

# HARLOW TEMPLE: THE BARTLETT ARCHIVE PROJECT

Initial assessment of the Bartlett Archive

August 2016



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## **Initial assessment of the Bartlett Archive**

**by**

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### **Acknowledgements**

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### **1 Introduction**

The assessment of the Bartlett Archive covers the work on a key excavation archive relating to the nationally important Late Iron Age and Roman religious complex at Stanegrove Hill, Harlow. The excavations by Richard Bartlett, then curator at Harlow Museum, in the 1980s, provided a vital context to earlier work on the site, which had been focused on the Roman temple. The 1980's investigations established the presence of Bronze Age funerary activity and Iron Age and Saxon religious activity, as well as producing a rich array of artefacts. Sadly Richard Bartlett died before the completion of the archive and the excavation was never published fully.

### **2 Aims of the Bartlett Archive project**

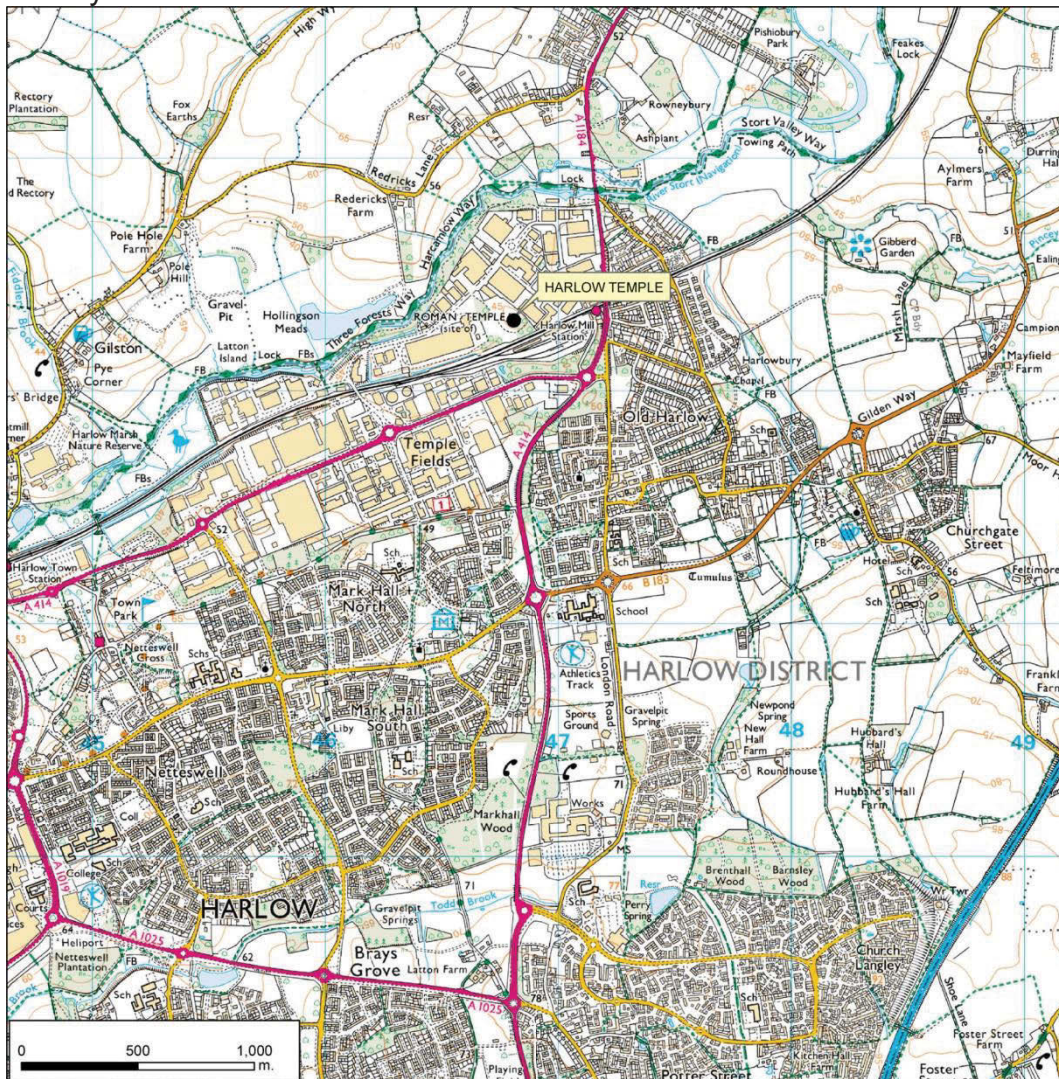
The Bartlett Archive project aims to consolidate, digitise and make publically accessible this very important excavation archive, building on over 15 years of work by Harlow Museum volunteers. In addition an assessment has been made of the finds in order to establish their current state and location and to assess what further work will be required in order to progress the site to publication. By lodging the scanned archive with the Archaeological Data Service (York University) the future

survival and accessibility of this archive to researchers in Essex and further afield will be safeguarded. The site's important archaeology can be situated within its regional, national and international context and set alongside that of other major long-term religious complexes such as those at Great Chesterford, Essex and Marcham, Oxfordshire.

### 3 Harlow Temple site

#### 3.1 Location

Harlow temple (TL467123) is sited on the highest point of Stanegrove Hill (45m OD), immediately to the south of the River Stort.



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Fig. 1 Location plan

The solid geology of the area consists of Upper Chalk, which outcrops on the Sawbridgeworth ridge to the north of Harlow. The chalk is overlain by London Clay, outcrops of which occur on Harlow Common and Potter Street. The London Clay in turn is overlain by glacial drift deposits, consisting of two boulder clay levels, separated and occasionally underlain by glacial sands and gravels. Quaternary



'Head' deposits also occur and there are alluvial deposits from the flood-plain of the Stort. To the west of the temple on the hill-top was an area of marsh, which persisted until the post-medieval period.

### **3.2 Summary of the prehistoric, Roman and Saxon archaeology of the Harlow area**

It had been known since 1764 that there were masonry remains beneath the surface of the hill beside the Stort. These were first identified as being the remains of a Romano-British Temple by Miller Christy in 1927, and formed the basis of Mortimer Wheeler's seminal work on this monument type (Wheeler, 1928). The site was subsequently re-investigated in 1962-71 (France and Gobel, 1985) and in 1985-88 by Richard Bartlett. Rescue excavations took place within the area of the Roman town; at Holbrooks in 1970 (Conlon, 1973) and again in 1978 (Chapman, 1979) and in 1980/81 (Bartlett, 1982); and at Staffords (Sewter, 1973; Chapman, 1979; Bartlett, 1981). Excavations have also taken place in and around Harlowbury Chapel (Bartlett, 1985) and on the mill site at Harlowbury (Andrews, 1991a). There has also been an excavation in Old Harlow at The Chequers site (Andrews, 1991b). Large-scale fieldwork has taken place at Church Langley, New Hall, London Road and Gilden Way, which form the rural hinterland to the south and east of the Roman temple and settlement.

The Harlow area has been occupied since the Late Palaeolithic period (c. 12,000 – 10,000 BC). However, the evidence from the Palaeolithic, Mesolithic (10,000 – 3,500 BC) and Neolithic (3,500 – 2,000 BC) periods consists only of scattered flint flakes and tools. The Bronze Age (2,000 – 600 BC) is better represented, by a line of burial sites along the southern bank of the River Stort, including a group of eight burial urns at the temple site. Two ring-ditches, one containing a Beaker burial, have been recently excavated on the New Hall site about 1.5km to the south-east of the temple (Dyson 2015). Fieldwalking in the Harlowbury area has established the widespread presence of Neolithic and Bronze Age flint-work on the ridge to the south of the Stort (Bartlett 1991). In the Iron Age (600 BC – AD 43), Harlow lay on the tribal boundary between the Catuvellauni in Hertfordshire and the Trinovantes in Essex. At the temple site there were two roundhouses of mid to late Iron Age date and numerous Iron Age coins, small finds and animal bones. The quantity and pattern of distribution of the coins, coupled with what appears to have been deliberate damage to the small finds suggests that the site had a religious rather than domestic function. The discovery of coins of a late Iron Age date in the Holbrooks area to the east of the temple suggests that the Roman settlement there occupied a pre-existing Late Iron Age site (Conlon 1973; Chapman 1979; Bartlett 1982).

Roman Harlow, in addition to the temple on the hill-top, comprised an extensive settlement on the slightly lower ground to the east and south-east, to the south of the river crossing (Medlycott 1999). This has widely interpreted as a small town, possibly a 'specialised site' that developed to support a religious complex (Burnham and Wachter, 1995, 183-88). It appears to have covered c.40 ha, making it far larger than larger local centres/roadside settlements such as Wixoe (18 ha), Bishop's Stortford (16 ha), Braintree (12 ha) and Kelvedon (10 ha). However the piecemeal nature of the excavation of the Roman settlement means that it is not possible to

establish how dense or urban the settlement was in nature. It is possible that like Billericay (Medlycott *et al* 2010), which spread over an area of 22 ha. but has a relatively low density of occupation and many rural characteristics alongside a limited range of urban characteristics. Occupation extended from the 1<sup>st</sup> through to the 4<sup>th</sup> century and included extensive iron working, along with bronze working and possibly bone working and leather working. 37 lead weights from Holbrook's suggest commercial activity. There is evidence for several substantial buildings including a complete tessellated pavement found in 1935-6 at Gould's Timber Yard, roof and flue tile from River Way, and the enigmatic stone building with a tessellated floor and ash-filled flue at Holbrook's. At Holbrook's (Conlon 1973; Chapman 1979; Bartlett 1982) the buildings appear to have been densely packed alongside gravelled streets in an urban fashion, whereas as Stafford House (Sewter 1973) on the southern fringes of the settlement they appear to have been more widely spaced within their own paddocks. The artefacts from the Holbrooks site include clear evidence for both manufacturing and votive objects, and it is curious that no comparable votive objects were found at the temple site.

The evidence for the Saxon period is lighter, although there is sufficient to demonstrate settlement within the area. There is a Saxon structure at Harlow Temple, Saxon pottery was recovered at Gould's Timberyard and sunken-featured buildings have been recently excavated at New Hall some 2km to the south (Dyson 2015).

### **3.3 The Temple complex**

The temple site on Stanegrove Hill, has seen a long history of antiquarian discoveries, and four campaigns of excavation. Of these the 1927 and 1962-71 excavations have been published (Wheeler 1928; France and Gobel 1985) whilst the 1935-6 and 1985-9 excavations have not. This project is concerned with the archive of the 1985-89 excavations by Richard Bartlett. The project marks an important step towards full publication of the site, albeit one for which further funding is required. The summary presented here is a synthesis of the results both from the earlier excavations, together with the main findings of the 1985-89 excavations.

#### **3.3.1 Earlier prehistory**

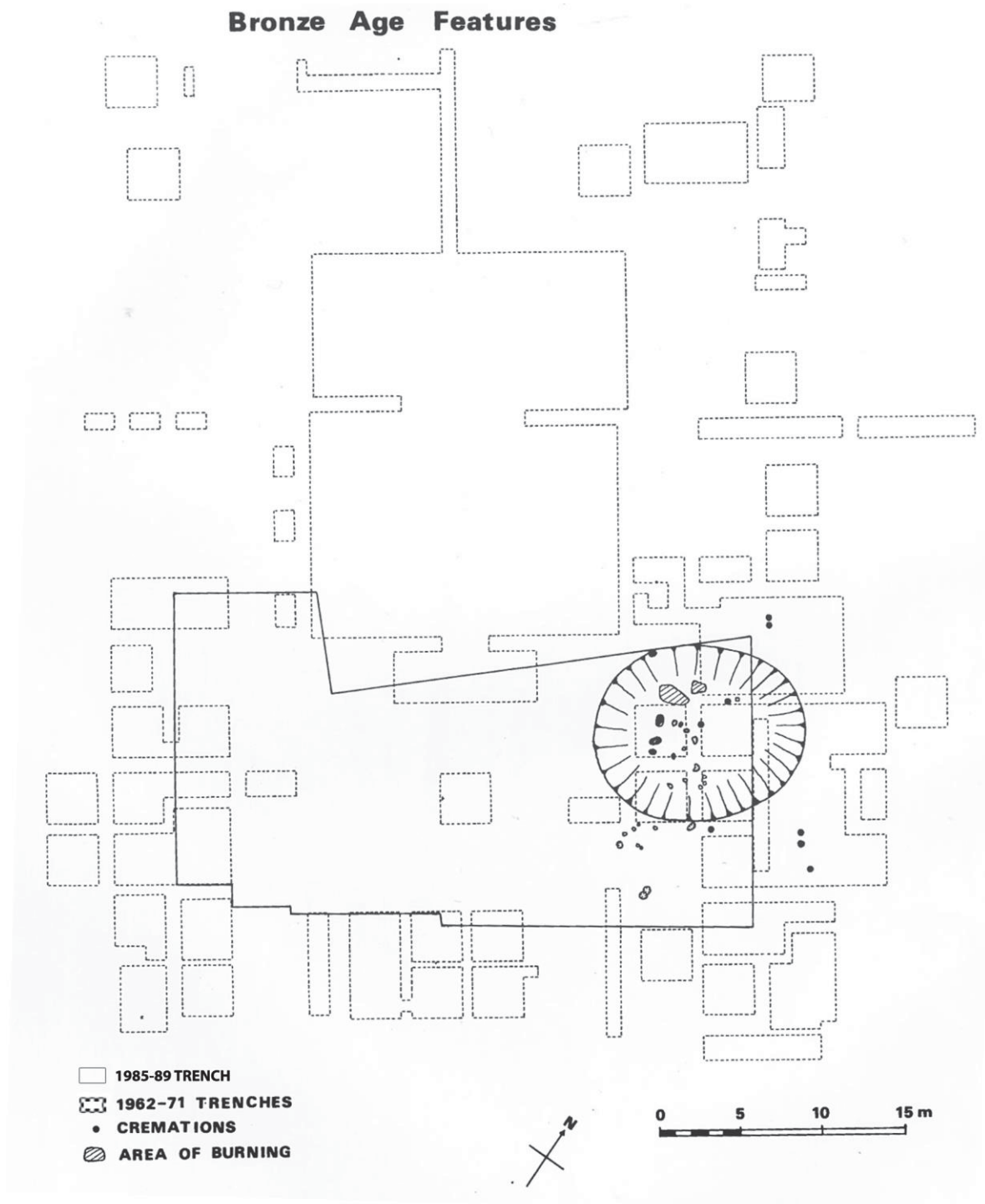
The evidence for earlier prehistoric activity on the site is in the form of flint tools and flakes, which are largely residual in later contexts. The finds include a Palaeolithic hand-axe from the cobbled layer in the Roman temple precinct, a Mesolithic tranchet axe from context 588 (a destruction layer) and a Neolithic axe from the area of the Iron Age hut (context 379). It is possible that the axes were brought to the temple site in the late Iron Age or Roman period as an example of a 'thunder-bolt', as has been postulated for the collection of hand-axes from the Ivy Chimneys temple site at Witham, Essex (Turner and Wymer, 1987). There are however further flint flakes, tools and waste of probable Palaeolithic and Mesolithic date, that are unlikely to have been deliberately selected for deposition in later periods, and are probably representative of activity on the hill-top in early prehistory.

There are a number of pottery sherds, from an early Neolithic Mildenhall style assemblage.

### **3.3.2 Bronze Age**

A large portion of an Early Bronze Age Collared Urn was recovered from pit 698.

Several Bronze Age cremations were recorded grouped around an oval depression (671) just below the brow of the hill. The depression itself was interpreted as a pond-barrow, with a small area of intense burning within it. Late Bronze Age pottery was mainly recovered from the pond barrow and from a posthole (488), as well as residual material in later features. There are numerous flint flakes and tools of Bronze Age date, both from the two fills of the pond barrow (contexts 672 and 692) and residual in Iron Age and Roman contexts.



*Fig. 2 Bronze Age features*

### **3.3.3 Iron Age**

In the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC the hill-top was reoccupied. A roundhouse (13m diameter) with south facing doorway was excavated. From the terminals of the ditch came a large amount of animal bone, the substantial remains of several Late Iron Age pots and a bronze edging of a dagger scabbard. Large number of postholes were excavated

in the area of the roundhouse, some of these form possible rectangular structures or fence-lines. Some 600 Iron Age coins ranging in date from 50BC-43AD came from the area of the roundhouse. They largely derived from a layer of loam thought to represent the later Iron Age ground surface, this layer was high in organic materials (the excavator suggested it may have had its origins as leaf mould), this layer sealed the roundhouse. The coins are largely associated with rulers whose heartland appears to have lain in the east of modern Hertfordshire (notably Tasciovanus).



## PRE-ROMAN IRON AGE

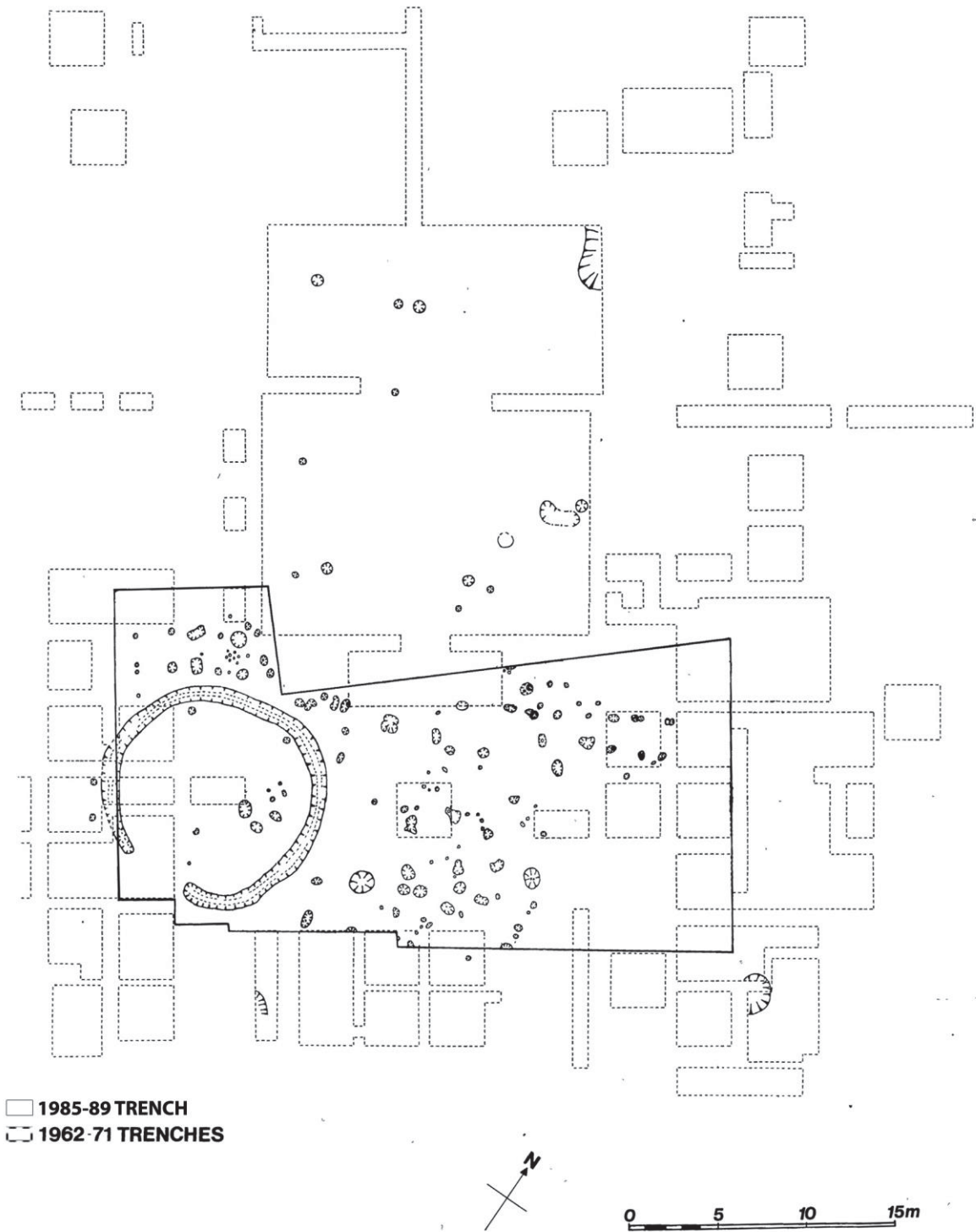


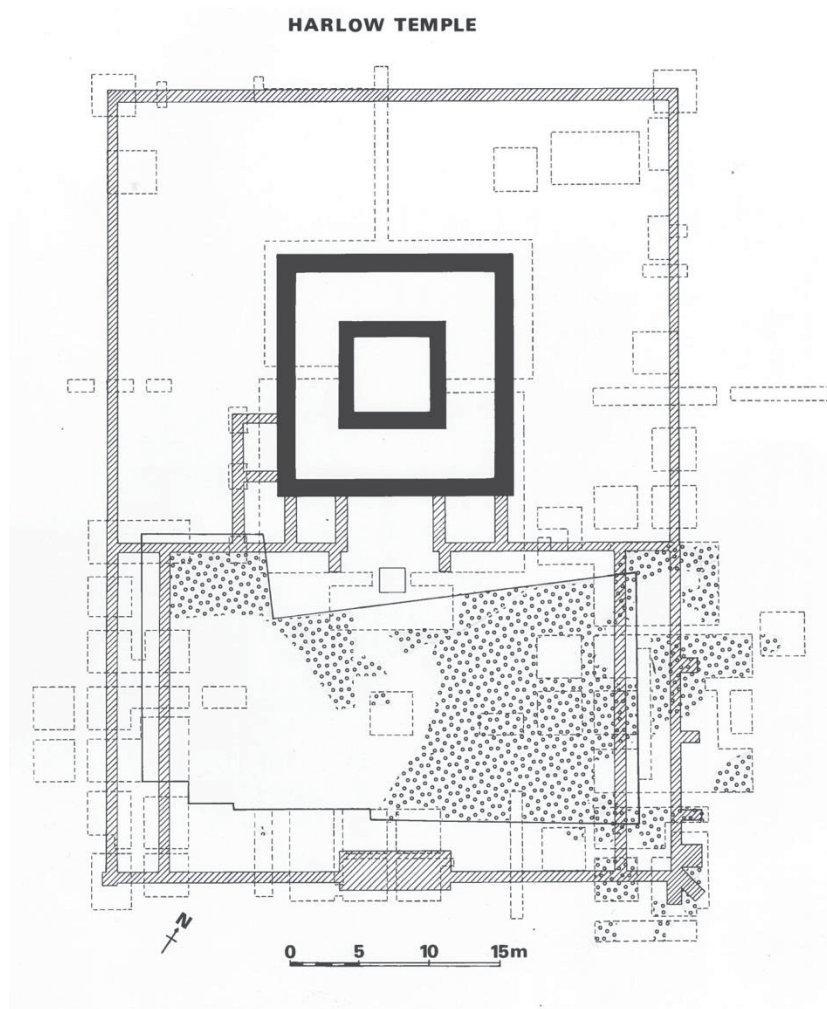
Fig. 3 Pre-Roman Iron Age

### 3.3.4 Roman period

The earliest excavated structural evidence for a masonry temple dates to c.AD80. Before the temple was built offerings continued to be left on the site. These included

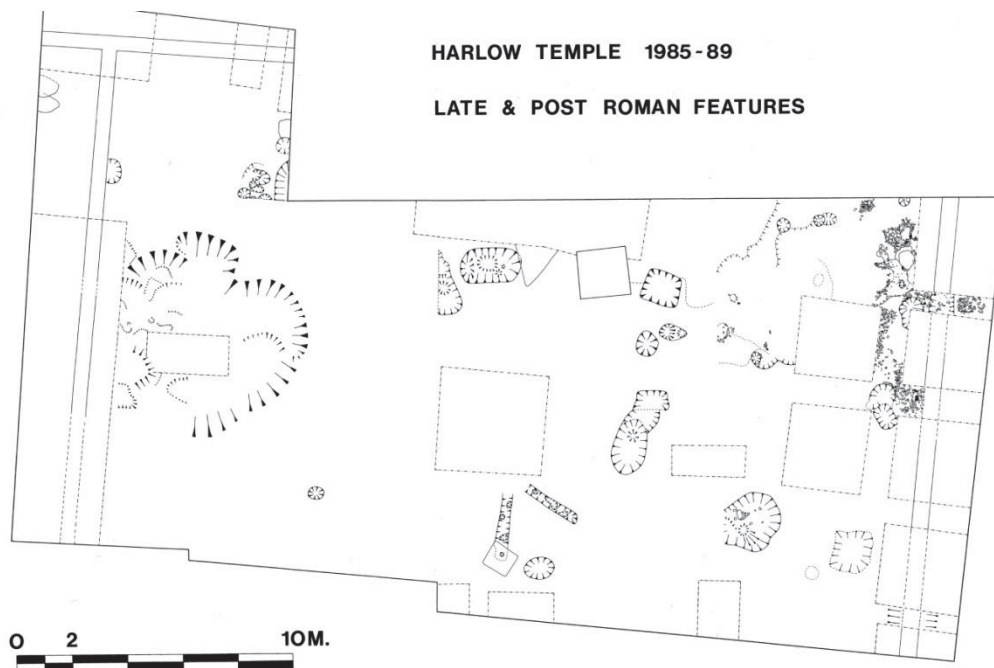
coins, brooches, miniature swords and pieces of military equipment. The late 1<sup>st</sup> century temple comprised a simple stone-built square cella and surrounding ambulatory (probably with a tessellated pavement). In the early 2<sup>nd</sup> century, about AD 120, was enclosed by a timber palisade in order to create a temenos, with timber colonnaded structures to the east and west of the public courtyard, some additions to the front of the temple and a fence enclosing an area to the north.

Around c.AD 200 the courtyard buildings were rebuilt in stone as was the large entrance gateway. Up to six possible treasuries for votives were added onto the temple, the porch was enlarged and an inscribed altar for public sacrifices erected at the foot of its steps. Either now or later the rooms in the buttressed east range received stone or tessellated floors and at least one of its wall painted. The west range was less elaborate in decoration. The temple was decorated with carved stone and painted plaster. Finds included pieces of the priest's regalia in the form of an elaborate bronze chain, a stone bust of Minerva and a large bronze candelabra.



*Fig. 4 The 2<sup>nd</sup> century rebuilding in masonry*

The site appears to have fallen into decay in the mid 4<sup>th</sup> century. It is suggested that the influence of Christianity may have led to its closure c. 350 AD. However the deposition of coins on the site continued until around 400AD. In addition to the coins, a belt plate decorated with the Christian symbols of a peacock and tree of life, dating to c. 370 was recovered from the later levels.



*Fig. 5 Late and post-Roman features*

### **3.3.5 Post-Roman period**

The end of the 1989 season revealed several postholes packed with rubble deriving from the ruined temple, marking the location of a substantial timber-building in the northern corner of the courtyard.

## **4 Archive assessment**

### **4.1 Stratigraphic archive**

The stratigraphic archive comprises context sheets, matrices, plans and sections, finds-registers and interim reports, reconstruction drawings and photographic prints. These have all been scanned and archived on the ADS web-site, the originals remain in Harlow museum. In addition there are slides, x-rays of some of the ironwork and card indices relating to the faunal assemblage which have not been scanned, the se remain in Harlow Museum.

<b>Site archive</b>	<b>Comments</b>	<b>Further work needed</b>
Contexts sheets	1-760, these appear to be good, lots of detail, features dated (not known how, although L. Joyce suggested possibly as result of evening sessions by C. Going with	No

	R. Bartlett)	
Matrices	These appear to be complete	Need checking against context sheets
Plans	Plans survive for most of the phases of excavation, the phase plans are not numbered and do not cover all phases	Overall numbered site plan needed, to form the basis for phased numbered site plans
Sections	These are present, they clearly do not represent all of the features excavated, but do give an idea as to stratigraphic sequences	Establish location of sections and cross-check against matrices and context-sheets
Finds-registers	These appear to be complete – can be cross-referenced to context sheets, but is uncertain that the finds numbers can be cross-referenced to the finds/ museum accession numbers	Further work is needed on cross-referencing the finds to the finds register and the original contexts. This may not be possible in all cases
Interim reports	Several versions of an interim report survive, these give an idea as to general interpretation of the site at the time of excavation and the overall thinking of the Director. There are however no context numbers or descriptions and it is evident that they present a very sketchy summary of the evidence	Full excavation reports need to be written, containing details as to feature types, stratigraphy and dating.

## 4.2 Finds archive

### 4.2.1 Pottery statement

By Anna Doherty (UCL)

#### 4.2.1.1 Prehistoric pottery

The prehistoric pottery report by Nigel Brown is already in a publication format, but will need conversion to a word document and checking by the author. One possible issue is the fact that 'prehistoric' and 'Late Iron Age/early Roman' pottery has been divided between different specialists. Nigel Brown mentions that the roundhouse gully contains 'Belgic and early Roman' pottery alongside Middle Iron Age and notes that this structure was a focus for the deposition of Iron Age coins. Given the possible interpretation that the site (and this feature in particular) may have had a prehistoric votive focus, it will be important to look at this material as a whole group. If the 'Belgic' pottery is of very early type we could be looking at a well stratified

Middle/Late Iron Age assemblage perhaps dating to the 1<sup>st</sup> C BC. Alternatively if, as the presence of 'Roman' pottery may suggest, it is all of 1<sup>st</sup> C AD date, it would seem more likely that the later material is intrusive (the quantities involved here would also be useful to know). This appears to be quite a central point in the interpretation of the site but this information was not available from the existing reports. The general impression from a very quick look through the boxes without any specific context details, is that none of the Late Iron Age/early Roman pottery looked particularly early but this in itself is probably quite interesting if there is earlyish coin evidence because it might indicate that activity in this period was all votive and not settlement related.

**Time requirement:** c. 1 day with paper records and physical archive to determine the composition of the roundhouse groups and write a short summary of the pottery dating evidence from this feature.

**Total**

**1 day**

#### **4.2.1.2 Late Iron Age/Roman pottery**

The existing archive report is a summary overview/assessment level report and lacks any phasing, quantification or discussion. However a fully quantified archive paper record was found, using a type-series which is believed to be largely based on other published assemblages from Hertfordshire. This means no further recording is needed though data from this folder would need to be entered in a digital format in order to be usable. The Samian was fully catalogued (but not quantified) by Warwick Rodwell. A quick count/weight quantification of this material would allow it to be added to the overall quantifications.

After this work is done, full reporting would proceed as normal – estimated at c. 6 days. Illustration is done but some time is needed for preparing a catalogue and selecting/extracting the illustrations to be included in the publication.

#### **Time requirement**

Quantification (sherd count, weight) of samian ware - 1 day

Data entry of existing pottery records (1 large lever arch file) – 2 days

Liaison with stratigraphic author over phasing etc. - 1 day

Prepare specialist publication report - 4 days

Illustration related tasks - 1 day

**Total**

**9 days**

One caveat to the recommendations above is that the museum volunteers thought that quite a lot of the Roman material was redeposited/unstratified from the re-excavation of old trenches etc. If that is the case it may be possible to cut down on



the report somewhat, but that will not be apparent until the liaison with the stratigraphic author.

#### **4.2.2 *Metalwork and Registered Finds statement***

by Susan Chandler (UCL)

The suggested 'tasks' cover all the work needed to bring the reporting on the assemblages to publication standard.

##### **4.2.2.1 *Bulk metalwork.***

There is little to no information for the bulk metal assemblage - it is unclear about context, if material is stratified or not. The material is in a stable but corroded/poor condition; some boxes contained loose 'bulk' assemblages rather than material bagged by context (e.g., a box full of nails, unbagged). Depending on the depth of the reporting required the material would require quantification and recording

##### **Tasks:**

1. Quantification and recording of bulk metalwork if needed; this will also allow an opportunity to check no items which should have been registered have been missed. This could be done in a fairly basic bulk methodology to save time.
2. Production of report based on the quantification and recording.

##### **4.2.2.2 *The Registered Finds***

Due to the limited time of our visit to the museum it was only possible to view a percentage of the registered finds assemblage. All of the objects viewed were in good condition, having been conserved and appropriately stored. However it quickly became clear that because the objects have been accessioned into the museum system they have been renumbered and thus it wasn't always possible to use the given registered finds numbers or context numbers from the excavation to identify objects as these have largely been removed. This slowed the checking process, which basically involved looking at drawers of items and seeing what matched the Registered Finds lists provided. It was a good test of the accuracy of the objects descriptions. The volunteers present were able to indicate roughly which items would be from the excavations though this could be a little hit and miss, with some apparently unrelated objects presented. It was not possible to ascertain if there is a list that has both the original excavation numbering and accession numbering on which would allow for faster location and assessment of the objects. Some items such as an ox goad and a couple of knives are currently on display in the museum.

None of the silver items were located during the visit; the main bulk of the registered items viewed were copper alloy or iron. All of the worked bone objects from 1985-6 were present bar one needle, RF <189>. It seems that a couple of lead items may be from the site, though these do not appear to be on the provided lists. Lead items would be expected in a Roman assemblage of this size.

At the moment the registered finds catalogue is not in publication format - it currently comprises a list of objects organised by material. It will need transcribing to a digital format as part of the production of a fuller report.

There is a discrepancy between the stratigraphic information available for the bulk finds and the Registered Finds, in that there is little to no information for the contexts of the other materials such as pottery, bone and CBM, while most of the registered finds are apparently stratified. It is apparent that a period of liaison between the stratigraphic author, volunteers and the finds specialists will be necessary in order to establish whether most of the material recovered from the site was actually unstratified, or if this discrepancy is a product of recent recording methods.

#### **Tasks (dependant on conditions of further work):**

1. Completing the review of the objects, checking their condition and matching them to the existing catalogue, including checking identifications and assessing for further work such as illustration and publication. This process will be quickened if the finds can be located and organised beforehand.
2. Production of a finds report including cataloguing the registered finds into a more up to date format, including data basing in excel and the production of reporting text following current standards e.g. organised by functional category with introductory and explanatory text, in preparation for publication.

#### **Time estimations**

Location of bulk metalwork - 2 days

Location of registered finds- 3 days

Recording/ checking RF (15 mins per item) - 35 days

Recording bulk metalwork in full - 10 days

Publication level report on objects- 15 days

Total maximum estimated time needed- 65 days.

### **4.2.3 Ceramic Building Materials(CBM) and Stone**

By Trista Clifford (UCL)

#### **4.2.3.1 Ceramic Building materials (CBM)**

- Only a small quantity of the CBM listed from the 1985-1986 excavations was still present. The building materials lists 24 bricks, 12 imbrex, 2 flue tiles, 2 lots of misc. daub and wall plaster, 3 lots of tessera/opus signinum, 8 lots of mortar, 29 tegula fragments and 24 pieces 'manufactured building materials'.

The archives included 6 pieces of brick (1), (12), (17), (21), (22) and (24); 2 imbrex fragments (1) and (6); both box flues; no daub or PWP; one piece of opus signinum (17); one piece mortar (10) and misc. tile (27) [for some reason included in the mortar list]; 5 tegula pieces (5), (6), (12), (14), (17) and (24); and of the 'manufactured building materials', B4, B7, B8, B11, B17, B18 and B24. This amounts to only 26 items of the 104 listed.

- There was no contextual information for any of the CBM. Museum volunteers suggested that all of the CBM was retrieved from backfill from the 1960s Roman Temple excavations. It was therefore discarded without being recorded, with the exception of the few pieces that were retained as samples. This does not appear to tally with the Roman pot and metalwork that resulted from stratified contexts, further work will be required with the stratigraphic author in order to reconcile the issues.
- Due to the absence of any contextual or other relevant information **no further work** is recommended for this assemblage. The publication will have to gloss over the CBM as there is not even a record of the original quantities of CBM found on site, and the few pieces that remain provide very little usable information beyond indicating that the CBM included all the typical Roman forms one would anticipate.

#### 4.2.3.2 Stone

- The stone/worked stone was also reviewed and there appeared to be far greater quantities of this in the store than there had been of CBM. The most important pieces of stone, including an inscription and the head of a goddess believed to be Minerva were definitely present. However, the audit process was complicated by Multiple-labelling on the finds-bags.
- In order to make an archaeologically relevant catalogue of the stone present a stone specialist would have to be brought in to check the existing identifications and descriptions.
- Very occasionally in the stone lists there was a reference to context numbers, but this was lacking for the vast number of entries, although it is assumed that one of the numbers on the bags might relate to a context. The 1988 and 1989 finds appear to have a more logical numbering system, including year followed by a finds number, e.g. '88.1', '89.2'.
- It is unlikely that – unless further records of the previous cataloguing system are found – the remaining stone will ever be firmly associated with its original context, although a more thorough audit based on the existing lists might at least enable the stone to be separated by year at least and therefore by approximate area of discovery.
- The publication requirements of the stone require the input of a specialist Roman stone expert. The estimate below would cover organising the archive only. There

are approximately 507 items of stone to be review, and it will be a time-intensive task to re-organise it.

### **Time estimations**

1. Re-cataloguing and quantification of stone, including effort to relate stone to year of excavation and (where possible) context number - 6 days
2. Report production – 2 days

#### **4.2.4 Animal Bone Statement**

by Gemma Ayton

The animal bone assemblage is present in the archive and has been recorded onto data cards which number into thousands. There are data cards pertaining to each individual bone fragments along with separate cards that record caprine tooth eruption and wear. Whilst the bone assemblage, the data cards and the codes that relate to these data cards have been meticulously stored, in order to make this archive publicly accessible the data cards will need to be digitised, a long and very time consuming process. The animal bone assemblage should be re-recorded straight in to an Excel spreadsheet which would allow us to re-examine evidence that was missed/not recorded in the first instance. This includes examining criteria to distinguish sheep and goat bones with particular reference to mandibular teeth (Zedar and Pilaar 2010) which are abundant within the assemblage. Other information that will aid our understanding of the animal husbandry regime and was not recorded during the initial stage includes fusion stages for caprine, cattle and pig bones, toothwear data for cattle and pig and pathological and butchery evidence.

This data will provide further information regarding Roman ritual practices with particular reference to the role of domestic animals. The results can be analysed alongside the data published by Legge and Dorrington (1985), which relates to animal bones recovered from the vicinity of the Cella and ancillary buildings, and with those from similar, contemporary sites including those outlined by King (2005).

#### **Task List:**

1. Record the animal bone assemblage (approximately 13000 fragments) onto an Excel spreadsheet = 13 days
2. Analysis of animal bone assemblage = 4 days
3. Production of written report = 3 days

TOTAL = 20 days

## 5 Publication report

The Publication Report will comprise:-

1. A brief non-technical executive summary of the work undertaken and the results obtained
2. Site details, including location, SMR/HER number, grid reference, geology, place of deposition of the archive and any relevant details of the project's history
3. Archaeological background, including aims and objectives
4. Methodology
5. Site narrative, comprising the detailed description, analysis and interpretation of the site
6. Artefactual evidence, including results of specialist reports
7. Environmental evidence, including results of specialist reports
8. Discussions/ conclusions
9. Bibliography
10. Illustrative material including plans, sections, finds drawings
11. Lists of contexts and finds, as appendices
12. Specialist reports in full as appendices

## 6 Task list and times

	<b>Further work needed</b>	<b>Days</b>
<b>SITE ARCHIVE</b>		
Contexts sheets and matrices	760 sheets to be checked and cross-referenced to matrices and plans	8
Plans	Creation of overall numbered site plan, to form the basis for phased numbered site plans	5
Sections	Establish location of sections and cross-check against matrices and context-sheets	1
Finds-registers	Further work is needed on cross-referencing the finds to the finds register, the original contexts, finds drawing and museum accession number. It is possible that this will not be possible in all cases	10
Context register	Summary register of all contexts for post-excavation analysis and finds specialists	10



<b>Sub-total days</b>		<b>34</b>
<b>FINDS</b>		
Prehistoric pot	Convert text to word, check report/drawings	1
	Establish composition of roundhouse groups and write report	1
LIA/Roman pot	Quantification (sherd count, weight) of samian ware	1
	Data entry of existing pottery records (1 large lever arch file)	2
	Liaison with stratigraphic author over phasing etc	1
	Prepare report	4
	Check illustrations	1
Bulk metalwork	Locating, quantification and recording bulk metalwork	12
	Liaison with stratigraphic author over phasing etc	1
	Report on bulk metalwork	1
Registered Finds	Location of Registered finds	3
	Recording/checking Registered Finds	35
	Liaison with stratigraphic author over phasing etc	1
	Report on Registered Finds	15
Stone	Re-cataloguing and quantification of stone	6
	Liaison with stratigraphic author over phasing etc	1
	Report on stone	2
Animal bone	Record animal bone assemblage on Excel	13
	Analysis of animal bone assemblage	4
	Liaison with stratigraphic author over phasing etc	1
	Report on animal bone	3
<b>Sub-total days</b>		<b>109</b>

<b>PUBLICATION REPORT</b>		
	A brief non-technical executive summary	1
	Site details, including location, SMR/HER number, grid reference, geology, place of deposition of the archive and any relevant details of the project's history	2.5
	Archaeological background, including aims and objectives	1
	Methodology	0.5
	Site narrative, comprising the detailed description, analysis and interpretation of the site	20
	Artefactual evidence, including results of specialist reports	6
	Environmental evidence, including results of specialist reports	2
	Discussions/ conclusions	2
	Bibliography	2
	Illustrative material including plans, sections, finds drawings	10
	Lists of contexts and finds, as appendices	1
	Specialist reports in full as appendices	3
<b>Sub-total days</b>		<b>51</b>
<b>TOTAL DAYS</b>		<b>194</b>
<b>Approximate cost as of 2016</b>		<b>£65,000</b>

## 7 Bibliography

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## Appendix 1

### Bartlett Archive Project Phase II - Methodology, Task-lists and approximate cost

#### Methodology:

It is considered that the Bartlett Excavations at Harlow Temple (1985-89) are of sufficient archaeological significance to merit publication. However given the issues with the surviving archive, particularly relating to the attributing of finds to features outlined in the artefact assessments above, it is recommended that Phase II is undertaken in stages (Site archive, Finds and final synthesis of Publication text). This would enable a period of review between each stage of activity in order to best direct the analysis and funding to the best advantage. The following task-list breaks down the

#### Phase II Task-list:

Stages and tasks	Further work needed	Days
<b>SITE ARCHIVE</b>		
Contexts sheets and matrices	760 sheets to be checked and cross-referenced to matrices and plans	8
Plans	Creation of overall numbered site plan, to form the basis for phased numbered site plans	5
Sections	Establish location of sections and cross-check against matrices and context-sheets	1
Finds-registers	Further work is needed on cross-referencing the finds to the finds register, the original contexts, finds drawing and museum accession number. It is possible that this will not be possible in all cases	10
Context register	Summary register of all contexts for post-excavation analysis and finds specialists	10
	Site narrative, comprising the detailed description, analysis and interpretation	20



	of the site	
<b>Sub-total</b>		<b>54</b>
<b>FINDS</b>		
Prehistoric pot	Convert text to word, check report/drawings	1
	Establish composition of roundhouse groups and write report	1
LIA/Roman pot	Quantification (sherd count, weight) of samian ware	1
	Data entry of existing pottery records (1 large lever arch file)	2
	Liaison with stratigraphic author over phasing etc	1
	Prepare report	4
	Check illustrations	1
Bulk metalwork	Locating, quantification and recording bulk metalwork	12
	Liaison with stratigraphic author over phasing etc	1
	Report on bulk metalwork	1
Registered Finds	Location of Registered finds	3
	Recording/checking Registered Finds	35
	Liaison with stratigraphic author over phasing etc	1
	Report on Registered Finds	15
Stone	Re-cataloguing and quantification of stone	6
	Liaison with stratigraphic author over phasing etc	1
	Report on stone	2
Animal bone	Record animal bone assemblage on Excel	13
	Analysis of animal bone assemblage	4
	Liaison with stratigraphic author over	1

	phasing etc	
	Report on animal bone	3
<b>Sub-total</b>		<b>109</b>
<b>PUBLICATION REPORT</b>		
	A brief non-technical executive summary	1
	Site details, including location, SMR/HER number, grid reference, geology, place of deposition of the archive and any relevant details of the project's history	2.5
	Archaeological background, including aims and objectives	1
	Methodology	0.5
	Site Narrative, enhance site narrative with reference to artefactual evidence	5
	Artefactual evidence, including results of specialist reports	5
	Environmental evidence, including results of specialist reports	2
	Discussions/ conclusions	2
	Bibliography	2
	Illustrative material including plans, sections, finds drawings	10
	Lists of contexts and finds, as appendices	1
	Specialist reports in full as appendices	3

<b>Sub-total</b>		<b>35</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>194</b>

**Approximate costs:**

An approximate cost of **£65,000-67,000** based on 2016 wage costs is proposed for Phase II. This includes a sum for travel, but not accommodation costs.