in T51 could also be undertaken to determine if another pottery kiln is located nearby. The excavation of areas around trenches T38 and T51 would also allow for some of the early Roman ditches to be further investigated.

Despite no pottery kilns being positively identified or excavated, the pottery wasters would certainly seem to indicate the presence of at least one kiln on the development site representing a local pottery industry. So far the evidence would suggest that the Elmstead pottery industry was of relatively short duration, limited to the period AD 43-69. It does however, appear to have been on a reasonably large-scale with the mass production of a limited range of standard early forms. These were mostly jars and bowls but included copies of butt-beakers and terra nigra platters, plus flagons, storage jar and lids, all in fine sandy/early grey wares (fabric FSW/EGW), in the standard Roman grey ware (fabrics GX, GX S) and in Romanising oxidized ware (fabric ROW). Likely to be supplying a local market, the development and growth of the Colchester pottery industry during the course of the 1st century AD may have impacted and brought an end to the production of pottery at Elmstead.

It is interesting to note that the only real significant assemblages of finds from the whole site come from the two features that produced the pottery wasters and baked clay. Pottery sherds were scattered across the whole site but were largely small in number and size, and there were only three pieces of Roman brick. Aside from one small fragment of possible loomweight from F204, there were no other small finds of Roman date, and none of the early Roman/Roman features produced any animal bone or oyster shell. This would suggest that although an important early Roman pottery industry existed on the site, very few other activities were taking place here with occupation seemingly focussed on land to the south of Clacton Road, which was possibly the site of a farmstead or villa (CAT Report 1575).

Roman

Thirty features (13%) dated to the Roman period. However, only three contexts produced material that dates from the 2nd century (F141, F142, L5), and many of these might be more closely-dated to the early Roman period if more dating evidence were to be recovered in any future work.

The most significant feature investigated during the evaluation was the Roman droveway which crossed the development site on a NNW/SSE alignment (represented by ditches F21/F22, F23, F25, F38, F70, F73 & F75). The droveway was initially identified during excavations on land south of Clacton Road, where it was c 7m wide, included at least one phase of ditch recut, led into the northern corner of a large enclosure, and produced pottery of 2nd to 3rd century date (CAT Report 1575). The current evaluation shows that the droveway widened to c 11.5-13m towards the NNW. Dating evidence from the ditch sections varied considerably and included prehistoric pottery, early Roman pottery and a piece of intrusive post-medieval/modern brick. The lack of later Roman material is interesting given the pottery recovered from further to the south, but this could be because there was almost no later Roman material (2nd century onwards) from the entire site.

The remaining features were mainly ditches, likely representing field boundaries. Further investigation would determine the precise alignment of these boundaries but there appears to be at least three – 1) F108 (T22) and F67 (T23); 2) F121 (T40), F118 (T41), F48 (T44) and F142 (T46); and possibly 3) ditches in T28, T38, T43, but these would need further investigation to determine which ditch aligns with which over such a long distance.

Medieval

Only two features produced medieval pottery, F217 and F222, both in T59, which may indicate some medieval activity on the southeastern edge of the site and possibly continuing beyond the site boundary. Most of the fragments of peg-tile from the site seem to be from post-medieval/modern features, and therefore are probably not associated with these medieval features.

Post-medieval/modern

There were 29 (13%) post-medieval/modern features. The first edition OS map of the development site shows three field boundary ditches crossing the site on a NE-SW alignment, and all three were identified and excavated during the evaluation. Another post-medieval ditch (F9 (T13), F14 (T17) and F72 (T26)) was on a similar alignment to those on the OS map, and may represent an earlier phase of the northern-most field boundary. Several of the larger pit-like cropmarks also proved to be post-medieval/modern pits (cropmarks 4, 6, 10, 14), possibly quarry pits given the size of some of them. Finds from these features included rare pottery sherds, some fragments of peg-tile and brick, glass, oyster shell, animal bone, clay pipe, iron nails and an iron buckle, with metal-detected unstratified finds including coins, buttons and thimbles.

Undated features

Many of the excavated features were undated (44%). Further investigation of any of these, particularly the ditches, may produce dating evidence.

Cropmarks

The evaluation confirmed that the following cropmarks were real features – 1, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28, 33 and 34. Others appear to be of natural origin – 2, 3, 9, 16, 25 and 29.

9 Acknowledgements

CAT would like to thank Christopher Board of ABC Planning and Lanswood Limited for commissioning and funding the work. The project was managed by C Lister, A Wightman and L Pooley, with fieldwork carried out by N Rayner and B Holloway with E Hicks, Z Eksen, C Hill, T Lawrence, A Smith, K Davies, R Mathieson and A Parker. Figures were compiled by C Lister, Z Eksen, L Pooley, R Mathieson 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>

- | | | |
|----------------------|------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 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> . Veenman and Zonen, Wageningen. |
| 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> (Britannia Monograph Series No. 24), 275-289 |
| Benfield, S, | 2021 | 'Early Roman pottery production at Pine Dell, Capel St Mary, Suffolk', |

Newman, J, Challinor, D, & Fryer, V Blagg, T, Plouviez, J & Tester, A	2004	<i>Journal of Roman Pottery Studies</i> 18 , 35-49 <i>Excavations at a large Romano-British settlement at Hacheston, Suffolk, 1973-74</i> (East Anglian Archaeology 106)
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)
Butler, C	2002	<i>Prehistoric Flintwork</i>
Campbell, G, Moffett, L & Straker, V	2011	<i>Environmental Archaeology. A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation (second edition).</i> Portsmouth: English Heritage.
Cappers, RJT, Bekker, RM & Jans, JEA CAR 7	2006	<i>Digital Zadenatlas Van Nederlands – Digital Seeds Atlas of the Netherlands.</i> Groningen Archaeological Studies Volume 4. Groningen: Barkhuis Publishing, Groningen.
CAR 7	2000	<i>Colchester Archaeological Report 7: Post-Roman pottery from excavations in Colchester, 1971-85,</i> by J Cotter
CAR 10	1999	<i>Colchester Archaeological Report 10: Roman pottery from excavations in Colchester, 1971-86,</i> by R Symonds & S Wade
CAT Report 1094	2017	<i>Archaeological evaluation at Blue Barn Farm, Elmstead Market, Essex, April 2014,</i> by L Pooley
CAT Report 1209	2018	<i>Archaeological evaluation at Blue Barn Farm (Phase 2, Plots 6 and 7), Clacton Road, Elmstead Market, Essex, CO7 7DF December 2017,</i> by E Holloway
CAT Report 1575	2022	<i>A prehistoric ring-ditch and Roman landscape: Evaluation and excavation at Lanswood Park, Clacton Road, Elmstead Market, Essex, June-July 2020 and March-June 2021,</i> by H Brooks
CAT	2022	<i>Health & Safety Policy</i>
CIfA	2014a	<i>Standard and Guidance for archaeological evaluation.</i> Revised October 2020
CIfA	2014b	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials.</i> Revised October 2020
CIfA	2014c	<i>Code of Conduct.</i> Revised October 2022
Cohen, A & Serjeantson, D Cranfield University	1996 (rev. ed.) 2020	<i>A manual for the identification of bird bones from archaeological sites</i> 'Soilscapes', retrieved from the World Wide Web on 9th February 2023 Soilscapes soil types viewer - National Soil Resources Institute, Cranfield University (landis.org.uk)
Gill, D, Plouviez, J, Symonds, RP & Tester, C	2001	<i>Roman pottery manufacture at Bourne Hill, Wherstead.</i> East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 9 (EAA 9)
Going, CJ & Belton, J	1999	'VIII: Roman Pottery', in Brown, N (ed), <i>The Archaeology of Ardleigh, Essex: Excavations 1955-1980</i> , 125-157
Gurney, D	2003	<i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England.</i> East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14)
Hillson, S	2016	<i>Mammal bones and teeth: an introductory guide to methods of identification</i>
Historic England	2015	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i>
Hull, MR	1958	<i>Roman Colchester (RRCSAL 20)</i>
Jacomet, S	2006	<i>Identification of cereal remains from archaeological sites – second edition.</i> Basel: Basel University Archaeobotany Lab IPAS.
Loughton, ME	in preparation	Colchester Institute pottery
Medlycott, M	2008	<i>Tendring District Historic Environment Characterisation Project.</i> Essex County Council Historic Environment Team
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	2021	<i>National Planning Policy Framework.</i> Ministry of Housing,

		Communities and Local Government
Mustchin, A, Peachey, A & Summers, J Newton, AS, Peachey, A, Podbury, L & Summers, JR Plouviez, J	2018 2022	'An early Romano-British double flue pottery kiln at Church Road, Snape, Suffolk', <i>Journal of Roman Pottery Studies</i> 17 , 22-31
	1989	'A Romano-British pottery kiln at Stowmarket', <i>Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History</i> 37 , 1-12
Schmid, E	1972	<i>Atlas of animal bones</i>
Smart, TL & Hoffman, ES	1988	'Environmental Interpretation of Archaeological Charcoal', in Hastorf, CA & Popper, VS, <i>Current Palaeobotany Chicago and London</i> . University of Chicago Press.
Stace, C	2010	<i>New Flora of the British Isles, 3rd Edition</i> , Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.

11 Abbreviations and glossary

Bronze Age	period from c 2500 – 700 BC
Bronze Age (Early)	Early Bronze Age, period from c 2500 – 1500 BC
Bronze Age (Middle)	Middle Bronze Age, period from c 1500 – 1000 BC
Bronze Age (Late)	Late Bronze Age, period from c 1000 – 700 BC
CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
ClfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
context	a single unit of excavation, which is often referred to numerically, and can be any feature, layer or find.
ECC	Essex County Council
ECCHEA	Essex County Council Historic Environment Advisor
ECCPS	Essex County Council Place Services
EHHER	Essex Historic Environment Record
feature (F)	an identifiable thing like a pit, a wall, a drain: can contain 'contexts'
Iron Age	period from 700 BC to Roman invasion of AD 43
Iron Age (Early)	Early Iron Age, period from c 600 – 400BC
Iron Age (Middle)	Middle Iron Age, period from c 400 – 100BC
Iron Age (Late)	Late Iron Age (LIA), period from c 100 – 50 BC to Roman invasion of AD 43
layer (L)	distinct or distinguishable deposit (layer) of material
medieval	period from AD 1066 to c 1500
modern	period from c AD 1800 to the present
natural	geological deposit undisturbed by human activity
NGR	National Grid Reference
OASIS	Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations, http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main
post-medieval	from c AD 1500 to c 1800
prehistoric	pre-Roman
Roman	the period from AD 43 to c AD 410
section	(abbreviation sx or Sx) vertical slice through feature/s or layer/s
ws	written scheme of investigation

12 Contents of archive

Finds: Six boxes

Paper record

CAT Report 1880

ECC evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation

Sections

Digital photographic thumbnails and log

Digital record

CAT Report 1880

ECC evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation

Digital photographs

Survey data

Site 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 project ref. ESFL22 and with the Archaeological Data Service.

© Colchester Archaeological Trust 2023

Distribution list:

Christopher Board, ABC Panning
Lanswood Limited
ECC Place Services Historic Environment Advisor
Essex Historic Environment Record, Essex County Council

Appendix 1 Context list

Context	Trench no.	Finds no. ²	Feature / layer type	Description	Date
L1	All	16, 45, 46, 47, 48, 56, 57	Ploughsoil	Friable, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silty-loam with 1% stones	Modern
L2	All	-	Natural	Firm, moist medium yellow/orange/grey sandy-silt with 5% gravel	Post-glacial
L3	T20, T31	-	Subsoil	Firm, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silt	Undatable
L4	T38	51	Burnt patch	Soft, moist medium orange/grey/brown/black sandy-silt with charcoal flecks	Early Roman
L5	T42	87	Spread	Soft, moist very dark grey/brown/black sandy-silt with charcoal and daub flecks	Roman
F1	T1	-	Pit	Soft, moist medium orange/grey/brown sandy-silt.	Undatable
F2	T2	-	Pit	Soft, moist light/medium orange/grey sandy-silt.	Undatable
F3	T3	-	Ditch	Soft, moist light grey/brown sandy-silt with 2% stones.	Undatable
F4	T12	-	Tree-throw	Friable, moist medium grey/brown silty-sand with 2% stones	Undatable
F5	T4	1	Pit	Friable/firm, dry medium orange/grey/brown silt	Early Roman
F6	T12	2	Field boundary ditch, part of F76 (T21)	Fill A: soft, moist dark brown sandy-silt with 2% stones; Fill B: soft, moist light grey/brown sandy-silt with 2% stones	Post-medieval / modern
F7	T5	-	Ditch, ?possibly part of F29 (T7)	Fill A: soft, dry/moist medium grey/brown sandy-silt with 1% stones; Fill B: soft, dry light grey sandy-silt with 1% stones	Undatable (possibly Roman)
F8	T8	-	Ditch	Firm, dry/moist medium grey/brown sandy-silt	Undatable
F9	T13	-	Field boundary ditch, part of F14 & F72	Friable, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silt with 2% stones	?Post-medieval
F10	T13	-	Pit	Soft, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silt with 5% stones	Undatable
F11	T18	3	Post-hole	Firm, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silt	Undatable
F12	T10	-	Pit/tree-throw	Soft, moist medium grey sandy-silt with 1% stones	Undatable
F13	T10	-	Pit/tree-throw	Soft, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silt with 2% stones	Undatable
F14	T17	-	Field boundary ditch, part of F9 & F72	Soft, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silt with charcoal flecks and 5% stones	?Post-medieval
F15	T8	4	Ditch	Firm/hard, dry very light grey/brown sandy-silt with charcoal flecks	Roman
F16	T8	5	Ditch/pit	Hard, moist light/medium grey/brown sandy-silt with 2% gravel	Undatable
F17	T24	-	Natural feature	Friable, moist medium brown sandy-silt with 30% stones	Post-glacial
F18	T24	-	Ditch	Friable, moist medium orange/brown sandy-silt with 1% stones	Undatable

2 Finds were recovered from F16, F110 and F211 but were lost.

F19	T10	-	Pit/tree-throw	Soft, moist light/medium grey sandy-silt	Undatable
F20	T10	-	Silt patch	Soft, moist medium grey sandy-silt	Post-glacial
F21	T16	-	Roadside ditch, part of F22, F25, F70 & F75	Soft, dry/moist medium grey/brown sandy-silt. Relationship with F22 uncertain, either F21 or F22 is likely to be a recut of the earlier ditch.	Roman
F22	T16	6	Roadside ditch, part of F21, F25, F70 & F75	Soft, dry/moist medium grey/brown sandy-silt. Relationship with F21 uncertain, either F21 or F22 is likely to be a recut of the earlier ditch.	Roman
F23	T6	7	Roadside ditch, part of F38 & F73	Friable, dry/moist medium grey sandy-silt with 1% stones	Roman
F24	T6	8	Post-hole	Soft, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silt	?Roman or post-Roman
F25	T6	9	Roadside ditch, part of F21, F22, F70 & F75	Soft, dry/moist medium grey sandy-silt with 1% stones	Roman
F26	T6	10	Post-hole	Soft, dry/moist light/medium grey/brown sandy-silt	?Roman or post-Roman
F27	T10	-	Ditch	Soft, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silt with 1% stones	Undatable
F28	T16	-	Post-hole/natural feature	Soft, moist dark orange/grey sandy-silt	Undatable
F29	T7	12	Ditch, ?possibly part of F7 (T5)	Friable, dry medium grey/brown sandy-silt with 2% stones	Roman
F30	T7	-	Pit	Soft, dry light/medium grey/brown sandy-silt with 1% gravel	Undatable
F31	T7	-	Ditch	Friable, dry light/medium grey/brown sandy-silt with 1% stones	Undatable
F32	T14	-	Pit	Soft, dry/moist medium grey/brown sandy-silt with 2% stones	Undatable
F33	T14	-	Pit	Firm, moist light/medium orange/grey sandy-silt with 1% stones	Undatable
F34	T30	-	Ditch	Friable, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silt with charcoal flecks and 1% stones	Undatable
F35	T30	14	Pit	Friable, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silt with charcoal and CBM flecks and 1% stones	Post-medieval
F36	T30	-	Pit	Friable, moist dark orange/grey/brown sandy-silt with charcoal flecks	Undatable
F37	T30	15	Pit	Friable, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silt with charcoal and CBM flecks and 1% stones	Post-medieval / modern
F38	T15	13	Roadside ditch, part of F23 & F73	Friable, dry medium orange/grey/brown sandy-silt with 1% stones	Roman
F39	T35	-	Gully	Friable, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silt with 1% stones	Undatable
F40	T24	18, 19	Pit	Fill A: soft, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silt with 1% stones; Fill B: firm/hard, dry light grey/brown sandy-silt with 1% stones; Fill C: soft, moist medium/dark grey/brown sandy-silt with 1% stones	19th-20th century
F41	T15	-	Pit/tree-throw	Friable, dry medium grey/brown sandy-silt	Undatable
F42	T15	-	Pit/tree-throw	Friable, dry medium/dark grey/brown sandy-silt	Undatable
F43	T15	-	Pit/tree-throw	Friable, dry medium grey/brown sandy-silt	Undatable

F44	T11	-	Natural feature	Soft, most medium orange/grey/brown silt	Post-glacial
F45	T2	-	Ditch	Soft, moist medium orange/grey/brown sandy-silt with 1% stones	Undatable
F46	T44	-	Pit	Friable, moist medium brown sandy-silt with 20% stones	Undatable
F47	T44	-	Pit	Friable, moist dark brown sandy-silt with 30% stones	Undatable
F48	T44	-	Ditch (part of F118, F121 & F142)	Friable, moist medium brown sandy-silt with 20% stones	Roman
F49	T44	-	Ditch	Friable, moist dark brown sandy-silt with 30% stones	Undatable
F50	T44	-	Ditch	Friable, moist dark brown sandy-silt with charcoal flecks with 1% stones	Undatable
F51	T44	-	Pit	Friable, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silt with charcoal flecks and 1% stones	Undatable
F52	T14	-	Gully	Soft, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silt with 1% stones	Undatable
F53	T14	-	Tree-throw/ natural feature	Soft, moist light/medium grey/brown sandy-silt with 1% stones	Undatable
F54	T14	-	Tree-throw/ natural feature	Soft, moist light/medium grey/brown sandy-silt with 1% stones	Undatable
F55	T20	-	Ditch	Firm, dry light/medium grey/brown sandy-silt with 1% stones	Undatable
F56	T20	-	Pit	Firm, dry light/medium grey/brown sandy-silt	Undatable
F57	T20	-	Ditch	Firm, dry medium grey/brown sandy-silt with 1% stones	Undatable
F58	T23	-	Ditch	Soft, moist light brown sandy-silt with charcoal flecks	Undatable
F59	T23	-	Gully	Firm, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silt with charcoal flecks and 1% stones	Undatable
F60	T14	17	Pit	Loose/soft, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silt with 1% stones	Post-medieval / modern
F61	T14	-	Pit	Loose/soft, medium grey/brown sandy-silt and 20% stones	Undatable
F62	T14	-	Tree-throw/ natural feature	Loose/soft, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silt with 2% stones	Undatable
F63	T23	-	Post-hole	Firm, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silt with 1% stones	Undatable
F64	T25	-	Field boundary ditch, part of F78 & F86	Firm, moist dark grey/brown sandy-silt with charcoal flecks and 1% stones	Post-medieval/ modern
F65	T25	-	Pit	Friable, moist dark grey sandy-silt with charcoal and CBM flecks and 2% stones	Undatable
F66	T25	-	Tree-throw	Friable, moist medium grey/brown silty-sand with 1% stones	Undatable
F67	T23	20	Ditch, part of ditch F108 (T22)	Firm, moist medium orange/grey/brown sandy-silt with 1% stones	Roman
F68	T27	-	Pit	Loose/soft, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silt with 1% stones	Undatable
F69	T27	-	Ditch	Soft, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silt with 1%	Undatable

				stones	
F70	T26	-	Roadside ditch, part of F21, F22, F25 & F75	Firm, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silt	Roman
F71	T26	-	Ditch/pit	Fill A: friable, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silt with 1% stones; Fill B: firm, moist light grey sandy-silt with 1% stones	Undatable
F72	T26	-	Field boundary ditch, part of F9 & F14	Friable, light/medium grey/brown sandy-silt	?Post-medieval
F73	T26	52	Roadside ditch, part of F23 & F38	Friable, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silt	Roman
F74	T21	-	Gully	Soft, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silt with 1% stones	Undatable
F75	T21	21, 22	Roadside ditch, part of F21, F22, F25 & F70	Soft, moist light brown sandy-silt with 1% stones	Roman
F76	T21	-	Field boundary ditch, part of F6 (T12)	Soft, moist light brown sandy-silt with 1% stones	Post-medieval/modern
F77	T21	23, 24, 25, 26	Pit	Soft, moist light brown sandy-silt with 1% stones	Late Bronze Age / Early Iron Age
F78	T33	27	Field boundary ditch, part of F64 & F86	Soft, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silt with 1% stones	Post-medieval/modern
F79	T33	-	Post-hole	Soft, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silt with 1% stones	Post-medieval/modern
F80	T28	28	Ditch	Firm, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silt	Roman
F81	T28	-	Pit	Firm, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silt	Undatable
F82	T31	-	Ditch	Friable, moist medium brown sandy-silt with charcoal flecks	Undatable
F83	T31	-	Pit	Friable, moist medium grey sandy-silt with charcoal flecks and 1% stones	Undatable
F84	T31	31	Pit	Friable, moist medium brown sandy-silt with charcoal flecks	Prehistoric
F85	This feature number was not assigned to a context				
F86	T29	-	Field boundary ditch, part of F78 & F86	Soft/friable, moist medium grey/brown silty-sand with 1% stones	Post-medieval/modern
F87	T29	34	Pit/tree-throw	Soft/friable, moist light/medium grey/brown silty-sand with 1% stones	Post-medieval/modern
F88	T33	-	Natural feature	Soft, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silt	Post-glacial
F89	T45	30	Gully	Firm, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silt with 1% stones	Early Roman
F90	T28	-	Pit	Firm, moist medium grey/brown silt	Undatable
F91	T34	-	Ditch	Soft, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silt with 2% stones	Undatable
F92	T58	31	Pit	Soft, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silt with 1% stones	Prehistoric
F93	T58	32, <1>	Pit	Loose/soft, moist dark grey/brown/black sandy-silt with charcoal flecks and 1% stones	Early Roman

F94	T58	33	Pit	Soft, moist medium/dark orange/brown sandy-silt with 1% stones	Early Roman
F95	T29	-	Pit/tree-throw	Soft, moist medium brown sandy-silt with 1% stones	Undatable
F96	T29	35, 36	Pit/tree-throw	Soft, dry/moist light/medium grey/brown sandy-silt with 1% stones	19th-20th century
F97	T34	37	Ditch	Soft, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silt with 1% stones	Early Roman
F98	T29	40	Pit/tree-throw	Soft, moist medium brown sandy-silt with 1% stones	Post-medieval
F99	T35	-	Pit/ditch	Soft, moist light grey/brown sandy-silt with 1% stones	Undatable
F100	T34	-	Ditch	Soft, moist medium brown sandy-silt with 1% stones	Undatable
F101	T40	41	Pit	Firm, moist dark grey sandy-silt with charcoal and CBM flecks and 1% stones	Post-medieval / modern
F102	T40	42	Pit	Friable, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silt with charcoal and CBM flecks and 1% stones	Post-medieval / modern
F103	T40	-	Natural feature	Very soft, moist dark grey/brown sandy-silt with 1% stones	Post-glacial
F104	T22	-	Ditch	Soft, moist medium orange/grey/brown sandy-silt with 1% stones	Undatable
F105	T22	-	Natural feature	Soft, moist medium orange/grey/brown sandy-silt with 10% stones	Post-glacial
F106	T22	-	Natural feature	Soft, moist light orange/grey/brown sandy-silt with 1% stones	Post-glacial
F107	T22	-	Natural feature	Soft, moist light orange/grey/brown sandy-silt with 1% stones	Post-glacial
F108	T22	-	Ditch, part of F67 (T23)	Soft, moist medium orange/grey/brown sandy-silt	Roman
F109	T36	43	Pit	Loose/soft, moist light/medium/dark yellow/orange/grey/brown silty-sand with charcoal and CBM flecks and 1% stones	Post-medieval
F110	T41	44	Pit	Soft, moist light/medium grey sandy-silt with 1% stones	Undatable
F111	T41	-	Gully	Soft, moist medium orange/grey/brown sandy-silt with 1% stones	Undatable
F112	T38	50	Pottery kiln/kiln-related feature	Soft, moist light/medium orange/grey/brown/black sandy-silt with charcoal and daub flecks	Early Roman
F113	T37	60	Pit fill (?part of F114, F115 & F116)	Soft, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silt with 3% stones	Post-Roman (?post-medieval/modern)
F114	T37	63, 103	Pit fill (?part of F113, F115 & F116)	Fill A: soft, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silt with 3% stones; Fill B: moist, dark medium brown/orange sand; Fill C: moist, light/medium grey/brown sandy-silt with 3% stones	Post-Roman (?post-medieval/modern)
F115	T37	-	Pit fill (?part of F113, F114 & F116)	Friable, moist light/medium grey/brown sandy-silt with 1% stones	Post-Roman (?post-medieval/modern)
F116	T37	61, 62	Pit fill (?part of F113, F114 & F115)	Fill A: soft, moist medium orange/brown sandy-silt with 3% stones; Fill B: soft, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silt with 1% stones; Fill C: soft, moist medium orange/brown sandy-silt with 3%	Post-Roman (?post-medieval/modern)

				stones	
F117	T40	53	Silt patch	Friable, moist dark grey/brown sandy-silt with charcoal and CBM flecks and 2% stones	Roman/ post-Roman
F118	T41	49	Ditch (part of F48 F121 & F142)	Soft, moist medium orange/grey/brown sandy-silt with 1% stones	Roman
F119	T26	-	Pit	Fill A: friable, moist light/medium orange/grey/brown sandy-silt; Fill B: firm, moist light orange/grey/brown sandy-silt with 1% stones	Undatable
F120	T40	54	Ditch	Friable, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silt with charcoal and CBM flecks and 1% stones	Roman
F121	T40	55	Ditch (part of F48 F118 & F142)	Friable, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silt with charcoal and CBM flecks and 2% stones	Roman
F122	T39	-	Pit/tree-throw	Soft, moist medium orange/grey/brown sandy-silt with 1% stones	Undatable
F123	T39	-	Natural feature	Loose/soft, moist medium brown sandy-silt with 1% stones	Post-glacial
F124	T39	-	Pit/tree-throw	Soft, moist medium/dark grey/brown sandy-silt with 1% stones	Undatable
F125	T35	-	Pit	Loose/soft, moist light/medium/dark yellow/grey/brown sandy-silt with 2% stones	Undatable
F126	T30	-	Pit/ natural feature	Loose/soft, light/medium/dark yellow/grey/brown sandy-silt with 2% stones	Undatable
F127	T38	58	Gully	Soft, moist light/medium grey/brown sandy-silt with 1% stones	Early Roman
F128	T39	59	Ditch (recut of F129)	Soft, moist medium orange/grey/brown sandy-silt with charcoal flecks and 1% stones	Early Roman
F129	T39	-	Ditch	Soft, moist medium orange/grey/brown sandy-silt with charcoal flecks and 1% stones	Early Roman
F130	T39	-	Tree-throw	Soft, moist medium orange/grey/brown sandy-silt with 1% stones	Roman/ post-Roman
F131	T38	69, 70, 71, 72	Pit	Soft, moist medium/dark orange/grey/black sandy-silt with charcoal and daub flecks	Early Roman
F132	T51	67, 79, 80, 122, <3>	Ditch	Fill A: soft/friable, medium grey/brown sandy-silt with 5% stones; Fill B: soft/friable, medium brown sand with 1% stones; Fill C: soft/friable, medium yellow/brown sand; Fill D: soft/friable, dark grey/brown sandy-silt with 2% stones; Fill E: soft/friable, medium/dark yellow/grey/brown sandy-silt with 1% stones; Fill F: soft/friable, light/medium grey/brown sandy-silt with 1% stones; Fill G: soft/friable, light/dark yellow/grey/brown sandy-silt with charcoal flecks and 1% stones; Fill H: soft/friable, light yellow sand	Early Roman
F133	T45	-	Field boundary ditch (part of F149)	Friable, moist dark grey/brown sandy-silt with 2% stones	Post-medieval/ modern
F134	T43	66, <2>	Gully	Soft, moist dark grey/brown/black sandy-silt with charcoal and daub flecks and 1% stones	Roman
F135	T45	68	Ditch	Friable, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silt with charcoal flecks and 2% stones	Early Roman
F136	T46	-	Natural feature	Soft, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silt with 1% stones	Post-glacial
F137	T45	88	Pit	Soft, dry/moist medium/dark grey/brown sandy-silt	Post-medieval /

				with 1% stones	modern
F138	T45	-	Pit	Soft, dry/moist medium/dark grey/brown sandy-silt with 1% stones	Undatable
F139	T43	73	Ditch	Soft, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silt with 2% stones	Roman
F140	T43	74	Ditch	Soft, moist medium yellow/grey/brown sandy-silt	Early Roman
F141	T43	76	Ditch	Soft, moist dark yellow/grey/brown sandy-silt with charcoal and daub flecks	Roman, 2nd century
F142	T46	75	Ditch (part of F44, F118 & F121)	Soft, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silt with 2% stones	Roman
F143	T43	78	Ditch	Soft, moist light orange/grey/brown sandy-silt with charcoal and daub flecks and 1% stones	Roman
F144	T45	77	Ditch (part of F152, F175, F187, F188 & ?F196)	Firm, dry/moist medium grey/brown sandy-silt with 5% stones	Early Roman
F145	T45	-	Gully	Friable, moist medium grey/brown silty-sand with 5% stones	Undatable
F146	T46	81	Ditch	Soft, moist medium/dark grey/brown sandy-silt	Early Roman
F147	T51	82	Ditch	Soft, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silt with 1% stones	Early Roman
F148	T45	83, 89	Pit	Friable, moist medium grey sandy-silt with 5% stones	Early Bronze Age
F149	T47	-	Field boundary ditch (part of F133)	Friable, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silt	Post-medieval/modern
F150	T47	-	Ditch/pit	Firm, moist dark grey/brown sandy-silt with CBM flecks	Post-medieval/modern
F151	T47	84	Ditch	Friable, moist medium/dark grey/brown sandy-silt	Roman
F152	T50	85	Ditch (part of F144, F175, F187, F188 & ?F196)	Soft, dry/moist medium orange/grey/brown sandy-silt with 3% stones	Early Roman
F153	T50	-	?Pit	Soft, moist medium grey sandy-silt with 1% stones	Roman/post-Roman
F154	T50	-	Gully	Soft, moist medium grey sandy-silt with 1% stones	Undatable
F155	T50	-	Pit	Soft, moist medium yellow/grey/brown sandy-silt with 1% stones	Undatable
F156	T50	-	Ditch	Soft, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silt with 1% stones	Undatable
F157	T38	-	Pit/natural feature	Soft, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silt with 1% stones	Undatable
F158	T38	-	Post-hole	Soft, moist dark grey/brown sandy-silt with charcoal flecks and 1% stones	Undatable
F159	T38	97	Pit	Soft, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silt with 1% stones	Roman
F160	T38	99	Ditch	Soft, moist medium grey/brown/black sandy-silt with charcoal flecks and 1% stones	Roman, 2nd century
F161	T45	-	Pit	Friable, moist light/medium orange/grey/brown sandy-silt with 1% stones	Undatable

F162	T42	86	Ditch	Loose/soft, moist medium grey sandy-silt with charcoal and daub flecks and 1% stones	Early Roman
F163	T46	-	Ditch	Soft, moist medium yellow/brown sandy-silt	Undatable
F164	T47	90	Ditch	Friable, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silt with 1% stones	Roman
F165	T42	91	Post-hole	Loose, moist medium orange/grey/brown sandy-silt with 1% stones	Early Roman
F166	T42	92, 93, 94, 135	Pit	Soft, moist medium/dark grey sandy-silt	Early Roman
F167	T45	-	Silt patch/spread	Firm, moist medium orange/brown silty-sand	Undatable
F168	T48	95	Pit	Friable, moist dark brown/black silt with charcoal and CBM flecks	Roman
F169	T48	-	Pit	Friable, moist light orange/grey/brown sandy-silt with 1% stones	Undatable
F170	T38	96	Ditch	Soft, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silt with 1% stones	Roman
F171	T38	98	Pit	Soft, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silt with 1% stones	Undatable
F172	T51	100	Ditch/gully	Soft, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silt with 1% stones	Early Roman
F173	T51	-	Ditch	Soft, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silt with 1% stones	Roman/ post-Roman
F174	T47	101	Ditch	Friable, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silt with 1% stones	Roman
F175	T54	-	Ditch (part of F144, F152, F187, F188 & ?F196)	Soft, moist medium grey sandy-silt with 1% stones	Early Roman
F176	T54	-	Pit	Friable, moist dark brown silt	Undatable
F177	T52	106	?Ditch	Soft, moist medium grey sandy-silt with 1% stones	Early Roman
F178	T52	107	Ditch	Soft, moist medium grey sandy-silt with 3% stones	Roman
F179	T52	108	Ditch	Friable, wet medium orange/grey silt with charcoal flecks and 3% stones	Prehistoric
F180	T45	129	Pit (part of F214)	Loose/soft, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silt with 2% stones	Post-medieval/ modern
F181	T55	109	Tree-throw (part of F182)	Friable, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silt with 1% stones	Prehistoric
F182	T55	-	Tree-throw (part of F181)	Friable, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silt with 1% stones	Prehistoric
F183	T53	110	Pit	Friable, moist medium orange/grey/brown sandy-silt with 1% stones	Early Roman
F184	T53	111	Silt patch	Friable, moist medium orange/grey/brown sandy-silt with charcoal flecks	Early Roman
F185	T48	-	Post-hole	Soft, moist dark grey/brown sandy-silt with 1% stones	Undatable
F186	T48	-	Pit	Soft, moist dark grey/brown sandy-silt with 1% stones	Undatable
F187	T48	112, 116	Ditch (part of F144, F152, F175, F188 &	Friable, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silt with charcoal flecks and 1% stones	Early Roman

			?F196)		
F188	T51	113	Ditch (part of F144, F152, F175, F187 & ?F196)	Soft, moist light/medium grey/brown sandy-silt with 1% stones	Early Roman
F189	T55	114	?Ditch	Soft, moist medium orange/grey/brown sandy-silt with 1% stones	Early Roman
F190	T55	115	Pit	Soft, moist medium grey sandy-silt with 1% stones	Early Roman
F191	T48	118	Ditch/pit	Soft, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silt with 2% stones	Late Bronze Age / Early Iron Age
F192	T57	-	Gully	Soft, moist medium grey sandy-silt	Undatable
F193	T57	117	Ditch	Soft, moist dark brown sandy-silt	Early Roman
F194	T48	-	Post-hole	Soft, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silt	Pre-dates F191
F195	T48	-	Post-hole	Soft, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silt with 1% stones	Pre-dates F191
F196	T57	120	Ditch (possibly part of F144, F152, F175, F187 & F188)	Soft, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silt with 1% stones	Early Roman
F197	T49	-	Pit	Soft, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silt with 1% stones	Undatable
F198	T49	-	Ditch	Soft, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silt with 1% stones	Undatable
F199	T49	-	Ditch	Soft, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silt with 1% stones	Undatable
F200	T49	-	Ditch	Soft, moist medium orange/brown sandy-silt with 1% stones	Undatable
F201	T48	121	Ditch	Soft, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silt with 10% stones	Prehistoric
F202	T56	123	Ditch	Soft, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silt with 1% stones	Early Roman
F203	T56	-	Ditch	Soft, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silt with charcoal flecks and 1% stones	Undatable
F204	T55	124	Ditch	Friable/firm, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silt with 3% stones	Early Roman
F205	T55	125	Ditch	Firm, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silt with charcoal flecks and 3% stones	Early Roman
F206	T11	-	Natural feature	Soft, moist medium yellow sandy-silt	Post-glacial
F207	T40	-	Pit/natural feature	Loose, moist yellow/grey/brown sandy-silt with 50% stones	Undatable
F208	T12	-	Ditch	Loose/soft, moist medium orange/grey/brown sandy-silt	Undatable
F209	T59	-	Pit/post-hole	Friable, wet medium grey sandy-silt with 1% stones	Undatable
F210	T59	-	Pit/post-hole	Soft, moist/wet medium grey sandy-silt with charcoal and daub flecks	Undatable
F211	T48	126	Ditch	Soft, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silt with 10% stones	Undatable
F212	T48	127	Ditch	Soft, moist medium/dark orange/grey/brown sandy-silt with 2% stones	Early Roman
F213	T51	128	Pit/tree-throw	Soft, moist light/medium grey/brown sandy-silt	Early Roman

				with 1% stones	
F214	T45	130	Pit (part of F180)	Soft/friable, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silt with 2% stones	Post-medieval/modern
F215	T51	-	Gully	Soft, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silt with 1% stones	Undatable
F216	T59	-	Ditch	Soft, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silt	Undatable
F217	T59	131	Gully	Soft, moist medium orange/grey/brown sandy-silt with 1% stones	11th to early 13th century
F218	T45	-	Gully	Soft, moist medium brown sandy-silt with 2% stones	Undatable
F219	T45	-	Pit	Soft, moist dark brown sandy-silt with 2% stones	Undatable
F220	T59	-	Ditch	Soft, moist medium grey sandy-silt with 1% stones	Undatable
F221	T55	137	Ditch/gully	Soft, moist medium yellow/brown sandy-silt	Early Roman
F222	T59	138	Gully	Soft, moist medium grey sandy-silt with 1% stones	Early 12th to late 14th century
F223	T59	-	Pit/post-hole	Soft, moist medium grey sandy-silt with 1% stones	Undatable
F224	T59	-	Pit/post-hole	Soft, moist medium grey sandy-silt	Undatable
F225	T56	-	Gully	Soft, moist medium yellow/brown sandy-silt	Undatable

Appendix 2 Pottery list

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	Soil S no.	NR	GR.	MSW	Discard Rim	Handle	Base	Stamp	Reading	Interpret.	Stamp. Ref.	Wmd	Sooting (ext.)	Sooting location	Charring (int.)	Charring location	Pitting/Flaking	Burning	Overfired	Wasters	Kiln second	Gritted	Spout	Pedestalling	Apraison	Fabric Grp	Typology	Function	EVE	Diam.	Comments	Date
F5	PIT	1		6	81	14	6	0	0																		BAET	DR20D	AMPHORAE	0.13	170		AD 70-110	
F5	PIT	1		1	21	21																					GX (S)						ROMAN	
F15	LINEAR	4		1	3	3																					DJ						ROMAN	
F22	DITCH	6		1	6	6																					HMF					OR GREY CORE, F-M FL	PREHISTORIC	
F23	DITCH	7		2	4	2																					HMF					OR GREY CORE, F & C FL	PREHISTORIC	
F23	DITCH	7		1	13	13																					HMGS					BR BL INT GROG SPARSE G & S NR TEMPERLESS	PREHISTORIC	
F24	POST HOLE	8		1	4	4	1	0	0																		GTW OX BG	?	?	0.06	110		LIA	
F26	POST HOLE	10		1	1	1	X																				HMC RUMB					BL	PREHISTORIC	
F29	DITCH	12		1	6	6																					GX						ROMAN	
F35	PIT	14		1	15	15	1	0	0																		KX	CAM 278	JAR	0.08	180		AD 120-250/260	
F37	PIT	15		1	3	3	X																				F51A						19TH-20TH C.	
F38	DITCH	13		1	6	6																					FSW/EGW						EARLY ROMAN	
F38	DITCH	13		1	2	2																					FSW/EGW (ELM 4)					CRACKED	EARLY ROMAN	
F38	DITCH	13		5	58	12																					GTW						LIA	
F40	PIT	18		4	17	4	X	0	0	2																	F48D						19TH-20TH C.	
F40	PIT	19		1	4	4	X																				F45F						17TH-18TH C.	
F40	PIT	19		1	3	3	X																				F48D						19TH-20TH C.	
F60	PIT	17		5	24	5																					HMGS					OR/BR SURF, BL/GREY CORE, GROG & S	PREHISTORIC	
F67	DITCH	20		3	21	7																					GX						ROMAN	
F73	LINEAR	52		2	18	9																					HMF					BR/OR M-C FL	PREHISTORIC	
F73	LINEAR	52		2	18	9																					HMF					OR, GREY CORE, F&C FL	PREHISTORIC	
F77	PIT	23		11	217	20	2	0	0																		HMG	ANGULAR BIPARTITE	JAR	0.16	160	OR OXID, GROG, SPARSE C FL PEBBLES, SOFT, NT REMPERLESS	LBA	
F77	PIT	23		2	27	14																					HMG					BR, OR CORE, COMMON GROG, F NAIL INS LINES, SOFT, CORDON OR COLLARD URN	BRONZE AGE	
F77	PIT	23		2	9	5																					HMG					OR/BR	PREHISTORIC	
F77	PIT	23		1	9	9	1	0	0											X							HMGS	?	?	0.06	180	SOFT, GREY CORE, GROG & S, B INT	PREHISTORIC	
F77	PIT	23		41	206	5	1	0	0																		HMGS	?	?	0.08	140	OR. BL CORE, SOFT GROG & S	LBA	

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	Soil S no.	NR	GR.	MSW	Discard	Rim	Handle	Base	Stamp	Reading	Interpret.	Stamp. Ref.	Wmd	Sooting (ext.)	Sooting location	Charring (int.)	Charring location	Pitting/Flaking	Burning	Overfired	Wasters	Klin second	Gritted	Spout	Pedestalling	Abraision	Fabric Grp	Typology	Function	EVE	Diam.	Comments	Date	
F77	PIT	24		2	33	17	1	0	1																		HMG	?	JAR	0.06	110	BR/GREY	PREHISTORIC			
F78	DITCH	27		1	12	12	0	0	1																		GX (ELM 13)					BR/OR SURF, GREY CORE, COARSE S, MICA	ROMAN			
F78	DITCH	27		3	36	12																					GX (ELM 3)						ROMAN			
F80	DITCH	28		1	18	18	3	0	0																		GX	CAM 218	BOWL	0.30	180		AD 43-150/180			
F80	DITCH	28		15	185	12																					HZ						LIA-AD 200/300			
F84	PIT	29		1	11	11																					HMF					BR/OR SURF, GREY-BL CORE, COMMON F FL SPARSE C FL	PREHISTORIC			
F89	GULLY	30		5	166	33	0	0	5	X		IVAAM or IVAAAA															UR (FSW/EGW)						DARKER SMOOTH BURN SURFACE	EARLY ROMAN		
F92	PIT	31		1	20	20																					HMGS						OR SP GROG & SAND, NR BRIQ	PREHISTORIC		
F93	PIT	32		2	10	5	0	0	1																		BSW 1 (ELM 1)							ROMAN		
F93	PIT	32		1	3	3														X							DJ	CAM 108	BEAKER					ROMAN		
F94	PIT	33		3	12	4																					GX (ELM 13)						SANDIER, PIMPY, GREY EXT OR CORE	EARLY ROMAN		
F94	PIT	33		2	9	5																					GX (ELM 8)							ROMAN		
F94	PIT	33		2	8	4										X											RCW 2							LIA-ER		
F94	PIT	36		1	3	3	X																				F48D						BLUE TRANSFER PRINT	19TH-20TH C.		
F97	DITCH	37		1	4	4																					GTWS						? THIN-W, BR, BL CORE, NODS & S	LIA		
F97	DITCH	37		1	6	6	1	0	0																		GX (ELM 8)	CAM 243-244/246	BOWL	0.04	190			AD 43-140		
F97	DITCH	37		1	6	6															X						MVW						VOIDS, OF	LIA-ER		
F98	PIT/TREE BULB	40		2	3	2	X																				GX								ROMAN	
F112	KILN	50		2	5	3																					GX (S)								ROMAN	
F113	PIT FILL	60		2	21	11	0	0	1																			FSW/EGW								EARLY ROMAN
F113	PIT FILL	60		1	7	7																						GTW								LIA
F113	PIT FILL	60		6	31	5	1	0	0																		GX	?	?	0.13	170				ROMAN	
F113	PIT FILL	60		1	3	3																					GX								ROMAN	
F113	PIT FILL	60		2	1	1	X																				RCW								LIA-ER	
F113	PIT FILL	60		1	2	2																					RCW						ELM 16		LIA-ER	
F114	PIT FILL	63		4	17	4	1	0	0																		GX	CAM 266	JAR	0.08	160				AD 43-80	
F114	PIT FILL	63		4	45	11	1	0	1																		RCW	CAM 266	JAR	0.13	120			PIMPLY ELM 16	LIA-AD 80	
F116	PIT FILL	61		2	22	11	1	0	0																			FSW/EGW (ELM 4)	CAM 266	JAR	0.10	150			OR/PATCHY GREY SURF, GREY CORE, FINE S&M	AD 43-80

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	Soil S no.	NR	GR.	MSW	Discard	Rim	Handle	Base	Stamp	Reading	Interpret.	Stamp. Ref.	Wind	Sooting (ext.)	Sooting location	Charring (int.)	Charring location	Pitting/Flaking	Burning	Overfired	Wasters	Kiln second	Gritted	Spout	Pedestalling	Apraison	Fabric Grp	Typology	Function	EVE	Diam.	Comments	Date	
F116	PIT FILL	61		2	24	12	1	0	0																			GX	?	JAR	0.14	190		ROMAN		
F116	PIT FILL	61		2	11	6																						GX (S) (ELM 14)					MORE SANDY, PALE GREY BUFF	EARLY ROMAN		
F116	PIT FILL	61		5	32	6		2	0	0																		RCW 2	CAM 266	JAR	0.11	120	SIM TO ABOVE BUT PIMPLY, GREY CORE GROG & S, BR/BL SURFACES	LIA-ER		
F116	PIT FILL	62		2	5	3	X																					RCW					ELM 16	LIA-ER		
F117	PIT	53		2	11	6		1	0	0																		BSW 1 (ELM 1)	CAM 508	LID	0.08	180		ROMAN		
F117	PIT	53		1	3	3																						DZ						ROMAN		
F117	PIT	53		1	2	2																						FSW/EGW (ELM 5)							EARLY ROMAN	
F117	PIT	53		4	38	10		0	0	1																		GX							ROMAN	
F117	PIT	53		1	6	6																						GX							ROMAN	
F117	PIT	53		1	10	10																						GX							ROMAN	
F117	PIT	53		2	6	3																						GX (ELM 3)							ROMAN	
F117	PIT	53		1	13	13																						HMGS						OR, VOIDS, NR TEMPERLESS, SPARSE S & G	PREHISTORIC	
F118	DITCH	49		2	8	4																						GX							ROMAN	
F118	DITCH	49		1	5	5		1	0	0																		GX (ELM 3)	?	?	0.05	140		ROMAN		
F118	DITCH	49		1	6	6																						HMG							PREHISTORIC	
F120	DITCH	54		1	20	20		0	0	1																		GX							DEFORMED	ROMAN
F120	DITCH	54		3	79	26		0	0	3																		GX							ROMAN	
F121	DITCH	55		1	7	7																						FSW/EGW (ELM 4)							EARLY ROMAN	
F121	DITCH	55		1	12	12																						FSW/EGW (ELM 5)							EARLY ROMAN	
F121	DITCH	55		1	4	4		1	0	0																		FSW/EGW (ELM 5)	CAM 108	BEAKER	0.10	80		AD 43-130/140/200		
F121	DITCH	55		1	6	6																						GX (ELM 3)							ROMAN	
F127	GULLY	58		1	138	138		0	0	1																		FSW/EGW							EARLY ROMAN	
F128	DITCH	59		1	2	2																						BSW 1 (ELM 1)							ROMAN	
F128	DITCH	59		1	20	20																						FSW/EGW (ELM 5)							EARLY ROMAN	
F128	DITCH	59		1	9	9		0	0	1																		GX							ROMAN	
F131	PIT	70		8	278	35																						GX							WARPED/DEFOREMED, VESICULATED	ROMAN
F131	PIT	71		1	2	2																						FSW/EGW							EARLY ROMAN	
F131	PIT	71		2	3	2																						FSW/EGW (ELM 5)							CRACKED, OR V PATCHY GREY SURF	EARLY ROMAN

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	Soil S no.	NR	GR.	MSW	Discard	Rim	Handle	Base	Stamp	Reading	Interpret.	Stamp. Ref.	Wind	Sooting (ext.)	Sooting location	Charring (int.)	Charring location	Pitting/Flaking	Burning	Overfired	Wasters	Klin second	Gritted	Spout	Pedestalling	Apraison	Fabric Grp	Typology	Function	EVE	Diam.	Comments	Date
F131	PIT	71		1	17	17																X						GX						ROMAN	
F131	PIT	71		6	21	4																						GX						ROMAN	
F131	PIT	71		1	12	12	0	0	1																			GX (ELM 13)						ROMAN	
F131	PIT	71		1	6	6	1	0	0																			GX (ELM 3)	CAM 266	JAR	0.08	130		AD 43-80	
F131	PIT	71		10	44	4	3	0	1																			GX (S)	CAM 266	JAR	0.10	140		AD 43-80	
F131	PIT	71																										GX (S)	CAM 266	JAR	0.08	110		AD 43-80	
F131	PIT	71																										GX (S)	?		0.03	?		ROMAN	
F131	PIT	71		1	4	4																						GX (S)						EARLY ROMAN	
F131	PIT	71		1	3	3																X						HMF						GREY M-C FL	PREHISTORIC
F131	PIT	71		1	33	33																						HZ OX						LINES & INC TRIANGLES ON SHLD	LIA-AD 200/300
F131	PIT	72		1	38	38	X																					BAET	DR20	AMPHORAE				ROMAN	
F131	PIT	72		1	5	5																						FSW/EGW							EARLY ROMAN
F131	PIT	72		1	5	5	1	0	0																			FSW/EGW	CAM 108	BEAKER	0.11	130		AD 43-130/140/200	
F131	PIT	72		1	2	2																						FSW/EGW (ELM 5)							EARLY ROMAN
F131	PIT	72		1	7	7	1	0	0																			FSW/EGW (ELM 8A)	CAM 108	BEAKER	0.11	130		VG GREY SURFACEM V OR CORE, FINE S & M	EARLY ROMAN
F131	PIT	72		34	662	19																X	X					GX	CAM 218	BOWL	0.30	100		CAM 218 THINNER WALLED, BURNISHED FABRIC CAM 266 IN A COARSER GX FABRIC	AD 43-120
F131	PIT	72																				X	X					GX	CAM 218	BOWL	0.35	120			AD 43-120
F131	PIT	72																				X	X					GX	CAM 218	BOWL	0.60	130		VWARPED RIM	AD 43-120
F131	PIT	72																				X	X					GX	CAM 218	BOWL	0.38	160		? VWARPED RIM	AD 43-120
F131	PIT	72		3	8	3																						GX	CAM 218	BOWL					AD 43-120
F131	PIT	72		6	19	3																						GX							ROMAN
F131	PIT	72		1	25	25																X	X					GX							ROMAN
F131	PIT	72		1	15	15																						GX (S) (ELM 14)							ROMAN
F131	PIT	72		1	6	6																						GX (ELM 3)							ROMAN
F131	PIT	72		77	1380	18	14	0	6													X	X					GX (S)	CAM 266	JAR	0.10	160		WASTER, WARPED/DEFORMED, BUBBLES	AD 43-80
F131	PIT	72																				X	X					GX (S)	CAM 266	JAR	0.23	150			AD 43-80
F131	PIT	72																				X	X					GX (S)	CAM 266	JAR	1.00	160		VWARPED/DEF RIM	AD 43-80
F131	PIT	72																				X	X					GX (S)	?	?	0.21	120		VWARPED RIM	ROMAN

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	Soil S no.	NR	GR.	MSW	Discard	Rim	Handle	Base	Stamp	Reading	Interpret.	Stamp. Ref.	Wmd	Sooting (ext.)	Sooting location	Charring (int.)	Charring location	Pitting/Flaking	Burning	Overfired	Wasters	Klin second	Gritted	Spout	Pedestalling	Apraison	Fabric Grp	Typology	Function	EVE	Diam.	Comments	Date
F131	PIT	72																			X	X					GX (S)	CAM 266	JAR	0.16	130		AD 43-80		
F131	PIT	72																			X	X					GX (S)	CAM 266	JAR	0.23	110	WARPED FOLDED OVER RIM	AD 43-80		
F131	PIT	72																			X	X					GX (S)	?	?	0.15	140		AD 43-80		
F131	PIT	72																			X	X					GX (S)	?	?	0.08	160		AD 43-80		
F131	PIT	72	29	105	4		1	0	0																		GX (S)	?	JAR	0.08	160		ROMAN		
F131	PIT	72	1	3	3																						GX (S) (ELM 14)						ROMAN		
F131	PIT	72	1	21	21		0	0	1																		MVW						OR/BR, VOIDS, LIN BL INC ORG	LIA	
F132	DITCH	67	8	331	41	X																					BAET	DR20	AMPHORAE					ROMAN	
F132	DITCH	67	1	3	3	X																					BAET							ROMAN	
F132	DITCH	67	15	160	11		0	0	4																		BSW 1 (ELM 1)							ROMAN	
F132	DITCH	67	19	71	4		2	0	1																		BSW 1 (ELM 1)	CAM 218	BOWL	0.10	140	COMB-STAB DEC	AD 43-120		
F132	DITCH	67	38	123	3		6	0	0																		BSW 1 (ELM 1)	CAM 218	BOWL	0.11	160	DARKER SURFACE TO BLACK, MORE BUFF/BR CORE, FINE S & M	AD 43-120		
F132	DITCH	67																									BSW 1 (ELM 1)	CAM 218	BOWL	0.16	150		AD 43-120		
F132	DITCH	67																									BSW 1 (ELM 1)	CAM 218	BOWL	0.10	150		AD 43-120		
F132	DITCH	67	5	41	8		2	1	0																		DJ	CAM 148	FLAGON	1.00	55	OR, POWDERY, SHORT DISC RIM	AD 43-69		
F132	DITCH	67	2	6	3																						DJ						WH/CR	ROMAN	
F132	DITCH	67	1	12	12																						DJ						OR P-Y SURF	ROMAN	
F132	DITCH	67	8	39	5		3	0	0																		DJ	CAM 146	FLAGON	0.56	85	PY/BUFF OR CORE	AD 43-69/96		
F132	DITCH	67	3	11	4																						DJ						WH/CR	ROMAN	
F132	DITCH	67	7	9	1																						DJ						OR	ROMAN	
F132	DITCH	67	6	11	2																						DJ						WH/CR	ROMAN	
F132	DITCH	67	3	7	2																						DJ						P-Y/P-B	ROMAN	
F132	DITCH	67	3	32	11															X							DJ							ROMAN	
F132	DITCH	67	5	21	4																						DJ						WH/CR	ROMAN	
F132	DITCH	67	30	48	2																						DZ						OR WITH PATCHY YELLOW SURF	ROMAN	
F132	DITCH	67	8	22	3																						DZ						OR	AD 43-225	
F132	DITCH	67	16	27	2																						DZ						P-Y/P-BUFF	AD 43-225	
F132	DITCH	67	65	804	12		9	0	4																		FSW/EGW	CAM 218	BOWL	0.23	120		AD 43-120		
F132	DITCH	67																									FSW/EGW	?	?	0.09	140		EARLY ROMAN		

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	Soil S no.	NR	GR.	MSW	Discard	Rim	Handle	Base	Stamp	Reading	Interpret.	Stamp. Ref.	Wind	Sooting (ext.)	Sooting location	Charring (int.)	Charring location	Pitting/Flaking	Burning	Overfired	Wasters	Kiln second	Gritted	Spout	Pedestalling	Apraison	Fabric Grp	Typology	Function	EVE	Diam.	Comments	Date
F132	DITCH	67																										FSW/EGW	?	?	0.06	100		EARLY ROMAN	
F132	DITCH	67																			X	X						FSW/EGW	CAM 243-244/246	BOWL	0.51	210	DARKER PATCHY SURFACES-BURNT	AD 43-140	
F132	DITCH	67		4	6	2																						FSW/EGW						ROMAN	
F132	DITCH	67		4	13	3																						FSW/EGW						EARLY ROMAN	
F132	DITCH	67		1	12	12																						FSW/EGW						EARLY ROMAN	
F132	DITCH	67		15	45	3		2	0	0																		FSW/EGW	CAM 218	BOWL	0.13	130		AD 43-120	
F132	DITCH	67		1	2	2																						FSW/EGW						EARLY ROMAN	
F132	DITCH	67		12	43	4		1	0	1																		FSW/EGW	?	?	0.03	?		EARLY ROMAN	
F132	DITCH	67		4	15	4																						FSW/EGW						EARLY ROMAN	
F132	DITCH	67		10	119	12		0	0	2																		FSW/EGW (ELM 4)						PATCHY GREY SURF, RED/OR CORE, POWDERY	EARLY ROMAN
F132	DITCH	67		3	27	9																						FSW/EGW (ELM 4)						EARLY ROMAN	
F132	DITCH	67		7	25	4		1	0	0																		FSW/EGW (ELM 4)	?	?	0.09	140		EARLY ROMAN	
F132	DITCH	67		99	830	8		6	0	3																		FSW/EGW (ELM 5)	CAM 218	BOWL			MISFIRED, PATCHY GREY SURF TO DARKER GREY, OR/BUFF CORE, FINE S&M POWDERY	AD 43-120	
F132	DITCH	67																										FSW/EGW (ELM 5)	CAM 108	BEAKER				AD 43-130/140/200	
F132	DITCH	67																										FSW/EGW (ELM 5)	CAM 218	BOWL		?		AD 43-120	
F132	DITCH	67																										FSW/EGW (ELM 5)						EARLY ROMAN	
F132	DITCH	67																										FSW/EGW (ELM 5)	CAM 119	BEAKER		?		AD 43-320	
F132	DITCH	67		3	14	5																						FSW/EGW (ELM 5)						EARLY ROMAN	
F132	DITCH	67		3	5	2																						FSW/EGW (ELM 5)						EARLY ROMAN	
F132	DITCH	67		31	158	5		6	0	1																		FSW/EGW (ELM 5)	CAM 108	BEAKER	0.08	130		AD 43-130/140/200	
F132	DITCH	67																										FSW/EGW (ELM 5)	CAM 218	BOWL	0.08	160		AD 43-120	
F132	DITCH	67																										FSW/EGW (ELM 5)	?	?	0.11	160		ROMAN	
F132	DITCH	67																										FSW/EGW (ELM 5)	?	?	0.09	170		ROMAN	
F132	DITCH	67																										FSW/EGW (ELM 5)	?	?	0.08	150		ROMAN	
F132	DITCH	67																										FSW/EGW (ELM 5)	?	?	0.05	130		ROMAN	
F132	DITCH	67		5	16	3		2	0	0																		FSW/EGW (ELM 5)	?	?	0.09	180	PATCHY GREY SURF, OR CORE, FINE S, MICA	EARLY ROMAN	
F132	DITCH	67		3	10	3															X							FSW/EGW (ELM 5)						THICKER-W, FINER, PATCHY GREY SURF OR/BUFF CORE	ROMAN
F132	DITCH	67		16	75	5		3	0	0																		FSW/EGW (ELM 5)	CAM 108	BEAKER	0.08	140	PATCHY GREY SURF, OR CORE, FINE SAND	AD 43-130/140/200	

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	Soil S no.	NR	GR.	MSW	Discard	Rim	Handle	Base	Stamp	Reading	Interpret.	Stamp. Ref.	Wmd	Sooting (ext.)	Sooting location	Charring (int.)	Charring location	Pitting/Flaking	Burning	Overfired	Wasters	Kiln second	Gritted	Spout	Pedestalling	Abraision	Fabric Grp	Typology	Function	EVE	Diam.	Comments	Date
F132	DITCH	67																										FSW/EGW (ELM 5)	CAM 218	BOWL				AD 43-120	
F132	DITCH	67																										FSW/EGW (ELM 5)	?					ROMAN	
F132	DITCH	67		1	4	4																						FSW/EGW (ELM 8A)						EARLY ROMAN	
F132	DITCH	67		1	3	3																						FSW/EGW (ELM 8A)						EARLY ROMAN	
F132	DITCH	67		12	49	4	1	0	0																			FSW/EGW (ELM 8A)	CAM 218	BOWL	0.05	140	GOOD GREY SURF, OR CORE, FINE SAND	AD 43-120	
F132	DITCH	67		118	850	7	0	0	1												X							GX						ROMAN	
F132	DITCH	67		12	330	28	0	0	12																			GX						ROMAN	
F132	DITCH	67		23	351	15	17	0	0																			GX	CAM 266	JAR	0.49	170		AD 43-80	
F132	DITCH	67																										GX	CAM 218	BOWL	0.31	130		AD 43-120	
F132	DITCH	67																										GX	CAM 266	JAR	0.91	180		AD 43-80	
F132	DITCH	67																										GX	?	?	0.08	160		ROMAN	
F132	DITCH	67																										GX	CAM 266	JAR	0.15	140		AD 43-80	
F132	DITCH	67																										GX	?		0.06	100		ROMAN	
F132	DITCH	67		11	32	3	1	0	1																			GX	CAM 243-244/246	BOWL	0.03	?		AD 43-140	
F132	DITCH	67		1	5	5	1	0	0																			GX	CAM 266	JAR	0.06	150		AD 43-80	
F132	DITCH	67		27	144	5	1	0	1																			GX	CAM 227	BOWL	0.13	120	?	AD 54-120	
F132	DITCH	67		1	2	2																						GX						ROMAN	
F132	DITCH	67		50	279	6	5	0	2																			GX	CAM 243-244/246	BOWL	0.20	130		AD 43-140	
F132	DITCH	67																										GX	CAM 218	BOWL	0.26	130		AD 43-120	
F132	DITCH	67		58	669	12	0	0	2																			GX (ELM 3)						ROMAN	
F132	DITCH	67		9	197	22	7	0	0													X						GX (ELM 3)	CAM 266	JAR	0.56	185	SLIGHTLY DEFORMED/WARPED RIM	AD 43-80	
F132	DITCH	67																										GX (ELM 3)	CAM 267	JAR	0.39	190	? 0.10 REMOVE	AD 43-69	
F132	DITCH	67		7	43	6																						GX (ELM 3)						ROMAN	
F132	DITCH	67		10	62	6																						GX (ELM 3)						SANDWICH	ROMAN
F132	DITCH	67		1	6	6															X							GX (ELM 3)						PATCHY GREY SURF, OR, GREY CORE, SANDWICH	ROMAN
F132	DITCH	67		11	65	6																						GX (ELM 3)						THICKER-W, MISFIRED GX	ROMAN
F132	DITCH	67		8	67	8																						GX (ELM 3)							ROMAN
F132	DITCH	67		2	9	5																						GX (ELM 3)							ROMAN
F132	DITCH	67		20	134	7	4	0	0																			GX (ELM 8B)	CAM 266	JAR	0.26	140	LIGHT GREY CORE, OR CORE	AD 43-80	

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	Soil S no.	NR	GR.	MSW	Discard	Rim	Handle	Base	Stamp	Reading	Interpret.	Stamp. Ref.	Wind	Sooting (ext.)	Sooting location	Charring (int.)	Charring location	Pitting/Flaking	Burning	Overfired	Wasters	Kiln second	Gritted	Spout	Pedestalling	Apraison	Fabric Grp	Typology	Function	EVE	Diam.	Comments	Date
F132	DITCH	67																										GX (ELM 8B)	CAM 266	JAR	0.18	170	LIGHT GREY CORE, OR CORE	AD 43-80	
F132	DITCH	67		9	15	2																						GX (ELM 8B)						ROMAN	
F132	DITCH	67		6	28	5	2	0	0																			GX (ELM 8B)	CAM 218	BOWL	0.11	110	GOOD GREY SURF, OR CORE	AD 43-120	
F132	DITCH	67																										GX (ELM 8B)	?	?	0.06	150		ROMAN	
F132	DITCH	67		1	6	6																						GX (ELM 8B)						GREY SURF, OR CORE, SANDIER	ROMAN
F132	DITCH	67		1	3	3	1	0	0																			HMS	?	?	0.05	120	BR SURF, BL CORE, SAND, F-NAIL IMP ALONG TOP OF RIM	LBA-EIA	
F132	DITCH	67		2	22	11																						HZ						LIA-AD 200/300	
F132	DITCH	67		10	197	20	1	0	1																			ROW (ELM 6)	CAM 270B	STORAGE JAR	0.24	200	OR, GREY INT, FINE SAND, POWDERY	EARLY ROMAN	
F132	DITCH	67		4	6	2																						ROW (ELM 6)						EARLY ROMAN	
F132	DITCH	67		11	48	4																						ROW (ELM 7)						EARLY ROMAN	
F132	DITCH	67		8	22	3																						ROW (ELM 7)						EARLY ROMAN	
F132	DITCH	67		2	10	5																						ROW (ELM 7)						EARLY ROMAN	
F132	DITCH	67		1	2	2															X							ROW						ELM 9	EARLY ROMAN
F132	DITCH	67		8	103	13	4	0	0																X			TZ	CAM 195	MORTARIA	0.06	250		AD 43-125	
F132	DITCH	79		6	37	6	1	0	0																			BSW (ELM 2)	CAM 218	BOWL	0.06	170	BL PATCHY SURF, V OR CORE, CRACKED, COARSER S, MISFIRED ELM 1	AD 43-120	
F132	DITCH	79		79	550	7	1	0	3																			BSW 1 (ELM 1)	CAM 221	BOWL	0.09	190	? BUFF/OR CORE, PATCHY BL SURF TO DARK GREY, SMOOTH MORE MICA FINE S	AD 43-80/120	
F132	DITCH	79		44	347	8	4	0	0																			FSW/EGW (ELM 4)	CAM 218	BOWL	0.39	180	LIGHT GREY THIN, PATCHY SURFACE, SMOOTH POWDERY FINE S&M, SANDWICH	AD 43-120	
F132	DITCH	79																										FSW/EGW (ELM 4)	?	?	0.05	180		EARLY ROMAN	
F132	DITCH	79		3	17	6																						FSW/EGW (ELM 5)						PATCHY-PALE GREY SURF, V OR CORE, THIN-W, FINE S & M, (NR MISFIRED DZ/DJ)	EARLY ROMAN
F132	DITCH	79		1	7	7																X	X					GTW						LIA	
F132	DITCH	79		44	254	6	5	0	0																			GX	?	JAR	0.13	130	SOME WARPED SHERDS, WASTERS	ROMAN	
F132	DITCH	79																										GX	CAM 218	BOWL	0.15	110		AD 43-120	
F132	DITCH	79																										GX	?	?	0.03	?		ROMAN	
F132	DITCH	79																										GX	?	?	0.13	120		ROMAN	
F132	DITCH	79																										GX	CAM 243-244/246	BOWL	0.11	160		AD 43-140	

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	Soil S no.	NR	GR.	MSW	Discard	Rim	Handle	Base	Stamp	Reading	Interpret.	Stamp. Ref.	Wind	Sooting (ext.)	Sooting location	Charring (int.)	Charring location	Pitting/Flaking	Burning	Overfired	Wasters	Kiln second	Gritted	Spout	Pedestalling	Abraision	Fabric Grp	Typology	Function	EVE	Diam.	Comments	Date
F134	GULLY	66		4	14	4																						GX (ELM 8B)						ROMAN	
F134	GULLY		2	1	2	2																						BSW 1 (ELM 1)						ROMAN	
F134	GULLY		2	1	3	3																						FSW/EGW (ELM 5)						EARLY ROMAN	
F134	GULLY		2	6	9	2																						FSW/EGW (ELM 8A)						EARLY ROMAN	
F134	GULLY		2	1	5	5																						FSW/EGW (ELM 8A)						EARLY ROMAN	
F134	GULLY		2	10	20	2		1	0	0																		GX	?	?	0.03	?		ROMAN	
F134	GULLY		2	1	4	4																						GX						ROMAN	
F134	GULLY		2	1	1	1																						GX (ELM 8B)						ROMAN	
F134	GULLY		2	1	1	1																						ROW (ELM 6)						EARLY ROMAN	
F135	DITCH	68		21	1210	58																X						GTW						STORAGE JAR	LIA
F135	DITCH	68		4	17	4																						GX (S)						ROMAN	
F139	DITCH	73		2	23	12																						BSW 1 (ELM 1)						ROMAN	
F139	DITCH	73		1	11	11		1	0	0																		DJ	?	?	0.08	200	P-YELLOW/P-BUFF, MICA, FINE SAND RED/OR NODS	ROMAN	
F139	DITCH	73		6	41	7		1	0	0																		FSW/EGW	?	?	0.07	120		EARLY ROMAN	
F139	DITCH	73		1	5	5																						FSW/EGW (ELM 4)						EARLY ROMAN	
F139	DITCH	73		2	3	2																						FSW/EGW (ELM 8A)						EARLY ROMAN	
F139	DITCH	73		4	32	8																X						GX						ROMAN	
F139	DITCH	73		1	6	6		1	0	0												X						GX	?	?	0.08	130		ROMAN	
F139	DITCH	73		26	248	10		2	0	0																		GX (ELM 3)	CAM 218	BOWL	0.10	150	CAM 219?	AD 43-120	
F139	DITCH	73																										GX (ELM 3)	?	?	0.08	140		ROMAN	
F139	DITCH	73		12	81	7		3	0	1																		GX (S)	?	?	0.24	160		ROMAN	
F139	DITCH	73		71	540	8		5	0	2																		GX (S)	CAM 218	BOWL	0.10	150	CAM 219?	AD 43-120	
F139	DITCH	73																										GX (S)	?	?	0.10	160		ROMAN	
F139	DITCH	73																										GX (S)	?	?	0.08	160		ROMAN	
F139	DITCH	73																										GX (S)	CAM 218	BOWL	0.07	150		AD 43-120	
F139	DITCH	73																										GX (S)	CAM 218	BOWL	0.08	140	CAM 219?	AD 43-120	
F139	DITCH	73		1	6	6																						ROW (ELM 6)						EARLY ROMAN	
F140	DITCH	74		1	3	3																						BSW 1 (ELM 1)						ROMAN	
F140	DITCH	74		1	2	2		1	0	0												X						FJ	?	?	0.03	?		AD 43-160	
F140	DITCH	74		2	6	3																						FSW/EGW (ELM 8A)						EARLY ROMAN	

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	Soil S no.	NR	GR.	MSW	Discard	Rim	Handle	Base	Stamp	Reading	Interpret.	Stamp. Ref.	Wind	Sooting (ext.)	Sooting location	Charring (int.)	Charring location	Pitting/Flaking	Burning	Overfired	Wasters	Kiln second	Gritted	Spout	Pedestalling	Aprison	Fabric Grp	Typology	Function	EVE	Diam.	Comments	Date
F168	PIT	95		1	31	31	0	0	1																			FSW/EGW (ELM 4)							EARLY ROMAN
F168	PIT	95		5	66	13	0	0	1												X							GX						COMB-STAB DEC	ROMAN
F170	DITCH	96		1	3	3																						BSW 1 (ELM 1)							ROMAN
F170	DITCH	96		3	11	4																						GX							ROMAN
F170	DITCH	96		1	2	2															X							GX							ROMAN
F172	DITCH/GULLY	100		1	3	3																						RCW						BL SURF, GROG & S	LIA-ER
F174	LINEAR	101		1	1	1	X																					GX							ROMAN
F174	LINEAR	101		5	1	0	X																					RCW 1							LIA-ER
F177	?DITCH	106		1	12	12																						FSW/EGW							EARLY ROMAN
F177	?DITCH	106		1	13	13		1	0	0																		FSW/EGW	CAM 266	JAR	0.05	160			AD 43-80
F177	?DITCH	106		1	10	10																						FSW/EGW (ELM 4)							EARLY ROMAN
F177	?DITCH	106		1	9	9															X	X						GX							ROMAN
F177	?DITCH	106		2	17	9																						GX							ROMAN
F177	?DITCH	106		1	8	8																						GX							ROMAN
F177	?DITCH	106		1	28	28		1	0	0																		GX	CAM 270B	STORAGE JAR	0.11	230			AD 43-200/300
F177	?DITCH	106		1	9	9																						GX (S)							ROMAN
F178	DITCH	107		1	7	7																						GX (ELM 3)							ROMAN
F179	DITCH	108		1	45	45																						HMS						GREY/BL SURF, BL, LINEAR VOIDS ON SURF, SAND, ROUGH	MIA
F181	TREE-THROW	109		1	6	6																						HMS						BR/DARK GREY, BL CORE, AB VF S	PREHISTORIC
F183	TREE-THROW	110		1	15	15																						FSW/EGW (ELM 4)							EARLY ROMAN
F183	TREE-THROW	110		1	5	5																						GX (ELM 8B)							EARLY ROMAN
F184	SILT PATCH	111		1	7	7		1	0	0																		FSW/EGW (ELM 5)	?	?	0.08	130	PATCHY GREY SURF, OR CORE		EARLY ROMAN
F184	SILT PATCH	111		1	104	104		1	0	0																		HZ	CAM 273	STORAGE JAR	0.06	440			AD 43-200/300
F184	SILT PATCH	111		1	71		X																					HZ							LIA-AD 200/300
F187	DITCH	112		1	4	4																						GX (S) (ELM 14)							EARLY ROMAN
F187	DITCH	112		1	18	18		1	0	0																		UR (BSW)	CAM 27	PLATTER	0.06	190			EARLY ROMAN
F187	DITCH	116		5	10	2																						BSW 1 (ELM 1)							ROMAN
F187	DITCH	116		4	12	3																						FSW/EGW (ELM 4)							EARLY ROMAN
F187	DITCH	116		1	4	4																						GX							ROMAN
F187	DITCH	116		27	219	8		0	0	1																		ON/WA						PALE GREY, FINE,	ROMAN

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	Soil S no.	NR	GR	MSW	Discard	Rim	Handle	Base	Stamp	Reading	Interpret.	Stamp. Ref.	Wind	Sooting (ext.)	Sooting location	Charring (int.)	Charring location	Pitting/Flaking	Burning	Overfired	Wasters	Kiln second	Gritted	Spout	Pedestalling	Abraision	Fabric Grp	Typology	Function	EVE	Diam.	Comments	Date
F187	DITCH	116		1	18	18		1	0	0																		RCW	CAM 266	JAR	0.08	150	SILVER MICA SLIP? IN PLACES & BURNISHED VERTICAL LINES PIMPLY, OR/GREY CORE, GOOD PLAE GREY SURF, GROG, S ELM 16	AD 43-80	
F188	DITCH	113		1	74	74		0	0	1																		HZ						LIA-AD 200/300	
F189	?DITCH	114		3	20	7		1	0	0																	FSW/EGW	CAM 243-244/246	BOWL	0.06	200	BR/RED SURF, GREY CORE. SAND, BG, MICA	AD 43-140		
F189	?DITCH	114		1	8	8																				X	HMS							PREHISTORIC	
F189	?DITCH	114		1	11	11		0	0	1																	RCW (BG)							LIA-ER	
F189	?DITCH	114		9	21	2																					RCW 1							LIA-ER	
F190	PIT	115		1	3	3																					GTW OX							LIA	
F190	PIT	115		1	2	2		1	0	0																	GTWS	?	?	0.03	?			LIA	
F190	PIT	115		12	38	3																					HMGS							BR, BL CORE	PREHISTORIC
F190	PIT	115		1	3	3																					RCW 2							LIA-ER	
F191	DITCH/PIT	118		8	34	4		2	0	0																	HMS	SHLD JAR UPRIGHT RIM	JAR	0.13	110	BL/GREY	IRON AGE		
F191	DITCH/PIT	118		1	3	3																					HMFS						BR EXT, BL CORE, FINE S, FINE FL	PREHISTORIC	
F193	DITCH	117		1	12	12															X						GTWS OX							LIA	
F196	DITCH	120		1	5	5																					FSW/EGW (ELM 4)							EARLY ROMAN	
F196	DITCH	120		1	3	3																					FSW/EGW (ELM 5)							EARLY ROMAN	
F196	DITCH	120		1	8	8		1	0	0																	GTW BG	?	BOWL	0.05	140			LIA	
F196	DITCH	120		1	7	7																					GTWS BG							LIA	
F196	DITCH	120		1	12	12		1	0	0												X					GX	CAM 266	JAR	0.08	150	OR, C SAND, PATCHY GREY INT, MISFIRED GX	AD 43-80		
F201	DITCH	121		1	4	4																					HMF							OR, F FL	PREHISTORIC
F201	DITCH	121		1	45	45		0	0	1																	HMS						WIPED EXT, BR SURF, BL CORE,	MIA	
F202	DITCH	123		9	324	36		0	0	2																	GTW							STORAGE JAR	LIA
F202	DITCH	123		1	18	18		1	0	0																	GTW OX	CAM 256	JAR	0.08	80			LIA	
F202	DITCH	123		1	8	8																					GTW OX							LIA	
F204	DITCH	124		1	5	5																					FSW/EGW (ELM 4)							EARLY ROMAN	
F204	DITCH	124		4	6	2																					GX							ROMAN	
F204	DITCH	124		1	8	8		0	0	1																	HMF						F-M FL SOME BURNT	PREHISTORIC	

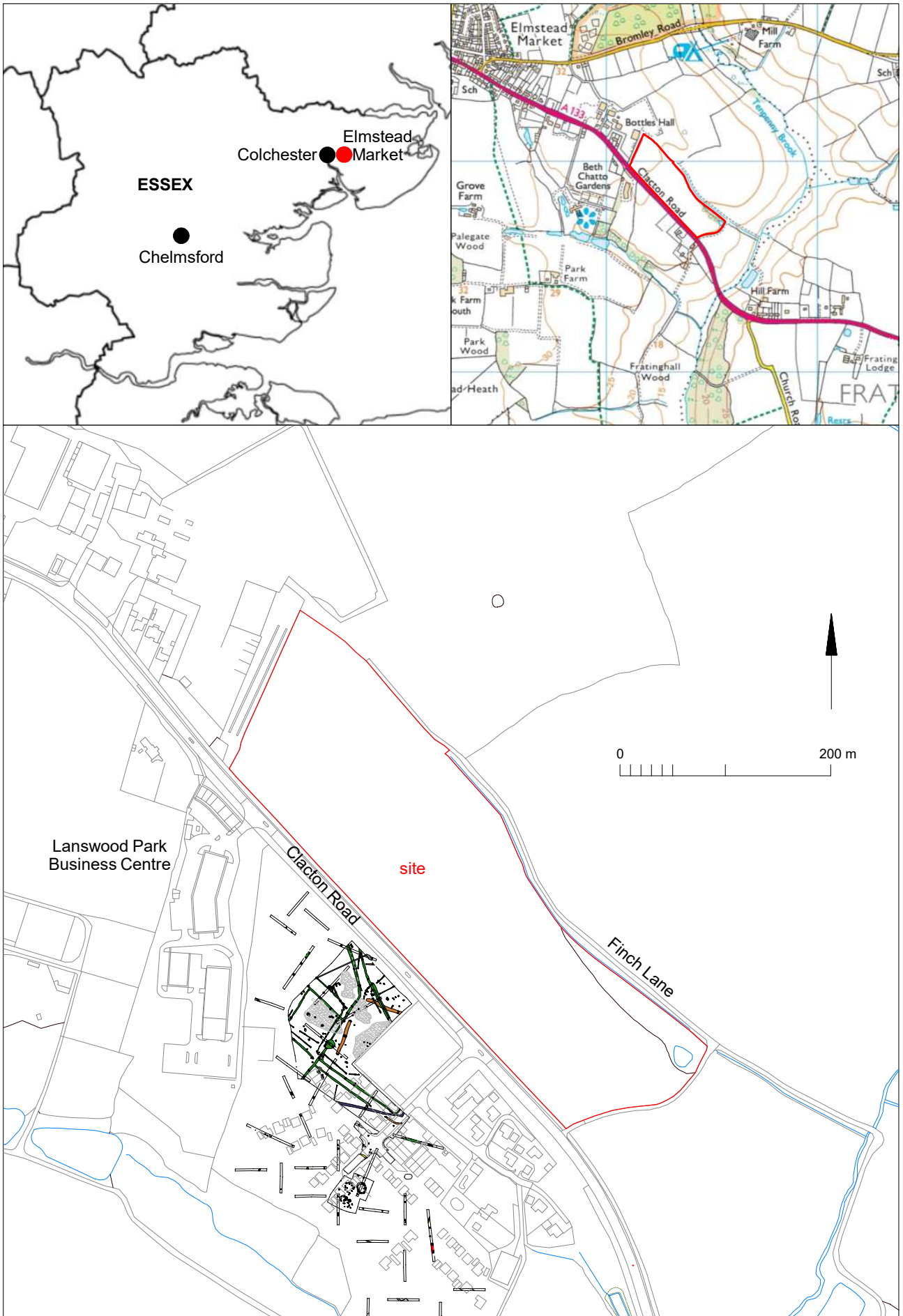
Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	Soil S no.	NR	GR.	MSW	Discard	Rim	Handle	Base	Stamp	Reading	Interpret.	Stamp. Ref.	Wmd	Sooting (ext.)	Sooting location	Charring (int.)	Charring location	Pitting/Flaking	Burning	Overfired	Wasters	Klin second	Gritted	Spout	Pedestalling	Apraison	Fabric Grp	Typology	Function	EVE	Diam.	Comments	Date
F204	DITCH	124		1	6	6																						HMS					BL	MIA	
F204	DITCH	124		1	8	8																						RCW 1						LIA-ER	
F204	DITCH	124		5	67	13		3	0	0																		RCW 2	CAM 218	BOWL	0.33	160		LIA-ER	
F205	DITCH	125		1	35	35																						HZ						LIA-AD 200/300	
F205	DITCH	125		1	5	5																						RCW						LIA-ER	
F205	DITCH	125		1	37	37		1	0	0																		RCW 2	CAM 231-232	FLASK	0.18	140		LIA-ER	
F205	DITCH	125		1	6	6																						ROW					GROG, SAND, BUFF/OR SURF, GREY CORE ELM 11	EARLY ROMAN	
F212	DITCH	127		3	25	8		2	0	0																		BSW 1 (ELM 1)	CAM 507	LID	0.10	180		ROMAN	
F212	DITCH	127																										BSW 1 (ELM 1)	CAM 508	LID	0.05	220		ROMAN	
F212	DITCH	127		14	127	9		1	0	3																		FSW/EGW	CAM 266	JAR	0.10	150		EARLY ROMAN	
F212	DITCH	127		1	9	9		0	0	1																		FSW/EGW						EARLY ROMAN	
F212	DITCH	127		2	29	15																						FSW/EGW (ELM 4)						EARLY ROMAN	
F212	DITCH	127		3	30	10		3	0	0																		FSW/EGW (ELM 4)	?	?	0.19	200	GREY CORE, V PALE GREY SURF, MOCA & FINE S	EARLY ROMAN	
F212	DITCH	127		7	26	4		1	0	0																		FSW/EGW (ELM 5)	CAM 108	BEAKER	0.09	120		AD 43-130/140/200	
F212	DITCH	127		48	341	7		7	0	4																		GX	CAM 266	JAR	0.09	155		AD 43-80	
F212	DITCH	127																										GX	?	?	0.06	170		ROMAN	
F212	DITCH	127																										GX	?	?	0.10	160		ROMAN	
F212	DITCH	127																										GX	?	?	0.08	170		ROMAN	
F212	DITCH	127																										GX	?	?	0.06	140		ROMAN	
F212	DITCH	127																										GX	?	?	0.06	160		ROMAN	
F212	DITCH	127																										GX	CAM 218	BOWL	0.05	240		AD 43-120	
F212	DITCH	127		2	19	10		2	0	0																		GX (ELM 3)	CAM 266	JAR	0.18	140		AD 43-80	
F212	DITCH	127		1	11	11		0	0	1																		GX (ELM 3)						ROMAN	
F212	DITCH	127		1	10	10		0	0	1																		GX (S) (ELM 14)						ROMAN	
F212	DITCH	127		1	6	6																						HZ OX						LIA-AD 200/300	
F212	DITCH	127		2	22	11																						RCW 2						LIA-ER	
F213	PIT/TREE-THROW	128		1	6	6		1	0	0																			FSW/EGW (ELM 5)	?	?	0.08	140	PATCHY GREY SURF, OR CORE, FINE S, MICA (DARKER SURF NR BSW/ELM 1)	EARLY ROMAN
F214	PIT	130		1	5	5																							GX (S) (ELM 14)						ROMAN

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	Soil S no.	NR	GR.	MSW	Discard	Rim	Handle	Base	Stamp	Reading	Interpret.	Stamp. Ref.	Wmd	Sooting (ext.)	Sooting location	Charring (int.)	Charring location	Pitting/Flaking	Burning	Overfired	Wasters	Klin second	Gritted	Spout	Pedestalling	Abraision	Fabric Grp	Typology	Function	EVE	Diam.	Comments	Date
F217	GULLY	131		1	3	3										X											F13						1000-1225		
F221	DITCH/GULLY	137		3	92	31	2	0	0																		GTW OX	CAM 270B	STORAGE JAR	0.18	260		LIA		
F221	DITCH/GULLY	137		4	4	1																					ON					? TRACE MICA SLIP?, OR SANDY	ROMAN		
F222	LINEAR	138		7	75	11	0	0	2							X	X										F13T						1125-1225		
F222	LINEAR	138		2	10	5																					F20						c.1150-1375/1400		
F222	LINEAR	138		3	50	17										X											F20						c.1150-1375/1400		
L4	BURNT PATCH	51		1	2	2	X																				FSW/EGW						EARLY ROMAN		
L4	BURNT PATCH	51		2	5	3																					FSW/EGW						EARLY ROMAN		
L4	BURNT PATCH	51		1	6	6	1	0	0																		GX	CAM 218	BOWL	0.08	170		AD 43-120		
L4	BURNT PATCH	51		1	1	1																X					GX (ELM 13)						OR INT, GREY EXT, SANDY, MISFIRED	ROMAN	
L4	BURNT PATCH	51		2	19	10																X					GX (S)						ROMAN		
L4	BURNT PATCH	51		1	6	6																					HZ						LIA-AD 200/300		
L5	SPREAD	87		1	4	4	1	0	0																		BACG	DRAG 40	CUP	0.13	85		AD 160-220		
L5	SPREAD	87		2	13	7	1	0	0																		BSW (ELM 2)	CAM 507	LID	0.09	140		BL/GREY SURF, OR CORE, SANDY, MISFIRED GX	ROMAN	
L5	SPREAD	87		3	27	9																					BSW 2						ROMAN		
L5	SPREAD	87		1	5	5																					ROW (ELM 6)						OR CORE, GREY/YELLOW SURF, SANDY	ROMAN	
L5	SPREAD	87		1	4	4																					FSW/EGW							EARLY ROMAN	
L5	SPREAD	87		2	10	5										X					X						FSW/EGW							EARLY ROMAN	
L5	SPREAD	87		6	32	5	1	0	0																		FSW/EGW	CAM 243-244/246	BOWL	0.08	220		BURNT EXT FL	AD 43-140	
L5	SPREAD	87		2	16	8																					FSW/EGW							EARLY ROMAN	
L5	SPREAD	87		1	4	4																					FSW/EGW (ELM 4)							EARLY ROMAN	
L5	SPREAD	87		4	50	13																					FSW/EGW (ELM 5)							EARLY ROMAN	
L5	SPREAD	87		9	46	5																					FSW/EGW (ELM 5)						PALE GREY SURF, OR CORE, FINE SAND	EARLY ROMAN	
L5	SPREAD	87		1	57	57	0	0	1																		GTW GREY							LIA	
L5	SPREAD	87		49	381	8	10	0	7																		GX	CAM 243-244/246	BOWL	0.06	200			AD 43-140	
L5	SPREAD	87																				X					GX	CAM 108	BEAKER	0.11	180		SLIGHTLY DEFORMED	AD 43-130/140/200	
L5	SPREAD	87																									GX	CAM 218	BOWL	0.14	140			AD 43-120	
L5	SPREAD	87																									GX	CAM 218	BOWL	0.13	180			AD 43-120	
L5	SPREAD	87																									GX	?	?	0.13	120			ROMAN	

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	Soil S no.	NR	GR.	MSW	Discard	Rim	Handle	Base	Stamp	Reading	Interpret.	Stamp. Ref.	Wind	Sooting (ext.)	Sooting location	Charring (int.)	Charring location	Pitting/Flaking	Burning	Overfired	Wasters	Kiln second	Gritted	Spout	Pedestalling	Apraison	Fabric Grp	Typology	Function	EVE	Diam.	Comments	Date
L5	SPREAD	87																										GX	?	?	0.08	180		ROMAN	
L5	SPREAD	87																										GX	?	?	0.13	180		ROMAN	
L5	SPREAD	87																										GX	CAM 108	BEAKER	0.05	140		AD 43-130/140/200	
L5	SPREAD	87		1	21	21		0	0	1																		GX (ELM 13)					OR -PATCHY GREY SURF, OR CORE, SANDY MISFIRED, SANDWICH	ROMAN	
L5	SPREAD	87		1	5	5																						GX (ELM 13)					OR, SANDIER, PATCHY GREY SURF, SANDWICH	ROMAN	
L5	SPREAD	87		3	11	4																						GX (ELM 13)						ROMAN	
L5	SPREAD	87		6	29	5		0	0	3																		GX (ELM 13)					PALE GREY SURF, OR, SANDY, MISFIRED GX NR DJ	ROMAN	
L5	SPREAD	87		1	5	5		1	0	0																		GX (ELM 3)	CAM 515A	LID	0.06	170	OR CAM 251	ROMAN	
L5	SPREAD	87		1	3	3																						GX (ELM 3)						ROMAN	
L5	SPREAD	87		1	7	7		1	0	0																		GX (ELM 3)	CAM 266	JAR	0.08	160	GREY CORE, PATCHY GREY SURF, SANDIER	AD 43-80	
L5	SPREAD	87		2	5	3		2	0	0																		GX (ELM 3)	CAM 266	JAR	0.10	140		AD 43-80	
L5	SPREAD	87		7	102	15		1	0	2																		GX (ELM 3)	CAM 119	BEAKER	0.18	150		AD 43-320	
L5	SPREAD	87		1	10	10		1	0	0																		GX (ELM 8B)	CAM 266	JAR	0.10	140	GREY SURF, OR CORE, SANDIER, MISFIRED GX SANDIER, OR CORE, GREY SURF, MISFIRED GX	ROMAN	
L5	SPREAD	87		3	18	6		1	0	0																		GX (ELM 8B)	?	?	0.06	130		ROMAN	
L5	SPREAD	87		1	3	3																						GX (ELM 8B)					GREY PATCHY GREY SURF, SANDIER	ROMAN	
L5	SPREAD	87		2	13	7																						GX (ELM 8B)					GREY SURF, OR CORE, SANDY, MISFIRED	ROMAN	
L5	SPREAD	87		1	8	8																						GX (S)						ROMAN	
L5	SPREAD	87		1	23	23		1	0	0																		GX (S)	CAM 243-244/246	BOWL	0.08	220		AD 43-140	
L5	SPREAD	87		5	20	4																						GX (S) (ELM 14)						ROMAN	
L5	SPREAD	87		1	8	8																						GX (S) (ELM 14)						ROMAN	
L5	SPREAD	87		3	23	8																						RCW 2					S & GROG BL SURF, COMB-STAB	LIA-ER	
L5	SPREAD	87		1	6	6																						ROW (ELM 19)					OR, GREY CORE, GROG & S	EARLY ROMAN	
L5	SPREAD	87		2	65	33		0	1	0												X	X					ROW (ELM 19)					MISFIRED DEFORMED-BUBBLE, OR GREY CORE (S & BG)	EARLY ROMAN	
L5	SPREAD	87		1	7	7																						ROW (ELM 6)						EARLY ROMAN	
L5	SPREAD	87		9	23	3		1	0	0																		ROW (ELM 6)	CAM 218	BOWL	0.10	140	TH-W, V PATCHY GREY TO OR SURF, OR CORE, NR COMPLETELY DJ	ROMAN	
L5	SPREAD	87		3	49	16		2	0	0																		UR (FSW/EGW)	CAM 28	PLATTER	0.09	200	LOCAL PRODUCT	EARLY ROMAN	

Appendix 3 CBM list

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	Soil S no.	Cuts	Cut by	Equal to	NR	GR.	MSW	Discard	Typology	Sub-type	FL CORN.	MNI	FL H.	FL W.	FL TH.	PH R	PH SQ	2 Phs	Blind	PH diam. Mm	L.	BR.	TH.	Frog. L	Frog. Width	Wall Pl. Col.	cm2	Mortar	Burnt	Overfired	Abraded	Modif.	Comments	Date	
F5	PIT	1					1	33	33	X	RB		0																							ROMAN	
F6	DITCH	2					1	64	64	X	PT		0																							MEDIEVAL-POST MEDIEVAL	
F6	DITCH	2					2	308	154	X	BR		0											50-53												?	
F25	DITCH	9					3	2	1	X	Unid CBM		0																						CRUMBS	?	
F35	PIT	14					3	60	20	X	PT		0																						MEDIEVAL-POST MEDIEVAL		
F40	PIT	18					1	20	20	X	BR		0																						POST MEDIEVAL-MODERN		
F40	PIT	18					8	123	15	X	PT		0					X				12													MEDIEVAL-POST MEDIEVAL		
F40	PIT	19					2	16	8	X	BR		0																						POST MEDIEVAL-MODERN		
F40	PIT	19					6	140	23	X	PT		0					X																	MEDIEVAL-POST MEDIEVAL		
F60	PIT	17					2	5	3	X	Baked clay		0																						?		
F60	PIT	17					1	29	29	X	Baked clay		0																						MARBLED, RED/OR NODS, YELLOW STREAKS	?	
F75	DITCH	21					1	129	129	X	BR		0										50												BR	POST MEDIEVAL-MODERN	
F87	PIT/TREE-THROW	34					2	2	1	X	Unid CBM		0																						PT?	MEDIEVAL-POST MEDIEVAL	
F87	PIT/TREE-THROW	34					1	1	1	X	Unid CBM		0																						BR?	POST MEDIEVAL-MODERN	
F92	PIT	31					1	19	19	X	Baked clay		0																							?	
F96	PIT/TREE-THROW	35					1	5	5	X	BR		0																							POST MEDIEVAL-MODERN	
F96	PIT/TREE-THROW	36					1	3	3	X	PT		0																							MEDIEVAL-POST MEDIEVAL	
F98	PIT/TREE-THROW	40					2	16	8	X	PT		0																							MEDIEVAL-POST MEDIEVAL	
F101	PIT	41					1	11	11	X	PT		0					X																		MEDIEVAL-POST MEDIEVAL	
F102	PIT	42					1	45	45	X	BR		0																							POST MEDIEVAL-MODERN	
F109	PIT	43					1	26	26	X	PT		0																							MEDIEVAL-POST MEDIEVAL	
F113	PIT FILL	60					2	27	14	X	PT		0																							MEDIEVAL-POST MEDIEVAL	
F117	SILT PATCH	53					1	2	2	X	Baked clay		0																							?	
F131	PIT	69					6	81	14	X	Baked clay		0																							?	
F131	PIT	69					20	761	38	X	Baked clay		0																							?	
F131	PIT	69					15	1427	95	X	Baked clay		0																							KILN FRAGS	?
F131	PIT	69					11	1277	116	X	Baked clay		0																							KILN FRAGS	?
F131	PIT	69					1	495	495	X	Baked clay		0																							KILN FRAGS	?
F131	PIT	69					1	413	413	X	Baked clay		0																							KILN FRAGS	?

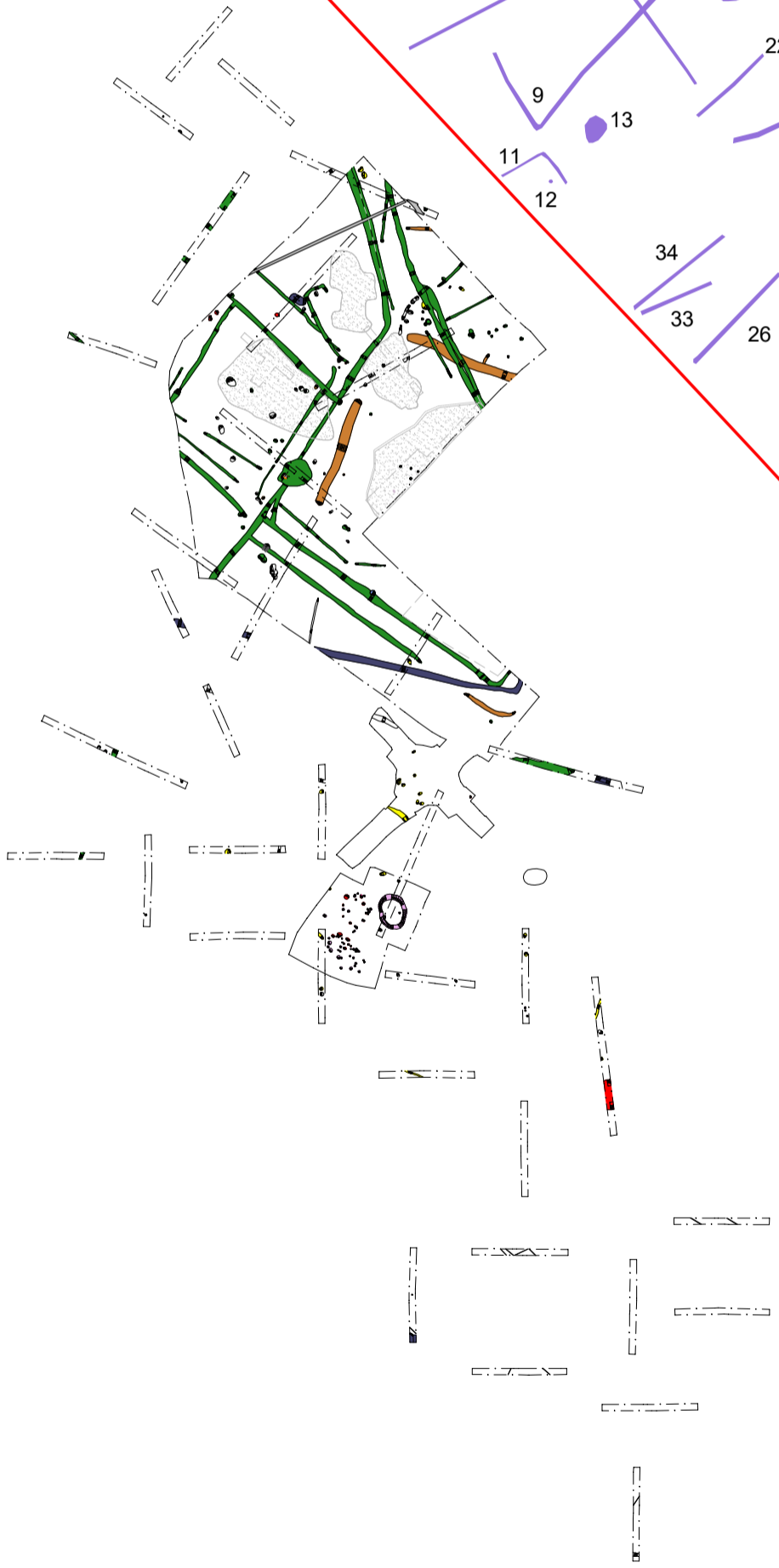
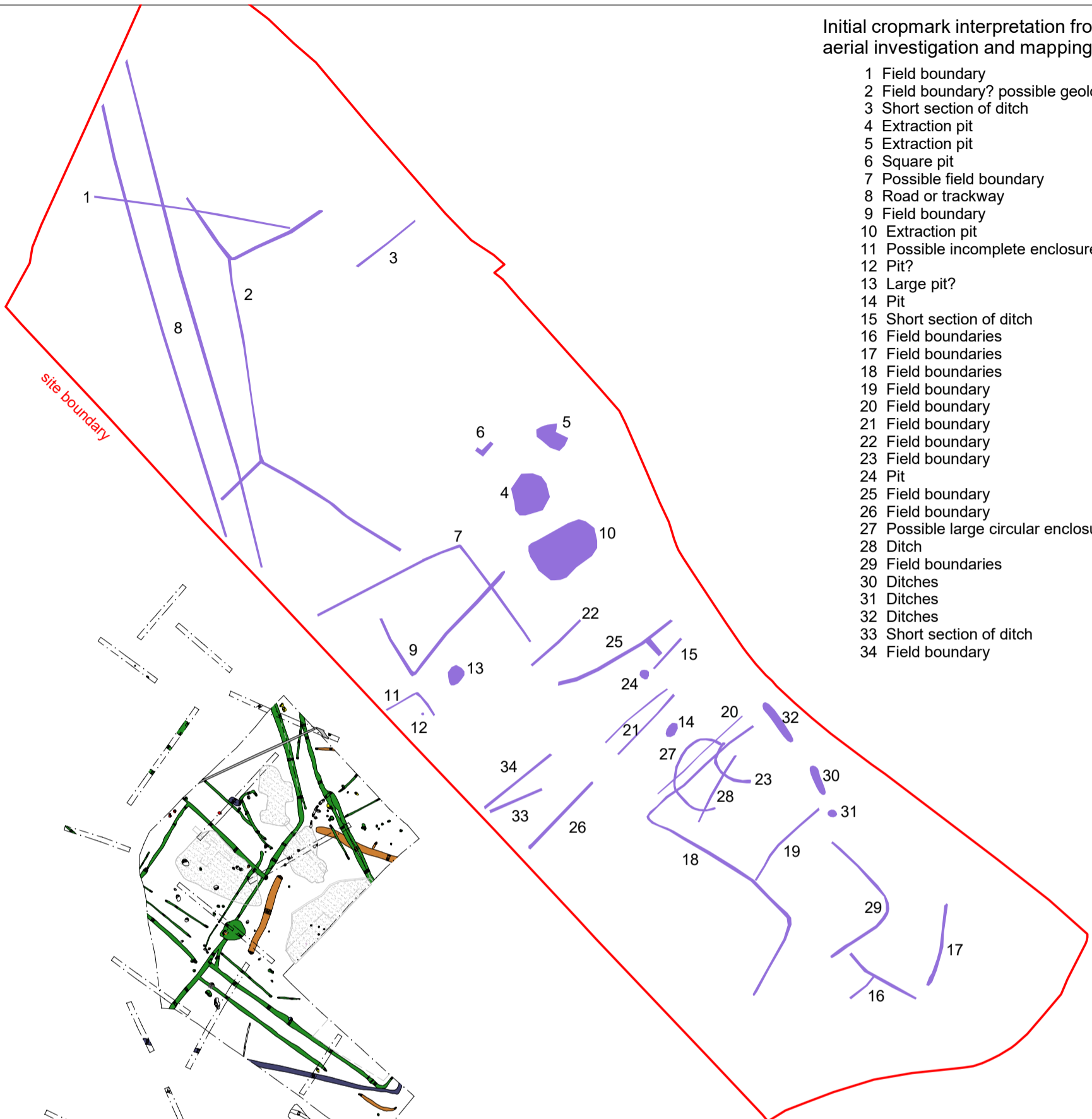


© Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number 100039294.

Fig 1 Site location, showing 2020 evaluation trenches and 2021 excavations undertaken to the south of the proposed development.

Initial cropmark interpretation from aerial investigation and mapping results

- 1 Field boundary
- 2 Field boundary? possible geology
- 3 Short section of ditch
- 4 Extraction pit
- 5 Extraction pit
- 6 Square pit
- 7 Possible field boundary
- 8 Road or trackway
- 9 Field boundary
- 10 Extraction pit
- 11 Possible incomplete enclosure? field
- 12 Pit?
- 13 Large pit?
- 14 Pit
- 15 Short section of ditch
- 16 Field boundaries
- 17 Field boundaries
- 18 Field boundaries
- 19 Field boundary
- 20 Field boundary
- 21 Field boundary
- 22 Field boundary
- 23 Field boundary
- 24 Pit
- 25 Field boundary
- 26 Field boundary
- 27 Possible large circular enclosure
- 28 Ditch
- 29 Field boundaries
- 30 Ditches
- 31 Ditches
- 32 Ditches
- 33 Short section of ditch
- 34 Field boundary

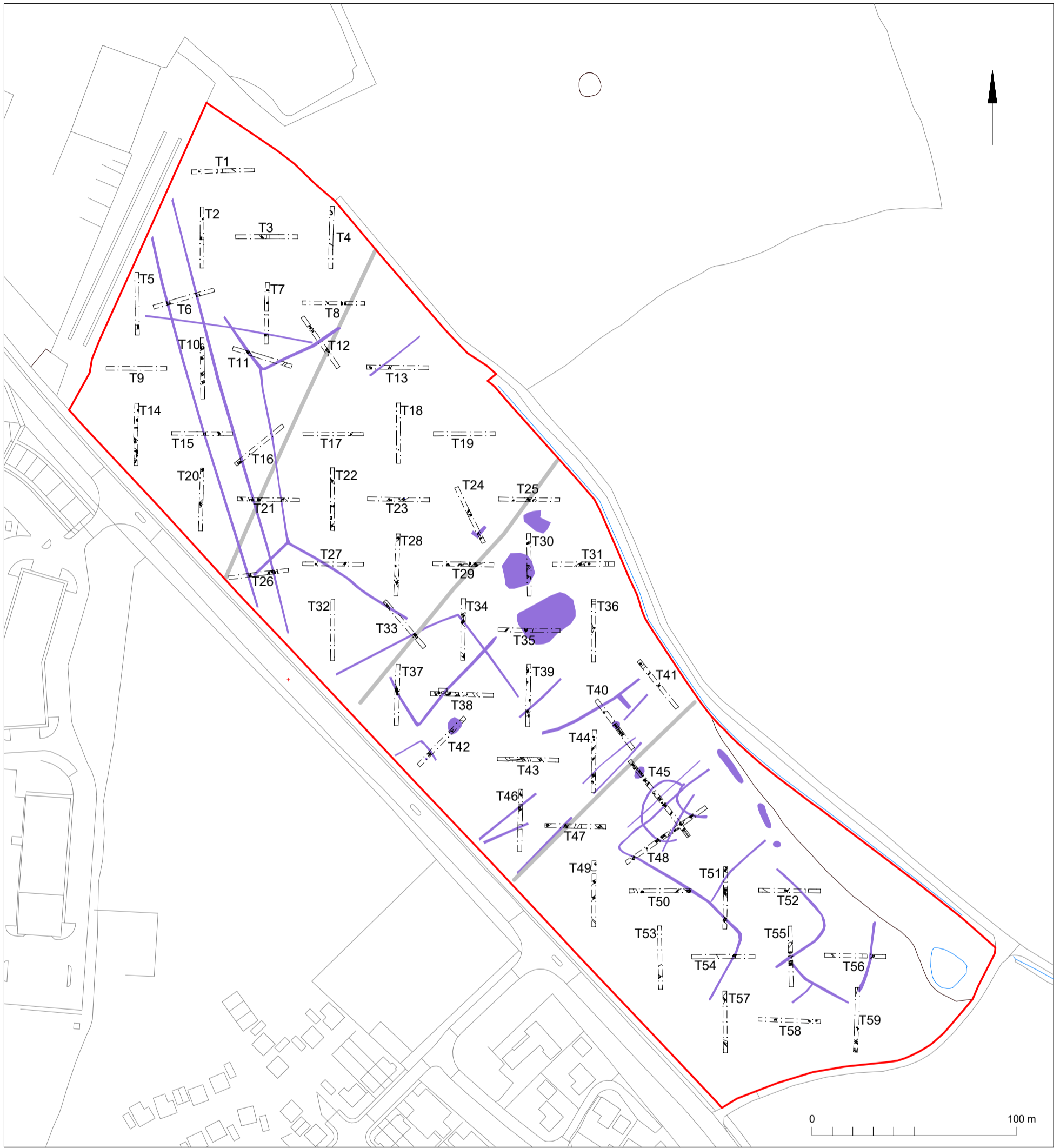


Key for Lanswood Park archaeological investigations (CAT Report 1575)

- Prehistoric
- Iron Age
- Late Iron Age/early Roman
- Roman
- Late Roman
- Post-medieval
- Modern
- Undated
- Natural



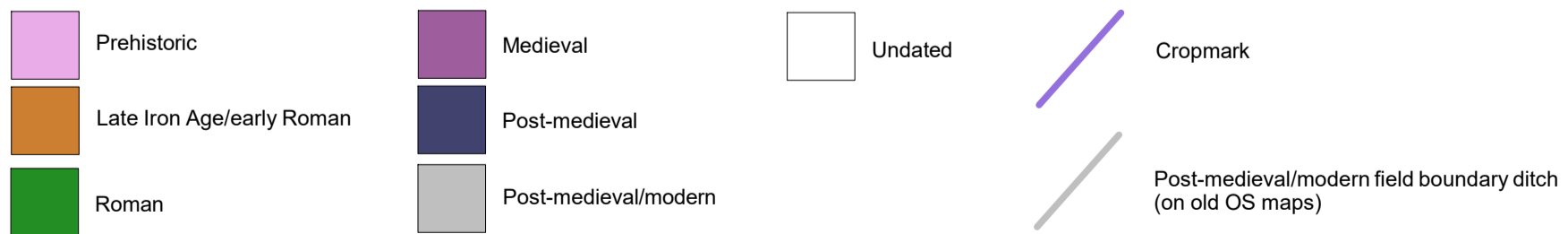
Fig 2 Rectified cropmarks within the proposed development area and phased plan of the results of archaeological investigations to the south of Clacton Road at Lanswood Park (CAT Report 1575)



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

Fig 3 Results overview.

Key for Figs 3-15:



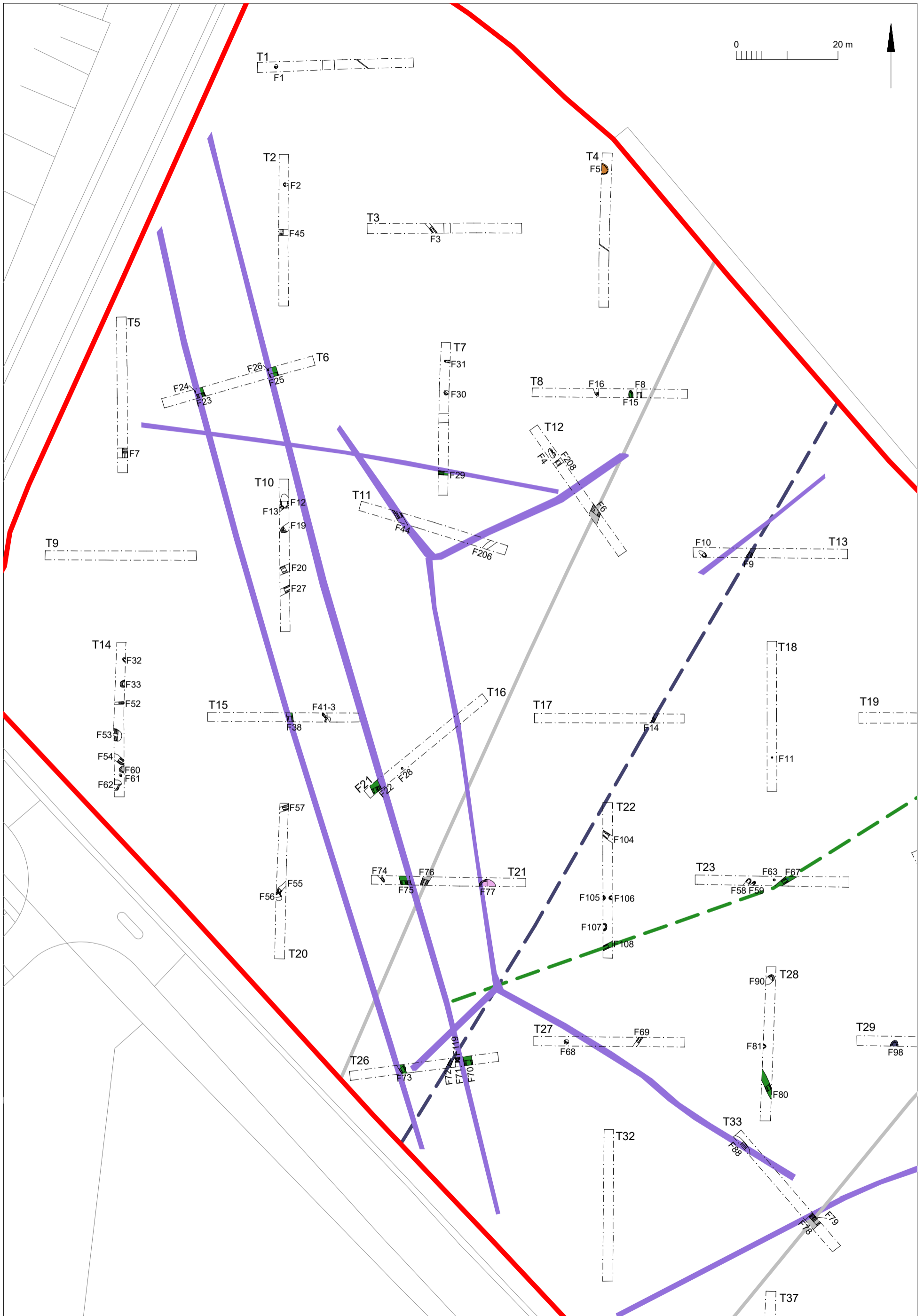


Fig 4 Results - plan 1 (additional ditch projections have been dashed).

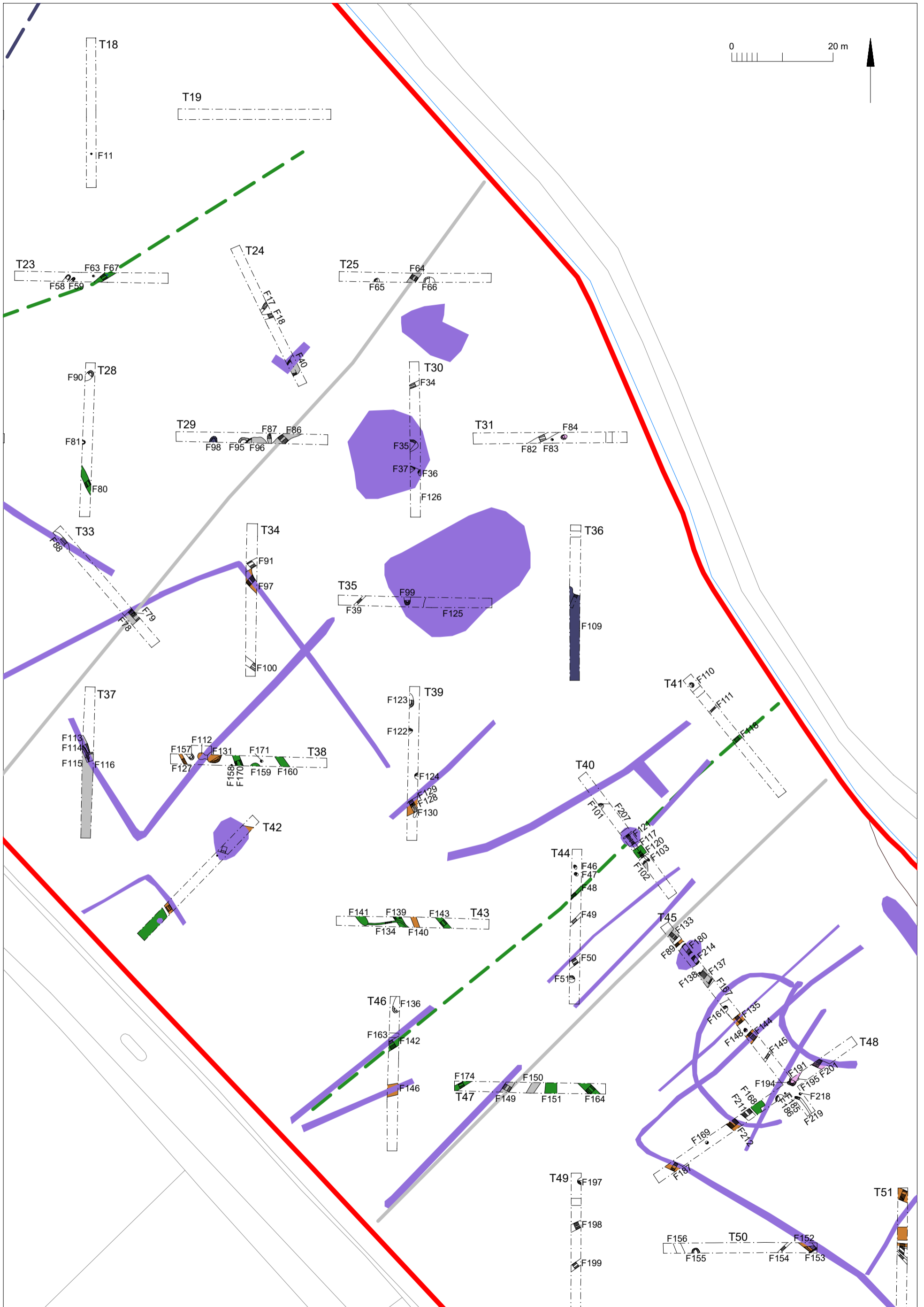


Fig 5 Results - plan 2 (additional ditch projections have been dashed).

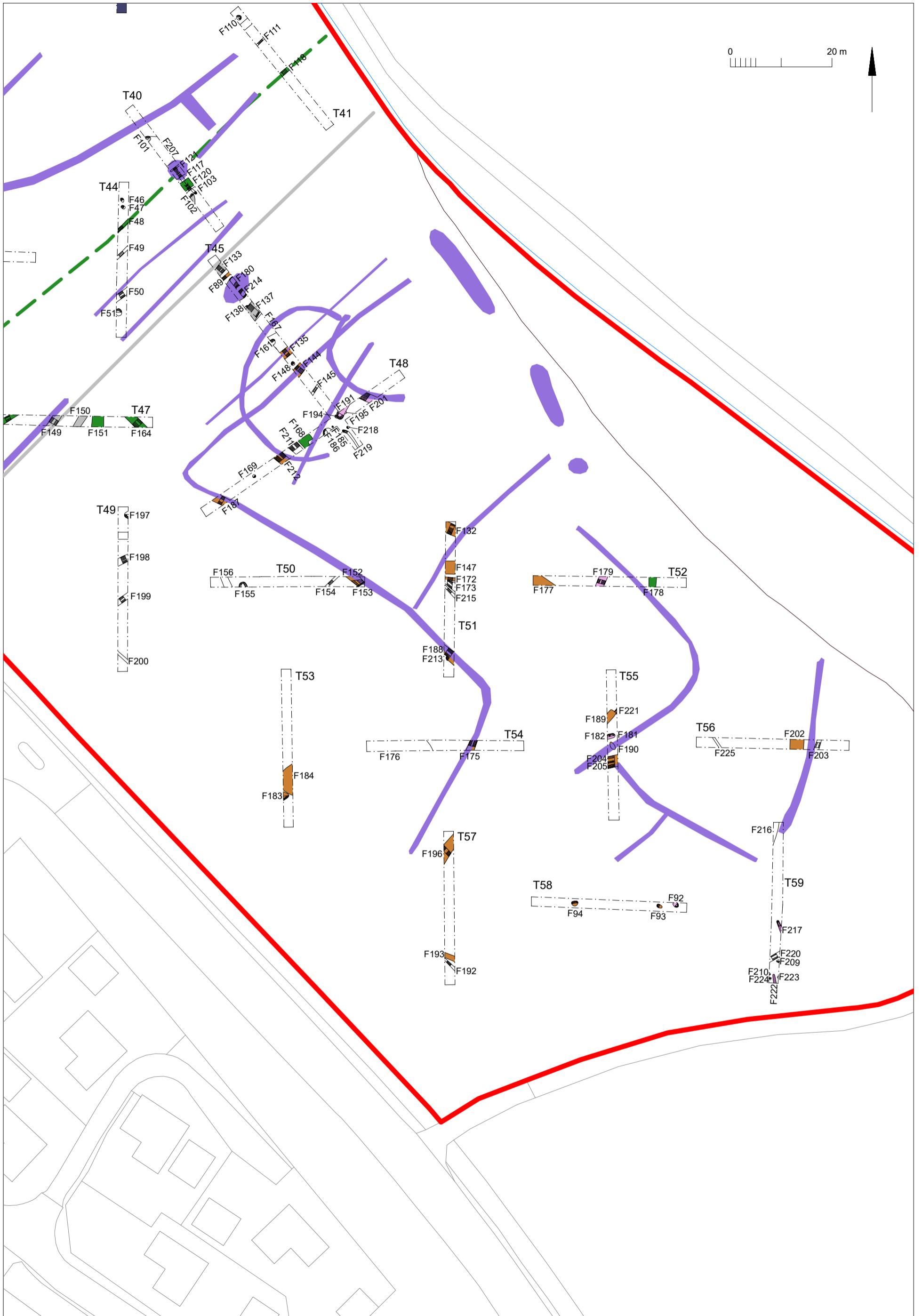


Fig 6 Results - plan 3 (additional ditch projections have been dashed).

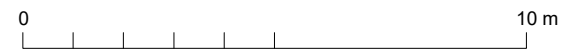
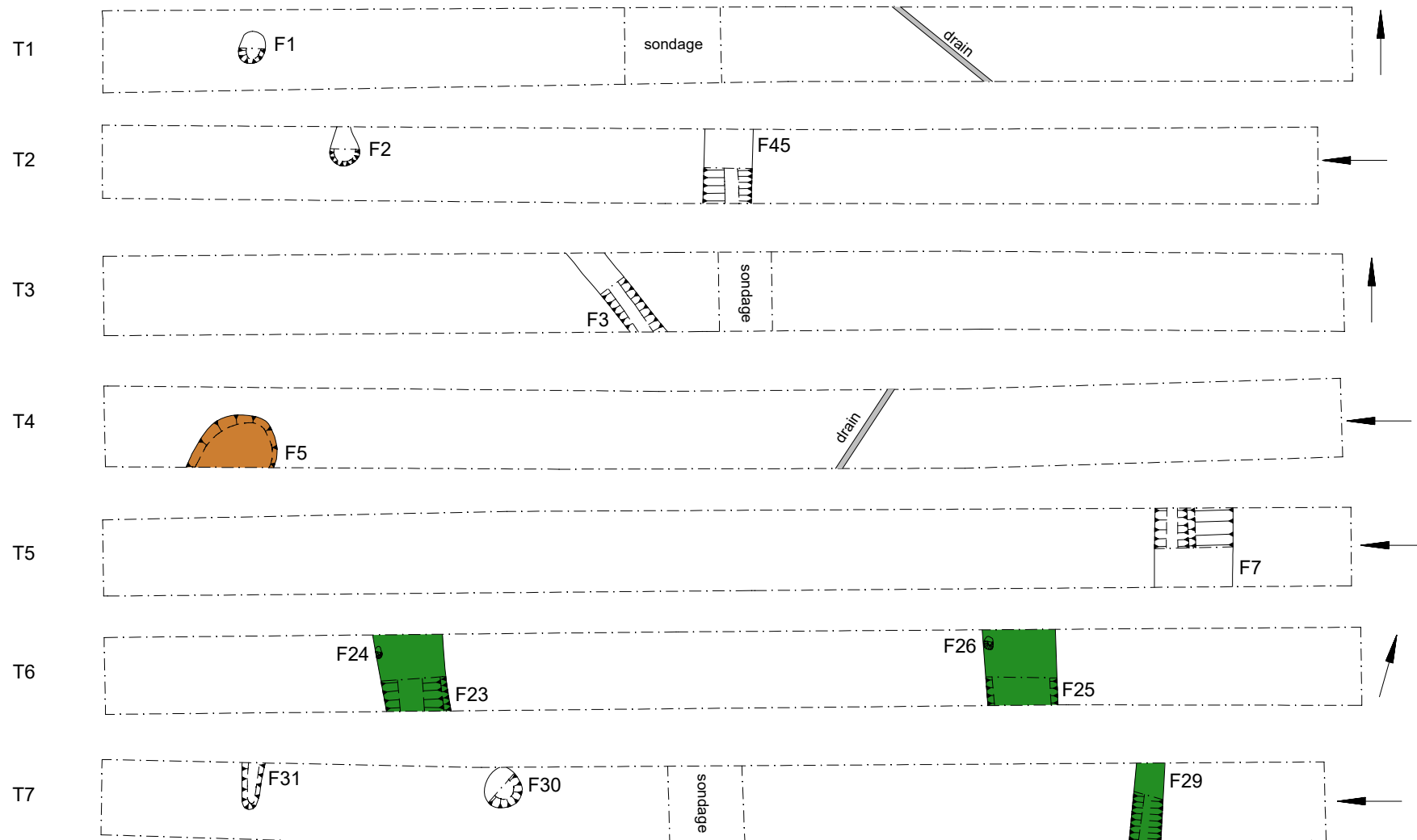


Fig 7 Detailed trench plans - T1-T7.

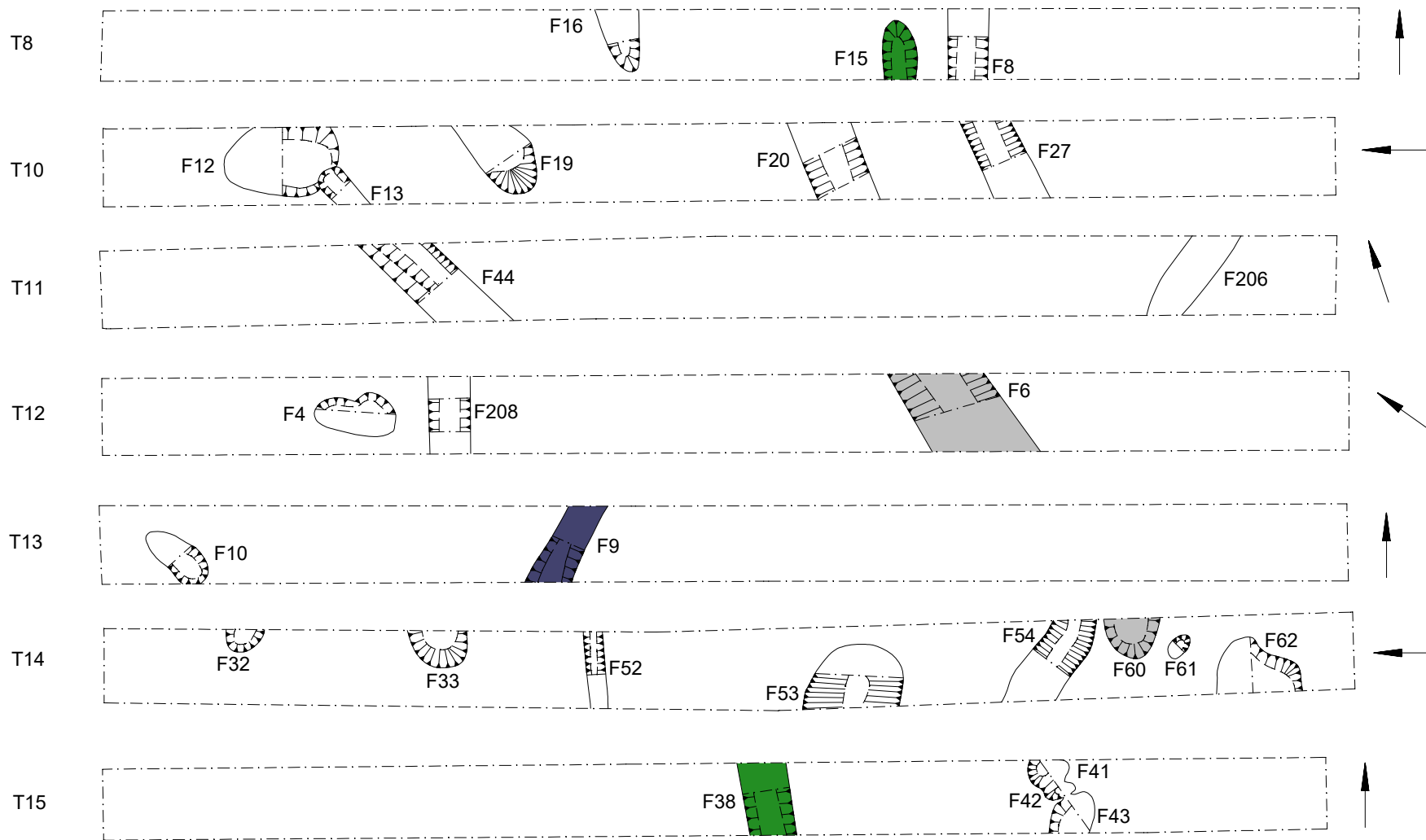


Fig 8 Detailed trench plans - T8 & T10-T15.

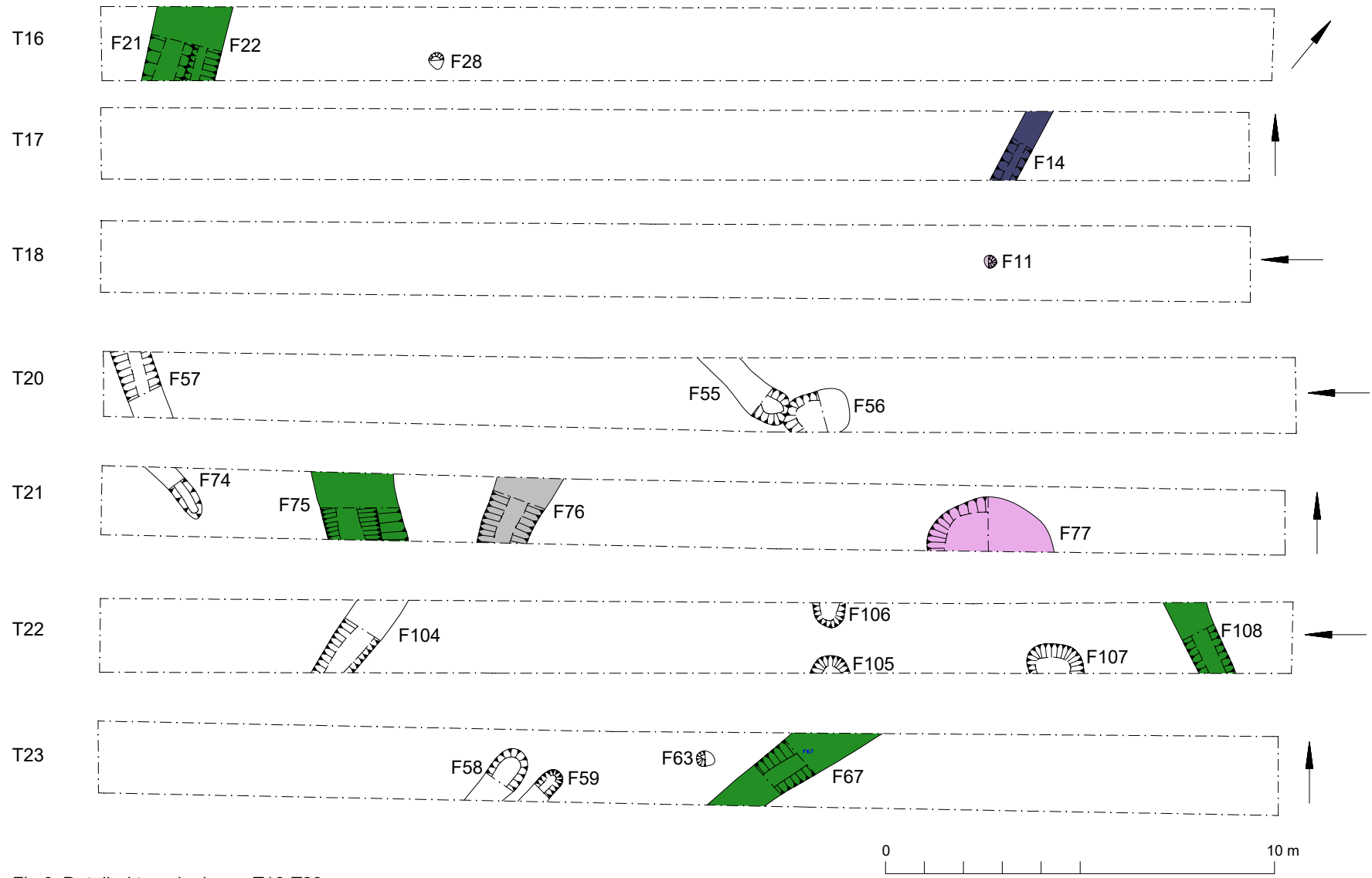


Fig 9 Detailed trench plans - T16-T23.

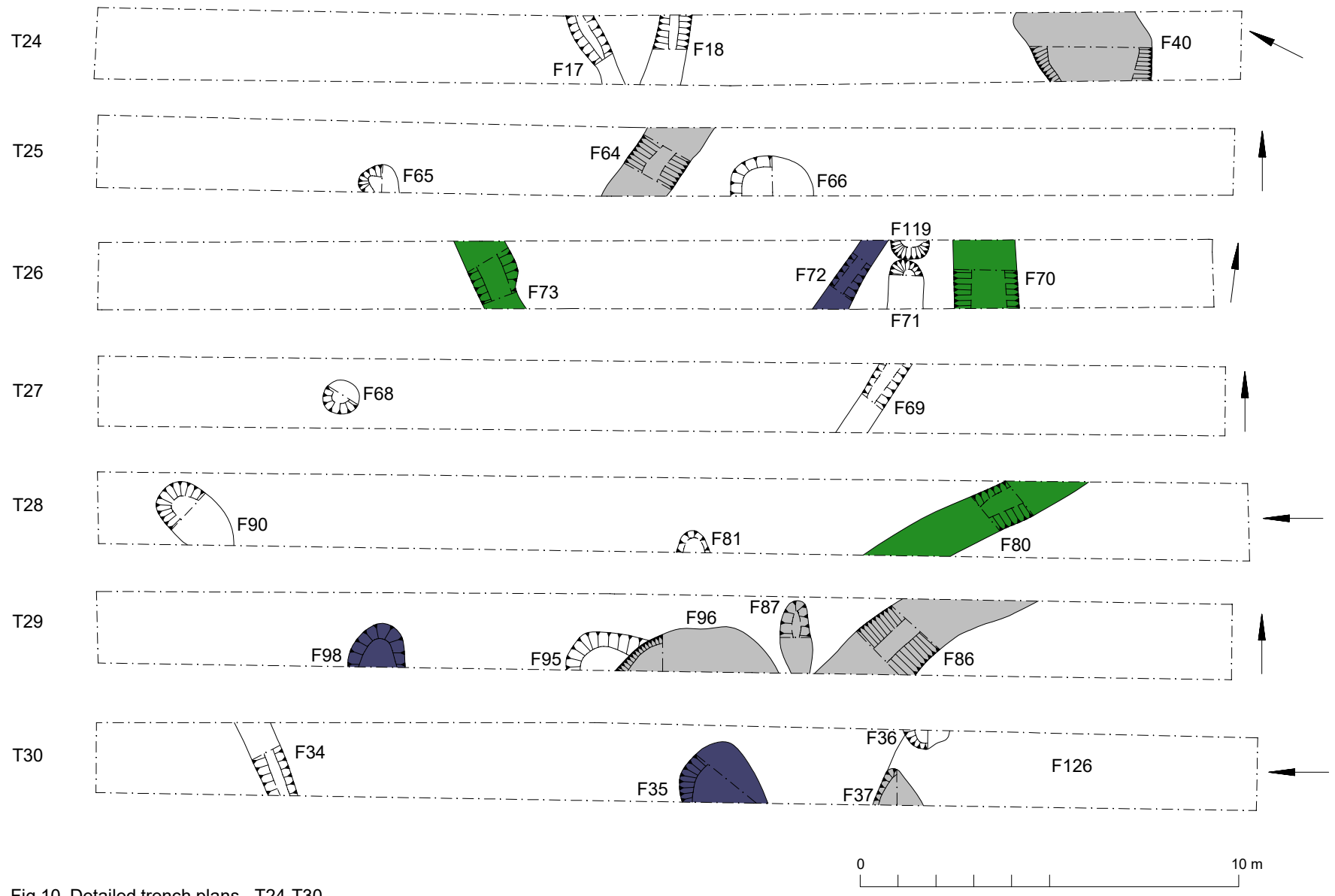


Fig 10 Detailed trench plans - T24-T30.

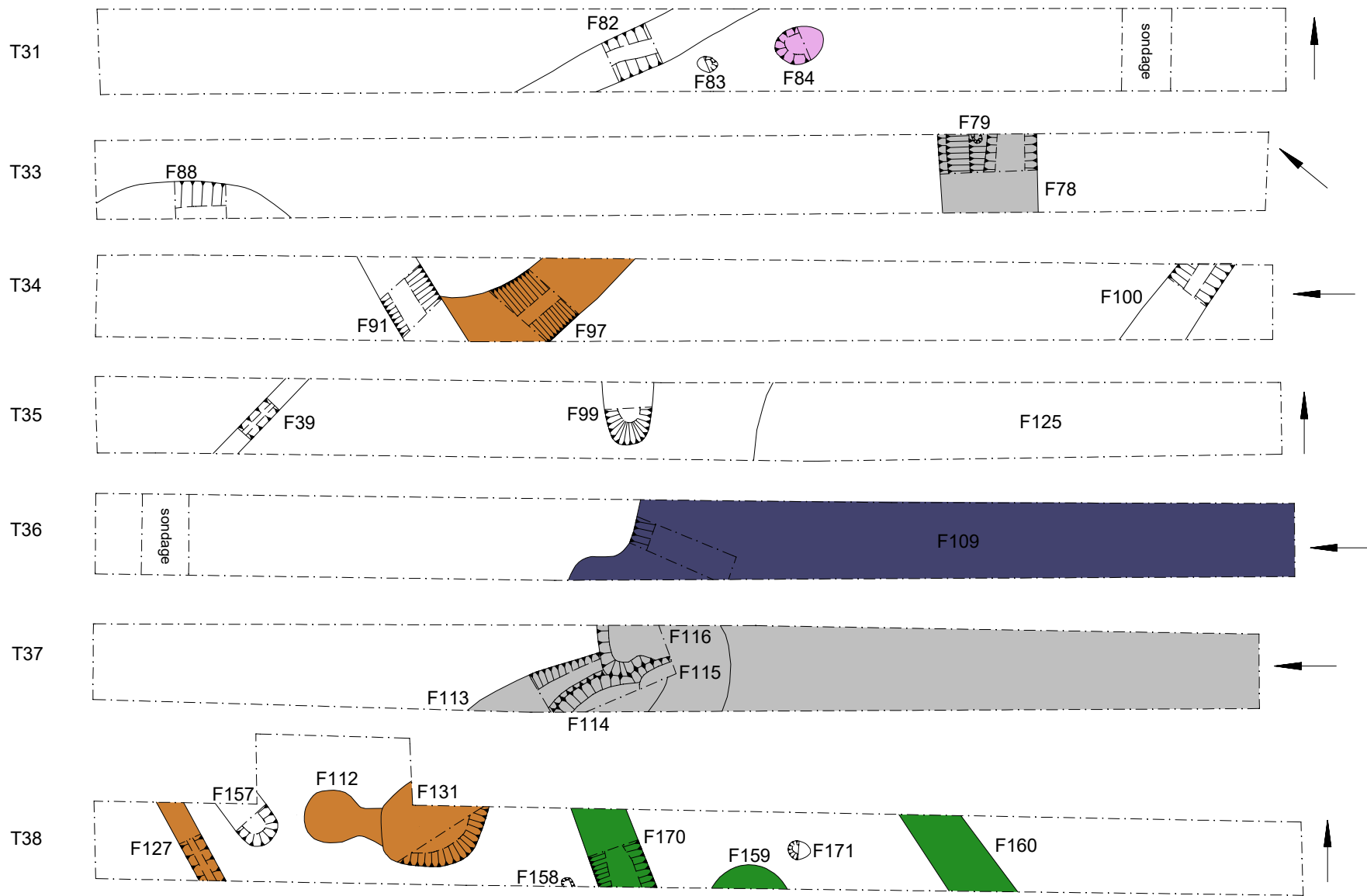


Fig 11 Detailed trench plans - T31 & T33-T38.

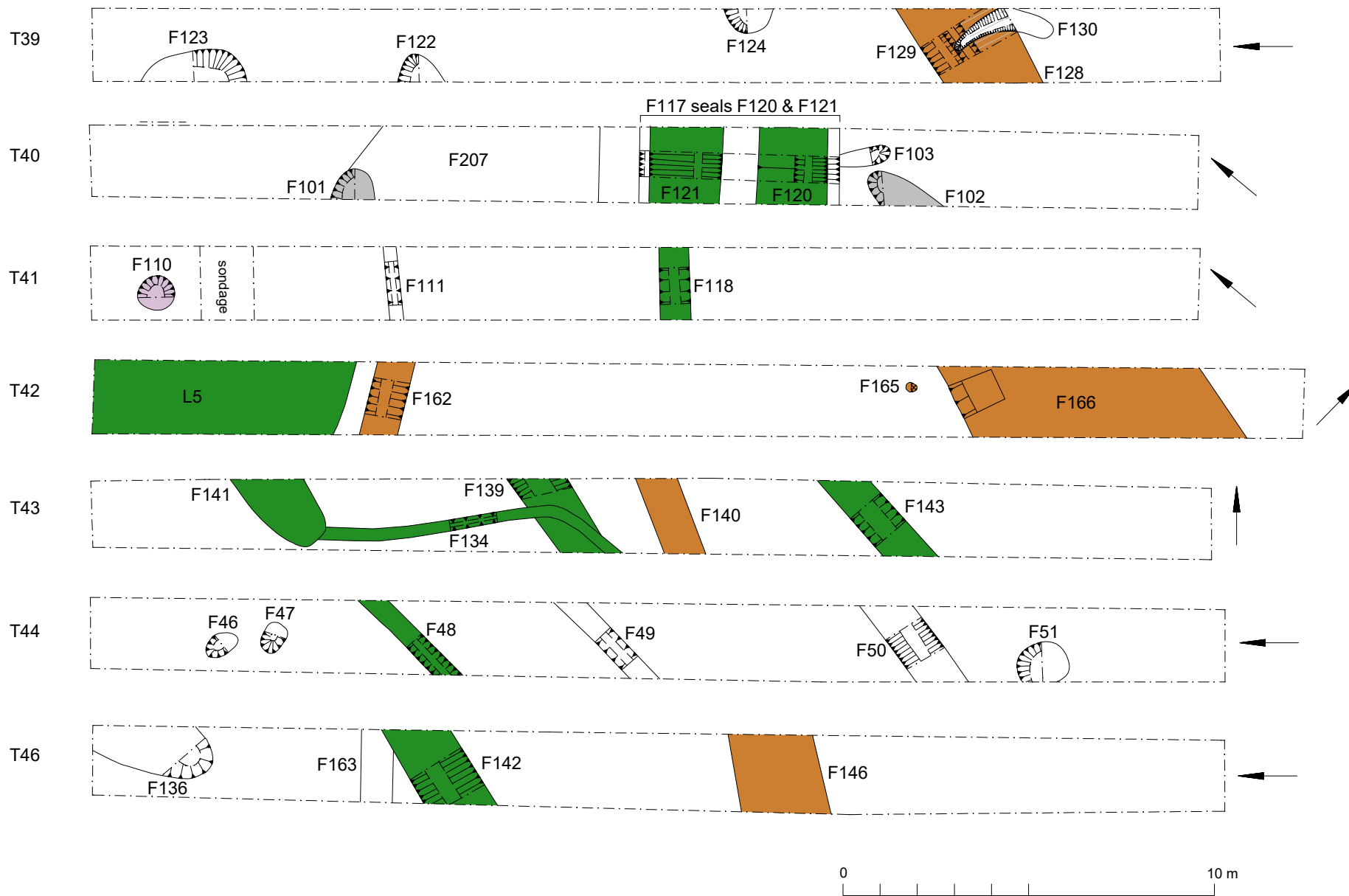


Fig 12 Detailed trench plans - T39-T44 & T46.

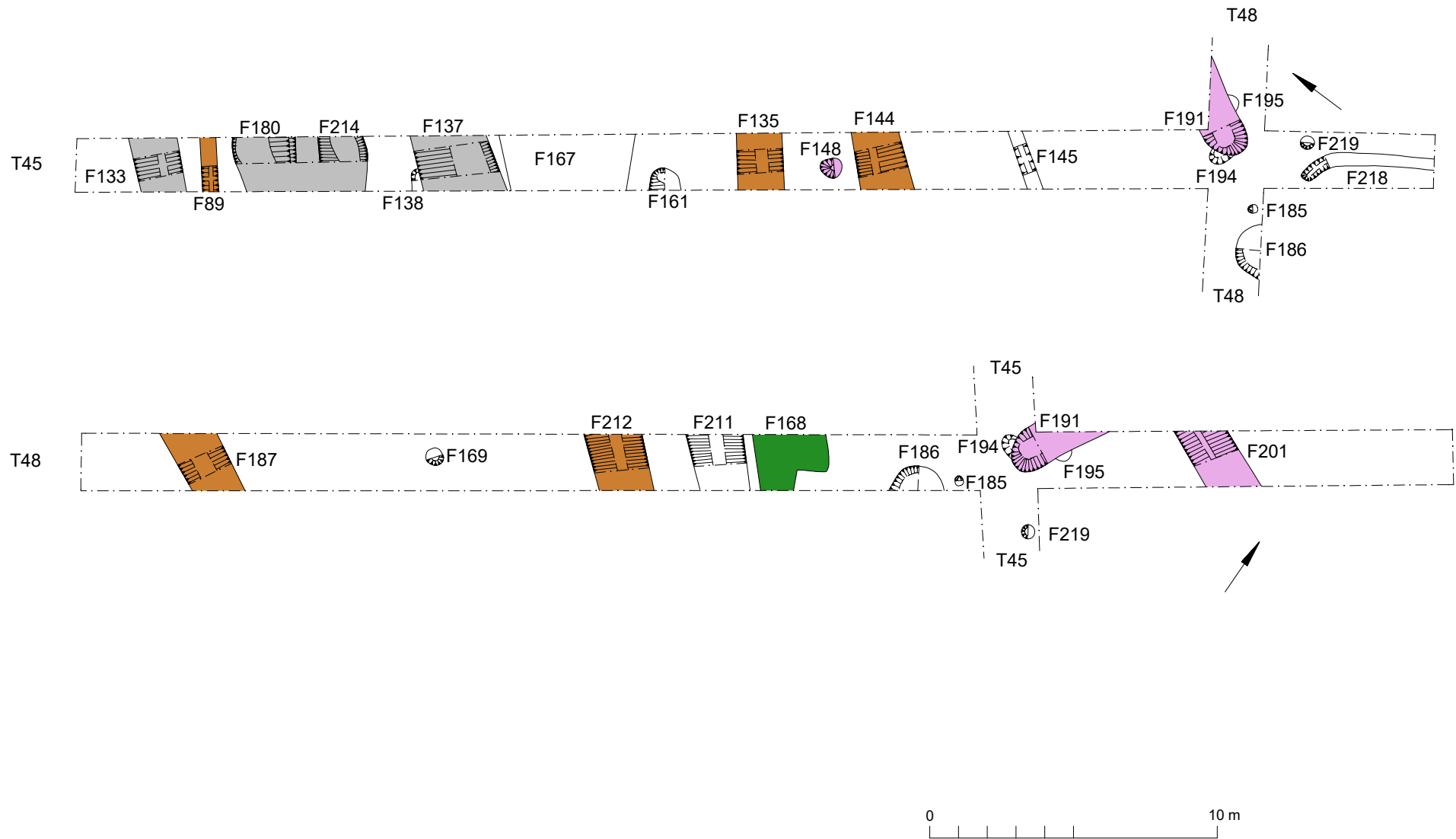


Fig 13 Detailed trench plans - T45 & F48.

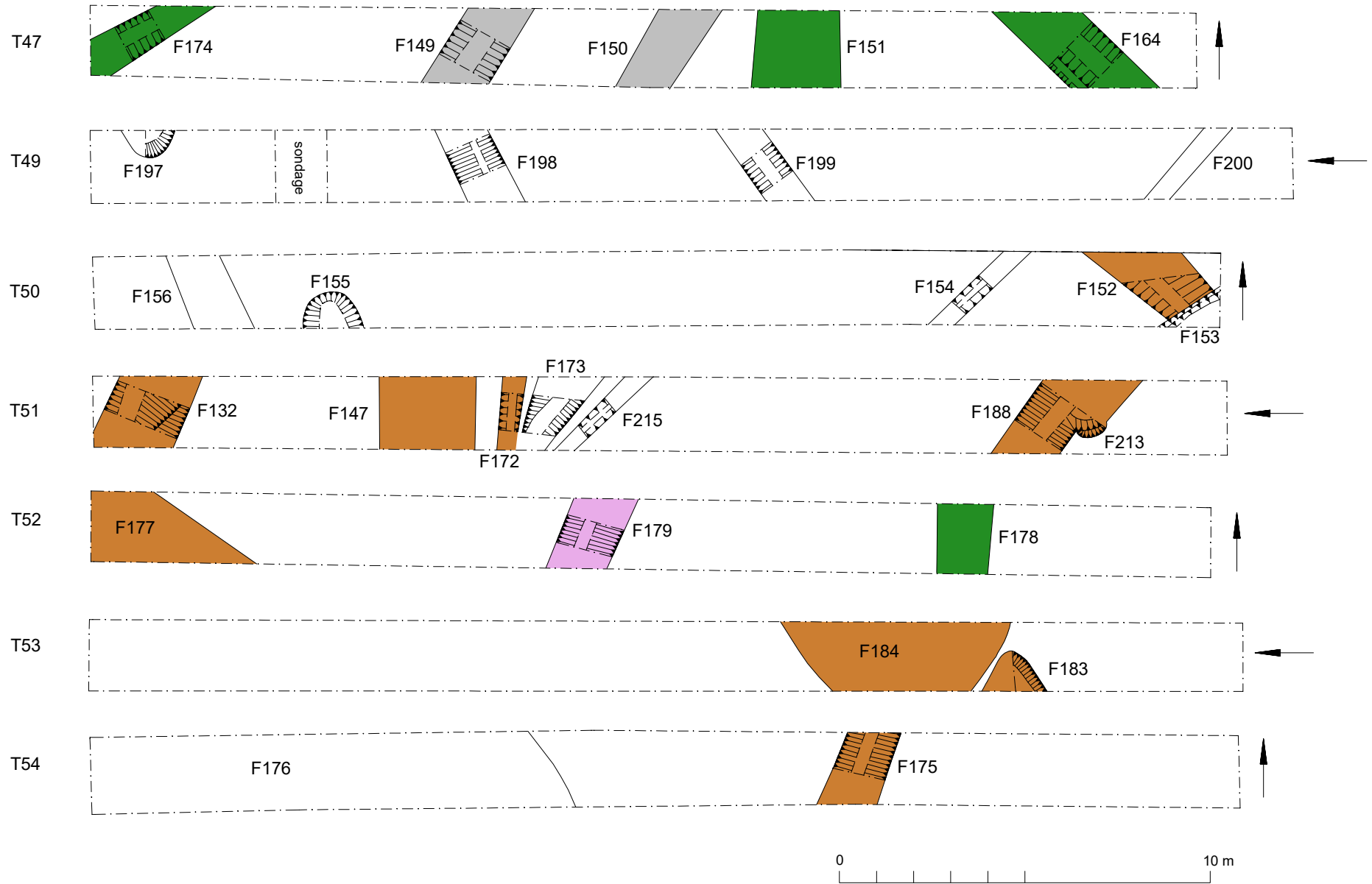


Fig 14 Detailed trench plans - T47 & T49-T54.

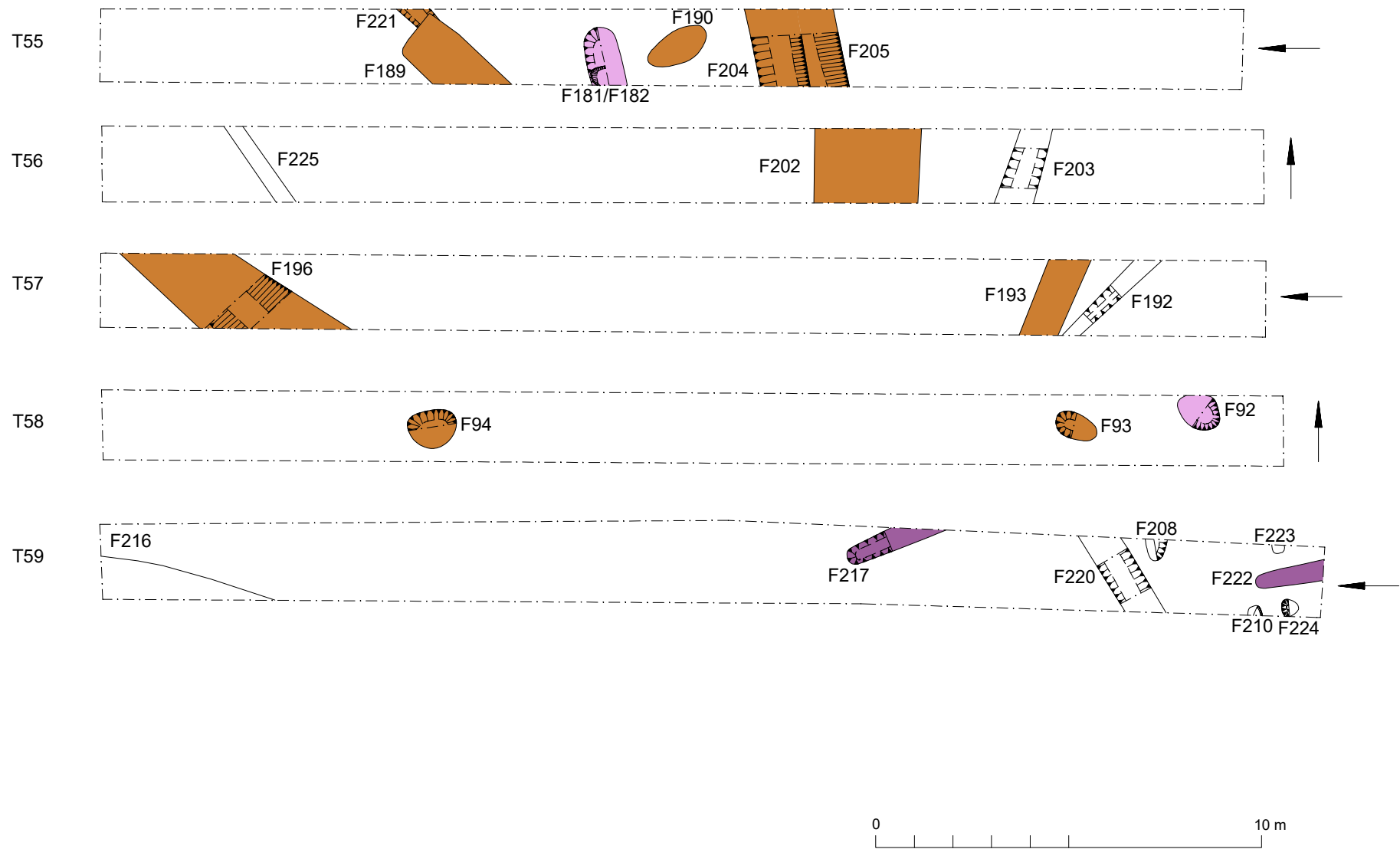


Fig 15 Detailed trench plans - T55-T59.

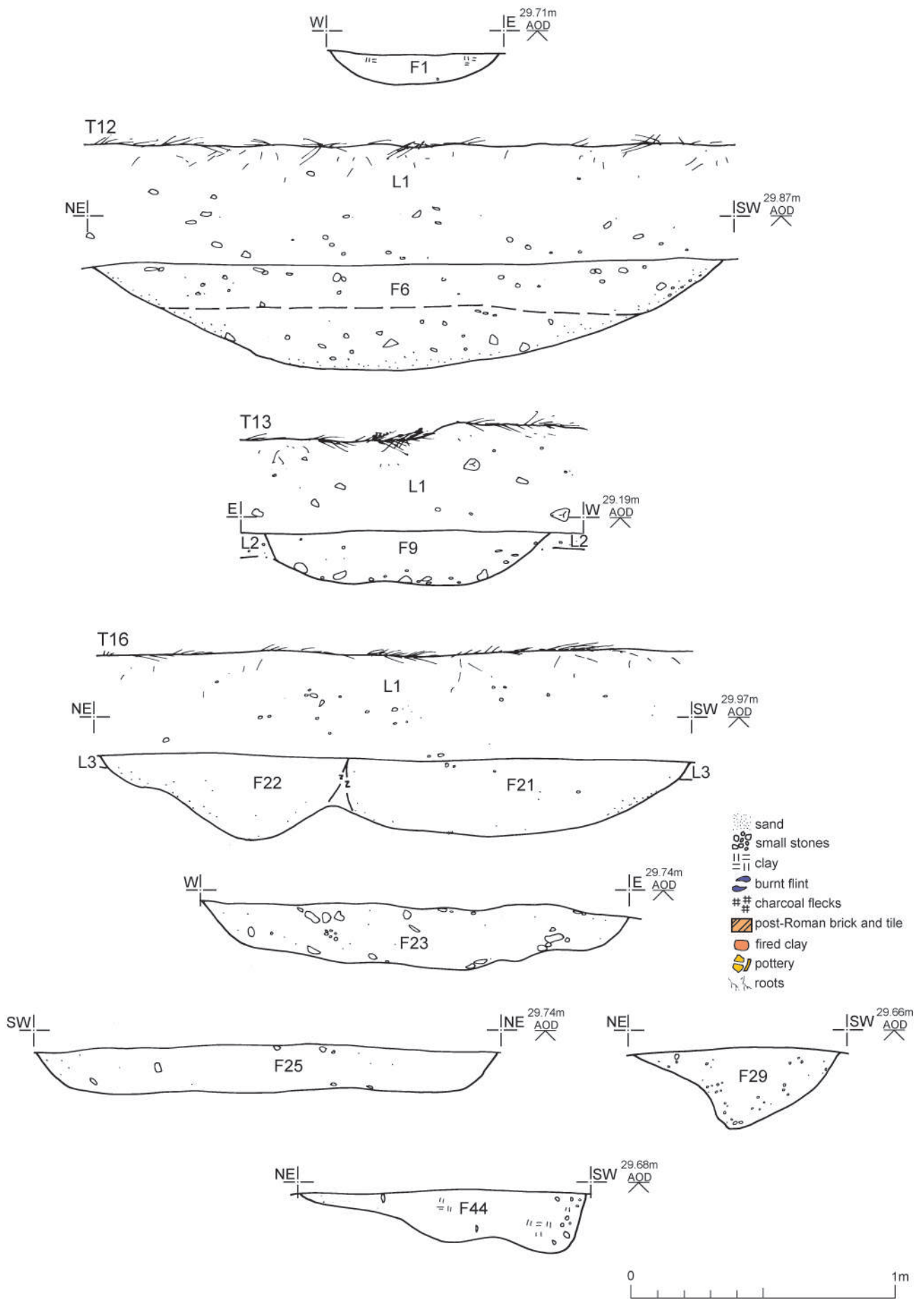


Fig 16 Sections.

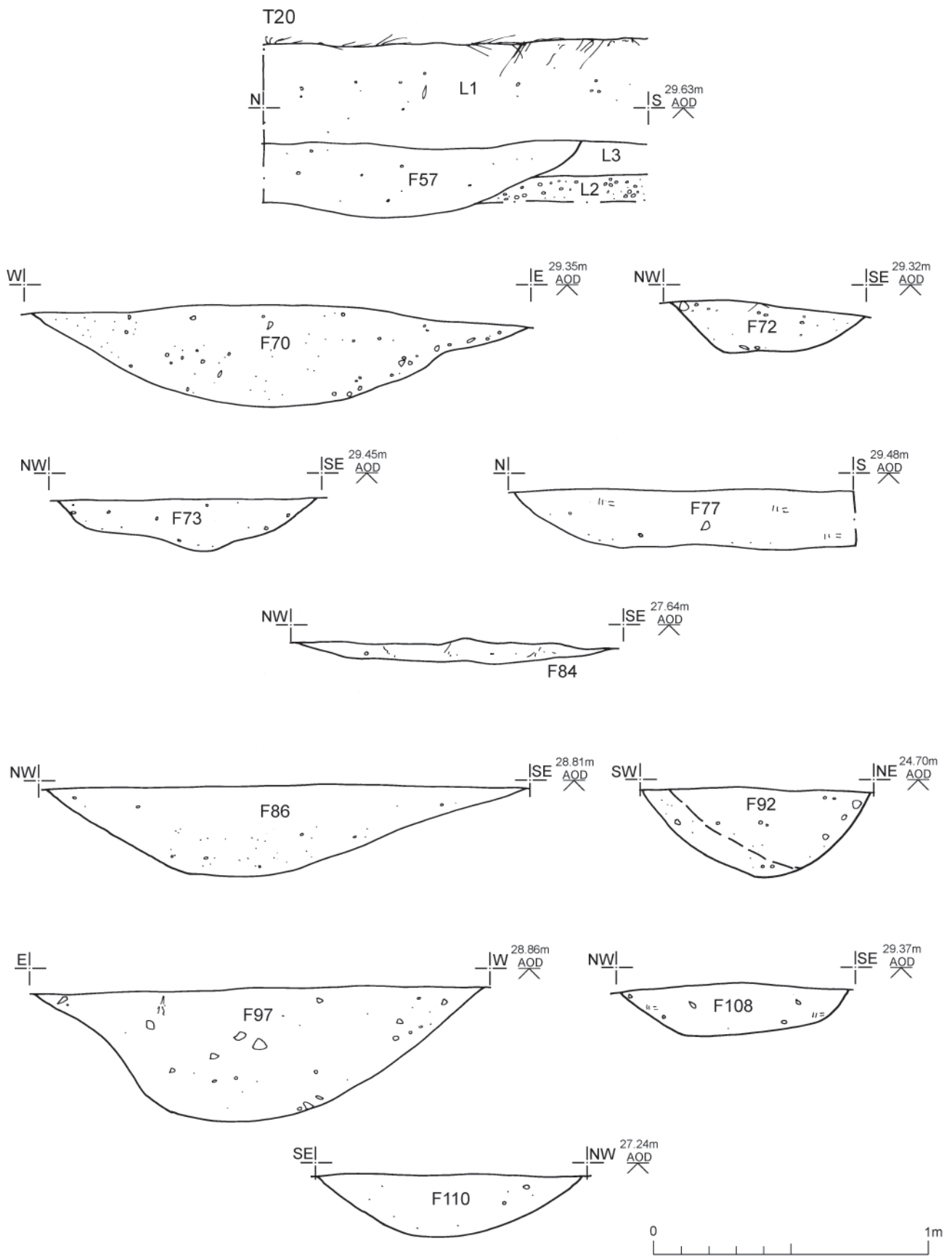


Fig 17 Sections.

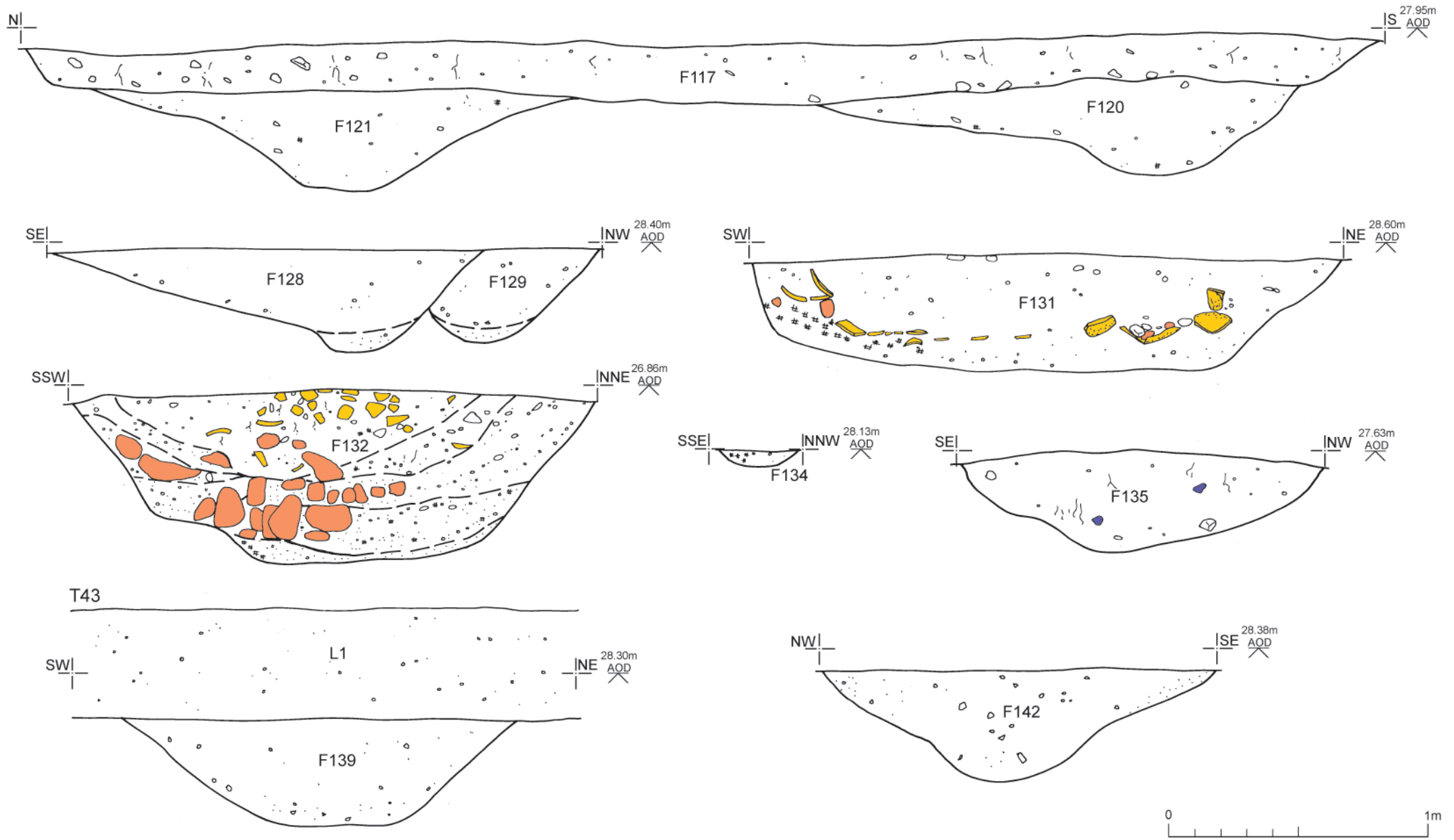


Fig 18 Sections.

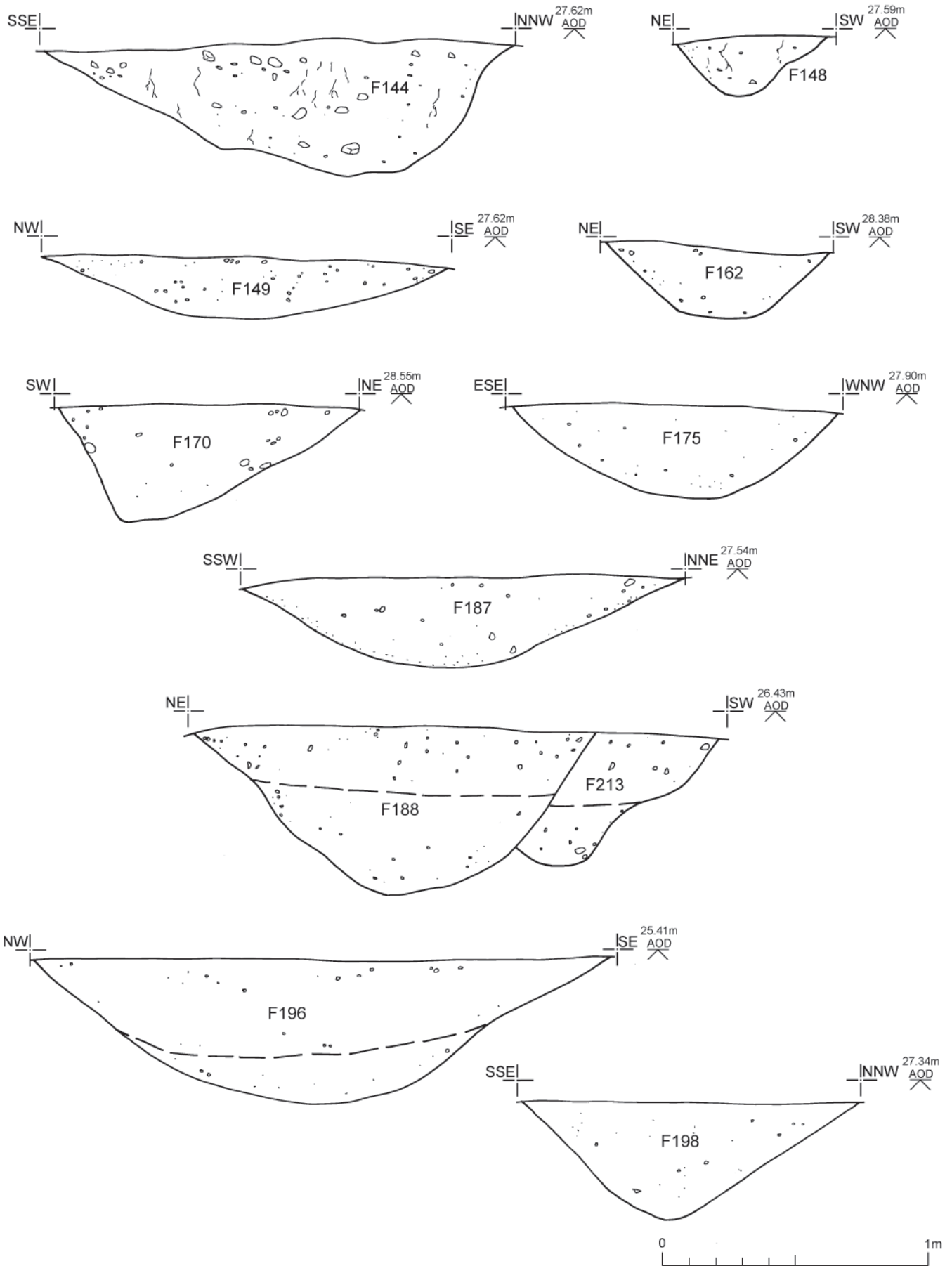


Fig 19 Sections.

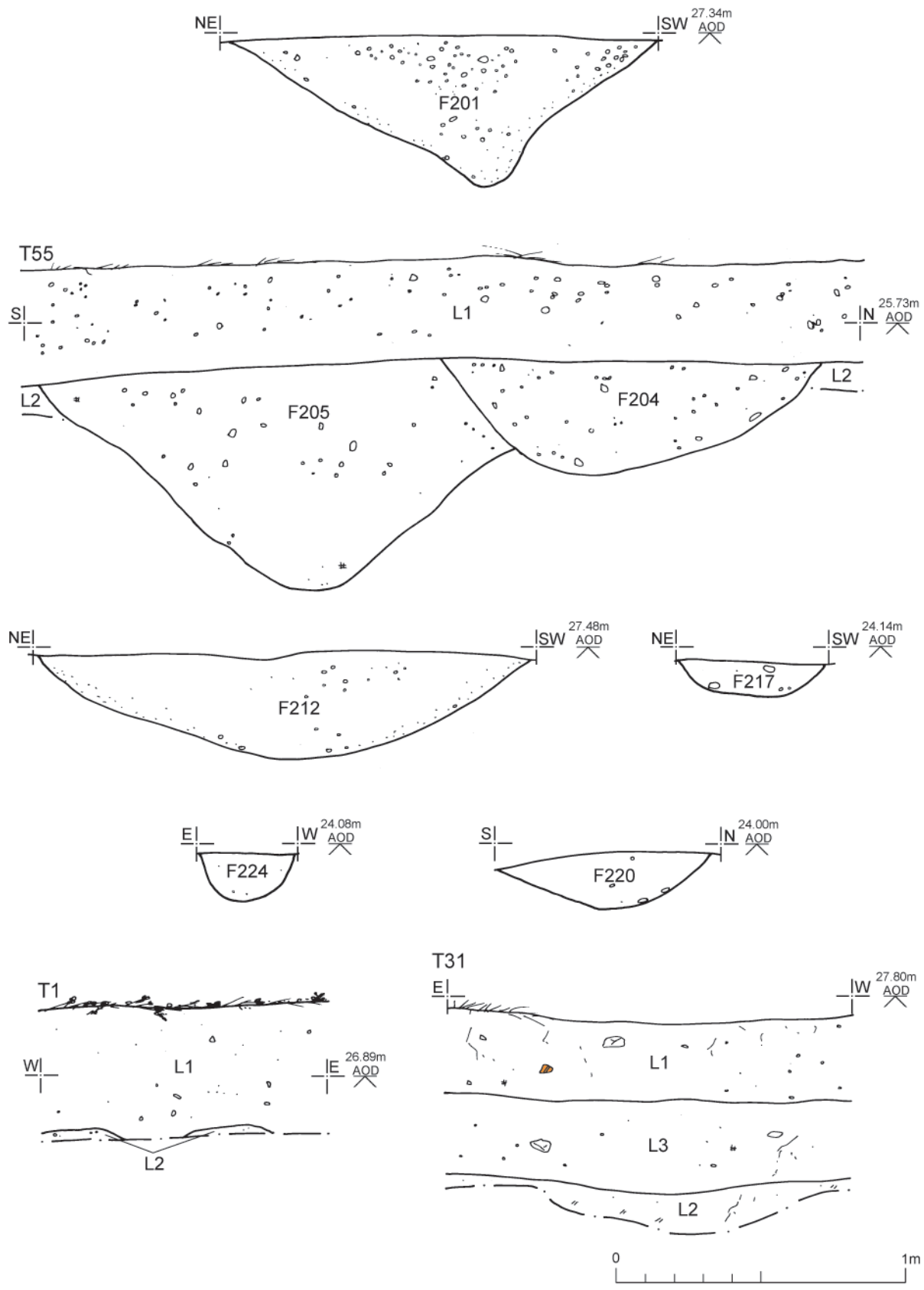


Fig 20 Sections.



Fig 21 Prehistoric pottery from F77 (1-3) and F191 (4). Late Iron Age-Roman pottery from F5 (5), F89 (6) and F131 (7-11).



Fig 22 Late Iron Age-Roman pottery from F131.

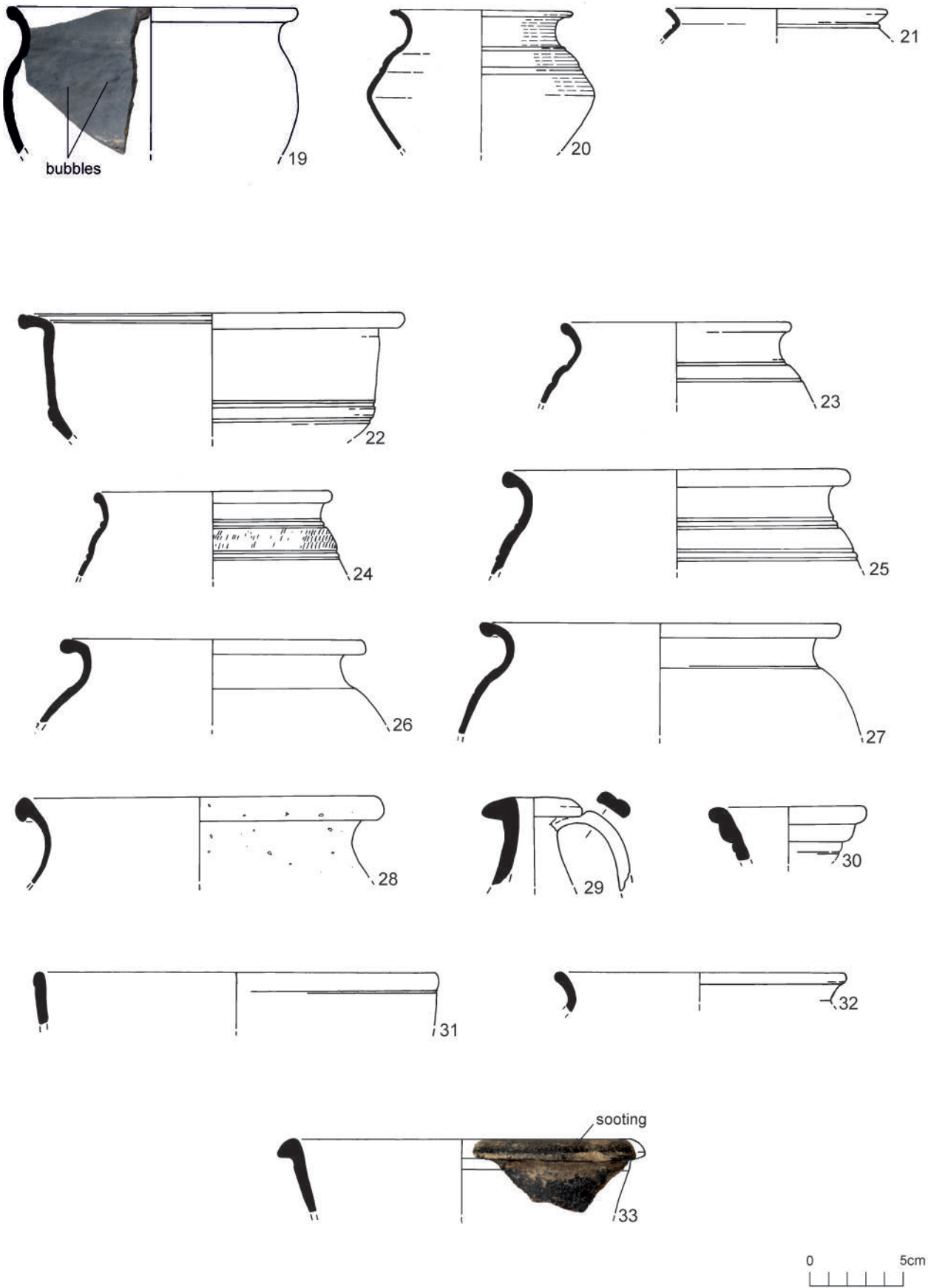


Fig 23 Late Iron Age-Roman pottery from F131 (19-21), F132 (22-30), F141 (31-32) and F142 (33).

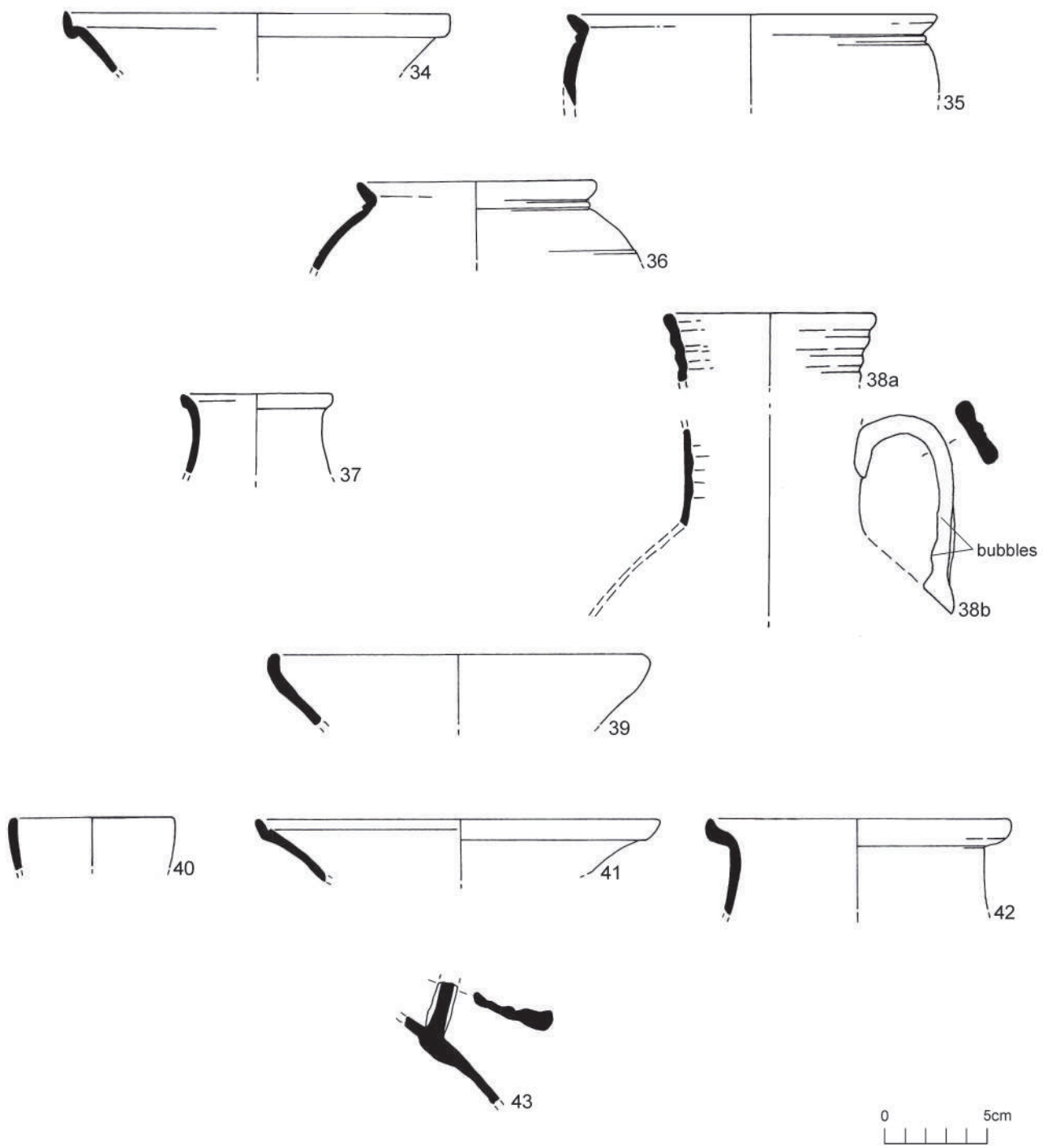


Fig 24 Late Iron Age-Roman pottery from F162 (34-38), F187 (39) and L5 (40-43).

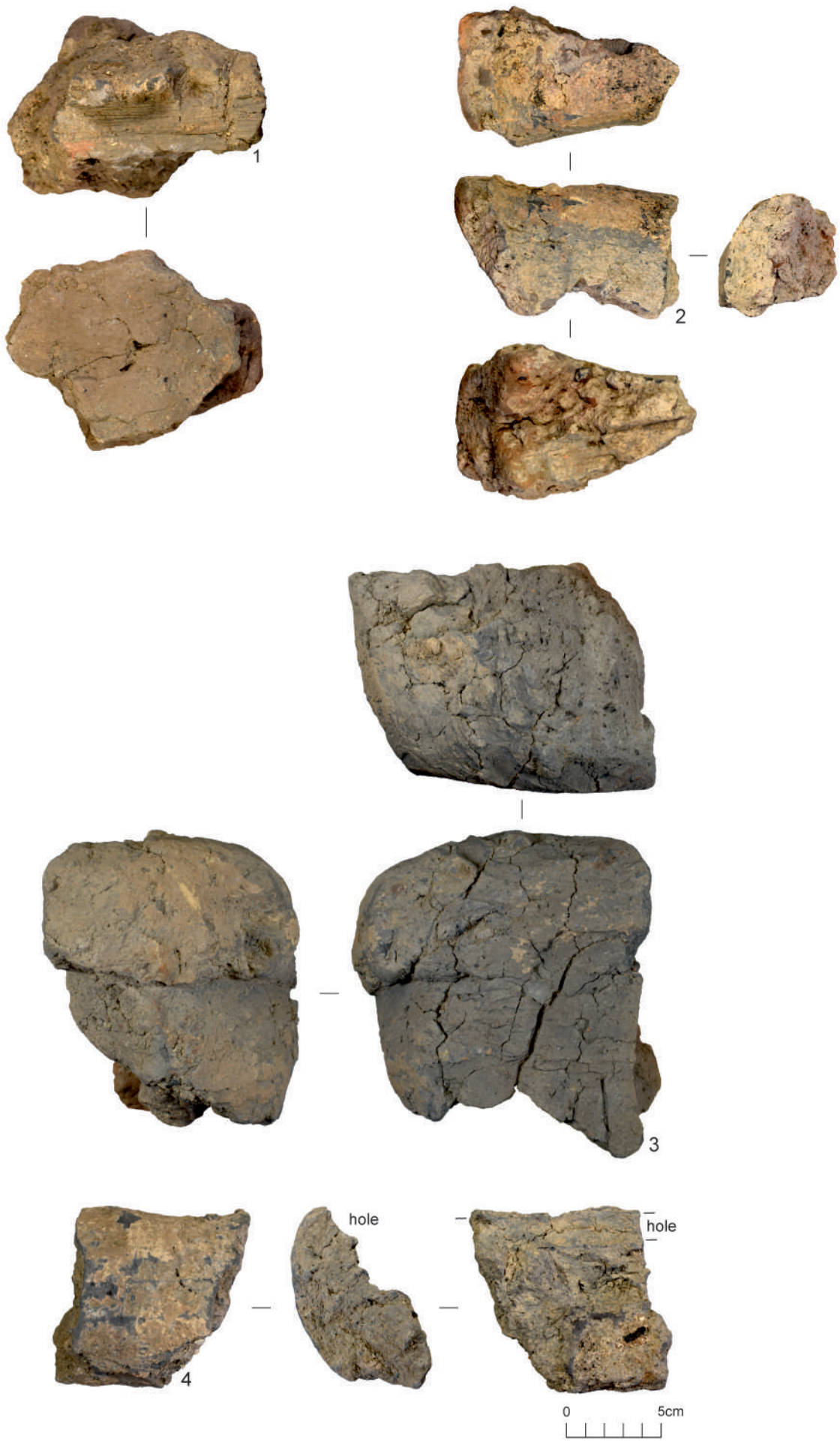


Fig 25 Late Iron Age-Roman baked clay from F132.

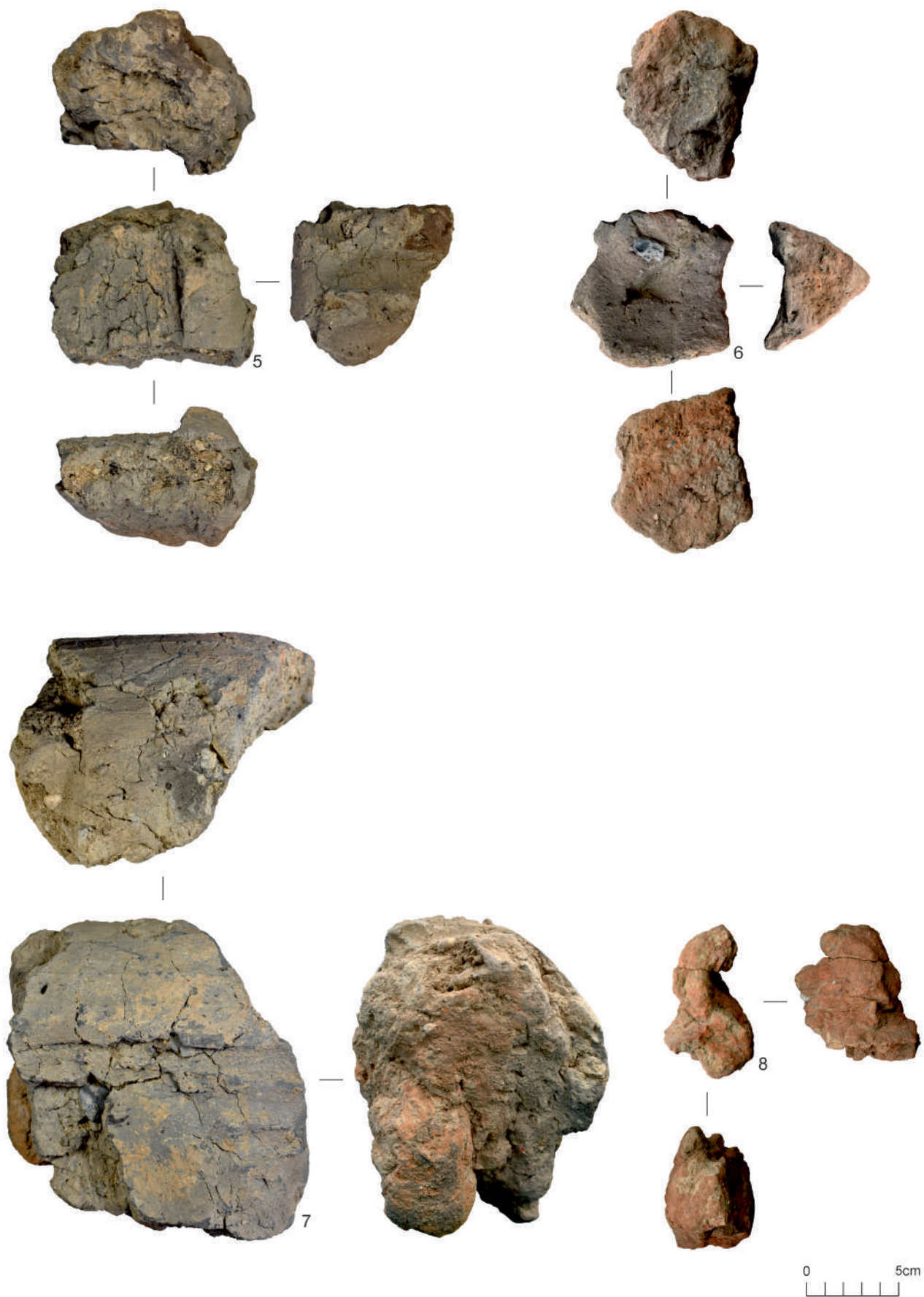


Fig 25 Late Iron Age-Roman baked clay from F132 (5-7) and F179 (8).



Fig 27 Flint arrowhead from F148.

Summary for colchest3-510549

OASIS ID (UID)	colchest3-510549
Project Name	Archaeological evaluation on land north of Clacton Road, Elmstead Market, Essex, CO7 7FD
Sitename	Land north of Clacton Road, Elmstead Market, Essex, CO7 7FD
Activity type	Trial Trench, Evaluation
Project Identifier(s)	2022/10b
Planning Id	
Reason For Investigation	Planning: Pre application
Organisation Responsible for work	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Project Dates	07-Nov-2022 - 01-Dec-2022
Location	Land north of Clacton Road, Elmstead Market, Essex, CO7 7FD NGR : TM 07300 23885 LL : 51.8749910467535, 1.0100942156172 12 Fig : 607300,223885
Administrative Areas	Country : England County : Essex District : Tendring Parish : Elmstead
Project Methodology	Archaeological evaluation (59 trial-trenches) carried out as specified in the project brief and wsi.

Project Results	<p>An archaeological evaluation (59 trial-trenches) was carried out on land north of Clacton Road, Elmstead Market, Essex in advance of the construction of a new commercial and residential development. Cropmarks covered the development site, and recent archaeological investigations on fields immediately to the south of Clacton Road revealed evidence for Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age monuments including a ring-ditch, a Late Iron Age/early Roman enclosure with unurned cremations burials, and late 1st to 3rd century enclosures. These enclosures were approached by at least four trackways or droveways, and significant discoveries included a timber well. The large assemblage of Roman pottery, brick and tile from the site indicated the presence of a settlement in the immediate vicinity with a masonry structure with tiled roof and hypocaust. It seems likely that the excavated site was part of the wider estate of a large farmstead or villa.</p> <p>This archaeological evaluation on land north of Clacton Road revealed features of prehistoric (5%), early Roman (16%), Roman (13%), Roman/post-Roman (3%), medieval (1%) and post-medieval/modern (13%) date, as well as a large number of undated features (44%) and some natural features (5%). The vast majority of the features were ditches, followed by pits, post-holes and tree-throws. Prehistoric activity was scarce but three of the ten features identified could be more closely-dated to the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age, and included the discovery of a barbed and tanged arrowhead.</p> <p>The main focus of activity belongs to the early Roman period, and further investigation at the site may determine that many of the features dated as Roman also belong to this early period. The most significant discovery was two features containing considerable quantities of early Roman pottery wasters and kiln debris. This would indicate the likely presence of pottery kilns on the development site, and therefore the presence of an early Roman pottery industry at Elmstead. Ditches also crossed the site, likely forming field boundaries or enclosures. It is highly likely that both the pottery industry and field boundaries are associated with the archaeological remains to the south of the Clacton Road. Interestingly though, aside from the pottery wasters and kiln debris, very few Roman finds were recovered from the evaluation, suggesting that the site is located away from the main focus of settlement. Also identified were the roadside ditches of a trackway or droveway, recorded initially as a cropmark and first investigated during excavations south of Clacton Road, where it led to the larger of the two late 1st to 3rd century enclosures.</p> <p>Two gullies on the far southeastern boundary produced the only medieval pottery from the site. Four post-medieval/modern field boundary ditches were also investigated, with three of them present on the 1st edition OS map. Post-medieval/modern pits, some of considerable size, were also present.</p>
Keywords	<p>Drove Road - ROMAN - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Field System - ROMAN - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Pottery Manufacturing Site - ROMAN - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types</p>
Funder	
HER	Essex HER - unRev - STANDARD
Person Responsible for work	E, Hicks, L, Pooley
HER Identifiers	HER Event No - ESFL22
Archives	<p>Physical Archive, Documentary Archive - to be deposited with Colchester & Ipswich Museum Service (Colchester Collection); Digital Archive - to be deposited with Archaeology Data Service Archive;</p>