Archaeological excavation on land west of Low Road, Dovercourt, Essex, CO12 3TR

August-October 2019

by Laura Pooley

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1 Summary

An archaeological excavation was carried out on land to the west of Low Road, Dovercourt, Essex in advance of the redevelopment of the site into a housing estate. Cropmarks on the development site included a ring-ditch, square enclosure and several linear features set within a wider landscape of significant prehistoric and Romano-British remains. An archaeological trial-trench evaluation in advance of the current phase of excavation located the ring-ditch and square enclosure along with numerous ditches/gullies and pits of prehistoric and Romano-British date. The remains of eight modern field boundaries were also present.

Excavation has revealed that the earliest archaeological remains on the development site were pieces of worked flint dating to the Mesolithic and Neolithic periods found scattered through later-dated contexts. The earliest features were a Neolithic pit/tree-throw and Late Neolithic pit. Middle Bronze Age activity included a barrow with redeposited cremation burial in the fill of the ring-ditch, an unurned cremation and four pits containing fragments of Deverel-Rimbury urns that could be truncated burials. There were also prehistoric ditches towards the south of the development site.

Most of the excavated features on the development site dated to the Romano-British period with a co-axial field system and large rectangular enclosure laid out on high ground to the north. There was no occupation evidence but three corn dryers with associated environmental evidence, fragments of millstones and quernstones, and a possible working hollow show that cereal processing was an important activity. Also present was a large watering hole with metalled base and evidence for animal management. Together this suggests that the development site was located with an agricultural landscape and cereal processing 'zone' probably associated with either Little Oakley Roman Villa or the postulated villa(s) at Dovercourt. Finds evidence shows the site was in use from the 2nd into the 4th century.

Evidence for an Anglo-Saxon settlement at Dovercourt consists of a single sunken featured building (Grubenhäuser) and rectangular post-built hall, with a small number of associated features.

Nine modern field boundaries were also present, of which seven were plotted on the 1st edition 6-inch OS map of 1875 and two pre-date that map. Cartographic evidence shows that these boundaries existed until at least the mid-20th century when the smaller fields were opened out into one large field.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This is the report for an archaeological excavation on land west of Low Road, Dovercourt, Essex, which was carried out between August and October 2019. The work was commissioned by NEEB Holdings Ltd and undertaken by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT) in advance of the construction of a housing estate.

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 the planning application, the applicant should be required to commission a scheme of archaeological investigation in accordance with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2018).

The original requirement for archaeological work was for archaeological and geoarchaeological evaluation, detailed in the project brief written by Teresa O'Connor, Historic Environment Advisor for Essex County Council Place Services (ECCPS 2018). This work was carried out in March to April 2019, and after reviewing the results of the evaluation the HEA requested further archaeological work in the form of an archaeological excavation. A written scheme of investigation (WSI) was prepared by CAT in response to this request and was agreed with ECCPS (CAT 2019).

In addition to the brief and WSI, all fieldwork and reporting was done in accordance with Historic England's *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (*MoRPHE*), 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), *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (CIfA 2014b).

3 Archaeological background

by Emma Holloway & Laura Pooley

The following archaeological background draws on the Brief (issued by ECCPS) and the Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER) held by Essex County Council. EHER records were accessed via Heritage Gateway (http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk).

The site is located within an area of high archaeological potential. To the south-west there are a number of key prehistoric settlements. Along the coastline at the southern part of Mill Bay, evidence of occupation during the Neolithic period included Windmill Hill-style pottery and evidence of flint work, including axe-finishing (EHER 3334; Warren *et al* 1939, 178-210). The northern part of Mill Bay also produced unusual flint and Beaker pottery dating to the early Bronze Age (EHER3333), with a Bronze Age sickle recorded in the Mill Bay area, near the groyne (EHER 7457). At Dovercourt site 2 (Wilkinson & Murphy 1995), old land surfaces were recorded in the upper and middle foreshore which contained sparse artefacts and charcoal spreads (EHER 13716). It was noted that the old land surface is not a geological substratum but is the largely intact surface horizon of buried soil (palaeosol). This is the horizon upon which most prehistoric occupation is located, although in places it has been truncated down to the palaeosol subsoil horizons (Wilkinson & Murphy 1995, 2). Different beach sedimentation between modern and prehistoric land surfaces is likely caused by changes to coastal barriers causing areas to be more protected or more exposed (Wilkinson & Murphy 1995, 59). Although little archaeological work has been carried out within Dovercourt, there are numerous find spots for prehistoric artefacts. Of most significance was a site known as Gant's Pit (EHER 3394) where aggregates were extracted in 1914. Palaeolithic flints including 208 hand-axes were retrieved alongside contemporary animal bones. Numerous pieces of worked flint from the Palaeolithic to Neolithic and Bronze Age periods have also been recorded close to the Gant's pit site (EHER 3370-6 & 46179). Test-pits dug within the grounds of Spring Meadow School in 2001 revealed Palaeolithic artefacts within a layer of river gravel (EHER 3394).

Roman remains in the area have been recorded to the southeast at Mill Bay where a red hill (evidence of salt production) was destroyed during work on sea defences in 1958 (EHER 7457). To the northeast at Main Road, a number of small trenches were dug prior to the construction of a bungalow and fragments of *septaria* and burnt flint were found alongside Early Iron Age and Roman pottery (EHER 7471-2). At Clarke's Road, an excavation in 1954-5 revealed at least four Roman ditches and a hearth (EHER 3400). More recently, archaeological evaluation, excavation and monitoring at the former Delfords factory site on Main Road (*c* 990m NE) revealed part of a Romano-British rectilinear field-system (CAT Report 1185). Theories as to the location of a possible villa in Dovercourt have placed it beneath All Saints Church or on land *c* 2km to the northeast of the current development site (West 2002, 177).

Little Oakley Roman villa (EHER 3313) is located 1.4km to the southwest. Excavations at the villa have revealed: an early Roman sunken-floored structure interpreted as an agricultural building; a large timber building erected in the Flavian period associated with a nearby masonry building (unexcavated), fishpond and field ditches; a 2nd-century corridor villa with masonry foundations (replacing the timber building) with mid 3rd-century alterations, a bath block and additional buildings to the south and west (West 2002, xiii). The villa was dismantled in the 4th or 5th century with rubble used to make platforms, probably for timber buildings.

Evidence of Anglo-Saxon occupation is limited. Approximately 978m to the ENE an Anglo-Saxon iron spearhead was recorded (HER 3405). To the northeast at Clarke's Road, excavation

revealed burials that were thought to be Anglo-Saxon although no dating evidence was found to confirm this (HER 3402). Anglo-Saxon occupation at the site of Little Oakley Villa is demonstrated by pits and other features containing pottery, and an inhumation may also be of this date (West 2002, xiii).

Dovercourt was a key location for the defence of Britain during WWII. There were a number of pillboxes and anti-aircraft sites along the edge of the coast (HER 10658, HER 10669, HER 21369, HER 21370, HER 21416 and HER 42456). The development site has been used as arable fields in the recent past. However, from around 1952 the north side was used as a football ground until it was returned to arable use in 1970.

Assessment of aerial photographs and mapping before archaeological work commenced revealed cropmark features within the development site (Fig 1). The cropmarks showed linear features, probably ditches or droveways, a large pit, a square enclosure and two circular ring-ditches. The ring-ditches could be evidence of ploughed-out round barrows.

In March and April 2019, CAT undertook an archaeological evaluation of 102 trial-trenches on the development site (CAT Report 1420). Trenches were located to give a full coverage of the site with some rotated to cover areas of known cropmarks. The evaluation located one of the ring-ditches and the square enclosure, which contained Bronze Age and possible Iron Age pottery respectively. Eighteen ditches, pits and a gully contained finds (pottery and worked flint) of prehistoric date. A further ten ditches, pits and a ground hollow contained finds (pottery and ceramic building material) of Romano-British date. Most of the prehistoric and Romano-British remains were concentrated on high ground in the northern third of the site. Four pits ranged in date from the medieval to post-medieval/ modern periods, and by the late 19th century eight field boundary ditches had divided the site into nine fields within which were modern rubbish pits.

A geoarchaeological evaluation (9 test-pits) carried out at the same time as the evaluation revealed a basic sequence of gravels, sands, silt and clay, resting on Red Crag and London Clay (CAT Report 1420). This can be linked with the geology of earlier work at Spring Meadow School, built on the former Gant's (Pounds) Farm site, with the SSSI at Little Oakley and potentially more widely at Walton-on-the-Naze.

4 Aim

The aim of the excavation was to define the character, significance and context of the features identified during the evaluation.

5 Results (Photographs 1-15; Figs 3-19)

As per the WSI, four areas were excavated to target significant archaeological remains identified during the trial-trench evaluation (CAT Report 1420). Area A (19,013 square metres) was centred over the Bronze Age ring-ditch, possible Iron Age enclosure and Roman pitting on high ground to the north of the development site. Further south on the slope leading down towards the sea, there were three smaller excavation areas. Area B (436 square metres) targeted a round cropmark in evaluation trench T78, Area C (945 square metres) Bronze Age features in T60, and Area D (1634 square metres) prehistoric and Roman features in T68-9.

The excavation areas were stripped with a mechanical excavator under CAT supervision through modern ploughsoil (L1, 0.17-0.45m thick) and patches of colluvium (L3, where present 0.3-0.64m thick) onto natural clay (L2, identified at depths of between 7.75m and 23.84m AOD). Many of the remains were shallow features suggesting they had been significantly truncated, probably by ploughing.

All numbering follows on from the trial-trench evaluation and a full context list for both phases of archaeological investigation can be found in Appendix 1.

Photograph 1 Aerial photograph of Excavation Area A towards the end of the archaeological excavation. Features of note are the Middle Bronze Age barrow (bottom right-hand corner), the Romano-British ditches (across the excavation area but largely defined by the sections cut through them) and working hollow (top left-hand corner), and the modern field boundaries crossing the site. North is at the top of the page.

CAT would like to thank Tim Dennis for producing the image.

5.1 **Area A** (19,013 square metres) (Photographs 1-12; Figs 3-7 and 12-19)
Area A was centred over significant prehistoric and Roman remains found in evaluation trenches T31, T33, T34, T37 and T42. These remains are located to the north of the development site, on the edge of the high ground of the peninsula.

5.1.1 Prehistoric (Photographs 1-4; Figs 3, 12, 14-15 and 17)

Mesolithic to Neolithic
There is signifiant evidence in the worked flint assemblage for activity on the development site in the Mesolithic and Neolithic periods, although most of the flint was recovered as residual finds from later-dated features.

From pit/tree-throw F203 were 24 sherds of prehistoric pottery and nine pieces of worked flint including a possible microlith, end scraper and two probable axe thinning flakes. The pottery could not be closely-dated but, with the exception of the microlith, this assemblage of flints could date to the Neolithic period.

Also belonging to this period is Late Neolithic pit F209 (Photograph 2) which contained Grooved ware pottery, nine pieces of worked flint (four flakes, a blade, a probable core fragment and three scrapers) and a significant quantity of burnt flint. It was recorded as cutting shallow pit F287 but this could be part of the same feature, truncated by later activity.

Photograph 2 Late Neolithic pit F209, looking west

Middle Bronze Age
Ring-ditch F48 (also numbered F45 in the evaluation) is dated to the Middle Bronze Age. The ditch had an external diameter of 25m, an internal diameter of 22m and was penannular with a 1.3m wide gap orientated to the south. U-shaped in profile and on average 1.39m wide by 0.38m deep, the ditch had a single homogenous fill of grey/brown silty-sand with frequent

stones (Photograph 3). There were no internal features, but a small section of ditch and part of the internal area had been truncated by a modern pit (F189/L5).

Middle Bronze Age Deverel-Rimbury pottery came from ring-ditch F45 (during the evaluation) and F48 sections sx4, sx9 and terminal sx15, and included fragments of a small cup-sized vessel (see CAT Report 1420), barrel urn, globular urn and bucket urn indicating that, although no *in situ* burials had survived, this ring-ditch was probably a barrow (burial mound). Interestingly, fragments of structural fired clay with smoothed surfaces and some wattle voids also came from sections sx9 and sx15, suggesting some form of structure may have been associated with the barrow or located nearby, although no postholes were present.

Photograph 3 Middle Bronze Age ring-ditch F48 sx11, looking east

Also from sx15 of ring-ditch F48 was 839g of cremated human bone from a young adult aged 18 to 25 years (Curl, Section 6.5). A sample of the cremated bone was sent to SUERC Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre for radiocarbon dating. The analysis produced a 2-sigma calibrated date (at 95.4% confidence) of 1624 to 1516 calBC (SUERC-92651 (GU55290)) (see Appendix 8). There was no separate cut for the cremation the bone appearing scattered through the backfill of the ditch terminal, indicating that the burial had likely been disturbed from its original context within the barrow, probably when the barrow was levelled or ploughed-out. Found with the cremated bone were two small glass beads. Glass beads from the Bronze Age are rare but, as the burial has been disturbed, it is possible that they are intrusive in this context (see Section 6.2.1).

Cremated human bone from an adult female was also present within burial pit F186 (see Curl, Section 6.5). The remains of the burial pit were only 0.4m by 0.2m and 0.07m deep. The burial was unurned and there were no associated finds or burial goods, but a sample of the cremated bone was sent to SUERC Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre for radiocarbon dating. The analysis produced a 2-sigma calibrated date (at 95.4% confidence) of 1431 to 1297 calBC (SUERC-92652 (GU55291)) (see Appendix 8).

Fragments of Bronze Age urns, probably of Deverel-Rimbury date, also came from pits F192 and F331 along with the complete lower portion of an urn from pit F241 (Photograph 4). Although no cremated human bone was found in these features or in the urn from pit F241, it is possible that they are the remains of truncated burials and, together with unurned cremation F186, indicate a small number of Middle Bronze Age burial pits scattered around the barrow.

Photograph 4 Lower portion of a Middle Bronze Age urn in pit F241, looking northeast.

Prehistoric
Prehistoric pottery which could not be closely-dated was recovered from pits F183, F184, F190, F196, F197, F198, F257 and F287 (which may be part of F209), and from pit/tree-throw F214. Pieces of worked flint from pit F183, pit F191 and pit/tree-throw F293 date to the Neolithic or Bronze Age. Pit F191 also contained fragments of fired clay and burnt flint, with small fragments of fired clay also from pit/tree-throw F293.

Residual prehistoric pottery and pieces of worked flint were found in many of the later-dated features and, although prehistoric pottery was the only dating evidence from ditches F201, F221, F230, F254 and F269, this material is residual as the ditches appear to be part of the Romano-British field system (see below).

5.1.2 Romano-British (Photographs 1 & 5-10; Figs 3-6, 12 and 14-17)
The majority of the features present in Area A date to this period and, aside from the modern field boundaries (see below), all of the ditches appear to belong to the Romano-British field system.

Field-system
Many of the Romano-British ditches (F22, F65, F68, F73/F79/F80, F121, F216, F256, F263, F264) are aligned either NNW/SSE or WSW/ENE, creating a co-axial field-system that

continues beyond the limits of the excavation area. Ditches F208, F212, F227, F237 and F273 are slightly more irregular but broadly correspond to the alignment of the field-system. Together the ditches also formed a rectangular enclosure in the centre of Area A, approximately 97m long by 74m wide, accessed through at least one *c* 7m wide entrance in the southeast corner. Ranging in size from 0.45-1.39m wide by 0.07-0.49m deep, the ditches are generally U-shaped in profile. Pottery from the ditches largely dates from the 2nd into the 3rd century.

Photograph 5 Terminal of Romano-British ditch F216 (sx1 and sx2) with posthole F219, looking west

To the east of the rectangular enclosure, ditch F269 appears to follow a similar alignment to ditch F237 (*c* 30m apart) and, although out of alignment with the rest of the field-system, ditches F201, F202, F215, F220 and F224 are probably also associated. They are slightly smaller than the main ditches of the field-system, ranging from 0.37-0.71m wide by 0.08-0.24m deep, and are both U- and V-shaped in profile. It is interesting that few finds were recovered from these ditches, suggesting they were further away from the main focus of activity. The alignment of these ditches is perhaps indicative of the movement of domestic animals around the landscape.

To the south, ditches F221, F275 and F276 are aligned with the southern edge of the rectangular enclosure, creating a small droveway narrowing from 11m to 6m wide from east to west. Ranging in size from 0.39-0.46m wide by 0.12-0.18m deep, these ditches are both U- and V-shaped in profile and contained no finds (other than residual prehistoric pottery from F221).

Inside the rectangular enclosure

Two ditches, F67 and F242, aligned NNW/SSE divide the rectangular enclosure approximately in half with a large *c* 27m gap between the two. In the southwest corner, ditches F22, F68, F256 and F264 form a small enclosure, *c* 19m by 16m. Within the enclosure were the remains a probable corn dryer (F248/F278) with evidence of *in situ* burning and environmental remains. Consisting of a stoking area, flue and drying floor, corn dryers were used to process cereals on

a large scale (Campbell 2017), but unlike many of the more substantial Roman examples constructed of brick/tile and/or stone, this appears to be a simple earth cut feature.

Corn dryer F278 (with layers L6, L7, L9-L12) was an elongated feature orientated NNW by SSE and was 2.16m long, 0.96m wide and 0.42m deep. The flue was located at the narrower SSE end with the base of the stoke-hole, between the flue and the chamber, heavily scorched. The sub-oval chamber itself is unburnt, as this is where the crops would have been laid or stacked for drying. Above the base of the chamber layers L9 and L12 both contained ash deposits, and above those was a layer of charcoal (L7). Pottery from the backfill of F278 and its associated layers dates from the 2nd to the 3rd century.

Photograph 6 Romano-British corn dryer F248/F278, mid-excavation, looking northeast.

At some point, corn dryer F278 was recut or rebuilt, as the original feature had partially backfilled (L11). The rebuilt feature, F248, was slightly smaller at 1.94m long, 0.45-0.75m wide and 0.1m deep. Again the flue was located at the narrower SSE end, with the flat base of the stoke-hole scorched/part vitrified and a layer of charcoal was spread across what is now the surface of the feature. Several large pieces of Roman brick/tile, some lying horizontally on the surface and just above the base of the feature, may have came from the demolished structure.

Close to the corn dryers was curved ditch F71 and it is likely that the upcast soil from this ditch was mounded to form a wind-break. A significant quantity of environmental remains came from both phases of the corn dryer and from ditch F71 (see Section 7.2), which had presumably been used to dump waste from the dryer as it was cleared out. Undated postholes F279 and F288 to the southwest of the corn dryer were the only other features within the enclosure and may also be associated with this phase.

To the north was large but relatively shallow feature F259 (numbered in the evaluation as F91/F96), measuring 25.5m northeast to southwest but only 0.6m deep (Photograph 7). It was possibly made up of two areas, one *c* 14m wide and the other *c* 10m wide. Several 'features' were recorded during excavation as being cut into the backfill of F259, but post-excavation

analysis would suggest that these (F69, F70, F260, F261, F294, F326, F328, F329) were fills within F259 rather than separate cut features. The only exception to this is pits F317 and F322 which were distinctly deeper.

Interpretation of F259 is problematic. Its size could suggest that it was a quarry pit later used as a rubbish dump as it did contain a large quantity of material compared to the rest of the site but, for its size, it is a relatively shallow feature. It could be a watering hole or pond, but it did not have the metalling seen in the base of F282 and would have been too free-draining to hold water. Alternatively it could be a working hollow. These were usually associated with domestic activities like threshing (*CAR* **11**, 137), and given the presence of corn dryers on the development site could be a possible explanation.

The pottery assemblage from F259 dates from the late 3rd to the early 4th century AD, with a quantity of earlier material (late 1st to 2nd century AD), and three 4th-century coins were also recovered. If a working hollow, the large quantity of amphora, the mortarium fragment, and small finds including coins (SF12, SF36, SF46), a copper-alloy weight, ingot or counter (SF13), a lead spindlewhorl (SF47) and a fragment of millstone/quernstone (SF52), may hint at the type of activities occurring there.

Photograph 7 Romano-British quarry pit/working hollow F259, looking southeast

In the eastern half of the enclosure were a group of more irregularly aligned ditches. The first (ditch F246, numbered F99/F104 in the evaluation) forms three sides of a small square-enclosure, which had previously shown on aerial photographs as a cropmark. In the evaluation, sherds of prehistoric, possibly Iron Age, pottery were recovered from the ditch, but this subsequent excavation produced sherds of 2nd to early 3rd century Romano-British date. The ditch averages 1.07m wide by 0.45m deep, but was widest and deepest at the corners becoming significantly smaller at the terminals. Small gully F258 appears to be associated with the enclosure and there were two features in its northwest corner, possible corn dryer F249 (possibly associated with undated posthole F247) and pit F324. Possible corn dryer F249 was

1.6m long by 1.3m wide and 0.12m deep, but had been significantly truncated by a modern field boundary ditch (F98) and undated pit F251 (Fig 5). The base of the feature had been scorched and covered with a thin layer of charcoal. Two pieces of *opus signinum* in the upper fill of the feature had been heat-affected and were probably originally part of the structure.

Photograph 8 Romano-British ditch F253 sx3, looking southeast

To the south of the small square-enclosure, and possibly forming the fourth side of it, was curved ditch F253 (numbered F105 in the evaluation) with ditches F236, F254, F255 and F271 branching off from it. Ditch F253 averaged 0.93m wide by 0.3m deep (Photograph 8) but the associated ditches were smaller ranging from 0.48-0.58m wide by 0.1-0.23m deep. Pottery from the ditches dates from the 2nd to the 3rd century but interestingly, ditches F253, F255 and F271 also produced Anglo-Saxon pottery among the finds assemblage. Furthermore, ditch F255 is aligned with curved ditch F74 which cuts through the enclosure and field-system to the south, suggesting that this group of irregular features may actually post-date the rectangular enclosure. Ditch F230 is parallel to ditch F74.

On the southern terminal of one of these ditches, ditch F236, was another probable corn dryer F235/F243 (Photograph 9; Fig 4). Orientated north to south, it was *c* 2.5m long by 0.78m wide and 0.14m deep. The flue was located at the narrower northern end and had a thin deposit of charcoal over the base. The stoke-hole in the centre had a base of hard scorched black sand. In some areas there was a suggestion of reddish-orange scorched clay above the base. Pottery from the feature dates to the 3rd century.

Photograph 9 Romano-British corn dryer F235, mid-excavation, looking west

Photograph 10 Romano-British watering hole F282 with metalled base L13 and ditch F275 in foreground, looking north

On the southern edge of Area A was watering hole F282 (numbered F64/F90 in the evaluation). The centre of the watering hole was not excavated to full depth, but the sides of the feature graduated slowly and it is unlikely to have exceeded a maximum depth of 1m. The watering hole had been lined with a compacted surface of small to medium stones (L13) and was fairly irregular in plan at approximately 16.5m north to south and 14m east to west (Photograph 10). Although no water source was apparent, the feature readily filled with rainwater.

The watering hole is a later addition to the landscape cutting through the ditches of the enclosure and co-axial field-system. However, later ditches F74 and F230, which themselves may be associated with the irregular enclosures in the centre of the site, do appear to lead to it. Interestingly the moist sandy-silts making up the fill above metalled surface L13 produced nine 4th-century coins (including a stack of six coins) and a miniature axe.

Nineteen pits (F85, F100, F110, F180, F185, F188, F211, F217, F222, F223, F229, F250, F272, F274, F280, F281, F317, F321, F324) also contained finds of Romano-British date along with area of trample F330.

5.1.3 Anglo-Saxon (Photographs 1 & 11-12; Figs 3, 7, 18 and 19)
A sunken featured building (SFB or Grubenhäus) of Anglo-Saxon date was also present in Area A. These buildings are defined as a flat bottomed pit or hollow, usually rectangular or sub-rectangular in shape, which can include postholes along the sides and corners.

Photograph 11 The Anglo-Saxon sunken featured building F239 with postholes F238, F283, F284/F292, F285, F286, F289 and F295, looking east.

The SFB, F239, measured 3.1m east to west by 2.8m north to south and was 0.15-0.2m deep. The building had seven postholes: one in each corner (F284/F292, F285, F289 and F295), one in the centre of the eastern and western walls marking the positions of the ridge-posts (F238 and F283; the distance between the centres of these postholes is 2.6m), and an additional

posthole on the southern edge (F286) (Photograph 11). A significant quantity of pottery of Anglo-Saxon and Romano-British (residual) date was recovered from SFB F239 including fragments of Romano-British ceramic building material and some fired clay.

Immediately to the north of the SFB was a rectangular post-built structure (Photograph 12). The structure was *c* 4.9m east to west by *c* 4.2m north to south, and was defined by 18 postholes (F296-F310, F314-5 and F323) forming the walls of the structure along with three internal postholes (F311-F313) and three external postholes (F316, F318 and F319) which were probably associated with the building. The postholes averaged 0.36m in diameter and 0.11m deep and, although no dating evidence was recovered, the proximity of SFB would suggest that the two buildings were contemporary.

Photograph 12 The Anglo-Saxon post-built structure formed of postholes F296-F315 and F323 with Romano-British ditch F242 along the right-hand side of the photograph, looking north

To the southeast of the buildings were three ditches (F253, F255 and F271) that contained sherds of Anglo-Saxon pottery. The ditches appear to form part of later Romano-British activity on the development site that post-dates the rectangular enclosure and co-axial field-system. However, the presence of Anglo-Saxon pottery within this particular length of ditch perhaps suggests they are later than they appear (see Section 8.3 for a discussion). Anglo-Saxon pottery was also recovered from pits F206, F226 and F322.

Combined, 88 sherds of Anglo-Saxon pottery (1.7kg) came from these features, dated to the early to middle Anglo-Saxon period. The high proportion of residual Romano-British finds from these same features has made determining the date of associated small finds, animal bone and other material problematic.

5.1.4 Modern (Photograph 1; Figs 3 and 14)
During the evaluation (CAT Report 1420), eight 19th- to mid-20th century field boundary ditches (FB1-FB8) were identified across the development site (Fig 2), with all but one (FB1) visible on the 1st edition 1875, 6-inch OS map.

A complete summary of all these ditches is outlined below with reference to those further recorded within Area A.

FB1: Formed of ditches F9, F16, F17, F18, F30, F31, F42, F66, F92 and F117. Aligned NNW to SSE. Pre-dates the 1st edition 1875, 6-inch, OS map, so is likely to date to the early to mid 19th century and to have been backfilled before 1875. This field boundary corresponds to one of the aerial cropmarks.

FB2: Formed of ditch F112. Aligned NNW to SSE. This field boundary corresponds to one of the aerial cropmarks.

FB3: Formed of ditches F21, F23, F64, F179, F181, F210, F233 and F234. Aligned ENE to WSW. Excavation at the southern end of Area A revealed that field boundary FB3 had been recut at least three times.

FB4: Formed of ditches F1, F5, F8, F54, F59 and F60. Aligned NNW to SSE.

FB5: Formed of ditches F11, F15, F41, F62 and F155. Aligned NNW to SSE.

FB6: Formed of ditches F12, F14 and F27, with at least one phase of recut formed of ditches F13 and F26. Aligned ENE to WSW.

FB7: Formed of ditches F116 and possibly F118. Aligned ENE to WSW.

FB8: Formed of ditches F19, F98, F108, F122, F132 and F228. Aligned ENE to WSW. Interestingly, ditch F228 turns a right-angle to form a small rectangular enclosure with FB1 and FB3. This field boundary corresponds to one of the aerial cropmarks.

Excavation in Area A has now revealed a ninth modern field boundary.

FB9: Formed of ditches F114 and F225. Aligned NNW to SSE. Pre-dates the 1st edition 1875, 6-inch, OS map, so is likely to date to the early to mid 19th century and to have been backfilled before 1875. Together with FB1 it probably represents an earlier alignment of the field boundaries that was replaced with FB2 and FB8.

Two areas of modern disturbance were present along the eastern edge of the site. The first was F107/F187 with the second, F189/L5, partially truncating the Bronze Age ring-ditch. Gully F106 and pits F102, F103, F231 and F320 all produced post-medieval and/or modern finds.

5.1.5 Undated
Undated features consisted of nine pits/tree-throws (F193, F194, F195, F213, F240, F270, F291, F325, F327), eight pits (F182, F207, F218, F251, F252, F262, F265, F277) and six postholes/stakeholes (F247, F279, F288 and F266-8 (within undated pit F265)).

5.2 Area B (436 square metres) (Photograph 13; Figs 8 and 13)
A small excavation area was centred over evaluation trench T38 where prehistoric pottery was found in ditch F7. Prior to evaluation, cropmarks had revealed a large round feature in this area. Evaluation and subsequent excavation proved that this cropmark was modern pit F6.

5.2.1 Prehistoric

Excavation around east/west evaluation ditch F7 showed that it was aligned with ditch F135 (where it continued to the NNE as F39 in evaluation trench T71) and ditch F138. All three were field boundary ditches and together defined at least three separate fields with a 2.9m entrance/ gap between F7 and F135. Ditch F135 was aligned NNW/SSE, was U-shaped in profile and was at least twice the size of the other ditches at, on average, 0.85m wide by 0.3m deep. Ditches F7 and F138, both aligned east/west, were also U-shaped in profile but were considerably smaller at, on average, 0.37m wide by 0.16m deep and 0.32m wide by 0.12m deep respectively. Pottery from F7 was identified as prehistoric, pottery and worked flint from F135 as Bronze Age and Neolithic or Bronze Age respectively, and worked flint from F138 as Neolithic. Therefore the ditches probably date to the Bronze Age.

Parallel to ditch F135 was ditch F134. Of similar size and shape to F135, it was on average 0.81m wide by 0.32m deep. Sherds of mid to late Iron Age pottery from the fill of F134 suggests it was of a later date than the other three ditches.

5.2.2 Undated

Pit/tree-throws F133, F136 and F137 were undated.

Photograph 13 Excavation Area B, looking southwest

5.3 **Area C** (945 square metres) (Photograph 14; Figs 9 and 13)

A small excavation area was centred over evaluation trench T60 where possible Bronze Age pottery was found in ditch F56 and pit F55.

5.3.1 Prehistoric

Through the centre of the excavation area were parallel ditches aligned NNW/SSE. On the western side were ditches F58 and F150, between which was an entrance/gap of 3.2m, and 4.2m to the east was ditch F56/F152. Ditches F58 and F150 had a U-shaped profile and were on average 0.54m wide by 0.18m deep and 0.39m wide by 0.2m deep respectively. Ditch

F56/F152 was V-shaped and 0.44m wide by 0.24m deep. It is possible that F153 is the terminal of another section of ditch aligned with F56/F152, which would form an entrance/gap 3.1m wide, but it could equally be a pit/tree-throw. Prehistoric pottery came from ditches F58 and F56/F152, although possible Bronze Age pottery was found in F56 during the evaluation. No dating evidence was recovered from F150 or F153, other than a piece of residual Mesolithic or Early Neolithic worked flint from F150. The ditches possibly date to the Bronze Age.

5.3.2 Romano-British

A sherd of Roman pottery came from short ditch F156. Aligned with undated ditches F154 and F157 it is possible that these are a part of the Romano-British field system identified in Area A (see above). All three ditches are off a similar width but F154 is considerably deeper than the other two (0.43m compared to 0.1-0.14m deep).

5.3.3 Modern

Modern ditch F155 was part of Field Boundary 5 (FB5) (see above).

5.3.4 Undated

No dating evidence was recovered from eight pit/tree-throws (F57, F144-6, F149, F151, F158-9) or seven postholes (F139-F143, F147-8). The postholes are arranged in a semicircular arc, approximately 10m in diameter. It is possible that the are the remains of a roundhouse although no associated finds or environmental evidence was recovered from or around them. They are perhaps more likely to have been part of a fenced area, possibly for domestic animals.

Photograph 14 Excavation Area C, looking between the two parallel ditches, F56/F152 to the left and F58 and F150 to the right, looking south-southeast.

5.4 <u>Area D</u> <u>(1634 square metres)</u> (Photograph 15; Figs 10 and 13)

Excavation Area D was centred over evaluation trenches T68 and T69 where prehistoric pottery was found in ditch F26 and pit F78, Roman pottery in pit F36 and burnt flint in undated pits F32-4.

5.4.1 Prehistoric

Six sherds of prehistoric pottery and six pieces of later prehistoric worked flint came from the fill of ditch F172. Aligned north/south, the ditch measured on average 0.43m wide by 0.12m deep. A piece of later prehistoric worked flint was also found in tree-throw F161.

Bronze Age pottery and pieces of worked flint came from pit F78 which was excavated during the evaluation phase.

5.4.2 Modern

Modern ditches F14/F27 and F26 are part of Field Boundary 6 (FB6) (see above). A fragment of pantile from pit F164 indicates that the pit dates from the 17th century onwards, with pit F160 and pit/shallow depression F176 both of modern date.

5.4.3 Undated

No dating evidence was recovered from ditches F38, F168 and F178, aside from a piece of later prehistoric flint from F168. They could be associated with prehistoric ditch F172, but could equally belong with the Romano-British field-system identified in Area A (see above). Twelve tree-throws/natural features (F162-3, F165-7, F169-F171, F173-5, F177) were also undated.

Photograph 15 Excavation Area D with modern field boundary F26 in the foreground, looking east.

6 Finds

6.1 Pottery and ceramic building material

by Dr. Matthew Loughton

6.1.1 Introduction

The excavation uncovered 2,348 sherds of pottery and ceramic building material (henceforth CBM) weighing nearly 89.6kg and ranging in date from Prehistoric, Romano-British and Anglo-Saxon to post-medieval and modern. A full catalogue can be found in Appendix 2.

6.1.2 Prehistoric pottery (Fig 20.1-10)

There were 567 sherds of prehistoric pottery with a weight of 8.9kg and an EVE of 1.53 (Table 1). The pottery is in a variety of fabrics although those of sand- (HMS) and flint-temper (HMF) account for the majority of this material (Table 1). Most of the 48 features containing prehistoric pottery produced only modest quantities, but more substantial assemblages were recovered from pits F209 (138 sherds at 2kg), F241 (69 sherds at 2.7kg) and F331 (59 sherds at 977g), and ring-ditch F48 (29 sherds 515g) (Tables 2-3).

Fabric group	Fabric description	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)	Rim	Handle	Base	EVE
HMF	Handmade with flint	122	959	8	3	0	6	0.12
HMFG	Handmade made with flint and grog	2	2	1	0	0	0	0.00
HMFS	Handmade with flint and sand	5	47	9	0	0	0	0.00
HMG	Handmade with grog	23	396	17	0	0	3	0.00
HMGO	Handmade with grog and organics	1	15	15	0	0	0	0.00
HMGS	Handmade with grog and sand	83	2,399	29	2	0	0	0.07
HMS	Handmade with sand	211	2,465	12	20	0	11	1.13
HMSF	Handmade with sand and flint	55	922	17	1	0	3	0.07
HMSG	Handmade with sand and grog	58	1,339	23	0	0	6	0.00
Total		**567**	**8,899**	**16**	**27**	**0**	**30**	**1.53**

Table 1 Summary of the prehistoric pottery by fabric

Context	Feature type	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)	Rim	Handle	Base	EVE
F22	Ditch	4	33	8	0	0	0	0.00
F48	Ring-ditch	29	515	18	6	0	3	0.29
F58	Ditch	1	8	8	0	0	0	0.00
F67	Ditch	5	21	4	0	0	0	0.00
F68	Ditch	1	1	1	0	0	0	0.00
F71	Ditch	1	6	6	0	0	0	0.00
F74	Ditch	19	44	2	0	0	0	0.00
F121	Ditch	4	33	8	0	0	0	0.00
F134	Ditch	10	57	6	0	0	0	0.00
F135	Ditch	6	81	14	2	0	0	0.11
F152	Ditch	1	3	3	0	0	0	0.00
F172	Ditch	6	40	7	0	0	0	0.00
F181	Ditch	8	24	3	0	0	0	0.00
F183	Pit	3	5	2	0	0	0	0.00

F184	Pit	5	69	14	0	0	1	0.00
F190	Pit	10	132	13	1	0	0	0.06
F192	Pit	21	157	7	4	0	1	0.23
F196	Pit	3	8	3	0	0	0	0.00
F197	Pit	11	210	19	0	0	3	0.00
F198	Pit	2	18	9	0	0	0	0.00
F201	Ditch	1	7	7	0	0	0	0.00
F202	Ditch	11	108	10	0	0	0	0.00
F203	Pit/tree throw	24	125	5	2	0	2	0.06
F206	Pits	20	481	24	0	0	7	0.06
F209	Pit	138	2,053	15	2	0	4	0.12
F214	Pit/tree throw	1	40	40	0	0	1	0.00
F216	Ditch	10	39	4	0	0	0	0.00
F217	Pit	10	114	11	0	0	0	0.00
F221	Gully	1	3	3	0	0	0	0.00
F222	Pit	11	70	6	1	0	0	0.10
F223	Pit	1	3	3	0	0	0	0.00
F226	Pit	4	18	5	0	0	0	0.00
F230	Ditch	5	31	6	0	0	0	0.00
F235	Corn dryer	4	7	2	0	0	0	0.00
F239	Sunken featured building (SFB)	1	1	1	0	0	0	0.00
F241	Pit	69	2,703	39	0	0	3	0.00
F244	Pit	3	5	2	0	0	0	0.00
F246	Ditch	2	31	16	1	0	0	0.02
F254	Ditch	1	19	19	0	0	0	0.00
F255	Ditch	13	60	5	1	0	0	0.02
F256	Ditch	1	8	8	0	0	0	0.00
F257	Pit	1	3	3	0	0	0	0.00
F259	Quarry pit/ working hollow	4	46	12	0	0	1	0.00
F263	Ditch	4	9	2	0	0	0	0.00
F269	Ditch	1	11	11	0	0	0	0.00
F271	Ditch	2	34	17	0	0	0	0.00
F287	Pit	8	73	9	1	0	0	0.07
F331	Pit	59	977	17	5	0	3	0.25
Total		**560**	**8,544**	**15**	**26**	**0**	**29**	**1.39**

Table 2 Quantities of prehistoric pottery by selected context

Context	Feature type	Fabric group	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)	Rim	Handle	Base	EVE
F22	Ditch	HMF	4	33	8	0	0	0	0.00
F48	Ring-ditch	HMF	1	13	13	0	0	0	0.00

		HMS	25	387	15	5	0	2	0.22
		HMSF	3	115	38	1	0	1	0.07
F58	Ditch	HMS	1	8	8	0	0	0	0.00
F67	Ditch	HMF	3	20	7	0	0	0	0.00
		HMS	2	1	1	0	0	0	0.00
F68	Ditch	HMF	1	1	1	0	0	0	0.00
F71	Ditch	HMF	1	6	6	0	0	0	0.00
F74	Ditch	HMF	1	1	1	0	0	0	0.00
		HMS	18	43	2	0	0	0	0.00
F121	Ditch	HMF	1	6	6	0	0	0	0.00
		HMS	3	27	9	0	0	0	0.00
F134	Ditch	HMG	7	49	7	0	0	0	0.00
		HMS	3	8	3	0	0	0	0.00
F135	Ditch	HMS	5	66	13	2	0	0	0.11
		HMSF	1	15	15	0	0	0	0.00
F152	Ditch	HMS	1	3	3	0	0	0	0.00
F172	Ditch	HMF	6	40	7	0	0	0	0.00
F181	Ditch	HMF	7	19	3	0	0	0	0.00
		HMS	1	5	5	0	0	0	0.00
F183	Pit	HMS	3	5	2	0	0	0	0.00
F184	Pit	HMF	3	27	9	0	0	0	0.00
		HMS	2	42	21	0	0	1	0.00
F190	Pit	HMS	10	132	13	1	0	0	0.06
F192	Pit	HMS	15	110	7	4	0	0	0.23
		HMSF	6	47	8	0	0	1	0.00
F196	Pit	HMFG	2	2	1	0	0	0	0.00
		HMSG	1	6	6	0	0	0	0.00
F197	Pit	HMF	11	210	19	0	0	3	0.00
F198	Pit	HMS	2	18	9	0	0	0	0.00
F201	Ditch	HMF	1	7	7	0	0	0	0.00
F202	Ditch	HMF	11	108	10	0	0	0	0.00
F203	Pit/tree throw	HMF	22	113	5	1	0	2	0.03
		HMS	2	12	6	1	0	0	0.03
F206	Pits	HMF	3	50	17	0	0	0	0.00
		HMGO	1	15	15	0	0	0	0.00
		HMS	16	416	26	0	0	7	0.06
F209	Pit	HMF	4	35	9	0	0	0	0.00
		HMFS	2	25	13	0	0	0	0.00
		HMG	6	55	9	0	0	0	0.00
		HMS	52	633	12	2	0	0	0.12
		HMSF	42	720	17	0	0	1	0.00

		HMSG	32	585	18	0	0	3	0.00
F214	Pit/tree throw	HMF	1	40	40	0	0	1	0.00
F216	Ditch	HMF	9	35	4	0	0	0	0.00
		HMS	1	4	4	0	0	0	0.00
F217	Pit	HMGS	1	5	5	0	0	0	0.00
		HMS	9	109	12	0	0	0	0.00
F221	Gully	HMF	1	3	3	0	0	0	0.00
F222	Pit	HMF	9	37	4	0	0	0	0.00
		HMS	2	33	17	1	0	0	0.10
F223	Pit	HMF	1	3	3	0	0	0	0.00
F226	Pit	HMS	4	18	5	0	0	0	0.00
F230	Ditch	HMS	5	31	6	0	0	0	0.00
F235	Corn dryer	HMF	2	4	2	0	0	0	0.00
		HMFS	2	3	2	0	0	0	0.00
F239	SFB	HMS	1	1	1	0	0	0	0.00
F241	Pit	HMF	1	1	1	0	0	0	0.00
		HMGS	43	1,954	45	0	0	0	0.00
		HMSG	25	748	30	0	0	0	0.00
F244	Pit	HMF	2	3	2	0	0	0	0.00
		HMS	1	2	2	0	0	0	0.00
F246	Ditch	HMF	2	31	16	0	0	0	0.00
F254	Ditch	HMFS	1	19	19	0	0	0	0.00
F255	Ditch	HMS	13	60	5	1	0	0	0.02
F256	Ditch	HMSF	1	8	8	0	0	0	0.00
F257	Pit	HMSF	1	3	3	0	0	0	0.00
F259	Quarry pit/ working hollow	HMS	4	46	12	0	0	1	0.00
F263	Ditch	HMF	4	9	2	0	0	0	0.00
F269	Ditch	HMF	1	11	11	0	0	0	0.00
F271	Ditch	HMF	1	20	20	0	0	0	0.00
		HMSF	1	14	14	0	0	0	0.00
F287	Pit	HMF	8	73	9	1	0	0	0.07
F331	Pit	HMG	10	292	29	0	0	3	0.00
		HMGS	39	440	11	2	0	0	0.07
		HMS	10	245	25	3	0	0	0.18
		Total	**560**	**8,544**	**15**	**26**	**0**	**29**	**1.39**

Table 3 Quantities of prehistoric pottery by selected context and fabric

Dating this pottery is difficult as there is very little diagnostic material although the small number of identifiable vessels and decorated sherd, and the greater representation of fabrics with grog tempering suggests that most of this material dates to the early-Middle Bronze with one late Neolithic assemblage.

Late Neolithic
Pit F209 contained a small assemblage of Grooved ware pottery (84 sherds of 1,218g) including those from a bucket or barrel shaped vessel (EVE: 0.12) (Fig 20.1a-g). These sherds are sand and/or grog tempered with a slight soapy feel and brown surfaces. There are traces of sooting on the interior and exterior surfaces of some of the sherds. Grooved ware dates to the Late Neolithic period and first appears in Britain around 2800 BC and continues until *c* 2000 BC (Gibson 2002, 84). The decorated vessel from F209 appears to be in the Durrington Walls style (Gibson 2002, 85-86 fig. 40 no. 4; Wainwright & Longworth 1971). Durrington Walls style grooved ware pottery has been recovered from Brightlingsea Quarry 'Moverons Lane' (CAT Report 1097) and from Colchester (*CAR* **6**, 317).

Bronze Age
Pit F331 contained a collared urn (EVE 0.07) in a sand and grog tempered fabric with incised decoration, possibly of early Bronze Age date (Fig 20.9). There was also a cordoned urn (EVE 0.016), in a sand tempered fabric decorated with impressed fingernails and pierced with a small hole (*c* 10mm diameter) *c* 3cm below the top of the rim (Fig 20.8). Similar looking vessels of Deverel-Rimbury date (*c* 1500/1400-1000 BC) are known from Ardleigh, Essex (Brown 1999; Gibson 2002, 104-107). There was also a sherd of sand and grog tempered pottery decorated with small impressed circles, again similar examples are known from Ardleigh (Brown 1999). Ring-ditch F48 also produced a small assemblage of Deverel-Rimbury pottery with a barrel urn (EVE 0.05), a globular urn (EVE 0.12) and a bucket urn (EVE 0.05) (Fig 20.2-7). The prehistoric pottery from pit F192 is possibly also of Deverel-Rimbury date and includes one barrel urn (EVE 0.10). Finally, pit F241 contained the compete lower portion of an urn (68 sherds at 7.7 kg) in a sand and grog tempered fabric with an orange coloured surface with a darker core.

Prehistoric pottery figures:
Fig 20.1a-g F209 (304), Late Neolithic Grooved ware sherds from a bucket or barrel vessel, decorated in the Durrington Walls style.
Fig 20.2-7 F48 (123) and F48 sx4 (114), examples of Middle Bronze Age Deverel-Rimbury rim, base and body sherds, from barrel, globular and bucket urns.
Fig 20.8 F331 (315), Middle Bronze Age Deverel-Rimbury cordoned urn with fingernail impressions and perforated hole *c* 10mm, below top of rim, plus other sherds with fingernail impressions.
Fig 20.9 F331 (315), possible Early Bronze Age collared urn in a sand and grog tempered fabric with incised decoration

6.1.3 Roman pottery (Fig 21.10-14)
The Roman pottery was classified according to the fabric groups outlined in *CAR* **10** (Symonds & Wade 1999) supplemented with fabric groups from the National Roman Fabric Reference Collection, henceforth NRFRC (Tomber & Dore 1998) (Table 4). Roman vessel types were classified via the Colchester (*Camulodunum*), henceforth Cam, type series (Hawkes & Hull 1947; Hull 1958; CAR **10**, Bidwell & Croom 1999, 468-487). The pottery was recorded by sherd count, the number of rims, handles and bases, and weight, for each fabric group. The number of vessels was determined by rim EVE (estimated vessel equivalent).

There were 1,312 sherds of Roman pottery with a weight of nearly 38kg (Table 5) and 19.81 vessels according to the rim EVE (Tables 6-7). Sherds from the thick-walled Baetican Dressel 20 amphora account for just over half the assemblage by weight with *c* 20kg. Sherds in fabric GX (other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares) dominate the assemblage accounting for 63% of the assemblage by count, 24% by weight (Table 5) and over half the EVE (10.56) (Table 6). Vessels in fabric GX (coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares) are dominated by examples of the Cam 268 (EVE: 5.46) followed by the Cam 108 (EVE: 0.93), Cam 266 (EVE: 0.77) and various other forms (Table 7).

There was a modest collection of black-burnished and related wares (fabrics GA, GB, KX) accounting for around 11% of the assemblage by sherd count and 6% by weight (Table 5). Black-burnished vessels account for 3.77 of the EVE, although most of the vessels are in fabric GB (BB2: black-burnished ware, category 2) (Table 6). The most common black-burnished vessel forms are bowls (Cam 37A/38A, Cam 37B/38B) and cooking pots (Cam 278, Cam 279) (Table 7).

Finewares are relatively uncommon with rare sherds of Oxidised Hadham wares (fabric CH) and only one of Nene Valley colour-coated ware (fabric EA) (Table 5). There were no sherds of Oxford-type red colour-coated wares (fabric MP). Colchester produced colour-coated fineware pottery (fabrics CB, CZ) is slightly better represented (Table 5) although over half of this material came from just one feature, ditch F68. Imported finewares are limited to rare sherds of central and eastern Gaulish samian (fabric BACG, BAEG, BXEG) (Table 5). The only vessel represented in the assemblage are examples of the Drag. 31 bowl (Table 7).

Fabric code	Fabric description	Fabric date range guide
BACG	Central Gaulish plain samian	2nd century AD
BAEG	East Gaulish plain samian	Mid 2nd-early 3rd century AD
BXEG	East Gaulish decorated samian	Mid 2nd-early 3rd century AD
BAET (GUAD DR20)	Dressel 20 amphorae	1st-early 3rd century AD
BSW	Black surface ware	Roman
CB	Colchester red colour-coated, roughcast ware	Early 2nd-3rd century AD
CH	Oxidised Hadham wares	Late 3rd-4th century AD
CZ	Colchester and other red colour-coated ware	Early 2nd-3rd century AD
DJ	Coarse oxidised and related wares	Roman (primarily mid 1st-2nd century AD)
DZ	Fine oxidised wares	Mid 1st-early 2nd century AD
EA	Nene Valley colour-coated wares	Mid 3rd-4th century AD
GA	BB1: black-burnished ware, category 1	Early 2nd-4th century AD
GB	BB2: black-burnished ware, category 2	Early 2nd-3rd century AD
GX	Other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares	Roman
HD	Shell-tempered and calcite-gritted wares	4th century AD
HZ	Large storage jars and other vessels in heavily-tempered grey wares	Mid 1st-2nd/3rd century AD
KX	Black-burnished ware (BB2) types in pale grey ware	Early 2nd-4th century AD
NARB (G4)	Narbonensis Gauloise 4 amphorae	Mid 1st-3rd century
TY	Other British mortaria (not Colchester or Verulamium)	Mid 1st-4th century AD
TZ	Mortaria, Colchester and Continental imports	Mid 1st-3rd century AD
UR	Terra nigra-type wares	Pre-conquest to Flavian
WA	Silvery micaceous wares	Roman
WC	Miscellaneous grey and pale grey wares	Roman

Table 4 Roman pottery fabrics recorded. *NRFRC

Fabric Group	Fabric description	No.	%	weight (g)	%	MSW (g)	Rim	Handle	Base
BACG	Central Gaulish plain samian	7	*0.5%*	340	*0.9%*	49	3	0	1
BAEG	East Gaulish plain samian	3	*0.2%*	66	*0.2%*	22	0	0	2
BXEG	East Gaulish decorated samian	1	*0.1%*	9	*0.0%*	9	0	0	0
BAET (GUAD DR20)	Dressel 20 amphorae	109	*8.3%*	19,931	*52.6%*	183	2	3	0
BSW	Black surface ware	4	*0.3%*	19	*0.0%*	5			
CB	Colchester red colour-coated, roughcast ware	32	*2.4%*	215	*0.6%*	7	8	0	1
CH	Oxidised Hadham wares	4	*0.3%*	73	*0.2%*	18	0	0	1
CZ	Colchester and other red colour-coated ware	9	*0.7%*	49	*0.1%*	5	0	0	1
DJ	Coarse oxidised and related wares	64	*4.9%*	709	*1.9%*	11	6	0	7
DZ	Fine oxidised wares	1	*0.1%*	2	*0.0%*	2	0	0	0

EA	Nene Valley colour-coated wares	1	*0.1%*	3	*0.0%*	3	0	0	0
GA	BB1: black-burnished ware, category 1	70	*5.3%*	1,180	*3.1%*	17	5	0	5
GB	BB2: black-burnished ware, category 2	59	*4.5%*	778	*2.0%*	13	25	0	4
GX	Other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares	835	*63.6%*	8,946	*23.6%*	11	108	0	45
HD	Shell-tempered and calcite-gritted wares	16	*1.2%*	105	*0.3%*	7	0	0	0
HZ	Large storage jars and other vessels in heavily-tempered grey wares	57	*4.3%*	4,567	*12.0%*	80	4	0	2
KX	Black-burnished ware (BB2) types in pale grey ware	11	*0.8%*	201	*0.5%*	18	9	0	0
NARB (G4)	Narbonensis Gauloise 4 amphorae	11	*0.8%*	302	*0.8%*	27	2	1	0
TY	Other British mortaria (not Colchester or Verulamium)	1	*0.1%*	51	*0.1%*	51	0	0	1
TZ	Mortaria, Colchester and Continental imports	4	*0.3%*	257	*0.7%*	64	3	0	0
UR	Terra nigra-type wares	1	*0.1%*	16	*0.0%*	16	1	0	0
WA	Silvery micaceous wares	7	*0.5%*	53	*0.1%*	8	1	0	1
WC	Miscellaneous grey and pale grey wares	5	*0.4%*	46	*0.1%*	9	1	0	0
	Total	**1,312**		**37,918**		**29**	**178**	**4**	**71**

Table 5 Summary of the Roman pottery by fabric

Fabric Group	Fabric description	EVE
BACG	Central Gaulish plain samian	0.80
BAET (GUAD DR20)	Dressel 20 amphorae	0.20
CB	Colchester red colour-coated, roughcast ware	0.63
DJ	Coarse oxidised and related wares	1.80
GA	BB1: black-burnished ware, category 1	0.47
GB	BB2: black-burnished ware, category 2	2.36
GX	Other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares	10.56
HZ	Large storage jars and other vessels in heavily-tempered grey wares	0.37
KX	Black-burnished ware (BB2) types in pale grey ware	0.94
NARB (G4)	Narbonensis Gauloise 4 amphorae	0.55
TZ	Mortaria, Colchester and Continental imports	0.29
UR	Terra nigra-type wares	0.03
WA	Silvery micaceous wares	0.10
WC	Miscellaneous grey and pale grey wares	0.08
	Total	**19.18**

Table 6 Roman pottery quantification (EVE) by fabric group

Fabric Group	Form	EVE
BACG	Drag. 31	0.07
	Drag. 31A	0.73
BAET (GUAD)	Dressel 20	0.20
CB	Cam 391A/B	0.63
DJ	Cam 202?	0.02
	Cam 356/362/381/383-384	1.00
GA	Cam 39B	0.11
	Cam 279C	0.33
	Cam 303	0.03
GB	Cam 37A	0.07
	Cam 37A/38A	0.58
	Cam 37B	0.08
	Cam 37B/38B	0.39
	Cam 39A	0.08
	Cam 40B	0.12
	Cam 278	0.88
	Cam 305B	0.16
GX	Cam 108	0.93
	Cam 218B/C	0.72
	Cam 227	0.45
	Cam 243-244/246	0.49
	Cam 266	0.77
	Cam 268	5.46
	Cam 270B	0.07
	Cam 278	0.10
	Cam 281	0.22
	Cam 306	0.08
	Cam 307	0.20
	Cam 315	0.07
HZ	Cam 273	0.19
KX	Cam 37A/38A	0.18
	Cam 37B/38B	0.20
	Cam 40B	0.18
	Cam 278	0.38
NARB	Gauloise 4	0.55
UR	Cam 13/27	0.03
WA	Cam 108	0.10
WC	Cam 243-244/246	0.08

Table 7 Roman pottery quantification (EVE) by fabric group and form (excludes unidentified vessel forms)

Amphorae
Surprisingly there were 120 sherds of amphorae with a weight of just over 20kg and an EVE of 0.75 (Table 5). Most of this material is from the Baetican (southern Spain, Guadalquivir valley) Dressel 20 olive oil amphora while there were also sherds from Narbonensis Gaul. Amphora sherds were recovered from nine features although the majority of sherds came from the quarry pit/working hollow F259 and related features (F261, F317, F329) (Table 8). Most of the Gauloise amphora sherds, including a rim from the Gauloise 4 (EVE: 0.55) also came from F259/F261. The Gauloise 4 wine amphora appeared around *c* AD 50 and continued in production until the end of the 3rd century. A Dressel 20 rim (EVE: 0.20) came from ditch F242.

Context	Feature type	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)
F121	Ditch	1	92	92
F216	Ditch	1	9	9
F237	Ditch	1	531	531
F242	Ditch	2	52	26
F259	Quarry pit/working hollow	80	13,838	173
F261	Part of F259	25	4,159	166
F282	Watering hole	5	1,466	293
F317	Part of F259	3	50	17
F329	Part of F259	2	36	18
	Total	**120**	**20,233**	**169**

Table 8 Quantities of amphorae from specific features

Stamps
There were two Samian pottery stamps although both were incomplete:
1. Erosion hollow F229 (174): sherd of decorated eastern Gaulish samian with a mould makers stamp of]ABL[(?) (Fig 21.10).
2. Ditch F242 (203): central Gaulish Drag. 31A with the start of a stamp cartouche.

Modified and reused Roman pottery
A small ceramic disc with a diameter of 40mm, made out of a sherd of coarse, principally locally-produced grey ware pottery (fabric GX), was recovered from pit F242 (203). Another ceramic disc (diam. 25mm) in fabric GX, broken in half and with a polished margin, came from the quarry pit/working hollow F259 (229). Finally, the Dressel 20 amphora handle from F261 (part of F259) (224), appears to have been deliberately cut or split in half (Fig 21.14).

Assemblages from individual features
Roman pottery was recovered from 51 features (Table 9). The largest assemblage by sherd count and weight came from quarry pit/working hollow F259 and its associated fills (F260, F261, F294, F326, F329). This feature accounted for 37.7% of the total Roman pottery assemblage by sherd count and 70.5% by weight. The majority of the remaining features contained small- to modest-sized assemblages of Roman pottery with 20 or fewer sherds.

Context	Feature type	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)	Rim	Handle	Base	EVE
F22	Ditch	1	5	5	0	0	0	0.00
F67	Ditch	1	108	108	0	0	0	0.00
F68	Ditch	93	1,183	13	16	0	5	1.36
F71	Ditch	2	13	7	0	0	0	0.00
F121	Ditch	39	391	10	4	0	1	0.19
F156	Ditch	1	86	86	0	0	0	0.00

F180	Pit	1	4	4	0	0	0	0.00
F181	Ditch	10	59	6	1	0	0	0.07
F185	Pit/posthole	2	2	1	0	0	0	0.00
F188	Pit/tree-throw	5	37	7	0	0	0	0.00
F202	Ditch	4	6	2	0	0	0	0.00
F206	Pits	7	84	12	0	0	0	0.00
F208	Ditch	51	434	9	5	0	3	0.39
F211	Pit	70	815	12	5	0	8	0.31
F212	Ditch	12	50	4	4	0	0	0.23
F216	Ditch	20	120	6	4	0	1	0.15
F217	Pit	25	88	4	1	0	2	0.07
F222	Pit	29	137	5	6	0	0	0.27
F223	Pit	52	489	9	8	0	4	0.94
F225	Ditch	4	54	14	2	0	0	0.38
F226	Pit	13	106	8	2	0	1	0.10
F227	Ditch	68	1,238	18	11	0	4	1.07
F228	Ditch	1	2	2	0	0	0	0.00
F229	Erosion hollow	13	258	20	2	0	1	0.09
F233	Ditch	1	5	5	0	0	0	0.00
F235	Corn dryer	37	376	10	0	0	2	0.00
F236	Gully	4	13	3	1	0	0	0.03
F237	Ditch	62	1,107	18	5	0	3	0.32
F239	SFB	27	119	6	1	0	1	0.04
F242	Ditch	65	935	14	14	0	0	1.97
F246	Ditch	4	71	18	2	0	0	0.11
F248	Hearth	4	71	18	0	0	0	0.00
F253	Ditch	9	51	6	0	0	0	0.00
F256	Ditch	26	97	4	4	0	0	1.33
F259	Quarry pit/ working hollow	167	18,123	109	15	1	9	1.60
F260	Part of F259	1	4	4	0	0	0	0.00
F261	Part of F259	39	4,492	115	7	2	3	0.96
F263	Ditch	1	1	1	0	0	0	0.00
F264	Ditch	7	111	16	0	0	0	0.00
F271	Ditch	3	13	4	0	0	0	0.00
F272	Pit	8	623	78	0	0	0	0.00
F273	Ditch	5	28	6	0	0	0	0.00
F274	Pit	2	16	8	0	0	0	0.00
F278	Corn dryer	6	26	4	2	0	0	0.12
F280	Pit/tree-throw	1	10	10	0	0	0	0.00
F281	Pit	3	39	13	0	0	1	0.00

F282	Watering hole	7	1,604	229	0	1	1	0.00
F317	Pit	3	50	17	0	0	0	0.00
F322	Shaft/pit	8	61	7	1	0	0	0.15
F329	Part of F259	288	4,103	14	55	0	21	6.93
	Total	**1,312**	**37,918**	**29**	**178**	**4**	**71**	**18.29**

Table 9 Quantities of Roman pottery from specific features

Ditch F68

This ditch produced 93 sherds of Roman pottery with a weight of just over 1kg and 1.36 vessels (EVE) (Tables 10-11). This assemblage is dominated by sherds of coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares (fabric GX) and Colchester red colour-coated, roughcast ware (fabric CB). There was a large part of a folded Cam 391A/B beaker (EVE: 0.39) and sherds from two other examples (EVE: 0.10, EVE: 0.14). The Cam 391A/B is dated from AD 110/125 to the late 2nd and early 3rd century AD (Bidwell & Croom 1999, 485). Vessels in fabric GX consist of the Cam 108 beaker, dating from AD 44-130/140/200? and the Cam 268 from the early/mid 2nd century to the late 3rd/early 4th century (Bidwell & Croom 1999, 472, 479). There was also a Cam 302 bowl in fabric DJ (coarse oxidised and related wares) dating from AD 100/150 to the late 3rd/mid 4th century AD (Bidwell & Croom 1999, 481). Finally, there was an example of the Cam 243-244/246 in fabric WC (miscellaneous grey and pale grey wares) dating to AD 49 to 138 (Bidwell & Croom 1999, 478). This assemblage can be dated to the 2nd century AD.

Fabric Group	Fabric description	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)	Rim	Handle	Base	EVE
CB	Colchester red colour-coated, roughcast ware	25	187	7	8	0	1	0.63
DJ	Coarse oxidised and related wares	2	3	2	1	0	0	0.02
GB	BB2: black-burnished ware, category 2	1	6	6	0	0	0	0.00
GX	Other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares	62	969	16	6	0	4	0.63
WC	Miscellaneous grey and pale grey wares	3	18	6	1	0	0	0.08
	Total	**93**	**1,183**	**13**	**16**	**0**	**5**	**1.36**

Table 10 Roman pottery from ditch F68 by fabric group

Fabric Group	Form	EVE
CB	Cam 391A/B	0.63
DJ	Cam 302?	0.02
GX	Cam 108	0.08
	Cam 268	0.55
WC	Cam 243-244/246	0.08

Table 11 Roman pottery quantification (EVE) by fabric group and vessel form for ditch F68

Ditch F227

This ditch contained 68 sherds of Roman pottery with a weight of 1.2kg and 1.07 vessels (EVE) (Tables 12-13). Most of the assemblage consists of sherds from two wares: BB1: black-burnished ware, category 1 (fabric GA) and other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares (fabric GX). The latter included examples of the Cam 303 (AD 110/120-220) and the Cam 279C (AD 220-380) and the former the Cam 268 (AD 125/150-380/320) (Bidwell & Croom 1999, 479-481). This assemblage dates to the 3rd century AD.

Fabric Group	Fabric description	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)	Rim	Handle	Base	EVE
GA	BB1: black-burnished ware, category 1	42	742	18	4	2	2	0.36
GX	Other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares	16	169	11	7	0	2	0.71
HZ	Large storage jars and other vessels in heavily-tempered grey wares	9	318	35	0	0	0	0.00
WA	Silvery micaceous wares	1	9	9	0	0	0	0.00
	Total	**68**	**1,238**	**18**	**11**	**0**	**4**	**1.07**

Table 12 Roman pottery from ditch F227 by fabric group

Fabric Group	Form	EVE
GA	Cam 279C	0.33
	Cam 303	0.03
GX	Cam 268	0.46
	?	0.25

Table 13 Roman pottery quantification (EVE) by fabric group and vessel form for ditch F227

Ditch F242

This ditch contained 65 sherds of Roman pottery with a weight of just under 1kg and 1.97 vessels (EVE) (Tables 14-15). The majority of this material consists of sherds of other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares (fabric GX) with examples of the Cam 108 (AD 44-130/140/200), Cam 218B/C (AD 49-120), Cam 227 (AD 54-120), and Cam 268 (AD 125/150-280/320) (Bidwell & Croom 1999, 472, 477, 479). Other notable sherds included a central Gaulish Drag. 31A bowl (EVE: 0.73) (Fig 21.11), with the start of a stamp, dating to AD 150-180 (Webster 1996, 35) and a Dressel 20 olive amphora (EVE: 0.20). This assemblage dates to the second half of the second century AD.

Fabric Group	Fabric description	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)	Rim	Handle	Base	EVE
BACG	Central Gaulish plain samian	5	259	52	2	0	0	0.73
BAET (GUAD DR20)	Dressel 20 amphorae	2	52	26	2	0	0	0.20
GX	Other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares	57	594	10	9	0	0	0.99
TZ	Mortaria, Colchester and Continental imports	1	30	30	1	0	0	0.05
	Total	**65**	**935**	**14**	**14**	**0**	**0**	**1.97**

Table 14 Roman pottery from ditch F242 by fabric group

Fabric Group	Form	EVE
BACG	Drag. 31A	0.73
BAET (GUAD)	Dressel 20	0.20
GX	Cam 108	0.30
	Cam 218B/C	0.10
	Cam 227	0.33

	Cam 268	0.18
	?	0.08
TZ	?	0.05

Table 15 Roman pottery quantification (EVE) by fabric group and vessel form for ditch F242

Quarry pit/working hollow F259 (F260/F261/F294/F326/F329)

This feature produced a large assemblage of Roman pottery with 495 sherds with a weight of just over 23.7kg and 9.4 vessels (EVE) (Tables 16-17). Sherds from the Baetican Dressel 20 account for 94.4% of the assemblage by sherd count and 74.7% by weight, with sherds of southern French Narbonensis amphorae also present. Sherds of coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares (fabric GX) were common with 4.97 vessels (EVE) present. Examples include the Cam 218B/C (AD 44-120), Cam 227 (AD 54-120), Cam 243-244/246 (AD 49-138) (Fig 21.12), Cam 268 (AD 125/150-280/320) and Cam 281 (AD 150/180-400?) (Bidwell & Croom 1999, 477-480) (Table 19). There was a Cam 273 (AD 44-200/300) storage vessel in a heavily-tempered grey ware (fabric HZ) and a modest collection of black-burnished and related wares (fabrics GA, GB, KX) with examples of the Cam 37A (AD 110-180/220), Cam 37A/38A (AD 110-180/220), Cam 37B (AD 180-275), Cam 37B/38B (AD 180-275), Cam 40B (AD 110-275), Cam 278 (AD 117-250/260) and Cam 305B (AD 275-425) (Table 19) (Bidwell & Croom 1999, 469-470, 481-482). There was also a Colchester mortarium (fabric TZ) similar to a form illustrated in Symonds & Wade (1999, 185 fig. 4.15 no. 288) possibly dating to the 4th century AD (Fig 21.13). Other notable sherds included rare eastern Gaulish Samian dating from the mid 2nd to the mid 3rd century AD, a central Gaulish Samian (fabric BACG) Drag. 31 bowl dating to AD 150-180 (Webster 1996, 35) and Oxidised Hadham wares (fabric CH) dating to AD 250/275-425 (Symonds & Wade 1999, 297). This assemblage dates to the late 3rd to early 4th century AD although there is a quantity of earlier material (late 1st to 2nd century AD).

Fabric Group	Fabric description	No.	%	Weight (g)	%	MSW (g)	Rim	Handle	Base	EVE
BACG	Central Gaulish plain samian	1	*0.2%*	55	*0.2%*	55	1	0	0	0.07
BAEG	East Gaulish plain samian	2	*0.4%*	65	*0.3%*	33	0	0	0	0.00
BAET (GUAD DR20)	Dressel 20 amphorae	96	*19.4%*	17,731	*74.7%*	185	0	2	0	0.00
CB	Colchester red colour-coated, roughcast ware	4	*0.8%*	24	*0.1%*	6	0	0	0	0.00
CH	Oxidised Hadham wares	2	*0.4%*	54	*0.2%*	27	0	0	1	0.00
CZ	Colchester and other red colour-coated ware	1	*0.2%*	21	*0.09%*	21	0	0	0	0.00
DJ	Coarse oxidised and related wares	18	*3.6%*	199	*0.8%*	11	3	0	3	0.76
GA	BB1: black-burnished ware, category 1	19	*3.8%*	356	*1.5%*	19	1	0	2	0.11
GB	BB2: black-burnished ware, category 2	34	*6.9%*	483	*2.0%*	14	17	0	3	1.89
GX	Other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares	265	*53.5%*	963	*4.1%*	4	40	0	19	4.85
HZ	Large storage jars and other vessels in heavily-tempered grey wares	27	*5.5%*	3,100	*13.0%*	114	3	0	2	0.27
KX	Black-burnished ware	7	*1.4%*	137	*0.6%*	20	7	0	0	0.56

	(BB2) types in pale grey ware									
NARB (G4)	Narbonensis Gauloise 4 amphorae	11	*2.2%*	302	*1.3%*	28	2	1	0	0.55
TZ	Mortaria, Colchester and continental imports	3	*0.6%*	227	*1.0%*	76	2	0	0	0.24
WA	Miscellaneous grey and pale grey wares	5	*1.0%*	30	*0.1%*	6	1	0	0	0.10
	Total	**495**		**23,747**		**41**	**77**	**3**	**30**	**9.4**

Table 16 Roman pottery from quarry pit/working hollow F259 (F260/F261/F294/F326/ F329) by fabric group

Fabric Group	Form	EVE
BACG	Drag. 31	0.07
DJ	?	0.76
GA	Cam 39B	0.11
GB	Cam 37A	0.07
	Cam 37A/38A	0.54
	Cam 37B	0.08
	Cam 37B/38B	0.16
	Cam 40B	0.08
	Cam 278	0.88
	Cam 305B	0.08
GX	Cam 218B/C	0.21
	Cam 227	0.12
	Cam 243-244/246	0.26
	Cam 268	3.9
	Cam 281	0.22
	?	0.14
HZ	Cam 273	0.09
	?	0.18
KX	Cam 37A/38A	0.18
	Cam 37B/38B	0.20
	Cam 40B	0.18
NARB (G4)	G4	0.55
TZ	?	0.24
WA	Cam 108	0.10

Table 17 Roman pottery quantification (EVE) by fabric group and vessel form from quarry pit/working hollow F259 (F260/F261/F294/F326/ F329)

Roman pottery figures

Fig 21.10 F229 (174), sherd of decorated eastern Gaulish samian with a mould makers stamp of]ABL[(?).

Fig 21.11 F242 (203), central Gaulish Drag. 31A bowl.

Fig 21.12 F259 (292), Cam 243-244/246 (AD 49-138) in locally-produced grey ware (fabric GX) covered in sooting.

Fig 21.13 F259 (276), Colchester mortarium (fabric TZ) similar to a form illustrated in Symonds & Wade (1999, 185 fig. 4.15 no. 288) possibly dating to the 4th century AD.
Fig 21.14 F261 (224), Dressel 20 amphora handle from F261 (part of F259) (224), appears to have been deliberately cut or split in half.

6.1.4 Anglo-Saxon pottery (Fig 21.15-19)

A small quantity of early to middle Anglo-Saxon pottery was recovered from nine features comprising 88 sherds with a weight of 1.7kg and an EVE of 1.13 (Table 18). Most of this pottery is represented by early to middle Saxon brickearth fabrics (fabric 97) with sand and silver mica, while the surfaces are wiped. In some cases the sherds show patches of brown-oxidised surfaces. There were also rare sherds of mid-Saxon hard vegetable-tempered (fabric 1B) and vegetable- and sand-tempered (fabric 1C) pottery.

Pits F206 produced the largest assemblage of 42 sherds with a weight of 549g, with pit F322 also producing 10 sherds at 422g (although the three sherds (101g) from quarry pit/working hollow F259 are likely to be intrusive from pit F322 which cut through this earlier feature). Fourteen sherds (at 272g) of Anglo-Saxon pottery came from sunken featured building (SFB) F239, with another 14 sherds (at 279g) from Romano-British ditches F253, F255 and F271.

The Anglo-Saxon pottery from the SFB F239 included sherds from an open jar (EVE 0.17) with a simple vertical rim (Fig 21.18). Another open jar with with a simple vertical rim and partly oxidised-brown surfaces was recovered from pit F226 (EVE 0.16) (Fig 21.17). Pits F206 contained one simple neckless open jar (EVE 0.39) (Fig 21.16) and a second jar with a short, slightly more everted, rim (EVE 0.12) (Fig 21.15). Shaft/pit F322 contained a large part of a shouldered neckless jar (EVE 0.14) with a short vertical rim in a more sandier Saxon brickearth fabric (fabric 97) (Fig 21.19).

Context	Feature type	Fabric Group	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)	Rim	Handle	Base	EVE
F206	Pits	F1C	1	16	16	0	0	0	0.00
		F97	41	533	13	7	0	1	0.51
		Total	*42*	*549*	*13*	*7*	*0*	*1*	*0.51*
F217	Pit	F97	1	2	2	0	0	0	0.00
F226	Pit	F97	4	83	21	3	0	0	0.16
F239	SFB	F97	14	272	19	2	0	0	0.17
F253	Ditch	F97	7	213	30	3	0	0	0.10
F255	Ditch	F97	1	11	11	0	0	0	0.00
F259	Quarry pit/ working hollow	F1C	1	23	23	0	0	0	0.00
		F97	2	78	39	0	0	2	0.00
		Total	*3*	*101*	*34*	*0*	*0*	*2*	*0.00*
F271	Ditch	F1B	3	20	7	1	0	0	0.05
		F97	3	35	12	0	0	0	0.00
		Total	*6*	*55*	*9*	*1*	*0*	*0*	*0.05*
F322	Shaft/pit	F97	10	422	42	1	0	1	0.14
		Total	**88**	**1,708**	**19**	**17**	**0**	**4**	**1.13**

Table 18 Quantities of Anglo-Saxon pottery from specific contexts by fabric group

6.1.5 Post-medieval and modern pottery

Post-medieval and modern pottery was recorded according to the fabric groups from *CAR* **7** (Cotter 2000) and Cunningham (1985) (Table 19). There were only 32 sherds of post-Roman pottery with a weight of just over 3kg and 7.15 vessels (Tables 20-21).

Fabric code	Fabric description	Fabric date range guide
F40	Post-medieval red earthenwares	*c* 1500-19th/20th century
F45M	Modern English stoneware	19th-20th century
F48D	Staffordshire-type white earthenware	19th-20th century

Table 19 Post Roman pottery fabrics recorded.

Fabric Group	Fabric description	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)	Rim	Handle	Base	EVE
F40	Post-medieval red earthenwares	4	107	27	0	0	0	0.00
F45M	Modern English stoneware	11	2,062	187	6	1	0	6.00
F48D	Staffordshire-type white earthenware	17	860	51	6	0	1	1.15
	Total	**32**	**3,029**	**95**	**12**	**1**	**1**	**7.15**

Table 20 Summary of the post-medieval and modern pottery by fabric

Context	Feature type	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)	Rim	Handle	Base	EVE
F14	Ditch	1	48	48	0	0	0	0.00
F23	Ditch	2	6	3	2	0	0	0.06
F102	Tree-throw	2	4	2	0	0	0	0.00
F179	Ditch	4	148	37	1	1	0	1.00
F181	Ditch	3	17	6	0	0	0	0.00
F187	Pit/ disturbance	10	2,664	266	7	0	1	5.95
F189	Pit	5	39	8	1	0	0	0.03
F231	Pit	2	18	9	1	0	0	0.11
F233	Ditch	1	77	77	0	0	0	0.00
F234	Ditch	2	8	4	0	0	0	0.00
	Total	**32**	**3,029**	**95**	**12**	**1**	**1**	**7.15**

Table 21 Quantities of post-medieval and modern pottery from specific contexts

Post-medieval and modern pottery was recovered from 10 features although most of this material came from pit/disturbance F187 (Table 21) which contained six complete and two partially-complete vessels dating to the late 19th and early 20th century:

1. A compete modern English stoneware (fabric F45M) ginger beer bottle, with a small square stamp of **K**.
2. A complete treacle glazed modern English (fabric F45M) stoneware cream jug, stamped: **WESTERN COUNTIES CREAMERIES APLIN BARRETT LTD YEOVIL MARSTON & WEST BURY.**
3. Complete modern English stoneware (fabric 45M) ginger beer bottle with golden surface, stamped: **COLCHESTER NICHOLL & CO//TRADE MARK**. The East Hill Brewery, Colchester, was founded in 1830 and continued until 1920 when the business was acquired by the Colchester Brewing company.
4. Complete modern English stoneware (fabric 45M) bottle with golden surface.
5. Complete modern English stoneware (fabric F45M) ribbed jam or marmalade jar, stamped: **WPHARTLEY LONDON & LIVERPOOL/LIGHTHOUSE**
6. Complete Staffordshire-type white earthenware (fabric 48D) spice jar with black transfer print for **UNION DES EPICIERS**.
7. Most of a Staffordshire-type white earthenware (fabric 48D) ashtray, with transfer print for: **SCHWEPPES/DRY GINGER ALE/BY APPOINTMENT TO THE KING/SODA WATER**.
8. Most of a Staffordshire-type white earthenware (fabric 48D) toothpaste jar lid, with transfer print for: **WOODS ARECANUT TOOTHPASTE REMOVING TARTAR & WHITENING THE ENAMEL PROPRIETOR WOODS CHEMIST PLYMOUTH**

This feature also contained a Staffordshire-type white earthenware (fabric 48D) base stamped on the underside for: **MALING/K/1805/NEWCASTLE**, which predates 1908, and a small ceramic monkey.

6.1.6 **Briquetage** (Fig 22)

A possible briquetage pedestal was recovered from pit F192 (124b).

6.1.7 **Ceramic building material (CBM)**

There were 269 sherds of CBM with a weight of just over 36kg consisting of a variety of Roman, post-medieval and modern material (Table 22).

CBM code	CBM type	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)
Roman				
RT	Roman t*egula*	57	9,997	175
RI	Roman imbrex	2	172	86
RB	Roman brick	79	19,552	247
RFT	Roman flue tile	6	451	75
RBT	Roman brick or tile (general)	83	1,905	23
OS	*Opus signinum*	2	36	18
Post-Roman				
PT	Peg-tile	14	487	35
PANT	Pan-tile	4	101	25
BR	Brick	21	3,186	152
Mortar		1	448	448
	Total	**269**	**36,335**	**128**

Table 22 Summary of the CBM by period and type

Roman CBM

Roman CBM including brick, tegulae, imbrex, and box flue-tile was recovered from 33 features although most only contained a small quantity of material (Table 23). There were only a small number of noteworthy Roman CBM assemblages from quarry pit/working hollow F259 (with F261/F326/ F329) with 86 sherds at 13.8kg and hearth/oven F248 with 17 sherds at 7kg (Table 23).

Context	Feature type	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)
F68	Ditch	1	43	43
F74	Linear	1	5	5
F121	Ditch	2	45	23
F181	Ditch	4	203	51
F206	Pits	16	1,265	79
F208	Ditch	3	450	150
F216	Ditch	1	36	36
F217	Pit	8	12	2
F222	Pit	1	76	76
F223	Pit	1	30	30
F226	Pit	20	751	38
F227	Ditch	6	476	79
F229	Erosion hollow	5	247	50
F233	Ditch	2	30	15

F235	Corn dryer	4	355	89
F237	Ditch	5	492	99
F239	Sunken featured building	2	57	29
F248	Corn dryer	17	7,045	414
F249	Cut feature	19	249	13
F250	Pit	8	3,369	421
F259	Quarry pit/working hollow	53	8,666	164
F261	Part of F259	6	1,115	186
F271	Ditch	1	24	24
F281	Pit	1	8	8
F282	Watering hole	4	975	244
F317	Pit	1	307	307
F320	Post hole	1	85	85
F321	Pit/post hole	5	1,113	223
F322	Shaft/pit	1	40	40
F324	Pit	2	52	26
F326	Part of F259	6	1,247	208
F329	Part of F259	21	2,817	134
F330	Area of trample	1	428	428
	Total	**229**	**32,113**	**140**

Table 23 Quantities of Roman CBM by feature

Roman box flue tile

There were six sherds (451g) of box flue tile from ditch F227 and quarry pit/working hollow F259. One of the fragments from F259 came from a half-box flue tile with rectangular cut-away and combed surface. Half-box flue tiles are relatively rare and are known from 26 sites in Britain including Cirencester, Corbridge, Exeter and Holt (Brodribb 1987, 66-67). Recent findspots include the Shadwell bath house (Sudds 2011, 106) and examples from London from 1st century AD contexts (Pringle 2009, 197).

Tegula with cut-away flange

One piece of tegula from corn dryer F248 (253) appears to have have had at least one flange (the other flange is not preserved) completely cut-away or at least for all the 18cm preserved length. Flanges were removed from some tiles, typically done after firing by sawing or chipping, so that they could be reused as floor tiles or for bonding (Brodribb 1987, 14).

Post-Roman CBM

The post-Roman CBM, the majority of which consists of sherds of brick (un-frogged and frogged) and peg-tile, was recovered as intrusive finds from Roman features F290 and F294, from post-medieval pit F164, and from 10 modern features (Table 24). Four pieces of pan-tile from ditch F23 and pit F164 dates from the 17th century onwards (McComish 2015, 40).

Context	Feature type	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)
F14	Ditch	1	740	740
F23	Ditch	4	68	17
F164	Pit	1	46	46
F179	Ditch	3	783	261

F189	Pit	1	43	43
F210	Ditch	2	41	21
F225	Ditch	13	495	38
F228	Ditch	7	1,028	147
F231	Pit	1	22	22
F233	Ditch	2	392	196
F234	Ditch	3	94	31
F290	Ditch	1	43	43
F294	Part of F259	1	22	22

Table 24 Quantities of Post-Roman CBM by feature

6.1.8 Conclusion

Table 25 summarises the dating evidence for the features which contained datable pottery and ceramic finds. Various periods are represented from the Late Neolithic (pit F209), Early to Middle Bronze Age (pit F331), Middle Bronze Age (ring ditch F48), Iron Age, Roman (early to late), Anglo-Saxon (middle?), and the 19th-20th century. The recovery of Roman CBM including flue tile and the evidence for the importation of olive oil (Dressel 20) and wine (Gauloise 4) suggests that there was possibly a Roman villa in the vicinity. Early and later Medieval occupation is absent.

Context	Feature type	Prehistoric pottery	Roman pottery	Anglo-Saxon pottery	Post-medieval & modern pottery	CBM	Overall date approx.
F14	Field boundary ditch	-	-	-	F45M	BR (un-frogged)	19th-20th century
F22	Ditch	HMF	GX	-	-	-	Roman
F23	Field boundary ditch	-	-	-	F48D	BR, PANT	19th-20th century
F48	Ring-ditch	HMS, HMF	-	-		-	Middle Bronze Age
F58	Ditch	HMS	-	-	-		Prehistoric
F67	Ditch	HMF, HMS	HZ				Roman
F68	Ditch	HMF	CB (Cam 391A/B), DJ (Cam 302?), GB, GX (Cam 108, Cam 268), WC (Cam 243-244/246)	-	-	RBT	2nd century AD
F71	Ditch	HMF	GX, WC	-	-	-	Roman
F74	Ditch	HMF, HMS	-	-	-	RBT	Prehistoric
F102	Tree-throw	-	-	-	F48D	-	19th-20th century
F121	Ditch	HMF, HMS	BAET (DR20), CZ, GA GX (Cam 218B/C, Cam 268), HZ	-	-	RBT	Roman
F134	Ditch	HMS, HMG, GTW	-	-	-	-	Middle Iron Age – Late Iron Age?
F135	Ditch	HMS, HMSF	-	-	-	-	Bronze Age
F152	Ditch	HMS	-	-	-	-	Prehistoric
F156	ditch	-	DJ	-	-	-	Roman
F164	Pit	-	-	-	-	PANT	17th century+
F172	Ditch	HMF	-	-	-	-	Prehistoric
F179	Ditch	-	-	-	F45M, F48D	PT, BR (frogged)	19th-20th century
F180	Pit	-	GX	-	-	-	Roman?
F181	Ditch	HMF, HMS	GX (Cam 278)	-	F45M, F48D	RB, RBT	19th-20th century
F183	Pit	HMS	-	-	-	-	Prehistoric
F184	Pit	HMF, HMS	-	-	-	-	Prehistoric
F185	Pit/post hole	-	HD	-	-	-	Roman
F187	Large pit/area of	-	-	-	F45M, F48D		Early 20th century

Context	Feature type	Prehistoric pottery	Roman pottery	Anglo-Saxon pottery	Post-medieval & modern pottery	CBM	Overall date approx.
	disturbance						
F188	Pit/tree-throw	-	DJ, GA, HD	-	-	-	Roman
F189	Pit	-	-	-	F40, F48D	PT	19th-20th century
F190	Pit	HMS	-	-	-	-	Prehistoric
F192	Pit	HMS, HMSF	-	-	-	-	Bronze Age
F196	Pit	HMFG, HMSG	-	-	-	-	Prehistoric
F197	Pit	HMF	-	-	-	-	Prehistoric
F198	Pit	HMS	-	-	-	-	Prehistoric
F201	Ditch	HMF	-	-	-	-	Roman (residual prehistoric)
F202	Ditch	HMF	GX	-	-	-	Roman
F203	Pit/tree-throw	HMF, HMS	-	-	-	-	Prehistoric
F206	Pits	HMF, HMS, HMGO	DJ, GX	F1C, F97	-	RT, BR	Anglo-Saxon
F208	Ditch	-	DJ, GA, GX (Cam 218B/C, Cam 243-244/246, Cam 268), HZ	-	-	RB	2nd century AD?
F209	Pit	HMS/HMSG (Grooved ware), HMF, HMSF	-	-	-	-	Late Neolithic
F210	Ditch	-	-	-	-	PT	Modern
F211	Pit	-	CZ, DJ, GB (Cam 37B/38B, Cam 39A), GX	-	-	-	3rd century AD?
F212	Ditch	-	GX (Cam 108, Cam 266)	-	-	-	Mid 1st-early 2nd century AD
F214	Pit/tree-throw	HMF	-	-	-	-	Prehistoric
F216	Ditch	HMF, HMS	BSW, BACG, BAET (DR20), DJ, GX	-	-	RBT	2nd century AD
F217	Pit	HMS, HMGS, GTW	HD, GX (Cam 315)	F97	-	RBT	?Late Roman
F221	Gully	HMF	-	-	-	-	Roman (residual prehistoric)
F222	Pit	HMS, HMF	DJ, GA, GB (Cam 40B), GX (Cam 108,	-	-	RT	2nd-3rd century AD

Context	Feature type	Prehistoric pottery	Roman pottery	Anglo-Saxon pottery	Post-medieval & modern pottery	CBM	Overall date approx.
			Cam 218B/C, Cam 268, Cam 306), HD				
F223	Pit	HMF	GB, GX (Cam 266, Cam 307)	-	-	RT	3rd century AD
F225	Ditch	-	KX (Cam 278)	-	-	BR (un-frogged)	Modern
F226	Pit	HMS	BSW, CH, DJ, DZ, GB (Cam 305B), GX (Cam 218B/C), HZ	F97		RT	Anglo-Saxon?
F227	Ditch	-	GA (Cam 279C, Cam 303), GX (Cam 268), HZ, WA	-	-	RB, RT, RFT	3rd century AD
F228	Ditch	-	DJ	-	-	BR, PT	Modern
F229	Erosion hollow	-	BXEG, GB, GX (Cam 218B/C), HZ	-	-	RB, RT	3rd century AD
F230	Ditch	HMS	-	-	-	-	Roman (residual prehistoric)
F231	Pit	-	-	-	F40, F48D	BR	19th-20th century
F233	Ditch	-	GX	-	F40	RBT, PT, BR (un-frogged)	19th-20th century
F234	Ditch	-	-	-	F40, F45M, F48D, F51A	PT	19th-20th century
F235	Hearth/corn dryer	HMF, HMFS	BAEG, CB, CZ, DJ, GX	-	-	RB, RT	3rd century AD
F236	Gully	-	GX (Cam 278)	-	-	-	2nd-3rd century AD
F237	Ditch	-	BAET (DR20), BSW, GX (Cam 218B/C, Cam 268), HZ (Cam 273), UR (Cam 13/27)	-	-	RB	2nd-3rd century AD
F239	SFB	-	CH, GA, GX (Cam 108), HD, HZ, WA	F97	--	RT	Anglo-Saxon
F241	Pit	HMF, HMGS	-	-	-	-	Bronze Age
F242	Ditch	-	BACG (Drag.31A), BAET (DR20), GX (Cam 108, 218B/C, Cam 227, Cam 268), TZ	-	-	-	AD 150-200
F244	Pit	HMF, HMS	-	-	-	-	Prehistoric
F246	Ditch	HMF	GB (Cam 37A/38A), GX (Cam 270B)	-	-	-	2nd-early 3rd century AD
F248	Kiln	-	GX	-	-	RI, RT, RB	Roman
F249	Cut feature	-	-	-	-	RT, op. sig.	Roman?
F250	Pit	-	-	-	-	RT, RB	Roman?

Context	Feature type	Prehistoric pottery	Roman pottery	Anglo-Saxon pottery	Post-medieval & modern pottery	CBM	Overall date approx.
F253	Ditch	-	GX	F97	-		Roman with Anglo-Saxon reuse?
F254	Ditch	HMFS	-	-	-	-	Roman (residual Prehistoric)
F255	Ditch	HMS	-	F97	-	-	Roman with Anglo-Saxon reuse?
F256	Ditch	HMSF	DJ (Cam 356/362/381/383-384), GX (Cam 108)	-	-	-	Late 1st to 2nd century AD
F257	Pit	HMSF	-	-	-	-	Prehistoric
F259	Working hollow	HMS	BAEG (Drag.31), BAET (DR20), CH, GA, GB (Cam 37A/38A, Cam 40B), GX (Cam 227, Cam 243-244/246, Cam 268, Cam 305B), HZ, KX (Cam 37A/38A), NARB (G4)	F97	-	RB, RT, RFT	Late 3rd-early 4th AD
F260	Part of F259	-	GX	-	-	-	Late 3rd-early 4th AD
F261	Part of F259	-	BAET (DR20), CZ, GB (Cam 37B/38B), GX, KX (Cam 37B/38B), NARB (G.4), TZ	-	-	RB, TI, RT	Late 3rd-early 4th AD
F263	Ditch	HMF	GX	-	-	-	Roman?
F264	Ditch	-	GX, WC	-	-	-	Roman
F269	Ditch	HMF	-	-	-	-	Roman (residual Prehistoric)
F271	Ditch	HMF, HMSF	GX	F1B, F97	-	RBT	Roman with Anglo-Saxon reuse?
F272	Pit	-	HZ	-	-	-	Roman
F273	Ditch	-	GX	-	-	-	Roman
F274	Pit	-	CZ	-	-	-	Roman
F278	Kiln	-	CZ, GX (Cam 218B/C)	-	-	-	2nd-3rd century AD
F280	Pit/tree-throw	-	GA	-	-	-	2nd-4th century AD
F281	Pit	-	GX, HZ	-	-	RBT	Roman
F282	Watering hole	-	BAET (DR20), GX, HD	-	-	RB, RT	Roman
F287	Pit	HMF	-	-	-	-	Prehistoric

Context	Feature type	Prehistoric pottery	Roman pottery	Anglo-Saxon pottery	Post-medieval & modern pottery	CBM	Overall date approx.
F290	Ditch	-	-	-	-	RT	Roman
F294	Part of F259	-	-	-	-	PT	Late 3rd-early 4th AD
F317	Pit	-	BAET (DR20)	-	-	RT	Roman
F320	Post hole	-	-	-	-	RBT	Roman?
F321	Pit/post hole	-	-	-	-	RB RT	Roman
F322	Shaft/pit	-	CZ, GA, GX, EA	F97	-	RB	Anglo-Saxon
F324	Pit	-	-	-	-	RT	Roman
F326	Part of F259	-	-	-	-	RB	Late 3rd-early 4th AD
F329	Part of F259	-	BACG (Drag.31), BAET (DR20), DJ, GA (Cam 39A), GB (Cam 37A/38A, Cam 37B/38B, Cam 278), GX (Cam 218B/C, Cam 268, Cam 281), KX (Cam 40B), HZ, WA (Cam 108)	-	-	RB	Late 3rd-early 4th AD
F330	Area of trample	-	-	-	-	RB	Roman
F331	Pit	HMS, HMG, HMGS	-	-	-	-	Early-Middle Bronze Age

Table 25 Approximate dates for the individual features

6.2 Small finds (Fig 23)

by Laura Pooley

Small finds of Bronze Age, Romano-British, Anglo-Saxon, post-medieval and modern date came from the development site. If not detailed in the subsequent report, a full catalogue can be found in Appendix 3.

6.2.1 Bronze Age

Two glass beads were found within the environmental sample from the disturbed Bronze Age cremation burial in ring-ditch F48 sx15 (SF55), and a sample of cremated bone from the burial produced a 2-sigma calibrated radiocarbon date (at 95.4% confidence) of 1624 to 1516 calBC. As no other later-dated finds were recovered from the cremation or the ring-ditch, the beads have been tentatively dated to the Bronze Age.

Both beads are very small and of annular shape, one is clear and colourless and the other opaque and red. Although relatively rare, glass beads have been found in Bronze Age funerary and settlement contexts in Britain (Foulds 2017, 2; Henderson 1988). Although considerably larger, a Bronze Age glass bead from Wilsford, Wiltshire is of a similar opaque red to the Dovercourt example (Guido *et al* 1984) and a white/colourless oval/barrel-shaped bead came from a burial cairn at Gilchorn (Hutcheson 1890; Clarke et al 1985). However, it is possible that these beads are intrusive and became incorporated with the remains of the Bronze Age cremation when it was disturbed from its original context. For example, beads of a similar size, shape and colour have been found in Anglo-Saxon cremations like those at the cemetery at Great Chesterford (Evison 1994).

Fig 23.1 SF55 F48 sx15 (348). Two glass beads.
a) Very small annular bead, monochrome, translucent and colourless, 4.08mm diameter, 2.85mm high, *c* 1mm diameter perforation, <0.1g.
b) Very small annular bead, monochrome, opaque and red, 3.83mm diameter, 2.37mm high, *c* 1mm diameter perforation, <0.1g.

6.2.2 Romano-British

Coins

Fourteen Romano-British coins came from four contexts (F22, F206, F259 and F282), with all but three (SF6, SF36 and SF46) found using a metal-detector. Although some of the coins are in a poor condition, all appear to be 4th century copper-alloy nummi, the latest being a coin of Magnentius of AD 350-353 indicating activity on the development site into the second half of the 4th century. Interestingly most of the coins came from quarry pit/working hollow F259 (x3) and watering hole F282 (x8). From F282 was a stack of six coins corroded together which unfortunately were too fragile to separate during conservation. The discovery of the coins in a stack suggests that they had been held together when lost / deposited (see below), but no trace of any textile fibres or other organic remains were found around the coins by the conservator.

SF6 F22 sx2 (234). Copper-alloy 4th century nummus of Constantine II, AD 317-340.
Obverse: Bust right, laureate, draped and cuirassed, legend **CONSTANTINVS IVN NO C**
Reverse: Two soldiers holding spears and shields with a standard between them, legend **GLOR-IA EXER**[CTIVS], mintmark in exergue **PL**[.] (probably Lyon mint). Die axis: 5, diameter: 14.8mm, weight: 1.1g.

SF7 F206 (258). Copper-alloy coin in a very poor condition, probably a 4th century nummus but almost no original surfaces survive. Diameter: 20.2mm, weight 3.5g.

SF12 F259 (271). Copper-alloy 4th century nummus, a city commemorative coin of Constantinopolis AD 330-337, issued by Constantine the Great.
Obverse: Laureate and helmeted bust of Constantinopolis left, wearing imperial mantle and holding sceptre over shoulder, legend illegible [CONSTANTINOPOLIS].
Reverse: Victory standing facing, head left, holding transverse sceptre and resting hand on shield. Mintmark in exergue looks like **PL** (probably Lyon mint). Die axis: 6, diameter: 16.6mm, weight: 2.5g.

SF17 F282 (294). Copper-alloy 4th century nummus of Constans, AD 337 to 350.

Obverse: Bust right, laurel and rosette diademed, draped and cuirassed, legend **CONSTAN-S PF AVG**
Reverse: Two Victories facing each other, each holding a wreath and palm branch, **M** in between, legend [VIC]**TORIAE DD AVGG Q** [NN]. Mintmark in exergue illegible. Die axis: 12, diameter: 16.2mm, weight: 1.3g.

SF27 F282 (317). Copper-alloy 4th century nummus, a city commemorative coin of Constantinopolis AD 330-337, issued by Constantine the Great.
Obverse: Laureate and helmeted bust of Constantinopolis left, wearing imperial mantle and holding sceptre over shoulder, legend **CONSTAN**[TI-N]**OPOLIS**.
Reverse: Victory standing facing, head left, holding transverse sceptre and resting hand on shield. Mintmark in exergue illegible. Die axis: 6, diameter: 17.6mm, weight: 1.6g.

SF28 F282 (317). Incomplete copper-alloy 4th century nummus of Magnentius, AD 350-353.
Obverse: Bust right, bear-headed, draped x8)and cuirassed, legend [D N MAGNENTIVS] **P F** [AVG], **A** to left of bust.
Reverse: Two Victories holding wreath inscribed **VOT V MVLT X**, legend around outside **VICTORIAE DD NN AVG ET** [CAE]. Mintmark in missing section. Die axis: 12, diameter: 21.8mm, weight: 2.4g.

Fig 23.2 SF29 F282 (317). Stack of six copper-alloy coins (9.8mm high), corroded together so only one side of the top and bottom coins are visible. Probably all 4th century nummi but virtually illegible.
Coin 1: Bust right.
Coin 6: Includes partial legend **VN** but otherwise illegible.
Possibly held together by cloth or something organic but no fibres or organic residue were identified during conservation.
Diameters: 14-15mm, total weight of stack: 7.9g.

SF36 F259 (297). Incomplete copper-alloy coin, in poor condition, broken into pieces during excavation and glued in conservation. Probably a 4th century nummus.
Obverse: Bust right, all other detail and legend illegible
Reverse: Two soldiers holding spears and shields with one standard between them, legend [GLORIA EX]**ERC**[ITVS].
Die axis: 12, diameter: 14.9mm, weight: 1.0g.

SF46 F259 (296). Copper-alloy coin, completely illegible with much of the original surface missing, based on size possibly an as but more likely to be an early nummus. X-ray of the coin shows bust right on the obverse.
Diameter: 27.5mm, weight: 5.9g.

Copper-alloy objects

Three copper-alloy objects came from quarry pit/working hollow F259 and watering hole F282. From F259 was a small round object with a flat base and domed upper surface (SF13), identified as a small ingot or weight, or possibly even a counter. From F282 was a miniature axe (SF16), a mount (SF30) and a small fragment of sheet (SF31). Miniature axes are often considered to be votive offerings, standing in for their full-sized counterparts (Bird 2011, 288). The small square mount is domed in the centre with a central rivet hole for attachment. Cunliffe (1971, 126, ref. 204) has suggested they were used as decorative box fittings.

Fig 23.3 SF13 F259 (271). Small round piece of copper-alloy with a flat base and domed upper surface. Could be a weight, ingot or counter. Diameter: 16.6mm, height: 6.9mm, weight: 7.6g. Roman.

Fig 23.4 SF16 F282 (293). Complete cast copper-alloy miniature axe. The haft is circular in cross section and projects slightly beyond the axe head. The head of the axe flares out from the shaft on a slight downward curve towards the cutting edge. One one side there are two parallel incised lines along the cutting edge followed by a diagonal line. Length: 38.2mm, width: 27.1mm, thickness: 4.6mm, weight: 6.5g. Roman.

Fig 23.5 SF30 F282 (317). Small square copper-alloy mount, domed in the centre with central rivet hole. Length: 11.8mm, width: 11.0mm, thickness: 4.6mm, weight: 1.5g. Roman.

Lead objects

There were two lead weights from the site. The first consisted of a fragment of cylindrical lead weight from ditch F216 (SF8) and the second was a spindlewhorl from quarry pit/working hollow

F259 (SF47). Twenty-eight pieces of scrap lead (922.8g) also came from quarry pit/working hollow F259 (SF15, SF25, F38, SF48) and watering hole F282 (SF32).

Fig 23.6 SF8 F216 (251). Fragment of cylindrical lead weight made of a lead sheet rolled and squashed into a tube. Length: 48.1mm, width: 20.7mm, thickness: 13.7-16.5mm, weight 67.3g.

Fig 23.7 SF47 F259 (300). Round lead spindlewhorl, flat on the bottom, slightly domed on the top with a small central perforation (3.8mm diameter). Diameter: 25.5mm, thickness: 5.9mm, weight: 19.8g.

Iron objects

Two fragments of sheet came from ditch F216 (SF9), three hobnails (SF26, SF37) and a fragment of strip (SF49) from quarry pit/working hollow F259,

Five iron nails of Manning Type 1b also came from ditches F68 sx3 (341), F216 (169) and F226 (170), and quarry pit/working hollow F259 (271, SF14). A further two iron nails came from undated feature F251 (214) and could be of Roman or later date.

Stone objects

A large fragment of millstone came from pit F211 (SF54). Millstones are defined as grinding stones over 500mm in diameter (Green 2017, 157) and enough of SF54 survives to show it had a diameter of over 700mm. Millstones would have been mechanically operated and powered by donkeys/mules, men or even water (Green 2017, 157). Three similar fragments of worked stone came from quarry pit/working hollow F259 (SF52), watering hole F282 (SF44) and also Anglo-Saxon sunken featured building F239 (SF53) (which is included here as it is probably residual in this context). The fragments from these features have dressed surfaces and are probably made of millstone grit. They are all too small to determine if they are were from millstones or the smaller rotary quernstones (hand-mills), although SF53 is of a similar thickness to millstone SF54. A fragment of residual lava quernstone from modern field boundary ditch F225 (SF43) also probably dates from the Romano-British period. In addition to the millstones/ quernstones, 24 fragments of degraded Purbeck marble came from quarry pit/working hollow F259 (SF35) and a fragment of possible worked stone came from ditch F156 (SF45).

SF35 F259 (277). Twenty-four fragments of very degraded Purbeck marble, totalling 669g. Largest piece – length: 146.5mm, width: 90.8mm, thickness: 30.7mm. ?Roman.

SF43 F225 (166). Fragment of lava quernstone, no original edges surviving, one surface surviving. Length: 82.0mm, width: 70.0mm, thickness: 47.8mm, weight: 348g. ?Roman.

SF44 F282 (280). Fragment of millstone or quernstone, no original edges surviving, includes one curved groove close to one of the broken edges (suggesting the fragment could come from close to the spindle hole). Fragment too small to determine if from a millstone or quernstone. Probably millstone grit. Length: 93.7mm, width: 89.3mm, thickness: 29.3mm, weight: 393g. ?Roman.

SF45 F156 (111a). Possible piece of worked stone, very slightly curved, roughly smoothed on one surface, one original edge surviving which is concave and roughly smoothed (like the surface). Sandstone. Length: 105.4mm, width: 85.6mm, thickness: 32.7mm, weight: 459.1g. ?Roman.

SF52 F259 (229). Fragment of millstone or quernstone (now in two joining pieces), one curved edge surviving, one surface has been dressed with furrows but these are very worn and faint. Fragment too small to determine if from a millstone or quernstone. Probably millstone grit. Length: 87.4mm, width: 70.5mm, thickness: 39.0mm, weight: 328.4g. ?Roman.

SF53 F239 (282). Fragment of millstone or quernstone, broken on all edges, worn smooth on one surface, the other surface dressed with furrows but these are very worn and faint. Of a similar thickness to SF54 so could be part of a millstone rather than a quernstone. Probably millstone grit. Length: 107.3mm, width: 86.7mm, thickness: 62.0mm, weight: 914.5g. ?Roman.

Fig 23.8 SF54 F211 (149). Large fragment of millstone with part of curved edge surviving showing it has a diameter of over *c* 700mm, worn smooth on one surface, the other surface is dressed with segmented furrows but these are very worn and faint. Probably millstone grit. Length: 375mm, width: 250mm, thickness: 65mm, weight: 10kg. ?Roman.

Quarry pit/working hollow F259 and watering hole F282
Fifteen small finds came from quarry pit/working hollow F259 including three of the coins (SF12, SF36, SF46), the copper-alloy weight, ingot or counter (SF13), the lead spindlewhorl (SF47) and a fragment of millstone/quernstone (SF52). A large quantity of finds were recovered from this feature, most of which is likely to have been waste dumped into the open feature. However, if the feature is a working hollow, then some of these small finds could be related to domestic activities occurring within that hollow. It is also interesting that the only hobnails from the site (SF26, SF37) came from this feature, perhaps suggesting high footfall.

Nine of the fourteen coins (including the stack of six coins) (SF17, SF27, SF28, SF29), the miniature axehead (SF16) and the domed mount (SF30) all came from watering hole F282. These could be casual losses but could have a deeper meaning. Miniature axeheads are often considered to be votive deposits given as offerings to the gods (Bird 2011, 288). Similarly, the stack of six coins could have been lost but it is perhaps more likely that they were deliberately deposited as a group. Water was often seen as a liminal place between this world and the gods, with ritual deposits found in many rivers, wells and springs, and it is possible that the deposits in F282 could have been deliberately thrown into the water.

6.2.3 Romano-British or Anglo-Saxon

A small number of metal finds came from features dated to the Anglo-Saxon period but which included a quantity of residual Romano-British material. None of the small finds are themselves diagnostic and could date to either period.

A tapering strip of lead from sunken featured building F239 (SF11) is possibly a pot-leg from a vessel. From pits F206 (including F204 and F205) were a curved copper-alloy sheet with small rivet hole (SF33), two fragments of scrap lead (SF34) and two iron nails (finds no. 318). An unidentified iron object (SF50) and sheet fragment (SF51) also came from shaft/pit F322.

Fig 23.9 SF11 F239 (284). A rectangular strip of tapering lead. The widest end is broken and the strip tapers towards a rounded end which is curled slightly inwards. The strip is flat on the back but on the front both long edges are chamfered. It is possibly a pot leg from a vessel. Length: 35.5mm, width: 15.9mm, thickness: 6.0mm, weight 20.2g. ?Anglo-Saxon or residual Roman.

6.2.4 Post-medieval/modern

An iron nail came from post-medieval posthole F320 (285). Copper-alloy buttons dating to the 18th and 19th centuries came from quarry pit/working hollow F259 (SF24) (intrusive in the upper fill of this context), and modern contexts F189 (SF18) and L1 (22). Other finds from post-medieval/modern contexts included a copper-alloy ring (SF20), a lead strip (SF21), pieces of scrap lead (SF19) and a large strip of agricultural ironwork (SF23), with finds from the surface of L1 consisting of a Victorian penny (SF39), fragment of slate pencil (SF40), copper-alloy sheet fragment (SF41) and copper-alloy stud (SF42). All these finds are, or are likely to be, of post-medieval or modern date.

6.3 Worked flints (Figs 24-25)

by Adam Wightman

6.3.1 Introduction

Two hundred and fifty-one worked flints were recovered during the archaeological evaluation and excavation. Although a report on the flint from the evaluation has already been completed (CAT Report 1420) they have been included here to provide an overall summary of the lithics from the development site. Of this total, 179 were recovered from archaeological features with the remaining 72 coming from ploughsoil (L1), subsoil (L2) and as unstratified finds (U/S).

The only raw material identified in the assemblage was nodular flint. The bulk of the flint has crazed or water-worn cortex, indicating that it derived from local secondary gravel sources. The predominant colour of the flint used is mottled or dark grey. Very few of the pieces exhibit any patination.

In what follows, the character of the flint assemblages from prehistoric features (sub-divided by excavation area) and from Roman or later features (including L1, L2 and U/S) will be described and discussed in turn. A broader discussion will follow on from this. All of the worked flints have been tabulated and described in a catalogue included in the site archive.

6.3.2 Prehistoric features (Table 26)

Ninety-six worked flints were recovered from seventeen cut features dated as prehistoric on the basis of pottery dating evidence, stratigraphic relations or the nature of fills (Table 26). One of the cut features was the linear F3 which was investigated during the evaluation stage (F3). The other sixteen features were identified during the excavation phase in areas A (F45/F48, F183, F191, F192, F209, F293, F331), B (F134, F135, F138), C (F55, F150) and D (F78, F161, F168, F172).

One hundred and five worked flints were recovered from 18 cut features dated as prehistoric on the basis of pottery dating evidence, stratigraphic relationships and the nature of fills (Table 1). One of the cut features was linear F3 from evaluation trench T96. The other sixteen features were identified during both phases of investigation in areas A (F45/F48, F183, F191, F192, F203, F209, F293, F331), B (F134, F135, F138), C (F55, F150) and D (F78, F161, F168, F172).

Area A

Worked flints were recovered from seven pits (F183, F191, F192, F203, F209, F293, F331) and a Bronze Age ring-ditch (F45/F48). Four of the sixteen hand-excavated sections through the backfill of the ring-ditch contained worked flints (F45 and F48 sx6, sx9 and sx14), although they were present in very small numbers (seven in total). Four of the seven worked flints are blades/ bladelets which are most likely to be of Mesolithic or Early Neolithic date and are considered to be residual in this context. A waste fragment, a flake and a side-scraper made on a large hard-hammer flake could all be Bronze Age in date, but may also be residual.

The seven pits were all located in the north-eastern quadrant of Area A on the plateau above the southeastern slope. Pit F183 contained a retouched flake and pit F191 contained a waste flake and a core fragment. Pit F192, which contained Bronze Age pottery, also produced a single hard-hammer flake, as did the undated pit/tree-throw F293. All of the flints from these pits are typologically undiagnostic, but are likely to date broadly to the Neolithic or Bronze Age.

The largest worked flint assemblages from Area A came from pits F203 (dated as prehistoric), F209 (dated to the Late Neolithic) and pit F331 (dated to the Early/Middle Bronze Age). F203 contained nine worked flints including a small, straight-edged end scraper, a possible microlith and two probable axe-thinning flakes. With the exception of the microlith, this assemblage of worked flints can be dated to the Neolithic period. Nine flints were recovered from pit F209, comprising four flakes, a blade, a probable core fragment and three scrapers. Two of the scrapers are end or horseshoe scrapers and the third is a side scraper. The scrapers and the blade are typical of pieces recovered from Neolithic contexts and the remaining worked flints are all likely to date to the Neolithic also. Pit F331 contained forty-one worked flints comprising sixteen flakes, six blades, four waste flakes/pieces, two core pieces, four retouched flakes, a retouched notch, five scrapers made on flakes and three scrapers made on blades. The retouched tools and blades are typologically characteristic of the Neolithic (some Early Neolithic), and despite the incidents of platform preparation and soft hammer usage being rare amongst the flake assemblage, it is possible that the rest of the assemblage could also date to this period.

Area B

Three ditches in Area B contained worked flints. Six worked flints were recovered from ditch F135 along with Bronze Age pottery. The assemblage from F135 is comprised of three flakes, a core, an end scraper and a retouched flake. All of these pieces could date to the Neolithic or the Early Bronze Age. A gully (F138) associated with F135 also contained three worked flints; a flake, an axe thinning flake and a laurel leaf. Laurel leaves are small bifacial tools which are ovoid in shape and have evidence of pressure-flaking on both faces. They may have been used

as knives or perhaps hafted into a wooden handle (Butler, 2006, 130). Both Laurel leaves and flakes detached during the axe production process are typologically characteristic of the Neolithic period. A third linear in Area B (F134) contained worked flints as well as pottery dating to the MIA/LIA. The four worked flints from F134 (three flakes and a waste piece) can only be broadly dated to the prehistoric period.

Area C
Pit F55 contained a well-made end scraper and gully F150 contained a single bladelet. The end scraper is Neolithic to Early Bronze Age in date and the bladelet dates to either the Early Neolithic or Mesolithic periods.

Area D
Pit F78, which has been dated to the Bronze Age based on the pottery dating evidence, contained six flakes, two core fragments, a waste piece and a retouched blade. The flakes, core fragments and waste piece are all characteristic of worked flints found in Bronze Age assemblages. However, the retouched blade (broken into three pieces) almost certainly dates to the Early Neolithic and could be residual.

A single retouched flake was recovered from an undated tree-throw (F161) and a single flake was recovered from ditch F168. Six worked flints were recovered from three sections in ditch F172, comprising two flakes, a waste piece, a retouched flake, a core tablet and a core fragment. None of the worked flints from the three features above can be dated more closely than Mesolithic to Bronze Age.

Context	Find no.	Type	Cortex %	Hard/soft hammer	Platform prep	Modification
Evaluation						
F3	51	flake	0	hard	no	
Area A						
F45	78	waste fragment	25			
		bladelet	0			
F48 sx6	117	side scraper **(Fig 24.1)**	20	hard	no	abrupt/semi-abrupt
F48 sx9	323	bladelet	45	soft	no	
F48 sx14	127	blade	0			use-wear/edge damage
		blade	5	soft	yes	use-wear/edge damage
		flake	15	hard	yes	use-wear/edge damage
F183	126	retouched flake	0	hard	yes	shallow retouch
F191	122	flake	20	hard	no	
		core fragment	0			
F192	324	flake	0	hard	no	
F203	135	flake	20	hard	yes	
		flake	0	hard	no	use-wear/edge damage
		flake	0	soft	yes	
		flake	25	soft	no	
		end scraper **(Fig 24.5)**	20	hard	yes	abrupt retouch
		debitage	0	soft	no	
		?microlith	0	soft	no	?semi-abrupt retouch
		axe thinning flake	0	soft		
		axe thinning flake	0	soft		
F209	143	flake	15			
		end scraper **(Fig 24.6)**	15	hard	no	abrupt retouch
		end scraper **(Fig 24.7)**	0	hard	yes	abrupt retouch
F209 Fill A	302	flake	15	hard	no	
		?core fragment				

		blade	0			
		flake	80	hard	no	
F209 Fill B	303	flake	35	hard	no	
F209 Fill C	304	side scraper	0	hard	no	abrupt
F293	272	flake	5	hard	yes	use-wear/edge damage
F331 **(Figs 25.9-15)**	315	scraper	0	hard	no	abrupt/semi-abrupt retouch
		scraper	5	hard	no	abrupt/semi-abrupt retouch
		scraper	90	hard	no	abrupt/semi-abrupt retouch
		end scraper	0			abrupt retouch
		end scraper on a blade/ long flake	5	hard	yes	abrupt/semi-abrupt retouch
		retouched flake	0			semi-abrupt/invasive retouch
		end scraper	0	hard	no	abrupt/semi-abrupt retouch
		end scraper on a blade/ long flake	10	hard	yes	abrupt/semi-abrupt retouch
		retouched flake	0	hard	no	semi-abrupt retouch
		end scraper on a blade/ long flake	0	soft	yes	abrupt/semi-abrupt retouch
		retouched flake	0	hard	no	abrupt/semi-abrupt retouch
		retouched flake	0	hard	no	abrupt retouch
		retouched notch	0			abrupt retouch
		blade	65	hard	no	
		blade	5	hard	yes	use-wear/edge damage
		blade	15			use-wear/edge damage
		blade	70	hard	yes	
		blade	0	hard	no	use-wear/edge damage
		blade	0	hard	no	
		flake	65	hard	no	
		flake	20	hard	no	use-wear/edge damage
		flake	35	hard	no	use-wear/edge damage
		flake	0	hard	no	
		flake	75	hard	no	
		flake	100	hard	no	
		flake	0	hard	no	
		flake	15	hard	yes	use-wear/edge damage
		flake	15	hard	no	
		flake	15	hard	no	
		flake	5	hard	no	use-wear/edge damage
		flake	25	hard	no	use-wear/edge damage
		flake	5	hard	no	
		flake	0	hard	no	
		flake	10	hard	no	
		flake	5	soft	no	
		waste flake	5			
		waste flake	0			
		waste piece	40			
		waste piece	0			
		?core fragment	0			
		core	0			
Area B						
F134 sx1	96	flake	40	soft		

		flake	0	hard	no	
		waste piece	0	hard	yes	
F134 sx2	100	flake	0	hard	?yes	use-wear/edge damage
F135 sx2	99	end scraper **(Fig 24.2)**	30	hard	no	semi-abrupt retouch
		flake	100	hard	no	
		flake	0			
		retouched flake **(Fig 24.3)**	95			shallow, invasive retouch
F135 sx4	119	flake	10	hard	no	
		core	15			
F138 sx1	102	axe thinning flake	0	soft	no	
		laurel leaf **(Fig 24.4)**	0			invasive, shallow retouch
F138 sx2	103	flake	55	hard	no	
Area C						
F55	7	flake (scraper)	60	hard	no	abrupt/invasive retouch
F150	107	bladelet	0	soft	yes	?use-wear/edge damage
Area D						
F78	20	flake	0	hard	no	use-wear/edge damage
		flake	0	hard	yes	use-wear/edge damage
		flake	50	hard	no	
		blade (retouched)	0			semi-abrupt retouch
		flake	0	hard	yes	
		waste fragment	0			
		flake	0	hard	no	use-wear/edge damage
		flake	0	soft	no	
		core fragment	0			
		core fragment	40			
F161	113	retouched flake	15	hard	?yes	semi-abrupt retouch
F168	116	flake	10	hard	no	
F172 sx2	121	flake	100	hard	no	
		retouched flake	10			abrupt retouch
		core tablet	0	hard	no	
F172 sx4	124	core frag/waste piece	65			
F172 sx5	125	flake	15	hard	no	
		?waste piece	0			

Table 26 Worked flints from prehistoric features

6.3.3 Residual worked flints in later features and from the ploughsoil (L1), subsoil (L2) and spoil heaps (U/S) (Table 27)

Seventy-four worked flints were residual in thirty-one contexts dated to the Romano-British, Anglo-Saxon and modern periods. It is worth reiterating that some of the worked flints in the prehistoric features have been identified as residual and that others from these features could also be residual, especially as they were often found in such low quantities.

The residual worked flints were mostly found in small quantities (four or less per feature), and were only found in greater numbers when multiple sections were excavated along the length of a ditch (ie F22 and F216). They include an arrowhead, axe thinning flakes, blades/bladelets, retouched blades, flakes and retouched flakes (including a piercer, a flaked flake, a notch and numerous scrapers). There are worked flints that are datable to the Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age periods and it is probable that the undatable flints date to these periods also. Of particular note is the triangular arrowhead from F211 which is made from a flake invasively retouched on both faces and finished using pressure-flaking. It is only partially-flaked as retouch does not cover both faces and one face is less flaked than the other. Both edges are completely retouched. One side is very straight and the other is slightly convex. Triangular arrowheads are

commonly found in Neolithic contexts, but their use may extend into the Bronze Age (Butler, 2006, 160).

The 72 worked flints from L1, L2 and U/S were mostly collected during the machine stripping and while the excavation team were in transit around the site. Forty-one of these were recovered during the evaluation phase and are described in the evaluation report (CAT Report 1420, 26-27). The 31 flints recovered during the excavation phase comprise of 14 unmodified flakes, six retouched flakes, nine blades, one retouched blade and one core. Many of the unmodified flakes exhibit potential damage or retouch on their edges, but it is equally likely that the damage has been caused by post-depositional activities such as agricultural work. The retouched flakes (including three scrapers, a retouched notch and a piercer) all date to the Neolithic/Bronze Age. Of the nine blades, four are small and soft hammer/punch struck and could be Mesolithic in date. The other blades, including the blade with a retouched notch on its left lateral edge, most likely date to the Early Neolithic.

Context	Find no.	Type	Cortex %	Hard/ soft hammer	Platform prep	Modification
F5	54	?piercer/borer	15	hard	no	semi-abrupt retouch
		waste flake	10		no	
F6	55	waste flake	0			
F22 sx1	63	waste flake	60	hard	no	
		flake/blade (retouched)	0			shallow retouch
F22 sx2	242	waste piece	0			
		waste piece	20			
		core fragment	0			
		core fragment	10			
		flake	0	hard	no	use-wear/edge damage
		retouched bladelet	0	soft	yes	semi-abrupt retouch
F26	65	waste fragment	10			
		waste flake	40	hard	no	
F69	16	flake	5			use-wear/edge damage
F71	342	flake		hard	no	
F74 sx5	245	flake	45	hard	no	
		bladelet/microlith	20	soft	no	
F121 sx3	194	end scraper	5	hard	no	abrupt retouch
		?blade	5	soft	yes	
		flake	2	hard	no	
		flake	20	?hard	no	
F121 sx4	191	flake	35	hard	no	
F121 sx5	199	blade/long flake	40	hard	yes	use-wear/edge damage
		flake	0	hard	no	
		retouched flaked flake	0	hard	no	abrupt retouch
		flake	15	hard	no	
		flake	50			
		flake	0			
F180	110	flake	15	hard	no	
F181	186	flake	20	hard	no	
		blade	0	soft	yes	
F210	144	flake	50	hard	no	use-wear/edge damage
		flake	20	hard	no	
F211	145	triangular arrowhead **(Fig 25.8)**	0			shallow, invasive
F215 sx1	156	retouched blade	10			semi-abrupt

F220	160	retouched blade	0	soft	no	shallow retouch and use-wear/ edge damage
F216	178	flake	20	hard	no	
		flake	100	hard	no	
		retouched flake	100	hard	no	abrupt retouch
		flake	70	hard	no	use-wear/edge damage
		flake	0	hard	?no	use-wear/edge damage
		flake	20	soft	yes	
		flake	20	hard	no	
		flake	55	hard	no	
		waste flake	30	?hard	no	
		waste flake	25	?hard	no	
		waste flake	5	?hard	no	
		flake	15	hard	no	
		flake	0	soft	no	
		tool of convenience	60			
F217	158	flake	10	hard	yes	
		flake	0	hard	no	
		flake	40	hard	no	?use-wear/edge damage
F221	246	flake	90	hard	no	
F222	165	axe thinning flake	0	?soft	no	
F227	197	blade	30	hard	no	use-wear/edge damage
	172	end scraper	0			abrupt, rough retouch
F230	183	blade	0	soft	yes	
F235	334	retouched flake	60	hard	no	
F239	283	waste piece	15			
F246 sx5	208	flake	40	hard	no	use-wear/edge damage
F248	254	flake	10	hard	no	use-wear/edge damage
F253	215	blade	15	hard	yes	use-wear/edge damage
F259	229	flake	30	hard	no	
	275	blade	0			
	292	retouched notch	0	hard	no	semi-abrupt retouch & use-wear/ edge damage
	307	waste flake	15	hard	no	
F261 (F259)	224	retouched blade	0	hard	no	abrupt/semi-abrupt retouch
F269 sx3	230	blade	0			use-wear/edge damage
		retouched notch	0			abrupt retouch
F278 L6	262	retouched notch	35	hard	yes	abrupt retouch
F282	280	retouched flake	0	hard	yes	abrupt retouch
F322	347	flake	10	soft	no	
		bladelet	60	soft	no	

Table 27 Residual worked flints from Romano-British, Anglo-Saxon and modern contexts.

6.3.4 Discussion

There is signifiant evidence in the worked flint assemblage for activity in the Mesolithic and Neolithic periods at the Low Road site. There is a relatively high number of secondary and tertiary blades and bladelets which display evidence for careful preparation prior to removal from their parent cores. It is probable that the majority of these date to the Early Neolithic, but some are more likely to be Mesolithic bladelets. The presence of axe thinning flakes and a fragment of polished axe in the assemblage points to the production and use of axes during the Early Neolithic period, and other diagnostic tools from the Neolithic include a laurel leaf and a triangular arrowhead. The type and number of worked flints dating to the Neolithic suggests that

during this period the land sloping down towards the coast at the Low Road site was utilised for hunting, may have potentially seen the clearance of some trees and could even have been occupied. As is often the case, the evidence for activity in the Mesolithic is quite limited, although as stated above many of the blades in the assemblage do likely belong to this period. There was no evidence in the assemblage for activity during the Palaeolithic period associated with the Pleistocene river deposits recorded in the close vicinity.

The worked flint assemblage from F331 is of particular interest as a significant number of blades, which most likely date to the Early Neolithic period, appear to have become incorporated in the fill of a pit along with Early/Middle Bronze Age pottery. It is very unusual for blades to be associated with Bronze Age pottery, but it would be equally unusual for so many residual flints to find their way into such a small pit. It is possible that were a large number of worked flints present in the soil when the pit was excavated, or that an earlier feature was disturbed during the excavation of F331 and the flints then became incorporated in the fill. Alternatively, the blades could have been curated in the Bronze Age and then intentionally re-buried, or perhaps the flints were all detached from the same face of a particularly long flake core sometime in the Bronze Age giving them the appearance of Early Neolithic blades.

Few worked flints were recovered from the fills of features dated to the Bronze Age and many that were appear to be residual from the Mesolithic and Neolithic periods. This could suggest that the majority of the flints from these contexts are actually residual, not just the typologically or technologically diagnostic pieces. In general there are few diagnostic pieces from the Bronze Age in the assemblage. It is also worthy of note that the number of worked flints that are not considered to be residual was very low from the Bronze Age ring-ditch considering that a considerable proportion of its fill was excavated.

Spatially, more worked flints were recovered from contexts on the plateau above the slope. This could suggest an activity focus or habitation in this area. However, there was no discernible spatial variation based on period when the locations of the more diagnostic pieces was examined.

6.3.5 Conclusion

The worked flint assemblage from the archaeological investigations provides evidence for prehistoric activity from the Mesolithic period through to the Bronze Age on this area of slope leading down to the coast. There is a particularly high incidence of Neolithic flints, which could suggest that significant activity took place at the site during this period. The quantity of worked flints recovered is suggestive of prehistoric habitation in the close vicinity, although the low number of diagnostic tools recovered makes it difficult to comment on what activities may have been taking place on the site.

6.4 Burnt (heat-altered) stone

by Laura Pooley

Seven hundred and five pieces of burnt flint (5688g) along with eleven pieces of burnt quartz/sandstone (385g) came from features of primarily prehistoric date but included some Romano-British, later Roman/Anglo-Saxon and modern contexts. The single largest collection of burnt flint, 621 pieces at 4218g, came from Late Neolithic pit F209 (88% of the total quantity and 74% of the total weight). Other concentrations came from three Bronze Age (ring-ditch F48, ditch F135 and pit F192) and three prehistoric features (ditches F58, F135 and F152). All other features contained only one or two pieces which could be residual in these contexts.

Burnt stones are commonly associated with prehistoric occupation, often occurring as groups in pits. Where not created incidentally during other processes (for example, when in close association with ovens, hearths or cremations), deliberately heated stones had probably been primarily used as an indirect method for heating water. Because of this they are often referred to as ‘pot boilers’, although their precise use is debated. The types of stones utilised here, flint and

sandstone-quartzite, occur in the underlying gravel deposits and would have been available to be collected from the surrounding area.

Sandstone-quartzite has superior thermal properties and is less prone to fracture. As such, some prehistoric deposits of burnt stones in Essex have been found to be dominated by sandstone-quartzite which must have been specifically sought out and selected (Crummy *et al* 2007, 18-19). However, the sandstone-quartzite pebbles are rare among this assemblage and does not suggest any selective process took place.

Context	Finds no.	Description
F26 sx3	119a	2 pieces of burnt flint, cracked, crazed and burnt white, grey, black and red, 94g
F48 sx4	114b	3 pieces of quartz/sandstone pebble, cracked and burnt grey and pink, 167g
F48 sx9	323	5 pieces of burnt flint, cracked, crazed and burnt white, grey and pink, 74g
F48 sx15	326	5 pieces of burnt flint, cracked, crazed and burnt white, 14g
F58 sx3	105	13 pieces of burnt flint, cracked, crazed and burnt white, grey and red, 272g 1 piece of quartz/sandstone pebble, cracked and burnt a grey-white, 57g
F135 sx2	99	10 pieces of burnt flint, cracked, crazed and burnt white, grey and red, 263g
F138	103	2 pieces of burnt flint, cracked, crazed and burnt white and grey, 12g
F152 sx2	109a	17 pieces of burnt flint, cracked, crazed and burnt white, grey and red, 202g 1 piece of burnt sandstone, powered and burnt red, 24g
F156	111a	1 flint nodule, burnt white, grey and red, 85g 1 piece of burnt flint, cracked, crazed and red, 14g
F181	152	1 piece of burnt flint, cracked, crazed and burnt red, 5g
F184	125b	1 piece of burnt flint, cracked, crazed and burnt grey and pink, 23g
F191	122	1 piece of burnt flint, cracked, crazed and burnt grey and pink, 22g
F192	124b	4 pieces of quartz/sandstone pebble, cracked and burnt grey and pink, 96g
F196	128	2 pieces of burnt flint, cracked, crazed and burnt grey and white, 5g.
F197	130	2 pieces of burnt flint, cracked, crazed and burnt grey and white, 29g
F208 sx2	142	1 piece of burnt sandstone, powered and burnt grey, 37g
F209	302	10 pieces of burnt flint, cracked, crazed and burnt white and grey, 119g. 1 piece of quartz, cracked and burnt white and pink, 4g.
F209	303	18 pieces of burnt flint, cracked, crazed and burnt white and grey, 279g.
F209	<19>	593 pieces of burnt flint, cracked, crazed and burnt white and grey, 3.82kg
F216 sx2	157	1 piece of burnt flint, cracked, crazed and burnt white and red, 12g
F216 sx6	179	1 piece of burnt flint, cracked, crazed and burnt grey, 6g
F217	158	1 piece of burnt flint, cracked, crazed and burnt grey, 7g
F217	331	2 pieces of burnt flint, cracked, crazed and burnt white and grey, 41g
F222	165	1 piece of burnt flint, cracked, crazed and burnt grey, 1g
F222	330	1 piece of burnt flint, cracked, crazed and burnt white, 14g
F227	256	2 pieces of burnt flint, cracked, crazed and burnt red, 37g
F233	185	1 piece of burnt flint, cracked, crazed and burnt grey, 17g
F235	196	1 piece of burnt flint, cracked, crazed and burnt grey and pink, 20g
F235	335	2 pieces of burnt flint, cracked, crazed and burnt white and grey, 6g
F248 L8	263	2 pieces of burnt flint, cracked and burnt red, 6g

F253 sx8	217	1 piece of burnt flint, cracked, crazed and burnt white and grey, 17g.
F255	219	1 piece of burnt flint, cracked, crazed and burnt white, 15g.
F261	224	1 piece of burnt flint, cracked, crazed and burnt dark grey and red, 31g
F278 L11	255	1 piece of burnt flint, cracked, crazed and burnt grey, 5g
F331	315	2 pieces of burnt flint, cracked, crazed and burnt grey, 121g

Table 28 Burnt (heat-altered) stone

6.5 Cremated human remains

by Julie Curl

Methodology

Eight bags of burnt bone were submitted for recording and analysis. The bone from F186 (319) and F48 sx15 (320) had already been sieved and divided into bags containing fragments over 7mm and fragments between 4mm and 7mm. The remaining bags were sorted manually to quantify and analyse. Greatest lengths were measured for several of the larger pieces in the assemblage.

Quantification, provenance and preservation

Five possible cremations, amounting to 1856 elements, totalling 1281g, was recovered from this site, which is quantified by feature in Table 29 and with additional information in the catalogue in Appendix 4.

Context & Finds no.	Type	>10mm	5-9mm	2-4mm	<1mm	Max size (mm)	Total Qty	Weight
F48 sx15 (137)	Bronze Age ring-ditch	>10mm=28 <10mm=7				31, 38, 41, 44	35	51g
F48 sx15 (320)	Ring-ditch	>7mm = 320 pieces at 447g 4-7mm = 647 pieces at 341g (most 2-4mm)				7, 37, 38, 41	1167	788g
F186 (319)	Bronze Age burial pit	>7mm = 183 pieces at 220g 4-7mm = 392 pieces at 192g				42, 43, 45	575	412g
F217 (159)	Roman pit	5	57		0	23mm	62	20g
F229 (333)	Roman erosion hollow	11	0	0	0	19mm	11	8g
F239 (345)	Anglo-Saxon SFB	6	0	0	0	16.9mm	6	2g

Table 29 Summary of the burnt bone assemblage

Preservation is fairly poor with few large fragments recovered and a low number of fragments over 10mm in length bone surviving. Many small fragments below 4mm are present, but few of 1mm or less. Human bone was clearly identified in F48 and F186, with uncertainty for the sparse remains from F217, F229 and F239.

Analysis results and discussion

Size of Cremation

The size of a cremation depends on the individual (age, sex, body mass, bone density), maintenance of the pyre, the extent of bone recovery from the pyre site and during excavation, as well as on the rate of bone preservation (McKinley, 1993).

The weight for the cremations at 2g to 839g in this assemblage is in the medium weight in the weight range in comparison to average archaeological cremations (range: 57 – 3000 g) (McKinley, 2000) and just below lowest weight in comparison to a modern cremation (1000 – 3600 g) (McKinley, 2000).

Average weights for cremations compared to the Dovercourt remains					
Cremations	**Low weight**	**Low to medium weight**	**Medium weight**	**Med-high weight**	**High weight**
Average Archaeological	**57g**	**Up to 750g**	**Up to 1500g**	**Up to 2250g**	**Up to 3000g**
Dovercourt cremations compared to archaeological material	2g, 8g, 20g	F186, 412g	F48, 839g	-	-
Average Modern	**1000g**	**Up to 1400g**	**Up to 1800g**	**Up to 2700g**	**Up to 3600**
Dovercourt cremations compared to modern material	2g, 8g, 20g, 412g and 839g	-	-	-	-

Table 30 Quantification comparisons between average archaeological, modern and the Dovercourt cremations

Cremations in containers are normally larger than cremations in pits and finely crushed and un-urned cremations tend to be smaller due to poor preservation. The Dovercourt cremations F217, F229 and F239 at 2g to 20g are very small, while the remains from F48 and F186 are medium to low compared to average archaeological cremations. All of the Dovercourt cremations are in the low weight range compared to modern cremations.

Fragmentation
The fragmentation of bone resulting from the cremation process may be increased by funerary practices such as raking and tending of the pyre, collection of bone at the pyre site, deliberate crushing prior to burial, as well as a result of post-depositional processes, excavation and processing (McKinley, 1989).

There is considerable variation in fragment size with the bulk of the bone, in terms of fragment count, with remains in all fragment size groups. The maximum size in the F48 and F186 cremations was 44mm and 45mm. Many archaeological cremations produce fragments of approximately 30mm or less, so the fragments in the Dovercourt assemblage are average to small. The amount of fragmentation seen from this site is common with un-urned cremations.

Colour
The colour of cremated bone depends on a range of factors including the maximum temperature reached, the length of the cremation process, the type and amount of fuel, the quantity of oxygen, the amount of body fat as well as on the degree of uniformity of exposure to the heat across the body. A correlation has been found between the temperature attained and colour changes. Cremated bone can exhibit a large range of heat-induced colour variation from normal coloured (unburnt), to black (charred: *c* 300°C), through hues of blue and grey (incompletely incinerated: up to *c* 600°) to fully oxidised white (> *c* 600°C) (McKinley, 2004).

Approximately 75% of the bone was fully oxidised, 20% was burnt to a high temperature leaving it a blue-grey colour, 5% of the bone was only burnt to a black to grey colour. The variation in colour and the high number of fragments burnt at a lower temperature would suggest that the cremation was raked and tended sufficiently to ensure fully burning of all of the remains.

Surface Changes
Surface changes such as warping, cracking and fissuring are characteristics of cremated bone and are produced during the process of dehydration undergone by bone exposed to heat. The pattern of heat-induced bone changes in colour and texture can be exploited to infer the technological aspects of the ritual, the condition of the body at the time when the cremation process took place and the nature of post-depositional disturbance (Shipman et al.1984).

Approximately 25% of the bone in this assemblage showed warping, twisting, cracking and fissures, with fragments that were burnt at higher temperature and fully oxidised. It is likely that if the average fragment size was larger then more warping and cracking would be evident.

Elements and species identified
Numerous human bone elements were identified in the cremations F48 and F186, with fragments of skull, pelvis, femur shaft and part of the femur head, pieces of radius, ulna, tibia, humerus, vertebrae and ribs were seen. No teeth survived. No animal bone was identified and no other finds were seen, other than small fragments of charcoal.

Age, sex and pathologies
Fusion lines were not visible on any limb bones, the sutures on the skull fragments in F48 are not fused, indicating a young adult, it is most likely the individual was in the age group of approximately 18 to 25 years.

One fragment of femur head was discovered, which allowed a measurement to be taken for sex estimation following Trotter & Glesner (1952), with a femur head diameter of over 47.5mm producing a clear male identification. The femur head from Dovercourt F186 has a diameter of 42mm after shrinkage from the heat of the cremation, suggesting a female.

Conclusions
The cremation from F186 is well preserved allowing an estimation of age and sex, with the remains indicating an adult female from the undated ditch. The lack of fusion of the skull fragments from F48 show the individual from the Bronze-Age ditch was a young adult of unknown sex.

The cremated material from F217, F229 and F239 were all of very low weight, given that these were recovered from backfill of the features (Pooley, pers comm.) these may be residual fragments. It is possible that these burnt remains may be from human cremations, but possible that they are fire and cooking waste.

6.6 Animal bone

by Alec Wade

The excavation produced 504 pieces of animal and one fish bone weighing a total of 1.034kg from 27 contexts ranging in date from the Bronze Age to the 19th/early 20th century. As well as hand collected material the assemblage includes very small pieces recovered from environmental samples (all finds numbers from 318 onwards). All the material was from features in Area A except for two pieces (weighing 35g) which were recovered from modern features in Area D. Table 31 provides a quantification of the assemblage by general period.

Period	No. pieces	Weight (g)
Prehistoric (Bronze Age)	2	1
Roman (Mid 1st to 4th century AD)	283	595
Roman with Anglo-Saxon reuse	70	120
Anglo-Saxon	78	85
Modern	36	168
Undated	35	65
Total	***504***	***1034***

Table 31 Quantification of the animal bone assemblage by period

The assemblage was recorded using a system based upon the rapid method devised by S.J.M Davis (Ancient Monuments Laboratory Report 19/92). Briefly, all the bone and teeth fragments are examined but only a restricted suite of skeletal parts are recorded as a matter of course – these being chosen because they are relatively easy to identify and represent most regions of the mammalian body (head, girdles, limbs and feet). When these parts are present in sufficient numbers, they can provide the maximum useful information regarding sex, age, butchery practice and metrical data. These skeletal parts are referred to here as the **parts of skeleton always counted** or POSAC for short.

The remaining pieces of bone are referred to as **non-countable specimens** (NCS) and consist largely of undiagnostic fragments. Beyond a basic level of quantification (see *Quantification of assemblage* table in Appendix 5) these are of no further interest unless these are found to offer the only evidence for the presence of a species otherwise not represented amongst the POSACs.

Results

The material was in generally poor condition with much loss of surface detail with some pieces being reduced to amorphous lumps. Additionally, the enhanced recovery of very small bone fragments from environmental samples (all finds numbers from 318 onwards) has increased the fragment count whilst generally adding few identifiable pieces. These factors resulted in just eight POSACs being identified amongst the assemblage and these are shown by the *POSAC / Skeletal parts recovered by context* table in Appendix 5. The remaining NCS material is listed in the *Non-countable specimens recovered by context* table (also in Appendix 5). No metrical or mandible/ tooth wear stage data was collected.

Table 32 shows the distribution of the POSACs by context, species and date. Where the only evidence for the presence of a species is amongst the NCS material it is shown by a (+) sign in the distribution table.

Context	Feature Type	Species	Bronze Age	Roman	Roman, re-used in the Anglo-Saxon period	Anglo-Saxon	Modern, 19th – early 20th century	Undated
F48	Ring ditch	Rodent (indet.) Fish (indet.)	1 (+)					
F185	Pit/posthole	Cow		(+)				
F206	Pits	Horse Pig				(+) (+)		
F212	Ditch	Cow		(+)				
F222	Pit	Cow		(+)				
F223	Pit	Cow		(+)				
F226	Pit	Cow				(+)		
F229	Erosion hollow	Pig Cow		1 (+)				
F233	Field boundary ditch	Cow					(+)	
F235	Corn dryer	Vole Sheep/Goat		1 (+)				
F239	SFB	Cow				(+)		
F242	Ditch	Cow		(+)				
F253	Ditch	Cow			1			
F273	Ditch	Cow		(+)				
F282	Watering hole	Cow		2				
F327	Pit	Dog						2
F330	Area of trample	Cow		(+)				
	Totals	*Cow* *Dog* *Fish (indet.)* *Horse* *Pig* *Rodent (indet.)* *Sheep/Goat* *Vole*	 *(+)* *1* 	*2* *1* *(+)* *1*	*1*	*(+)* *(+)* *(+)*	*(+)*	*2*

Table 32 POSAC and species distribution by context and date
(+) in the above table denotes the presence of the species noted amongst the otherwise non-countable specimens (NCS) from the context.

Bronze Age ring-ditch F48, produced two very small pieces of mammal and fish bone, neither of which were identifiable to species level. The mammal bone (a 1st phalanx) was from a member

of the rodent family and is likely to have been intrusive as, unlike most of the assemblage, it was in good surface condition. The fish bone was a mostly undiagnostic vertebra with a diameter of 2.87mm and was in fair condition.

The assemblage from the Roman features amounted to 283 small pieces and included the main domestic species of cow, sheep/goat (no distinction being possible due to similarities between the two species) and pig. The only wild species identified was vole, a single tibia of which was recovered from the hearth or corn dryer F235. Again, given its good condition compared to the rest of the assemblage it is very likely intrusive.

Sheep/goat and pig bone were only identified in single Roman deposits (corn dryer F235 and erosion hollow F229 respectively) but given the limitations of the assemblage this is unlikely to be significant. Dog gnawing affected some of the large mammal bone fragments (probably cow) found in watering hole F282.

Cow bone was identified in features representing the entire span of Roman dated deposits and into the Anglo-Saxon period, including fragments of cow's teeth recovered from the fill of SFB F239. No cut marks associated with either butchery or bone working were noted but the poor surface condition of the material would have hampered this determination.

Anglo-Saxon pits F206 also produced pig bone and the only horse bone identified during the excavation.

The remains of a dog burial were recovered from undated pit F327 including parts of the front and rear legs, backbone and ribs.

Modern field boundary F181 produced a small amount of large mammal bone (24 pieces, probably cow or perhaps horse) including some that showed signs of butchery and gnawing by dogs.

Conclusion

Compared with the animal bone assemblage recovered during the evaluation where 18 POSACs were recorded from an assemblage of 82 pieces (weighing 1.618kg) the material here, mainly from Area A in the north of the development has been subject to much poorer survival conditions with just eight POSACs being identified from 504 recovered pieces (weighing 1.034kg). However, it is likely that the larger species (cow and horse), together with the denser skeletal elements such as joint and tooth fragments, have survived in the ground conditions much better than that of the smaller species that are under-represented in the assemblage.

The only significant find from Bronze Age ring-ditch F48 was a small fish vertebra of indeterminate species.

Roman contexts yielded the widest range of species with cow, pig and sheep/goat present. Cow was found in features covering the entire span of the dated Roman deposits into the Anglo-Saxon period. Some large mammal bone fragments (probably cow or horse) found in watering hole F282 had been gnawed by dogs, perhaps indicating that scavenging animals had easy access to the waste around this open feature.

Fragments of cow's teeth found in the fill of the Anglo-Saxon SFB F239 may represent the only surviving remains of a skull or mandible, and the discovery of intact animal skulls occurring singly or in groups on the base or in the fill of SFB's has been noted before (Tipper 2004, 150). Anglo-Saxon pits F206 also yielded the only horse bone recovered from the excavation along with pig.

No cut marks associated with either butchery or bone working were noted on any of the material (though its poor surface condition may have made this determination difficult) except for some from modern field boundary ditch F181.

6.7 Industrial debris

by David Dungworth

Introduction

The industrial debris submitted for assessment was recovered during archaeological recording undertaken by Colchester Archaeological Trust on land west of Low Road, Dovercourt, Harwich (centred on approximately NGR TM 232 302). The excavation showed occupation from the Bronze Age to the Saxon period, although almost all of the industrial debris was recovered from Roman contexts.

Methods

All of the material submitted was examined visually and recorded following standard guidance (Historic England 2015). The following categories of material were recognised:

Slag cake (SC)	Plano-convex (or concave convex) accumulations of slag that are approximately circular in plan. Smaller examples are usually associated with iron smithing (McDonnell 1991; Serneels & Perret 2003).
Non-diagnostic ironworking slag (NDFe)	Most ironworking slag assemblages include a significant proportion of slag which lacks a diagnostic surface morphology that would allow the identification of the process(es) which produced them. In many cases, this is simply because the lumps of slag are small fragments of a larger whole; however, in some cases the lumps of slag are essentially complete but amorphous (cf Historic England 2015, Figure 18).
Vitrified ceramic lining (VCL)	Fragments of highly fired (and often vitrified) ceramic are interpreted as fragments of a clay-built hearth (Historic England 2015, Figure 11).

Results

The excavations on land west of Low Road, Dovercourt, Harwich produced just over 1.5kg of industrial debris (Table 33).

Con-text	Description	Date	Finds No.	Category		%	L	W	D	Wt
F198	Pit	Prehistoric	325	NDFe						1.9
F222	Pit	Roman	165	NDFe						62.9
F226	Pit	Anglo-Saxon	170	NDFe						33.7
F229	Erosion hollow	Roman	174	NDFe						79.7
F229	Erosion hollow	Roman	174	NDFe	+ VCL (very small SC?)					58.2
F259	Quarry pit/ working hollow	Roman	229	NDFe						189
F274	Pit	Roman	274	SC	+ VCL	100	125	118	67	946
F280	Pit/tree-throw	Roman	250	NDFe	+ VCL (very small SC?)					50.5
F280	Pit/tree throw	Roman	250	NDFe						98.3
ALL										**1520.2**

Table 33 Weights (in grams) of slag and related material (dimensions in mm)

Over 60% of the industrial debris comprises a single (complete) smithing slag cake. This slag cake is fairly large and has vitrified ceramic lining (VCL) from the hearth adhering/fused to a part of the slag cake (SC). The remaining material comprises non-diagnostic ironworking slag (NDFe, occasionally with VCL adhering). This material lacks a diagnostic morphology that would allow the certain identification of the process (smelting or smithing) that generated it. Nevertheless, the presence of a smithing slag cake and the absence of any smelting slag, suggests that all of the NDFe was generated by smithing.

Discussion

Iron smithing slag is routinely recovered during the excavation of Roman sites and the quantities recovered here provide no indication that the level of smithing was anything above the ordinary.

6.8 Fired clay, stone and clay pipe

by Laura Pooley

6.8.1 Fired clay

In total 116 fragments of fired clay weighing 2,753g came from prehistoric, Roman, Anglo-Saxon and modern features. The vast majority of the fragments came from prehistoric features. Sections sx9 and sx15 on the southwestern side of Bronze Age ring-ditch F48 both produced fragments of fired clay totalling 52 pieces at 1,729g. The fragments from sx9 are generally of a fine sandy-clay fabric and are irregular in shape with smoothed surfaces and some wattle voids, suggesting they may be structural. The two fragments from sx15 are of a harder fabric but have a similar smoothed and curved surface. These fragments from the backfill of F48 may suggest the presence of some form of wattle and daub structure within or close to the barrow, but there were no associated postholes. A further 46 fragments (819g) of fired clay, some with smoothed surfaces and including one with a wattle impression, came from Bronze Age ditch F135, Bronze Age pit F203 and prehistoric features F152, F191 and F203. In addition thirteen small fragments (126g) of undiagnostic fired clay came from Romano-British features, seven (126g) from Anglo-Saxon sunken featured building F239, and three (46g) from a modern ditch.

Context	Finds number	Description	No.	Weight (g)
Prehistoric features				
F48 sx9	123b	Small to medium fragments of structural fired clay, irregularly shaped with smoothed surfaces and wattle voids. Fabric: fine, very sandy-clay fabric occasional small grit and rare small stone inclusions, ranging in colour from a light creamy-brown to a light pinky-orange.	39	1,280
F48 sx9	323	1) 5 fragments of fired clay, dark reddish-orange fine sandy-clay fabric, largest piece has wattle voids, 49.4g. 2) 5 fragments of fired clay, lighter browny-orange fine sandy-clay fabric, three show evidence of a smoothed surface and wattle voids, 91g.	10	104
F48 sx15	138	Two joining fragments of thick fired clay with a smoothed and curved surface, probably structural. Fabric: hard sandy fabric, rare small grits, light pinky-red.	2	323
F135	98	Fragments of fired clay. One medium-sized piece (156g), blackish-grey, with internal wattle impression (c 11-12mm diameter) and smoothed outer surfaces.	7	187
F135 sx3	101	Small fragments of fired clay.	5	21
F152 sx2	321	Large fragment of fired clay with a smooth and curved surface, either part of an object or structural.	1	90
F191	122	Fragments of lightly fired clay (clay burnt a reddish-brown but very friable).	9	380
F192	124b	Fragments of fired clay. One is curved with smoothed edges, structural?	3	107
F203	135	Small fragments of fired clay, grey/black externally, black internally.	21	34
Roman features				
F217	158	Small fragments of fired clay (probably very degraded CBM).	8	16
F222	165	1 medium (86g) and 3 small (9g) fragments of fired clay. Medium piece has a light orangey-brown exterior and grey-black interior.	4	95
F248 L8	263	Fragment of fired clay.	1	15
Anglo-Saxon features				

F239	283	Small fragments of fired clay, 55g.	7	55
Modern features				
F181	152	Small fragments of fired clay, 46g.	2	46

Table 34 Fired clay by context

6.8.2 Building stone

Two pieces of slate with a weight of 7g came from modern ditches F14 and F210.

6.8.3 Unworked stone

One hundred and sixty-nine fragments of septaria weighing over 8.5kg and four fragments of limestone (264g) came from 15 features of Romano-British, Anglo-Saxon and modern date. In Essex, septaria nodules occur naturally in the London Clay and were often collected from the coast for use as building stone in structures like the Roman town walls at Colchester, Colchester Castle and numerous churches (Lucy 2009). It is not certain how or why these fragments ended up on the development site but they may have been collected during the Romano-British period for use as building stone.

Context	Finds no.	Description
F14 sx2	114a	Large lump of septaria, 1.26kg
F38 sx3	127a	15 fragments of degraded septaria, 175g
F181	186	Fragment of degraded septaria, 21g
F206	140	10 fragments of degraded septaria, 417g
F216 sx6	179	40 small fragments of degraded septaria, 179g
F217	158	2 fragments of degraded septaria, 40g
F222	165	12 tiny fragments of degraded septaria, 120g
F223	163	4 large lumps of septaria, 3.4kg 15 small fragments of degraded septaria, 58g 4 fragments of degraded limestone, 264g
F226	170	22 small fragments of degraded septaria, 96g
F227	256	21 fragments of degraded septaria, 1.14kg
F239	283	5 fragments of degraded septaria, 37g
F246	238	4 fragments of degraded septaria, 246g
F250	207	9 fragments of burnt (pinkish-grey tinge to the surface) and degraded septaria, 446g
F259	229	6 fragments of degraded septaria, 124g.
F282	280	2 large lumps of burnt (pinkish-orange surface) and degraded septaria, 1.12kg

Table 35 Unworked stone by context

6.8.4 Clay pipe

Two clay pipe stems came from post-medieval pit F320 (2.1g) and modern field boundary ditch F234 sx2 (3.4g).

6.9 Glass

by Emily Harris and Laura Pooley

Glass was recovered from six different contexts. The vast majority were complete or semi-complete bottles and jars from modern features F160 and F187, with a further two post-medieval fragments from modern features F228 and F234.

Glass fragments of note consist of a small fragment (2g) from Roman hearth/corn dryer F235 and two fragments (4.2g) from Anglo-Saxon sunken featured building F239, but all three are too small to be diagnostic.

Context	Finds no.	Description
Roman features		
F235	201	Small fragment of light green glass. 2g
Anglo-Saxon features		
F239	282	Small fragment of thicker green glass. 4g
F239	344	Very small fragment of thin green glass. 0.20 g
Modern features		
F160	-	25 modern glass bottles, see catalogue below.
F187	112	Five modern glass bottles, see catalogue below
F228 sx1	176	Large fragment of thick, dark green glass. Domed base and part of the heel of a drinks bottle. Probably post-medieval. 151g.
F234 sx2	187	Fragment of dark green glass with iridescence on outer side. Possibly forming part of a bottle. Probably post-medieval. 35g.

Table 36 Glass by context

Catalogue of modern glass bottles from F160 and F187

For this catalogue the 'Fike 25' typologies have been used to determine bottle finishes. This can be accessed from the Society of Historical Archaeology website using the following web address: https://sha.org/bottle/finishstyles.htm#Finish%20Types%20Link%20Bar

F160, finds no. 112a

1. Complete, glass, hair product bottle in colourless glass with original black cap. Roughly rectangular in cross section with shorn edges. Body embossed with **BRYLCREEM / RECD** on front panel. Base embossed with **H47 / HGB**. The first Brylcreem product was a hair cream for men and was produced from 1928. 20th century. 157mm high (with lid), 50mm wide, 34mm deep, 146g.
2. Complete, colourless glass bottle. Rectangular in shape and cross section with shorn edges. 'Small mouth with external threads' finish on rim. Slight rectangular depression on base. Front panel of body embossed with **SLOANS / BRAND / LINIMENT**. Sloans Liniment was a popular medicinal solution to aid aches and pains in the 20th century. 128mm high, 47mm wide, 30mm deep, 121g.
3. Complete, colourless glass jar. Roughly oval in cross section, wider at heel and tapering towards the shoulder. Horizontal ridged border on front and back panel. Rim displays the 'large mouth with external threads' finish. Front panel embossed with **NUCREME / RECD. NO. / 520157 / LANGFORDS** (in cursive script). Nucreme was a men's hair cream sold in the mid 20th century. 127mm high, 53mm diameter, 230g.
4. Complete, colourless glass, lemonade bottle. Square in cross section with 'small mouth external threads' finish to rim. Slightly domed base. Front panel embossed with **EIFFEL TOWER / LEMONADE**. Back panel embossed with **FOSTER CLARK LTD / MAIDSTONE**. Mid 20th century. 104mm high, 36mm diameter, 100g.
5. Complete, small, colourless glass bottle with original metal screw lid. Flat base. Rectangular in cross section with curved sides. Front panel embossed with **YEAST - VITE** in shaped script. Yeast-vite tablets were taken throughout the 20th century to aid headaches, neuralgia and nerves. 75mm high, 22m deep, 44mm wide, 52g.
6. Complete amber glass drinks bottle with original metal cap in situ with liquid inside. Cylindrical bottle, circular in cross section with a 'crown' finish rim. Flat base. Rectangular indentation possibly for a label on one side. Embossed with **FOR ½ BOTTLE / POUR TO HERE** with an arrow and a line. The other side is embossed with **CERTO / REGISTERED TRADE- MARK**. Probably mid 20th century. The base is embossed with a dot within a diamond and 23.189mm high, 57mm diameter, 400g.

F187, finds no. 112b

1. Incomplete glass cordial/drinks bottle, glass has a green tinge, neck and rim missing, square-body with ribbed shoulders. Three plain sides, one surface embossed with **O. T.** / **REGD TRADE MARK** /

THE PROPERTY OF / **O. T. LTD** / **LONDON** with the image of a chilli underneath the top line. Base embossed with **E B & CO LD 359**. 214mm high, 72mm square, 629g. Probably early 20th century.

2. Complete glass mineral water bottle, glass has a green tinge, torpedo-shaped with a flat base. Embossed on front **CALEY** / **TRADE MARK** / **EAU ARTIFICIELLE** with trade mark in shield. Embossed on back with image of a crown, **APPOINTMENT** underneath. Base embossed with **K.B.LTD / L / 208**. Caley and Sons were based in Norwich in the late 19th / early 20th century. 175mm high, 64mm diameter, 293g.
3. Complete glass mineral water bottle, glass has a green tinge, torpedo-shaped with a flat base. Embossed on front **CALEY** / **TRADE MARK** / **EAU ARTIFICIELLE** with trade mark in shield. Embossed on back with image of a crown, **APPOINTMENT** underneath. Base inscribed **K.B.LTD / L / 208**. Caley and Sons were based in Norwich in the late 19th / early 20th century. 175mm high, 64mm diameter, 293g.
4. Complete, small glass perfume bottle, colourless glass, oval in cross section with a flat base. Embossed on one side **ZENOBIA / PERFUMES.** Base embossed with **G B**. Would originally have had a glass stopper. Probably late 19th to early 20th century. 83mm high, 45mm diameter, 86g.
5. Complete, small glass bottle. Colourless glass, oval in cross section with a flat base. Embossed on base **WELLCOME / CHEM WORKS / 105**. Would originally have had a cork stopper. Probably early 20th century. 83mm high, 45mm diameter, 56g.
6. Complete, small, glass meat juice bottle. Amber coloured glass, bulbous shaped body, thin, short neck and flat base. One side embossed with **VALENTINE / MEAT JUICE**. 19th to early 20th century. Base embossed with **51.** 83mm high, 46mm diameter, 55g.
7. Complete glass bottle in colourless glass. Flat circular base. Bulbous lower body with ribbed mouldings leading to triangular pattern. Plain moulded centre body, cylindrical in cross section, topped by circular pattern. The shoulder displays smaller triangular hatchings leading to a ribbed neck base. Plain neck body. One half of the rim has broken off. Probably used to contain perfume. Based embossed with **578.** No other inscriptions. A slight iridescence is visible. Probably 19th century. 161 mm high, 60mm diameter (widest diameter) 196g.
8. Complete, glass bottle with blue/green tinge. Cylindrical in cross section with vertical body and long thin neck. Possibly used for Florida Water or Castor Oil. Possibly mid 19th century. 134mm high, 37mm diameter, 64g.
9. Complete, glass drinks bottle with plastic screw cap. Glass has green tinge. Cylindrical in cross section. Vertical body with smooth tapering from shoulder to neck. Circular flat base. Embossed on front and back **MONSTERS.** Base embossed with **SODA STREAM / LTD / W.** Two embossed lines run around the shoulder of the bottle. Cap is black with **MONSTERS** on top. Early 20th century. Made for Soda Stream's Monster Machine which enabled shop-keepers to produce carbonated water for onward sale. 269mm high, 78mm in diameter, 684g.
10. Complete Codd bottle with marble still in place and rubber washer inside the bottle. Glass has a green tinge. Flat circular base. Cylindrical shape, pinched at the shoulder and half way up neck. Embossed on front panel **H PARSONS MANNINGTREE**. Designed to contain carbonated drinks. 19th to 20th century. 229mm high, 66mm diameter, 671g.
11. Complete glass drinks bottle, dark green in colour. Cylindrical in cross section, vertical body with smooth tapered neck. Slightly recessed base. Rim displays an 'oil' finish with holes on opposite sides which would have enabled a ceramic stopper to be attached. Front embossed with **BRASSERIE, , LE LION ' ' / SCHULTE & Cie / ANVERS / PROPRIETE DE LA BRASSERIE**. Probably 19th to 20th century. 254mm high, 68mm diameter, 474g.
12. Complete glass bottle with green tinge. Torpedo shaped with flat circular base. Oval in cross section with tapered neck and bulbous rim. Inscribed with **H W STEVENS / IPSWICH**. Embossed with **R / B / B** on base. Slight iridescence. Probably 19th to 20th century. 207mm high, 70mm in diameter, 452g.
13. Complete glass pickle bottle with green tinge. Flat circular base. Cylindrical and vertical body with tapered shoulder leading to a slightly narrower, vertical neck with pronounced rim. Embossed on one side with **BOVILL'S NATIONAL PICKLE**. Base embossed with **J K & S / 2715**. Probably 19th to 20th century. 156mm high, 66mm diameter, 415g.
14. Complete glass drinks bottle in dark green colour. Flat circular base. Vertical and cylindrical body tapering to vertical neck with slightly bulbous ('blob') rim. Embossed on one side with **F KETTLE & SON / HARWICH** around the inside of an embossed circle. In the centre is a shield inscribed with **K & S / H** sitting above a crescent shape above a dot. The base is inscribed with **K. B. LTD / C / 12450.** Probably 19th to 20th century. 217mm high, 58mm diameter, 352g.
15. Complete Victorian glass milk bottle with slight green tinge. Cylindrical and vertical in shape with flat base. Base embossed with **A / 639**. 141mm high, 59mm diameter, 242g.
16. Complete glass bottle in colourless glass. Flat circular base, bell shaped bottle with long neck. Rim is finished in the 'double ring' style. Base embossed with **REGISTERED / NO. 150286 / 256 / H**. Probably late 19th century. 203mm high, 61mm diameter (widest section), 258g.

17. Complete glass bottle. Glass has a green tinge. Rectangular body, pronounced shoulder, narrow vertical neck and chipped rim. Flat base and rectangular in cross-section. Probably 19th to 20th century. 155mm high, 27mm deep, 48mm across and 111g.

18. Complete glass ink bottle with green tinge. Flat circular base. Base embossed with **B / 696**. There are two moulded rings from the heel to the lower body, leading to narrower vertical body and a wider shoulder and short, vertical neck. Probably early 20th century. Very slight iridescence. 69mm high, 60mm widest diameter, 159g.

19. Complete, tall, glass bottle. Glass has a green tinge. Flat circular base. Fluted design from heel to base of the neck. Smooth and vertical upper neck to rim. Very slight iridescence. Possibly used for perfume. Probably 19th to 20th century. 192 mm high, 41mm in diameter, 153g.

20. Complete glass bottle in colourless glass. Circular base with raised, ridge pattern leading to a central point, forming a flower like design. Vertical, cylindrical body leading to circular ridged shoulder and smooth, vertical neck. Rim is of a 'packer finish'. Possibly used to contain perfume or cologne. Probably 19th to 20th century. Slight iridescence noted. 109mm high, 47mm in diameter, 151g.

21. Complete miniature glass vial in colourless glass. Lip of rim partially missing. Flat circular base. Vertical body with narrower, vertical neck. Possibly for medicinal use. Possibly 19th to 20th century. 39mm high, 20mm in diameter, 7g.

22. Complete glass bottle with green tinge. Square body, smooth shoulder with smooth and vertical neck. Circular indentation on base. Rim has a 'grooved ring' finish. Embossed on three side panels **PATERSON'S / ESS "CAMP COFFEE" & CHICORY / GLASGOW**. Base embossed with **RBB 491B**. Camp Coffee is a concentrated, coffee-flavoured syrup which was generally used as a substitute for coffee. Paterson and Sons Ltd produced Camp Coffee in Glasgow from 1876 – 1974. 217mm high, 51mm square, 435g.

23. Complete glass bottle/jar with slight green tinge. Vertical cylindrical body, tapering to a narrower neck from the shoulder. Rim is finished with a 'packer lip'. Circular, inverted domed base embossed with illegible markings and **B & CO LTD**. Body embossed with **GILLARD & CO LTD LONDON.** Probably used to contain food stuffs such as pickle. Probably 19th to 20th century. 156mm high, 67mm in diameter, 380g.

24. Complete glass bottle/jar with slight green tinge. Vertical, cylindrical body, tapering to a narrower neck from the shoulder. Rim is finished with a 'packer lip'. Flat, circular base. Embossed on the body with **SILVERTOWN. E / C. W. S LTD.** The CWS Factory was based in West Ham, London and produced pickles. Probably 20th century. 156mm high, 67mm diameter, 353g.

25. Complete glass bottle with slight green tinge. Oval shape body leading to a narrow and vertical neck. Oval in cross-section. Rim has a 'straight brandy finish'. Possibly used for liquor. Probably 19th to 20th century. 140mm high, 84mm in diameter, 199g.

7 Environmental assessment and analysis

by Lisa Gray MSc MA ACIfA Archaeobotanist

7.1 Environmental assessment

Introduction

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

Sampling and processing methods

All 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. 1040 litres of soil were sampled.

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

Results (see Appendix 6 for a full catalogue of the plant macro-remains)
The plant remains
Charred plant remains were found in all samples and consisted of cereal grains, cereal chaff, seeds and charred wood.

Charred cereal grains were found in eighteen features. Most of these were found in samples dated as Roman. The samples containing most grains (>100 grains) were ditch F71 (sample 48), the SE and NW quadrants of corn dryer F235 (samples 29 and 31) and the lower fill of corn dryer F278 (sample 49). Moderate amounts (11 to 100) were found in pit F211 (sample 20), the upper and lower fills of corn dryer F235 (samples 30 and 32), pit F244 (sample 33), and the upper fills of corn dryers F248 (sample 44) and F249 (samples 37 and 39). At this stage detailed identifications and quantifications are not made but it is clear that most of the grains in these samples had the morphology of bread/club/ rivet wheat (*Triticum aestivum/durum/turgidum*). Also frequent were grains of spelt wheat (*T.spelta* L.). Grains of barley (*Hordeum* sp.), oat (*Avena* sp.) and rye (*Secale cereale* L.) were also present.

Charred cereal chaff fragments were found in low numbers in seven samples from five Roman features, ditch F71 (sample 48), pit F211 (sample 20), the upper fill of the NE quadrant of corn dryer F235 (sample 30), the upper fill of corn dryer F249 (samples 37 and 39) and the mid and lower fills of corn dryer F278 (samples 47 and 49). Chaff fragments present were mostly spelt glumes and glume bases.

Charred seeds were present in low numbers in eight samples. In this case seeds were found in prehistoric and Anglo-Saxon features as well as Roman. These were Middle Bronze Age ring-ditch F48 (sample 17), prehistoric ditch F58 (sample 6), Roman ditch F71 (sample 48), Roman pit F211 (sample 20), undated pit F244 (sample 33), the mid and lower fill of Roman corn dryer F248 (samples 46 and 49) and Anglo-Saxon pit F322 (sample 54). All seeds were of ruderal and segetal plants and mostly the same size or larger than the grains. They included grass seeds and lady's/hedge bedstraw (*Galium verum/album*).

Identifiable charcoal fragments were found in 38 samples.

Uncharred, dried waterlogged or modern seeds were found in samples from four features, prehistoric pit F198 (sample 16), Roman pit F223 (sample 23), the upper fill of Roman corn dryer F235 (sample 29) and the lower fill of Anglo-Saxon pit F322 (sample 55). These seeds, all ruderals, were accompanied by abundant modern root/rhizome fragments so are likely to be intrusive and safe to disregard from any future analysis.

Fauna
Faunal remains were scarce with only three flots containing faunal remains, these were Roman pits F217 (sample 25) and F223 (sample 26), and the upper fill of corn dryer F249 (sample 38). Samples 26 and 38 contained low numbers of earthworm cocoons and sample 25 low numbers of uncharred bone.

Inorganic remains
No artefactual inorganic remains were found in any of the samples.

Discussion

Biases in recovery, residuality & contamination

Nothing with regards biases in recovery, residuality or contamination was highlighted for any of these samples at the time of writing. The possibility that intrusive plant remains were present was evident in the form of often abundant uncharred root/rhizome fragments and low numbers of earthworm cocoons.

Quality and type of preservation

The plant remains in these samples were preserved by charring. Charring of plant macrofossils occurs when plant material is heated under '…reducing conditions…' where oxygen is largely excluded (Boardman & Jones 1990, 2) leaving a carbon skeleton resistant to biological and chemical decay (Campbell *et al.* 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).

No plant remains were preserved by mineralisation (Green 1979, 281) or silicification (Robinson & Straker 1990), which means that there is no archaeobotanical evidence for the cess disposal or slow-burning aerated fires.

Potential of these samples to provide information about food, crop-processing, craft, medicine, trade, feature function and environment

The most productive samples came from features dated as Roman. Further study of the charred plant remains may reveal the sort of activities taking place at the site and the use of the corn dryers. Identification of the charcoal may reveal taxa suitable for radiocarbon dating and information about fuel.

Significance of the samples and recommendations for further work

A search of the Archaeology Data Service 2019 (accessed in May 2019 and November 2019) provided no other archaeobotanical reports from Dovercourt. If it is the case that no other archaeobotanical work has been carried out then these and any future archaeobotanical finds will have local and possible regional significance and can be compared with archaeobotanical work carried out in other parts of Harwich (CAT Report 1185; Keir 2016).

Further work can focus on the Roman samples. It is possible that the charred plant remains in the other samples are residual or intrusive because they are present in much lower numbers.

7.2 Environmental analysis

Introduction

This report is an analysis of 26 samples selected for further study after an assessment by the author (see above). During the assessment it became clear that the samples dated as Roman were productive and that further analysis on those samples may be useful, especially as very little archaeobotanical work has been carried out in Dovercourt (*ibid*).

Methodology

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.

The non-charcoal plant remains were examined under a low powered stereo-microscope with a magnification range of 10 to 40x. Identifications were made using uncharred reference material (author's own and the Northern European Seed Reference Collection at the Institute of Archaeology, University College London) and reference manuals (such as Beijerinck 1947; Cappers *et al.* 2006; Charles 1984; Jacomet 2006). All whole and embryo ends of grains have been counted. Estimated values are given for all other fragments.

Nomenclature for plants is taken from Stace (2010) and for the cereals Jacomet (2006). Non-cereal plant macro-remains are referred to as 'seed' in the text and their correct botanical names are given in the appendices following those given in Cappers *et al* (2006). Latin names are given once and the common names used thereafter.

Charcoal fragments larger than 4mm Ø in size were separated and identification was carried out using epi-luminating microscopy. It is difficult to make identifications of charcoal fragments that are smaller than 4mm Ø in size because the diagnostic features necessary for identification may not be visible in such small fragments (Asouti 2006, 31; Smart & Hoffman, 1988, 178-179). Fragments smaller than this size were scanned to find any twigs or smaller roundwood fragments. When fragments have been broken to reveal anatomical features, they have been wrapped in foil to keep those fragments intact so they can be counted. Charcoal identifications were made using modern reference slides (author's own) and anatomical guides (Hather 2000, Gale & Cutler 2000; Schoch *et al.* 2004).

Results (see Appendix 7 for a full catalogue of the plant macro-remains)
All plant macro-remains were preserved by charring. Cereal grains, chaff, seeds and charcoal were present. Samples 42 and 49 from corn dryer F278 contained a blackthorn (*Prunus spinosa* L.) thorn each.

Grains of spelt (*Triticum spelta* L.), bread/club/rivet wheat (*T. aestivum/durum/turgidum*), hulled barley (*Hordeum vulgare* L.), oat (*Avena* sp.) and rye (*Secale cereale* L.) were present. Indeterminate grain tissue fragments were frequent.

The most frequent intact grains were those of spelt. These were identified based on grain morphology and supported by the presence of spelt chaff. These grains were found in almost all feature types with most being found in ditch F71. Some of these spelt grains had germinated and had grooves for germinated embryos or coleoptiles still attached. These were found in ditch F71 and in corn dryers F235 and F278. Two grains, one in F71 and one in F278, had been charred with the base of the spikelet fork still attached.

Grains identified as bread/club/rivet wheat were found in seventeen samples. This identification was based on a morphology of the grains alone. These were rounder than those identified as spelt and had steeper embryo ends. No free-threshing type wheat chaff was recovered. It is not possible to identify naked wheat to species based on grain morphology alone (Raus 2005, 240). These grains were also found in a range of feature types with most found in ditch F71. Overall, if one includes the poorly preserved wheat grains and wheat grain fragments, wheat was the most frequent cereal type in Romano-British Dovercourt.

Oat grains were the next most frequent type of cereal found. They were present across a range of feature types with most found in ditch F71. It is possible that these were cultivated oat (*Avena sativa* L.) because cultivated oat florets were found and sample 45 from corn dryer F278 contained an oat grain still in its floret.

Barley grains were found in fourteen samples. Most of these were too poorly preserved to identify beyond genus but some were hulled barley grains. Most of these grains were straight grains but low numbers of twisted grains were found in ditch F71, pit F217 and the lower fill of corn dryer F278 (sample 45). This means that a 6-rowed crop is evident, but the scarce barley chaff recovered was not well-preserved enough to help support this. One hulled, straight barley grain in F71 had a groove from a germinated embryo.

Rye grains were present in lower numbers. Most were found in ditch F71 and low numbers were found in corn dryers F235 and F278.

Cereal chaff fragments were found in samples from features F71, F211, F235, F249 and F278. The most abundant and frequent chaff type were spelt glumes attached to glume bases. Hundreds of these were found in ditch F71 and pit F211. Also present were spelt glumes and spelt spikelet fork bases. Oat awn fragments were found in features F71, F211 and corn dryer

F278. One cultivated oat floret was found in F71. Detached sprouts from germinated embryos were found in F71, F211 and corn dryer F235 (sample 29). Two poorly preserved barley rachis segments were found in the lower fill of F278 (sample 49). These were too poorly preserved to be identified as from 2- or 6-rowed barley.

Charred and uncharred seeds were present in these samples. During the assessment it was clear that bioturbation had taken place so it was recommended that uncharred/dried waterlogged seeds were considered intrusive and should not be included in the analysis. During this analysis several modern seeds were found so this recommendation was correct and uncharred/apparently dried waterlogged seeds have been recorded but not included in this analysis.

Charred seeds were found in samples from F71, F235, F248, F249 and F278. These were identified as closely as possible. Some taxa cannot be identified to species based on the seed alone. Many seeds were damaged by charring. The highest number of seeds were found in ditch F71. The least number were grass (Poaceae) fragments in corn dryer F249. The most frequently occurring seed taxa were seeds of rye-grass/brome (*Lolium/Bromus* sp.). Seeds of cultivated and waste ground, such as pale persicaria (*Persicaria lapathifolia* (L.) Delabre), knotgrass (*Polygonum aviculare* L.), vetchling/vetch/pea (*Lathyrus/Vicia/Pisum* sp.) and common/curled/broad-leaved dock (*Rumex acetosa/crispus/obtusifolius*) were common in all features apart from F249. Segetals and grassland plants were represented in the rest of the seed assemblage.

Charcoal fragments of identifiable size were found in eleven features. These were ditches, pits and corn dryers. The fragments in corn dryer F249 were too small to identify. It should also be noted that some charcoal taxa cannot be identified to species based on microscopic wood anatomy alone. This the case for Oak (*Quercus* sp.), cherry/plum/blackthorn (*Prunus* sp.) and apple/pear/hawthorn/whitebeam (Maloidieae) (Hather 2000, 11).

Oak charcoal was the most frequently occurring taxon and present in each sample. It was not possible to distinguish between oak stem or branch wood. Fragments of cherry/plum/blackthorn were also frequent and present in F71, F217, F278 and F317. Hazel (*Corylus avellana* L.) charcoal was found in F71, F211 and F217. Fragments of ash (*Fraxinus excelsior* L.) were found in F211 and F217. Fragments of apple/pear/hawthorn/whitebeam were found in F217. Fragments of alder (*Alnus glutinosa* L.) were found in F248 and a less well-preserved, possible alder fragment in F222.

Discussion (Tables 37 to 42)

Interpretation of the charred plant macro-remains by density

The charred plant macro-remain density was examined by calculating the number of items per litre of sampled soil for each sample. The following interpretation of the charred assemblages form Dovercourt is based on the work of Kate Nicholson on a Roman Villa at Tunbridge Hall Farm in Cambridgeshire (Nicholson 2014, 157-158) where she used the findings of Professor Marjike Van der Veen and Professor Glynis Jones' examination of formation processes of charred plant remain assemblages (Veen & Jones 2006; Veen 2007).

For Dovercourt high density samples were considered to contain ≥ 20 items per litre of deposit. Those that contained 3-19 items per litre were considered low density samples and those with <3 items per litre of deposit were considered very low-density samples.

High density samples will be interpreted as rapid/single event deposition (Nicholson 2014, 158). Low density samples will be interpreted as '…likely to have accumulated gradually, in the course of day to day activity.' (*ibid*). Very low-density samples will be interpreted as items accidentally incorporated (e.g. blown by wind) into the fills of features with which they have no further association.' (*ibid*).

Samples with very low density are displayed in Table 37 below:

Feature	F222	F223	F223	F235	F235	F248	F249	F278	F278	F278	F278	F280	F317
Sample	24	26	23	28	31	44	38	50	41	46	40	43	53
Description	Pit	Pit	Pit, mid-lower fill	Corn dryer, SW- quadrant, upper fill	Corn dryer, NW- quadrant, upper fill	Corn dryer, L8, upper fill	Corn dryer, upper fill	Corn dryer, L11	Corn dryer, L6	Corn dryer, L10, mid fill	Corn dryer	Pit/tree-throw, upper fill	Pit, upper fill
Density	<1	<1	<1	<1	2	2	2	<1	1	1	2	1	<1

Table 37 Samples with very low density

The arrival of charred plant remains in samples with very low deposition rates is likely to be due to accidental deposition or being wind-blown. Many of these samples were taken from the upper fills of features that one would assume were more vulnerable to disturbance and this kind of unintentional deposition.

Samples with low density are given in Table 38 below:

Feature	F211	F217	F235	F235	F235	F249	F249	F278	F278	F278
Sample	20	25	29	30	32	39	37	47	45	42
Description	Pit/tree-throw	Pit	Corn dryer, SE quadrant, upper fill	Corn dryer, NE quadrant, upper fill	Corn dryer, lower fill	Corn dryer, upper fill	Corn dryer, upper fill	Corn dryer, L6, mid fill	Corn dryer, L9, lower fill	Corn dryer, L7
Density	16	4	6	8	8	3	6	3	10	13

Table 38 Samples with low density

The low-density general background waste from activities that may have happened in or near the features are from pits and corn dryers.

Samples with high density are given in Table 39 below:

Feature	F278	F71
Sample	49	48
Description	Corn dryer, L12, lower fill	Ditch
Density	34	44

Table 39 Samples with high density

These high-density assemblages are most likely have formed from one event of use or disposal. Ditch F71 contained an abundant and varied charred assemblage that is likely to be a disposal event. Sample 49 from the lower fill of corn dryer F278 is likely to be evidence of use.

The charred plant macro-remains in the low and very low-density assemblages in the other samples probably originated in the hearths/corn dryers. These lower densities still have interpretive meaning as is revealed in the next section.

Possible activities on site revealed by the archaeobotanical remains
The most interesting samples at Dovercourt come from the corn dryers, pits and ditches. The corn dryers contain evidence of use and the pits and ditches contain evidence of disposal.

In order to determine the sort of use and disposal these charred plant remains represent, ratios comparing different categories of plant material were calculated. The ratios calculated for these plant remains were glume wheat bases to glume wheat grains, grains to weed seeds and number of germinated to non-germinated grains (ratios taken from the following publications: Veen 1989; Veen 1992, 82-84; Veen & Jones 2006; Veen 2007).

Twenty-three samples contained spelt grains and glume bases. The ratios were calculated for each sample and interpreted as follows:

> Glume wheat bases : Glume wheat grains – <0.2) = dehusked grain, 0.2-1.5 = grain in spikelet form >1.5 fine-sieving by products.

At Dovercourt the ratios revealed that features contained dehusked grain, ‘clean’ grain with chaff removed and ready for use; fine-sieving waste from the removal of chaff from grains and the remains of grains stored and dried in their spikelets, still enclosed in chaff (see Tables 40-42 below).

Feature	F68	F217	F223	F235	F248	F278	F278	F278
Sample	36	25	23	32	44	42	45	50
Description	Ditch, upper fill	Pit	Pit, mid-lower fill	Corn dryer, lower fill	Corn dryer, L8, upper fill	Corn dryer, L7	Corn dryer, L9, lower fill	Corn dryer, L11
Ratio	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 40 Features containing dehusked ‘clean’ grain

Feature	F71	F211	F249	F278	F317
Sample	48	20	38	49	53
Description	Ditch	Pit/tree-throw	Corn dryer, upper fill	Corn dryer, L12, lower fill	Pit, upper fill
Ratio	2	6	6	5	1445

Table 41 Features containing sieving waste

Feature	F235	F235	F235	F249	F249	F278	F278	F278	F278
Sample	29	30	31	37	39	40	41	46	47
Description	Corn dryer, SE quadrant, upper fill	Corn dryer, NE quadrant, upper fill	Corn dryer, NW quadrant, upper fill	Corn dryer, upper fill	Corn dryer, upper fill	Corn dryer	Corn dryer, L6	Corn dryer, L10, mid fill	Corn dryer, L6, mid fill
Ratio	0.4	0.5	0.2	1	0.3	0.3	1	1	1

Table 42 Features containing grains still in spikelets

The remains of grains parched while still in their spikelets were found in association with the corn dryers. Ditches and pits contained more of the sieving waste and may be remnants of fuel waste cleaned out of the corn dryers.

The next ratio calculated was that of weed seeds to grains. This was possible in twenty-six samples. The ratio of weed seeds to grains was clearly very low for each of these samples suggesting that these assemblages were mostly 'clean' grain that had had most of the chaff and large weed seeds removed prior to drying and storage.

Six samples contained grains with evidence of germination and four contained detached germinated sprouts (coleoptiles). The number of germinated grains was 26. The number of whole un-germinated grains was 1946. The percentage of germinated grains in a grain assemblage would need to be higher than 75% to be evidence of the roasting of germinated grain for brewing (Veen 1989, 304-305). At Dovercourt the percentage of germinated grains is 1%, so these germinated grains are likely to be present as accidentally germinated rather than grains prepared for malting. When the twenty-five detached sprouts are added, the percentage of material providing evidence of germination is still only 3%.

From this evidence it seems clear that these charred assemblages are evidence of corn dryers where grains were being dried in their spikelets and chaff being used as fuel that was disposed of in ditches and pits when the corn dryers were cleaned.

The charcoal identified in these samples is indicative of the sort of fuel needed to keep corn dryers heated. Well-seasoned oak burns slowly giving off a '…good lasting heat…' (Gale &

Cutler 2000, 205; Skellern 2000) and ash is also a good fuel burning well when green (Taylor 1981, 46). It is also possible that bundles of wood and woody stems from trees and shrubs, such as hazel, alder, apple/pear/hawthorn/whitebeam and cherry/plum/buckthorn were gathered to produce extreme heat and high flames over a short time (Marguerie & Hunot 2007, 1425).

Parching of cereal crops in corn dryers was necessary to aid winnowing, milling and prevent spoilage by germination (Veen 1989, 303 -304). It is possible that these charred plant remains are remnants of many years of usage and changes of use with parching of malted grain for brewing being one of those uses but with less evidence of that surviving. It is not possible to tell if these charred assemblages are from maslins (different crops intentionally grown together) or mixed accidentally in hearth waste. One cannot assume that they represent one crop and its associated chaff and weed seeds (Van Zeist *et al* 1994, 216).

Typicality of these assemblages for the locality and region
The cereals bread/club/rivet wheat, spelt, emmer, barley, rye, and oats and the pulses in these samples are typical of Romano-British samples (Jones 1991) and have been observed in other sites in Eastern England (Parks 2012a, 30 & 31; Stevens & Clapham 2008) and by the author in samples from Harwich (see Gray in CAT Report 1185).

Archaeobotanical work to analysis or publication level in the area of Dovercourt is scarce. Environmental samples were taken during an excavation of Little Oakley Roman Villa in 1951-78 but the samples only produced charcoal flecks and no useful charred plant remains (Charles, 2002, 175). Further afield in Colchester a late Roman corn-dryer in Culver Street also contained spelt, bread/club wheat, barley, rye and oats and some of the grains were germinated and interpreted as a store of malt ready for brewing (Murphy 1985, cited in Veen 1989, 307).

Local environmental conditions at the site
No waterlogged plant remains were present and there are limits to what the charred seeds can reveal about the types of field in which the crops were grown. Any comment in this section needs to acknowledge the fact that seeds found among cereal remains where successive crops may have been processed or stored cannot be directly linked to any crop (Moffett 1994, 57-58). It is also difficult to determine a local ecology from a charcoal assemblage because charcoal is very durable and could have been transported into the site.

Concluding summary
Twenty-six Roman samples were presented for analysis. Evidence of grain drying was present in the form of assemblages of charred plant remains indicative of fine-sieving waste, clean grain and grains dried in their spikelets.

8 Discussion

Archaeological excavation on land west of Low Road, Dovercourt revealed significant archaeological remains dating to the Late Neolithic, Middle Bronze Age, Romano-British, Anglo-Saxon and modern periods which had survived in a good state of preservation. Activity was concentrated on the high ground of the peninsula to the north of the development site but did continue further south.

8.1 Prehistoric

The earliest archaeological remains from the development site are pieces of worked flint dating to the Mesolithic and Neolithic periods. These were mainly residual finds found scattered through later-dated features and in the ploughsoil, subsoil and as unstratified finds. The earliest features were Neolithic pit/tree-throw F203 and Late Neolithic pit F209. Together, the evidence would suggest that Neolithic activities on the development site included hunting, tree clearance and possibly even occupation. Evidence of Neolithic occupation has previously been recorded along the nearby coastline at the southern part of Mill Bay (EHER 3334; Warren *et al* 1939, 178-210), and worked flints from the Palaeolithic to Neolithic and Bronze Age periods have been found close to the Gant's Pit site (EHER 3370-6, 3394 & 46179).

The first significant phase of activity on the development site is based in the Middle Bronze Age. Ring-ditch F45/F48 was originally identified as a cropmark and subsequent evaluation and excavation has shown it to be the remains of a barrow (burial mound). The barrow was located on the southern edge of the high ground of the peninsula. No trace of the burial mound itself had survived and there were no *in situ* burials. However, fragments of Deverel-Rimbury urns and the remains of a cremation burial were found scattered through the fill of the ring-ditch, suggesting that this material may have become incorporated into the ring-ditch when the mound was levelled. Fragments of daub from the backfill may also suggest that some form of structure was associated with the barrow. Analysis of the cremated bone from the truncated burial in F48 sx15 and from the unurned cremation in burial pit F186 produced 2-sigma calibrated dates (at 95.4% confidence) of 1624 to 1516 calBC and 1431 to 1297 calBC respectively. Although these were the only burials within the excavation areas, fragments of Middle Bronze Age Deverel-Rimbury urns from pits F78, F192, F241 and F331 may suggest that there were other truncated burials on the development site. The barrow is likely to have been extant into the Romano-British period at least, as the co-axial field system respects the monument.

A number of Middle Bronze Age barrows and barrow cemeteries have been excavated within Tendring and around Colchester. Containing cremation urns in the 'Ardleigh-style' Deverel-Rimbury tradition, the burials had either been buried within or clustered around barrows. These cemeteries are broadly defined by their: large ring-ditches with no internal burials; smaller ring-ditches often (though not always) with internal burials which have been inserted between the larger ring-ditches; flat burials in between the ring-ditches; and fairly large open spaces (Clarke and Lavender 2008, 59). Such cemeteries have been recorded at Ardleigh (Brown 1999), Brightlingsea (Clarke & Lavender 2008; CAT Report 1097), St Osyth (Germany 2007), Birch (CAT Report 289), and at Chitts Hill (Crummy 1977) and Mile End in Colchester (CAT Report 1298).

How does the Low Road, Dovercourt barrow compare? At Ardleigh the ring-ditches ranged in diameter from 3-25m, at Brightlingsea 4-12m diameter and at St Osyth, Birch, Chitts Hill and Mile End 3.8-8m diameter. A Middle Bronze Age barrow at Rush Green, Clacton measured *c* 23.5m diameter (Buckley & Priddy 1983) with a barrow at Great Tey (35km WSW) 27m in diameter (Pooley & Brooks forthcoming). At 25m diameter, the Dovercourt barrow is large, but is within the size-range of barrows in this part of Essex. Although less common, pennanular ring-ditches were present at the barrow cemetery at St Osyth (Germany 2007, 38) and at Mile End (CAT Report 1298).

As at Dovercourt, few of the cemeteries produced burials inside the ring-ditches. Only eight out of a total of 48 cremations were recovered from three ring-ditches at Brightlingsea, the rest being located in burial pits between the barrows (Clarke & Lavender 2008). The majority of burials from St Osyth, Birch and Chitts Hill were also excavated around the barrows. In these instances it has been suggested that the burials had been placed relatively high in the mound rather than underneath it, and had therefore been truncated and lost by activities like levelling and ploughing. At Chitts Hill in Colchester, there was evidence that the Bronze Age barrows had been deliberately levelled to clear the ground for agriculture during the Iron Age, with secondary burials placed within the borrow mounds ending up redeposited in the ring-ditches (Crummy 1977). The redeposited burial within the terminal of the Dovercourt ring-ditch along with the scattered remains of several fragments of urn suggests that this barrow had also been levelled or plough-out. Middle Bronze Age cremation burial F186 and fragments of Middle Bronze Age urns from pits F78, F192, F241 and F331 would further suggest that, like many of the barrow cemeteries, contemporary cremation burials were being placed in burial pits around the barrow and across the wider landscape.

It might seem unusual that only one ring-ditch was identified on the development site, especially as cemeteries like Ardleigh, Brightlingsea and St Osyth contained over 20 barrows each. The cemeteries at Chitts Hill, Birch and Mile End were significantly smaller though with seven, three and two barrows excavated respectively. Although only one barrow was excavated at Rush Green, cropmarks for another five are known within 100-350m of the site, and another probable barrow is located approximately 350m WSW of the Great Tey example. The Historic

Environment Record (accessed via Heritage Gateway) lists cropmarks of ring-ditches (SMR 3331, 3510, 3534 and 17736) around Little Oakley, *c* 600m to 2km from the development site, so the Dovercourt barrow should not be seen in isolation but as part of a wider Middle Bronze Age burial landscape.

Radiocarbon dates from burials associated with the Ardleigh style Deverel-Rimbury urns from Brightlingsea ranged from 2199-1510 calBC to 1510-1270 calBC, with radiocarbon dates from unurned cremations at Ardleigh also falling within that range (Brown 1999, 78; Brown 2008, 43), although Brown (2008, 43) has suggested that most of the burials probably broadly dated from 1600 to 1300 BC. Radiocarbon dates from St Osyth indicated that Middle Bronze Age cremation activity began in 1430-1300 calBC and ended 1370-1200 calBC (Germany 2007, 102), and a radiocarbon date from the one cremation at Mile End producing a date of 1374 to 1125 calBC (CAT Report 1298). Furthermore, although the origin may lie slightly earlier, the Deverel-Rimbury pottery tradition can be broadly dated to the second half of the second millennium BC (Brown 2008, 43). Therefore, date ranges of 1624 to 1516 calBC (F48 sx15) and 1431 to 1297 calBC (F186) from the two Dovercourt cremation burials do fall within the pattern of dates from similar Middle Bronze Age barrow cemeteries in Essex, although the date from the cremation burial within F48 sx15 is at the earlier end of the range.

In marked contrast, excavation in Area B has proved that the round cropmark seen in this area was actually a modern pit and not part of another ring-ditch. The prehistoric gully identified to the north of the pit during the evaluation is actually part of a prehistoric field-system identified in Areas B, C and D. Prehistoric pottery from these ditches included sherds dated to the Bronze Age and Iron Age, so at least part of the field-system may be contemporary with the ring-ditch further to the north. It is possible that this prehistoric pottery is residual and the ditches are a continuation of the Romano-British field system seen in Area A, but very little Romano-British material was recovered from these smaller excavation areas.

Approximately 24% of the total number of pottery sherds from the excavation came from the prehistoric period, amounting to *c* 10% of the total weight. In addition, most of the burnt flint and fired clay also came from these features. Interestingly, part of a possible briquetage pedestal also came from Middle Bronze Age pit F192. Briquetage has been found on Bronze Age sites such as Mucking and Hullbridge in Essex, and Northey and Fengate in Peterborough (Harding 2013, 56). At Brean Down in Somerset, a range of pedestals and trays were found associated with Middle Bronze Age contexts at the foot of a cliff just above the beach (Harding 2013, 56). Although no evidence of salt production was found on the Dovercourt site, the presence of the pedestal might suggest that salt production was occurring nearby in the Middle Bronze Age period. Furthermore, if the sherds of Middle Bronze Age urn from F192 are the remains of truncated burials then it is possible that the briquetage pedestal had also been placed within the burial pit.

8.2 Romano-British

Most of the excavated features on the development site date to the Romano-British period. A co-axial field system crossed Area A and formed a large rectangular enclosure in the centre of the site. There was no occupation evidence within the enclosure, or from the development site as a whole, suggesting that the site was instead located within an agricultural landscape. Finds evidence suggests that activity ranged from the 2nd into the 4th century.

The presence of three probable corn dryers is significant, showing that cereals were being processed on a larger scale. Environmental evidence from across southern and eastern Britain shows that these corn dryers were multi-functional features where germinated grains were roasted for the production of malt and/or grains were parched/dried ready for consumption and storage (Van Der Veen 1989). Little had survived of the corn dryers from Dovercourt, but they appear to have been simple cut-earth features unlike the large T-shaped dryers common to many Roman sites (Campbell 2017, 139). These larger examples were often constructed from stone and/or ceramic building material, although tile fragments and pieces of *opus signinum* from the backfill of the Dovercourt examples hint at the construction materials used.

Environmental evidence from the Dovercourt corn dryers shows that they were primarily being used to dry spelt grains, with oak, ash and other wood being used as fuel (see Section 7.2).

Two of the corn dryers at Dovercourt were placed within small internal enclosures, most likely to shelter them from the weather and to contain the activities within them. Most corn dryers in Britain date to the 3rd or 4th century, although earlier examples are known (Campbell 2017, 139). Little dating evidence was recovered from the Dovercourt dryers, but pottery from F235 and F278 dated to the 3rd century.

The discovery of a large fragment of millstone also adds to the evidence for cereal processing. Millstones would have been mechanically operated and powered by donkeys/mules or men indicating significant investment in 'stone, mill and power source' (Green 2017, 157). Three other fragments of millstone/quernstone were also found on the site along with pieces of lava quernstone. Furthermore, although the precise function of quarry pit/working hollow F259 cannot be determined, working hollows have been associated with domestic activities like threshing (*CAR* **11**, 137).

The presence of the corn dryers and their environmental remains, together with pieces of millstone and quernstone and the possible working hollow, show that cereal processing was an important Romano-British activity on the development site. We can assume that the cereals were being grown within the immediate landscape, perhaps within the fields beyond the Area A enclosure, and brought to the site for processing. There was however, no evidence that cereal was being stored within the enclosure (such as 4-post structures) so it must have been removed from the site. It is highly likely that this activity was administered by the inhabitants of either Little Oakley Roman Villa or the postulated villa(s) at Dovercourt. In his assessment of the Little Oakley Villa estate, West (2011, 177) concluded that the boundary between the Little Oakley and Dovercourt Villas would lie somewhere between TM 231 301 and TM 235 303, and the current development site is located between these coordinates. The provision of a separate cereal processing 'zone' may have been a deliberate decision to keep the corn dryers away from the flammable villa buildings.

In addition to the cereal processing, the arrangement of ditches to the east and south of the enclosure, including a possible droveway, shows that animals were being moved around the wider landscape. The creation of a watering hole with metalled base (F282), which cut through the enclosure ditches to the south, perhaps indicates a shift from arable to pastoral farming by the 4th century. Similarly, the small irregular enclosures in the centre of Area A appear to be aligned with the two ditches (F74 and F230) leading to the watering hole, and are therefore also likely to belong to this later phase. These enclosures could also be part of some form of animal management.

The finds from the watering hole, which included a stack of six coins and a miniature axehead, are particularly interesting and could have been votive offerings deliberately deposited (thrown) into the feature, perhaps at the end of its use. Water was often seen as a liminal place between this world and the gods, with ritual deposits found in rivers, wells and springs.

In total, 56% of the pottery by count and 42% by weight dates to the Romano-British period. Approximately half of the assemblage by weight came from Baetican Dressel 20 amphora, with locally-produced grey wares dominating the assemblage by count. Fine and imported wares were rare. All of the coins from the excavation were 4th-century nummi, with most of the relatively limited assemblage of metal small finds also being of Romano-British date. A small selection of ceramic building material, animal bone and industrial debris also came from Romano-British features, most likely to be rubbish accumulated within the site. The small quantity of industrial debris recovered from the site, including the smithing slag cake, does suggest that some iron smithing likely took place near-by. However, the debris was scattered across several features with no particular concentrations.

8.3 Anglo-Saxon

The Anglo-Saxon settlement at Dovercourt consists of a single sunken featured building (SFB or Grubenhäuser) and an associated post-built structure. Based on West's classification model of SFBs at West Stow in Suffolk (West 1985), the Dovercourt example is a six-post derivative consisting of a rectangular, flat bottomed pit or hollow with two gable postholes, a posthole in each corner and an additional posthole on the southern side. At the Anglo-Saxon settlement at West Stow (60km NW) there were 18 six-post SFBs with an additional five six-post derivates out of a total of 70 such buildings. At a recently discovered Anglo-Saxon settlement at Brightlingsea nine out of ten of the SFBs were classified as six-post derivates (CAT Report 1097).

There were no internal features in the Dovercourt SFB and no trace of surviving floor layers. The feature appears to have been backfilled as a single event, probably soon after its abandonment. Material from the backfill of the pit/hollow included both Romano-British and Anglo-Saxon pottery, small pieces of Roman brick/tile and some fired clay, as well as cow's teeth, two small fragments of glass, a fragment of millstone/quernstone and a possible lead-alloy pot-leg, some of which may be residual Roman period finds.

The post-built structure at Dovercourt was a simple rectangular building. An entrance or entrances were probably located on the southern side of the structure where there was less postholes when compared to more closely-set postholes on the other three sides. Three internal postholes set close to this southern wall may also represent an internal division. Again there was no evidence of surviving floor levels, and there were no finds from any of the postholes.

These post-built hall structures have been interpreted as playing a central role in Anglo-Saxon settlements, sometimes forming a nucleus around which clusters of SFBs would be constructed, possibly indicating family groups or individual farmsteads, as at West Stow and Mucking (Clark 1993; Lucy, Tipper & Dickens 2007; Tipper 2004, 37). However, at West Heslerton, there was a clear distinction spatially between the SFBs and the halls, with different ‘zones’ of activity identified within the settlement (Powlesland 1998).

The identification of a single Anglo-Saxon SFB and post-built structure on the development site might appear unusual compared to the large settlements in East Anglia at West Stow (West 1985), Mucking (Clark 1993) and Bloodmoor Hill (Lucy, Tipper & Dickens 2007). However, smaller settlements are known, such as that at Orton Hall Farm (Mackreth 1996) and Brightlingsea (CAT Report 1097). Two buildings is still an exceptionally small number though, and although they might simply represent a small 'family' farmstead, it is entirely possible that further settlement evidence was located outside of the excavation areas.

Anglo-Saxon pottery from the Dovercourt excavation accounts for only 4% of the pottery assemblage by count and 2% by weight. Other material from the Anglo-Saxon features, such as small finds, animal bone and other domestic waste was mixed in with residual Romano-British finds and cannot be definitively dated to this period.

Anglo-Saxon pottery from Romano-British ditches F253, F255 and F271 is interesting and not easy to explain. The ditches could have remained at least partially open by this period and either reused as landscape features or as a rubbish dump. However, the ditches are relatively shallow to have stayed open for so long. Perhaps instead, this complex of ditches should be placed within the Anglo-Saxon period. That they are not, is based on their apparent alignment to and relationship with other Romano-British ditches/enclosures and the watering hole (see above), and none of these other features contained Anglo-Saxon dating evidence. However, the watering hole is late in the Romano-British sequence producing 4th-century coins, as did the quarry pit/working hollow. Should we instead be viewing this complex of irregular enclosures/ ditches within the centre of Area A and the watering hole as being of late Romano-British/early Anglo-Saxon date, showing a continuity of use within the landscape?

Previous evidence for Anglo-Saxon activity in and around Dovercourt is sparse but does include pits and other features containing pottery from excavations at Little Oakley Roman villa (Barford 2002) and possible Anglo-Saxon burials on Clarke Road, Dovercourt (EHER 3402).

8.4 Modern

Seven of the nine field boundaries (FB) crossing the development site are present on the 1st edition 6-inch OS map of 1875. Although on exactly the same alignment, FB1 and FB9 pre-date this map and reveal an earlier arrangement of field boundaries. It appears as though FB1 and FB9 were later replaced by FB2 and FB8. Excavation also showed that FB3 had been recut several times. These boundaries are visible on OS maps until at least the mid-20th century when the smaller fields were opened out in one large field. There were also several, sometimes very large, modern rubbish pits located close to Low Road.

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11 Abbreviations and glossary

Anglo-Saxon	period from *c* 500 – 1066
Bronze Age	period from *c* 2500 – 700 BC
Bronze Age (Early)	Early Bronze Age, period from *c* 2500 – 1500 BC
Bronze Age (Middle)	Middle Bronze Age, period from *c* 1500 – 1000 BC
Bronze Age (Late)	Late Bronze Age, period from *c* 1000 – 700 BC
CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
context	a single unit of excavation, which is often referred to numerically, and can be any feature, layer or find.
ECC	Essex County Council
ECCHEA	Essex County Council Historic Environment Advisor
ECCPS	Essex County Council Place Services
EHER	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
late Prehistoric	period from *c* 4,000 BC to AD 43 (Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age)
layer (L)	distinct or distinguishable deposit (layer) of material
medieval	period from AD 1066 to *c* 1500
Mesolithic	period from *c* 10,000 – 4000BC
modern	period from *c* AD 1800 to the present
natural	geological deposit undisturbed by human activity
Neolithic	period from *c* 4000 – 2500 BC
Neolithic (Late)	Late Neolithic, period from *c* 2900 – 2500 BC
NGR	National Grid Reference
OASIS	**O**nline **A**cces**S** to the **I**ndex of Archaeological Investigation**S**, http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main
Palaeolithic	period *c* 800,000 BC to *c* 10,000BC
post-medieval	from *c* AD 1500 to *c* 1800
prehistoric	pre-Roman
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

Paper record

One A4 document wallet containing:
The report (CAT Report 1509)
CAT written scheme of investigation
Site digital photographic thumbnails and log
Site section drawings and plans
Inked section drawings, plans and illustrations

Digital record

Original site record (feature and layer sheets, finds log)
The report (CAT Report 1509)
CAT written scheme of investigation
Graphics
Site digital photographs, photographic thumbnails and log
Survey data

14 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 EHER ref. HWLR19.

Distribution list:
Julie Eeles NEEB Holdings Ltd
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Colchester Archaeological Trust
Roman Circus House,
Roman Circus Walk,
Colchester,
Essex, CO2 7GZ

tel.: 01206 501785
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Checked by: Philip Crummy
Date: 8.4.2020

Appendix 1 Context list

Evaluation (updated context list with some new interpretations and dating after excavation phase)

Context	Trench	Finds no.	Interpretation	Soil Description	Date
L1	All	92, 95, 267, 269	Ploughsoil	soft moist medium dark grey brown silty clay	Modern
L2	All	-	Natural	firm dry moist light medium orange brown silty clay	Glacial
L3	T66	-	Colluvium (redeposited natural)	moist medium grey brown clayey silty	Undated
F1	T89	52	Field boundary ditch (part of FB4)	friable firm dry moist light medium grey brown silty clay with charcoal flecks	Modern, 19th-early 20th century
F2	T96	-	Ditch (possibly continues as F53 in T104)	friable dry medium orange grey brown clayey silt	Undated
F3	T96	51	Ditch/pit	soft friable dry medium orange grey clayey silt	Prehistoric
F4	T96	53	Pit	dry orange grey clayey silt	Undated
F5	T79	54	Field boundary ditch (part of FB4)	friable firm dry medium grey brown silty clay and inclusions of: stone (2%)	Modern, 19th-early 20th century
F6	T78	55	Pit	friable firm moist medium orange grey brown clayey silt with brick flecks	Modern, 19th-early 20th century
F7	T78	56	Gully	firm moist light grey brown silty clay	Prehistoric
F8	T72	-	Field boundary ditch (part of FB4)	soft friable moist medium grey brown clayey silt with charcoal flecks,	Modern, 19th-early 20th century
F9	T65	59	Field boundary ditch (part of FB1)	firm moist medium grey brown clayey silt with charcoal flecks, brick flecks,	Modern, 19th-early 20th century
F10	T74	-	Field boundary ditch (part of FB6)	firm moist medium dark grey brown silty clay with charcoal flecks,	Modern, 19th-early 20th century
F11	T67	-	Field boundary ditch (part of FB5)	firm moist dark grey brown silty clay	Modern, 19th-early 20th century
F12	T73	-	Field boundary ditch (part of FB6)	friable dry medium grey brown silty clay with brick flecks, tile flecks, and inclusions of: gravel (2%) stone (4%)	Modern, 19th-early 20th century
F13	T73	57	Field boundary ditch (part of FB6)	firm moist medium grey brown silty clay with charcoal flecks,	Modern, 19th-early 20th century
F14	T69	114a, 117a	Field boundary ditch (part of FB6)	firm dry medium grey clayey silt with brick flecks, tile flecks,	Modern, 19th-early 20th century
F15	T67	-	Field boundary ditch (part of FB5)	firm moist medium grey brown clayey silt	Modern, 19th-early 20th century
F16	T58	58	Field boundary ditch (part of FB1)	soft moist medium grey brown silty clay with charcoal flecks, daub flecks, and inclusions of: stone (2%)	Modern, 19th-early 20th century
F17	T65	-	Field boundary ditch (part of FB1)	firm moist light medium grey brown	Modern, 19th-early 20th century
F18	T44	60	Field boundary ditch (part of FB1)	soft moist light medium grey brown silty with charcoal flecks, brick flecks, and inclusions of: stone (3%)	Modern, 19th-early 20th century
F19	T45	62	Field boundary ditch (part of FB8)	friable moist medium grey brown silty clay	Modern, 19th-early 20th century
F20	T45	61	Pit	friable medium grey brown silty clay	Roman
F21	T43	-	Field boundary ditch (part of FB3)	friable wet dark grey brown clayey silt with charcoal flecks, daub flecks, and inclusions of: stone (3%)	Modern, 19th-early 20th century

F22	T42	63, 234, 240, 242	Ditch	soft friable medium orange brown sandy silt with charcoal flecks, and inclusions of: gravel (5%). U-shaped profile, averages 1.39m wide by 0.49m deep.	Roman, 4th century
F23	T42	-	Field boundary ditch (part of FB3)	Unexcavated?	Modern, 19th-early 20th century
F24	T42	-	Field boundary ditch (part of FB3)	Unexcavated?	Modern, 19th-early 20th century
F25	T14	64	Pit	soft moist medium grey brown silty clay and inclusions of: stone (50%)	Post-medieval/ modern, 16th-19th century
F26	T68	65, 119a	Ditch	firm moist light orange grey brown silty clay	Modern, 19th-early 20th century
F27	T68	-	Field boundary ditch (part of FB6)	friable moist dark grey silty clay	Modern, 19th-early 20th century
F28	T67	-	Ditch	firm moist light medium orange grey brown silty clay with charcoal flecks,	Undated
F29	T61	66, 67	Pit	hard dry medium grey brown sandy clay with charcoal flecks, and inclusions of: stone (5%) tile/brick (1%) pot (1%)	Modern, 19th-early 20th century
F30	T30	68	Field boundary ditch (part of FB1)	friable firm dry medium dark grey brown silty sand and inclusions of: gravel (5%)	Modern, 19th-early 20th century
F31	T30	-	Field boundary ditch (part of FB1)	friable firm dry dark grey brown silty sand and inclusions of: gravel (5%)	Modern, 19th-early 20th century
F32	T69	76	Pit	hard dry light medium orange grey silty clay	Undated (burnt flint)
F33	T69	70	Pit	hard dry light medium orange grey	Undated (burnt flint)
F34	T69	71	Pit	firm medium orange grey brown	Undated (burnt flint)
F35	T69	-	Pit	firm moist light medium orange grey brown silty clay	Undated
F36	T69	69	Pit		Roman?
F37	T63	72	Pit	firm dry medium brown sandy silt with charcoal flecks,	Prehistoric
F38	T69	127a	Ditch		Undated
F39	T71	-	Ditch	firm moist dark brown sandy silt with charcoal flecks,	Undated
F40	T72	73	Ditch	firm moist light medium orange grey silty clay	Undated (burnt flint)
F41	T39	-	Field boundary ditch (part of FB5)	very soft wet very dark grey brown loamy with charcoal flecks, oyster flecks, brick flecks, tile flecks,	Modern, 19th-early 20th century
F42	T72	74	Field boundary ditch (part of FB1)	firm moist light medium orange grey brown with charcoal flecks,	Modern, 19th-early 20th century
F43	T5	75	Pit	very soft moist dark orange grey brown sandy loam with brick flecks, tile flecks,	Modern, 19th-early 20th century
F44	T16	-	Ditch		Undated
F45	T33	77, 78	Ring ditch (continues as F45 T34)	firm hard dry light grey silty sand and inclusions of: stone (0%)	Middle Bronze Age
F46	T10	-	Ditch	soft moist medium yellow brown sandy silt and inclusions of: stone (5%)	Undated
F47	T10	-	Ditch	loose soft moist medium yellow brown sandy silt	Undated
F48	T34	114b, 117b 121b, 123b 127b, 136 137, 138 139, 320,	Ring ditch (continues as F45 T33)	firm dry light grey silty sand and inclusions of: stone (0%)	Middle Bronze Age

		323, 326, 348			
F49	T16	79	Pit	soft moist medium grey brown sandy silt clay and inclusions of: stone (40%)	Modern, 19th-early 20th century
F50	T31	-	Pit	soft moist medium grey brown silty clay with charcoal flecks, and inclusions of: stone (2%)	Undated
F51	T104	1(s)	Tree-throw	friable light grey brown silty clay with charcoal flecks	Undated
F52	T104	-	Natural (not on plan)	friable moist medium orange brown silty clay	Post-glacial
F53	T104	2	Ditch (possibly continues as F2 in T96)	firm grey brown silty clay	Undated (burnt flint only)
F54	T101	3	Field boundary ditch (part of FB4)	firm dry moist medium grey brown silty clay with charcoal flecks, and inclusions of: stone (1%)	Modern, 19th-early 20th century
F55	T60	7, 8	Pit	firm dry medium grey clayey silt with charcoal flecks,	?Bronze Age
F56	T60	4	Ditch	firm dry light grey clayey silt	?Bronze Age
F57	T60	9	Ditch	firm dry medium grey clayey silt with charcoal flecks,	Undated
F58	T60	104, 105	Ditch	firm dry very light grey clayey silt	Prehistoric
F59	T58	5	Field boundary ditch (part of FB4)	firm moist light grey brown silty clay with charcoal flecks, brick flecks, and inclusions of: stone (2%)	Modern, 19th-early 20th century
F60	T50	6	Field boundary ditch (part of FB4)	firm moist medium grey brown silty clay with charcoal flecks, brick flecks, and inclusions of: stone (2%)	Modern, 19th-early 20th century
F61	T52	10	Ditch	soft moist medium grey brown silty clay with charcoal flecks, brick flecks,	Prehistoric
F62	T53	-	Field boundary ditch (part of FB5)	Continuation of Post-Medieval field boundary, not excavated	Modern, 19th-early 20th century
F63	T38	11	Field boundary ditch (part of FB3)	firm dry moist medium grey brown sandy clay with charcoal flecks, brick flecks, and inclusions of: stone (10%) tile/brick (5%) pot (5%)	Modern, 19th-early 20th century
F64	T37	12	Backfill of F90	firm dry medium grey clayey silt and inclusions of: stone (4%)	Medieval/post-medieval+ (peg-tile)
F65	T37	-	Ditch	firm dry medium grey clayey silt. U-shaped profile, averages: 0.72m wide by 0.12m deep.	Undated (but probably part of the Roman field system)
F66	T36	13, 265	Field boundary ditch (part of FB1)	soft dark brown sandy silt	Modern, 19th-early 20th century
F67	T37	14, 22, 175 177	Ditch	firm dry medium grey silty sand and inclusions of: stone (6%). U-shaped profile, averages: 0.57m wide by 0.16m deep.	Roman
F68	T36	15, 235, 236(s), 341	Ditch	soft moist medium brown clayey silt with brick flecks, and inclusions of: tile/brick (5%). U-shaped profile, averages: 0.9m wide by 0.25m deep.	Roman, early to late 2nd century AD
F69	T29	16	Pit/tree-throw	friable dry medium grey brown clayey silt and inclusions of: stone (45%)	Roman, 3rd-4th century
F70	T29	-	Pit	friable dry medium grey brown clayey silt and inclusions of: stone (3%)	Undated
F71	T36	17, 342	Ditch	soft moist medium grey brown silty clay and inclusions of: gravel (10%)	Roman

F72	T21	29	Pit	friable firm dry medium grey brown sandy silt clay and inclusions of: stone (14%)	Modern, 19th-early 20th century
F73	T37	24	Ditch (recut of F79?)	firm dry medium grey silty sand and inclusions of: stone (2%). U-shaped profile, averages: 0.8m wide by 0.19m deep.	Undated (but probably part of the Roman field system)
F74	T37	23, 180, 181, 245	Ditch	mid grey brown sandy silt with occasional stones. U-shaped profile, averages: 0.77m wide by 0.23m deep.	Roman
F75	T21	18	Pit	firm moist medium dark orange grey brown sandy silt clay and inclusions of: gravel (1%) stone (1%)	Modern, 19th-early 20th century
F76	T21	19	Pit	firm moist medium grey brown sandy silt clay and inclusions of: stone (1%)	Modern, 19th-early 20th century
F77	T21	83	Pit	firm moist medium dark orange grey brown sandy silt clay and inclusions of: gravel (1%) stone (1%)	Modern, 19th-early 20th century
F78	T68	20, 21	Pit	firm moist light medium grey brown silty clay	Bronze Age?
F79/F80	T37	-	Ditch	soft friable dry moist medium grey brown sandy silt clay and inclusions of: stone (2%)	Undated (but probably part of the Roman field system)
F81	T28	25	Upper fill of pit F82	friable moist light medium dark grey brown silty clay with charcoal flecks, brick flecks, and inclusions of: stone (5%)	Modern, 19th-early 20th century
F82	T28	26	Pit	light grey brown clayey silt with flecks of charcoal and inclusions of stone. Gravelly orange brown sand	?Post-medieval
F83	T14	27	Pit	soft moist medium grey brown silty clay and inclusions of: stone (25%)	Post-medieval/ modern, 15th-19th century
F84	T30	-	Pit	soft moist medium grey brown sandy silt with charcoal flecks, and inclusions of: stone (15%)	Undated
F85	T30	28	Pit	soft moist medium dark grey brown sandy silt with charcoal flecks, brick flecks, and inclusions of: stone (30%)	Roman
F86	T30	-	Gully	soft moist medium grey brown sandy silt with charcoal flecks, and inclusions of: stone (1%)	Undated (but probably part of the Roman field system)
F87	T16	-	Pit	moist medium dark brown sandy silt clay and inclusions of: gravel (50%) stone (0%)	Undated
F88	T16	-	Pit	firm moist dark brown silty clay	Undated
F89	T16	-	Pit	soft moist dark brown sandy silt clay and inclusions of: stone (50%)	Undated
F90	T37	41, 42, 43, 44, 45	Ground hollow (watering hole/ pond)	soft friable moist wet medium dark grey sandy silt clay with charcoal flecks, daub flecks, brick flecks, tile flecks, and inclusions of: gravel (9%) stone (17%)	Roman, 3rd-4th century
F91	T30	30, 31	Pit (part of F96)	firm dark brown grey silty sand and inclusions of stone	Roman, 2nd-late 3rd/early 4th century
F92	T16	-	Field boundary ditch (part of FB1)	moist dark brown	Modern, 19th-early 20th century
F93	T72	34	Pit	firm dry light yellow brown sandy silt clay and inclusions of: stone (1%)	Roman
F94	T9	32	Pit	loose soft moist medium orange grey brown sandy loam with charcoal flecks, brick flecks, tile flecks, and inclusions of: gravel (20%)	Modern, 19th-early 20th century
F95	T22	33	Pit	loose soft moist medium orange grey brown sandy loam with charcoal flecks, brick flecks, tile flecks, and inclusions of: gravel (10%) stone (10%)	Modern, 19th-early 20th century

F96	T30	-	Pit (part of F91)	friable firm dry dark grey brown silty sand and inclusions of: stone (10%)	Roman
F97	T31	-	Pit	friable firm dry dark grey brown silty sand and inclusions of: stone (10%)	Modern (cuts F98)
F98	T31	36	Field boundary ditch (part of FB8)	friable firm dry light medium grey brown silty sand and inclusions of: stone (2%)	Modern, 19th-early 20th century
F99	T31	37	Ditch	firm dry moist light medium grey brown sandy silt with charcoal flecks, and inclusions of: stone (2%). U-shaped profile, with F104 and F246 averages: 1.07m wide by 0.45m deep.	Roman
F100	T24	38	Pit	loose moist medium yellow brown silty and inclusions of: stone (1%)	Roman
F101	T24	-	Pit/natural	loose dry light yellow brown sandy silt and inclusions of: stone (1%)	Undated
F102	T31	295	Tree-throw	soft moist medium grey brown sandy silt clay with charcoal flecks, daub flecks, and inclusions of: stone (5%)	Modern
F103	T31	39	Pit	firm moist medium grey brown silty clay sand with charcoal flecks, and inclusions of: stone (2%)	Medieval/post-medieval+ (peg-tile)
F104	T31	40	Ditch	firm dry medium grey brown silty sand and inclusions of: stone (5%). U-shaped profile, with F99 and F246 averages: 1.07m wide by 0.45m deep.	Roman
F105	T32	-	Ditch	firm dry light medium yellow grey sandy silt with charcoal flecks, and inclusions of: stone (10%). With F253 averages: 0.93m wide by 0.3m deep.	Undated
F106	T26	47	Gully	firm medium grey sandy silt and inclusions of: stone (0%)	Modern, 19th-early 20th century
F107	T26	81	Pit	firm dry medium dark grey loamy	Modern, 19th-early 20th century
F108	T37	-	Field boundary ditch (part of FB8)	soft friable medium orange brown silty sand and inclusions of: stone (3%)	Modern, 19th-early 20th century
F109	T25	-	Pit	friable moist light grey brown silty sand and inclusions of: stone (5%)	Undated
F110	T25	48	Pit/tree-throw	friable dry medium grey brown silty sand and inclusions of: stone (2%)	Roman, 2nd century
F111	T7	49	Pit?	soft moist medium grey brown sandy silt clay and inclusions of: stone (40%)	Medieval, *c* 1140-1350
F112	T26	50	Field boundary ditch (part of FB2)	firm hard dry dark grey silty sand and inclusions of: stone (0%)	Modern, 19th-early 20th century
F113	T27	80	Pit	soft moist medium yellow orange grey brown sandy loam with charcoal flecks, and inclusions of: gravel (10%) stone (10%)	Modern, 19th-early 20th century
F114	T18	-	Field boundary ditch (part of F225)	soft friable medium brown clayey silt and inclusions of: stone (7%)	Modern (predates 1st edition OS Map)
F115	T18	-	Natural		Post-glacial
F116	T7	84	Field boundary ditch (part of FB7)	soft moist medium grey brown sandy silt clay	Modern, 19th-early 20th century
F117	T8	82	Field boundary ditch (part of FB1)	soft moist dark grey brown sandy silt with charcoal flecks, brick flecks, and inclusions of: stone (7%)	Modern, 19th-early 20th century
F118	T7	-	Ditch, possibly associated with FB7	firm moist medium grey brown sandy silt clay and inclusions of: stone (5%)	?Modern, 19th-early 20th century
F119	T23	86	Tree-throw	soft moist light medium orange grey brown sandy silt	Undated
F120	T23	-	Pit	soft moist medium dark grey brown sandy silt and inclusions of: stone (1%)	Undated
F121	T23	85, 191, 193, 194,	Ditch	firm moist light medium grey brown sandy silt and inclusions of: stone (5%). U-shaped profile, averages: 2.04m wide by 0.37m deep.	Roman

		199			
F122	T23	87	Field boundary ditch (part of FB8)	soft dry medium grey sandy silt	Modern, 19th-early 20th century
F123	T20	-	Pit	firm dry medium brown sandy silt	Modern, 19th-early 20th century
F124	T17	89	Posthole	firm dry medium grey silty clay and inclusions of: gravel (1%)	Undated
F125	T20	90	Pit	firm medium grey brown sandy silt clay with charcoal flecks, and inclusions of: stone (1%)	Modern, 19th-early 20th century
F126	T20	-	Ditch	soft moist medium grey brown sandy silt clay	Undated
F127/ F133	T12	91	Pit	loose soft moist medium orange grey brown sandy silty loam with charcoal flecks, brick flecks	Modern, 19th-early 20th century
F128	T17	-	Pit	firm dry medium yellow orange grey brown sandy silt loam with charcoal flecks, brick flecks, tile flecks,	Modern
F129	T20	94	Pit	firm moist medium grey brown sandy silt clay and inclusions of: stone (0%)	Modern, 19th-early 20th century
F130	T11	-	Pit	soft moist medium grey brown sandy loam	Modern
F131	T17	-	Natural	soft moist medium yellow brown sandy silt	Post-glacial
F132	T17	93 (finds lost)	Field boundary ditch (part of FB8)	soft moist medium yellow grey brown sandy silt	Modern, 19th-early 20th century

Excavation

Feature No.	Finds No.	Interpretation	Period	Soil description
Area B				
F133		Tree-throw	Undated	soft moist grey/brown sandy silt
F134	96, 97, 100	Ditch	Middle Iron Age/Late Iron Age	firm dry medium grey/brown sandy silt with charcoal flecks
F135	98, 99, 101, 119b	Ditch	Bronze Age	firm/hard light grey/brown sandy silty clay
F136		Pit/Tree-throw	Undated	firm/hard light grey/brown sandy silty clay
F137		Pit/Tree-throw	Undated	firm dry light grey/brown sandy silty clay
F138	102, 103	Ditch	Prehistoric	soft moist medium grey/brown sandy silt
Area C				
F139		Posthole	Undated	soft moist medium grey/brown silty clay
F140		Posthole	Undated	soft moist medium grey/brown silty clay
F141		Posthole	Undated	soft moist medium grey/brown silty clay
F142		Posthole	Undated	soft moist medium grey/brown silty clay
F143		Posthole	Undated	soft moist medium grey/brown silty clay
F144		Tree-throw/natural	Undated	firm/hard dry light grey sandy silt

F145		Tree-throw/natural	Undated	firm dry light grey sandy silt
F146		Tree-throw/natural	Undated	soft moist medium grey sandy silt
F147		Posthole	Undated	soft moist medium grey/brown silty clay
F148		Possible posthole	Undated	soft moist medium orange/grey/brown silty clay
F149		Tree-throw/natural	Undated	firm dry medium grey sandy silt
F150	107, 108	Ditch	Undated	soft moist medium orange/grey/brown silty clay
F151		Tree-throw/natural	Undated	soft moist medium grey/brown silty clay
F152	109a, 321	Ditch (part of F56)	Prehistoric	soft moist medium orange/grey/brown sandy silty clay with charcoal and daub flecks
F153		Pit/ditch terminus	Undated	soft moist medium brown sandy silt
F154		Ditch	Undated	soft moist light/medium orange/grey sandy silt
F155		Field boundary ditch (part of FB5)	Modern, 19th-20th century	soft moist dark grey/brown/black loamy
F156	111a	Ditch	Roman	soft moist medium grey/brown silty clay
F157		Ditch	Undated	soft moist medium orange/grey/brown sandy silty clay
F158		Tree-throw/natural	Undated	firm moist light grey sandy silt
F159		Tree-throw/natural	Undated	firm dry light grey sandy silt
Area D				
F160	112a	Pit	Modern	soft moist dark grey/brown sandy loam with charcoal flecks, brick flecks, tile flecks
F161	113a	Tree-throw	Prehistoric	friable/firm dry light/medium orange/grey sandy silt
F162		Tree-throw/natural	Undated	soft moist medium grey/brown sandy silty clay
F163		Tree-throw/natural	Undated	firm moist medium grey/brown sandy silty clay
F164	115a	Pit	Post-medieval, 17th century+	firm moist medium grey sandy silty clay
F165		Tree-throw/natural	Undated	firm moist medium grey sandy silty clay
F166		Tree-throw/natural	Undated	firm moist medium orange/grey sandy silty clay
F167		Tree-throw/natural	Undated	firm moist medium orange/grey sandy silty clay
F168	116a, 118a	Ditch	Undated	soft moist light/medium orange/grey sandy silty clay
F169		Tree-throw/natural	Undated	firm moist dark grey/brown silty clay with charcoal flecks
F170		Tree-throw/natural	Undated	firm moist medium orange/grey/brown sandy silty clay
F171		Tree-throw/natural	Undated	firm moist very light grey/brown silty clay
F172	120a, 121a, 123a, 124a, 125a	Ditch	Prehistoric	soft moist medium grey/brown sandy silt
F173		Tree-throw/natural	Undated	firm moist light/medium orange/grey sandy silty clay
F174		Tree-throw/natural	Undated	firm very light grey/brown silty clay

F175		Tree-throw/natural	Undated	firm dry light orange/grey sandy silt
F176	126a	Pit/shallow depression	Modern	firm moist medium orange/grey sandy silt
F177		Tree-throw/natural	Undated	firm light grey/brown silty clay
F178		Ditch/gully	Undated	firm moist medium orange/grey/brown sandy clay
Area A				
F179	109b	Field boundary ditch (part of FB3)	Modern, 19th-20th century	firm moist medium/dark grey/brown sandy silt
F180		Pit	Roman	firm moist medium/dark grey/brown sandy silty clay
F181	113b, 120b, 129, 152, 154, 155, 161, 186, 188	Field boundary ditch (part of FB3)	Modern, 19th-20th century	firm moist dark grey/brown sandy silt
F182		Pit	Undated	soft dry/moist medium grey/brown silty sand with charcoal flecks
F183	126b	Pit	Prehistoric (Neolithic or Bronze Age)	firm dry light grey/brown silty sand with daub flecks
F184	111b, 125b	Pit	Prehistoric	soft moist dark grey/brown sandy silt with charcoal flecks
F185	322	Pit	Roman	soft moist dark grey/brown silty sand with charcoal flecks
F186	319	Cremation pit	Middle Bronze Age	friable dry medium yellow/grey/brown
F187	112b	Large pit/area of disturbance (same as F107)	Modern	firm/hard dry light/medium/dark yellow/orange/grey/brown sandy silty loam with charcoal flecks, brick flecks, tile flecks
F188	115b	Pit/tree-throw	Roman	hard dry medium grey/brown sand silt and inclusions of: stone 15%
F189	116b, 129, 252	Pit (includes L5)	Modern	firm dry dark grey/brown loamy with charcoal flecks, oyster flecks, brick flecks, tile flecks and inclusions of: stone 10%
F190	118b	Pit	Prehistoric	firm dry medium grey/brown sand silt
F191		Pit	Prehistoric (Neolithic or Bronze Age)	friable dry light yellow/brown sandy silt with charcoal flecks, daub flecks and inclusions of: stone 1%
F192	124b, 324	Pit	Bronze Age	friable dry medium grey sandy silt with charcoal flecks, daub flecks and inclusions of: stone 1%
F193		Pit/tree-throw	Undated	hard dry grey sand with charcoal flecks and inclusions of: stone 30%
F194		Pit/tree-throw	Undated	firm dry light yellow/grey/brown sandy silt with charcoal flecks, daub flecks and inclusions of: stone 10%
F195		Pit/tree-throw	Undated	loose dry medium grey/brown sandy silt
F196	128	Pit	Prehistoric	hard dry dark grey/black sandy silt with charcoal flecks, daub flecks and inclusions of: stone 1%
F197	130	Pit	Prehistoric	hard dry light/medium yellow/grey/brown sandy silt with charcoal flecks, daub flecks and inclusions of: stone 10%
F198	131, 325	Pit	Prehistoric	hard dry medium grey/brown sandy silt with charcoal flecks, daub flecks and inclusions of: stone 1%
F199		Pit/posthole	Undated	hard dry dark grey/brown sandy silt with charcoal flecks

F200		Pit/posthole	Undated	firm dry dark grey/brown silty sand
F201	132	Ditch	Roman (residual prehistoric pot)	hard dry medium grey/brown sandy silt with charcoal flecks and inclusions of: stone 5%. U-shaped profile, averages: 0.44m wide by 0.12m deep.
F202	133, 134	Ditch	Roman	hard dry medium grey/brown sandy silt with charcoal flecks and inclusions of: stone 10%. U-shaped profile, averages: 0.45m wide by 0.08m deep.
F203	135	Pit/tree throw	Neolithic	firm/hard dry medium grey/brown silty sand with charcoal flecks and inclusions of: stone 30%
F204		Probably part of F206	Anglo-Saxon	firm moist dark grey silty clay sand with charcoal flecks
F205		Probably part of F206	Anglo-Saxon	firm moist dark grey sandy silt with charcoal flecks
F206	140, 258, 259, 261, 268, 318, 327	Pits	Anglo-Saxon	firm dry dark grey/brown sandy silt with charcoal flecks
F207		Pit	Undated	hard dry dark grey/brown sandy silt with charcoal flecks
F208	141, 142, 171, 248	Ditch	Roman	hard dry medium grey/brown sandy silt with charcoal flecks, brick flecks, tile flecks and inclusions of: stone 5%. U-shaped profile, averages: 0.52m wide by 0.16m deep.
F209	143, 302, 303, 304	Pit	Late Neolithic	hard dry medium/dark grey/brown silty sand and inclusions of: stone 70%
F210	144, 153	Field boundary ditch (part of FB3)	Modern, 19th-20th century	firm/hard dry medium grey/brown silty sand and inclusions of: stone 35%
F211	145, 148, 149, 150, 328	Pit	Roman, 3rd century AD	hard dry dark grey/brown sandy silt with charcoal flecks
F212	146	Ditch	Roman, mid 1st to early 2nd century AD	hard dry medium grey/brown sandy silt with charcoal flecks, brick flecks, tile flecks and inclusions of: stone 5%. U-shaped profile, averages: 0.84m wide by 0.16m deep.
F213		Pit/tree-throw	Undated	firm/hard dry medium grey/brown with daub flecks
F214	151	Pit/tree-throw	Prehistoric	firm/hard dry medium grey/brown silty sand with charcoal flecks and inclusions of: gravel 5% stone 50%
F215	156	Ditch	Undated (probably part of the Roman field system)	hard dry light grey sandy silt and inclusions of: stone 5%. V-shaped profile, averages: 0.71m wide by 0.24m deep.
F216	157, 162, 168, 169, 178, 179, 251	Ditch	Roman, 2nd century AD	firm dry light/medium grey/brown sandy silty clay with charcoal flecks and inclusions of: stone 1%. U-shaped profile, averages: 0.91m wide by 0.32m deep.
F217	158, 159, 331	Pit	Late Roman	firm/hard dry medium grey/brown sandy silt with charcoal flecks and inclusions of: stone 30%
F218		Pit	Undated	firm dry medium grey/brown sandy silt and inclusions of: stone 40%
F219		Pit/posthole	Undated (probably associated with Roman ditch F216)	firm moist medium grey/brown sandy silt
F220	160	Ditch	Undated (probably part of the Roman field system)	firm dry light grey sandy silt and inclusions of: stone 1%. V-shaped profile, averages: 0.37m wide by 0.13m deep.
F221	246	Gully	Roman (residual prehistoric pot)	firm dry medium brown clay silt and inclusions of: stone 15%. U-shaped profile,

				averages: 0.46m wide by 0.18m deep.
F222	165, 330	Pit	Roman, 2nd-3rd century AD	firm moist dark green/grey/brown sandy silt with charcoal flecks, oyster flecks, brick flecks
F223	163, 164, 329, 332	Pit	Roman, 3rd century AD	hard dry light/medium grey sandy silt and inclusions of: stone 75%
F224		Ditch	Undated (probably part of the Roman field system)	firm dry light grey sandy silt and inclusions of: stone 10%. U-shaped profile, averages: 0.47m wide by 0.1m deep.
F225	166, 167	Field boundary ditch (part of F114)	Modern (predates 1st edition OS Map)	firm dry dark yellow/grey/brown sandy silt with charcoal flecks, brick flecks and inclusions of: stone 1%
F226	170	Pit	Anglo-Saxon	hard dry dark grey/brown sandy silt with charcoal flecks, daub flecks, brick flecks
F227	172, 249, 256	Ditch	Roman, 3rd century AD	hard dry light grey sandy silt with charcoal flecks, brick flecks and inclusions of: stone 5%. U-shaped profile, averages: 0.8m wide by 0.3m deep.
F228	173, 176, 182, 266	Field boundary ditch (probably part of boundaries FB3 & FB8)	Modern, 19th-20th century	firm dry medium grey/brown sandy silt
F229	174, 333	Erosion hollow	Roman, 3rd century AD	hard dry medium grey/brown sandy silt with charcoal flecks, daub flecks, brick flecks and inclusions of: stone 10%
F230	183	Ditch	Roman (residual prehistoric pot)	firm/hard dry medium grey/brown sandy silt
F231	184	Pit	Modern	hard dry dark grey/brown silty sand with charcoal flecks, brick flecks
F232		Posthole	Undated	hard dry medium grey/brown silty sand with charcoal flecks
F233	185, 189, 291	Field boundary ditch (part of FB3)	Modern, 19th-20th century	hard dry medium/dark grey silty clay and inclusions of: stone 1%
F234	187	Field boundary ditch (part of FB3)	Modern, 19th-20th century	hard dry medium grey sandy silty clay and inclusions of: stone 1%
F235	195, 196, 200, 201, 334, 335, 336, 337	Corn dryer	Roman, 3rd century AD	soft moist medium/dark grey/brown with charcoal flecks
F236	202	Gully	Roman, 2nd-3rd century AD	soft moist medium grey/brown sandy silt and inclusions of: stone 1%. U-shaped profile, averages: 0.51m wide by 0.14m deep.
F237	190, 197, 206, 241	Ditch	Roman, 2nd-3rd century AD	hard dry medium grey/brown sandy silt with charcoal flecks, daub flecks, brick flecks and inclusions of: stone 10%. U-shaped profile, averages: 0.98m wide by 0.15m deep.
F238		Posthole in SFB F239	Anglo-Saxon (part of SFB)	firm/hard moist dark brown sandy silty loam and inclusions of: gravel 25%
F239	192, 281, 282, 283, 284, 344, 345, 346	Sunken featured building (SFB) (Grubenhaus)	Anglo-Saxon	firm/hard dry medium/dark grey/brown sandy silty loam with charcoal flecks and inclusions of: gravel 0% stone 5%
F240		Pit/tree-throw	Undated	friable moist medium grey/brown silty sand with charcoal flecks and inclusions of: gravel 10%
F241	205, 339	Pit	Bronze Age	soft/friable moist light/medium grey/brown sandy silt with charcoal flecks and inclusions of: stone 20% pot 60%
F242	198, 203, 204	Ditch	Roman, AD 150-200	soft moist medium grey/brown sandy silt and inclusions of: stone 10%. U-shaped profile,

				averages: 1.02m wide by 0.2m deep.
F243		Shallow cut within F235	Roman	soft moist medium grey silty clay with charcoal flecks
F244	338	Pit	Roman or later (cuts F246)	friable moist dark grey/brown silty sand with charcoal flecks and inclusions of: gravel 5%
F245		Pit	Roman or later (cuts F246)	firm moist dark grey/brown silty sand and inclusions of: gravel 1%
F246	208, 209, 213	Ditch	Roman, 2nd to early 3rd century AD	soft hard moist dark grey/brown silty sand. U-shaped profile, with F99 and F104 averages: 1.07m wide by 0.45m deep.
F247	211	Posthole	Undated	firm medium/dark grey/brown sandy silt and inclusions of: gravel 20% stone 30%
F248	L8 = 253, 263, 264	Corn dryer	Roman	friable moist dark grey/brown/black sandy silty clay with charcoal flecks and inclusions of: stone 1%
F249	210	Corn dryer	Roman	soft moist medium grey/brown sandy silt with charcoal flecks, daub flecks
F250	207	Pit	Roman	medium grey/brown sandy silt and inclusions of: stone 1%
F251	214	Pit	Undated	hard dry medium grey/brown sandy silt with charcoal flecks and inclusions of: gravel 1% stone 1%
F252		Pit	Undated	soft/friable moist medium grey/brown sandy silt and inclusions of: stone 50%
F253	212, 215, 238	Ditch	Probably part of the Roman field system but reused in the Saxon period	light/medium grey sandy silt and inclusions of: stone 20%. With F105 averages: 0.93m wide by 0.3m deep.
F254	216	Ditch	Roman (residual prehistoric pot)	soft moist medium grey sandy silt and inclusions of: stone 10%. U-shaped profile, averages: 0.58m wide by 0.13m deep.
F255	219, 222	Ditch	Probably part of the Roman field system but reused in the Saxon period	firm dry dark grey/brown silty sand. U-shaped profile, averages: 0.52m wide by 0.23m deep.
F256	218, 223, 225	Ditch	Roman, late 1st to 2nd century AD	friable/firm dry/moist medium grey/brown sandy silt. U-shaped profile, averages: 0.89m wide by 0.16m deep.
F257	220	Pit	Prehistoric	firm moist medium/dark grey/brown silty sand and inclusions of: gravel 0%
F258		Gully	Undated (probably part of the Roman field system)	loose/soft/friable dark brown sandy silt with charcoal flecks and inclusions of: gravel 20%
F259	229, 271, 274, 275, 276, 277, 292, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 307, 309, 316	Quarry pit/working hollow	Roman, late 3rd to early 4th AD	upper fill: mottled dark grey/brown sandy-silt/loam, common charcoal and daub flecks, occasional small/medium stones. lower fill: mixed orange/brown sand/gravel and silt, probably natural interface
F260	340	(part of F259)	Roman, late 3rd to early 4th AD	soft/friable moist light/medium/dark orange/green/grey/brown sandy silt with charcoal flecks and inclusions of: stone 10%
F261	224, 278	(part of F259)	Roman, late 3rd to early 4th AD	firm moist medium/dark grey/brown silty sand
F262	226	Pit?	Undated	friable moist medium grey/brown silty clay
F263	227, 232	Ditch	Roman	friable moist medium grey/brown silty clay. Averages: 1.18m wide by 0.16m deep (but one section is very wide – possibly over-cut – skewing the average).
F264	228	Ditch	Roman	soft moist medium grey/brown silty sand. U-shaped profile, averages: 0.45m wide by

				0.18m deep.
F265		Pit	Undated	loose friable moist medium grey/brown sandy silt and inclusions of: stone 25%
F266		Stake hole	Undated	loose friable moist medium grey sand
F267		Stake hole	Undated	loose friable moist medium grey/brown sandy silt and inclusions of: stone 50%
F268		Stake hole	Undated	loose friable moist medium grey/brown sandy silt and inclusions of: stone 25%
F269	230, 231	Ditch	Roman (residual prehistoric pot)	firm dry medium grey/brown sandy silt and inclusions of: stone 1%. U-shaped profile, averages: 0.59m wide by 0.1m deep.
F270	233	Pit/tree-throw	Undated	soft moist medium/dark grey/brown sandy silt and inclusions of: stone 10%
F271	217, 221, 237	Ditch	Probably part of the Roman field system but reused in the Saxon period	firm moist dark grey/brown silty sand. U-shaped profile, averages: 0.48m wide by 0.1m deep.
F272	239	Pit	Roman	
F273	243, 247	Ditch	Roman	soft wet medium grey/brown sandy silty clay and inclusions of: stone 1%. U-shaped profile, averages: 0.24m wide by 0.07m deep.
F274	244	Pit	Roman	firm moist medium grey/brown sandy silty clay with charcoal flecks
F275		Ditch	Undated (probably part of the Roman field system)	soft moist dark grey/brown sandy silt and inclusions of: stone 10%. U-shaped profile, averages: 0.4m wide by 0.12m deep.
F276		Ditch	Undated (probably part of the Roman field system)	soft moist medium grey/brown sandy silt. U-shaped profile, averages: 0.39m wide by 0.12m deep.
F277		Pit	Undated	soft moist dark grey/brown sandy silt and inclusions of: stone 15%
F278	L6 = 262 L9 = 254 L11 = 255, 270, 343	Corn dryer	Roman, 2nd-3rd century AD	
F279		Posthole	Undated	firm moist light yellow/grey sandy silty clay and inclusions of: stone 1%
F280	250	Pit/tree-throw	Roman, 2nd-4th century AD	friable/firm dry/moist medium grey/brown sandy silt with charcoal flecks, daub flecks and inclusions of: stone 5%
F281	257	Pit	Roman	friable/firm dry/moist medium grey/brown silty clay and inclusions of: stone 5%
F282	280, 293, 294, 311, 317	Watering hole	Roman, 4th century	soft moist medium/dark grey/brown sandy silt with charcoal flecks, daub flecks, brick flecks, tile flecks
F283		Posthole in SFB F239	Anglo-Saxon (part of SFB)	soft/friable moist dark yellow/brown sandy silt and inclusions of: stone 20%
F284		Posthole in SFB F239	Anglo-Saxon (part of SFB)	soft/friable moist dark yellow/brown sandy silt and inclusions of: stone 20%
F285		Posthole in SFB F239	Anglo-Saxon (part of SFB)	soft/friable moist dark yellow/brown sandy silt and inclusions of: stone 20%
F286		Posthole in SFB F239	Anglo-Saxon (part of SFB)	soft/friable moist dark yellow/brown sandy silt and inclusions of: stone 20%
F287	305	Pit	Prehistoric	soft moist light grey/brown silty sand
F288		Posthole	Undated	firm moist light yellow/grey sandy silty clay and inclusions of: stone 1%
F289		Posthole in SFB F239	Saxon (part of SFB)	soft sandy silt

F290	273	Ditch	Roman	soft/friable moist medium grey/brown/black sandy silt with charcoal flecks and inclusions of: stone 5%. U-shaped profile, averages: 0.73m wide by 0.23m deep.
F291		Pit/tree-throw	Undated	soft moist dark grey/brown sandy silt with charcoal flecks and inclusions of: stone 1%
F292		Posthole in SFB F239	Anglo-Saxon (part of SFB)	soft/friable moist dark brown/black sandy silt and inclusions of: stone 20%
F293	272	Pit/tree-throw	Prehistoric (Neolithic or Bronze Age)	soft moist dark grey/brown/black sandy silt with charcoal flecks and inclusions of: stone 1%
F294	279	(part of F259)	Roman, late 3rd to early 4th AD (peg-tile fragment intrusive)	soft moist dark grey/brown sandy silt and inclusions of: stone 2%
F295		Posthole	Anglo-Saxon (square building to north of SFB)	soft/friable moist dark yellow/brown sandy silt and inclusions of: stone 20%
F296		Posthole	Anglo-Saxon (square building to north of SFB)	soft/friable moist dark yellow/brown sandy silt and inclusions of: stone 20%
F297		Posthole	Anglo-Saxon (square building to north of SFB)	soft/friable moist dark yellow/brown sandy silt and inclusions of: stone 20%
F298		Posthole	Anglo-Saxon (square building to north of SFB)	soft/friable moist dark yellow/brown sandy silt and inclusions of: stone 20%
F299		Posthole	Anglo-Saxon (square building to north of SFB)	soft/friable moist dark yellow/brown sandy silt and inclusions of: stone 20%
F300		Posthole	Anglo-Saxon (square building to north of SFB)	soft/friable moist dark yellow/brown sandy silt and inclusions of: stone 20%
F301		Posthole	Anglo-Saxon (square building to north of SFB)	soft/friable moist dark yellow/brown sandy silt and inclusions of: stone 20%
F302		Posthole	Anglo-Saxon (square building to north of SFB)	soft/friable moist dark yellow/brown sandy silt and inclusions of: stone 20%
F303		Posthole	Anglo-Saxon (square building to north of SFB)	soft/friable moist dark yellow/brown sandy silt and inclusions of: stone 20%
F304		Posthole	Anglo-Saxon (square building to north of SFB)	soft/friable moist dark yellow/brown sandy silt and inclusions of: stone 20%
F305		Posthole	Anglo-Saxon (square building to north of SFB)	soft/friable moist dark yellow/brown sandy silt and inclusions of: stone 20%
F306		Posthole	Anglo-Saxon (square building to north of SFB)	soft/friable moist dark yellow/brown sandy silt and inclusions of: stone 20%
F307		Posthole	Anglo-Saxon (square building to north of SFB)	soft/friable moist dark yellow/brown sandy silt and inclusions of: stone 20%
F308		Posthole	Anglo-Saxon (square building to north of SFB)	soft/friable moist dark yellow/brown sandy silt and inclusions of: stone 20%
F309		Posthole	Anglo-Saxon (square building to north of SFB)	soft/friable moist dark yellow/brown sandy silt and inclusions of: stone 20%
F310		Posthole	Anglo-Saxon (square building to north of SFB)	soft/friable moist dark yellow/brown sandy silt and inclusions of: stone 20%
F311		Posthole	Anglo-Saxon (square building to north of SFB)	soft/friable moist dark yellow/brown sandy silt and inclusions of: stone 20%
F312		Posthole	Anglo-Saxon (square building to north of SFB)	soft/friable moist dark yellow/brown sandy silt and inclusions of: stone 20%
F313		Posthole	Anglo-Saxon (square building to north of SFB)	soft/friable moist dark yellow/brown sandy silt and inclusions of: stone 20%
F314		Posthole	Anglo-Saxon (square building to north of SFB)	soft/friable moist dark yellow/brown sandy silt and inclusions of: stone 20%
F315		Posthole	Anglo-Saxon (square building to north of SFB)	soft/friable moist dark yellow/brown sandy silt and inclusions of: stone 20%
F316		Posthole	Anglo-Saxon (square building to north of SFB)	soft/friable moist dark yellow/brown sandy silt and inclusions of: stone 20%
F317	288	Pit	Roman	soft moist medium grey/brown sandy silt with charcoal flecks
F318		Posthole	?Anglo-Saxon (possibly associated with square building to north of SFB)	soft moist dark grey/brown sandy silt and inclusions of: stone 3%
F319		Posthole	?Anglo-Saxon (possibly associated with square	loose/soft moist medium/dark grey/brown sandy silt and inclusions of: stone 3%

			building to north of SFB)	
F320	285	Posthole	Post-medieval	soft moist dark grey/brown sandy silt with charcoal flecks and inclusions of: stone 2%
F321		Pit/posthole	Roman	soft moist medium/dark sandy silt with charcoal flecks and inclusions of: stone 1%
F322	286, 287, 290, 347	Shaft/Pit	Anglo-Saxon	soft moist medium grey/brown sandy silt with charcoal flecks
F323		Posthole	Saxon (square building to north of SFB)	firm dry/moist medium grey silty clay and inclusions of: stone 4%
F324	289	Pit	Roman	dry dark grey sand with charcoal flecks, daub flecks and inclusions of: stone 1%
F325		Pit/tree-throw	Undated	soft/friable dry/moist medium grey/brown sandy silt and inclusions of: stone 1%
F326	306	(part of F259)	Roman, late 3rd to early 4th AD	soft moist dark grey/brown sandy silt and inclusions of: stone 25%
F327	310	Pit	Undated	soft moist medium yellow/brown sandy silt with charcoal flecks and inclusions of: stone 5%
F328		(part of F259)	Roman, late 3rd to early 4th AD	firm dry/moist medium grey/brown sandy silt and inclusions of: stone 5%
F329	308	(part of F259)	Roman, late 3rd to early 4th AD	soft wet dark brown/black sandy silt with charcoal flecks, brick flecks and inclusions of: stone 30% pot 20%
F330	312, 313, 314	Area of trample	Roman	friable light/medium grey/brown silty clay
F331	315	Pit	Early/Middle Bronze Age	soft moist medium grey/brown sandy silt and inclusions of: stone 10%
L5		Redeposited natural over F189	Modern	firm/hard dry medium orange/grey/brown silt with charcoal flecks, brick flecks, tile flecks and inclusions of: stone 30%
L6	262	Fill in F278	Roman, 2nd-3rd century AD	firm moist light/medium brown silty clay with charcoal flecks, daub flecks
L7		Charcoal layer in kiln F278	Roman, 2nd-3rd century AD	soft moist black sandy silt
L8	253, 263, 264	Upper fill of F248	Roman	friable moist dark grey/brown sandy silty clay with charcoal flecks and inclusions of: stone 1%
L9	254	Lower fill of F278	Roman, 2nd-3rd century AD	friable/firm dry/moist medium grey/brown sandy silty clay with charcoal flecks and inclusions of: stone 1%
L10		Fill in F278	Roman, 2nd-3rd century AD	soft/friable moist medium grey/brown sandy silt with charcoal flecks
L11	255, 270, 343	Fill in F278	Roman, 2nd-3rd century AD	moist light/medium yellow/grey/brown sandy silty clay with charcoal flecks
L12		Lower fill in F278	Roman, 2nd-3rd century AD	hard dry light grey/brown sandy silty clay with charcoal flecks and inclusions of: stone 1%
L13		Gravel surface in F282	Roman, 4th century	hard moist and inclusions of: gravel 90%
U/S	147, 260			

NOTE: Finds nos 109, 111-121 & 123-127 were given out twice and have subsequently been post-fixed with a or b to distinguish between the two finds numbers. All numbers post-fixed **a** are listed on green sheets in the paper archive. All numbers post-fixed **b** are listed in the digital finds database.

Appendix 2 Catalogue of pottery and ceramic building material

Pottery

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	Nr	Wg	MSW	Discard	Rim	Handle	Base	STAMP	GRAF Pre-F	GRAF Post-F	Wmd Int	Wmd Ex	Soot Int	Soot Ex	Burn Int	Burn Ext	Residue	Abraded	Wear (modif)	Impact/cut mark	Repair hole	Hole	Disc	Polishing	Fabric Grp	Typology	EVE	Diam.	Vessel Height	Comments	Date
F014	Ditch	117a	1	48	48																						F45M						19th to 20th century
F022	Ditch	242	1	7	7																						HMF					orange surf., black core	Prehistoric
F022	Ditch	242	1	7	7																						HMF					brown	Prehistoric
F022	Ditch	242	2	19	10																						HMF					Brown ext, black core	Prehistoric
F022	Ditch	242	1	5	5																						GX						Roman
F023	Ditch	64	1	4	4		1	0	0																		F48D		3	210		willow pattern design	19th to 20th century
F023	Ditch	64	1	2	2		1	0	0																		F48D		3	160			19th to 20th century
F048	Ring-ditch	114b	3	115	38		1	0	1																		HMSF	?	7	290		fine sand rare flint	Prehistoric
F048	Ring-ditch	114b	2	85	43		2	0	0										X								HMS	?	12	220		fine sand, orange ext & int, black core	Prehistoric
F048	Ring-ditch	114b	2	29	15		2	0	0									X									HMS		5	280		orange, black core	Prehistoric
F048	Ring-ditch	114b	2	36	18																						HMS						Prehistoric
F048	Ring-ditch	121b	3	51	17																						HMS					fine sand, orange/brown surf., black core	Prehistoric
F048	Ring-ditch	123b	13	122	9		0	0	2																		HMS					strip cordon with thumb impressions	Prehistoric
F048	Ring-ditch	123b	1	8	8		1	0	0																		HMS		5	150			Prehistoric
F048	Ring-ditch	136	1	13	13																						HMF						Prehistoric
F048	Ring-ditch	139	2	56	28																						HMS					brown/orange, black core	Prehistoric
F058	Ditch	104	1	8	8																						HMS					fine sand, black, brown surf.	Prehistoric
F067	Ditch	175	2	2	1																						HMF						Prehistoric
F067	Ditch	175	1	108	108																						HZ						Roman
F067	Ditch	177	1	18	18																						HMF					orange brown surf., grey interior, coarse flint	Prehistoric
F067	Ditch	177	2	1	1																						HMS					fine sand	Prehistoric
F068	Ditch	235	6	36	6		0	0	1																		GX						Roman
F068	Ditch	235	1	13	13		1	0	0																		WC	Cam 243-244/246	8	8		Hadham ?	AD 44-138
F068	Ditch	236	22	184	8		6	0	1																		CB	Cam 391A/B	39	110		Most of folded beaker	AD 110/125-180/210
F068	Ditch	236																									CB	Cam 391A/B	10	80			AD 110/125-180/210
F068	Ditch	236	24	157	7																						GX						AD 110/125-180/210
F068	Ditch	236	1	19	19		1	0	0																		GX	Cam 268	11	160			AD 125/150-280/320
F068	Ditch	236	1	6	6																						GB						AD 110/130-300
F068	Ditch	236	2	9	5		1	0	0																		GX	Cam 108	8	120			AD 44-130/140/200?
F068	Ditch	236	3	230	77		0	0	1				X														GX						Roman
F068	Ditch	236	1	72	72		0	0	1																		GX						Roman

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	Nr	Wg	MSW	Discard	Rim	Handle	Base	STAMP	GRAF Pre-F	GRAF Post-F	Wmd Int	Wmd Ex	Soot Int	Soot Ex	Burn Int	Burn Ext	Residue	Abraded	Wear (modif)	Impact/cut mark	Repair hole	Hole	Disc	Polishing	Fabric Grp	Typology	EVE	Diam.	Vessel Height	Comments	Date
F068	Ditch	236	2	82	41										X	X											GX						Roman
F068	Ditch	236	1	19	19		0	0	1								X										GX						Roman
F068	Ditch	236	11	303	28		3	0	0																		GX	Cam 268	28	160			AD 125/150-280/320
F068	Ditch	236																									GX	Cam 268	10	200			AD 125/150-280/320
F068	Ditch	341	1	1	1																						HMF					orange surf., medium flint	Prehistoric
F068	Ditch	341	1	5	5								X														GX						Roman
F068	Ditch	341	7	22	3																						GX						Roman
F068	Ditch	341	2	3	2		1	0	0																		DJ	Cam 302?	2	?			AD 100/150-280/350
F068	Ditch	341	3	3	1		2	0	0																		CB	Cam 391A/B	14	90			AD 110/125-180/210
F068	Ditch	341	2	5	3																						WC					? Hadham reduced?	Roman
F068	Ditch	341	1	7	7		1	0	0							X				X							GX	Cam 268	6	160			AD 125/150-280/320
F068	Ditch	341	2	8	4																						GX					?	Roman
F071	Ditch	342	1	11	11																						WC					Hadham reduced?	Roman
F071	Ditch	342	1	2	2																						GX						Roman
F071	Ditch	342	1	6	6																						HMF					Fine-medium frequent, brown surf., black core	Prehistoric
F074	Ditch	180	14	31	2																						HMS						Prehistoric
F074	Ditch	180	1	1	1																						HMF						Prehistoric
F074	Ditch	181	4	12	3																						HMS						Prehistoric
F102	Tree-throw	295	2	4	2																						F48D						19th to 20th century
F121	Ditch	191	1	6	6																						GX						Roman
F121	Ditch	191	1	8	8															X							HMS					silver mica	Prehistoric
F121	Ditch	193	1	32	32																						HZ						Roman
F121	Ditch	193	11	61	6		2	0	0																		GX	Cam 268	12	150			AD 125/150-280/320
F121	Ditch	193	2	8	4											X											GX						Roman
F121	Ditch	193	1	19	19											X											GX						Roman
F121	Ditch	193	1	48	48		0	0	1																		GA						AD 110/125-350/400
F121	Ditch	193	4	55	14																						GX						Roman
F121	Ditch	193	1	92	92																						BAET (GUAD)	DR20					Roman
F121	Ditch	194	7	26	4																						GX						Roman
F121	Ditch	199	1	2	2																						CZ						AD 110/125-250/300
F121	Ditch	199	9	42	5		2	0	0																		GX	Cam 218B/C	3	180			AD 44-120
F121	Ditch	199																									GX	?	4	170			Roman
F121	Ditch	199	1	6	6																						HMF						Prehistoric
F121	Ditch	199	1	4	4																						HMS						Prehistoric
F121	Ditch	199	1	15	15																						HMS						Prehistoric

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	Nr	Wg	MSW	Discard	Rim	Handle	Base	STAMP	GRAF Pre-F	GRAF Post-F	Wmd Int	Wmd Ex	Soot Int	Soot Ex	Burn Int	Burn Ext	Residue	Abraded	Wear (modf)	Impact/cut mark	Repair hole	Hole	Disc	Polishing	Fabric Grp	Typology	EVE	Diam.	Vessel Height	Comments	Date
F134	Ditch	96	1	4	4																						HMS						Prehistoric
F134	Ditch	97	2	4	2																						HMS						Prehistoric
F134	Ditch	100	7	49	7																						HMG					Brown surf.	Prehistoric
F134	Ditch	100	1	15	15																						GTW					?	Late Iron Age
F135	Ditch	99	1	15	15																						HMSF					rare sand & flint, black surf.	Prehistoric
F135	Ditch	99	2	24	12															X							HMS					strip cordon with thumb impressions	Prehistoric
F135	Ditch	101	3	42	14		2	0	0								X										HMS		11	140		orange	Prehistoric
F152	Ditch	109a	1	3	3																						HMS					fine sand	Prehistoric
F156	Ditch	111a	1	86	86																						DJ						Roman
F172	Ditch	125a	6	40	7																						HMF					coarse flint, brown surf, black core	Prehistoric
F179	Ditch	109b	1	3	3																						F48D						19th to 20th century
F179	Ditch	109b	3	145	48		1	1	0																		F45M		100	35			19th to 20th century
F180	Pit	110	1	4	4																						GX						Roman
F181	Ditch	113	5	10	2																						HMF					fine	Prehistoric
F181	Ditch	154	2	8	4	X																					F48D						19th to 20th century
F181	Ditch	154	1	9	9	X																					F45M						19th to 20th century
F181	Ditch	155	1	18	18		1	0	0																		GX	Cam 278	7	140			AD 117-250/260
F181	Ditch	161	3	7	2																						GX						Roman
F181	Ditch	186	6	34	6																						GX						Roman
F181	Ditch	186	1	6	6																						HMF					frequent flint	Prehistoric
F181	Ditch	186	1	3	3																						HMF					coarse flint	Prehistoric
F181	Ditch	186	1	5	5																						HMS					fine black sand? Glauconite?	Prehistoric
F183	Pit	126b	3	5	2																						HMS					fine	Prehistoric
F184	Pit	111b	2	20	10																						HMF					brown surf., black/dark brown core	Prehistoric
F184	Pit	125b	2	42	21		0	0	1																		HMS					brown ext, black core	Prehistoric
F184	Pit	125b	1	7	7																						HMF						Prehistoric
F185	Pit	322	2	2	1																						HD						AD 325/350-425
F187	Large pit/area of disturbance	112	1	741	741		1	0	0	X																	F45M		100	65	180	Ginger beer bottle, small stamp: K?	Late 19th-early 20th century
F187	Large pit/area of disturbance	112	1	141	141		0	0	1	X																	F48D					stamped base: MALING/K/1805/NEWCASTLE, predates 1908	Late 19th-early 20th century
F187	Large pit/area of disturbance	112	1	12	12																						F48D					ceramic monkey	19th to 20th century
F187	Large pit/area of disturbance	112	1	485	485																						F48D					Ashy-tray, transfer print: SCHWEPPES/DRY GINGER ALE/BY APPOINTMENT TO THE KING/SODA WATER	19th to 20th century

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	Nr	Wg	MSW	Discard	Rim	Handle	Base	STAMP	GRAF Pre-F	GRAF Post-F	Wmd Int	Wmd Ex	Soot Int	Soot Ex	Burn Int	Burn Ext	Residue	Abraded	Wear (modf)	Impact/cut mark	Repair hole	Hole	Disc	Polishing	Fabric Grp	Typology	EVE	Diam.	Vessel Height	Comments	Date
F187	Large pit/area of disturbance	112	1	351	351		1	0	0	X																	F45M		100	85	100	Marmelade jar, stamp: WPHARTLEY LONDON & LIVERPOOL/LIGHTHOUSE	Late 19th-early 20th century
F187	Large pit/area of disturbance	112	1	58	58		1	0	0																		F48D		50	75		toothpaste jar lid, transfer print: WOOS ARECANUT TOOTHPASTE REMOVING TARTAR & WHITENING THE ENAMEL PROPRIETOR WOODS CHEMIST PLYMOUTH	Late 19th-early 20th century
F187	Large pit/area of disturbance	112	1	236	236		1	0	0	X																	F45M		100	50	90	treacle glazed stoneware cream jug, stamped: WESTERN COUNTIES CREAMERIES APLIN BARRETT LTD YEOVIL MARSTON & WEST BURY	Late 19th-early 20th century
F187	Large pit/area of disturbance	112	1	103	103		1	0	0																		F45M		100	35	65	golden surf.	19th to 20th century
F187	Large pit/area of disturbance	112	1	425	425		1	0	0	X																	F45M		100	25	150	golden surf., ginger beer bottle, stamp: COLCHESTER NICHOLL & CO//TRADE MARK (East Hill brewery)	19th to 20th century
F187	Large pit/area of disturbance	112	1	112	112		1	0	0																		F48D		45	100	70	spice jar black transfer print: UNION DES EPICIERS	19th to 20th century
F188	pit/tree throw	115b	1	5	5																						DJ						Roman
F188	pit/tree throw	115b	1	4	4																						GA						AD 110/125-350/400
F188	pit/tree throw	115b	3	28	9																						HD						AD 325/350-425
F189	Pit	166	1	20	20																						F40						c.1500-19th/20th century
F189	Pit	166	4	19	5		1	0	0																		F48D		3	240			19th to 20th century
F190	Pit	118b	10	132	13		1	0	0																		HMS	?	6	150		orange/brown ext, black core, fine sand some grog?	Prehistoric
F192	Pit	124b	6	47	8		0	0	1																		HMSF					rare flint	Prehistoric
F192	Pit	124b	15	110	7		4	0	0																		HMS		5	180		fine sand	Prehistoric
F192	Pit	124b																									HMS		5	190			Prehistoric
F192	Pit	124b																									HMS		3	?			Prehistoric
F192	Pit	124b																									HMS		10	90			Prehistoric
F196	Pit	128	2	2	1																						HMFG					coarse flint	Prehistoric
F196	Pit	128	1	6	6																						HMSG						Prehistoric
F197	Pit	130	11	210	19		0	0	3																		HMF	coarse flint				orange/brown, lines of impressed fingers around base of pot	Prehistoric
F198	Pit	131	2	18	9																						HMS					brown ext, black core	Prehistoric
F201	Ditch	132	1	7	7																						HMF						Prehistoric
F202	Ditch	133	4	6	2																						GX						Roman
F202	Ditch	134	11	108	10																						HMF					orange, coarse	Prehistoric
F203	pit/tree throw	135	21	99	5		1	0	2																		HMF		3	?			Prehistoric

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	Nr	Wg	MSW	Discard	Rim	Handle	Base	STAMP	GRAF Pre-F	GRAF Post-F	Wmd Int	Wmd Ex	Soot Int	Soot Ex	Burn Int	Burn Ext	Residue	Abraded	Wear (modif)	Impact/cut mark	Repair hole	Hole	Disc	Polishing	Fabric Grp	Typology	EVE	Diam.	Vessel Height	Comments	Date
F203	pit/tree throw	135	2	12	6		1	0	0																		HMS		3	?			Prehistoric
F203	pit/tree throw	135	1	14	14													X	X								HMF						Prehistoric
F206	Pits	140	4	139	35		0	0	1						X												HMS					Brown, black interior	Prehistoric
F206	Pits	140	2	36	18		1	0	0																		F97	Neckless jar	12	100		Black, burnished surf.	Anglo-Saxon
F206	Pits	140	1	6	6																						HMS	?	6	180		orange/brown ext, black core, sand some silver mica burnished interior, As?	Prehistoric
F206	Pits	140	1	32	32										X			X									GX						Roman
F206	Pits	140	27	307	11		6	0	0										X								F97	Neckless jar	39	140		lots fine sand & silver mica including some large flakes, AS?	Anglo-Saxon
F206	Pits	140	6	177	30		0	0	6										X								HMS					lots fine sand & silver mica, AS?	Prehistoric
F206	Pits	140	3	70	23																						HMS					fine sand, AS?	Prehistoric
F206	Pits	140	1	7	7																						HMF					fine flint	Prehistoric
F206	Pits	140	1	9	9																						HMS					orange surface	Prehistoric
F206	Pits	140	1	17	17																						DJ						Roman
F206	Pits	259	1	25	25																						HMF					orange ext, black core, f-c	Prehistoric
F206	Pits	261	1	6	6																						GX						Roman
F206	Pits	261	3	78	26		0	0	1						X												F97					Burrnished int, black ext brown, some silver mica	Anglo-Saxon
F206	Pits	261	2	88	44																						F97					Burrnished int, black ext brown, some silver mica	Anglo-Saxon
F206	Pits	261	2	9	5																						F97					fine sand, ext cracked	Anglo-Saxon
F206	Pits	261	1	15	15																						HMGO					grog, organics, orange darker brown interior	Prehistoric
F206	Pits	261	1	15	15																						HMS						Prehistoric
F206	Pits	261	1	18	18																						HMF					med, brown ext, darker core	Prehistoric
F206	Pits	261	1	14	14																						GX						Roman
F206	Pits	327	1	16	16																						F1C					voids, chaff?	Anglo-Saxon
F206	Pits	327	5	15	3																						F97						Anglo-Saxon
F206	Pits	327	1	11	11																						GA						AD 110/125-350/400
F206	Pits	327	1	3	3																						HD					?	AD 325/350-425
F206	Pits	327	1	1	1																						GA					?	AD 110/125-350/400
F208	Ditch	141	5	49	10		3	0	0																		GX	Cam 243-244/246	12	200			AD 44-138
F208	Ditch	141																									GX	Cam 243-244/246	7	190			AD 44-138
F208	Ditch	141																									GX	Cam 268	4	140			AD 125/150-280/320
F208	Ditch	142	1	13	13										X	X											GX						Roman
F208	Ditch	142	2	12	6										X	X											GX						Roman
F208	Ditch	142	2	7	4											X											GX						Roman

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	Nr	Wg	MSW	Discard	Rim	Handle	Base	STAMP	GRAF Pre-F	GRAF Post-F	Wmd Int	Wmd Ex	Soot Int	Soot Ex	Burn Int	Burn Ext	Residue	Abraded	Wear (modf)	Impact/cut mark	Repair hole	Hole	Disc	Polishing	Fabric Grp	Typology	EVE	Diam.	Vessel Height	Comments	Date
F208	Ditch	142	3	95	32																						HZ						Roman
F208	Ditch	142	23	119	5		1	0	2																		GX	Cam 218B/C	12	130			AD 44-120
F208	Ditch	142	2	18	9													X									GX						Roman
F208	Ditch	142	1	12	12																						GX						Roman
F208	Ditch	142	1	8	8		1	0	0																		GX	Cam 243-244/246	4	150			AD 44-138
F208	Ditch	142	1	35	35												X	X									GX						Roman
F208	Ditch	142	1	7	7																						DJ						Roman
F208	Ditch	171	1	20	20																						HZ						Roman
F208	Ditch	171	4	19	5																						GX						Roman
F208	Ditch	171	1	9	9											X											GX						Roman
F208	Ditch	171	1	3	3								X														GA						AD 110/125-350/400
F208	Ditch	248	1	6	6		0	0	1																		GX						Roman
F208	Ditch	248	1	2	2																						GX						Roman
F209	Pit	143	1	11	11																						HMF						Prehistoric
F209	Pit	143	1	12	12																						HMF					coarse flint	Prehistoric
F209	Pit	143	6	55	9																						HMG					rare sand & flint	Prehistoric
F209	Pit	302	1	21	21										X												HMS						Prehistoric
F209	Pit	302	4	118	30											X											HMS					Grooved ware, bucket/barrel urn, Clacton style (Durrington Walls), or/brown ext, darker core	Late Neolithic
F209	Pit	302	5	103	21																						HMS					Grooved ware, bucket/barrel urn, Clacton style (Durrington Walls), or/brown ext, darker core	Late Neolithic
F209	Pit	302	42	720	17		0	0	1																		HMSF					or/brown ext, black core, rare c flint	Prehistoric
F209	Pit	302	2	25	13																						HMFS						Prehistoric
F209	Pit	302	31	222	7																						HMS					dark brown	Prehistoric
F209	Pit	302	2	12	6																						HMF						Prehistoric
F209	Pit	302	3	51	17		2	0	0																		HMS	Bucket/barrel urn	12	260		Grooved ware, bucket/barrel urn, Clacton style (Durrington Walls)	Late Neolithic
F209	Pit	302	3	117	39		0	0	3									X									HMSG					rare grog, underside of base burnt	Prehistoric
F209	Pit	302	18	430	24													X									HMSG					Grooved decoration, vertical cordons	Late Neolithic
F209	Pit	302	11	38	3																						HMSG						Prehistoric
F209	Pit	302	1	4	4										X												HMS						Prehistoric
F209	Pit	304	7	114	16										X												HMS					Grooved ware, bucket/barrel urn, Clacton style	Late Neolithic
F211	Pit	148	7	86	12																						GX						Roman

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	Nr	Wg	MSW	Discard	Rim	Handle	Base	STAMP	GRAF Pre-F	GRAF Post-F	Wmd Int	Wmd Ex	Soot Int	Soot Ex	Burn Int	Burn Ext	Residue	Abraded	Wear (modif)	Impact/cut mark	Repair hole	Hole	Disc	Polishing	Fabric Grp	Typology	EVE	Diam.	Vessel Height	Comments	Date
F211	Pit	148	3	10	3		1	0	0																		GB	Cam 39A	8	100			AD 140-400
F211	Pit	148	29	310	11		0	0	4							X											DJ						Roman
F211	Pit	150	3	165	55		0	0	3																		GX						Roman
F211	Pit	150	7	156	22		4	0	1																		GB	Cam 37B/38B	23	250			AD 180-275
F211	Pit	328	13	74	6																						GX						Roman
F211	Pit	328	1	2	2																						CZ						AD 110/125-250/300
F211	Pit	328	4	8	2																						GX						Roman
F211	Pit	328	1	2	2																						GX						Roman
F211	Pit	328	2	2	1																						GX						Roman
F212	Ditch	146	12	50	4		4	0	0																		GX	Cam 108	13	90			AD 44-130/140/200?
F212	Ditch	146																									GX	Cam 266	3	180			AD 5-80
F212	Ditch	146																									GX	?	7	170			Roman
F214	pit/tree throw	151	1	40	40		0	0	1																		HMF					coarse flint, orange brown surf.	Prehistoric
F216	Ditch	157	2	17	9																						HMF					brown	Prehistoric
F216	Ditch	162	2	5	3																						BSW						Early Roman
F216	Ditch	168	2	12	6																						GX						Roman
F216	Ditch	169	1	9	9																						BAET (GUAD)	DR20					Roman
F216	Ditch	169	3	11	4																						HMF					medium	Roman
F216	Ditch	169	1	26	26		0	0	1																		BACG						Roman
F216	Ditch	169	4	6	2		3	0	0																		GX	?	13	90			Roman
F216	Ditch	178	9	61	7																						GX						Roman
F216	Ditch	178	4	7	2																						HMF						Roman
F216	Ditch	178	1	4	4																						HMS						Prehistoric
F216	Ditch	178	1	1	1		1	0	0																		DJ	?	2	2			Prehistoric
F217	Pit	158	16	72	5		1	0	2																		GX	Cam 315	7	170			AD 44-80
F217	Pit	158	6	100	17																						GTW					combed surf.	Late Iron Age
F217	Pit	158	6	105	18														X								HMS						Prehistoric
F217	Pit	331	1	1	1																						GX						Roman
F217	Pit	331	2	1	1																						HMS					fine sand	Prehistoric
F217	Pit	331	1	2	2																						F97					?	Anglo-Saxon
F217	Pit	331	1	3	3																						HMS					brown surf.	Prehistoric
F217	Pit	331	4	4	1																						HD					HM	Late Roman
F217	Pit	331	1	2	2																						GX						Roman
F217	Pit	331	1	4	4																						HD					HM, orange surf.	Late Roman
F217	Pit	331	1	5	5																						HMGS						Prehistoric

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	Nr	Wg	MSW	Discard	Rim	Handle	Base	STAMP	GRAF Pre-F	GRAF Post-F	Wmd Int	Wmd Ex	Soot Int	Soot Ex	Burn Int	Burn Ext	Residue	Abraded	Wear (modif)	Impact/cut mark	Repair hole	Hole	Disc	Polishing	Fabric Grp	Typology	EVE	Diam.	Vessel Height	Comments	Date
F217	Pit	331	1	2	2																						HD					combed	Roman
F217	Pit	331	1	3	3																						GX					?	Roman
F221	Gully	247	1	3	3																						HMF					brown ext, black core, s-m flint	Prehistoric
F222	Pit	165	9	33	4																						GX						Roman
F222	Pit	165	3	24	8																						GB						AD 110/130-300
F222	Pit	165	1	3	3																						GA						AD 110/125-350/400
F222	Pit	165	2	10	5		1	0	0																		GX	Cam 218B/C	3	?			AD 44-120
F222	Pit	165	3	23	8																						HMF						Prehistoric
F222	Pit	165	1	5	5																						GX						Roman
F222	Pit	165	1	5	5																						HMS						Prehistoric
F222	Pit	165	1	11	11													X									HD					some shell	Roman
F222	Pit	165	1	9	9		1	0	0																		GB	Cam 40B	4	240			AD 110-275
F222	Pit	165	1	28	28		1	0	0																		HMS		10	190			Prehistoric
F222	Pit	330	6	14	2																						HMF					Fine-medium, orange surf.	Prehistoric
F222	Pit	330	4	23	6		2	0	0											X							GX	Cam 268	2	?			AD 125/150-280/320
F222	Pit	330																		X							GX	Cam 306	8	130			AD 150/180-280/320
F222	Pit	330	1	1	1																						DJ						Roman
F222	Pit	330	1	4	4		1	0	0																		GX	Cam 268	5	140			AD 125/150-280/320
F222	Pit	330	2	3	2																						GX						Roman
F222	Pit	330	1	2	2		1	0	0																		GX	Cam 108	5	90			AD 44-130/140/200?
F222	Pit	330	1	6	6																						GX						Roman
F222	Pit	330	1	3	3																						GX						Roman
F223	Pit	163	21	191	9		3	0	3																		GX	Cam 266	17	160		fresh	AD 5-80
F223	Pit	163																									GX	Cam 307	20	140		fresh	AD 180/220-400
F223	Pit	163	4	5	1																						GX						Roman
F223	Pit	164	13	272	21		5	0	1																		GX	Cam 266	57	160			AD 5-80
F223	Pit	329	3	1	0																						GX						Roman
F223	Pit	329	1	3	3																						HMF					rare coarse	Prehistoric
F223	Pit	332	9	12	1																						GX						Roman
F223	Pit	332	1	4	4																						GX						Roman
F223	Pit	332	1	4	4																						GB					?	AD 110/130-300
F225	Ditch	240	4	54	14		2	0	0																		KX	Cam 278	38	130		Lattice dec	AD 117-250/260
F226	Pit	170	3	13	4		1	0	0																		GX	Cam 218B/C	2	180			AD 44-120
F226	Pit	170	2	14	7																						DJ						Roman
F226	Pit	170	1	2	2																						DZ						Roman
F226	Pit	170	1	3	3																						CH						AD 250/275-425

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	Nr	Wg	MSW	Discard	Rim	Handle	Base	STAMP	GRAF Pre-F	GRAF Post-F	Wmd Int	Wmd Ex	Soot Int	Soot Ex	Burn Int	Burn Ext	Residue	Abraded	Wear (modif)	Impact/cut mark	Repair hole	Hole	Disc	Polishing	Fabric Grp	Typology	EVE	Diam.	Vessel Height	Comments	Date
F226	Pit	170	4	18	5																						HMS					fine sand some mica	Prehistoric
F226	Pit	170	1	10	10		0	0	1																		GX						Roman
F226	Pit	170	1	7	7																						BSW						Roman
F226	Pit	170	1	14	14																						HZ						Roman
F226	Pit	170	4	83	21		3	0	0																		F97	Neckless jar	16	160		burnished black, brown ext	Anglo-Saxon
F226	Pit	170	1	26	26		1	0	0																		GB	Cam 305B	8	180			AD 275-425
F226	Pit	170	1	4	4																						GX						Roman
F226	Pit	170	1	13	13																						DJ						Roman
F227	Ditch	172	9	64	7		3	0	0																		GX	Cam 268	29	140			AD 125/150-280/320
F227	Ditch	197	2	15	8		1	0	1																		GX	?	25	55			Roman
F227	Ditch	249	5	253	51																						HZ						Roman
F227	Ditch	249	1	26	26										X												GA						AD 110/125-350/400
F227	Ditch	249	2	22	11																						GA						AD 110/125-350/400
F227	Ditch	249	1	12	12		1	0	0						X												GX	Cam 268	7	140			AD 125/150-280/320
F227	Ditch	249	1	15	15																						HZ						Roman
F227	Ditch	249	6	25	4											X											GA						AD 110/125-350/400
F227	Ditch	256	3	50	17												X	X									HZ						Roman
F227	Ditch	256	3	47	16											X											GA						AD 110/125-350/400
F227	Ditch	256	3	49	16										X	X											GA						AD 110/125-350/400
F227	Ditch	256	24	448	19		2	0	2																		GA	Cam 279C	33	170			AD 220-380
F227	Ditch	256	1	95	95		1	0	0							X											GA	Cam 279C					AD 220-380
F227	Ditch	256	1	14	14		1	0	0																		GA	Cam 303	3	190			AD 110/120-220
F227	Ditch	256	1	7	7								X														GX						Roman
F227	Ditch	256	1	9	9																						WA						Roman
F227	Ditch	256	2	23	12		2	0	0																		GX	Cam 268	10	150			AD 125/150-280/320
F227	Ditch	256	1	48	48		0	0	1																		GX						Roman
F227	Ditch	256	1	16	16										X			X									GA						AD 110/125-350/400
F228	Ditch	173	1	2	2																						DJ						Roman
F229	Erosion hollow	174	1	9	9					X																	BXEG					mould stamp]ABL	AD 150-250
F229	Erosion hollow	174	5	29	6		2	0	0																		GX	Cam 218B/C	9	210			AD 44-120
F229	Erosion hollow	174	4	155	39														X								HZ						Roman
F229	Erosion hollow	174	1	51	51		0	0	1								X	X									TY					TD?	Roman
F229	Erosion hollow	333	1	11	11																						GB						AD 110/130-300
F229	Erosion hollow	333	1	3	3																						GB						AD 110/130-300
F230	Ditch	183	5	31	6																						HMS					black core, dark brown surf., fine quartz	Prehistoric

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	Nr	Wg	MSW	Discard	Rim	Handle	Base	STAMP	GRAF Pre-F	GRAF Post-F	Wmd Int	Wmd Ex	Soot Int	Soot Ex	Burn Int	Burn Ext	Residue	Abraded	Wear (modif)	Impact/cut mark	Repair hole	Hole	Disc	Polishing	Fabric Grp	Typology	EVE	Diam.	Vessel Height	Comments	Date
F231	Pit	184	1	6	6																						F40						c.1500-19th/20th century
F231	Pit	184	1	12	12		1	0	0																		F48D	?	11	150			19th to 20th century
F233	Ditch	185	1	77	77																						F40						c.1500-19th/20th century
F233	Ditch	291	1	5	5												X	X									GX						Roman
F234	Ditch	187	1	4	4																						F40						c.1500-19th/20th century
F234	Ditch	187	1	4	4																						F45M						19th to 20th century
F234	Ditch	187	3	13	4		0	0	1																		F48D						19th to 20th century
F234	Ditch	187	3	3	1																						F51A						19th to 20th century
F235	Corn dryer	195	4	14	4																						GX						Roman
F235	Corn dryer	196	4	23	6																						GX						Roman
F235	Corn dryer	196	1	2	2																						DJ						Roman
F235	Corn dryer	196	1	2	2																						CB						AD 100/125-400
F235	Corn dryer	196	1	4	4																						CZ						AD 110/125-250/300
F235	Corn dryer	200	6	181	30		0	0	1							X											GX						Roman
F235	Corn dryer	200	5	129	26		0	0	1																		GX						Roman
F235	Corn dryer	200	3	6	2											X											GX						Roman
F235	Corn dryer	201	1	3	3																						GX						Roman
F235	Corn dryer	334	1	3	3																						HMF					Fine-medium, frequent, brown	Prehistoric
F235	Corn dryer	335	1	1	1																						CZ						AD 110/125-250/300
F235	Corn dryer	335	1	1	1																						BAEG						AD 150-250
F235	Corn dryer	335	4	4	1																						GX						Roman
F235	Corn dryer	336	1	1	1																						GX					Thin-walled, eggshell?	Roman
F235	Corn dryer	336	1	1	1																						HMF						Prehistoric
F235	Corn dryer	337	2	3	2																						GX						Roman
F235	Corn dryer	337	2	2	1																						CB						AD 100/125-400
F235	Corn dryer	337	2	3	2																						HMFS					Fine sand & flint, orange surf.	Prehistoric
F236	Gully	202	1	4	4		1	0	0																		GX	Cam 278	3	170			AD 117-250/260
F236	Gully	202	2	5	3											X											GX						Roman
F236	Gully	202	1	4	4													X									GX						Roman
F237	Ditch	190	2	9	5																						DJ						Roman
F237	Ditch	190	37	256	7		0	0	1																		GX						Roman
F237	Ditch	190	1	16	16		1	0	0																		UR	Cam 13/27	3	200		TN local copy	Roman
F237	Ditch	190	1	7	7																						BSW						Roman
F237	Ditch	190	1	35	35		0	0	1																		GX						Roman

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	Nr	Wg	MSW	Discard	Rim	Handle	Base	STAMP	GRAF Pre-F	GRAF Post-F	Wmd Int	Wmd Ex	Soot Int	Soot Ex	Burn Int	Burn Ext	Residue	Abraded	Wear (modif)	Impact/cut mark	Repair hole	Hole	Disc	Polishing	Fabric Grp	Typology	EVE	Diam.	Vessel Height	Comments	Date
F237	Ditch	190	1	12	12																						GX					black rounded grains (iron, glauconite?) Kent Cliff, Cooling?	Roman
F237	Ditch	190	5	63	13												X										GX						Roman
F237	Ditch	190	6	30	5											X											GX						Roman
F237	Ditch	190	4	34	9		2	0	1																		GX	Cam 218B/C	5	200			AD 44-120
F237	Ditch	190																									GX	Cam 268	5	140			AD 125/150-280/320
F237	Ditch	206	1	531	531																						BAET (GUAD)	DR20					Roman
F237	Ditch	241	2	29	15		1	0	0																		GX	Cam 268	9	170			AD 125/150-280/320
F237	Ditch	241	1	85	85		1	0	0																		HZ	Cam 273	10	230			AD 44-200/300
F239	SFB	192	3	81	27		2	0	0																		F97	Neckless jar	17	180		black, burnished int & ext	Anglo-Saxon
F239	SFB	192	1	31	31																						F97					brown ext, black int	Anglo-Saxon
F239	SFB	192	2	76	38														X								F97					brown ext, black int	Anglo-Saxon
F239	SFB	192	1	15	15															X							GX					roller stamp	Roman
F239	SFB	281	1	16	16																						CH						AD 250/275-425
F239	SFB	281	1	3	3																						GX						Roman
F239	SFB	281	2	6	3																						F97					fine sand, hard, black	Anglo-Saxon
F239	SFB	282	3	15	5																						GX						Roman
F239	SFB	282	1	4	4																						GX						Roman
F239	SFB	282	1	14	14		0	0	1																		WA						Roman
F239	SFB	282	1	59	59										X				X								F97						Anglo-Saxon
F239	SFB	283	1	2	2								X														GX						Roman
F239	SFB	283	2	9	5		1	0	0																		GX	Cam 108	4	150			AD 44-130/140/200?
F239	SFB	283	3	18	6																						GB						AD 110/130-300
F239	SFB	283	3	15	5																						F97					Burnished int, black ext brown, some silver mica	Anglo-Saxon
F239	SFB	344	4	7	2																						GX						Roman
F239	SFB	344	1	1	1																						HMS					fine sand, orange surf., black core	Prehistoric
F239	SFB	344	1	3	3																						F97						Anglo-Saxon
F239	SFB	345	3	4	1																						GX						Roman
F239	SFB	345	1	1	1								X														GX						Roman
F239	SFB	345	1	2	2											X											GX						Roman
F239	SFB	345	1	1	1																						F97						Anglo-Saxon
F239	SFB	345	1	6	6								X														HD						Roman
F239	SFB	345	2	1	1																						GA						AD 110/125-350/400
F239	SFB	346	1	2	2																						HD						Roman
F241	Pit	205	2	21	11																						HMGS					most of lower urn orange ext &	Prehistoric

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	Nr	Wg	MSW	Discard	Rim	Handle	Base	STAMP	GRAF Pre-F	GRAF Post-F	Wmd Int	Wmd Ex	Soot Int	Soot Ex	Burn Int	Burn Ext	Residue	Abraded	Wear (modif)	Impact/cut mark	Repair hole	Hole	Disc	Polishing	Fabric Grp	Typology	EVE	Diam.	Vessel Height	Comments	Date
																															ext, black core	
F241	Pit	205	7	436	62																						HMGS					most of lower urn orange ext & ext, black core	Prehistoric
F241	Pit	205	3	92	31																						HMGS					most of lower urn orange ext & ext, black core	Prehistoric
F241	Pit	205	8	339	42																						HMGS					most of lower urn orange ext & ext, black core	Prehistoric
F241	Pit	205	3	91	30																						HMGS					most of lower urn orange ext & ext, black core	Prehistoric
F241	Pit	205	6	319	53																						HMGS					most of lower urn orange ext & ext, black core	Prehistoric
F241	Pit	205	8	220	28																						HMGS					most of lower urn orange ext & ext, black core	Prehistoric
F241	Pit	205	3	125	42																						HMGS					most of lower urn orange ext & ext, black core	Prehistoric
F241	Pit	205	3	311	104																						HMGS					most of lower urn orange ext & ext, black core	Prehistoric
F241	Pit	205	18	730	41		0	0	3																		HMSG					complete base, rare large pebbles	Prehistoric
F241	Pit	339	1	1	1																						HMF						Prehistoric
F241	Pit	339	7	18	3																						HMSG					orange/brown surface, dark brown core	Prehistoric
F242	Ditch	198	1	8	8		1	0	0																		GX	?	3	200			Roman
F242	Ditch	203	1	9	9																X				X		GX					Disc 40 mm diam.	Roman
F242	Ditch	203	4	155	39												X	X									GX						Roman
F242	Ditch	203	36	315	9		2	0	0																		GX	Cam 227	33	105			AD 54-120
F242	Ditch	203	1	34	34		1	0	0						X	X											GX	Cam 268	18	150			AD 125/150-280/320
F242	Ditch	203	1	6	6								X														GX						Roman
F242	Ditch	203	1	7	7		1	0	0																		GX	?	5	260			Roman
F242	Ditch	203	5	24	5		3	0	0																		GX	Cam 108	30	95			AD 44-130/140/200?
F242	Ditch	203	5	259	52		2	0	0	X																	BACG	Drag. 31A	73	175		start of stamp	AD 150-180
F242	Ditch	204	2	52	26		2	0	0																		BAET (GUAD)	DR20	20	115			Roman
F242	Ditch	204	1	30	30		1	0	0																		TZ	?	5	260			Roman
F242	Ditch	204	2	24	12		1	0	0																		GX	Cam 218B/C	10	210			AD 44-120
F242	Ditch	204	5	12	2											X											GX						Roman
F244	Pit	338	2	3	2																						HMF					Fine-medium, orange surf.	Prehistoric
F244	Pit	338	1	2	2																						HMS					fine sand	Prehistoric
F246	Ditch	204	1	25	25																						HMF					orange ext black core	Prehistoric
F246	Ditch	208	2	21	11																						GB						AD 110/130-300
F246	Ditch	208	1	7	7		1	0	0																		GB	Cam 37A/38A	4	190			AD 110-180/220
F246	Ditch	208	1	6	6		1	0	0																		HMF		2	?			Prehistoric

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	Nr	Wg	MSW	Discard	Rim	Handle	Base	STAMP	GRAF Pre-F	GRAF Post-F	Wmd Int	Wmd Ex	Soot Int	Soot Ex	Burn Int	Burn Ext	Residue	Abraded	Wear (modf)	Impact/cut mark	Repair hole	Hole	Disc	Polishing	Fabric Grp	Typology	EVE	Diam.	Vessel Height	Comments	Date
F246	Ditch	208	1	43	43		1	0	0																		GX	Cam 270B	7	240			AD 5-200/300
F248	Corn dryer	253	1	16	16																						GX						Roman
F248	Corn dryer	264	3	55	18																						GX						Roman
F253	Ditch	212	2	75	38																						F97						Anglo-Saxon
F253	Ditch	212	5	138	28		3	0	0																		F97		10	150		black smoothed, burnished int (=F206, F322)	Anglo-Saxon
F253	Ditch	238	9	51	6										X	X											GX					Thin-walled	Roman
F254	Ditch	216	1	19	19																						HMFS					orange ext, grey core	Prehistoric
F255	Ditch	219	12	57	5																						HMS					or/brown ext, black core, lots fine sand	Prehistoric
F255	Ditch	219	1	3	3		1	0	0																		HMS		2	?		finger nails imp along top of rim	Prehistoric
F255	Ditch	222	1	11	11																						F97					Hard, burnished/smooth surface, black	Anglo-Saxon
F256	Ditch	218	1	8	8																						HMSF					rare flint	Prehistoric
F256	Ditch	223	10	21	2		2	0	0																		GX	Cam 108	17	150		Thin-walled	AD 44-130/140/200?
F256	Ditch	223	14	36	3		1	0	0																		GX	Cam 108	16	145		Thin-walled	AD 44-130/140/200?
F256	Ditch	225	2	40	20		1	0	0																		DJ	Cam 356/362/381/383-384	100	55			AD 80/120-180/220
F257	Pit	220	1	3	3																						HMSF						Prehistoric
F259	Working hollow	229	3	511	170		0	1	0																		BAET (GUAD)	DR20				shoulder	Roman
F259	Working hollow	229	1	17	17																						NARB	G4					Roman
F259	Working hollow	229	1	15	15		0	0	1																		BAEG						AD 150-250
F259	Working hollow	229	1	11	11																						HZ						Roman
F259	Working hollow	229	2	17	9																						GX						Roman
F259	Working hollow	229	1	8	8		1	0	0							X											GX	Cam 268	7	150			AD 125/150-280/320
F259	Working hollow	229	1	5	5																X				X	X	GX					Disc 25 diam. Broken in half, smoothed edge	Roman
F259	Working hollow	229	1	25	25																						HMS					Brown surface, black int, some voids (organic)	Prehistoric
F259	Working hollow	229	6	15	3																						GA						AD 110/125-350/400
F259	Working hollow	229	2	7	4																						DJ						Roman
F259	Working hollow	274	4	525	131																						BAET (GUAD)	DR20				Shoulder	Roman
F259	Working hollow	276	4	140	35		0	0	2																		GX						Roman
F259	Working hollow	276	1	13	13		1	0	0							X											GX	Cam 268	7	150			AD 125/150-280/320
F259	Working hollow	276	1	84	84		1	0	0																		TZ	?	10	320		CAR pg. 185 fig. 4.15 no. 288	Roman
F259	Working hollow	276	1	52	52																						HZ						Roman
F259	Working hollow	276	1	11	11																						CH						AD 250/275-425
F259	Working hollow	276	1	31	31		1	0	0																		GB	Cam 305B	8	210			AD 275-425

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	Nr	Wg	MSW	Discard	Rim	Handle	Base	STAMP	GRAF Pre-F	GRAF Post-F	Wmd Int	Wmd Ex	Soot Int	Soot Ex	Burn Int	Burn Ext	Residue	Abraded	Wear (modif)	Impact/cut mark	Repair hole	Hole	Disc	Polishing	Fabric Grp	Typology	EVE	Diam.	Vessel Height	Comments	Date
F259	Working hollow	276	1	16	16		1	0	0																		KX	Cam 37A/38A	9	220			AD 110-180/220
F259	Working hollow	276	1	23	23																						F1C					Burnished int, black, some chaff voids, sand	Anglo-Saxon
F259	Working hollow	276	2	78	39		0	0	2																		F97					Brown, black interior	Anglo-Saxon
F259	Working hollow	292	4	362	91																						BAET (GUAD)	DR20					Roman
F259	Working hollow	292	1	91	91																						HZ						Roman
F259	Working hollow	292	2	56	28		2	0	0																		GB	Cam 37A/38A	13	170			AD 110-180/220
F259	Working hollow	292																									GB	Cam 40B	8	270			AD 110-275
F259	Working hollow	292	2	4	2																						DJ						Roman
F259	Working hollow	292	1	29	29											X											GX						Roman
F259	Working hollow	292	4	78	20										X												GX						Roman
F259	Working hollow	292	1	8	8																						BAET (GUAD)	DR20					Roman
F259	Working hollow	292	7	52	7		1	0	0																		GX	Cam 227	12	140			AD 54-120
F259	Working hollow	292	1	25	25		1	0	0																		GX	Cam 268	11	160			AD 125/150-280/320
F259	Working hollow	292	3	75	25																						GA						AD 110/125-350/400
F259	Working hollow	292	2	14	7																						GX						Roman
F259	Working hollow	292	1	5	5																						GX						Roman
F259	Working hollow	292	4	950	238																						BAET (GUAD)	DR20					Roman
F259	Working hollow	292	4	800	200																						BAET (GUAD)	DR20					Roman
F259	Working hollow	292	2	372	186		1	0	0																		HZ	Cam 273	9	310			AD 44-200/300
F259	Working hollow	292	1	51	51											X											GX						Roman
F259	Working hollow	292	1	321	321																						BAET (GUAD)	DR20					Roman
F259	Working hollow	292	2	106	53																						HZ						Roman
F259	Working hollow	292	1	50	50		0	0	1																		BAEG	Drag 31					AD 180-250
F259	Working hollow	292	1	178	178		1	0	0							X											GX	Cam 243-244/246	26	170			AD 44-138
F259	Working hollow	292	4	121	30		2	0	1																		GX	Cam 268	8	190			AD 125/150-280/320
F259	Working hollow	292																									GX	?	14	210			Roman
F259	Working hollow	298	1	43	43		0	0	1																		CH						AD 250/275-425
F259	Working hollow	298	1	7	7																						GA						AD 110/125-350/400
F259	Working hollow	307	1	7	7											X											GX						Roman
F259	Working hollow	307	1	11	11																						GX						Roman
F259	Working hollow	309	1	432	432		0	0	1																		HZ						Roman
F259	Working hollow	309	4	2198	550																						BAET (GUAD)	DR20					Roman
F259	Working hollow	309	1	74	74																						HZ						Roman
F259	Working hollow	309	6	1870	312																						BAET (GUAD)	DR20					Roman
F259	Working hollow	309	1	117	117												X										BAET (GUAD)	DR20					Roman

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	Nr	Wg	MSW	Discard	Rim	Handle	Base	STAMP	GRAF Pre-F	GRAF Post-F	Wmd Int	Wmd Ex	Soot Int	Soot Ex	Burn Int	Burn Ext	Residue	Abraded	Wear (modf)	Impact/cut mark	Repair hole	Hole	Disc	Polishing	Fabric Grp	Typology	EVE	Diam.	Vessel Height	Comments	Date
F259	Working hollow	309	5	260	52																						HZ						Roman
F259	Working hollow	309	15	775	52																						BAET (GUAD)	DR20					Roman
F259	Working hollow	309	5	1127	225																						BAET (GUAD)	DR20					Roman
F259	Working hollow	309	4	644	161		1	0	0																		HZ	?	3	320		CAR pg. 450 fig. 6.102.19	Roman
F259	Working hollow	309	1	15	15																						GX						Roman
F259	Working hollow	309	9	1215	135																						BAET (GUAD)	DR20					Roman
F259	Working hollow	309	2	66	33																						HZ						Roman
F259	Working hollow	309	1	8	8																						GX						Roman
F259	Working hollow	309	4	55	14		0	0	1																		GX						Roman
F259	Working hollow	309	5	690	138																						BAET (GUAD)	DR20					Roman
F259	Working hollow	309	1	87	87												X										BAET (GUAD)	DR20					Roman
F259	Working hollow	309	3	584	195		1	0	0																		HZ	?	15	320		Thumb imps along shld	Roman
F259	Working hollow	309	1	276	276		0	0	1								X										HZ						Roman
F259	Working hollow	309	1	71	71																						HZ						Roman
F259	Working hollow	309	7	1721	246																						BAET (GUAD)	DR20					Roman
F259	Working hollow		4	384	96																						BAET (GUAD)	DR20					Roman
F259	Working hollow		1	160	160																						BAET (GUAD)	DR20					Roman
F259	Working hollow		3	21	7		0	0	1																		HMS					Brown ext, black core	Prehistoric
F260	Part of F259	340	1	4	4																						GX						Roman
F261	Part of F259	224	4	200	50																						BAET (GUAD)	DR20					Roman
F261	Part of F259	224	8	107	13		2	0	2																		GX	?	9	250			Roman
F261	Part of F259	224	1	21	21		0	0	1																		CZ						AD 110/125-250/300
F261	Part of F259	224	1	20	20																						GX						Roman
F261	Part of F259	224	1	13	13		1	0	0									X									GB	Cam 37B/38B	8	200			AD 180-275
F261	Part of F259	224	5	103	21																						NARB	G4					Roman
F261	Part of F259	224	4	562	141		0	1	0												X						BAET (GUAD)	DR20				1 neck, handle cut in half	Roman
F261	Part of F259	224	1	29	29		1	0	0																		KX	Cam 37B/38B	10	220			AD 180-275
F261	Part of F259	224	5	182	36		2	1	0																		NARB	G4	55	110			AD 50-300
F261	Part of F259	224	1	127	127		1	0	0																		TZ	?	14	320			Roman
F261	Part of F259	224	4	2616	654																						BAET (GUAD)	DR20					Roman
F261	Part of F259	278	3	496	165																						BAET (GUAD)	DR20					Roman
F261	Part of F259	278	1	16	16																						TZ						Roman
F263	Ditch	227	4	9	2																						HMF					Brown	Roman
F263	Ditch	232	1	1	1																						GX						Roman
F264	Ditch	228	1	1	1								X			X											GX						Roman
F264	Ditch	228	1	4	4											X											GX						Roman

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	Nr	Wg	MSW	Discard	Rim	Handle	Base	STAMP	GRAF Pre-F	GRAF Post-F	Wmd Int	Wmd Ex	Soot Int	Soot Ex	Burn Int	Burn Ext	Residue	Abraded	Wear (modif)	Impact/cut mark	Repair hole	Hole	Disc	Polishing	Fabric Grp	Typology	EVE	Diam.	Vessel Height	Comments	Date
F264	Ditch	228	1	5	5																						GX						Roman
F264	Ditch	228	2	77	39																						GX						Roman
F264	Ditch	228	1	17	17																						WC					Hadham?	Roman
F264	Ditch	228	1	7	7																						GX						Roman
F269	Ditch	231	1	11	11																						HMF						Prehistoric
F271	Ditch	217	3	20	7		1	0	0																		F1B		5	170		black, smooth burnished ext, fine mica, chaff/organics, rare sand	Anglo-Saxon
F271	Ditch	221	3	35	12																						F97					fine sand, black smooth surf.	Anglo-Saxon
F271	Ditch	221	1	20	20																						HMF					coarse flint, brown surf., black core	Prehistoric
F271	Ditch	221	1	14	14											X											HMSF					rare flint, brown ext black core	Prehistoric
F271	Ditch	237	2	10	5																						GX						Roman
F271	Ditch	237	1	3	3											X											GX						Roman
F272	Pit	239	8	623	78																						HZ						Roman
F273	Ditch	243	1	8	8																						GX						Roman
F273	Ditch	243	1	8	8																						GX						Roman
F273	Ditch	247	3	12	4																						GX						Roman
F274	Pit	244	1	8	8																						CZ						AD 110/125-250/300
F274	Pit	244	1	8	8																						CZ						AD 110/125-250/300
F278	Corn dryer	255	2	9	5		1	0	0																		GX	?	5	150			Roman
F278	Corn dryer	255	1	8	8		1	0	0																		GX	Cam 218B/C	7	170			AD 44-120
F278	Corn dryer	262	1	2	2																						GX						Roman
F278	Corn dryer	270	1	5	5																						GX						Roman
F278	Corn dryer	343	1	2	2																						CZ						AD 110/125-250/300
F280	Pit/tree throw	250	1	10	10																						GA						AD 110/125-350/400
F281	Pit	257	1	17	17																						HZ						Roman
F281	Pit	257	2	22	11		0	0	1																		GX					overfired CZ?	Roman
F282	Watering hole	280	2	641	321		0	1	0																		BAET (GUAD)	DR20				base of handle	Roman
F282	Watering hole	280	1	95	95		0	0	1										X								GX						Roman
F282	Watering hole	280	1	53	53													X	X								BAET (GUAD)	DR20					Roman
F282	Watering hole	280	1	43	43																						HD					black sand, rare shell	Roman
F282	Watering hole	311	2	772	386																						BAET (GUAD)	DR20					Roman
F287	Pit	305	8	73	9		1	0	0																		HMF		7	240		orange/brown darker core	Prehistoric
F317	Pit	288	3	50	17																						BAET (GUAD)	DR20					Roman
F322	Shaft/pit	286	4	261	65		1	0	1							X											F97		14	170		Burnished int, black ext brown, some silver mica, wiped surf (or MIA)	Anglo-Saxon

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	Nr	Wg	MSW	Discard	Rim	Handle	Base	STAMP	GRAF Pre-F	GRAF Post-F	Wmd Int	Wmd Ex	Soot Int	Soot Ex	Burn Int	Burn Ext	Residue	Abraded	Wear (modif)	Impact/cut mark	Repair hole	Hole	Disc	Polishing	Fabric Grp	Typology	EVE	Diam.	Vessel Height	Comments	Date
F322	Shaft/pit	286	3	94	31											X											F97					Burnished int, black ext brown, some silver mica, wiped surf (or MIA)	Anglo-Saxon
F322	Shaft/pit	286	1	47	47		1	0	0																		GX	??	15	180		overfired	Roman
F322	Shaft/pit	290	1	1	1																						CZ						AD 110/125-250/300
F322	Shaft/pit	290	1	3	3																						GX						Roman
F322	Shaft/pit	290	2	66	33																						F97					HMS (lots sand, silver mica, black)	Anglo-Saxon
F322	Shaft/pit	347	1	3	3																						EA						AD 225/250-425
F322	Shaft/pit	347	3	4	1																						GX						Roman
F322	Shaft/pit	347	1	2	2																						GX					?	Roman
F322	Shaft/pit	347	1	1	1																						F97						Anglo-Saxon
F329	Part of F259	308	1	24	24										X												GX						Roman
F329	Part of F259	308	4	48	12																						GX						Roman
F329	Part of F259	308	4	24	6																						GX						Roman
F329	Part of F259	308	68	1044	15		17	0	3							X											GX	Cam 268	31	160			AD 125/150-280/320
F329	Part of F259	308																									GX	Cam 268	26	150			AD 125/150-280/320
F329	Part of F259	308																									GX	Cam 268	25	145			AD 125/150-280/320
F329	Part of F259	308																									GX	Cam 268	21	140			AD 125/150-280/320
F329	Part of F259	308																									GX	Cam 268	18	155			AD 125/150-280/320
F329	Part of F259	308																									GX	Cam 268	21	150			AD 125/150-280/320
F329	Part of F259	308																									GX	Cam 268	23	150			AD 125/150-280/320
F329	Part of F259	308																									GX	Cam 268	18	140			AD 125/150-280/320
F329	Part of F259	308																									GX	Cam 268	13	140			AD 125/150-280/320
F329	Part of F259	308																									GX	Cam 268	17	130			AD 125/150-280/320
F329	Part of F259	308																									GX	Cam 268	15	150			AD 125/150-280/320
F329	Part of F259	308																									GX	Cam 268	15	120			AD 125/150-280/320
F329	Part of F259	308																									GX	Cam 268	12	150			AD 125/150-280/320
F329	Part of F259	308																									GX	Cam 268	11	150			AD 125/150-280/320
F329	Part of F259	308																									GX	Cam 268	10	140			AD 125/150-280/320
F329	Part of F259	308	3	36	12		0	0	1																		GX						Roman
F329	Part of F259	308	6	82	14		3	0	1																		GX	Cam 218B/C	5	?			AD 44-120
F329	Part of F259	308	8	123	15		0	0	3																		DJ						Roman
F329	Part of F259	308	4	15	4												X	X									GX						Roman
F329	Part of F259	308	6	232	39		0	0	2																		GA						AD 110/125-350/400
F329	Part of F259	308	1	9	9												X	X									GX						Roman
F329	Part of F259	308	14	200	14		8	0	0																		GB	Cam 37A/38A	12	170			AD 110-180/220

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	Nr	Wg	MSW	Discard	Rim	Handle	Base	STAMP	GRAF Pre-F	GRAF Post-F	Wmd Int	Wmd Ex	Soot Int	Soot Ex	Burn Int	Burn Ext	Residue	Abraded	Wear (modif)	Impact/cut mark	Repair hole	Hole	Disc	Polishing	Fabric Grp	Typology	EVE	Diam.	Vessel Height	Comments	Date
F329	Part of F259	308																									GB	Cam 37A/38A	14	180			AD 110-180/220
F329	Part of F259	308																									GB	Cam 37A/38A	8	190			AD 110-180/220
F329	Part of F259	308																									GB	Cam 37A/38A	7	210			AD 110-180/220
F329	Part of F259	308																									GB	Cam 278	52	140			AD 117-250/260
F329	Part of F259	308																									GB	Cam 278	8	160			AD 117-250/260
F329	Part of F259	308	1	22	22		1	0	0																		KX	Cam 40B	7	220			AD 110-275
F329	Part of F259	308	1	37	37		1	0	0								X	X									KX	Cam 37B/38B	10	210			AD 180-275
F329	Part of F259	308	12	179	15																						GX						Roman
F329	Part of F259	308	1	12	12		1	0	0																		KX	Cam 37A/38A	9	150			AD 110-180/220
F329	Part of F259	308	5	33	7																						GX						Roman
F329	Part of F259	308	9	34	4																						GX						Roman
F329	Part of F259	308	1	15	15											X											GX						Roman
F329	Part of F259	308	1	6	6																						WA						Roman
F329	Part of F259	308	3	30	10													X	X								DJ						Roman
F329	Part of F259	308	1	10	10		1	0	0																		GA	Cam 39B	11	100			AD 140-300
F329	Part of F259	308	10	193	19		8	0	0							X											GX	Cam 268	18	150			AD 125/150-280/320
F329	Part of F259	308																									GX	Cam 268	18	150			AD 125/150-280/320
F329	Part of F259	308																									GX	Cam 268	10	160			AD 125/150-280/320
F329	Part of F259	308																									GX	Cam 268	11	160			AD 125/150-280/320
F329	Part of F259	308																									GX	Cam 268	14	155			AD 125/150-280/320
F329	Part of F259	308																									GX	Cam 268	10	120			AD 125/150-280/320
F329	Part of F259	308	8	57	7		1	0	0																		GX	Cam 281	10	65			Roman
F329	Part of F259	308	1	9	9																						GX						Roman
F329	Part of F259	308	4	22	6																						GX						Roman
F329	Part of F259	308	3	14	5																						GX					near CZ	Roman
F329	Part of F259	308	8	101	13		2	0	2																		GB	Cam 278	28	145			AD 117-250/260
F329	Part of F259	308	4	32	8											X											GX						Roman
F329	Part of F259	308	2	31	16		2	0	0																		KX	Cam 40B	11	220			AD 110-275
F329	Part of F259	308	7	69	10		2	0	1																		GB	Cam 37A	7	200			AD 110-180/220
F329	Part of F259	308																									GB	Cam 37B	8	190			AD 180-275
F329	Part of F259	308	2	17	9																						GA						AD 110/125-350/400
F329	Part of F259	308	1	13	13		1	0	0																		GB	Cam 37B/38B	8	150			AD 180-275
F329	Part of F259	308	20	619	31		1	0	0																		GX	Cam 218B/C	16	220			AD 44-120
F329	Part of F259	308	1	55	55		1	0	0																		BACG	Drag. 31	7	190			AD 150-180
F329	Part of F259	308	4	24	6		1	0	0																		WA	Cam 108	10	90			AD 44-130/140/200?
F329	Part of F259	308	39	443	11		1	0	8																		GX	Cam 281	12	65			AD 150/180-400

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	Nr	Wg	MSW	Discard	Rim	Handle	Base	STAMP	GRAF Pre-F	GRAF Post-F	Wmd Int	Wmd Ex	Soot Int	Soot Ex	Burn Int	Burn Ext	Residue	Abraded	Wear (modif)	Impact/cut mark	Repair hole	Hole	Disc	Polishing	Fabric Grp	Typology	EVE	Diam.	Vessel Height	Comments	Date
F329	Part of F259	308	4	24	6																						CB						AD 100/125-400
F329	Part of F259	308	9	33	4																						GX					overfired CZ?	Roman
F329	Part of F259	308	2	61	31																						HZ						Roman
F329	Part of F259	308	3	35	12		3	0	0																		DJ	?	76	60			Roman
F329	Part of F259	308	2	36	18																						BAET (GUAD)	DR20					Roman
F331	Pit	315	6	62	10		2	0	0																		HMGS	Collared urn	7	260		Incised dec, collard urn	Prehistoric
F331	Pit	315	24	291	12																						HMGS					Brown ext, black core	Prehistoric
F331	Pit	315	8	236	30		2	0	0															X			HMS	Urn	16	195		Cordon, f-nails imps, perforated with hole c. 1 cm , below top of rim. Deverel-Rimbury	Bronze Age
F331	Pit	315	1	31	31																						HMGS					Brown surf., impressed circles	Bronze Age
F331	Pit	315	6	217	36		0	0	3																		HMG					Incised dec.	Prehistoric
F331	Pit	315	3	21	7																						HMGS					dark brown surf., black int	Prehistoric
F331	Pit	315	5	35	7																						HMGS					Impressed dec	Prehistoric
F331	Pit	315	1	48	48																						HMG					orange ext, black int	Prehistoric
F331	Pit	315	3	27	9																						HMG					Brown ext, black core, imp f-nails	Prehistoric
F331	Pit	315	2	9	5		1	0	0																		HMS		2	?			Prehistoric

Ceramic building material

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	Find Type	Nr	Wg	MSW	Discard	Typology	Sub-type	Cut aways							Marks 1				Marks 2		Flue tile						Peg-tile				Brick dim.			Mortar	Burnt	Abraded	Wear (modif)	Comments	Date
										LCA	LCA Length	UCA	UCA length	FL Height	FL width	FL thickness	STAMP	Signature	Tally Mark	GRAF Post-F	Animal print	Shoe print	Scored	Combed	Roller stamp	Circ. Vent	Rect. Vent	Blocked vent	Peg-hole round	Peg-hole square	2 Peg-holes	Blind peg-hole	Length	Breadth	Thickness						
F014	Ditch	114b	CBM	1	740	*740*		BR	Un-frogged BR																										58						Medieval-post-medieval
F014	Ditch	117a	SBM	1	3	*3*	X	slate																																	Post-medieval
F023	Ditch	64	CBM	1	13	*13*		BR																																	Medieval-post-medieval
F023	Ditch	64	CBM	3	55	*18*		PANT																																	17th century>
F048	Ring-ditch	123b	Baked clay	40	1311	*33*		Daub																												X					?

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	Find Type	Nr	Wg	MSW	Discard	Typology	Sub-type	Cut aways							Marks 1				Marks 2		Flue tile						Peg-tile				Brick dim.			Mortar	Burnt	Abraded	Wear (modif)	Comments	Date
										LCA	LCA Length	UCA	UCA length	FL Height	FL width	FL thickness	STAMP	Signature	Tally Mark	GRAF Post-F	Animal print	Shoe print	Scored	Combed	Roller stamp	Circ. Vent	Rect. Vent	Blocked vent	Peg-hole round	Peg-hole square	2 Peg-holes	Blind peg-hole	Length	Breadth	Thickness						
F048	Ring-ditch	323	Baked clay	10	141	*14*		Daub																															?
F058	Ditch	104	Baked clay	2	4	*2*		-																															?
F068	Ditch	236	Baked clay	2	9	*5*		-																															?
F068	Ditch	236	CBM	1	43	*43*		RBT																												X			Roman
F068	Ditch	341	CBM	2	7	*4*		baked clay																															?
F074	Ditch	180	CBM	1	5	*5*	X	RBT																															Roman
F121	Ditch	191	CBM	2	45	*23*		RBT																												X			Roman
F135	Ditch	99	Baked clay	1	9	*9*		Daub																															?
F152	Ditch	321	Baked clay	1	89	*89*		Daub																															?
F164	Pit	115a	CBM	1	46	*46*		PANT																															17th century>
F179	Ditch	109b	CBM	1	590	*590*		BR	Frogged BR																								?	90	65					19th-20th century
F179	Ditch	109b	CBM	1	57	*57*		PT													X																			Medieval-post-medieval
F179	Ditch	109b	CBM	1	136	*136*		BR	Frogged BR																															19th-20th century
F181	Ditch	120b	CBM	1	68	*68*		RB																															Roman
F181	Ditch	129	CBM	2	106	*53*		RB																															Roman
F181	Ditch	186	CBM	1	29	*29*	X	RBT																															Roman
F189	Pit	166	CBM	1	43	*43*		PT																															Medieval-post-medieval
F192	Pit	124b	Baked clay	3	107	*36*		Daub																															?
F206	Pits	140	CBM	3	149	*50*	X	RT																															Roman
F206	Pits	140	CBM	1	92	*92*	X	RB																															Roman
F206	Pits	140	CBM	1	13	*13*	X	RBT																															Roman
F206	Pits	140	CBM	4	291	*73*	X	RT																															Roman
F206	Pits	140	CBM	1	112	*112*	X	RB																															Roman
F206	Pits	140	CBM	2	295	*148*	X	RBT																															Roman
F206	Pits	140	CBM	1	4	*4*	X	RBT																															Roman
F206	Pits	261	CBM	1	287	*287*		RB																												X			Roman
F206	Pits	261	CBM	2	22	*11*		RBT																															Roman

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	Find Type	Nr	Wg	*MSW*	Discard	Typology	Sub-type	Cut aways							Marks 1				Marks 2		Flue tile						Peg-tile				Brick dim.			Mortar	Burnt	Abraded	Wear (modif)	Comments	Date
										LCA	LCA Length	UCA	UCA length	FL Height	FL width	FL thickness	STAMP	Signature	Tally Mark	GRAF Post-F	Animal print	Shoe print	Scored	Combed	Roller stamp	Circ. Vent	Rect. Vent	Blocked vent	Peg-hole round	Peg-hole square	2 Peg-holes	Blind peg-hole	Length	Breadth	Thickness						
F208	Ditch	142	Baked clay	1	39	*39*		-																												X			object	?
F208	Ditch	171	CBM	3	450	*150*	X	RB																																Roman
F210	Ditch	153	CBM	2	41	*21*		PT																																Medieval-post-medieval
F216	Ditch	179	CBM	1	36	*36*		RBT																															marbled fabric	Roman
F217	Pit	158	CBM	8	12	*2*		RBT																																Roman
F222	Pit	165	CBM	1	76	*76*		RT																																Roman
F222	Pit	165	Baked clay	3	9	*3*		-																																?
F223	Pit	163	CBM	1	30	*30*	X	RT																																Roman
F225	Ditch	166	CBM	2	269	*135*		BR	Un-frogged BR																									?	?	55						Medieval-post-medieval
F225	Ditch	167	CBM	11	226	*21*		BR																														X			Medieval-post-medieval
F226	Pit	170	CBM	15	174	*12*	X	RBT																																Roman
F226	Pit	170	CBM	5	577	*115*	X	RT																																Roman
F227	Ditch	249	CBM	1	140	*140*		RB																														X			Roman
F227	Ditch	249	CBM	2	148	*74*		RT																																Roman
F227	Ditch	256	CBM	1	107	*107*		RB																														X			Roman
F227	Ditch	256	CBM	2	81	*41*		RFT																				X											19 mm thick	Roman
F228	Ditch	173	CBM	1	4	*4*	X	PT																																Medieval-post-medieval
F228	Ditch	176	CBM	2	871	*436*		BR																												56				Medieval-post-medieval
F228	Ditch	182	CBM	4	153	*38*	X	PT																																Medieval-post-medieval
F229	Erosion hollow	174	CBM	4	240	*60*	X	RB																													X			Roman
F229	Erosion hollow	333	CBM	1	7	*7*		RT																																Roman
F231	Pit	184	CBM	1	22	*22*	X	BR																																Medieval-post-medieval
F231	Pit	184	CBM	1	448	*448*		mortar																															white washed surfaces	?

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	Find Type	Nr	Wg	*MSW*	Discard	Typology	Sub-type	Cut aways							Marks 1				Marks 2		Flue tile						Peg-tile				Brick dim.			Mortar	Burnt	Abraded	Wear (modif)	Comments	Date
										LCA	LCA Length	UCA	UCA length	FL Height	FL width	FL thickness	STAMP	Signature	Tally Mark	GRAF Post-F	Animal print	Shoe print	Scored	Combed	Roller stamp	Circ. Vent	Rect. Vent	Blocked vent	Peg-hole round	Peg-hole square	2 Peg-holes	Blind peg-hole	Length	Breadth	Thickness					
F233	Ditch	189	CBM	1	73	*73*		PT																															Medieval-post-medieval
F233	Ditch	291	CBM	1	319	*319*		BR	Un-frogged BR																									55					Medieval-post-medieval
F233	Ditch	291	CBM	2	30	*15*		RBT																															Roman
F234	Ditch	187	CBM	3	94	*31*		PT																					X										Medieval-post-medieval
F235	Corn dryer	196	CBM	1	42	*42*	X	RBT																												X			Roman
F235	Corn dryer	200	CBM	1	70	*70*		RT																												X			Roman
F235	Corn dryer	201	CBM	2	243	*122*	X	RB																															Roman
F237	Ditch	190	CBM	5	492	*98*	X	RB																															Roman
F239	SFB	192	CBM	1	47	*47*	X	RT																												X			Roman
F239	SFB	283	CBM	1	10	*10*		RBT																															Roman
F239	SFB	345	Baked clay	3	14	*5*		baked clay																												X			?
F248	Corn dryer	253	CBM	11	2560	*233*		RT										X																41				yellow streaks	Roman
F248	Corn dryer	253	CBM	1	2094	*2094*		RT				?	180																										Roman
F248	Corn dryer	263	CBM	1	59	*59*		RI																															Roman
F248	Corn dryer	263	CBM	2	1838	*919*		RB																												X			Roman
F248	Corn dryer	263	Baked clay	1	6	*6*																																	?
F248	Corn dryer	264	CBM	2	494	*247*		RB																															Roman
F249	Corn dryer	210	CBM	16	181	*11*		RBT																													X			Roman
F249	Corn dryer	210	CBM	2	36	*18*		op sig																															Roman
F249	Corn dryer	210	CBM	1	32	*32*		RT																												X			Roman
F250	Pit	207	CBM	5	1548	*310*		RB																												X			Roman
F250	Pit	207	CBM	2	1593	*797*		RB																															Roman
F250	Pit	207	CBM	1	228	*228*		RT																															Roman
F259	Working hollow	229	CBM	3	189	*63*		RFT																				X											Roman
F259	Working hollow	229	CBM	15	486	*32*		RBT																															Roman
F259	Working hollow	229	CBM	7	1740	*249*		RB																															Roman

										Cut aways							Marks 1				Marks 2		Flue tile						Peg-tile				Brick dim.			Mortar	Burnt	Abraded	Wear (modif)	Comments	Date
Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	Find Type	Nr	Wg	*MSW*	Discard	Typology	Sub-type	LCA	LCA Length	UCA	UCA length	FL Height	FL width	FL thickness	STAMP	Signature	Tally Mark	GRAF Post-F	Animal print	Shoe print	Scored	Combed	Roller stamp	Circ. Vent	Rect. Vent	Blocked vent	Peg-hole round	Peg-hole square	2 Peg-holes	Blind peg-hole	Length	Breadth	Thickness						
F259	Working hollow	229	CBM	3	324	*108*		RT																												X				Roman
F259	Working hollow	229	CBM	6	538	*90*		RT																																Roman
F259	Working hollow	274	CBM	1	206	*206*		RT																																Roman
F259	Working hollow	274	CBM	1	213	*213*		RB																												35				Roman
F259	Working hollow	274	CBM	1	126	*126*		RB																																Roman
F259	Working hollow	276	CBM	1	72	*72*		RT																																Roman
F259	Working hollow	276	CBM	3	61	*20*		RBT																																Roman
F259	Working hollow	276	CBM	1	19	*19*		RBT																																Roman
F259	Working hollow	292	CBM	1	89	*89*		RT																													X				Roman
F259	Working hollow	292	CBM	1	1289	*1289*		RB																											210>	130>	37		X				Roman
F259	Working hollow	292	CBM	1	181	*181*		RFT	Half-box flue tile																	X												X				Roman
F259	Working hollow	292	CBM	2	428	*214*		RB																																		Roman
F259	Working hollow	292	CBM	1	441	*441*		RB																															X			Roman
F259	Working hollow	?	CBM	3	1152	*384*		RT																																		Roman
F259	Working hollow	?	CBM	1	419	*419*		RB																																		Roman
F259	Working hollow	?	CBM	1	693	*693*		RB																														X				Roman
F261	Part of F259	224	CBM	1	436	*436*		RB																												36					Roman
F261	Part of F259	224	CBM	1	45	*45*		RT																																		Roman
F261	Part of F259	224	CBM	1	10	*10*	X	RT																																		Roman
F261	Part of F259	224	CBM	1	113	*113*		RI																																		Roman
F261	Part of F259	224	CBM	1	394	*394*		RB																													43					Roman
F261	Part of F259	224	CBM	1	117	*117*		RT																																		Roman
F271	Ditch	221	CBM	1	24	*24*		RBT																														X				Roman
F281	Pit	257	CBM	1	8	*8*		RBT																																		Roman
F282	Watering hole	280	CBM	1	208	*208*		RB																														X				Roman
F282	Watering hole	280	CBM	1	551	*551*		RT																																		Roman
F282	Watering hole	280	CBM	1	201	*201*		RB																																		Roman
F282	Watering hole	280	CBM	1	15	*15*	X	RBT																																		Roman

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	Find Type	Nr	Wg	MSW	Discard	Typology	Sub-type	Cut aways							Marks 1				Marks 2		Flue tile						Peg-tile				Brick dim.			Mortar	Burnt	Abraded	Wear (modif)	Comments	Date
										LCA	LCA Length	UCA	UCA length	FL Height	FL width	FL thickness	STAMP	Signature	Tally Mark	GRAF Post-F	Animal print	Shoe print	Scored	Combed	Roller stamp	Circ. Vent	Rect. Vent	Blocked vent	Peg-hole round	Peg-hole square	2 Peg-holes	Blind peg-hole	Length	Breadth	Thickness					
F290	Ditch	273	CBM	1	43	*43*		RT																															?
F293	Pit/tree throw	272	Baked clay	2	28	*14*		Daub																														groove c. 1 cm wide	?
F294	Part of F259	279	CBM	1	22	*22*		PT																															Medieval-post-medieval
F317	Pit	288	CBM	1	307	*307*		RT																															Roman
F320	Post hole	285	CBM	1	85	*85*		RBT																															Roman
F321	Pit/posthole	306	CBM	3	888	*296*		RB																													X				Roman
F321	Pit/posthole	306	CBM	2	225	*113*		RT																													X				Roman
F322	Shaft/pit	290	CBM	1	40	*40*		RB																													X				Roman
F324	Pit	289	CBM	2	52	*26*		RT																																	Roman
F326	Part of F259	306	CBM	6	1247	*208*		RB																													X				Roman
F329	Part of F259	308	CBM	11	2153	*196*		RB																													X				Roman
F329	Part of F259	308	CBM	5	398	*80*		RB																																	Roman
F329	Part of F259	308	CBM	5	266	*53*		RBT																																	Roman
F330	Area of trample	314	CBM	1	428	*428*		RB																																marbled fabric, nods	Roman

Appendix 3 Catalogue of small finds and iron nails

Small finds

SF	Context	Find no.	Object type	Description	Qt.	Wt. g	Length mm	Width mm	Thickness mm	Diameter mm	Date
6	F22 sx2	234	Coin	Copper-alloy 4th century nummus of Constantine II, AD 317-340. Obverse: Bust right, laurete, draped and cuirassed **CONSTANTINVS IVN NO C** Reverse: Two soldiers holding spears and shields with a standard between them **GLOR-IA EXER**[CTIVS], mintmark in exergue **PL**[.]. Probably Lyon mint. Die axis: 5	1	1.1				14.8	Roman, AD 317-340
7	F206	258	Coin	Copper-alloy coin in a very poor condition, probably a 4th century nummus but almost no original surfaces survive.	1	3.5				20.2	?Roman, 4th century
8	F216 sx4	251	Weight	Fragment of cylindrical lead weight made of a lead sheet rolled and squashed into a tube.	1	67.3	48.1	20.7	13.7-16.5		Roman
9	F226	170	Sheet	a) Fragment of rectangular iron sheet. b) Fragment of tapering iron sheet. No distinguishing details on x-ray.	1 1	26.8 9.3	46.6 44.3	35.8 21.3-11.4	10.9 7.0		?Roman
10	F228	266	Fragment	Fragment of lead, irregular but long with an oval cross-section.	1	13.4	41.3	11.8	7.2		Undated
11	F239	284	?Pot leg	A rectangular strip of tapering lead. The widest end is broken, and the strip tapers towards a rounded end which is curled slightly inwards. The strip is flat on the back but on the front both long edges are chamfered. It is possibly a pot leg.	1	20.2	35.5	15.9	6.00		Anglo-Saxon or residual Roman
12	F259	271	Coin	Copper-alloy 4th century nummus, a city commemorative coin of Constantinopolis, AD 330-337, issued by Constantine the Great. Obverse: Laureate and helmeted bust of Constantinopolis left, wearing imperial mantle and holding sceptre over shoulder [CONSTANTINOPOLIS]. Reverse: Victory standing facing, head left, holding transverse sceptre and resting hand on shield. Mintmark in exergue looks like **PL** (Lyon?). Die axis: 6	1	2.5				16.6	Roman, AD 330-337
13	F259	271	Weight/ ingot/counter	Small round piece of copper-alloy with a flat base and domed upper surface.	1	7.6			6.9	16.6	?Roman
14	F259	271	Nail	Iron nail, square-sectioned shaft, damaged flat oval head (19mm by 17.8mm) with raised diagonal line across it (possibly suggesting it was made to be seen), corrosion at tip makes it appear flattened but x-ray proves this is just a nail. Nail on x-ray is 39.2mm long.	1	11.0	42.3				?Roman
15	F259	271	Lead scrap	Four pieces of lead scrap, two large bent sheets and two smaller fragments. 1) 60.6mm by 52.0mm by 22-25mm, 282.7g; 2) 49.1mm by 36.3mm by 7.8, 82.7g; 3) 37.2mm by 13.5mm by 5.4mm, 8.0g; 4) 18.9mm by 10.9mm by 7.8mm, 5.34g.	4	379.2					?Roman
16	F282	293	Miniature axe	Complete cast copper-alloy miniature axe dating to AD 43-410. The haft is circular in cross section and projects slightly beyond the axe head. The head of the axe flares out from the shaft on a slight downward curve towards the cutting edge. One one side there are two parallel incised lines along the cutting edge followed by a diagonal line.	1	6.5	38.2	27.1	4.6		Roman
17	F282	294	Coin	Copper-alloy 4th century nummus of Constans, AD 337 to 350. Obverse: Bust right, laurel and rosette diademed, draped and cuirassed **CONSTAN-S PF AVG**	1	1.3				16.2	Roman, AD 337-350

SF	Context	Find no.	Object type	Description	Qt.	Wt. g	Length mm	Width mm	Thickness mm	Diameter mm	Date
				Reverse: Two Victories facing each other, each holding a wreath and palm branch, M in between [VIC]**TORIAE DD AVGG Q** [NN]. Mintmark in exergue illegible. Die axis: 12							
18	F189	252	Button	Small, flat, round copper-alloy button with alpha-type shank typical from 1800 onwards (Peacock 1989), 7.2mm high	1	2.2				14.9	19th century
19	F189	252	Lead scrap	Two pieces of scrap lead, 1) bolt-shaped with irregular head and round shank, 49.7mm long, head 37.2mm by 28.2mm, 75.9g; 2) irregular strip, 64.5mm by 19.2mm by 7.5mm, 41.8g.	2	117.8					Post-medieval/modern
20	F66	265	Ring	Complete copper-alloy ring, round cross-section 2.7mm diameter.	1	2.6			2.7	30.4	Post-medieval/modern
21	L1	267	Lead strip	Curved lead strip, possibly a quarter of a ring, broken at both ends, flat on one side, other sides bevelled	1	19.8	74.0	6.7	4.8		Post-medieval/modern
22	L1	269	Button	Complete 19th century copper-alloy military button of the Royal Artillery with the image of a crown on top of three stacked cannons, 9.82mm high.	1	2.8				16.0	19th century
23	F180	110	Strip	Large strip of iron slightly bent in the middle, both ends are rounded with a large rivet hole (*c* 16mm and 18mm diameter). Agricultural ironwork?	1	557	294	44	16		Post-medieval/modern
24	F259	316	Button	Complete copper alloy button, slightly domed with loop still attached, height 6.2mm. Probably 18th or 19th century.	1	2.9				20.4	Post-medieval, 18th-19th century
25	F259	316	Scrap	Twelve pieces of scrap lead, some sheet fragments, one is tube shaped, others are small and irregular.	12	195.8					?Roman
26	F259	316	Hobnail	Iron hobnail with oval head.	1	2.9	15.7	14.1	10.7		Roman
27	F282	317	Coin	Copper-alloy 4th century nummus, a city commemorative coin of Constantinopolis, AD 330-337, issued by Constantine the Great. Obverse: Laureate and helmeted bust of Constantinopolis left, wearing imperial mantle and holding sceptre over shoulder **CONSTAN**[TI-N]**OPOLIS**. Reverse: Victory standing facing, head left, holding transverse sceptre and resting hand on shield. Mintmark in exergue illegible. Die axis: 6	1	1.6				17.6	Roman, AD 330-337
28	F282	317	Coin	Copper-alloy (but looks like silver) 4th century nummus of Magnentius, AD 350-353, incomplete. Obverse: Bust right, bear-headed, draped and cuirassed, [D N MAGNENTIVS] **P F** [AVG], **A** to left of bust. Reverse: Two Victories holding wreath inscribed **VOT V MVLT X**, **VICTORIAE DD NN AVG ET** [CAE]. Mintmark in missing section. Die axis: 12	1	2.4				21.8	Roman, AD 350-353
29	F282	317	Coins	Stack of six copper-alloy coins (9.8mm high), corroded together so only one side of the top and bottom coins are visible. Probably 4th century nummi but virtually illegible. Coin 1: Bust right Coin 6: includes partial legend **VN** but otherwise illegible Possibly held together by cloth or something organic but nothing visible within corrosion.	1	7.9				14-15	Roman, 4th century
30	F282	317	Mount	Small square copper-alloy mount, domed in the centre with central rivet hole. Possibly a decorative box fitting (Cunliffe 1971, 126, ref. 204).	1	1.5	11.8	11.0	4.6 (height)		Roman
31	F282	317	Sheet	Fragment of copper-alloy sheet	1	0.8	17.0	11.8	2.1		?Roman
32	F282	317	Scrap	Four pieces of scrap lead and a lead pellet (intrusive) 1) Large, irregular and cylindrical, 177.0g.	1	177.0	48.5	29.7	26.7		?Roman

SF	Context	Find no.	Object type	Description	Qt.	Wt. g	Length mm	Width mm	Thickness mm	Diameter mm	Date
				2) Rectangular sheet fragment, 10.5g. 3) Irregular sheet fragment, 7.6g. 4) Fragment of lead rivet, 5.4g 5) Small lead pellet, 0.9g	1 1 1 1	10.5 7.6 5.4 0.9	26.0 30.3 17.5	19.9 15.8 13.2	3.3 4.1 5.9 3.4	 6.7	?Roman ?Roman ?Roman Post-med/modern
33	F205	268	Sheet	Fragment of flat copper-alloy sheet, curved, with a small rivet hole for attachment.	1	2.1	27.3	21.6	0.7		?Roman or Anglo-Saxon
34	F205	268	Scrap	Two pieces of scrap lead	2	4.7	21.5 11.7	12.3 10.3	2.0 4.3		?Roman or Anglo-Saxon
35	F259	277	Marble	24 fragments of very degraded Purbeck marble, total 669g. Measurements are for largest piece.	24	669	146.5	90.8	30.7		?Roman
36	F259	297	Coin	Incomplete copper-alloy coin, broken into pieces and glued during conservation. Probably a 4th century nummus. Obverse: Bust right Reverse: Two soldiers holding spears and shields with one standard between them [GLORIA EX]ERC[ITVS) Die axis: 12	1	1.0				14.9	Roman, 4th century
37	F259	299	Hobnails	Two iron hobnails, 1) 17.5mm long & 7.9mm diameter head, 2) clenched at 90°, 18.0mm long & 10mm diameter head.	2	2.6					Roman
38	F259	299	Scrap	Seven pieces of scrap lead, largest: 39.6mm long, 27.8mm wide & 6.2mm thick, smallest: 20.6mm long, 19.1mm wide & 3.8mm thick.	7	145.6					?Roman
39	U/S	147	Coin	Complete copper-alloy penny of Victoria, 1860. Very worn and almost completely illegible aside from the date on the reverse.	1	7.4				30.5	1860
40	U/S	147	Pencil	Fragment of slate pencil	1	2.9	47.8			5.7	Late post-medieval/ modern
41	U/S	260	Sheet	Fragment of crumpled copper-alloy sheet	1	12.2	55.9	28.00	0.7		Probably modern
42	U/S	260	Stud	Copper-alloy stud/rivet, probably an eyelet from a boot.	1	2.9	9.05			12.1	Modern
43	F225 sx1	166	Quernstone	Fragment of lava quernstone, no original edges surviving, one surface surviving.	1	348.0	82.0	70.0	47.8	-	?Roman
44	F282	280	Millstone / quernstone	Fragment of millstone or quernstone, no original edges surviving, includes one curved groove close to one of the broken edges (suggesting the fragment could come from close to the spindle hole). Fragment too small to determine if from a millstone or quernstone. Probably millstone grit.	1	393.0	93.7	89.3	29.3		?Roman
45	F156	111	?Worked stone	Possible piece of worked stone, very slightly curved, roughly smoothed on one surface, one original edge surviving which is concave and roughly smoothed (like the surface).	1	459.1	105.4	85.6	32.7		?Roman
46	F259	296	Coin	Copper-alloy coin, completely illegible with much of the original surface missing, based on size possibly an as or an early nummus. X-ray shows bust right.	1	5.9				27.5	Roman
47	F259	300	Spindlewhorl	Round lead spindlewhorl, flat on the bottom, slightly domed on the top with a small central perforation 3.8mm diameter	1	19.8	5.9 (high)			25.5	?Roman
48	F259	301	Scrap	Piece of scrap lead, irregular shape	1	1.7	16.8	8.1	2.4		?Roman
49	F259	275	Strip	Tapering iron strip, rectangular in cross section.	1	5.3	84.7	5.3-8.9	2.7		?Roman
50	F322	287	Object	Iron object, sub-rectangular in cross-section, one half of the object is rectangular in shape (broken at far end), it then tapers to point.	1	32.2	72.2	18.7	7.5		?Roman or Anglo-Saxon
51	F322	287	Sheet	Fragment of lead sheet, roughly rectangular, two cut sides and two broken sides	1	53.8	52.2	45.9	5.8		?Roman or Anglo-Saxon
52	F259	229	Millstone/ quernstone	Fragment of millstone or quernstone (now in two joining pieces), one curved edge surviving, one surface has been dressed with furrows but these are very worn and faint. Fragment too small to determine if from a	1	328.4	87.4	70.5	39.0		?Roman

SF	Context	Find no.	Object type	Description	Qt.	Wt. g	Length mm	Width mm	Thickness mm	Diameter mm	Date
				millstone or quernstone. Probably millstone grit.							
53	F239	282	Millstone/ quernstone	Fragment of millstone or quernstone, broken on all edges, worn smooth on one surface, the other surface dressed with furrows but these are very worn and faint. Of a similar thickness to SF54 so could be part of a millstone rather than a quernstone. Probably millstone grit.	1	914.5	107.3	86.7	62		?Roman
54	F211	149	Millstone	Large fragment of millstone with part of curved edge surviving showing it has a diameter of over *c* 700mm, worn smooth on one surface, the other surface is dressed with segmented furrows but these are very worn and faint. Probably millstone grit.	1	10,000	375	250	65		?Roman
55	F48 sx15	348	Beads	Two glass beads. a) Very small annular bead, monochrome, translucent and colourless, 4.08mm diameter, 2.85mm high, *c* 1mm diameter perforation, <0.1g. b) Very small annular bead, monochrome, opaque and red, 3.83mm diameter, 2.37mm high, *c* 1mm diameter perforation, <0.1g.	1 1	<0.1 <0.1			2.85 2.37	4.08 3.83	Bronze Age?

Iron nails

Context	Find no.	Description	No.	Wt/g	Date
F68 sx3	341	Almost complete (only core survives towards tip), square-sectioned shank clenched halfway at 90°, flat oval head (*c* 11.3 by 14.6mm), 48.9mm long, Manning Type 1b.	1	8.0g	Roman
F206	318	1) Complete, square-sectioned shank clenched at 45° at the very end of the tip, flat oval head (15.3 x 11.6mm), 60.9mm long. 2) Complete, square-sectioned shank, flat round head (c 12.2mm diameter), 41.8mm long.	1 1	10.5 4.6	Roman or Anglo-Saxon
F216	169	Sub-oval sectioned nail shank, 25.6g.	1	2.0	Roman
F226	170	1) Incomplete, most of corrosion on shank shattered leaving only core, shank possibly square-sectioned, flat round head (14.6mm diameter), 41.5mm long, Manning Type 1b. 2) Probable iron nail, details obscured within corrosion, 51.8mm long	1 1	7.7 12.1	Roman
F251	214	X-ray confirms two iron nails corroded together. Probable square-sectioned shafts, *c* 43mm and 48mm long. Originally given small find number SF54, but number reassigned after x-ray results	1	50.7	Roman
F320	285	Incomplete with lower shank missing, square-sectioned shank, head obscured in corrosion but appears to be small and round, 27.3mm long.	1	3.2	Roman

F186 (319) Undated pi t	F48 sx15 (320) Bronze Age ring-ditch	F48 sx15 (137) Bronze Age ring-ditch	**Context**
>7mm = 183; 4-7mm = 392	>7mm = 320; 4-7mm = 647	<10mm=7;>10mm=28	**>10mm**
			5-9mm
			2-4mm
			<1mm
Grey white	white	White, 1 black	**Level**
y	y	y	**Warp**
y	y	y	**Crack**
fair	Fair to good	Fair to good	**Condition**
42, 43, 45	7, 37, 38, 41	31, 38, 41, 44	**Max**
575	1167	35	**T.Qty**
412g	788	51g	**T. Wt (g)**
Present	Present	Present	**HSR**
Female			**Sex**
none	none	none	**Faunal Species**
Young Adult		Young adult	**Adult**
1			**MNI**
Tibia and fibula fragments, some skull fragments	radius, ulna, humerus, dph, pelvis, skull fragments	Skull, ribs, vertebra,	**Element range**
Femur head 42 (est45)		most burnt white, 1 blackened piece	**Comments**

F239 (345) Anglo-Saxon SFB	F229 (333) Roman erosion hollow	F217 (159) Roman pit	**Context**
6	11	5	**>10mm**
0	0	57	**5-9mm**
0	0		**2-4mm**
0	0	0	**<1mm**
Grey-white	Black-grey-white	White, charred	**Level**
y	y	y	**Warp**
y	y	y	**Crack**
poor	fair	fair	**Condition**
16.9mm	19mm	23mm	**Max**
6	11	62	**T.Qty**
2g	8g	20	**T. Wt (g)**
?	?	?	**HSR**
			Sex
?	?	?	**Faunal Species**
			Adult
			MNI
		1 vertebrae fragment	**Element range**
			Comments

Appendix 5 Catalogue of animal bone

Finds numbers from 318 onwards are from environmental samples

POSAC/Skeletal parts recovered by context

NISP = Number of Individual Skeletal Parts

Context	Finds number	Taxon	NISP	Skeletal part	Cut	Hacked or broken?	Dog gnawed	Burnt
F48	326	Rodent (indeterminate)	1	Phalanx 1 - complete	-	-	-	-
F229	333	Sus (domestic pig)	1	Mandibular tooth: M1/2	-	-	-	-
F235	337	Arvicolinae sp. (vole)	1	Tibia - distal complete	-	-	-	-
F253	238	Bos (domestic cow)	1	Mandible	-	-	-	-
F282	280	Bos (domestic cow)	1	Scapula-Coracoid	-	-	-	-
F282	280	Bos (domestic cow)	1	Tibia - distal complete	-	-	-	-
F327	310	Canis familiaris (dog)	1	Calcaneum - tuber calcis	-	-	-	-
F327	310	Canis familiaris (dog)	1	Humerus - distal complete	-	-	-	-
		Total	**8**					

The minimum number of individual animals calculated from the above table is one for each of the main domestic species of cow, pig and dog.

Non-countable specimens recovered by context

NCS species present also includes the following size categories for material that cannot be identified to species level:
+lm (Large mammal, includes horse, cow and larger sized species of deer).
+mm (Medium mammal, includes sheep, goat, pig and smaller sized deer species).
+sm (Small mammal, generally rodent to cat sized).

Context	Site area	Finds number	NCS species present	NISP	Cut	Chopped or hacked	Worked	Dog gnawed	Burnt
F14	D	117a	+ mm/lm	1	-	-	-	-	-
F22	A	242	+ mm/lm	4	-	-	-	-	-
F23	A	64		2	-	-	-	-	-
F48	A	326	+ Fish (indet.)	1	-	-	-	-	-
F176	D	126a	+ lm	1	-	-	-	-	-
F181	A	188	+ lm	24	-	Yes	-	Yes	-
F185	A	322	+ Cow	4	-	-	-	-	-
F206	A	140	+ Horse, + sm	30	-	-	-	-	-
F206	A	327	+ Pig?	3	-	-	-	-	-
F212	A	146	+ Cow	2	-	-	-	-	-
F217	A	158	+ lm?	2	-	-	-	-	Yes
F217	A	331	+ lm	5	-	-	-	-	-
F222	A	165	+ Cow	11	-	-	-	-	-
F222	A	330	+ Cow?	14	-	-	-	-	Yes
F223	A	332	+ Cow	1	-	-	-	-	-
F225	A	167	+ lm	7	-	-	-	-	-
F226	A	170		3	-	-	-	-	-
F226	A	170	+ Cow + lm	36	-	-	-	-	-
F227	A	256	+ lm?	8	-	-	-	-	-
F229	A	333	+ Cow?	19	-	-	-	-	-
F233	A	185	+ Cow	1	-	-	-	-	-
F235	A	336	+ Sheep/Goat	15	-	-	-	-	-
F235	A	337		16	-	-	-	-	-
F239	A	192	+ Cow	6	-	-	-	-	-
F242	A	203	+ Cow	5	-	-	-	-	-
F253	A	238	+ lm, + Cow	69	-	-	-	-	-
F261	A	224		1	-	-	-	-	-
F264	A	228	+ mm	3	-	-	-	-	-
F273	A	247	+ Cow	2	-	-	-	-	-
F282	A	280	+ Cow, + lm, + mm	149	-	-	-	Yes	-
F327	A	310	+ Dog, + mm/sm?	33	-	-	-	-	-
F330	A	312	+ Cow	4	-	-	-	-	-
F330	A	313	+ Cow, + lm	14	-	-	-	-	-
			Total	**496**					

Quantification of animal bone assemblage by context, number of individual skeletal pieces (NISP) and weight (g)

POSAC = Parts of skeleton always counted
NCS = Non-countable specimen
NISP = Number of individual skeletal parts (POSAC + NCS)

Context	Site area	Type	Date	Finds number	POSAC	NCS	NISP	Weight (g)
F14	D	Field boundary ditch	Modern, 19th-early 20th century	117a	0	1	1	1
F22	A	Ditch	Roman, 4th century	242	0	4	4	24
F23	A	Field boundary ditch	Modern, 19th-early 20th century	64	0	2	2	1
F48	A	Ring ditch	Bronze Age	326	1	1	2	1
F176	D	Pit/shallow depression	Modern	126a	0	1	1	34
F181	A	Field boundary ditch	Modern, 19th-early 20th century	188	0	24	24	26
F185	A	Pit/posthole	Roman	322	0	4	4	1
F206	A	Pits	Anglo-Saxon	140	0	30	30	20
				327	0	3	3	2
F212	A	Ditch	Roman, mid 1st to early 2nd century AD	146	0	2	2	10
F217	A	Pit	Late Roman	158	0	2	2	4
				331	0	5	5	6
F222	A	Pit	Roman	165	0	11	11	46
				330	0	14	14	4
F223	A	Pit	Roman	332	0	1	1	4
F225	A	Field boundary ditch	Modern	167	0	7	7	80
F226	A	Pit	Anglo-Saxon	170	0	39	39	49
F227	A	Ditch	Roman, early to late 3rd century AD	256	0	8	8	6
F229	A	Erosion hollow	Roman, 3rd century AD	333	1	19	20	6
F233	A	Field boundary ditch	Modern, 19th-early 20th century	185	0	1	1	26
F235	A	Corn dryer	Roman, 3rd century AD	336	1	14	15	4
				337	0	17	17	2
F239	A	SFB	Anglo-Saxon	192	0	6	6	14
F242	A	Ditch	Roman, AD 150-200	203	0	5	5	14
F253	A	Ditch	Probably Roman but reused in the Anglo-Saxon period	238	1	69	70	120
F261	A	Part of working hollow F259	Roman, late 3rd to early 4th century AD	224	0	1	1	1
F264	A	Ditch	Roman	228	0	3	3	4
F273	A	Ditch	Roman	247	0	2	2	8
F282	A	Watering hole	Roman, 4th century	280	2	149	151	424
F327	A	Pit	Undated	310	2	33	35	65
F330	A	Area of trample	Roman, mid 2nd to late 2nd/early 3rd century AD	312	0	4	4	3
				313	0	14	14	24
				Totals	**8**	**496**	**504**	**1034**

Appendix 6 Catalogue of plant macro-remains from the environmental assessment

Context	Sample no.	Context description	Date	Bulk sample volume (L.)	Flot volume (L.)	charred											uncharred			
						grains			seeds			chaff			>4mmØ charcoal	<4mmØ charcoal	seeds			Root/rhizome fragments
						a	d	p	a	d	p	a	d	p	a	a	a	d	p	a
F48 sx9	13	Ring-ditch, mid fill	Middle Bronze Age	10	no flot	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
F48 sx15	17	Ring-ditch, mid fill	Middle Bronze Age	80	0.005	1	1	3	1	1	3	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	2
F58 sx3	6	Ditch	Prehistoric	40	0.025	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	-
F68 sx3	36	Ditch, upper fill	Roman	40	0.03	1	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
F71	48	Ditch	Roman	40	0.2	3	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	2
F152 sx2	7	Ditch	Prehistoric	40	0.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-
F152	12	Ditch	Prehistoric	10	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	1
F182	8	Pit	Undated	10	0.05	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
F185	10	Pit/posthole	Roman	10	0.005	1	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-
F186	11	Cremation burial	Undated	10	no flot	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
F192	14	Pit, mid-lower fill	Bronze Age	10	0.005	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3
F196	15	Pit	Prehistoric	10	no flot	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
F198	16	Pit	Prehistoric	10	0.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	1	3	2
F206	18	Pit	Anglo-Saxon	40	0.075	1	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	2
F209	19	pit	Late Neolithic	40	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	2
F211	20	Pit	Roman	50	0.2	2	1	3	1	1	2	1	1	3	2	3	-	-	-	1
F217	25	Pit	Roman	30	0.4	1	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	1
F222	24	Pit	Roman	40	0.005	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1
F223	23	Pit, mid-lower fill	Roman	30	0.005	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	3	2
F223	26	Pit	Roman	10	0.005	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2
F235	28	Corn dryer, SW quadrant, upper fill	Roman	10	0.01	1	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	1
F235	29	Corn dryer, SE quadrant, upper fill	Roman	20	0.03	3	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	3	2
F235	30	Corn dryer, NE quadrant, upper fill	Roman	20	0.02	2	1	3	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	2
F235	31	Corn dryer, NW quadrant, upper fill	Roman	20	0.025	3	1	3	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	1
F235	32	Corn dryer, lower fill	Roman	10	0.01	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1

Context	Sample no.	Context description	Date	Bulk sample volume (L.)	Flot volume (L.)	charred											uncharred			
						grains			seeds			chaff			>4mmØ charcoal	<4mmØ charcoal	seeds			Root/rhizome fragments
						a	d	p	a	d	p	a	d	p	a	a	a	d	p	a
F239	27	SFB, upper-middle fill	Anglo-Saxon	40	0.05	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	1
F239	51	SFB, NW quadrant	Anglo-Saxon	40	0.005	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	1
F239	52	SFB, NE quadrant	Anglo-Saxon	40	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	2
F241	34	Pit	Bronze Age	20	0.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	1
F241	57	Charcoal from spit 8 within the remains of the Bronze Age pot	Bronze Age	-	no flot	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
F241	57	Charcoal from spit 6 within the remains of the Bronze Age pot	Bronze Age	-	no flot	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
F244	33	Pit	Undated	20	0.005	2	1	3	2	1	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
F248 L8	44	Corn dryer, upper fill	Roman	10	0.005	2	1	3	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1
F249	37	Corn dryer, upper fill	Roman	10	0.02	2	1	3	-	-	-	1	1	3	2	-	-	-	-	2
F249	38	Corn dryer, upper fill	Roman	10	0.01	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
F249	39	Corn dryer, upper fill	Roman	10	0.005	2	1	3	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
F260	35	Part of working hollow/pit/watering hole F259, lower fill	Roman	10	0.002	1	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F278	40	Corn dryer	Roman	10	0.002	1	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F278 L6	41	Corn dryer	Roman	10	0.002	1	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
F278 L7	42	Corn dryer	Roman	10	0.1	1	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-
F278 L9	45	Corn dryer, lower fill	Roman	10	0.005	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	2
F278 L10	46	Corn dryer, mid fill	Roman	10	0.005	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
F278 L6	47	Corn dryer, mid fill	Roman	10	0.025	1	1	3	-	-	-	1	1	3	2	2	-	-	-	2
F278 L12	49	Corn dryer, lower fill	Roman	10	0.05	3	1	3	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	3	-	-	-	1
F278 L11	50	Corn dryer	Roman	10	0.002	1	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
F280	43	Pit/tree-throw, upper fill	Roman	10	no flot	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
F317	53	Part of working hollow/pit/watering hole F259, upper fill	Roman	10	0.005	1	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-
F322	54	Pit, mid-fill	Anglo-Saxon	40	0.01	1	1	2	1	1	2	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-
F322	55	Pit, lower fill	Anglo-Saxon	10	0.002	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
F327	56	Pit, mid-lower fill	Undated	20	no flot	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-

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

Appendix 7 Catalogue of plant macro-remains from the environmental analysis

Contents of pits and pit/tree-throws F211, F217, F222, F223, F280 and F317

Feature		**F211**	**F217**	**F222**	**F223**	**F223**	**F280**	**F317**
Sample		**20**	**25**	**24**	**23**	**26**	**43**	**53**
Sample volume (L.)		**50**	**30**	**40**	**30**	**10**	**10**	**10**
Density		**16.04**	**3.87**	**0.25**	**0.17**	**0.1**	**1**	**0.6**
Charred Grains								
Avena sp.	Oat	16	9	-	-	-	-	-
Hordeum sp.	Barley (poorly preserved)	-	23	-	-	-	-	1
Hordeum vulgare L. (twisted grain)	Hulled Barley	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
Hordeum vulgare L. (straight grain)	Hulled Barley	-	28	-	-	1	-	1
Triticum spelta L.	Spelt	40	1	-	2	1	-	1
Triticum sp.	Wheat (poorly preserved)	13	-	-	-	-	-	-
Triticum aestivum/durum/turgidum L.	Bread/Club/Rivet wheat	13	6	-	-	-	-	-
Indeterminate grains		-	22	-	-	-	-	-
Indeterminate grain tissue fragments		+	-	-	-	-	-	-
Charred Chaff								
Avena sp. (awns)	Oat	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Triticum spelta L. (glumes attached to glume bases)	Spelt	543	-	-	-	-	-	-
Triticum sp. (spikelet base)	Wheat (poorly preserved)	26	-	-	-	-	-	-
Triticum spelta L. (glumes)	Spelt	24	-	-	-	-	-	-
Triticum spelta L. (spikelet base)	Spelt	23	-	-	-	-	-	-
Detached coleoptiles		1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poaceae (stem fragments)		1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Charred Seeds								
Weeds of cultivated and waste ground								
Lathyrus/Vicia/Pisum sp. (cotyledon)	Vetchling/Vetch/Pea	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Uncharred/Dried waterlogged seed								
Rubus sect. 2 *Glandulosus* Wimm. & Grab.	Bramble	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uncharred (modern)								
Fallopia convolvulus (L.) Á.Löve (fruit)	Black bindweed	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Atriplex sp. (seed)	Orache				1	-		
Charcoal								
Fraxinus excelsior L.	Ash	68	6	-	-	-	-	-
Maloideae	Apple/Pear/Hawthorn/Whitebeam	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
Prunus sp.	Cherry/Plum/Blackthorn	-	4	-	-	-	-	1
Quercus sp.	Oak	32	6	3	-	-	10	-
Alnus glutinosa (L.) Gaertn	Alder	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
cf. *Alnus glutinosa* (L.) Gaertn	Alder	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Corylus avellana L.	Hazel	-	5	5	-	-	-	-

Contents of ditches F68, F71 and F181

Feature		**F68**	**F71**	**F181**	**F181**
Sample		**36**	**48**	**21**	**22**
Sample volume (L.)		**40**	**40**	**10**	**10**
Density		**0.45**	**44.8**	**1**	**2.4**
Charred Grains					
Avena sp.	Oat	4	143	-	-
Hordeum sp.	Barley (poorly preserved)	1	19	-	-
Hordeum vulgare L. (twisted grain)	Hulled Barley	-	3	-	-
Hordeum vulgare L. (straight grain)	Hulled Barley	1	6	-	-
Hordeum vulgare L. (straight grain with sprout groove)	Hulled Barley	-	1	-	-
Secale cereale L.	Rye	1	29	-	-
Secale/Triticum sp.	Rye/Wheat	-	2	-	-
Triticum spelta L.	Spelt	1	412	-	-
Triticum spelta L. (grain with sprout groove)	Spelt	-	10	-	-
Triticum spelta L. (grain with sprout)	Spelt	-	1	-	-
Triticum spelta L. (grain with in spikelet base)	Spelt	-	1	-	-
Triticum sp.	Wheat (poorly preserved)	6	194	-	-
Triticum sp. (fragments)	Wheat (poorly preserved)	-	-	1	-
Triticum aestivum/durum/turgidum L.	Free-threshing type Wheat	2	188	-	-
Indeterminate grains		2	1	-	-
Indeterminate grain tissue fragments		++	+++	+	-
Charred Chaff					
Avena sp. (awns)	Oat	-	48	-	-
Avena sativa L. (floret)	Oat (cultivated)	-	1	-	-
Triticum spelta L. (glumes attached to glume bases)	Spelt	-	516	2	-
Triticum sp. (spikelet base)	Wheat (poorly preserved)	-	85	-	-
Triticum spelta L. (glumes)	Spelt	-	16	-	-
Triticum spelta L. (spikelet base)	Spelt	-	33	-	-
Detached coleoptiles		-	21	-	-
Charred Seeds					
Weeds of cultivated and waste ground					
Lathyrus/Vicia/Pisum sp. (seed)	Vetchling/Vetch/Pea	-	8	-	-
Lathyrus/Vicia/Pisum sp. (cotyledon)	Vetchling/Vetch/Pea	-	1	-	-
Persicaria lapathifolia (L.) Delarbre (fruit)	Pale Persicaria	-	1	-	-
Rumex acetosa/crispus/obtusifolius (fruit without perianth)	Common/Curled/Broad-leaved dock	-	2	-	-
Grassland Plants					
Lolium/Bromus sp. (seed)	Rye-grass/Brome	-	30	-	-
Poaceae fragments (seeds)		-	+++	-	-
Weeds of clay rich soil					
Anthemis cotula L. (fruit)	Stinking chamomile	-	1	-	-

Weeds of winter and summer cereals ar root crops					
Raphanus raphanistrum L. (fruit fragments)	Wild radish	**-**	2	**-**	**-**
Uncharred/Dried waterlogged seed					
Solanum nigrum L.	Black nightshade	-	3	-	-
Anthemis cotula L. (fruit)	Stinking chamomile	**-**	1	**-**	**-**
Uncharred (modern)					
Galium verum/mollugo (fruit)	Bedstraw	**-**	3	**-**	**-**
Fallopia convolvulus (L.) Á.Löve (fruit)	Black bindweed	-	1	-	-
Charcoal					
Prunus sp.	Cherry/Plum/Blackthorn	-	5	-	-
Quercus sp.	Oak	-	2	7	20
Corylus avellana L.	Hazel	-	2	-	4

Contents of corn dryer F235

Sample		**28**	**29**	**30**	**31**	**32**
Description		**SW quadrant upper fill**	**SE quadrant upper fill**	**NE quadrant upper fill**	**NW quadrant upper fill**	**lower fill**
Sample volume (L.)		**10**	**20**	**20**	**20**	**10**
Density		**0.5**	**6.15**	**7.6**	**1.6**	**7.7**
Charred Grains						
Avena sp.	Oat	-	25	29	10	30
Avena sp. (fragments)	Oat	+	+	-	+	-
Hordeum sp.	Barley (poorly preserved)	1	4	1	-	1
Hordeum sp. (fragments)	Barley (poorly preserved)	1	-	-	-	-
Secale cereale L.	Rye	-	-	1	3	-
Triticum spelta L.	Spelt	-	26	11	9	27
Triticum spelta L. (grain with sprout groove)	Spelt	-	2	1	-	-
Triticum sp.	Wheat (poorly preserved)	-	16	77	-	9
Triticum aestivum/durum/turgidum L.	Free-threshing type Wheat	2	28	13	10	9
Indeterminate grains		-	4	9	-	-
Indeterminate grain tissue fragments		+	++	+	-	+++
Charred Chaff						
Triticum spelta L. (glumes attached to glume bases)	Spelt	-	6	6	-	-
Triticum spelta L. (glumes)	Spelt	-	-	1	-	-
Detached coleoptiles		-	1	-	-	-
Poaceae (stem fragments)		-	2	-	-	-
Charred Seeds						
Weeds of cultivated and waste ground						
Rumex acetosa/crispus/obtusifolius	Common/Curled/Broad-leaved dock	-	-	1	-	1
Grassland Plants						
Lolium/Bromus sp. (seed)	Rye-grass/Brome	-	7	1	-	-
Weed of clay rich soil						
Anthemis cotula L. (fruit)	Stinking chamomile	-	-	1	-	-
Weeds of winter cereals						
Fallopia convolvulus (L.) Á.Löve (fruit)	Black bindweed	-	1	-	-	-
Uncharred/Dried waterlogged seed						
Sambucus nigra L. (fruit endocarp)	Elderberry	-	1	-	-	-
Charcoal						
Alnus glutinosa (L.) Gaertn	Alder	1	-	-	-	-

Contents of the upper fill of corn dryer F248, L8

Sample		**44**
Sample volume (L.)		**10**
Density		**2.4**
Charred Grains		
Avena sp.	Oat	3
Hordeum sp.	Barley (poorly preserved)	3
Secale/Triticum sp.	Rye/Wheat	1
Triticum spelta L.	Spelt	7
Triticum sp.	Wheat (poorly preserved)	1
Triticum sp. (fragments)	Wheat (poorly preserved)	1
Triticum aestivum/durum/turgidum L.	Free-threshing type Wheat	4
Indeterminate grain tissue fragments		+
Charred Seeds		
Weeds of cultivated and waste ground		
Rumex acetosa/crispus/obtusifolius	Common/Curled/Broad-leaved dock	1
Grassland Plants		
Lolium/Bromus sp. (seed)	Rye-grass/Brome	2
Charcoal		
Quercus sp.	Oak	1

Contents of the upper fill of corn dryer F249

Sample		**37**	**38**	**39**
Sample volume (L.)		**10**	**10**	**10**
Density		**6**	**1.7**	**2.9**
Charred Grains				
Avena sp.	Oat	3	2	9
Avena sp. (fragments)	Oat	-	+	-
Triticum spelta L.	Spelt	19	-	6
Triticum sp.	Wheat (poorly preserved)	7	4	5
Triticum sp. (fragments)	Wheat (poorly preserved)	-	1	-
Triticum aestivum/durum/turgidum L.	Free-threshing type Wheat	6	3	7
Indeterminate grains		5	-	-
Indeterminate grain tissue fragments		++	-	++
Charred Chaff				
Triticum spelta L. (glumes attached to glume bases)	Spelt	17	4	2
Triticum spelta L. (spikelet base)	Spelt	1	1	-
Poaceae (stem fragments)		1	-	-
Charred Seeds				
Weeds of winter cereals				
Poaceae fragments		-	+	-
Uncharred/Dried waterlogged seed				
Carduus/Cirsium sp. (fruit, pappus removed)	Thistles	1	-	-
Sambucus nigra L. (fruit endocarp)	Elderberry	-	1	-
Chenopodium album L. (seed)	Fat hen	-	1	-

Contents of corn dryer F278

Feature		**F278**	**F278**	**F278**	**F278**	**F278**	**F278**	**F278**	**F278**
Layer		**-**	**L6**	**L7**	**L9**	**L10**	**L6**	**L12**	**L11**
Sample		**40**	**41**	**42**	**45**	**46**	**47**	**49**	**50**
Description		**-**	**-**	**-**	**lower fill**	**mid fill**	**mid fill**	**lower fill**	**-**
Sample volume (L.)		**10**	**10**	**10**	**10**	**10**	**10**	**10**	**10**
Density		**1.9**	**1.1**	**12.8**	**10**	**1.3**	**2.8**	**34.3**	**0.2**
Charred Grains									
Avena sp.	Oat	2	-	6	8	3	-	34	1
Avena sp. (fragments)	Oat	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
Avena sativa L. (grain in floret)	Oat	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Hordeum sp.	Barley (poorly preserved)	1	-	-	6	-	-	9	-
Hordeum vulgare L. (twisted grain)	Hulled Barley	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Hordeum vulgare L. (straight grain)	Hulled Barley	1	-	-	2	-	-	15	-
Secale cereale L.	Rye	1	-	-	-	-	1	6	-
Triticum spelta L.	Spelt	6	1	11	13	3	8	19	1
Triticum spelta L. (grain with sprout groove)	Spelt	-	-	-	8	-	1	2	-
Triticum spelta L. (grain with in spikelet base)	Spelt	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Triticum sp.	Wheat (poorly preserved)	3	1	2	11	3	-	48	-
Triticum sp. (fragments)	Wheat (poorly preserved)	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Triticum aestivum/durum/turgidum L.	Free-threshing type Wheat	2	-	2	12	-	-	22	-
Indeterminate grains		-	-	-	1	-	-	14	-
Indeterminate grain tissue fragments		+	-	+	+	+	-	-	+
Charred Chaff									
Avena sp. (awns)	Oat	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-
Hordeum sp. (rachis)	Oat	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Triticum spelta L. (glumes attached to glume bases)	Spelt	1	-	-	-	3	13	87	-
Triticum sp. (spikelet base)	Wheat (poorly preserved)	1	-	-	-	-	-	11	-
Triticum spelta L. (glumes)	Spelt	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
Triticum spelta L. (spikelet base)	Spelt	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
Detached coleoptiles		-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Charred Seeds									
Weeds of cultivated and waste ground									
Lathyrus/Vicia/Pisum sp. (seed)	Vetchling/Vetch/Pea	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-
Lathyrus/Vicia/Pisum sp. (cotyledon)	Vetchling/Vetch/Pea	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Polygonum aviculare L. (fruit)	Knotgrass	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Rumex acetosa/crispus/obtusifolius (fruit without perianth)	Common/Curled/Broad-leaved dock	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Grassland Plants									
Lolium/Bromus sp. (seed)	Rye-grass/Brome	1	-	6	5	-	1	18	-

Grasslands on soils of moderate to high nutrient availability									
Plantago sp. (seed)	Plantain	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Weeds of winter cereals									
Fallopia convolvulus (L.) Á.Löve (fruit)	Black bindweed	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Charred Miscellaneous									
Prunus spinosa L. (thorn)	Sloe/blackthorn	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Uncharred/Dried waterlogged seed									
Solanum nigrum L. (seed)	Black nightshade	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Sambucus nigra L. (fruit endocarp)	Elderberry	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Galium verum/mollugo (fruit)	Bedstraw	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-
Atriplex sp. (seed)	Orache	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Charcoal									
Prunus sp.	Cherry/Plum	-	7	92	24	-	1	19	-
Prunus sp. (twig fragments)	Cherry/Plum	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-
Quercus sp.	Oak	-	-	-	8	-	-	6	-

(Key to estimated abundances: + = 1 – 10; ++ = 11 – 50; +++ = 51-150; ++++ = 151-250; +++++ = >250)

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Director: Professor F M Stuart Tel: +44 (0)1355 223332 Fax: +44 (0)1355 229898 www.glasgow.ac.uk/suerc

RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

13 March 2020

Laboratory Code	SUERC-92651 (GU55290)
Submitter	Laura Pooley Colchester Archaeological Trust Roman Circus House Roman Circus Walk Colchester Essex CO2 7GZ
Site Reference	HWLR19 (Low Road, Dovercourt)
Context Reference	F48 (137)
Material	Cremated human bone
$\delta^{13}C$ relative to VPDB	-21.6 ‰
Radiocarbon Age BP	3296 ± 21

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.

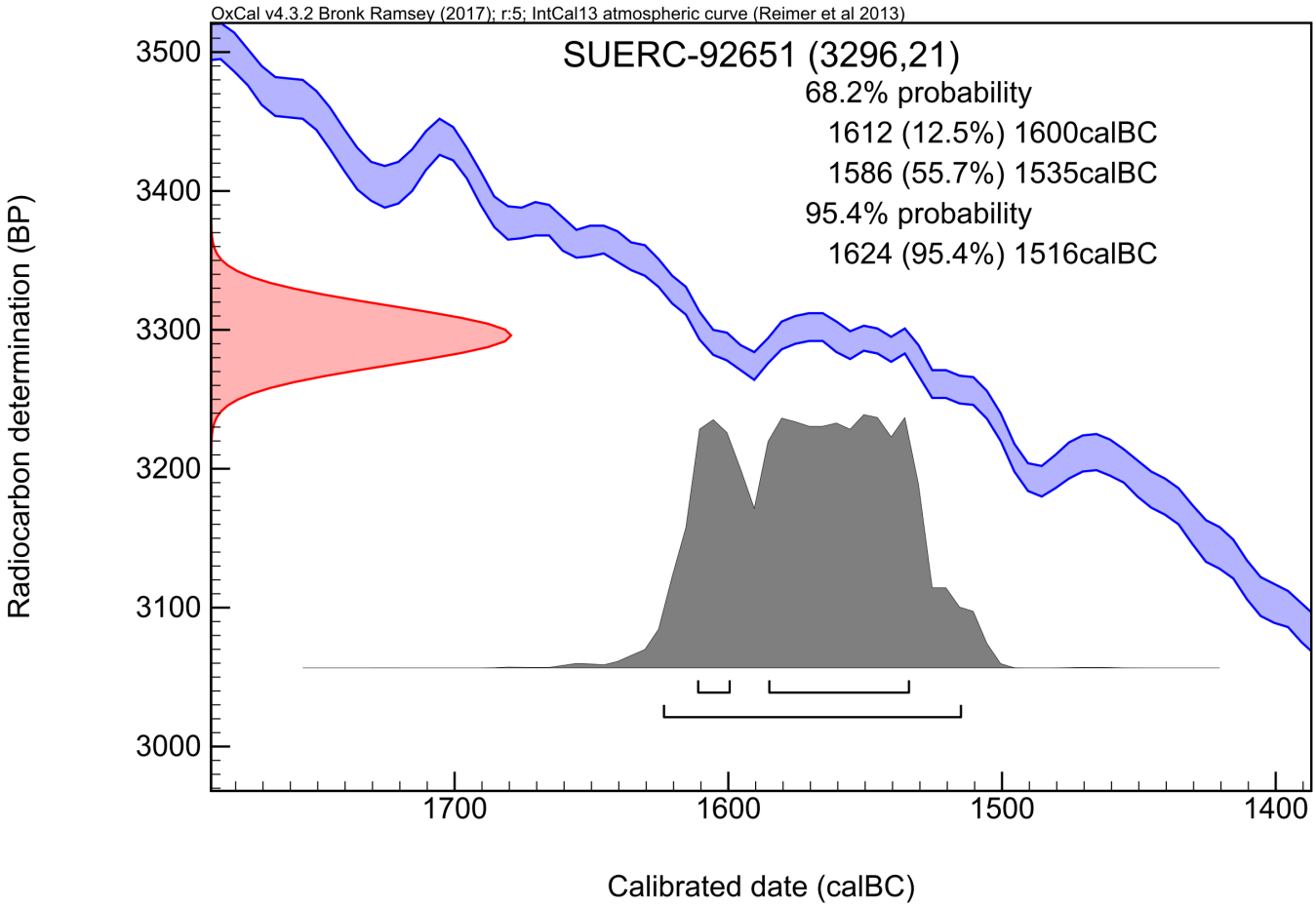
Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Laboratory and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. The laboratory GU coding should also be given in parentheses after the SUERC code.

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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RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

13 March 2020

Laboratory Code	SUERC-92652 (GU55291)
Submitter	Laura Pooley Colchester Archaeological Trust Roman Circus House Roman Circus Walk Colchester Essex CO2 7GZ
Site Reference	HWLR19 (Low Road, Dovercourt)
Context Reference	F186 (319)
Material	Cremated human bone
$\delta^{13}C$ relative to VPDB	-20.3 ‰
Radiocarbon Age BP	3106 ± 24

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.

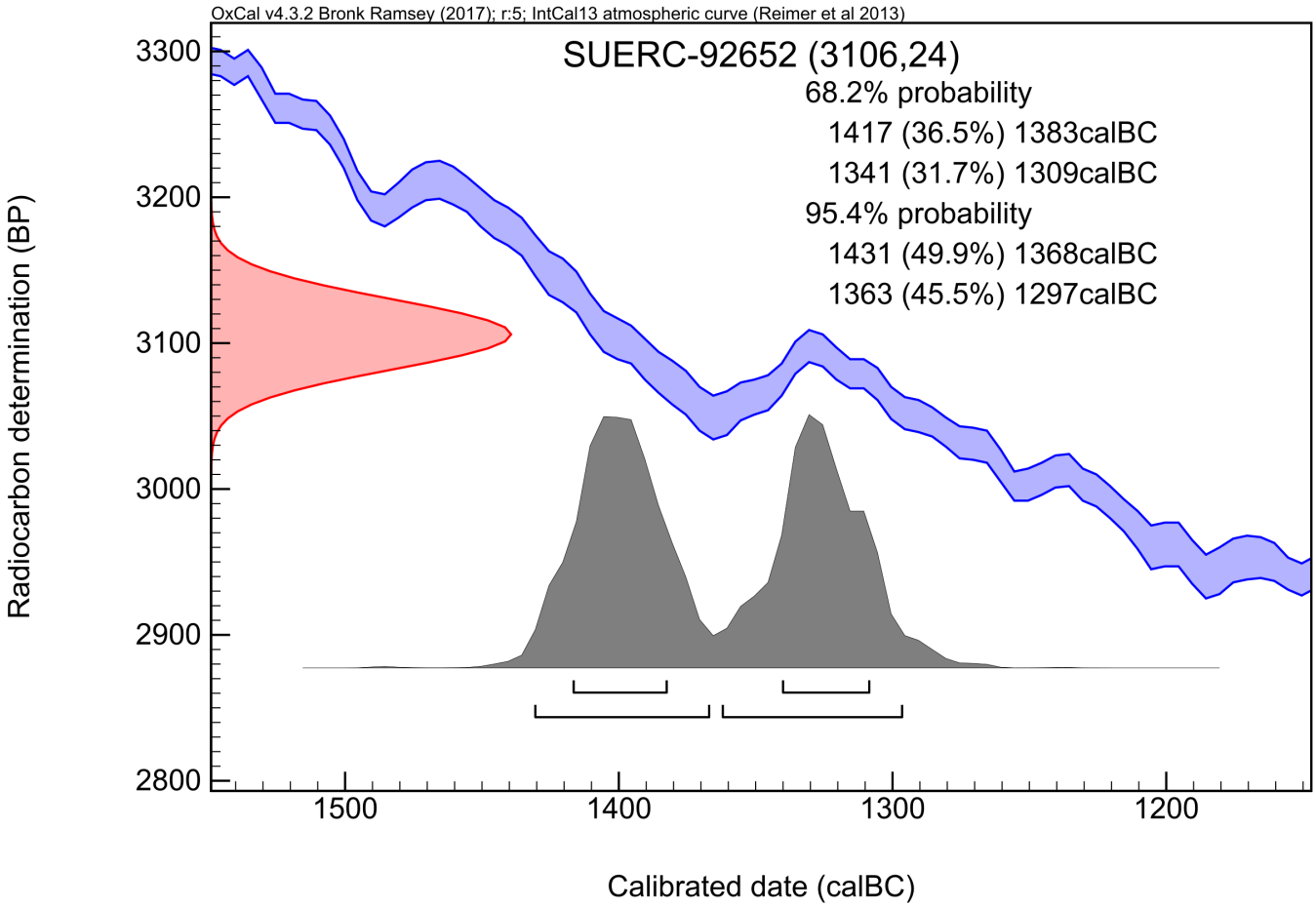
Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Laboratory and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. The laboratory GU coding should also be given in parentheses after the SUERC code.

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*

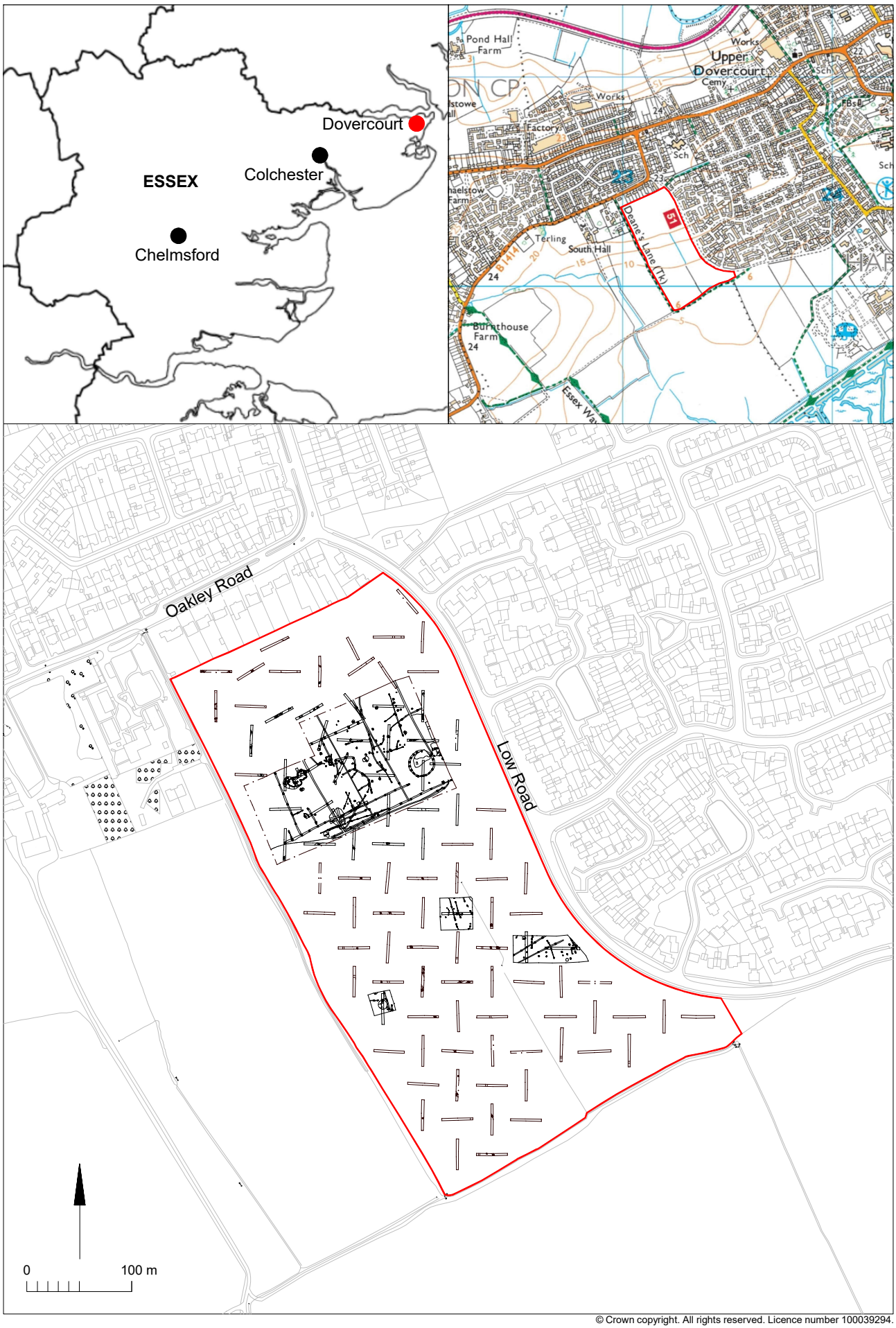


Fig 1 Site location showing location of evaluation trenches and excavation areas

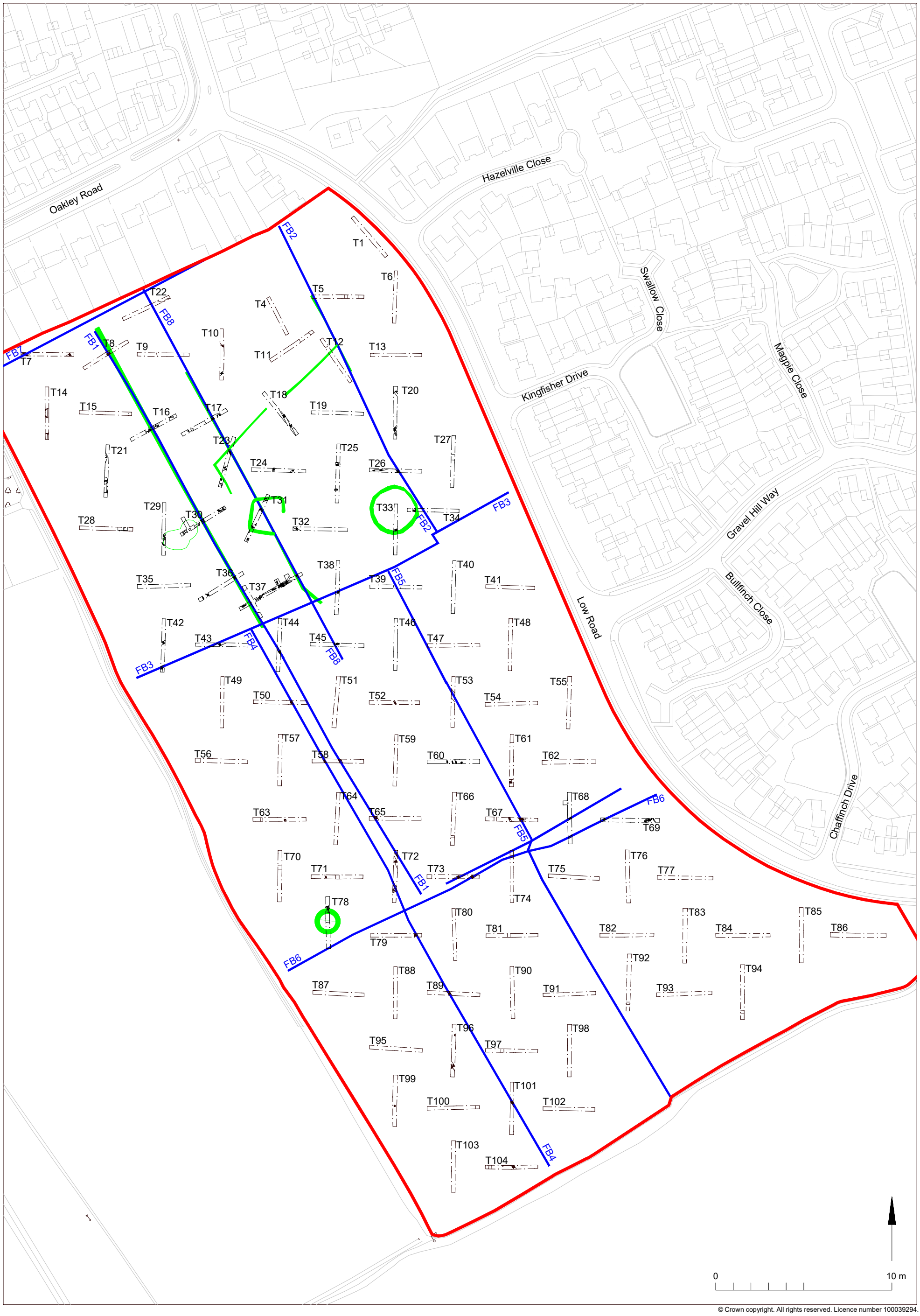


Fig 2 Results of the 2019 archaeological evaluation shown in relation to the cropmarks (in green) and the historic modern field boundary ditches (FB1-FB8) in blue

Fig 3 Area A phased results

Mid-excavation plan.

Post-excavation plan.

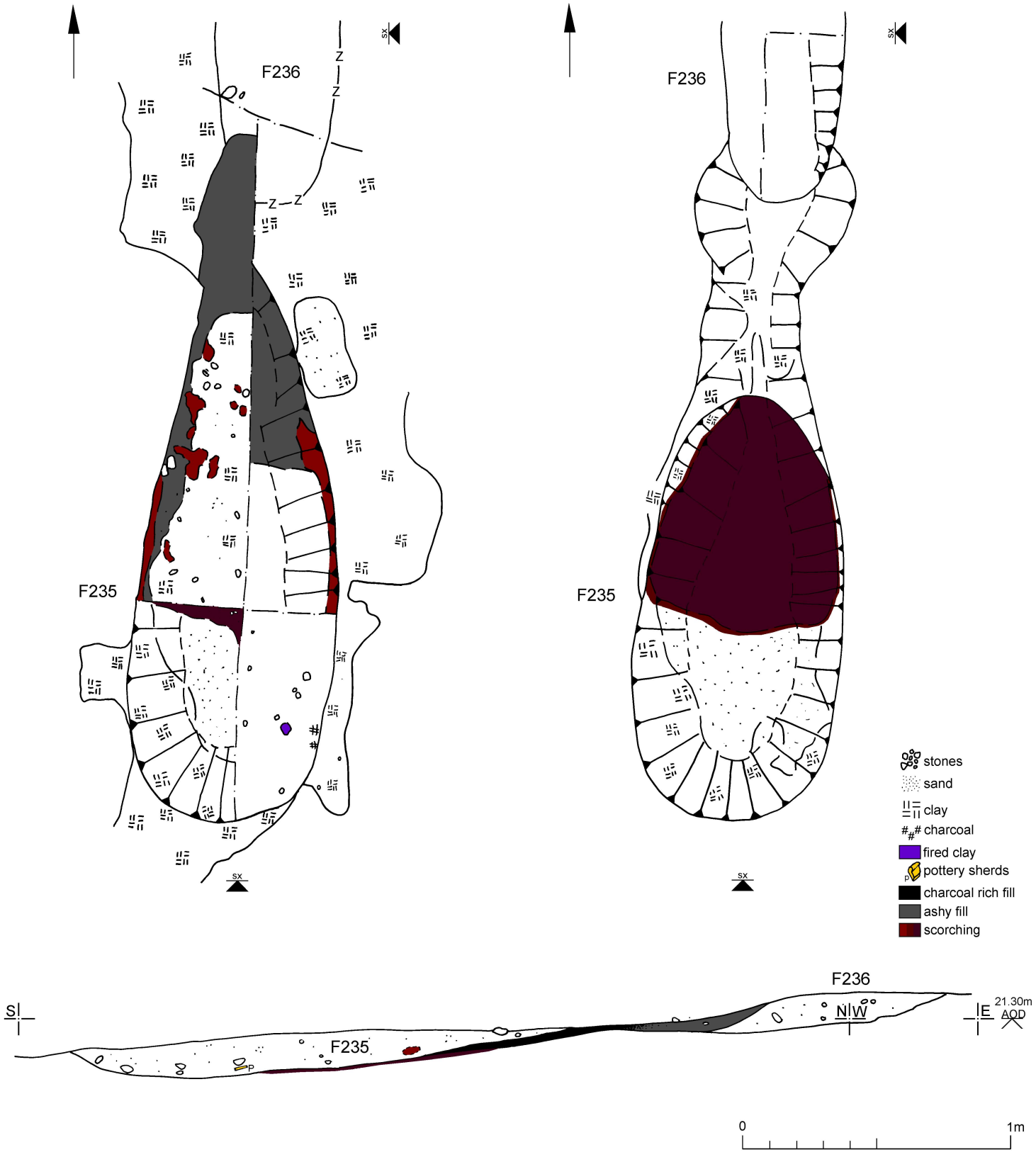


Fig 4 Corn dryer F235 plans and section.

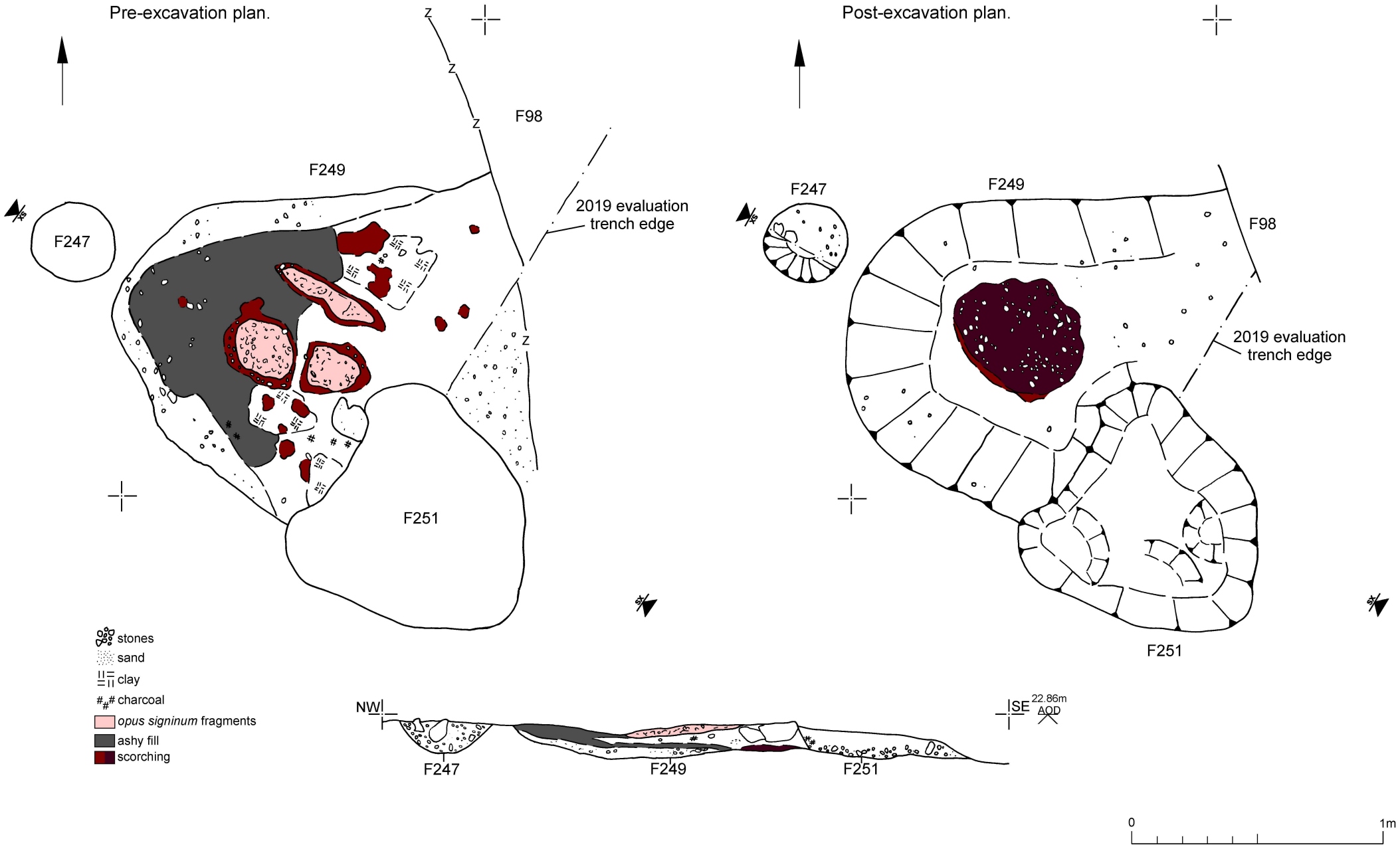


Fig 5 Corn dryer F249 plans and section, with posthole F247 and pit F251.

Pre-excavation plan.

Overlay 1.

Overlay 2.

Post-excavation plan.

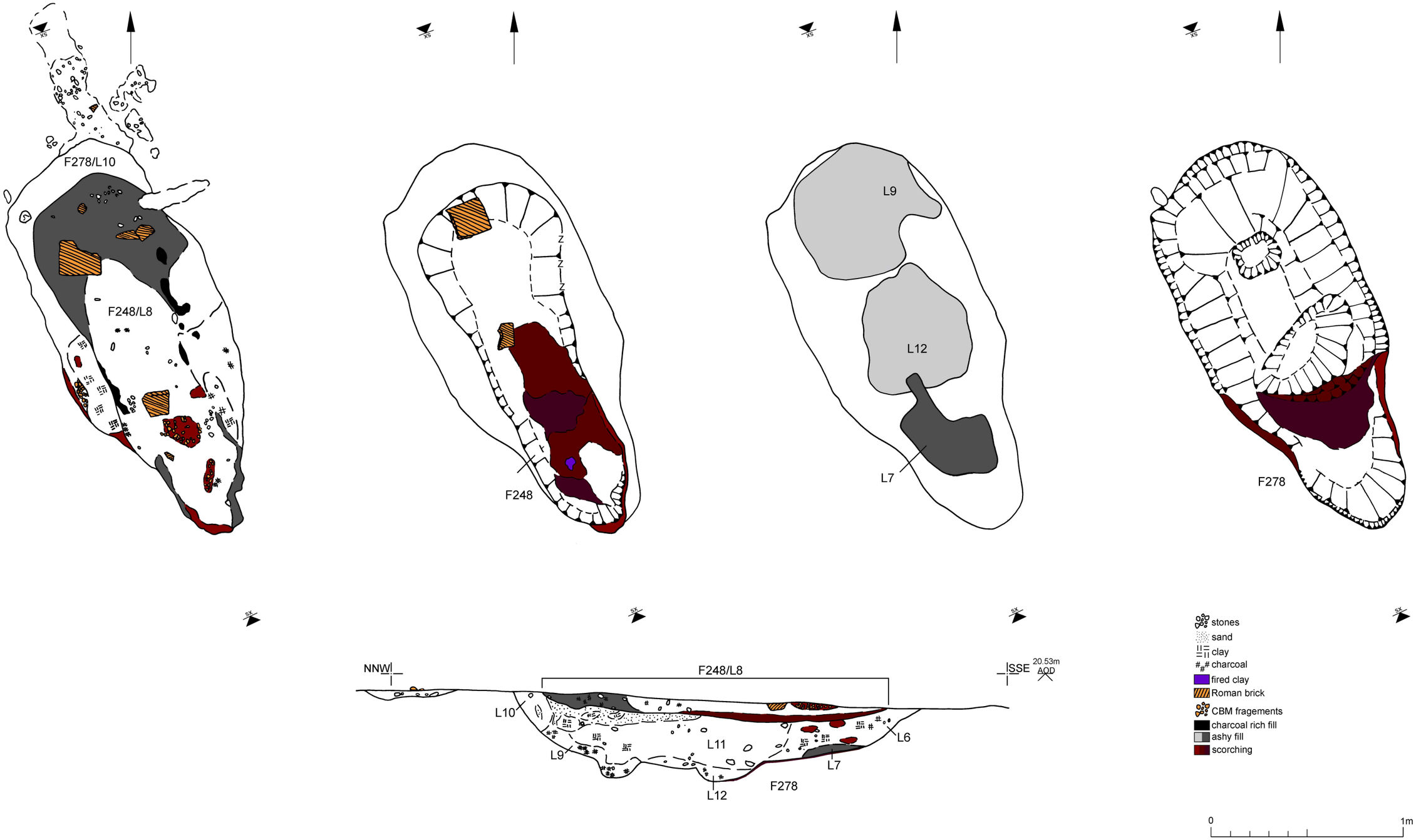


Fig 6 F248 and F278 plans and section.

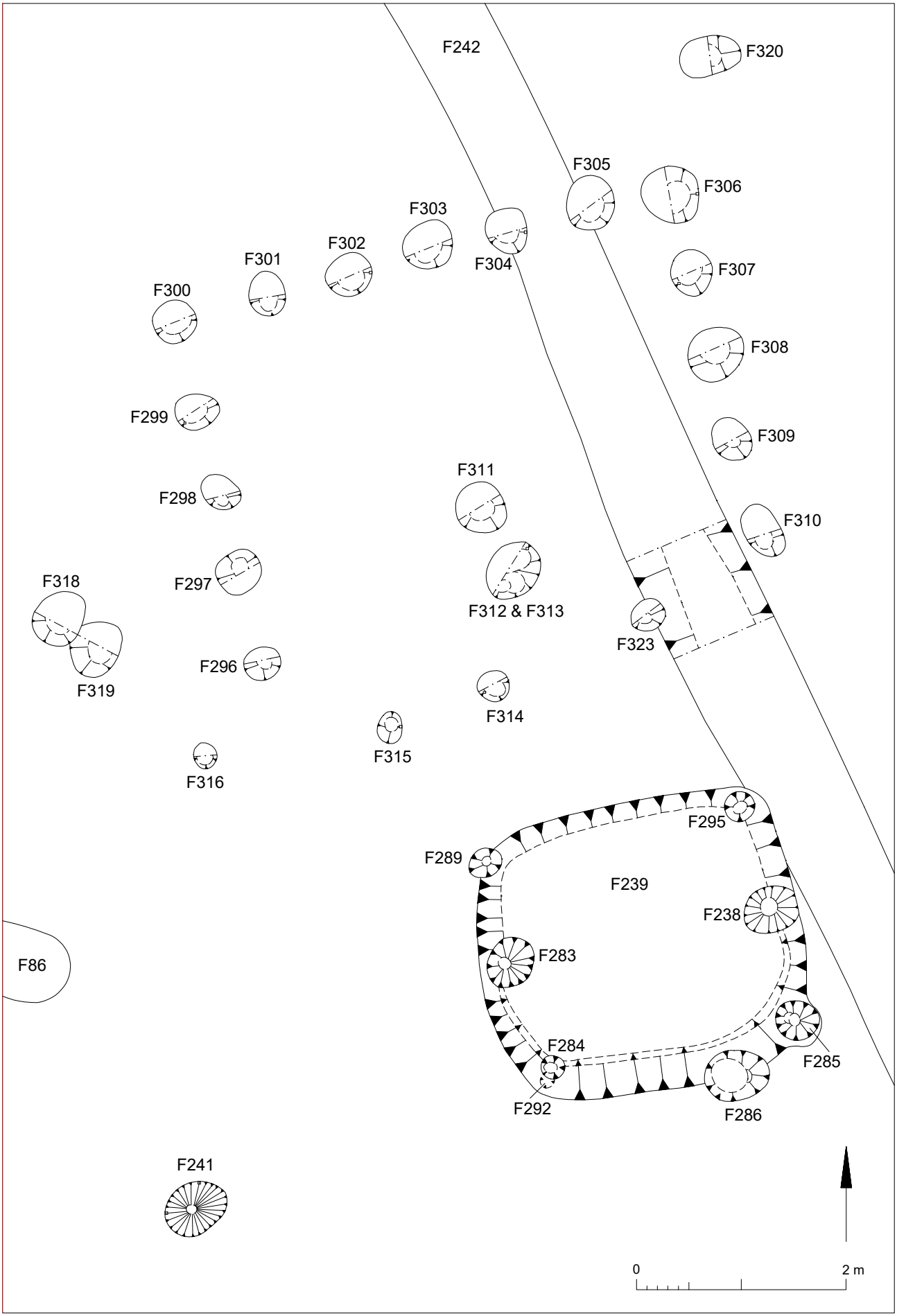


Fig 7 Anglo-Saxon sunken featured building and post-built structure

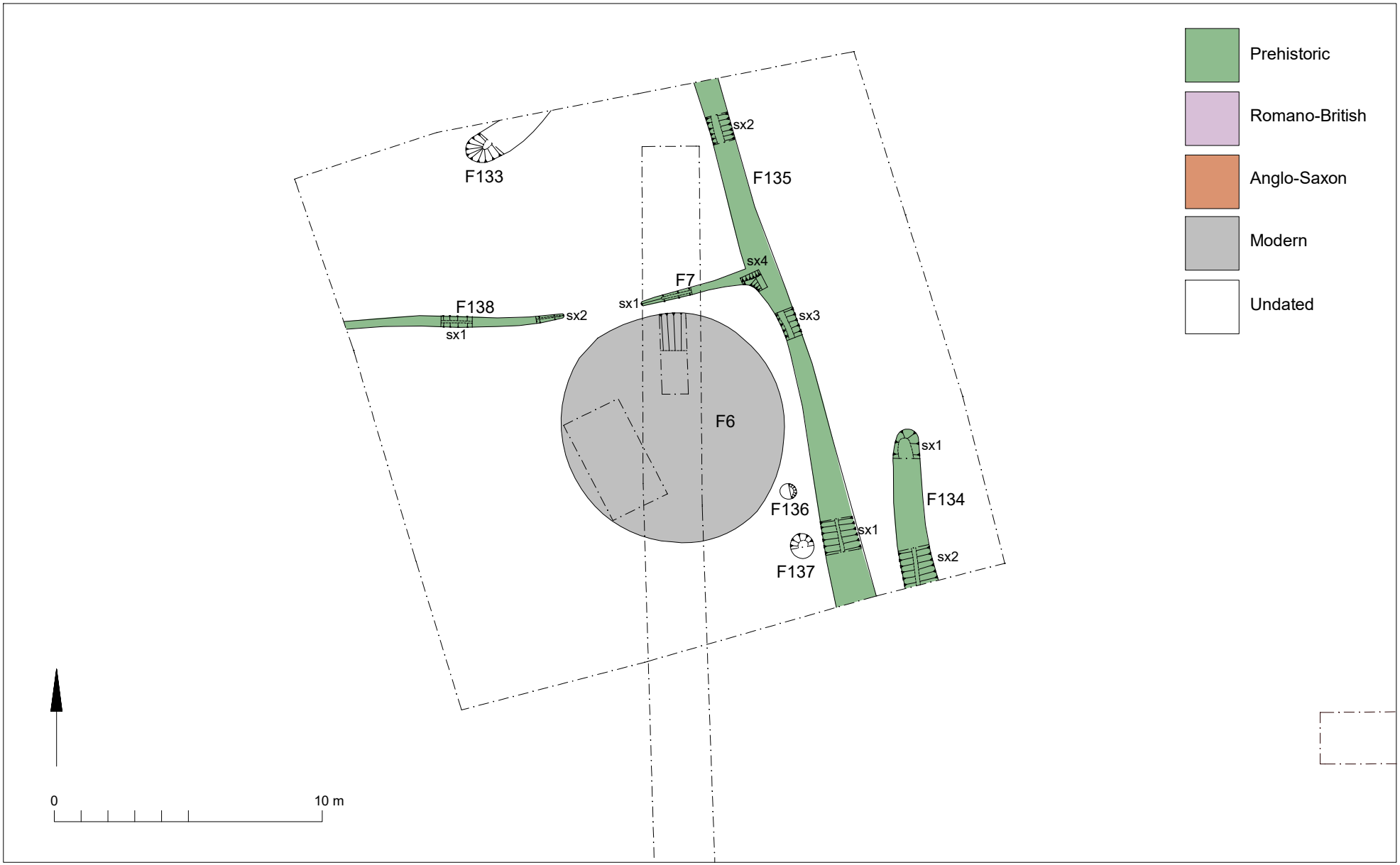


Fig 8 Area B phased results

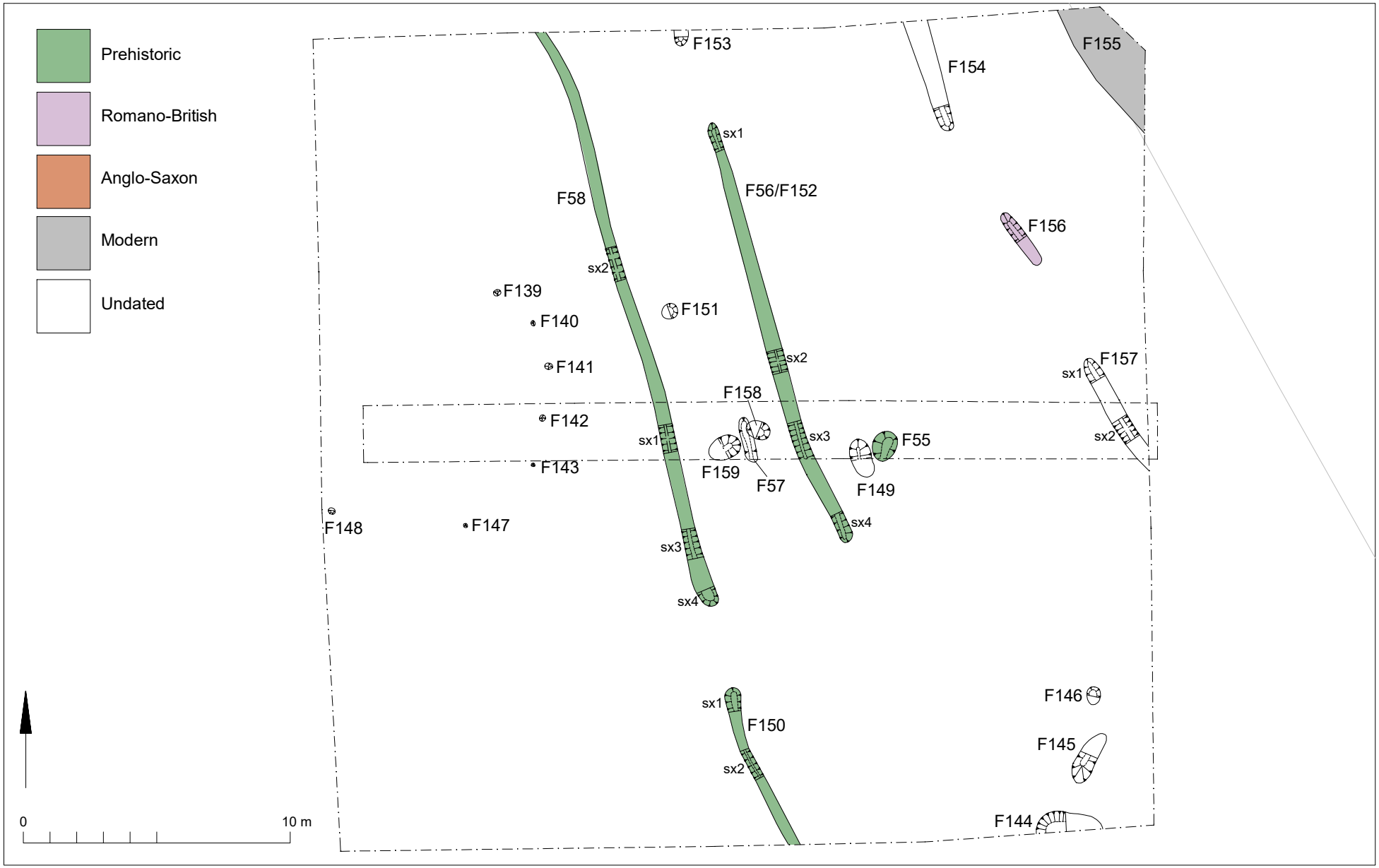


Fig 9 Area C phased results

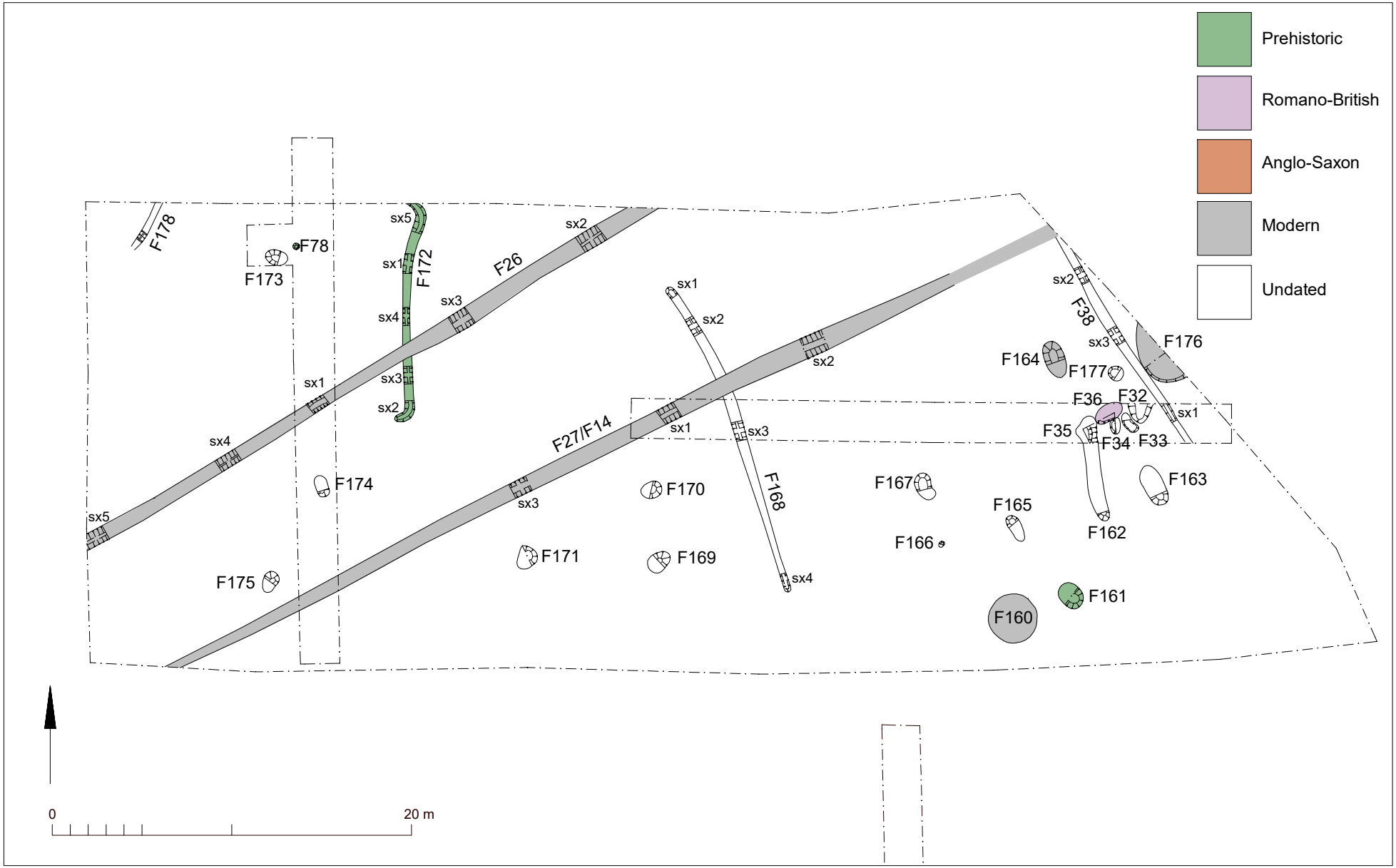


Fig 10 Area D phased results

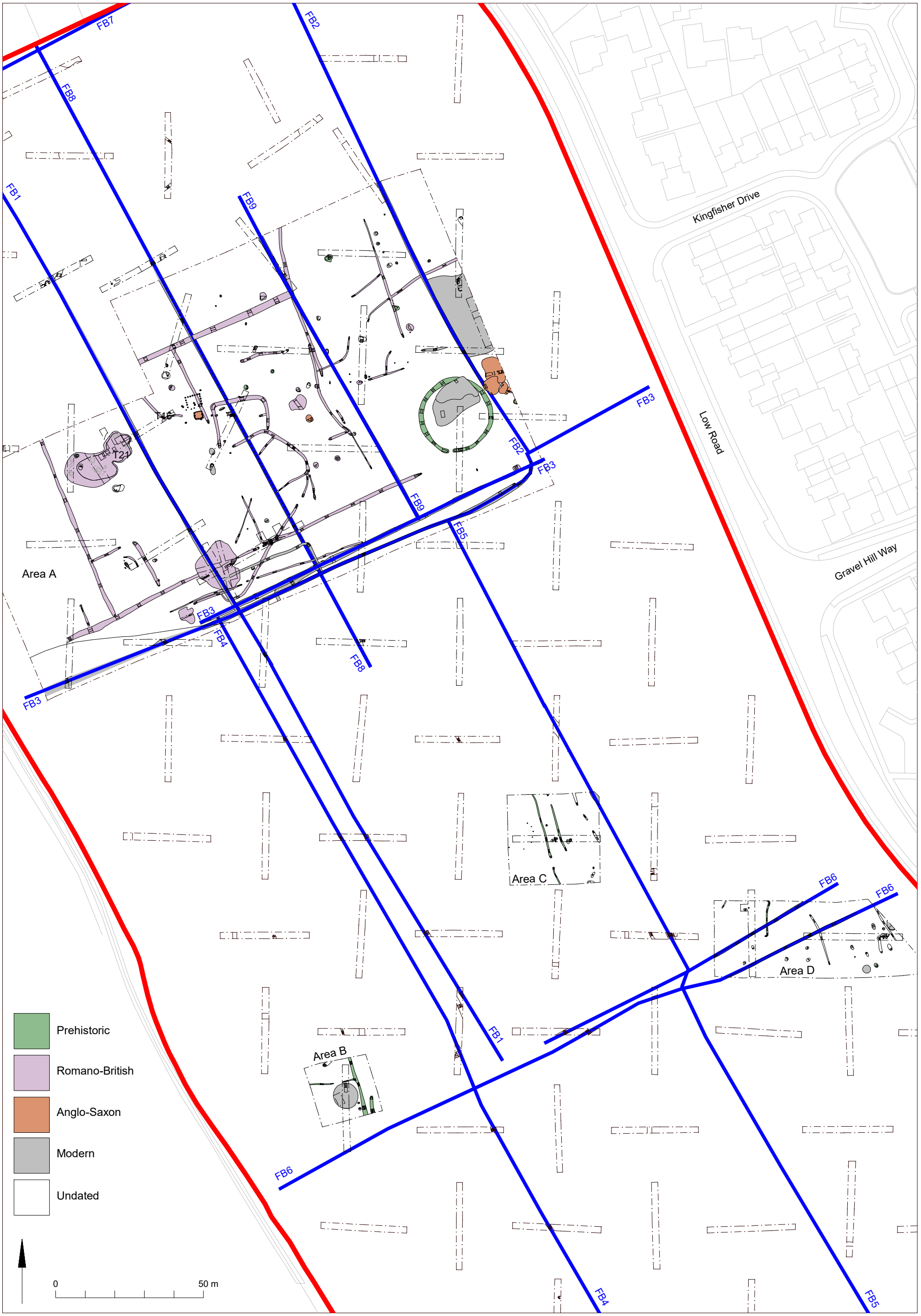


Fig 11 Areas A, B, C and D phased results with modern field boundaries shown in blue

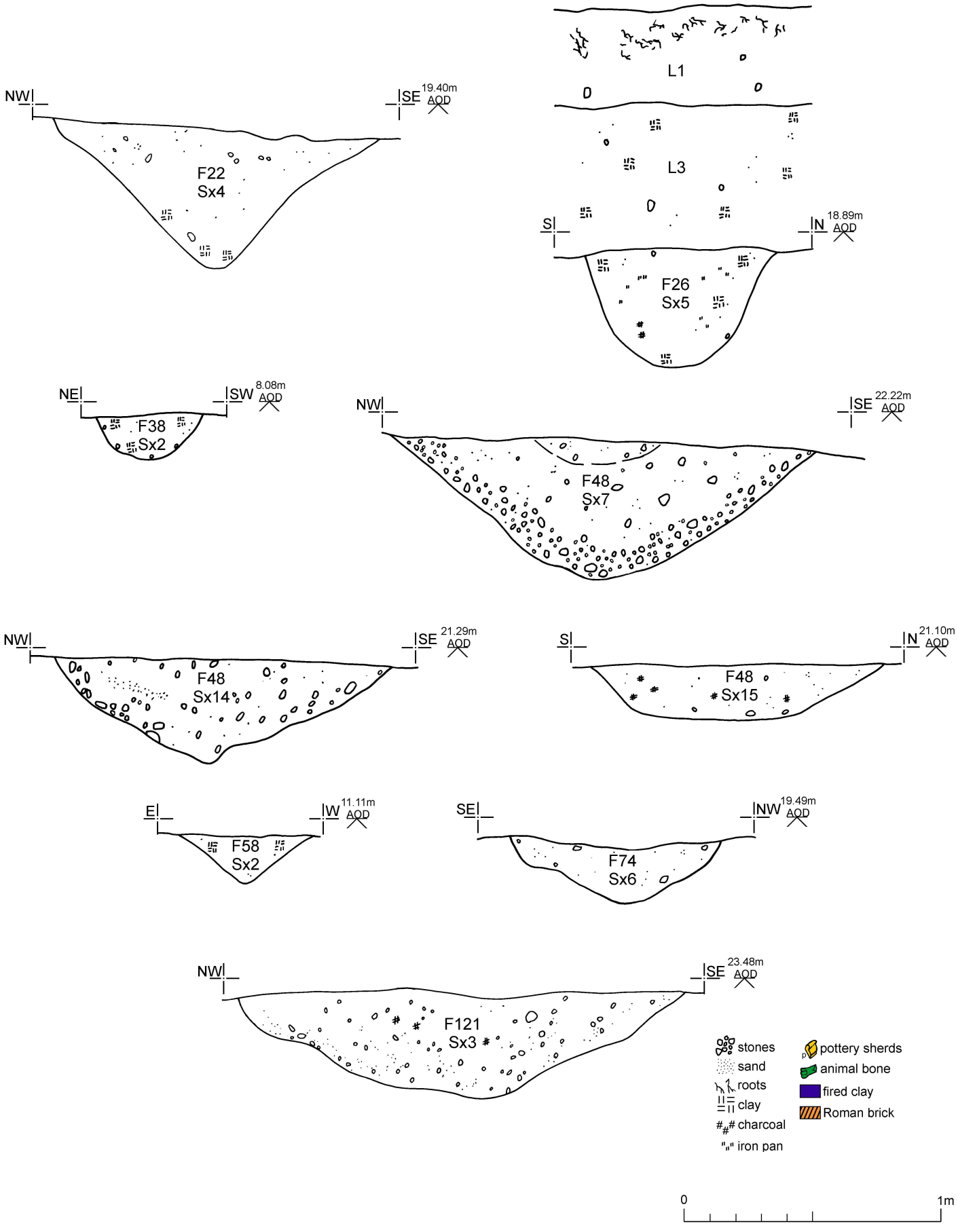


Fig 12 Feature sections.

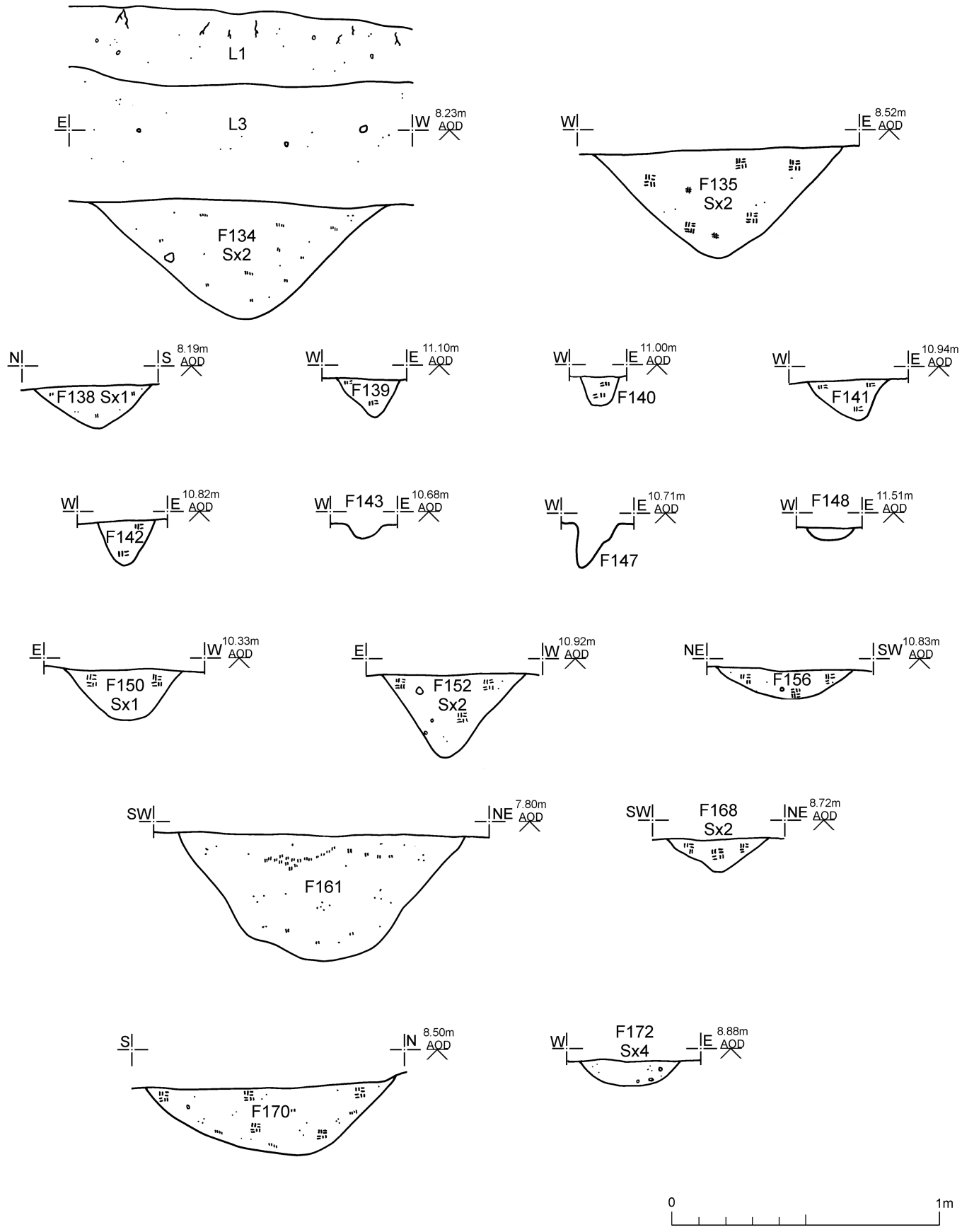


Fig 13 Feature sections.

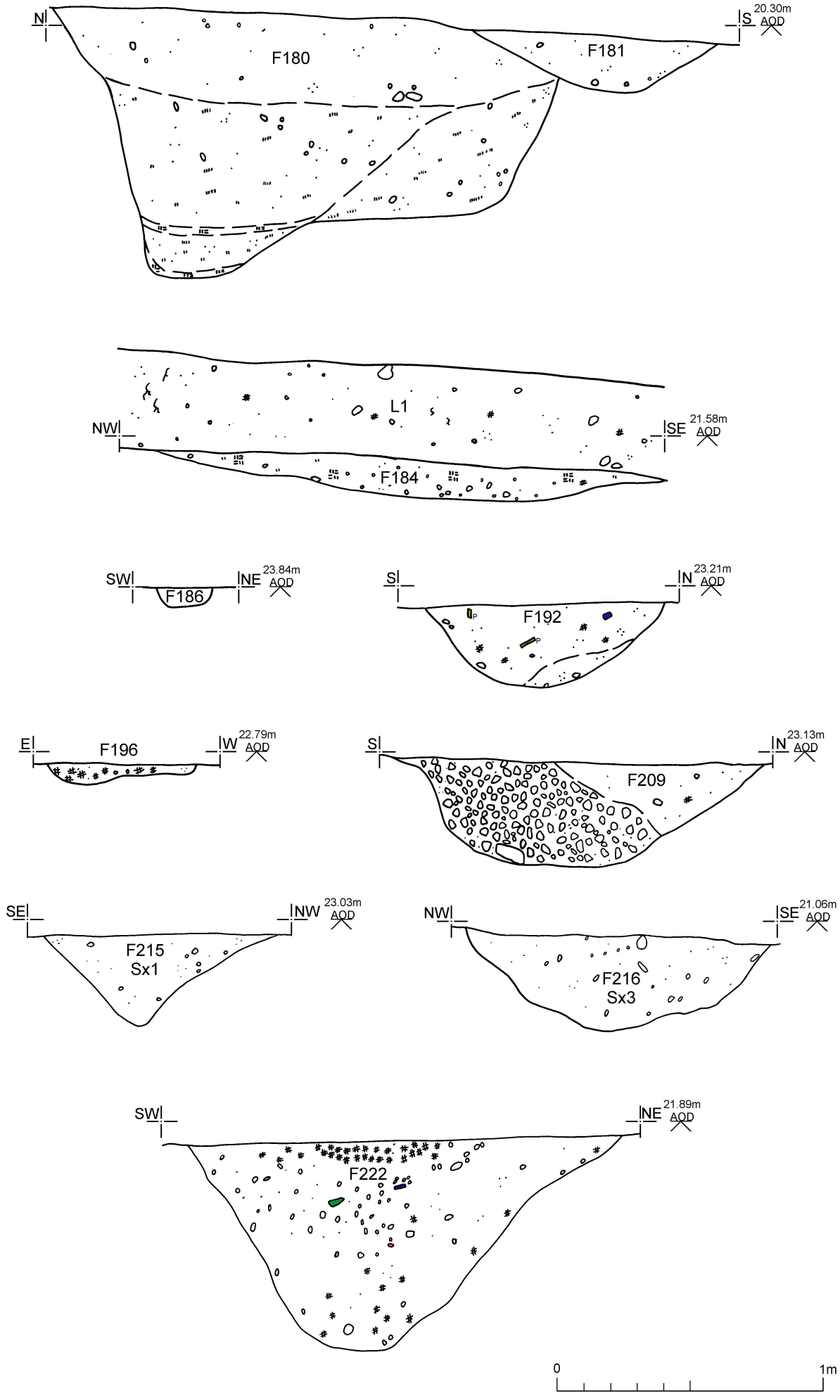


Fig 14 Feature sections.

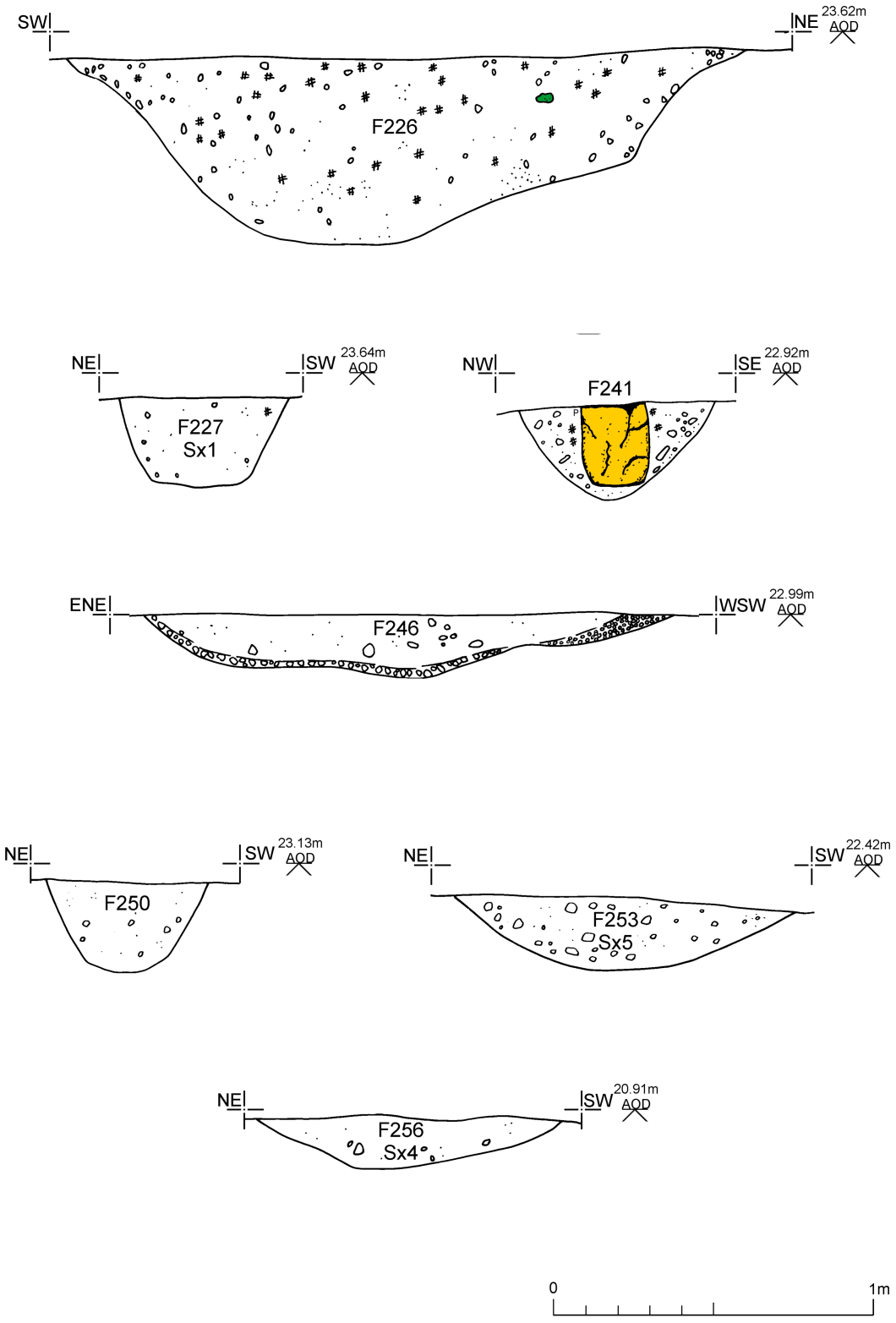


Fig 15 Feature sections.

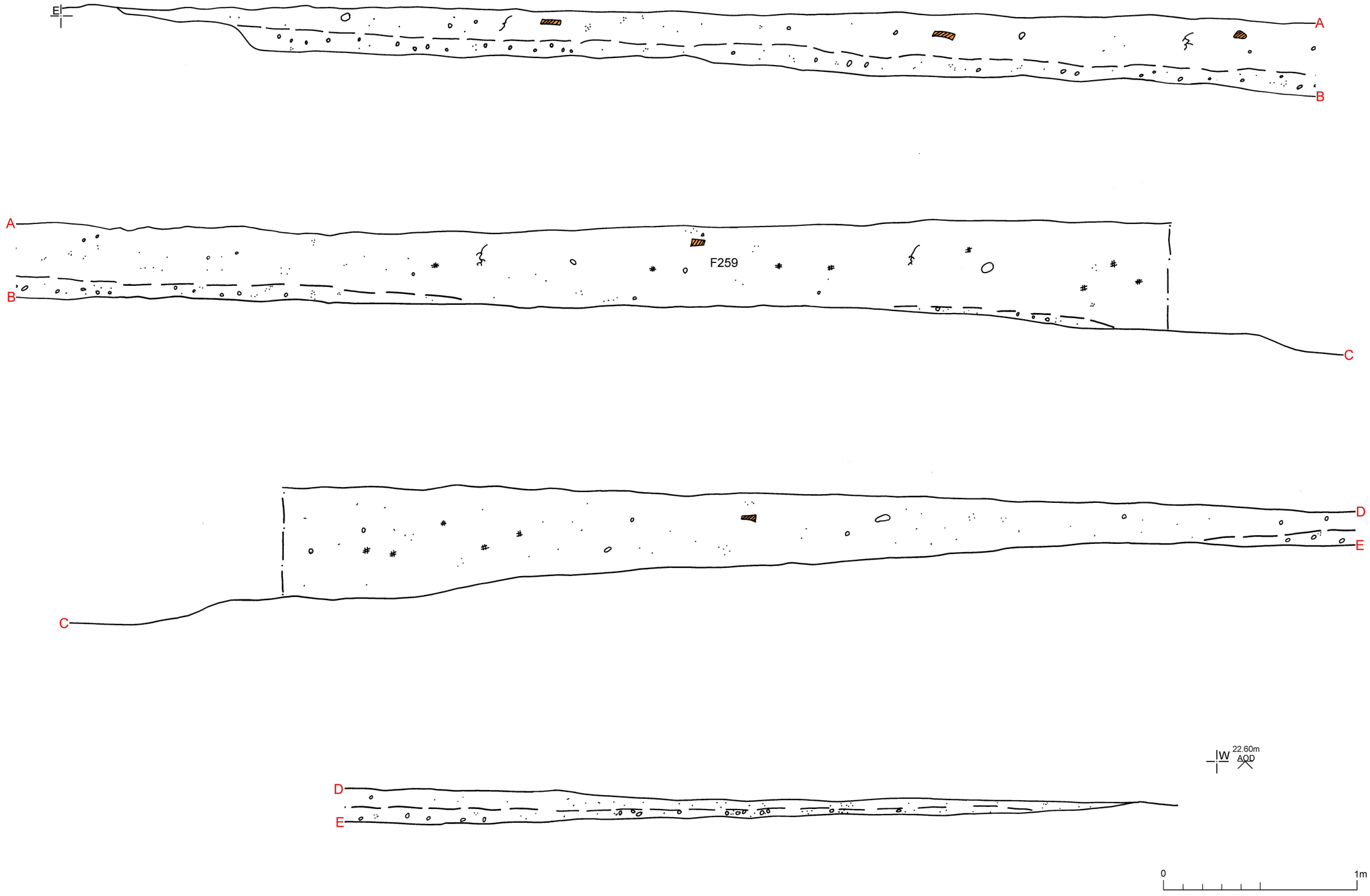


Fig 16 Feature sections.

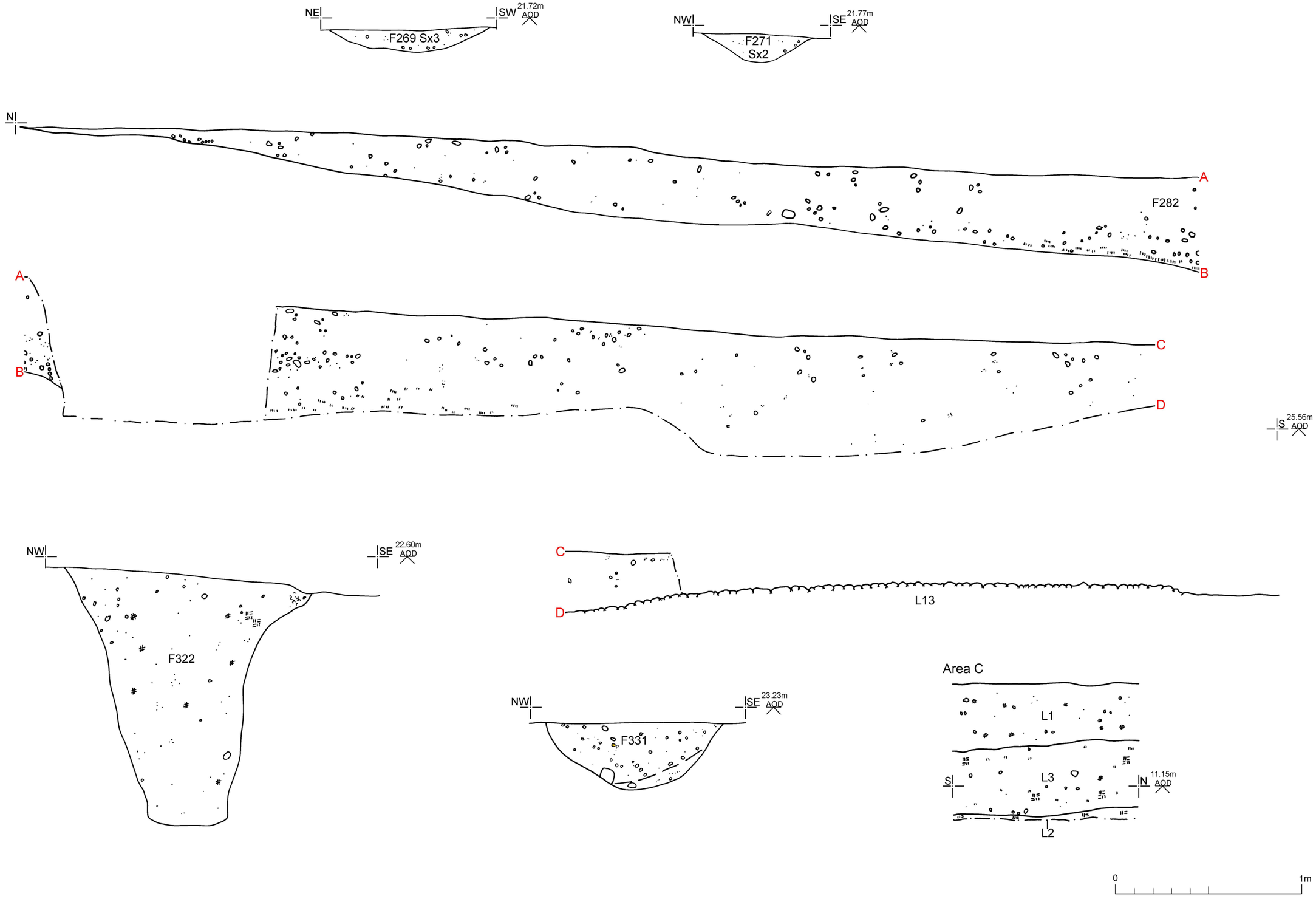


Fig 17 Feature and representative sections.

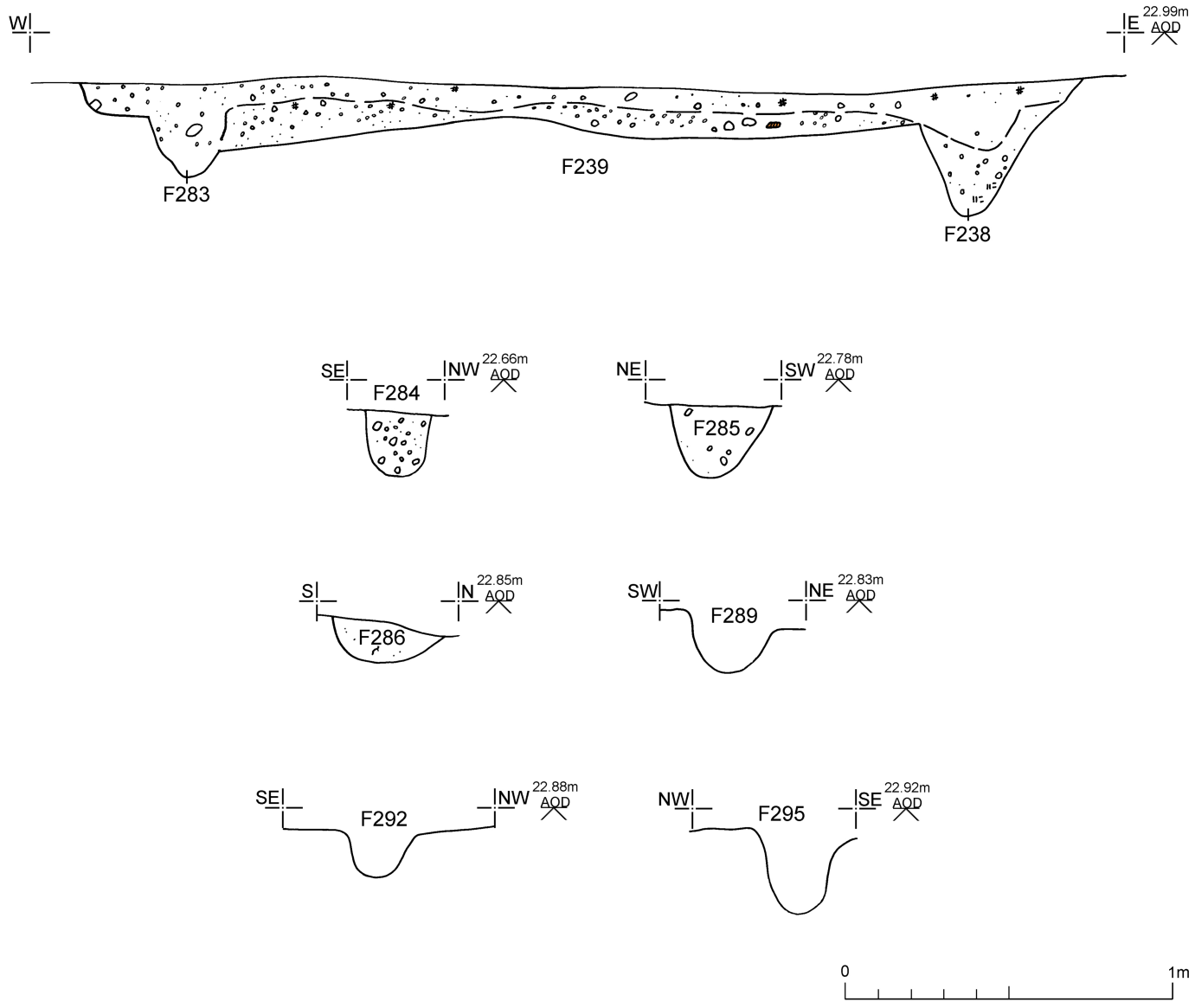


Fig 18 Sections through the Anglo-Saxon sunken feature building and associated postholes.

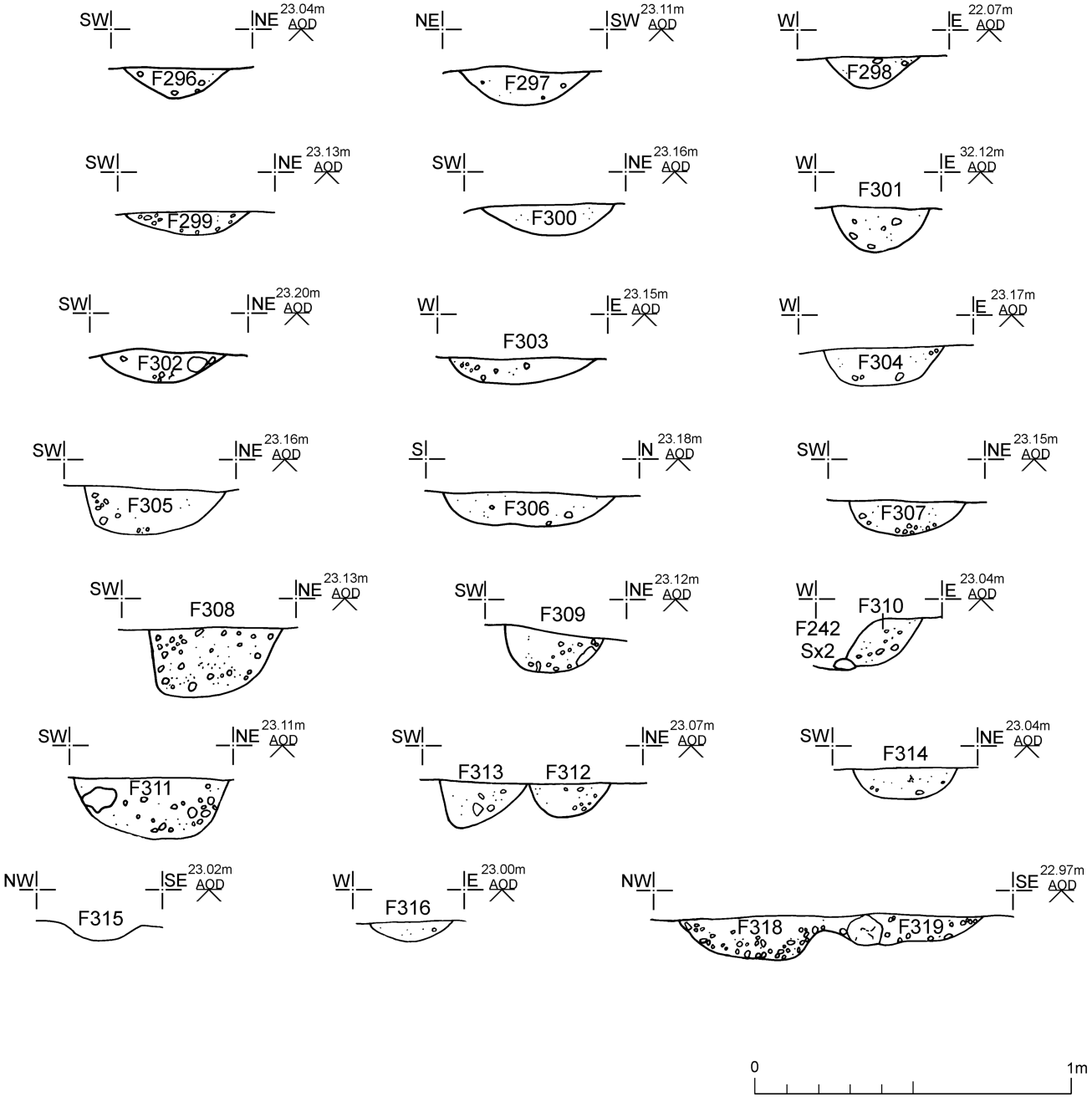


Fig 19 Sections through the postholes of the Anglo-Saxon post-built structure.

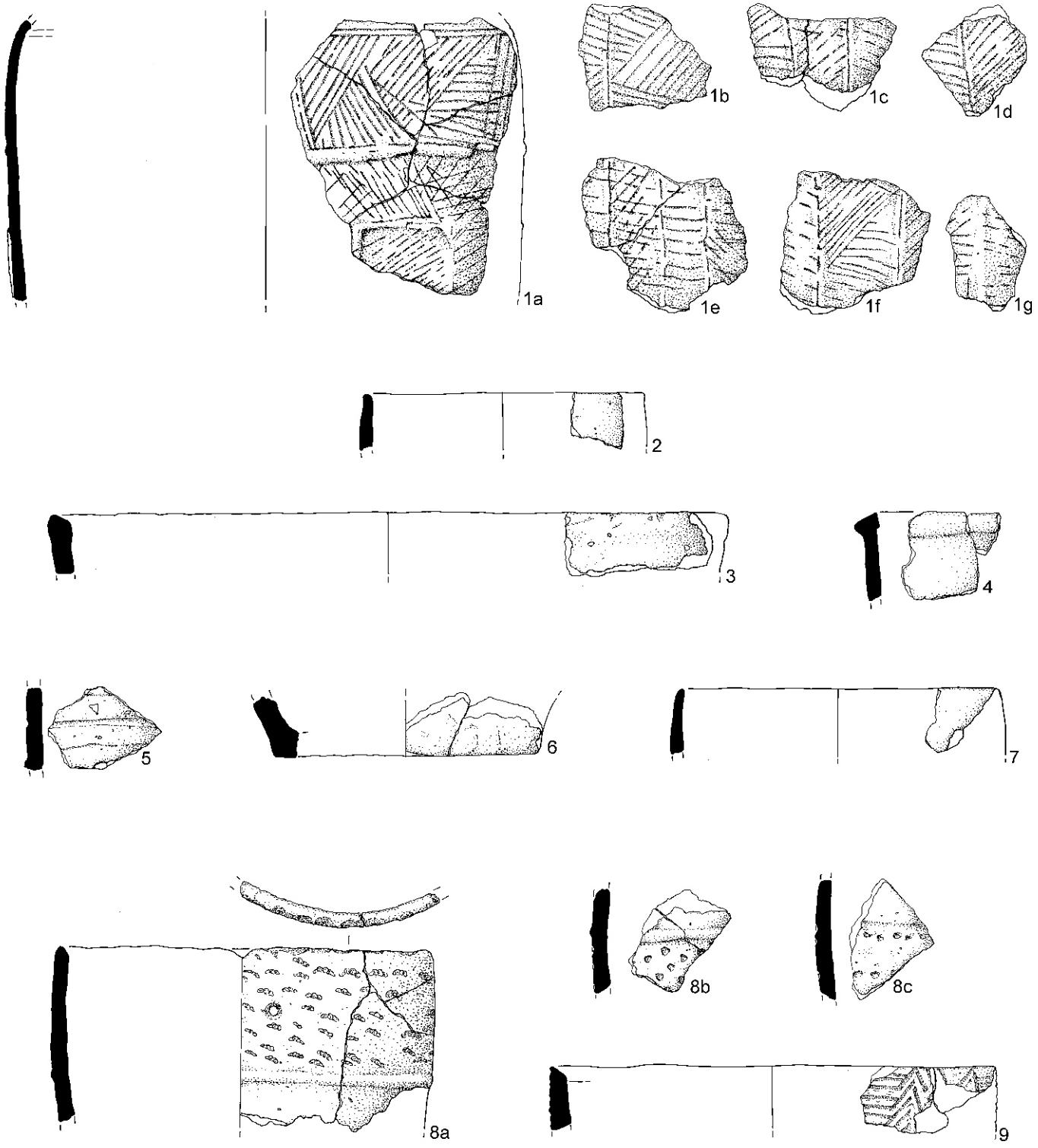


Fig 20 Prehistoric pottery: Neolithic from F209 (1), Bronze Age from F48 (2-7) and F331 (8-9).

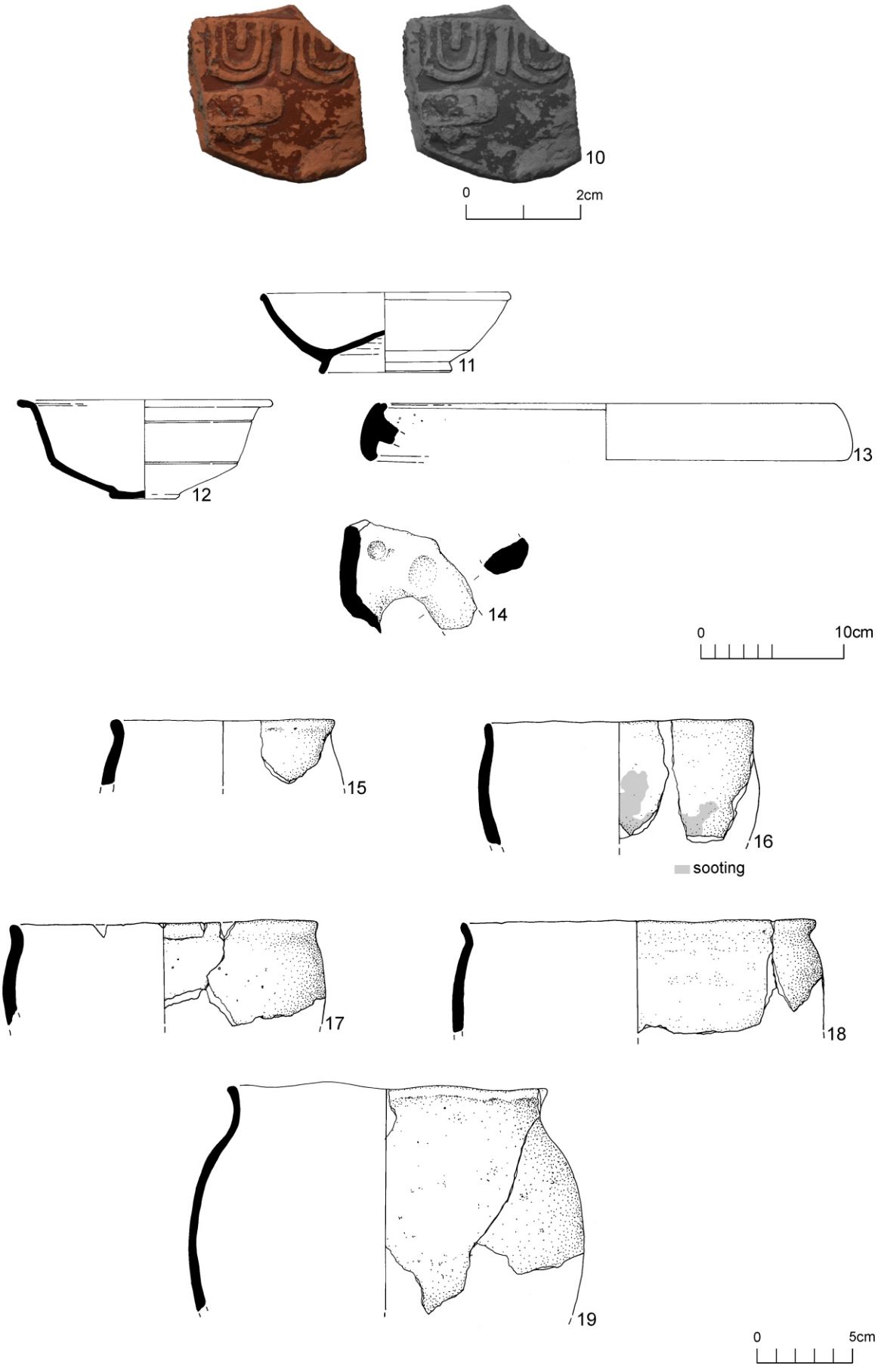


Fig 21 Roman pottery from F229 (10), F242 (11), F259 (12-13) and F261 (14). Anglo-Saxon pottery from F206 (15-16), F226 (17), F239 (18) and F322 (19).

Fig 22 Briquetage pedestal from F192.

Fig 23 Small finds.

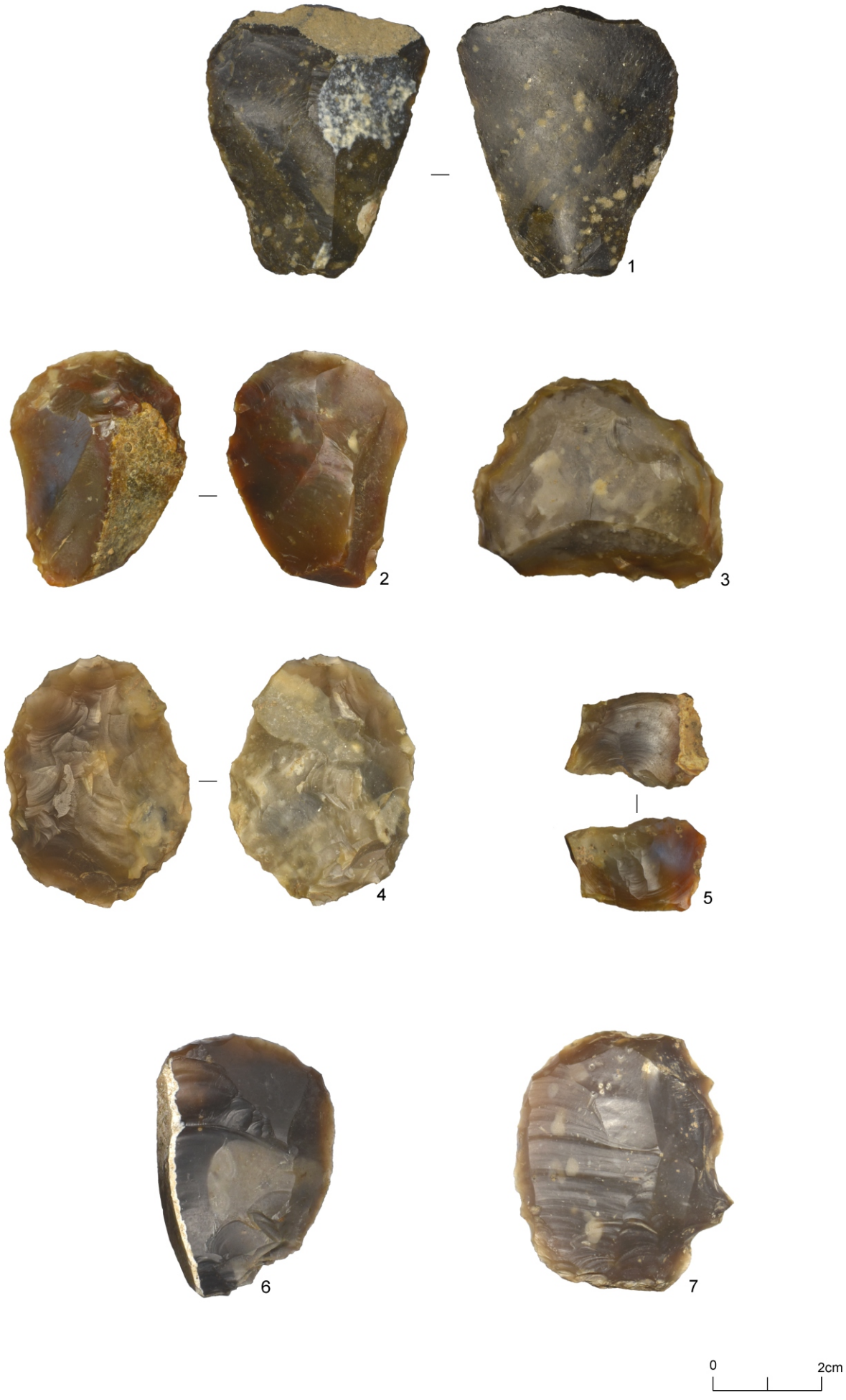


Fig 24 Worked flints from prehistoric features; side-and-end scraper (1) from ring-ditch F48, end scraper (2) and retouched flake (3) from F135, laurel leaf (4) from F138, end scraper (5) from F203 and two end scrapers (6-7) from F209.

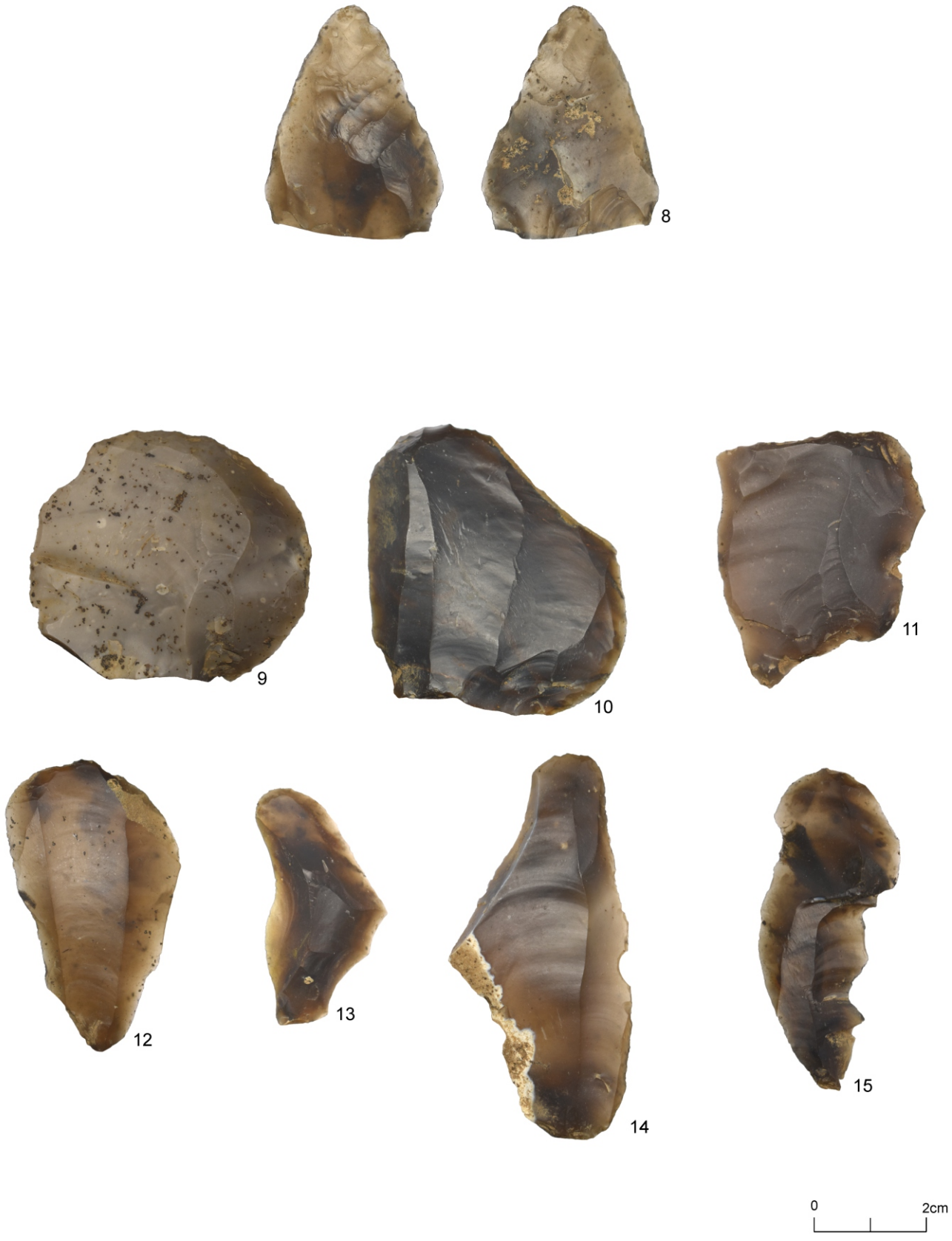


Fig 25 Worked flints; triangular arrowhead (8) from F211 and three examples of end scrapers on shorter or rounded flakes (9-11) and four examples of end scarpers on blades or long flakes (12-15) from F331.

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

OASIS ID: colchest3-361144

Project details

Project name	Archaeological excavation on land west of Low Road, Dovercourt, Essex, CO12 3TR.
Short description of the project	Archaeological excavation was carried out on land to the west of Low Road, Dovercourt, Essex in advance of the construction of a housing estate. Cropmarks included a ring-ditch, square enclosure and linear features and earlier archaeological evaluation uncovered prehistoric and Romano-British remains. Excavation revealed Mesolithic and Neolithic worked flint scattered through later-dated contexts, a Neolithic pit/tree-throw and Late Neolithic pit. Middle Bronze Age activity included a barrow with redeposited cremation burial, an unurned cremation and four pits containing fragments of urns that could be truncated burials. Most of the excavated features on the development site dated to the Romano-British period with a co-axial field system and large rectangular enclosure laid out on the high ground. There was no occupation evidence but there was evidence for cereal processing (corn dryers) and animal management. An Anglo-Saxon sunken featured building (Grubenhäuser) and rectangular post-built hall were also present along with nine modern field boundaries.
Project dates	Start: 01-08-2019 End: 30-09-2019
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	2019/07e - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	17/02168/OUT - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	HWLR19 - HER event no.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 4 - Character Undetermined
Monument type	PITS Neolithic
Monument type	RING-DITCH Middle Bronze Age
Monument type	CREMATION BURIAL Middle Bronze Age
Monument type	PITS Middle Bronze Age
Monument type	DITCHES Late Prehistoric
Monument type	PITS Late Prehistoric
Monument type	DITCHES Roman
Monument type	PITS Roman
Monument type	POSTHOLES Roman
Monument type	CORN DRYERS Roman
Monument type	WATERING HOLE Roman
Monument type	QUARRY PIT/WORKING HOLLOW Roman
Monument type	SUNKEN FEATURED BUILDING Early Medieval
Monument type	POST-BUILT STRUCTURE Early Medieval
Monument type	PITS Early Medieval
Monument type	DITCHES Modern
Monument type	PITS Modern
Significant Finds	WORKED FLINT Mesolithic
Significant Finds	WORKED FLINT Neolithic
Significant Finds	POTTERY Late Neolithic
Significant Finds	POTTERY Middle Bronze Age
Significant Finds	CREMATED HUMAN REMAINS Middle Bronze Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Significant Finds	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL Roman
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Roman
Significant Finds	COINS Roman
Significant Finds	MINIATURE AXE Roman
Significant Finds	MISCELLANEOUS METALWORK Roman
Significant Finds	MILLSTONE Roman
Significant Finds	QUERNSTONE Roman
Significant Finds	POTTERY Early Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Modern
Significant Finds	GLASS VESSELS Modern

Investigation type	"Part Excavation"
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	ESSEX TENDRING HARWICH land west of Low Road, Dovercourt
Postcode	CO12 3TR
Study area	14.1 Hectares
Site coordinates	TM 23250 30180 51.924728184289 1.247274455714 51 55 29 N 001 14 50 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 7.75m Max: 23.84m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Project brief originator	HEM Team Officer, ECC
Project design originator	Emma Holloway
Project director/manager	Chris Lister
Project supervisor	Nigel Rayner
Type of sponsor/funding body	Owner
Name of sponsor/funding body	NEEB Holdings Ltd

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Colchester Museum
Physical Archive ID	HWLR19
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Glass","Human Bones","Industrial","Metal","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	Colchester Museum
Digital Archive ID	HWLR19
Digital Contents	"other"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Colchester Museum
Paper Archive ID	HWLR19
Paper Contents	"other"
Paper Media available	"Miscellaneous Material","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
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