

**IVE FARM
IVE FARM LANE
LEYTON
LONDON
E10 5HL**

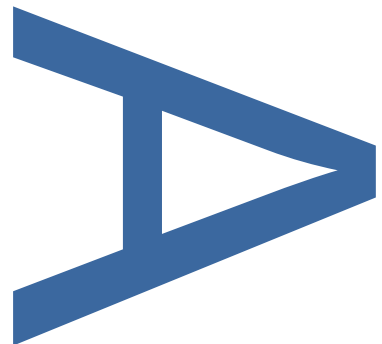
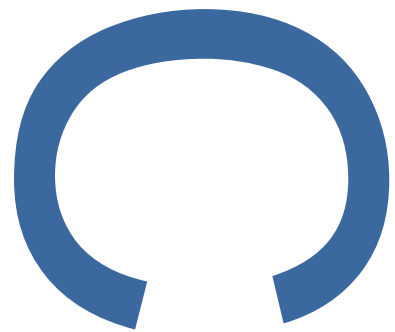
**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
ASSESSMENT**

**LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY:
LONDON BOROUGH OF WALTHAM
FOREST**

PCA REPORT NO: 13188

SITE CODE: IVE17



MARCH 2018



**IVE FARM
IVE FARM LANE
LEYTON
LONDON BOROUGH OF WALTHAM FOREST**

EXCAVATION

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**An Assessment of an Archaeological Excavation at Ive Farm, Ive Farm Lane, Leyton,
London Borough of Waltham Forest, E10 5HL**

Site Code: IVE 17

Central National Grid Reference: TQ 37270 86690

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1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 This report details the results and working methods of an archaeological excavation at Ive Farm, Ive Farm Lane, Leyton, London Borough of Waltham Forest. The work was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited on behalf of NPS London. The project was originally supervised by the author. The work was monitored by Adam Single, Historic England, the Archaeology Advisor to the London Borough of Waltham Forest. The project was carried out between the 2nd May and 25th May 2017.
- 1.2 Two trenches, Area 1 and Area 2 were excavated revealing archaeological features dating from the Neolithic/Bronze, Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age and post-medieval periods.
- 1.3 The natural drift geology comprised alluvial deposits, overlain by brickearth. The lower alluvial was noted at 5.06m OD and the upper at 5.46m OD. The brickearth was seen between 5.74m OD in Area 1 and in Area 2 at 5.35m OD.
- 1.4 Two features dating to the Neolithic/Bronze Age were recorded during the investigations, a small posthole was seen in Area 1 and a linear feature in Area 2.
- 1.5 Most of activities noted during the archaeological works dated from the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age. These comprised groups of postholes and pits and were seen in both trenches. Only three postholes were noted in Area 1. The posthole and pit groups in Area 2 formed obvious alignments suggestion structures or boundary markers.
- 1.6 Two post-medieval postholes were recorded in Area 1.
- 1.7 The site was sealed by a layer of topsoil that was noted between 6.3m OD in Area 1 and 5.82m OD in Area 2.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This report describes the results and working methods of archaeological investigations undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd at Ive Farm, Ive Farm Lane, Leyton, London Borough of Waltham Forest, E10 5HL (Fig. 1).
- 2.2 The work was carried out in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation prepared for the project (Hawkins 2017). The site is centred on National Grid Reference TQ 37270 86690.
- 2.3 The site was a roughly 'L' shaped plot of land which lay close to the south of an industrial estate and to the east of the Dagenham Brook and Jubilee Park. Oliver Close Estate bordered the site to the east and the Oliver Road allotments bordered to the south. The site covered an area of c. 8,2500m².
- 2.4 The site was located within an Archaeological Priority Area centred on the historic core of Leyton (DLO35947) and the River Lea and its environs (DLO35927).
- 2.5 NPS Archaeology carried out a desk-based assessment for the site (NPS 2016) which concluded that there was a high potential for late prehistoric activity and moderate potential for Roman, Saxon, medieval and post-medieval activity.
- 2.6 As a result an archaeological evaluation was conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd which revealed a few possible prehistoric and post-medieval features (Reade 2017). These works preceded the present investigation which was undertaken between 2nd May and 25th May 2017.
- 2.7 The project was commissioned by NPS London on behalf of the Borough of Waltham Forest. The works were supervised by Shane Maher and the project was managed for PCA by Helen Hawkins. The work was monitored by Adam Single, Historic England, the Archaeology Advisor to the London Borough of Waltham Forest.
- 2.8 The completed archive was allocated site code IVE 17 and comprises written, drawn and photographic records and artefacts which will be deposited with the London Archaeological Archive (LAA).

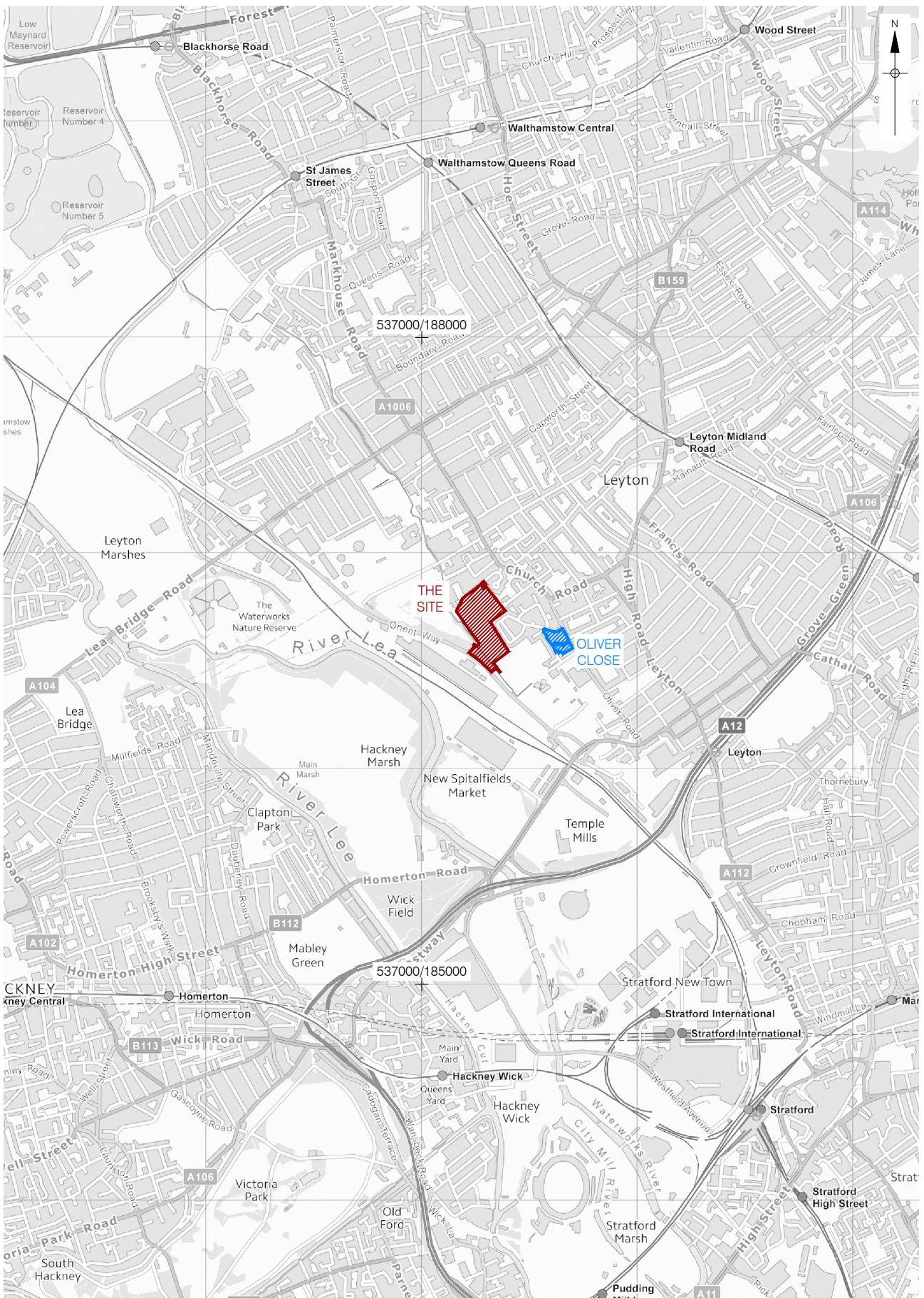


Figure 1
 Site Location
 1:25,000 at A4

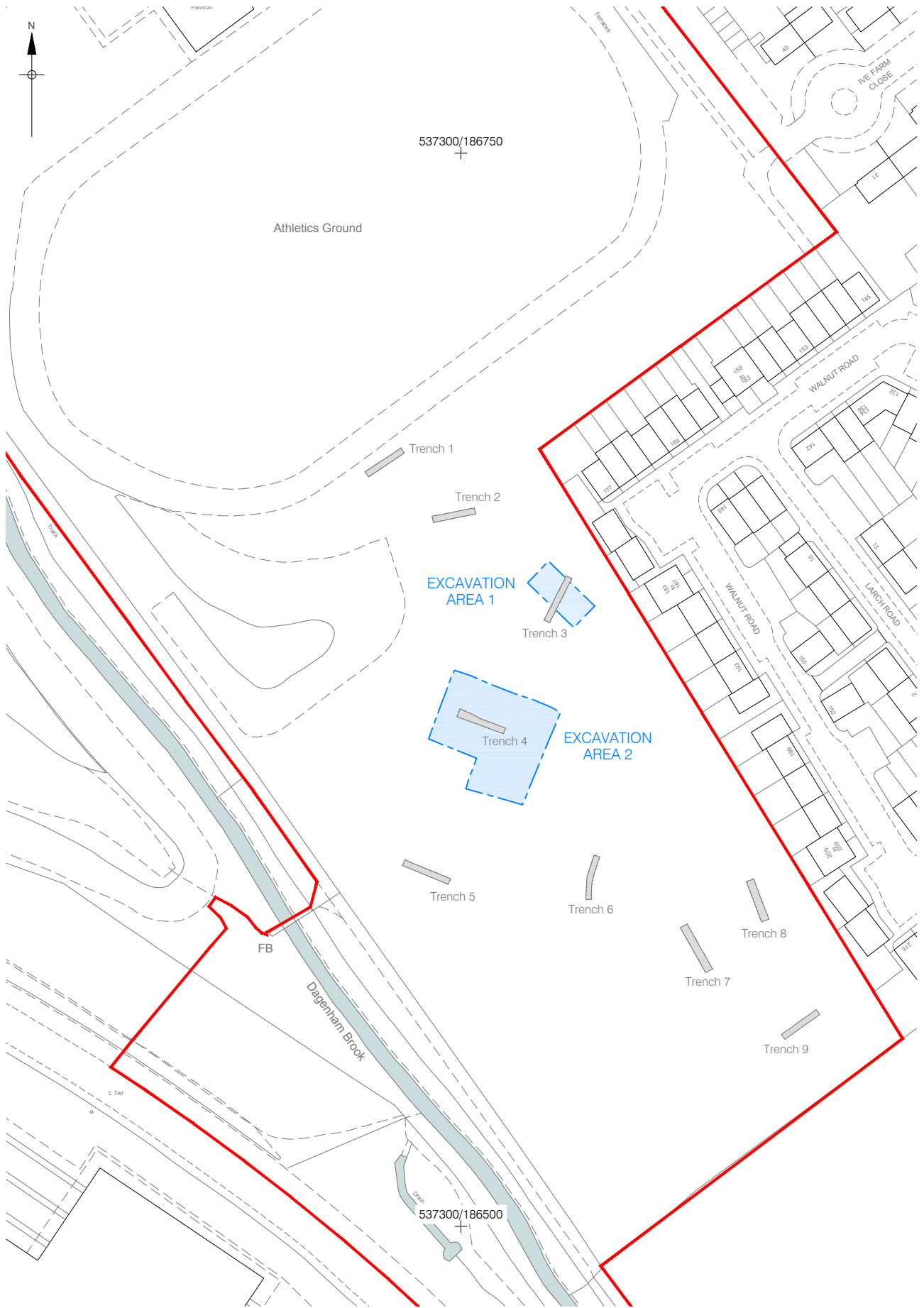


Figure 2
 Detailed Site Location showing Excavation
 Areas and Evaluation Trenches
 1:1,250 at A4

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 National legislation and guidance relating to the protection of historic buildings and structures within planning regulations is defined by the provisions of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990. In addition, local planning authorities are responsible for the protection of the historic environment within the planning system and policies for the historic environment are included in relevant regional and local plans.

3.2 National Guidance: National Planning Policy Framework

3.2.1 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was adopted on March 27th 2012, and now supersedes the Planning Policy Statements (PPSs). The NPPF constitutes guidance for local planning authorities and decision-takers both in drawing up plans and as a material consideration in determining applications.

3.2.2 In considering any planning application for development the local planning authority will be guided by the policy framework set by the NPPF, by current Local Plan policy and by other material considerations.

3.3 Regional Policy: The London Plan

3.3.1 The relevant Strategic Development Plan framework is provided by “The London Plan, Spatial Development Strategy for Greater London Consolidated with Alterations since 2011” (March 2016). It includes the following policy relating to archaeology within central London:

3.3.2 Policy 7.8 Heritage Assets and Archaeology

Strategic

A London’s heritage assets and historic environment, including listed buildings, registered historic parks and gardens and other natural and historic landscapes, conservation areas, World Heritage Sites, registered battlefields, scheduled monuments, archaeological remains and memorials should be identified, so that the desirability of sustaining and enhancing their significance and of utilising their positive role in place shaping can be taken into account.

B Development should incorporate measures that identify, record, interpret, protect and, where appropriate, present the site’s archaeology.

Planning decisions

C Development should identify, value, conserve, restore, re-use and incorporate heritage assets, where appropriate.

D Development affecting heritage assets and their settings should conserve their significance, by being sympathetic to their form, scale, materials and architectural detail.

E New development should make provision for the protection of archaeological resources, landscapes and significant memorials. The physical assets should, where possible, be made available to the public on-site. Where the archaeological asset or memorial cannot be preserved or managed on-site, provision must be made for the investigation, understanding, recording, dissemination and archiving of that asset.

LDF preparation

F Boroughs should, in LDF policies, seek to maintain and enhance the contribution of built, landscaped and buried heritage to London's environmental quality, cultural identity and economy as part of managing London's ability to accommodate change and regeneration.

G Boroughs, in consultation with English Heritage, Natural England and other relevant statutory organisations, should include appropriate policies in their LDFs for identifying, protecting, enhancing and improving access to the historic environment and heritage assets and their settings where appropriate, and to archaeological assets, memorials and historic and natural landscape character within their area.

3.4 **Local Policy: Archaeology in the London Borough of Waltham Forest**

3.4.1 The relevant local policy is provided by the London Borough of Waltham Forest Core Strategy, which was adopted in 2012. It contains the following policy statement with regards to the Historic Environment:

POLICY CS12: PROTECTING AND ENHANCING HERITAGE ASSETS

In managing growth and change, the Council will promote the conservation, enhancement and enjoyment of the Borough's heritage assets and their settings such as conservation areas, listed buildings, parks and gardens of local historic interest, Archaeological Priority Areas and other buildings and spaces of local historic value by:

A) keeping under review heritage designations and designating additional areas, buildings and spaces for protection where justified by evidence;

- B) carrying out, reviewing and implementing Conservation Area Appraisals and management plans;*
- C) promoting heritage-led regeneration and seeking appropriate beneficial uses and improvements to historic buildings, spaces and areas;*
- D) ensuring improved access to historic assets and improved understanding of the Borough's history.*

3.5 Planning Permission

- 3.5.1 Planning permission (Planning reference 163113) has now been acquired for the redevelopment of the site to provide a new sporting facility including two full-size 3G/4G outdoor sport pitches, a 60m sprint track and four court beach volleyball arena, informal seating, a new pavilion (including changing rooms, multi- purpose room, reception, office and café), flood lighting facilities car parking off Orient Way along with associated public realm improvements.

4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

4.1 Introduction

This is a summarised version of the geology and topography section in the archaeological evaluation report (Reade 2017) that preceded this phase of works.

4.2 Geology

4.2.1 The site covered c. 8250m² and was located east of an area of River Lea floodplain on the lower ground on the edge of a gravel terrace.

4.2.2 The geology of the site consisted of the Taplow Gravel Formation of sands and gravel deposits overlying bedrock deposits of the Lambeth Group, clay silt and sand.

4.2.3 During the excavation the natural deposits encountered in the two areas of investigation consisted of brickearth type material. These were noted at a high point of 5.74m OD in Area 1 and a low point of 5.09 OD in Area 2.

4.2.4 Sandy clay, alluvial deposits were recorded at 5.46m OD in Area 1, underlying the brickearth.

4.3 Topography

4.3.1 The excavation area lay on a generally flat portion of land at the edge of a gravel terrace, to the immediate east. The terrace defines the limit of the floodplain of the Dagenham Brook (c. 90m to the west) and the River Lea (c. 418m to the south-west). A high point of 6.3m OD was recorded in Area 1 and a low point of 5.84m OD in Area 2.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

5.1 The following is extracted from the archaeological and historical background from the written scheme of investigation (Hawkins 2017).

5.2 Prehistoric

5.2.1 Radiocarbon dating of deposits from a possible palaeochannel recorded during geotechnical monitoring in 2006 at Marsh Lane playing fields to the south of the site provided a Neolithic date. This possible palaeochannel may have been an earlier tributary of the River Lea, possibly a former course of the Dagenham brook.

5.2.2 Close to the south-east corner of the site, archaeological evaluation and excavation has been carried out at the Oliver Close Estate (Bishop and Boyer 2014). Remains of Late Bronze Age date here included a ring ditch enclosure, palisades, a roundhouse and other occupation activity including a 4 or 6 post structure. Later remains found by the same works included a Roman findspot of an unclassified date, while a pit of post-medieval date was found during an archaeological watching brief at the same site. However, the archaeology was located on the higher ground, c. 4-5m above the current site on a gravel terrace promontory.

5.2.3 A watching brief during the excavation of engineering test pits at the Cathall Road, Oliver Close and Chingford Hall estates to the south-east of the site recovered further Bronze Age and Iron Age remains. Here, again on the higher ground, there were Bronze Age and Iron Age pits and postholes. Finds of later date included a Roman pit and a medieval cultivation soil.

5.2.4 An archaeological excavation covering 14,430m² in an area bounded by Oliver Road, Osier Way, Tupelo Road and Walnut Road to the south-east of the site, recovered worked flints of Early Mesolithic to Late Bronze Age date along with some fragments of possibly Neolithic pottery. A large ditched enclosure with associated pottery and possible structures represented by pits, postholes and other cut features at the site appears to represent an enclosed Late Bronze Age settlement.

5.3 Roman

5.3.1 Within 500m of the present site Roman activity is located around Church Road. Gravel extraction at High Farm gravel pit near Church Road in the 1920s recovered a Buff coarse-ware pottery flask of Roman date and grave digging in the churchyard of St Mary the Virgin in 1932 revealed two coins of Vespasian (AD 69-79). What was thought to be a Roman urn found in the 19th century by an antiquarian was later found to be a fragment of post-medieval drain.

5.3.2 A ditch system and enclosure of Roman date have been recorded at 57-59 Church Road with a medieval cultivation soil found during the same works.

5.4 Saxon and Medieval

- 5.4.1 The place-name Leyton is first recorded as Lugetune before 1066. This has been interpreted as 'The Tun on the River Lea', with 'Tun' being a settlement. Hackney, which gives its name to the marshes west of the River Lea, actually means 'well-watered meadows' in Anglo-Saxon. The name is recorded as Lei(n) Tuna in Domesday.
- 5.4.2 There is little physical evidence to support the documentary evidence. Centres of Saxon activity appear to lie outside the vicinity of the site, further south at the Old Ford, which may have been established as a Roman crossing of the River Lea, and at Stratford where pottery of this date is present. It is possible that the earlier form of the River Lea was altered by Alfred in AD 895 to strand an invading Danish fleet, though this is unsubstantiated. There may also have been Saxon settlement centred on St Mary's church to the east, but as yet there is no supporting evidence.
- 5.4.3 The site is situated in the medieval parish of Low Leyton (Layton) in the manor of Robert son of Corbuton.
- 5.4.4 In the medieval period, the Dagenham Brook at the edge of the alluvial floodplain probably defined the limits of fields surrounding the centre of Low Leyton, focused around St Mary's church to the east of the site.
- 5.4.5 Leyton Grange, owned by Corbuton, the lord of the manor, was probably located east of the church. Recorded by 1470, the grange was rented out in 1535 as the manor house of Leyton, along with various outbuildings including a hayhouse, parlours, stable and buttery. These probably went in 1640 when a new grange was constructed. A new brick and stone house finished in 1720 had a front elevation of two storeys and five bays, with ornate pilasters and statues to decorate the buildings front. It was sold in 1860 and the building demolished. An estate was developed following the demolition.
- 5.4.6 Post-Medieval and Modern
- 5.4.7 It is noted in the *History of the County of Essex* that Walthamstow's roads evolved on a gridiron plan, and this is probably also true of the smaller settlement of Leyton. It is due in part to these good communication routes that the town of Leyton continued to grow during the medieval period, so that by 1523–4, 49 persons were assessed for subsidy, and by 1670 there were 83 dwellings in the parish. The settlement would still have had a rural feel at this time, though it quickly started to become a suburb of the city of London.
- 5.4.8 Historic maps indicate there were filtering beds just to the north-west of the site, adjacent to the Dagenham Brook. These are similar to filter beds located at Lea Bridge to the west of the site.

-
- 5.4.9 Following the arrival of the railway at Leyton in 1840, Leyton became a dormitory town in which industry played an increasing part. The population had increased from 3,006 in 1801 to 95,131 by 1901.
- 5.4.10 During the First World War about 1,300 houses were damaged by bombing during airship raids in 1915-16.
- 5.4.11 The Bomb Map of London (<http://bombsight.org/explore/greater-london/waltham-forest/Leyton>) details bombs dropped on London during the Blitz between 7th October 1940 and 6th June 1941. Three high-explosive bombs were dropped at the western boundary of the site, and also just beyond, in the vicinity of Dagenham Brook. Further bombs lay in the vicinity of the railway to the south-west, which was likely to have been the target. There are known to have been 24 V1 strikes and 12 V2 strikes within the borough of Leyton.
- 5.4.12 Documentary sources indicate that Ive farm consisted of two storeys with attics and was built of brick with a slate roof, and was probably constructed in the late 17th century. It survived into the 1940s, before making way for new housing.
- 5.4.13 Part of Hackney Marshes at Daubeney Road to the south-west of the site is thought to have been part of a post-medieval park. The park today covers 140 hectares making it Hackney's largest open space and public park. Hackney Marsh was acquired under the Open Spaces Act 1893 and formally dedicated as public open space in 1894.
- 5.4.14 Modern maps indicate the sports ground was created sometime between 1916 and 1938.
- 5.4.15 The Victoria County History indicates the popularity of sport locally, although it is not recorded who was responsible for building the sports ground. In 1906-7 there were 20 cricket and football clubs in Leyton and in 1931, 15 cricket clubs, over 20 football clubs and a number of tennis, netball, swimming, athletics, cycling, motoring and gymnastics clubs.
- 5.4.16 The Eton Manor Boys' Club was responsible for the creation of a large sports ground to the south of the site at Eton Manor, and it is perhaps possible they had some involvement with the example at Ive Farm.
- 5.4.17 The 1938 OS map shows it as the Education Committee's Sports ground. This is presumably Leyton Education Committee and suggests use of the sports ground was linked to the education of children and youths from disadvantaged backgrounds, in a similar way to the Eton Manor Boys' Club.
- 5.4.18 The sports ground was used for school sports and also the town's annual inter-school sports competitions. This continued through to the 1980s, when it went out of use.
- 5.4.19 At this time the sports ground was used by Eton Manor Athletics Club in the summer with a clubhouse 380m from the track at Marsh Lane. By this period it seems that the main pavilion and outbuildings had been demolished.

- 5.4.20 The small pavilion at the track (possibly re-built at this time) was used and managed by the Waltham Forest African Caribbean Centre from the 1990s until 1999. Following bankruptcy, the sports ground became derelict and vandalised.
- 5.4.21 In 1999 the Score Project operated by Leyton Orient football club rebuilt the pavilion, providing changing rooms for those using the football ground within Ive Farm and also training at the site, whilst Eton Manor Athletics Club had continued access to the track. After a few years, problems of finance prevented the Score Project and Leyton Orient continuing its investment.
- 5.4.22 Following bankruptcy, the site has been held by the local authority awaiting redevelopment. Ahead of a possible use during the 2012 Olympics, footpaths were improved and a new bridge over Dagenham Brook built.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

6.1 The excavation followed on from the previous archaeological evaluation of the site (Reade 2017). Two trenches were excavated, Area 1 and Area 2, extending the area around the two evaluation trenches where archaeological features were encountered (Fig. 2). Area 1 targeted Trench 3 and Area 2 targeted Trench 4.

6.2 Original trench dimensions are shown in the table below.

Trench	Length	Width	Area
Area 1	15m	7m	105m ²
Area 2	22m	17m	374m ²
Area 2 extended			545m ²

6.3 Area 2 was extended to the south and west, giving the trench a roughly L-shaped appearance, to further investigate a group of postholes filled with charcoal rich deposits containing pottery sherds, struck and burnt flints.

6.4 A 360° mechanical excavator was used to remove the modern overburden deposits prior to archaeological intervention. In accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation (Hawkins 2017), following the removal of the modern overburden, all archaeological deposits were hand cleaned by archaeologists using appropriate hand tools.

6.5 Archaeological features were recorded using the single context recording system, with individual descriptions of all archaeological features and strata excavated and exposed entered onto pro-forma recording sheets. All detailed plans and sections of archaeological deposits and features were recorded on polyester based drawing film, the plans and sections being drawn at a scale of 1:10 and 1:20 as appropriate. The OD height of all principal strata was calculated and indicated on the appropriate plans and sections. Features that were evidently modern were not given context numbers, and were recorded as modern intrusions in plan.

6.6 A baseline was established in Area 1 to facilitate recording, this was located using GPS survey equipment.

6.7 GPS survey equipment was used to establish the outline of both excavation areas and to establish a 5m grid to facilitate the recording of Area 2.

6.8 A Temporary Bench Mark (TBM 1) was established using this equipment and was located on a concrete manhole to the south-west of Area 2, with a value of 5.41m OD. A further two TBMs were established in Area 2; TBM2 was located to the east of the area with a value of 5.87m OD and TBM3 at 5.71m OD to the south-west of the area.

- 6.9 Photographs in digital format were taken of the archaeological features and deposits where relevant.
- 6.10 In this report contexts are shown by square brackets e.g. [100], small find by the prefix SF e.g. SF 1 and environmental samples by chevrons, e.g. <1>. Limits of excavation are given the abbreviation of LOE.

7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 The stratigraphic sequence was divided into five main phases, they are as follows:

7.2 PHASE 1: Natural (Fig. 4)

[67], [70], [71], [237]

7.2.1 Deposits of natural brickearth [67], [237] were encountered in both excavation areas. In Area 1 the brickearth was noted at a high point of 5.74m OD and in Area 2 at 5.35m OD.

7.2.2 A 1.8m x 1m x 0.8m sondage excavated in Area 1 revealed natural alluvial deposits underlying the brickearth [67]. The upper alluvial deposit [70] was seen at 5.46m OD and consisted of sandy clay material. The lower alluvium [71] was a layer of natural sandy gravels with a high point of 5.06m OD.

7.3 PHASE 2.1 Neolithic to Bronze Age (Figs. 3 and 4)

7.3.1 The excavation revealed two features in this phase.

7.3.2 Posthole [58] was excavated near to the centre of Area 1 at 5.7m OD. The posthole had a diameter of 0.32m and a depth of 0.2m. The fill [57] consisted of a soft greyish silty sand material which contained a fragment of prehistoric pottery, one flake of struck flint and a small piece of daub (Appendix 2 and 3).

7.3.3 In the east of Area 2, linear feature [187] was excavated. The southern end of the cut was narrower than the northern one giving the feature a slightly kinked shape. At the northern limit of the cut a maximum width of 0.42m was noted compared to 0.24m to the south. The overall length was 4.3m and the maximum depth was found to be 0.21m. A deposit of light to mid greyish brown sandy clayey silt material [184]/[185]/[186]/[188] filled the feature. The fill yielded a quantity of burnt stone and one flake of struck Neolithic/Bronze Age flint (Appendix 3).

7.4 PHASE 2.2: Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age (Figs. 3 and 4)

This phase of activity was characterised by various postholes and pits. In Area 1 this activity was confined to three postholes that were located in the central/north area of the trench. In Area 2 there was a marked increase of activity; various pits, posthole alignments and posthole groupings were encountered across the trench, only the north-western part of the area was devoid of activity.

Posthole Group 1 (PH1):

Postholes [69], [75], [83], [121], [123], [125], [155], [228], [239], Pit [159],

7.4.1 Posthole Group 1 formed a north to south alignment in the south-eastern portion of the Area 2. This alignment extended 8.24m from pit [159] in the south to posthole [83] in the north. The shape of the cuts varied from sub-oval to sub-circular with vertical to steeply sloping sides

and concave to even bases. The largest of the features in this alignment was pit [159], which measured 1.1m (long) x 0.74m (wide) x 0.21m (deep) and the smallest was [155] measuring 0.24m (long) x 0.22m (wide) x 0.21m deep. The highest level for the grouping was noted at posthole [121] at 5.24m OD and the lowest was 5.09m OD at posthole [83].

7.4.2 Five of the postholes were filled with burnt material, [69] (fill [68]), [75] (fill [74]), [121] (fill [120]), [123] (fill [122]), [125] (fill [124]). The fills were similar deposits of very dark blackish grey sandy silt material, containing frequent charcoal and burnt stone. Environmental samples were taken from each of these fills because of the presence of so much burnt material (Appendix 6). Struck flints and pottery dating to the Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age were recovered from a number of the fills. These and the finds from the other postholes in PH1 are tabulated below.

Posthole, Cut and Fill	Pot	Struck Flint	Burnt stone	Sample Number
[69], Fill [68]	Yes		Yes	<1>
[75], Fill [74]		Yes	Yes	<2>
[83], Fill [82]				
[121], Fill [120]			Yes	<4>
[123], Fill [122]	Yes	Yes	Yes	<5>
[125], Fill [124]		Yes	Yes	<6>
[155], Fill [154]	Yes	Yes	Yes	
[159], Fill [158]	Yes			
[228], Fill [227]	Yes		Yes	
[239], Fill [238]				

7.4.3 The other postholes from this group all had similar fills of light reddish to yellow brown sandy clay material containing occasional charcoal inclusions.

Posthole Group 2 (PH2):

Postholes [79], [81], [157], [165], [167], [169], Pits [161], [163]

7.4.4 Posthole Group 2 was located to the immediate west of PH1 in Area 2, between 5.15m OD and 5.05m OD, and may or may not have been associated with it. This group comprised six postholes and two pits which possibly formed a small enclosure with an opening to the west. Four postholes ([157], [165], [167], [169]) arranged on a north-west to south-east alignment defined the southern edge of the enclosure. These extended c. 3.13m from posthole [157] (in the south-east) to posthole [169] (in the north-west) and could even extend to posthole [125] in PH1 which lay c. 1m to the south-east of [157]. The northern portion of the enclosure was formed by an L-shaped grouping of postholes ([79], [81], [161], [163], [165]), which extended c. 4m from posthole [165] in the south to posthole [81] in the north, then c. 1m to posthole [71] in the west.

- 7.4.5 The postholes ranged from sub-circular to sub-oval in shape with steeply sloping to vertical sides and bases that were concave to irregular. The largest of the features was pit [163] which measured 0.76m (long) x 0.38m (wide) x 0.29m (deep) and the smallest was posthole [79], measuring 0.2m (long) x 0.1m (wide) x 0.17m (deep).
- 7.4.6 Similar deposits consisting of sands and clays with occasional flecks of charcoal filled the features of this group. Finds recovered from the fills are listed in the table below (Appendices 2 and 3).

Posthole, Cut and Fill	Pot	Struck Flint	Burnt stone
[79], Fill [78]			
[81], Fill [80]		Yes	
[157], Fill [156]			
[161], Fill [160]	Yes	Yes	Yes
[163], Fill [162]		Yes	Yes
[165], Fill [164]			
[167], Fill [166]	Yes		Yes
[169], Fill [168]			

Posthole Group 3 (PH3):

Postholes [73], [85], [87], [89], [91], [109], [111], [113], [115], [117], [149], [153], [175], [177], [179], [183]

- 7.4.7 Posthole Group 3 was by far the largest group of features from this phase, in total it included 16 postholes. This group was located in the eastern portion of Area 2, c. 5.26m to the east of PH1 between 5.29m OD and 5.16m OD. The postholes appeared to define a curvi-linear structure or enclosure that arced from Posthole [73] in the north to posthole [175] in the south. Postholes [175], [177], [179] defined the southern extent of this group and postholes [73], [109], [111] and [149] defined the north-eastern limit of this feature.
- 7.4.8 The characteristics of the posthole cuts ranged from sub-circular to sub-oval shapes with vertical to steeply sloping sides and concave to irregular bases. Sizes also varied from the largest of the group, posthole [73], which had dimensions of 0.56m (long) x 0.42m (wide) x 0.25m (deep) to the smallest which had a diameter of 0.14m and a depth of 0.15m.
- 7.4.9 The fills were all similar deposits of sands, clays and silts with occasional charcoal inclusions. The table below lists the contexts with and without finds; for a more detailed analysis see Appendices 2 and 3.

Posthole, Cut and Fill	Pot	Struck Flint	Burnt stone
[73], Fill [72]	Yes		Yes

Posthole, Cut and Fill	Pot	Struck Flint	Burnt stone
[85], Fill [84]			
[87], Fill [86]			Yes
[89], Fill [88]			
[91], Fill [90]			Yes
[109], Fill [108]			Yes
[111], Fill [110]			Yes
[113], Fill [112]			
[115], Fill [114]			
[117], Fill [116]			
[149], Fill [148]		Yes	Yes
[153], Fill [152]			Yes
[175], Fill [174]			Yes
[177], Fill [176]			
[179], Fill [178]	Yes	Yes	
[183] Fill [182]			Yes

7.4.10 Two pits [77] and [181], were recorded truncating PH3. Pit [77] truncated postholes [113] and [115] and pit [181] truncated posthole [183].

7.4.11 The larger of the pits [77] was noted at 5.22m OD to be sub-rectangular in shape with gently to steeply sloping sides and an uneven base. The cut was 1m (long) x 0.8m (wide) x 0.2m (deep) and was filled with a light to dark brown sandy clay deposit [76] that contained Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age pottery sherds, a flake of struck flint and fragments of burnt stone (Appendices 2 and 3). Environmental samples were taken of the fill <3> (Appendix 6).

7.4.12 Pit [181] was recorded at 5.19m OD measuring 1m (long) x 0.7m (wide) x 0.15m (deep). The cut was sub-oval with sides that sloped gently to a concave base. The fill [180], consisted of silts, sands and clays with occasional flecks of charcoal and burnt flint.

7.4.13 An isolated sub-circular pit [220] lay between PH1 and PH3, c. 1.7m to the east of posthole [83] and 3.1m to the west of posthole [117] at a height of 5.13m OD. The sides of the cut were described as very steep and the base was almost flat. The pit had a diameter of 0.6m and a depth of 0.34m. Filling the cut was a deposit consisting of silty sandy clay [219] with occasional charcoal flecks. No artefacts were recovered from the fill.

7.4.14 Two features, pit [171] and posthole [173], were recorded between 5.17m OD and 5.09m OD by the eastern LOE, c. 2.4m to the south-east of PH3.

7.4.15 The more southerly of the pair of features, Pit [171], had an almost triangular shape, due to truncation and the fact that the feature extended beyond the LOE. The pit measured 0.56m x 0.45m by 0.18m deep. The sides of the cut were moderate to steeply sloping and the visible

portion of the base as concave. The fill consisted of sandy, clayey, silt material [170] with occasional charcoal flecks and no finds.

- 7.4.16 Posthole [173] was a sub-circular feature with shallow moderately steep sides and a concave base, measuring 0.56m by 0.51m by 0.12m deep. The cut was filled by a sandy clayey silt deposit [172] which contained occasional burnt stone and charcoal flecks.

Posthole Group 4 (PH4)

Postholes [127], [129], [131], [139], [141], [196]

- 7.4.17 This group comprised two smaller triangular shaped groupings of three postholes, located in the north-east corner of Area 2. Postholes [127], [129] and [131] made up the northernmost group and lay c. 1.9m south-west of the north-east corner of the trench at a highest level of 5.31m OD. The other group of three postholes ([139], [141] and [196]) was sited c. 1.27m to the south-east at a similar level.
- 7.4.18 Posthole [127] was the most northerly of the postholes and lay c. 0.38m to the north-west of posthole [129] and 0.26m to the north of posthole [131]. Posthole [196] was the most southerly and was located c. 0.3m to the south-west of posthole [139] and c. 0.2m to the west of posthole [139]. The characteristics of the postholes again varied from sub-rounded to sub-oval with moderately to steeply sloping sides and concave bases. The fills were all very similar in composition consisting of light to mid greyish brown sandy clayey silt material with occasional inclusions of charcoal flecks. Finds are listed in the table below.

Posthole, Cut and Fill	Daub	Burnt stone
[127], Fill [126]		
[129], Fill [128]		
[131], Fill [130]	Yes	Yes
[139], Fill [138]		Yes
[141], Fill [140]		Yes
[196], Fill [195]		Yes

Posthole Group 5 (PH5)

Postholes [137], [143], [145], [194], [230]

- 7.4.19 Posthole Group 5 was recorded in the north-east part of Area 2 and extended c. 4m from posthole [194], by the eastern trench edge, in a north-westerly direction to posthole [230]. The level of the group declined slightly from a high point of 5.34m OD at posthole [137] (in the north-west of the group) to 5.23m OD at posthole [194] by the LOE. It is possible that they were associated with the southern group of three postholes of PH4.

- 7.4.20 This group also consisted of two smaller groups of postholes. The more easterly group ran in a north-westerly direction from posthole [194], through posthole [145] to posthole [143]. The space between these cuts was almost equidistant at c. 0.4m.
- 7.4.21 There was a gap of c. 2m between postholes [143] and [137], the next in this group. As stated above PH5 ends at posthole [230] which lay a further c. 0.2m to the north-west.
- 7.4.22 The general characteristics of the cuts are similar to those of the previous postholes mentioned in the text. The largest of the features was posthole [194] which measured 0.33m (long) x 0.3m (wide) x 0.08m (deep) and the smallest of the group was posthole [143] which had a diameter of 0.18m and a depth of 0.11m.
- 7.4.23 Similar fills comprising sands, silts and clays were recorded filling the cuts. The finds from the various features are tabulated below; (see Appendices 2 & 3).

Posthole, Cut and Fill	Pot	Burnt stone
[137], Fill [136]	Yes	Yes
[143], Fill [142]		Yes
[145], Fill [144]		
[194], Fill [193]		
[230], Fill [229]		

Posthole Group 6 (PH6)

Postholes [133], [135], [198], [206]

- 7.4.24 This group of postholes was located in the north-east corner of Area 2 c. 0.8m to the north-west of PH5, at levels of between 5.34m OD and 5.31m OD. The group formed a roughly L-shaped pattern, that began with posthole [113] (the northernmost cut of the group), then ran c. 0.3m to posthole [135] to the south-east and finally c. 0.8m east to posthole [206] (the eastern limit of this group). Posthole [198] was also part of this group (although it was truncated by posthole [135]) as it lay on the east-west limb of the group.
- 7.4.25 Postholes [133] and [135] were sub-circular in shape, posthole [206] was sub-oval and posthole [198] was sub-square. All four cuts shared the similar characteristics of steeply sloping sides. The base of posthole [198] tapered to a point (suggesting this post was driven in), the others were concave.
- 7.4.26 The dimensions of the cuts varied from 0.39m (long) x 0.32m (wide) x 0.15m (deep) at posthole [133] to 0.16m (long) x 0.14m (wide) x 0.27m (deep) at posthole [206]. The deepest of the group was posthole [198] which was 0.35m deep.
- 7.4.27 The cuts were filled by similar deposits of sands, silts and clays. Burnt stone fragments were recovered from posthole [133] (fill [132]) and posthole [135] (fill [134]). A retouched implement

was recovered from posthole [135] (Fill [134]) and a conchoidal chunk was recovered from posthole [133] (Fill [132]).

Ditch [200]

- 7.4.28 This feature appeared to be a truncated ditch terminus. Had the ditch not been truncated, it would have extended to the northwest and the surviving portion was the south-east terminus of the feature. All of the postholes of PH6 truncated the fill, [199], of the ditch.
- 7.4.29 The surviving section of the cut lay on a north-west to south-east alignment and measured 2m (long) x 1.2m (wide) x 0.35m (deep). A top level of 5.35m OD and a base level of 5.01m OD were noted. The sides were steeply to gently sloping and the base was concave.
- 7.4.30 Fill [199] was a deposit of firm, light yellowish brown, silty material with occasional flecks of charcoal. Fragments of burnt stone and worked flint were recovered from the fill, which included a Bronze Age-Iron Age core-flake and residual fragments dated to the Mesolithic-Early Neolithic and Neolithic-Bronze Age (Appendix 3).

Posthole Group 7 (PH7)

Postholes [202], [204], [234]

- 7.4.31 The postholes in this group were noted at the base of ditch [200]. All three of the cuts were square shaped with steeply sloping sides that tapered to pointed bases, suggesting they were, like posthole [198], driven in. The largest of the three cuts was posthole [202] at 0.2m x 0.2m x 0.2m and the smallest was posthole [204] at 0.1m x 0.1m x 0.11m (deep). A high point of 5.10m OD was recorded at posthole [204]. No finds were recovered from any of the features which were filled with similar deposits of silty material.
- 7.4.32 Although not essentially part of PH6 or PH7, posthole [222] was seen c. 1.4m to the north of posthole [206] and 0.6m from the northern LOE, at 5.3m OD. The cut was sub-circular with steeply sloping sides and a concave base, measuring 0.18m (long) x 0.16m (wide) x 0.14m (deep). Filling the cut was a deposit of sandy clayey silt [221].

Posthole Group 8 (PH8)

Postholes [93], [95], [97], [99], [101], [103], [105], [107]

- 7.4.33 Posthole Group 8 was the most northern of the posthole groups encountered in Area 2. The group was sited c. 4.8m to the north-west of ditch [200] and c. 2m from the northern LOE, between 5.26m OD and 5.18m OD. The postholes in this group formed an east to west alignment that extended c. 4.8m from posthole [93] to posthole [107].
- 7.4.34 The general characteristics of the cuts were similar, sub-oval shaped with sharp to gently sloping sides and bases that were flattish. Dimensions of the features varied from posthole

[93] (the largest) at 0.57m (long) x 0.4m (wide) x 0.08m (deep) to posthole [95] (the smallest) at 0.2m (long) x 0.14m (wide) x 0.2m (deep).

7.4.35 The fills of the cuts were all similar as well, consisting of firm, light brownish grey, silty sand deposits. One fragment of burnt stone was recovered from fill [100] of posthole [101]. No other finds were recovered from this group.

Posthole Group 9 (PH9)

Postholes [147], [151], [190], [192]

7.4.36 This posthole group was a loose grouping of cuts which lay at 5.29m OD between PH3 and PH4 and PH5. In plan the PH9 appears to be made up of a small group of three postholes [147], [190], [192] to the east and one outlying posthole [151] to the west.

7.4.37 The cuts were all sub-circular in shape with moderate to very steep sides and bases ranging from concave to almost flat. The largest of the cuts was posthole [147] which measured 0.35m (long) x 0.33m (wide) x 0.11m (deep) and the smallest was posthole [192] at 0.26m (long) x 0.22m (wide) x 0.17m (deep).

7.4.38 Similar deposits of silts sands and clay material filled the features. One sherd of Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age pottery was recovered from posthole [192] (fill [191]). Fragments of burnt stone were also recovered from this fill and the fill of posthole [147] (fill [146]).

Pit and Posthole Group

Pit [208], Pit [212], Pit [214], Pit [218], Posthole [210], Posthole [226]

7.4.39 This loose grouping of features was located in the central eastern portion of Area 2 between 5.22m OD and 5.09m OD. The appearance of this group suggested that they may define the outline of a structure or enclosure that covered an area c. 4.2m (N-S) by 5.2 (E-W).

7.4.40 The characteristics of the features varied from irregular to sub-circular shaped with steeply to gently sloping sides and bases that were either almost flat or concave. Feature sizes also varied from the largest (pit [208]) measuring 0.82m (long) x 0.8m (wide) x 0.14m (deep) to the smallest ([226]) at 0.1m (long) x 0.1m (wide) x 0.13m (deep). Two of the larger pits, [212] and [218], were particularly shallow with depths of 0.04m and 0.06m respectively, suggesting the upper portions were truncated away.

7.4.41 Filling the cuts were similar deposits of sands silts and clay with occasional charcoal fleck inclusions. The table below shows which features contained finds (see Appendices 2 and 3).

Posthole, Cut and Fill	Pot	Struck Flint	Burnt stone
[208], Fill [207]	Yes		Yes
[210], Fill [209]			

Posthole, Cut and Fill	Pot	Struck Flint	Burnt stone
[212], Fill [211]			Yes
[214], Fill [213]	Yes	Yes	Yes
[218], Fill [217]			
[226], Fill [225]			

7.4.42 Two of the cuts from this group, pit [214] and posthole [226] truncated earlier features, pit [216] and posthole [224] respectively. These were located at the western side of the pit and posthole group at 5.16m OD. Both features were sub-circular shaped with moderately steep sides and concave bases. The larger of the two features, pit [216] was 0.8m (long) x 0.78m (wide) x 0.23m (deep) and the smaller, posthole [226] was 0.22m (long) x 0.21m (wide) x .2m (deep). Deposits of silty sand clay material filled both cuts. The fill of pit [216] (fill [215]) contained sherds of prehistoric pottery, worked flints and burnt stone fragments (see Appendices 2 and 3).

7.4.43 Posthole [232] was the most westerly of the features encountered in Area 2 and was located at the southern trench edge c. 4.5m from the western LOE. The cut had no obvious association with any of the other pits or postholes in the trench, and no evidence of archaeological activity was encountered to the west of it, pit [216] and posthole [226]. A sandy silty clay deposit [231] with no finds filled the cut.

7.4.44 Three postholes [56], [64], [66] were excavated in the central north section of Area 1 between 5.69m OD and 5.65m OD. Posthole [64] was the most easterly of the group located c. 0.5m from the north-eastern LOE and c. 5m from the south-eastern LOE. Circa 1.5m to the west lay posthole [56]. Posthole [66] was located c. 3.8m to the north-west of posthole [66].

7.4.45 The cuts were all sub-oval with vertical sides and uneven to flat bases. The fills consisted of silts, sands and clays with occasional charcoal flecks. The types of finds recovered from these features are tabulated below (Appendices 2 and 3);

Posthole, Cut and Fill	Pot	Struck Flint	Burnt stone
[56], Fill [55]	Yes	Yes	Yes
[64], Fill [63]		Yes	Yes
[66], Fill [65]	Yes	Yes	Yes

7.5 PHASE 3: Post-Medieval (Figs. 3 & 4 Sections 10-13)

7.5.1 The prehistoric features were sealed in both trenches by a layer of sandy clay subsoil type deposits [52] (Area1) and [54] (Area 2). The subsoil sloped down to the south, from a high point of 6.16m OD in Area 1 to 5.82m OD in Area 2. Occasional fragments of coal were noted in both contexts along with residual fragments of worked flint, burnt stone and prehistoric

pottery. Of note is a fragment of late Roman sandy tile that was recovered from layer [54] in Area 2.

- 7.5.2 Two postholes were noted extending beyond the south-eastern limit of excavation in Area 1, truncating the subsoil. Both features had sub-rounded shapes with vertical sides. Posthole [60] had a concave base and posthole [62] had a flat base. The fills of both cuts consisted of dark brown clayey sand material. A residual fragment of Roman tile was recovered from the fill of posthole [62] (fill [61]).

7.6 **PHASE 5: Modern (Fig. 4 Sections 10-13)**

- 7.6.1 The archaeology was sealed by a layer of topsoil [51]/[53], between 6.3m OD in Area 1 and 5.82m OD in Area 2.

- Phase 2.1: Early Neolithic - Bronze Age
- Phase 2.2: Bronze Age
- Phase 3: Post-Medieval

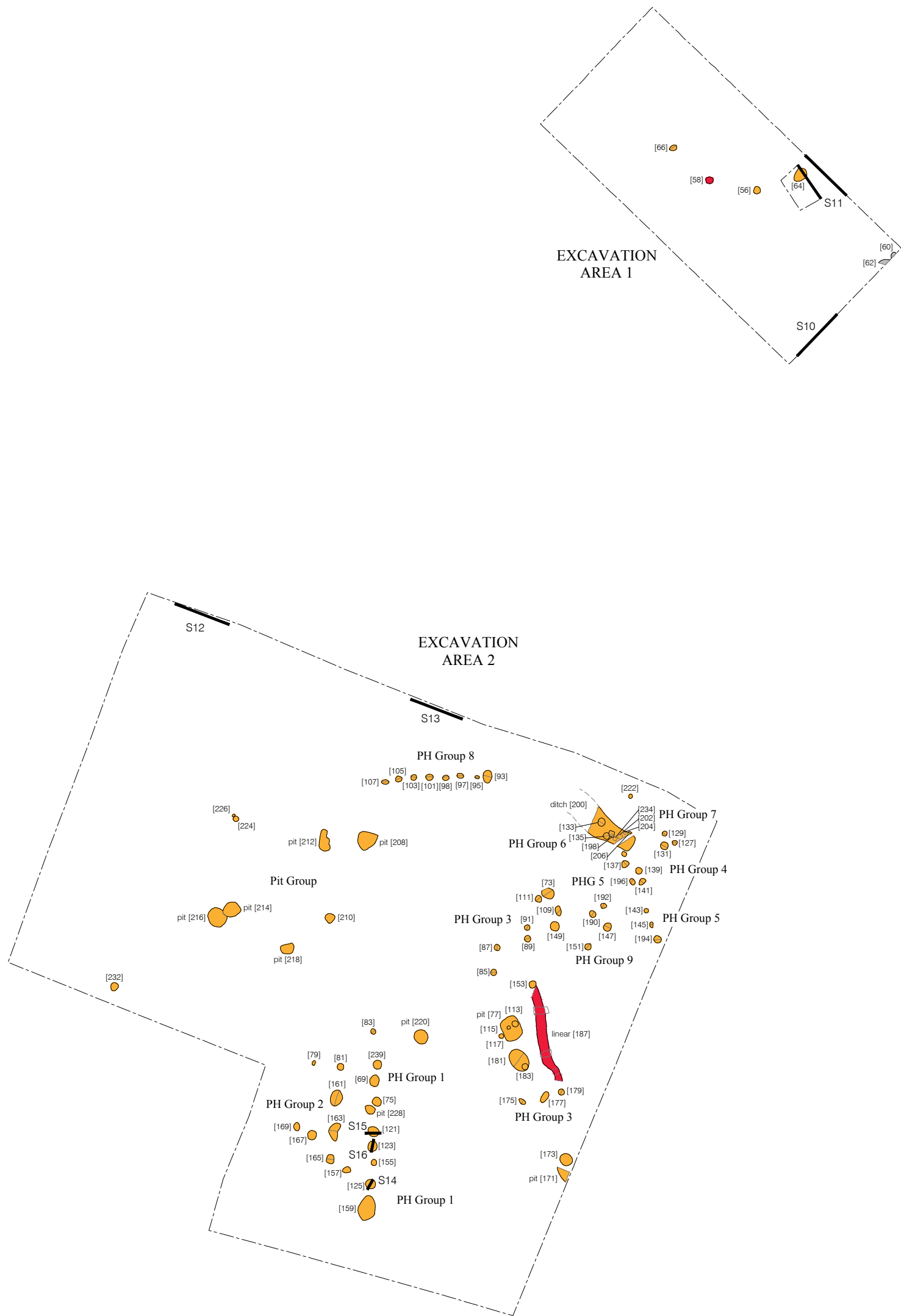
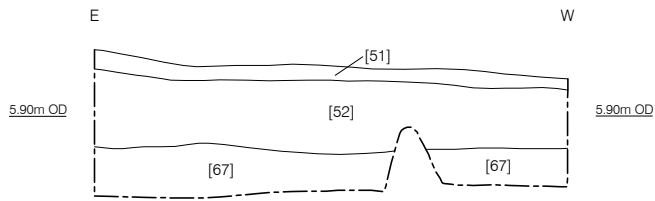
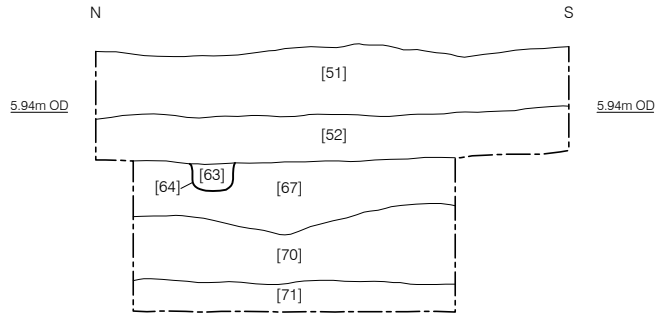


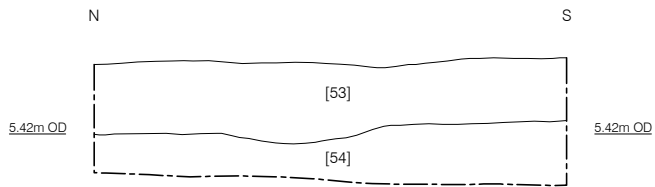
Figure 3
Plan of Phase 2.1 (Early Neolithic to Bronze Age) and Phase 2.2 (Bronze Age) Features
1:200 at A4



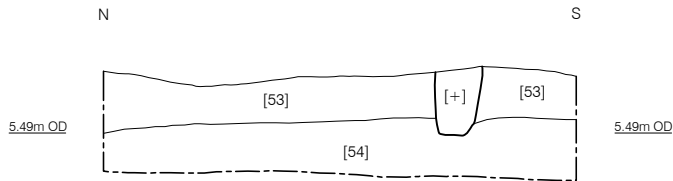
Section 10
North Facing
Area 1



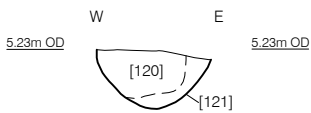
Section 11
West Facing
Area 1



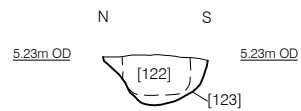
Section 12
West Facing
Area 2



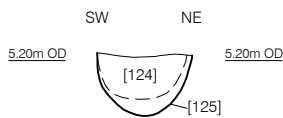
Section 13
West Facing
Area 2



Section 15
West Facing
Area 2



Section 16
North Facing
Area 2



Section 14
North Facing
Area 2



Plates



Plate 1: Area 2 showing posthole groups PH 1, PH2, PH3, PH4, PH5, PH8, PH9, looking east, 2m scale



Plate 2: Area 1, looking south-east 2m scale



Plate 3: Posthole [123], looking south-east, 0.4m scale



Plate 4: Postholes [121] and [123] (PH1), looking north, 0.4m scale



Plate 5: Linear [187], looking north, 2m scale



Plate 6: Posthole groups PH1 and PH2, looking north-east, 2m scale



Plate 7: Ditch [200] and posthole groups PH6 and PH7, looking south-east, 1m scale

8 PHASED DISCUSSION

8.1 Phase 1: Natural

8.1.1 This phase represents the natural drift geology that was encountered during the works. In Area 1 two natural alluvial deposits were encountered. The lower deposit was seen at 5.06m OD and consisted of natural sandy gravels. This was covered by a layer of sandy clay material, noted at 5.46m OD.

8.1.2 The alluvial deposit was capped by natural brickearth which was revealed in both excavation areas sloping from a high point of 5.74m OD in Area 1 to a low point of 5.35m OD in Area 2.

8.2 Phase 2.1: Neolithic-Bronze Age

8.2.1 Very little activity was noted in this period. In Area 1, one small posthole was encountered at 5.7m OD in the centre of the trench and in Area 2 a linear feature was revealed at 5.23m OD near to the eastern trench edge.

8.2.2 Both features were too isolated to suggest definitive purposes but they do suggest that there was very little activity in this part of the Lea Valley during this period. The natural topography of the area may give a clue to the reason for this. The site lies at the base of a gravel terrace to the immediate east, this terrace defines the start of the flood plain of the Dagenham Brook and River Lea. It is likely that any activity during this period would have occurred on the higher ground of the terrace, away from any possible floods.

8.3 Phase 2.2: Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age

8.3.1 Groups of postholes and pits characterised the activities encountered in this phase. These activities were concentrated in Area 2 with only three postholes noted in Area 1. The posthole groups in Area 2 formed obvious alignments possibly defining structures or small enclosures.

8.3.2 One of the most notable of these groups was PH 1 which was aligned north to south. Five of the postholes in the group were filled with burnt material including burnt stone and very frequent charcoal (see Appendix 6). It is possible that the burnt material may have been deliberately placed as there was no signs of burning on the sides of the cuts, which would have suggested that the posts were burnt in-situ.

8.3.3 PH 1 and PH 2 had an obvious relationship which was suggestive of a structure of some kind, possibly a hut or enclosure with an internal subdivision forming two separate rooms or areas.

8.3.4 To the east and north-east, a concentration of posthole groups PH 3, PH 4, PH 5, PH 9 and pits [77] and [181] appeared to define a boundary of some kind, with an inner area, devoid of activity to the east.

8.3.5 A ditch terminus was recorded to the north of PH 4 and PH5. This truncated three earlier postholes and was itself truncated by four later postholes. The western portion of the ditch was not encountered and was likely ploughed out.

8.3.6 To the west an east to west alignment of eight small postholes, PH 8, was excavated. This was an isolated group with no apparent relationship with any other group. This may be the remnant of a structure or fence-line.

8.3.7 To the south-east of PH 8 a loose grouping of four pits and two postholes was noted. No obvious alignments were apparent with this group, but it did define the western limit of the archaeological activities noted in this trench.

8.4 **Phase 3: Post-Medieval**

8.4.1 Post-medieval subsoil deposits were noted sealing the prehistoric features in both trenches. These declined in level to the south (toward the Dagenham Brook) from a high point at 6.16m OD in Area 1 to 5.82m OD in Area 2.

8.4.2 Two postholes were noted in the north-east of Area 1 cutting into the subsoil. A residual fragment of Roman tile was recovered from the fill of posthole [62] hinting at nearby Roman activity.

8.5 **PHASE 4: Modern**

8.5.1 The site was sealed by a layer of topsoil which was noted at 6.3m OD in Area 1 and 5.82m OD in Area 2.

9 RESEARCH QUESTIONS

9.1 Original Research Questions

The excavation's aims and objectives as outlined in the Written Scheme of Investigation were as follows (Hawkins 2017):

9.1.1 What is the nature and level of natural topography?

The natural encountered across site was a brickearth type deposit that was recorded at a high point of 5.74m OD in Area 1 in the north of the site and a low point of 5.35m OD in Area 2, in the south of the site. This shows a decline in level to the south towards the Dagenham Brook.

The brickearth capped deposits of alluvial material which were seen at a high point of 5.46m OD in Area 1.

9.1.2 Was there any evidence of prehistoric activities within the study area and what was the nature of this activity and date range?

There was extensive evidence of prehistoric activity on the site. Features from two distinct time periods were encountered in both trenches.

The earliest features were a small posthole (in Area 1) and a linear (in Area 2) which were provisionally dated to the Neolithic/Bronze Age.

The later period of activity was dated to the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age and was characterised by groups of pits and postholes. These groups formed obvious relationships that appeared to define possible boundaries and structures.

9.1.3 What evidence of later archaeological activities were noted during the excavation, and if possible what were their dates?

Two post-medieval postholes were recorded at the eastern limit of excavation in Area 1. It was not possible to accurately date these features, but the fills of both contained coal fragments.

9.1.4 To what extent have post depositional impacts affected the archaeological resource?

Later depositional impacts have not appeared to have affected the archaeological resource.

9.1.5 What are the latest deposits identified?

The latest deposits encountered across site comprised the topsoil that sealed the excavation areas.

9.2 Revised Research Questions

After the archaeological investigations the following Research Questions might be posed:

- Can the activities encountered at Ive Farm works be linked to the activities noted at the Oliver Close sites?
- Is it possible to further refine the posthole and pit groups using comparisons with other known Lea Valley sites of similar time periods, such as the nearby site at Oliver Close?
- Is it possible to determine why five of the postholes from PH 1 have fills containing burnt material?
- Could a lack of flooding during a dry period in this section of the Lea Valley be the reason for a marked increase in activity during the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age?

10 CONTENTS OF THE ARCHIVE

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The Photographic Archive:

	Excavation
Digital Format	259

The Finds Archive

Pottery	2 boxes
Glass	1 fragment
Lithics	3 boxes
CBM/Stone	1 box

(Box - standard archive box = 0.46m x 0.19m x 0.13m)

Environmental samples

Samples	Buckets
6	32

11 IMPORTANCE OF THE RESULTS, FURTHER WORK AND PUBLICATION PROPOSAL

11.1 Importance of the Results

11.1.1 The results are of local importance as they add to the topography and greater picture of prehistoric activity in the Lower Lea Valley.

11.2 Further Work

General

11.2.1 An attempt will be made to refine the dating and typology of the lithics and pottery recovered during the investigations. An attempt will be made to further refine the posthole and pit groups to compare the possible structure types with other prehistoric sites in the Lower Lea Valley, such as the Oliver Close to the south-east (Bishop and Boyer 2014).

Pottery

11.2.2 There is limited potential for further work on the Ive Farm Lane ceramic assemblage assessed here, although a short report ought to be prepared to accompany any published site account. This should summarise the recorded assemblage, highlighting certain aspects such as the re-fired sherds, and attempt to place it within the context of other contemporary assemblages within the lower Thames valley. Here the ceramic assemblage from Oliver Close is of most immediate relevance. Any published report should be accompanied by drawings of the few diagnostic sherds. These should include rims, the jar from context [76] and the decorated bowl from [213].

Lithics

11.2.3 All of the assemblage has been catalogued in detail and, given the size of the assemblage, no further metrical or technological analyses are warranted. Further work should concentrate on considering the assemblage's spatial distribution and contextual associations, both stratigraphic and with regard to other finds categories. Following completion of this work, it is recommended that the findings are written up and, alongside illustrations of the most relevant pieces, presented in any published account of the fieldwork.

Glass

11.2.4 The glass has no significance and the only potential of the fragment is to date the context it was recovered from. There are no recommendations for further work on the material and the item can be discarded.

Building material

11.2.5 No further work is recommended.

Environmental

11.2.6 A summary of the environmental assessment should be included in any subsequent site publications.

11.3 **Publication Proposal**

11.3.1 It is proposed that the results of the archaeological excavation at Ive Farm be published as an article in *London Archaeologist*. It will focus on the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age activity and compare it with other sites of similar date in the vicinity, especially that at Oliver Close. It will have the following headings:

- Introduction
- Archaeological background
- Archaeological evidence, by phase
- Discussion

The illustrations will include:

- Location plans
- Phase plans
- Sections
- Photographs
- Finds illustrations

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APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX

Context	Type	Fill of	Area	Trench	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Levels high	Levels low	Phase
1	Layer			1	Topsoil	10	1.8	0.34	6.97	6.9	IVE17-PH4
2	Layer			1	Made ground/levelling deposit	10	1.8	0.2	6.75	6.61	IVE17-PH4
3	Layer			1	Dumped deposit	10	1.8	0.11	6.57	6.53	IVE17-PH4
4	Layer			1	Modern dumped layer	10	1.8	0.2	6.55	6.41	IVE17-PH4
5	Layer			1	Modern dump	10	1.8	0.12	6.36	6.21	IVE17-PH4
6	Layer			1	Modern made ground	10	1.8	0.08	6.23	6.07	IVE17-PH4
7	Layer			1	Modern made ground	10	1.8	0.28	6.15	5.99	IVE17-PH4
8	Layer			1	Natural alluvium	10	1.8		5.68	5.65	IVE17-PH1
9	Layer			2	Modern topsoil	10	1.8	0.35	6.61	6.52	IVE17-PH4
10	Layer			2	Modern made ground	10	1.8	0.44	6.18	6.18	IVE17-PH4
11	Layer			2	Clinker rich dumped deposit	10	1.8	0.1	5.74	5.74	IVE17-PH4
12	Layer			2	Mixed alluvial natural	10	1.8	0.14	5.64	5.64	IVE17-PH1
13	Natural			2	Natural alluvium	10	1.8		5.5	5.46	IVE17-PH1
14	Fill	15		2	Fill of small post-medieval pit	0.35	0.35	0.07	5.6		IVE17-PH3
15	Cut			2	Small post-medieval pit	0.35	0.35	0.07	5.6	5.53	IVE17-PH3
16	Layer			3	Topsoil	10	1.8	0.25	6.21	6.09	IVE17-PH4
17	Layer			3	Mixed alluvial layer, uppermost natural deposit	10	1.8	0.19	5.84	5.68	IVE17-PH1
18	Layer			3	Natural alluvium	10	1.8	0.83			IVE17-PH1
19	Fill	20		3	Fill of prehistoric pit/posthole	0.48	0.4	0.13	5.65	5.65	IVE17-PH2.2
20	Cut			3	Prehistoric pit/posthole	0.5	0.4	0.13	5.65	5.52	IVE17-PH2.2
21	Fill	22		3	Fill of prehistoric pit/posthole	0.5	0.5	0.1	5.78	5.78	IVE17-PH2.2

Context	Type	Fill of	Area	Trench	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Levels high	Levels low	Phase
22	Cut			3	Small prehistoric pit/posthole	0.5	0.5	0.1	5.78	5.68	IVE17-PH2.2
23	Layer			4	Topsoil	10	2	0.29	5.7	5.64	IVE17-PH4
24	Layer			4	Mixed alluvial layer, uppermost natural deposit	10	2	0.16	5.41	5.4	IVE17-PH1
25	Layer			4	Natural alluvium	10	2		5.25	5.24	IVE17-PH1
26	Fill	27		4	Fill of prehistoric linear	2.52	0.2	0.11	5.16		IVE17-PH2.2
27	Cut			4	Prehistoric linear	2.52	0.2	0.1	5.16	5.05	IVE17-PH2.2
28	Layer	29		4	Fill of small pit	0.55	0.55	0.18	5.31		IVE17-PH4
29	Cut			4	Small pit	0.55	0.55	0.18	5.31	5.13	IVE17-PH4
30	Layer			5	Topsoil	10	1.8	0.4	5.76	5.69	IVE17-PH4
31	Layer			5	Mixed alluvial layer, uppermost natural deposit	10	1.8	0.11	5.35	5.33	IVE17-PH1
32	Layer			5	Natural alluvium	10	1.8		5.24		IVE17-PH1
33	Layer			6	Topsoil	10	1.8	0.55	5.69	5.55	IVE17-PH4
34	Layer			6	Mixed alluvial layer, uppermost natural deposit	10	1.8	0.13	5.14		IVE17-PH1
35	Layer			6	Natural alluvium	10	1.8		5.01		IVE17-PH1
36	Layer			7	Topsoil	10	1.8	0.4	5.73	5.73	IVE17-PH4
37	Layer			7	Mixed alluvial layer, uppermost natural deposit	10	1.8	0.3	5.33	5.33	IVE17-PH1
38	Layer			7	Orange sandy layer	3.7	1.8	0.4	5.03	5.03	IVE17-PH1
39	Layer			7	Orange alluvial layer	3.7	1.8	0.42	4.63	4.63	IVE17-PH1
40	Layer			7	Natural sand layer	3.7	1.8	0.24	4.21	4.21	IVE17-PH1
41	Layer			7	Natural gravels	3.7	1.8		3.98	3.97	IVE17-PH1
42	Layer			8	Topsoil	10	1.8	0.45	6	5.9	IVE17-PH4
43	Layer			8	Mixed alluvial layer, uppermost natural deposit	10	1.8	0.25	5.48	5.48	IVE17-PH1

Context	Type	Fill of	Area	Trench	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Levels high	Levels low	Phase
44	Layer			8	Natural alluvium	4.3	1.8	0.44	5.23	5.23	IVE17-PH1
45	Layer			8	Orange alluvial layer	4.3	1.8	0.64	4.82	4.82	IVE17-PH1
46	Layer			8	Natural sandy gravels	4.3	1.8		4.18	4.18	IVE17-PH1
47	Layer			9	Topsoil	10	1.8	0.5	5.87	5.74	IVE17-PH4
48	Layer			9	Mixed alluvial layer, uppermost natural deposit	3.6	1.8	0.38	5.37	5.23	IVE17-PH1
49	Layer			9	Natural alluvium	10	1.8	0.9			IVE17-PH1
50	Layer			9	Natural gravels	3	1.8		4.09	3.86	IVE17-PH1
51	Layer		1		Topsoil			0.38	6.3	6.1	IVE17-PH4
52	Layer		1		Sandy brickearth subsoil deposit			0.4	6.15	5.9	IVE17-PH3
53	Layer		2		Topsoil	5.84	5.74	0.35	5.82		IVE17-PH4
54	Layer		2		Brickearthy subsoil			0.8	5.48	5.42	IVE17-PH3
55	Fill	56	1		Prehistoric posthole fill	0.3	0.3	0.15	5.65		IVE17-PH2.2
56	Cut		1		Prehistoric posthole	0.3	0.3	0.15	5.65	5.5	IVE17-PH2.2
57	Fill	58	1		Prehistoric posthole fill with frequent charcoal and burnt flint inclusions	0.32	0.32	0.2	5.7		IVE17-PH2.1
58	Cut		1		Prehistoric posthole	0.32	0.32	0.2	5.7	5.5	IVE17-PH2.1
59	Fill	60	1		Fill of post-medieval feature	0.3	0.3	0.1	5.79		IVE17-PH3
60	Cut		1		Post-medieval posthole	0.3	0.3	0.1	5.79	5.69	IVE17-PH3
61	Fill	62	1		Post-medieval fill	0.5	0.5	0.21	5.79		IVE17-PH3
62	Cut		1		Post-medieval posthole	0.5	0.5	0.2	5.79	5.58	IVE17-PH3
63	Fill	64	1		Prehistoric posthole fill with frequent charcoal and burnt flint inclusions	0.65	0.52	0.3	5.67		IVE17-PH2.2
64	Cut		1		Prehistoric posthole	0.65	0.5	0.3	5.67	5.36	IVE17-PH2.2

Context	Type	Fill of	Area	Trench	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Levels high	Levels low	Phase
65	Fill	66	1		Prehistoric posthole fill with frequent charcoal and burnt flint inclusions	0.3	0.22	0.2	5.69		IVE17-PH2.2
66	Cut		1		Prehistoric posthole	0.3	0.22	0.2	5.69	5.49	IVE17-PH2.2
67	Layer		1		Natural brickearth	15	7	0.39	5.74		IVE17-PH1
68	Fill	69	2		Burnt fill containing burnt flint	0.52	0.41	0.3	5.14	5.07	IVE17-PH2.2
69	Cut		2		Prehistoric posthole	0.52	0.41	0.3	5.14	4.84	IVE17-PH2.2
70	Layer		1		Natural sandy clay	15	7	0.43	5.46	5.29	IVE17-PH1
71	Layer		1		Natural sandy gravels	15	7		5.06		IVE17-PH1
72	Fill	73	2		Prehistoric posthole fill with frequent charcoal and burnt flint inclusions	0.56	0.42	0.25	5.3		IVE17-PH2.2
73	Cut		2		Prehistoric posthole	0.56	0.42	0.25	5.3	5.05	IVE17-PH2.2
74	Fill	75	2		Burnt fill containing burnt flint	0.4	0.36	0.11	5.23		IVE17-PH2.2
75	Cut		2		Prehistoric posthole	0.4	0.36	0.11	5.23	5.12	IVE17-PH2.2
76	Fill	77	2		Fill containing prehistoric pottery	1	0.8	0.2	5.22	5.2	IVE17-PH2.2
77	Cut		2		Prehistoric pit	1	0.8	0.2	5.16	5	IVE17-PH2.2
78	Fill	79	2		Fill of prehistoric posthole	0.2	0.1	0.17	5.13		IVE17-PH2.2
79	Cut		2		Prehistoric posthole	0.2	0.1	0.17	5.13	4.96	IVE17-PH2.2
80	Fill	81	2		Prehistoric posthole fill with frequent charcoal and burnt flint inclusions	0.3	0.28	0.25	5.09		IVE17-PH2.2
81	Cut		2		Prehistoric posthole	0.3	0.28	0.25	5.09	4.84	IVE17-PH2.2
82	Fill	83	2		Prehistoric posthole fill with frequent charcoal and burnt flint inclusions	0.28	0.2	0.09	5.09		IVE17-PH2.2
83	Cut		2		Prehistoric posthole	0.28	0.2	0.09	5.09	5	IVE17-PH2.2

Context	Type	Fill of	Area	Trench	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Levels high	Levels low	Phase
84	Fill	85	2		Prehistoric posthole fill with frequent charcoal and burnt flint inclusions	0.28	0.28	0.07	5.18		IVE17-PH2.2
85	Cut		2		Prehistoric posthole	0.28	0.28	0.07			IVE17-PH2.2
86	Fill	87	2		Prehistoric posthole fill with frequent charcoal and burnt flint inclusions	0.24	0.24	0.12	5.18		IVE17-PH2.2
87	Cut		2		Prehistoric posthole	0.24	0.24	0.12	5.18	5.06	IVE17-PH2.2
88	Fill	89	2		Prehistoric posthole fill	0.26	0.26	0.06	5.24		IVE17-PH2.2
89	Cut		2		Prehistoric posthole	0.26	0.26	0.06	5.24	5.18	IVE17-PH2.2
90	Fill	91	2		Prehistoric posthole fill	0.24	0.24	0.08	5.24		IVE17-PH2.2
91	Cut		2		Prehistoric posthole	0.24	0.24	0.08	5.25	5.17	IVE17-PH2.2
92	Fill	93	2		Prehistoric posthole fill	0.57	0.4	0.08	5.18		IVE17-PH2.2
93	Cut		2		Prehistoric posthole	0.57	0.4	0.08	5.16	5.06	IVE17-PH2.2
94	Fill	95	2		Prehistoric posthole fill	0.2	0.14	0.2	5.18		IVE17-PH2.2
95	Cut		2		Prehistoric posthole	0.25	0.17	0.2	5.18	4.96	IVE17-PH2.2
96	Fill	97	2		Prehistoric posthole fill	0.28	0.2	0.08	5.25		IVE17-PH2.2
97	Cut		2		Prehistoric posthole	0.28	0.2	0.08	5.25	5.17	IVE17-PH2.2
98	Fill	99	2		Prehistoric posthole fill	0.28	0.2	0.09	5.18		IVE17-PH2.2
99	Cut		2		Prehistoric posthole	0.28	0.2	0.09	5.18	5.09	IVE17-PH2.2
100	Fill	101	2		Prehistoric posthole fill	0.3	0.28	0.11	5.19		IVE17-PH2.2
101	Cut		2		Prehistoric posthole	0.3	0.28	0.11	5.19	5.08	IVE17-PH2.2
102	Fill	103	2		Prehistoric posthole fill	0.24	0.24	0.16	5.26		IVE17-PH2.2
103	Cut		2		Prehistoric posthole	0.24	0.24	0.16	5.26	5.1	IVE17-PH2.2
104	Fill	105	2		Prehistoric posthole fill	0.3	0.26	0.09	5.25		IVE17-PH2.2
105	Cut		2		Prehistoric posthole	0.3	0.26	0.09	5.25	5.16	IVE17-PH2.2

Context	Type	Fill of	Area	Trench	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Levels high	Levels low	Phase
106	Fill	107	2		Prehistoric posthole fill	0.34	0.18	0.16	5.25		IVE17-PH2.2
107	Cut		2		Prehistoric posthole	0.34	0.18	0.16	5.25	5.09	IVE17-PH2.2
108	Fill	109	2		Prehistoric posthole fill	0.4	0.23	0.07	5.29		IVE17-PH2.2
109	Cut				Prehistoric posthole	0.4	0.23	0.07	5.29	5.22	IVE17-PH2.2
110	Fill	111	2		Prehistoric posthole fill	0.24	0.24	0.07	5.29		IVE17-PH2.2
111	Cut		2		Prehistoric posthole	0.28	0.28	0.07	5.29	5.22	IVE17-PH2.2
112	Fill	113	2		Prehistoric posthole fill	0.28	0.24	0.17	5.03		IVE17-PH2.2
113	Cut		2		Prehistoric posthole	0.28	0.24	0.17	5.03	4.86	IVE17-PH2.2
114	Fill	115	2		Prehistoric posthole fill	0.14	0.14	0.15	5.02		IVE17-PH2.2
115	Cut		2		Prehistoric posthole	0.14	0.14	0.15	5.02	4.87	IVE17-PH2.2
116	Fill	117	2		Prehistoric posthole fill	0.2	0.2	0.23	5.17		IVE17-PH2.2
117	Cut		2		Prehistoric posthole	0.2	0.2	0.23	5.17	5.94	IVE17-PH2.2
118	Void										
119	Void										
120	Fill	121	2		Prehistoric posthole fill, with frequent charcoal and burnt flint inclusions	0.48	0.4	0.25	5.24	4.99	IVE17-PH2.2
121	Cut		2		Prehistoric posthole with burnt fill	0.4	0.4	0.25	5.24	4.99	IVE17-PH2.2
122	Fill	123	2		Prehistoric posthole fill, with frequent charcoal and burnt flint inclusions	0.42	0.42	0.18	5.2		IVE17-PH2.2
123	Cut		2		Prehistoric posthole with burnt fill	0.42	0.42	0.18	5.2	5.02	IVE17-PH2.2
124	Fill	125	2		Prehistoric posthole fill with frequent charcoal and burnt flint inclusions	0.42	0.4	0.25	5.2		IVE17-PH2.2

Context	Type	Fill of	Area	Trench	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Levels high	Levels low	Phase
125	Cut		2		Prehistoric posthole with burnt fill	0.42	0.4	0.25	5.2	4.95	IVE17-PH2.2
126	Fill	127	2		Prehistoric posthole fill	0.22	0.2	0.08	5.3		IVE17-PH2.2
127	Cut		2		Prehistoric posthole	0.22	0.2	0.08	5.3	5.22	IVE17-PH2.2
128	Fill	129	2		Prehistoric posthole fill	0.2	0.2	0.1	5.31		IVE17-PH2.2
129	Cut		2		Prehistoric posthole	0.2	0.2	0.1	5.31	5.21	IVE17-PH2.2
130	Fill	131	2		Prehistoric posthole fill	0.32	0.32	0.18	5.3		IVE17-PH2.2
131	Cut		2		Prehistoric posthole	0.32	0.32	0.18	5.3	5.12	IVE17-PH2.2
132	Fill	133	2		Prehistoric posthole fill	0.32	0.34	0.15	5.32		IVE17-PH2.2
133	Cut		2		Prehistoric posthole	0.32	0.39	0.15	5.32	5.17	IVE17-PH2.2
134	Fill	135	2		Prehistoric posthole fill	0.27	0.26	0.09	5.34		IVE17-PH2.2
135	Cut		2		Prehistoric posthole	0.27	0.26	0.09	5.34	5.25	IVE17-PH2.2
136	Fill	137	2		Prehistoric posthole fill	0.32	0.29	0.12	5.34		IVE17-PH2.2
137	Cut		2		Prehistoric posthole	0.32	0.29	0.12	5.34	5.22	IVE17-PH2.2
138	Fill	139	2		Prehistoric posthole fill	0.34	0.28	0.09	5.31		IVE17-PH2.2
139	Cut		2		Prehistoric posthole	0.34	0.28	0.09	5.31	5.22	IVE17-PH2.2
140	Fill	141	2		Prehistoric posthole fill	0.34	0.23	0.17	5.29		IVE17-PH2.2
141	Cut		2		Prehistoric posthole	0.34	0.23	0.17	5.29	5.12	IVE17-PH2.2
142	Fill	143	2		Prehistoric posthole fill	0.18	0.18	0.11	5.23		IVE17-PH2.2
143	Cut		2		Prehistoric posthole	0.18	0.18	0.11	5.23	5.12	IVE17-PH2.2
144	Fill	145	2		Prehistoric posthole fill	0.22	0.14	0.09	5.23		IVE17-PH2.2
145	Cut		2		Prehistoric posthole	0.22	0.14	0.09	5.23	5.16	IVE17-PH2.2
146	Fill	147	2		Prehistoric posthole fill	0.35	0.33	0.11	5.29		IVE17-PH2.2
147	Cut		2		Prehistoric posthole	0.35	0.33	0.11	5.29	5.18	IVE17-PH2.2
148	Fill	149	2		Prehistoric posthole fill	0.39	0.38	0.2	5.26		IVE17-PH2.2

Context	Type	Fill of	Area	Trench	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Levels high	Levels low	Phase
149	Cut		2		Prehistoric posthole	0.39	0.38	0.2	5.26		IVE17-PH2.2
150	Fill	151	2		Prehistoric posthole fill	0.3	0.28	0.14	5.24		IVE17-PH2.2
151	Cut		2		Prehistoric posthole	0.3	0.28	0.14	5.24	5.1	IVE17-PH2.2
152	Fill	153	2		Prehistoric posthole fill	0.32	0.3	0.16	5.19		IVE17-PH2.2
153	Cut		2		Prehistoric posthole	0.32	0.3	0.16	5.19	5.03	IVE17-PH2.2
154	Fill	155	2		Prehistoric posthole fill	0.24	0.22	0.21	5.12		IVE17-PH2.2
155	Cut		2		Prehistoric posthole	0.24	0.22	0.21	5.12	4.96	IVE17-PH2.2
156	Fill	157	2		Prehistoric posthole fill	0.38	0.24	0.24	5.15		IVE17-PH2.2
157	Cut		2		Prehistoric posthole	0.38	0.24	0.24	5.15	4.91	IVE17-PH2.2
158	Fill	159	2		Prehistoric pit fill	1.1	0.74	0.21	5.12		IVE17-PH2.2
159	Cut		2		Prehistoric pit cut	1.1	0.74	0.21	5.12	4.91	IVE17-PH2.2
160	Fill	161	2		Prehistoric pit fill	0.7	0.5	0.28	5.13		IVE17-PH2.2
161	Cut		2		Prehistoric pit cut	0.7	0.5	0.28	5.13	4.85	IVE17-PH2.2
162	Fill	163	2		Prehistoric pit fill	0.76	0.38	0.29	5.09		IVE17-PH2.2
163	Cut		2		Prehistoric pit cut	0.76	0.38	0.29	5.09	4.8	IVE17-PH2.2
164	Fill	165	2		Prehistoric posthole fill	0.38	0.34	0.25	5.07		IVE17-PH2.2
165	Cut		2		Prehistoric posthole	0.38	0.34	0.25	5.07	4.82	IVE17-PH2.2
166	Fill	167	2		Prehistoric posthole fill	0.42	0.42	0.12	5.06		IVE17-PH2.2
167	Cut		2		Prehistoric posthole	0.42	0.42	0.12	5.06	4.94	IVE17-PH2.2
168	Fill	169	2		Prehistoric posthole fill	0.38	0.28	0.2	5.05		IVE17-PH2.2
169	Cut		2		Prehistoric posthole	0.38	0.28	0.2	5.05	4.85	IVE17-PH2.2
170	Fill	171	2		Prehistoric pit fill	0.56	0.45	0.18	5.09		IVE17-PH2.2
171	Cut		2		Prehistoric pit	0.56	0.45	0.18	5.09	4.91	IVE17-PH2.2
172	Fill	173	2		Prehistoric posthole fill	0.56	0.51	0.12	5.17		IVE17-PH2.2
173	Cut		2		Prehistoric posthole	0.56	0.51	0.12	5.17	5.05	IVE17-PH2.2

Context	Type	Fill of	Area	Trench	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Levels high	Levels low	Phase
174	Fill	175	2		Prehistoric posthole fill	0.32	0.2	0.06	5.16	5.1	IVE17-PH2.2
175	Cut		2		Prehistoric posthole	0.32	0.2	0.06	5.16	5.1	IVE17-PH2.2
176	Fill	177	2		Prehistoric posthole fill	0.5	0.26	0.11	5.17		IVE17-PH2.2
177	Cut		2		Prehistoric posthole	0.5	0.26	0.11	5.17	5.06	IVE17-PH2.2
178	Fill	179	2		Prehistoric posthole fill	0.28	0.26	0.13	5.17		IVE17-PH2.2
179	Cut		2		Prehistoric posthole	0.28	0.26	0.13	5.17	5.04	IVE17-PH2.2
180	Fill	181	2		Prehistoric pit fill	1	0.7	0.15	5.19		IVE17-PH2.2
181	Cut		2		Prehistoric pit	1	0.7	0.15	5.19	5.04	IVE17-PH2.2
182	Fill	183	2		Prehistoric posthole fill	0.28	0.26	0.22	5.17		IVE17-PH2.2
183	Cut		2		Prehistoric posthole	0.28	0.26	0.22	5.17	4.95	IVE17-PH2.2
184	Fill	187	2		Prehistoric linear fill same as [185], [186], [188]	0.28	0.26	0.07	5.16		IVE17-PH2.1
185	Fill	187	2		Prehistoric linear fill same as [184], [186], [188]		0.4	0.19	5.16		IVE17-PH2.1
186	Fill	187	2		Prehistoric linear fill, same as [184], [185], [188]		0.42	0.21	5.23		IVE17-PH2.1
187	Cut		2		Prehistoric curvy linear	4.3	0.42	0.21	5.23	5.02	IVE17-PH2.1
188	Fill	187	2		Prehistoric linear fill, same as [184], [185], [186]		0.36	0.21	5.23		IVE17-PH2.1
189	Fill	190	2		Prehistoric posthole fill	0.28	0.28	0.12	5.27		IVE17-PH2.2
190	Cut		2		Prehistoric posthole	0.28	0.28	0.12	5.27	5.15	IVE17-PH2.2
191	Fill	192	2		Prehistoric posthole fill	0.26	0.22	0.17	5.25		IVE17-PH2.2
192	Cut		2		Prehistoric posthole	0.26	0.22	0.17	5.25	5.08	IVE17-PH2.2
193	Fill	194	2		Prehistoric posthole fill	0.33	0.3	0.08	5.23		IVE17-PH2.2
194	Cut		2		Prehistoric posthole	0.33	0.3	0.08	5.23	5.15	IVE17-PH2.2

Context	Type	Fill of	Area	Trench	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Levels high	Levels low	Phase
195	Fill	196	2		Prehistoric posthole fill	0.28	0.23	0.06	5.12		IVE17-PH2.2
196	Cut		2		Prehistoric posthole	0.26	0.23	0.06	5.12	5.06	IVE17-PH2.2
197	Fill	198	2		Prehistoric posthole fill	0.23	0.22	0.35	5.34		
198	Cut		2		Prehistoric posthole, square	0.23	0.22	0.35	5.34	4.99	IVE17-PH2.2
199	Fill	200	2		Prehistoric ditch fill/ oblong pit fill	2	1.2	0.35	5.35	5.31	IVE17-PH2.2
200	Cut		2		Prehistoric ditch/ oblong pit	2	1.2	0.35	5.35	5.01	IVE17-PH2.2
201	Fill	202	2		Prehistoric posthole fill	0.2	0.2	0.2	5.05		IVE17-PH2.2
202	Cut		2		Prehistoric posthole, square	0.2	0.2	0.2	5.05	4.85	IVE17-PH2.2
203	Fill	204	2		Prehistoric posthole fill	0.1	0.1	0.11	5.1		IVE17-PH2.2
204	Cut		2		Prehistoric posthole, square	0.1	0.1	0.11	5.1	4.99	IVE17-PH2.2
205	Fill	206	2		Prehistoric posthole fill	0.16	0.14	0.27	5.31		IVE17-PH2.2
206	Cut		2		Prehistoric posthole, oval	0.16	0.14	0.27	5.31	5.04	IVE17-PH2.2
207	Fill	208	2		Prehistoric pit fill	0.82	0.8	0.14	5.22		IVE17-PH2.2
208	Cut		2		Prehistoric pit	0.82	0.69	0.14	5.22	5.08	IVE17-PH2.2
209	Fill	210	2		Prehistoric posthole fill	0.4	0.4	0.19	5.12		IVE17-PH2.2
210	Cut		2		Prehistoric posthole	0.4	0.4	0.19	5.12	4.93	IVE17-PH2.2
211	Fill	212	2		Prehistoric pit fill	0.9	0.5	0.04	5.12		IVE17-PH2.2
212	Cut		2		Irregularly shaped prehistoric pit	0.76	0.5	0.04	5.12	5.08	IVE17-PH2.2
213	Fill	214	2		Prehistoric pit fill	0.76	0.62	0.16	5.16		IVE17-PH2.2
214	Cut		2		Prehistoric pit	0.67	0.56	0.16	5.16	5	IVE17-PH2.2
215	Fill	216	2		Prehistoric pit fill	0.83	0.78	0.23	5.16		IVE17-PH2.2
216	Cut		2		Prehistoric pit	0.83	0.78	0.23	5.16	4.93	IVE17-PH2.2
217	Fill	218	2		Prehistoric pit fill	0.56	0.42	0.06	5.09		IVE17-PH2.2
218	Cut		2		Shallow prehistoric pit	0.56	0.42	0.06	5.09	5.03	IVE17-PH2.2

Context	Type	Fill of	Area	Trench	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Levels high	Levels low	Phase
219	Fill	220	2		Prehistoric posthole fill	0.6	0.6	0.34	5.13		IVE17-PH2.2
220	Cut		2		Prehistoric posthole	0.6	0.6	0.34	5.13	4.79	IVE17-PH2.2
221	Fill	222	2		Prehistoric posthole fill	0.18	0.16	0.14	5.3		IVE17-PH2.2
222	Cut		2		Prehistoric posthole	0.18	0.16	0.14	5.3	5.16	IVE17-PH2.2
223	Fill	224	2		Prehistoric posthole fill	0.22	0.21	0.2	5.15		IVE17-PH2.2
224	Cut		2		Prehistoric posthole	0.22	0.21	0.2	5.15	4.95	IVE17-PH2.2
225	Fill	226	2		Prehistoric posthole fill	0.1	0.1	0.13	5.15		IVE17-PH2.2
226	Cut		2		Prehistoric posthole	0.1	0.1	0.13	5.15	5.02	IVE17-PH2.2
227	Fill	228	2		Prehistoric posthole fill/pit	0.45	0.36	0.13	5.19		IVE17-PH2.2
228	Cut				Prehistoric posthole/pit	0.45	0.36	0.13	5.19	5.06	IVE17-PH2.2
229	Fill	230	2		Prehistoric posthole fill	0.23	0.23	0.29	5.33		IVE17-PH2.2
230	Cut		2		Prehistoric posthole	0.23	0.23	0.29	5.33	5.09	IVE17-PH2.2
231	Fill	232	2		Prehistoric posthole fill	0.37	0.32	0.26	5.1		IVE17-PH2.2
232	Cut		2		Prehistoric posthole	0.37	0.32	0.26	5.1	4.84	IVE17-PH2.2
233	Fill	234	2		Prehistoric posthole fill	0.14	0.12	0.42	5.05		IVE17-PH2.2
234	Cut		2		Prehistoric posthole, square	0.14	0.12	0.14	5.05	4.91	IVE17-PH2.2
237	Natural		2		Natural brickearth				5.35	5.09	IVE17-PH1
238	Fill	239	2		Prehistoric posthole fill	0.38	0.36	0.06	5.09		IVE17-PH2.2
239	Cut		2		Prehistoric posthole	0.38	0.36	0.06	5.09	5.03	IVE17-PH2.2

APPENDIX 2: POTTERY ASSESSMENT

Jon Cotton

Introduction

A total of 195 sherds weighing 1823g and representing an estimated minimum of 50 vessels was presented for assessment. The sherds, mostly small, plain and flint tempered, were recovered from twenty separate contexts, most of which comprise the fills of pits and postholes. Several pieces of fired clay were also present.

The sherds were examined in hand specimen and quantified by sherd count/weight and sorted by fabric using the system devised for Essex by Nigel Brown (1988, fiches 3-7). The resulting data was recorded on spot-dating sheets and has been summarised in Table 1.

Dating has been ascribed on a context by context basis, although the quantities of pottery were usually small which makes precise attribution difficult on occasion. In cases of particular doubt, the material was simply designated as 'PH' (prehistoric). Such problems notwithstanding, the bulk of the assemblage can be assigned to the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age ('BLIE') with a fair degree of confidence.

Fabrics, form and surface treatment

Virtually all sherds are flint tempered, and at least five fabrics (FLIN A-E) were recognised dependent on the size, frequency and sorting of individual clasts of crushed burnt flint added to the clay matrices. Small pellets of iron oxide were also occasionally noted, although these are likely to have occurred naturally within the parent clays. A single sherd of sand tempered pottery (SAND H) was recorded from context [52].

As noted above, the bulk of the assemblage comprises small plain body sherds likely to have belonged to a range of relatively thin-walled jars and bowls. One sherd from context [54] may represent part of a handle stub. Five thick-walled fragments (15mm) from subsoil context [52] could represent part of a perforated clay plate, though no perforations are present and the fragments are here interpreted as pottery. Feature sherds (rims, bases and decorated pieces) are few, but comprise fragments of convex sided jars with in-turned 'hook' rims, e.g. from contexts [55], [72] and [76], and smaller bowls, e.g. from contexts [213] and [215].

Surface treatment encompasses wiping, smoothing and burnishing. The only certainly decorated sherd comprises the bowl from context [213], which bears groups of three fine horizontal lines below the rim. One or two of the coarser jars show evidence of vertical finger smearing/smoothing, which may have been decorative in intent.

Most of the assemblage is in a reasonably fresh state although sherds from contexts [54], [55] and [76] appear to have been subjected to considerable heat and are worn and brittle. They do not appear to represent 'wasters' (i.e. vessels broken during the firing process) and may have been closely connected with the deployment of pyrotechnology during metalworking, cooking or rubbish disposal (see Barclay 2006, 82; Leivers 2014, 148).

Context/Distribution

Subsoil layers [52] and [54] aside, the assemblage was recovered from the fills of discrete features comprising pits and postholes. Most sherd groups are small, even if individual sherds are occasionally reasonably substantial, e.g. those in contexts [55], [68] and [158].

The single largest ceramic group from context [76], comprising 30% of the overall site assemblage by sherd count and over 35% by weight, appears to belong to a single convex sided jar, and may represent some sort of special placed deposit. Similar deposits of complete and semi-complete vessels have been identified elsewhere.

Dating and affinities

Although small, the assemblage appears to be relatively coherent, and seems likely – in the absence of any more detailed contextual information – to represent a single phase of ceramic use. Diagnostic traits, reflected in the fabrics, vessel forms and limited decoration, indicate that this is likely to have occurred during the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age.

Relevant local comparanda include the assemblages recovered from Oliver Close (Bishop and Boyer 2014), Dagenham Heathway (Boyer *et al.* 2014) and South Hornchurch (Guttmann and Last 2000). The proximity of the 'Plainware'/Transitional ceramic assemblage from the first named site is of special interest.

Table 1: All ceramics from all contexts (ENV=estimated number of vessels; BS=body sherd)

Cxt	Parent Cxt	Fabric	Sherd count	ENV	Wt (g)	Comment	Suggested date
52	Subsoil layer	FLIN A	2	2	26	BS, smoothed/burnished ?biconical bowl	BLIE
		FLIN C	44	7	279	BS, inc complete base	
		SAND H	1	1	2	BS	
54	Subsoil layer	FLIN A	2	1	10	BS, conjoining, smoothed	BLIE
		FLIN B	4	2	75	BS, inc ?handle stub	
		FLIN C	4	2	15	BS	
		FLIN D	2	1	23	BS, re-fired	
55	Posthole 56	FLIN B	2	1	39	Rim of convex sided 'hook' rim jar, heat-	BLIE

Cxt	Parent Cxt	Fabric	Sherd count	ENV	Wt (g)	Comment	Suggested date
						spalled; BS	
		FLIN C	3	1	66	BS, roughly smoothed	
		FLIN D	21	1	66	BS, re-fired	
57	Posthole 58	FLIN E	1	1	5	BS	PH
63	Posthole 64	FLIN A	1	1	2	BS, smoothed/burnished	BLIE
		FLIN C	1	1	4	BS, ?impressed dec	
68	Posthole 69	FLIN B	14	2	211	BS, vertical finger smearing	BLIE
72	Posthole 73	FLIN B	1	1	3	Rim, 'hook' with int bevel, smoothed	BLIE
76	?Pit 77	FLIN C	58	2	634	Rim/base of convex sided 'hook' rim jar; basal sherd, re-fired	BLIE
		FLIN/ SAND E	1	1	4	BS	
122	Posthole 123	FLIN B	1	1	6	BS, worn	PH
136	Posthole 137	FLIN C	1	1	20	BS, finger smeared ext	BLIE
154	Posthole 155	FLIN C	1	1	23	BS, finger smoothed	BLIE
158	?Pit 159	FLIN C	8	1	117	BS	BLIE
160	Pit 161	FLIN C	1	1	13	BS	BLIE
166	Post hole 167	FLIN C	2	2	11	BS	BLIE
178	Posthole 179	FLIN C	2	1	11	BS, shattered	BLIE
		FLIN D	1	1	17	BS	
191	Posthole 192	FLIN B	1	1	12	BS	BLIE
207	Pit 208	FLIN C	1	1	15	BS	BLIE
213	Pit 214	FLIN A	2	2	28	Rim, smoothed with 3 groups of 3 horizontal tooled lines, worn ext surface; BS	BLIE
		FLIN C	3	3	23	BS, worn surfaces	
215	Pit 216	FLIN A	2	1	16	Rim, thin walled bowl with rounded shoulder	BLIE
		FLIN B	3	1	12	BS	
		FLIN C	3	3	31	BS, worn surfaces, one finger smeared	
227	Pit/Posthole 228	FLIN C	1	1	4	BS	BLIE
Totals			195	50	1823		

Significance of the assemblage

The small size of the assemblage and paucity of diagnostic forms suggests that it is of local/sub-regional importance only, although its proximity to the 'Plainware'/Transitional PDR ceramic assemblage from the ringwork at Oliver Close elevates its potential significance.

Like Oliver Close, the pottery fabrics are dominated by FLIN C, a hard, well-fired fabric liberally tempered with crushed burnt flint.

Potential for further work

There is limited potential for further work on the Ive Farm Lane ceramic assemblage assessed here, although – depending on the coherence of the stratigraphic narrative – a short report ought to be prepared to accompany any published site account.

This should summarise the recorded assemblage, highlighting certain aspects such as the re-fired sherds, and attempt to place it within the context of other contemporary assemblages within the lower Thames valley. Here the ceramic assemblage from Oliver Close is of most immediate relevance.

Any published report should be accompanied by drawings of the few diagnostic sherds. These should include rims, the jar from context [76] and the decorated bowl from [213].

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APPENDIX 3: LITHICS ASSESSMENT

Barry Bishop

Introduction

The archaeological evaluation conducted at the above site resulted in the recovery of a medium sized assemblage of struck flint. The material has been comprehensively catalogued and this includes details of raw materials, condition and a possible date range (Table 2). This report summarises the information contained in the catalogue. It describes the general characteristics of the assemblage, assessing its wider archaeological significance and potential to contribute to the further understanding of the nature and chronology of activity at the site. All measurements follow the methodology of Saville (1980).

Small quantities of struck flint and unworked burnt flint that were recovered during the preceding Archaeological Evaluation at the site have been reported on separately (Bishop 2017).

Quantification and Distribution

	Decortication flake	Flake	Chip<15mm	Non-prismatic blade	Blade-like flake	Core - flake	Conchoidal chunk	Shattered cobble	Retouched implement	Burnt stone (no.)	Burnt stone (wt:g)
Area 1		4			1	1				28	366
Area 2	1	9	3	2		3	2	4	4	1185	10330

Table 1: Quantification of the struck flint from Ive Farm

A total of 34 pieces of struck flint and over 10kg of unworked burnt stone were recovered during the excavations at Ive Farm (Tables 1 & 2). The largest part of the struck flint assemblage came from Area 2 which provided 28 pieces, all but four of which were recovered from a series of pits and postholes dated to the prehistoric period. The remaining four came from disturbed sub-soil horizons. Similarly, four of the six pieces from Area 1 came from prehistoric posthole fills and the remaining two from sub-soils. Few concentrations were noted, however, with the highest quantity from any individual feature amounting to four pieces. The unworked burnt stone was also concentrated in Area 2, which contained over 96% of the total recovered, nearly all of which (93%) came from prehistoric features. Some of the features produced notably high quantities; eight contained in-excess of 500g with the largest quantity from a single feature amounting to over 2kg that was recovered from posthole

[75]. Area 1 only produced small quantities of unworked burnt stone, most of which came from sub-soils.

Unworked Burnt Stone

The unworked burnt stone consists of fragments of flint and occasionally quartzite alluvial pebbles and small cobbles that have been variable but mostly very heavily burnt, to the extent that they had changed colour and become 'fire crazed'. The quantities present and the intensity to which they had been heated would suggest deliberate production during the course of settlement or domestic-type activities, such as food preparation or craft production. Many of the postholes in Area 2 contained relatively large quantities and this may have been either deliberately gathered for use as post-packing or residually incorporated from a surface spread of burnt material that they were cut through. Most of the remainder came from pits or gullies and may represent either the deliberate disposal of hearth waste or further residual deposition.

Struck Flint

Raw Materials

The assemblage was manufactured from flint that varies considerably in colour and in texture, from fine-grained 'glassy' translucent types to cherty or vesicular 'stony' types. Where cortex was present, nearly all was smooth-worn or battered and it was clear that the majority of the raw materials consisted of pebbles and cobbles that had been obtained from alluvial deposits, as would have been present close to the site. The raw materials were mostly small in size, with cores averaging only 37g in weight and with the majority of flakes being under 50mm in maximum dimension.

Condition

The condition of the struck pieces varies considerably. A few pieces are rather chipped and abraded, consistent with having been 'kicked around' for some time prior to deposition, but the bulk of the assemblage, including most of the pieces from the prehistoric features, is in a good and often sharp condition, consistent with deposition relatively shortly after manufacture.

Dating, Technology and Typology

The assemblage was dominated by unretouched flakes and blades or retouched items that individually could not be easily dated on strict typological grounds alone. Nevertheless, considerations of both the technological and typological aspects of the assemblage indicate that that it had been manufactured over a sustained period.

The earliest pieces comprise a blade-like flake and a non-prismatic blade that derive from systematic attempts at blade production and which can be dated to the Mesolithic or Early Neolithic period. A few other flakes also show technological traits commonly seen in Neolithic industries, but the bulk of the assemblage can be characterized as a simple core and flake industry that can be dated to the later prehistoric period and which would be most typical of the later second and first millennium BC (e.g. Herne 1991; Young and Humphrey 1999; Humphrey 2003). The flakes vary considerably in shape and size, although they tend to be broad and thick and often have wide, markedly obtuse, striking platforms comparable to Martingell's 'squat' flakes (1990; 2003). An exclusive use of hard hammer percussors is indicated by the frequency of pronounced bulbs of percussion and visible and sometimes multiple points of percussion. A high proportion of the flakes have cortex covering over half of their dorsal surfaces and nearly all retain some cortex, indicative of both the small size of the raw materials and short knapping sequences. All four cores are likely to belong to this period of flintworking. These were all rather minimally reduced and produced broad flakes from cortical platforms on alluvial pebbles and small cobbles. None shows any evidence for any pre-shaping, preparation or for attempts at rejuvenation to aid further reduction, and all had been abandoned prior to exhaustion. The four retouched implements have all been irregularly worked and also most characteristic of later prehistoric industries. They include a minimally retouched conchoidal chunk that may have been used as a scraping-type tool, a 'flaked flake' with bifacial retouch that was probably used for cutting and two flakes with coarse denticulations cut into the edges.

Discussion

The lithic assemblage recovered during the excavations is consistent with the small assemblage found during the evaluation and indicates prehistoric activity had commenced there by the Mesolithic or Early Neolithic periods, although the bulk can be dated to the later prehistoric periods.

The small number of pieces belonging to the earlier periods means little can be said concerning the nature or precise chronology of occupation, although it probably represents a short sojourn for a largely mobile group within a more extensive network of movement.

The bulk of the assemblage can be dated to the later Bronze Age or Iron Age and is likely to be at least broadly contemporary with the prehistoric features from which it was predominantly recovered. The structural record suggests the site was the focus for relatively intensive settlement-type activities, and that flintworking may have been a component of this activity. This material was mostly in a good, often sharp, condition and showed few signs of any extensive or prolonged post-depositional attrition.

It can only be described as casually produced with little investment of skill and reflects an expedient approach to obtain serviceable edges. In general, this later prehistoric material fits

the broader pattern seen in later prehistoric flintworking practices. It is usually considered to be opportunistically undertaken with readily available raw materials, producing casually struck and suitable edges, procured as and when particular tasks required. There is generally little evidence for the preparation or curation of worked flint, and once the task was completed the material was usually disposed of informally. Consequently, the struck flint from these periods is usually found scattered in and around the contemporary settlements and field-systems.

The unworked burnt stone, although inherently undateable, is likely to belong to the occupation at the site as indicated by the prehistoric features. The large quantity of burnt stone recovered would be most consistent with its deliberate production, rather than from the incidental burning of clasts from ground set hearths. The deliberate heating of often-large quantities of stone is frequently documented at prehistoric sites, although the purposes that lie behind both its creation deposition often remain enigmatic. A number of explanations for the creation of substantial quantities of burnt stone have been forwarded, perhaps the most favoured seeing it as being connected with cooking activities. Other explanations include it being the residues from saunas, a means of parching corn, as waste emanating from a variety of industrial processes, including leather making or wool processing, or being created as part of ceremonial practices.

The assemblage here complements the wider picture of flint use and prehistoric activity in the area which demonstrates extensive activity by transient communities during the Mesolithic and Neolithic as well as by more sedentary communities during the later prehistoric period, these occurring both along the terrace edges and within the Lea Valley floodplain (e.g. Bradley 2005; Stafford 2012; Boyer *et al.* 2013; Bishop and Boyer 2014).

Significance and Recommendations

The burnt stone from the site has been examined and catalogued in detail and no further processing or analytical work is required beyond the addition of any outstanding material. The sheer quantity present indicates that, whatever its purpose, it represents a significant activity at the site. It is therefore recommended that through consideration of the burnt flint's distribution and contextual associations, both stratigraphic and with other finds categories, and following detailed research on comparable sites and assemblages, an account of the burnt stone and its possible functions and significance is compiled and included in any published account of the excavations.

Given the small size and lack of contextual associations of the earlier prehistoric struck pieces their interpretational value is limited. Nevertheless, they remain of some interest in that they demonstrate a long-lived association with the site and can also contribute to the growing body of evidence for the wider use of the landscape in this area during those periods.

The later prehistoric material is of greater significance in that it consists of what is, for the period, a moderately large assemblage that has added interpretational value in that it can be

associated with evidence for contemporary settlement. It therefore has ability to inform on the poorly understood aspects of later prehistoric lithic typology and technology, depositional practices and the role, utility and organization of lithic use within settlement contexts.

All of the assemblage has been catalogued in detail and, given the size of the assemblage, no further metrical or technological analyses are warranted. Further work should concentrate on considering the assemblage's spatial distribution and contextual associations, both stratigraphic and with regard to other finds categories. Following completion of this work, it is recommended that the findings are written up and, alongside illustrations of the most relevant pieces, presented in any published account of the fieldwork.

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Context	Ref.	Feature	Phase	Location	Decortication flake	Flake	Chip<15mm		Non-prismatic blade	Blade-like flake	Core - flake	Conchoidal chunk	Shattered cobble	Retouched implement	Burnt stone (no.)	Burnt stone (wt:g)	Colour	Cortex	Condition	Suggested date range	Comments
52		SS	3 - PMed	A. 1		1											Mottled dark grey	Rough, weathered	Chipped	Neo-BA	Quite broad but well struck
52		SS	3 - PMed	A. 1											23	298	Unknown	Smooth rolled	Burnt	Undated	Heavily burnt flint
54		SS	3 - PMed	A. 2		1											Translucent dark brown	None	Slightly chipped	BA-IA	Poorly detached
54		SS	3 - PMed	A. 2			1										Translucent dark brown	None	Good	Neo-BA	Small platform trimming
54		SS	3 - PMed	A. 2					1								Mottled dark grey	Smooth rolled	Slightly chipped	Neo-BA	Proximal end Blade dimensions, thick
54		SS	3 - PMed	A. 2							1						Mottled dark brown	Smooth rolled	Good	BA-IA	Thermally split alluvial cobble with a small number of broad flakes removed from unprepared platforms in two directions. 47g

Context	Ref.	Feature	Phase	Location	Decortication flake	Flake	Chip<15mm		Non-prismatic blade	Blade-like flake	Core - flake	Conchoidal chunk	Shattered cobble	Retouched implement	Burnt stone (no.)	Burnt stone (wt:g)	Colour	Cortex	Condition	Suggested date range	Comments
54		SS	3 - PMed	A. 2											27	677	Unknown	Smooth rolled	Burnt	Undated	Mostly variably but predominantly heavily burnt flint fragments with one piece of burnt quartzite that weigh 43g
55		PH56	2 - Preh	A. 1											1	14	Unknown	Rough, weathered	Burnt	Undated	Heavily burnt flint
57		PH58	2 - Preh	A. 1		1											Translucent dark grey	Rough, weathered	Good	Neo-BA	Small, not diagnostic
63		PH64	2 - Preh	A. 1		1											Translucent black	Smooth rolled	Good	BA-IA	Rather 'squat'
63		PH64	2 - Preh	A. 1		1											Mottled dark grey	None	Slightly chipped	BA-IA	Typical 'squat', poorly detached
63		PH64	2 - Preh	A. 1						1							Mottled dark grey	None	Slightly chipped	Meso-ENEo	Systematically produced, almost a prismatic blade. Possible light use-wear?
63		PH64	2 - Preh	A.											2	17	Unknown	Smooth	Burnt	Undated	Moderately

Context	Ref.	Feature	Phase	Location	Decortication flake	Flake	Chip<15mm		Non-prismatic blade	Blade-like flake	Core - flake	Conchoidal chunk	Shattered cobble	Retouched implement	Burnt stone (no.)	Burnt stone (wt:g)	Colour	Cortex	Condition	Suggested date range	Comments
				1														rolled			burnt flint
65		PH66	2 - Preh	A. 1						1							Mottled black	Smooth rolled	Slightly chipped	BA-IA	Thermally split alluvial cobble with a small number of broad flakes removed from a cortical platform on one side. 24g
65		PH66	2 - Preh	A. 1											2	37	Unknown	Rough, weathered	Burnt	Undated	Heavily burnt flint
68	<1>	PH69	2 - Preh	A. 2											188	697	Unknown	Smooth rolled	Burnt	Undated	Variably but mostly heavily burnt flint
72		PH73	2 - Preh	A. 2											16	210	Unknown	Rough, weathered	Burnt	Undated	Variably but mostly heavily burnt flint
74		PH75	2 - Preh	A. 2		1											Translucent dark brown	Fresh thermal scar	Good	BA-IA	Rather 'squat'
74	<2>	PH75	2 - Preh	A. 2											316	2047	Unknown	Smooth rolled	Burnt	Undated	Variably but mostly heavily burnt flint
76	<3>	PH77	2 - Preh	A.			1										Translucent	Smooth	Good	Undated	Small flake

Context	Ref.	Feature	Phase	Location	Decortication flake	Flake	Chip<15mm		Non-prismatic blade	Blade-like flake	Core - flake	Conchoidal chunk	Shattered cobble	Retouched implement	Burnt stone (no.)	Burnt stone (wt:g)	Colour	Cortex	Condition	Suggested date range	Comments
				2													dark grey	rolled			
76	<3>	PH77	2 - Preh	A. 2											4	24	Unknown	Rough, weathered	Burnt	Undated	Heavily burnt flint
76		PH77	2 - Preh	A. 2											20	62	Unknown	Smooth rolled	Burnt	Undated	Variably but mostly heavily burnt flint
80		PH81	2 - Preh	A. 2										1			Semi-opaque dark brown	Smooth rolled	Good	BA-IA	Irregular scraper made on a small conchoidal fragment with a short stretch of steep scalar retouch along one slightly convex side. 30x28x12mm
86		PH87	2 - Preh	A. 2											2	19	Unknown	Smooth rolled	Burnt	Undated	Heavily burnt flint
90		PH91	2 - Preh	A. 2											9	60	Unknown	Smooth rolled	Burnt	Undated	Variably but mostly heavily burnt flint
100		PH101	2 - Preh	A. 2											1	15	Unknown	None	Burnt	Undated	Heavily burnt flint
108		PH109	2 - Preh	A.											10	104	Unknown	Smooth	Burnt	Undated	Variably but

Context	Ref.	Feature	Phase	Location	Decortication flake	Flake	Chip<15mm		Non-prismatic blade	Blade-like flake	Core - flake	Conchoidal chunk	Shattered cobble	Retouched implement	Burnt stone (no.)	Burnt stone (wt:g)	Colour	Cortex	Condition	Suggested date range	Comments
				2														rolled			mostly heavily burnt flint
110		PH109	2 - Preh	A. 2											8	153	Unknown	Smooth rolled	Burnt	Undated	Variably but mostly heavily burnt flint
120	<4>	PH121	2 - Preh	A. 2											121	802	Unknown	Smooth rolled	Burnt	Undated	Variably but mostly heavily burnt flint
122	<5>	PH123	2 - Preh	A. 2		1											Translucent black	None	Good	BA-IA	Small but rather 'squat'
122	<5>	PH123	2 - Preh	A. 2			1										Translucent dark brown	None	Slightly chipped	Undated	Platform trimming chip
122	<5>	PH123	2 - Preh	A. 2											60	697	Unknown	Smooth rolled	Burnt	Undated	Variably but mostly heavily burnt flint
124	<6>	PH125	2 - Preh	A. 2		1											Translucent dark brown	Smooth rolled	Slightly chipped	BA-IA	Rather 'squat'
124	<6>	PH125	2 - Preh	A. 2		1											Translucent dark brown	None	Slightly chipped	Undated	Small, not diagnostic
124	<6>	PH125	2 - Preh	A. 2											40	571	Unknown	Smooth rolled	Burnt	Undated	Heavily burnt flint
130		PH131	2 - Preh	A. 2											6	58	Unknown	Rough, weathered	Burnt	Undated	Heavily burnt flint

Context	Ref.	Feature	Phase	Location	Decortication flake	Flake	Chip<15mm		Non-prismatic blade	Blade-like flake	Core - flake	Conchoidal chunk	Shattered cobble	Retouched implement	Burnt stone (no.)	Burnt stone (wt:g)	Colour	Cortex	Condition	Suggested date range	Comments
132		PH133	2 - Preh	A. 2										1			Mottled black	Rough, weathered	Slightly chipped	BA-IA	Flaked flake' type tool made on a s thick cortical flake with a few smaller flakes removed from proximal end on ventral side forming a straight edged bifacial cutting tool. 32x41x18mm.
132		PH133	2 - Preh	A. 2											7	120	Unknown	Smooth rolled	Burnt	Undated	Heavily burnt flint
134		PH135	2 - Preh	A. 2								1					Mottled black	Smooth rolled	Burnt	Undated	Burnt fragment, possibly apart of a core?
134		PH135	2 - Preh	A. 2											3	49	Unknown	Smooth rolled	Burnt	Undated	Two pieces of heavily burnt and one piece of burnt quartzite

Context	Ref.	Feature	Phase	Location	Decortication flake	Flake	Chip<15mm		Non-prismatic blade	Blade-like flake	Core - flake	Conchoidal chunk	Shattered cobble	Retouched implement	Burnt stone (no.)	Burnt stone (wt:g)	Colour	Cortex	Condition	Suggested date range	Comments	
																						weighing 24g
136		PH137	2 - Preh	A. 2											3	22	Unknown	Smooth rolled	Burnt	Undated		Variably but mostly heavily burnt flint
138		PH139	2 - Preh	A. 2											1	20	Unknown	None	Burnt	Undated		Heavily burnt flint
140		PH141	2 - Preh	A. 2											3	92	Unknown	Smooth rolled	Burnt	Undated		Heavily burnt flint
142		PH143	2 - Preh	A. 2											3	6	Unknown	None	Burnt	Undated		Heavily burnt flint
146		PH147	2 - Preh	A. 2											5	53	Unknown	Smooth rolled	Burnt	Undated		Heavily burnt flint
148		PH149	2 - Preh	A. 2							1						Translucent dark grey	Rough, weathered	Good	BA-IA		Small alluvial pebble with a few small broad flakes removed from unprepared cortical platforms in two directions. 21g
148		PH149	2 - Preh	A. 2											18	99	Unknown	Rough, weathered	Burnt	Undated		Variably but mostly heavily

Context	Ref.	Feature	Phase	Location	Decortication flake	Flake	Chip<15mm		Non-prismatic blade	Blade-like flake	Core - flake	Conchoidal chunk	Shattered cobble	Retouched implement	Burnt stone (no.)	Burnt stone (wt:g)	Colour	Cortex	Condition	Suggested date range	Comments
																					burnt flint
152		PH153	2 - Preh	A. 2											25	79	Unknown	Smooth rolled	Burnt	Undated	Variably but mostly heavily burnt flint
154		PH155	2 - Preh	A. 2											1	19	Unknown	Smooth rolled	Burnt	Undated	Heavily burnt flint
158		P159	2 - Preh	A. 2											1	12	Unknown	None	Burnt	Undated	Heavily burnt flint
160		P161	2 - Preh	A. 2									1				Semi-opaque dark brown	Smooth rolled	Good	Undated	Shattered / tested core fragment
160		P161	2 - Preh	A. 2											13	340	Unknown	Smooth rolled	Burnt	Undated	Mostly variably but predominantly heavily burnt flint fragments with one piece of burnt quartzite that weighs 14g
162		P163	2 - Preh	A. 2		1											Translucent black	Smooth rolled	Good	BA-IA	Rather 'squat'
162		P163	2 - Preh	A. 2	1												Translucent dark brown	Smooth rolled	Good	Undated	Narrow

Context	Ref.	Feature	Phase	Location	Decortication flake	Flake	Chip<15mm		Non-prismatic blade	Blade-like flake	Core - flake	Conchoidal chunk	Shattered cobble	Retouched implement	Burnt stone (no.)	Burnt stone (wt:g)	Colour	Cortex	Condition	Suggested date range	Comments
162		P163	2 - Preh	A. 2											5	29	Unknown	Rough, weathered	Burnt	Undated	Variably but mostly heavily burnt flint
166		PH167	2 - Preh	A. 2											2	11	Unknown	Smooth rolled	Burnt	Undated	Heavily burnt flint
172		PH173	2 - Preh	A. 2											9	33	Unknown	None	Burnt	Undated	Variably but mostly heavily burnt flint
174		PH175	2 - Preh	A. 2											1	7	Unknown	None	Burnt	Undated	Heavily burnt flint
178		PH179	2 - Preh	A. 2									1				Semi-opaque light brown	Smooth rolled	Good	Undated	Shattered / tested core fragment
178		PH179	2 - Preh	A. 2											29	302	Unknown	Smooth rolled	Burnt	Undated	Mostly variably but predominantly heavily burnt flint fragments with one piece of burnt quartzite that weigh 48g
180		P181	2 - Preh	A. 2											2	44	Unknown	Smooth rolled	Burnt	Undated	Heavily burnt flint

Context	Ref.	Feature	Phase	Location	Decortication flake	Flake	Chip<15mm		Non-prismatic blade	Blade-like flake	Core - flake	Conchoidal chunk	Shattered cobble	Retouched implement	Burnt stone (no.)	Burnt stone (wt:g)	Colour	Cortex	Condition	Suggested date range	Comments
186		G187	2 - Preh	A. 2		1											Translucent dark brown	Hard worn	Good	Neo-BA	Small, not very diagnostic but probably later rather than earlier
186		G187	2 - Preh	A. 2											8	62	Unknown	Smooth rolled	Burnt	Undated	Variably but mostly heavily burnt flint
188		G187	2 - Preh	A. 2											109	852	Unknown	Rough, weathered	Burnt	Undated	Variably but mostly heavily burnt flint
191		PH192	2 - Preh	A. 2											5	81	Unknown	Smooth rolled	Burnt	Undated	Variably but mostly heavily burnt flint
195		PH196	2 - Preh	A. 2											1	5	Unknown	Smooth rolled	Burnt	Undated	Heavily burnt flint
199		D/P200	2 - Preh	A. 2							1						Mottled dark grey	Hard worn	Good	BA-IA	Split alluvial pebble with a few flakes removed from internal surface using an unmodified cortical platform. 16g

Context	Ref.	Feature	Phase	Location	Decortication flake	Flake	Chip<15mm		Non-prismatic blade	Blade-like flake	Core - flake	Conchoidal chunk	Shattered cobble	Retouched implement	Burnt stone (no.)	Burnt stone (wt:g)	Colour	Cortex	Condition	Suggested date range	Comments
199		D/P200	2 - Preh	A. 2		1											Mottled dark grey	None	Slightly chipped	Neo-BA	Poorly detached, possibly utilized
199		D/P200	2 - Preh	A. 2					1								Semi-opaque dark brown	Hard worn	Slightly chipped	Meso-ENeo	Partially cortical but appears systematically struck
199		D/P200	2 - Preh	A. 2										1			Semi-opaque light grey	None	Slightly chipped	Neo-BA	Flaked flake' type tool made on a thick but well struck flake with a few smaller flakes removed from its right margin on ventral side forming a coarse denticulated tool. 32x35x11mm
199		D/P200	2 - Preh	A.											3	77	Unknown	Smooth	Burnt	Undated	Heavily burnt

Context	Ref.	Feature	Phase	Location	Decortication flake	Flake	Chip<15mm		Non-prismatic blade	Blade-like flake	Core - flake	Conchoidal chunk	Shattered cobble	Retouched implement	Burnt stone (no.)	Burnt stone (wt:g)	Colour	Cortex	Condition	Suggested date range	Comments
				2														rolled			flint
207		P208	2 - Preh	A. 2											5	32	Unknown	Smooth rolled	Burnt	Undated	Variably but mostly heavily burnt flint
211		P212	2 - Preh	A. 2											13	104	Unknown	Smooth rolled	Burnt	Undated	Variably but mostly heavily burnt flint
213		P214	2 - Preh	A. 2									1				Mottled dark grey	Smooth rolled	Good	Undated	Shattered / tested core fragment
213		P214	2 - Preh	A. 2											7	207	Unknown	Smooth rolled	Burnt	Undated	Variably but mostly heavily burnt flint
215		P216	2 - Preh	A. 2		1											Translucent dark brown	Smooth rolled	Good	BA-IA	Not well struck. Possible short stretch of retouch / use-wear at distal end.

Context	Ref.	Feature	Phase	Location	Decortication flake	Flake	Chip<15mm		Non-prismatic blade	Blade-like flake	Core - flake	Conchoidal chunk	Shattered cobble	Retouched implement	Burnt stone (no.)	Burnt stone (wt:g)	Colour	Cortex	Condition	Suggested date range	Comments
215		P216	2 - Preh	A. 2										1			Translucent dark brown	Smooth rolled	Good	BA-IA	Denticulated scraper made on thick flake with medium, steep coarse denticulations cut into distal end and a larger flake removed inversely from right margin. Light wear. 25x30x7mm
215		P216	2 - Preh	A. 2								1					Mottled dark grey	Smooth rolled	Good	Undated	Disintegrated core fragment
215		P216	2 - Preh	A. 2									1				Mottled dark brown	Smooth rolled	Good	Undated	Shattered / tested core fragment
215		P216	2 - Preh	A. 2											73	1349	Unknown	Smooth rolled	Burnt	Undated	Mostly variably but predominantly heavily burnt flint fragments and two pieces of

Context	Ref.	Feature	Phase	Location	Decortication flake	Flake	Chip<15mm		Non-prismatic blade	Blade-like flake	Core - flake	Conchoidal chunk	Shattered cobble	Retouched implement	Burnt stone (no.)	Burnt stone (wt:g)	Colour	Cortex	Condition	Suggested date range	Comments	
																						burnt quartzite that weigh 81g
227		P/PH228	2 - Preh	A. 2											2	28	Unknown	Smooth rolled	Burnt	Undated		Heavily burnt flint

Table 2: Catalogue of flints

APPENDIX 4: GLASS ASSESSMENT

Chris Jarrett

Glass has been reported upon previously from an archaeological evaluation of the site (Jarrett 2017). This phase of archaeological work produced a single fragment (3g) of glass found in context [174]. The glass consists of a wall sherd from a probable cylindrical bottle and the vessel was made in pale olive green soda glass and it is in a weathered condition. The glass fragment can only be broadly dated to the 18th-19th century.

The glass has no significance and the only potential of the fragment is to date the context it was recovered from. There are no recommendations for further work on the material and the item can be discarded.

Bibliography

Jarrett, C., 2017. 'Glass Assessment', in C. Reade, *Ive Farm, Ive Farm Lane, Leyton, London Borough of Waltham Forest, E10 5HL: An Archaeological Evaluation*. Pre-Construct Archaeology Unpublished Report no. R12810.

APPENDIX 5: BUILDING MATERIAL ASSESSMENT

Amparo Valcarcel

A small quantity of building material was retained from the excavations at Ive Farm, Leyton, Waltham Forest, E10 5HL (IVE17). This small sized assemblage (36 examples 896g.) was assessed in order to:

- Identify (under binocular microscope) the fabric and forms of the building materials
- Reference should also be made to the access catalogues for the building material (IVE17.mdb)
- Made recommendations for further study.

Methodology

The application of a 1kg mason's hammer and sharp chisel to each example ensured that a small fresh fabric surface was exposed. The fabric was examined at x20 magnification using a long arm stereomicroscope or hand lens (Gowland x10) and compared with Pre-Construct Archaeology's stone and ceramic building material reference collection.

Daub

Unworked slightly abraded daub attesting to the presence of timber framed wattle and daub construction in the vicinity was identified in small lumps [57] [76] [130] [160] [170], associated to pits and postholes. The daub recovered is very small and abraded. The fragments have no indication of the thickness of all the material so it is not clear if it came from a wall, hearth or other structural object. Although Mesolithic or Early Neolithic finds were found on the site, the daub fragments are probably related to the Late Bronze or Early Iron Age.

Tile

Three fragments of sandy late Roman sandy tiles were collected from contexts [54] and [61]. A few Roman finds, such pottery fragments and coins, have been found from sites in the vicinity of Ive Farm, indicating Roman activity nearby.

Distribution

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
54	2459b	Late Roman sandy tiles	2	120	250	120	250	120-250	No mortar
57	3102	Daub	3	2000BC	1666	1500BC	1666	2000BC-50	No mortar
61	2815	Roman sandy fragment	1	50	250	50	250	50-250	No mortar
76	3102	Daub	11	2000BC	1666	1500BC	1666	2000BC-50	No mortar
130	3102	Daub	1	2000BC	1666	1500BC	1666	2000BC-50	No mortar
160	3102	Daub	1	2000BC	1666	1500BC	1666	2000BC-50	No mortar
178	3102	Daub	7	2000BC	1666	1500BC	1666	2000BC-50	No mortar

The items are not of intrinsic interest; the value of this small assemblage lies in dating features from the Late Bronze to Late Iron Age. Fragments from [54] [61] indicates some Roman activity around the area of investigation. No further work is recommended.

APPENDIX 6: ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

Kate Turner

Introduction

This report summarises the findings of the rapid assessment of six bulk samples taken during an archaeological excavation on land at Ive Farm, Leyton. These samples were taken from the fills of five postholes and a single pit, all thought the date to the prehistoric period, the context information for which is given in table 1.

The aim of this assessment is to:

1. Give an overview of the contents of the assessed samples;
2. Determine the environmental potential of these samples;
3. Establish whether any further analysis is necessary.

Table 1: Context information for environmental samples, IVE17

Context No.	Cut	Context type	Context category	Feature type	Area	Interpretation
68	69	Fill	Backfill	Posthole	2	Burnt fill of a prehistoric posthole, containing burnt flint
74	75	Fill	Backfill	Posthole	2	Burnt fill of a prehistoric posthole, containing burnt flint
76	77	Fill	Backfill	Pit	2	Fill of prehistoric pit, containing prehistoric pottery
120	121	Fill	Backfill	Posthole	2	Prehistoric posthole fill, with frequent charcoal and burnt flint inclusions
122	123	Fill	Backfill	Posthole	2	Prehistoric posthole fill, with frequent charcoal and burnt flint inclusions
124	125	Fill	Backfill	Posthole	2	Prehistoric posthole fill with frequent charcoal and burnt flint inclusions

Methodology

Six environmental bulk samples, of between twenty-one and forty-nine litres in volume, were processed using the flotation method; material was collected using a 300µm mesh for the light fraction and a 1mm mesh for the heavy residue. The heavy residue was then dried, sieved at 1, 2 and 4mm and sorted to extract artefacts and ecofacts. The abundance of each category of material was recorded using a non-linear scale where '1' indicates occasional occurrence (1-10 items), '2' indicates occurrence is fairly frequent (11-30 items), '3' indicates presence is frequent (31-100 items) and '4' indicates an abundance of material (>100 items).

The light residue (>300 µm), once dried, was scanned under a low-power binocular microscope to quantify the level of environmental material, such as seeds, chaff, charred grains, molluscs and charcoal. Abundance was recorded as above. A note was also made of any other significant inclusions, for example roots and modern plant material.

Results and Discussion

Residues

Assessment of the heavy residues from the processed samples has shown that preservation of environmental material is generally poor, with the exception of wood charcoal. Fragmented charcoal is reported throughout the sample set, with the highest concentration being reported in samples <4> and <5>. None of the assessed residues contained over thirty pieces, though all yielded material of a suitable size for species to be determined.

Sample <2> contained a low concentration of broken molluscs, with a small amount of fragmented marine material recorded, along with a single broken shell of terrestrial/freshwater origin. No other environmental material was observed in the heavy fraction.

Cultural artefacts, in the form of fragments of brick and/or pottery, were present in all six samples. No sample contained more than ten pieces, with the exception of sample <1>, which contained between eleven and thirty pieces. Sample <4> also contained a small amount of broken glass.

Burnt flint was identified in all of the assessed samples; abundances were high (>100 pieces) in all apart from sample <3>, which contained only a small amount of material. Samples <5> and <6> additionally contained a low concentration of struck flint, and sample <3> several supposedly worked specimens.

All the material collected from the heavy residue has been catalogued and passed to the relevant specialists for further assessment. A full account of the material recovered is given in Table 2.

Table 2: Assessment of environmental residues, IVE17

Sample No.	1	2	3	4	5	6
Context No.	68	74	76	120	122	124
Feature No.	69	75	77	121	123	125
Volume of bulk (litres)	21	49	30	40	45	29
Volume of flot (millilitres)	200	400	80	300	150	300
Method of processing	F	F	F	F	F	F
HEAVY RESIDUE						
Charcoal						
Charcoal <2 mm						
Charcoal 2-4 mm			2	2	2	3

Charcoal >4 mm	2	1				
Molluscs						
Broken shell (T/FW)		1				
Broken shell (Marine)		1				
Other material						
Pottery	2		1	1	1	1
Brick		1	1	1		1
Coal			1			
Glass				1		
Burnt flint	4	4	1	4	4	4
Worked flint			1			
Struck flint					1	1

Key: 1- Occasional, 2- fairly frequent, 3- frequent, 4- abundant

Flots

All of the processed samples produced flots, of between eighty and four-hundred millilitres in volume. High concentrations of wood charcoal were recorded throughout the assemblage. Whilst a large proportion of this material was heavily fragmented, all of the assessed samples contained small to moderate amounts of sizeable material (>4mm in length/width).

Weed seeds were identified in all six of the processed samples. Species diversity was relatively low, with the majority containing six or fewer genera. Rushes (*Juncus* sp.) were the most commonly observed genus, present in all samples, and may be an indication of occasional water logging in these features. Bramble seeds were also frequent, being recorded in five samples, with the highest abundance (30-100 specimens) reported in samples <5> and <6>. *Chenopodium album* (fat-hen) and *Euphorbia helioscopia* (sun spurge), both species associated with waste and cultivated land, and low concentrations (<10 specimens) of elder (*Sambucus* sp.) were also found in five samples. Charred seeds were scarce; only a small number of specimens were present in samples <1>, <2>, <3> and <6>. Burnt speedwells (*Veronica* sp.) and large grass seeds (*Poaceae* sp.) could be recognised, along with a small amount of sun spurge and pea (*Fabaceae* sp.).

Samples <1>, <3>, <4> and <5> were found to contain low densities of carbonised cereal grain. Preliminary identifications suggest that wheat (*Triticum* sp.) and barley (*Hordeum* sp.) are present, though neither was in great enough abundance to suggest local cultivation or consumption.

Terrestrial snail shells were identified throughout, *Vitrea* sp. were the most common, recovered from six samples, though samples <1> and <6> also contained a small amount of *Discus rotundatus* and *Cecilioides acicula*. None of the assessed samples contained a statistically significant sample set (>100 specimens), with the bulk yielding less than ten shells. Low concentrations of insect chitin were also recorded in samples <1> to <5>.

Industrial by-products, in the form of coal and clinker/vitreous material, were reported in moderate to high abundances throughout the sample set. Samples <3> and <4> contained the highest concentration. The presence of this material in the assemblage may indicate that these features are being used for disposal of fuel waste from domestic fires. Slag fragments were also recorded in samples <3>, <4> and <5>.

All of the assessed samples contained moderate to abundant densities of roots and rootlets, which may be an indication of post-depositional disturbance. The potential of bioturbation is important to consider when using the data contained in this report, as it highlights the possibility that smaller artefacts and ecofacts may no longer be *in situ*.

A full account of the material reported in the flots is given in Table 3.

Table 3: Assessment of environmental flots, IVE17

Sample No.		1	2	3	4	5	6
Context No.		68	74	76	120	122	124
Feature No.		69	75	77	121	123	125
Volume of bulk (litres)		21	49	30	40	45	29
Volume of flot (millilitres)		200	400	80	300	150	300
Method of processing		F	F	F	F	F	F
FLOT RESIDUE							
Charcoal							
Charcoal >4 mm		2	3	1	1	2	1
Charcoal 2-4 mm		4	4	3	3	3	3
Charcoal <2 mm		4	4	4	4	4	4
Frag. of ID size		✓	✓	<5	<5	✓	<10
Seeds							
<i>Atriplex</i> sp.	Oraches	1					
<i>Chenopodium album</i>	Fat hen		3	3	2	3	2
<i>Chenopodium</i> sp.	Goosefoots	1					
<i>Euphorbia helioscopia</i>	Sun spurge	1	1	1		1	1
<i>Juncus</i> sp.	Rushes	2	3	3	2	2	2
<i>Rubus</i> sp.	Brambles	1	2		2	3	3
<i>Rumex</i> sp.	Docks			1			
<i>Sambucus</i> sp.	Elder	1	1		1	1	1
<i>Solanum</i> sp.	Nightshades						1
<i>Stellaria</i> sp.	Stitchworts			1			
<i>Taraxacum</i> sp.	Dandelion		1				
<i>Trifolium repens</i>	White clover				1		
<i>Urtica</i> sp.	Nettles			1			
Anther fragments (No ID)		1					
Seed coats (var.)		1					
Charred seeds							
<i>Euphorbia helioscopia</i>	Sun spurge			1			
<i>Fabaceae</i> spp.	Peas	1					
<i>Poaceae</i> undiff. (Large)	Grasses	1	1				
<i>Veronica</i> sp.	Speedwells		1	1			1
Unknown				1			
Charred seed fragments							
Cereals							

Sample No.		1	2	3	4	5	6
Context No.		68	74	76	120	122	124
Feature No.		69	75	77	121	123	125
<i>Hordeum</i> sp.	Barley			1			
<i>Triticum</i> sp.	Wheat	1		1		1	
No ID (broken/degraded)					1		
Other plant macrofossils							
Roots/tubers (undiff.)		2	4	3	4	3	4
Wood		1					
Modern grasses		1	2		1		
Molluscs							
<i>Cecilioides acicula</i>	Terrestrial						1
<i>Discus rotundatus</i>	Terrestrial	1					
<i>Vitrea</i> sp.	Terrestrial	1	1	1	1	1	1
Operculum			1				
Juveniles (no ID)		1	1				
Broken shell		1					
Other remains							
Insect remains		1	1	2	2	1	
Insect/worm eggs							1
Burnt coal/vitreous material		2	3	4	4	2	3
Coal		2	3	2	3	2	3
Slag				1	2	1	
Small animal bone			1				
Bone fragments			1				
Hammer-scale		1					

Key: 1- Occasional, 2- fairly frequent, 3- frequent, 4- abundant

Conclusions and Recommendations for Further Work

In summary, the preservation of environmental remains in the Ive Farm bulk samples was mixed. A preliminary assessment has indicated that there is little environmental information that can be gained from the limited number of charred seeds and grain that were found. The presence of charred cereals may indicate that these formed part of local diet; however, concentrations are not substantial enough to suggest cultivation in the surrounding area. There is also evidence in the seed assemblage to suggest that waterlogging of these deposits may have occurred, however such specimens are often associated with abundant modern contamination and may not be *in situ*. Because of potential contamination, and the lack of a significantly sized assemblage, further work is not recommended on this material.

The presence of charcoal, coal and burnt coal/vitreous material is likely to indicate that these features were used to dispose of fuel waste, and specialist identification of suitable specimens of wood charcoal from these deposits may shed light on the exploitation of local resources for domestic use. Sample <2> was the only deposit to contain a significantly sized assemblage of viable material (>100 pieces), therefore further assessment could be recommended for this material, it should however be noted that there is substantial modern root contamination in this feature, which could be an indication of post depositional mixing.

Due to the potential for bioturbation, radiocarbon dating of charcoal and grains from these deposits is not recommended.

A summary of this assessment should be included in any subsequent site publications.

Bibliography

Cappers, R.T., Bekker, R.M. and Jans, J.E., 2012. *Digitale Zadenatlas van Nederland/Digital seed atlas of the Netherlands (Vol. 4)*. Barkhuis.

Stace, C., 1991. *New flora of the British Isles*. Cambridge. Cambridge University Press.

APPENDIX 9: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-306930

Project details

Project name An Archaeological Excavation at Ive Farm, Leyton, london Borough of Waltham Forest

Short description of the project This report details the results and working methods of an archaeological excavation out at Ive Farm, Ive Farm Lane, Leyton, London Borough of Waltham Forest. The work was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited on behalf of NPS London. Two trenches, Area 1 and Area 2 were excavated revealing archaeological features dating from the Neolithic/Bronze, Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age and post-medieval periods. The natural drift geology comprised alluvial deposits, overlain by brickearth. The lower alluvial was noted at 5.06m OD and the upper at 5.46m OD. The brickearth was seen between 5.74m OD in Area 1 and in Area 2 at 5.35m OD. Two features dating to the Neolithic/Bronze Age were recorded during the investigations, a small posthole was seen in Area 1 and a kinked linear feature in Area 2. Most of activities noted during the archaeological works dated from the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age. These comprised groups of postholes and pits and were seen in both trenches. Only three postholes were noted in Area 1. The posthole and pit groups in Area 2 formed obvious alignments suggestion structures or boundary markers. Two post-medieval postholes were recorded in Area 1.

Project dates Start: 02-05-2017 End: 25-05-2017

Previous/future work Yes / Not known

Any associated project reference codes IVE17 - Sitecode

Type of project Recording project

Site status Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area

Current Land use Other 14 - Recreational usage

Monument type DITCH Late Neolithic

Monument type DITCH Late Bronze Age

Monument type POSTHOLE Late Neolithic

Monument type POSTHOLE Late Bronze Age

Monument type PIT Late Bronze Age

Monument type POSTHOLE Post Medieval

Significant Finds LITHIC IMPLEMENT Late Neolithic

Significant Finds LITHIC IMPLEMENT Late Bronze Age

Significant Finds POTTERY Late Bronze Age

Significant Finds BURNT FLINT Late Bronze Age

Significant Finds GLASS Post Medieval

Significant Finds CBM Roman

Investigation type "Open-area excavation"

Prompt	Planning condition
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON WALTHAM FOREST LEYTON Ive Farm
Postcode	E10 5HL
Study area	82500 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 37270 86690 51.561866041037 -0.019446076413 51 33 42 N 000 01 10 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 5.06m Max: 5.74m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd.
Project originator	brief NPS London
Project originator	design Helen Hawkins
Project director/manager	Helen Hawkins
Project supervisor	Shane Maher

Project archives

Physical recipient	Archive	LAARC
Physical Contents	"Ceramics","Environmental","Glass","Worked stone/lithics"	
Digital recipient	Archive	LAARC
Digital Contents	"Ceramics","Environmental","Glass","Worked stone/lithics"	
Digital available	Media	"Database","Images raster photography","Spreadsheets","Survey","Text" / digital
Paper recipient	Archive	LAARC
Paper Contents	"Ceramics","Environmental","Glass","Worked stone/lithics"	
Paper available	Media	"Context sheet","Diary","Drawing","Matrices","Plan","Report"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	An Assessment of an Archaeological Excavation at Ive Farm, Ive Farm Lane, Leyton, London Borough of Waltham Forest
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Maher, S.
Date	2018
Issuer or publisher	Pre-Construct Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Brockley

Description	A4 report
Entered by	Jon Butler (jbutler@pre-construct.com)
Entered on	30 January 2018

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