

Archaeological evaluation and excavation on land east of Heckfords, Heckfords Road, Great Bentley, Essex, CO7 8RS

February – May 2021



by Sarah Veasey

with contributions by Dr Matthew Loughton, Laura Pooley and Adam Wightman
figures by Chris Lister, Robin Mathieson and Sarah Veasey
Illustrations by Emma Holloway

fieldwork by Robin Mathieson Nigel Rayner and Sarah Veasey with Mark Baister, Ben
Holloway, Matthew Perou, Nik Pryke, Adam Ronn, Megan Seehra, Alexander Smith and
Bronagh Quinn

**commissioned by Stephen Williams
on behalf of Hills Group**

NGR: TM 11603 22283 (centre)
Planning ref.: 16/01999/OUT
CAT project ref.: Evaluation:21/01f
Excavation:21/03o
ECC code: GBEHR21
OASIS ref.: colchest3-413139



Colchester Archaeological Trust

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

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

CAT Report 1740
October 2021

Contents

1	Summary	1
2	Introduction	1
3	Archaeological background	1
4	Aims	2
5	Results	2
6	Finds	14
7	Environmental assessment	36
8	Discussion	40
9	Acknowledgements	41
10	References	41
11	Abbreviations and glossary	43
12	Contents of archive	43
13	Archive deposition	43
	Appendix 1 Context list	45
	Appendix 2 Pottery list	62
	Appendix 3 CBM list	80

Figures after p81

OASIS summary sheet

List of photographs, maps, tables and figures

Cover: working shot

Map 1	1880 OS map. F48 highlighted in green and F1/F40/F136 highlighted in red.	13
Map 2	1898 OS map. F48 highlighted in green.	13
Photograph 1	Evaluation site shot – view north-west	2
Photograph 2	F39 sx2 – view east	3
Photograph 3	F79 sx2, F89 sx2 and F30 sx2 – view west	4
Photograph 4	F32 sx6 – view north-east	5
Photograph 5	F82 sx – view south-west	6
Photograph 6	F64, F65, F66 and F67 – view north	6
Photograph 7	F85 and F86 sx – view north-west	7
Photograph 8	F22 – view south-west	8
Photograph 9	F27 sx3 – view south	8
Photograph 10	Overview of F88, F91, F92, F93/F215, F109, F110 and F213 – view north-east	9
Photograph 11	F121 sx7 – view north-east	10
Photograph 12	F3 sx1 – view north-west	11
Photograph 13	F113 sx2 – view north	11
Photograph 14	F186 – view south-east	12
Photograph 15	Pottery in F252 – view west	13
Table 1	Summary of the pottery and CBM.	14
Table 2	Quantities of pottery and CBM from specific contexts.	14
Table 3	Late Iron Age-Early Roman pottery fabrics recorded.	17
Table 4	Details on the Late Iron Age-Early Roman pottery.	17
Table 5	Late Iron Age-early Roman pottery quantification via vessel form.	18
Table 6	Quantities of Late Iron Age-Early Roman pottery from specific features and contexts.	19
Table 7	Details on the Late Iron Age-Early Roman pottery from ditch F37/F85.	22
Table 8	Late Iron Age-early Roman pottery quantification via vessel form from ditch F37/F85.	23
Table 9	Details on the Late Iron Age/early Roman pottery from ditch F121.	23

Table 10	Late Iron Age-Early Roman pottery quantification via vessel form for ditch F121.	24
Table 11	Details on the Late Iron Age/early Roman pottery from ditch F238.	25
Table 12	Late Iron Age-early Roman pottery quantification via vessel form for ditch F238.	25
Table 13	Post-Roman pottery fabrics recorded.	25
Table 14	Details on the post-Roman pottery.	25
Table 15	Building material by period and type.	26
Table 16	Quantities of CBM from specific features and contexts.	26
Table 17	Quantities of baked clay and daub from specific features and contexts.	27
Table 18	Approximate dates for the individual features and layers.	28
Table 19	Weights (in grams) of slag and related material recovered.	34
Table 20	Miscellaneous finds listed by find type and context.	35
Table 21	Environmental assessment results.	37
Fig 1	Site location.	
Fig 2	Evaluation trenching results.	
Fig 3	Detailed trench plans.	
Fig 4	Detailed trench plans.	
Fig 5	Excavation results.	
Fig 6	Excavation results.	
Fig 7	Proposed field boundaries and trackway.	
Fig 8	Nearby cropmarks (blue) in relation to the development site (red).	
Fig 9	Feature sections.	
Fig 10	Feature sections.	
Fig 11	Feature sections.	
Fig 12	Feature sections.	
Fig 13	Feature and representative sections.	
Fig 14	Late Iron Age-Roman pottery from F10 (1), F28 (2-3), F37 (3-8), F85 (9-10) and F91 Sx1 (11-12).	
Fig 15	Late Iron Age-Roman pottery from F121 Sx1 (13-16), F121 Sx3 (17-18), F121 Sx4 (19-25) and F201 (26).	
Fig 16	Late Iron Age-Roman pottery from F252 (27), F307 (28), F311 (29), F312 Sx2 (30) and F318 (31).	
Fig 17	Small finds.	
Fig 18	Small find and clay pipe.	

1 Summary

An archaeological evaluation and excavation was carried out on land east of Heckfords, Heckfords Road, Great Bentley, Essex, in advance of a residential development. There are several sites of cropmarks surrounding the development site, including ring-ditches, enclosures and other linear features.

The work included a 13 trench evaluation and an open area excavation, covering an area of 15,326 square meters. A total of 287 features were uncovered. The main phase of activity on the site was centred around the Late Iron Age to early Roman period, with a small amount of medieval/post-medieval activity. Evidence points to a thriving settlement that produced both textiles and metalwork in an agricultural landscape. A series of irregular field boundaries, possibly delineating seven fields, was identified indicating an area in constant use over a few hundred years. The vast majority of the finds recovered were pottery sherds, although a rare pyramidal loomweight was also discovered. This site is the first in the Great Bentley area that provides evidence for a thriving settlement in the Late Iron Age to early Roman period.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This is the report for an archaeological evaluation and excavation on land east of Heckfords Road, Great Bentley, Essex which was carried out between February and May 2021. The work was commissioned by Stephen Williams on behalf of Hills Group in advance of the construction of a residential development of 25 new dwellings, and was undertaken by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT).

In response to consultation with Essex County Council Place Services (ECCPS), Historic Environment Advisor Teresa O'Connor advised that in order to establish the archaeological implications of this application, the applicant should be required to commission a scheme of archaeological investigation in accordance with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2019).

All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (WSI) prepared by CAT in response to the consultation and agreed in advance with ECCPS (CAT 2021).

In addition to the WSI, all fieldwork and reporting was done in accordance with *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)* (Historic England 2016), and with *Standards for field archaeology in the East of England* (EAA 14 and 24). This report mirrors standards and practices contained in the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for archaeological excavation* (CIfA 2014a), and *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (CIfA 2014b).

3 Archaeological background

The following archaeological background includes extracts of the ECC brief and the Essex Historic Environment Records (EHER) held at Essex County Council, County Hall, Chelmsford, Essex (accessed via <http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk>).

Surrounding the development site cropmark evidence indicates the location of a number of different areas of activity (Fig 2). Just north of the site is the cropmark of a single ring-ditch with a few linear features (EHER 3176). To the north of the ring-ditch at The Grange is evidence of a curvilinear enclosure, a possible rectilinear enclosure and probable field boundaries (EHER 17253). To the north-east of the site cropmarks indicate a field system with a rectangular enclosure, subdivided at the east end and a circular ditch abutting the northern end. There is an entrance on the southern side with a series of pits and linear features around the enclosure (EHER 6559). Immediately east of the evaluation area various linear features have been identified including a possible trackway and old field boundaries which correspond with the first edition OS map (EHER 46882). A small ring ditch and series of ditches have been identified to the south-east of the development area (EHER 3661).

150m to the west is the site of Great Bentley Pumping Station (EHER 15580). Originally developed in 1903 by the Clacton-on-Sea Company it was later acquired by Tendring Hundred Waterworks Co in 1962. Further south from the pumping station is the site of a demolished post-medieval windmill (EHER 47449)

CAT has undertaken two archaeological evaluations in the vicinity of the development site. Immediately south 34 trenches were excavated uncovering ten modern features, ten tree-throws, 18 undated pits and ditches and a medieval/post-medieval pit and ditch (CAT Report 1031). 750m west at Sturrick Farm, a 20 trench evaluation uncovered part of a possible drove-way and a possible prehistoric field system (CAT Report 794).

4 Aims

The aims of the archaeological investigations were to determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of all surviving archaeological remains.

5 Results (Figs 2-13)

5.1 Evaluation (Figs 2-4 and 9-13)

Thirteen trenches were machine-excavated under the supervision of a CAT archaeologist. All trenches were 30m long and 1.8m wide, except T6 which was 10m long. The trenches were cut through plough soil layer (L1, c 0.29-0.41m thick) into natural (L2). A full context list can be found in Appendix 1. Feature dimensions, profiles and alignments are also included in the appendix.



Photograph 1 Evaluation site shot – view north-west

Archaeological features were identified in all trenches except T6. A total of 41 features were uncovered (17 ditches, 17 pits, four gullies and a tree-throw) over half of which produced dating

evidence. The dating evidence recovered (mainly pottery sherds) placed the main phase of activity on the site in the Late Iron Age to the early Roman period.

Due to the significance of the features and finds recovered, the ECC Historic Environment Advisor decided that the project should go straight to excavation. Therefore, all of the remains identified during the evaluation will be discussed in the excavation section below.

5.2 Excavation (Figs 5-7 and 9-13)

During the excavation an area covering 15,326 square metres was stripped in two phases; the haul road around the perimeter followed by the area in the centre of the road. A small tree protection zone in the middle of the excavation area was left unexcavated.

The strip was performed by a mechanical excavator under the supervision of CAT archaeologist. It was cut through plough soil layer (L1) onto natural (L2) and uncovered a total of 287 features.

Prehistoric

A small amount of lithic evidence was recovered to support nearby activity from the Mesolithic to Bronze Age periods, although most of it was residual in later features.

Late Iron Age to early Roman

The predominant phase of activity can be dated from the Late Iron Age to early Roman period. The excavation area appears to be divided into a series of irregular fields, possibly seven total fields/enclosures, representing a changing agricultural landscape in use throughout the period (see Fig 7, colours in brackets below relate to the hatching colours on this plan). Some of the ditches/gullies are undated but it's likely that they are largely contemporary with the rest of the dated features therefore are therefore they will be incorporated into this results section.



Photograph 2 F39 sx2 – view east

In the north-west corner of the site, ditch F39 (light blue) could represent the corner of a rectilinear enclosure, although as only one corner is located within the site this could not be determined. No dating evidence was recovered from ditch F39.

At the corner of F39 two ditches, F29 and F139, branch off in a southwards direction. Ditch F29 curves round and possibly joins with ditch F21/F90 to form another field boundary (yellow). A small quantity of pottery sherds was recovered from each of the ditches.



Photograph 3 F79 sx2, F89 sx2 and F30 sx2 – view west



Photograph 4 F32 sx6 – view north-east

Ditch F32/F138 appears to form a field boundary with ditches F311, F312 and F82, with a south-east facing entrance (4.87m wide) (orange). This field could possibly be a rectangular enclosure, but again not enough was exposed to be able to confirm this. Ditches F311, F312 and F82 all produced a good quantity of pottery sherds. All the features that produced evidence for iron smithing appear to be located within this enclosure.

Ditch F33/F79/F200 potentially forms another field boundary with ditch F25 with a small south-west facing entrance (1.63m) (light purple). Small assemblages of pottery were recovered from both ditches.

Several more ditches are clustered in the north of the excavation area, possibly denoting smaller enclosures within a larger field, probably associated with the orange or light purple boundary (Fig 7). On the northern edge of the site, ditch F58 has two smaller ditches, F61 and F63, branching off to the north. Ditches F58 and F63 both produced a large assemblage of pottery, although only eight sherds were recovered from ditch F61. To the east of these ditches, four post-holes (F64-F67) arranged in a 1.1m square, likely formed a small four-post structure. The only post-hole to produce dating evidence was F65 which contained a small fragment of loomweight.



Photograph 5 F82 sx – view south-west



Photograph 6 F64, F65, F66 and F67 – view north

Another notable ditch in this area is F37/F85. This ditch produced the third largest assemblage of pottery with over 150 sherds recovered. A rare pyramidal weight was also discovered along with a fragment of a triangular loomweight.



Photograph 7 F85 and F86 sx – view north-west

Gullies F201/F314 and F312 (orange) are joined by ditch F313 and gully F317 and likely form a smaller enclosed area with ditch F62. Ditch F313 produced 77 sherds of pottery and gully F317 31 sherds, while only a single sherd was recovered from F201/F314.

Also in the north-west corner of the site was a large erosion hollow, F57/F60, which produced a small quantity of pottery sherds. This could have been used as watering-hole for livestock.

In the centre of the site, ditch F22/F203 appears to form a curvilinear boundary with gully F289 and ditch F15/F279, with a western entrance (3.08m wide) (pink). No dating evidence was recovered from any of these ditches.

In the south of the excavation area, ditch F123, ditch F234, ditches F27 and F28 and ditch F42/F168 possibly form a field boundary (dark purple). A small entrance is likely to be located between ditch F27 and ditch F42/F168, although the terminus of F42/F168 is truncated by F1/F40/F136. Ditches F27, F28 and F123 all produced large assemblages of pottery sherds. Ditch F42/F168 produced a smaller quantity of pottery while F234 was undated.



Photograph 8 F22 – view south-west



Photograph 9 F27 sx3 – view south

On the eastern edge of the excavation within the pink and dark purple field boundaries several more ditches are located. Ditch F88 branches off southwards from ditch F33/F79/F200 (light purple) and turns 90 degrees, possibly forming another smaller enclosure with ditch F110 and including a small south-east facing entrance (0.45m wide). Several other intercutting gullies and a ditch are located in this area as well (F91, F92, F93/F215, F109 and F213).



Photograph 10 Overview of F88, F91, F92, F93/F215, F109, F110 and F213 – view north-east

To the south of this cluster is possibly another smaller enclosed area. Ditches F209/F301 and F100 form a small enclosure with an entrance in the north-west corner (3.00m wide). A small quantity of pottery was recovered from ditch F209/F301. Gully F122 appears to subdivide this area.

In the south-east of this area ditch F116/F233 and gully F118 are likely to be another small enclosure with a north-west facing entrance (2.79m wide). Assemblages of pottery were recovered from both features.

Ditch F11/F121/F135 is likely another field boundary, possibly a rectangular enclosure (dark blue). This ditch produced the largest assemblage of pottery with over 200 sherds recovered.

The north-west corner of ditch F11/F121/F135 and the south-east curve of ditches F123 and F234 appear to form an entrance (5.81m wide) or funnelling area between two fields (represented by an arrow on Fig 7). Small quantities of pottery were recovered from both ditches.



Photograph 11 F121 sx7 – view north-east

Another notable ditch in this area is F238 which produced second biggest assemblage of pottery, over 150 sherds.

Ditches F3 and F113 could perhaps represent a north-north-west/south-south-east trackway (green) in the south-east corner of the excavation area (5.68m at its widest and 2.30m at its narrowest). A fragment of Roman brooch was found in ditch F113.



Photograph 12 F3 sx1 – view north-west



Photograph 13 F113 sx2 – view north

The evidence from the presumed field boundaries is not closely datable so sequencing the fields is difficult. However, it is likely the more regular the boundaries, the later their date.

Several other small ditches and gullies are scattered across the excavation area. These are likely to be linked to agricultural practices, small erosion related gullies or the removal of hedgerows and similar.

Several large pits were present in the north and south-east of the excavation area. In the north were pits F26, F34, F95, F183, F186, F206, F231, F303 and F319 and in the south-east corner F5, F6, F7, F111 and F112. The vast majority of these pits were wide with fairly steep sides and flat bases except pit F7 which had a V-shaped profile, and F95 and F231 which had rounded bases. Pit F34 and F68 both produced small assemblages of Late Iron Age pottery. Seven of these pits (F95, F111, F112, F186, F231, F303 and F319) produced pottery sherds from the Late Iron Age to early Roman period. The rest were undated. Clay loomweight fragments were also recovered from F34. Pit F186 produced evidence of metalworking, including charcoal with ferrous residue, and a loomweight fragment.



Photograph 14 F186 – view south-east

Many smaller and mainly undated pits are scattered across the whole excavation area, some of which could be small tree-throws from areas of tree and shrub clearance. More noteworthy pits include F252 and F278. Pit F252 produced a large quantity of pottery sherds, including a large portion of a one-handed Late Iron Age-early Roman flagon. Pit F278 has a charcoal-rich lower fill and produced a small quantity of pottery sherds.

While pottery sherds were collected from features across the excavation area, all of the features with the largest finds assemblages are within or part of a proposed field boundaries. All of the metalworking debris recovered and most of the loomweight fragments were located in the northern area of the site. Other evidence of industrial working was found within the environmental samples. Again all of these features were located within or part of a proposed field boundaries.



Photograph 15 Pottery in F252 – view west

Post-medieval/modern

Four pits (F19, F167, F244, F247) produced finds from the medieval period or later. Peg-tile was recovered from F19, F244 and F247 and a brick fragment from F167. Tree-throw F296 produced two fragments of peg-tile.

Two large boundary ditches, F1/F40/F136 and F48, are present on the 1880 OS map. F1/F40/F136 is no longer present on the 1898 OS map, indicating it was backfilled sometime between 1880 and 1898. Packaging from modern fertiliser was recovered from F48.

There were also three modern service trenches (F38, F73, F119) and nine natural features (F44, F56, F86, F117, F237, F276, F288, F300, F316).



Map 1 and Map 2 1880 OS map (left) and 1898 OS map (right). F48 highlighted in green and F1/F40/F136 highlighted in red.

6 Finds

6.1 Ceramics

By Dr Matthew Loughton

The excavation uncovered 2,320 sherds of pottery and ceramic building material (henceforth CBM) with a weight of just over 22kg (Table 1). The mean sherd weight is relatively low at 10g and the assemblage is heavily fragmented. There were rim sherds from 11.32 vessels (EVE) (Table 1). Pottery accounts for the majority of this material by sherd count (91%) and by sherd weight (83%) (Table 1).

Ceramic material	No.	%	Weight (g)	%	MSW (g)	EVE
Pottery	2,117	91.3%	18,292	82.8%	9	11.32
CBM	203	9.7%	3,808	17.2%	19	-
All	2,320		22,100		10	11.32

Table 1 Summary of the pottery and CBM.

Sherds of pottery and ceramics were recovered from 96 features and one layer (Table 2). Most features contained relatively small assemblages of pottery and CBM with 10 or fewer sherds (Table 2). The largest assemblages by sherd count came from the ditch F121 with 259 sherds with a weight of 2.7kg, followed by ditch F238 with 215 sherds with a weight of 1.5kg, and ditch F37/F85 with 169 sherds weighing nearly 2kg. Other important assemblages of pottery and ceramics came from ditch F63 (114 sherds at 728g), pit F252 (99 at 225g) and ditch F28 (86 at 510g).

Context	Description	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)
F1/40/136	DITCH	13	811	62
F2	PIT	31	212	7
F3	GULLY	25	193	8
F5	DITCH	2	4	2
F8/30/51/225	DITCH	3	72	24
F10/126	DITCH	25	199	8
F11/121/135	DITCH	66	778	12
F13/234	DITCH	52	704	14
F17	PIT?	5	56	11
F19	PIT	2	27	14
F20	PIT	1	25	25
F21/90	DITCH	8	65	8
F22/F203	DITCH	7	38	5
F25	DITCH	9	48	5
F26	PIT/DITCH	48	397	8
F27	DITCH	64	224	4
F28	DITCH	86	510	6
F29	DITCH	3	7	2
F33/79/200/314	DITCH	19	46	2
F34	PIT	15	243	16
F37/85	DITCH	169	1,955	12
F41/77/304	DITCH	16	695	43
F42/168	DITCH	22	85	4
F57/60	?EROSION HOLLOW	20	190	10
F58	DITCH	51	488	10
F61	DITCH	8	120	15

Context	Description	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)
F63	DITCH	114	728	6
F68	PIT	1	36	36
F69	DITCH	3	41	14
F70	DITCH	2	43	22
F71	PIT/DITCH	2	69	35
F75	GULLY	2	3	2
F76	GULLY	27	226	8
F80	DITCH	1	3	3
F81	DITCH	4	53	13
F82	DITCH	50	558	11
F83	DITCH	1	9	9
F89	DITCH	12	143	12
F91	GULLY	26	321	12
F92	DITCH	3	33	11
F94	DITCH	2	34	17
F95	PIT	14	96	7
F99	GULLY	6	20	3
F101	GULLY	2	70	35
F104	PIT	14	21	2
F111	PIT	4	84	21
F112	PIT	15	150	10
F113	DITCH	2	3	2
F116/233	DITCH	64	905	14
F118	GULLY	4	30	8
F120	PIT	5	33	7
F121	DITCH	259	2,689	10
F122	GULLY	7	45	6
F123	DITCH	76	539	7
F125	GULLY	12	167	14
F128	GULLY	8	76	10
F130	DITCH	1	32	32
F143	PIT	1	2	2
F167	PIT	4	114	29
F182	PIT	39	451	12
F186	PIT	6	79	13
F189	PIT/TREE THROW	4	16	4
F190	POST HOLE?	1	1	1
F191	TREE THROW	1	1	1
F201/F314	GULLY	1	122	122
F213	DITCH	1	1	1
F223	DITCH	16	29	2
F224	PIT	12	150	13
F231	PIT	17	98	6
F235	DITCH	1	11	11
F238	DITCH	215	1,533	7
F241	DITCH	33	204	6
F244	PIT	5	889	178
F247	PIT	1	25	25

Context	Description	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)
F248/F251/F257	GULLY	1	39	39
F252	PIT	99	225	2
F253	PIT	4	5	1
F260	GULLY	16	79	5
F263	GULLY	7	27	4
F273	DITCH	19	132	7
F278	CHARCOAL PIT	10	84	8
F291	PIT	1	1	1
F292	GULLY	6	23	4
F294	GULLY	1	2	2
F296	TREE THROW	2	27	14
F298	TREE THROW	2	3	2
F299/F301	DITCH	10	31	3
F303	PIT	7	59	8
F307	PIT	14	508	36
F311	GULLY	38	308	8
F312	GULLY	45	261	6
F313	DITCH	77	642	8
F315	DITCH	21	48	2
F317	GULLY	31	77	2
F318	PIT	1	26	26
F319	PIT	34	290	9
L1	TOPSOIL	3	25	8
Total		2,320	22,100	10

Table 2 Quantities of pottery and CBM from specific contexts.

Late Iron Age and early Roman pottery

The Roman pottery was classified according to the fabric groups outlined in *CAR 10* (Symonds & Wade 1999) while the Late Iron Age/early Roman pottery was classified using the fabrics from the Stanway (Benfield 2007) and Colchester 'Institute' (Loughton in prep.) publications (Table 3). The Late Iron Age/early Roman Romanising coarse ware pottery fabric group (RCW) has been further sub-divided into six fabrics and the following groups are represented in the Great Bentley assemblage:

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

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

RCW 4: Thin-walled approaching EGW/FSW with orange to red coloured surfaces, and some voids; perhaps a more Romanised version of the mixed vesicular ware (MVW)

RCW 6: Black surface, grey core with frequent black grog and some sand

The Late Iron Age and 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; Thompson 1982). 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 2,114 sherds of Late Iron Age to early Roman pottery with a weight of 18.2kg and 11.32 vessels according to the EVE (Tables 4-5). The mean sherd weight is only 9g. This material was recovered from 98 features and one layer (Table 6). The largest assemblage came from ditch F121 with 255 sherds weighing 2.7kg and an EVE of 3.12, followed by ditch F238 with 215 sherds weighing 1.5kg and 1.04 vessels (Table 4). Other notable assemblages

came from the ditch F37/85 (132 sherds at 1.6 kg, EVE:1.23), F63 (114 at 728g, EVE:0.00), pit F252 (99 at 225g, EVE:0.45) and ditch F37 (90 at 1,009g, EVE:0.83) (Table 4).

Fabric code	Fabric description	Fabric date range guide
CSOW	Coarse sandy oxidized ware	Late Iron Age-Early Roman
FMW	Fumed micaceous ware	Late Iron Age-Early Roman
FSOW	Fine sandy oxidized ware	Late Iron Age-Early Roman
FSW/EGW	Fine sandy ware/early Greyware	Late Iron Age-Early Roman
GBW	Grossly burnished Late Iron Age 'Belgic' grog-tempered ware	Late Iron Age
GTW	Late Iron Age 'Belgic' grog-tempered ware	Late Iron Age
GTW (BG)	Late Iron Age 'Belgic' grog-tempered ware with black grog	Late Iron Age
GTW (BG) OX	Oxidised 'Belgic' grog-tempered ware with black grog	Late Iron Age
GTW OX	Oxidised 'Belgic' grog-tempered ware	Late Iron Age
GX	Other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares	Roman
HMF	Handmade flint tempered	Prehistoric
HMS	Handmade sand tempered	Iron Age
HZ	Large storage jars and other vessels in heavily-tempered grey wares	Late Iron Age-Roman
HZ (BG)	Large storage jars and other vessels in heavily-tempered grey wares with black grog	Late Iron Age-Roman
HZ OX	Large storage jars and other vessels in heavily-tempered oxidised wares	Late Iron Age-Roman
MVW	Mixed vesicular ware	Late Iron Age-Early Roman
NOG WH3	North Gaulish Gallo-Belgic white ware 3	Late Iron Age-Early Roman
RCW	Romanizing Coarse ware	Late Iron Age-Early Roman
RCW 1	Romanizing Coarse ware (Black surface ware)	Late Iron Age-Early Roman
RCW 2	Romanizing Coarse ware	Late Iron Age-Early Roman
RCW 4	Romanizing Coarse ware	Late Iron Age-Early Roman
RCW 6	Romanizing Coarse ware	Late Iron Age-Early Roman
ROW	Romanising Oxidized ware	Late Iron Age-Early Roman
SW	Sandy ware	Late Iron Age-Early Roman
TN	<i>Terra Nigra</i>	Late Iron Age-Early Roman
UR (GTW BG)	<i>Terra nigra</i> – type wares (local copies) – black grog-tempered ware	Late Iron Age-Early Roman
WHF	Wheel-made flint tempered	Late Iron Age-Early Roman

Table 3 Late Iron Age-Early Roman pottery fabrics recorded.

Fabric Group	Fabric description	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)	Rim	Handle	Base	EVE
CSOW	Coarse sandy oxidized ware	10	98	10	2	0	0	0.19
FMW	Fumed micaceous ware	10	17	2	0	0	0	0.00
FSOW	Fine sandy oxidized ware	23	64	3	2	0	1	0.09
FSW/EGW	Fine sandy ware/early Greyware	30	179	6	9	0	5	0.63
GBW	Grossly burnished Late Iron Age 'Belgic' grog-tempered ware	16	72	5	0	0	0	0.00
GTW	Late Iron Age 'Belgic' grog-tempered ware	425	4,014	9	17	0	14	1.54
GTW (BG)	Late Iron Age 'Belgic' grog-tempered ware with black grog	248	2,251	9	10	0	5	0.60
GTW (BG) OX	Oxidised 'Belgic' grog-tempered ware with black grog	20	290	15	9	0	0	0.27
GTW OX	Oxidised 'Belgic' grog-tempered ware	98	1,039	11	7	0	6	0.56

GX	Other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares	18	94	5	6	0	0	0.55
HMF	Handmade flint tempered	4	4	1	0	0	0	0.00
HMS	Handmade sand tempered	2	7	4	0	0	0	0.00
HZ	Large storage jars and other vessels in heavily-tempered grey wares	72	1,834	25	7	0	1	0.58
HZ (BG)	Large storage jars and other vessels in heavily-tempered grey wares with black grog	7	325	46	2	0	1	0.05
HZ OX	Large storage jars and other vessels in heavily-tempered oxidised wares	203	3,714	18	16	0	1	0.89
MVW	Mixed vesicular ware	37	293	8	2	0	3	0.24
NOG WH3	North Gaulish Gallo-Belgic white ware 3	8	94	12	3	6	0	0.00
RCW	Romanizing Coarse ware	370	1,658	4	12	3	4	2.51
RCW 1	Romanizing Coarse ware-Black surface ware	148	457	3	4	0	0	0.53
RCW 2	Romanizing Coarse ware	64	212	3	7	0	0	0.48
RCW 4	Romanizing Coarse ware	12	29	2	1	0	0	0.18
RCW 6	Romanizing Coarse ware	196	833	4	6	0	3	1.38
ROW	Romanising Oxidized ware	24	282	12	2	0	2	0.00
SW	Sandy ware	57	289	5	4	0	4	0.20
TN	<i>Terra Nigra</i>	2	5	3	1	0	2	0.00
UR (GTW BG)	<i>Terra nigra</i> – type wares (local copies) – black grog-tempered ware	7	78	11	3	0	4	0.18
WHF	Wheel-made flint tempered	1	3	3	0	0	0	0.00
Total		2,114	18,237	9	120	9	57	11.32

Table 4 Details on the Late Iron Age-Early Roman pottery.

Fabric Group	Form	EVE
CSOW	?	0.02
	Cam 266	0.17
FSOW	?	0.09
FSW/EGW	?	0.24
	Cam 108?	0.08
	Cam 266	0.31
GTW	?	0.18
	Cam 119	0.27
	Cam 218	0.08
	Cam 221	0.13
	Cam 225	0.13
	Cam 264	0.24
	Cam 266	0.31
	Cam 508	0.11
GTW (BG)	?	0.42
	Cam 270B	0.10
GTW (BG) OX	CAM 256	0.22
	Cam 270B	0.05
GTW OX	?	0.02
	Cam 221	0.16
	Cam 222	0.04
	Cam 270B	0.08

	Cam 513	0.12
GX	?	0.11
	Cam 119	0.02
	Cam 218	0.08
	Cam 231-232	0.16
	Cam 266	0.18
HZ	Cam 270B	0.58
HZ (BG)	Cam 270B	0.05
HZ OX	Cam 270B	0.60
	Cam 271	0.29
MVW	Cam 230	0.22
RCW	?	0.18
	Cam 119	0.23
	Cam 132?	0.45
	Cam 218	1.05
	Cam 266	0.60
RCW 1	?	0.08
	Cam 218	0.10
	Cam 266	0.35
RCW 2	?	0.03
	Cam 214	0.15
	Cam 218	0.21
	Cam 266	0.09
RCW 4	Cam 266	0.18
RCW 6	?	0.16
	Cam 119	0.49
	Cam 218	0.48
	Cam 235	0.25
SW	?	0.07
	Cam 251	0.13
UR (GTW BG)	Cam 21	0.08
	Cam 27	0.10

Table 5 Late Iron Age-early Roman pottery quantification via vessel form.

Context	Feature type	No.	Weight(g)	MSW (g)	EVE
F2	PIT	30	209	7	0.18
F3	GULLY	25	193	8	0.02
F10/126	DITCH	25	199	8	0.26
F11/121/135	DITCH	59	698	12	0.33
F13/234	DITCH	52	704	14	0.44
F17	PIT?	5	56	11	0.00
F20	PIT	1	25	25	0.00
F21/90	DITCH	8	65	8	0.00
F25	DITCH	7	42	6	0.00
F26	PIT/DITCH	44	351	8	0.39
F27	DITCH	64	224	4	0.00
F28	DITCH	86	510	6	0.66
F29	DITCH	3	7	2	0.00
F33/79/200/314	DITCH	19	46	2	0.00

F34	PIT	14	238	17	0.20
F37/85	DITCH	132	1,667	13	1.23
F41/77/304	DITCH	9	51	6	0.00
F42/168	DITCH	22	85	4	0.00
F57/60	?EROSION HOLLOW	20	190	10	0.00
F58	DITCH	50	471	9	0.44
F61	DITCH	8	120	15	0.00
F63	DITCH	114	728	6	0.00
F68	PIT	1	36	36	0.00
F69	DITCH	3	41	14	0.00
F70	DITCH	2	43	22	0.00
F71	PIT/DITCH	2	69	35	0.00
F76	GULLY	27	226	8	0.23
F80	DITCH	1	3	3	0.00
F81	DITCH	4	53	13	0.00
F82	DITCH	49	554	11	0.11
F83	DITCH	1	9	9	0.00
F89	DITCH	11	140	13	0.08
F91	GULLY	26	321	12	0.26
F92	DITCH	3	33	11	0.10
F94	DITCH	2	34	17	0.00
F95	PIT	14	96	7	0.00
F99	GULLY	6	20	3	0.00
F101	GULLY	2	70	35	0.00
F104	PIT	1	3	3	0.00
F111	PIT	4	84	21	0.00
F112	PIT	15	150	10	0.08
F113	DITCH	2	3	2	0.00
F116/233	DITCH	64	905	14	0.38
F118	GULLY	4	30	8	0.07
F120	PIT	5	33	7	0.00
F121	DITCH	255	2,674	10	3.12
F122	GULLY	7	45	6	0.00
F123	DITCH	72	521	7	0.13
F125	GULLY	12	167	14	0.00
F128	GULLY	8	76	10	0.00
F130	DITCH	1	32	32	0.00
F143	PIT	1	2	2	0.00
F167	PIT	3	98	33	0.00
F182	PIT	39	451	12	0.00
F186	PIT	6	79	13	0.00
F189	PIT/TREE THROW	4	16	4	0.00
F190	POST HOLE?	1	1	1	0.00
F191	TREE THROW	1	1	1	0.00
F201/F314	GULLY	1	122	122	0.00
F213	DITCH	1	1	1	0.00
F223	DITCH	16	29	2	0.00
F224	PIT	12	150	13	0.00

F231	PIT	17	98	6	0.00
F235	DITCH	1	11	11	0.00
F238	DITCH	215	1,533	7	1.04
F241	DITCH	16	135	8	0.10
F248/F251/F257	GULLY	1	39	39	0.00
F252	PIT	99	225	2	0.45
F253	PIT	4	5	1	0.00
F260	GULLY	16	79	5	0.00
F263	GULLY	1	2	2	0.00
F273	DITCH	9	21	2	0.07
F278	CHARCOAL PIT	10	84	8	0.00
F291	PIT	1	1	1	0.00
F292	GULLY	6	23	4	0.00
F294	GULLY	1	2	2	0.02
F298	TREE THROW	2	3	2	0.00
F299/F301	DITCH	10	31	3	0.00
F303	PIT	7	59	8	0.00
F307	PIT	13	482	37	0.14
F311	GULLY	38	308	8	0.26
F312	GULLY	29	149	5	0.08
F313	DITCH	62	377	6	0.21
F315	DITCH	17	27	2	0.16
F317	GULLY	31	77	2	0.00
F318	PIT	1	26	26	0.08
F319	PIT	18	115	6	0.00
L1	TOP SOIL	3	25	8	0.00
Total		2,114	18,237	9	11.32

Table 6 Quantities of Late Iron Age-Early Roman pottery from specific features and contexts.

The assemblage as a whole is dominated by Late Iron Age and early Roman pottery fabrics with rare handmade pottery sherds (HMF, HMS) perhaps dating to the middle or earlier Late Iron Age (Table 4). Standard Roman pottery fabrics are either absent or only found in small quantities (Table 4). For example, there are only 18 sherds of fabric GX (other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares) which was recovered from eight features (F3, F11/121/135, F13/234, F26, F41/77/304, F82, F121, F319) and the vessel forms represented include examples of the Cam 119, Cam 218, Cam 231-232, and Cam 266 (Table 5). These are all of forms spanning the Late Iron Age to the early Roman period. There is also a modest quantity of fine sandy ware/early greyware pottery (fabric FSW/EGW) (Table 4) with examples of the Cam 266 and Cam 108 (?) (Table 6) of which the latter appeared during the Claudian period (Bidwell & Croom 1999, 472).

Late Iron Age 'grog-tempered' and related wares (fabrics GTW, GTW BG, GTW BG OX, GTW OX, GBW) account for 38% of the assemblage by sherd count, 42% by weight, and 24% of the EVE. Many of these sherds are tempered with black grog. The most common vessels in 'grog-tempered' and related wares include the Cam 264 bowl (Fig 14 no. 11), Cam 266 jar, Cam 221 bowl, Cam 119 butt-beaker, and Cam 270B storage vessel (Table 5). The Cam 264 is only found at Sheepen and is absent from the earliest Roman layers at Colchester (Bidwell & Croom 1999, 479) while the Cam 221 and Cam 266 date from the Late Iron Age until c AD 80. There was also a grog-tempered pedestal base (Fig. 15 no. 26) possibly from the Cam 202.

In mixed vesicular ware (fabric MVW) there was an odd wide bowl, perhaps of the Cam 230 (Thompson D1-4) variety (Fig. 14 no. 3), and a slightly similar example is illustrated by Thompson (1982, 313 no. 3).

Romanising coarse wares (fabrics RCW, RCW 1, RCW 2, RCW 4, RCW 6) also account for a significant proportion of the assemblage (Table 4), 37% by sherd count, 17% by weight and 45% by EVE (Table 5). The most common vessel forms are the Cam 218 and the related Cam 219, Cam 266 (Fig. 14 no. 2), Cam 119 (Fig. 16 no. 29), and Cam 132 (Table 5). There was also an example of the pre-conquest Cam 214 carinated bowl (Bidwell & Croom 1999, 477) which came from ditch F37/F85 which typically dates to the pre-conquest period. Pit F252 contained a large part of a one-handled flagon (Cam 132?) in Romanising coarse ware (RCW) which was decorated with an inscribed fern-like decoration on the base of the handle/shoulder (Fig 16 no. 27).

Large storage jars and other vessels in fabrics HZ, HZ (BG) and HZ (OX) are also well-represented (Table 4) accounting for 13% of the assemblage by sherd count, 31% by sherd weight and 13% by EVE. Most of the storage vessels are of the Cam 270B (EVE: 1.13) (Fig 16 no. 28) variety with rare examples of the Cam 271 (EVE: 0.29) (Table 5) both of which date from the Late Iron Age till AD 200/300 (Bidwell & Croom 1999, 479). It is worth noting that further examples of the Cam 270B storage vessel (EVE: 0.23) are also found in some of the grog-tempered fabrics (Table 5). Some of the Cam 270B storage vessels are very large. For example the Cam 270B from gully F91 has a diameter of c 540mm (Fig. 14 no. 12) while several other example have diameters of 430-440mm.

It is worth noting the absence of south Gaulish 'La Graufesenque' samian (BASG) and amphorae including the Baetican Dressel 20 which is found on many of the Late Iron Age and early Roman sites in the region. There is however, a small collection of imported finewares from northern Gaul. Gully F311 contained two sherds (5g) from a *terra nigra* (TN) platter while eight sherds (94g) of North Gaulish white ware (NOG WH3) pottery including flagon handles (Cam 140/Cam 161/Cam 163), were recovered from ditch F10/126 (Fig. 14 no. 1), pit F13/243, pit F231, ditch F238, and pit F307. These wares date from the Augustan till the Flavian period. There was also a small quantity of local *terra nigra* (fabric UR GTW BG) with examples of Cam 21 (Fig. 16 no. 31) and Cam 27 (Fig. 16 no. 30) platters which came from gully F313 and ditch F318 (Table 5). The Cam 21 is only found at Sheepen and is absent from the earliest Roman levels at Colchester (Bidwell & Croom 1999, 469) and is common in southern England during the pre-conquest period (Thompson 1982, 441-446). The Cam 27 represent copies of the Cam 13 and dates to the pre-conquest to the Claudian-Neronian period (Bidwell & Croom 1999, 469) although most examples date to the Claudian period (Thompson 1982, 465-466).

Major assemblage from individual features

Ditch F37/F85 (Fig. 14 nos. 3-8)

Ditch F37/F85 contained 132 sherds with a weight of just over 1.6kg and EVE of 1.23 (Table 7). This feature is dominated by Late Iron Age grog-tempered wares (GTW, GTW BG, GTW BG OX, GTW OX) with a variety of bowls (Cam 225 Fig. 14 no. 8, Cam 221, Cam 222) and jars (Cam 256) (Table 8). The Cam 256 dates to the pre-conquest period while the Cam 220 and Cam 222 are found at Sheepen while the Cam 221 is also found in the early Roman layers at Colchester (Bidwell & Croom 1999). Storage vessels with examples of the Cam 270B are also well-represented (Fig. 14 no. 5) as well as the Cam 271 (Table 8). One grog-tempered Cam 221 (GTW OX) appears to have been modified and used as a sieve as at least four small holes (c 5mm diam.) have been drilled through the base (Fig 14 no. 4). In RCW 2 (Romanizing Coarse ware 2) there is an example of the Cam 214 bowl (Fig. 14 no. 8). The presence of a Cam 108 in a fine sandy ware/early greyware which dates from the Claudian period onward suggests that this assemblage dates to the early Roman period.

Fabric Group	Fabric description	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)	EVE
FSOW	Fine sandy oxidized ware	2	10	5	0.09

FSW/EGW	Fine sandy ware/early Greyware	2	3	2	0.08
GTW	Late Iron Age 'Belgic' grog-tempered ware	15	137	9	0.13
GTW (BG)	Late Iron Age 'Belgic' grog-tempered ware with black grog	18	196	11	0.00
GTW (BG) OX	Oxidised 'Belgic' grog-tempered ware with black grog	20	202	10	0.27
GTW OX	Oxidised 'Belgic' grog-tempered ware	11	229	21	0.28
HZ	Large storage jars and other vessels in heavily-tempered grey wares	6	82	14	0.06
HZ OX	Large storage jars and other vessels in heavily-tempered oxidised wares	25	433	17	0.17
RCW	Romanizing Coarse ware	3	7	2	0.00
RCW 2	Romanizing Coarse ware	2	35	18	0.15
RCW 4	Romanizing Coarse ware	1	3	3	0.00
RCW 6	Romanizing Coarse ware	1	1	1	0.00
ROW	Romanising Oxidized ware	14	231	17	0.00
SW	Sandy ware	9	86	10	0.00
UR (GTW BG)	<i>Terra nigra</i> – type wares (local copies) – black grog-tempered ware	3	14	4	0.00
Total		132	1,667	13	1.23

Table 7 Details on the Late Iron Age-Early Roman pottery from ditch F37/F85.

Fabric Group	Form	EVE
FSOW	?	0.09
FSW/EGW	Cam 108	0.08
GTW	Cam 225	0.13
GTW (BG) OX	Cam 256	0.22
	Cam 270B	0.05
	Cam 270B	0.08
GTW OX	Cam 221	0.16
	Cam 222	0.04
HZ	Cam 270B	0.06
HZ OX	Cam 270B	0.08
	Cam 271	0.09
RCW 2	Cam 214	0.15
Total		1.23

Table 8 Late Iron Age-early Roman pottery quantification via vessel form from ditch F37/F85.

Ditch F121 (fig. 15 nos. 13-25)

This ditch produced the largest assemblage of Late Iron Age/early Roman pottery from the excavation with 255 sherds with a weight of 2.7kg and 3.12 vessels (Table 9). Although sherds of Late Iron Age 'grog-tempered' and related wares account for a significant part of the assemblage, Late Iron Age/early Roman pottery fabrics are also well-represented. For example, Romanising coarse wares (fabric RCW) account for 46% of the sherd count, 22% of the sherd weight and 17% of the EVE. Most of the Romanising coarse wares consist of examples of the Cam 218 (Fig. 15 nos. 20-21, 23) with rare examples of the Cam 266 (Fig. 15 nos. 13, 22, 24-25) (Table 10). Other notable vessels include a small possible Cam 251 bowl (Fig. 15 no. 15) in sandy ware (fabric SW) which dates to the Claudian-Neronian period while the Cam 266 in fabric FSW/EGW (fine sandy ware/early greyware) dates to the Late Iron Age to early Roman period. There are also examples of the Cam 270B (Fig. 15 no. 19) and Cam 271 (Fig. 15 no. 17) storage jars in fabrics HZ and HZ OX. In fabric GX (Other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares) there is a Cam 231-232 flask (Fig. 15 no. 14). This assemblage dates to the early Roman period.

Fabric Group	Fabric description	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)	EVE
FSOW	Fine sandy oxidized ware	2	10	5	0.00
FSW/EGW	Fine sandy ware/early Greyware	7	71	10	0.31
GTW	Late Iron Age 'Belgic' grog-tempered ware	60	529	9	0.08
GTW (BG)	Late Iron Age 'Belgic' grog-tempered ware with black grog	8	108	14	0.00
GTW OX	Oxidised 'Belgic' grog-tempered ware	23	283	12	0.14
GX	Other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares	2	15	8	0.19
HZ (BG)	Large storage jars and other vessels in heavily-tempered grey wares with black grog	2	100	50	0.05
HZ OX	Large storage jars and other vessels in heavily-tempered oxidised wares	29	936	32	0.37
MVW	Mixed vesicular ware	1	7	7	0.00
RCW	Romanizing Coarse ware	77	363	5	1.31
RCW 1	Romanizing Coarse ware-Black surface ware	1	2	2	0.00
RCW 2	Romanizing Coarse ware	9	49	5	0.13
RCW 6	Romanizing Coarse ware	31	175	6	0.41
ROW	Romanising Oxidized ware	1	12	12	0.00
SW	Sandy ware	2	14	7	0.13
Total		255	2,674	10	3.12

Table 9 Details on the Late Iron Age/early Roman pottery from ditch F121.

Fabric Group	Form	EVE
FSW/EGW	Cam 266	0.31
GTW	Cam 218	0.08
GTW OX	?	0.02
	Cam 513 (lid)	0.12
GX	?	0.03
	Cam 231-232	0.16
HZ (BG)	Cam 270B	0.05
HZ OX	Cam 270B	0.17
	Cam 271	0.20
RCW	?	0.05
	Cam 218	0.74
	Cam 266	0.52
RCW 2	?	0.03
	Cam 218	0.10
RCW 6	Cam 218	0.41
SW	Cam 251	0.13

Table 10 Late Iron Age-Early Roman pottery quantification via vessel form for ditch F121.

Ditch F238

This ditch produced the second largest assemblage of pottery from the excavation with 215 sherds with a weight of 1.5kg and 1.04 vessels (Table 11). The presence of one sherd of North Gaulish Gallo-Belgic white wares (NOG WH3) suggests that this assemblage at least dates from the Augustan period onwards. The assemblage is dominated by sherds of Late Iron Age grog-tempered and related wares and Late Iron Age/early Roman Romanising coarse wares (Table 11), although identifiable vessel forms are limited to examples of the Cam 119, Cam 266, and Cam 508 (lid), all of which could date to the Late Iron Age (Table 12). This assemblage possibly dates to the Late Iron Age.

Fabric Group	Fabric description	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)	EVE
FSOW	Fine sandy oxidized ware	1	2	2	0.00
GTW	Late Iron Age 'Belgic' grog-tempered ware	101	700	7	0.36
GTW (BG)	Late Iron Age 'Belgic' grog-tempered ware with black grog	16	221	14	0.06
HZ	Large storage jars and other vessels in heavily-tempered grey wares	1	57	57	0.00
HZ (BG)	Large storage jars and other vessels in heavily-tempered grey wares with black grog	4	126	32	0.00
HZ OX	Large storage jars and other vessels in heavily-tempered oxidised wares	1	74	74	0.00
NOG WH3	North Gaulish Gallo-Belgic white ware 3	1	2	2	0.00
RCW	Romanizing Coarse ware	2	8	4	0.13
RCW 1	Romanizing Coarse ware-Black surface ware	36	81	2	0.00
RCW 6	Romanizing Coarse ware	52	262	5	0.49
Total		215	1,533	7	1.04

Table 11 Details on the Late Iron Age/early Roman pottery from ditch F238.

Fabric Group	Form	EVE
GTW	?	0.04
	Cam 266	0.21
	Cam 508 (lid)	0.11
GTW (BG)	?	0.06
RCW	?	0.13
RCW 6	Cam 119	0.49

Table 12 Late Iron Age-early Roman pottery quantification via vessel form for ditch F238.

Post-Roman pottery

The post-Roman pottery was recorded according to the fabric groups from CAR 7 (Cotter 2000) and Cunningham (1985) (Table 13) while the number of vessels was determined by rim EVE (estimated vessel equivalent). There were only three sherds of post-Roman pottery with a weight of 55g (Table 14).

Fabric code	Fabric description	Fabric date range guide
F21A	Colchester-type ware	c 1200-1550
F40	Post-medieval red earthenwares	c 1500-19th/20th century
F45M	Modern stoneware	19th-20th century

Table 13 Post-Roman pottery fabrics recorded.

Fabric Group	Fabric description	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)	Rim	Handle	Base	EVE
F21	Colchester-type ware	1	10	10	0	0	0	0.00
F40	Post-medieval red earthenwares	1	41	41	0	1	0	0.00
F45M	Modern stoneware	1	4	4	0	0	0	0.00
Total		3	55	18	0	1	0	0.00

Table 14 Details on the post-Roman pottery.

The post-Roman pottery was recovered from pit F1/F40/F136 (fabric F21), ditch F8/F30/F51/F225 (fabric F40), and ditch F41/F78/F304 (fabric F45M). This material dates from the medieval to the 19th-20th century.

Ceramic building material (CBM)

There were 203 sherds of CBM with a weight of just over 3.8kg and a mean sherd weight of 19g (Table 15). CBM was recovered from 31 features and the largest assemblage by sherd count came from the ditch F37/F85 with 37 sherds weighing 288g, followed by ditch F241 with 17 sherds weighing 69g and pit F319 with 16 sherds at 175g (Table 16). The largest assemblages via sherd weight came from pit F244 (5 sherds at 889g), ditch F1/F40/F136 (12 at 801g) and ditch F41/F78/F304 (6 at 640g) (Table 16).

CBM code	CBM type	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)
<i>Roman</i>				
RI	Roman imbrex	2	62	31
RBT	Roman brick or tile (general)	2	17	9
<i>Post-Roman</i>				
PT	Peg-tile	21	974	46
BR	Brick	6	673	112
MPIPE	Modern sewer/drain pipe	2	800	400
<i>Undated</i>				
	Baked clay	168	1,278	8
	Daub	2	4	2
	Total	203	3,808	19

Table 15 Building material by period and type.

Context	Description	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)
F1/40/136	DITCH	12	801	67
F2	PIT	1	3	3
F5	DITCH	2	4	2
F8/30/51/225	DITCH	2	31	16
F11/121/135	DITCH	7	80	11
F19	PIT	2	27	14
F22/F203	DITCH	7	38	5
F25	DITCH	2	6	3
F26	PIT/DITCH	4	46	12
F34	PIT	1	5	5
F37/85	DITCH	37	288	8
F41/77/304	DITCH	6	640	107
F58	DITCH	1	17	17
F75	GULLY	2	3	2
F82	DITCH	1	4	4
F89	DITCH	1	3	3
F104	PIT	13	18	1
F121	DITCH	4	15	4
F123	DITCH	4	18	5
F167	PIT	1	16	16
F241	DITCH	17	69	4
F244	PIT	5	889	178
F247	PIT	1	25	25
F263	GULLY	6	25	4
F273	DITCH	10	111	11
F296	TREE THROW	2	27	14
F307	PIT	1	26	26
F312	GULLY	16	112	7

F313	DITCH	15	265	18
F315	DITCH	4	21	5
F319	PIT	16	175	11
Total		203	3,808	19

Table 16 Quantities of CBM from specific features and contexts.

Baked clay and daub account for the bulk of the CBM with 170 sherds with a weight of 1,282g (Table 15). This material is largely undiagnostic and while some may have come from baked clay objects, such as loomweights, others may be fragments of daub. This material was recovered from 24 features and the largest assemblage with 37 sherds with a weight of 288g came from the ditch F37/F85. Other notable assemblages came from ditch F241, pit F319, gully F312 and ditch F313 (Table 17).

Context	Description	no.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)
F2	PIT	1	3	3
F5	DITCH	2	4	2
F11/121/135	DITCH	7	80	11
F22/F203	DITCH	7	38	5
F25	DITCH	2	6	3
F26	PIT/DITCH	4	46	12
F34	PIT	1	5	5
F37/85	DITCH	37	288	8
F41/77/304	DITCH	2	9	5
F58	DITCH	1	17	17
F75	GULLY	2	3	2
F82	DITCH	1	4	4
F89	DITCH	1	3	3
F104	PIT	13	18	1
F121	DITCH	4	15	4
F123	DITCH	4	18	5
F241	DITCH	16	59	4
F263	GULLY	6	25	4
F273	DITCH	8	49	6
F307	PIT	1	26	26
F312	GULLY	15	105	7
F313	DITCH	15	265	18
F315	DITCH	4	21	5
F319	PIT	16	175	11
Total		170	1,282	8

Table 17 Quantities of baked clay and daub from specific features and contexts.

There are rare sherds of Roman CBM, including two pieces of *imbrex* (Table 15), which was recovered from ditch F241, ditch F273 and gully F312. The rarity of Roman CBM suggests that the site was not occupied beyond the early Roman period.

There was a modest collection of medieval/post-medieval peg-tile with 21 sherds with a weight of 974g (Table 15) which was recovered from seven features (F1/F10/F136, F8/F30/F51/F225, F19, F41/F78/F304, F244, F247, F296) although just under half of the peg-tile came from the ditch F1/F40/F136.

There was also a small collection of post-Roman brick with six sherds with a weight of 673g which came from ditch F8/F30/F51/F225, ditch F41/F78/3F04, pit F167, and pit F224. The brick fragment from the ditch F41/F78/F304 was un-frogged with dimensions of ? mm x 98 mm x 56 mm which dates to the 18th-19th century.

Finally, two sherds of modern pipe with a weight of 800g was recovered from pit F244.

Conclusion

Table 18 summarizes the dating evidence for the features and layer which contained dateable pottery and ceramics. The majority of the features can be dated to the Late Iron Age and to the Late Iron Age/early Roman periods while the rarity of Roman pottery fabrics, post-conquest vessel forms and Roman CBM suggests that the site was abandoned early in the Roman period. Eight features are post-Roman of which four (F1/F40/F136, F19, F1/F40/F136, F296) date to the medieval/post-medieval period and four (F8/F30/F51/F225, F41/F78/F305, F167, F244) are modern.

Context	LIA-ER	Post-Roman	CBM	Date Approx.
F1/F40/ F136	-	F21	PT	medieval/post-medieval
F2	FSW/EGW, GTW, HZ OX, RCW 1, RCW 2, RCW 4 (CAM 266)	-	-	Late Iron Age-early Roman
F3	FSW/EGW, GTW, GTW (BG), GX (CAM 119), HMF, HMS, HZ, RCW, ROW, WHF	-	-	Late Iron Age-early Roman
F8/F30/ F51/F225	-	F40	PT, BR	18th-19th century
F10/F126	FSW/EGW, GTW (CAM 221?), HZ (OX) (CAM 270B), NOG WH3 (CAM 161?), RCW, RCW 2 (CAM 266), ROW	-	-	Late Iron Age-early Roman
F11/F121/ F135	CSOW, GTW, GTW OX, GX, HZ, MVW, RCW, RCW 2, RCW 6 (CAM 235), WMS	-	-	Early Roman
F13/F234	FSOW, GTW, GTW (BG), GTW (BG) OW, GX (Cam 266), HZ (Cam 270B), HZ OX NOG WH3, RCW, RCW 1, ROW, SW	-	-	Early Roman
F17	GTW	-	-	Late Iron Age
F19	-	-	PT	medieval/post-medieval
F20	GTW	-	-	Late Iron Age
F21/F90	GTW, HZ OX	-	-	Late Iron Age
F25	GTW	-	-	Late Iron Age
F26	CSOW (CAM 266) FSOW, FSW/EGW, GTW, GTW (BG), GX (CAM 218), HZ OX, MVW, RCW	-	-	Early Roman
F27	GBW, GTW, GTW OX, RCW 1, RCW 2	-	-	Late Iron Age-early Roman
F28	GTW, HZ OX, MVW (CAM 230), RCW 1 (CAM 266), RCW 2 (CAM 218), RCW 6	-	-	Late Iron Age-early Roman
F29	GTW OX	-	-	Late Iron Age
F33/F79/	FSOW, GTW, HMS HZ OX, RCW, RCW 6	-	-	Late Iron Age-

Context	LIA-ER	Post-Roman	CBM	Date Approx.
F200/F314				early Roman
F34	GTW, GTW (BG), HZ (CAM 270B), RCW 1, RCW 6, SW	-	-	Late Iron Age-early Roman
F37/F85	FSOW, FSW/EGW (CAM 108?), GTW (CAM 220), GTW BG, GTW (BG) OX (CAM 256B, CAM 270B), GTW OX (CAM 221, CAM 222), HZ (CAM 270B), HZ OX (CAM 270B, CAM 271), RCW, RCW 2 (CAM 214), RCW 4, RCW 6, ROW, SW, UR (GTW BG)	-	-	Early Roman
F41	GTW, GX, HZ, HZ OX, RCW, SW	F45M	BR unfrogged	19th-20th century
F42/F168	GTW, GTW (BG), RCW 1	-	-	Late Iron Age-early Roman
F57/F60	GTW, GTW (BG), HZ	-	-	Late Iron Age
F58	FSW/EGW, GTW (CAM 119), GTW (BG), HZ OX (CAM 270B), RCW, RCW 6 (CAM 218), SW	-	-	Late Iron Age-early Roman
F61	GTW, RCW 2	-	-	Late Iron Age-early Roman
F63	GTW, HZ OX, RCW, RCW 1	-	-	Late Iron Age-early Roman
F68	GTW	-	-	Late Iron Age
F69	HZ OX	-	-	Late Iron Age-early Roman
F70	GTW	-	-	Late Iron Age
F71	GTW, GTW (BG)	-	-	Late Iron Age
F76	CSOW, GTW (BG)(CAM 270B), RCW (CAM 218), ROW	-	-	Late Iron Age-early Roman
F80	GTW	-	-	Late Iron Age
F81	FSOW, GTW (BG)	-	-	Late Iron Age
F82	GTW, GTW (BG), GTW OX, GX, HZ (CAM 270B), HZ OX, RCW 1 (CAM 218), RCW 2, RCW 6	-	-	Late Iron Age-early Roman
F83	GTW OX	-	-	Late Iron Age
F89	GTW OX, HZ OX, RCW (CAM 119)	-	-	Late Iron Age-early Roman
F91	FMW, FSOW, GTW (CAM 264), GTW OX, HZ OX (CAM 270B), RCW 6	-	-	Late Iron Age-early Roman
F92	GTW (CAM 221)	-	-	Late Iron Age
F94	GTW (BG), RCW	-	-	Late Iron Age-early Roman
F95	HZ, HZ OX	-	-	Late Iron Age-early Roman
F99	GTW (BG)	-	-	Late Iron Age
F101	GTW (BG)	-	-	Late Iron Age
F104	RCW 4	-	-	Late Iron Age-early Roman
F111	GTW, RCW 6, SW	-	-	Late Iron Age-early Roman
F112	GTW, GTW (BG), GTW (OX), HZ OX, RCW (CAM 266), RCW 6	-	-	Late Iron Age-early Roman
F113	RCW	-	-	Late Iron Age-early Roman
F116/F233	GTW, GTW (BG), GTW OX, HZ OX (Cam 270B), MVW, RCW (Cam 218), RCW 2, RCW 6	-	-	Late Iron Age-early Roman
F118	GTW (OX), RCW 2 (CAM 266)	-	-	Late Iron Age-

Context	LIA-ER	Post-Roman	CBM	Date Approx.
				early Roman
F120	GTW (BG), GTW (OX)	-	-	Late Iron Age
F121	FSOW, FSW/EGW (CAM 266), GTW (CAM 218), GTW (BG), GTW (OX) (LID CAM 513), GX (CAM 231-232), HZ (BG) (CAM 270B), HZ (OX) (CAM 270B, CAM 271), MVW, RCW (CAM 218, CAM 266), RCW 1, RCW 2 (CAM 218), RCW 6 (CAM 218), ROW, SW (CAM 251)	-	-	Early Roman
F122	GTW	-	-	Late Iron Age
F123	GTW, GTW (BG), GTW (BG) OX, HZ, RCW, RCW 1 (CAM 218), RCW 6, SW	-	-	Late Iron Age-early Roman
F125	GTW, HZ (BG), RCW, ROW	-	-	Late Iron Age-early Roman
F128	GTW (BG)	-	-	Late Iron Age
F130	GTW	-	-	Late Iron Age
F143	GTW (BG)	-	-	Late Iron Age
F167	HZ (OX)	-	BR	19th-20th century
F182	GTW, HZ (OX)	-	-	Late Iron Age
F186	GTW (BG), HZ (OX), RCW 6	-	-	Late Iron Age-early Roman
F189	GTW (OX), HZ (OX)	-	-	Late Iron Age
F190	RCW 1	-	-	Late Iron Age-early Roman
F191	RCW	-	-	Late Iron Age-early Roman
F201/F314	GTW (CAM 202)	-	-	Late Iron Age
F213	GTW	-	-	Late Iron Age
F223	GTW	-	-	Late Iron Age
F224	GTW, GTW (OX), HZ	-	-	Late Iron Age
F231	NOG WH3, RCW 6	-	-	Late Iron Age-early Roman
F235	GTW (BG) OX	-	-	Late Iron Age
F238	FSOW, GTW (CAM 266, CAM 508), GTW (BG), HZ, HZ (BG), HZ (OX), RCW, RCW 1 (CAM 218), RCW 6 (CAM 119), NOG WH3	-	-	Late Iron Age-early Roman
F241	GTW (CAM 266), GTW (BG), GTW OX	-	RBT (intrusive)	Late Iron Age
F244	-	-	PT, BR, MOD PIPE	20th century
F247	-	-	PT	medieval/post-medieval
F248/F251/F257	HZ OX	-	-	Late Iron Age-early Roman
F252	FSOW, HZ OX, RCW (CAM 132?)	-	-	Late Iron Age-early Roman
F253	RCW 2	-	-	Late Iron Age-early Roman
F260	HZ OX	-	-	Late Iron Age-early Roman
F263	RCW	-	-	Late Iron Age-early Roman
F273	GTW OX, RCW, SW	-	RI	Late Iron Age-early Roman

Context	LIA-ER	Post-Roman	CBM	Date Approx.
F278	SW	-	-	Late Iron Age-early Roman
F291	RCW	-	-	Late Iron Age-early Roman
F292	HZ OX	-	-	Late Iron Age-early Roman
F294	RCW 2 (CAM 218)	-	-	Late Iron Age-early Roman
F296	-	-	PT	medieval/post-medieval
F298	GTW	-	-	Late Iron Age
F299/F301	GTW, RCW 2, RCW 6	-	-	Late Iron Age-early Roman
F303	GTW OX, RCW, RCW 1	-	-	Late Iron Age-early Roman
F307	GTW, HZ (CAM 270B), NOG WH3	-	-	Late Iron Age-early Roman
F311	GTW, GTW (BG), GTW OX, HZ (CAM 270B), TN (A), RCW (CAM 119)	-	-	Late Iron Age-early Roman
F312	FSW/EGW, GTW, GTW OX, HZ, HZ OX, RCW (CAM 218), RCW 2, RCW 6	-	RBT	Late Iron Age-early Roman
F313	FSW/EGW, GTW GTW (BG), HZ, RCW 6, UR (GTW BG) (CAM 27)	-	-	Late Iron Age-early Roman
F315	FSOW (CAM 218), RCW 6	-	-	Late Iron Age-early Roman
F317	GTW (BG), HZ OX	-	-	Late Iron Age
F318	UR (GTW BG) (CAM 21)	-	-	Late Iron Age-early Roman
F319	FMW, FSW/EGW, GX, RCW	-	-	Late Iron Age-early Roman
L1	GTW (BG), RCW 6	-	-	Late Iron Age-early Roman

Table 18 Approximate dates for the individual features and layers.

6.2 Small finds

By Laura Pooley

Eight numbered small finds were recorded from the evaluation and excavation phases, all from Late Iron Age/early Roman contexts.

A fragment of Late Iron Age/early Roman copper-alloy bow brooch (SF6) in very poor condition came from ditch F113. Although incomplete and damaged the brooch appears to be a one-piece Colchester brooch dating from c 25-60 AD. The only other metal find was a piece of curved iron sheet (SF1) of indeterminate form from pit/ditch F26.

SF6, F113 (77). Fragment of a Roman copper-alloy bow brooch including the head, spring and a small part of the bow, all in very poor condition. Although damaged around the top of the head, it appears to be a one-piece Colchester brooch (Mackreth C2.e) with small crossbar protecting the spring and what appears to be an external spring which would have been held by a short hook turned back from the top of the bow (damaged and missing). The bow has a D-shaped cross-section and is plain, but unusually the bow is expanded at the head and tapers towards the sharp bend in the bow where it is now broken. Length: 21.8mm, width across head: 19.6mm, weight: 5.8g.

SF1, F26 (20). Fragment of curved iron sheet. Length: 34.4mm, width: 28.3mm, thickness: 5.2-6.7mm, weight: 12.3g.

All of the remaining small finds are fired clay objects. Nine fragments of fired clay were recorded in total. Five of the fragments are from triangular loomweights (SF2, SF3, SF4b, SF5a and SF7) from pit F34, posthole F65 and ditches F81, F85 and F134. Triangular loomweights originated within the Middle Iron Age and continued in use into the early Roman period (Crummy *et al* 2007, 43). All five are corner fragments, one includes a partial perforation (SF5a, Fig 17.1) and another has a saddle set across the angle (SF3, Fig 17.2). Grooves or saddles (wider grooves) have been recorded on weights from the Middle Iron Age farmstead at the Stanway elite burial site (Crummy *et al* 2007, 43), with Late Iron Age/early Roman examples known from Orsett 'Cock' in Essex (Major 1998, 106) and Maxey in Cambridgeshire (Crowther 1985, 174-9). A fragment of fired clay (SF8) from pit F186 is also probably a piece of loomweight. Loomweights are indicative of textile production on or near to the site.

Two large fragments of fired clay object also came from ditch F81 (SF5b and SF5c). Both have a flat original edge but all other edges/surfaces have been lost and neither include any other distinguishing features (like corners or perforations). Given the presence of fragments of fired clay loomweight on site and also from the feature itself, it is perhaps most likely that both are broken and abraded fragments of loomweight. However, they could be fragments of other fired clay objects, such as slabs.

A virtually complete pyramidal weight, probably a loomweight, also came from ditch F85 (SF4a) (Fig 18.3). The weight is rectangular in cross-section and tapers very slightly from the base to the top (both of which are damaged). There is a single perforated hole close to the top of the weight which has, at some later date, been deliberately bunged and filled with a light-coloured clay. It is generally assumed that Iron Age triangular loomweights were replaced with Roman pyramidal weights soon after the conquest, but pyramidal weights are extremely rare finds in Roman Britain with more known from the western Roman provinces (Crummy *et al* 2007, 43; Wild 2002, 10). In his analysis of the textile industries of Roman Britain, Wild (2002, 10) suggests that triangular loomweights may actually have continued in use in Britain until the early 2nd century. At this time there is archaeological and literary evidence from the wider Roman empire that seems to suggest that the warp-weighted loom was gradually replaced with the two-beam loom, where the second, lower, beam replaced the loomweights (Wild 2002, 10).

Given the rarity of pyramid weights, its presence on the development site is significant and perhaps attests to a 'Romanising' influence on textile production and the material remains. However, if the weight was originally used as a loomweight, it can only be assumed that the clay bung through the perforation meant that the object had secondary use that did not require it to be suspended.

SF2, F34 (17). Fragment of fired clay from a triangular loomweight. The fragment is a side piece which curves at one end where a corner would be. Fine sandy fabric, very small grit inclusions, pale brown/cream/buff on the surface with a dark grey core. Length: 80.5mm, width: 73.7mm, thickness: 46.4mm, weight: 170.2g. Late Iron Age/early Roman.

Fig 17.2 SF3, F65 (35). Fragment of fired clay from a triangular loomweight. The fragment is from the corner of the loomweight and includes a saddle set across the angle. Fine sandy fabric, common very small grit inclusions with rare small flints, in a mid to light pinky-orange colour. Length: 50.4mm, width: 68.1mm, thickness: 69.7mm, weight: 164.8g. Late Iron Age/early Roman.

Fig 18.3 SF4a, F85 lower fill (53). Virtually complete fired clay pyramid weight, possibly a loomweight. Square in cross-section with a (now damaged) flat base (56.6mm x 57.9mm) which tapers to the top of the weight which is now damaged and incomplete (45.2 x 46.7mm, measurement taken below top just before damage). There is a single perforated hole through the top of the weight (c 12.9mm diameter) which has been plugged in a fine sandy white clay. Fine sandy fabric, very small grit inclusions, mid grey/brown colour. Length: 110.8mm, width: 48.4-57.9mm, thickness: 46.7-56.6; weight: 418.4g. Early Roman.

SF4b, F85 lower fill (53). Fragment of fired clay from a triangular loomweight. The fragment appears to be from the corner of the loomweight. Fine sandy fabric, very small grit inclusions, mid to dark pinky-orange colour. Length: 38.4mm, width: 50.8mm, weight: 57.9g. Late Iron Age/early Roman.

Fig 17.1 SF5a, F81 (47). Fragment of fired clay from a triangular loomweight. The fragment is from the corner of the loomweight and includes a partial perforated hole. Fine sandy fabric, very small and small grit inclusions, generally a light to mid pinky/orange brown with dark grey/black areas. Length: 65.7mm, width: 65.0mm, thickness: 64.9mm, weight: 239.8g. Late Iron Age/early Roman.

SF5b, F81 (47). Fragment of fired clay, possibly from a slab or potentially part of the core of a triangular loomweight. The fragment has one original flat edge but all the other edges and surfaces have been damaged/broken/abraded. Fine sandy fabric, very small grit and rare small flint inclusions, light pinky-orange colour. Length: 72.5mm, width: 53.8mm, thickness: 39.1mm, weight: 148.1g. Late Iron Age/early Roman.

SF5b, F81 (47). Fragment of fired clay, possibly from a slab or potentially part of the core of a triangular loomweight. The fragment has one original flat edge but all the other edges and surfaces have been damaged/broken/abraded. Fine sandy fabric, very small grit inclusions, mottled grey, orange and brown in colour. Length: 92.8mm, width: 90.5mm, thickness: 43.2mm, weight: 324.2g. Late Iron Age/early Roman.

SF7, F134 (87). Fragment of fired clay from a triangular loomweight. The fragment is from the corner of the loomweight. Fine sandy fabric, common very small grit inclusions and occasional small to very small pebbles, dull orange-brown/grey colour. Length: 78.1mm, width: 92.8mm, thickness: 69.2mm, weight: 334.5g. Late Iron Age/early Roman.

SF8, F186 Fill E (97). Fragment of fired clay probably from a loomweight. Fine sandy fabric, very small grit and rare small flint inclusions, light pinky/orange on the surface with a dark grey core. Length: 53.0mm, width: 36.3mm, thickness: 30.9mm, weight: 43.2g. Late Iron Age/early Roman.

6.3 Metalworking Debris

By David Dungworth

Introduction

The industrial debris submitted for assessment was recovered during archaeological recording undertaken by Colchester Archaeological Trust on land east of Heckfords, Great Bentley, Essex. The evaluation and following excavation revealed numerous ditches and pits which have largely been dated to the Late Iron age or early Roman periods on the basis of the pottery they contained.

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 fayalitic 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 fayalitic 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).
Cinder	Amorphous vitreous material which resembles non-diagnostic ironworking slag but which is noticeably less dense than most fayalitic slag (McDonnell 1983; Starley 1993). Cinder is hypothesised to form as a result of the partial melting of ceramic hearth lining (or possibly the use of a sand flux).
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).
Iron concretion (Fe Conc)	Concretions of soil bound together by iron compounds (in a manner not unlike iron pan). Natural material which does not relate to industrial activity

Results

The excavations at Great Bentley produced just over 1kg of industrial debris (Table 19). The single most abundant category of material identified comprises three slag cakes (combined weight 597g). The slag cakes have the characteristic size (100g–1kg) and shape (sub-circular, and plano-convex or concave-convex) that shows that they were generated in a smith's hearth. Such slag cakes formed from reactions between the metal, its slag inclusions, fuel ash, the clay lining and any flux used (McDonnell 1991; Serneels & Perret 2003).

The second most abundant category of material is the non-diagnostic ironworking (NDFe) slag (182g). Although this material lacks any diagnostic surface morphology that would allow the positive identification of the process that produced it (smelting or smithing), the presence of diagnostic iron smithing slag, and the absence of any diagnostic iron smelting slags, leaves little doubt that the non-diagnostic ironworking slag was generated during blacksmithing.

The remaining industrial debris includes small amounts of vitrified ceramic hearth lining and cinder (the latter probably fragments of hearth lining which spalled away at high temperatures which fell into the fire and became so vitrified that ceramic material is no longer visible).

The assemblage also includes a few small iron concretions that provide no evidence for metalworking.

Context	Finds No. or <Sample No.>	Context Date	Material type	Weight
F63	34	Late Iron Age	Fe Conc.	6
F191	100	Late Iron Age	NDFe	24
F186	<13>	Late Iron Age/early Roman	Cinder	51
F186	<13>	Late Iron Age/early Roman	NDFe	20
F312	179	Late Iron Age/early Roman	VCL	64
F312	179	Late Iron Age/early Roman	Fe Conc.	64
F313	163	Late Iron Age/early Roman	SHC	276
F26	18	Early Roman	SHC	92
F26	21	Early Roman	SHC	229
F26	22	Early Roman	NDFe	138
F26	22	Early Roman	VCL	95
All				1059

Table 19 Weights (in grams) of slag and related material recovered.

Discussion

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

6.4 Worked flint and animal bone

By Adam Wightman

Five worked flints were recovered from four features during the investigations. Four of the flints were recovered from Late Iron Age features (F71, F200 & F213) and are considered to be residual in these contexts. The worked flint recovered from tree-throw F287 could have been present in the surrounding soil when the roots were up-ended and may also be residual in this context.

The small worked flint assemblage indicates that there was some limited activity in the area during the later prehistoric period (Mesolithic-Bronze Age), but the lack of typologically diagnostic tool types makes it difficult to say when during this period of time the activity occurred. The presence of blades suggests that some activity occurred in the Mesolithic and/or Early Neolithic, whereas other flints in the assemblage could date to the Later Neolithic or Bronze Age.

F71 (39) – Secondary flake. Mottled grey flint. Hard-hammer struck. Probable use-wear or edge-damage on the right lateral edge. Later prehistoric.

F200 sx2 (103) – Blade or short tertiary flake. Dark grey/black flint. Platform preparation or possibly retouch at proximal end. Soft-hammer struck. Probable use-wear or edge-damage on right lateral edge. Mesolithic-Early Bronze Age in date, most likely Early Neolithic.

F200 sx4 (151)– End scraper. Reddish-brown flint. Retouched thick hard-hammer flake. Abrupt retouch on both lateral edges and distal end (dorsal face). Probably Neolithic or Early Bronze Age in date.

F213 (104) – Blade production debitage. Early removal in blade production sequence. Mottled grey/black flint. Soft-hammer struck. Mesolithic or Early Neolithic.

F287 (137) – Retouched blade. Reddish-brown flint. Snapped at distal end. Small length of abrupt retouch (ventral face) and use-wear/edge-damage elsewhere on lateral edges. Mesolithic or Early Neolithic.

Four fragments from a cattle molar/pre-molar were recovered from F122 sx2 (139).

6.5 Miscellaneous finds

By Laura Pooley

Ten fragments of heat-altered (burnt) flint (388.2g) were recovered from six features of Late Iron Age/early Roman date (F26, F57, F58, F89, F111, F121) and two undated features (F23, F142). All of the fragments were cracked and crazed, and burnt various shades of white, grey, pink and red.

A few finds of 19th- to 20th- century date were recovered from contexts F121, F244 and F304. This included three fragments of bottle glass, three pieces of agricultural ironwork and an incomplete clay tobacco pipe. The pipe is an example of a thorn or briar pipe decorated with thorns on both the bowl and on the stem (Fig 18.4). It also includes a makers mark in relief on either side of the foot. Both marks are identical and are a portcullis in a shield.

Context	Finds no.	Description	Date
Burnt flint / heat-altered stone (discarded)			
F23	10	Two pieces, cracked and crazed, burnt white and grey, 22.8g.	-
F26	22	One piece, cracked and crazed, burnt white and grey, 20.3g.	-
F57	27	Two pieces, cracked and crazed, burnt grey, 92.7g.	-
F58	30	One piece, cracked and crazed, burnt grey, 42.7g.	-
F89	54	One piece, cracked and crazed, burnt white on the outside and grey on the inside, 60.7g.	-
F111	84	One piece, cracked, burnt red internally, pink externally, 27.7g.	-
F121	70	One piece, cracked and crazed, burnt various shades of white, grey and red, 41.7g.	-
F142	91	One piece, cracked, burnt red internally, dark red externally, 79.6g.	-
Clay tobacco pipe			
F244	116	Fig 18.4 Clay tobacco pipe with most of stem missing, cut rim, 100% milled. There is a makers mark in relief on the sides of the small round foot, both marks are in the form of a portcullis in a shield. The pipe is an example of a thorn pipe or briar pipe decorated with thorns on the bowl and on the stem.	19th century

Glass (discarded)			
F121 sx3 Fill B	123	Fragment of pale green bottle glass, 11.4g (intrusive).	19th-20th century
F244	115	Fragment of olive green bottle glass, 4.7g.	19th-20th century
F304 sx2	153	Fragment of olive green bottle glass, 1.3g.	19th-20th century
Agricultural ironwork (discarded)			
F244	115	1) Large iron machinery bolt, 94mm long, head 50 x 42mm, round shank c 30mm diameter, 454.1g. 2) Large iron ring, 87mm diameter, round-sectioned c 11-14mm diameter, 138.3g. 3) Three fragments of iron nails, 29.2g.	19th-20th century

Table 20 Miscellaneous finds listed by find type and context.

7 Environmental assessment

By Val Fryer, Environmental Archaeologist

Introduction and method statement

Nineteen samples were taken from across the site. The samples were bulk floated by CAT and the flots were collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. No environmental remains were present in samples 7 (F37), 10 (F76), 11 (F121) and 14 (F224), so only fifteen flots were submitted for assessment.

The dried flots were scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 16 and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed in Table 1. Nomenclature within the table follows Stace (2010). All plant remains were charred. Modern roots, seeds, chaff and fungal sclerotia were present within most assemblages but are not recorded within the table.

Results

Charcoal/charred wood fragments are present throughout, and six bags of hand recovered charcoal >10mm in size are also present. However, other plant macrofossils are generally scarce. Cereals and seeds are noted from seven samples, but mostly as single specimens within an assemblage. Preservation is generally very poor. The charcoal in particular is severely abraded, and some pieces are also heavily fissured, possibly suggesting that combustion occurred at exceedingly high temperatures. The charcoal from samples 1, 4, 13 and 19 also appears to be heavily encrusted with ferrous residues. However, it is currently unclear whether these occurred naturally, whether the material was in contact with ferrous artefacts or whether the remains could be associated with some form of industrial activity.

Possible barley (*Hordeum* sp.), rye (*Secale cereale*) and wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grains are noted, although in most instances, exact identification is precluded by the poor condition of the remains. A germinated wheat grain is noted within the assemblage from sample 19 and possible gristed or coarsely ground grains are present in samples 3 and 18. Chaff is exceedingly scarce (a single wheat glume base and silica skeletons of cereal awn from sample 3), but it is possible that this more delicate material was completely destroyed during combustion.

Weeds seeds are very scarce, but all are of common segetal species. Taxa noted include brome (*Bromus* sp.), goosegrass (*Galium aparine*), persicaria (*Persicaria maculosa/lapathifolia*), grasses (Poaceae), wild radish (*Raphanus raphanistrum*) and dock (*Rumex* sp.). A single sedge (*Carex* sp.) nutlet is recorded from sample 3. Excluding the charcoal (see above), other plant macrofossils occur infrequently, but do include charred root/stem fragments and indeterminate culm nodes.

Other remains are also scarce. The black porous and tarry residues are almost certainly derived from the high temperature combustion of organic remains (possibly including cereal grains). The vitreous material may also have a similar source, although it could also be associated with industrial activities.

Conclusions

In summary, the assemblages are mostly small and sparse, and their limited composition makes any precise interpretation of the deposits all but impossible. However, the following points may be of note:

- Samples 3, 12 and 19 may all include some cereal processing waste (i.e. grains and seeds) although cereal chaff is largely absent. However, a possible reason for this latter has been mentioned above. It is tentatively suggested that these remains may not be indicative of nearby agricultural processing, but could instead suggest that processing waste was being used as tinder, kindling or fuel for some nearby activity which involved very high temperatures of combustion
- The remaining material is probably derived from scattered refuse, all of which was probably accidentally incorporated within the feature fills.

Wetland plants															
Carex sp.		x													
Other plant macrofossils															
Charcoal <2mm		xxx	xx		xxxx	xxx	x	xxxx		xxxx	xxx				
Charcoal >2mm		xx	xxx		xx	xxx	x	xxxx	x	xxxx	x			x	x
Charcoal >5mm	xxx	x	x	x		x	x	xxxx	x	xxxx	x	x	x	x	
Charcoal >10mm	xxxx	xxx	x	xx	x	x	x	xxx		xxx	x	x	xx		
Charred root/stem		x					x	x		xxx					
Indet. culm nodes										x					
Indet. seeds		x								x					
Indet. twig frags.										x					
Other remains															
Black porous material			x		x	x				x					
Black tarry material		x			x			x							
Burnt/fired clay			x												
Small coal frags.							x								
Vitreous material		x						xx							
Mollusc shells															
Aegoponella sp.							x								
Carychium sp.					x										
Vallonia sp.		x													
Cochlicopa sp.					x										
Sample volume (litres)	20	10	20	20	40	40	40	40	10	40	10	40	20	10	10
Volume of flot (litres)	0.2	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	0.3	<0.1	0.2	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
% flot sorted	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table 21 Environmental assessment results

Key to table

x = 1 – 10 specimens xx = 11 – 50 specimens xxx = 51 – 100 specimens xxxx = 100+ specimens cf = compare LIA = Late Iron Age E.ROM = early Roman U/D = undated

8 Discussion

Evaluation and excavation on land east of Heckfords, Great Bentley revealed an agricultural site in constant use from the Late Iron Age into the early Roman period. Many irregular and intercutting ditches were present revealing an evolving landscape likely located on the edge of a settlement. This settlement is probably located on the northern or eastern side of the site as it is richer in archaeological remains, and previous archaeological work to the south has already revealed little of consequence (CAT Report 1031). Evidence recovered from the current investigation points to a community that produced textiles, ironwork and farmed livestock.

A total of 288 features were uncovered, almost 100 of which were ditches or gullies. Some ditches may delineate as many as seven fields or enclosures (Fig 7). Many of the ditches intercut with unclear relationships making it difficult to determine the sequence in which they were in use. Although the ditches would have all been part of the same farm system, as it changed and developed over time it is likely the boundaries would have become more regular (such as ditch F39).

The only evidence of anything structural being located on the site is the small four-post structure (F64-67) in the north. The post-holes were approximately 1m apart and probably formed a small structure used for grain storage. 170 daub fragments were recovered but these could be fragments of clay objects (such as loomweights) rather than structural remains.

The majority of the pottery recovered is typical of a Late Iron Age to early Roman settlement. However, there are rare sherds of handmade pottery perhaps indicative of a Middle Iron Age or early Late Iron Age origin for the site. Much of the pottery by both sherd count and weight is either Late Iron Age 'grog-tempered' and related wares or Romanising coarse wares. Vessels present include bowls, jars, flagons, butt-beakers, cooking pots and a number of large storage jars. Common imports of the period (such as south Gaulish 'La Graufesenque' samian and amphorae) are absent, but a small assemblage of imported finewares from northern Gaul were among the finds including platters and flagons. The scarcity of Roman pottery fabrics, post-conquest vessel forms and Roman CBM all indicate that the site was abandoned quite early in the Roman period. The site is probably therefore relatively short-lived dating from c 100 BC to around the mid 1st century AD.

Little to no cereal and grains were noted in the environmental samples perhaps indicating that pastoral farming was favoured over arable farming. Other features indicative of livestock farming are the large erosion hollow (F57/F60) and the possible trackway (F3 and F13). The erosion-hollow may have been used as a watering-hole and the trackway to move animals around the landscape.

The presence of fragments of triangular loomweights and the pyramidal loomweight indicate that textile manufacturing was also taking place in the vicinity of the development site. It is possible the fields were used for rearing sheep, for a ready supply of wool to process for textile production. All of the loomweight fragments recovered, except one, were discovered in the very north of the excavation area, again indicating a settlement further north (Fig 7). Loomweight fragments and metalworking debris were both recovered from pit F186, pointing to a settlement that was producing textiles and carrying out iron smithing at the same time. All of the metalworking debris was recovered from features in the north of the excavation area (Fig 7). The charcoal encrusted with ferrous residues and vitreous material recovered from the environmental samples provide further evidence of a settlement producing metal work.

A large amount of the features excavated were recorded as pits. Some of the large, flat-based pits may have been used as storage pits. The lack of evidence of arable farming suggests if they were storage pits they were more likely to have been used to store surplus food rather than seeds. Many of the smaller, undated pits are likely to be from tree/shrub-clearance prior to agricultural use.

The evidence uncovered during this excavation is important as it is the first indication of a large Late Iron Age to early Roman settlement in the Great Bentley area. Very little excavation work

has taken place around the wider Great Bentley area, and many of the known archaeological sites in the area consist of unexcavated cropmarks.

Many cropmarks have been identified in the fields surrounding the development area (Fig 8). The cropmarks represent linear features, field systems, trackways and small enclosures, a seemingly agricultural landscape similar to that uncovered on this site. Cropmarks to the east (Fig 8) of the development site are particularly reminiscent of the large number of intercutting ditches uncovered in areas of this excavation. It is possible a linear cropmark directly north of the development area is represented by the ditch F39 in the north-west corner.

It can be presumed, then, that this excavation has uncovered an agricultural landscape that would have been associated with a nearby Late Iron Age settlement. This settlement is likely to be located either north or east of this development, probably encompassing some of the cropmarks identified in the surrounding fields. It is probable that the vast majority of the finds recovered represent waste from this settlement, as nothing recovered seemed to have been placed purposefully.

Activity uncovered on two nearby sites, located west of Heckfords Road (Wardell Armstrong 2014; CAT Report 794), largely predate the Late Iron Age to early Roman features from this excavation, although investigations from the wider Tendring district have revealed plenty of evidence for well established rural and agricultural communities at this time (Essex County Council 2008). The lack of finds dating to the post-conquest period indicates the site fell into disuse soon after the Roman conquest. Roman villas, likely representing locally important centres of farming and agriculture are found in a small cluster around St Osyth and the river Colne, Little Oakley and Dovercourt (Essex County Council 2008). It can be presumed the settlement in Great Bentley migrated closer to one of these areas.

There is no evidence of activity on the development site after the early Roman period until the 19th century, where it was once again used for agriculture until the modern day.

9 Acknowledgements

CAT thanks Stephen Williams and Hills Group for commissioning and funding the work. The project was managed by C Lister. Evaluation fieldwork was carried out by N Rayner with M Perou, N Pryke, M Seehra and S Veasey. Excavation fieldwork was carried out by R Matheison and S Veasey with M Baister, B Holloway, M Perou, N Pryke, N Rayner, A Ronn, M Seehra, A Smith and B Quinn. Figures are by C Lister, R Mathieson and S Veasey. The project was monitored for ECCPS by Teresa O'Connor.

10 References

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

- | | | |
|--------------------------|------|---|
| Bailey, J & Btucher, S | 2004 | <i>Roman Brooches in Britain: A Technological and Typological Study based on the Richborough Collection.</i> The Society of Antiquaries of London. |
| Brown, N & Glazebrook, J | 2000 | <i>Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties 2. Research agenda and strategy.</i> East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 8 (EAA 8) |
| Benfield, S | 2007 | 'The Late Iron Age and Roman pottery from the enclosure ditches and the ditches of ?mortuary enclosure BF32 and CF43-6.' In Crummy, P., Benfield, S., Crummy, N., Rigby, V. and Shimmin, D. (eds.), <i>Stanway: an elite burial site at Camulodunum (Britannia Monograph Series No. 24)</i> |
| Bidwell, P | 1999 | 'A survey of pottery production and supply at Colchester.' In Symonds, R. and Wade, S. (eds.), <i>CAR 10: Roman pottery from excavations in Colchester, 1971-86, 488-499</i> |
| Bidwell, P & Croom, A | 1999 | 'The Camulodunum/Colchester type series.' In Symonds, R. and Wade, S. (eds.), <i>CAR 10: Roman pottery from excavations in Colchester, 1971-86, 468-487.</i> |
| CAR 10 | 1999 | <i>Colchester Archaeological Report 10: Roman Pottery from excavations in Colchester, 1971-86,</i> by R Symonds and S Wade |

CAT	2021	<i>Health & Safety Policy</i>
CAT	2021	<i>Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching on land east of Heckfords, Heckfords Road, Great Bentley, Essex, CO7 8RS</i> By S Carter
CAT	2021	<i>Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for archaeological excavation on land east of Heckfords, Heckfords Road, Great Bentley, Essex, CO7 98 RS</i> By C Lister
CAT Report 794	2014	<i>Archaeological trial-trenching evaluation at Sturrick Farm, Sturrick Lane, Great Bentley, Essex: October 2014</i> By H Brooks
CAT Report 1031	2016	<i>Archaeological evaluation on land at Admirals Farm, Heckford's Road, Great Bentley, Essex, CO7 8RS: September-October 2016</i> By L Pooley
CAT Report 1037	2016	<i>Archaeological desk-based assessment: Land east of Heckford's Road, Great Bentley, Essex</i> By H Brooks
ClfA	2014a	<i>Standard and Guidance for archaeological excavation.</i> Updated Oct 2020
ClfA	2014b	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials.</i> Updated Oct 2020
Crowther, D R	1985	'The other finds', in F. Pryor and C. French, <i>Archaeology and Environment in the Lower Welland Valley 1</i> , East Anglian Archaeology 27 , 163–95.
Crummy, P, Benfield, S, Crummy, N, Rigby, V & Shimmin, D	2007	<i>Stanway: An élite burial site at Camulodunum.</i> Britannia Monograph Series No. 24 .
Dungworth, D & Wilkes, R	2009	'Understanding Hammerscale: the Use of High-Speed Film and Electron Microscopy' in <i>Historic Metallurgy</i> 43 , 33-46
Essex County Council	2008	<i>Tending District Historic Environment Characterisation Project</i>
Gurney, D	2003	<i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England.</i> East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14)
Historic England	2015	<i>Archaeometallurgy: Guidelines for Best Practice</i>
Historic England	2016	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i>
Hull, M R	1958	<i>Roman Colchester.</i> (Reports of the Research Committee of the Society of Antiquaries of London no. 20). Oxford: The Society of Antiquaries, London.
Loughton, M E	Forth-coming	<i>Colchester Institute Pottery</i>
Mackreth, D F	2011	<i>Brooches in Late Iron Age and Roman Britain.</i> Oxbow Books.
Major, H.	1998	'Fired clay', in Carter, G.A <i>Excavations at the Orsett 'Cock' enclosure, Essex, 1976</i> , East Anglian Archaeology 86 , 106-10.
McDonnell, J G	1983	'Tap Slags and Hearth Bottoms' in <i>Current Archaeology</i> 86 , 81-83
McDonnell, J G	1995	'A Model for the Formation of Smithing Slag' in <i>Materially Archaeologicne</i> 26 , 23-26
Medlycott, M	2011	<i>Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England.</i> East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 (EAA 24)
MHCLG	2019	<i>National Planning Policy Framework.</i> Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government.
Serneels, V & Perret	2009	'Quantification of Smithing Activities Base on the Investigation of Slag and Other Material Remains' in <i>Associazione Italiana di Metallurgia (ed) Archaeolometallurgy in Europe International Conference: 24-25-26 September 2003, Milan, Italy</i> , 498-478
Stace, C	2010	<i>New Flora of the British Isles. 3rd edition</i>
Starley, D	1993	'The Assessment of Roman and Later Slag and Other Metalworking Debris from Winchester, Brooks 1987-8' in <i>Ancient Monuments Laboratory Report</i> 81
Thompson, I	1982	<i>Grog-tempered 'Belgic' Pottery of South-eastern England</i>
Tomber, R & Dore, J	1998	<i>The National Roman Fabric Reference Collection. A Handbook</i>
Wardell	2018	<i>Land West of Heckfords Road, Great Bentley, Essex, Archaeological Strip, Map and Sample Excavation Report: January 2018</i>
Wild, J P	2002	'The textile industries of Roman Britain', Britannia XXXIII , 1-42.

11 Abbreviations and glossary

Bronze Age	period from c 2500 – 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
layer (L)	distinct or distinguishable deposit (layer) of material
medieval	period from AD 1066 to c 1500
modern	period from c AD 1800 to the present
natural	geological deposit undisturbed by human activity
NGR	National Grid Reference
OASIS	Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations, http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main
post-medieval	from c AD 1500 to c 1800
prehistoric	pre-Roman
Roman	the period from AD 43 to c AD 410
section	(abbreviation sx or Sx) vertical slice through feature/s or layer/s
ws	written scheme of investigation

12 Contents of archive

Finds: 3 boxes

Paper record

One A4 document wallet containing:

The report (CAT Report 1740)

CAT written scheme of investigation

Original site record (section drawings)

Inked section drawings

Site digital photographic thumbnails and log

Digital record

The report (CAT Report 1740)

CAT written scheme of investigation

Site digital photographs, photographic thumbnails and log

Graphics

Site data

Survey data

13 Archive deposition

The archive is currently held by the Colchester Archaeological Trust at Roman Circus House, Roman Circus Walk, Colchester, Essex CO2 7GZ, but will be permanently deposited with Braintree Museum under site code GBEHR21.

© Colchester Archaeological Trust 2021

Distribution list:

Hills Group

Teresa O'Connor, ECC Place Services Historic Environment Advisor

Essex Historic Environment Record, Essex County Council



Colchester Archaeological Trust

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

tel.: 01206 501785

email: sv@catuk.org

Checked by: Philip Crummy

Date: 22/11/2021

Appendix 1 Context list

Context	Finds No.	Feature / Layer type	Description	Date
L1	59, 61	Plough soil	firm moist dark grey/brown/black silty clay	Modern
L2		Natural	firm moist light/medium brown sandy clay	Post-glacial
F1/F40/ F136	1, 26, 89	Ditch	soft moist dark grey/brown sandy silt and inclusions of: tile/brick 5% 3.75m wide and 107.41m long	Post-medieval/modern
F2	2	Pit	soft firm moist dark grey/brown silty clay with charcoal flecks and inclusions of: pot 15% 1.29m by 1.79m and 0.11m deep	Late Iron Age
F3	58, 81, 83	Gully	friable moist dark grey/brown clay with charcoal flecks 0.80m wide, 38.44m long and 0.22m deep, U-shaped profile Alignment: NNW/SSE	Late Iron Age-early Roman
F4/F103	-	?Ditch	Fill A: firm moist medium grey/brown sandy silty clay with charcoal flecks and inclusions of: stone 2% Fill B: friable dry dark brown red clay 1.89m wide, 15.54m long and 0.31m deep, U-shaped profile	Undated
F5	3	Pit	soft moist dark grey/brown sandy silt with charcoal flecks and inclusions of: pot 2% 1.37m by 3.11m and 0.50m deep	Undated
F6	-	Pit	soft moist dark grey/brown sandy silt 1.33 by 1.64m and 0.24m deep	Undated
F7	-	Pit	firm moist medium grey/brown sandy silty clay with charcoal flecks 2.11m by 1.50m and 0.66m deep	Undated
F8/F30/ F51/F225	147	Gully	soft moist dark grey/brown sandy loam and inclusions of: stone 1% 0.43m wide, 79.20m long and 0.09m deep, U-shaped profile Alignment: roughly E/W with 90 degree turns to N/S	18th-19th century
F9	-	Pit	soft moist dark grey/brown sandy loam and inclusions of: stone 1% 0.57m by 1.88m and 0.15m	Undated
F10/F126	4, 124, 128, 129	Ditch	firm moist medium grey/brown/orange silty clay with charcoal flecks 0.75 wide, 33.94m long and 0.26m deep, U-shaped profile Alignment: E/W	Late Iron Age-early Roman
F11/F121/ F135	5, 70, 75, 76, 88, 113, 121, 122, 123, 125, 126, 160	Ditch	firm moist medium/dark grey/brown silty clay with charcoal flecks and inclusions of: pot 10% 1.10m wide, 100.41m long and 0.39m deep, U-shaped profile Alignment: E/W turning into NNE/SSW	Early Roman
F12	-	?Pit	firm moist medium grey silty clay with charcoal flecks 0.48m by 1.70m and 0.18m deep	Undated

F13	7	Fill of ditch F234	firm moist dark grey/brown/black clay with charcoal flecks, daub flecks and inclusions of: pot 35%	Early Roman
F14	6	Fill of ditch F116/F233	firm moist medium/dark orange/grey clay	Late Iron Age-early Roman
F15/F279	-	Ditch	soft moist medium grey sandy silt with charcoal flecks and inclusions of: stone 1% 0.49m wide, 31.93m long and 0.14m deep, U-shaped profile Alignment: E/W curving into NW/SE	Undated
F16	-	Fill of ditch F116/F233	firm moist medium/dark orange/grey clay	
F17	8	?Pit	firm moist medium grey silty clay with charcoal flecks 1.31m by 1.40m and 0.04m deep	Late Iron Age
F18 (Fill of F234)	-	Pit	soft moist medium grey/brown sandy clay	Early Roman
F19	11	Pit	firm moist grey/brown sandy clay with daub flecks and inclusions of: tile/brick 5% 1.51m by 1.39m and 0.24m deep	Medieval/post-medieval
F20	12	Pit	firm moist grey/brown sandy clay 0.26m by 0.42m and 0.10m deep	Late Iron Age
F21/F90	9, 149	Ditch	soft moist medium grey sandy silt with charcoal flecks and inclusions of: stone 1% 1.47m wide, 33.95m long and 0.29m deep, U-shaped profile Alignment: ENE/WSW curving into NNE/SSW	Late Iron Age
F22/F203	-	Ditch	soft moist medium orange/grey sandy silty clay with charcoal flecks and inclusions of: stone 1% 0.58m wide, 27.41m long and 0.23m deep, U-shaped profile Alignment: roughly N/S	Undated
F23	10	Pit	soft moist medium grey sandy silt 0.35m by 0.74m and 0.24m deep	Undated
F24	13	Pit	soft moist medium yellow/orange/grey/brown sandy clay with charcoal flecks and inclusions of: stone 1% 0.25m by 0.50m and 0.10m deep	Undated
F25	23	Ditch	friable moist medium orange/grey silty clay with charcoal flecks 0.50m wide, 32.20m long and 0.24m deep, U-shaped profile Alignment: NW/SE	Late Iron Age
F26	18, 19, 20, 21, 22	Pit	friable moist dark orange/grey/brown silty clay with charcoal flecks 1.64m by 2.43m and 0.77m deep	Early Roman
F27	14, 132	Ditch	soft moist dark grey/brown sandy silt with charcoal flecks, daub flecks and inclusions of: stone 1% 0.46m wide, 39.21m long and 0.15m deep, U-shaped profile Alignment: NE/SW	Late Iron Age
F28	131, 133	Ditch	soft moist dark grey/brown sandy silt with charcoal flecks and inclusions of: stone 1%	Late Iron Age

			0.41m wide, 12.88m long and 0.08m deep, U-shaped profile Alignment: NE/SW	
F29	90	Ditch	soft moist dark grey/brown sandy silt with charcoal flecks and inclusions of: stone 1% 0.46m wide, 60.36m long and 0.18m deep, U-shaped profile Alignment: NW/SE curving up into N/S	Late Iron Age
F31	-	Ditch	soft moist dark yellow/grey/brown sandy silty loam with charcoal flecks, brick flecks and inclusions of: stone 1% 2.35m wide, 17.98m long and 1.5m deep, U-shaped profile Alignment: E/W	Undated
F32/138	-	Ditch	soft moist dark grey/brown sandy silt with charcoal flecks and inclusions of: stone 1% 0.88m wide, 79.20 long and 0.28m deep, U-shaped profile Alignment: NE/SW turning to NW/SE	Undated
F33/79/ F200	15, 43, 103, 151	Ditch	firm moist dark grey/brown silty clay with charcoal flecks 0.72m wide, 45.00m long and 0.18m deep, U-shaped profile Alignment: NW/SE curving to NE/SW	Late Iron Age-early Roman
F34	16, 17	Pit	soft moist mid-dark grey silty clay with charcoal flecks, daub flecks and inclusions of: stone 3% 2.16m by 2.43 and 0.75m deep	Late Iron Age
F35	-	Pit	soft moist mid grey/orange silty clay with charcoal flecks and inclusions of: stone 2% 1.06m by 1.77m and 0.39m deep	Undated
F36	-	Pit	soft moist medium yellow/grey/brown sandy silty clay with charcoal flecks and inclusions of: stone 1% 0.55m in diameter and 0.16m deep	Undated
F37/F85	24, 52, 53	Ditch	soft moist medium grey/brown sandy silty clay with charcoal flecks 0.89m wide, 13.90m long and 0.30m deep, U-shaped profile Alignment: E/W	Early Roman
F38	-	Service trench	soft moist light/medium yellow/orange/brown clay	Modern
F39	-	Ditch	soft moist medium/dark yellow/orange/grey/brown sandy silty clay with charcoal flecks and inclusions of: stone 1% 1.41m wide, 25.71m long and 0.65m deep, U-shaped profile Alignment: E/W turning to N/S	Undated
F41/F78/ F304	25, 42, 152, 153, 155	Ditch	soft moist medium orange/brown sandy silt with charcoal flecks, daub flecks and inclusions of: stone 1% 0.90m wide, 39.39m long and 0.30m deep, U-shaped profile Alignment: NNW/SSE	19th-20th century
F42/F168	94, 95	Ditch	firm moist dark grey/brown clay with charcoal flecks 0.76m wide, 27.43m long and 0.19m deep, U-shaped profile	Late Iron Age-early Roman

			Alignment: NE/SW	
F43	-	Three-throw	soft moist dark grey/brown silty clay 0.85m by 1.67m and 0.37m deep	Undated
F44	-	Natural feature	firm/hard dry dark grey/brown silty clay 0.64m by 0.61 and 0.10m deep	Post-glacial
F45	-	Tree-throw	firm/hard dry dark grey silty clay 0.69m by 2.57m and 0.32m deep	Undated
F46	-	Pit	firm/hard dry dark grey/brown silty clay 0.53m by 0.95m and 0.08m deep	Undated
F47	-	Pit	firm/hard dry/moist medium yellow/grey/brown silty clay 0.49m by 0.78m and 0.17m deep	Undated
F48	-	Ditch	soft moist dark grey/brown sandy silt 3.17m wide and 74.79m long	Modern
F49	-	Gully	soft moist dark grey/brown sandy silt 0.42m wide, 1.14m long and 0.08m deep, U-shaped profile	Undated
F50	-	Gully	soft moist dark grey/brown sandy silt 0.40m wide, 38.40m long and 0.05m deep, U-shaped profile Alignment: ENE/WSW	Undated
F52	-	Pit	firm moist medium orange/grey silty clay with charcoal flecks 1.36m by 0.90m and 0.23 0.08 deep	Undated
F53	-	Pit	soft moist dark orange/brown silt 0.84m by 0.61m and 0.13m deep	Undated
F54	-	Pit	soft moist dark grey/brown silt 0.69m by 0.99m and 0.17m deep	Undated
F55	-	Gully	soft moist dark grey/brown silt 0.36m wide, 8.38m long and 0.13m deep, V- shaped profile	Undated
F56	-	Natural feature	soft moist dark grey/brown silt 0.75m by 1.31m and 0.08m deep	Post-glacial
F57/F60	27, 28, 29	Erosion hollow	soft moist medium grey/brown silty clay and inclusions of: stone 5% pot 5% 1.42m by 10.44m and 0.14m deep	Late Iron Age
F58	30, 32, 101, 161	Ditch	soft dry/moist medium grey/brown silty clay with charcoal flecks and inclusions of: pot 15% 0.97m wide, 43.14m long and 0.27m deep, U-shaped profile Alignment: WNW/ESE	Late Iron Age
F59	-	Tree-throw	soft dry/moist medium grey/brown silty clay 1.08m by and 1.47m and 0.07m deep	Undated
F61	31	Ditch	firm moist light/medium yellow/orange/grey/ brown silty clay with charcoal flecks and inclusions of: stone 1% 0.65m wide, 7.62m long and 0.22m deep Alignment: roughly N/S	Late Iron Age
F62	-	Ditch	soft moist medium yellow/orange/grey/brown sandy silt with charcoal flecks and inclusions of: stone 1% 0.96m wide, 9.85m long and 0.11m deep Alignment: NW/SE	Undated

F63	33, 34, 40	Ditch	soft moist light grey/brown silty clay 0.52m wide, 9.50m long and 0.13m deep, U-shaped profile Alignment: N/S	Late Iron Age
F64	-	Post-hole	soft moist medium yellow/orange/grey/brown sandy silt with charcoal flecks and inclusions of: stone 1% 0.52m in diameter and 0.10m deep	Undated
F65	35	Post-hole	soft moist medium yellow/orange/grey/brown sandy silt with charcoal flecks and inclusions of: stone 1% 0.41m by 0.47m deep and 0.14m deep	Late Iron Age-early Roman
F66	-	Post-hole	soft moist medium yellow/orange/grey/brown sandy silt with charcoal flecks and inclusions of: stone 1% 0.67m by 0.54m and 0.18m deep	Undated
F67	-	Post-hole	soft moist medium yellow/orange/grey/brown sandy silt with charcoal flecks and inclusions of: stone 1% 0.50m in diameter and 0.12m deep	Undated
F68	36	Pit	firm moist light/medium grey/brown silty clay and inclusions of: pot 5% 1.48m by 2.31m and 0.49m deep	Late Iron Age
F69	37	Ditch	soft moist medium grey/brown sandy silt with charcoal flecks 0.59m wide, 15.94m long and 0.13m deep, U-shaped profile	Late Iron Age-early Roman
F70	38	Ditch	soft moist light/medium orange/grey/brown sandy silt with charcoal flecks and inclusions of: stone 1% 0.55m wide, 7.78m long and 0.19m deep, U-shaped profile Alignment: WNW/ESE	Late Iron Age
F71	39	Ditch/pit	soft moist light/medium yellow/orange/grey/ brown sandy silt with charcoal flecks and inclusions of: stone 1% 0.35m by 2.47m and 0.11m deep	Late Iron Age
F72	-	Pit	firm/hard dry light yellow/grey silty clay 0.68m wide, 0.64m and 0.21m deep	Undated
F73/F310	-	Service trench	Not excavated	Modern
F74	-	Pit	soft moist light/medium yellow/orange/grey/ brown sandy silt and inclusions of: stone 1% 1.06m by 1.15m and 0.11m deep	Undated
F75	41	Gully	soft moist light grey/brown sandy silt 0.29m wide, 6.78m long and 0.12m deep, U-shaped profile Alignment: E/W	Undated
F76	50, 51	Gully	soft moist light grey/brown silty clay 0.57m wide, 9.30m long and 0.17m deep, V- shaped profile Alignment:N/S	Late Iron Age
F77	-	Gully	soft moist light grey/brown silty clay 1.00m wide, 16.04m long and 0.25m deep, U-shaped profile Alignment: NNW/SSE	Undated
F80	49	Ditch	friable moist medium orange/grey/brown	Late Iron Age

			sandy silt with charcoal flecks and inclusions of: stone 1% 0.37m wide, 13.59m long and 0.12m deep, U-shaped profile Alignment: NW/SE curving to N/S	
F81	46, 47	Ditch	soft moist light orange/grey/brown sandy silt with charcoal flecks 0.42m wide, 3.53m long and 0.15m deep, U-shaped profile Alignment: NW/SE	Late Iron Age
F82	44, 45	Ditch	friable moist medium grey/brown silty clay with charcoal flecks 2.09m wide, 12.44m long and 0.21m deep, U-shaped profile Alignment: ENE/WSW	Late Iron Age-early Roman
F83	48	Ditch	soft moist medium grey silty clay and inclusions of: pot 5% 0.74m wide, 12.99m long and 0.18m deep, U-shaped profile Alignment: ENE/WSW	Late Iron Age
F84	-	Post-hole	friable moist medium orange/grey/brown sandy silt 0.43m by 0.41m and 0.08m deep	Undated
F86	-	Natural feature	soft dry light/medium grey/brown sandy silt 0.50m by 2.18m and 0.14m deep	Post-glacial
F87	-	Pit	firm moist light yellow/orange/grey silty clay 0.52m by 2.12m and 0.20m deep	Undated
F88	-	Ditch	friable moist light/medium yellow/orange/grey silty clay with charcoal flecks 0.85m wide, 12.98m long and 0.25m deep, U-shaped profile	Undated
F89	54	Ditch	soft moist light/medium orange/grey/brown sandy silt with charcoal flecks, daub flecks and inclusions of: stone 1% 1.16 wide, 10.29m long and 0.25m deep, U-shaped profile Alignment: NE/SW	Late Iron Age
F91	64, 65, 67	Gully	friable moist medium grey/brown silty clay with charcoal flecks 0.36m wide, 6.22m long and 0.19m deep, U-shaped profile Alignment: NE/SW	Late Iron Age
F92	-	Gully	friable moist medium grey/brown silty clay with charcoal flecks 0.64m wide, 7.60m long and 0.24m deep, U-shaped profile Alignment: NE/SW	Late Iron Age
F93/F215	148	Gully	soft moist light grey/brown silty clay 0.39m wide, 12.96m long and 0.09m deep, U-shaped profile Alignment: NW/SE turning NE/SW	Undated
F94	55	Ditch	soft moist medium orange/grey/brown sandy silty clay with charcoal flecks	Late Iron Age
F95	56	Pit	soft moist medium grey/brown silty clay and inclusions of: pot 10% 1.20m in diameter and 0.63m deep	Late Iron Age-early Roman

F96	57	Pit	firm moist medium grey clay with brick flecks 0.56m by 0.75m and 0.14m deep	Undated
F97	-	Pit	light/medium orange/grey clayey silt 0.50m by 1.71m and 0.04m deep	Undated
F98	-	Gully	friable moist light/medium grey silt with brick flecks 0.35m wide, 12.32m long and 0.08m deep, U-shaped profile Alignment: NNW/SSE	Post-medieval
F99	60	Gully	friable moist light/medium grey silt 0.43m wide, 3.08m long and 0.13m deep	Late Iron Age-early Roman
F100	-	Ditch	soft moist medium/dark grey/brown silty clay with charcoal flecks 0.62m wide, 8.82m long and 0.07m deep, U-shaped profile Alignment: ENE/WSW	Undated
F101	62	Gully	soft moist medium grey/brown silty clay and inclusions of: pot 15% 0.38m wide, 5.59m long and 0.07m deep, U-shaped profile Alignment: NE/SW	Late Iron Age
F102	-	Gully	friable moist light/medium grey silty clay 0.69m wide, 9.34m long and 0.17m deep, V-shaped profile Alignment: NE/SW	Undated
F104	63	Pit	firm dry medium grey/brown silty clay with charcoal flecks and inclusions of: pot 5% 1.18m by 2.10m and 0.33m deep	Late Iron Age-early Roman
F105	-	Pit	firm dry medium grey/brown silty clay 0.68m by 0.89m and 0.31m deep	Undated
F106	-	Pit	firm/hard dry/moist medium grey/brown silty clay 0.69m by 0.98m and 0.17m deep	Undated
F107	-	Pit	firm dry medium grey/brown silty clay 0.49m by 0.76m and 0.17m deep	Undated
F108	-	Pit	firm moist light yellow/orange/grey silty clay 1.14m by 2.16m and 0.25m deep	Undated
F109	-	Gully	friable moist medium grey/brown silty clay 0.57m wide, 7.14m long and 0.12m deep, U-shaped profile Alignment: NW/SE	Undated
F110	-	Ditch	firm moist light grey silty clay with charcoal flecks 0.79m wide, 2.15m long and 0.19m deep, U-shaped profile Alignment: NE/SW	Undated
F111	84, 85	Pit	firm moist light grey blue silty clay with charcoal flecks 1.35m by 0.92m and 0.44m deep	Late Iron Age-early Roman
F112	68, 80	Pit	firm moist medium orange/grey silty clay with charcoal flecks 2.33m in diameter and 0.89m deep	Late Iron Age-early Roman
F113	77, 78	Ditch	firm moist medium grey silty clay 0.89m wide, 60.53m long and 0.20m deep, U-shaped profile	Late Iron Age-early Roman

			Alignment: NNW/SSE	
F114	-	Pit	firm dry medium grey/brown silty clay 0.92m in diameter and 0.22m deep	Undated
F115	-	Pit	firm dry dark grey/brown silty clay 0.55m by 2.38m and 0.21m deep	Undated
F116/F233	69, 109, 156	Ditch	firm dry/moist dark grey/black sandy silty clay 1.04m wide, 22.84m long and 0.31m deep, U-shaped profile Alignment: NW/SE curving into NE/SW	Late Iron Age-early Roman
F117	-	Natural feature	firm dry medium orange/grey silty clay 2.04m by 3.14m and 0.19m deep	Post-glacial
F118	73	Gully	firm dry medium grey silty clay 0.60m wide, 4.20m long and 0.24m deep, U-shaped profile Alignment: NE/SW	Late Iron Age-early Roman
F119	-	Service trench	hard moist medium grey silty clay	Modern
F120	-	Pit	firm dry medium grey/brown silty clay 0.83m by 0.77m and 0.15m deep	Undated
F122	139, 142	Gully	firm dry light grey silty clay 0.40m wide, 17.10m long and 0.09m deep, U-shaped profile	Late Iron Age
F123	71, 72, 74	Ditch	friable/firm dry medium grey silty clay with charcoal flecks 0.49m wide, 17.46m long and 0.37m deep, U-shaped profile Alignment: NNE/SSW	Late Iron Age-early Roman
F124	-	Ditch	firm dry light orange/grey silty clay 0.79m wide, 22.61m long and 0.26m deep, U-shaped profile Alignment: NNE/SSW curving to NNW/SSE	Undated
F125	79, 114	Gully	firm moist dark grey/brown clay with charcoal flecks, daub flecks 0.24m wide, 7.26m long and 0.08m deep, U-shaped profile Alignment: NW/SE	Late Iron Age-early Roman
F127	-	Pit	friable/firm moist medium grey/brown silty clay 0.52m by 1.20m and 0.31m deep	Late Iron Age
F128	82, 105	Gully	firm moist dark grey/black clay with charcoal flecks, daub flecks 0.27m wide, 10.85m long and 0.06m deep, U-shaped profile Alignment: NW/SE	Late Iron Age
F129	-	Pit	firm medium grey silty clay with charcoal flecks 0.49m by 0.56m and 0.15m deep	Undated
F130	86	Ditch	firm moist medium grey silty clay 0.55m wide, 2.71m long and 0.08m deep, U-shaped profile Alignment: E/W	Late Iron age
F131	-	Gully	firm moist medium grey silty clay 0.58m wide, 8.49m long and 0.22m deep, U-shaped profile Alignment: NNW/SSE	Undated

F132	-	Gully	friable/firm moist light/medium grey/brown silty clay 0.69m wide, 6.37m long and 0.14m deep, U-shaped profile	Undated
F133	-	Pit	firm dry/moist medium grey/brown silty clay with charcoal flecks 0.57m by 0.67m and 0.14m deep	Undated
F134	87	Ditch	firm moist light/medium grey/brown silty clay with charcoal flecks 1.10m wide, 6.67m long and 0.24m deep, U-shaped profile Alignment: NE/SW	Late Iron Age-early Roman
F137	-	Pit	friable moist light grey/brown silty clay 0.65m by 0.38m and 0.19m deep	Undated
F139	-	Gully	firm moist medium grey/brown silty clay 0.93m wide, 10.87m long and 0.24m deep, U-shaped profile Alignment: NNW/SSE	Undated
F140	-	Pit	firm moist dark brown silty clay 0.59m by 1.26m and 0.08m deep	Undated
F141	-	Pit	firm moist grey silt with charcoal flecks 0.66m by 0.75m and 0.21m deep	Undated
F142	91	Pit	firm moist medium grey/brown silty clay with charcoal flecks 0.86m by 1.36m and 0.38m deep	Undated
F143	92	Pit	firm moist medium grey/brown silty clay with charcoal flecks 0.89m in diameter and 0.25m deep	Late Iron Age
F144	-	Pit	firm moist medium grey/brown silty clay with charcoal flecks 0.47m in diameter and 0.22m deep	Undated
F145	-	Pit	firm moist medium grey/brown silty clay with charcoal flecks 0.58m by 0.70m and 0.33m deep	Undated
F146	-	Pit	firm moist dark brown silty clay with charcoal flecks 0.48m by 0.77m and 0.17m deep	Undated
F147	-	Pit	firm moist dark brown silty clay with charcoal flecks 0.34m by 1.16m and 0.14m deep	Undated
F148	-	Gully	firm moist dark brown silty clay 0.37m wide, 5.51m long and 0.10m deep, U-shaped profile Alignment: NNW/SSE	Undated
F149	-	Pit	firm moist dark grey silty clay with charcoal flecks 0.61m by 0.75m and 0.12m deep	Undated
F150	-	Pit	firm moist dark grey silty clay with charcoal flecks 0.59m by 0.67m and 0.08m deep	Undated
F151	-	Gully	firm dry medium grey sandy silt 1.09m wide, 5.73m long and 0.20m deep, U-shaped profile	Undated
F152	-	Pit	firm dry dark grey/black sandy silt 0.47m by 1.24m and 0.25m deep	Undated

F153	-	Pit	firm dry dark grey/black sandy silt 0.76m by 0.87m and 0.25m deep	Undated
F154	-	Pit	friable dry/moist dark grey sandy silt 1.24m by 1.41m and 0.22m deep	Modern
F155	-	Pit	firm dry dark grey/black sandy silt 0.69m by 0.94m and 0.24m deep	Undated
F156	-	Pit	firm dry/moist medium/dark grey/black sandy silt 0.61m by 0.55m and 0.36m deep	Undated
F157	-	Pit	firm dry medium grey sandy silt 0.54m by 0.67m and 0.34m deep	Undated
F158	-	Pit	firm moist dark black sandy silt 0.57m by 1.14m and 0.25m deep	Undated
F159	-	Pit	firm dry dark grey/brown sandy silt 0.65m in diameter and 0.11m deep	Undated
F160	-	Pit	firm dry medium grey/brown sandy silt 0.93m by 1.50m and 0.25m deep	Undated
F161	-	Pit	firm dry/moist dark grey/black sandy silt 0.92m by 0.85m and 0.18m deep	Undated
F162	-	Pit	firm dry medium/dark grey/black sandy silt 0.79m by 0.61m and 0.14m deep	Undated
F163	-	Pit	firm dry medium grey sandy silt 0.44m by 0.75m wide and 0.07m deep	Undated
F164	-	Tree-throw	loose moist dark brown loamy 0.80m by 1.26m and 0.07m deep	Undated
F165	-	Pit	firm dry dark grey/black silty sand 0.65m by 1.38m and 0.10m deep	Undated
F166	-	Post-hole	firm dry/moist dark grey/black silty sand 0.17m by 0.33m and 0.12m deep	Undated
F167	93	Pit	firm dry/moist dark grey/black silty sand with charcoal flecks 1.13m by 2.15m and 0.29m deep	19th-20th century
F169	-	Pit	firm dry dark grey silty sand 0.45m by 1.31m and 0.11m deep	Undated
F170	-	Pit	firm dry dark grey/black sandy silt 0.49m by 2.70m and 0.09m	Undated
F171	-	Post-hole/pit	loose moist medium brown loamy 0.35m by 0.57m and 0.06m deep	Undated
F172	-	Pit	firm dry dark grey sandy silt 0.81m by 1.17m and 0.26m deep	Undated
F173	-	Pit	firm moist medium grey sandy silt 1.21m by 0.98m and 0.40m deep	Undated
F174	-	Pit	firm dry/moist dark grey sandy silt 0.52m by 0.49m and 0.14m deep	Undated
F175	-	Pit	hard dry medium grey/brown silty clay 0.79m by 0.90m and 0.38m deep	Undated
F176	-	Pit	hard dry medium grey/brown silty clay 0.59m by 0.67m and 0.09m deep	Undated
F177	-	Tree-throw	firm moist light orange/grey/brown sandy silty clay with charcoal flecks and inclusions of: stone 1% 1.06m by 1.66m and 0.39m deep	Undated

F178	-	Pit	hard dry medium grey/brown silty clay with charcoal flecks 0.41m by 0.60m and 0.12m deep	Undated
F179	-	Pit	hard dry medium grey/brown silty clay with charcoal flecks 0.44m by 0.77m and 0.15m deep	Undated
F180	-	Pit/tree-throw	firm moist dark grey/brown silty clay 0.44m by 1.01m and 0.13m deep	Undated
F181	-	Pit/tree-throw	firm moist dark grey/brown silty clay 0.52m by 0.63m and 0.19m deep	Undated
F182	96	Pit	soft moist light orange/grey clay silt 0.76m by 0.70m and 0.17m deep	Late Iron Age
F183	-	Pit	firm dry medium grey/brown clay silt 1.45m by 1.90m and 0.54m deep	Undated
F184	-	Gully	firm dry medium orange/grey silty clay 0.26m wide, 5.10m long and 0.13m deep, U-shaped profile Alignment: NW/SE	Undated
F185	-	Gully	firm dry medium grey silty clay 0.22m wide, 3.00m long and 0.08m deep, U-shaped profile Alignment: E/W	Undated
F186	97	Pit	firm dry medium orange/grey silty clay 1.50m in diameter and 0.78m deep	Late Iron Age-early Roman
F187	-	Gully	firm dry light grey silty clay 0.37m wide, 21.02m long and 0.07m deep, U-shaped profile	Undated
F188	-	Gully	firm moist medium grey/brown silty clay 0.54m wide, 7.65m long and 0.22m deep, U-shaped profile	Undated
F189	98	Tree-throw	soft moist light grey sandy silty clay with charcoal flecks 2.81m by 1.93m and 0.11m deep	Late Iron Age
F190	99	Post-hole/pit	friable moist light/medium grey/brown silty clay 0.34m in diameter and 0.07m deep	Late Iron Age-early Roman
F191	100	Tree-throw	firm moist medium grey/brown silty clay with charcoal flecks 1.26m by 0.55m and 0.07m deep	Late Iron Age
F192	-	Pit	firm dry medium grey/brown sandy silty clay with charcoal flecks and inclusions of: stone 1% 0.42m by 0.70m and 0.15m deep	Undated
F193	-	Ditch	firm moist light/medium orange/grey silty clay 1.64m wide, 7.76m long and 0.35m deep, U-shaped profile Alignment: WNW/ESE	Undated
F194	-	Pit/post-hole	friable moist dark grey/brown silty clay 0.46m by 0.41m and 0.12m deep	Undated
F195	-	Gully	firm moist light orange/grey silty clay	Undated
F196	-	Pit	firm dry medium grey silty clay 0.43m by 2.16m and 0.21m deep	Undated
F197	-	Pit	firm dry light/medium grey silty clay	Undated

			0.40m by 0.55m and 0.13m deep	
F198	-	Gully	firm dry medium grey silty clay 0.49m wide, 11.05m long and 0.14m deep, U-shaped profile Alignment: NE/SW curving to N/S	Undated
F199	-	Pit	firm dry medium grey silty clay 0.44m by 0.70m and 0.13m deep	Undated
F201/F314	102, 173	Gully	friable moist medium grey/brown/orange silty clay 0.46m wide, 14.26m long and 0.22m deep, U-shaped profile Alignment: roughly N/S	Late Iron Age
F202	-	Pit /post-hole	friable/firm dry light/medium yellow/grey/brown/black sandy silt with charcoal flecks 0.50m by 0.54m and 0.07m deep	Undated
F204	-	Pit	friable dry light/medium yellow/orange/grey/ brown silt with charcoal flecks and inclusions of: stone 1% 0.63m by 0.71m and 0.10m deep	Undated
F205	-	Pit	firm dry light grey sandy silt 0.64m by 0.87m and 0.17m deep	Undated
F206	-	Pit	firm dry light grey/brown sandy silt 1.44m by 1.57m and 0.62m deep	Undated
F207	-	Pit	firm dry light grey sandy silt 0.65m by 0.76m and 0.15m deep	Undated
F208	-	Pit	firm dry light grey sandy silt 0.77m by 1.38m and 0.26m deep	Undated
F209	-	Tree-throw	firm dry light brown silty sand 0.73m by 0.99m and 0.16m deep	Undated
F210	-	Tree-throw	firm dry light brown silty sand 0.68m by 0.81m and 0.12m deep	Undated
F211	-	Pit	firm dry medium grey sandy silt 0.76m by 1.12m and 0.10m deep	Undated
F212	-	Pit	firm dry dark grey sandy silt 0.56m by 0.64m and 0.17m deep	Undated
F213	104	Ditch	firm moist light/medium yellow/orange/grey/ brown sandy silty clay with charcoal flecks and inclusions of: stone 1% 1.15m wide, 8.56m long and 0.36m deep, U-shaped profile Alignment: N/S	Late Iron Age
F214	-	Pit	firm dry/moist dark grey/brown silty sand 0.44m by 0.64m and 0.19m deep	Undated
F216	-	Pit	firm dry medium grey silty clay with charcoal flecks 0.31m by 0.45m and 0.12m deep	Undated
F217	-	Pit	firm moist dark grey/brown silty clay 0.66m by 1.22m and 0.28m deep	Undated
F218	-	?Pit	friable dry dark grey/brown silty clay with charcoal flecks 0.87m by 1.05m and 0.07m deep	Undated
F219	-	Post-hole	soft moist medium grey sandy silt	Undated

			0.38m by 0.45m and 0.12m deep	
F220	-	Post-hole	soft moist dark grey/brown sandy silty clay 0.27m by 0.47m and 0.25m deep	Undated
F221	-	Stake-hole	soft/friable medium grey/brown sandy silt 0.07m in diameter and 0.14m deep	Undated
F224	106	Pit	soft/friable dry medium orange/grey/brown/black sandy silt with charcoal flecks, daub flecks, brick flecks and inclusions of: stone 5% tile/brick 5% pot 15% 0.60m by 0.72m and 0.25m deep	Late Iron Age
F226	-	Gully	firm dry medium grey sandy silt 0.58m wide, 2.82m long and 0.05m deep, U-shaped profile	Undated
F227	-	Pit	firm dry dark grey/black sandy silt 1.44m by 2.46m and 0.07m deep	Undated
F228	-	Pit	firm dry dark grey/black silty sand with charcoal flecks 1.214m by 0.78m and 0.10m deep	Undated
F229	-	Pit	soft moist medium grey/brown sandy silty clay 0.55m by 0.93m and 0.10m deep	Undated
F230	-	Pit	firm moist medium orange/grey silty clay 0.88m by 0.58m and 0.22m deep	Undated
F231	107, 708	Pit	friable/firm moist dark orange/grey/brown silty clay 1.50m in diameter and 0.74m deep	Late Iron Age-early Roman
F232	-	Pit	firm dry/moist dark grey/brown silty sand 0.61m by 0.96m and 0.14m deep	Undated
F234	111, 112, 140	Ditch	friable/firm moist dark orange/grey/brown silty clay with charcoal flecks 0.69m wide, 26.10m long and 0.21 0.28 0.18 0.18m deep, U-shaped profile Alignment: roughly E/W	Early Roman
F235	110	Ditch	firm moist medium orange/grey silty clay 0.58m wide, 8.98m long and 0.16m deep, V- shaped profile Alignment: roughly N/S	Late Iron Age
F236	-	Pit	firm moist dark grey/brown silty clay with charcoal flecks 1.16m by 0.59m and 0.23m deep	Undated
F237	-	Natural feature	firm dry medium orange/grey sand 0.54m by 0.46m and 0.15m deep	Post-glacial
F238	158	Ditch	friable/firm moist dark orange/grey/brown silty clay 0.64m wide, 11.12m long and 0.19m deep, U-shaped profile	Late Iron Age
F240	-	Charcoal pit	friable/firm dry/moist dark black silty sand with charcoal flecks 0.78m by 0.85m and 0.19m deep	Undated
F241	157	Ditch	firm moist medium grey/brown silty clay with charcoal flecks 0.61m wide, 10.06m long and 0.31m deep, U-shaped profile Alignment: NNE/SSW	Late Iron Age

F242	-	Pit	friable dry dark grey/black sandy silt with charcoal flecks 0.98m by 1.49m and 0.06m deep	Undated
F243	-	Pit	friable dry dark grey/black sandy silt with charcoal flecks 0.52m by 2.28m and 0.05m deep	Undated
F244	115, 116	Pit	dark grey/brown silt with brick flecks 1.119m by 1.89m. Not fully excavated	20th century
F245	-	Gully	firm moist medium orange/grey/brown silty clay 0.35m wide, 7.81m long and 0.18m deep, V-shaped profile Alignment: WNW/ESE	Undated
F246	-	Pit	soft/friable dry medium grey/brown silty loam with charcoal flecks 0.66m by 0.86m 0.07m deep	Undated
F247	117	Pit	very firm dry medium/dark grey/brown silty loam with charcoal flecks and inclusions of: stone 1% 0.97m and 0.76m and 0.52m deep	Medieval/post-medieval
F248/ F251/F257	-	Gully	firm dry medium orange/grey/brown silty clay with charcoal flecks 0.34m wide, 27.63m long and 0.14m deep, U-shaped profile	Late Iron Age-early Roman
F249	-	Pit	firm dry medium orange/grey/brown silty clay 0.35m by 0.85m and 0.22m deep	Undated
F250	-	Gully	firm dry medium grey/brown silty clay 0.32m wide, 6.35m long and 0.19m deep, U-shaped profile	Undated
F252	119	Pit	firm dry medium yellow/grey silty clay with charcoal flecks 0.50m by 0.71m and 0.15m deep	Late Iron Age-early Roman
F253	120	Pit	firm dry dark grey silty clay with charcoal flecks 0.29m by 0.48m and 0.14m deep	Late Iron Age-early Roman
F254	-	Pit	soft firm dry light/medium grey loamy with charcoal flecks 1.35m by 1.75m and 0.36m deep	Undated
F255	-	Pit	very firm dry light grey/black loamy with charcoal flecks 0.99m by 1.53m and 0.13m deep	Undated
F256	-	Pit	soft/friable dry light grey/brown loamy with charcoal flecks 1.03m by 1.65m and 0.14m deep	Undated
F258	-	Post-hole	friable hard dry medium grey/black clayey loam with charcoal flecks 0.36m in diameter and 0.09m deep	Undated
F259	-	Pit	soft firm dry dark grey silty loam with charcoal flecks 0.65m by 0.41m and 0.14m deep	Undated
F260	127	Gully	friable hard dry medium grey loamy with charcoal flecks, brick flecks, tile flecks 0.28m wide, 5.64m long and 0.13m deep, U-shaped profile Alignment: E/W	Late Iron Age-Roman

F261	-	Pit	firm dry medium yellow/grey silty clay with charcoal flecks 1.88m in diameter and 0.35m deep	Undated
F262	-	Pit	firm dry medium yellow/grey silty clay with charcoal flecks 0.56m by 1.07m and 0.25m deep	Undated
F263	130	Gully	firm/hard medium/dark grey/brown silty clay with charcoal flecks 0.27m by 2.43m and 0.12m deep, U-shaped profile	Late Iron Age-early Roman
F264	-	Pit	firm/hard dark grey/brown silty clay with charcoal flecks 0.64m by 1.00m and 0.30m deep	Undated
F265	-	Pit	firm dry dark grey silty clay 0.37m and 0.81m and 0.06m deep	Undated
F266	-	Pit	soft dry very dark black silty loam with charcoal flecks 0.60m by 0.75m and 0.22m deep	Undated
F267	-	Pit	hard dry medium grey silty loam 0.45m by 0.59m and 0.08m deep	Undated
F268	-	Pit	firm/hard dark grey/brown silty clay with charcoal flecks 0.63m by 2.65m and 0.24m deep	Undated
F269	-	Post-hole	hard dry medium grey silty loam 0.66m in diameter and 0.14m deep	Undated
F270	-	Pit	firm dry medium orange/grey silty clay 0.26m by 2.41m and 0.20m deep	Undated
F271	-	Pit	loose hard dry light grey/brown silty loam with charcoal flecks 2.54m by 0.81m and 0.27m deep	Undated
F272	-	?Gully	firm/hard dark grey/brown silty clay 0.25m, 1.13m long and 0.05m deep	Undated
F273	134, 135	Ditch	soft firm dry dark grey clayey loam with charcoal flecks and inclusions of: pot 2% 0.81m wide, 9.57m long and 0.20m deep, U-shaped profile	Late Iron Age-early Roman
F274	-	Pit	firm/hard dry light grey sandy silt 2.57m by 3.29m and 0.35m deep	Undated
F275	-	Pit	firm/hard dry light/medium grey sandy silt 1.39m by 1.68m and 0.50m deep	Undated
F276	-	Natural feature	hard dry dark grey/brown silty clay 1.40m by 2.51m and 0.43m deep	Post-glacial
F277	-	Tree-throw	hard dry medium grey/brown silty clay 1.01m by 0.77m and 0.18m deep	Undated
F278	136	Charcoal pit	firm/hard dark grey/brown/black silty clay 0.78m by 0.69m and 0.16m deep	Late Iron Age-early Roman
F280	-	?Pit	firm/hard light/medium grey/brown silty clay 1.16m by 1.44m and 0.22m deep	Undated
F281	-	Pit	very hard dry medium grey silty loam 0.74m by 1.41m and 0.07m deep	Undated
F282	-	Pit	soft firm dry medium brown/black silty loam with charcoal flecks 0.70m by 0.97m and 0.23m deep	Undated

F283	-	Ditch	friable hard dry light grey silty loam with charcoal flecks 0.49m wide, 23.97m long and 0.10 m deep, U-shaped profile Alignment: N/S curving into NNE/SSW	Undated
F284	-	Pit	hard dry very light grey sandy silt 0.64m by 2.32m and 0.11m deep	Undated
F285	-	Pit	firm dry medium grey sandy silt 0.76m by 1.19m and 0.20m deep	Undated
F286	-	Pit	firm dry medium/dark grey sandy silt 0.71m by 1.14m and 0.19m deep	Undated
F287	137	Tree-throw	friable hard dry medium grey silty clay 1.27m by 1.17m and 0.10m deep	Undated
F288	-	Natural feature	soft dry light grey silt with charcoal flecks 0.37m by 1.89m and 0.05m deep	Post-glacial
F289	-	Gully	firm/hard medium grey/brown silty clay 0.55m wide, 6.57m long and 0.11m deep , U-shaped profile Alignment: N/S	Undated
F290	-	Pit	firm light grey/brown sandy silt 0.33m by 0.78m and 0.24m deep	Undated
F291	138	Pit	firm/hard medium grey silty clay 0.60m in diameter and 0.16m deep	Late Iron Age-early Roman
F292	141	Gully	firm/hard medium orange/grey/brown silty clay 0.25m wide, 6.56m long and 0.72m deep, U-shaped profile	Late Iron Age-Roman
F293	-	Pit	firm/hard medium grey/brown silty clay 0.85m by 0.77m and 0.21m deep	Undated
F294	143	Gully	firm/hard medium grey/brown silty clay 0.38m wide, 3.83m long and 0.09m deep, U-shaped profile	Late Iron Age-early Roman
F296	144	Tree-throw	soft dry medium grey silty clay 1.54m by 0.57m and 0.21m deep	Medieval/post-medieval
F297	-	Gully	firm moist dark grey/brown silty clay 0.18m wide, 1.86m long and 0.03m deep, U-shaped profile	Undated
F298	145	Tree-throw	hard dry/moist light grey/brown silty clay and inclusions of: stone 1% 0.95m by 1.79m and 0.21m deep	Late Iron Age
F299/F301	146	Ditch	firm moist medium grey silty clay with charcoal flecks 0.61m wide, 35.38m long and 0.14m deep, U-shaped profile Alignment: N/S	Late Iron Age-early Roman
F300	-	Natural feature	firm moist dark brown/grey silty clay with charcoal flecks 1.35m by 0.49m and 0.22m deep	Post-glacial
F303	150	Pit	firm dry light grey sandy silt 2.44m by 2.10m and 0.85m deep	Late Iron Age-early Roman
F305	-	?Pit	firm dry dark grey/brown silty clay with tile flecks 0.93m by 0.98m and 0.10m deep	Undated
F306	-	Pit	friable dry dark grey/brown silty clay	Undated

			0.49m by 0.42m and 0.21m deep	
F307	154	Pit	firm dry medium/dark grey sandy silt 3.07m by 0.54m and 0.24m deep	Late Iron Age-early Roman
F308	-	Pit	firm dry medium/dark grey sandy silt 3.17m by 0.81m and 0.26m deep	Undated
F309	-	Pit	friable hard dry medium grey silty loam with charcoal flecks	Undated
F311	168, 169	Gully	loose firm dry light grey/brown silty loam with charcoal flecks, daub flecks and inclusions of: pot 3% 0.47m wide, 18.20m long and 0.23m deep, U-shaped profile Alignment: NE/SW	Late Iron Age-early Roman
F312	166, 170, 171, 175, 176, 179	Gully	loose firm dry light grey/brown silty loam with charcoal flecks and inclusions of: pot 5% 0.94m wide, 19.50m long and 0.26mm deep, U-shaped profile Alignment:NE/SW	Late Iron Age-Early Roman
F313	162, 163, 164, 165	Ditch	firm dry medium orange/grey clay with charcoal flecks 0.50m wide, 9.58m long and 0.14m deep, U-shaped profile Alignment: WNW/ESE	Late Iron Age-early Roman
F315	167, 172	Ditch	firm dry light/medium grey sandy silt 0.69m wide, 4.39m long and 0.15m deep, U-shaped profile	Late Iron Age-early Roman
F316	-	Natural feature	friable dry/moist medium orange/grey silty clay with charcoal flecks 1.64m by 1.52m and 0.20m deep	Post-glacial
F317	174, 178	Gully	firm/hard light/medium grey silty clay with charcoal flecks 0.41m wide, 7.55m long and 0.09m deep, U-shaped profile	Late Iron Age
F318	177	Pit	firm light/medium grey/brown silty clay 0.39m by 1.07m and 0.09m deep	Late Iron Age-early Roman
F319	180	Pit	soft firm dry light grey/brown silty loam with charcoal flecks, daub flecks, brick flecks and inclusions of: pot 5% 1.11m by 2.16m and 0.33m deep	Late Iron Age-early Roman

Notes:

- Features highlighted in grey were originally recorded in the evaluation phase.
- Ditch widths and depths are an average of all sections excavated.
- feature numbers F222, F223, F239, F295 and F302 were not used.

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	Soil S no.	TR	NR	GR.	MSW	Discard	Rim	Handle	Base	Stamp	Graf Pre-F	Graf Post-F	Wmd	Soot	Pitting	Burn	Overfired	Kiln second	Residue	Resin Lin.	Gritted	Abraded	Modif.	Mark	Repair hole	Hole	Disc	Disc diam.	Polishing	Fabric Grp	Typology	EVE	Diam.	Comments	Date	
F10/126	DITCH	129			6	105	18		1	0	0													X							HZ OX	CAM 270B	0.04?			LIA-AD 200/300		
F10/126	DITCH		2		2	8	4		1	0	0																				FSW/EGW	?	0.02?		PITTED, PIMPLY	LIA-ER		
F10/126	DITCH		2		5	7	1																								RCW					LIA-ER		
F11/134/135	DITCH	5			2	53	27																								GTW OX					LIA		
F11/134/135	DITCH	5			3	57	19		0	0	2																				GTW					LIA		
F11/134/135	DITCH	5			3	20	7																								SW			WHEEL MADE BLACK SAND RARE GROG	LIA			
F11/134/135	DITCH	5			2	12	6																								GTW OX					LIA		
F11/134/135	DITCH	5			1	3	3																								CSOW					LIA-ER		
F11/134/135	DITCH	87			23	83	4		4	0	0																				RCW 6	CAM 235	0.25	120	BLACK GROG (ROUND, LINEAR)	LIA-AD 150/180		
F11/134/135	DITCH	87			13	112	9		0	0	3																				MVW				RARE BLOCK GROG	LIA		
F11/134/135	DITCH	88			1	24	24																									GTW OX					LIA	
F11/134/135	DITCH	88			1	6	6																								GX	CAM 218?					AD 43-120	
F11/134/135	DITCH	88			1	240	240																									HZ					LIA-AD 200/300	
F11/134/135	DITCH	88			1	2	2																									RCW 2					LIA-ER	
F11/134/135	DITCH	88			2	60	30		0	0	2																					GTW (BG)				BLACK GROG (ROUND, LINEAR)	LIA	
F11/134/135	DITCH	88			1	14	14																									GTW (BG)					LIA	
F11/134/135	DITCH	88			1	2	2																									RCW					LIA-ER	
F11/134/135	DITCH	88			1	3	3																									RCW					LIA-ER	
F11/134/135	DITCH		4		3	7	2		1	0	0																					GX	?	0.08	90		ROMAN	
F13/234	DITCH	7			4	10	3		0	4	0																					NOG WH3	FLAGON					LIA-ER
F13/234	DITCH	7			1	9	9																									RCW					LIA-ER	
F13/234	DITCH	7			1	5	5																									FSOW					LIA-ER	
F13/234	DITCH	7			2	30	15		0	0	1																					GTW					LIA	
F13/234	DITCH	7			3	111	37																									GTW (BG) OX					LIA	
F13/234	DITCH	7			1	33	33																									HZ OX					LIA	
F13/234	DITCH	111			2	166	83		1	0	0																					HZ	CAM 270B	0.09	440		LIA-AD 200/300	
F13/234	DITCH	111			1	21	21																									HZ OX					LIA-ER	
F13/234	DITCH	111			4	23	6		3	0	0																					GX	CAM 266	0.18	160		AD 43-80	

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	Soil S no.	TR	NR	GR.	MSW	Discard	Rim	Handle	Base	Stamp	Graf Pre-F	Graf Post-F	Wmd	Soot	Pitting	Burn	Overfired	Kiln second	Residue	Resin Lin.	Gritted	Abraded	Modif.	Mark	Repair hole	Hole	Disc	Disc diam.	Polishing	Fabric Grp	Typology	EVE	Diam.	Comments	Date
F37/85	DITCH	24			7	195	28		1	0	4					X	X														GTW OX	CAM 221	0.16	170	AT LEAST 4 HOLES (5 MM DIAM) DRILLED THROUGH BASE -SIEVE	LIA-AD 80/120	
F37/85	DITCH	24			1	62	62																								GTW (BG) OX			COMBED	LIA		
F37/85	DITCH	24			9	84	9		1	0	0																				GTW	CAM 225	0.13	160		LIA	
F37/85	DITCH	24			3	43	14																								GTW					LIA	
F37/85	DITCH	24			1	48	48												X												HZ			OVERFIRED GREY, COMBED	LIA-AD 200/300		
F37/85	DITCH	24			14	255	18		2	0	0						X														HZ OX	CAM 270B	0.08	260	SOME GROOVES ON SHLD, BURN- ING TOP RIM	LIA-AD 200/300	
F37/85	DITCH	24			13	95	7		6	0	0																				GTW (BG) OX	CAM 256B	0.22	210	CAM 264B	LIA	
F37/85	DITCH	24																													GTW OX	CAM 222	0.04	220		LIA	
F37/85	DITCH	24			11	46	4																								GTW (BG)					LIA	
F37/85	DITCH	24			1	8	8												X												HZ					LIA-AD 200/300	
F37/85	DITCH	24			7	48	7																								HZ OX					LIA-AD 200/300	
F37/85	DITCH	24			1	3	3																								RCW 4					LIA-ER	
F37/85	DITCH	24			1	1	1																								RCW 6					LIA-ER	
F37/85	DITCH	24			6	45	8		3	0	0																				GTW (BG) OX	CAM 270B	0.05?			LIA-AD 200/300	
F37/85	DITCH	24			3	10	3																								GTW					LIA	
F37/85	DITCH	24			4	26	7		4	0	0																				HZ	CAM 270B	0.06	310		LIA-AD 200/300	
F37/85	DITCH	24			2	10	5		2	0	0																				FSOW	?	0.09	150	BROWN CORE DARKER SURFACE	LIA-ER	
F37/85	DITCH	24			3	20																									SW			BLACK, SAND	LIA-ER		
F37/85	DITCH	24			3	10	3		1	0	0																				GTW OX	?	0.00?			LIA	
F37/85	DITCH	52			2	35	18		1	0	0																				RCW 2	CAM 214	0.15	130		LIA	
F37/85	DITCH	52			1	2	2		1	0	0													X							FSW/EGW	CAM 108?	0.08	120		AD 43-130/140/200?	
F37/85	DITCH	52			1	2	2																								RCW					LIA-ER	
F37/85	DITCH	52			14	231	17																								ROW					LIA-ER	
F37/85	DITCH	52			3	12	4		0	0	3																				UR (GTW BG)					LIA-ER	
F37/85	DITCH	52			1	24	24		1	0	0						X							X							GTW OX	CAM 270B	0.08	270		LIA-AD 200/300	
F37/85	DITCH	52			2	5	3																								RCW					LIA-ER	
F37/85	DITCH	52			6	66	11		0	0	3																				SW				WHEEL FINISHED?, MOD SAND, DARK BROWN EXT DARKER CORE	IRON AGE	

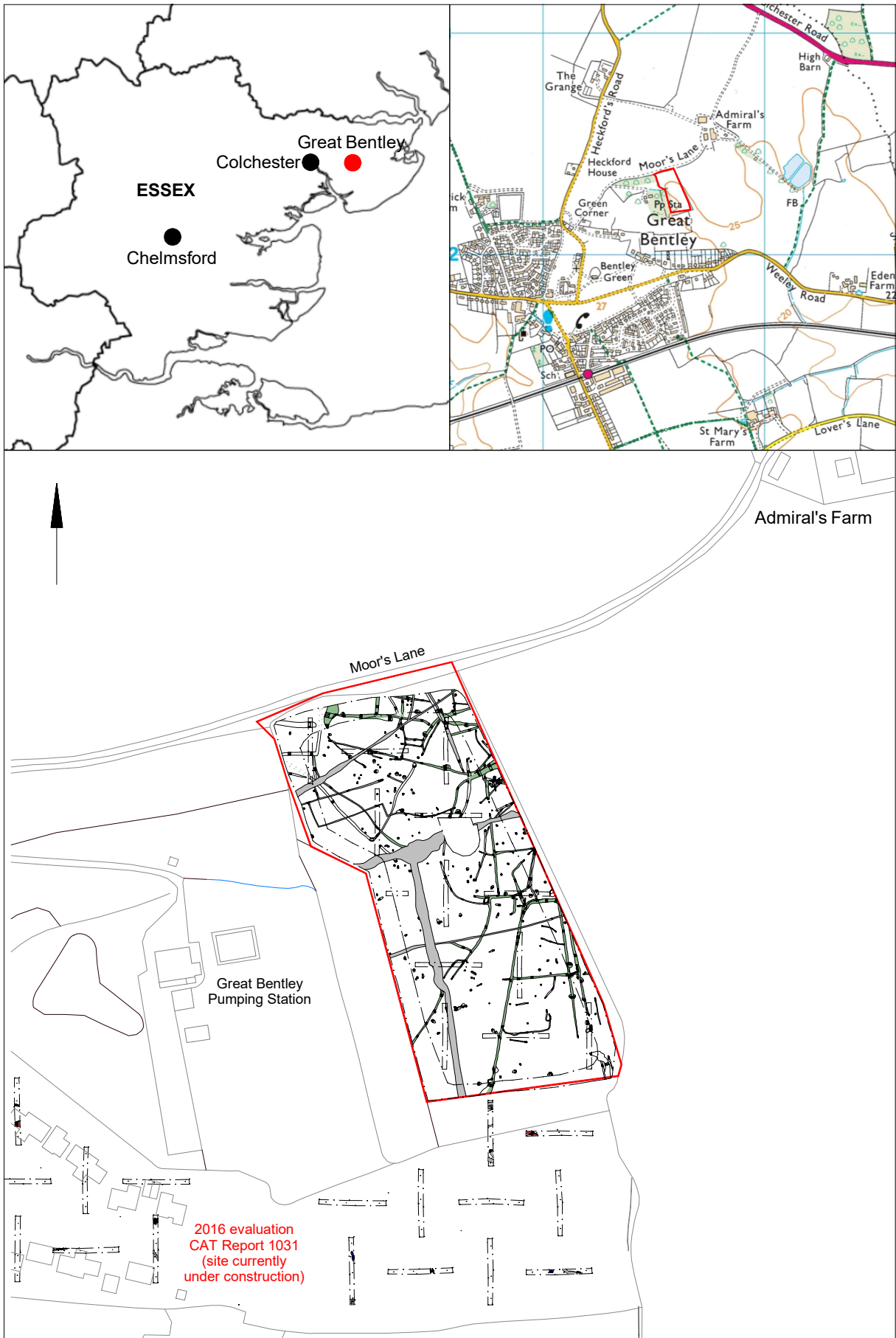
Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	Soil S no.	TR	NR	GR.	MSW	Discard	Rim	Handle	Base	Stamp	Graf Pre-F	Graf Post-F	Wmd	Soot	Pitting	Burn	Overfired	Kiln second	Residue	Resin lin.	Gritted	Abraded	Modif.	Mark	Repair hole	Hole	Disc	Disc diam.	Polishing	Fabric Grp	Typology	EVE	Diam.	Comments	Date			
F92	DITCH	67			2	23	12		1	0	0																										LIA-AD 80/120			
F94	DITCH	55			1	11	11																															LIA-ER		
F94	DITCH	55			1	23	23																														BLACK GROG (ROUND, LINEAR)	LIA		
F95	PIT	56			10	68	7																															LIA-AD 200/300		
F95	PIT	56			4	28	7											X																				LIA-AD 200/300		
F99	GULLY	60			2	15	8																															LIA		
F99	GULLY	60			4	5	1																															LIA		
F101	GULLY	62			2	70	35											X																				LIA		
F104	PIT	63			1	3	3																															RCW 4? VOIDS	LIA-ER	
F111	PIT	84			1	16	16																															nr GX (BG) grey bot lots BG nodules	LIA-ER	
F111	PIT	84			2	63	32											X																				LIA		
F111	PIT	85			1	5	5											X																				BLACK WHEEL MADE SAND & MICA	LIA	
F112	PIT	68			1	28	28																															RED GROG	LIA	
F112	PIT	68			1	3	3		1	0	0																												LIA-AD 80	
F112	PIT	80			1	3	3																																LIA-AD 200/300	
F112	PIT	80			2	37	19											X																					LIA-AD 200/300	
F112	PIT	80			2	24	12																																LIA	
F112	PIT	80			6	43	7																																LIA	
F112	PIT	80			2	12	6																																LIA-ER	
F113	DITCH	78			2	3	2																																LIA-ER	
F118	GULLY	73			2	20	10																																LIA	
F118	GULLY	73			2	10	5		1	0	0																													LIA-AD 80
F120	PIT	82			3	17	6																																	LIA
F120	PIT	82			1	14	14											X																					LIA	
F120	PIT	82			1	2	2																																LIA	
F121	DITCH	70			4	75	19																																LIA-AD 200/300	
F121	DITCH	70			3	55	18		3	0	0							X																					LIA-AD 200/300	
F121	DITCH	70			2	23	12																																BLACK GROG	LIA-ER

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	Soil S no.	TR	NR	GR.	MSW	Discard	Rim	Handle	Base	Stamp	Graf Pre-F	Graf Post-F	Wmd	Soot	Pitting	Burn	Overfired	Kiln second	Residue	Resin lin.	Gritted	Abraded	Modif.	Mark	Repair hole	Hole	Disc	Disc diam.	Polishing	Fabric Grp	Typology	EVE	Diam.	Comments	Date			
F121	DITCH	70			3	21	7		1	0	0																										BLACK GROG	LIA-AD 80		
F121	DITCH	70			3	29	10		3	0	0																										RED GROG, NR RCW	LIA		
F121	DITCH	70			6	57	10									X		X																					LIA	
F121	DITCH	75			2	10	5																															BUFF DARKER PALE GREY SURFACE	LIA-ER	
F121	DITCH	75			1	8	8																																LIA-AD 200/300	
F121	DITCH	75			4	26	7																																LIA	
F121	DITCH	75			1	30	30		0	0	1													X															UNDERNEATH OF BASE WORN	LIA-ER
F121	DITCH	75			1	20	20																	X															LIA	
F121	DITCH	75			5	36	7																																LIA-ER	
F121	DITCH	75			2	7	4		2	0	0																												LIA-AD 120	
F121	DITCH	75			30	145	5		6	0	0					X																							LIA-AD 120	
F121	DITCH	76			1	3	3																																LIA-ER	
F121	DITCH	76			7	166	24																																LIA-AD 200/300	
F121	DITCH	76			2	100	50		2	0	0																												LIA-AD 200/300	
F121	DITCH	76			3	43	14											X																					LIA	
F121	DITCH	76			2	12	6																																LIA	
F121	DITCH	76			2	15	8		2	0	0																												ROMAN	
F121	DITCH	76																																					AD 43-150/180	
F121	DITCH	76			3	22	7																																LIA	
F121	DITCH	76			6	110	18		0	0	2																												LIA	
F121	DITCH	76			11	80	7		8	0	0							X																					BADLY FIRED, CRACKED, ORANGE/RED PATCHES, FABRIC GREY CORE, BLACK GROG	LIA-AD 80
F121	DITCH	76																																					LIA-AD 120	
F121	DITCH	76																																					LIA-AD 120	
F121	DITCH	76			13	63	5																																THIN-W, PALE GREY SURFACE, SMOOTH, MORE MICA RAE BG, PLAE BUFF CORE	LIA-ER
F121	DITCH	76			11	69	6		1	0	1																												DARKER GREY SURFACE, SMOOTH, GREY CORE, MORE BG LESS MICA	LIA-AD 120

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	Soil S no.	TR	NR	GR.	MSW	Discard	Rim	Handle	Base	Stamp	Graf Pre-F	Graf Post-F	Wmd	Soot	Pitting	Burn	Overfired	Kiln second	Residue	Resin Lin.	Gritted	Abraded	Modif.	Mark	Repair hole	Hole	Disc	Disc diam.	Polishing	Fabric Grp	Typology	EVE	Diam.	Comments	Date
F121	DITCH	76			1	7	7																								MVW				RARE VOID SURFACE, SNAD, BLACK FABRIC	LIA	
F121	DITCH	76			1	3	3		1	0	0																				RCW 2	?	0.03	180		LIA-ER	
F121	DITCH	76			2	14	7		1	0	0													X							SW	CAM 251	0.13	90?	VERY BLACK, SAND (NR GB)	LIA-ER	
F121	DITCH	113			4	11	3																								GTW OX					LIA	
F121	DITCH	121			1	12	12																								ROW				PALE BUFF, SAND	LIA-ER	
F121	DITCH	122			8	108	14																								GTW (BG)					LIA	
F121	DITCH	123			18	80	4																								GTW					LIA	
F121	DITCH	123			5	20	4																								RCW					LIA-ER	
F121	DITCH	123			12	372	31		3	0	0																				HZ OX	CAM 271	0.20	280		LIA-AD 200/300	
F121	DITCH	125			12	71	6																								GTW					LIA	
F121	DITCH	126			1	37	37												X												GTW					LIA	
F121	DITCH	126			10	164	16																								GTW					LIA	
F121	DITCH	126			5	73	15																								GTW OX					LIA	
F121	DITCH	126			2	260	130		2	0	0																				HZ OX	CAM 270B	0.17	360		LIA-AD 200/300	
F121	DITCH	126			5	48	10		2	0	1																				FSW/EGW	CAM 266	0.31	120	VOIDS	LIA-AD 80	
F121	DITCH	126			34	110	3		8	0	0																				RCW	CAM 266	0.20	110	? POLISHED BLACK/DARK GREY SURFACE, THIN-W, SILVER MICA, RARE BG & SAND, BROWN CORE	LIA-AD 80	
F121	DITCH	126																													RCW	CAM 218	0.11	150		LIA-AD 120	
F121	DITCH	126																													RCW	CAM 218	0.17	150		LIA-AD 120	
F121	DITCH	126																													RCW	?	0.05	110		LIA-ER	
F121	DITCH	126			4	39	10		1	0	1																				GTW	CAM 218	0.08	170	SLIGHTLY TH-W, NR RCW	LIA	
F121	DITCH	126			1	18	18		1	0	0																				GTW OX	?	0.02?			LIA	
F121	DITCH		16		1	2	2	X																							RCW 1					LIA-ER	
F122	GULLY	139			2	38	19												X												GTW					LIA	
F122	GULLY	142			5	7	1	X																							GTW					LIA	
F123	DITCH	7			12	22	2																								RCW 6				GREY/BUFF CORE, BLACK SMOOTH SURF, BG	LIA-ER	
F123	DITCH	7			9	61	7												X												GTW (BG) OX					LIA	
F123	DITCH	72			3	159	53																								HZ					LIA-AD 200/300	

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	Soil S no.	TR	NR	GR.	MSW	Discard	Rim	Handle	Base	Stamp	Graf Pre-F	Graf Post-F	Wmd	Soot	Pitting	Burn	Overfired	Kiln second	Residue	Resin lin.	Gritted	Abraded	Modif.	Mark	Repair hole	Hole	Disc	Disc diam.	Polishing	Fabric Grp	Typology	EVE	Diam.	Comments	Date
F241	DITCH	157			1	8	8											X													GTW				LIA		
F241	DITCH	157			2	45	23																								GTW (BG)				OR GROG	LIA	
F241	DITCH	157			1	2	2																								GTW				LIA		
F241	DITCH	157			11	78	7		1	0	0																				GTW	CAM 266	0.10	160		LIA-AD 80	
F241	DITCH	157			1	2	2																								GTW OX				LIA		
F248/F251/F257	GULLY	118			1	39	39																								HZ OX				LIA-AD 200/300		
F252	PIT	119			92	180	2		6	3	1																				RCW	CAM 132?	0.45	80	ONE HANDED FLAGON, ROUND HANDLE WITH FERN DECORATION ON BASE HANDLE/SHLD.-POLISHED BLACK/DARK GREY SURFACE, THIN-W, SILVER MICA,	LIA	
F252	PIT	119			6	41	7																								HZ OX				RARE BG & SAND, BROWN CORE	LIA-AD 200/300	
F252	PIT	119			1	4	4											X	X												FSOW				LIA-ER		
F253	PIT	120			4	5	1																								RCW 2				LIA-ER		
F260	GULLY	127			16	79	5																								HZ OX				LIA-AD 200/300		
F263	GULLY	130			1	2	2																								RCW				LIA-ER		
F273	DITCH	134			2	7	4		2	0	0																				SW	?	0.07	140	BLACK SANDY	LIA-ER	
F273	DITCH	135			1	3	3																								RCW				LIA-ER		
F273	DITCH	135			6	11	2																								GTW OX				LIA		
F278	FIREPIT	136			10	84	8											X													SW				SANDY REDUCED, SAND MICA, RARE GROG	LIA	
F291	PIT	138			1	1	1																								RCW				LIA-ER		
F292	GULLY	141			6	23	4																								HZ OX				COMBED	LIA-AD 200/300	
F294	GULLY	143			1	2	2		1	0	0																					RCW 2	CAM 218	0.02?		LIA-AD 120	
F298	TREE THROW	145			2	3	2																									GTW				LIA	
F299/F301	DITCH	146			1	10	10																									GTW				LIA	
F299/F301	DITCH	146			8	16	2																									RCW 2				LIA-ER	
F299/F301	DITCH	146			1	5	5																									RCW 6				LIA-ER	
F303	PIT	150			1	3	3																									RCW 1				LIA-ER	
F303	PIT	150			1	20	20																									GTW OX				LIA	

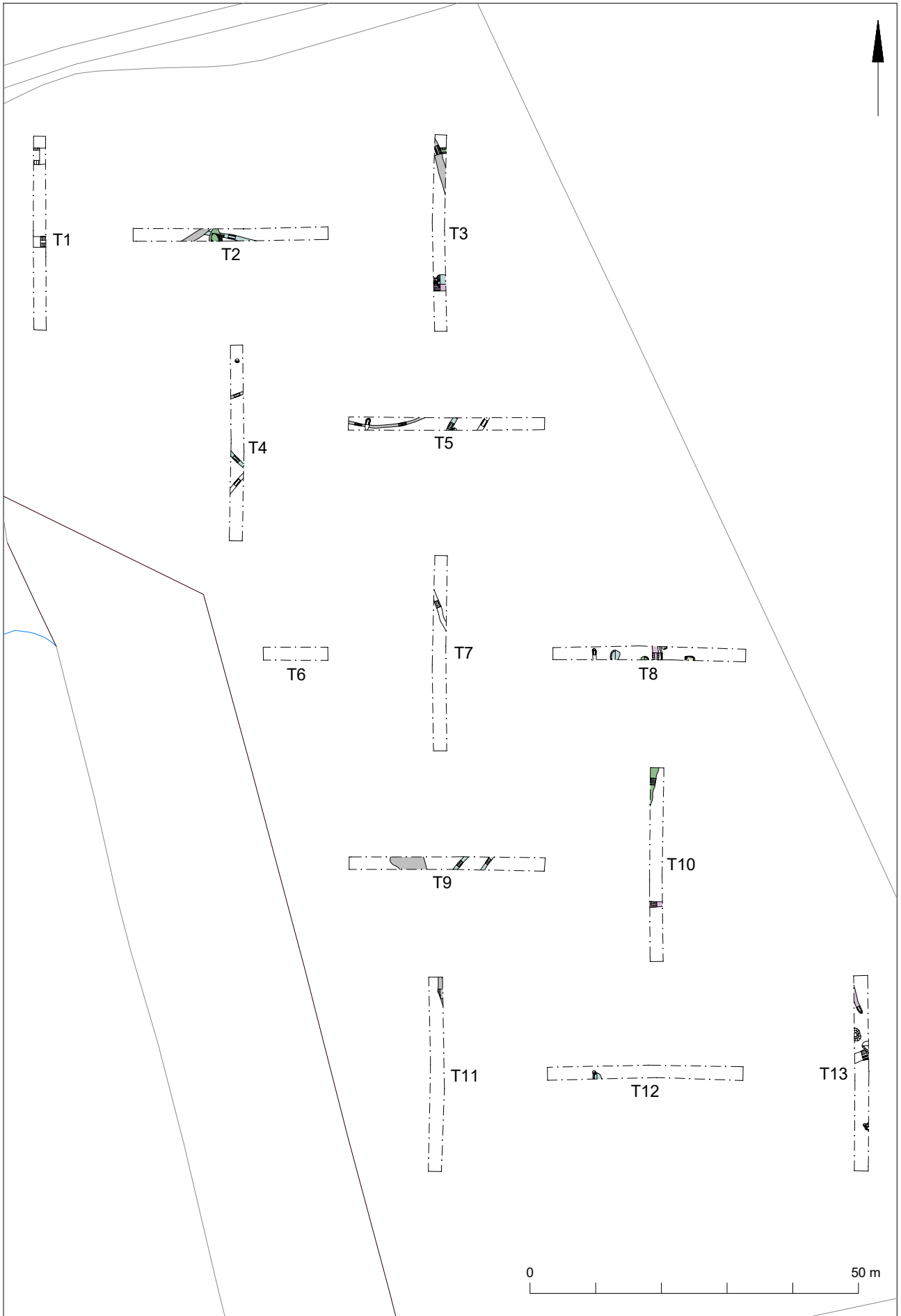
Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	Soil S no.	TR	NR	GR.	MSW	Discard	Rim	Handle	Base	Stamp	Graf Pre-F	Graf Post-F	Wmd	Soot	Pitting	Burn	Overfired	Kiln second	Residue	Resin lin.	Gritted	Abraded	Modif.	Mark	Repair hole	Hole	Disc	Disc diam.	Polishing	Fabric Grp	Typology	EVE	Diam.	Comments	Date
F313	DITCH	163			3	40	13		1	0	1																				UR (GTW BG)	CAM 27	0.10	140		AD 43-69	
F313	DITCH	163			2	7	4		1	0	0																				GTW	?	0.07	110		LIA	
F313	DITCH	165			3	20	7																								FSW/EGW				2 SHERDS FUSED TOGETHER WITH MIN DEP	LIA-ER	
F315	DITCH	167			6	15	3		5	0	0																				RCW 6	?	0.16	170?		LIA-ER	
F315	DITCH	172			5	7	1																								FSOW	CAM 218				LIA-AD 120	
F315	DITCH	172			6	5	1											X													FSOW					LIA-ER	
F317	GULLY	174			1	5	5																								HZ OX					LIA-AD 200/300	
F317	GULLY	174			30	72	2																								GTW (BG)				COMBED	LIA	
F318	PIT	177			1	26	26		1	0	0																				UR (GTW BG)	CAM 21	0.08	210		LIA-ER	
F319	PIT	180			9	13	1																								FMW					LIA-ER	
F319	PIT	180			1	63	63																								HZ OX					LIA-AD 200/300	
F319	PIT	180			2	5	3																								FSW/EGW				BLACK GROG	LIA-ER	
F319	PIT	180			5	32	6																	X							RCW					LIA-ER	
F319	PIT	180			1	2	2																								GX				SOME SILVER MICA	ROMAN	
L1	TOP SOIL	61			2	11	6		0	0	2																				RCW 6				BLACK GROG	LIA-ER	
L1	TOP SOIL	61			1	14	14																								GTW (BG)					LIA	



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

Fig 1 Site location.





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

Fig 2 Evaluation trenching results.

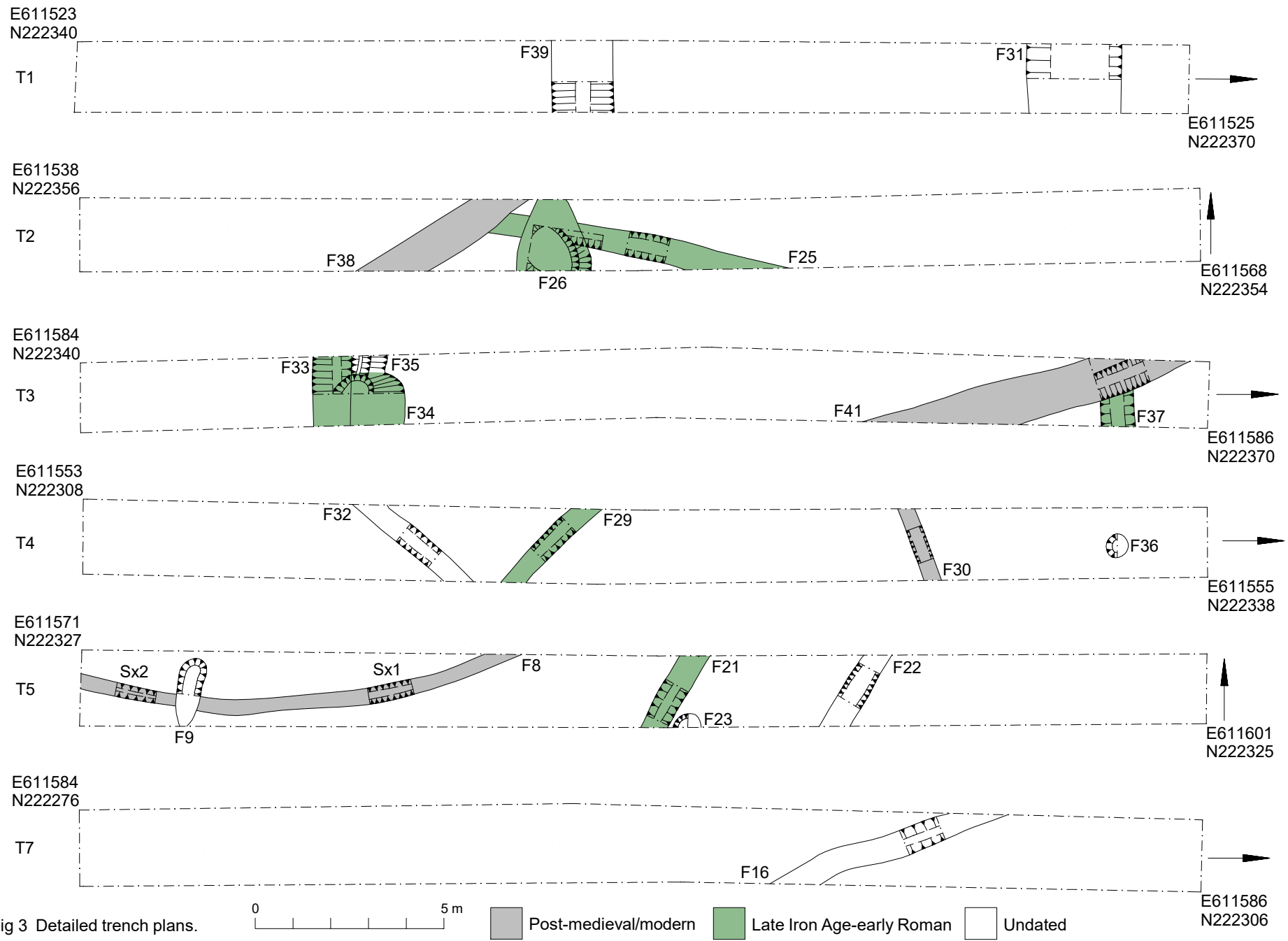


Fig 3 Detailed trench plans.

0 5 m

Post-medieval/modern

Late Iron Age-early Roman

Undated

E611584
N222306

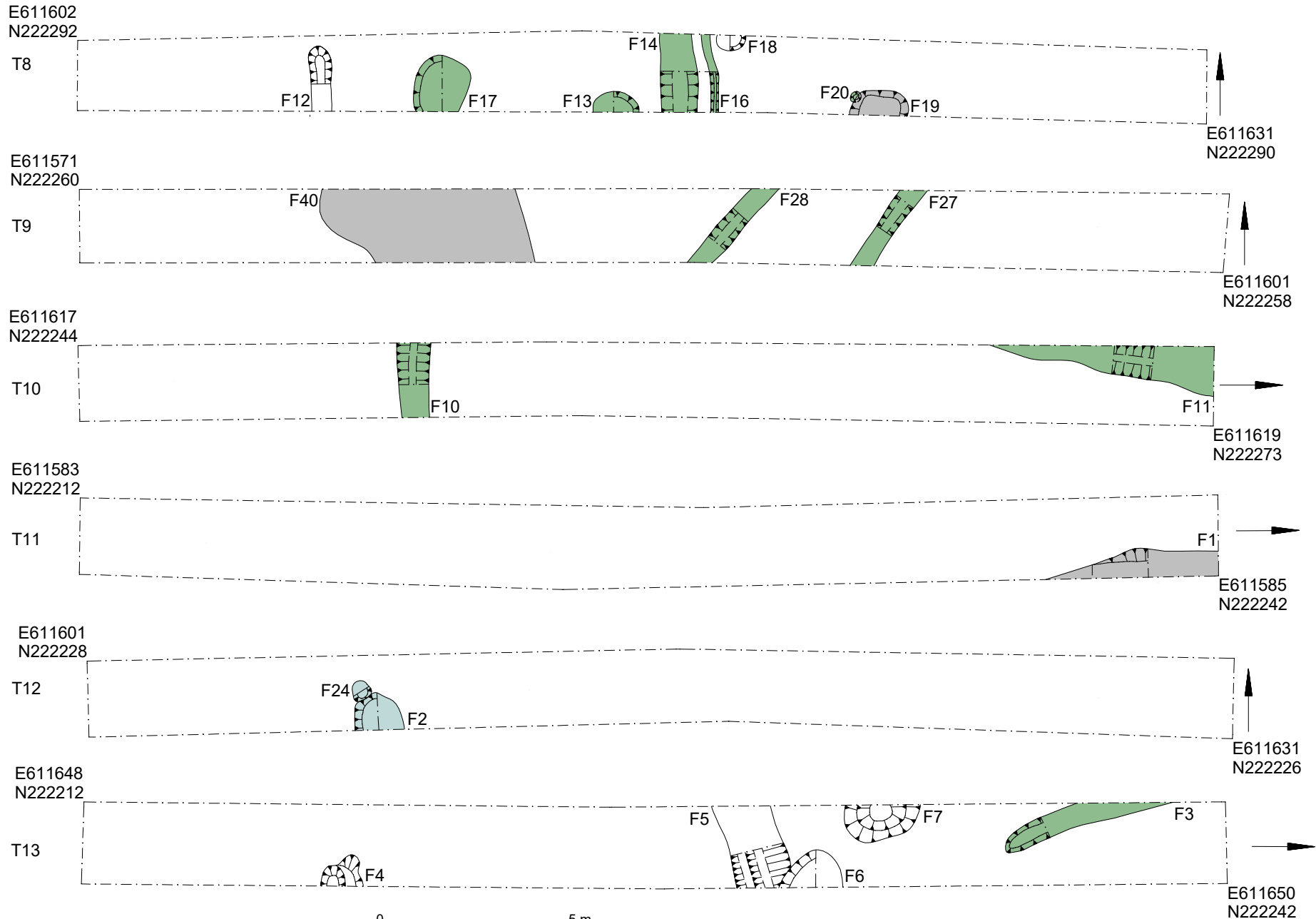


Fig 4 Detailed trench plans.



Fig 6 Excavation results.

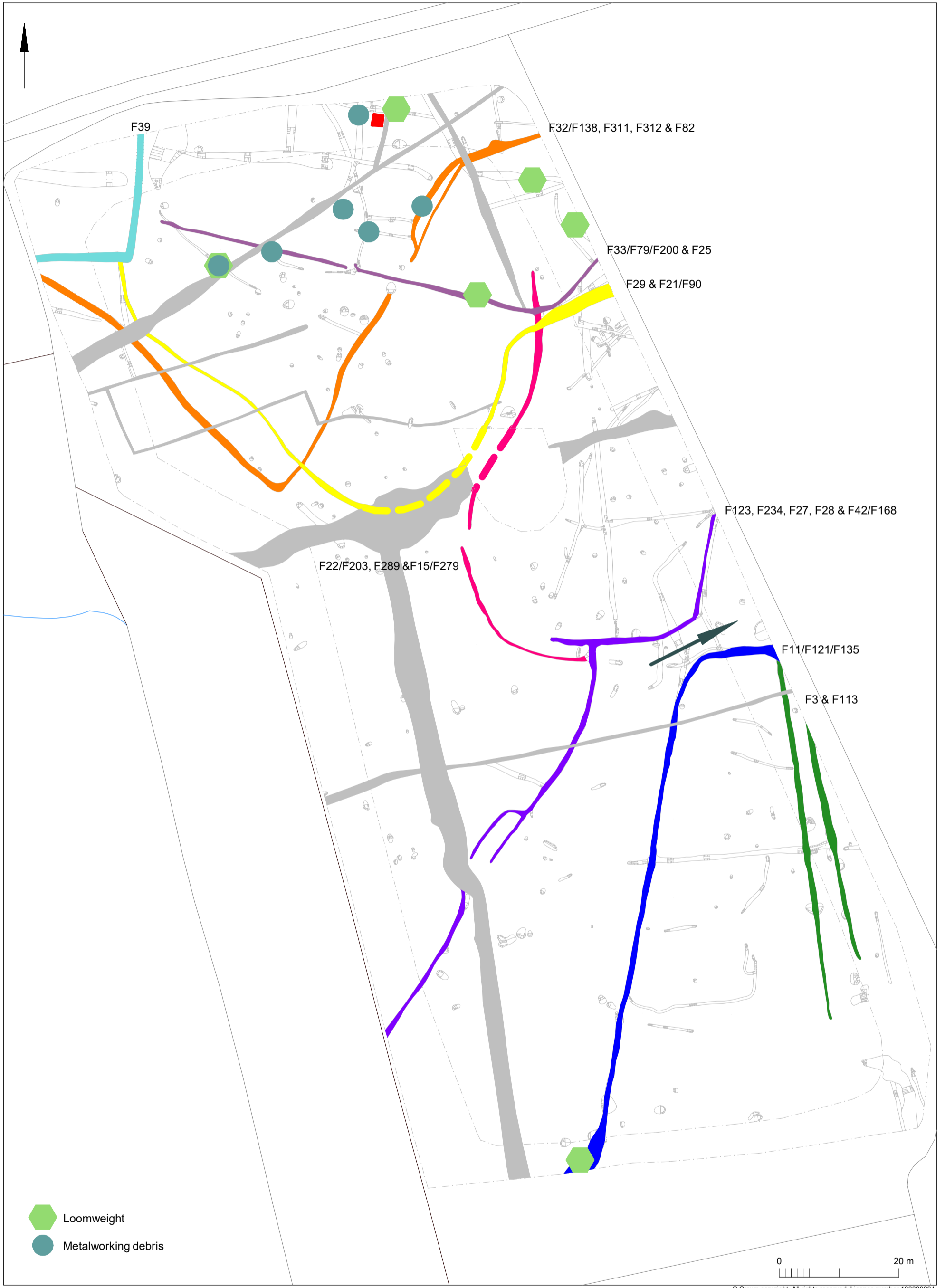


Fig 7 Proposed field boundaries and trackway. Location of the four-post structure highlighted in red.

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



Fig 8 Nearby cropmarks (green) in relation to the development site (red). Cropmarks not rectified.

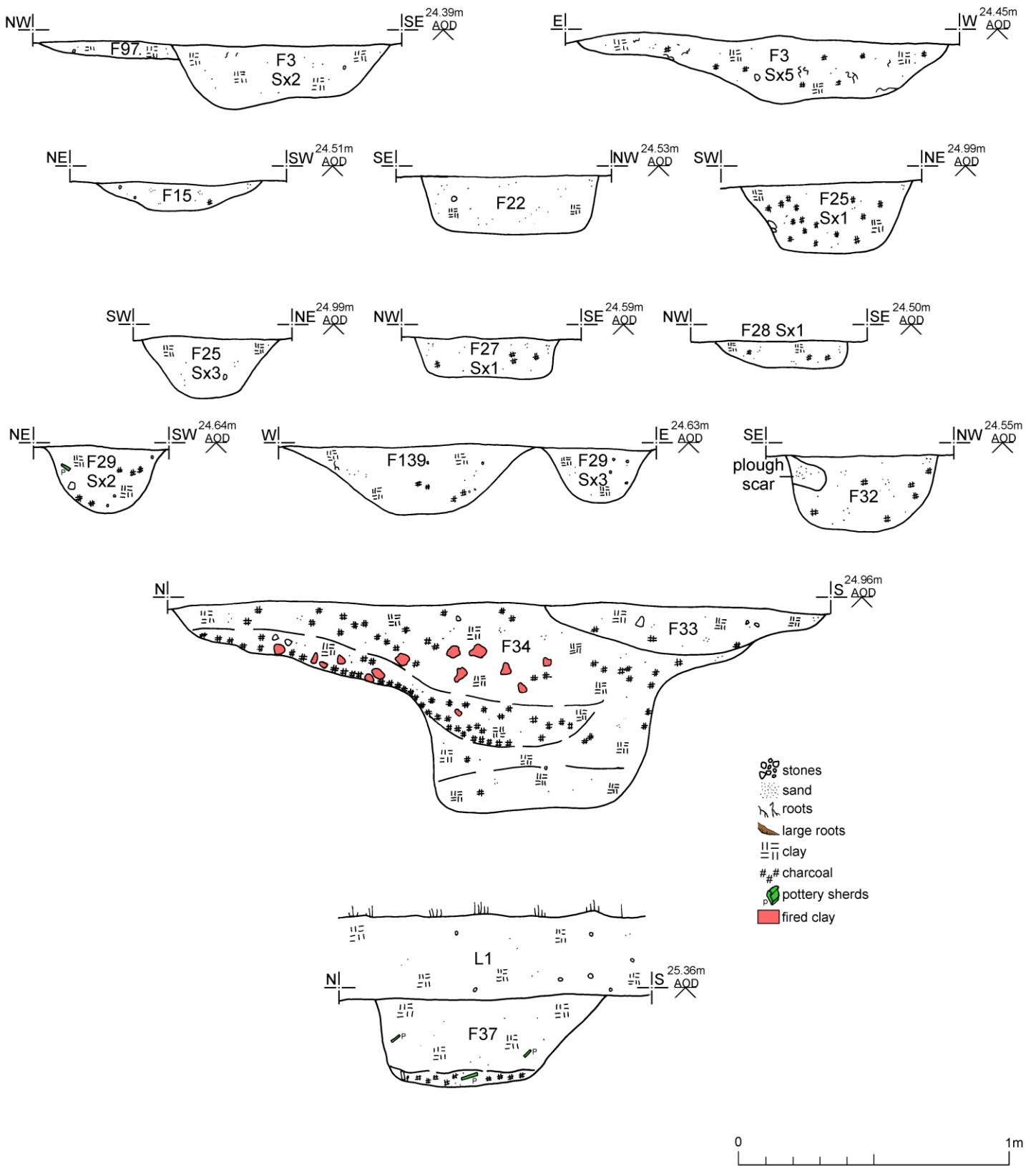


Fig 9 Feature sections.

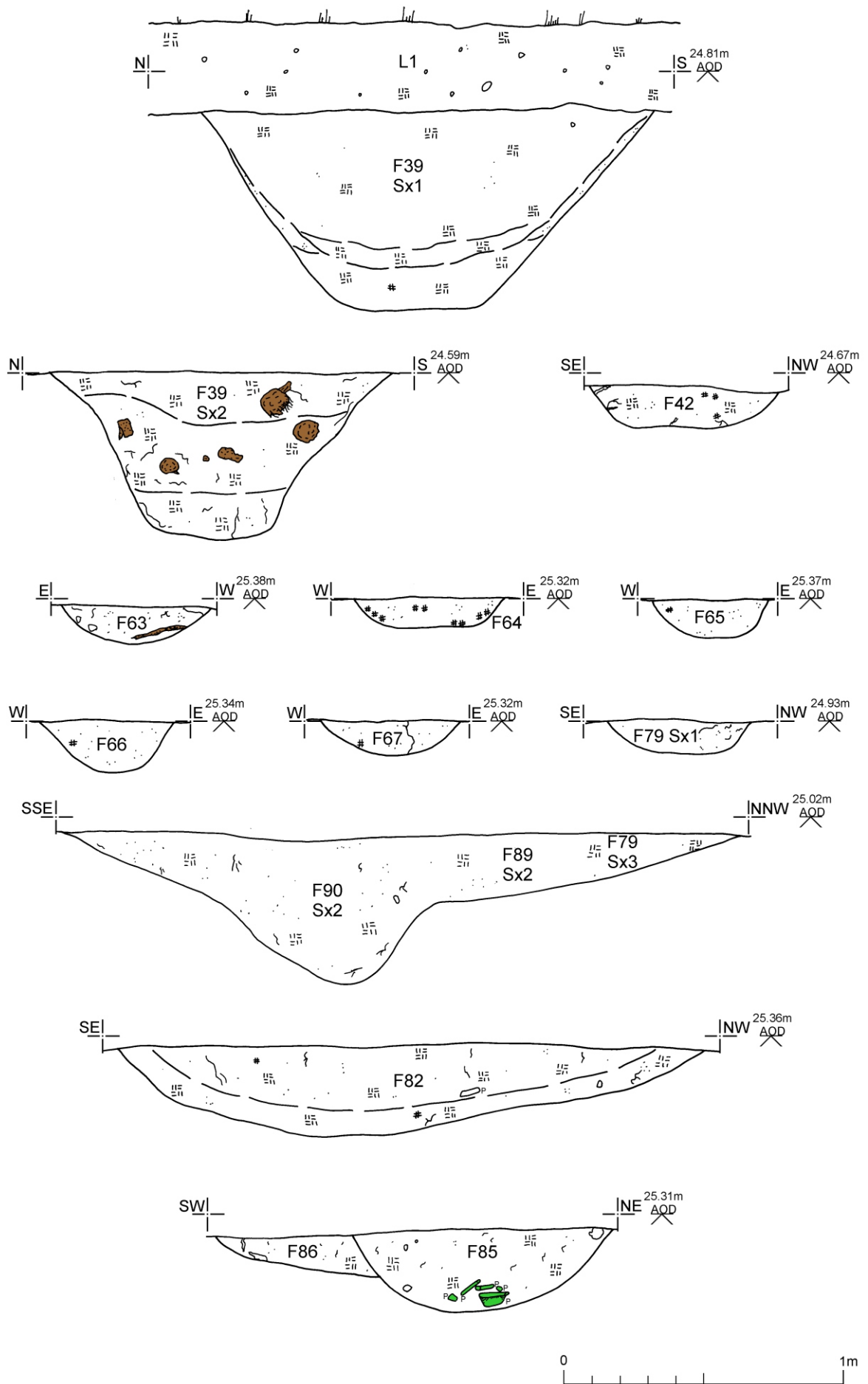


Fig 10 Feature sections.

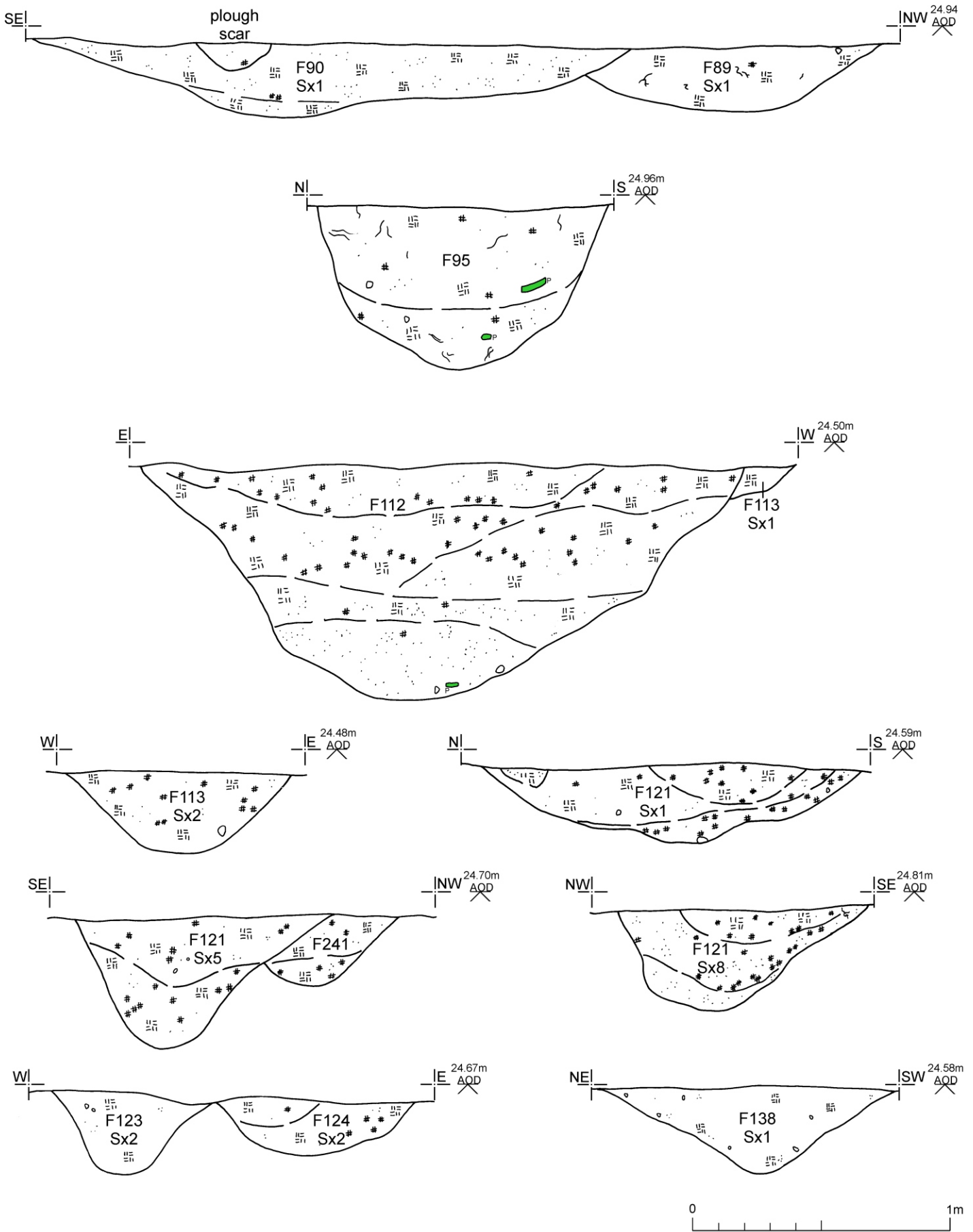


Fig 11 Feature sections.

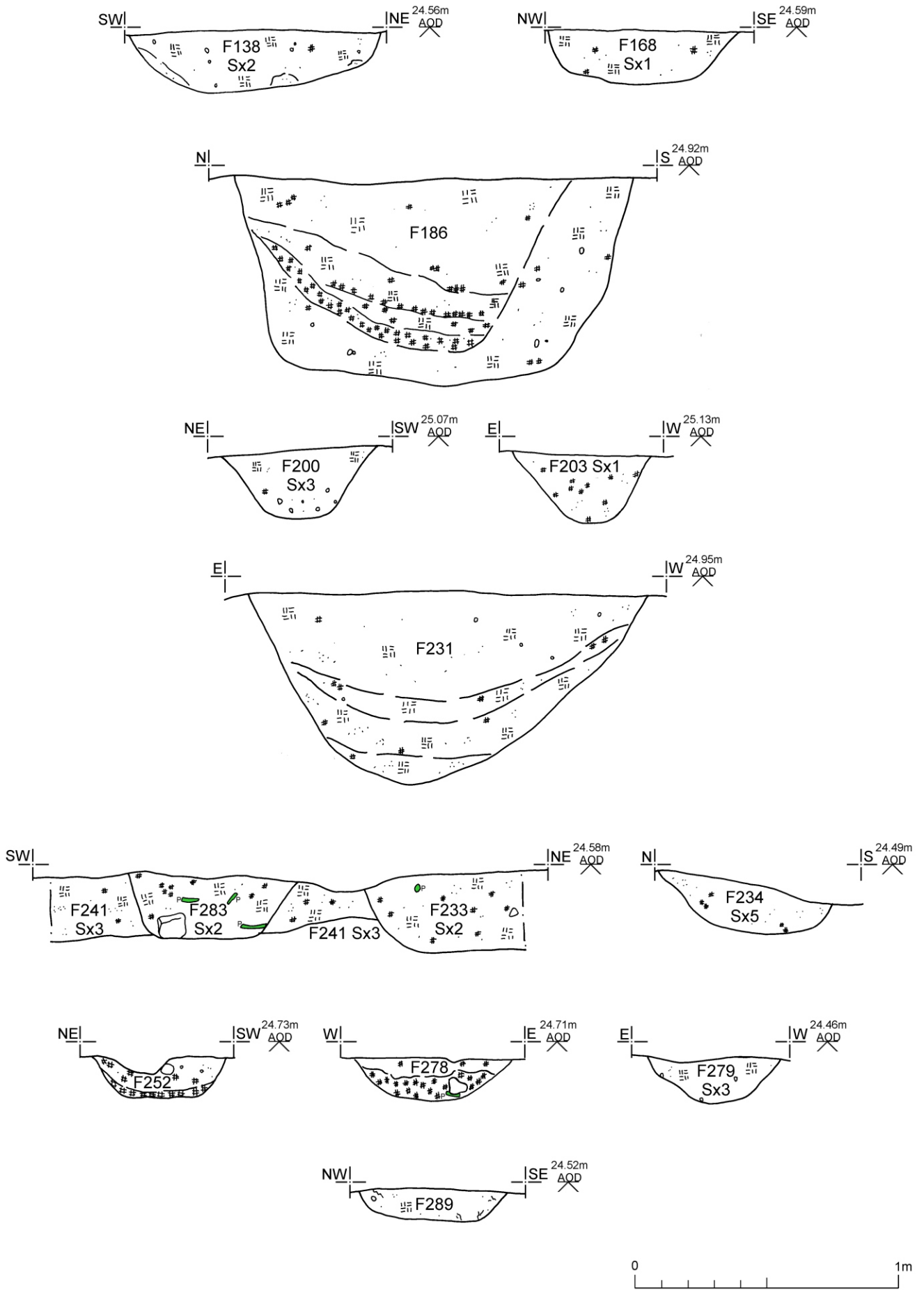


Fig 12 Feature sections.

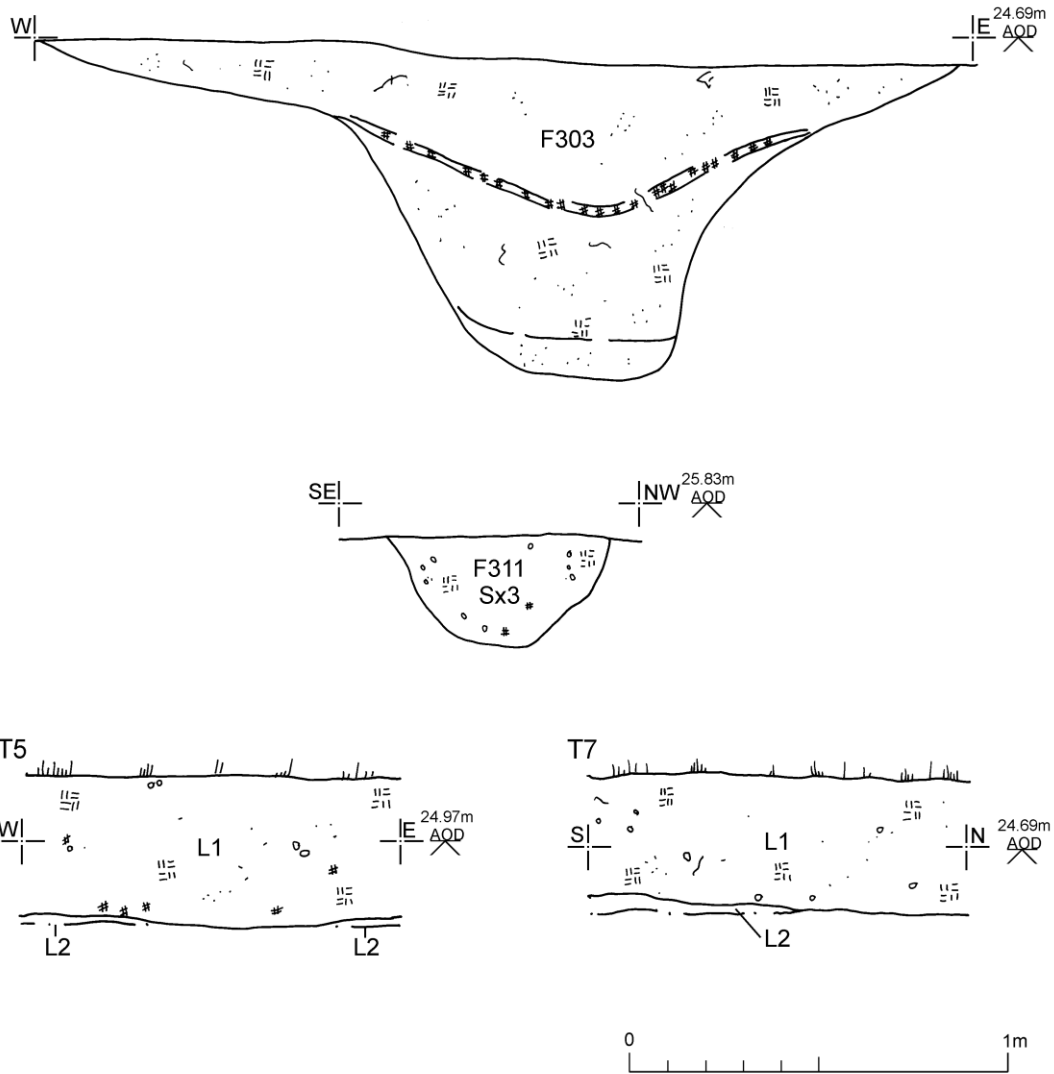


Fig 13 Feature and representative sections.

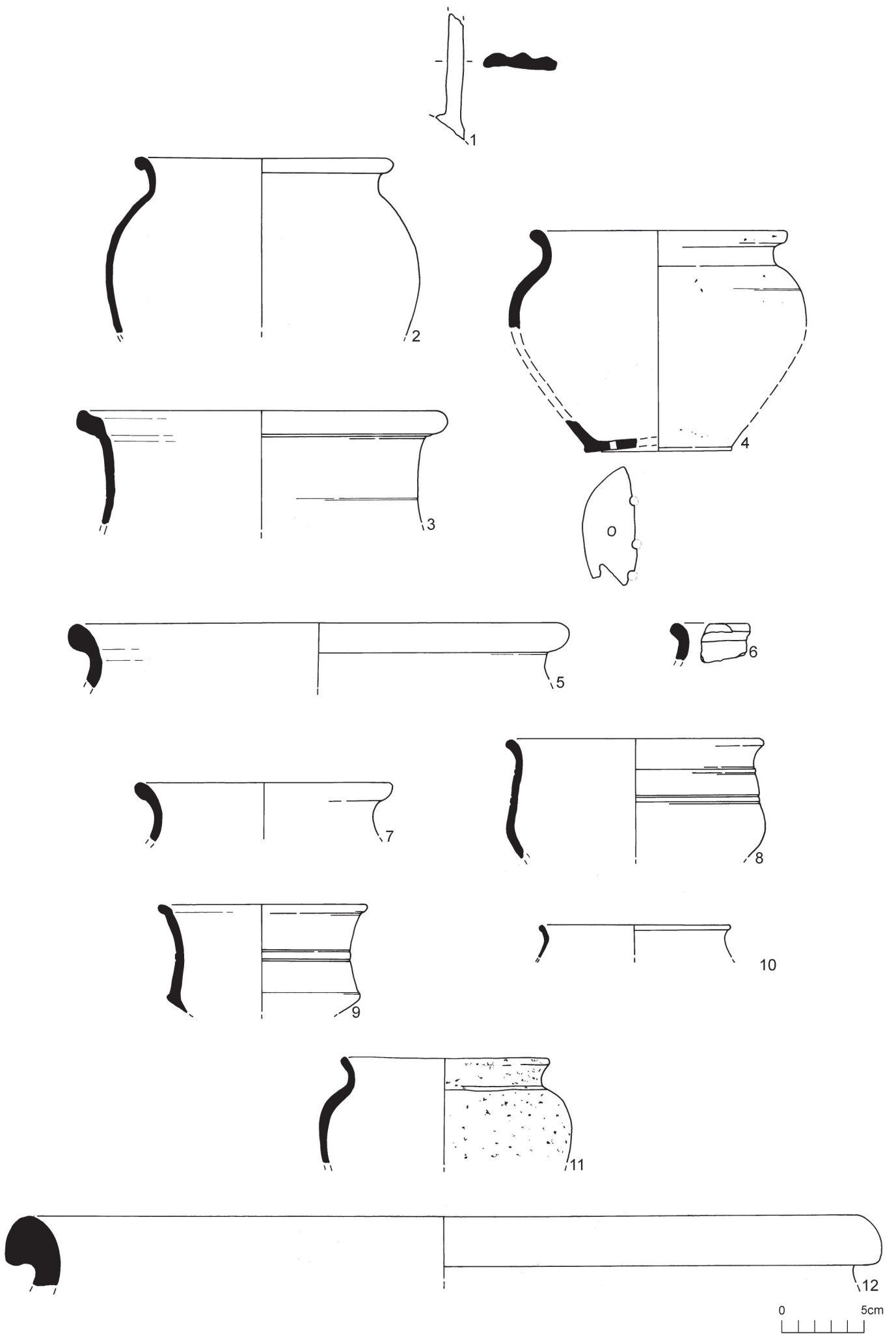


Fig 14 Late Iron Age-Roman pottery from F10 (1), F28 (2-3), F37 (3-8), F85 (9-10) and F91 Sx1 (11-12).

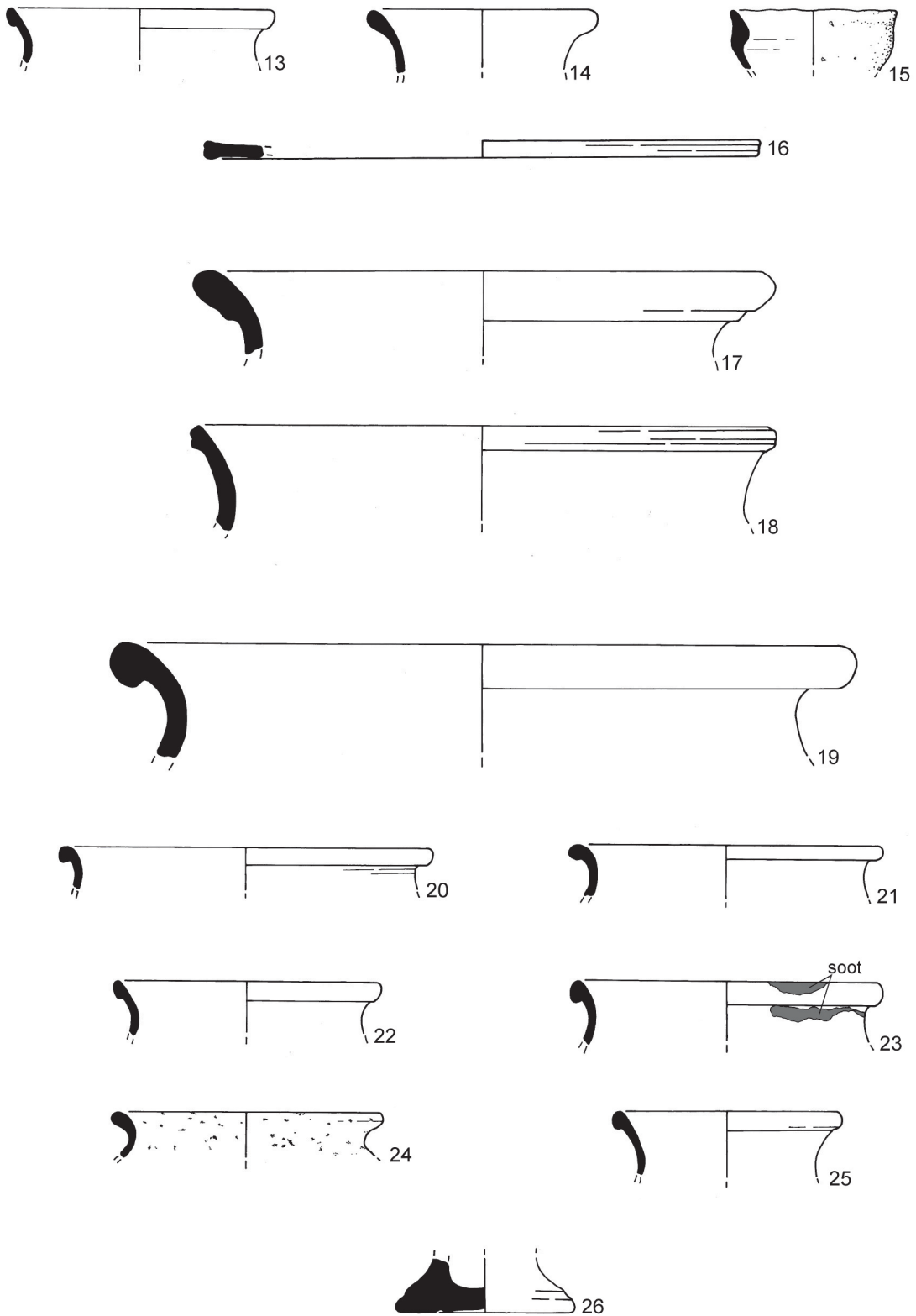
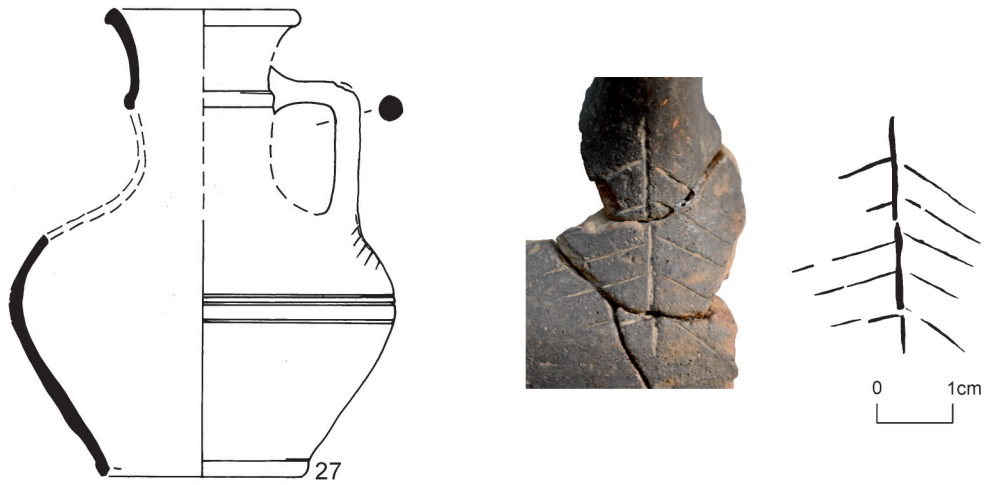


Fig 15 Late Iron Age-Roman pottery from F121 Sx1 (13-16), F121 Sx3 (17-18), F121 Sx4 (19-25) and F201 (26).



28a
not to scale

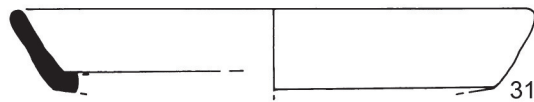
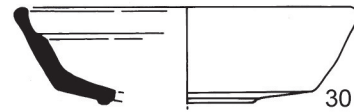
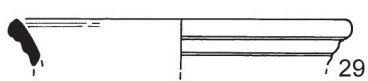
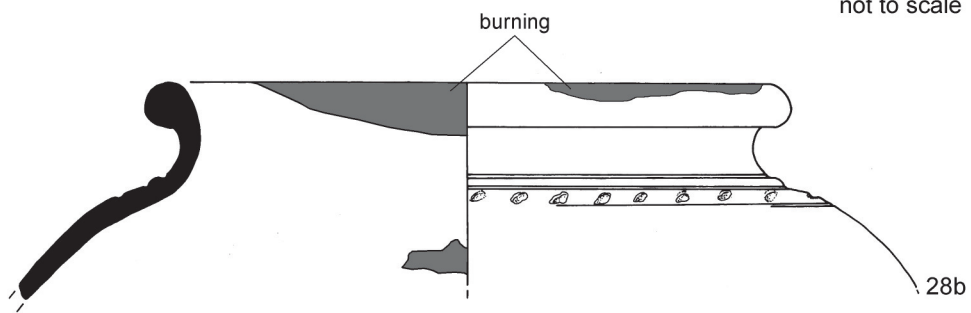


Fig 16 Late Iron Age-Roman pottery from F252 (27), F307 (28), F311 (29), F312 Sx2 (30) and F318 (31).

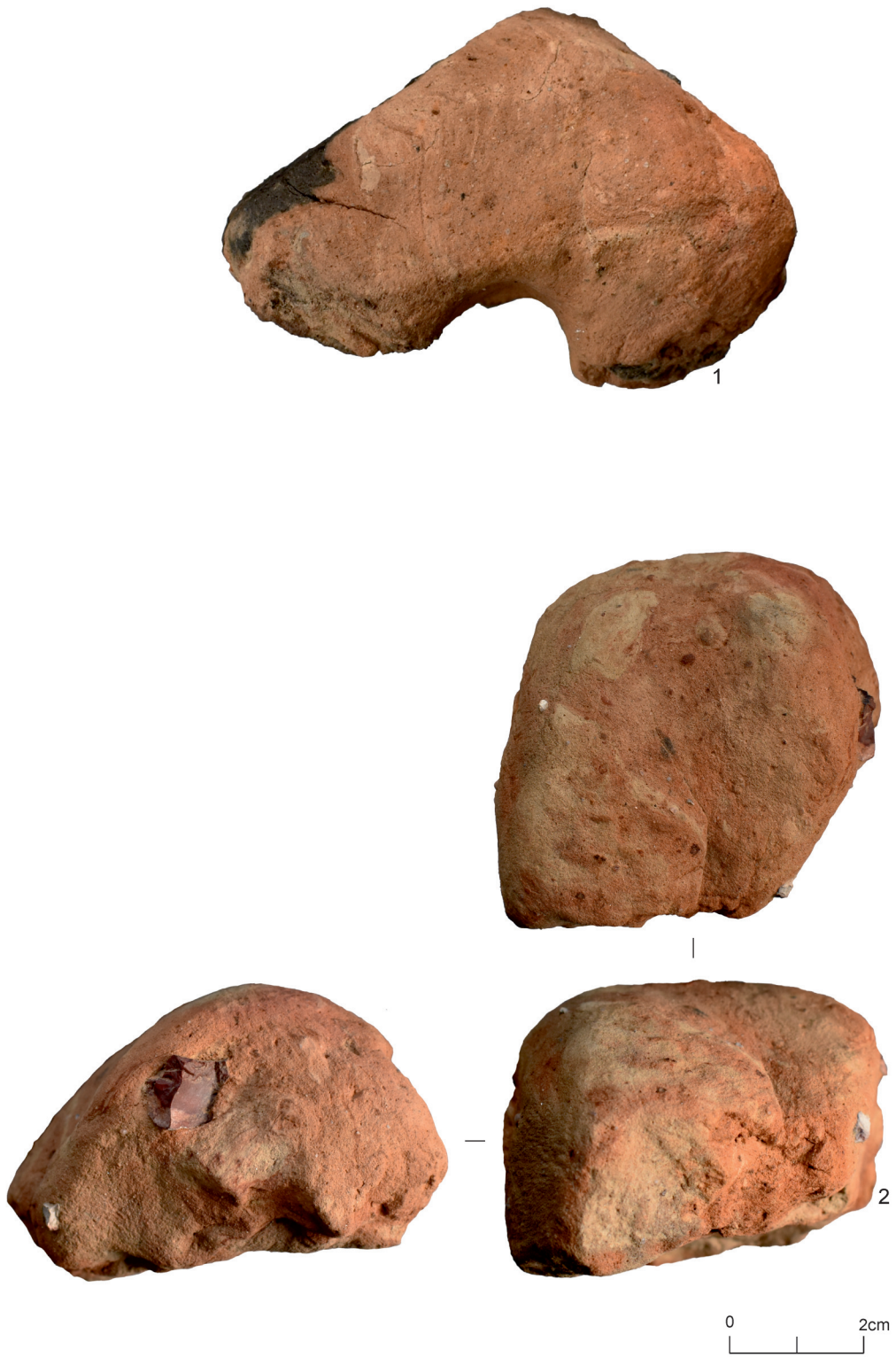


Fig 17 Small finds.



Fig 18 Small find and clay pipe.

Summary for colchest3-413139

OASIS ID (UID)	colchest3-413139
Project Name	Archaeological evaluation and excavation on land east of Heckfords, Heckfords Road, Great Bentley, Essex, CO7 8RS
Activity type	TRIAL TRENCH, Rescue Excavation
Project Identifier(s)	2021/01f
Planning Id	16/01999/OUT
Reason For Investigation	Planning: Post determination
Organisation Responsible for work	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Project Dates	10-Feb-2021 - 11-May-2021
Location	Land east of Heckfords, Heckfords Road, Great Bentley NGR : TM 11603 22283 LL : 51.8589937900803, 1.07152832707058 12 Fig : 611603,222283
Administrative Areas	Country : England County : Essex District : Tendring Parish : Great Bentley
Project Methodology	Thirteen trenches followed by an area approximately 15,326 (stripped in two phase - a haul road followed by the centre of the field) was excavated. The excavation area was mechanically stripped under archaeological supervision. All archaeological horizons were excavated and recorded according to the WSI.

Project Results	<p>An archaeological evaluation and excavation was carried out on land east of Heckfords, Heckfords Road, Great Bentley, Essex, in advance of a residential development. There are several sites of cropmarks surrounding the development site, including ring-ditches, enclosures and other linear features.</p> <p>The work included a 13 trench evaluation and an open area excavation, covering an area of 15,326 square meters. A total of 287 features were uncovered. The main phase of activity on the site was centred around the Late Iron Age to early Roman period, with a small amount of medieval/post-medieval activity. Evidence points to a thriving settlement that produced both textiles and metalwork in an agricultural landscape. A series of irregular field boundaries, possibly delineating seven fields, was identified indicating an area in constant use over a few hundred years. The vast majority of the finds recovered were pottery sherds, although a rare pyramidal loomweight was also discovered. This site is the first in the Great Bentley area that provides evidence for a thriving settlement in the Late Iron Age to early Roman period.</p>
-----------------	---

Keywords	<p>Loomweight - LATE IRON AGE - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus</p> <p>Loomweight - ROMAN - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus</p> <p>Slag - LATE IRON AGE - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus</p> <p>Bow Brooch - ROMAN - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus</p> <p>Clay Pipe (Smoking) - POST MEDIEVAL - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus</p> <p>Multiple Ditch System - LATE IRON AGE - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types</p> <p>Storage Pit - LATE IRON AGE - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types</p> <p>Bowl - LATE IRON AGE - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus</p> <p>Jar - LATE IRON AGE - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus</p> <p>Flagon - LATE IRON AGE - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus</p> <p>Beaker - LATE IRON AGE - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus</p> <p>Cooking Vessel - LATE IRON AGE - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus</p>
HER	Essex HER - unRev - STANDARD
HER Identifiers	GBEHR21
Archives	<p>Physical Archive, Documentary Archive, Digital Archive - to be deposited with Colchester & Ipswich Museum Service (Colchester Collection)</p>