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FAIRLOP QUARRY

**HAINAULT ROAD
LONDON BOROUGH OF REDBRIDGE**

TQ 4640 9090

**INTERIM STATEMENT OF RESULTS
SITE WORK TO 1998**



**Essex County Council
Planning**

Field Archaeology Unit

July 1999



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TQ 4640 9090

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SITE WORK TO 1998**

Report prepared by

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July 1999

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As part of our desire to provide a quality service, we would welcome any comments you may have on the content or the presentation of this report.

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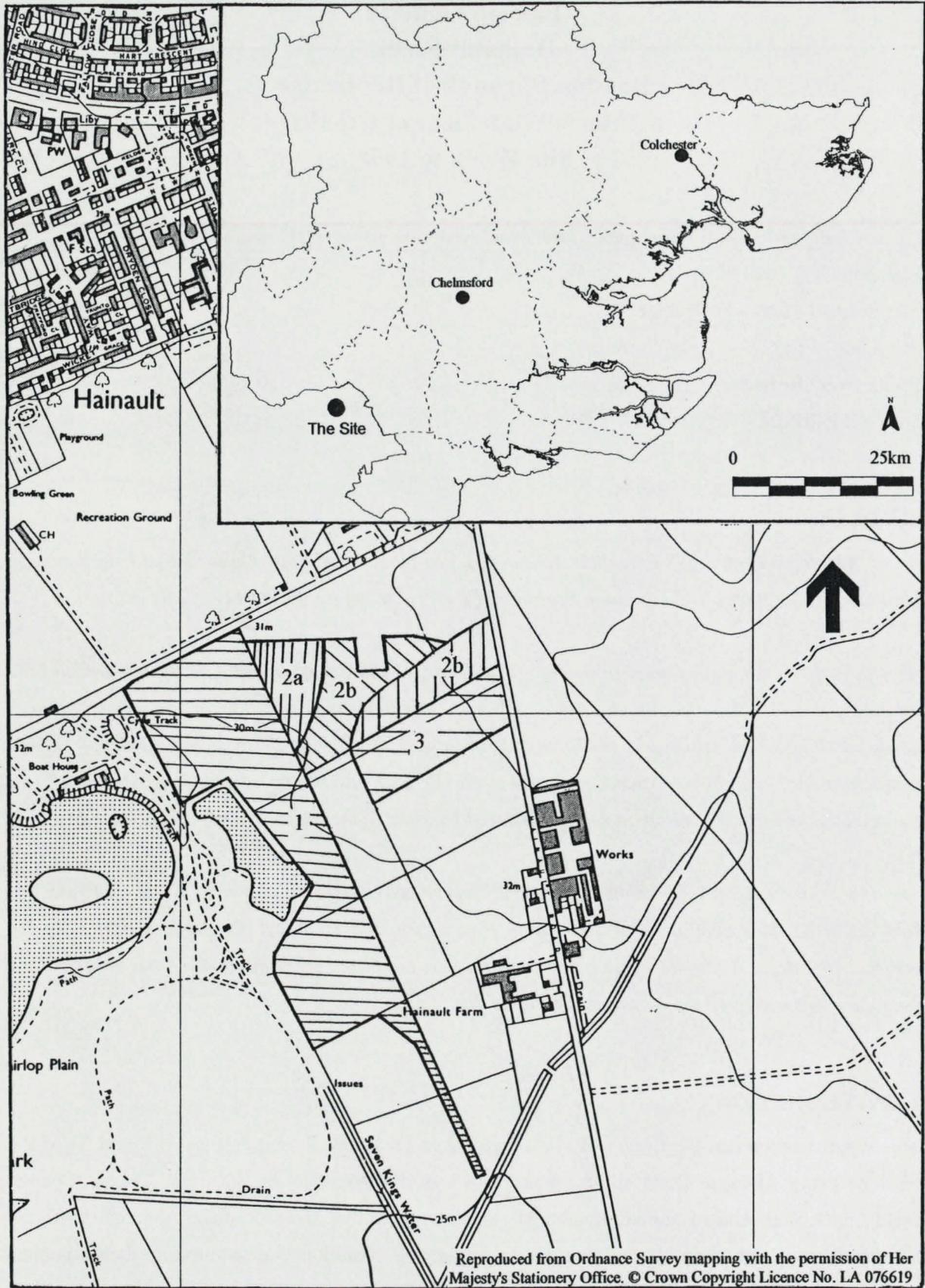
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Centred on TQ 4640 9090

Figure 1 Site Location Plan

**Fairlop Quarry,
Hainault Road,
London Borough of Redbridge
Interim Statement of Results
Site Work to 1998**

Client - Lafarge Redland Aggregates Limited and Redbridge Borough Council

Location - TQ 4640 9090

Monitoring Officer - N. Truckle

Site Code - FLQ97

FAU Project Reference - 414

Date of Fieldwork - 18/5/98 to 1/10/98

SUMMARY

An archaeological salvage excavation was undertaken by Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit at Fairlop Quarry in the London Borough of Redbridge before the start of gravel extraction.

As with earlier work in this area, archaeological deposits dating from the Middle Bronze Age to Late Roman periods were identified. Area 2b was characterised by Roman enclosure ditches corresponding to the cropmarks in the area and those identified by the Newham Museum Service evaluation in 1996. These extended across Area 2b and into the northern part of Area 3. Of particular note was a Late Roman sunken-featured building in the north-east corner of Area 2b.

Area 3 was characterised by Bronze Age cremations scattered across the area. A Middle Bronze Age ring ditch that contained a large quantity of pyre debris and cremated bone was identified in the centre of the area. A Middle Bronze Age palstave was recovered from the base of the modern field boundary that traversed the northern part of the site.

1. INTRODUCTION

This report summarises the results of work undertaken on Areas 2b and 3 (figs. 1, 2 and 3) of the Fairlop Quarry, Hainault Road in the London Borough of Redbridge, by the Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit. The investigation was commissioned by Lafarge Redland Aggregates and the London Borough of Redbridge in response to a planning condition that required an archaeological watching brief on topsoil removal prior to mineral extraction.

2. THE SITE

2.1. Topography and Geology

The geology of the area consists of Pleistocene sand and gravel, above beds of Thanet sand and the Eocene deposits of London Clay. The gravels are capped by brickearth deposits, which were laid down at the end of the last Ice age (c. 10,000 BC). This cap is up to 1m in depth in places, the top portion of which has weathered down to form subsoil. Within the area of the site, the natural ground surface slopes down from east to west.

2.2. Archaeological and Historical Background

2.2.1. History

The southern half of the county of Essex, including the five north-east London boroughs, is extremely rich in both prehistoric and historic archaeological deposits ranging from Palaeolithic to post-medieval. Some of the earliest of these are to be found on the well-drained upper slopes of the valleys formed by both the Thames and Lea rivers.

The modern place name of Fairlop Plain appears to derive from the "Fair Lop oak" under the shade of which an annual fair was held, founded by Daniel Day (1682-1767). According to local tradition Day was buried in a coffin made from a branch lopped off the tree. This, far from damaging the tree, proved to be a "Fair lop".

The modern spelling of Hainault is due to an apparently fictitious link with Philippa of Hainault, wife of Edward III. Reference to *The place-names of Essex* (Reaney, p2, 1969) indicates that the Hainault forest has at various times been referred to as Henehout, Henholt, Hynehalte, (1e) Hennold(e), Heinault, and West Hainault. Reaney suggests the meaning of the name as being "community (Monastic) wood" and states that the forest belonged to Barking Abbey.

The forest of Hainault was at one time included in the Royal Forest of Essex, which covered most of the county. However, due to partial deforestation, the area covered in woodland shrunk to cover just the south-west of the county. This was known as Waltham Forest, a name that persisted until the end of the 17th-century and encompassed the forests of Epping and Hainault.

Under licence granted by Act of Parliament in 1853 the last major section of the forest was felled. Forest Road, Hainault Road and Hainault Farm all date from around this time. An airfield dating to the First World War is recorded to the east of Hainault Farm and a Second World War bomber airfield was located to the west of the site. During the immediate post-war period, Ilford Borough Council bought the land to prevent a possible future London Airport from being sited here.

2.2.2. Archaeology

Aerial photography has identified a number of crop marks in the area. The most visible of these are a rectangular ditched enclosure and a number of linear field boundary ditches that are referred to in the Greater London Sites and Monuments Record as 060953 and 060954.

In the last twelve years a number of evaluations, watching briefs and small scale excavations have been carried out ahead of gravel extraction with varying results:

In 1986 a watching brief carried out to the south and east of Area 2a, retrieved a few sherds of Late Bronze or Early Iron Age pottery along with a small quantity of flint implements and waste flakes (Greenwood, 1994). An excavation by Steve Chew on a cropmark group in the grounds of Goodmayes Hospital, located to south of the Painters Road site excavated in 1991, revealed evidence for an Iron Age, or earlier, enclosed settlement.

In 1993 Passmore Edwards Museum Service (subsequently renamed the Newhams Museum Service) carried out further phases of work (Pontin, 1993 and Turner, 1994), which indicated that a small settlement was focused around the southern edge of the present quarry, close to its Painters Road boundary. The cropmark evidence suggested that the occupiers of the settlement were exploiting the plain for agricultural purposes. The Painters Road settlement appears to have been active in the Middle Iron Age (c300 - 100BC). It then fell into disuse until the Late Iron Age (100BC - 43AD), when activity was renewed. It was finally abandoned in the first half of the 2nd century AD. Excavation on the Painters Road site also revealed a number of cremations (both urned and unurned) that dated to the 2nd century AD. This probably represents the ultimate phase of activity after the settlement had been abandoned.

Archaeological work restarted in the early part of 1996, when a large-scale evaluation in the northern field was undertaken ahead of gravel extraction. A total of 42 trenches was excavated by the Newham Museums Service and deposits dating from the Bronze Age to the late Roman period were revealed. In addition to this, two significantly cropmarked areas specially targeted by the trenches revealed a network of ditches apparently delineating a Roman field system (Hodgins, 1996).

In 1997, salvage excavation, under watching brief conditions, was carried out on Area 2a (figs. 1 and 2) by Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit (Gibson, 1998). As with the previous year's evaluation, deposits ranging from Middle Bronze Age to Late Roman were recovered. In the north of the site, a Bronze Age urned cremation and several unurned cremations were found within a penannular ring ditch. Twelve undated unurned cremations and two more urned cremations, one Late Iron Age or early Roman and the other late Roman, were recovered from the rest of the area. Five plough-eroded features that were interpreted as ring ditches were identified in the central part of the

area. The late Roman ditch system recorded by Newham Museum Service in 1996 was also identified, comprising four large enclosures.

3.0 METHOD

The topsoil was removed by a 360° mechanical excavator with a toothless ditching bucket to the top of the natural subsoil. Any archaeological deposits identified during this process were then hand cleaned and recorded using the Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit standard site recording system

In the case of linear features, a 1m long section was excavated by hand every 20m along the feature. At least 50% of all other features was excavated with 100% being excavated where the feature merited it. This sampling policy was agreed with the Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service (GLAAS) before the start of the excavation.

4.0 RESULTS

The work carried out by Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit between May and October 1998 took place immediately to the south of the 1997 excavations. It encompassed Areas 2b and 3. Overall the level of survival was poor, as it appears that the area has been levelled in the past. This has resulted in severe truncation of most of the archaeological features, particularly in a band aligned north to south across the centre of both areas.

4.1. Area 2b (Figs 2 and 3)

The features in Area 2b comprised one cremation pit, twenty-eight ditches, one probable sunken-featured building, nineteen gullies, one hearth, twenty-seven pits, and thirty-nine post-holes.

Most of the ditches formed enclosures similar to those found on the earlier phases of work. They were probably extensions of these enclosures and delineated field systems. The ditches in Area 2b were predominantly mid Roman (features [1018] and [1012] dated to the 2nd or 3rd century AD) and late Roman (features [1000] and [1008] dated to the 3rd or 4th century AD). Enclosure ditches [1022] and [1036] were Roman but the pottery was undiagnostic. Ditch [1018] extended into Area 3, where 2nd to 3rd century pottery was recovered. Although no further enclosure ditches were identified in Area 3, the presence of ditch [1018], and the undated ditch [1102] associated with it, imply a greater extent to the field systems than was visible within the strip. Most of these ditches were shallow and became shallower further south and west. This implies a high level of truncation of these features.

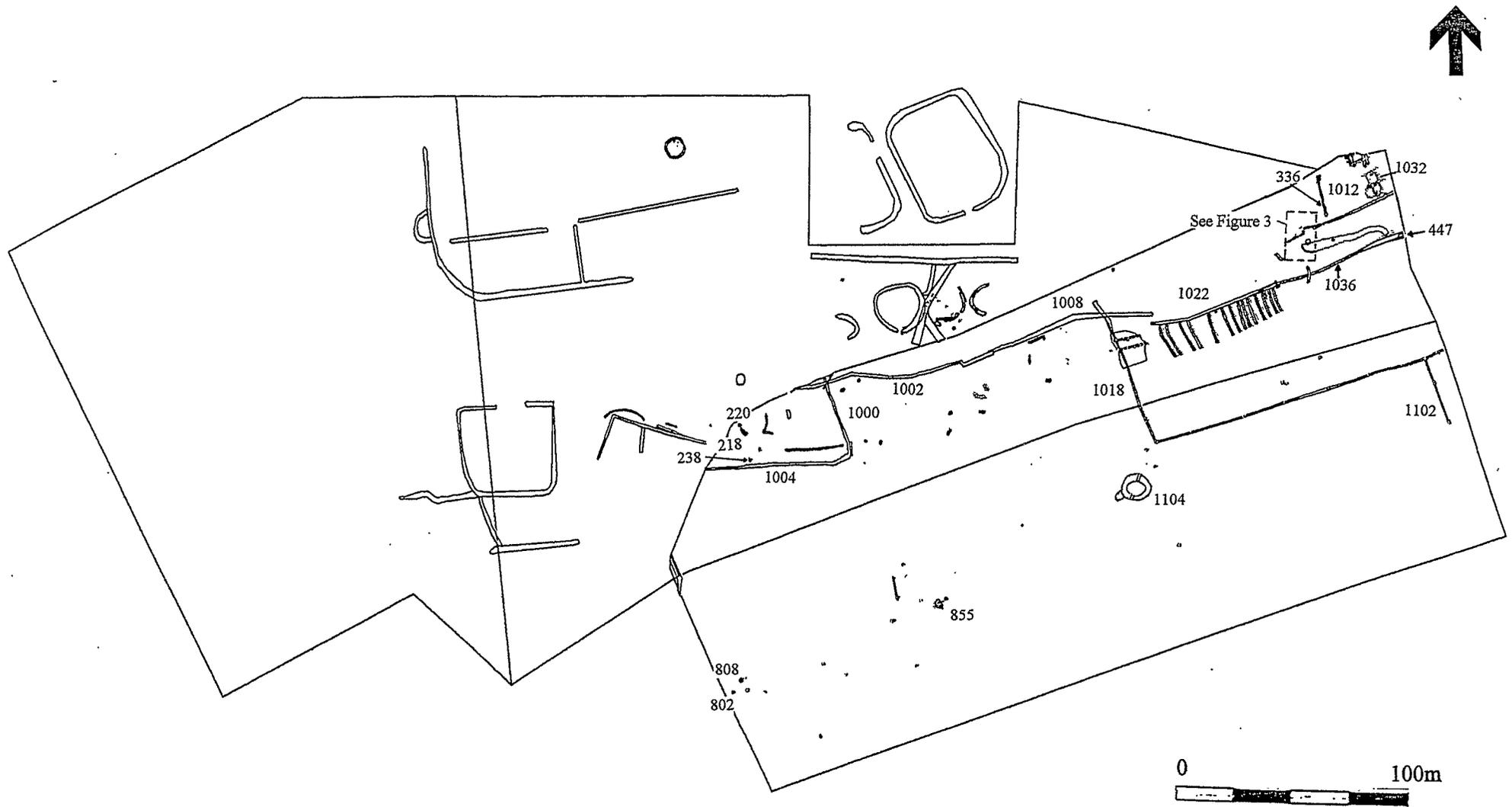


Figure 2 Site Plan

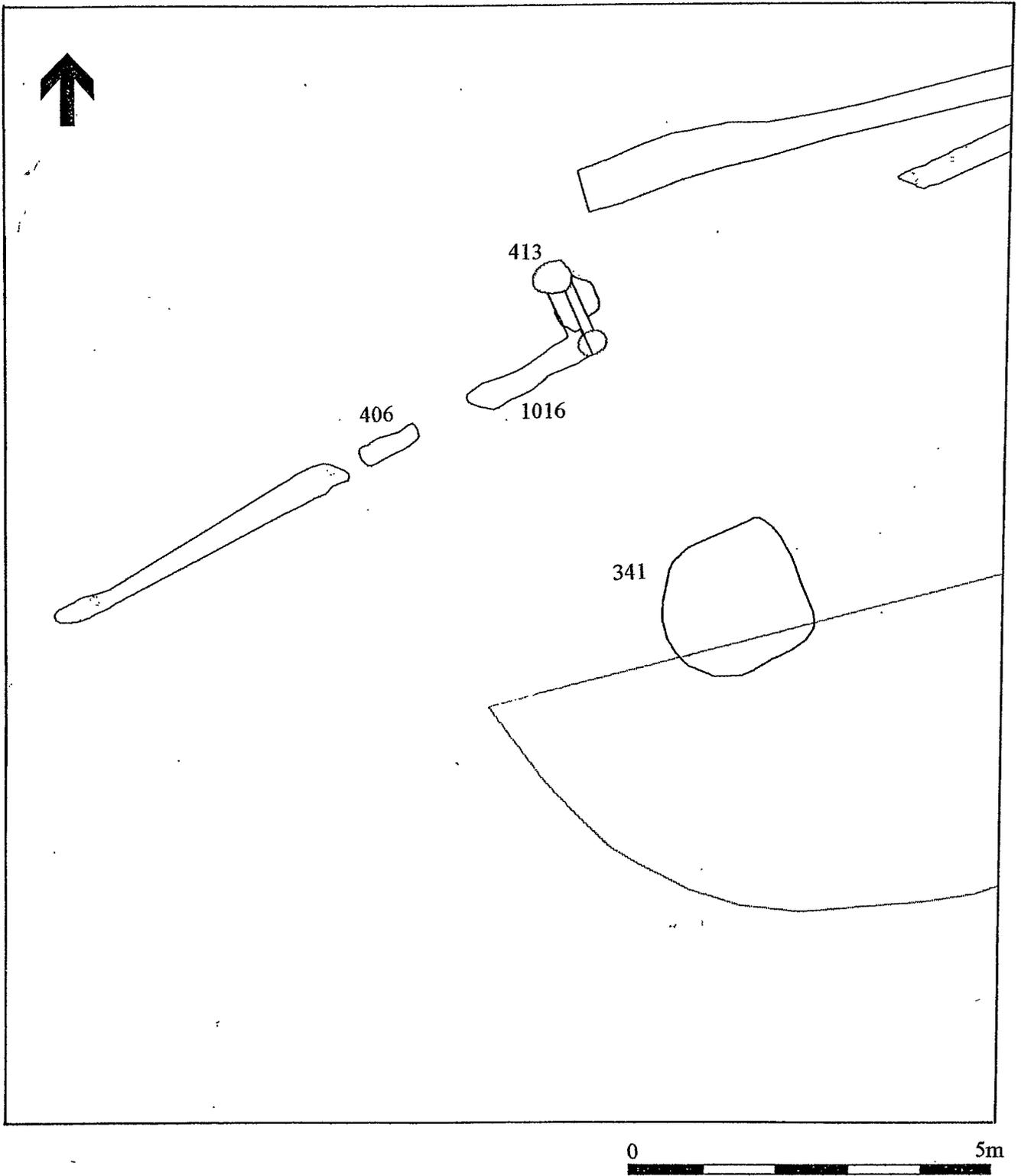


Figure 3 Detail showing part of Area 2b

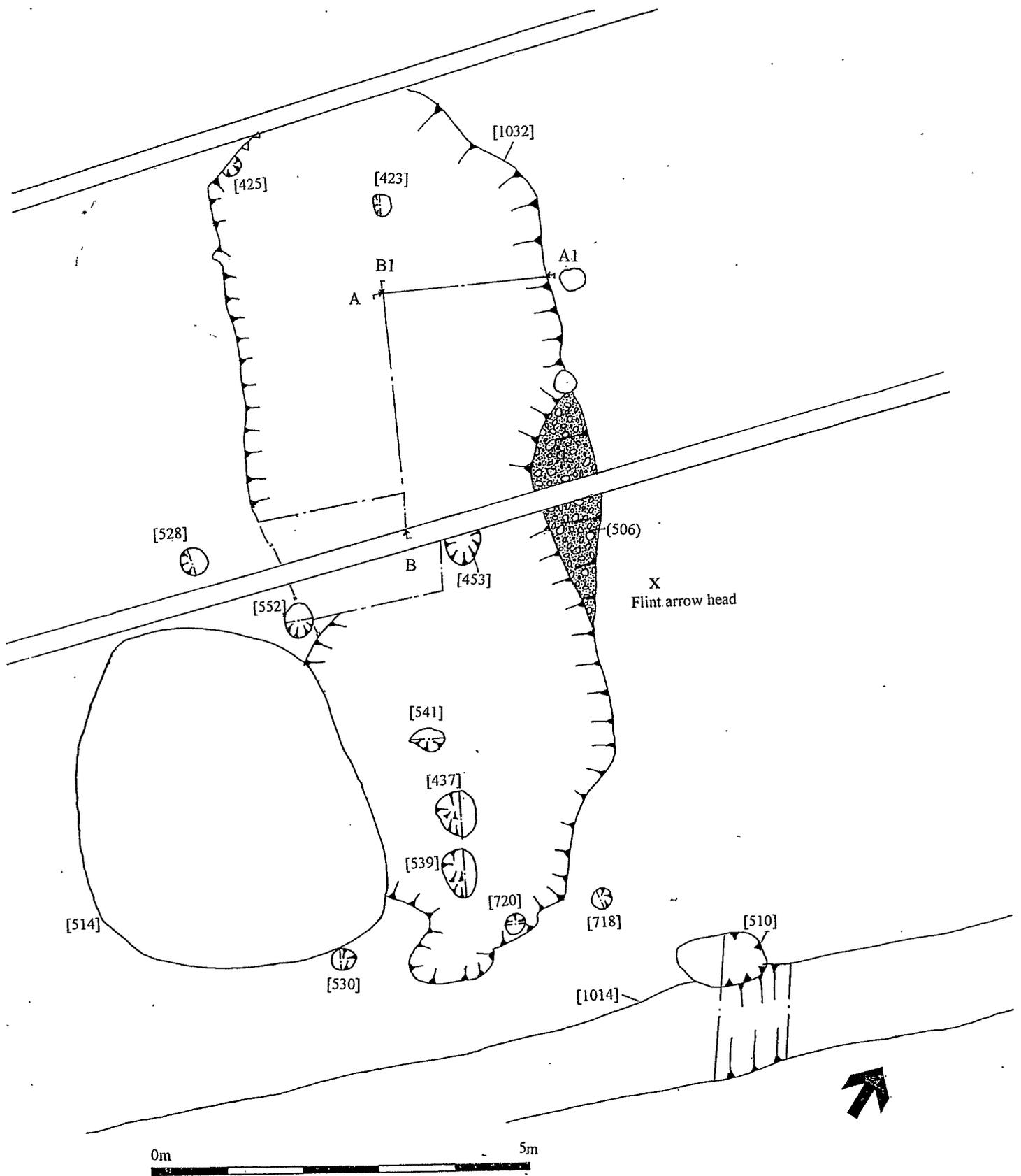


Figure 4 Plan of Sunken-featured Building [1032], Area 2

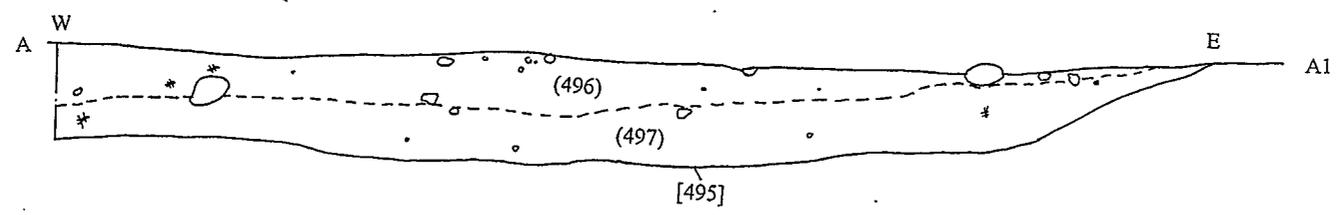
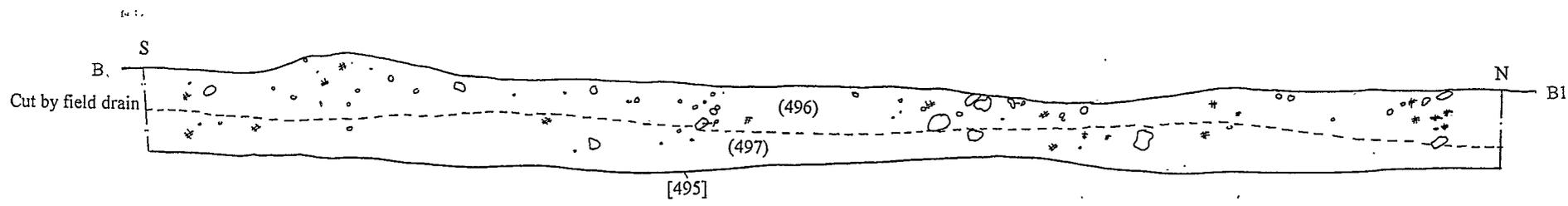


Figure 5 Sections through Sunken-featured Building [1032], Area 2

In the north-east corner of Area 2b was a shallow sub-rectangular feature [1032] (figs 4 and 5). The pottery recovered from this feature suggested that it was in use in the late 2nd or early 3rd century AD. It was c. 11m long by 4.5m wide, and had eleven post-holes associated with it, one of which [425] contained undiagnostic Roman pottery. Although rather large, this does seem to be a sunken-featured building. An area of cobbling on the feature's east side and one on its south side implied repairs, to or consolidation of, its floor. Fragments of lava quern recovered from this feature suggested that grinding of corn took place here, possibly as part of the daily domestic chores. The lower fill of the sunken-featured building comprised a mixed natural subsoil that may have been the result of trample. This could mean that the base of the cut was the floor, rather than a suspended floor being placed over a foundation cut. The western edge of this feature had been heavily truncated by machining. The south-west corner of the sunken-featured building had been disturbed by a tree throw. A land drain cut through the centre of the building from east to west. In addition to these specific disturbances, the structure appeared to have been truncated heavily, presumably by ploughing.

Pits [218] (fig. 2) and [228] contained 2nd century AD pottery but, as this was abraded, it is not secure dating evidence because it could be residual within the features. Pits [238], [336], [341], [406], [413] and [417] also contained Roman pottery that was not closely datable. However, this was largely abraded and thus potentially residual too.

Post-holes [220] and [421] both contained abraded and probably residual Roman pottery but neither they nor any of the other post-holes not associated with the sunken-featured building formed a coherent structure.

4.2. Area 3 (Fig. 2)

Within Area 3, six cremation pits, three ditches, three hearths, eleven pits, seven post-holes, one ring ditch and a structural feature were identified. Of these, one cremation pit, two hearths, two pits, three post-holes, the structural feature, the ring ditch, and one of the ditches contained dating evidence. The majority of these features were located in the western half of this area. The only features located in the eastern half of the area were the ring ditch, enclosure ditch [1018] and a small group of three cremations, from which no finds were recovered.

The ring ditch [1104] (fig. 6) contained sufficient Middle Bronze Age pottery to securely date it to that period. A large quantity of cremated human bone was recovered from the primary fill of this feature. The fill also contained large lumps of charcoal and the carbonised remnants of burnt branches. Because of this, it seems likely that the primary fill of the ring ditch comprised pyre debris. The quantity of contemporary pottery recovered from all the ring ditch fills suggests that the ditch was backfilled shortly after the pyre debris was deposited in its base. A decision was made by Lafarge Redland and Redbridge Borough Council, in consultation with GLAAS, to preserve this feature *in situ*

provided that its long term protection could be guaranteed by means of a management plan. Therefore, no further sampling was undertaken. A Middle Bronze Age palstave was recovered from the base of the modern field boundary c. 100m to north-west of the ring ditch.

The structural feature [855] (fig. 7) comprised a sub-rectangular pit, c. 2m long by 1m wide, with a post-hole at the centre of each side. Two of the post-holes and the pit itself contained sufficient Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age pottery to date the feature to that time, however its function remains unclear at this point.

Two hearths [802] and [808] contained Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age pottery. These were located close to each other at the westernmost extent of Area 3, together with several undatable features.

The other features that contained pottery were all isolated and could be dated to the Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age.

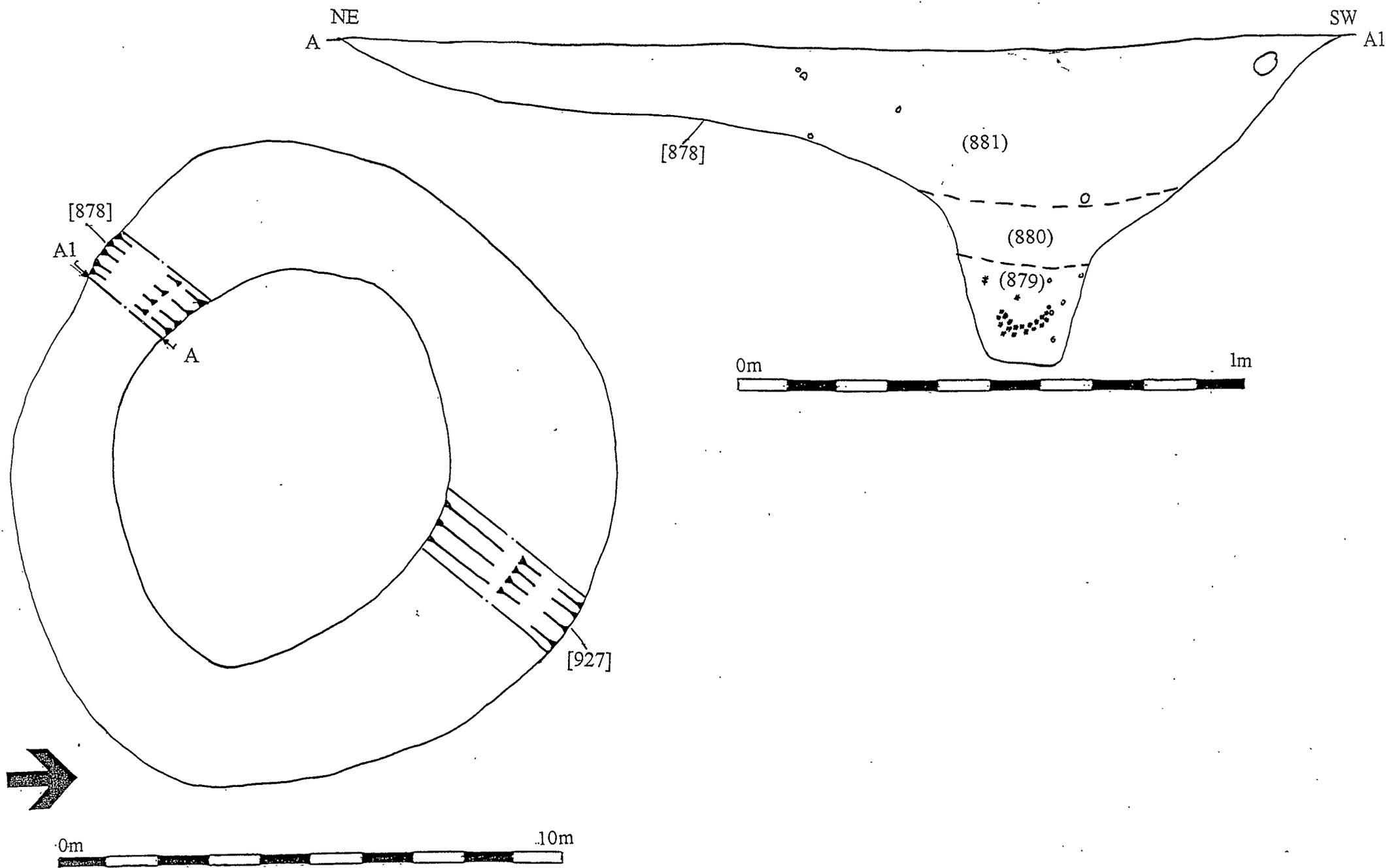


Figure 6 Plan and Section of Ring Ditch [1104], Area 3

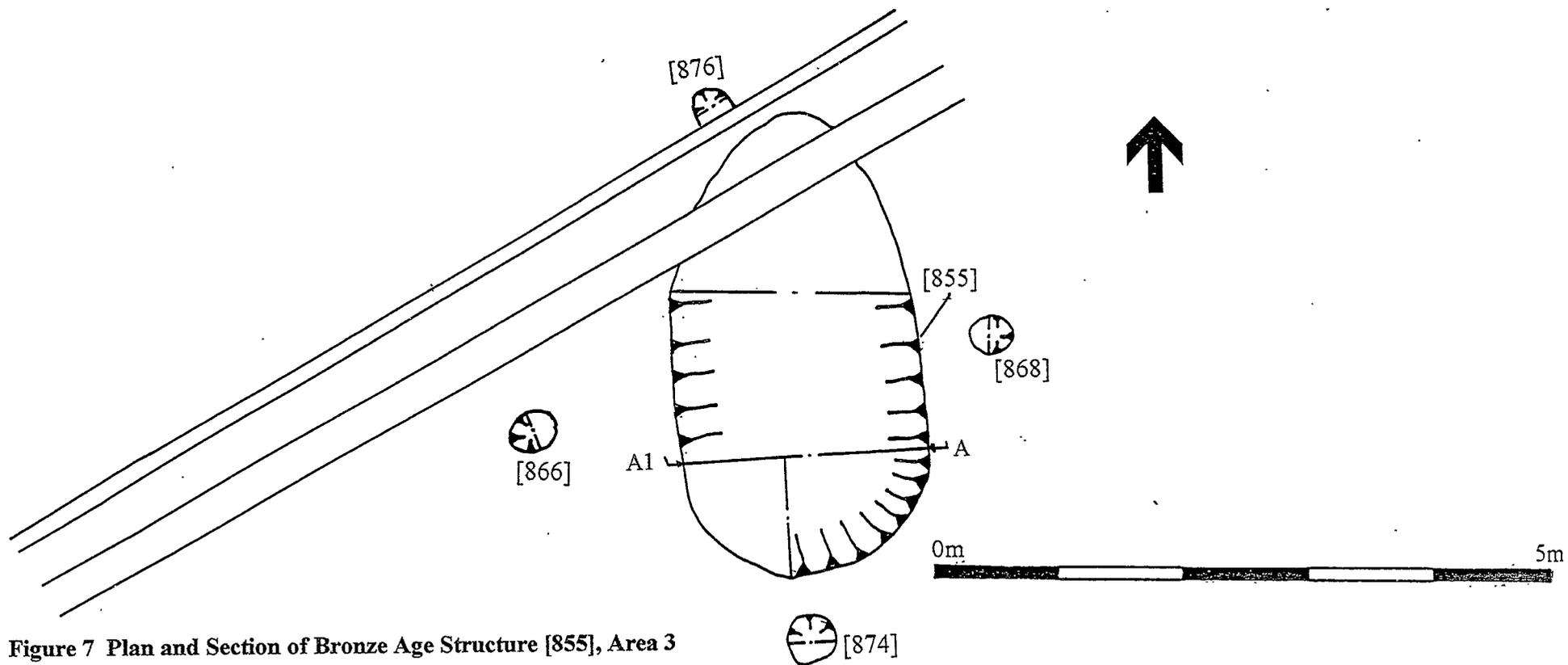
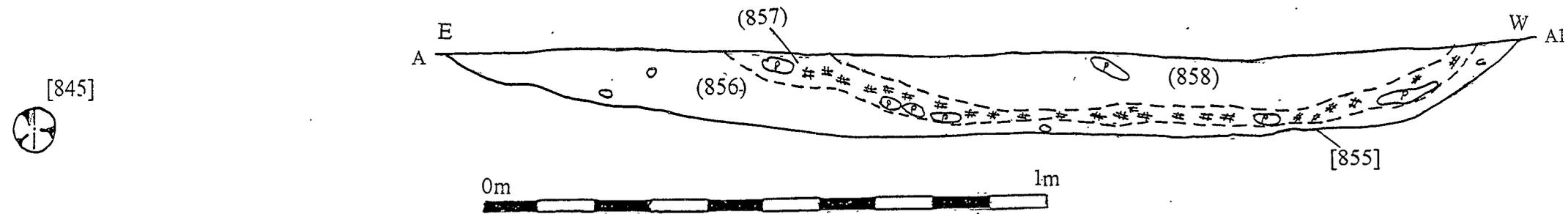


Figure 7 Plan and Section of Bronze Age Structure [855], Area 3

5.0 FINDS SUMMARIES

5.1. Prehistoric Pottery by N. Brown

The excavations produced approximately 600 sherds of prehistoric pottery, mainly derived from the ring-ditch [1104], structural feature [855], approximately 100m to the west of the ring-ditch, and a group of smaller features about 100m west of [855]. The material from the ring-ditch comprised coarse flint-tempered body sherds, sherds of flat bases and some rim sherds of bucket urns. This pottery is of Deverel-Rimbury character and Middle Bronze Age date, comparable to material from elsewhere in south and central Essex (Brown, 1995a). The remaining pottery includes a range of bowls and jars, both coarse and fine, typical of Early Iron Age, or possible Late Bronze Age date. The fabrics present (coarse and fine flint-tempered fabrics, with some sand-tempered material) correspond to such a date range (Brown, 1995b). There are a number of reconstructible forms and further study may clarify the date of this pottery.

5.2. The Late Iron Age and Roman Pottery by T.S. Martin

5.2.1. Pottery and the pattern of deposition

Much of the pottery recovered from the site came from relatively small groups (that is with less than 30 sherds) and was frequently in a poor and abraded condition. Consequently, the absence of large numbers of medium (i.e. with between 30 and 100 sherds) and large-sized groups (i.e. containing more than 100 sherds) from features also means that few identifiable vessel forms were present. The better dated contexts generally contain no more than one or two datable vessel forms. Few contexts, therefore, can be considered to be very well dated. However, the bulk of the pottery recovered from the site (more than 90%) came from either feature-fills or layers. Dating evidence of a reasonable quality was recovered from four out of fifteen linear features (Table 2), although few pits contained anything more closely datable than broadly Roman. This does suggest, however, that the assemblage is of sufficient quality to provide the basis for a reasonably accurate chronological sequence for the site and the identification of any changing pattern in pottery deposition through time.

The overall pattern of pottery deposition in Area 2 appears to be largely typical of Romano-British rural sites in Essex. More than half of the pottery (51%) was derived from linear features (Table 1). However, none of the groups recovered appear to represent primary rubbish deposits. Next in importance are the structural features such as post-holes that produced just over 24% of the total pottery. Typically, pits are not a prime source of pottery dating evidence. This is perhaps also a reflection of their low overall number, but this is generally the case on rural sites as well. It does suggest that pits were not dug primarily for the disposal of broken pottery. All the pottery in Area 3 came from linear features. In marked contrast to Area 2, the overall pattern of pottery deposition in

Area 1 appears to be slightly atypical of Romano-British rural sites in Essex. In Area 1, only 24% of the pottery was recovered from linear features, while 36% came from various unclassified features. This, like the cremations, is a class of feature not represented in Area 2.

5.2.2. Site Chronology

The pottery recovered from Area 2 varied in date from the Late Iron Age to the end of the Roman period. However, the bulk of the datable forms appears to be late Roman in date and can be assigned a date within the period covered by the 2nd and 4th centuries. All the Late Iron Age and early Roman sherds are residual in later contexts. The evidence therefore points to a late Roman chronology for the site. In contrast to Area 1, forms and fabrics that are typically 'latest Roman' in Essex are not common. Although late Iron Age and early Roman pottery was present, no vessel forms could be identified among the recovered sherds. This implies that they were residual. The earliest vessel forms identified in Area 2 are 2nd century in date. All the dated contexts can be placed into one of three date bands. These are as follows:

- Mid Roman (mid 2nd to mid 3rd century)
- Late Roman (mid/late 3rd to early/mid 4th century)
- Latest Roman (mid/late 4th century+)

Given that the linear features contained the most pottery it is not surprising that these provide the best dated sequences on the site (Table 2). Four ditch sequences are worth detailed comment as these will serve to illustrate the main dating evidence for the Romano-British occupation. The earliest feature is ditch [447] whose top fill contained pottery dating to the 2nd to mid 3rd century. Ditch [1000], which was examined in six separate segments ([235], [244], [267], [277], [463] and [481]) produced enough evidence by way of vessel form to suggest that this feature was backfilled in the late 3rd or sometime in the first half of the 4th century. Although little in the way of datable pottery was recovered from any of the primary fills, a date in the 3rd century would seem most likely for the origin of this feature on present evidence. Less well dated is ditch [1016] that was excavated in just two segments ([408] and [419]). A sherd of Oxfordshire white ware in the primary fill of segment [419] suggests that this feature is unlikely to have originated before the mid 3rd century. This is also a late Roman feature. The fourth well-dated ditch sequence comes from ditch [1004] which was again investigated in just two segments ([270] and [279]). This feature was a single fill feature in both segments. Segment [270] produced a Going C8.1/Young 1977 C51 type bowl in Oxfordshire red colour-coat. Although the form is long-lived, Young (1977) assigns a *c.* AD 240 to 400+ date range, this fabric does not seem to have appeared in the region before the second half of the 4th century.

None of the other ditches can be closely dated, although they contained nothing that would necessarily suggest a pre-2nd century date. Post-hole [428] contained a small amount of late Roman material which, judging by the fact that it all came from a top fill, may be associated with a demolition horizon

rather than construction. Of the pits only two, [218] and [228], contained material that can be used to provide tentative dates. These features contained probable mid-2nd and late 2nd century+ material. None of the other features in Area 2 contained anything closely datable, but like the linear features there is no suggestion of anything pre-dating the 2nd century.

Compared with Area 1 the date range exhibited by the pottery from Area 2 is much narrower. Area 1 produced a number of features that contained exclusively small amounts of Late Iron Age and early Roman pottery. More importantly, dating is also made on vessel form not just fabric grounds. Much of this material appears to have been derived from a small number of cremations. Cremations that could be dated to the Late Iron Age and early Roman periods were entirely absent from Areas 2 and 3. Another difference lies in the number of well-dated late 4th century+ horizons. In Area 1 these are fairly common, but only one was recorded in Area 2, however. They are absent in Area 3.

For Area 3 little can be said about chronology because so little pottery was recovered from the two excavated features. Ditch [897] contained Hadham white-slipped ware which had a broad 2nd to mid 3rd century date. The other feature examined contained only Sandy grey ware body sherds which cannot be closely dated.

5.2.3. Discussion

The absence of large well-dated groups means that only the most tentative comments are possible about pottery supply and assemblage composition. None of the groups recovered can be considered to be primary refuse deposits. Moreover, few vessel forms were identified in any group, regardless of assemblage size and date.

The Late Iron Age/ early Roman period is not well defined, but comprises the usual range of locally made Grog-tempered and vesicular shell-tempered wares perhaps derived from South Essex sources. From the post-conquest period onwards these were supplemented by quantities of buff wares from the Colchester kilns and a range of Romanised reduced wares. All of these fabrics have been recorded during previous work on the site and in Area 1, but in greater quantities and often with associated vessel forms. The dating for the small numbers of putative early Roman contexts is not well established and there is always the possibility that most of the material could be residual. Ditch [1002] is dated to this period only by the presence of Hadham white-slipped oxidised ware. Compared to other parts of the Fairlop Quarry site and other sites in the vicinity, the 1st and 2nd centuries seem to have been of minor importance.

Forms and fabrics typical of the mid-Roman period, apart from several G5.4 and G5.5 type jars in Sandy grey ware and a number of H20 type beakers in Colchester colour-coat, are not common either. The jar forms were current from the 2nd into the mid-3rd century when they were replaced by lid-

seated bowl-jars (E2), while the beakers are mid- to late 2nd century in date. The only identifiable mortarium, a D11 type vessel in Colchester buff ware, also belongs to the mid-Roman period. At Chelmsford, vessels of this type are dated *c.* AD 160-220 (Going 1987, 21). The single sherd of East Gaulish Rhenish ware is probably broadly contemporary with this vessel. This and the small quantities of Colchester colour-coat are the only fine wares recorded.

Although there is nothing to suggest intensive activity on the site in any period, the main period of activity is clearly later Roman in date (i.e. 3rd to 4th century). Pottery supply in this period is overwhelmingly from local sources, a characteristic common to all rural Essex sites at this time. Traded wares are mainly from the Hadham industry, but not present in large quantities. The same is true of Nene Valley colour-coats. The single Oxfordshire white ware mortarium sherd in the primary fill of ditch [419] (context (420)) could have reached the site any time from the mid-3rd century onwards. The main late vessel forms identified fall within the bowl-jar class (E3) and dishes (B6). The G9.3 type jar is also reasonably well represented. All of these are common to late groups throughout Essex.

Fabrics and forms that are typically 'latest Roman' are barely represented in Area 2. One context did contain Oxfordshire red colour-coat, however. This suggests that ditch [1004] at least was open in the 4th century. This feature alone cannot be used as a guide to pottery supply in the 4th century, because of the small amounts of material involved and the high levels of residuality in the group. It is notable, however, that Late shell-tempered ware, in marked contrast to Area 1, is barely represented. This alone suggests that activity is unlikely to have continued much beyond *c.* AD 360/70.

6.0 ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLES

Environmental samples were taken from deposits that appeared to merit it. The majority of features sampled were thought to be cremations but samples were also taken from structures [855] and [1032]. Eight were taken from features in Area 2b and twenty-six from features in Area 3. Of these, four of the samples from Area 2b and two from Area 3 have been processed, with mixed results.

The samples from Area 2b represented two possible cremations and two areas containing high levels of charcoal. Pottery was recovered from sample 101 of fill (236). This appeared to be the fill of a broken cremation vessel in the base of ditch [235] but no cremated bone was recovered when the sample was processed. Sample 102 from feature [244] was taken because it was thought to be a cremation but no cremated bone was recovered when it was processed. It did, however, contain pottery and charcoal. Samples 103 from [303] and 104 from [368] were taken from apparently charcoal-rich features but proved to be sterile when processed. This could imply that the other features in this area that were sampled have a high chance of being sterile, too.

Samples 125 and 126 were taken from different fills within ring ditch [1104]. Roughly 10% of sample 126 and all of sample 125 was processed. Both contained high levels of cremated bone and charcoal, indicating that there has either been significant bioturbation of the fills within this feature, or that the fills were deposited into the ring ditch at the same time. The bulk of the pyre debris would have been placed in the base of the ditch first, and then the remainder of the ditch would have been filled with spoil and the final sweepings from the pyre.

The majority of the samples have not yet been processed as these will be done *en masse* with any others that are taken on further stages of work.

7.0 CONCLUSION

The main focus of Roman activity in this phase of work lay in Area 2b. This comprised field systems and a single structure [1032], together with numerous isolated features. This structure may have been isolated or part of a larger farmstead or settlement that probably lay to the north-east beyond the extent of the area investigated.

Middle Bronze Age activity was concentrated in the central part of Area 3 and consisted of the ring ditch with its backfill of pyre debris and a Middle Bronze Age palstave. These were the only finds of Middle Bronze Age date.

Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age features were identified in the western half of Area 3. These were more scattered than the Roman features and no coherent occupation pattern could be discerned from the surviving remains. Nevertheless, the types of features found (structure, hearths, cremations, post-holes and pits) point to protracted use of the site, possibly continuously from the Middle Bronze Age through to the Early Iron Age. This usage may have been solely as a funerary area with temporary habitation for ritual purposes. The lack of any substantial pit groups, even allowing for the high level of truncation on the site, supports the idea that any habitation in this area was temporary.

The site was forested until 1853 at the latest but little evidence of trees in the form of tree throws and root disturbance was found. Also, many of the features identified were shallow and heavily truncated. Therefore, it is likely that much of the evidence for activity in the areas investigated has been truncated and destroyed by ploughing or landscaping.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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APPENDIX 1 POTTERY CATALOGUES

Prehistoric Pottery

Feature	Cut	Context	No. and Fabric	Comments
Ditch	281	282	2 medium flint tempered	Small, abraded
Gully	312	313	4 Medium flint tempered	Small, abraded
Ditch	518	519	1 Medium flint tempered	Small, abraded
Ditch	589	590	c. 16 Coarse flint tempered	Exteriors somewhat abraded
Ditch?	730	731	5 Fine flint and coarse sand tempered	Somewhat abraded, includes rounded rim
Hearth	802	803	c. 12 Coarse flint tempered	Part of a flat base
Hearth	808	809	c. 10 Fine flint tempered	Part of fine ?angular bowl
Cremation	823	824	c. 25 Coarse flint tempered	Somewhat abraded
		825	c. 35 Fine flint tempered	Part of angular bowl
		826	c. 20 Coarse flint tempered	Part of flat base and lower walls of coarse jar
Pit	830	831	c. 20 Fine flint tempered	Very small sherds
Ditch	833	835	3 coarse flint tempered	
Pit	847	848	1 Medium flint tempered	Small, abraded
Pit	851	852	c. 5 Coarse flint tempered	Finger impressed ?shoulder
Structure	855	858	c. 200 Mostly coarse and fine flint tempered	Bases of coarse jars and some rims including form ?fine bowls mostly small and all somewhat abraded
Cremation	863	864	c. 50 Coarse and also fine flint tempered	Part of coarse bowl and part of fine bowl
		865	c. 20 Coarse and also fine flint tempered	Part of ?2 coarse jars and part of a fine bowl
Post-hole	866	867	4 Flint tempered	
Post-hole	868	869	1 Flint tempered	
Sunken-featured building	870	873	c. 50 Coarse and also fine flint tempered	Part of fine angular bowl and coarse jars, 1 with finger impressed shoulder
Post-hole	874	875	4 Coarse flint tempered	
Ring ditch	878	879	c. 21 Coarse flint tempered	Includes 1 rim of ?bucket urn
		881	c. 30 Coarse flint tempered	Includes 1 rim of bucket urn
Ditch	1025	588	c. 60 Fine flint tempered	Mainly very small but includes part of a fine plain bowl

Roman Pottery

A total of 1462 sherds (9.7kg) of late Iron Age and Roman pottery was recorded from twenty-seven features in Area 2, while a further 27 sherds (0.1kg) came from two features in Area 3. This was classified using the Chelmsford typology published by Going (1987, 2-54), as is standard for all ECC sites. Analysis was mainly concerned with identifying the variety of fabrics and forms, and providing dating evidence for features and layers. Quantification was by sherd count and weight by fabric. A total of twenty-six fabrics were identified (numbers in bold after Going 1987).

AMPH	South Spanish Dressel 20	55
BB2	Black-burnished ware 2	41
BSW	Misc. Black-surfaced wares	
BUF	Unspecified buff wares	31
COLB	Colchester buff ware	27
COLBM	Colchester buff ware mortaria	27
COLC	Colchester colour-coats	1
EGRHN	East Gaulish Rhenish wares	9
ESH	Early shell-tempered ware	50
GRF	Fine grey wares	39
GROG	Grog tempered wares (fine)	53
GROGRS	Grog tempered wares (red-surfaced)	53
GRS	Sandy grey wares	47
HAB	Hadham black-surfaced wares	35
HAWG	Hadham white-slipped grey wares	
HAWO	Hadham white-slipped oxidised wares	14
HAX	Hadham oxidised red wares	4
LSH	Late shell-tempered wares	51
NVC	Nene Valley colour-coats	2
OXRC	Oxfordshire red colour-coats	3
OXWM	Oxfordshire white mortaria	25
RED	Unspecified red ware	21
STOR	Storage jar fabrics	44
TSG	All Samian	60
UCC	Unspecified colour-coats	
VRG	Verulamium Region grey wares	

Table 1 Roman Pottery and the pattern of deposition. Area 1 is added for comparative purposes.

CATEGORY	AREA 1				AREA 2				AREA 3			
	Sherds	Weight (g)	% Weight	Average	Sherds	Weight (g)	% Weight	Average	Sherds	Weight (g)	% Weight	Average
Funerary	408	1314	21.40	3.22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Layer	30	422	6.87	14.06	67	209	2.14	3.11	-	-	-	-
Linear	158	1527	24.86	9.66	769	4975	51.06	6.46	27	127	100.00	4.70
Misc.	233	2269	36.95	9.73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pits	27	287	4.67	10.62	167	1372	14.08	8.21	-	-	-	-
Structural	1	3	0.04	3.00	346	2365	24.27	6.83	-	-	-	-
Unstratified	56	318	5.66	5.67	102	792	8.12	7.76	-	-	-	-
Natural	-	-	-	-	11	30	0.30	2.72	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	913	6140	-	6.72	1462	9743	-	6.66	27	127	-	4.70

Table 2 AREA 2 Linear features

Feature	Segment	Context	Pottery	Comments	Dating
Ditch 390	-	fill 391	<i>Misc. Pottery</i> : Fabric GRS.	(1g) very small undiagnostic b/s.	Roman
Ditch 447	-	top fill 450	<i>Misc. Pottery</i> : jar G5.4 (BSW); Fabric GRS.	(434g) mostly abraded.	2nd to mid 3rd cent.
Ditch 475	-	top fill 477	<i>Misc. Pottery</i> : Fabric GRS.	(1g) very small undiagnostic b/s.	Roman
Ditch 518	-	fill 519	<i>Misc. Pottery</i> : Fabric GRS.	(1g) very small undiagnostic b/s.	Roman
Ditch 1000	235	top fill 237	<i>Misc. Pottery</i> : bowl ?C (GRS); Fabrics HAX & STOR.	(109g) very abraded, the HAX is almost certainly intrusive.	Roman
		primary fill 236	<i>Misc. Pottery</i> : jar G28 (GRS).	(365g) nothing closely datable.	2nd cent.+
	244	top fill 246	<i>Misc. Pottery</i> : dishes B6.2 (GRS), B6.1 (GRS); bowl C (HAX); jars G9.3 (GRS), G (GRF & GRS); Fabrics COLC, NVC, BSW, COLB & STOR.	(1040g) several late forms present. Dating fairly secure.	late 3rd to early 4th cent.
		secondary fill 245	<i>Misc. Pottery</i> : dish B6.2 (GRS); bowl-jar E3.2 (GRS); jar G9.3 (GRS); Fabrics BSW, GRF, HAX & BUF.	(519g) very fragmentary. Several late forms present. Dating fairly secure.	late 3rd to early 4th cent.
		primary fill 247	<i>Misc. Pottery</i> : Fabrics GRF, GRS & BSW.	(39g) nothing diagnostic. Abraded.	Roman
	267	primary fill 269	<i>Misc. Pottery</i> : Fabrics GRF, STOR & GRS.	(87g) nothing diagnostic. Abraded.	Roman
	277	fill 278	<i>Misc. Pottery</i> : bowl-jar E5.1 (GRF); jar ?G21 [b/s] (GRS); Fabrics VRG, BSW & STOR.	(411g) bowl-jar dates the group. The rest is undiagnostic.	mid 3rd to mid 4th cent.
	463	top fill 464	<i>Misc. Pottery</i> : Fabrics BSW & GRS.	(20g) nothing diagnostic.	Roman
481	tertiary fill 484	<i>Misc. Pottery</i> : Fabric HAX [handle].	(7g) fragmentary & not closely datable.	later 2nd to 4th cent.	
Ditch 1002	258	top fill 260	<i>Misc. Pottery</i> : Fabric GRS.	(5g) fragmentary & undiagnostic.	Roman
	295	fill 296	<i>Misc. Pottery</i> : Fabrics GROG, BSW & HAWG.	(38g) nothing closely datable.	early Roman
Ditch 1004	270	fill 271	<i>Misc. Pottery</i> : bowl C8.1 (OXRC); beaker H20 (COLC); Fabrics RED, HAX, GRF & GRS.	(191g) several residual pieces. Dated by OXRC vessel.	4th cent.
	279	fill 280	<i>Misc. Pottery</i> : Fabrics HAX & BSW.	(127g) mostly abraded, HAX dates the context.	3rd to 4th cent.
Ditch 1008	281	fill 285	<i>Misc. Pottery</i> : Fabric GRS.	(34g) undiagnostic b/s.	Roman
	297	top fill 302	<i>Misc. Pottery</i> : Fabrics HAX & GRS.	(4g) fragmentary & abraded.	Roman
		secondary fill 299	<i>Misc. Pottery</i> : bowl-jar ?E3 (HAX).	(15g) fragmentary	late Roman
Gully 1010	317	fill 318	<i>Misc. Pottery</i> : Fabric GRS.	(3g) fragmentary & abraded.	Roman
Ditch 1012	321	primary fill 323	<i>Misc. Pottery</i> : jar G24 (GRS).	(303g) nothing closely datable.	2nd cent.+
	333	top fill 335	<i>Misc. Pottery</i> : jar G (GRS); Fabric ESH.	(356g) nothing diagnostic.	early Roman

Ditch 1014	358	primary fill 359	<i>Misc. Pottery:</i> Fabric GRF.	(2g) small undiagnostic b/s.	Roman
	366	primary fill 367	<i>Misc. Pottery:</i> Fabric GRS.	(60g) abraded base.	Roman
	432	fill 433	<i>Misc. Pottery:</i> Fabrics GRF & STOR.	(116g) abraded & undiagnostic.	Roman
Ditch 1016	408	fill 409	<i>Misc. Pottery:</i> jar G (GRS); Fabrics GRF, BSW & ?RED.	(183g) nothing closely datable.	Roman
	419	primary fill 420	<i>Misc. Pottery:</i> jar G (BSW); Fabrics GRF, GRS, HAX, OXWM & HAR.	(303g) mostly small & abraded b/s. Small OXWM sherd dates the context.	late Roman
Ditch 1022	443	secondary fill 445	<i>Misc. Pottery:</i> Fabrics GRS, GRF & BSW.	(67g) abraded & undiagnostic.	Roman
		primary fill 444	<i>Misc. Pottery:</i> Fabric BSW.	(4g) abraded & undiagnostic.	Roman
	573	top fill 576	<i>Misc. Pottery:</i> Fabric HAR.	(7g) undiagnostic b/s.	Roman
Gully 1028	216	fill 217	<i>Misc. Pottery:</i> Fabric GRS.	(14g) abraded & undiagnostic.	Roman
	233	fill 234	<i>Misc. Pottery:</i> Fabric BSW.	(2g) fragmentary & undiagnostic.	Roman
Ditch 1036	666	top fill 667	<i>Misc. Pottery:</i> Fabric GRS.	(106g) nothing closely datable.	Roman

Table 3 AREA 2 Linear features (cont.)

Rough phasing guide:

1000 = late 3rd to early 4th cent.

1002 = early Roman

1004 = 4th cent. (but later than 1000)

1008 = late Roman

1012 = 2nd cent.+

1014 = Roman

1016 = late Roman (mid 3rd cent.+)

1022 = Roman

1028 = Roman

Table 4 AREA 3 Linear features

Feature	Segment	Context	Pottery	Comments	Dating
Ditch 1018	885	fill 886	<i>Misc. Pottery: Fabric GRS.</i>	(101g) abraded & undiagnostic.	Roman
	897	fill 898	<i>Misc. Pottery: Fabric HAWO.</i>	(26g) mostly abraded.	2nd to mid 3rd cent.

Table 5 AREA 2 Post-holes and pits

Feature	Context	Pottery	Comments	Dating
pit 218	fill 219	<i>Misc. Pottery:</i> jars G44.5 (STOR), G [necked] (GRS), G (GRS); beaker H20 [b/s] (COLC); Fabric BSW.	(396g) mostly abraded. Not well dated.	?mid 2nd cent.
p/h 220	fill 221	<i>Misc. Pottery:</i> jar G (GRS).	(6g) abraded. Nothing closely datable	Roman
pit 228	fill 229	<i>Misc. Pottery:</i> Fabrics HAX, EGRHN, GRF, BSW, STOR & GRS.	(225g) abraded. Nothing closely datable	late 2nd cent.+
pit 238	fill 239	<i>Misc. Pottery:</i> Fabrics UCC, GRF & GRS.	(29g) mostly abraded & undiagnostic.	Roman
pit 336	fill 337	<i>Misc. Pottery:</i> Fabric GRS.	(141g) abraded & undiagnostic.	Roman
pit 341	fill 342	<i>Misc. Pottery:</i> Fabrics HAR & GRS.	(213g) abraded & undiagnostic.	Roman
pit 406	fill 407	<i>Misc. Pottery:</i> Fabrics BSW & GRS.	(23g) nothing closely datable.	Roman
pit 413	fill 414	<i>Misc. Pottery:</i> jar G (BSW); Fabrics GRS, HAX & HAR.	(292g) very abraded & undiagnostic.	Roman
pit 417	top fill 427	<i>Misc. Pottery:</i> Fabrics BSW & GRS.	(53g) nothing closely datable.	Roman
p/h 421	top fill 428	<i>Misc. Pottery:</i> dishes B3.2 (GRF), B6.1 (BSW); jar ?G24 (GRS).	(27g) abraded. Reasonably well dated.	mid to late 3rd to 4th cent.
p/h 425	fill 426	<i>Misc. Pottery:</i> Fabric GRS.	(10g) abraded & undiagnostic.	Roman

Table 6 AREA 2 Sunken Featured Building 1032

Segment	Context	Pottery	Comments	Dating
716	top fill 717	<i>Misc. Pottery:</i> strainer M [base] (GRS); Fabrics STOR, BSW & HAR.	(116g) abraded. Nothing closely datable.	Roman
557	top fill 559	<i>Samian:</i> TSG [b/s]. <i>Misc. Pottery:</i> jar G [necked] (GRS); Fabrics HAR, STOR & ?HAX.	(122g) abraded & undiagnostic.	Roman
554	top fill 556	<i>Misc. Pottery:</i> jars G5.5 (GRS), G (STOR); Fabrics BUF [handle], BSW, GRF & HAR.	(185g) very abraded. Little closely datable.	2nd to mid 3rd cent.
532	top fill 534	<i>Samian:</i> TSG [base]. <i>Misc. Pottery:</i> jar ?G (GRS); Fabrics STOR, HAR, GRF & BSW.	(404g) very abraded & undiagnostic.	Roman
495	top fill 496	<i>Samian:</i> TSG [rim & b/s]. <i>Misc. Pottery:</i> dish B2 (HAB); jar G (RED); Amphora Dressel 20 [handle] (South Spanish); Fabrics STOR, GRS, BSW & GRF.	(353g) very abraded. Not well dated.	mid 2nd to mid 3rd cent.
455	top fill 457	<i>Misc. Pottery:</i> dish B2/B4 (BSW); Fabrics HAX, RED, STOR & GRS.	(102g) very abraded. Not well dated.	late 2nd cent.+
436	top fill 440	<i>Misc. Pottery:</i> Fabrics STOR & HAR.	(38g) abraded & undiagnostic.	Roman
410	top fill 412	<i>Misc. Pottery:</i> bowl-jar E2.2 (GRS); Fabrics GROGRS, RED, GRF & BSW.	(143g) the bowl-jar dates the sequence.	late 2nd to 4th cent.
557	primary fill 558	<i>Misc. Pottery:</i> Fabric GRS	(2g) fragmentary & undiagnostic.	Roman
554	primary fill 555	<i>Misc. Pottery:</i> jars G5.4 (GRS), G5.5 (GRS); Fabrics HAR, ?COLBM & BSW.	(352g) jar forms provide reasonable dating evidence. Other material very fragmentary & abraded.	2nd to mid 3rd cent.
532	primary fill 533	<i>Misc. Pottery:</i> mortarium D11 (COLBM); Fabrics GRS, STOR, HAR & BSW.	(207g) very abraded. Not well dated.	late 2nd to early 3rd cent.
495	primary fill 497	<i>Misc. Pottery:</i> dish B2.2 (GRF); Fabrics BB2, GRS & STOR.	(72g) abraded & fragmentary. Not well dated.	mid 2nd to mid 3rd cent.
455	primary fill 456	<i>Misc. Pottery:</i> jar G5.5 (GRS); Fabrics STOR & RED.	(79g) fragmentary & abraded. Not well dated.	2nd to mid 3rd cent.
410	primary fill 411	<i>Misc. Pottery:</i> Fabrics RED & GRF.	(147g) abraded & undiagnostic.	Roman

APPENDIX 2 SITES AND MONUMENTS RECORD SUMMARY

GLSMR/RCHME NMR ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORT FORM

1. TYPE OF RECORDING

Evaluation Excavation Watching Brief

Other

2. LOCATION

Borough Redbridge

Site Address Fairlop Quarry
 Hainault Road

NGR TD 4640 9090

Site Name Fairlop Quarry

Site Code FLQ97

3. ORGANISATION

Name of archaeological unit/~~company~~/society: Essex County Council Field Archaeology Group

Address Bocking Place
 Courtauld Road
 Braintree
 Essex
 CM7 9BG

Site Director R. Dale Project Manager R. Dale

Funded by Redbridge Borough and Lafarge Redland Aggregates Limited

4. DURATION

Site Started 18/5/98

Finished 01/10/98

Work previously notified

YES / NO

Will Continue

YES / NO

5. PERIODS REPRESENTED

Palaeolithic	<u>Roman</u>
Mesolithic	Saxon
Neolithic	Medieval
<u>Bronze Age</u>	Post Medieval
<u>Iron Age</u>	Unknown

6. PERIOD SUMMARIES

Bronze Age: A Middle Bronze Age ring ditch containing pyre debris and cremated bone was located in the centre of the site. A Middle Bronze Age palstave was recovered from the base of a modern field boundary ditch.

Bronze Age/ Iron Age: A number of scattered features of Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age date were identified. These included cremations, hearths, pits, post-holes and a structure comprising a sub-rectangular pit with a post-hole in the centre of each side.

Roman: The main evidence of Roman activity was a series of enclosure ditches or field systems, primarily of mid to late Roman date. A structure was identified in the north-east corner of the site. This was dated to the late 2nd or early 3rd century AD.

7. NATURAL

Type Boyn Hill Gravel overlying Eocene London Clay

Height above O.D. 32.00 - 34.00 m

8. LOCATION OF ARCHIVE

Please indicate those categories still in your possession:

Notes Plans Correspondence Photos Negs Slides

Manuscripts

All the records will be deposited in the following museum / records office:

Museum of London Archive

Year of transfer

Location of copies

Security copy made YES / NO

9. LOCATION OF FINDS

In your possession ALL

All the finds will be deposited in the following museum / other body:

Museum of London Archive

Year of transfer