

An Archaeological Evaluation at Newhall, Harlow, Essex CM17 9LU

Site Code: HANH 08

Central National Grid Reference: TL 4743 1018

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Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited, June 2008

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June 2008**

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DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

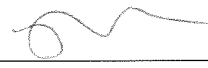
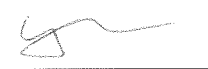
Site Name

Newhall, Harlow, Essex

Type of project

Archaeological Evaluation

Quality Control

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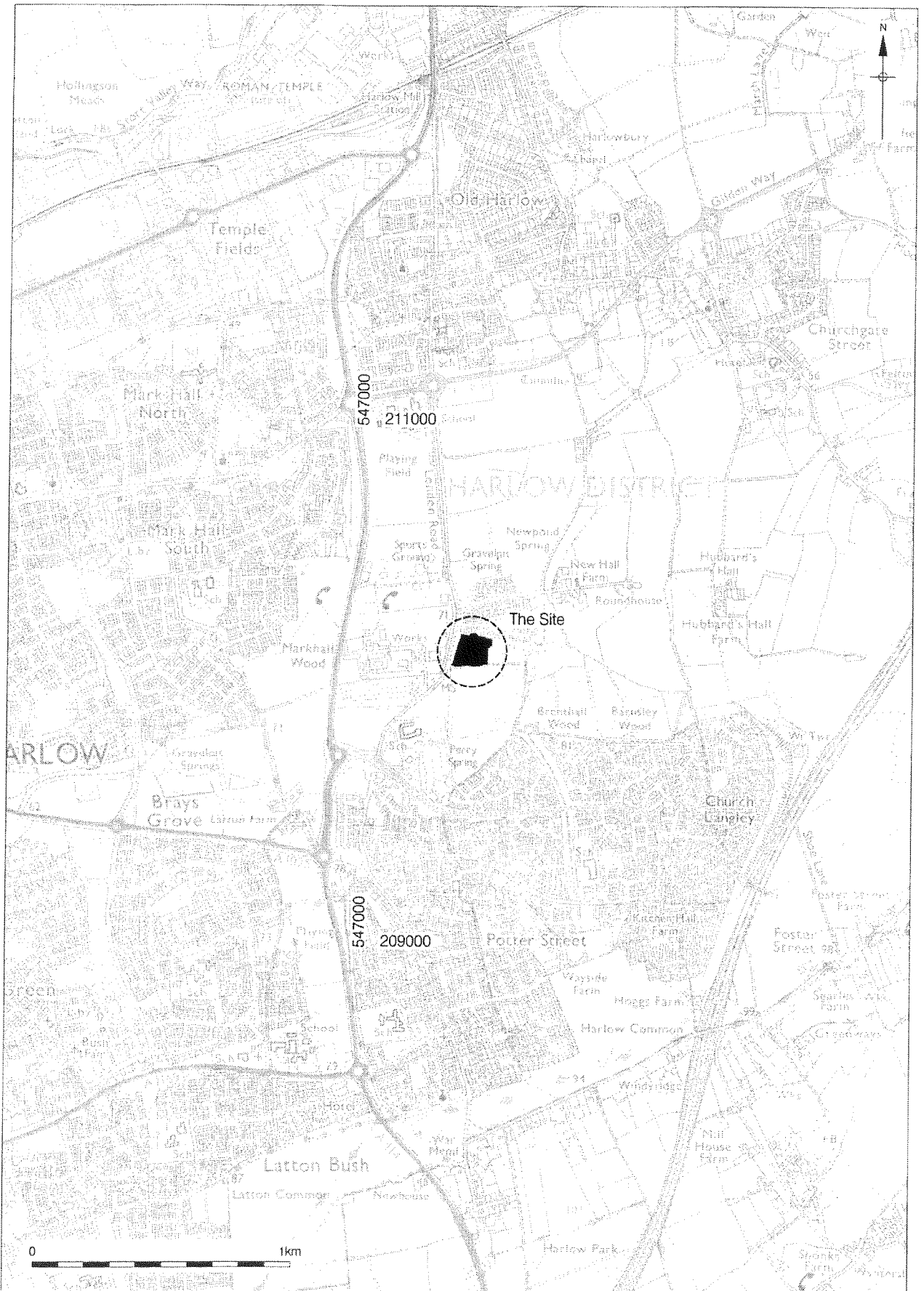
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1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 This report details the results of an archaeological evaluation at Newhall, Harlow, Essex, undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. on behalf of Galliford Try. The project was managed by Helen Hawkins and supervised by Amelia Fairman, both of Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd., and monitored by Patrick Connell, Archaeological Officer of Essex Country Council.
- 1.2 Eight trenches were opened during the evaluation. Topsoil covered trenches 2, 4, 5, and 6, whereas trenches 7, 8, 9 and 13 were sealed by a loose made ground. All trenches were situated within the eastern half of a field undergoing development, within the southern extent of the Newhall development.
- 1.3 Boulder clay was observed in the bases of all eight trenches. This was sealed by a layer of well sorted natural chalk-rich clay, similarly observed in all trenches. Trenches 5, 8, 9 and 13 revealed a number of linear cut features, all of these were undated and interpreted as field drains or ditches. Extensive modern truncations were also observed to the north of the study site, with made ground deposits sealing all trenches investigated. No other significant archaeological features were identified.

2 INTRODUCTION

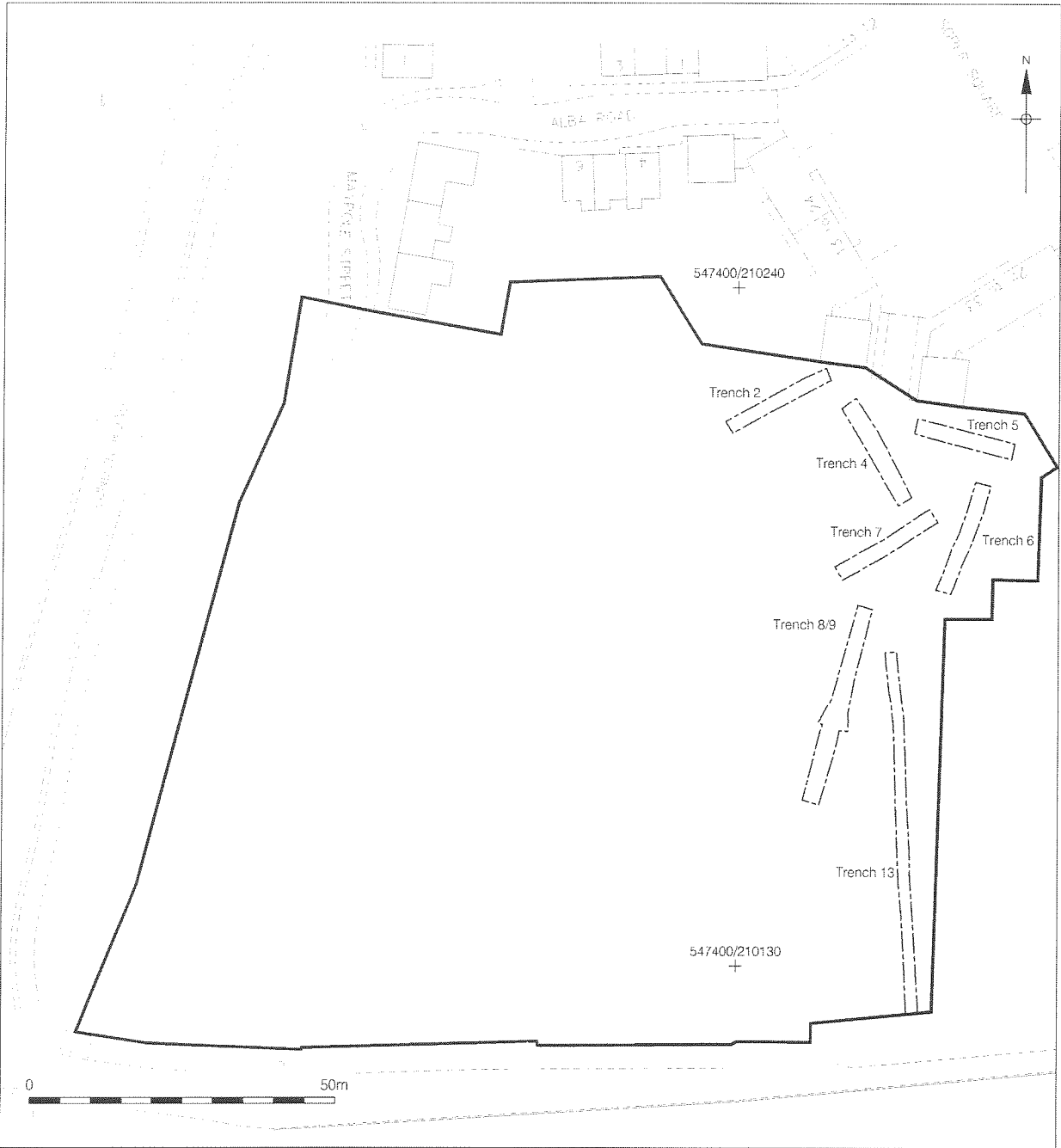
- 2.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. conducted an archaeological evaluation within the Newhall development, Harlow, Essex, in advance of redevelopment of the area as part of the Newhall housing development. The evaluation was conducted between 19th and 23rd May 2008 on behalf of Galliford Try.
- 2.2 The site is within the Newhall development to the south of Harlow. The site is bounded by London Road to the west and The Chase to the north.
- 2.3 The National Grid Reference of the site is TL 4743 1018.
- 2.4 The site was given the code HANH 08.
- 2.5 The project was monitored by Patrick Connell of Essex Country Council, project managed by Helen Hawkins and supervised by the author.



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Figure 1
 Site Location
 1:20,000 at A4



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Figure 2
Trench Location
1:1,000 at A4

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 3.1 In November 1990 the Department of the Environment issued Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 (PPG16) "Archaeology and Planning", providing guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the preservation and investigation of archaeological remains.
- 3.2 In short, government policies provide a framework which:
- Protect Scheduled Ancient Monuments
 - Protect the settings of these sites
 - Protect nationally important un-scheduled ancient monuments
 - Has a presumption in favour of in situ preservation
 - In appropriate circumstances, requires adequate information (from field evaluation) to enable informed decisions
 - Provides for the excavation and investigation of sites not important enough to merit *in situ* preservation
- 3.3 In considering any proposal for development, the local planning authority will be mindful of the policy framework set by government guidance, in this instance PPG16, of existing development plan policy and of other material considerations.
- 3.4 An archaeological watching brief condition has been attached to the site. The condition states:

'Condition 28:

An opportunity must be allowed for an Archaeological Watching Brief to be made and also the time allowed for an emergency excavation, recording and removal of materials if necessary on the site, carried out by persons of organisations nominated by the local planning authority. Any such archaeological work shall be implemented in accordance with a written scheme of investigation to be submitted and approved in writing by the local planning authority, at least 14 days notice shall be given of the commencement of any works on site'

- 3.5 Also of relevance are the following local policies from the Adopted Replacement Harlow Local Plan, 2006 :

BE 13

The desire to preserve the remains and setting of a site with archaeological remains of lesser importance will be a material consideration when considering development proposals affecting the site. This desire will be balanced against the importance of the remains; the need for the development; the possibility of preservation in situ; and/or the appropriateness of an archaeological excavation for 'preservation by record'

BE14

Development proposals that affect a site where archaeological remains may exist will only be determined after an archaeological field evaluation has been undertaken.

- 3.6 In accordance with the conditions laid down in Essex County Council's UDP, a programme of evaluation by trial trenching rather than a watching brief was designed¹ and carried out in consultation with Patrick Connell of Essex County Council.

¹Hawkins H., 2008.

4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

4.1 Geology

- 4.1.1 The solid geology of the area consists of Upper Chalk, which outcrops on the Sawbridgeworth ridge to the north of Harlow. The chalk is overlain by London Clay, outcrops of which occur on the Harlow Common and Potter Street (It is this clay which formed the basis of the post-medieval pottery industry). The London Clay in turn is overlain by glacial drift deposits, consisting of two boulder clay levels, which included Hanningfield Till separated and occasionally underlain by glacial sands and gravels. Quaternary 'Head' deposits also occur and in the Roman town area there are also alluvial deposits from the flood-plain of the Stort².

4.2 Topography

- 4.2.1 The site is located within the southern extent of the Newhall development, in a field which covers 1.9 ha.. The ground level displayed a general downwards slope to the north, and dropped from an elevation of 75.07m OD in the south of trench 13 to 71.67m OD in the northern extent of the development.

² English Heritage 1999

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

5.1 Unless referenced otherwise, the archaeological and historical background information cited below was obtained from the Archaeological Data Service's online search (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/search>) and the Historic Towns Assessment Report (English Heritage, 1999).

5.2 PREHISTORIC

5.2.1 Although the Harlow area has been occupied since the Late Palaeolithic period (c. 12,000 – 10,000 BC), evidence relating to the Palaeolithic, Mesolithic (10,000 – 3,500 BC) and Neolithic (3,500 – 2,000 BC) periods is mostly limited to scattered flint flakes and tools. A Neolithic cursus monument is also located c. 850m to the north of the site.

5.2.2 The Bronze Age (2,000 – 600) is slightly better represented, with a line of burial sites identified along the southern bank of the River Stort. This includes a group of eight burial urns at the later Roman temple site. In close proximity to the cursus monument, to the north of the study site, is a bowl barrow approximately 25m in diameter. The feature is currently extant as an earthwork with a flattened summit.

5.2.3 Harlow lay on the tribal boundary between the Catuvellauni in Hertfordshire and the Trinovantes in Essex during the Iron Age (600 BC – AD 43). Numerous Iron Age coins, small finds and animal bones, in addition to two roundhouses were discovered at Temple Hill. The identification of Late Iron Age coins in the Holbrooks area infers that the Roman town occupied a pre-existing Iron Age site.

5.3 ROMAN

5.3.1 Roman Harlow comprised a temple, which developed from the Iron Age temple, with widespread occupation areas to the north and east. The presence of the temple appears to have led to the growth and development of the town. The Roman town itself, is located within the parish of Harlow, to the immediate south of the river Stort and north of the site

5.3.2 To the north-east of the site, a 2nd and 3rd century Romano British farmstead was identified. The farmstead comprised at least three phases of activity including an initial barn, which was replaced by a series of boundary ditches and finally a series of late 4th century rectangular ditched enclosures. Roman Gallic and Rhenish pottery were among the finds, in addition to Bronze Age and Iron Age finds within ditch fill, therefore suggesting continuous occupation of the area from these periods.

5.4 SAXON & MEDIEVAL

5.4.1 Medieval Harlow (Old Harlow) lies approximately half a kilometre to the south of the parish of Harlow and north of the site. Two further medieval centres exist at Harlowbury and Churchgate Street to the north-east and east of Old Harlow respectively. The new town of Harlow therefore incorporates both Roman and Old Harlow.

5.4.2 By the end of the Saxon period, Harlow was the centre of the Saxon administrative division known as the Harlow Hundred. This stretched from Roydon to Hallingbury. The name itself is interpreted as meaning either 'army-hill' or 'temple hill', both referring to the embanked Temple Hill.

5.4.3 Medieval cut features including ditches and gullies were unearthed during excavations at Mill Lane, Churchgate Street. Numerous findspots of medieval pottery have also been recovered from the vicinity of Old Harlow, to the north-east of the study site.

5.5 POST-MEDIEVAL

5.5.1 Numerous pottery kilns have been identified within Old Harlow. Excavations at Latton Road unearthed a brick-built kiln with associated domestic coarsewares, indicating a 17th century date of production. A watching brief carried out at Fullers Mead also identified pottery kiln debris within a clay filled pit, although no traces of any in situ structures. It appeared that the feature was backfilled during the 18th century, however dating from the debris suggested that production had been ongoing from at least the 13th century.

- 5.5.2 The sites above reflect Harlow's rise to prominence in the post medieval period as a production centre of slipware. However, no typology or dating framework relating to the wares produced has yet been published.
- 5.5.3 The vicinity of the site has been subject to previous archaeological investigation by trial trenching. To the south-east of the site, a watching brief at Hubbards Hall (HAHH 99) failed to identify any archaeological features pre-dating several 20th century land drains.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

- 6.1 In accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation (Hawkins 2008), the trenches were arranged to fully investigate the underlying drift geology and the presence or absence of significant archaeological remains across the site. The works were aimed to cover approximately 4% of the total site area. Fourteen trenches were initially planned. However, site constraints meant that some trenches were not carried out, others were extended and some were amalgamated.
- 6.2 A total of 8 archaeological trial trenches were excavated, the dimensions of which, at ground level, were:
- | | |
|-----------|-----------------------------------|
| Trench 2 | 20m north-south x 2.25m east-west |
| Trench 4 | 3m north-south x 20m east-west |
| Trench 5 | 2.60m north-south x 20m east-west |
| Trench 6 | 20m north-south x 3m east-west |
| Trench 7 | 20m north-south x 2.60m east-west |
| Trench 8 | 20m north-south x 2.50m east-west |
| Trench 9 | 13.90m north-south x 3m east-west |
| Trench 13 | 60m north-south x 2m east-west |
- 6.3 The trenches were machine excavated to a maximum depth of 1.20m below the current ground surface, or to the top of archaeological or natural horizons. Potential features were then hand cleaned and excavated in 1m slots.
- 6.4 Trenches were excavated using a 360 machine with a flat bladed ditching bucket, under the supervision of the attendant archaeologist. Once recorded, the trenches were backfilled with the material removed from them.
- 6.5 One or more representative sample sections, each 2.5m wide, were cleaned and recorded in each trench. The base of each trench was also hand-cleaned before recording, along with any archaeological features. The latter were half sectioned or slotted in order to obtain dating evidence prior to recording.
- 6.6 The recording systems employed during the evaluation were fully compatible with those most widely used elsewhere in London, that is those developed out of the Department of Urban Archaeology Site Manual, now published by the Museum of London Archaeology Service (MoLAS 1994). Individual descriptions of all archaeological strata and features excavated and exposed were entered onto pro-forma recording sheets. All plans and sections of archaeological deposits were recorded on polyester based drawing film, the plans being drawn at a scale of 1:50 and the sections at 1:10. The OD heights of all principal strata were calculated and indicated on the appropriate plans and sections. A full photographic record of the investigation was prepared, including both black and white prints and colour transparencies on 35mm film.
- 6.7 Levels were taken from a Temporary Bench Mark established on the site, which had a value of 73.55m OD. This was located on a fence post to the north-east of the site. The trenches were established using a total station and tied into the Ordnance Survey grid.

7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL PHASE DISCUSSION

7.1 Phase 1 – Natural

- 7.1.1 The earliest deposit encountered in all eight trenches consisted of a layer of firm, brownish yellow and grey clay. This included orange sandy lenses and frequent flecks to medium fragments of chalk, in addition to flint boulders, and was identified as context [4]. The large inclusions and poorly sorted nature of the deposit led to the interpretation of this feature as natural Boulder Clay. The elevations at which this was encountered varied considerably between each trench, suggesting an undulating topography, with the layer presenting a general incline to the south, sloping from a top elevation of 73.67m OD in trench 8, down to 72.89m OD and 71.99m OD in trenches 6 and 5 in the north of the study site.
- 7.1.2 Sealing the clay described above was a layer of clean, well sorted clay with moderate inclusions of chalk flecks. This layer was identified in all trenches and termed deposits [3], [10], [14], [16], [17], [22] and [21] in trenches 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8/9 and 13 respectively. Interpreted as natural clay, this deposit varied in thickness between 0.60m and 0.25m as seen in trenches 5 and 4.

7.2 Phase 2- Field Drainage (Undated)

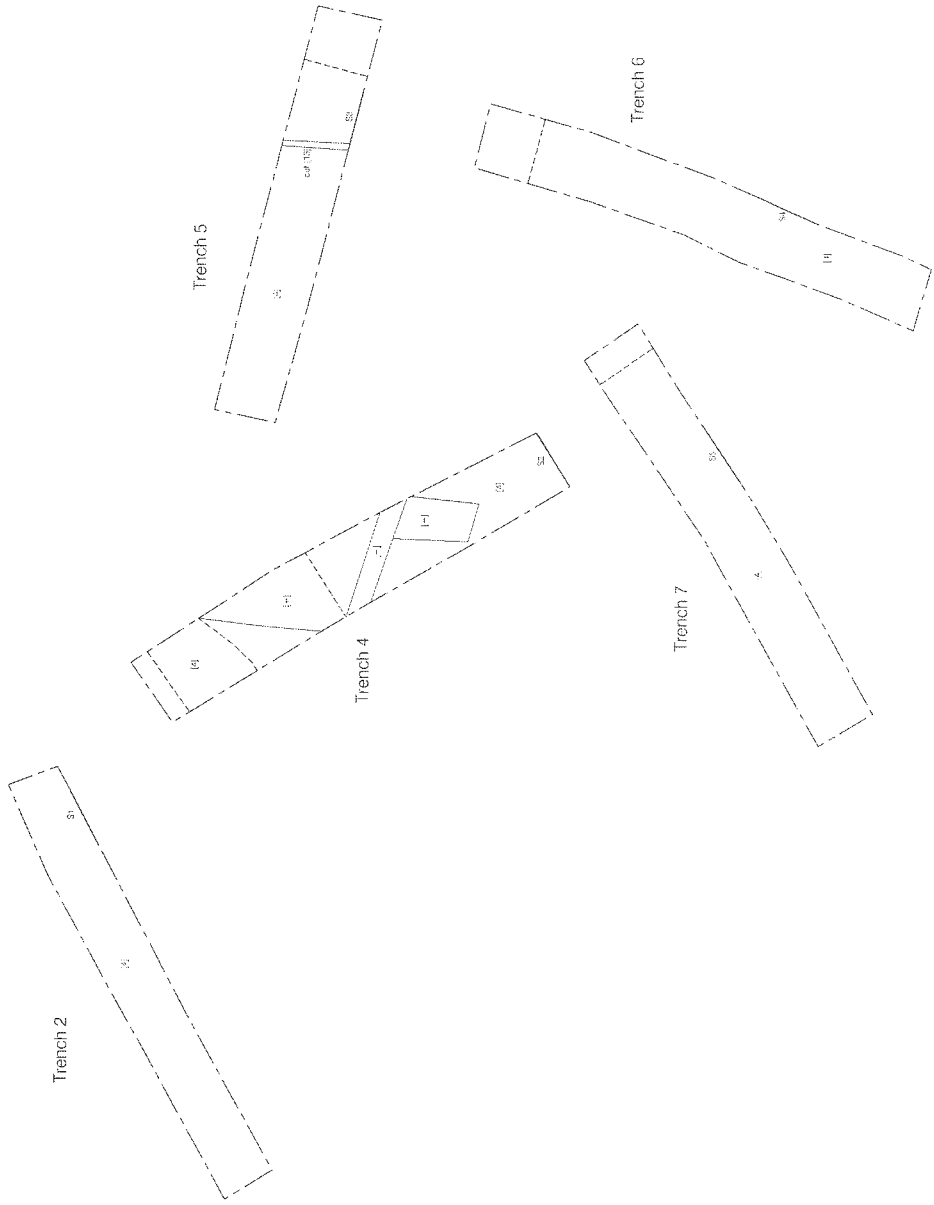
- 7.2.1 An undated linear feature, termed context [13], was identified in the eastern end of Trench 5, truncating natural clay [14] from an elevation of 72.37m OD. The feature extended the width of the trench, 2.60m north-south x 0.10m width east-west x 0.65m depth, extending in a north-west south-east orientation and continuing beyond the limit of excavation to the north and south. This was filled by redeposited natural clay [12], which sealed a red ceramic field drain. The boundary of the cut's edges were diffuse suggesting a rapid in-filling. These features were therefore interpreted as the cut for a field-drain of uncertain date.
- 7.2.2 Truncating natural [22] to the south of trench 9 was linear feature [6]. This measured 3m east-west x 0.44m north-south x 0.25m depth. The feature was orientated east-west, extending beyond the limit of excavation and contained fill [5]. A 1m slot was excavated within the fill, which showed the cut to have concave sides and base, cut from an elevation of 74.13m OD. Fill [5] was comprised of a firm, light yellowish-brown silty clay containing occasional inclusions of small sub-rounded and angular flint nodules and chalk fragments. No finds were found within this deposit with which to infer a date. The fill also appeared very similar to the surrounding natural deposits, which may suggest a natural in-filling. Truncating deposit [5] was another linear cut termed feature [19]. This was orientated north-south, extending 8m and continuing beyond the limit of excavation, x 0.40m east-west x 0.20m depth from a top elevation of 74.21m OD. A 1m slot was excavated, showing the cut to have concave sides and base, containing fill [18], a firm, light yellowish brown clay. Within this fill were occasional small and medium chalk and flint fragments and very occasional pot fragments. The pot fragments however were not only small, but severely abraded, rendering them undateable. Much root disturbance was apparent within the fill, which was well sorted in nature, suggesting a similar rapid, natural in-filling as observed with deposit [5]. These features were therefore interpreted as inter-cutting field drainage channels/ditches.
- 7.2.3 To the east of the features described above, a further linear feature was identified at the northern end of trench 13. This was termed context [8] and extended 7m north-south x 0.55m east-west x 0.15m depth. Cut [8] truncated the upper natural clay deposit [21] from an elevation of 73.90m OD and was filled by deposit [7]. A 1.50m slot was excavated from this fill, which was found to contain very few inclusions. The fill comprised a firm, mid brown silty clay with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded chalk and flint pebbles, appearing well sorted. This deposit also displayed iron staining and a great deal of root disturbance, presumably the root systems from the field vegetation following the path of least resistance. These features were similarly interpreted as further evidence of field drainage, of uncertain date, and likely representative of natural in-filling.

7.2.4 Phase 3 – Made Ground

7.2.5 The made ground illustrated considerable variation between the trenches which may be indicative of extensive horizontal truncation. These deposits were identified as features [2], [9], [11] and [20] in trenches 2, 4, 5 and 13, and deposit [15] across trenches 6, 7, 8 and 9. The features comprised a sandy silt with inclusions of CBM, gravel and concrete, varying between 0.15m and 0.30m in thickness from elevations of between 71.85m OD and 74.12m OD from north to south respectively. Large concrete boulders and cemented blocks were visible, supporting the notion of extensive dumping and leveling within the study area of probable 20th century date. The northern trenches, such as 4 and 5 also exhibited extensive truncation from modern services, effectively removing the topsoil and sub-soil from the vicinity.

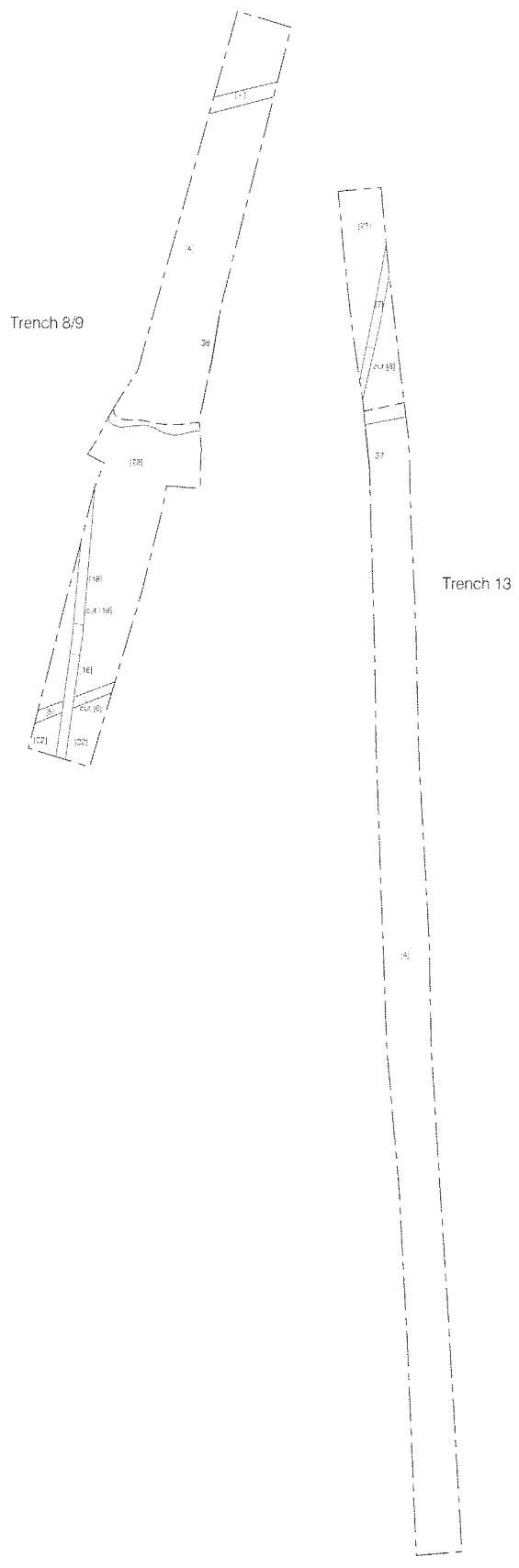
7.3 Phase 4- Topsoil

7.3.1 A relatively thin band of topsoil sealed trenches 2, 4 and 6. This was termed deposit [1], comprising a loose grey-brown clayey silt with a maximum thickness of 0.30m lensing out to 80mm, from 71.90m OD. The lack of topsoil and depth of made ground deposits below this, further inferred extensive horizontal truncation of the study site prior to development.



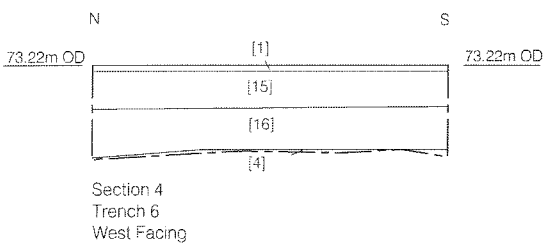
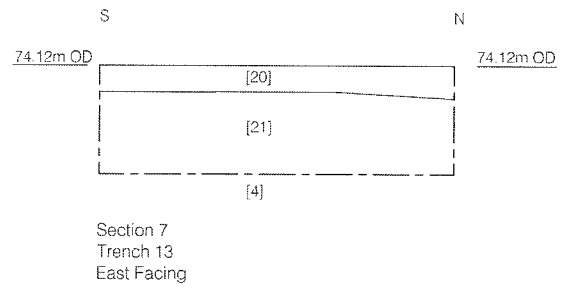
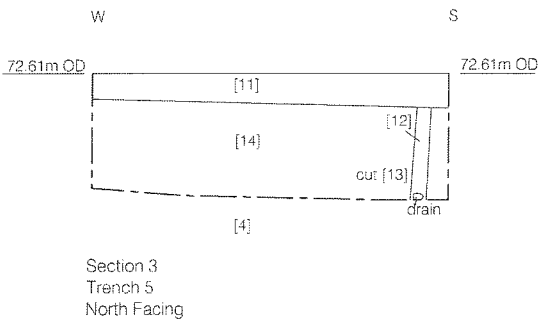
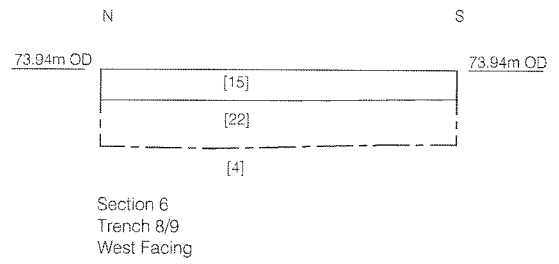
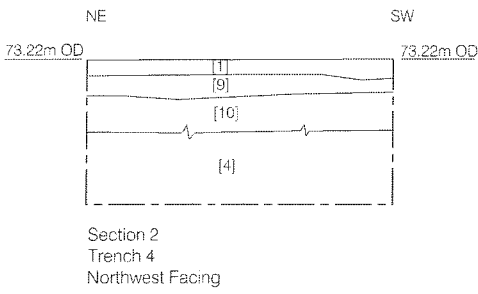
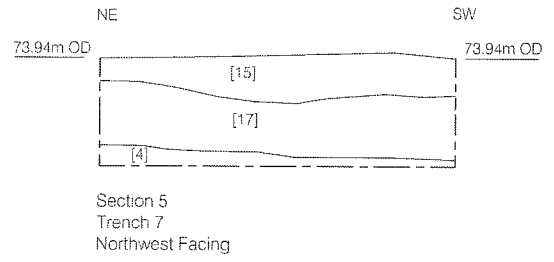
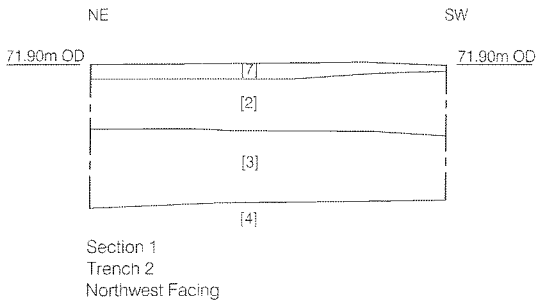
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Figure 3
Plan of Trenches 2, 4-7
1:200 on A3



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Figure 4
Plan of Trenches 8/9 & 13
1:200 at A3



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Figure 5
Sample Sections 1 - 7
1:50 at A4

8 INTERPRETATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

- 8.1 The principal objectives of the archaeological evaluation were to determine the presence or absence of archaeological remains, establish the nature of these, and to ascertain whether there was any evidence for truncation of the natural deposits. These objectives were achieved and the results are summarised below.
- 8.2 A deposit of natural boulder clay was found in all eight trenches and is therefore assumed to underlie the entire site. This was overlain in all trenches by a deposit of clean, well sorted natural clay. It was this upper clay that was truncated by a series of features relating to field drainage, of an unknown date. These included three linear features, interpreted as ditches or gullies and a field drain, extending both north-south and east-west across the study site. Extensive truncation due to modern services was noted to the north of the site, and may derive from the pre-existing Newhall development.
- 8.3 Very little topsoil, or even sub-soil was observed across the site. The lack of topsoil covering at least half of the trenches appeared significant, suggesting extensive horizontal truncation of the area prior to the commencement of development. It is therefore possible that this truncation has removed archaeological horizons and features.

9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 9.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd would like to thank Galliford Try for commissioning the work and Patrick Connell for monitoring the evaluation on behalf of Essex County Council.
- 9.2 The author would like to thank Helen Hawkins for her project management and editing, Hayley Baxter for the illustrations and Alexander Pullen for his assistance with the fieldwork. The author would also like to thank Jem Rogers for the surveying and Lisa Lonsdale for technical and logistical support.

10 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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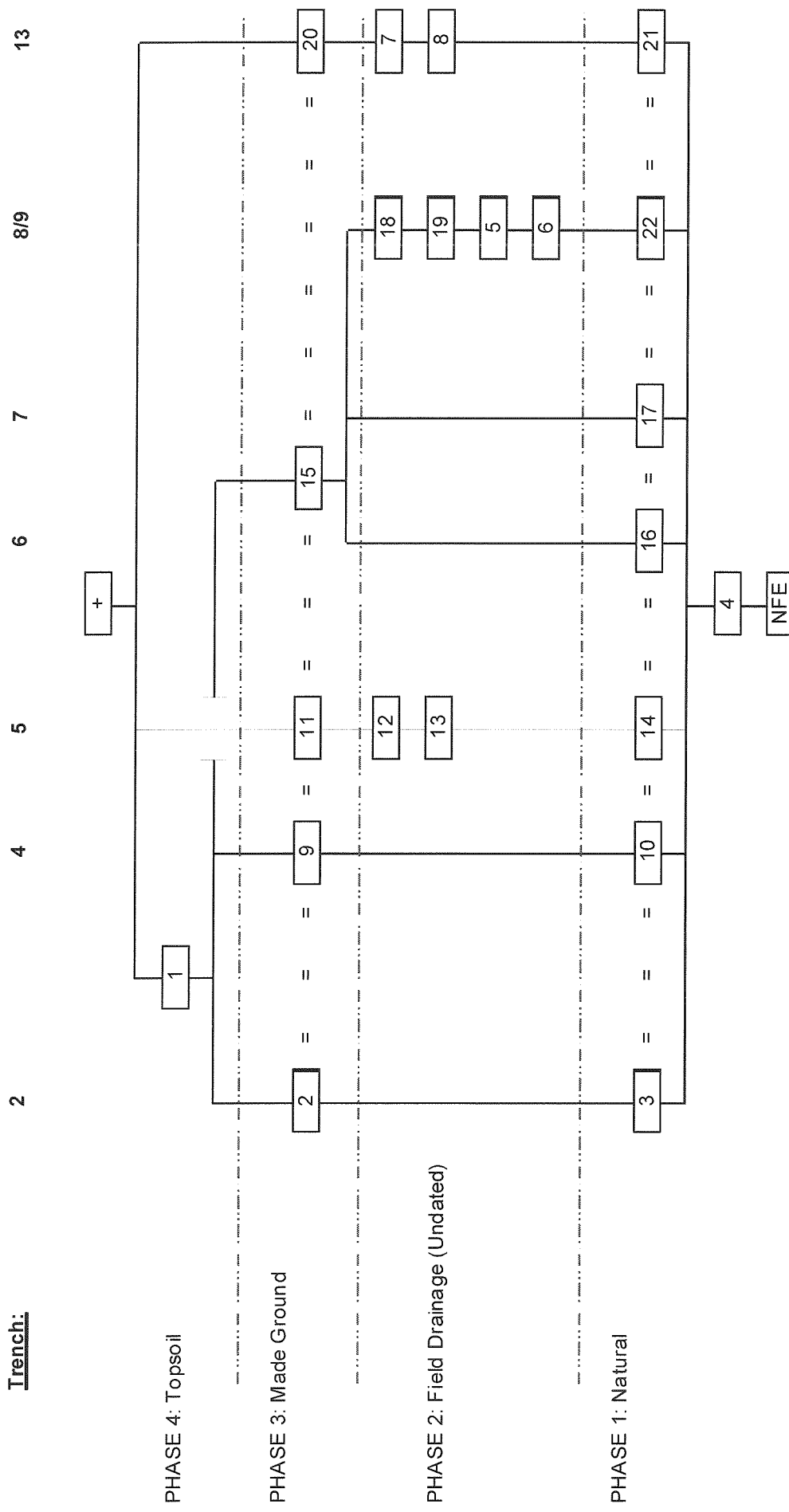
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Appendix 1- Context Index

Context Number	Trench	Plan Number	Section Number	Type	Description	Highest	Lowest
1	2	-	S1	Layer	Topsoil	71.90	
2	2	-	S1	Layer	Made Ground	71.85	
3	2	-	S1	Layer	Natural Clay	71.51	71.50
4	2/4/5/6/7/8/9/ 13	Tr 2/4/5/6/7/8/13	S1/2/3/4/5/6/7	Layer	Natural Boulder Clay	73.67	72.89
5	9	Tr. 9	-	Fill	Fill of [6]	74.13	
6	9	Tr. 9	-	Cut	Linear Cut of Drainage Ditch	74.13	73.93
7	13	Tr. 13	-	Fill	Fill of [7]	73.90	
8	13	Tr. 13	-	Cut	Linear Cut of Drainage Ditch	73.90	73.80
9	4	-	S2	Layer	Made Ground	73.12	
10	4	-	S2	Layer	Natural Clay	72.92	
11	5	-	S3	Layer	Made Ground	72.61	
12	5	-	S3	Fill	Fill of [13]	72.37	
13	5	Tr. 5	S3	Cut	Linear Cut of Drainage Ditch	72.37	71.72
14	4	-	S3	Layer	Natural Clay	72.43	72.36
15	6	-	S4, S6	Layer	Made Ground	73.19	
16	6	-	S4	Layer	Natural Clay	72.93	
17	7	-	S5	Layer	Natural Clay	73.79	
18	9	Tr. 9	-	Fill	Fill of [19]	74.21	
19	9	Tr. 9	-	Cut	Linear Cut of Drainage Ditch	74.21	73.92
20	13	-	S7	Layer	Made Ground	74.12	
21	13	Tr. 13	S7	Layer	Natural Clay	73.80	
22	8/9	Tr. 8/9	S6	Layer	Natural Clay	74.25	

Appendix 2 - Site Matrix



OASIS ID: preconst1-45075

Project details

Project name Newhall, Harlow

Short description of the project An archaeological evaluation was carried out at Newhall, Harlow, Essex. Eight trenches were excavated. Boulder clay was identified in the base of all eight trenches. this was sealed by a layer of natural clay. A number of cut features were identified, all of these were undated and were interpreted as field drains or ditches. No archaeological deposits were identified.

Project dates Start: 19-05-2008 End: 23-05-2008

Previous/future work No / Not known

Any associated project reference codes HANH 08 - Sitecode

Type of project Field evaluation

Site status None

Current Land use Vacant Land 2 - Vacant land not previously developed

Monument type NONE None

Monument type NONE None

Significant Finds NONE None

Significant Finds NONE None

Development type Housing estate

Prompt Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16

Position in the planning process After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country England

Site location	ESSEX HARLOW HARLOW Newhall, Harlow
Postcode	CM17 9LU
Study area	1.90 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 5474300 2101800 51.8657775889 0.247707730095 51 51 56 N 000 14 51 E Point
Height OD	Min: 71.99m Max: 73.67m
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Project brief originator	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Project design originator	Helen Hawkins
Project director/manager	Helen Hawkins
Project supervisor	Amelia Fairman
Name of sponsor/funding body	Galliford Try
Project archives	
Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Local museum
Digital Archive ID	HANH08
Digital Contents	'none'
Digital Media	'Images raster / digital photography','Images vector','Survey','Text'

available

Paper Archive recipient Local Museum

Paper Archive ID HANH08

Paper Contents 'none'

Paper Media available 'Context sheet', 'Correspondence', 'Drawing', 'Map', 'Matrices', 'Photograph', 'Plan', 'Report', 'Section', 'Survey', 'Unpublished Text'

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Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

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