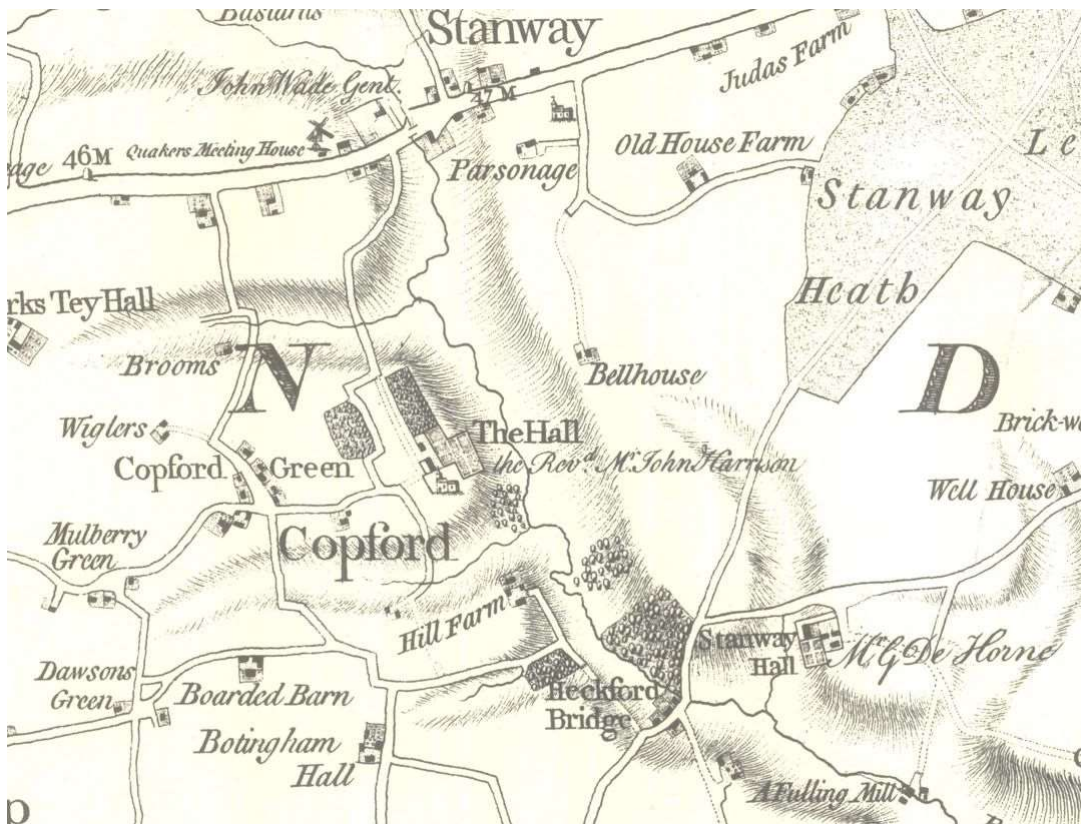


# Colchester Archaeological Trust



**CAT Report 1997  
issued January 2024**

**Archaeological evaluation at Bellhouse Farm,  
Warren Lane, Stanway, Colchester, Essex,  
CO3 8LS: September-October 2023**



**CAT project ref.: 2023/08h  
ECC code: SYBH23**

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## 1 Summary

*An archaeological evaluation (62 trial-trenches) was carried out at Bellhouse Farm, Warren Lane, Stanway, Colchester, Essex in advance of the proposed continuation of mineral extraction. The site lies in an archaeologically sensitive area. Excavations carried out to the south-east during 1999-2001 revealed evidence of activity during the Neolithic and Late Bronze Age, a Middle Iron Age settlement which continued in existence into the 2nd century AD, as well as some evidence of activity during the 12th to the 13th century.*

*The current evaluation uncovered a historical landscape which appears to be sparser in archaeological remains. An Early Iron Age pit produced a substantial assemblage of finds, indicating that a settlement existed somewhere in the vicinity during this period. A Middle Iron Age pit and a ditch dating to the Middle Iron Age or Late Iron Age were also recorded, and these were likely associated with the settlement previously uncovered to the south-east. Other dated remains were the product of agricultural activity, and consisted of a medieval or post-medieval gully and a late post-medieval or modern field boundary ditch. Due to a lack of finds, however, the majority of features could not be dated.*

## 2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This is the report for an archaeological evaluation carried out by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT) at Bellhouse Farm, Warren Lane, Stanway, Colchester, Essex from 22nd September to 6th October 2023. The work was commissioned by Andrew Josephs Associates on behalf of Tarmac Trading Ltd and took place in advance of the proposed continuation of mineral extraction.

In response to consultation with Essex County Council Place Services (ECCPS), the Historic Environment Advisor advised that in order to establish the archaeological implications of this application, the applicant should be required to commission a scheme of archaeological investigation in accordance with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2021).

No brief for this project was issued by the ECCPS, but as the site has been identified as having a high potential for archaeological remains, it was 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 the ECCPS (CAT 2023b).

In addition to the WSI, all fieldwork and reporting was undertaken in accordance with:

- *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)* (Historic England 2015),
- Professional standards of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, including its *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2020a-c, 2022),
- East of England standards and frameworks published by East Anglian Archaeology (Gurney 2003, Medlycott 2011) and the recent review updates on <https://researchframeworks.org/eoe/>
- CAT Health and Safety Policy (CAT 2023a).

## 3 Archaeological background (Fig 2)

The following archaeological background draws on the Colchester Archaeological Trust report archive and the Colchester Historic Environment Record (CHER/ECC/MCC numbers, accessible via Colchester Heritage Explorer [<https://colchesterheritage.co.uk/map/>]).

The proposed extraction site is located in an archaeologically significant area. It is within an area of cropmarks identified as South of Bellhouse Farm (MCC7712). The cropmarks within the site boundary indicate the presence of a rectilinear enclosure, a curvilinear and two small linear features. Artefacts recovered within the extraction area include Neolithic implements (MCC7443), a prehistoric worked flint (MCC7435), Palaeolithic implements (MCC7434), a Mesolithic tranchet axe (MCC7431) and a Roman bronze key (MCC7430).

Cropmarks to the east of the site were investigated by CAT in the late 1990s and early 2000s. A series of archaeological investigations were undertaken, which included fieldwalking, a gradiometer survey, evaluation trenching and an open-area excavation (CAT Reports 9, 20, 27, 28 and 312). The investigations uncovered evidence of occupation at the site over multiple phases. The earliest evidence of activity on the site consisted of artefacts dating to the Neolithic, the Bronze Age and the Early Iron Age. Notably, these included a drum-shaped loomweight likely dating to the Bronze Age. It was determined that the site was inhabited continuously from the Middle Iron Age through to the Roman period, ending at some point in the mid to late 2nd century. Features from the medieval period were also excavated.

Archaeological features dating to the Iron Age included a curvilinear enclosure, a round-house, an irregular enclosure and three droveways. By the 1st or early 2nd century AD, two large square enclosures had replaced the smaller Iron Age enclosures. Evidence of ritual activity dating to this period was also uncovered; a human skull was found within the fill of a ditch along with debris from the remains of pyres and feasting activities. By the 2nd century, the early Roman enclosures were replaced with two more square enclosures. No Roman structural remains were identified, indicating the centre of occupation was located beyond the investigated area. Features from the medieval period consisted of a building, four-post structure and a field system, defined by a series of ditches. Due to the lack of domestic waste in the finds assemblage from this period, it was postulated that the buildings were primarily utilised for agricultural activities. Vast quantities of artefacts from all periods were recovered. They included pottery sherds, glass, loomweights, salt briquetage, quernstones, copper-alloy coins, brooches, pottery counters and worked flints.

Further cropmarks have been identified in the area around the site. Immediately to the west are cropmarks indicating the presence of a series of linear features running perpendicular to the Roman River (MCC8625). To the north-west, the cropmark of an enclosure has been identified, along with those of a double enclosure, a large circular enclosure and a possible trackway (MCC7685).

In September 2023 a geophysical survey of the site was conducted by Thames Valley Archaeological Services. The survey identified a number of readings likely indicating the presence of iron objects which followed the course of a historic field boundary ditch. Several anomalies which were possibly the product of glacial disturbances were also detected (TVAS 2023).

The Geology of Britain viewer (1:50,000 scale<sup>1</sup>) indicates that the bedrock geology of the site is London Clay Formation (clay, silt and sand) with superficial deposits of Cover Sand (clay, silt and sand) and alluvium (clay, silt and gravel).

#### 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 3-23)

Sixty-two trial-trenches were machine-excavated under the supervision of a CAT archaeologist. All trenches were 30m in length and 1.8m wide apart from trenches T16, T32, T35 and T53, which were 15m long and 1.8m wide.

Most of the trenches were cut through modern ploughsoil (L1, c 0.2-0.37m thick) onto natural (L2), or through L1 (c 0.12-0.32m thick) and a subsoil layer (L3, c 0.06-0.19m thick) onto L2 (encountered at a depth of c 0.29-0.45m below current ground level [bcgl]). A number of colluvium layers lay between L1 and L2 in trenches T51 (L4, c 0.14-0.18m thick, overlaying L5, c 0.19-0.23m thick), T58 (L6, c 0.06-0.09m thick) and T36 (L7, c 0.14-0.16m thick). In trench T22 a natural spread lay between L1 and L2

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

(L8, c 0.15-0.35m thick). Sondages were excavated in trenches T3, T5, T20, T21, T23, T38, T44, T47, T50, T51, T56, T59 and T62 to confirm the identification of L2 as natural.

There were no archaeological remains in trenches T1, T5, T7, T11, T12, T13, T16, T20, T21, T22, T26, T27, T28, T29, T31, T32, T35, T37, T38, T39, T40, T41, T44, T45, T46, T48, T49, T50, T53, T55, T57, T58 or T62.

A full context list with dimensions and descriptions can be found in Appendix 1.

#### **Trench 2**

Ditch F1 passed through the eastern half of the trench on a north-east/south-west alignment. It contained three sherds of prehistoric pottery. The feature continues to T4, to the south-west, where it was recorded as F21.



**Photograph 1** T2 trench shot – looking west

#### **Trench 3**

?Natural feature F39 was excavated.

#### **Trench 4**

Ditch F21 passed through the centre of the trench on a north-east/south-west alignment. The feature represents a continuation of F1 in T2, to the north-east.

#### **Trench 6**

Undated depression F10 was excavated.

### **Trench 8**

Pit F3 was uncovered in the southern end of the trench. It produced a sherd of prehistoric pottery as well as 102 burnt stones, flints and pieces of quartzite.

Post-holes F4 and F5 lay adjacent to one another in the northern half of the trench. Neither feature contained any dating evidence.



**Photograph 2** T8 trench shot – looking south

### **Trench 9**

Ditch F30 extended through the western half of the trench on a north-east/south-west alignment. Five sherds of prehistoric pottery were retrieved from this feature. The feature continues to T15, to the south-west, where it was recorded as F8.

Pit/natural feature F28 was situated at the eastern end of the trench. No finds were recovered from this feature.





**Photograph 3** T9 trench shot – looking west

**Trench 10**

Gully F38 extended through the centre of the trench on a north-west/south-east alignment. No dating evidence was recovered from this feature.

Natural feature F33 was also excavated.

**Trench 14**

Charcoal-rich pit F7 was uncovered at the southern end of the trench. It was cut by charcoal-rich pit F11. Neither feature produced any artefacts.

Pit F6 lay in the northern half of the trench. It contained no dating evidence.

**Trench 15**

Ditch F8 passed through the western end of the trench on a north-east/south-west alignment. It yielded three sherds of prehistoric pottery. The feature represents a continuation of F30 in T9, to the north-east.



**Photograph 4** T15 trench shot – looking east

**Trench 17**

Pit/natural feature F32 was uncovered in the eastern half of the trench. No dating evidence was recovered from this feature.

**Trench 18**

?Pit F13 lay at the northern end of the trench; post-hole F14 was situated immediately south of F13. Neither feature produced any artefacts.

**Trench 19**

Post-hole F15 was uncovered in the eastern half of the trench. No dating evidence was recovered from this feature.

**Trench 23**

Pit F9 lay in the centre of the trench. It contained 138 sherds of pottery including fragments of a Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age plain tripartite bowl, a plain Early Iron Age straight-sided bowl, a ?jar with a short upright rim and a ?bowl with a flat-topped rim or incipient bead-rim. This pottery assemblage ranged in date from the Late Bronze Age to the Early Iron Age; the pit itself dated to the Early Iron Age. Also recovered from this feature were at least eight cylindrical loom weights, a pyramidal loom weight, the remains of a fired clay spindle whorl, an incomplete cylindrical clay object, a probable whetstone, 28 fragments of structural daub, 257 fragments of baked clay, and 57 burnt stones and flints.

Pit F9 cut pit F18. Ten sherds of pottery were recovered from this feature; these sherds could only be dated more broadly to the prehistoric era, but in addition the pit contained a fragment from a cylindrical

loom weight, suggesting that it – like F9 – dated to the Early Iron Age. It also produced thirteen fragments of baked clay.



**Photograph 5** F9 and F18 sxs – looking north-west

#### **Trench 24**

Ditch F34 passed through the northern half of the trench on a north-east/south-west alignment. No dating evidence was recovered from this feature.

Gully F35 extended through the centre of the trench on a north-east/south-west alignment. It contained a fragment of medieval or post-medieval peg-tile.

Ditch F36 lay immediately to the south of F35, and was similarly oriented north-east/south-west. It was cut by ?gully terminus F37, which was also aligned north-east/south-west. Neither feature contained any dating evidence.

Field boundary ditch (FBD) F44 extended through the southern half of the trench on a north-west/south-east alignment. An iron nail and a fragment of coke were recovered from this feature. The feature possibly continues to T33, to the south-east, where it was recorded as F17 or F19.



**Photograph 6** T24 trench shot – looking south

#### **Trench 25**

Ditch F40 extended into the eastern half of the trench from the north on a north-east/south-west alignment for a short distance before terminating. It contained no dating evidence.

Natural features F41 and F43 were also excavated.

#### **Trench 30**

Charcoal-rich pit F12 was situated in the eastern of the trench. No finds were recovered from this feature.

#### **Trench 33**

?FBD F17 entered into the northern half of the trench from the west on a north-east/south-west alignment. It contained no dating evidence. It may represent a continuation of F44 in T24, to the north-west. A curvilinear ditch, F16, passed through the northern half of the trench on a roughly north/south alignment, cutting F17. No dating evidence was recovered from this feature either.

?FBD F19 passed through the northern end of the trench on a north-west/south-east alignment. It contained a fragment of tibia from a large animal (possibly a cow). The feature may represent a continuation of F44 in T24, to the north-west.



**Photograph 7** T33 trench shot – looking south

**Trench 34**

Gully or natural feature F27 passed through the eastern end of the trench on a north-east/south-west alignment. No finds were recovered from this feature.

**Trench 36**

Ditch F20 passed through the centre of the trench on a north-west/south-east alignment. It yielded five sherds of Middle or Late Iron Age pottery.

**Trench 42**

Gully F29 extended through the western half of the trench on a north north-east/south south-west alignment. No dating evidence was recovered from this feature.

**Trench 43**

Ditch F20, previously excavated in trench T36 to the north-west, passed through the eastern half of the trench on a north-west/south-east alignment. It contained five sherds of Middle or Late Iron Age pottery.



**Photograph 8** T43 trench shot – looking west

**Trench 47**

Ditch F25 extended through the eastern end of the trench on a north-west/south-east alignment. It yielded no dating evidence.

**Trench 51**

Pit F22 was uncovered in the western half of the trench. No finds were recovered from this feature.

**Trench 52**

Charcoal-rich pit F24 lay in the southern half of the trench. It contained no finds.

**Trench 54**

Pit F23 was uncovered in the centre of the trench. No dating evidence was recovered from this feature.

**Trench 56**

Pit F26 lay in the western half of the trench. A fragment of brick was recovered from this feature but it was not closely-datable.

**Trench 59**

An area of disturbance, F31, was uncovered at the northern end of the trench.

### Trench 60

Pit F2 lay at the centre of the trench. It contained a sherd of Middle Iron Age pottery, six worked flints which may also date to the Middle Iron Age, a fragment of burnt clay and a burnt flint.



**Photograph 9** T60 trench shot – looking south south-west

### Trench 61

Natural feature F42 was excavated.

## 6 Finds

### 6.1 Pottery and ceramic building material (Fig 24; Appendix 2-3) by Dr Matthew Loughton

Some 168 sherds of pottery and ceramic building material (henceforth CBM) with a weight of nearly 2.2kg and EVE of 0.46 (Table 1) were recovered during the evaluation. The mean sherd weight is relatively low at 13g and most of the material is heavily fragmented. Pottery accounts for the majority of the assemblage while there was very little in the way of CBM (Table 1) except for a small assemblage of structural clay and baked clay objects which has been studied separately. This material was recovered from eleven contexts (Table 5).

Ceramic material	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)	EVE
Pottery	166	2,159	13	0.46

CBM	2	43	22	-
<b>All</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>2,466</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>0.46</b>

**Table 1** Summary of the pottery and CBM.

### Prehistoric pottery

There was a modest-sized assemblage of prehistoric handmade pottery which accounts for all of the pottery recovered during the evaluation (Table 2). The assemblage consists of 166 sherds with a weight of nearly 2.2kg and EVE of 0.46. The mean sherd weight is relatively low at 13g. The majority of the handmade pottery came from pit F9 while small-sized assemblages with ten or fewer sherds were recovered from seven other features (Table 3). As can be seen from Table 2 the majority of the handmade pottery was tempered with common or abundant flint with oxidized fabrics ranging in colour from orange to brown, sometimes with a grey core. A small quantity of handmade pottery was tempered with flint and sand, and with grog, while the remaining pottery was tempered with grog and sand, and sand (Table 2).

Fabric Group	Fabric description	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)	EVE
HMF	Handmade flint-tempered	149	2,064	14	0.41
HMFG	Handmade flint & grog-tempered	1	18	18	0.00
HMFS	Handmade flint & sand-tempered	8	47	6	0.00
HMG	Handmade grog-tempered	4	7	2	0.00
HMGS	Handmade grog & sand-tempered	1	8	8	0.00
HMS	Handmade sand-tempered	1	8	8	0.05
HM CRUMB	Handmade crumb	2	7	4	0.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>166</b>	<b>2,159</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>0.46</b>

**Table 2** Summary of the prehistoric pottery.

Context	Feature type	No.	Weight(g)	MSW (g)	EVE
F1	Ditch	3	40	13	0.00
F2	Pit	1	8	8	0.05
F3	Pit	1	3	3	0.00
F8	Ditch	3	29	10	0.00
F9	Pit	138	1950	14	0.41
F18	Pit	10	108	11	0.00
F20	Ditch	5	15	3	0.00
F30	Ditch	5	6	1	0.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>166</b>	<b>2159</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>0.46</b>

**Table 3** Quantities of prehistoric pottery from specific features.

Most of the handmade pottery was recovered from pit F9, which contained 138 sherds weighing just under 2kg with an EVE of 0.41. The MSW is slightly higher at 14g and this reflects the recovery of some substantial parts of two vessels (nos. 1 and 2). This assemblage is biased towards flint-tempered fabrics and sherds from four vessels:

Vessel 1 (Fig 24.1): Fabric HMF (black/grey smooth surface, brown core, common fine-medium flint). Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age plain slightly tripartite bowl (EVE:0.10) with a high rounded shoulder and an upright slightly everted high rim. This vessel exhibits similarities to the vessels of form J (Brown 2013, 103 fig. 3.29.160) recovered from the Late Bronze Age enclosure at Springfield Lyon, Essex and an Early Iron Age bowl from North Shoebury (Brown 1995, 84 fig. 65.87).



Vessel 2 (Fig 24.2): Fabric HMF (most of the surface, which was orange/brown coloured, has been lost, grey/black core, tempered with common coarse burnt flint especially towards the top of the vessel, while the lower vessel wall and base has less flint which is fine to medium sized). There are traces of burning on the interior and exterior of the vessel. A plain Early Iron Age straight-sided bowl (EVE:0.23) with an inturned/bevelled rim. Slightly similar flint-tempered bowls and jars of class VI, dating to the Early Iron Age, are known from West Harling, Norfolk (Clark and Fell 1953, 20 fig. 14.51-52, 60, 26), an assemblage dated to c 800-600/550 BC (Percival 2022, 94).

Vessel 3 (Fig 24.3): Fabric HMF (brown exterior, dark brown interior and grey core, common badly sorted fine-medium and coarse flint). Only a limited part of the vessel profile can be reconstructed, although it is possibly a jar (EVE:0.03) with a short upright rim.

Vessel 4 (Fig 24.4): Fabric HMF (brown, grey core, abundant/common fine-medium-coarse flint). As with vessel 3 only a small proportion of the vessel profile is preserved but it appears to be a bowl (EVE:0.05) with a flat-topped rim or incipient bead-rim.

The bias towards flint-tempered fabrics, the presence of plain ware vessels and vessel forms dateable to the Late Bronze Age and the Early Iron Age suggests that this assemblage is probably of Early Iron Age date. The Early Iron Age pottery assemblage from Flixton Park Quarry, Suffolk, whilst showing a bias towards flint-tempered fabrics also shows an increasing contribution of sand-tempered pottery (Percival 2022, 90) which might indicate that the assemblage from pit F9 dates to the start of the Early Iron Age or is of transitional Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age date. However, this might be over interpreting the available data which is derived from only a small sample of diagnostic vessels and sherds.

The only other prehistoric pottery vessel of note was a rim from a jar (EVE:0.05) in a sand-tempered fabric with a smooth black surface and core which came from pit F2. This probably derives from a Middle Iron Age jar with a high rounded shoulder (Fig 24.5) and similar possible Middle Iron Age jars have been recorded from the nearby site of Abbotstone Field 'Bell House Pit' (CAT Report 312, fig. 17.8, 10-11, 22).

Finally, it is possible that the small handmade? grog-tempered pottery sherd from ditch F20 could be of Middle or even Late Iron Age date (fabric GTW?).

#### Ceramic building material (CBM)

There was very little in the way of CBM, consisting of two sherds with a weight of 43g and MSW of only 22g (Table 4). The CBM consisted of a fragment of medieval/post-medieval peg-tile from gully F35 and a non-diagnostic brick fragment from pit F26.

CBM code	CBM type	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)
Post-Roman				
PT	Peg-tile	1	13	13
BR		1	30	30
<b>Total</b>		<b>2</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>22</b>

**Table 4** Building material by period and type

#### Conclusion

Table 5 summarizes the dating evidence for the features which contained dateable pottery and CBM. The prehistoric pottery from Bellhouse Farm indicates activity from the Late Bronze Age to the Middle Iron Age. The previous archaeological investigations undertaken by CAT on the adjacent site of Abbotstone Field 'Bell House Pit' also found pottery suggesting important prehistoric activity dating to the Late Bronze Age and Middle Iron Age as well as some limited Early Iron Age occupation, although no features were identified as belonging to this phase (CAT Report 312).

Context	Description	Prehistoric	CBM	Date approx.
F1	Ditch	HMF, HMFS	-	Prehistoric
F2	Pit	HMS (Jar)	-	Middle Iron Age
F3	Pit	HMF	-	Prehistoric
F8	Ditch	HMF	-	Prehistoric
F9	Pit	HMF (?Tripartite bowl with rounded shoulder and everted rim, straight-sided bowl with inturned/bevelled rim, bowl flat topped rim), HMFG, HMFS	-	Early Iron Age
F18	Pit	HMF	-	Prehistoric
F20	Ditch	HMSG, HMG	-	Prehistoric (Middle/Late Iron Age?)
F26	Pit	-	BR	Medieval/post-medieval/ modern
F30	Ditch	HMF	-	Prehistoric
F35	Gully	-	PT	Medieval/post-medieval

**Table 5** Approximate dates for the individual features and layers

## 6.2 Small finds, structural daub, fired/baked clay, burnt flint/stone and other items (Figs 25-28) by Laura Pooley (animal bone identified by Adam Wightman)

### The assemblage from pit F9

The assemblage of finds from pit F9 included at least eight cylindrical loom weights (SF2-SF9) and one pyramidal loom weight (SF1). In general, cylindrical weights are usually attributed to the Middle Bronze Age, with pyramidal versions appearing in the Late Bronze Age, and triangular loom weights characterising the Iron Age (Barford & Major 1992; Haughton, Sørensen & Bender Jørgensen 2021, 8). However, more recent discoveries have suggested that this is over simplified with, for example, cylindrical loom weights found in Late Bronze Age contexts and pyramidal loom weights in those of Early Iron Age date at Flixton Quarry in Suffolk (Riddler 2022a & 2022b, 127-130). The discovery of both types of loom weight in pit F9 would certainly suggest that there was some overlap between the styles, with the pottery from F9 also indicating a probable Early Iron Age date for the feature. All of loom weights were made of a fine sandy-clay fabric with common small grit inclusions and rare inclusions of small- to medium-sized flint/pebbles. They ranged from light buff, to orange-brown, reddish-brown, and mid to dark brown in colour, with some edges burnt black.

The cylindrical loom weights from Bellhouse Farm are fragmented, abraded and in a poor condition, ranging from c 90% complete to only a small fragment surviving. Where it was possible to take complete measurements, five of the loom weights ranged in height from 82.2mm to 101.1mm, two had diameters of 110mm and 115mm, and the central perforations ranged from 22mm to 36mm in diameter. At 110mm and 115mm in diameter, the Bellhouse Farm weights fall within a standard range of sizes defined by similar examples of 110mm from Winnall Down in Hampshire, 114mm from Kingston Buci in Sussex, 114 and 116mm from North Shoebury in Essex, 116mm from Birch in Essex, 121mm from Brandon in Suffolk and 125mm from Mucking in Essex (CAT Report 523, 13). The pyramidal example was the most complete loom weight from the pit. At 118mm high it tapers from c 95.5mm square at the bottom to c 71mm square at the top and weighs 1.28kg. It has a large oval-shaped perforation (30mm by 21mm) across the loom weight, positioned just over halfway up the weight. In Essex, cylindrical and pyramidal loom weights have been found on sites like Mucking (Barford 2016, 196-7) with pyramidal loom weights from Springfield Lyons (Major 2013, 124-5).

Amongst the assemblage of fired clay from pit F9 were the remains of a fired clay biconical spindle whorl (SF12). Bronze Age spindle whorls are generally biconical but could also be hemispherical or flattened globular, and are generally less common than loom weights (Haughton, Sørensen & Bender Jørgensen 2021, 10). In recent years the interpretation of these large fired clay objects as loom

weights has been questioned, with alternative suggestions including kiln or oven/hearth furniture (Riddler 2022a & 2022b, 127-130). However, the discovery of a spindle whorl among the assemblage makes identification of these items as loom weights more likely. Therefore, the presence of both loom weights and a spindle whorl on the site would suggest the existence of a nearby community producing their own cloth, with a building containing a loom in the vicinity and the farming of sheep and/or goats for wool production (CAT Report 523, 14). Also found within the pit were an incomplete cylindrical clay object (SF10) and a probable whetstone (SF11).

**Fig 25.1 SF1** Pit F9, finds no. 8. Virtually complete pyramidal loom weight made of fired clay with slight damage around the edges. It is 118mm high and virtually square at the top and bottom, tapering from c 95.5mm square at the bottom to 71mm square at the top, 1,283g. It has a large oval-shaped perforation (30mm by 21mm) across the loom weight, positioned just over halfway up the weight. Fabric: Light buff-brown sandy-clay with common small grit inclusions and rare medium-sized flint inclusions. One side of the weight has been burnt black.

**Fig 25.2 SF2** Pit F9, finds no. 8. Six joining pieces from a virtually complete (c 90%) cylindrical loom weight made of fired clay. Most of the weight was broken in antiquity and the joins are extremely rough and abraded, and as such have not joined back together tightly. The weight also shows signs of surface loss/deterioration, and now looks slightly more irregular in shape than it would have originally. The central perforation is c 22mm diameter. It is 99.5mm high, c 115mm in diameter and weighs 1431g. Fabric: Light buff-brown to buff-orange sandy-clay with common small grit inclusions and rare medium-sized flint inclusions. A small section of the curved surface has been burnt black.

**Fig 25.3 SF3** Pit F9, finds no. 8. Six joining pieces from an incomplete (c 75%) cylindrical loom weight made of fired clay. Most of the weight was broken in antiquity and the joins are extremely rough and abraded, and as such have not joined back together tightly. The central perforation is c 25mm diameter. It is 101.1mm high, c 110mm in diameter and weighs 1052g. Fabric: Light reddish-brown sandy-clay with common small grit inclusions and rare medium-sized flint inclusions. Approximately a fifth of the curved surface has been burnt black.

**Fig 26.4 SF4** Pit F9, finds no. 8. Two pieces of an incomplete (c 65%) cylindrical loom weight made of fired clay. Both are abraded and they probably did originally join together, but now they do not join well. The weight appears to be slightly oval in plan c 115.2mm by 97.7mm, but it is incomplete and abraded edges may have further distorted the original shape. The central perforation is large at c 36mm. It is 84.4mm high and weighs 749g. Fabric: Light orangey-brown sandy-clay with common small grit inclusions and rare medium-sized flint inclusions. Approximately a quarter of the curved surface has been burnt black.

**Fig 26.5 SF5** Pit F9, finds no. 8. A single piece (c 40%) of a cylindrical loom weight made of fired clay including part of the central perforation; all the breaks are old and abraded. The complete height of the weight has survived and is 82.2mm. The fragment weighs 597g. Fabric: Light buff-brown to orangey-brown sandy-clay with common small grit inclusions and rare small-sized flint inclusions. One end of the weight has been burnt black.

**Fig 26.6 SF6** Pit F9, finds no. 8. A single piece (c 50%) of a cylindrical loom weight made of fired clay including part of the central perforation (c 16mm diameter); all the breaks are old and abraded. The complete height of the weight has survived and is 88.4mm. The fragment weighs 600g. Fabric: Light to mid brown sandy-clay with common small grit inclusions and rare small-sized flint inclusions. Part of the weight has been burnt black.

**SF7** Pit F9, finds no. 8. One fragment of cylindrical loom weight with part of the curved edge and the merest hint of the central perforation surviving. Another three fragments may be part of the same weight as the fabric is very similar but none have any distinguishing features. None of the four fragments appear to join together. The four fragments in total weigh 541g. Fabric: Light buff-brown to orangey-brown sandy-clay with common small grit inclusions and rare small- to medium-sized flint inclusions.

**SF8** Pit F9, finds no. 8. Small fragment (162g) of cylindrical loom weight with part of curved edge and central perforation surviving. Fabric: Medium orangey-red sandy-clay with common small grit inclusions and rare small-sized flint inclusions.

**SF9** Pit F9, finds no. 8. Small fragment (114g) of cylindrical loom weight with very small part of curved edge and central perforation surviving. Fabric: Light buff-brown sandy-clay with common small grit inclusions.

**Fig 26.7 SF10** Pit F9, finds no. 7. Incomplete cylindrical fired clay object broken at one end. As surviving it is 61.3mm high and slightly oval in plan (at 57.1mm x 51.4mm), it weighs 162g. Fabric: Light orangey-brown sandy-clay with common small grit inclusions and rare small-sized flint inclusions. Approximately half of the object has been burnt black.

**Fig 27.8** SF11 Pit F9, finds no. 8. Incomplete stone object, cuboid in shape with flat and smoothed edges, broken at both ends, probably a whetstone. 111.2mm long, tapering from 53mm x 47.5mm at one end to 51mm x 35.6mm at the other, 508g. Burnt black on one side.

**Fig 27.9** SF12 Pit F9, finds no. 12. Four joining fragments (c 45%) from an incomplete fired clay biconical spindle whorl with central hole (c 6.8mm diameter). It is 23.7mm high with a diameter of at least 35.0mm, and weighs 18.4g. Fabric: Mid brown sandy-clay with common small grit inclusions.

Alongside the objects in pit F9 were 28 fragments of structural daub weighing a total of 2,731g. These pieces were identified as they either had one or more wattle impressions, or had a smoothed surface that had the appearance of daub rather than a fired clay object (Fig 28). Also recovered from the pit were 257 fragments of fired/baked clay, weighing 3,503g, that had no distinguishing features but could be fragments of loom weight, spindle whorl, fired clay object or structural daub. All of these 285 fragments were in a fine sandy-clay fabric with common small grit inclusions and rare inclusions of small- to medium-sized flint/pebble. They ranged from light buff, to orange-brown, reddish-brown, and mid to dark brown in colour, with some pieces burnt black.

Finds no.	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description
7	17	1430	Fragments of structural daub of various size and shape, most (14) with wattle impressions of various sizes, the rest (3) with smoothed surfaces that also have the appearance of daub rather than an object.
	18	1419	Medium to large fragments of fired clay with no distinguishing features. Could be fragments of loom weight, fired clay object or structural daub.
	74	631	Small to very small fragments of fired clay with no distinguishing features. Could be fragments of loom weight, spindle whorl, fired clay object or structural daub.
8	6	1071	Fragments of structural daub of various size and shape, all with wattle impressions of various sizes.
	56	366	Small to very small fragments of fired clay with no distinguishing features. Could be fragments of loom weight, spindle whorl, fired clay object or structural daub.
12	5	230	Fragments of structural daub of various size and shape, all with wattle impressions of various sizes.
	18	632	Medium to large fragments of fired clay with no distinguishing features. Could be fragments of loom weight, fired clay object or structural daub.
	35	235	Small to very small fragments of fired clay with no distinguishing features. Could be fragments of loom weight, spindle whorl, fired clay object or structural daub.
<8>	50	220	Small to very small fragments of fired clay with no distinguishing features. Could be fragments of loom weight, spindle whorl, fired clay object or structural daub.

**Table 6** Daub and fired/baked clay from F9

Finally, pit F9 also produced a large quantity of cobbles/pebbles and flint (over 10kg), some of which had been heat-affected. This could represent the remains of a hearth or campfire.

Finds no.	Description
7	<b>Stone/burnt stone:</b> 46 cobbles/pebbles, approximately 50% complete (some with signs of cracking), rest are cracked pieces, some have a pinkish tinge but most show no sign of heat discolouration, 9.628kg. <b>Flint/burnt flint:</b> 11 pieces of flint, three burnt (cracked/crazed and discoloured grey, white and pink), others seemingly natural and not heat-affected, 676g.

**Table 7** Stone and flint from F9 (all discarded)

### Finds from other features

A single fragment of cylindrical loom weight (SF13) was recovered from pit F18, suggesting that the feature could be broadly contemporary with F9. Thirteen fragments of fired/baked clay (43g) with no distinguishing features also came from the same pit. A single fragment (1g) of fired/baked clay was found in pit F2.

**SF13** Pit F18, finds no. 9. Fragment (102g) of cylindrical loom weight including part of the central perforation. Fabric: Light buff to orangey-red sandy-clay with common small grit inclusions and rare small-sized flint inclusions. Partially burnt black.

Context	Finds no.	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description
F2	4	1	1	Fragment of baked clay (discarded)
F18	9	4	14	Fragments of baked clay
	14	9	29	Fragments of baked clay

**Table 8** Fired/baked clay from other features

?Post-medieval/modern ?FBD F19 (finds no. 5) produced a fragment (108g) of large mammal tibia (possibly cow) in poor condition, and recovered from post-medieval/modern FBD F44 (finds no. 17) was an iron nail (16g) and piece of clinker/coke (5g), both of which have been discarded. Additional pieces of agricultural ironwork from F44 were photographed on site but not retained for post-excavation recording.

Pieces of burnt (heat-affected) stone/pebbles, flint and quartzite from prehistoric pit F3 probably represent the remains of a hearth or campfire. A single piece of burnt flint and quartzite was also recovered from F2 and L4 respectively.

Context	Finds no.	Description
F2	4	<b>Burnt flint:</b> one piece of burnt flint, cracked and crazed, burnt a pinkish-grey, 2g.
F3	3	<b>Burnt stone:</b> 34 pieces of burnt stone/pebbles, some complete, others cracked pieces, most showing a pink to reddish tinge, 2.930kg.
		<b>Burnt flint:</b> 54 pieces of burnt flint, small to large pieces, cracked and crazed, burnt various shades of grey, white, pink and red, 1.721kg.
		<b>Quartzite:</b> 14 pieces of quartzite pebble, cracked and crazed, 601g.
L4	10	<b>Stone:</b> Piece of quartzite, 138g.

**Table 9** Burnt (heat-affected) stone and flint from other features (all discarded)

## 6.3 Flints

by Adam Wightman and Tabitha Lawrence

Eight worked flints were recovered during the evaluation. Two of these were recovered from colluvium L4 in trench T51. The first piece is a thick flake core utilising a dark grey water-worn nodule. The core exhibits evidence of hard hammer flake removals with seven to nine removals evident on the surface of the core. The second piece is a dark grey/ brown flake, with semi-abrupt retouch on both the left and right lateral edges.

The six remaining pieces are all flakes, and were collected from pit F2 in trench T60. All six flakes show attributes of poor quality knapping and are of similar dimensions. Two of the pieces have breaks that may have occurred during the knapping process. Three of the flints are retouched at the distal ends. One piece, which was the narrowest of the flakes, had been retouched to form a notch. All of the flints from F2 were made of mid-to-dark grey/brown flint. In addition to the worked flints, sherds of Middle Iron Age pottery were also recovered from the feature. The lithic assemblage described above has the potential to date from a similar period given the low quality of knapping, the preference of squat secondary flakes and occurrence of hinge and plunge fractures (Butler 2005). Worked flints with similar characteristics have been recovered from Middle Iron Age contexts at other sites west of Colchester such as Fiveways Fruit Farm and Stanway Quarry (CAT Report 1070; Crummy *et al* 2007 17-18). Although it is possible that the worked flints from these contexts could be residual, their

knapping characteristics and quantities within these contexts indicates that they could be contemporary with the pottery.

Context	Finds no.	Type	Cortex %	Hard/soft hammer	Platform prep	Modification
L4	10	Retouched flake	20	Hard	No	Semi-abrupt retouch on both lateral edges on dorsal face
		Flake core	45	?Hard	No	-
F2	4	Retouched flake	50	Hard	No	Semi-abrupt retouch at distal end
		Flake	15	-	No	-
		Flake	5	?Soft	No	-
		Flake	15	?Hard	No	-
		Retouched flake	20	Hard	No	Semi-abrupt retouch, worked into a notch
		Retouched flake	15	Hard	No	Semi-abrupt retouch at distal end

**Table 10** Worked flint listed by context.

## 7 Environmental assessment

by Val Fryer, Environmental archaeologist

### Introduction and method statement

Eighteen soil samples were taken from nine pits across the site. The samples (or sub-samples thereof) were bulk floated by CAT and the flots were collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 16 and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed in Table 11. Nomenclature within the table follows Stace (2010). All plant remains were charred. Modern roots, seeds, chaff and arthropod remains were present throughout, but are not noted in the table.

### Results

All eighteen assemblages are charcoal dominant, with the samples from charcoal-rich pit F7/F11 (samples 3 and 4), charcoal-rich pit F12 (samples 5 and 6) and pit F26 (samples 11 and 15) containing particularly high densities of material. Ring porous, semi-ring porous and diffuse porous species all appear to be represented. Much of the charcoal is slightly worn and abraded, possibly suggesting a degree of weathering prior to incorporation within the feature fills. Other plant macrofossils are exceedingly scarce, but sample 6 includes a possible oat (*Avena* sp.) grain, whilst indeterminate grain fragments are noted within the assemblages from pit F12 (sample 5) and F6 (sample 18). A small oak type (*Quercus* sp.) cupule fragment is recorded from fill B within charcoal-rich pit F7/F11 (sample 4). Other material types are also very scarce, but do include black tarry material (possibly a residue of the high temperature combustion of the wood), burnt/fired clay and burnt stone fragments and very small pieces of coal (coal 'dust').

### Conclusions and recommendations for further work

In summary, all eighteen assemblages are very limited in composition. Charcoal/charred wood is present throughout, but it is currently unclear whether the material relates to one episode of combustion (i.e. burning within fire pit F7/F11, with material subsequently being spread into a number of nearby features) or multiple events. It would appear that wood from a number of different species of tree was the principal fuel used during combustion, although cereal processing waste and brush wood may have been used as tinder or kindling. The precise function of burnt pits remains very unclear. Some may have been used for signalling or simple refuse disposal, but others, particularly those associated with farmland or pasture, may possibly have been associated with stock protection or management, i.e. branding or de-horning.

On the basis of the current assemblages, it is difficult to suggest a strategy for additional sampling should further interventions be scheduled. However, dating information from artefact association would

be extremely valuable in this instance and, therefore, it is suggested that this becomes the focus of any further work. Species identification of the existing material may also provide valuable data about local resource management.

Sample no.	1	18	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	17	10	16	11	15	12	13	14
Feature no.	F6	F6	F3	F7/F11	F7/F11	F12	F12	F12	F9	F22	F22	F24	F24	F26	F26	F23	F23	F23
Fill				C	B	A	B	C								A	B	
Feature type	Pit	Pit	Pit	Charcoal-rich pit	Charcoal-rich pit	Charcoal-rich pit	Charcoal-rich pit	Charcoal-rich pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Charcoal-rich pit	Charcoal-rich pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit
<b>Plant macrofossils</b>																		
<i>Avena</i> sp. (grain)							x											
Cereal indet. (grains)		xfg				xfg												
<i>Quercus</i> sp. (cupule frag.)					x													
Charcoal <2mm	xx	xx	x	xxxx	xxxx	xxx	xxxx	x		xx		x	x		xx	x		
Charcoal >2mm	x	xxxx	x	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xx	xx	xx	x	xx	xxx	xxxx	xxxx	xx	x	xxx
Charcoal >5mm	x	xx	x	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxx	x	xx	x	x	xxx	xxx	xxxx	xxx	x		xx
Charcoal >10mm	x	x	x	xxxx	xxxx	xxx	x			x	x	xx	xx	xxx	xx			x
Charcoal >40mm					x	x												
Charred root/stem		x		x		x	x					x		x	x			
Indet. bud							x											
Indet. root/tuber frag.									xcf			x		x				
<b>Other remains</b>																		
Black tarry material									x					x	x			
Burnt/fired											x							



clay																		
Burnt stone							x											
Small coal frags.													x	x				x
Sample vol (litres)	20	10ss	10ss	12ss	6ss	8ss	8ss	4.5ss	30ss	5ss	5ss	15ss	5ss	25ss	15ss	5ss	5ss	5ss
Volume of flot (litres)	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	0.6	1.5	0.1	0.7	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
%flot sorted	100%	100%	100%	12.50%	<10%	100%	12.50%	100%	100%	100%	100%	50%	100%	25%	25%	100%	100%	100%

**Table 11** Environmental samples by context

**Key to Table**

x = 1 – 10 specimens

xx = 11 – 50 specimens

xxx = 51 – 100 specimens

xxxx = 100+ specimens

fg = fragment

cf = compare

ss = sub-sample

## 8 Conclusion

Forty-four features were uncovered during evaluation at this site: 12 ditches, nine pits, five gullies, four post-holes, four charcoal-rich pits, two pits or natural features, a gully or a natural feature, five natural features, a depression and an area of disturbance. Due to a paucity of artefacts, only 13 of these features could be dated. These remains were concentrated in the northern half of the site, while remains uncovered in its southern half were much sparser. The investigation identified three phases of activity at the site: the first during the late prehistoric period, with closely-datable remains belonging to this phase dating to the Iron Age, a second phase during the medieval or post-medieval periods, and a third during the late post-medieval and modern period.

### Prehistoric

Previous archaeological investigations have uncovered extensive evidence of prehistoric activity in this area. During an excavation carried out on an area approximately 45m east of the present site, in 1999-2001, a Middle Iron Age settlement consisting of two ringed enclosures and three droeways was uncovered, as well as a further enclosure to the south which was added during the Late Iron Age. Evidence of earlier activity here consisted of a large number of Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age worked flints, two sherds of Neolithic pottery and some residual Early Iron Age pottery recovered from later features. Three Late Bronze Age pits producing a large amount of pottery were also uncovered (CAT Report 312).

The present investigation revealed a much smaller number of remains dating to these periods. The earliest feature was pit F9 in trench T23, located roughly at the centre of the site, which dated to the Early Iron Age. It produced a substantial assemblage of finds consisting of 138 sherds of pottery, fragments of at least eight cylindrical loom weights, a pyramidal loom weight, the remains of a fired clay spindle whorl, an incomplete cylindrical clay object, a probable whetstone, 28 fragments of structural daub (some with wattle impressions), 257 fragments of baked clay, and 57 burnt stones and flints. Pit F9 cut another pit, F18, which itself produced a fragment from a cylindrical loom weight, suggesting that it too dated to the Early Iron Age. Ten sherds of prehistoric pottery and thirteen fragments of baked clay were also recovered from this feature. Although isolated, and the only remains dating to this period, these features are highly significant, indicating that a settlement was located in the vicinity during the Early Iron Age. The structural daub and baked clay demonstrate that this settlement consisted of at least one structure, and the loom weights and spindle whorl that it engaged in textile production and possibly animal husbandry, and included a building housing a loom. The fragments of vessels indicate that food production, storage and consumption also occurred here.

Other remains dating to the Middle and Late Iron Age were uncovered too. At the western edge of the site, pit F2 was excavated in trench T60. It contained a single sherd of Middle Iron Age pottery, a fragment of burnt clay and a burnt flint. Six worked flints were also recovered from this feature. It is possible that these were residual, but their characteristics indicate that they too may date to the Middle Iron Age. In the western part of the site, ditch F20 was excavated in trenches T36 and T43, yielding a total of ten sherds of pottery dating to the Middle or Late Iron Age. The sparsity of remains dating to this period indicate this area formed a hinterland of the contemporary activity previously uncovered to the south-east.

Five further features contained pottery which could only be dated more broadly to the prehistoric period. These remains may be associated with the putative Early Iron Age settlement described above, or the Middle and Late Iron Age settlement located to the south-east.

### Medieval/post-medieval

Remains belonging to this phase consisted of a single gully containing one fragment of peg-tile. It is likely that this feature is the product of agricultural activity.

### Late post-medieval/modern

This phase was also represented by a single feature, a field boundary ditch depicted on late 19th-century Ordnance Survey mapping of the area (see Map 1), which was recorded as F44 in trench T24, and as F17 or F19 in trench T33.

### Undated

Due to a lack of artefacts, 31 features, or some 70% of those recorded, could not be dated. Feature F26 in T56 contained a brick fragment which could only be dated more broadly to the medieval, post-medieval or modern periods, and so cannot be confidently attributed to a specific phase of activity.

### Cropmarks

Trenches T24, T25, T32, T33 and T35 were positioned to target a series of cropmarks. No corresponding remains were detected and it is possible that these cropmarks denoted the presence of land disturbances which did not reach the natural geology.

### Geophysics

Geophysics surveying of the site identified a number of anomalies indicating the presence of iron objects. These were found to lie along the course of post-medieval/modern FBD F17 or F19/F44. The other anomalies detected by the survey indicated the presence of natural features.



**Map 1** Extract from Essex XXVII.SW, rev. 1896, pub. 1898. FBD indicated by the blue arrow

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Major, H	2013	'Fired clay objects' in Brown, N & Medlycott, M (eds.), <i>The Neolithic and Bronze Age Enclosures at Springfield Lyons, Essex: Excavations 1981-1991</i> , East Anglian Archaeology <b>149</b>
Medlycott, M	2011	<i>Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers <b>24</b>
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Riddler, I	2022b	'Pyramidal loomweights', in Boulter, S (ed.), <i>Living with Monuments: Excavations at Flixton Volume II</i> . East Anglian Archaeology <b>177</b> , 129-130.
Stace, C	2010 (3rd ed.)	<i>New Flora of the British Isles</i> (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press)
TVAS	2023	<i>Bellhouse Farm South, Warren Lane, Stanway, Essex: Geophysical Survey (magnetic)</i>

## 11 Abbreviations and glossary

Bronze Age	period from c 2500 – 700 BC
CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
CBM	ceramic building material, ie brick/tile
CHER	Colchester Historic Environment Record
CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
context	specific location of finds on an archaeological site
ECC	Essex County Council
ECCHEA	Essex County Council Historic Environment Advisor
ECCPS	Essex County Council Place Services
EHHER	Essex Historic Environment Record
feature (F)	an identifiable thing like a pit, a wall, a drain: can contain 'contexts'
Iron Age	period from 700 BC to Roman invasion of AD 43
layer (L)	distinct or distinguishable deposit (layer) of material
medieval	period from AD 1066 to c 1500
Mesolithic	period from c 10,000 – 4000BC
modern	period from c AD 1800 to the present
natural	geological deposit undisturbed by human activity
Neolithic	period from c 4000 – 2500 BC
NGR	National Grid Reference
OASIS	<b>O</b> nline <b>A</b> ccess to the <b>I</b> ndex of <b>A</b> rchaeological <b>I</b> nvestigations, <a href="http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main">http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main</a>
peg-tile	rectangular thin tile with peg-hole(s) used mainly for roofing, first appeared c AD1200 and continued in use to present day, but commonly post-medieval to modern
Palaeolithic	period c 800,000 BC to c 10,000BC
post-medieval	from c AD 1500 to c 1800
prehistoric	pre-Roman
residual	something out of its original context, e.g a Roman coin in a modern pit
Roman	the period from AD 43 to c AD 410
section	(abbreviation sx or Sx) vertical slice through feature/s or layer/s
WSI	written scheme of investigation

## 12 Contents of archive

**Finds archive:** one box  
**Paper archive:** one box  
**Digital archive**  
 CAT Report 1997  
 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. SYBH23 (finds and paper archive) and the Archaeology Data Service (digital archive).

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**Distribution list:**

Andrew Josephs Associates

Tarmac Trading Ltd

Richard Havis, Essex County Council Planning Services

Essex Historic Environment Record

## Appendix 1 Context list

Context	Trench no.	Finds no. <sup>2</sup>	Interpretation	Soil description	Period
L1	All	-	Ploughsoil	Firm, dry dark grey/brown silty-clay with 1% stones. 0.12-0.37m thick.	Modern
L2	All	-	Natural	Firm, dry medium orange/grey/brown sandy-silty-clay with 1% stones. 0.2-0.71m below current ground level.	Post-glacial
L3	T32, T59, T62 and others	-	Subsoil	Firm, dry grey/brown silty-clay with 1% stones. 0.06-0.19m thick.	Undated
L4	T51	10	?Colluvium	Soft/friable, moist medium grey/brown silt with very rare charcoal flecks and <1% stones. 0.14-0.18m thick.	Prehistoric
L5	T51	-	Colluvium	Firm, moist light/medium grey/brown silt with 1% stones. 0.19-0.23m thick.	Undated
L6	T58	-	Colluvium	Firm, moist medium orange/brown silt with 35% stones. 0.06-0.09m thick.	Undated
L7	T36	-	Colluvium	Firm/hard, dry dark orange/brown silt with 35% stones. 0.14-0.16m thick.	Undated
L8	T22	-	?Natural spread	Friable/firm, dry light/medium orange/grey/brown silty-clay with 2% stones. 0.15-0.35m thick.	Post-glacial
F1	T2	1	Ditch	Friable/firm, dry light/medium orange/grey silty-clay with 2% stones. 0.92m wide and 0.22m deep. Irregular V-shaped profile.	Prehistoric
F2	T60	4	Pit	Friable/firm, dry medium grey/brown silty-clay with charcoal flecks and 1% stones. 0.85m by 2.35m and 0.19m deep. Sub-oval in plan; slightly irregular U-shaped profile.	Middle Iron Age
F3	T8	3, <2>	Pit	Firm, dry/moist dark brown clay with 80% stones. 0.85m by 0.86m and 0.12m deep. Sub-round in plan; irregular profile.	Prehistoric
F4	T8	-	Post-hole	Soft, moist light grey/brown clay. 0.15m by 0.17m and 0.05m deep. Sub-round in plan; V-shaped profile.	Undated
F5	T8	-	Post-hole	Soft, moist light grey/brown clay. 0.14m by 0.22m and 0.04m deep. Sub-oval in plan; U-shaped profile.	Undated
F6	T14	<1>, <18>	Pit	Friable, moist medium orange/brown silty-clay with charcoal flecks and 2% stones. 0.83m by 1.15m and 0.14m deep. Sub-oval in plan; slightly irregular U-shaped profile.	Undated
F7	T14	<3>, <4>	Charcoal-rich pit	<b>Fill A:</b> friable, moist medium brown/grey silty-clay with charcoal flecks and <1% stones; <b>Fill B:</b> friable, moist medium/dark grey silty-clay with abundant charcoal; <b>Fill C:</b> friable, moist medium red/brown clay. Cut by F11. Exposed extent 0.35m by 0.56m and 0.2m deep. Sub-round in plan; irregular profile.	Undated

2 Some pottery was recovered from colluvium L4, and an iron nail from F31, but these finds were misplaced.

F8	T15	2	Ditch	Friable, moist medium grey/brown silty-clay with charcoal flecks and 2% stones. 0.49m wide and 0.16m deep. U-shaped profile.	Prehistoric
F9	T23	7, 8, 12, <8>	Pit	Firm, moist medium grey/brown silt with charcoal and daub flecks and 2% stones. Cuts F18. 1.25m by 1.12m and 0.29m deep. Sub-round in plan; slightly irregular U-shaped profile.	Early Iron Age
F10	T6	-	Depression	Friable, moist medium grey/brown silty-clay with charcoal and CBM flecks and <1% stones. 2.18m wide and 0.16m deep. Shallow, irregular profile.	Undated
F11	T14	<3>, <4>	Charcoal-rich pit	<b>Fill A:</b> friable, moist medium brown/grey silty-clay with charcoal flecks and <1% stones; <b>Fill B:</b> friable, moist medium/dark grey silty-clay with abundant charcoal; <b>Fill C:</b> friable, moist medium red/brown clay. Cuts F7. 0.95m by 1.14m and 0.26m deep. Sub-round in plan; irregular U-shaped profile.	Undated
F12	T30	<5>, <6>, <7>	Charcoal-rich pit	<b>Fill A:</b> friable, moist medium brown/grey silty-clay with charcoal flecks and <1% stones; <b>Fill B:</b> friable, moist medium/dark grey silty-clay with abundant charcoal; <b>Fill C:</b> friable, moist medium red/brown clay. 0.86m by 0.94m and 0.24m deep. Sub-round in plan; irregular profile.	Undated
F13	T18	-	?Pit	Friable, dry medium orange/brown silty-clay with 5% stones. 0.3m by 1.07m and 0.09m deep. Sub-oval in plan; slightly irregular U-shaped profile.	Undated
F14	T18	-	?Post-hole	<b>Fill A:</b> friable, dry medium grey/brown silty-clay; <b>Fill B:</b> friable, dry medium grey/brown clay. 0.32m by 0.43m and 0.11m deep. Sub-oval in plan; irregular U-shaped profile.	Undated
F15	T19	-	Post-hole	Friable, dry dark brown silty-clay with charcoal flecks. 0.29m by 0.29m and 0.12m deep. Sub-round in plan; U-shaped profile.	Undated
F16	T33	-	Ditch	Friable, dry/moist medium grey/brown silty-clay with 2% stones. 0.7m wide and 0.11m deep. Irregular profile.	Undated
F17	T33	-	?Field boundary ditch	Friable, dry/moist light/medium grey/brown silty-clay with 2% stones. 0.28m wide and 0.14m deep. Irregular profile.	?Post-medieval / modern
F18	T23	9, 14	Pit	Friable, moist light/medium grey/brown silt with charcoal flecks and 2% stones. Cut by F9. Exposed extent 0.58m by 1.27m and 0.28m deep. Sub-round in plan; irregular profile.	Prehistoric
F19	T33	5	?Field boundary ditch	<b>Fill A:</b> hard, dry medium brown/orange clay with 1% stones; <b>Fill B:</b> hard, dry medium/dark grey clay with 1% stones; <b>Fill C:</b> hard, dry dark orange/brown silty-clay with 1% stones. 1.11m wide and 0.47m deep. V-shaped profile.	?Post-medieval / modern
F20	T36, T43	6	Ditch	<b>Fill A:</b> friable, moist medium grey/brown silty-clay with <1% stones; <b>Fill B:</b> firm, moist medium grey/brown silty-clay with <1% stones. 0.54-0.85m wide and 0.08-0.28m deep. Slightly irregular U-shaped profile.	Middle Iron Age / Late Iron Age
F21	T4	-	Ditch	Firm, moist light brown clay with 1% stones. 2.09m wide and 0.24m deep. Shallow, irregular profile.	Prehistoric



F22	T51	<9>, <17>	Pit	Friable, moist medium grey/brown silty-clay with charcoal flecks and <1% stones. 0.78m by 0.64m and 0.12m deep. Sub-oval in plan; shallow, slightly irregular profile.	Undated
F23	T54	<12>, <13>, <14>	Pit	<b>Fill A:</b> firm, dry medium grey/brown silt with abundant charcoal; <b>Fill B:</b> hard, dry medium/dark brown/orange clay with charcoal flecks and <1% stones. 0.99m by 0.69m and 0.05m deep. Sub-oval in plan; very shallow irregular profile.	Undated
F24	T52	<10>, <16>	Charcoal-rich pit	Soft, dry/moist dark grey/brown clayey-silt with charcoal flecks and 1% stones. 0.87m by 0.94m and 0.09m deep. Sub-round in plan; shallow irregular profile.	Undated
F25	T47	-	Ditch	Friable, dry/moist medium grey/brown silty-clay with 2% stones. 1.61m wide and 0.34m deep. Irregular U-shaped profile.	Undated
F26	T56	11, <11>, <15>	Pit	Friable, dry medium/dark grey/brown silty-clay with charcoal flecks and 5% stones. 1.39m by 1.32m and 0.05m deep. Sub-round in plan; very shallow U-shaped profile.	Medieval/ post-medieval /modern
F27	T34	-	Gully/natural feature	Firm, dry/moist medium orange/brown sandy-silt with 20% stones. 0.99m wide and 0.1m deep. Shallow irregular profile.	Undated
F28	T9	-	Pit/natural feature	Firm, dry light/medium brown/grey silt with <1% stones. 1.43m by 1.27m and 0.25m deep. Sub-round in plan; slightly irregular U-shaped profile.	Undated
F29	T42	-	Gully	Firm, dry dark grey/brown silt with charcoal flecks and 3% stones. 1.5m wide and 0.14m deep. Shallow irregular profile.	Undated
F30	T9	13	Ditch	Soft, moist dark brown silty-clay. 0.54m and 0.18m deep. V-shaped profile.	Prehistoric
F31	T59	15	Disturbance	Soft, moist medium yellow/brown sandy-silt with charcoal and CBM flecks and 1% stones. 1.2m wide and 0.11m deep. Shallow irregular profile.	Undated
F32	T17	-	Pit/natural feature	Friable, moist medium grey/brown silty-clay with <1% stones. 0.34m by 0.55m and 0.04m deep. Sub-round in plan; shallow irregular profile.	Undated
F33	T10	-	Natural feature	Soft, moist very light orange/grey silty-clay.	Post-glacial
F34	T24	-	Ditch	Firm, moist medium grey/brown clayey-silt with <1% stones. 0.62m and 0.21m deep. U-shaped profile.	Undated
F35	T24	16	Gully	Firm, moist light/medium grey/brown silt with <1% stones. 0.31m wide and 0.15m deep. Slightly irregular U-shaped profile.	Medieval / post-medieval
F36	T24	-	Ditch	Friable/firm, dry medium grey/brown silty-clay with 5% stones. Cut by F37. 0.65-0.76m wide and 0.22-0.34m deep. Irregular to U-shaped profile.	Undated
F37	T24	-	?Gully terminus	Friable/firm, dry medium orange/grey/brown silty-clay with 2% stones. Cuts F36. 0.52m wide and 0.34m deep. U-shaped profile.	Undated
F38	T10	-	Gully	Soft, moist light brown silty-clay with 1% stones. 0.55m and 0.18m deep. U-shaped profile.	Undated
F39	T3	-	?Natural	Friable/firm, dry medium grey/brown silty-clay	Undated

			feature	with 1% stones.	
F40	T25	-	Ditch	Firm/hard, dry light/medium grey/brown silty-clay with 5% stones. 0.87m wide and 0.44m deep. U-shaped profile with even base.	Undated
F41	T25	-	Natural feature	Soft, moist light brown/orange silty-clay.	Post-glacial
F42	T61	-	Natural feature	Friable, dry medium orange/grey/brown silty-clay with 3% stones.	Post-glacial
F43	T25	-	Natural feature	Soft, dry light orange/brown clay.	Post-glacial
F44	T24	17	Field boundary ditch	Hard, dry dark grey/brown silt with charcoal and CBM flecks and 2% stones. 1.14m wide and 0.45m deep. Irregular U-shaped profile.	Post-medieval/ modern

**Appendix 2 Pottery list**

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	Soil S no.	NR	GR	MS W	Rim	Handle	Base	Wmd	Spoting (ext.) Charing (int.)	Burning	Overfired	Org. Residue	Abrasion Modif.	Mark	Fabric Grp	Typology	Function	EVE	Diam.	Vessel H.	Comments	Start Date	End Date
F1	DITCH	1		1	6	6											HMFS						BL SMOOTH SURFACE, AB F FL & S	PREH	PREH
F1	DITCH	1		1	20	20	0	0	1								HMF						GREY, COMMON F FL (SPARSE C FL)	PREH	PREH
F1	DITCH	1		1	14	14											HMF						BR, GREY CORE & INT, COMMON F-M-C	PREH	PREH
F2	?GRAVE	4		1	8	8	1	0	0								HMS	JAR	JAR	0.05	120		BL, SMOOTH EXT, COMMON SAND	EIA	MIA
F3	PIT	3		1	3	3											HMF						BR EXT, BL CORE & INT COMMON M FL	PREH	PREH
F8	GULLY	2		1	21	21											HMF						OR/BR GREY/BL CONRE & INT, COMMON M-C FL, SPARSE C FL	PREH	PREH
F8	GULLY	2		1	3	3											HMF						BR BL CORE & INT COMMON F-M FL	PREH	PREH
F8	GULLY	2		1	5	5											HMF						BR COMMON F FL	PREH	PREH
F9	PIT	7		1	3	3											HMF						OR	LBA	EIA
F9	PIT	7		1	272	272	0	0	1		X						HMF						OR/BR, BURNING EXT (GR), AB M-C FL (BURNT), FLAT BASE	LBA	EIA
F9	PIT	7		4	74	19	0	0	1								HMF						OR/BR, BL INT, COMMON C FL SOME VC	EIA	EIA
F9	PIT	7		15	523	35	2	0	2		X			X			HMF	STRIAGHT-SIDED BOWL, INT/BEV RIM	BOWL	0.18	220		VESSEL 2: BURNT GR/BL LOST MOST OF OR SURFACE, COMMON C BURNT FL PLAIN BOWL INT RIM, FLAT BASE	EIA	EIA
F9	PIT	7		1	29	29	1	0	0		X						HMF	STRIAGHT-SIDED BOWL, INT/BEV RIM	BOWL	0.05	220		PART OF VESSEL 2	EIA	EIA
F9	PIT	7		1	57	57											HMF						BR, GREY/BL EXT, AB M-C BURNT FL	LBA	EIA
F9	PIT	7		2	44	22					X						HMF						OR GREY INT, AB F-M-C FL BURNT	LBA	EIA
F9	PIT	7		1	66	66											HMF						OR/BR, GREY INT, COMMON F-M-C FL SOME BURNT	LBA	EIA
F9	PIT	7		1	24	24											HMF						OR, COMMON M FL	LBA	EIA
F9	PIT	7		4	150	38	1	0	1		X						HMF	TRIPARTITE BOWL (FORM J)	BOWL	0.10	200	100	VESSEL 1:STRIPARTITE? BOWL WITH ROUNDED SHLD & UPRIGHT RIM. BL/GREY SURF, BL CORE, COMMON F-M FL, SMOOTH SURF	LBA	EIA
F9	PIT	7		6	40	7											HMF						V OXID, AD F-M-C FL, GREY BURNT INT	LBA	EIA
F9	PIT	7		2	14	7											HMF						GR/BL, PATCHY OR SURF, COMMON M-C FL	LBA	EIA
F9	PIT	7		4	24	6											HMF						OR/BR, BL CORE, AB F-M-C FL	LBA	EIA
F9	PIT	7		2	14	7	0	0	1								HMFS						BR, FINE FL & S, DARKER BL GRAINS	LBA	EIA
F9	PIT	7		9	19	2											HMF						BR GREY CORE & INT, COMMON C FL & SOME F-M FL	LBA	EIA

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Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	Soil S no.	N	R	GR	W	MS	Rim	Handle	Base	Wmd	Spooling (ext.)	Charring (mt.)	Burning	Overfired	Org. Residue	Abrasion	Modif.	Mark	Fabric Grp	Typology	Function	EYE	Diam.	Vessel H.	Comments	Start Date	End Date
F9	PIT	7		1	5	5															HMF					OR, GREY CORE, M FL	LBA	EIA	
F9	PIT	7		1	4	4									X						HMF					GR/BL, GREY CORE, AB F-M FL BURNT, SOME C FL	LBA	EIA	
F9	PIT	7		20	92	5	1	0	0												HMF	JAR?	JAR	0.03	?	VESSEL 4, BR, DARK BR INT, GR CORE, COMMON F-M-C FL	LBA	EIA	
F9	PIT	7		2	7	4											X				HM CRUMB					OR, GR CORE, SAND			
F9	PIT	7		1	16	16									X						HMF					OR/BR B INT, COMMON F-M FL	LBA	EIA	
F9	PIT	7		2	14	7									X						HMFS					BR, BL CORE, FINE FL & S, BURNT INT	LBA	EIA	
F9	PIT	7		3	13	4															HMFS					BR/BL, DARK SMOOTH SURF, FINE FL & S, DARKER BL GRAINS	LBA	EIA	
F9	PIT	7		10	51	5									X						HMF					VESSEL 2, GREY BURNT, PATCHY OR/BR SURF, C FL	LBA	EIA	
F9	PIT	12		13	174	13	0	0	2												HMF					BR AB F-M-C FL	PREH	PREH	
F9	PIT	12		1	18	18	0	0	1												HMFG					THINNER-W, COMMON F-M FL SOME GROG	PREH	PREH	
F9	PIT	12		2	25	13															HMF					BR BL CORE & INT, COMMON F-M-C FL	PREH	PREH	
F9	PIT	12		1	5	5															HMF					BL SMOOTH SURFACE, BR INT, COMMON F FL	PREH	PREH	
F9	PIT	12		1	5	5															HMF					BR, BL CORE & INT, COMMON F&M FL	PREH	PREH	
F9	PIT		8	1	23	23															HMF					GREY ABUNDANT BURNT F-M-C FL	PREH	PREH	
F9	PIT		8	1	42	42	0	0	1												HMF					F-IMP EXT, BR, AB F-M-V FL SOME BURNT	PREH	PREH	
F9	PIT		8	3	26	9															HMF					BR, COMMON F-M-C FL	PREH	PREH	
F9	PIT		8	6	40	7	1	0	0												HMF	BOWL FLAT-TOPPED RIM	BOWL	0.05	150	VESSEL 3, BR, GREY CORE, AB F-M-C FL	LBA	EIA	
F9	PIT		8	1	7	7															HMF					BR, BL CORE, COMMON F-M-C FL	PREH	PREH	
F9	PIT		8	1	5	5															HMF					BR, GR/BL CORE & INT, COMMON F-M FL	PREH	PREH	
F9	PIT		8	1	1	1															HMF					BR, BL CORE, SPARSE M FL	PREH	PREH	
F9	PIT		8	3	3	1															HMF					BL SURF, BR CORE, SPARSE M FL	PREH	PREH	
F9	PIT		8	2	9	5															HMF					GREY COMMON M FL	PREH	PREH	
F9	PIT		8	4	8	2															HMF					BL/GR SPARSE F FL	PREH	PREH	
F9	PIT		8	3	4	1															HMF					GREY SPARSE FL	PREH	PREH	
F18	PIT	9		4	72	18															HMF					OR AB M-C FL	LBA	EIA	

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Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	Soil S no.	N	R	G	W	MS	Rim	Handle	Base	Wmd	Spoting (ext.)	Charing (int.)	Burning	Overfired	Org. Residue	Abrasion	Modif.	Mark	Fabric Grp	Typology	Function	EYE	Diam.	Vessel H.	Comments	Start Date	End Date
F18	PIT	9		2	15	8															HMF					OR/BR BL INT, SPARSE F-M-C FL	LBA	EIA	
F18	PIT	9		1	16	16								X							HMF					OR/BR, BL INT (BURNT), COMMON M-C FL SOME BURNT	LBA	EIA	
F18	PIT	14		3	5	2															HMF					? GREY SPARSE M FL	PREH	PREH	
F20	DITCH	6		1	8	8															HMGS					SOFT, GR (OF?), GROG & S, CRACKED, HM? OR GTW?	PREH	LIA	
F20	DITCH	6		4	7	2															HMG					MISFIRED? PATCHY GR/OR SURFACE, GREY CORE, SOFT, GROG, MICA	PREH	PREH	
F30	DITCH	13		5	6	1															HMF					BL-GREY, C M-C FL (SOME BURNT)	PREH	PREH	

**Appendix 3 CBM list**

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	NR	GR.	MSW	Discard	Typology	PH R	PH SQ	2 Phs	Blind	PH diam. mm	L.	BR.	TH.	Column BR type	Column Diam.	Column EVE	Frog. L	Frog. Width	Wall Pl. Col.	cm2	Mortar	Burrit	Overfired	Abraded	Modif.	Comments	Date
F26	PIT	11	1	30	30	X	BR																						MEDIEVAL-POST MEDIEVAL-MODERN
F35	GULLY	16	1	13	13	X	PT																						MEDIEVAL-POST MEDIEVAL

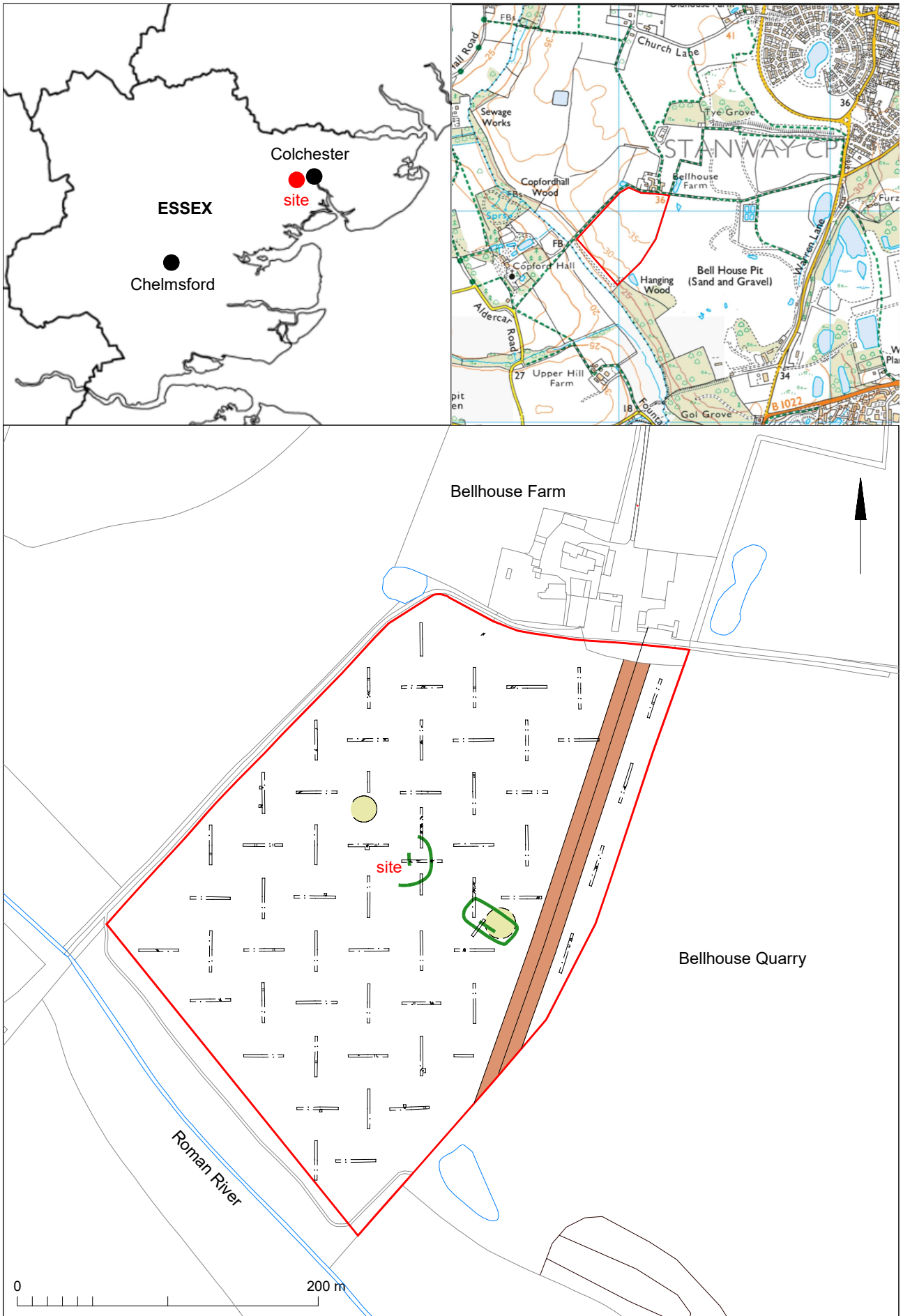


Fig 1 Site Location (cropmarks in green).

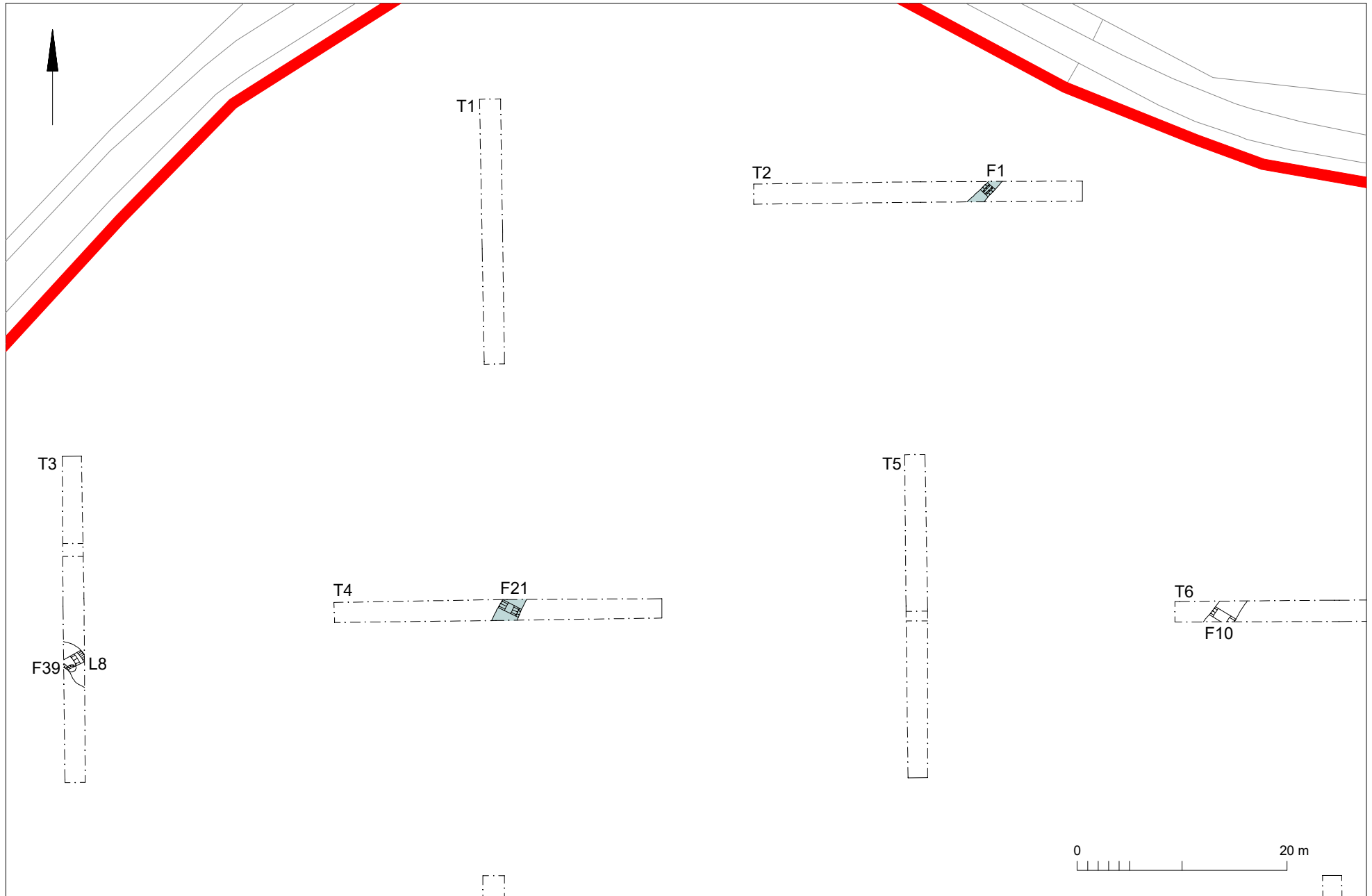


Fig 2 Trench plan





Fig 3 Results in relation to the excavations at Bellhouse Quarry (CAT Report 312).



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Fig 4 Results (see Fig 21 for phasing key)

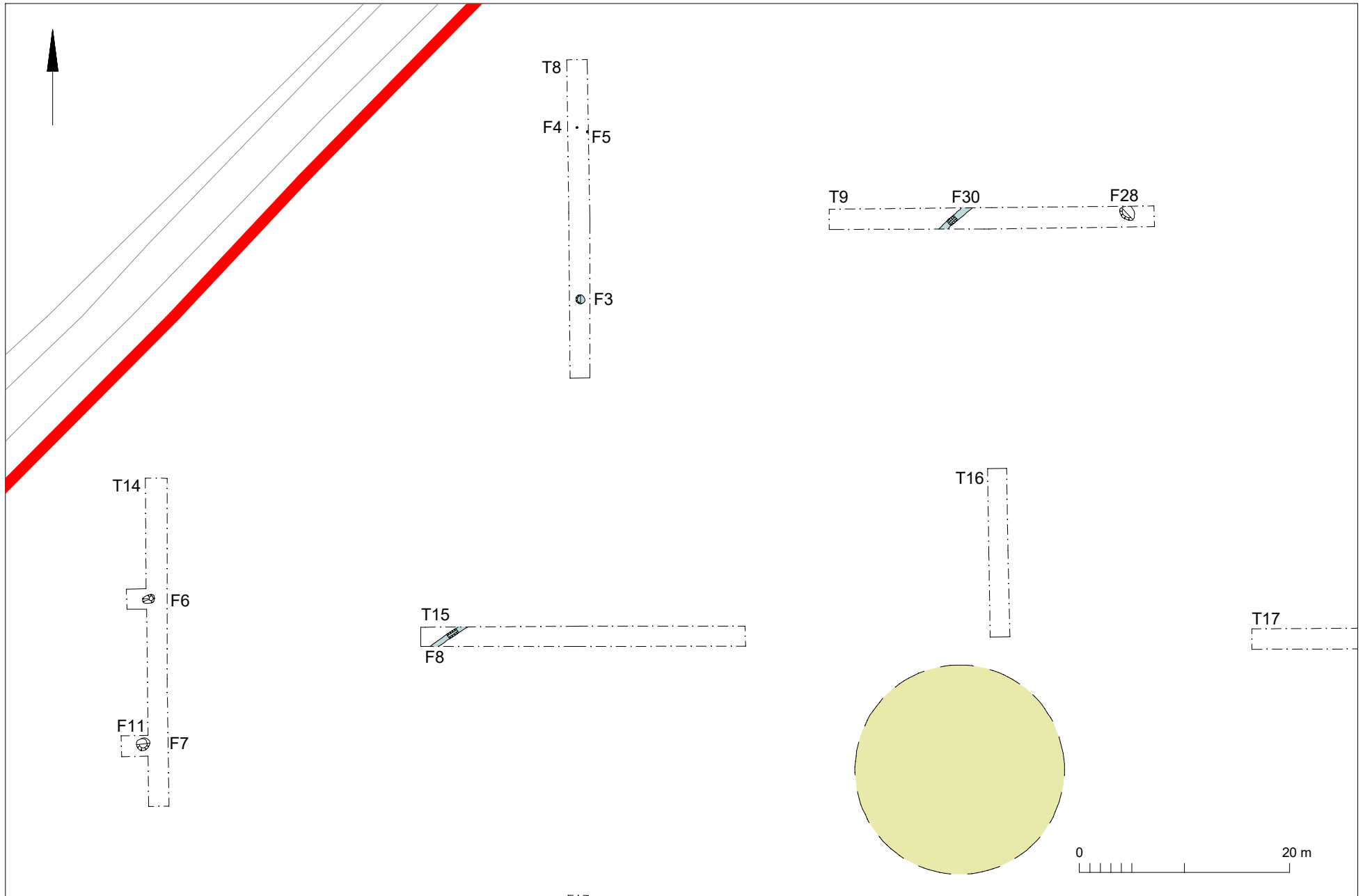
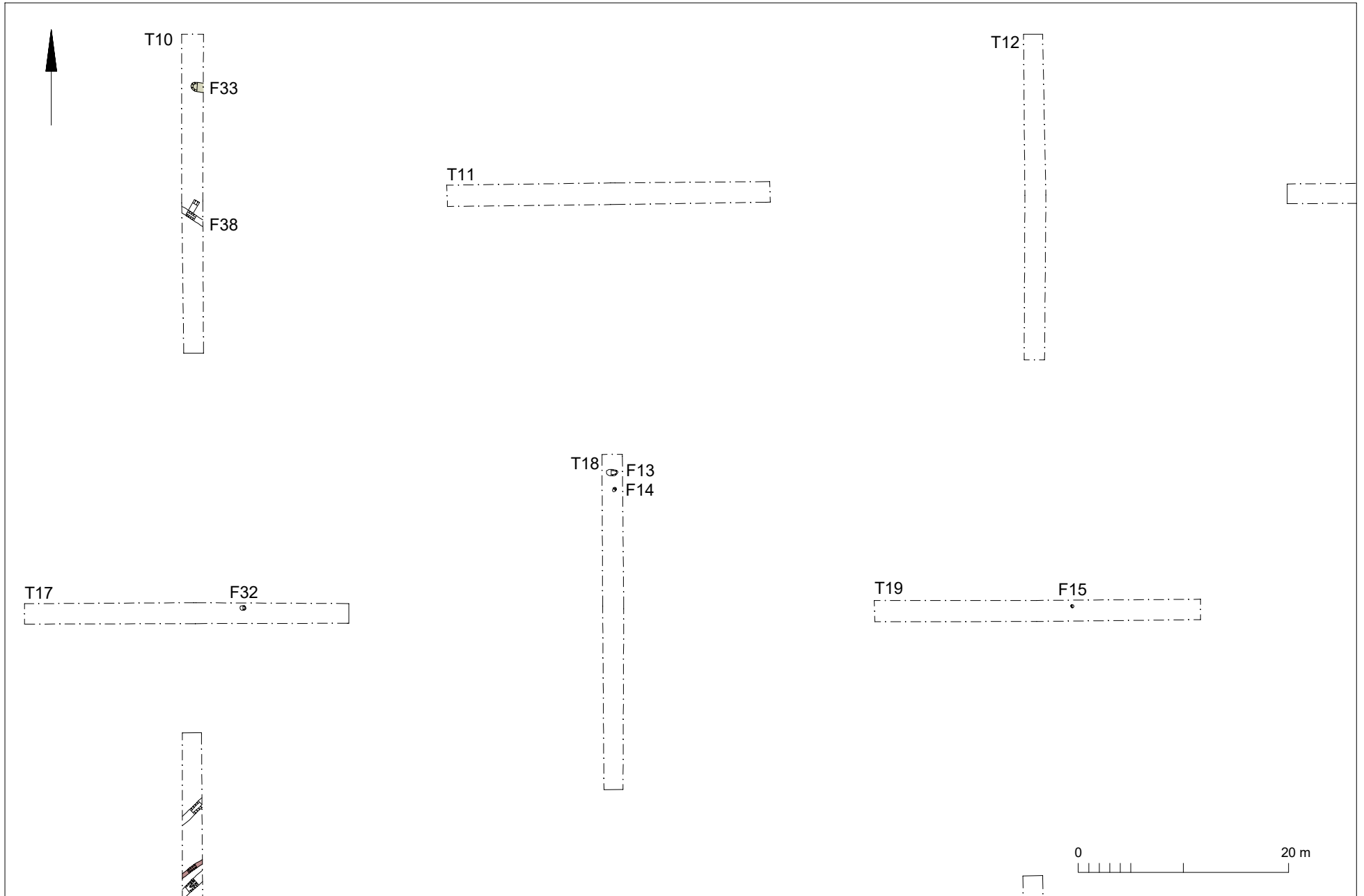


Fig 5 Results (see Fig 21 for phasing key)



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Fig 6 Results (see Fig 21 for phasing key)

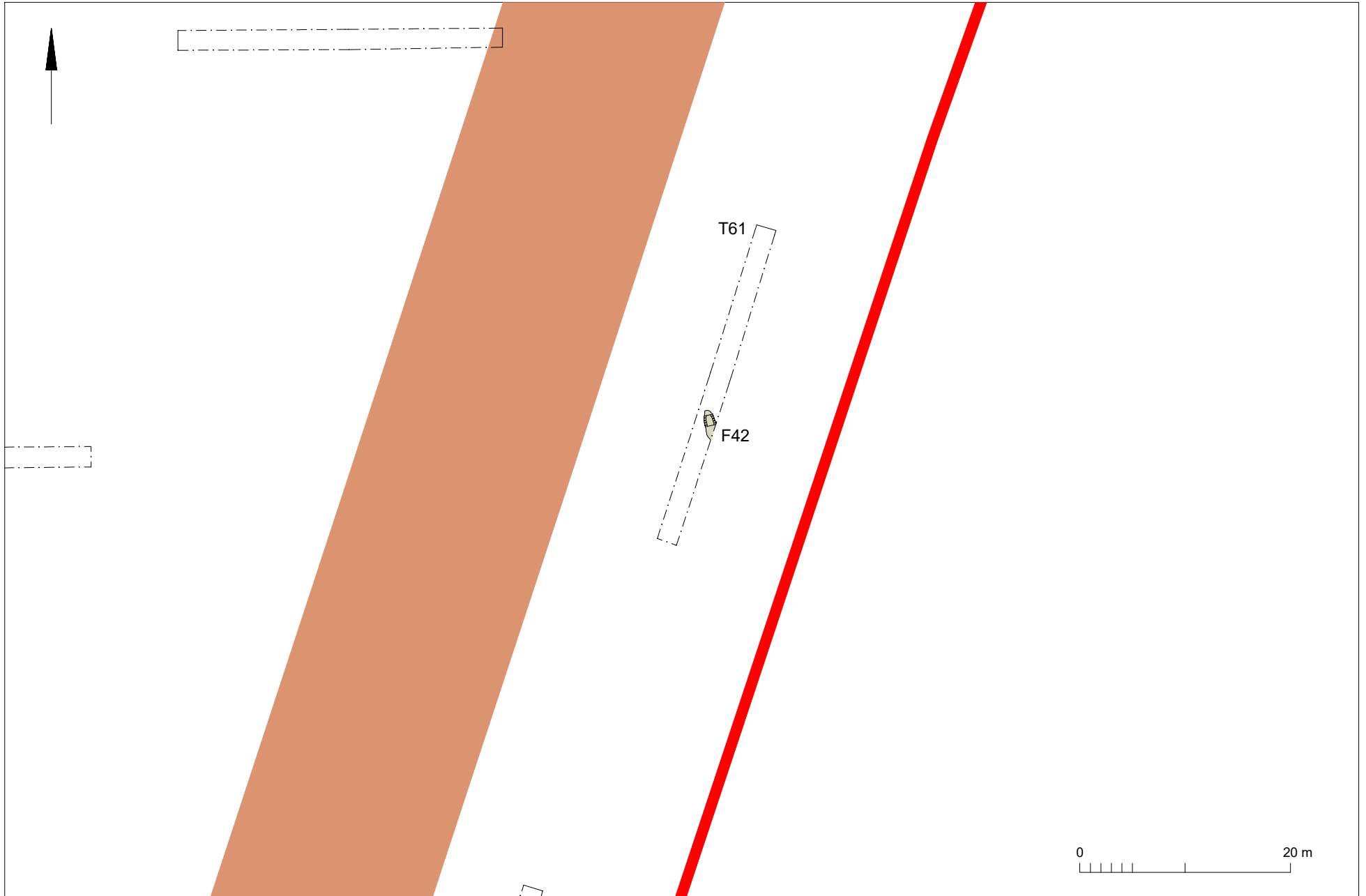


Fig 7 Results (see Fig 21 for phasing key)

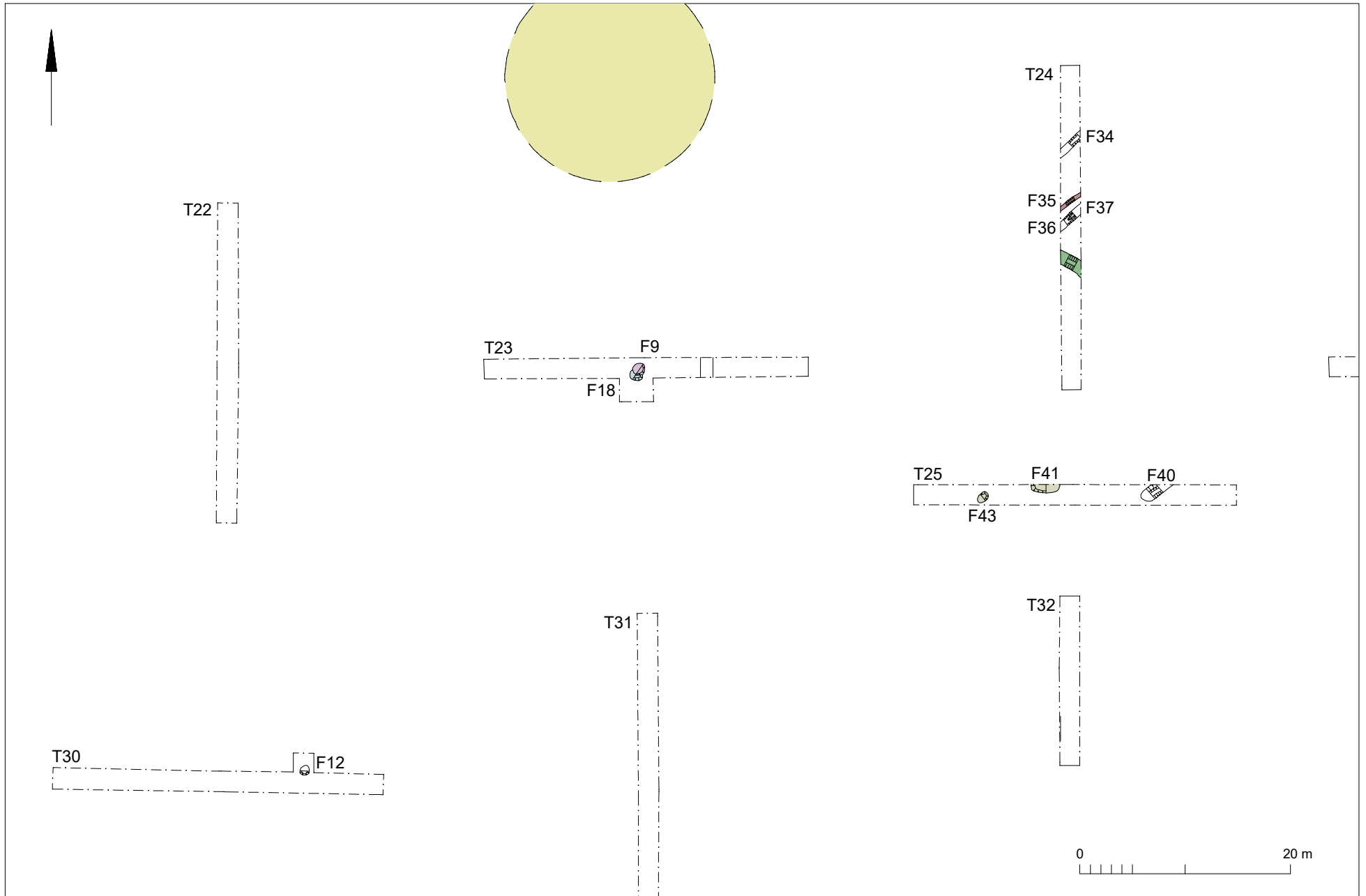
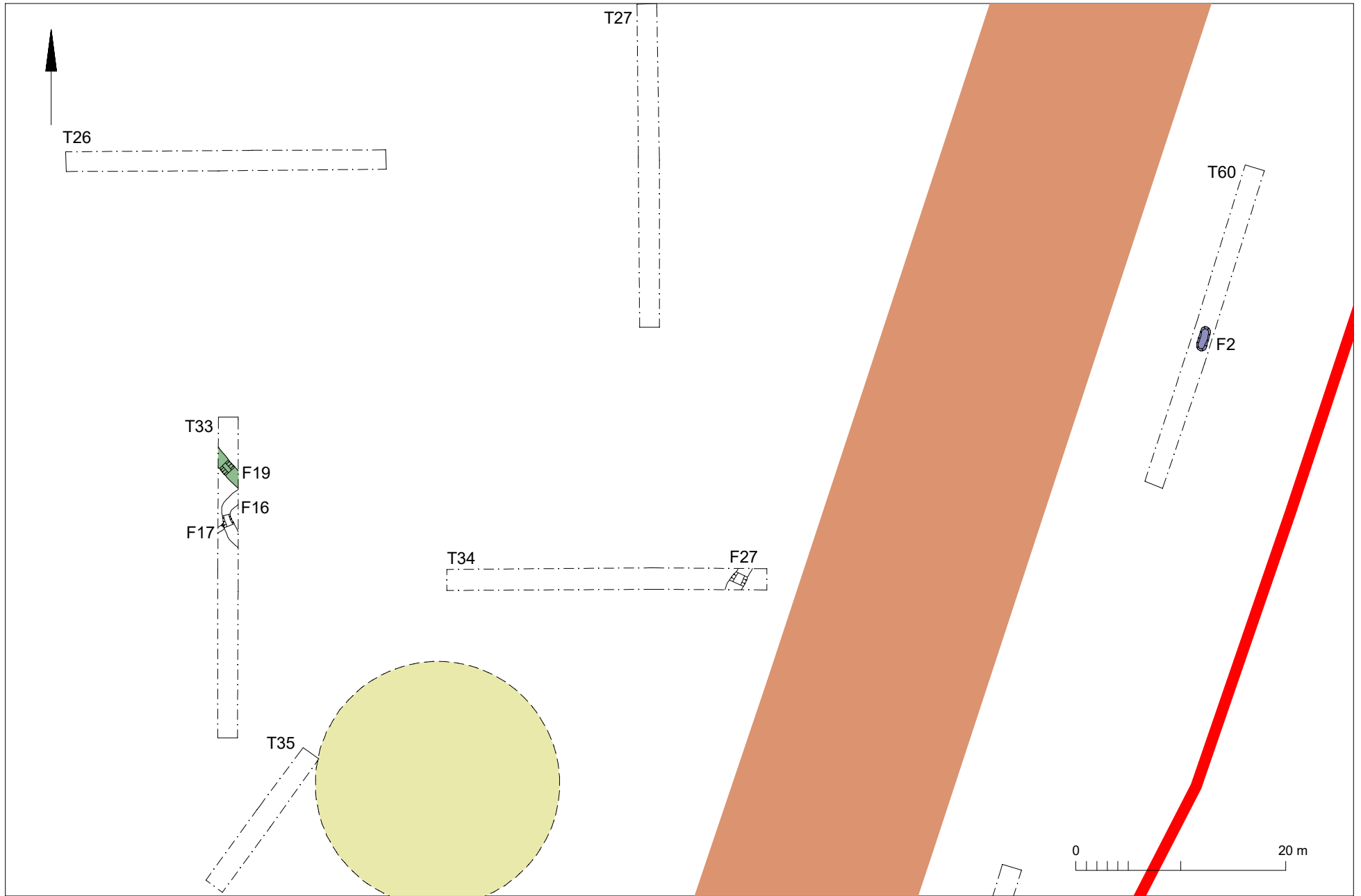


Fig 8 Results (see Fig 21 for phasing key)



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Fig 9 Results (see Fig 21 for phasing key)

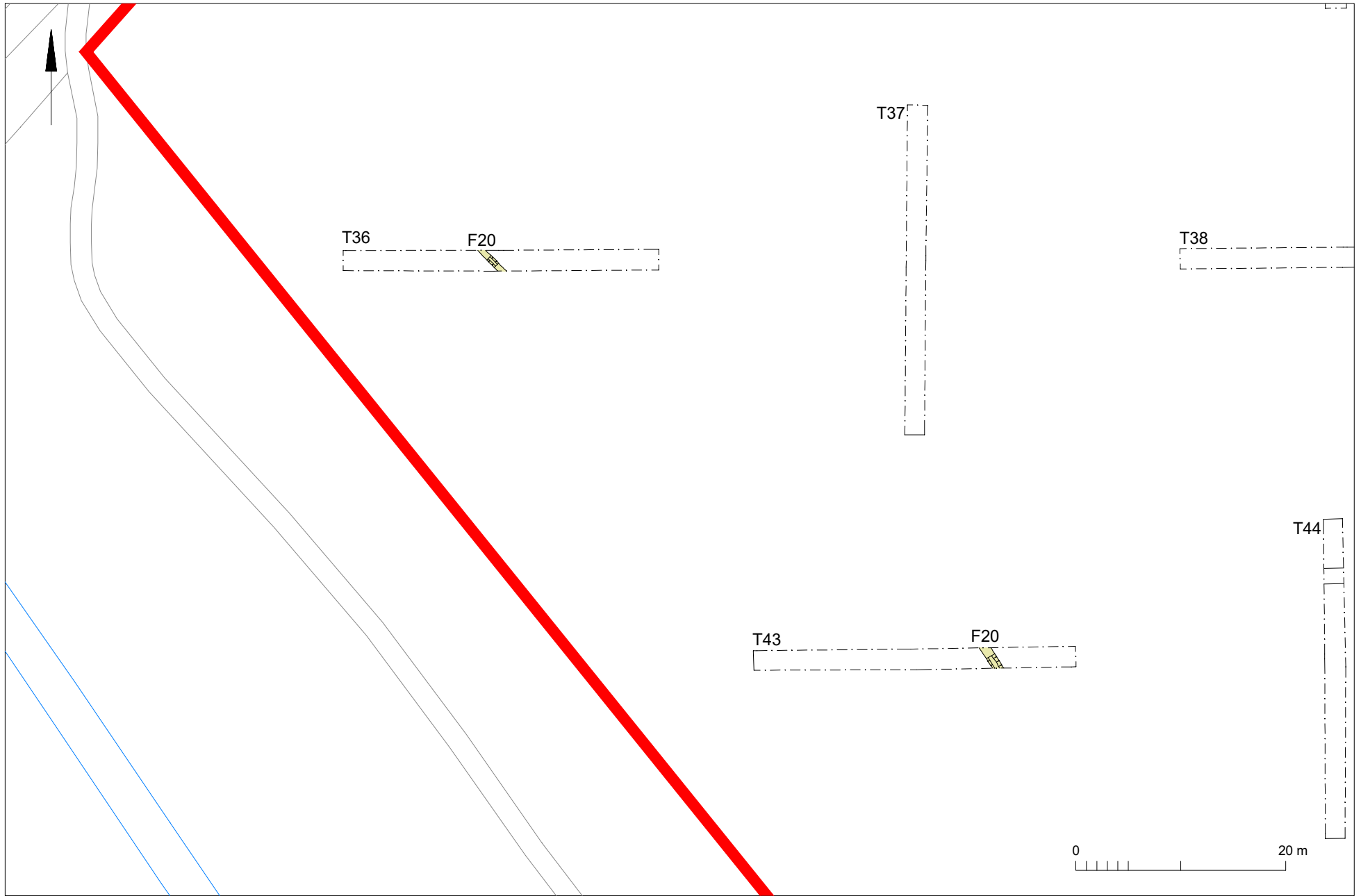
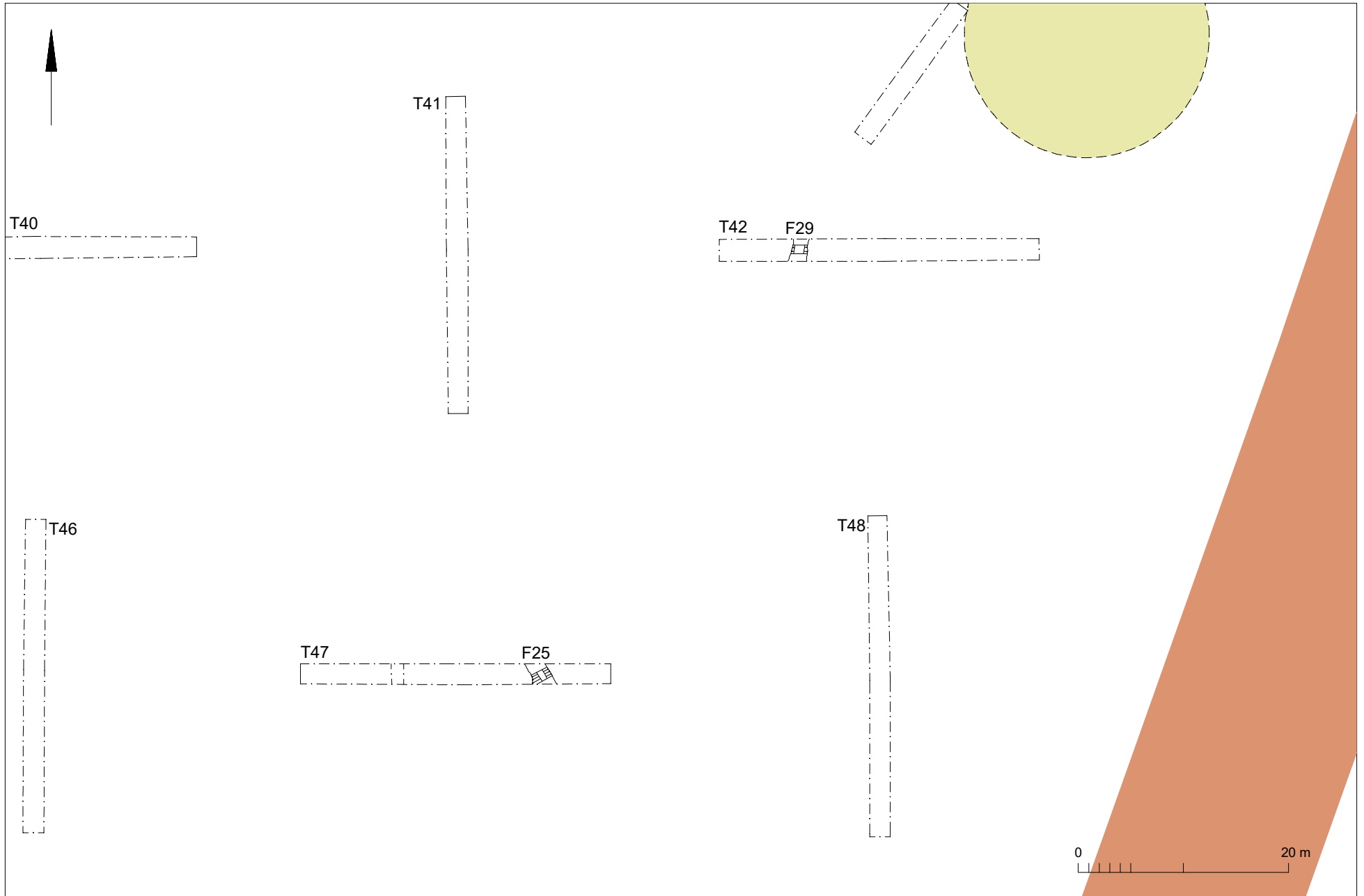


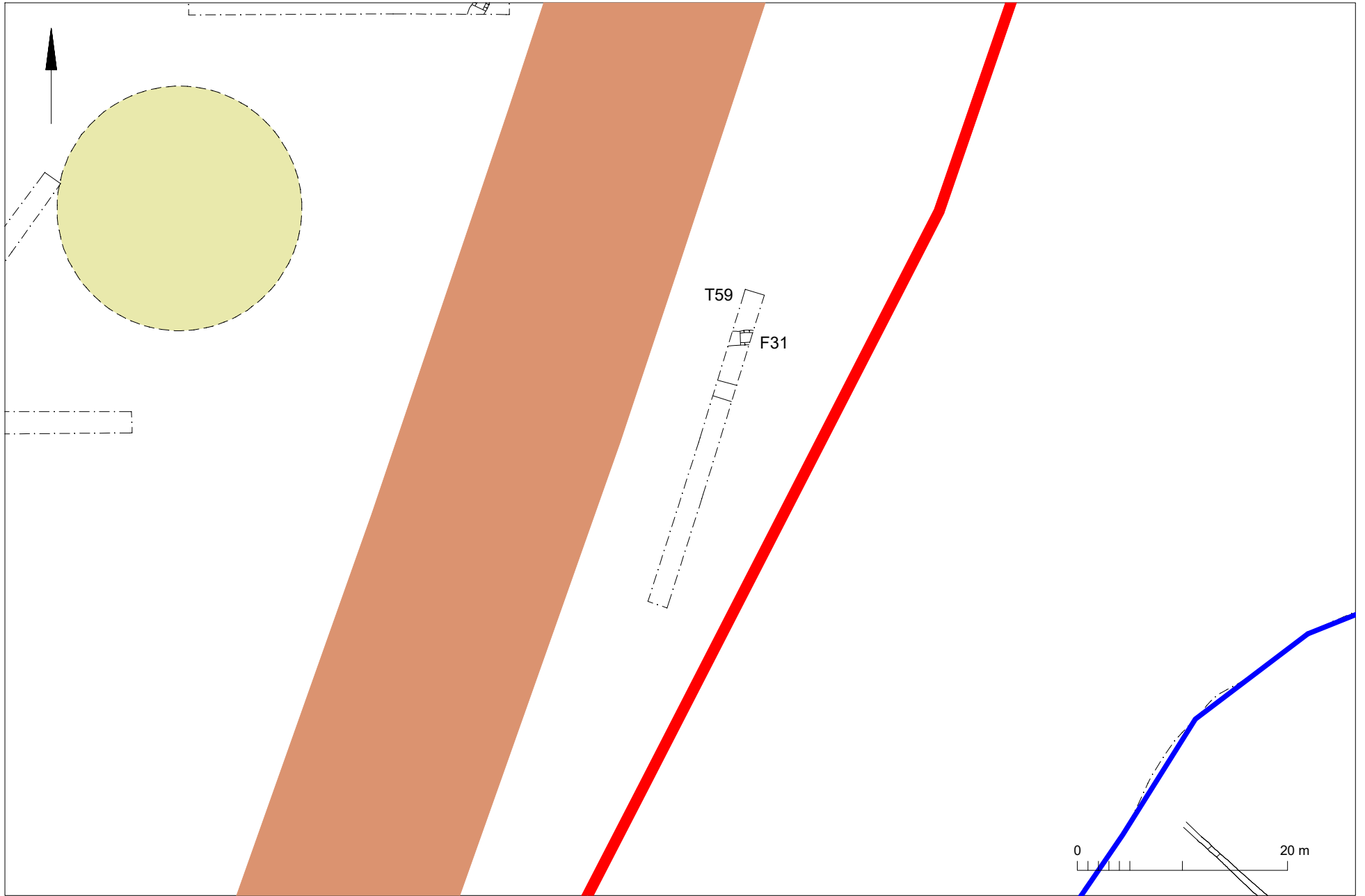
Fig 10 Results (see Fig 21 for phasing key)





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Fig 11 Results (see Fig 21 for phasing key)



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Fig 12 Results (see Fig 21 for phasing key)

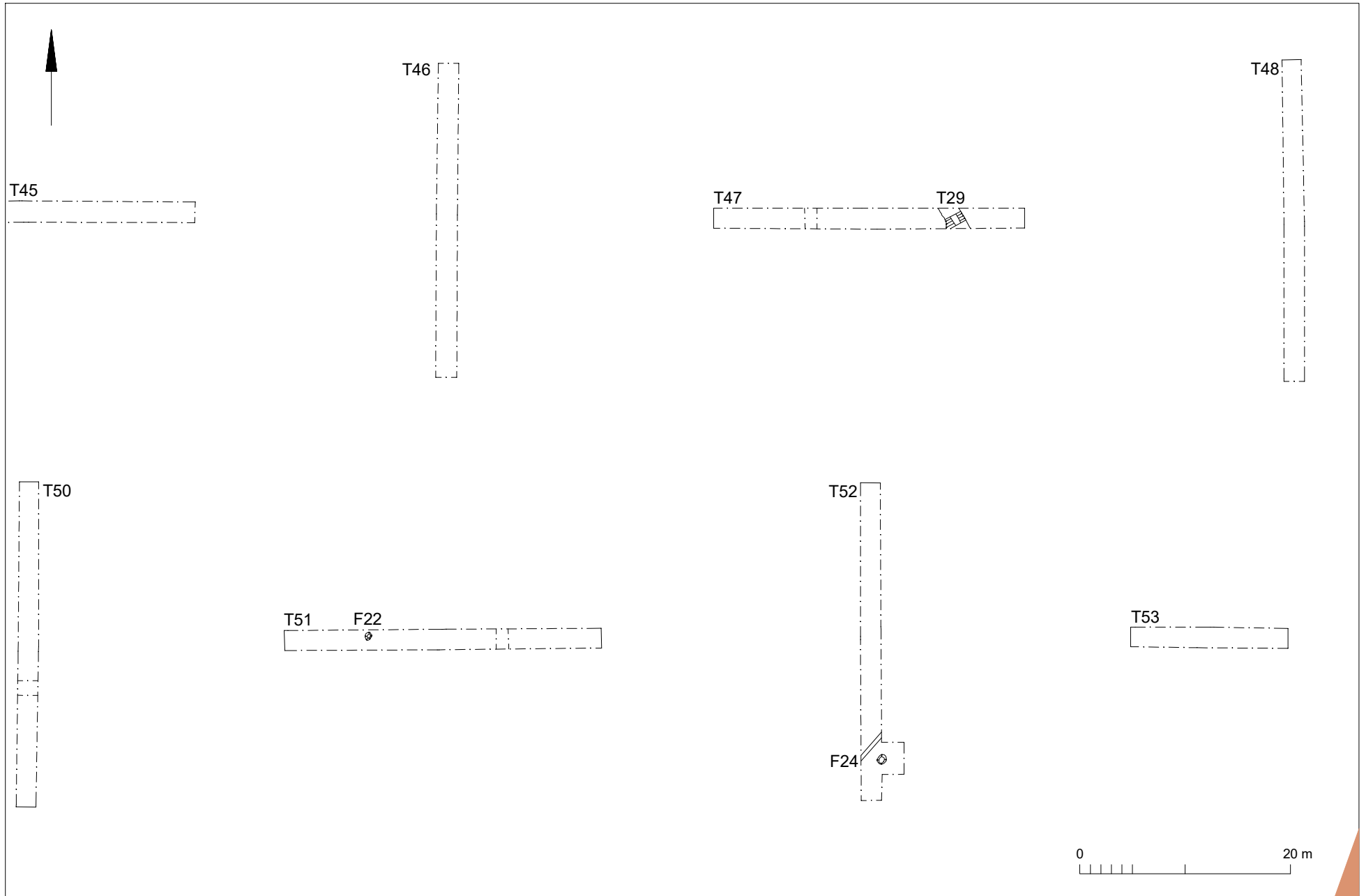
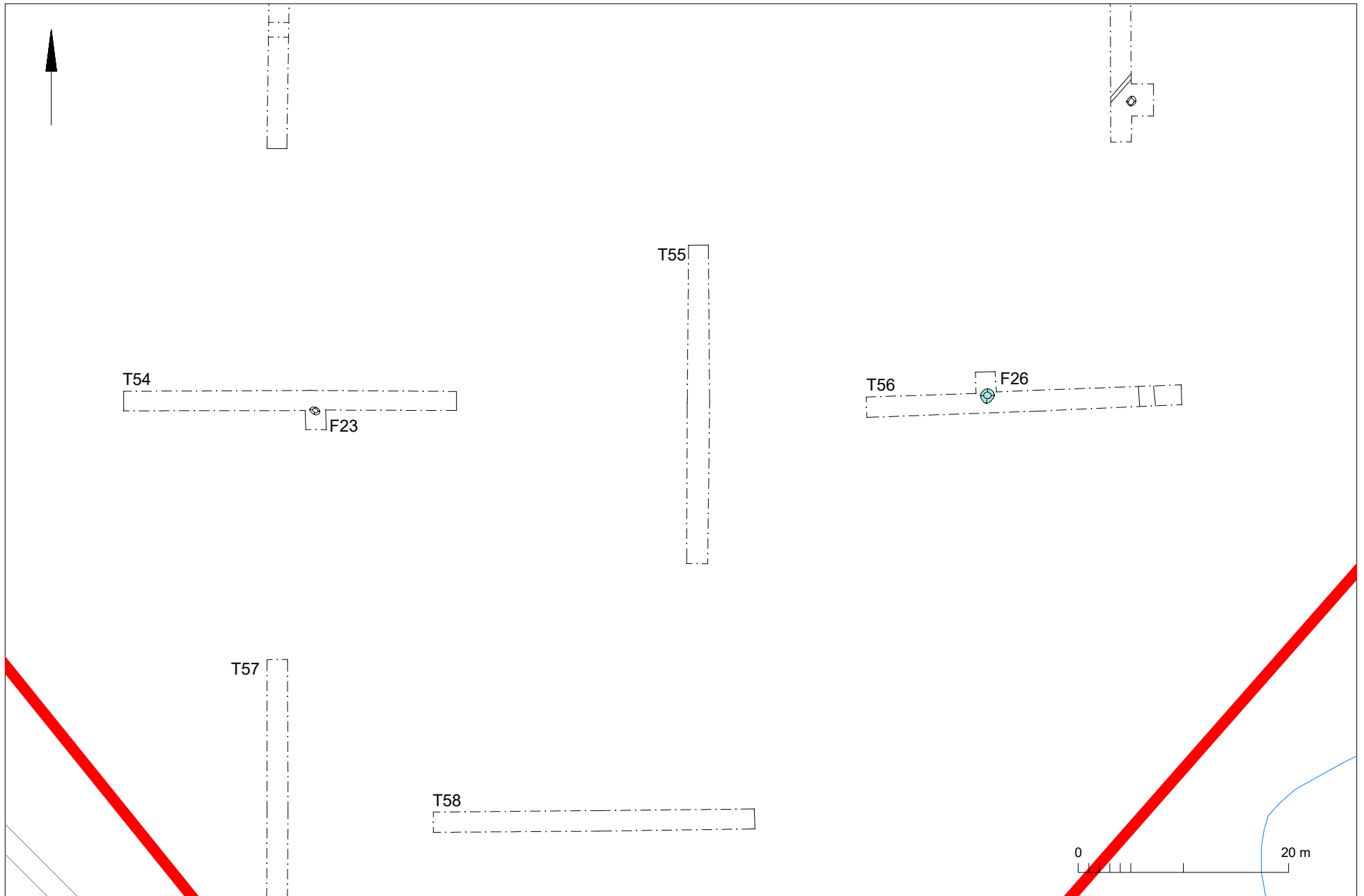


Fig 13 Results (see Fig 21 for phasing key)



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Fig 14 Results (see Fig 21 for phasing key)

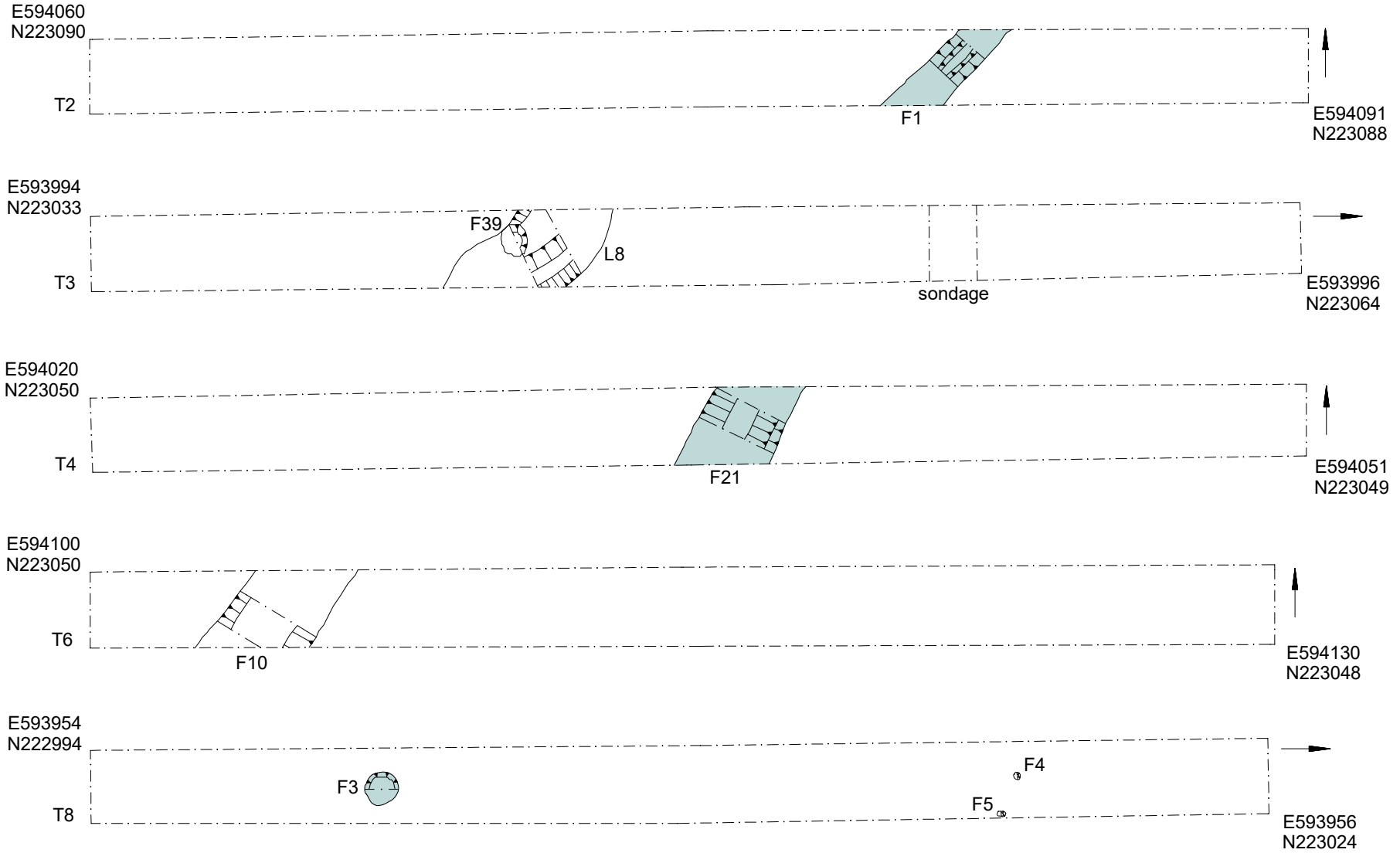


Fig 15 Trench results (see Fig 21 for phasing key)



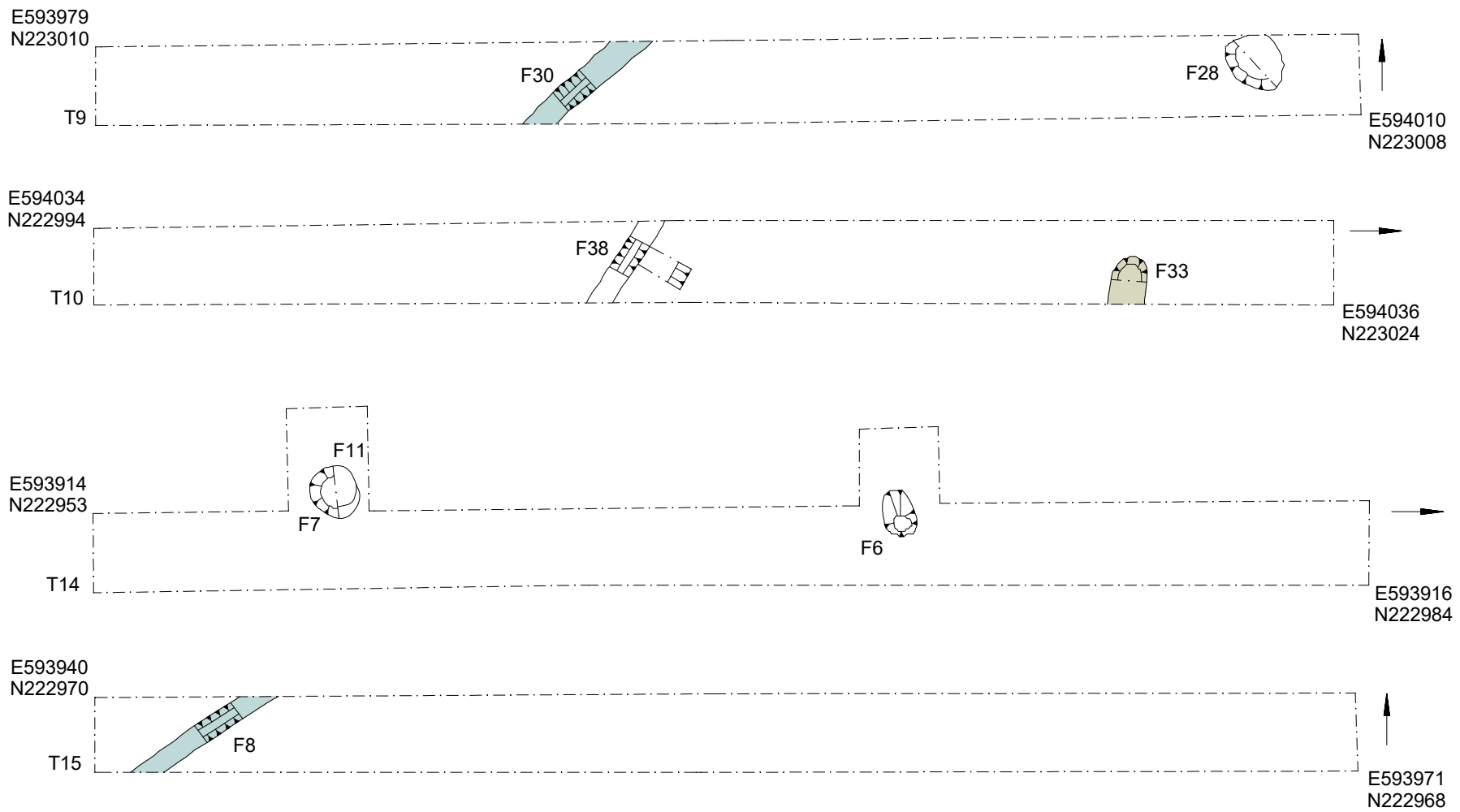


Fig 16 Trench results (see Fig 21 for phasing key)



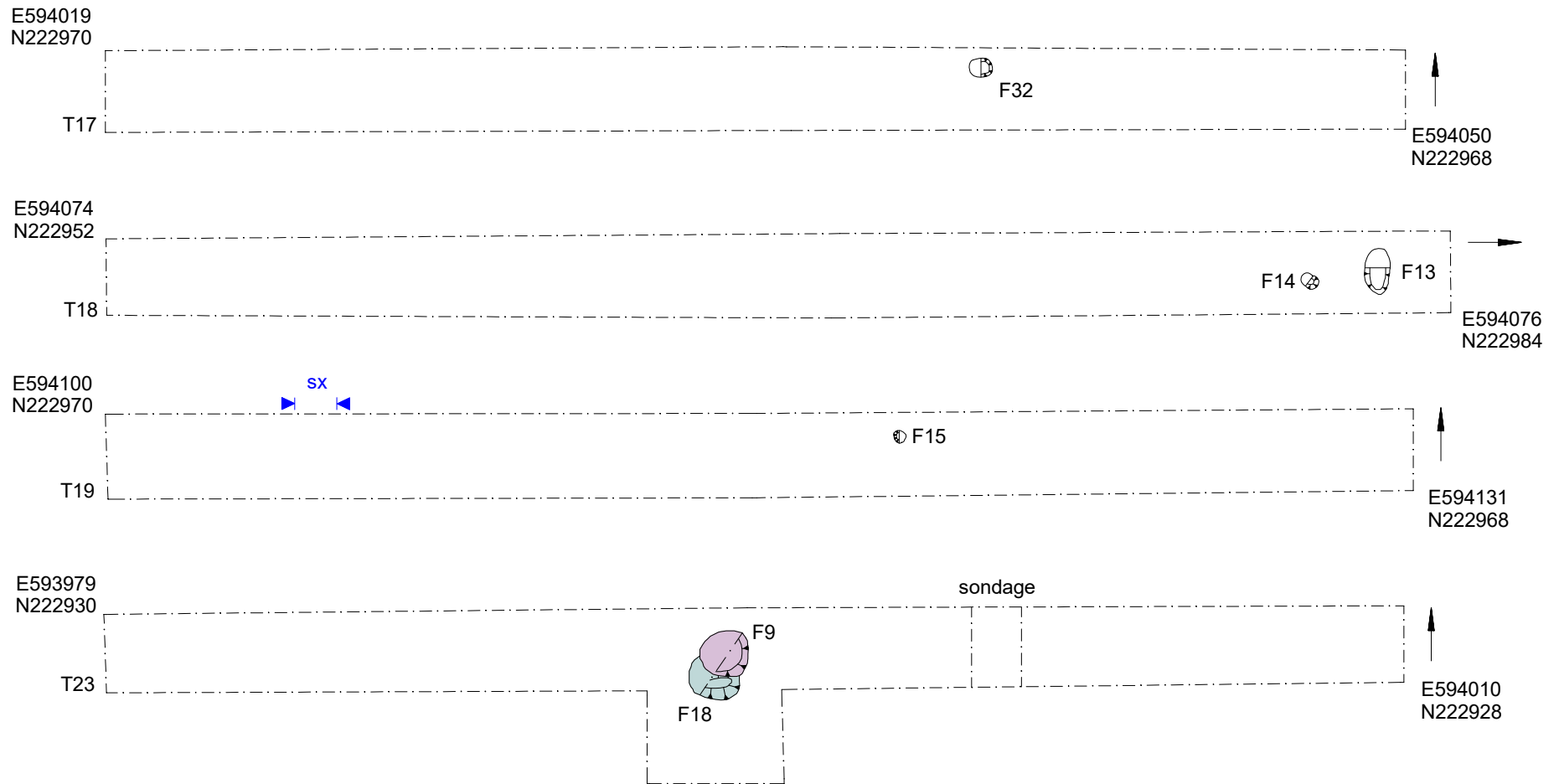


Fig 17 Trench results (see Fig 21 for phasing key)

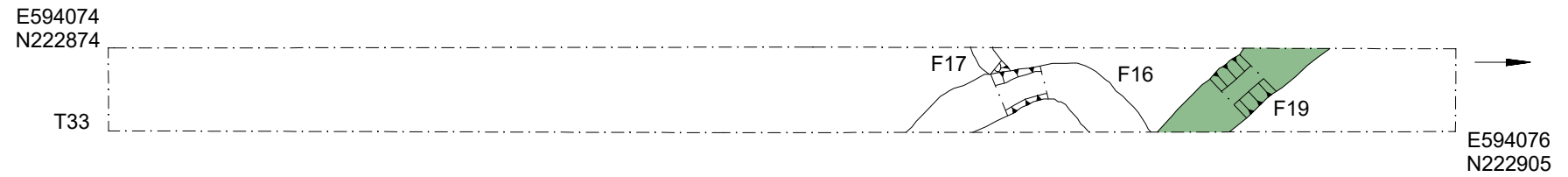
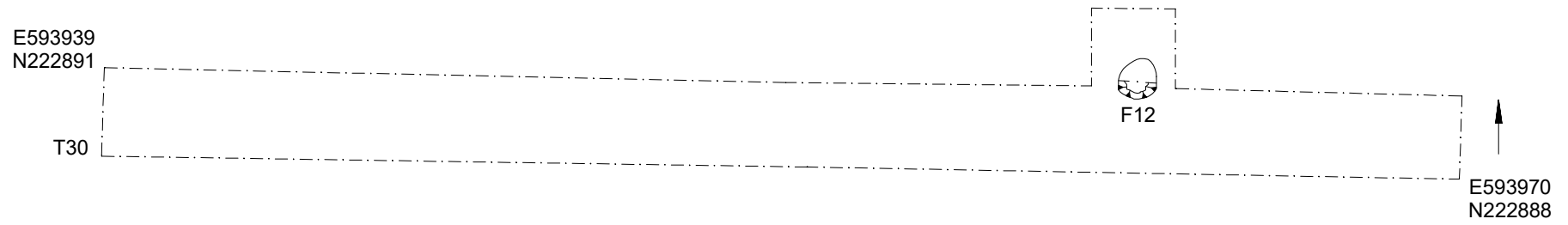
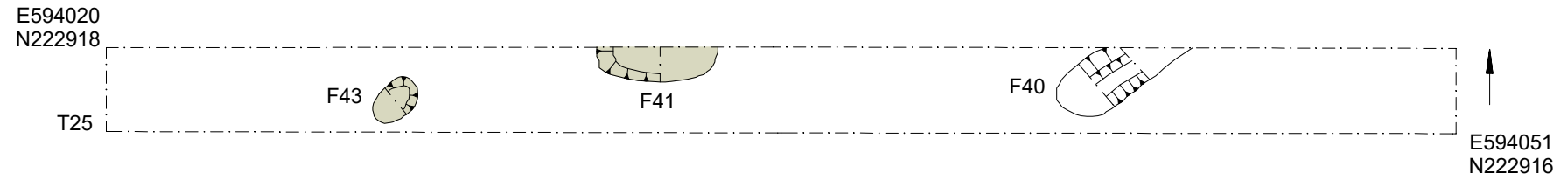
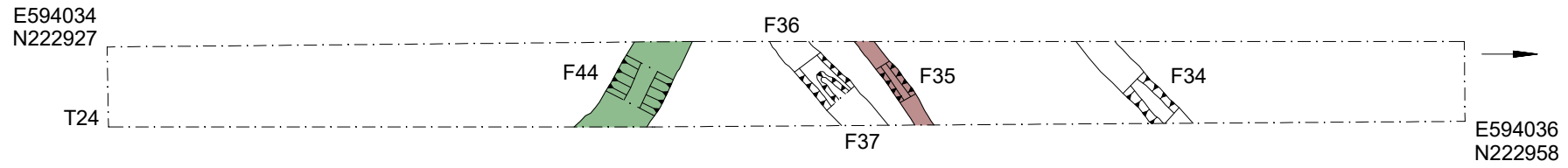


Fig 18 Trench results (see Fig 21 for phasing key)





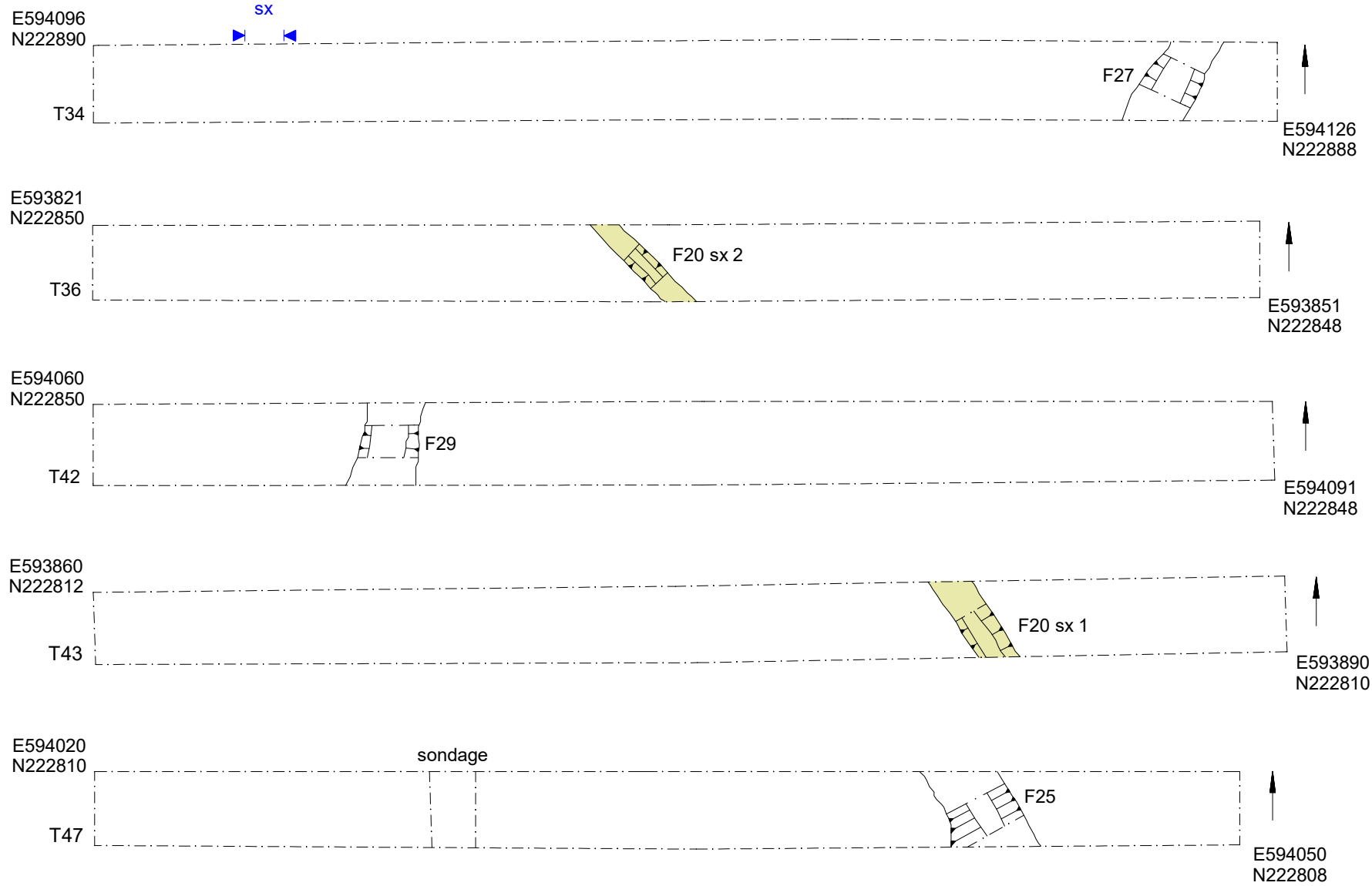


Fig 19 Trench results (see Fig 21 for phasing key)

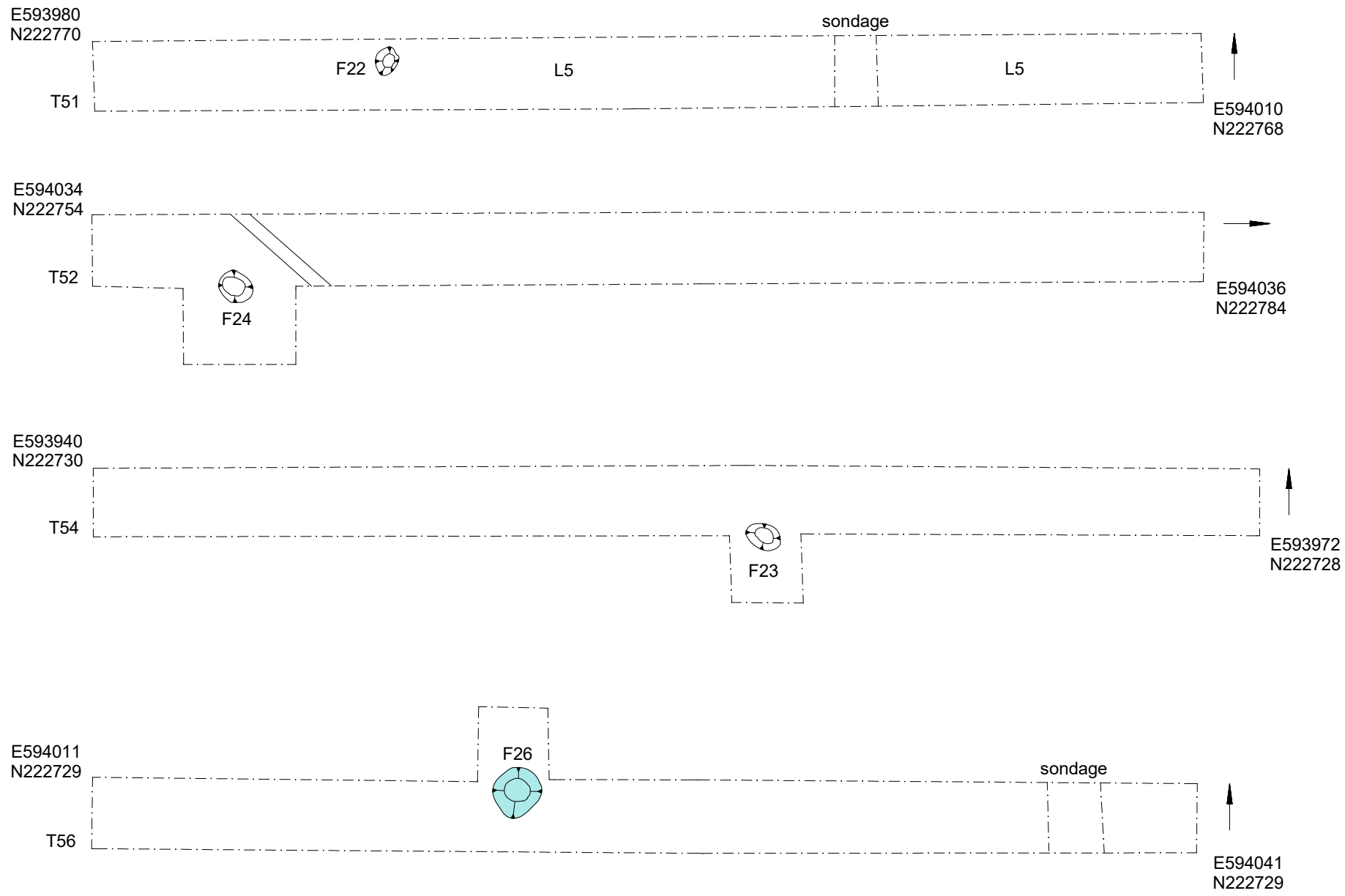
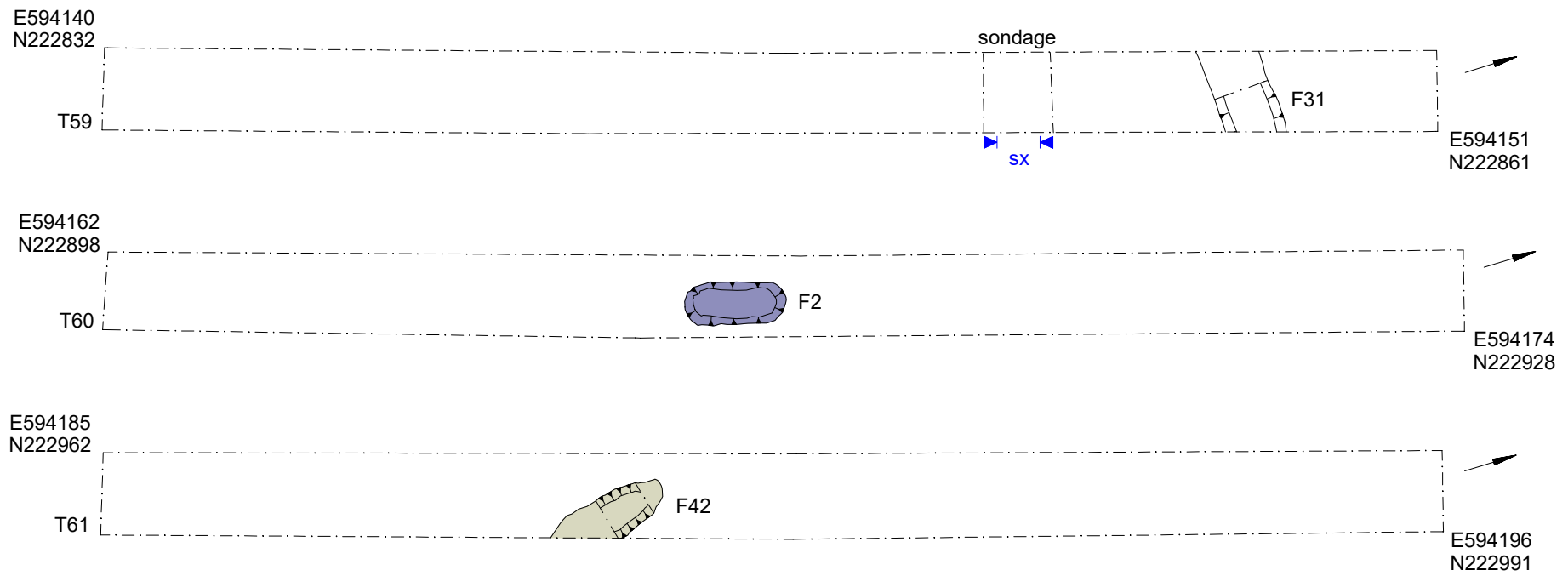


Fig 20 Trench results (see Fig 21 for phasing key)





Phasing key

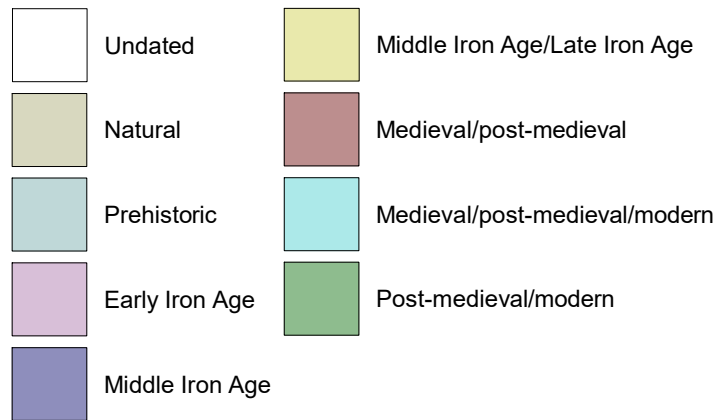


Fig 21 Trench results



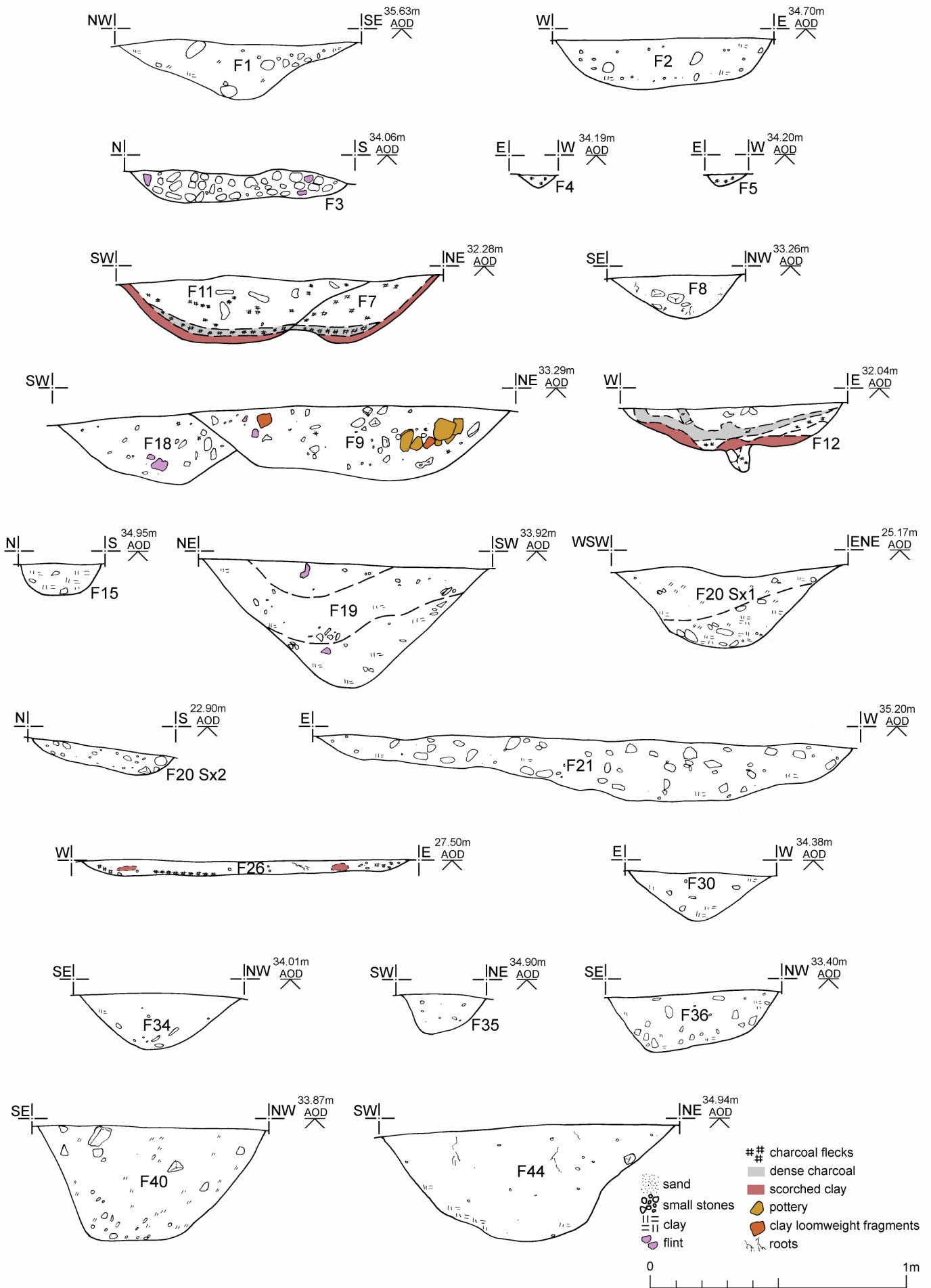


Fig 22 Feature sections.

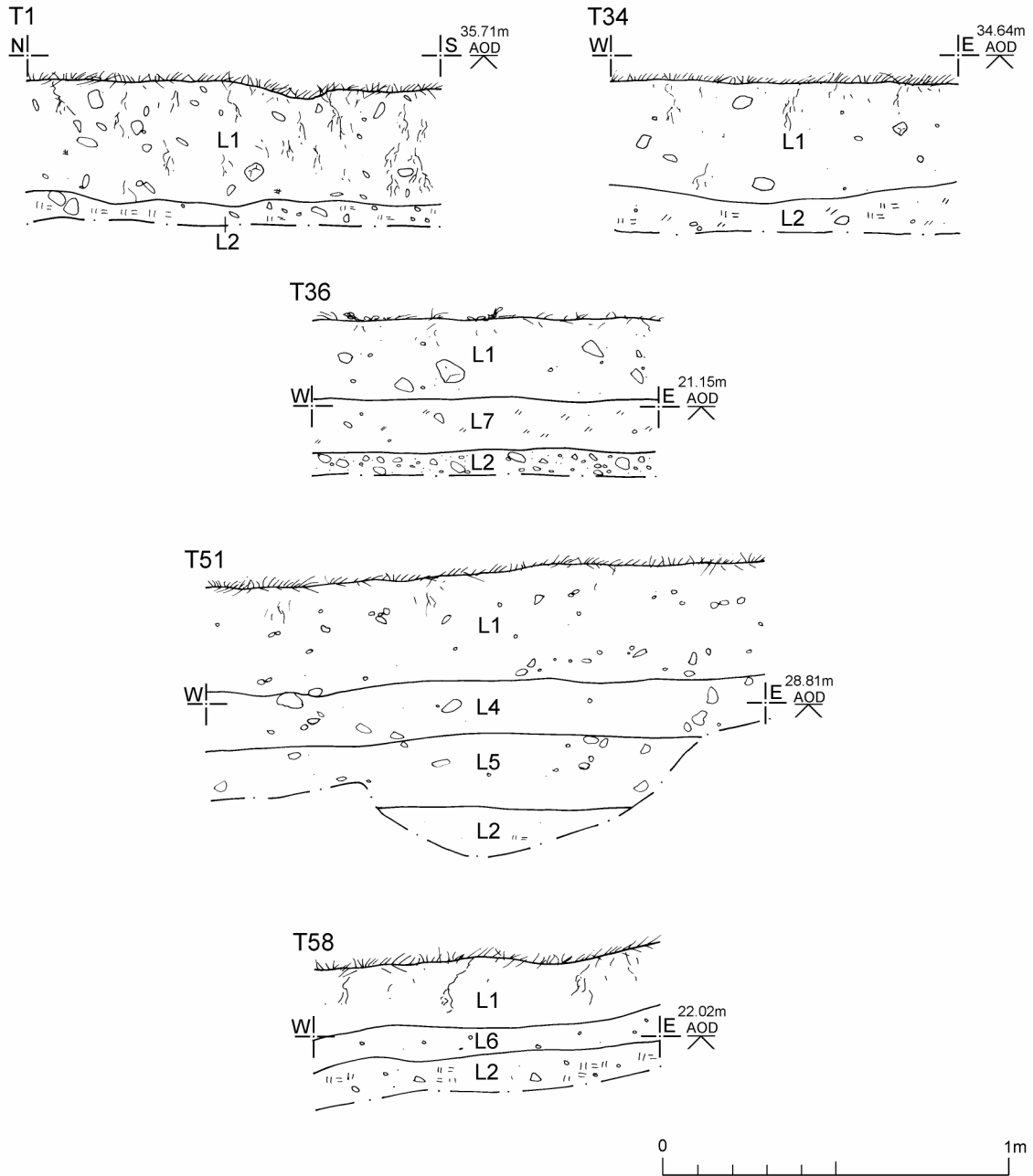


Fig 23 Representative sections.

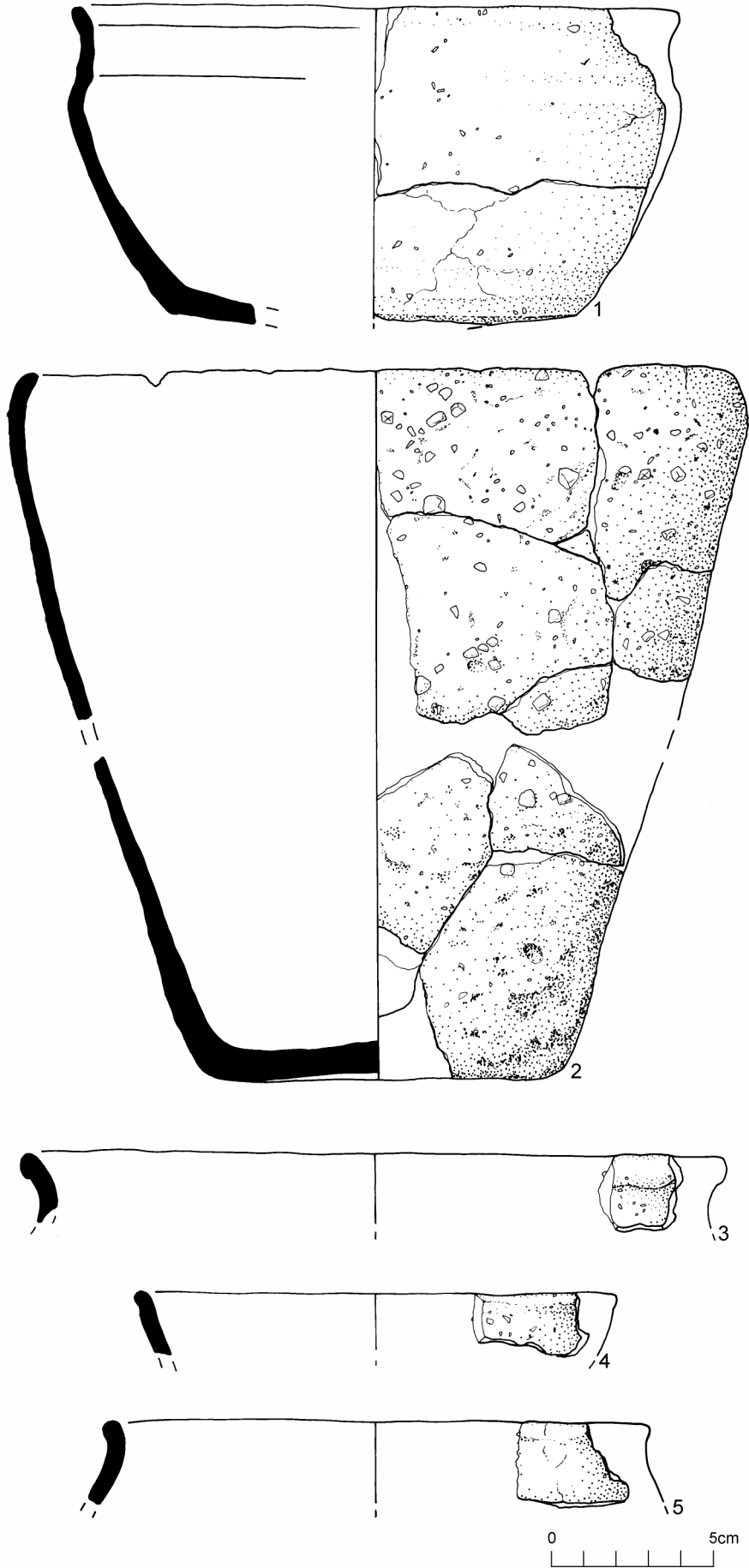


Fig 24 Prehistoric pottery from F9 (1-4) and F2 (5).



Fig 25 Small finds from F9.



Fig 26 Small finds from F9.





Fig 27 Small finds from F9.



Fig 28 A sample of structural daub from F9.

# OASIS Summary for colchest3-518620

OASIS ID (UID)	colchest3-518620
Project Name	Archaeological evaluation at Bellhouse Farm, Warren Lane, Stanway, Colchester, Essex, CO3 8LS: September-October 2023
Sitename	Bellhouse Farm, Warren Lane, Stanway, Colchester, Essex, CO3 8LS
Sitecode	
Project Identifier(s)	2023/08h
Activity type	Evaluation
Planning Id	
Reason For Investigation	Planning: Pre application
Organisation Responsible for work	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Project Dates	22-Sep-2023 - 06-Oct-2023
Location	Bellhouse Farm, Warren Lane, Stanway, Colchester, Essex, CO3 8LS NGR : TL 94011 22905 LL : 51.870968035429826, 0.816751809873914 12 Fig : 594011,222905
Administrative Areas	Country : England County/Local Authority : Essex Local Authority District : Colchester Parish : Stanway
Project Methodology	<p>An archaeological evaluation (62 trial-trenches) was carried out at Bellhouse Farm, Warren Lane, Stanway, Colchester, Essex in advance of the proposed continuation of mineral extraction. The site lies in an archaeologically sensitive area. Excavations carried out to the south-east during 1999-2001 revealed evidence of activity during the Neolithic and Late Bronze Age, a Middle Iron Age settlement which continued in existence into the 2nd century AD, as well as some evidence of activity during the 12th to the 13th century.</p> <p>The current evaluation uncovered a historical landscape which appears to be sparser in archaeological remains. An Early Iron Age pit produced a substantial assemblage of finds, indicating that a settlement existed somewhere in the vicinity during this period. A Middle Iron Age pit and a ditch dating to the Middle Iron Age or Late Iron Age were also recorded, and these were likely associated with the settlement previously uncovered to the south-east. Other dated remains were the product of agricultural activity, and consisted of a medieval or post-medieval gully and a late post-medieval or modern field boundary ditch. Due to a lack of finds, however, the majority of features could not be dated.</p>
Project Results	

Keywords

Ditch - LATER PREHISTORIC - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types  
Pit - MIDDLE IRON AGE - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types  
Pit - LATER PREHISTORIC - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types  
Post Hole - UNCERTAIN - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types  
Pit - UNCERTAIN - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types  
Pit - EARLY IRON AGE - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types  
Ditch - UNCERTAIN - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types  
Ditch - POST MEDIEVAL - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types  
Ditch - 20TH CENTURY - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types  
Ditch - MIDDLE IRON AGE - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types  
Ditch - LATE IRON AGE - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types  
Pit - MEDIEVAL - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types  
Pit - POST MEDIEVAL - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types  
Pit - 20TH CENTURY - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types  
Gully - UNCERTAIN - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types  
Gully - MEDIEVAL - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types  
Gully - POST MEDIEVAL - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types  
Sherd - LATE BRONZE AGE - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus  
Sherd - EARLY IRON AGE - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus  
Sherd - MIDDLE IRON AGE - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus  
Sherd - LATE IRON AGE - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus  
Sherd - LATER PREHISTORIC - FISH Archaeological Objects  
Thesaurus  
Peg Tile - MEDIEVAL - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus  
Peg Tile - POST MEDIEVAL - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus  
Brick - MEDIEVAL - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus  
Brick - POST MEDIEVAL - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus  
Brick - 20TH CENTURY - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus  
Loomweight - EARLY IRON AGE - FISH Archaeological Objects  
Thesaurus  
Spindle Whorl - EARLY IRON AGE - FISH Archaeological Objects  
Thesaurus  
Whetstone - EARLY IRON AGE - FISH Archaeological Objects  
Thesaurus  
Daub - EARLY IRON AGE - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus  
Pot Boiler - LATER PREHISTORIC - FISH Archaeological Objects  
Thesaurus  
Animal Remains - POST MEDIEVAL - FISH Archaeological Objects  
Thesaurus  
Animal Remains - 20TH CENTURY - FISH Archaeological Objects  
Thesaurus  
Nail - POST MEDIEVAL - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus  
Nail - 20TH CENTURY - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus  
Clinker - 20TH CENTURY - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus  
Lithic Implement - LATER PREHISTORIC - FISH Archaeological

	Objects Thesaurus Lithic Implement - MIDDLE IRON AGE - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus
Funder	Private or public corporation Tarmac Trading Ltd
HER	Colchester Borough Council - unRev - STANDARD
Person Responsible for work	A Wightman
HER Identifiers	HER Event No - SYBH23
Archives	Physical Archive, Digital Archive - to be deposited with Colchester & Ipswich Museum Service (Colchester Collection);

Report generated on: 03 Jan 2024, 12:00