

**A Roman and medieval agricultural landscape:
Archaeological excavation at
St Andrew's Road, Weeley, Essex, CO16 9HR
April-May 2017**



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**commissioned by John Mason (Carter Jonas)
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1 Summary

An archaeological excavation was carried out in advance of the construction of fourteen new dwellings on land at St Andrew's Road, Weeley. Evaluation in 2016 uncovered a number of Roman features together with silt-filled hollows. Excavation revealed two Neolithic features (a pit/tree-throw and pit) together with a small number of residual Neolithic pottery sherds and pieces of worked flint. Late Iron Age/Early Roman activity (mid 1st century BC to the mid/late 1st/2nd century AD) consisted of a small semi-circular enclosure surrounded by irregular field boundaries and pits. These were replaced in the Roman period (2nd-3rd century) with a rectilinear field system. A large metalled ground-hollow(s) dating to the late 13th to 14th centuries was likely a watering-hole for livestock, indicating the presence of a previously unknown medieval farm in the vicinity.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This is the archive report for an archaeological evaluation by trial-trenching at St Andrew's Road, Weeley, Essex which was carried out 24th April-17th May 2017. The work was commissioned by John Mason (Carter Jonas) on behalf of NEEB Holdings Ltd, in advance of the construction of fourteen new dwellings. The work was undertaken by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT).

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

All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with a *Brief for Archaeological Excavation*, detailing the required archaeological work, written by Teresa O'Connor (ECCPS 2017), and a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by CAT in response to the brief and agreed with ECCPS (CAT 2017).

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

3 Archaeological background

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

The site lies adjacent to the historic settlement of Weeley. Listed buildings survive within the historic core and along The Street which date from the 15th to 18th century. Historically brick and tile works operated in the area and there is evidence of historic quarrying in the adjacent field.

The site lies within an area identified by a Historic England commissioned project identifying areas of high Palaeolithic potential (O'Connor, 2015). The superficial geology of the area is mapped as Cooks Green/Wivenhoe gravel which is a deposit laid down by the ancestral Thames when it flowed across the Tendring area. This gravel body has been associated with a number of Palaeolithic flint finds, many of which came from the surrounding area and nearby Dakings Pit.

There has been little archaeological investigation within the surrounding area.

However, the potential for survival of archaeological remains is evident from the Historic Environment Character Zone assessment (HECZ 6.2) which comprises the village of Weeley and the flattish open landscape around it. There are areas of cropmarks within this zone, largely corresponding to the extent of the Kesgrave sands and gravels. A number of these represent medieval or post-medieval field boundaries, others are clearly indicative of surviving earlier archaeological features. Excavations in advance of the construction of the A133 revealed a series of sites, dating from the Bronze Age onwards. These include the medieval moated site of Gutteridge Hall, illustrating the archaeological potential of this zone. It is probable that further medieval sites relating to the historically dispersed and polyfocal nature of the settlement pattern are also present. The alluvium of the Holland and Weeley Brook valleys may contain palaeoenvironmental deposits. Surviving remains from the medieval and post-medieval periods comprise listed buildings, including the industrial complex at Thorpe Maltings, and the historic landscape of fields and trackways.

Archaeological evaluation and geoarchaeological investigation was carried out on the development site in 2016 (CAT Report 982). Two pieces of worked flint were identified dating from the Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age, and a pit and residual pottery sherds indicate activity from the Mid-Late Iron Age into the early Roman period (1st century). Ditches dating from the late Roman period (late 3rd to 4th century) probably formed field boundaries, and three spreads of material may be related to the infilling of hollows or even possibly of ponds. A post-medieval field boundary was also excavated and several modern features were probably associated with a small temporary structure on the site. Geoarchaeological investigation revealed no evidence of any Palaeolithic remains.

4 Results (Figs 2-9)

An area measuring 0.24ha was machine stripped under the supervision of a CAT archaeologist. The area was stripped of modern topsoil (L1, 0.25-0.3m thick) and subsoil (L2, 0.03-0.16m thick), and either onto natural sands (L3) or on to the top of significant archaeological horizons.

The numbering of all contexts and finds follow on from those given out during the evaluation phase of the project (see CAT Report 982).

Prehistoric

The earliest prehistoric activity on the development site is pit/tree-throw F67 from which was found four pieces of worked flint dating from the Mesolithic or more probably the Early Neolithic. This could indicate Neolithic tree-clearance.

The second dated feature was Middle Neolithic pit F77, measuring 1.75m long, 1.4m wide by 0.45m deep. It produced a single large sherd of Middle Neolithic Peterborough ware pottery and two pieces of Early Neolithic (or possibly Mesolithic) flint, but also included a significant quantity of charred wood and charcoal (55 pieces at 144g), fired clay (166 at 4.45kg) and burnt stone/flint (94 at 1.3kg). However, there was limited evidence of *in situ* burning and neither the pottery sherd nor worked flints showed evidence of being heat affected, indicating that this is probably more likely to be a dump of material from elsewhere. Charred wood from this pit produced a 2-sigma calibrated radiocarbon date (at 95.4% confidence) of 3628 to 3372 BC.

Five residual worked flints could be Early Neolithic in date and residual sherds of possible Middle Neolithic pottery came from Iron Age/Late Iron Age pit/tree-throw F74, Roman ditch F109 and Roman pits F78 and F100.

Later prehistoric pottery, probably of an Iron Age date and possibly associated with the main phase of Late Iron Age/Roman activity (see below), was recovered from pit/tree-throw F74 and five other features of a Late Iron Age/Roman date.

Late Iron Age to Roman

Three features produced finds of only Late Iron Age (LIA) date. These were pit F54, posthole F41 and east-west gully F48. Pit F54 measured 1.67m by 1m by 0.3m deep and contained a number of fragments of loomweights. Gully F48 was 0.42-0.44m wide by 0.19-0.21m deep and was probably associated with early Roman curvilinear gully F45. Gully F45 measured 0.2m wide by 0.05m deep and appears, with F48, to have formed a small semi-circular enclosure which includes a 1.8m wide entrance on the western side. Four internal and undated stakeholes (F49-F52, 0.1-0.15m diameter by 0.09-0.12m deep) were identified during the excavation phase with a further five postholes from the evaluation (F21-F25 in T2). Undated curvilinear gully F38, measuring 0.32-0.47m wide by 0.1-0.19m deep, is also probably associated with F45/F48, forming another 1m wide entrance.

Late Iron Age pit F54 cut undated north-south ditch F46 which continued to the south as undated ditch F62 with a 0.6m gap between the ditch terminals. A third undated ditch (F56), aligned NE-SW, was also located further to the southwest. All three were all small shallow ditches measuring on average 0.49m wide by 0.13m deep, and are possibly associated with the earliest LIA/early Roman activity on the site.

A number of small ditches and gullies dating to the early Roman period were also recorded in the southeastern corner of the site, several of which had been truncated by medieval activity so that little aside from the base of the feature had survived. Aligned roughly NE/SW or NNE/SSW were ditches/gullies F98, F106, F112, F121 and F126. Aligned NW/SE were ditches F43, F73 and F93, with F96 recorded roughly east/west between F43 and F93. These ditches measured on average 0.57m wide by 0.13m deep (ranging from 0.3-1.05m wide by 0.06-0.21m deep).

Many of these smaller ditches/gullies were superseded by a rectilinear field-system made up of NNE/SSW aligned ditch F39 with E/W ditches F44, F47 and F53 and ENE/WSW ditches F90 (with phases of recutting F109/F110) and possibly F42. The nature of feature F97 was not fully determined during excavation but it could possibly be part of another ditch heading northwards. These were generally larger ditches measuring on average 1.24m wide by 0.28m deep (ranging from 0.7-2.12m wide to 0.11-0.56m deep). A few sherds of mid-late Roman pottery found in these ditches suggests Roman activity was continuing in the vicinity of the development site in this later period.

Thirteen pits or postholes of Late Iron Age/Early Roman and Roman date were also recorded to the east of ditch F39 – F59, F61, F78, F79, F80, F85, F89, F94, F100, F107, F122, F124 and F127.

Medieval, late 13th to 14th century

All of the medieval features recorded on the development site (aside from pit F63) are associated with two irregularly-shaped and large ground hollows along the eastern side of the excavation area. The hollows (F123) cover an area measuring at least 44m long by 24m wide, and which continues beyond the excavation area to the east. The base of the hollow was covered by a compacted metallised surface (numbered as L13 (to the south) and F104 (to the north)).

Within L13 were two (F117-F118), possibly three (F119), wheel-ruts and four features (F111, F113, F114 and F120) which were initially identified as pits but were probably erosion holes within the metallised surface. Two of these holes (F113 and F120) were packed out with pieces of tufa suggesting an attempt to repair the damage, showing that the surface was being maintained for an unspecified period of time.

Sealing the metallised surfaces were silt-fills L11/F108/F116 to the south and L12/F99 to the north, which also contained material of a late 13th to the 14th century date.



Photograph 1 Site shot, looking E



Photograph 2 Metalling L13 and associated features, looking SW

Medieval, 15th to early 16th century

To the south of the erosion hollow was ditch or pit F105, the finds from which included pottery of 15th- to early 16th-century date.

Modern, c 19th to 20th century

Modern features were primarily located in the northwestern corner of the excavation area. The brick foundations (F30) of a small, probably temporary structure like a shed or barn, were identified and correspond to those remains seen in evaluation trench T1. Associated with this structure was a layer of demolition material sealing the remains (L7, 0.3m thick) and a probable compacted internal floor (L8, c 0.1m thick). A small pit (F35) in the southeast corner of the structure may have been associated with its construction. A possible Roman silt layer (L5) identified in evaluation trench T1 was not seen during excavation and may have actually been the result of modern disturbance over the area.

Modern ditch (or conceivably large pit) F36 and pit F37 were located to the east of this structure and partially outside of the excavation area to the north.

To the south of the structure were five east-west gullies (F31-F34 and F40) which are probably modern agricultural features. Pit F29, which contained a single fragment of medieval/post-medieval peg-tile, may also be associated with this modern activity.

Over the rest of the site were two modern pits (F57 and F95), a ditch (or possible pit) (F103), and a modern levelling deposit (L10) used to raise ground height over the medieval erosion hollow (presumably laid after the ground had settled to the leave a noticeable dip).

Undated features

Twenty-six undated pits/postholes/tree-throws were also excavated.

5 Finds

by Stephen Benfield (unless otherwise stated)

5.1 Introduction

A significant quantity of bulk finds was recovered from a range of contexts. The more closely-dated finds are predominantly of Roman and medieval date with some post-medieval and modern finds. There is also a small quantity of prehistoric finds, mostly of Late Mesolithic/Neolithic and Neolithic date. The finds come primarily from the fill of ditches and pits, and from a metalled (medieval) surface associated with areas/spreads of pale silt. A few finds are also associated with post-holes, a wall foundation and with features identified as tree-throw holes. The types and quantity of bulk finds recovered is listed in Table 1. All of the bulk finds are listed and described by context in Appendix 2.

Finds type	No.	Wt/g.
Pottery	815	14213
Ceramic building material (CBM)	160	16455
Fired clay	>275	>10190
Quern	24	1592
Clay tobacco pipe	5	20
Glass	4	449
Nails (iron)	2	30
Flint (worked flint)	11	-
Stone	22	13864
Burnt stone	100	2276
Charcoal	>77	>246
Coal/coke	3	7
Animal bone	1	4

Table 1 Types and quantities of bulk finds

5.2 Prehistoric

A small quantity of prehistoric pottery and worked flints was recovered. In one pit (F77) these are associated with a significant quantity of fired clay, burnt flints and charcoal (see below). The hand-made pottery includes both flint-tempered sherds, some of which can be dated to the Neolithic, and sand-tempered pottery sherds of probable Iron Age date. The flints can be seen to be an assemblage of Late Mesolithic to Early Neolithic date.

5.2.1 Pottery

The prehistoric pottery can be divided between two groups of sherds based on fabric and the probable date ranges of the fabrics. One group consists of a small number of hand-made flint-tempered sherds (HMF) one of which can be closely dated to the Middle Neolithic and which are unlikely to date later than the Bronze Age or Early Iron Age. In total there are 6 sherds of flint-tempered pottery (weight 122g). The other group is more disparate and is made up of both sand-tempered and shell-tempered sherds most of which are probably from hand-made, or represent partly hand-made, pots (HMS & HMSH). These are likely to be of late prehistoric, possibly Iron Age, date and may well overlap with the significant assemblage of Late Iron Age to Early Roman pottery (see below). There are 6 sherds of sand-tempered pottery (weight 126g) and 6 sherds of shell-tempered pottery (weight 20g). The prehistoric pottery fabrics used broadly follow Brown (1988, 263-64) and are listed and described in Table 2.

Fabric	Fabric description
<i>Hand made flint-tempered (HMF)</i>	
C	Flint small-medium with occasional large
D	Flint (coarse) small-large, poorly sorted
<i>Hand made sand-tempered (HMS)</i>	
G	Sand common small, moderate-dense
I	Sand small-medium, moderate-dense
J	Sand small-medium, moderate with some vegetable fragment voids
L	Quartz sand
<i>Hand made shell-tempered (HMSH)</i>	
R	Vesicular fabric, probably from leached-out shell-temper
Other	
M	Quartz sand and some (red) grog

Table 2 Prehistoric pottery fabrics

The most closely-dated of the prehistoric pottery is a shoulder sherd from a Middle Neolithic Peterborough ware bowl which comes from pit F77 (Fig 10.1). The neck of the pot is decorated with a row of finger-tip impressions, the body is decorated with rows of finger-pinch marks and there are broadly spaced diagonal scratch/slash marks inside the neck. Peterborough ware can be broadly dated from the late 4th to the early 3rd millennium BC (c 3400-2800 BC) although more recent radiocarbon dates suggest that this pottery tradition may have developed slightly earlier, that is by the mid-4th millennium c 3600-3500 BC (Brown 2014, 84). Charred oak wood from the same pit as the Peterborough pot produced a 2-sigma calibrated radiocarbon date (at 95.4% confidence) of 3628 to 3372 BC (SUERC-80161) which, despite the potential long use life of oak wood after felling, suggests a date in the mid to late 4th millennium BC for the pottery.

Five other sherds have similar, relatively coarse, poorly sorted flint inclusions in the fabric (Fabric C & Fabric D), as is the case with the Peterborough sherd (Fabric D). These come from pit/tree-throw F74 and are certainly residual in Roman ditch F109 and Roman pits F78 and F100. One (F74) has decoration in the form of indentations consisting of small stab or finger-tip impressions and the other (F109 (116)) had a small

cordon at the base of the neck. These are not closely-dated but can be broadly assigned a probable Neolithic to Bronze Age date. The presence of closely-dated Middle Neolithic pottery could indicate that a similar Neolithic date is more likely for some of these sherds, although the cordoned sherd suggests a Bronze Age or Early Iron Age date.

The remaining prehistoric sherds were nearly all recovered from features containing finds dated to the Late Iron Age or Roman period (F39, F73, F74, F90, F99 & F100), the exception being pit/tree-throw F74 which otherwise only produced a sherd of prehistoric flint-tempered pottery and a worked flint. The sherds themselves are difficult to date closely as the technique of manufacture is not always clear in terms of hand-made, turn-table or wheel made, although the fabrics (HMS & HMSH) suggest a later prehistoric date. Their close association with other finds dated as Late Iron Age and early Roman and the absence of any clear Middle Iron Age pottery suggests they probably belong to the period of the late 1st century BC to the 1st century AD, and larger sherds identified as 1st-century shell-tempered pottery (Fabric HD) are present among the Late Iron Age/early Roman assemblage (below). However, it remains possible that some at least could date earlier and some might represent some very limited activity in the Iron Age.

Fig 10.1 F77 (80) Peterborough ware bowl (shoulder sherd), neck decorated with row of finger-tip impressions, body decorated with rows of finger-pinch marks, broadly spaced diagonal scratch/slash marks inside of neck; dark grey surfaces, medium grey interior surface, grey fabric with fine-coarse, ill-sorted, flint-temper Fabric D. Middle Neolithic, mid to late 4th millennium BC.

Fig 10.2 F109 (116) Small abraded neck sherd with small cordon, Fabric C (probably Bronze Age-Early Iron Age).

5.2.2 Worked flint

by Adam Wightman

Eleven worked flints were recovered from seven archaeological contexts. Two of the contexts containing worked flints also contained finds of Iron Age/Late Iron Age (F74), Roman (F39 and F90) and medieval (F63 and L11) date. Therefore, it is likely that the flints recovered from the five contexts above are all residual in these features. The two remaining contexts (F67 and F77) did not contain any later-dated material.

Four worked flints were recovered from tree-throw F67. Three of these are flakes, one of which is badly burnt and the other is a long narrow blade which is likely to date to the Mesolithic. The flakes are not particularly diagnostic, but could date to the Early Neolithic or possibly even the Mesolithic. Two blades, one of which exhibits evidence of possible retouch, were recovered from the pit F77. Both are most likely to be Early Neolithic in date but could date back to the Mesolithic.

The five residual worked flints include a possible axe-thinning flake, two blades and a soft and hard hammer flakes, all of which could be Early Neolithic.

The most common raw material in the worked flint assemblage was grey flint (9), most of which was dark in colour.

In conclusion, the majority of the worked flints appear to belong to a period of activity in the Early Neolithic period, although there was evidently some activity on the site in the Mesolithic period. Tree-throw pit F67, which contained four worked flints, is most likely to be associated with Neolithic tree clearance, although it is not possible to entirely rule out a Mesolithic date for the feature.

context	finds no.	artefact type	cortex %	soft/hard hammer	modification
F39 sx2	42	flake	5	hard	
F63	57	flake (?axe-thinning)	0	?soft	
F67	61	flake	0		burnt
		flake	40		
		flake	0	?hard	
		blade	0	soft	
F74	62	blade	45	?hard	?retouch on one edge
F77	81	blade	0	soft	?retouch on ventral face
	98	blade	0	soft	
F90	76	flake	0	?soft	
L11	106	?blade	20	hard	?retouched notch on right lateral

Table 3 Worked flints by context

5.2.3 Finds from pit F77

Pit F77 is of particular interest as it contained a significant assemblage of finds of Middle Neolithic date. Among the assemblage only three of the finds could be closely-dated by conventional (typological) means. These are a moderately large pottery sherd (80) from the shoulder of a Middle Neolithic Peterborough ware bowl (see above) and two worked flints (81 & 98) dated as Late Mesolithic to Early Neolithic, but likely to date to the Early Neolithic. The other finds from the pit consist of quantities of fired clay, burnt stone (heat altered flints), charred wood and charcoal.

Fired clay: In all, approximately 146 pieces (excluding small fragments) were recovered with a total weight of 4348g. The pieces are quite broken up and vary in size from medium-sized lumps up to 55mm thick to small crumbs. The majority comes from the mid-lower fill. Most of the fired clay is attributed to the mid fill (97, 99 & 100) with a small amount (21 pieces weighing 582g) attributed to the lower fill (133). The clay fabric is predominantly a silty/fine sand with some medium sand and occasional small stones. There is some variation in colour. Much is brownish-red with indications of a dark brown core. Other pieces (especially pieces from finds number 99) are predominantly buff/reddish-buff with some brown-red and dark grey-brown pieces and a darker interior on some pieces. The fabric itself is moderately hard but easily scratched with a fingernail. Most has some abrasion and the pieces commonly consist of irregular, rounded lumps. Some smooth areas might be surfaces, although if so these are abraded. There are no wattle voids present on any of the pieces.

Burnt stone: All of the burnt stone from the feature is flint. That only a small part of this is calcified white and/or is crazed and much is simply discoloured red or pink suggests the stone was exposed to relatively modest temperatures. It can be noted that while flint commonly occurs as black or grey in colour, shades of red also occur naturally (Lee 2001). However, colour change to shades of red also occurs with exposure to heat (*ibid*) and given that this is the only group of stone of this type from the site which includes more heavily burnt stones the colouration here is clearly a result of exposure to heat.

Charred wood and charcoal: There is a significant concentration of charred wood/charcoal, identified by archaeobotanist Lisa Gray as oak. In total approximately 77 pieces were recovered which together weighed approximately 246g. The largest fragment (finds number 82) (Fig 10.3) was sent to specialist Michael Bamforth for assessment (see below).

5.2.4 Wood assessment report

by Michael Bamforth BSc MCIFA

Introduction

A single piece of charred wood recovered from pit F77 (82) was recorded off site by M. Bamforth in December 2017. The item had previously been microscopically identified as oak (*Quercus* sp.) (pers comm. L. Pooley).

Methodology

This document has been produced in accordance with Historic England guidelines for the treatment of waterlogged wood (Brunning and Watson 2010) and recommendations made by the Society of Museum Archaeologists (1993) for the retention of waterlogged wood. The system of categorisation and interrogation developed by Taylor (1998; 2001) and the condition scale developed by the Humber Wetlands project (Van de Noort et al. 1995: Table 15.1.) have been adopted within this report.

Range and Variation

The item is a piece of radially aligned debris measuring 110mm long x 87mm wide x 28mm thick. The item is derived from a straight grained timber with an original diameter in excess of 174mm – perhaps a small trunk or large side branch. The item seems to be formed entirely of heartwood with no sapwood or bark visible.

The item is 100% totally carbonised with significant destruction of all surfaces, and delaminating and disintegrating plaques of charcoal visible. The item has delaminated internally in the radial plane with voids in the charred wood becoming filled by the surrounding matrix.

The significant destruction of all surfaces by charring combined with the presence of radial voids causes the item to score a 2 / poor for condition (Table 4). Although the item is clearly radially aligned, the destruction of the original surfaces precludes any possibility of understanding if this is a result of anthropogenic woodworking (perhaps being derived from a radially cleft timber) or merely a result of the taphonomic processes of fire.

Condition score	Museum conservation	Technology analysis	Woodland management	Dendro-chronology	Species identification
5	excellent	+	+	+	+
4	good	-	+	+	+
3	moderate	-	+/-	+	+
2	poor	-	+/-	+/-	+
1	very poor	-	-	-	+/-
0	non-viable	-	-	-	-

Table 4 Condition score used in this report (After Van de Noort et. al. 1995: Table 15.1)

A manual ring count was carried out using a hand lens with 12 growth rings visible in a 25mm radial section. This suggests an average growth rate of 2.1mm, which extrapolates to a theoretical 41 growth rings.

The item has been microscopically identified as oak (*Quercus* sp.) (pers comm. L. Pooley) which grows in stands and mixed woodland throughout the UK and is likely to have been growing in the vicinity of the site. Oak occurs ubiquitously throughout the prehistoric and historic period as an excellent hard wearing structural timber that has incredibly wide ranging uses and also makes a good fuel wood (Gale and Cutler 2000).

Statement of potential and recommendations

This radially aligned item is classed as debris, derived from an oak timber and is totally carbonised. No definitive evidence for woodworking was noted from this item which represents the remains of a charred timber. It is unclear if the item has had any use other than as fuel for a fire.

The lack of sapwood / bark edge and the relatively low projected growth ring count (41) coupled with the internal voids in the item all combine to make this item unsuitable for dendrochronological dating.

A small sub-sample of the outer / most recent growth rings has been recovered that would be suitable to submit for radiocarbon dating, if required.

The item has no further analytical potential and no further work is advised. It is suggested that the material is retained as part of the physical archive.

5.2.5 Radiocarbon dating

During his assessment a small sub-sample of the outer / most recent growth rings from the charred wood fragment (finds number 82) from F77 was taken by Michael Bamforth. This sample was submitted for radiocarbon dating at SUERC Radiocarbon Laboratory (SUERC-80161; see Appendix 5).

A 2-sigma calibrated date (at 95.4% confidence) of 3628 to 3372 BC was produced.

This would indicate that the charred wood in this pit is of mid to late 4th-millennium date and contemporary with the sherd of Middle Neolithic Peterborough ware bowl which was also recovered from the pit.

5.3 Late Iron Age and Roman

There is a significant quantity of finds, consisting of pottery, ceramic building material and fired clay loomweights that can be dated to the Late Iron Age to Roman period.

5.3.1 Pottery

Pottery dated to the Late Iron Age and Roman period consists of 508 sherds with a combined weight of 9838g and a total estimated vessel equivalence (EVE) of 4.57. The quantity of pottery is listed by fabric type in Table 5. It can be noted that this is approximately 63% by sherd count (no.) of all of the pottery from all periods recovered from the site and 58% by weight. The Roman pottery fabrics quoted refer to the Colchester Roman fabric series (*CAR 10*) and vessel forms to the *Camulodunum* (Cam) Colchester type series (Hawkes & Hull 1947 & Hull 1959). Roman samian pottery forms follow Webster 1996. The post-Roman pottery fabrics follow the Essex (Colchester) post-Roman fabric series (*CAR 7*) and vessel forms (where parallels are drawn) refer to examples in *CAR 7*.

Fabric	Fabric description	No.	Wt/g.	EVE
AJ	Amphorae, Dressel 20	3	68	
BACG	Central Gaulish plain samian	6	78	0.15
BAEG	East Gaulish plain samian	4	104	0.11
DJ	Coarse oxidised and related wares	10	51	0.06
DZ	Fine oxidised wares	1	1	
EA	Nene Valley colour-coated ware	1	8	
GA	Black-burnished ware Type 1 (BB1)	1	16	
GX	Other coarse wares, principally locally-produced grey wares	137	1558	1.95
HD	Shell-tempered ware	4	12	
HZ	Large storage jars in heavily-tempered fabrics	114	5312	0.29
WA	Silvery micaceous grey wares	2	12	0.03
BSW	Black surface ware	5	8	

Fabric	Fabric description	No.	Wt/g.	EVE
GTW	Late Iron Age-type grog-tempered ware	55	1316	1.16
RCW	Romanising coarseware	159	1156	0.82
Total		502	9700	4.57

Table 5 Quantity of Late Iron Age and Roman pottery by fabric

A small proportion of the Late Iron Age and Roman assemblage is made up of grog-tempered ware (GTW) typical of Late Iron Age (LIA) 'Belgic-type' pottery. This fabric (Fabric GTW) accounts for approximately 11% of the assemblage by sherd count, 13% by weight and 25% by EVE. It appears on settlements in Essex from the late 1st century BC and is current until the mid 1st century AD gradually taking over from the handmade, predominantly sand-tempered pottery tradition of the Middle Iron Age (MIA) after c 50-25 BC (Sealey 2007, 56). Sealey has pointed out that the adoption of GTW and its replacement of the MIA tradition may have happened at various rates and times. This is certainly the case when looked at over broad regions of southern England with probable early dates in the south east (Kent and Sussex) preceding those north of the Thames into Essex and much later in northern East Anglia (*ibid* 56), but might also extend to particular sites within a region.

In relation to the dating of features, pit F54 (48 & 70) produced a small group of pottery sherds that are made up entirely of LIA GTW (17 sherds weighing 372g). Also, gully F48 (44 & 45) produced four sherds of GTW (42g) and a sandy sherd of indeterminate date (10g) that is possibly either IA or possibly Early Roman. It can be noted that both of these features also produced pieces of triangular loomweights, objects of traditional Iron Age (IA) background but which remain current on rural sites into the early Roman period. Vessel forms, where recognisable are jars or deep bowls with one platter/dish of form Cam 21A from F90 (77) current from the late 1st century BC/early 1st century AD. The parent imported Gallo-Belgic form Cam 1, which this native platter copies, is predominantly pre-conquest in date.

Fig 10.4 F90 (77) Gallo-Belgic platter copy (Cam 21A), Fabric GTW, just under half of platter mostly as one sherd, surfaces abraded (pitted) by soil conditions, 4 sherds, 238g, EVE 0.41 (late 1st century BC-mid 1st century AD)

It can be noted that there is also a small number of sand-tempered and shell-tempered sherds that are difficult to date closely. Some of these could be seen as belonging to a MIA tradition, but in the absence of any significant indication of a wider assemblage of that date, most are probably likely to be part of the LIA or early Roman assemblage.

A significant proportion of the assemblage is categorised as Romanising coarsewares (RCW). Overall this fabric group makes up approximately 30% by count of the LIA and Roman assemblage, approximately 20% by weight and 18% by EVE. The group includes sherds containing various amounts (moderate-sparse) of grog-temper in relatively fine wheel-made wares (similar to Roman greywares) with similar sherds that contain grog and/or burnt (black) fragments of organic-temper. Confidently dating this pottery within this fabric group (Fabric RCW) is difficult, other than as early/mid 1st to the late 1st century AD, although much, if not all, is probably likely to be of mid to late 1st century date. Sherds of RCW (with no later-dated pottery present) are associated with F43, F45, F78, F96, F106, F109, F112, F122 and F126. Vessel forms are primarily jars/deep bowls with forms Cam 218, Cam 266 and Cam 266 or possibly Cam 221/222 (F90 (76)) all probably of mid to late 1st-century date.

Sand-tempered wares entirely typical of post-conquest Roman pottery was recovered from a large number of features and dominates the assemblage. These include a small number of imports and a few sherds representing regionally important production centres. The majority of the Roman pottery could be accommodated within a broad mid 1st to 3rd/early 4th century date and the absence of pottery typical of the very late Roman period (mid to late 4th century) can be noted.

The imported pottery consists of a small number of sherds of 2nd to early 3rd century samian from Central and East Gaul (Fabric BACG & Fabric BAEG) recovered from F44, F103 and F39, together with a few sherds of Spanish Dressel 20 amphora (Fabric AJ) broadly datable to the mid 1st to 2nd/early 3rd century, recovered from F103. Two samian forms could be recognised, the cup Dr 33 (Fabric BACG) dated as 2nd century and bowl Dr 31 (Fabric BAEG) dated as late 2nd to early 3rd century. There are also single sherds from regionally important potteries within the province, one of Nene Valley colour-coated ware (Fabric EA) from F104 (mid 3rd to 4th century) and one of Dorset black-burnished ware (Fabric GA) from L12 (early 2nd to 4th century).

The great majority of the Late Iron Age and Roman assemblage is made up of coarsewares of local or regional origin. The largest fabric group is the general (grey) coarse wares (Fabric GX). Heavily-tempered sherds from large storage jars are also well represented (Fabric HZ) although the total quantity of this fabric is enhanced by a large number of sherds from two jars (Form Cam 270B) located in pit F107 (122) consisting of 59 sherds weighing 3826g (EVE 0.20) (see below). The identifiable greyware pottery forms include vessel types of mid 1st to early 2nd century date and single examples of mid to late Roman forms. The early Roman pottery vessels are Cam 41 reed-rim bowl (F44), Cam 108 beaker (F90) and two examples of Cam 218 jars/deep bowls (F39 & F93). The later Roman greyware vessel forms both come from L12 (104) and are jar from Cam 268 (early/mid 2nd to late 3rd/early 4th century) and bowl form Cam 299 (mid 2nd to 4th century).

A group of storage jar sherds (Fabric HZ) from F107 are of some interest. The rims indicate probably two pots, one with undercut rim (Cam 270B) and the other similar but not undercut, although the condition of the pottery obscures clarity and otherwise the rims are of similar size and with a similar neck/body profile. There is a definite row of stab impressions on the shoulder of one pot, but again the condition of some of the sherds means that it is possible that there are similar stab marks on the other surviving only as indistinct traces. Any clear separation of body sherds into groups representing two pots is also difficult. There is a heat shadow on the surface of one side of one large lower body sherd (which includes part of the pot base) that indicates differential heating, possibly from use as an oven, but this heat mark is essentially external with no corresponding internal marks or damage and thus may possibly have occurred during firing.

Other fabric types occur only as a few sherds. Of these, coarse and fine oxidised pottery (Fabric DJ & Fabric DZ) are likely to date to the mid 1st to 2nd century, a few sherds of leached-out shell-tempered pottery are also likely to date to the LIA or early Roman period (c 1st century AD). The remaining fabric types are not closely dated within the Roman period.

5.3.2 Ceramic building material (CBM)

A modest quantity of Roman CBM (brick and tile) was recovered which in total amounts to some 21 (broken) pieces with a combined weight of 1418g. The quantities of the types of bricks and tile recognised among the assemblage are listed below in Table 6.

Tile type (code)	Tile type	No.	Wt/g
RT	Roman <i>tegula</i>	2	146
RB	Roman brick	5	862
RBT	Roman brick/tile (general)	14	410

Table 6 Roman CBM by type

Most consist of relatively nondescript flat brick/tile pieces (RBT) either from bricks or from the flat bases of *tegula* tiles with a few pieces that can be identified as from bricks

(RB) (recorded at 30mm in thickness) with two pieces that could be positively identified as *tegula* roof tiles (RT). Small groups of brick and tile pieces were recovered from ditches F38 (sx2) and F44 (L9) and from a spread of silt L11. Almost all of the Roman CBM is broadly orange-red in colour and has a relatively fine, silty or sandy fabric with little significant visible variation.

5.3.3 Fired clay loomweights

A number of pieces that can be identified as from Iron Age-type triangular loomweights were recovered. This form, almost invariably with holes (voids) made through one or more corners, is typical of the Iron Age, probably appearing in the Middle to Late Iron Age and persisting into the Roman period (Crummy 2007, 43).

Most of the larger and more identifiable pieces come from the fill of pit F54, recorded as from the middle fill (find 63) and generically from the general pit fill (find 49). In total 20 pieces were recovered from the pit with a combined weight of 3502g. All have a silty (fine sand) clay matrix with rare (incidental) inclusions of small stones, typically with a dark grey core and oxidised, orange or brown surfaces and margins. It is clear that parts of several loomweights are present in the pit. The largest individual piece (63) comprises about half (or just over) of one weight with one complete corner and part of another, both with perforations (Fig 10.5). The piece preserves the full width (70mm) and the original length of the sides can be roughly estimated at c 160-170mm. The weight of the piece (756g) suggests an original weight for the complete object of between about 1300-1500g, similar to loomweights recovered at Stanway, although possibly slightly larger in terms of length of sides (Crummy 2007, 43). It can be noted that the weights here, while in no way unusual, appear to be toward the lower end of size and weight for other similar loomweights in eastern and central southern England (*ibid* 43). Other pieces from the pit (F54) include two corner pieces and two edge pieces (49) although no other meaningful measurements were able to be made on any of the remaining pieces.

Some other pieces of fired clay recovered from the site in terms of appearance and fabric appear likely or possibly to come from similar loomweights. These were recovered from F38 (sx2) (35), F48 (sx1) (44), F90 (76) and L13 (143).

Fig 10.5 F54 (63) Part of a fired clay triangular loomweight, width 70mm, length of side est c 160-170 mm, corner groove off-centre on the surviving corner edge, rough central groove down the surviving face with a distinct smoothed area between the two surviving perforation openings on the side surface (weight 756g). Fabric: silty (fine sand) clay matrix with rare (incidental) inclusions of small stones, dark grey core and oxidised, orange or brown surfaces.

5.4 Post-Roman finds (medieval, post-medieval and modern)

A number of pottery sherds can be closely-dated to the medieval, post-medieval or modern era. An interesting group of tufa (travertine) stone is also probably associated with the medieval activity here. Not all of the post-Roman brick and tile building material can be closely dated and is discussed as a group.

5.4.1 Medieval pottery

Pottery that can be dated to the medieval period consists of 277 sherds weighing 3313g (EVE 1.60) (Table 7). This is approximately 33% of the whole pottery assemblage by sherd count (no.) and 32% by weight. The great majority of the medieval pottery can be broadly classified as medieval sandy greyware (Fabric 20) which is current in the period c late12th/13th to 14th century. A few rather more sandy oxidised or part oxidised sherds have been classified as Fabric 13 (current c 11th/late11th to 12th century). However, it should be noted that the variation in sandy greywares/coarsewares on occasion makes allocation of sherds between these two fabrics difficult. Rather more certain are a few sherds of Colchester-type ware (Fabric 21A) current during the period of the 13th to early 16th century, although (apart from F105) the sherds here are, or appear to be, Early Colchester-type ware current c 13th

to late 14th century (CAR 7, 108) and consistent with the date range of most of the other medieval pottery. Particular vessel forms present suggest the majority of the medieval pottery is of late 13th to 14th century date (see below).

Fabric	Fabric description	No.	Wt/g.	EVE
13	Early medieval sandywares (general)	4	36	
20	Medieval sandy greywares (general)	266	3198	1.60
21A	Colchester-type ware	7	79	
<i>Total</i>		<i>277</i>	<i>3313</i>	<i>1.60</i>

Table 7 Quantity of medieval pottery by fabric

Small quantities of medieval pottery (up to 12 sherds) were recovered from the linear/ditch features F105 & F108 and pits F111, F113 & F114. The pottery from F105 include sherds of white, slip-painted Colchester-type ware which probably date to the 15th to early 16th century. Single sherds from pits F63 and F99 are probably medieval (Fabric 20), but a Roman date might also be possible (Fabric GX).

Almost all of the medieval pottery recovered comes from silt spread L11 and metalised surface L13. In total there are 169 sherds from L11 with a combined weight of 2139g (EVE 1.02) and from L13 there are 72 sherds with a combined weight of 673g (EVE 0.48). Almost all of this pottery is recorded as Fabric 20. There are two sherds of Fabric 13 and one sherd of Fabric 21A (glazed) among the pottery from L11, while all of the sherds from L13 are recorded as Fabric 20. The pottery vessels that can be recognised include rim sherds from several plain, neckless cooking pots from L11 (106), a single cooking pot rim from L13 (125), and a jug rim and jug handle both from L13 (125 & 138). However, the majority of sherds are from plain bowls/large bowls with flat flanged rims, sometimes with an internal bead/undercut. Sherds from one bowl from L11 (87) are broadly thumbbed on the internal rim bead/overhang. While bowls in Fabric 40 appear at Colchester from the late 12th century, bowls with a broad horizontal flange rim, which make up most of the rim types recovered here, are only common in the late 13th to 14th century (CAR 7, 98). It can be noted that none of these bowls have the down-turned rim also typical of the late 13th to 14th century (*ibid*). Likewise, neckless cooking pots appear to be introduced in the mid to late 13th century, a general pattern seen among the pottery from Danbury and Mill Green as well as at Colchester (CAR 7, 94). Overall this suggests that the medieval pottery assemblage here is primarily of late 13th to 14th century date.

Fig 11.1 (136) Fabric 20 Rim from a flat-rim bowl sandy fabric, grey surface brownish-red core (EVE 0.05) (late 13th to 14th century, CAR 7 98)

Fig 11.2 (86) Fabric 20 Rim from a bowl, broad flat top, triangular section, grey surfaces, sandy grey & brownish-red fabric (EVE 0.05)

Fig 11.3 (87) Rim from a neckless cooking pot sandy grey fabric (EVE 0.06)

Fig 11.4 L11 (87) Fabric 20 Rim from a bowl with flat flange rim, internal lip to rim and broad thumbing on internal lip edge, grey surfaces with sandy grey & brownish-red fabric core (EVE 0.06)

Fig 11.5 L11 (87) Fabric 20 Bowl rim, oxidised (brownish-red) surface, flange (flat) rim bowl (EVE 0.12)

Fig 11.6 L11 (106) Fabric 20 Cooking pot rim, neckless, abraded, grey surfaces and grey sandy fabric (EVE 0.09)

Fig 11.7 L11 (87) Fabric 20 Bowl profile, rim broad flat top with internal lip, grey surface with sandy grey & brownish-red fabric (EVE 0.03)

Fig 11.8 L13 (125) Fabric 20 Rim from a jug, broad handle, abraded, grey surfaces, sandy orange-brown fabric (EVE 0.08)

Fig 11.9 L13 (125) Cooking pot rim, neckless, abraded grey and brown surface, grey fabric core (EVE 0.05)

Fig 11.10 L13 (125) Fabric 20 Bowl rim, flange with flat top, thickened externally, grey surface brownish-red fabric (EVE 0.05)

Fig 11.11 L13 (125) Bowl rim, raised lip around rim edge, quite abraded with orange-brown surface, sandy grey core (EVE 0.06)

5.4.2 Stone

Pieces of mottled white and pale grey-brown, hard, vesicular stone and a single large piece of septaria were recovered from contexts associated with medieval pottery.

The most interesting of the stone is the hard, vesicular stone which is closely associated with the medieval activity here. This can be provisionally identified as a travertine. Travertine that has a particularly vesicular structure are more commonly referred to as tufa and that term is applied here. In total there are 13 pieces of this stone type with a combined weight of 13410 g. The majority of the hard tufa comes from a silt spread L11 (7 pieces weighing 6594g) and a metallated surface L13 (4 pieces weighing 4128g) both associated with medieval pottery. Single pieces come from F113 (also associated with medieval pottery) and F120. A number of relatively flat, slab-like pieces were recovered (F120, L11 & L13) varying in thickness between 40-60 mm, including one large irregular slab-like piece (L13) (Fig 12.1). Large irregular lumps, between 100-120 mm thick were recovered from F120 (Fig 12.2) and L11. That from F120 has a small area of natural pinkish-red and rusty-red colouration in one area of the broken surface. It can be noted that one small-medium size piece from L11 (136) has what appears to be a broad worn groove as if created by wear from wheeled traffic, but this is highly speculative and might be unlikely given the hardness of the stone.

Fig 12.1-2 Large pieces of tufa (travertine): one large, flat slab-like piece from L13 (127) and a large irregular piece from F120 (140)

The single large block of septaria stone (up to 100mm thick and weighing 3578g) was recovered from the silt spread L11.

While septaria is a common, naturally-occurring stone type in north Essex, the tufa must have been imported to the area. This may have been imported as building stone, although another possibility might be that it comes from ship's ballast, and been acquired for reuse, ending up as metallating in the medieval surface here. It can be noted that ship's ballast has been identified among stone recovered from at site at Maldon (143-147 High Street) although there the evidence is of a different nature, being composed of a range of stone types exotic to the area (CAT Report 496, 6.6).

5.4.3 Post-medieval and modern pottery

Small quantities of post-medieval (glazed) earthenware (Fabric 40) or factory produced Staffordshire-type white earthenwares (Fabric 48D) were recovered as single or a few sherds associated with several features. Sherds of Fabric 40 (broadly current from the 16th/17th to 18th/19th century) come from the fill of linear features F32 and F34 and pit F57. Sherds of Fabric 48D (broadly current from the 18th to early 20th century) are associated with ditch/linear features F31, F33, F34 and pits F35 & F57. The quantity of each fabric type is set out in Table 8 below. Of note are parts of two bowls in Fabric 40 recovered from pit F57 (50) (Fig 12.3-4). These are likely to date to the late 17th-18th century. The sherds in Fabric 48D mainly represent serving pottery, primarily in creamware, with pieces from plates, cup and teapots represented.

Fabric	Fabric description	No.	Wt/g.	EVE
40	Pots-medieval (glazed) red earthenwares	9	810	0.95
48D	Staffordshire-type white earthenwares	9	122	0.72
<i>Total</i>		<i>18</i>	<i>932</i>	<i>1.67</i>

Table 8 Quantity of post-medieval & modern pottery by fabric

Fig 12.3 F57 (50) Fabric 40 Bowl, 4 sherds (3 joining), possibly originally with a handle(?) although no handle piece present, simple small collar-like rim (notes: lacks the pad base common to most chamber pots, internal glaze only, no indication of sooting anywhere on pot) pot height 91mm, weight 468g, EVE 0.75 (late 17th to 18th century)

Fig 12.4 F57 (50) Fabric 40 Bowl, second similar bowl (less complete) from same context (internal glaze is slightly lighter in colour) 2 sherds with 1 other not joining but probably also from this pot, pot height 94mm, weight 322g, EVE 0.20 (late 17th to 18th century)

5.4.4 Post-Roman ceramic building material (CBM)

The post-Roman CBM consists of peg-tiles with some brick pieces. It is noted that the fabric of some of the post-Roman CBM, primarily peg-tile pieces, differs from that of the Roman in that commonly there is some prominent visible white/milky quartz or flint in the fabric and especially on the sanded underside.

The largest category of post-Roman CBM consists of pieces from peg-tiles. Apart from a few pieces with refined (modern-type) fabrics (see below), the majority can be broadly dated as medieval or post-medieval although, where associated with more closely-dated pottery this is commonly of medieval (c 13th to 14th century) date. These comprise some 88 pieces with a combined weight of 2613g. The largest groups come from a silt spread (L11) and from a metalised surface (L13) both associated with medieval pottery of 13th to 14th century date. Where present in other features only a few pieces of peg-tiles (between 1-6 pieces) were recovered.

In addition to the peg-tiles, there are a few thicker pieces of tile and brick. One piece of brick (c 40mm thick) was recovered from L11. A piece of brick, distinct from the modern brick below, was recovered from pit F111, also associated with pottery of 13th to 14th century date, and is likely to be of late medieval or early post-medieval date. Likewise there are single pieces of thick tile, presumably floor tile (20mm & 32mm thick) from L11 and from L13.

Probably also to be associated with these thick tiles are two tile pieces from L11 (136). These are moderately thick tile pieces at c 15mm-20mm with visually prominent white quartz and calcified flint inclusions; the combined weight of both pieces is 100g. The thickness suggested a likely Roman date, but the fabric inclusions are similar to that seen in some of the post-Roman peg-tile recovered on the site and a medieval or post-medieval date might be likely for these particular tile piece.

Pieces of modern bricks, post-medieval or modern pantiles and peg-tile with refined fabrics suggesting a modern date were recovered from a number of features: wall foundation F30 (modern brick and peg-tile) linear F31 and F33 (?modern peg-tile), pit F37 (modern brick), F95 (peg-tile & modern brick) and L7 (pantile & modern brick). One near complete peg-tile was recovered from F95 (75) described below.

F95 (75) Peg-tile, near complete as one large piece, light orange-red fabric, fabric relatively refined in the break, occasional small stone, thickness 12-13mm, width 155mm, length >350mm, small peg holes (c 8-10mm dia.) towards top corners, small line of sub-square marks close to upper right peg hole, possibly light taps from the hole punch.

5.5 Other finds

A number of finds were recovered either in small quantities or are not closely-dated to a particular period and these are discussed by category below.

Querns

A number of small-medium sized worn or abraded pieces of imported German (Mayen) lava quernstone were recovered. In total there are 23 pieces weighing 1516g. These come from Roman ditches F39 and F44, and medieval silt layers L11 and L12, and metalled surface L13. Lava quernstones were imported in the Late Saxon and medieval period as well as the Roman period (CAR 2, 75), making it difficult to determine if the lava quern from medieval contexts is in fact of medieval date or residual Roman. Two pieces have tooling marks on the surface. One, from L11 (136), has traces of a pecked surface pattern. The other, from L13 (125), a wedge-shaped piece in cross-section, has one flat surface/face (?grinding surface?) and faint indications of patterned, bi-directional, tooling on the corresponding face. This type of (bi-directional) tooling certainly appears on Roman upper stones (CAR 2, fig 78).

One other stone piece from F44 appears likely to be part of a quern, although this is not entirely clear. This is a small, broad piece of gritstone (about 940mm by 50mm and 20mm thick) with one slightly dished surface that is worn smooth and is possibly part of a saddle quern. Saddle querns appear to have remained in use in Essex until the LIA (Major 2004a, 135-8) and examples in gritstone are known from the Iron Age settlement at Little Waltham (Drury 1978, 110, nos 11.4 & 11.6); see also CAT Report 579. Millstone grit was also used extensively for rotary querns in the later Roman period in Essex (Major 2004b, 284) and was, on occasion, also reused for sharpening stones.

Stone

Apart from the hard tufa (travertine) and single large lock of septaria (see above) the only other type of stone recovered in any quantity is slate. This is almost certainly from Welsh or Cornish quarries, both of which began to export slate from the medieval period but whose products are most typical of the late 18th to early 20th century. Between 2-5 pieces of grey and mauve coloured slate were recovered from gullies F32 (25) and F33 (27), and pit F95 (75). That from F95 is clearly part of a modern roofing slate; the pieces from F33 are associated with modern finds material, while other finds from F32 are more broadly dated as post-medieval.

Glass

Single pieces of glass were recovered from four contexts: gully F34, pit F35, pit F95 & ditch/pit F103. All of these appear to be of post-medieval or modern date. Although that from F103 is associated with finds of Roman date, a piece of clay pipe was also recovered from this context. All of the glass is vessel glass apart from a single piece of window glass from F34 (28).

Nails

There are two pieces from the shaft of iron nails or probable iron nails: one (26g) from F34 (28), associated with modern finds, and one (4g) from F124 (147) associated with finds of Roman date.

Clay tobacco pipes

One or two pieces of clay tobacco pipe were recovered from three features: pit F35, pit F57 and ditch/pit F103. Almost all of these are pieces of pipe stem, the relatively narrow bore to these pieces suggesting an 18th/late 18th to 19th century date. A single pipe bowl with an initialled spur foot was recovered from F57 (50). This can be closely compared with Crummy Type 13 (CAR 5, 52) dated to the early 19th century (c 1810-40). There are pipe makers initials on both sides of the spur, although only one, the letter S is legible, the other being heavily smudged.

Charcoal

Apart from F77 (see above) the only other charcoal recovered is a small piece (2g) from pit F54 (49) which also contained pieces from Iron Age-type (triangular) fired clay loomweights.

Coal/coke

Small, single pieces of coal (individually weighing 4g or less) were recovered from gullies F33 (27) and F34 (28). A single small piece of coal coke was also recovered from F34 (28).

Animal bone

Almost no animal bone was recovered and this presumably reflects soil conditions that are not conducive to the survival of bone. The only recognisable piece (4g) is from a fragmented cattle tooth (the hardest of the bone structures) which came from ditch F90 (76) and was associated with pottery of LIA-early Roman date.

It can be noted that a small quantity of flecks of ?burnt bone (6 pieces weighing <1 g and 20 pieces weighing <2g) were recovered respectively from Roman pit F61 and medieval pit F63.

5.6 The small finds *by Laura Pooley*

Twelve small finds were recovered from seven separate features and unstratified (u/s). For full descriptions see Appendix 3.

Four of the small finds came from modern features (agricultural gully F34, pit F35, ditch F103) and are probably of a modern date. They consisted of a sandstone kerbing block (SF12), fragments of a copper-alloy chain (possibly from a necklace) (SF11) and two fragments of lead (SF8-9). A bronze halfpenny of George III (1760-1820) (SF1) and a probable post-medieval farthing (SF2) were also recovered from subsoil L2.

Five small finds came from medieval features and are likely to be of medieval date. Three iron objects came from medieval silt spread L11, they were a strip (SF4), horseshoe (SF5) and lump (SF6). An unidentified small one copper-alloy object also came from medieval metalling F104 (SF3) and a fragment of iron from pit F111 (SF10).

SF3 F104 (109) Small copper-alloy object in five pieces, largest two joining. Small, very narrow, cast strip, D-shaped cross-section, one end slightly up-turned, main section slightly convex, incomplete at both ends. 26mm long, 3.5mm wide, 2mm thick, 1g.

SF4 L11 (87) Large iron strip, broken and turned in at one end, rounded at the other; three rectangular rivet holes along length, rivet holes 15mm x 10mm in size, spaced 67mm apart. 305mm long, 38mm wide, 20mm thick, 484g.

SF5 L11 (112) Iron horseshoe, complete, one edge broken off but present, heavily corroded. 120mm long, 120mm wide, 10mm thick, 436g.

SF6 L11 (137) Iron lump, appears to have a D-shaped cross-section with one flat surface, broken at one end. 115mm long, 45mm wide, 25mm thick, 235g.

SF10 F111 (120) Corroded and broken fragment, broken away on two sides, curving on other. 56mm long, 30mm wide, 18mm thick, 30g.

No small finds were recovered from Roman features. However, an unstratified iron chisel (SF7) has parallels with Roman mortise chisels (Manning 1985, p23, B35-B37).

SF7 u/s (139) Iron chisel originally socketed onto a wooden handle, socket c 32mm diameter. Socket runs into a rectangular sectioned blade, 20mm wide across cutting edge,

formed by a bevel on one side. Very similar to the Roman mortise chisels, Manning 1985, p23, B35-B37.

6 Environmental assessment

by Lisa Gray MSc MA ACIfA Archaeobotanist

Introduction – aims and objectives

Eighteen samples were presented for assessment. They were taken from a range of features dated as prehistoric, Roman and Medieval.

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

Sampling and processing methods

Samples were taken and processed by Colchester Archaeological Trust. All samples were processed using a Siraf-type flotation device. Flot was collected in a 300-micron mesh sieve then dried. Over 440 litres of soil were sampled and all completely processed.

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

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

At this stage, to allow comparison between samples, numbers have also been estimated but where only a very low number of items are present they have been counted. Identifiable charred wood >4mm in diameter has been separated from charcoal flecks. Fragments this size are easier to break to reveal the cross-sections and diagnostic features necessary for identification and are less likely to be blown or unintentionally moved around the site (Asouti 2006, 31; Smart and Hoffman, 1988, 178-179). Charcoal flecks <4mm diameter have been quantified but not recommended for further analysis unless twigs or roundwood fragments larger than 2mmØ were present.

Results (Appendix 4, Tables 1-6)

The plant remains – seeds and grains

None of these plant macro-remains were preserved by waterlogging or mineralisation. Plant remains were charred or appeared to be dried waterlogged items.

Middle Neolithic samples <9>, <13>, <14>, <15>, <18> and <19>: The author was asked to identify charcoal in F77 (Middle Neolithic pit) and to recommend fragments for radiocarbon dating. Samples <13>, <14>, <15> and <18> contained no charcoal fragments of identifiable size. Samples <9> and <19> contained identifiable fragments. These were identified as oak (*Quercus* sp.), four fragments in sample <9> and one in sample <19>. Further charcoal fragments sent for analysis from F77 (consisting of finds nos. 82, 99 and 131) were also all identified as oak. Oak wood is not suitable for radiocarbon dating because it is very long-lived tree and would give too-wide a possible date range to prove useful.

In addition, sample <15> contained one spelt/three-threshing type bread wheat (*Triticum spelta/aestivum/durum/ turgidum*) grain. Sample <9> contained low numbers of dried waterlogged blackberry/raspberry (*Rubus fruticosus/idaeus*) seeds. Dried waterlogged/possibly modern root/rhizome fragments were abundant in each sample.

Late Iron Age samples <5> and <8>: Both samples contained low numbers of charcoal flecks and abundant dried waterlogged/modern root/rhizome fragments. Sample <8> contained one dried waterlogged lime tree (*Tilia* sp.) fruit.

Early Roman sample <20>: This sample contained low numbers of identifiable charcoal fragments, one charred spelt/free-threshing type grains and abundant dried waterlogged/modern root rhizome fragments.

Roman samples <3>, <6>, <11> and <17>: Samples <3>, <6> and <17> contained nothing but charcoal flecks and root/rhizome fragments. Sample <11> contained one spelt/free-threshing type grain, two hulled straight barley grains and one oat grain.

Medieval samples <7>, <10> and <16>: Samples <7> and <10> contain low to moderate quantities of identifiable wood. Charcoal flecks were present in each. One charred, possibly twisted hulled barley (*Hordeum distichon/vulgare*) grain was found in sample <7>.

Undated sample <12>: This was the most productive sample of all taken at this site. Abundant charred grains of wheat with occasional oat and barley grains were found. This sample also contained moderate quantities of identifiable charcoal fragments and abundant dried waterlogged/modern root/rhizome fragments.

Fauna

Faunal remains were only present in low numbers in two samples. Earthworm cocoons were found in sample <5>. Terrestrial mollusca were found in samples <7> and <15>.

Inorganic remains

No inorganic artefactual remains were found in any sample.

Discussion

Biases in recovery, residuality, contamination

Nothing with regards biases in recovery, residuality or contamination was highlighted for any of these samples. Dried waterlogged/modern root/rhizome fragments were moderate to abundant in every sample these can aerate the soils causing bioturbation and creating preservation conditions suitable for charred plant remains and robust uncharred and unmineralised seeds. The faunal remains present can also cause bioturbation but were present in low number in these samples so it is possible that bioturbation in this manner was no a significant factor.

Quality and type of preservation

Preservation of these plant remains was by charring and possibly anaerobically. Charring of plant macrofossils occurs when plant material is heated under ‘...reducing conditions...’ where oxygen is largely excluded (Boardman and Jones 1990, 2) leaving a carbon skeleton resistant to biological and chemical decay (English Heritage 2011,17). These conditions can occur in a charcoal clamp, the centre of a bonfire or pit or in an oven or when a building burns down with the roof excluding the oxygen from the fire (Reynolds, 1979, 57). The dried waterlogged plant remains could be intrusive.

Significance of the samples and recommendations for further work

A recent study of intrusion and residuality in the archaeobotanical record for central and southern England (Pelling *et al* 2015) has highlighted the problem of assigning solitary or scarce charred plant macro-remains, such as those in samples <7>, <11> and <15>, to the dated contexts they were taken from because it is possible that these durable

charred plant remains survived being moved between contexts by human action and bioturbation so cannot be properly interpreted unless radiocarbon dates are gained from the plant macro-remains themselves. That is the only way to secure a genuine date for the charred plant macro-remains like these (Pelling *et al* 2015, 96).

However, sample <12> contains many charred grains so further analysis of this sample may be useful. As it is currently undated, these grains may also be suitable for dating. Charcoal fragments in samples <7>, <10>, <11>, <12> and <20> may also be identifiable and suitable for radiocarbon dating if required.

7 Discussion

Archaeological excavation at St Andrew's Road, Weeley revealed a significant multi-phased site with evidence of prehistoric, Late Iron Age/Roman, medieval and modern activity.

Prehistoric

Two features dated to the prehistoric period. Pit/tree-throw F67 dated to the Early Neolithic (or possibly Mesolithic) period and might suggest a phase of Neolithic tree-clearance and Neolithic pit F77 contained a sherd of Middle Neolithic Peterborough Ware pottery and was charred wood radiocarbon dated to the mid to late 4th millennium BC. These two features, together with a small number of residual Neolithic pottery sherds and pieces of worked flint indicates activity on the development site in the Neolithic period.

Late Iron Age/Roman

Two phases of activity on the development site date to the Late Iron Age/Early Roman and Roman periods. The first occurred in the Late Iron Age/Early Roman period (mid 1st century BC to the mid/late 1st/2nd century AD) and included at least 15 ditches/gullies and a number of pits and postholes/stakeholes. The ditches appear to divide the landscape into at least one small semi-circular enclosure with surrounding field boundaries presumably for agricultural production.

In the Roman period (2nd to 3rd century), the earlier irregular field-system was replaced with a rectilinear system which slightly deviated from a north/south east/west alignment. This would have defined at least one field to the west of F39 and potentially five to the east. Ditch F39 most likely continues to the south of the excavation area as ditches F19 in evaluation trench T4 and F18 in T6 (CAT Report 982), covering a combined distance of 87m across the centre of the development site.

Previous archaeological investigations around Weeley during the construction of the A133 Little Clacton to Weeley by-pass revealed a small number of Late Iron Age and Roman features including ditches, pits, postholes and cremations indicating Roman settlement in the vicinity (Wade and Havis, 2008). Interestingly, excavations at Dead Lane, Little Clacton, over 3km to the south of the development site revealed evidence of an irregular Late Iron Age/Early Roman field-system which was replaced in the 2nd century significantly reordering the landscape (*ibid*, 37 & 55). This is very similar to what appears to have occurred at St Andrew's Road and may be indicative of changes over the wider landscape in this period.

Although no structural evidence was present, the finds assemblage, especially the loomweights, quernstones and pottery vessels, would certainly suggest the presence of a settlement in close proximity to the development site.

Medieval agriculture

After the Roman period, activity on the development site ceased until the late 13th to 14th centuries when a large metalled ground-hollow was constructed on the eastern edge of the excavation area. This is likely to be an erosion hollow(s) or natural dips in

the landscape that were utilised by local medieval farmers for agricultural purposes. Lining the hollows with compacted gravel would have encouraged rainwater to collect in them, thus forming watering holes for livestock. This is significant as it is indicative of the presence of a previously unknown medieval farm close to the development site, possibly in the field to the east, and possibly associated with the deserted medieval village (EHER 3028) thought to exist c 700m southeast close to Weeley Hall and St Andrew's Church. The presence of wheel-ruts in the metalled surface and evidence of repair suggests that the watering hole was being monitored by the farmer, who presumably carried out maintenance when water-levels were low enough to reveal damage to the surface.

9 Acknowledgements

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

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11 Abbreviations and glossary

Bronze Age	period c 2500- 700 BCE
CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
ClfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
context	specific location of finds on an archaeological site
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 to 400BC
Iron Age (Middle)	Middle Iron Age, period from c 400 to 100BC
Iron Age (Late)	Late Iron Age (LIA), period from c 100 to 50 BC to Roman invasion of AD 43
layer (L)	distinct or distinguishable deposit (layer) of material
medieval	period from AD 1066 to c AD 1500
modern	period from c AD 1800 to the present
natural	geological deposit undisturbed by human activity
Neolithic	period from c 4000 to 2500 BC
Neolithic (Early-Middle)	Early-Middle Neolithic, period from c 4000 to 2900 BC
NGR	National Grid Reference
post-medieval	from c AD 1500 to c 1800
prehistoric	pre-Roman
residual	something out of its original context, eg a Roman coin in a modern pit
Roman	the period from AD 43 to c AD 410
section	(abbreviation sx or Sx) vertical slice through feature/s or layer/s
wsi	written scheme of investigation

12 Contents of archive

Finds: Six boxes of finds

Paper and digital record

One A4 document wallet containing:

The report (CAT Report 1161)

ECC evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation

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

Site digital photos and log, architectural plans, attendance register, risk assessment

13 Archive deposition

The paper and digital archive is currently held by the Colchester Archaeological Trust at Roman Circus House, Roman Circus Walk, Colchester, Essex CO2 7GZ, but will be permanently deposited with Colchester Museum under accession code COLEM: 2016.54.

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Date: 12.9.2017

revised: 03.7.2018

Appendix 1 Context list

Context	Findings	Description	Soil description	Findings date	Context date
L1	-	Topsoil	Loose, dry, medium grey/brown, sandy-silt with common stones and occasional chalk.	-	Modern
L2	58▲, 59▲	Subsoil	Soft, dry, medium brown, sandy-silty clay with occasional charcoal and stone.	-	-
L3	-	Natural	Soft, dry, medium orange/brown, sandy-silt with occasional stone.	-	-
L4-L6	-	EVALUATION	-	-	-
L7	26	Demolition layer over foundations F30	Firm, dry, medium yellow/grey/brown, sandy-silt with some loam, flecks of charcoal and CBM, gravel and stone.	L19-E20C	Modern
L8	-	Floor associated with building F30	Firm-hard, dry, light yellow/brown sandy-silty clay with flecks of charcoal and CBM, occasional stone.		Modern
L9	34, 33◇	Fill of ditch F44	See F44	2C	Roman
L10	-	Dump layer for ground levelling over L11	Medium mottled yellow/orange/grey/brown sandy-silty clay, flecks of charcoal and CBM, common stones.	-	Modern
L11	86, 87, 88◇, 106, 112, 136, 137▲	Silt spread (fill of a large hollow) – south spread	Soft, moist, medium grey sandy-silt with some clay, charcoal flecks, common stones.	c 13-14/15C	Medieval
L12	104, 126	Silt spread (fill of a large hollow) – north spread	Soft dry, medium grey/brown sandy-silt, with common stones.	E/M2-4C	Medieval (same context as L11/F99)
L13	95, 125, 127▲, 138, 143	Metalled surface within eroded hollow F123	Medium grey silt with abundant stone & occasionally pottery.	c 13-14/15C	Medieval
F29	22	Pit	Firm, dry, medium orange/mottled grey silty-clay, flecks of charcoal, CBM and manganese, and occasional stone	Med-p-med, c 1300+	?Modern
F30	24	Wall foundation	Modern wall foundations formed of soft red brick, off white mortar and very occasional septaria fragments.	19-E20C	Modern
F31	23	Agricultural linear, E-W	Friable, moist, medium orange/mottled grey sandy-silt, flecks of charcoal and CBM, occasional stone.	L18-E20C	Modern
F32	25	Agricultural linear, E-W	Firm, dry, light-medium grey/brown silty-clay, flecks of charcoal, CBM and manganese, occasional stone.	P-med (c 17-18C) / mod	Modern
F33	27	Agricultural linear, E-W	Firm, moist, medium orange/grey/brown sandy-silt.	L18-E20C	Modern
F34	28, 29◇	Agricultural linear, E-W	Soft, moist, medium grey/brown sandy-silt, flecks of charcoal, CBM and manganese, occasional stones.	L18-19/E20 C	Modern
F35	30	Pit associated with wall	Loose, dry, black charcoal and ash.	L18/19-E20C	Modern

Context	Findings	Description	Soil description	Findings date	Context date
		foundation F30			
F36	31	Agricultural linear, E-W	Soft, dry, medium grey/brown silt with charcoal flecks	P-med/ mod	Modern
F37	32	Pit	Loose, soft, dry, dark grey/brown loam with flecks of charcoal, CBM and mortar, common stone.	L18-E20C	Modern
F38	35, 38,40	Curved ditch	Firm, moist, medium grey/brown sandy-silt with charcoal flacks, occasional stones.	M1-2/3C	Roman
F39	36◇, 37, 41, 42, 51▲, 52, 53	Ditch NW-SE	Firm, dry, light-medium grey/brown sandy-silt, flecks of charcoal and manganese, occasional large-medium stones.	L2-E/M3C, plus intrusive peg-tile	Roman
F40	-	?Agricultural linear, E-W	Soft, moist, medium grey silty-clay, charcoal flecks, rare stone.	-	?Modern
F41	39	Post hole adjacent to F40	Soft, moist, light grey silty-clay.	L1C BC-M 1C AD	LIA/Early Roman
F42	89	Ditch	Friable, dry, medium grey/brown/mottled with orange sandy-silt, rare charcoal flecks, occasional stone.	Rom	Roman
F43	90	Ditch NW-SE	Friable, dry, medium grey/brown sandy-silt, occasional stone.	M-L1C?	Early Roman
F44	33◇, 34, 78, 79	Ditch	Firm, moist, dark grey/brown sandy-silty loam with frequent stone.	M1-2/E3C	Roman
F45	47	Curvilinear gully	Soft, moist, medium grey/brown sandy-silt, rare daub and charcoal flecks	M-L1C AD	Early Roman
F46	-	Ditch	Firm, moist, medium orange/grey sandy-silty loam, charcoal flecks, occasional stone	-	?Roman
F47	43	Ditch	Firm, moist, light grey/mottled orange silty-clay, flecks of charcoal and CBM, occasional stone,	IA/MIA-LIA/E Rom	?LIA/Early Roman
F48	44, 45, 46	Gully	Soft, moist, medium grey/brown, sandy-silt with some clay, flecks of charcoal and daub, occasional stone.	LIA-c 50 AD	LIA
F49	-	Stake-hole	Soft, moist, medium grey/brown silty-clay, flecks of charcoal and daub.	-	-
F50	-	Stake-hole	Soft, moist, medium grey/brown silty-clay, flecks of charcoal and daub.	-	-
F51	-	Stake-hole	Soft, moist, medium grey/brown silty-clay, flecks of charcoal and daub.	-	-
F52	-	Stake-hole	Soft, moist, medium grey/brown silty-clay, flecks of charcoal and daub.	-	-
F53	-	Ditch E-W	Firm, moist, medium grey/brown sandy-silt with 40% stones.	-	Roman (see evaluation)
F54	48, 49▲, 63▲, 64◇, 70	Pit	Firm, moist, medium orange/grey sandy-silty loam, with occasional charcoal flecks and frequent daub flecks	L1C BC-E 1C AD	LIA
F55	-	Pit	Soft, moist, medium grey/brown sand with some clay, charcoal flecks, rare stone.	-	-
F56	-	Ditch	Soft, moist, medium grey/brown/mottled with orange sand with some clay, rare flecks of charcoal and daub, rare stone.	-	?Roman

Context	Findings	Description	Soil description	Findings date	Context date
F57	50	Pit	Loose/soft, dry, dark grey/brown/black loam.	E19C	Modern
F58	-	Pit	Friable, dry, light-medium yellow/grey/ brown silt with some clay, occasional stone.	-	-
F59	54	Pit	Very firm, dry medium-dark grey/brown sandy-silt with charcoal flecks, occasional stones.	LIA/E Rom	LIA/Early Roman
F60	-	Pit	Firm, dry, medium grey/brown sandy-silt with rare charcoal flecks	-	-
F61	55, 56◇	Pit	Fill 1 (top): friable, dry, medium grey/brown sandy-silt, with flecks of charcoal and occasional stones. Fill 2 (bottom): very firm, dry, medium grey/brown sandy-silt, with flecks of charcoal and some charcoal pieces	Rom (2-3/4C?)	Roman
F62	-	Ditch N-S	Firm, moist, light orange/grey sandy-silt, <1% stone	-	?Roman
F63	57◇, 60	Pit	Soft, moist, dark yellow/brown sandy-silt with charcoal flecks, rare stones.	med+	Medieval+
F64	-	Pit	Soft, moist, medium yellow/mottled grey/ brown sandy-silt with rare charcoal flecks, rare stones.	-	-
F65	-	Pit/tree-throw	Friable, dry, medium grey/brown/mottled with orange silty-clay.	-	-
F66	-	Tree-throw	Firm, moist, orange/grey/brown sandy-silt, <1% stone.	-	-
F67	61	Tree throw	Firm, moist, medium orange/grey/brown sandy-silt, 1% stone	Late Mesolithic/ Early Neolithic	Late Mesolithic/ Early Neolithic
F68	-	Pit/posthole	Soft, moist, medium grey/brown sandy-silt, rare charcoal flecks, rare stone	-	-
F69	-	Pit	Soft, dry, medium grey/brown sandy-silt, occasional charcoal flecks, occasional stone	-	-
F70	-	Pit/posthole	Soft, moist, medium grey/brown sandy-silt with rare stone.	-	-
F71	-	Pit	Friable, dry, medium grey/brown sandy-silt with rare stones.	-	-
F72	-	Pit	Friable, dry medium grey/brown sandy-silt with rare stones.	-	-
F73	69	Gully NW-SE	Soft, moist, medium grey/brown sandy-silt, with occasional stones.	Rom	Roman
F74	62	Pit/Tree-throw	Firm, moist, medium orange/grey/brown sandy-silt, 1% stones	?IA	?Iron Age
F75	-	Pit	Firm, dry, light orange/grey sandy-silty loam	-	-
F76	-	Pit	Firm, dry, light orange/grey sandy-silty loam with occasional stone	-	-
F77	68◇, 80, 81, 82, 83, 96, 97▲, 98, 99, 100, 101◇, 107◇, 108◇, 131, 132, 133, 134◇, 135.	Pit	Firm, dry, medium grey/brown silty-clay with charcoal flecks, occasional stones	Neolithic (middle) c 3300-2700 BC	Middle Neolithic

Context	Findings	Description	Soil description	Findings date	Context date
F78	65	Pit	Firm, dry-moist, light, grey/brown silty-clay, with flecks of charcoal and daub.	E/M-L1C	Early Roman
F79	62, 66	Pit	Firm, dry-moist, light grey silty-clay with flecks of charcoal and daub.	M1/L1-2C	Roman
F80	67	Pit/posthole	Friable, dry, medium grey/brown silty-clay with rare stones.	Rom	Roman
F81	-	Pit/posthole	Firm, moist, medium orange/grey sandy-silty loam.	-	-
F82	-	Pit/posthole	Firm, moist medium orange/grey sandy-silty loam.	-	-
F83	-	Pit/posthole	Firm, moist, medium orange/grey sandy-silty loam.	-	-
F84	-	Pit	Medium, mottled orange/grey silt with some clay, rare stones	-	-
F85	72	Posthole	Loose, dry, medium grey/brown sandy-silt, rare charcoal flecks, occasional stone	Rom	Roman
F86	-	Posthole	Firm, dry, medium grey/brown sandy-silt.	-	-
F87	-	Posthole	Firm, dry, medium grey/brown sandy-silt.	-	-
F88	-	Posthole	Firm, dry, medium grey/brown sandy-silt.	-	-
F89	71	Posthole	Soft, dry, light grey/brown sandy-silt with charcoal and daub flecks, occasional stone	Rom?	Roman?
F90	76, 77, 85	Ditch	Firm, moist, medium orange/grey/brown silty-clay, 5% stone.	M-L1/E2C	Early Roman
F91	-	Posthole	Soft, dry, medium grey sandy-silt, with charcoal flecks	-	-
F92	-	VOID	-	-	-
F93	73, 148	Ditch	Firm, dry, medium orange/grey/brown silty-loam.	M1-E2C	Roman
F94	74	Pit/tree-throw	Friable, dry, medium orange/mottled grey/brown sandy-silty clay.	2-3C	Roman
F95	75	Pit	Soft, moist, medium brown silty-clay with flecks of CBM	19-E20C	Modern
F96	84	Ditch	Firm, dry, light orange/grey silty-loam.	M-L1C?	Early Roman
F97	-	Ditch	Loose, moist, light grey silty-clay.	-	-
F98	141	Ditch N-S	Firm, dry, medium orange/grey/brown silty-clay.	M1-L1/E2C	Early Roman
F99	91	Probably part of silt spread L11 (fill of hollow)	Soft, medium grey silty-clay.	c 13-14C	Medieval
F100	92, 93, 105, 113	Pit	Hard, dry, light grey silty-loam with occasional flecks of charcoal and daub.	M2-4C (?L3-M4C)	Roman
F101	-	Pit	Hard, dry, light grey silty-loam with occasional flecks of charcoal and daub.	-	-
F102	94	Pit	Hard, dry, light grey silty-loam with occasional daub flecks and frequent gravel	-	-
F103	102, 103	Ditch	Hard, dry, medium grey/brown silty clay with 5% charcoal, <5% pot, <15% stone, <5% gravel	P-med (L18-19C?)	Modern
F104	109▲, 124	Metalled surface within	Hard, dry, medium grey/brown silty-clay with frequent stone making up	M3-4C	Roman

Context	Findings	Description	Soil description	Findings date	Context date
		eroded hollow	more than 80% of the structure. Roman finds but part of metalled surface L13 seen further to the south.		
F105	110, 111	Ditch NW-SE	Firm, dry, medium orange/grey silty-clay, >1% stone.	c 15-16C	Medieval, 15th-early 16th
F106	115, 121◇	Ditch	Firm, dry, medium orange/grey silty-clay, >1% stone	E-M/M1C	Early Roman
F107	122, 123◇	Pit	Soft, medium grey/brown sandy-silt with rare charcoal flecks, 30% stone	M1-2/3C	Roman
F108	114	Probably part of silt fill L11	Soft, moist, medium grey silt-clay, rare charcoal flecks, rare stone	c 13-14C	Medieval
F109	116, 117, 118	Ditch	Firm, dry, medium-dark orange/grey/brown clayey-silt with <10% charcoal flecks, <5% stone	Rom (M1-E2/2C)	Early Roman
F110	119	Ditch	Firm, dry, medium orange/grey/brown clay with <5% stones.	IA/MIA-LIA/E Rom	?LIA/Early Roman
F111	120, 129	Pit/Erosion hole in metalled surface	Firm, dry, medium orange/grey silty-clay, occasional stones.	c 13-14C	Medieval
F112	142, 149	Gully	Soft, moist, medium grey silty-clay, rare charcoal flecks, 30% stones.	L1C BC-M1C AD	LIA
F113	128	Pit/Erosion hole in metalled surface	Soft, moist, dark mottled yellow/grey sandy-silty clay, 5% gravel and 10% stones.	c 13-14C	Medieval
F114	130	Pit/Erosion hole in metalled surface	Soft, moist, medium mottled orange/grey sandy-silty clay, 20% stone.	c 13-14C	Medieval
F115	-	Pit	Firm, dry-moist, light-medium orange/grey/ brown silty-clay with charcoal flecks.	-	-
F116	-	Probably part of silt fill L11	Soft, moist, light orange/grey silty-clay with rare charcoal flecks, occasional stones.	-	-
F117	-	Wheel rut	Soft, moist, medium grey sandy-silt.	-	?Medieval
F118	-	Wheel rut	Soft, moist, medium grey sandy-silt.	-	?Medieval
F119	-	Gully/wheel rut?	Firm, dry, medium grey clay, with charcoal flecks	-	-
F120	140▲	Pit/Erosion hole in metalled surface	Firm, moist, medium grey clay with charcoal flecks.	(med?)	?Medieval
F121	144	Gully	Firm, dry, medium grey/brown silty-clay, <10% gravel, <15% stones and 1% pot.	Rom	Roman
F122	145, 146◇	Pit	Firm, dry, grey/brown/black clay with charcoal flecks	M-L1C AD	Early Roman
F123	-	Erosion hollow	Soft, moist, medium mottled orange/grey sandy-silty clay, with charcoal flecks, common stone.	-	-
F124	147	Pit	Soft, moist, medium grey/brown sandy-silt with occasional stone.	2-4C	Roman

Context	Finds	Description	Soil description	Finds date	Context date
F125	-	Posthole	Soft, moist, medium grey/brown sandy-silt.	-	-
F126	151	Gully	Soft, moist-wet, grey clay, with charcoal flecks	M-L1C	Early Roman
F127	150	Posthole	Soft, moist, medium grey/brown silt, with flecks of charcoal and daub.	Rom	Roman
F128	-	Posthole	Soft, moist, medium grey/brown silt with daub flecks.	-	-

▲ Small find, ◇ environmental sample

Appendix 2 Bulk finds list

CBM=ceramic building material; RBT=Roman brick/tile; RB=Roman brick; RT=Roman tile; PT=peg-tile; PAN=pantile; BR=brick
SV=same vessel; OR=orange-red; FS=fine sand; F-MS=fine-medium sand, <>=recovered from bulk sample processing

Context	Context type	Find no.	Find type	Find period	Fabric/ type	Description	Form	No.	Wt/g	EVE (100=1 EVE)	Abr/ Burnt	Finds Spot date
F29	Pit, probably modern	22	CBM	Med/p-med	OR F-MS	12mm thick	PT	1	18			c 1300+
F30	Wall foundation, modern	24	CBM	mod		Coarse, 60mm thick, probably a stock brick, some white lime mortar	BR	1	860			19-E20C
			CBM	mod		Red, sandy 110 x 65mm thick, not frogged, some white lime mortar	BR	1	1554			18/19-E20C
F31	Agricultural linear, modern	23	CBM	(mod)	OR-FS	Quite refined fabric, probably modern	PT	2	52			Mod?
			Pot	mod	48D	Creamware rim, tea cup/small bowl		1	2	5		L18-E20C
F32	Agricultural linear, modern	25	CBM	P-med/ mod	O-FS	Misc tile pieces, recognisable pieces are from pan-tiles (late 17th-19th century+)	PAN	6	154			P-med/mod
			Pot	p-med	40	Small sherd, internal glaze (dated L16/17-18/19C)		1	2			c 17-18C
			Stone	P-med?	slate	One large and several smaller piece, one in mauve slate (others grey)		5	238			P-med
F33	Agricultural linear, modern	27	CBM	Med/p-med	OR FS	Fine ?refined fabric suggests late date	PT	9	158			18-19C?
			Coal	p-med/mod		Small piece, probably p-med or modern		1	4			P-med/mod
			Pot	mod	48D	Part of a creamware dish/plate		2	4			L18-E20C
			Stone	P-med/mod?	slate	Grey slate		2	30			P-med/mod?
F34	Agricultural linear, modern	28	Coal	P-med?		Very small piece		1	2			P-med/mod?
			Coke	P-med/ mod		Small piece of coal coke		1	1			P-med/mod
			Fe		Nail?	Probably the corroded (square) shaft from an iron nail (broken in two pieces)		1	26			
			Glass	P-med/mod?	BG	Slightly opaque thin flat glass piece, window glass, probably relatively modern		1	1			P-med/mod?
			Pot	mod	48D	Creamware plate/dish rim (dated 18th/L18th-19th/early 20 century)		1	14	12		L18-19/E20 C
			Pot	p-med	40	Internal glaze		2	18			c 17-18C
F35	Pit, modern	30	Clay pipe	mod		Plain stem pieces (bore c 1.5-2mm)		2	10			18-19C
			Glass	mod	DG	Dark green glass, bottle base		1	322			L18-19C
			Pot	mod	48D	Creamware ?teapot lid, burnt		1	18			L18/19-E20C
F36	Agricultural linear, modern	31	CBM	P-med/mod			1	24		(A)	P-med/ mod	
F37	Pit, modern	32	CBM	mod		Slightly coarse brick, dirty yellow/red fabric 110 x 65mm thick – stock brick		1	1090			L18-E20C
			CBM	mod		Soft red brick 105 x 65mm		1	1370			c 18-19/E20 C
F38 sx2	Curvilinear ditch	35	CBM	Rom	OR FS	Quite abraded	RBT	1	26		A	Rom
			Fired clay			Quite well fired, silty grey fabric red-brown oxidised surface, fine silty/fine sand fabric, one with area of flat surface, could be part of a loomweight		2	88		(A)	LIA/E Rom?
			Pot	Rom	HZ	Grey - Roman		1	10		A	M1-2/3C
			Pot	Rom	GX	Some concreted sandy material adhering to surfaces		2	18		A	Rom

Context	Context type	Find no.	Find type	Find period	Fabric/ type	Description	Form	No.	Wt/g	EVE (100=1 EVE)	Abr/ Burnt	Find Spot date	
F38 sx3		40	Pot	Rom	GX	Small abraded greywares sherds from a small jar/bowl		2	2		A	Rom	
		38	Burnt stone		flint				2	12			
F39	Ditch, Roman	51	Quern	Rom	lava	Broken, irregular pieces from an imported (German) lava quern, max surviving thickness 40 mm		6	444			Rom	
F39 sx1		37	CBM	Med/ p-med?			Very small piece of tile, 12mm thick, probably peg-tile	PT?	1	8			Possibly med/ p-med
			Pot	Rom	RCW		Misc abraded sherds		3	20		A	M-L1C/ E2C
			Pot	Rom	GX			Cam 218	2	8		A	M1-E2C
F39 sx2		41	CBM	Rom	OR F-MS		fragments	RBT	2	48		A	Rom
			Pot	LIA/E Rom	RCW		Contains dark grog		1	4		A	E/M-L1C
			Pot	Rom	GX		Sherd and misc fragments		5	9		(A)	Rom
			Pot?	IA?	HMS G		Sandy thick sherd, rough on one side, but possibly surface flaked away, grey sandy fabric		1	38			IA/LIA-E Rom?
			42	Flint	Prehist		Flint flake, hard hammer, 5% cortex		1				
F39 sx3		52 lower fill	Fired clay				Dark grey core orange-brown abraded margins, moderate fine-coarse sand		1	8		A	
	Pot		Rom	GX				3	12	5	A	Rom	
	Pot		Rom?	GX		Sandy sherd		1	2		A	Rom?	
	53	Pot	Rom	BAEG		Samian quite abraded sherds from a Dr 31 bowl	Dr 31	4	104	11	A	L2-E/M3C	
		Pot	Rom	GX		Includes small rim sherd – small jar, slightly concave/ lid seated	jar	3	8	7	(A)	Rom	
		Pot	Rom	HZ		Small sherd		1	4		(A)	M1-2/3 C	
F41	Posthole, LIA/Early Roman	39	Pot	LIA	GTW			1	8		(A)	L1C BC-M 1C AD	
F42	Ditch, Roman	89	Pot	LIA/ Rom	GTW	Small sherd with grog-temper		1	6			LIA/E Rom	
			Pot	Rom		Small sandy grey sherd, quite abraded		1	1		A	Rom	
F43	Ditch, Roman	90 lower fill	Pot	Rom	RCW	Very abraded, red-brown fabric with some inclusions, probably RCW		1	10		A	M-L1C?	
F44 (L9)	Ditch, Roman	34	CBM	Rom			RT	1	60		A		
			CBM	Rom	OR MS		Up to 20mm thick, but possibly PT	UKN	1	14			Rom/ p-Rom?
			CBM	Rom	OR F-MS		Irregular abraded piece	RBT	1	22		A	Rom
			Pot	Rom	DJ		Buff sherds, concreted sand adhering		6	28		A	M1-2C
			Pot	Rom	GX				3	76		A	Rom
			Pot	(Rom)	UKN		Sandy with prominent quartz sand and some red grog		1	16		A	(Rom)
			Pot	Rom	BACG		Very abraded base, concreted sandy clay adhering		1	46		A	Rom 2C
			Pot	Rom	HZ				1	62		A	M1-2C
			Quern	(Rom)	lava		Quern, small abraded lump		1	16		A	(Rom)
			Quern?	(Rom)	gritstone		Quern? Small piece of gritstone, one flat smooth worn surface (slightly dished) 20mm thick, 940 x 50mm) Note: Possibly part of a saddle quern - saddle querns were in use in Essex from the Neolithic-Iron Age (Major 2004, 135-8) and examples in gritstone are known from the Iron Age settlement at Little Waltham (Drury 1978, 110, nos 11.4 & 11.6) also see CAT Report 579 February 2011		1	76			

Context	Context type	Find no.	Find type	Find period	Fabric/ type	Description	Form	No.	Wt/g	EVE (100=1 EVE)	Abr/ Burnt	Finds Spot date
F44 sx1	Ditch, Roman	78	Pot	Rom	HZ			1	46			M1-2/E3C
			Pot	Rom	GX	Reed-rim bowl similar to Cam 41	Cam 41	1	16	11		M-L1C
F44 sx2		79	Pot	LIA/Rom	RCW	Bead rim probably from a deep bowl	Bowl?	1	6	4	A	E/M-L1C
F45	Curvilinear gully, Early Roman	47	Pot	LIA/Rom	RCW			1	4			M-L1C AD
F47	Ditch, LIA/Early Roman?	43	Fired clay			Fine sandy black/dark grey fabric (see F110 (119))		1	10		A	IA/MIA-LIA/E Rom
F48 sx1	Gully, LIA	44	Fired clay	IA/E Rom		Inc piece with surface and round void through fabric, probably part of a loomweight; moderately hard sandy fabric		2	44			IA/MIA-E Rom
			Pot	Rom?	GX	Soft sandy fabric (brown oxidised)		1	10		A	
F48 sx2		45	Pot	LIA	GTW	Thick sherd from a large jar/ storage jar		1	32			LIA-C 50 AD
			Pot	LIA	GTW	SV , everted rim, rim top slightly thickened	Jar/ bowl	3	10	6		LIA-C 50 AD
F54	Pit, LIA	48	Fired clay			Small group of fired clay pieces, slightly abraded, irregular, moderately fine sandy fabric, brown & brownish-red		5	88			
			Fired clay		OR MS	Orange sandy fabric – visually could possibly be tile fabric but appears much too soft		3	6			
			Pot	LIA	GTW	Base of a large jar (HM WT) thick walled		4	292			L1C BC-E1C AD
			Pot	LIA	GTW	Sherd, grey surfaces WT		1	4			c E-M1C AD
			Pot	LIA	GTW	Base edge sherd Cam 210/Cam 211		1	10			L1C BC-E1C AD
		49	Charcoal			Small piece of charcoal		1	2			
		Fired clay	IA			Pieces from fired clay from triangular loomweights, 9 pieces (1086g) (abraded) in a silty (fine sand) clay matrix with rare stones includes 2 corner pieces, 2 edge pieces & and one piece with perforation groove (corner broken away) further 7 small abraded (rounded) pieces/ fragments of fired clay (38 g) – Iron Age-E Rom. No complete measurable edges, one corner in excess of 60mm across.		9	1124		A	IA/E Rom (prob MIA-LIA/ER)
63	Fired clay	IA			Pieces from fired clay from triangular loomweights in a silty (fine sand) clay matrix with rare stones. Includes one end piece with parts of two perforations (one at each corner), width 70mm, length of side est c 160/170mm. It has a corner ?groove off-centre on the surviving corner with a rough central groove down the surviving face. There is a distinct smoothed area between the two perforations on the side surface (wt 756g). Five other corner pieces four with perforation voids (one with two voids) individual perforation diameters vary from about 10mm up to 20mm. 11 main pieces in all (2348g) with 6 other small pieces/ fragments (30g). Not so abraded as find F54 (49).		11	2378		(A)		
70	Pot	LIA	GTW		Base from a bowl/jar with footing	Bowl/jar	11	66		A	LIA, c E-M 1C	
F57	Pit, modern	50	Clay pipe	p-med		Bowl with spur foot, initialled, S on one side other side initial smudged, Crummy Type 13 – early 19th century (c		1	6			E19C

Context	Context type	Find no.	Find type	Find period	Fabric/ type	Description	Form	No.	Wt/g	EVE (100=1 EVE)	Abr/ Burnt	Finds Spot date
						1810-1840)						
			Clay pipe	p-med		Small piece of stem, narrow bore c late 18th-19th century?		1	2			c L18-19C
			Pot	p-med	40	Bowl, part pot, 4 sherds, 3 joining together, possibly originally with a handle(?) although no handle piece present, note: lacks the pad base common to most chamber pots, internal glaze, simple small collar-like rim, note: no indication of sooting anywhere on pot, height 91mm (dated L17th-18th century)	bowl	4	468	75		c L17-18C
			Pot	p-med	40	Much of a bowl, similar to other (more complete) from same context, one other non-joining sherd probably also from this pot, although the internal glaze is slightly lighter in colour, height 94mm (dated L17th-18th century)		2	322	20		c L17-18C
			Pot	mod	48D	Creamware/pearlware teapot rim and complete spout, hand painted (dated probably late 18th-19th century)		3	70	48		L18-19C
			Pot	mod	48D	Creamware plate/dish rim (dated 18th/L18th-19th/early 20th century)		1	14	7		L18-19/E20 C
F59	Pit, LIA/Early Roman	54	Pot	LIA/E Rom	HD			1	2			LIA/E Rom
F61	Pit, Roman	55	Bone			Few flecks of burnt (white) bone(?)		6	<1			
			Pot	Rom	GX	Sherds from a small plain dish (dog dish-type), sherds from rim & base, most missing		13	84	6		Rom (2-3/4C?)
			Pot	Rom	GX	Sherd from a different pot from this context		1	20			Rom
F63	Pit, Medieval+	57 <>	Bone			Few flecks of burnt (white) bone(?)		20	<2			
			Flint	Prehist		Flake (?axe-thinning), ?soft hammer		1	1			Early Neolithic
			Pot	Med??	20?	Small thin piece of pottery, hard fired, reddish-brown with some sand, not closely dated, possibly Roman or medieval		1	2			Med??
		60	CBM	Med+?	OR MS (FQ)	Poss a tile chip, some flint & quartz, possibly PT	PT?	1	1			med+
F67	Tree-throw, ?Neolithic	61	Flint	Prehist		Three flint flakes and a long narrow blade		4				Late Mesolithic-Early Neolithic
F73 sx2	Gully, Roman	69	Pot	Rom	GX	Grey abraded rounded lump		1	10		A	Rom
			Pot	IA	HMS I	Dark grey fabric, sandy with some milky quartz, base edge sherd with small foot protrusion. Encrusted with concreted sandy soil.		1	22		A	IA/M-LIA
F74	Pit/tree-throw, ?Iron Age	62	Flint	Prehist		Flint blade, 45% cortex, ?hard hammer, ?retouch on one edge		1				Early Neolithic
			Pot	Prehist	HMS I	Small, broken, rounded pottery sherd, hand-made, sand-tempered, not closely dated, probably IA – finer sand than the medieval pottery		1	2		A	Preh, IA?
			Pot	Prehist	D	Small sherd, Flint-tempered, ill sorted flint small- large, oxidised surface has decoration in the form of indentations, stab or finger tip impressions, sandy concretion on surface; also second small sherd also flint-tempered		2	10			Preh, Neo-BA
F77	Pit, Middle Neolithic	80	Pot	preh	HMF D	Large sherd (recently broken in two) from the carinated shoulder of a Peterborough ware bowl (rim top missing)	Bowl (Neo)	1	84			Neolithic (middle), c 3300-2700 BC

Context	Context type	Find no.	Find type	Find period	Fabric/ type	Description	Form	No.	Wt/g	EVE (100=1 EVE)	Abr/ Burnt	Finds Spot date
						neck decorated with a row of finger-tip impressions, body decorated with rows of finger pinch marks, diagonal scratch/slash marks inside of rim, dark grey surfaces, medium grey interior, grey fabric; fine-coarse, ill sorted, flint-temper in fabric, dated late 4th millennium-early 3rd millennium BC (c 3300-2700 BC)						
		81	Flint	Prehist		Flint blade, evidence of possible retouch		1				Late Mesolithic- Early Neolithic
		82	Charcoal			Small pieces		7	10			
			Charcoal			Burnt plank? piece, oak		1				
		83	Burnt stone			Burnt stones, all flint, mostly reddened by heat		4	46			
			Fired clay			Moderate quantity of fired clay from irregular lumps to small crumbs/fragments. Mostly silty/fine sand with some medium sand and occasional small stones, predominantly brownish-red. Some roughly smoothed areas might be surfaces, if so rather uneven and roughly smoothed; no wattle voids; 11 small-medium size pieces (414g) approx 70% of total weight - 50 or so other small fragments		11	602			
		96	Burnt stone			Burnt stones, all flint mostly reddened by heat rather than calcified		3	16			
			Charcoal			Nine main small-medium pieces, c 20 or so other small fragments		9	18			
		97	Fired clay			twelve main small-medium pieces (14g), c 20 or so other small fragments		12	20			
		98	Flint	Prehist		Flint blade, evidence of possible retouch		1				Late Mesolithic- Early Neolithic
		99	Burnt stone			Burnt stones, almost all flint with one or two sandstone/ quartzite pebble pieces, some crazed and calcified, others reddened, or both		18	228			
			Charcoal			Black wood lumps, oak		2	22			
			Fired clay			Quantity of fired clay from irregular lumps to small crumbs/fragments. Mostly silty/fine sand with some medium sand and occasional small stones, predominantly buff/reddish-buff, some brown-red and dark grey-brown pieces, darker interiors on some pieces. Moderately hard but easily scratched with a finger nail. No obvious regular surfaces, no wattle voids, about 30 small-medium size pieces (1062g) = approx 50% of weight, hundreds of smaller pieces making up other 50%		30	2108			
		100	Burnt stone			Light pink colouration probably from heating		2	98			
			Charcoal					6	12			
			Fired clay			Misc S-M pieces, irregular, buff-red-brown silty/fine sand fabric, two pieces several small fragments		2	60			
		131	Burnt stone			Burnt stones, almost all flint with one or two sandstone/ quartzite pebble pieces, some crazed and calcified, others reddened, or both		9	84			
			Charcoal			Several medium size pieces (c 20, 32g), many numerous		20	100			

Context	Context type	Find no.	Find type	Find period	Fabric/ type	Description	Form	No.	Wt/g	EVE (100=1 EVE)	Abr/ Burnt	Finds Spot date
						small fragments – total weight c 100g, identified as oak						
		132	Burnt stone			Burnt stones, all flint, mostly reddened by heat		3	12			
			Charcoal			twelve main small-medium pieces c 20 or so other small fragments		12	50			
		133	Burnt stone		Flint	Mostly reddened stones and a few only whitened (calcified) and crazed, suggests relatively modest heat, mostly angular pieces, not rounded stones		49	754			
			Burnt stone		Flint	heat reddened stones		6	72			
			Charcoal			Charcoal pieces		15	28			
			Charcoal			Charcoal pieces		4	4			
			Fired clay			Irregular pieces, some rounded/abraded, mostly relatively small pieces, not clear surfaces or wattle voids, moderately hard fired, fabric mostly sandy brownish-red with indications of dark brown core. Max thickness 55mm		21	582			
			Fired clay			Irregular pieces, some rounded/abraded, mostly relatively small pieces, possible rounded edge piece (not clear) few surfaces if any, no wattle voids, moderately hard fired, fabric mostly silty/sandy brownish-red with indications of dark brown core		70	976			
F78	Pit, Early Roman	65	Pot	Rom	RCW	Possibly fine grog-tempered LIA?		1	6			E/M-L1C
			Pot	preh	C	Common, rather ill sorted flint inclusions		1	6			preh Neo-BA
F79	Pit, Roman	66	Pot	Rom	GX	3 sherds from SV base (2 join) with footing groove on underside		5	38			Rom (M1-2C?)
			Pot	Rom	HZ	Quite broken-up, sandy fabric		8	54			M1/L1-2C
F80	Pit/posthole, Roman	67	CBM	Rom	OR/G F-MS	Tile chip	RBT	1	18		(A)	Rom
F85	Posthole, Roman	72	CBM	Rom	OR F-MS	Up to 25mm thick	RBT	3	98		A	Rom
F89	Posthole, Roman	75	CBM	Rom?	OR F-MS	Small piece, possibly Roman	RBT?	1	4			Rom?
F90	Ditch, Early Roman	76	Animal bone			Cattle tooth (fragmenting)		1	4			
			Burnt stone		flint	burnt		1	28			
			Fired clay			Two small irregular pieces of fired clay, hard sandy fabric, colour pale brown with some grey		2	16			
			Fired clay			Small pieces, dark grey interior red-brown exterior, one rounded edge, pieces from an object, possibly a loom weight		7	76			IA/MIA-E Rom (?)
			Fired clay	IA/E Rom		Possibly part of a loomweight, 60-65mm thick. F-M sand, occasional small stone, brownish orange exterior, dark grey core		1	400		(A)	IA/MIA-E Rom?
			Flint			Flake, ?soft hammer		1	1			Early Neolithic
			Pot	LIA	GTW	LIA-type GTW sherds from several pots, rims from 3 vessels, fabric current c mid-late 1st century BC-mid 1st century AD, possibly 1st half of 1st century AD	Jar/bowls	16	206	40		LIA (c M/L 1C BC-M1 C AD)
			Pot	LIA/ Rom	HZ	Including rim sherd	LSJ Cam	3	246	6	(A)	1C/1-2C AD

Context	Context type	Find no.	Find type	Find period	Fabric/ type	Description	Form	No.	Wt/g	EVE (100=1 EVE)	Abr/ Burnt	Find Spot date
							270B					
			Pot	Rom	GX	Including rim from an everted rim beaker, similar to Cam 108	beaker	11	44	25	A	Rom M-L1.E2C
			Pot	Rom	RCW	RCW/BSW misc sherds, predominantly black surface with sandy red/brown or pale grey fabric, some grog/ dark (burnt) organic inclusions, rims from 2 pots	Jar/bowls Cam 218	47	178	42	(A)	Rom M/L1-E2C
			Pot	Rom	DJ	White/cream sandy ware, probably from a flagon, possibly an import, although possibly also a Brockley Hill (Verulamium) product	(flagon?)	1	2		(A)	Rom M-L1C?
			Pot	LIA	GTW	Jar rim, one other sherd, moderately thick fabric	jar	2	60	12		LIA (L1C BC-M1C AD
			Pot	LIA/Rom	RCW	Misc, sherds, moderately thin, commonly with some grog or burnt organic matter fragments, grouped as RCW	Cam 221 & Cam 221/ Cam 222 (X2)	50	478	34	(A)	M-L1C
			Pot	Rom	GX	Cam 108 beaker quite abraded	Cam 108	4	24		A	Rom (M-L1/E2C)
			Pot	Rom	DJ	Red body with neat cordons/ grooves (not a flagon)		1	10			Rom
			Pot	Rom	HZ	Large jar. LSJ - some internal burnt residue		1	92			M1-2/3C
			Pot	IA?	L	Thick sherd, moderately soft fabric, coarse quartz sand-temper, poss rim top (flattened) on a simple bowl, not closely dated IA(?)		1	16		(A)	
		77	Pot	LIA	GTW	Part dish, one large sherd, one section broken into four pieces, abraded; low footring, plain, slightly flaring wall Cam 21A	Cam 21A	4	238	41	A	LIA (L1C BC-M1C AD; H & H 1947 222)
			Pot	Rom	BSW	Small sherds SV?		5	8			Rom (M1-2C)
		85	Pot	LIA	GTW	Base sherds		2	68			LIA-M1C AD
			Pot	LIA/E Rom	RCW	Misc		7	82			c M/M-L 1C
F93	Ditch, Roman	73	Pot	Rom	GX	Jar/ deep bowl rim	Cam 218	2	32	2	(A)	Rom M1-E2C
			Pot	Rom	RCW	Rim		1	4	2	A	
		148	Pot	Rom	GX			1	6			Rom
F94	Pit/ tree-throw, Roman	73	Pot	Rom	WA	Micaceous, black surface	Cam 40B	1	4	3		2-3C
F95	Pit, Modern	75	CBM	p-med		Two (small) square (?nail) holes at top of tile, one tile 155mm wide, longer than 245mm+, note – this larger tile piece also has a small, slightly curving row of small rectangular indentations on the surface reminiscent of hobnails	PT	3	1306			p-med
			CBM			Soft red brick 110 x 60mm (672g) one other similar (844g)	BR	2	1516			c L17-19C
			CBM			End from a thin floor brick, yellow-buff colour, 105 x 30mm	BR (F)	1	402			c 19C
			CBM			Slightly coarse brick, dirty yellow fabric 60mm thick – stock brick	BR (SB)	1	464			L18-E20C
			CBM		OR F-MS	Pan tile pieces	PAN	8	1100			L17-19/E20C
			Glass					1	116			19-E20C
			Pot	Rom	GX	Inc Flange-like bowl rim, surface crazed - burnt	bowl	2	28	9		Rom (M1-2C?)
			Stone		slate	West of Britain, probably Welsh, roofing slates, grey and		2	186			L18/19-20C

Context	Context type	Find no.	Find type	Find period	Fabric/ type	Description	Form	No.	Wt/g	EVE (100=1 EVE)	Abr/ Burnt	Finds Spot date		
						mauve slate								
F96	Ditch, Early Roman	84	Pot	Rom	RCW	Dark surface dark-grey/ brown fabric with some inclusions, probably RCW, sherd broken in into three		1	2			M-L1C?		
F98	Ditch, Early Roman	141	Pot	Rom	DJ	Orange-brown fabric, possibly surface entirely abraded away, undercut rim, possibly Cam 266	Cam 226	1	6	6	A	Rom , M1-L1/E2C		
F99	Pit, Medieval	91	CBM	Med+?		Thin tile, most likely PT	PT	1	26			Med/ p-med		
			CBM	Rom	OR F-MS	30 mm thick	RB	3	544		(A)	Rom		
			Pot	Med?	20?	Probably medieval		1	8		A	c 13-14C		
			Pot	Rom	GX			1	6		A	Rom		
			Pot	IA	HMS J	Sandy vesicular dark sandy fabric		1	8		A	IA/LIA?		
			Pot	Rom	HZ			1	84		A	M1-2C		
F100	Pit, Roman	92	Burnt stone		flint	Light discolouration, one is a pot-lid fracture piece and may not have been heated, the other has almost certainly been heated		2	70					
			Fired clay			Misc broken irregular fired clay pieces, quite hard fired, fine-medium sandy fabric, no clear surfaces or wattle voids (17 pieces with some small fragments)		17	272		(A)			
			Pot	IA/LIA	HMS I	Thick sand-tempered, dark fabric oxidised surface, traces of burnt residue internally		1	38			IA/LIA		
			Pot	LIA-Rom	HZ	One combed externally, some concreted sandy material adhering to surfaces	LSJ	4	110		(A)			
			Pot	Rom	GX	Includes two jar rims, one sherd with small cordon at neck, some concreted sandy material adhering to surfaces		6	44	18		Rom (M1-2C?)		
					Pot	Rom	DZ	Thin sherd in abraded orange fabric, possibly a flange/rim rather than a fold from a beaker		1	1		A	
				105 (lower fill)	Fired clay			Irregular pieces, some rounded/abraded, mostly relatively small pieces, poss flat surface on one piece though few surfaces and no wattle voids, moderately hard fired some quite hard/brick-like hardness, fabric mostly sandy brownish-red with indications of dark brown core		38	922			
					Pot	Rom	RCW			1	28			Rom, M1-L1/E2C
				113	Fired clay			Piece of fired clay, surface with chaff impressions, very hard fired, fine sand fabric, possible edge piece (possibly from a hearth/ oven?		1	20			
					Pot	preh	D	Thick sherds with ill-sorted flint, sandy concretion on surface		1	16		(A)	Preh Neo-BA
					Pot	preh	R (HD?)	Vesicular fabric, prob from leached out shell		3	10		A	Preh IA?
					Pot	(Rom)	RCW	misc		3	8		A	M-L1C
					Pot	Rom	GX	Jar rim in gritty fabric, coarse sand with some prominent flint inclusions – reminiscent of Rettendon ware (Going 1987 Fabric 48 – c L3-M4C)	jar	1	12	10	(A)	M2-4C (?L3-M4C)
F103	Ditch, Modern	102	Clay pipe			Plain stem, narrow bore (c L18/19C?)		1	2			C L18-19C?		
			Glass		BG/G	Base (indented) with pontil scar from small jar/bottle		1	10			17-18C?		
			Pot	Rom	BACG	Broken, sand encrusted cup, brown slip, not particularly micaceous – but probably CG	Dr 33	5	32	15	A	2C		
			Pot	Rom	AJ		D 20	3	68			M1-2/ E3C		

Context	Context type	Find no.	Find type	Find period	Fabric/ type	Description	Form	No.	Wt/g	EVE (100=1 EVE)	Abr/ Burnt	Find Spot date
			Pot	Rom	HZ	Includes small rim sherd piece		2	46	3	A	M1-2/3C
			Pot	Rom	GX	Includes rim from a bowl probably Cam 299		4	32	10	A	L2-4C
F104	Metalling, medieval	124	Pot	Rom	EA			1	8			M3-4C
F105	Ditch, medieval	110	CBM	med+	OR F-MS (SS)	One round peg-hole, occasional small flint stones	PT	3	164			Med/ p-med
			CBM	Rom	OR F-MS	Single abraded piece	RB	1	54		A	Rom
			Fired clay (?)	Med?		Pale reddish brown fabric with sandy red and brown and pale silt inclusions, possibly very soft/ degraded brick(?)		3	60			Late Med?
			Pot	med	13			1	6			11/L11-12/E13C
		111	Pot	med	21A	Sandy orange fabric, one sherd with white slip; includes oval handle sherd		3	36		(A)	c 14-15C
			Pot	med	20	Grey & grey black-surfaced sherds		5	66		(A)	c 13-14C
F106	Ditch, Early Roman	115	Pot	LIA	GTW	GTW/ RCW, jar rim, thin pale grey fabric, black grog & burnt ?organic inclusions	jar	1	6	4	A	E-M/M1C
F107	Pit, Roman	122	Fired clay			Quite well fired, some possibly very degraded parts of the storage jar from this feature, but appear more certainly to be fired clay, irregular pieces, one with flat uneven surface, sandy with some small stones, orange surface with grey interior		5	80			(Rom)
			Pot	Rom	HZ	Abraded sherds, includes base sherds – possibly from more than one pot	LSJ	20	622		A	M1-2C
			Pot	Rom	GX	Sandy, oxidised, possibly quite abraded surfaces (probably M1-E2/2C)	(Jar)	6	86		A	Rom (M1-E2/2C)
			Pot	Rom	GX	Grey surface		1	6			Rom
			Pot	Rom	GX	SV, thin walled with relatively simple splayed (curving) rim and cordon at shoulder top, some joining sherds, grey fabric, rim diameter c 160mm (probably early Roman, c M1-E2C)		9	70	40	A	Rom (M1-E2C?)
			Pot	Rom	HZ	Parts of two LSJs broken into sherds, parts of rim shoulder (not joining) and part of one(?) base, other body sherds in grey and, orange-brown & grey. The rims indicate probably two two pots, one with undercut rim (Cam 270B) other similar but not undercut, but not entirely clear. Otherwise similar size and body profile, row of stab impressions below shoulder of one, but possibly both(?); separation of body sherds between pots difficult. Heat shadow on the surface of one side of one of the pots – on one large lower body/base sherd suggests possible differential heating, possibly from use as an oven? - but this is essentially external with no corresponding internal marks or damage	Cam 270B x 2	59	3826	20	(A)	
			Pot	Rom	GX	Part of shoulder & body from large ?narrow-neck jar with low broad cordon defined by two grooves with ridges, abraded, concreted sand adhering		6	306		A	Rom M1-2/3C
F108	Silt fill, medieval	114	CBM	Med/ p-med	OR MS	Some white flint/quartz	PT	3	164			med+
			CBM	Med?	OR CS	Thick tile pieces red surface grey fabric, one with rather coarse inclusions in some chalk, flint/quartz & small	Tile	3	226			Med?

Context	Context type	Find no.	Find type	Find period	Fabric/ type	Description	Form	No.	Wt/g	EVE (100=1 EVE)	Abr/ Burnt	Finds Spot date
						stones c 22mm thick (note - one edge piece shows this is not Roman tegula)						
			Pot	med	13			1	12			11/L11-12/E13C
			Pot	med	20	Misc sherds, includes sandy fabric jug handle similar to Fabric 13, but really a later form		11	186		A	c 13-14C
F109	Ditch, early Roman	116	Pot	preh	HMF C	Small sherd preserving a small cordon on the pot shoulder?		1	6			preh
			Pot	LIA	GTW			3	18	6	(A)	LIA (c M/L 1C BC-M1 C AD)
			Pot	Rom	RCW	Misc, mostly very broken-up 27 small sherd and other small fragments		27	72		(A)	Rom (M1-E2/2C)
			Pot	LIA/ Rom	HZ	Base edge and other small sherds/ fragments		11	24		(A)	1C AD
		117	Pot	LIA	GTW	LSJ rim, slightly hooked bead, but mid way Cam 270A-270B, wheel turning marks rim interior	LSJ Cam 270A/ 270B	1	132	7	(A)	LIA E-M1C
		118	Burnt stone		S/Q	Large burnt/heated stone, unusual red colour/ reddening from heat		1	856			
F110	Ditch, ?LIA/ Early Roman	119	Fired clay			Fine sandy black/dark grey fabric with oxidised surface, edge piece, rounded edge, object, possible loomweight piece?		1	48		(A)	IA/MIA-LIA/E Rom
F111	Pit/erosion hole, medieval	120	CBM	Med/ p-med	OR MS		PT	1	10			Med/ p-med
			CBM	Med/p-med	F-MS	Grey core	PT	1	14			Med/p-med
			Pot	med	20	Bowl rim, flat flange rim	bowl	1	22	5	(A)	13-14C
			Pot	med	20	Misc body sherds		7	72		(A)	c 13-14C
			Pot	med	21A	White slip coated		1	1			c 13-14C
		129	CBM	Med/ p-med		Pinkish-red fabric, orange surfaces fine sand fabric, thickness 38mm, presumed late medieval/ early post-medieval	BR	1	232		A	Med/ p-med
			Pot	med	20	Bowl rim with flat top and internal lip		1	54	5		c L13-14C
F112	Gully, LIA	142	Pot	LIA/E Rom	RCW	SV, large jar, small cordon on shoulder, quite abraded		6	126		A	LIA/E Rom E-M/M1C
		149	Pot	LIA	GTW	Base of large jar/ storage jar (recently broken in two)		1	126		A	L1C BC-M1C AD
F113	Pit/erosion hole, medieval	128	Pot	med	20	Sandy greyware		1	14			c 13-14C
			Stone		tufa	hard tufa (tavertine)		1	76			
F114	Pit/erosion hole, medieval	130	Pot	med	20			2	22		A	c 13-14C
F120	Pit/erosion hole, medieval	140	Stone		tufa	Hard tufa (tavertine), large lump up to 140mm thick		1	2612			(med?)
F121	Gully, Roman	144	Pot	Rom	WA			1	8			Rom
F122	Pit, Early Roman	145	Fired clay			FS orange-brown fabric, irregular lump		1	36		A	
			Pot	LIA	GTW			1	12			L1C BC-M 1C AD
			Pot	Rom	RCW			2	26			M-L1C AD
F124	Pit, Roman	147	Fe		Nail?	Corroded shaft piece		1	4			
			Pot	Rom	GX	Gritty fabric	jar	9	28	10	(A)	Rom 2-4C
F126	Gully, Early Roman	151	Pot	Rom	RCW	Sherd quite abraded, some red grog		1	8		A	M-L1C
F127	Posthole,	150	CBM	Rom	OR F-MS	Tile piece, encrusted with sand	RBT	1	10			Rom

Context	Context type	Find no.	Find type	Find period	Fabric/ type	Description	Form	No.	Wt/g	EVE (100=1 EVE)	Abr/ Burnt	Find Spot date
	Roman		Fired clay			Moderately hard possibly small pieces of CBM – sandy, orange-red		3	10			
L7	Demolition, modern	26	CBM	mod		Piece of pan tile, refined fabric c probably L19-E20C	Pan	1	188			L19-E20C
			CBM	mod		Rather coarse fabric, probably stock brick 100 x 60mm, probably not frogged	BR	2	1000			19/L19-E20C
L11	Silt spread, medieval	86	CBM	Med/p-med	OR-F-MS		PT	2	38		(A)	c 14C+
			CBM	Med/ p-med	OR M/CS (F/Q)	Small pieces with some prominent white quartz/flint sand inclusions, 10-12mm thick	PT	4	114			Med/ p-med
			CBM	Rom	OR F-MS	Small piece	RT	1	86			Rom
			Pot	med	20	Includes rim from a bowl, broad flat top, triangular section (accreted material on some sherds)		10	130	5		c L13-14C
			Pot	Rom	DJ	orange-red, relatively fine fabric		1	5		A	Rom
			Stone		hard tufa (tavertine)	Slab piece, up to 60 mm thick		1	1490			
			Stone		septaria	Large natural block piece, up to 100mm thick		1	3578			
		87	CBM	Med/p-med	OR MS	Small piece		1	8			Med/p-med
			CBM	Rom	OR F-MS	30mm thick	RB	1	264			Rom
			CBM	Med/ p-med		Up to 13-14mm thick, some white quartz/flint small stone in sanded surfaces	PT	6	316			Med/ p-med
			CBM	Med/ p-med	OR M/CS	Quite broken up, some large pieces, some coarse white quartz/flint sand. One unusually thick piece (18mm thick) with part of round peg hole (almost without doubt a peg-tile); one other round peg hole 15mm diameter on normal thickness tile piece	PT	17	310		(A)	Med/ p-med
			Pot	Rom	GX			5	112			Rom (residual)
			Pot	med	20	Neckless cooking pot rim		1	18	6	(A)	c 13-14C
			Pot	med	20	Rim from a flat flange rim bowl, with internal undercut/overhang, uneven internal rim (firing defect/ second?)		2	36	11		c L13-14C
			Pot	med	20	Damaged rim from a flat flange rim bowl, with internal undercut/overhang		1	28	6		c L13-14C
			Pot	med	20	Misc small-medium sherds in base sherds		39	402		(A)	c 13-14C
			Pot	med	20	Grey fabric, rim from a flat flange rim bowl, with internal undercut/overhang; uneven internal rim (firing defect/ second?)		1	10	2	(A)	c L13-14C
			Pot	med	20	Small rim sherd		1	10	2		c 13-14C
			Pot	med	21A	Glazed sherds		3	42			c L12/13-14C
			Pot	med	20	Bowl rim, flange with flat top		2	28	7	A	c L13-14C
			Pot	med	20	Bowl rim, flange with grooved top and finger dimpled(?) edge		1	18	3	(A)	c L13-14C
			Pot	Rom	GX	Base sherds		3	38			Rom (residual)
			Pot	med	20	Misc sherds includes base sherds (some grey, black surface & oxidised sherds)		33	266		(A)	c 13-14/15C
			Pot	med	20	Misc sherds, includes bases (mostly flat in appearance)		12	278		(A)	c 13-14C
			Pot	med	20	Bowl rim, oxidised (brownish-red) surface, flange (flat)	bowl	2	94	12		c 13/ L13-14C

Context	Context type	Find no.	Find type	Find period	Fabric/ type	Description	Form	No.	Wt/g	EVE (100=1 EVE)	Abr/ Burnt	Finds Spot date
						rim bowl						
			Pot	med	20	Bowl rim, dark grey surfaces, flange (flat) rim bowl, internal lip broadly thumbbed	bowl	2	38	13		c 13/ L13-14C
			Pot	med	20	Bowl rim, grey surfaces, flange (flat) rim bowl, internal lip (profile)	bowl	1	30	3		c 13/ L13-14C
			Pot	med	20	Bowl rim, grey surfaces, flange (flat) rim bowl, externally thickened, rounded body	bowl	1	22	4		c 13/ L13-14C
			Pot	med	20	Part of bowl rim, grey & brownish-red surfaces, flange (flat) rim bowl	bowl	1	13	3		c 13/ L13-14C
			stone		tufa	hard tufa (tavertine)		2	232			
			stone		tufa	hard tufa (tavertine)		1	300			
		88	Pot	med	13			1	10		A	11/L11-12/E13C
			Pot	med	20			1	4			c 13-14C
		106	CBM	Med/ p-med		Quite broken up, some large pieces	PT	17	452		(A)	Med/ p-med
			CBM	Med/ p-med	(mottled)	One piece of probably late med/p-med floor(?) brick/paver, 32 mm thick Poorly wedged fabric with some small stone, grey & orange fabric mottled with pale silt	BR(F)	1	206			Med/ p-med
			CBM	Rom?	OR FS		RBT	1	36			Rom
			Flint	preh		?blade, ?retouched notch of right lateral, hard hammer, 20% cortex		1				Early Neolithic
			Pot	med	20	Cooking pot rim, neckless		1	22	9	A	c 13-14C
			Pot	med	20	Cooking pot rim, neckless		1	18	5	A	c 13-14C
			Pot	med	20	Cooking pot rim, neckless		1	22	6	A	c 13-14C
			Pot	med	20	Misc sherds includes base sherds (some grey, black surface & oxidised sherds)		30	266		(A)	c 13-14/15C
			Pot	med	13			1	8		A	11/L11-E13C
		136	CBM	Med/ p-med	OR-CS	Orange-red with rather coarse sand with moderate quantities of white and translucent quartz 10-12mm thick	PT	3	252			
			CBM	Rom?		Moderately thick pieces c 15-20mm, prominent white quartz & calcified flint	RBT	2	100		A	(Rom)
			CBM	Rom	OR F-MS	Moderately fine orange fabric		1	78		A	Rom
			CBM	Med?		Flat brick pieces up to 40mm thick, some stone in fabric and clay appears poorly wedged, some white (chalky) clay ripples in fabric (medieval flat brick?)		2	406			Med?
			CBM	Med/ p-med		Up to 14mm thick, some white quartz/flint small stone	PT	4	82			Med/ p-med
			Fired clay			Piece from edge of object, edge rounded, oxidised surface grey interior, fine sand fabric		1	24			
			Fired clay			Some coarse chaff inclusions		1	10		(A)	
			Pot	med	20	Inc rim from a flat-rim bowl (late 13th-14th century, CAR 7, 98) & cooking pot? base sherds (accreted material on some sherds)		9	238	5		c L13-14C
			Pot	Rom	GX	Includes jar base		2	50		A	Rom
			Pot	Rom	HZ	Sherd, groove/ cordon lines around body, sandy fabric		1	86		(A)	LIA/ E Rom
			Pot	Rom	GX			1	4			Rom
			Pot	LIA	GTW			1	22		A	LIA
			Pot	LIA/E Rom	RCW			3	18		(A)	LIA/ E Rom

Context	Context type	Find no.	Find type	Find period	Fabric/ type	Description	Form	No.	Wt/g	EVE (100=1 EVE)	Abr/ Burnt	Finds Spot date
			Pot	med	20	Inc base edge sherd		11	88		(A)	c 13-14C
			Quern			Imported (German) lava quern, max. surviving thickness 20mm, worn but top appears to be dressed (decorated) with pecked dimples		1	182			(Rom)
			stone		hard tufa (tavertine)	Irregular slab pieces up to c 40-45mm thick, small piece with worn surface, slightly concave, possibly from wheeled traffic		2	994			
L12	Silt spread, medieval	104	Pot	Rom	GA	Dish/ bowl		1	16			E/M2-4C
			Pot	Rom	GX	Includes rim from probable Cam 268-type jar/2-4C jar also everted rim bowl? of M/L2-4C-type (Cam 299?). Some concreted sandy soil adhering to sherds	Cam 268(?) Cam 299(?)	14	288	32	A	c M2-3/4C
			Quern		lava	Imported lava quern – degraded, abraded pieces & fragments of lava quernstone, largest piece 60mm thick		14	578			Rom
		126	CBM	Rom	OR F-MS	Up to 20mm thick, sandy concretion on surface	RBT	2	70		A	Rom
			Pot	Rom	GX	Grey, one sherd with flat jar base, probably all Roman (one possibly medieval)		4	18		A	Rom(?)
			Pot	Rom	RCW	Grey with dark inclusions, probably not medieval, one or two prominent white quartz/ flint stones (Rett??)		2	76		A	Rom(?)
L13	Metalled surface, medieval	95	CBM	Med/ p-med	OR/BR MS	Some prominent white flint & quartz		3	56			Med/ p-med
			Pot	med	20	Misc, includes bowl rim with flat top and undercut rim		10	3	4		c 13-14C, prob L13-14C
		125	CBM	Med/ p-med	OR MS	Some noticeable flint/quartz esp on sanded bases, tiles c 10mm thick	PT	8	318			Med/ p-med
			CBM	Med/ p-med	OR MS	Floor tile 20mm thick grey core, orange surfaces, some noticeable (rare) flint/quartz in surfaces	FT	1	102			Med(?)
			CBM	Med/ p-med	R-G MS	Thick ?PT, up to 14mm thick, poss burnt		1	62		(B)	Med/ p-med
			CBM		OR MS	Small pieces, quite broken up, some noticeable flint/ quartz especially on sanded bases, tiles c 10-12mm thick	PT	10	200		(A)	Med/ p-med
			Pot	med	20	Jug / cistern? rim		1	72	8	A	c 13-14C
			Pot	med	20	Cooking pot rim		1	20	5	(A)	c 13-14C
			Pot	med	20	Bowl rim, flange with flat top thickened externally		1	24	5	(A)	c L13-14C
			Pot	med	20	Bowl rim, flange with flat top angled underside		1	16	5	(A)	c L13-14C
			Pot	med	20	Bowl rim, flange with flat top		1	16	5	(A)	c L13-14C
			Pot	med	20	Bowl rim		1	10	6	A	c L13-14C
			Pot	med	20	Misc, quite broken-up, inc 2 base sherds (some grey, black surface & oxidised sherds)		53	420		A	c 13-14/15C
			Quern		lava	Imported lava quern abraded piece, wedge shaped in cross section, one flat surface/ face (grinding surface?) faint indications of patterned (bi-directional) tooling on the corresponding face angled in relation to the first. Max thickness 35mm, tapering to 12mm. Note this appears typical of Roman upper stones (CAR 2, fig 78) although stone were also imported again in the medieval period (CAR 5, 36-39)		1	296		A	Residual Rom or possibly med(?)
			stone		tufa	Hard tufa (tavertine), small piece		1	2			

Context	Context type	Find no.	Find type	Find period	Fabric/ type	Description	Form	No.	Wt/g	EVE (100=1 EVE)	Abr/ Burnt	Finds Spot date
			stone		tufa	Hard tufa (tavernine)		2	200			
		127	stone		tufa	Hard tufa (tavernine), large irregular flat slab piece, 55mm thick		1	3926			
		138	Pot	med	20	Handle from a jug, grey sandy fabric	jug	1	66		A	c 13-14C
			Pot	med	20	Cooking pot base sherds	C pot	2	26	10		c 13-14C
			Pot	Rom	GX	Sherds from a jar, very abraded, possibly early-mid Roman?		1	10	10	A	Rom (E-M Rom?)
		143	Fired clay	IA		Pieces from a triangular(?) loomweight, includes perforation and part of weight corner, medium sand fabric, slightly friable and fracturing, fabric mottled red-brown and dark grey/black		4	122			IA/MIA-E Rom

Appendix 3 Small finds list

SF	Context	Find no.	Material	Object type	description	no.	wt (g)	length mm	width mm	thick-ness mm	dia-meter mm	Date
1	L2, subsoil	58	ae	Coin	Halfpenny of George III, 1760-1820, very worn. Obverse: laureate and cuirassed bust, looking right, [G]EORGIVS III [RE]X. Reverse: vague outline of Britannia, illegible.	1	6				25	1760-1820
2	L2, subsoil	59	ae	Coin	Bronze coin, completely illegible, size of a post-medieval farthing	1	4				22	NCD
3	F104, Medieval metalling	109	ae	Object	Small copper-alloy object in five pieces, largest two joining. Small, very narrow, cast strip, D-shaped cross-section, one end slightly up-turned, main section slightly convex, incomplete at both ends.	5	1	26	3.5	2		
4	L11, Medieval silt spread	87	fe	Strip	Large iron strip, broken and turned in at one end, rounded at the other, three rectangular rivet holes along length, 15 x 10mm in size, spaced 67mm apart.	1	484	305	38	20		
5	L11, Medieval silt spread	112	fe	Horseshoe	Iron horseshoe, complete, one edge broken off but present, heavily corroded, no rivet holes showed up on x-ray	1	436	120	120 (max)	10		?Medieval
6	L11, Medieval silt spread	137	fe	Lump	Iron lump, appears to have a D-shaped cross-section with one flat surface, broken at one end.	1	235	115	45	25		
7	U/S	139	fe	Chisel	Iron chisel originally socketed onto a wooden handle, c 32mm diameter. Socket runs into a rectangular sectioned blade, 20mm wide across cutting edge, formed by a bevel on one side. Very similar to the Roman mortise chisels, Manning 1982, p23, B35-B37.	1	374	210				?Roman
8	F103, Modern ditch	103	pb	Fragment	Flat lead fragment, broader at both ends, narrows in middle	1	16	40	22 (max)	4		?Modern
9	F34, Modern agricultural gully	28	pb	Fragment	Fragment of lead sheet, bent and broken around edges	1	116	110	40	12		?Modern
10	F111, Medieval pit	120	fe	Fragment	Corroded and broken fragment, broken away on two sides, curving on other.	1	30	56	30	18		
11	F34, Modern agricultural gully	29	ae	Chain	Mass of copper-alloy chain links (very broken up and fragmented); round links, c 6mm diameter, rectangular cross-section. Quite fragile, possibly for a necklace? Measurements for largest mass of links.	9 (frags)	1	16	12	7	6 (links)	Modern
12	F35, modern pit	30	stone	Kerb brick	Rectangular block of sandstone, broken at one end, possibly a piece of kerb brick.	1	132	(65)	42	38		Modern

Appendix 4 Environmental results

by Lisa Gray

Key: ab = abundance [1 = occasional 1-10; 2 = moderate 11-100; and 3 = abundant >100]
 div = diversity [1 = low 1-4 taxa types; 2 = moderate 5-10; and 3 = high]
 pres = preservation [1 = poor (family level only); 2 = moderate (genus); and 3 = good (species identification possible)]

Table 1: Middle Neolithic samples

Sample	Finds number	Feature number	Description	Bulk volume processed (L)	Flot volume (ml)	Charred grains			>4mmØCharred wood	Charred wood <4mmØ	Dried waterlogged seeds			Modern root/rhizomes	Earthworm cocoons	Terrestrial mollusca	Details – main and significant taxa
						ab	div	pres.	ab	ab	ab	div	pres.	ab	ab	ab	
9	68	F77	pit	20	15	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	3	3	-	-	uncharred blackberry/raspberry seeds
13	101	F77	pit	20	5	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
14	107	F77	pit	30	10	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
15	108	F77	pit	30	10	1	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	1 free threshing/spelt bread wheat
18	134	F77	pit	20	10	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
19	135	F77	pit	20	5	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	3	-	-	-

Table 2: Late Iron Age samples

Sample	Finds number	Feature number	Description	Bulk volume processed (L)	Flot volume (ml)	<4mmØCharred wood	Dried waterlogged seeds				Modern root/rhizomes	Earthworm cocoons	Details – main and significant taxa
						ab	ab	div	s.pre	ab	ab		
5	46	F48	sx1 gully	20	5	1	-	-	-	3	3	1	-
8	64	F54	pit	40	5	1	1	1	-	3	3	-	uncharred lime fruit

Key: ab = abundance [1 = occasional 1-10; 2 = moderate 11-100; and 3 = abundant >100]
 div = diversity [1 = low 1-4 taxa types; 2 = moderate 5-10; and 3 = high]
 pres = preservation [1 = poor (family level only); 2 = moderate (genus); and 3 = good (species identification possible)]

Table 3: Early Roman samples

Sample	Finds number	Feature number	Description	Bulk volume processed (L)	Flot volume (ml)	Charred grains			Charred wood >4mmØ	Charred wood <4mmØ	Modern root/rhizomes	Details – main and significant taxa
						ab	div	pres.				
						ab	ab	ab				
20	146	F122	pit	10	10	1	1	3	1	3	3	1 free-threshing/spelt wheat grain

Table 4: Roman samples

Sample	Finds number	Feature number	Description	Bulk volume processed (L)	Flot volume (ml)	Charred grains			Charred wood >4mmØ	Charred wood <4mmØ	Modern root/rhizomes	Details – main and significant taxa
						ab	div	pres.				
						ab	ab	ab				
3	33	F9	ditch F44	40	10	-	-	-	-	1	3	-
6	56	F61	pit	10	2	-	-	-	-	1	3	-
11	93	F100	pit	40	30	1	1	3	2	3	3	1 charred free-threshing type grain, 2 hulled straight barley grains, 1 oat grain
17	123	F107	pit	30	2	-	-	-	-	1	2	-

Key: ab = abundance [1 = occasional 1-10; 2 = moderate 11-100; and 3 = abundant >100]
 div = diversity [1 = low 1-4 taxa types; 2 = moderate 5-10; and 3 = high]
 pres = preservation [1 = poor (family level only); 2 = moderate (genus); and 3 = good (species identification possible)]

Table 5: Medieval samples

Sample	Finds number	Feature/Layer number	Description	Bulk volume processed (L)	Flot volume (ml)	Charred grains			Charred wood >4mmØ	Charred wood <4mmØ	Modern root/rhizomes	Terrestrial mollusca	Details – main and significant taxa
						ab	div	pres.					
7	57	F63	pit	20	20	1	1	3	2	3	2	1	1 charred possibly twisted hulled barley grain, 1 free-threshing type grain
10	88	L11	silt-fill of ground hollow	40	2	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	-
16	121	F108	silt-fill of ground hollow	20	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-

Table 6: Undated samples

Sample	Finds number	Feature number	Description	Bulk volume processed (L)	Flot volume (ml)	Charred grains			Charred wood >4mmØ	Modern root/rhizomes	Details – main and significant taxa
						ab	div	pres			
12	94	F102	pit	20	40	3	1	3	2	3	abundant wheat grains, one straight hulled barley grain (possibly more)

RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

25 June 2018

Laboratory Code SUERC-80161 (GU47812)

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

Site Reference Weeley COLEM: 2016.54

Context Reference F77 (82)

Sample Reference n/a

Material Charcoal : Oak

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

Radiocarbon Age BP 4692 \pm 29

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

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

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

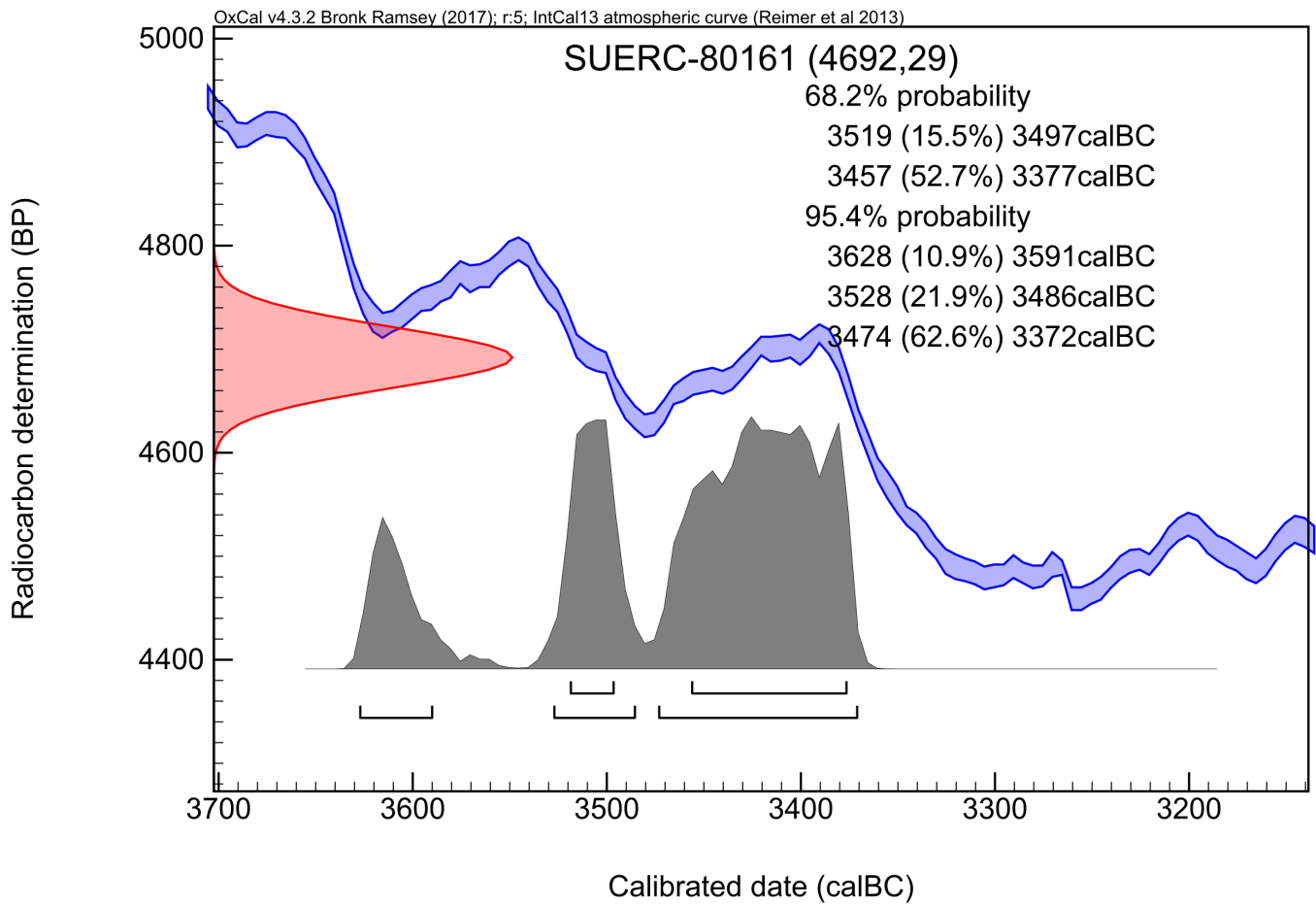
For any queries relating to this certificate, the laboratory can be contacted at suerc-c14lab@glasgow.ac.uk.

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by :



Checked and signed off by :





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

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

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

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

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



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Fig 1 Site location (2016 evaluation trenches in pale blue)

0 50 m

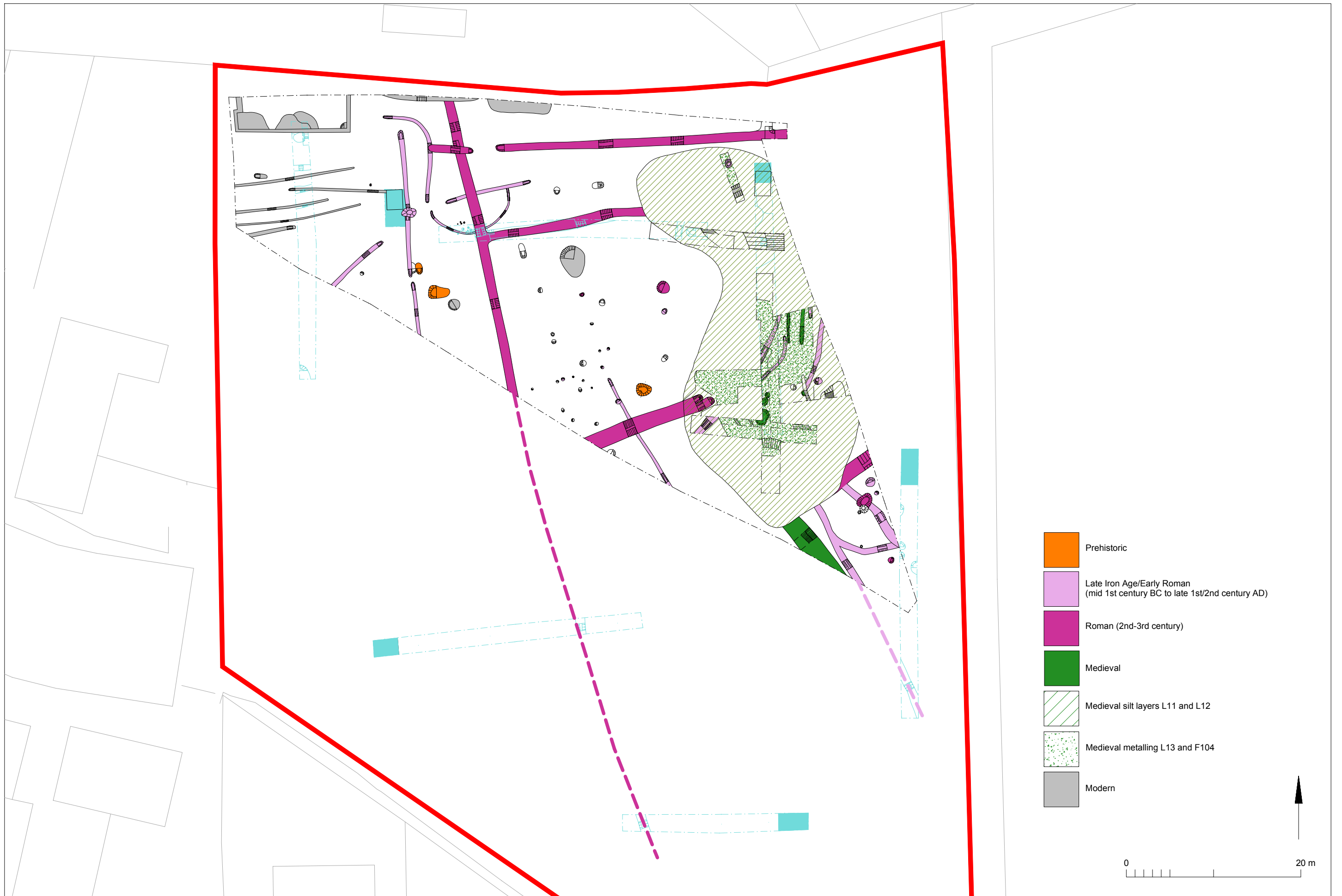


Fig 2 Phased results (evaluation trenches in pale blue)



Fig 3 Close-up of results (west of site)

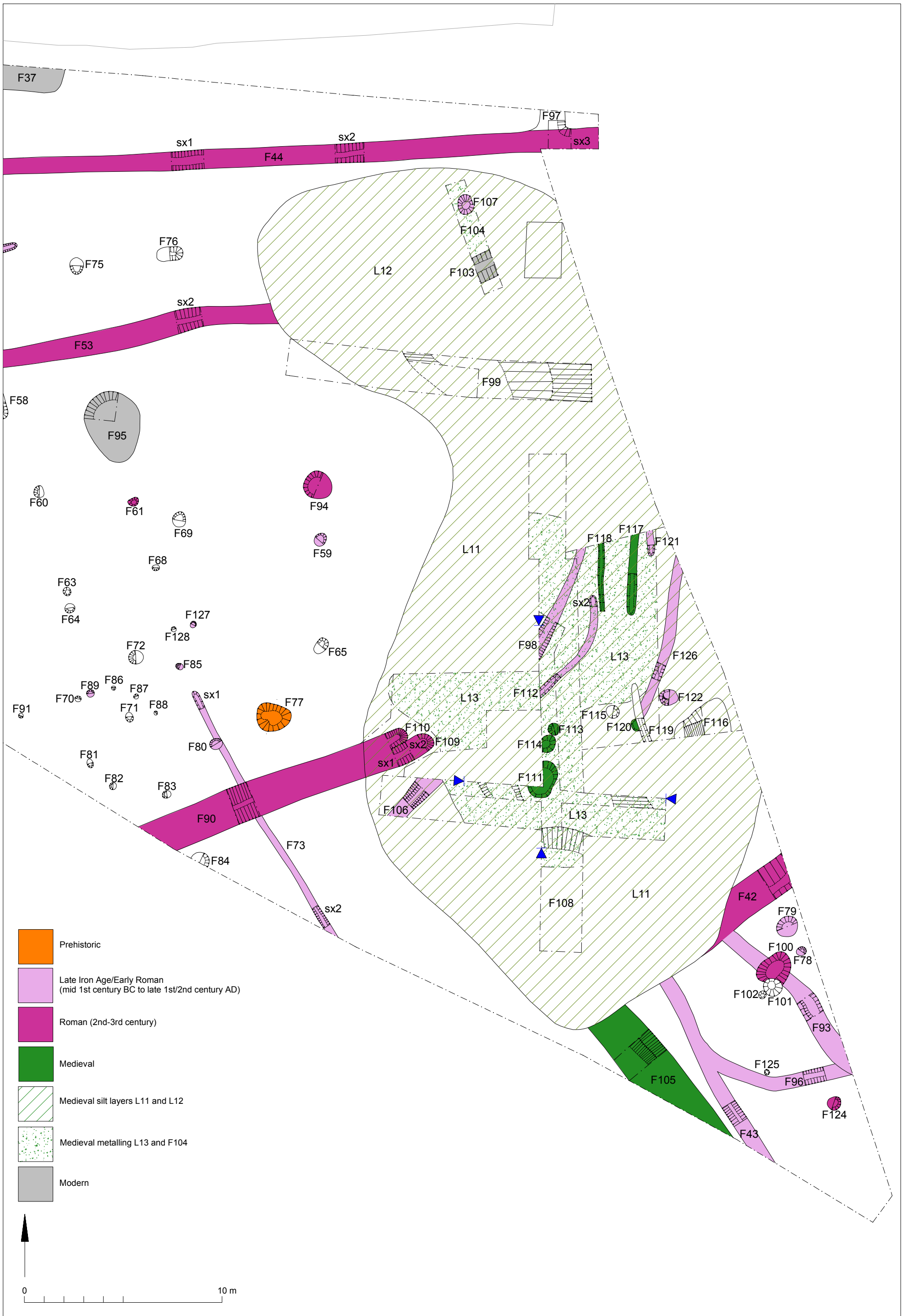


Fig 4 Close-up of results (east of site)

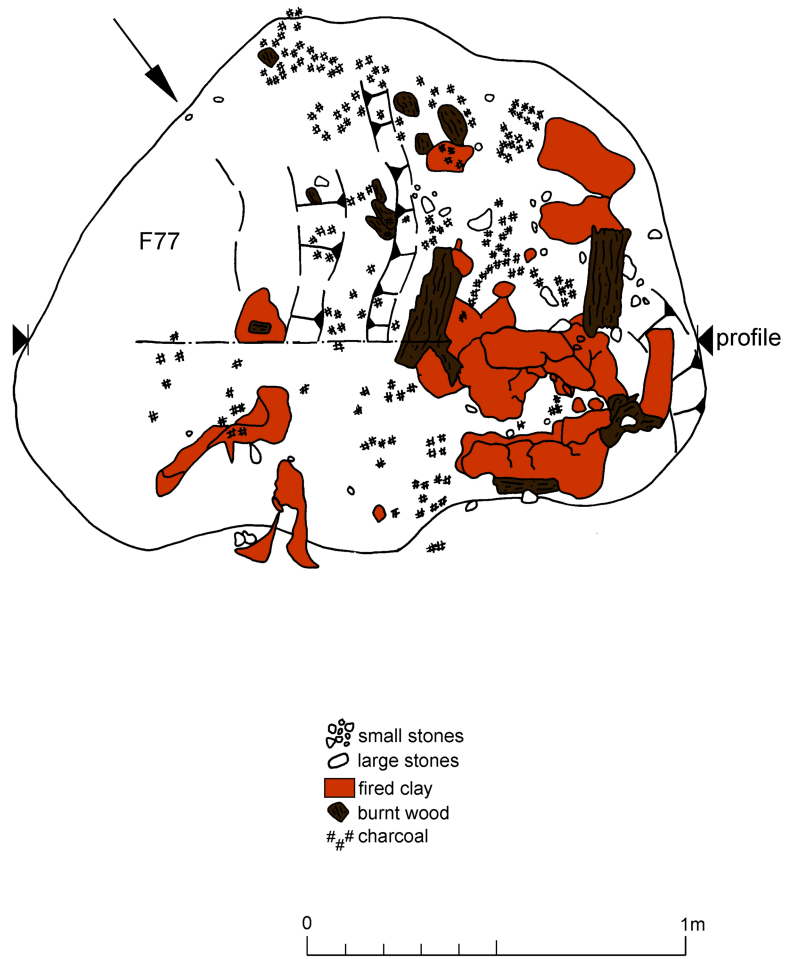


Fig 5 Plan of F77

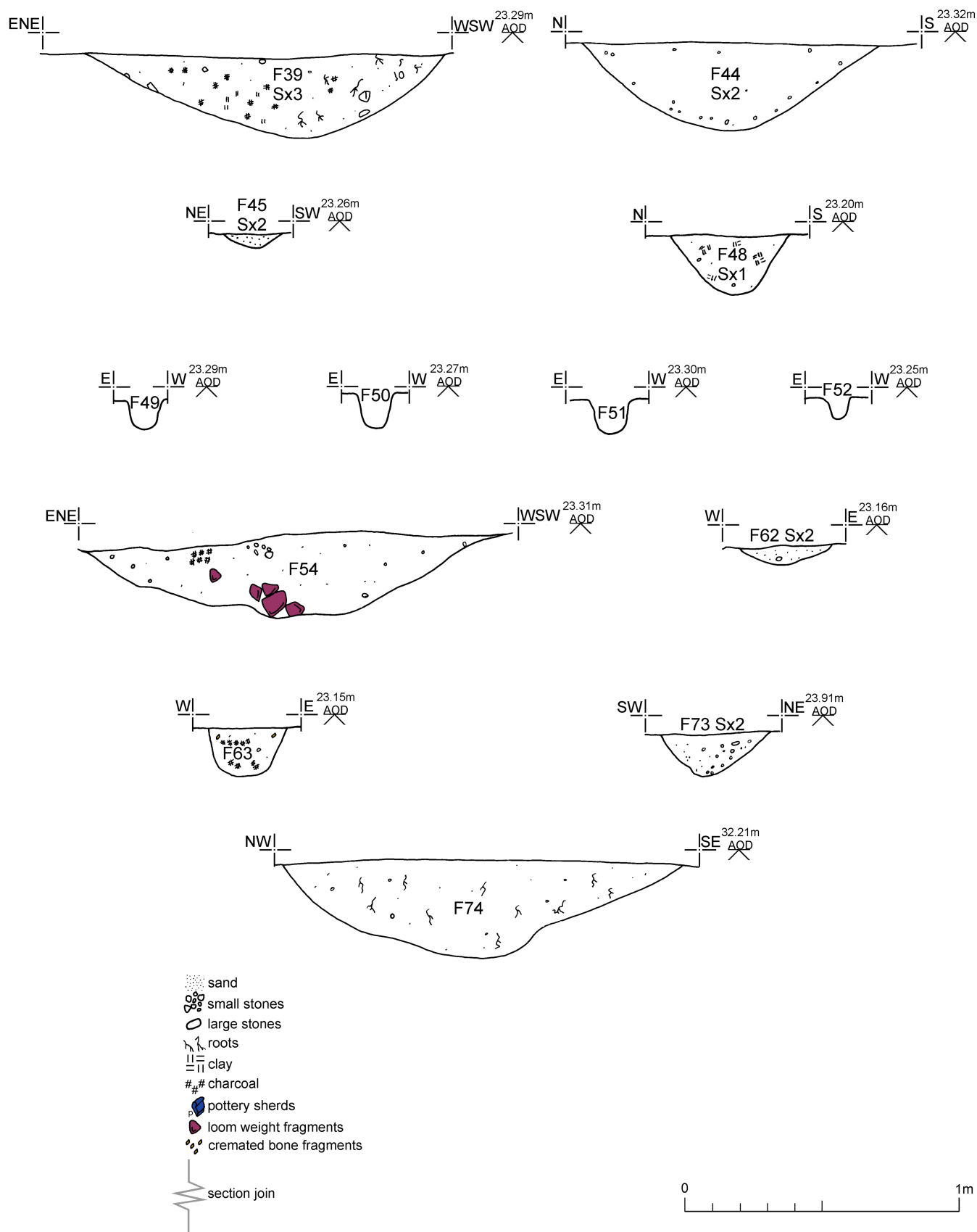


Fig 6 Feature sections

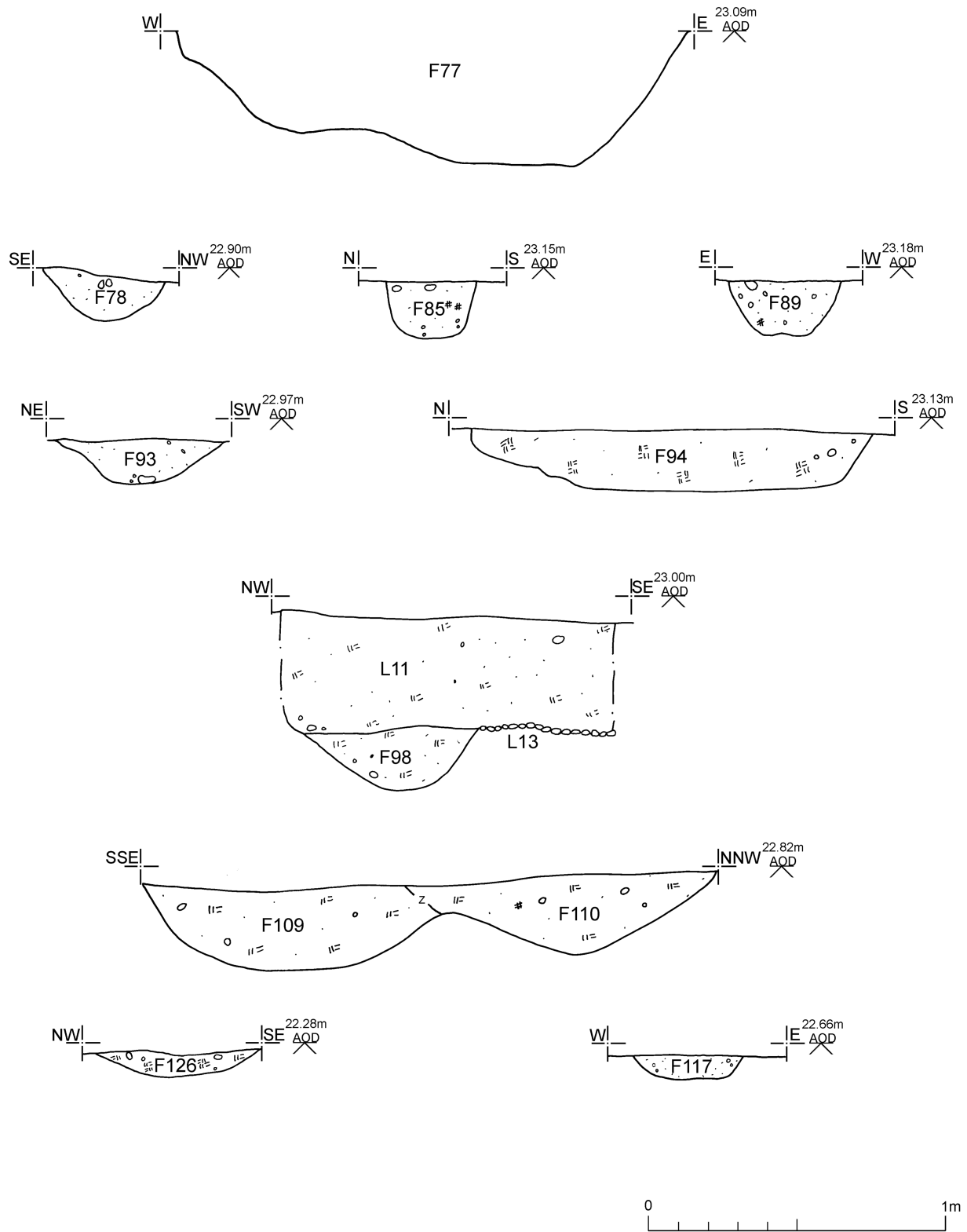


Fig 7 Feature sections

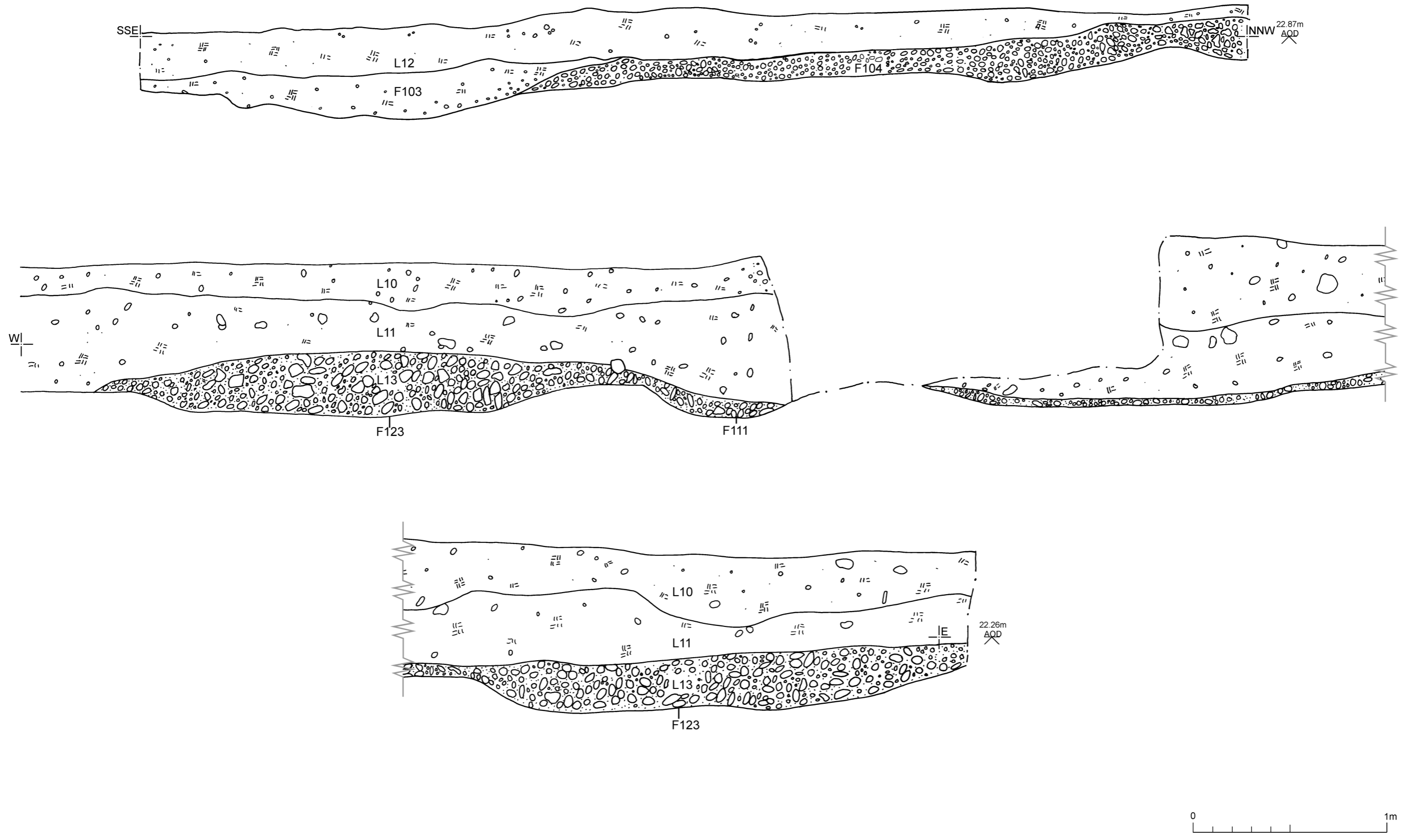


Fig 8 Feature and layer sections

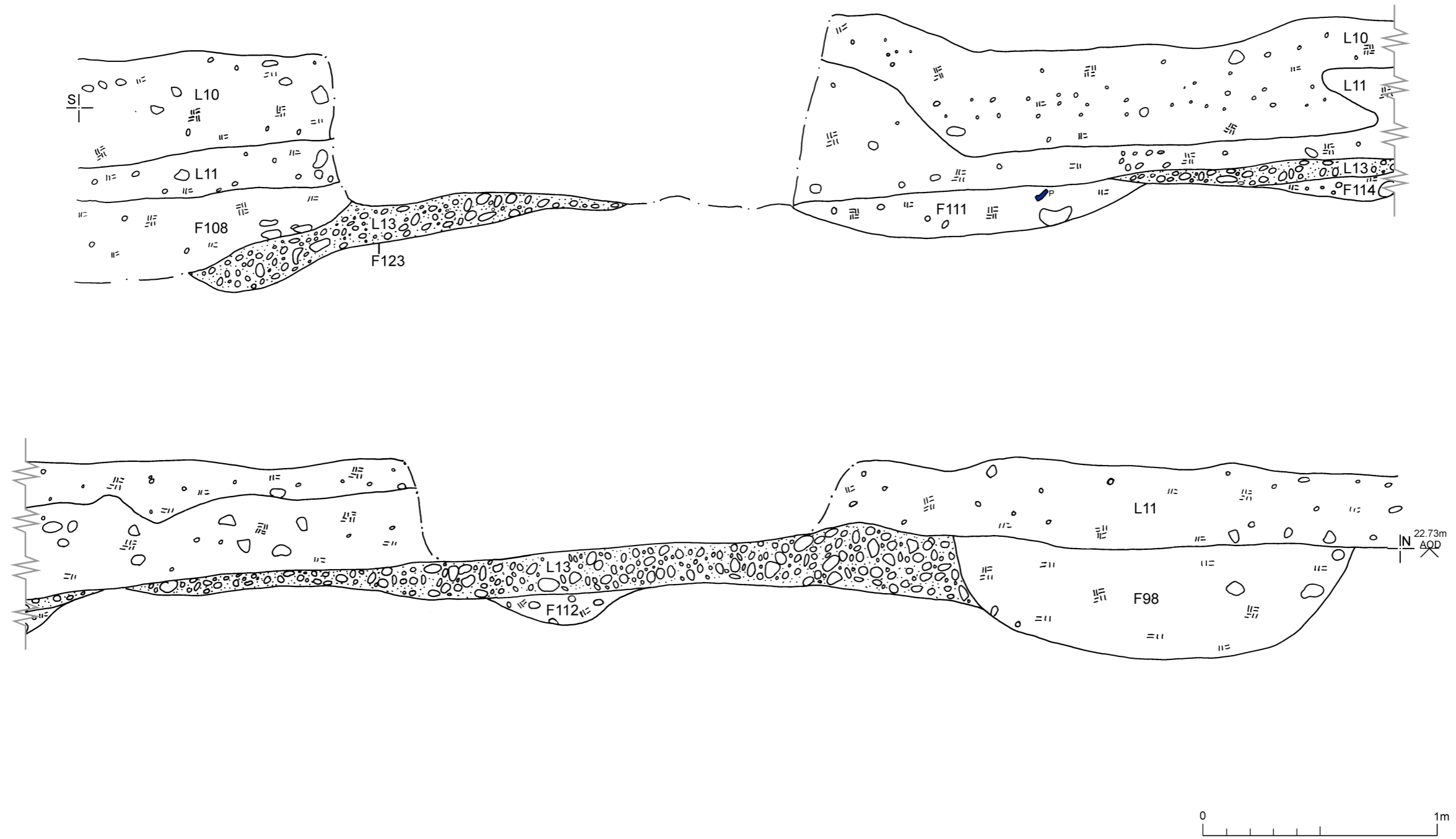


Fig 9 Feature and layer section



Fig 10 Prehistoric pottery (1-2), prehistoric burnt wood from F77(finds 82) (3), Late Iron Age-Roman pottery (4) and late Iron Age-Roman clay loomweight fragment (5) .

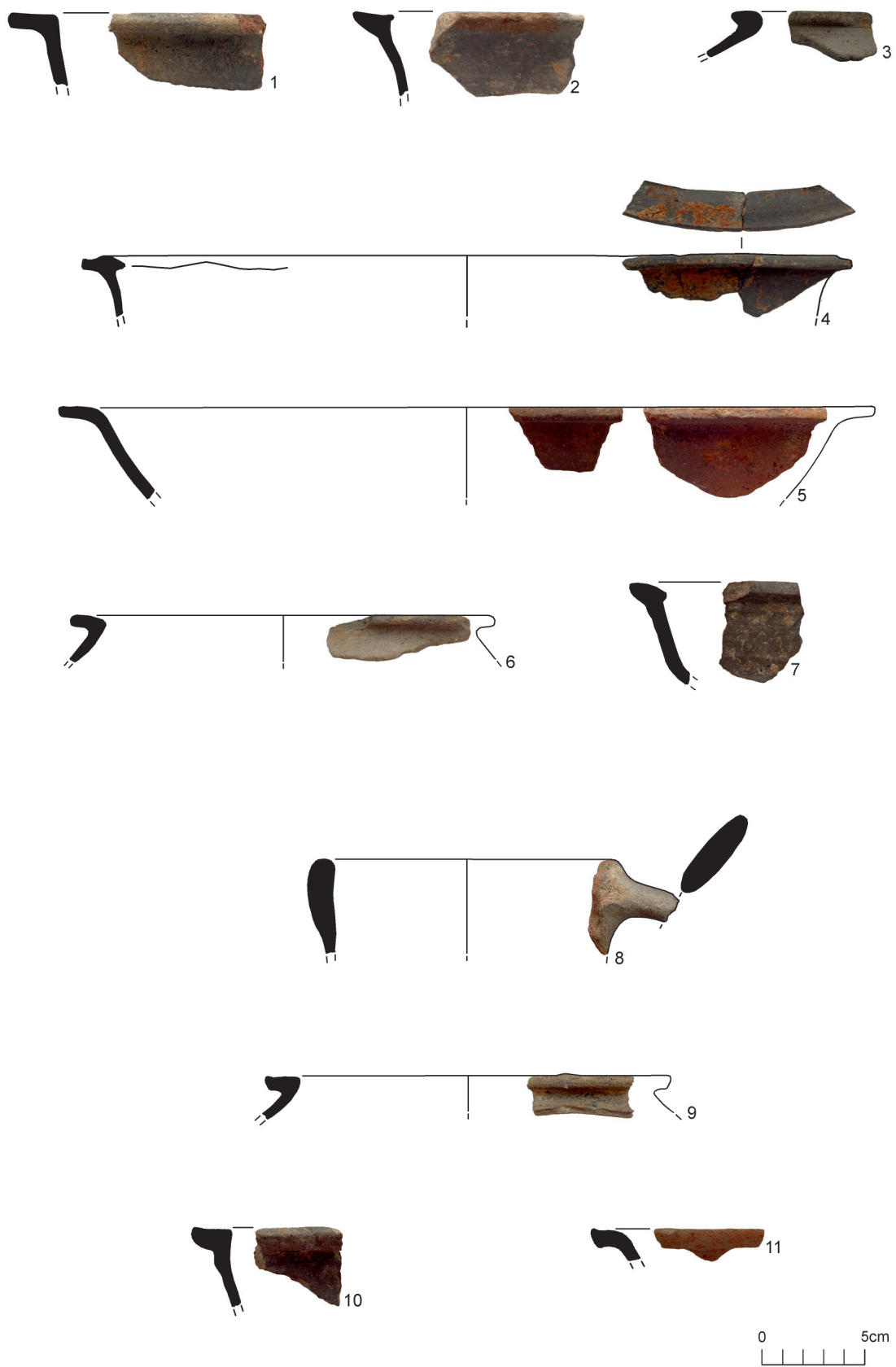


Fig 11 Medieval pottery from L11 (1-7) and L13 (8-11).

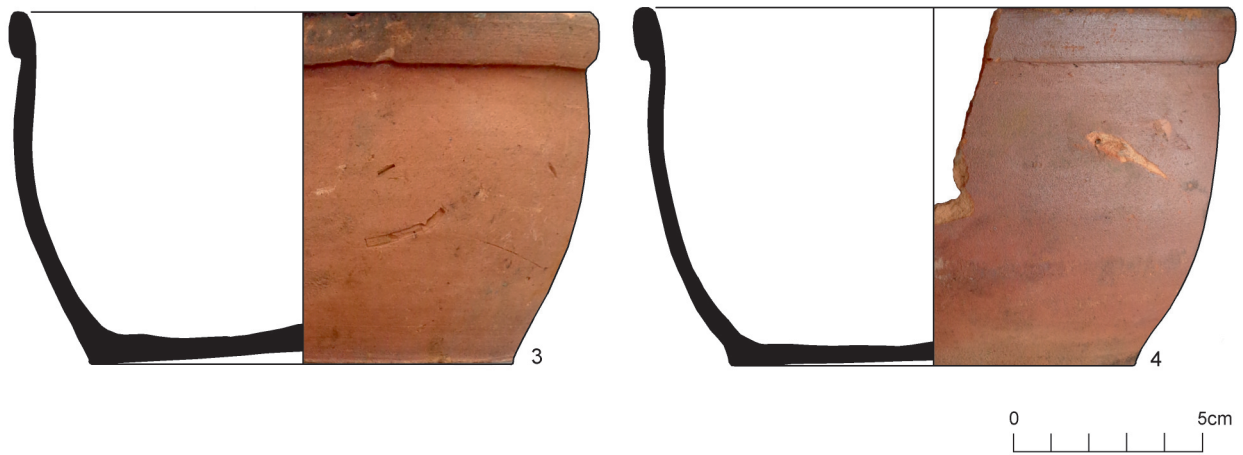


Fig 12 Medieval tufa (1-2) and post-medieval pottery (3-4).

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OASIS ID: colchest3-281164

Project details

Project name	Archaeological excavation at St Andrew's Road, Weeley, Essex, CO16 9HR
Short description of the project	An archaeological excavation was carried out in advance of the construction of fourteen new dwellings on land at St Andrew's Road, Weeley. Evaluation in 2016 uncovered a number of Roman features together with silt-filled hollows. Excavation revealed two Neolithic features (a pit/tree-throw and pit) together with a small number of residual Neolithic pottery sherds and pieces of worked flint. Late Iron Age/Early Roman activity (mid 1st century BC to the mid/late 1st/2nd century AD) consisted of a small semi-circular enclosure surrounded by irregular field boundaries and pits. These were replaced in the Roman period (2nd-3rd century) with a rectilinear field system. A large metallated ground-hollow(s) dating to the late 13th to 14th centuries was likely a watering-hole for livestock, indicating the presence of a previously unknown medieval farm in the vicinity.
Project dates	Start: 24-04-2017 End: 17-05-2017
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	17/04a - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	15/01750/FUL - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	COLEM: 2016.54 - Museum accession ID
Any associated project reference codes	WESA17 - HER event no.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Vacant Land 2 - Vacant land not previously developed
Monument type	PIT Middle Neolithic
Monument type	PITS Late Iron Age
Monument type	POSTHOLES Late Iron Age
Monument type	GULLIES Late Iron Age
Monument type	DITCHES Late Iron Age
Monument type	PITS Roman
Monument type	POSTHOLES Roman
Monument type	GULLIES Roman
Monument type	DITCHES Roman
Monument type	GROUND HOLLOWES Medieval
Monument type	METALLING Medieval
Monument type	PITS Medieval
Monument type	BRICK FOUNDATIONS Modern
Monument type	GULLIES Modern
Monument type	PITS Modern
Significant Finds	WORKED FLINT Mesolithic
Significant Finds	WORKED FLINT Early Neolithic
Significant Finds	POTTERY Middle Neolithic
Significant Finds	FIRED CLAY Middle Neolithic
Significant Finds	BURNT TIMBER AND CHARCOAL Middle Neolithic
Significant Finds	BURNT STONE Middle Neolithic
Significant Finds	POTTERY Late Iron Age
Significant Finds	LOOMWEIGHTS Late Iron Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Significant Finds	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL Roman
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL Medieval
Significant Finds	STONE Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Modern

Significant Finds CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL Modern
Investigation type ""Part Excavation""
Prompt Planning condition

Project location

Country England
Site location ESSEX TENDRING WEELEY St Andrews Road
Postcode CO16 9HR
Study area 0.77 Hectares
Site coordinates TM 14930 22120 51.85565506918 1.121431593236 51 51 20 N 001 07 17 E Point
Height OD / Depth Min: 22.79m Max: 23.42m

Project creators

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

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Colchester Museum
Physical Archive ID COLEM: 2016.54
Physical Contents "Ceramics","Metal","Worked stone/lithics"
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Digital Archive ID COLEM: 2016.54
Digital Contents "Stratigraphic","Survey","other"
Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"
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Paper Archive ID COLEM: 2016.54
Paper Contents "Stratigraphic","Survey","other"
Paper Media available "Context sheet","Miscellaneous Material","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section"

Project bibliography 1

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