

**LITTLE EASTON AIRFIELD
LITTLE EASTON
ESSEX**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION BY
TRIAL TRENCHING**



Essex County Council
Field Archaeology Unit

June 2007

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TRIAL TRENCHING

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**LITTLE EASTON AIRFIELD
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ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION BY TRIAL TRENCHING

SUMMARY

Client: Sewells Reservoir Construction Ltd
FAU Project No.: 1751
NGR: TL 598 237 (centred)
Site Code: LEEA 01
Date of Fieldwork: 12th March – 25th April 2007
OASIS reference: essexcou1-27135

The second stage in a programme of archaeological evaluation by trial trenching was undertaken on the site of a proposed gravel quarry, covering c.56 hectares, at the former Little Easton Airfield Little Easton, Essex. Following the Stage 1 evaluation in 2001 a further one hundred and fifty-five trial trenches were opened, totalling 12400 sq m (c.4% of the c.34 hectares Stage 2 area), in order to provide a uniform sample of the proposed development area.

The identified remains produced a wide date range, from Early Iron Age through medieval/ Post-medieval to remains of the World War II airfield.

Early Iron Age remains consisted of an irregular curvilinear gully, large ditches, fire pits and small linear gullies. Two focal points for this activity were noted. The first, in the south-central part of the site, seems to be the focus for occupation. The second, on the higher ground in the northwest, may be the location of an enclosure as two large perpendicular ditches were identified in association with fire pits and small gullies.

The Late Iron Age/ Roman features consist of two tentatively dated ditches which, although widely separated, have a similar northwest-southeast alignment. A single medieval feature, a 12th to 13th century ditch, was also identified and while little can be said about the nature or extent of activity on the site in the medieval period, dating evidence from the ditch tallies with the sparse activity noted in the Stage 1 evaluation area.

The Post-medieval remains consist of ditches which were probably associated with an enclosed deer park, most likely dating to the late 17th or early 18th century. World War II remains consisted primarily of the bases of earth bunds associated with bomb and ammunition storage areas for Little Easton Airfield and correspond to the locations shown on a 1944 Air Ministry plan of the site.

Although the density of archaeological features is generally relatively low, the two focal areas of Early Iron Age remains are potentially important with regards to understanding the occupation and exploitation of the wider landscape during this period.

It is judged that the proposed development will adversely affect all archaeological remains present in the scheme area, although it is likely that only the Early Iron Age remains will require a significant amount of further work. The few Late Iron Age/Roman and medieval features identified across both stages of evaluation may need some further work done on them to clarify specific questions, while the Post-medieval ditches and World War II remains are unlikely to require any further investigation.

1. INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of a second stage of archaeological evaluation undertaken prior to the submission of a planning application for gravel extraction at the former Little Easton Airfield, Little Easton, Essex (TL 598 237 (centred)). The first stage was carried out in 2001 (Hickling 2001) and this document should be read in conjunction with the 2001 report. The evaluation consisted of a programme of trial trenching across the proposed development area and was designed to determine the presence or absence, nature, date, character and significance of any archaeological remains present.

Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit (ECC FAU) carried out the evaluation on behalf of Sewells Reservoir Construction. The project was carried out in accordance with a brief prepared by ECC Historic Environment Management (ECC HEM), who also monitored the work. The site archive will be deposited at Saffron Walden Museum. A copy of this report will be deposited with the Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER) and a summary will appear in the county journal *Essex Archaeology and History* (EAH). An OASIS record for this project has been started and will be completed after HEM approval of this report.

The standards and guidance issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (1999) and ALGEO *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003) were followed throughout all stages of this project.

The report is structured to describe the background to the project, followed by a description of the features and finds by period. Summaries of the individual material assemblages are presented separately. An overall discussion of the significance and potential of the remains followed by an assessment of the results are located at the end of the report. Appendices include trench, context and finds data, in addition to the details of the archive contents and the EHER summary. All illustrations are placed together towards the back of the report.

2. BACKGROUND

2.1. Planning

At the request of Sewells Reservoir Construction, ECC HEM produced a pre-determination brief (Havis 2007) for a second stage of archaeological trenching (due to scheme enlargement) on the site of a proposed gravel quarry (Planning app. ESS/0065/06/UTT). ECC FAU were subsequently appointed by Sewells Reservoir Construction to undertake the archaeological evaluation in accordance with the brief and a Written Scheme of Investigation (ECC FAU 2007).

2.2 Location and Topography (Fig. 1)

The proposed extraction site lies in the south-western part of the former Little Easton Airfield on the Easton Estate, and it extends across an area of approximately 56 ha. The landscape is gently undulating, but generally slopes south towards the A120. At its northern end the ground lies at c.97m above OD, falling to c.90m at the southern end of the site. The site is currently arable farmland and is bounded by woodland to the south and east, and arable fields to the north and west. A concrete track, a remnant of the World War II airfield, runs in a loop through the area.

2.3 Geology

The topsoil across the whole of the site was approximately 0.2 – 0.4m deep and consisted of a dark brown-grey clay loam. The natural upper geological deposits varied across the site, but broadly fell into two distinct groups. These were a pale yellow-brown chalky clay and an orangey-brown clay, these are comparable to those shown on the British Geological Survey maps for the area (British Geological Survey 2007) which show the superficial geology as till with some alluvium. The underlying geology of the area is London Clay (British Geological Survey 2007).

2.4 History and Archaeology

The archaeological background has been detailed by the previous desk-based assessment and subsequent contribution to the environmental impact assessment (EIA), both of which utilised cartographic and documentary sources relating to the site (Heppell 2000 and 2006). A summary of the most pertinent information has been included below.

Concentrations of material and isolated prehistoric remains have been recovered from the wider landscape and include Palaeolithic to early Iron Age implements and activity. In particular, excavations carried out at Frogs Hall Farm, c.1km to the west, the Stone Hall Excavations (EHER 19455) and the A120 Trunk Road (EHER 45259) have demonstrated dispersed prehistoric settlement, cultivation, and mortuary activity taking place nearby.

Furthermore, other nearby investigations have revealed extensive Roman settlement and exploitation/management of resources in the area. Work on the Cambridge to Matching Green Pipeline identified features possibly associated with a villa complex and a Roman Road at Canfield End (EHER 9140). Complimentary geophysics undertaken nearby revealed enclosures, pits and other uncharacterized, but potentially Roman, features. On the opposite side of the River Roding, the Frogs Hall excavations revealed burial and agri-industrial activity as well as agricultural field systems. To the south of the site, The Stone Hall excavations (EHER 19455) revealed the remains of a Romano-British farmstead.

The principal medieval remains in the general area were identified at Frogs Hall where a number of 12th-13th century pottery kilns were encountered. It is thought that the proposed development area may have been the location of carefully managed woodland utilised by these kilns (Heppell 2006). Under 1km to the south-west is Stone Hall (LBS 353520), a Grade II* listed property with parts of its structure dating to the 14th century.

The site lies within the original landscaped grounds of Little Easton Lodge (EHER 9139). Little Easton Estate dates to at least the 14th century when it was in the hands of the Bouchier family. Little Easton Lodge itself dates to 1594 (ERO T/A 299/1) and seemingly stands on the site of a wooden hunting lodge built for Henry VIII. However, other than tree planting, imposition of a track/driveway and general parkland management, no development of the land seems to have taken place until the construction of the Airfield in 1943 (Heppell 2000). Air ministry drawings 4145/44, dated to 1944, show the layout of the airfield and details the former use of the evaluation area as a bomb store. Although the individual storage buildings were removed in the 1950s, a looped service track remains.

A first stage of evaluation (Hickling 2001) was carried out across the land immediately to the south and southeast of the current Stage 2 evaluation, in 2001 (Fig.1). A small number of early 13th century features were identified in the first stage; however, these produced a relatively large amount of pottery. The majority of the other features identified were undated although, morphologically and based upon their distribution, it is thought that some may be Roman and some Post-medieval. No features considered to be prehistoric were identified.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

In general, the evaluation aimed to locate, identify and record any surviving archaeological remains within the proposed development area. The site specific objectives were:

- To identify surviving elements of the Second World war Airfield
- To identify surviving elements of the landscaped park
- To identify earlier exploitation/occupation from prehistoric to the medieval period
- To assess the ecofactual and environmental potential of any archaeological features and deposits
- To inform any future excavation strategy

4 METHOD

The brief required a 4% sample of the c.34 ha extension to the proposed development area to be evaluated. To this effect 155 trenches, most measuring 40 x 2m, were excavated across the area, although some were reduced in length to avoid existing infrastructure. Two Trenches, 143 and 163, were not excavated at the request of the farmer and with the agreement of HEM. However, several trenches were expanded upon to answer specific questions that arose during the fieldwork.

A mechanical excavator equipped with a flat-bladed bucket was used to open all trenches under archaeological supervision. The machine-excavated surface of the trenches was sufficiently cleaned to ensure that any features present were visible. All archaeological features and deposits, other than obviously modern features, were manually excavated.

Standard ECC FAU methodologies were employed with regard to excavation and recording. All features exposed within the trenches were recorded using the FAU context recording system. The numbering and recording sequences were continued on from the 2001 excavation to provide continuity across the whole project. Linear features were sampled by at least one excavated segment and discrete features were 50% excavated. However, continuations of major linear features such as boundary ditches, revealed in multiple evaluation trenches, were not necessarily all excavated – particularly where it could be demonstrated that these remains correlate with mapped features (i.e. 1st edition OS onwards). All artefacts from the excavated features were collected to aid dating and characterisation, although obviously modern material was noted and discarded on site. Surveying and planning was tied to the Ordnance Survey National Grid using GPS. A photographic record consisting of black and white print and digital images was maintained throughout the course of the investigation.

5 FIELDWORK RESULTS

One hundred and fifty five trenches, most measuring 40m x 1.8m, were excavated across the proposed development area (Fig.1). Ninety-two trenches contained no archaeological remains and are not described here, unless particularly pertinent, but are listed in Appendix 1.

Further information on each trench is presented in Appendix 1 and individual features/deposits, including dimensions, are listed in Appendix 2. Detailed finds information is listed in Appendix 3. All pertinent trench plans (Figs 1 - 4) are located at the rear of the report.

In the main, the features present within the trenches consist of ditches, a small number of pits and layers and a single unurned cremation burial. Apart from in Trench 159, the density of the archaeological remains is not particularly high, with only one or two features present in each trench and very little intercutting stratigraphy. The dates of the features range from Early Iron Age through to World War II remains. Apart from the Early Iron Age remains there is a general paucity of artefacts, with several of the features only tentatively dated and, indeed, a large proportion undated. The fills of the features were predominantly silty clays and ranged in colour from light grey to mid brown.

The survival of the archaeological features was variable across the site with some areas showing good preservation and some where only large features remain. The variable survival is probably in the main due to the area being levelled as part of the construction of the former airfield. The higher areas were clearly reduced and the lower-lying dips filled-in. It is in these lower lying areas that the best survival of archaeological remains seems to occur.

The topsoil was clay loam which ranged in depth from c.0.2m in the northern most trenches to 0.4m on the southern. The underlying geology of the site was broadly of two distinct types: pale yellow-brown chalky clay and orangey-brown clay against which the feature clarity was variable.

5.1 Early Prehistoric

There is evidence for early prehistoric activity on the site but this is derived solely from residual flints recovered from later features, which are reported separately below. Although no clear picture of the types of activity taking place can be discerned, the area does at least seem to have been utilised during the Mesolithic/ Neolithic periods and the Early Bronze Age.

5.2 Early Iron Age

Although a scatter of Early Iron Age features was uncovered across the site, two distinct concentrations of archaeological activity were identified. One area was centred on Trench 159, in

the centre of the Stage two evaluation area, with the second located in the northwestern corner, around Trenches 65, 69 - 73 and 86.

Area 1 (Fig. 2)

Trench 159 was expanded in order to clarify the nature of the features present. This uncovered three ditches, 147, 196/223 and 226; two pits, 149 and 220, and an irregular curvilinear gully which was comprised of a number of interlinking oval pits, 192/194/199/202/204/207/213/216. The number of finds recovered from all of the features, especially the curvilinear gully and ditch 196/223, suggests that these features are part of, or lie close to, an occupation focus for this period. The ditches were all relatively straight-sided with flat, squared-off, bases which may indicate that they were structural. However, the evaluation did not fully establish the nature, character or extent of these features. One thing is however clear, in that if the ditches represent a separate single feature then it belonged to a later phase of activity than the curvilinear gully, which is cut by ditch 196/223. The gully itself is seemingly made up of a succession of small oval pits/ post-holes, which in places inter-cut. The pits/ post-holes suggest that this feature was a foundation trench for a structure. It is unclear what the nature of this putative structure was, but the amount of pottery recovered from the gully indicates that it is likely to be domestic in nature. Inside the gully the natural geology was a dull red, rather than the pale yellow-brown seen over the rest of the area. This discolouration may be the result of scorching, although other reasons should not be discounted at this stage, as no detailed analysis was undertaken. Whatever the reason for the discoloration, it is clear that the curvilinear gully enclosed an area which was subject to different process/ activity than the rest of the area.

Area 2 (Fig. 3)

The second area was much more dispersed than the first, with features located in Trenches 65, 69, 72, 73 and 86. Early Iron Age activity in this area is defined by a number of small gullies, 115, 117, 122 and 143, two pits 109 and 119, and two large ditches 60 and 134. Of particular interest are the two ditches 60 and 134, both were over 1.4m deep and approximately 3.5m wide. Although these features run perpendicular to each other, it is distinctly possible that they represent the same feature and are part of an enclosure system. It is also interesting to note that if these do represent an enclosure then it is situated on the highest ground in the immediate vicinity. The gullies were only identified in Trenches 86 and 72 but no pattern could be discerned to their layout. Pit 109, in Trench 73, contained the largest amount of Early Iron Age pottery recovered from a single feature, including an unusual 'lug-handle' from a long-necked jar. The fill also contained a significant amount of charcoal and scorched stone, suggesting that the feature was a fire pit. No other features were identified within the trench which would allow this feature to be put into a wider

context. The second pit in the dispersed group of features was perhaps the most unusual feature on the site. Pit 119 (Trench 69) was 5m long and 2m wide, but only 0.25m deep. It contained 3 fills 150, a possible metallised surface lay at the base of the feature, overlain by silty deposit 149. Top fill, 120, contained large quantities of charcoal and a small amount of burnt animal bone. In the centre of the pit was a single stake-hole, 147. The stake-hole only cut through the upper two fills, which may suggest that it was not contemporary with the pit but a later intrusion. The exact nature of this pit is unclear but it is probable that it was a fire pit, the burnt animal bone suggests that it may have been a cooking fire. Although the Early Iron Age remains in this area are somewhat dispersed, they do form a distinct concentration within the wider landscape.

Two prehistoric features lie outside of these areas. Pit 96, in Trench 162, contained a number of burnt stones as well as fragments of a possible triangular loom weight, which although not closely datable within the Iron Age does not preclude it from being associated with the other remains. The second feature was ditch 235, in Trench 145, which contained a single sherd of prehistoric pottery, although it is somewhat abraded and may be residual. These outlying features suggest that Early Iron Age occupation/ exploitation of the site may be more widespread than is evidenced by the trial trenches.

A number of other undated features may also be associated with this phase; however, their morphology or distribution was not clear enough to be categorically associated. These are discussed in Section 5.7 and below.

5.3 Late Iron Age/Roman

Only two ditches (140 in Trench 112 and 271 in Trench 199) were tentatively dated as Late Iron Age or Roman. These were located almost at opposite ends of the stage two evaluation, but do appear to have similar alignments.

Ditch 140 was also seen in Trench 99 but planned only. It was 1.1m wide and 0.35m deep and ran approximately 50m in a northwest-southeast direction. Two sherds of Late Iron Age/Roman pottery were recovered from the feature. However, both were heavily abraded and may well be residual. A decorated copper alloy stud, dating to the 18th century, was also recovered from this feature, although it was discovered by metal detector just below the topsoil. On balance, none of the finds from this feature securely date it and although it could be Late Iron age in date, it could equally be post-medieval.

The second ditch, 271, was only seen in Trench 199 but also seemed to be orientated northwest – southeast. It was 2.2m wide, 1m deep and contained four distinct fills. All four pottery sherds came from the top fill and were small and abraded. As a result this feature is also neither securely dated nor understood.

Although no features were positively dated as Late Iron Age/Roman from the Stage 1 evaluation, a single pit, 37, (Trench 1) is thought to be Roman in date based upon its proximity to the Stone Hall farmstead site. Overall, the Late Iron Age/ Roman presence on the site remain very tentatively dated and the collected artefacts could be entirely residual.

5.4 Medieval/ Post-medieval (Fig. 4)

Only four features dating to either the medieval or post-medieval period were identified within the stage two evaluation trenches and only one of these can be securely dated as medieval. Ditch 257 in Trench 193, was orientated approximately north-south but was not identified in any other trench. The pottery recovered from this feature was 12th to 13th century in date, which was by far the largest amount of medieval pottery recovered from any feature on the site; indeed, it was over double the amount collected from the rest of the stage combined. Only a single section of the ditch was located by the evaluation, therefore no meaningful interpretation can be assigned to it. The low incidence of datable medieval features is mirrored by the Stage 1 evaluation, where only two intercutting pits (29 and 31, Trench 32) were identified, although once again a single feature, pit 31, produced more pottery than was collected from the rest of the stage. However, the general lack of medieval features is not particularly surprising as cartographical and documentary evidence suggests that the area was wooded during the medieval period and may have been a deer park or wood pasture.

Three ditches dating to the Post-medieval period were identified in multiple trenches, which allows their alignment to be plotted with some degree of accuracy. Ditch 73/77 was identified in Trenches 108 and 109 respectively and ran approximately east – west. The projected eastern end of the ditch would intersect with the still extant ditch at a field entrance near the north east corner of the stage two evaluation area. It is possible that this ditch is the remains of a Post-medieval field boundary, although nothing is noted either on the 1876 or 1939 Ordnance Survey maps. However, an earlier origin, with the ditch passing out of use when the parkland of the Easton Estate was developed, cannot be discounted.

The other two ditches, 88 in Trenches 90, 91, 108 and 210, and ditch 106 in Trenches 180, 189, 197 and 198, were possibly the same feature, albeit widely separated. Both were approximately

5m wide and 1.5m deep, with the inner, or southern, sides of both ditches being near vertical. The primary fill was redeposited natural and probably represents slumping from a bank, again on the inner edge of the ditch, the remains of which were identified in Trench 90 as layers 69, 70, 71, 72. Based upon historical mapping these ditches coincide with the approximate position of the eastern limit of a deer park boundary. It is notable that the earliest reference of a formal deer park dates to a drawing of the Little Easton Mansion of 1756 (ERO D/D Mg/Z1) which shows a park pale (fence), which would presumably have been situated on top of the bank. The outline of the park is first identified on the 1777 Chapman and André map, with a pale shown in the approximate position of the ditches. Although the area may have functioned as a deer park previous to these references it seems unlikely that it was delineated much earlier, as an estate map of 1594 shows no pale or boundary, indeed the area is subdivided into fields.

5.5 World War II (Fig.4)

Only one pit (157 in Trench 118) has clear WWII origins. It contained amongst other things a number of sten? gun magazines, which were left in-situ. The pit was probably dug to dispose of unwanted material during the decommissioning of the airfield in the late 1940's. The other significant remains identified were deposits of mixed topsoil and natural which lay immediately below the ploughsoil. Although these are generally undated, their positioning suggests that they are the remains of the earth bunds which surrounded the bomb and ammunition stores. These deposits were identified in Trenches 63, 79, 85, 103, 116, 132, 155 and 156, and ranged in depth from 0.2m to 0.5m deep.

A number of cable trenches, still containing bitumen and wax paper coated copper cables, were identified across the site and it is likely that these are the remains of the infrastructure associated with the airfield. It is likely that significant parts of these cables have been removed in the intervening years by ploughing and no coherent layout could be determined, if one ever existed. A number of trenches showed evidence of modern disturbance that coincided with structures and roads noted on the 1944 Air Ministry plan (4145/44), while a number of burnt out tree stumps identified across the stage two evaluation area probably relate to the creation of the airfield, when over 2000 trees were removed from the Easton Estate. It is likely that most of the remains associated with the airfield were removed either to use as hardcore in the construction of the A12 in the 1960's, or by farming and the creation of larger fields. The concrete track that runs around the Stage two area is the only surviving remnant of the bomb store.

5.6 Modern

Only two features were positively identified as being of modern origin during the evaluation, both in Trench 172. Pit 276 was approximately 0.85m in diameter and 0.3m deep, the single fill was identical to the topsoil and a single piece of scrap iron (plough tip?) was recovered. The second feature was northwest – southeast running ditch 262, measured 2.6m wide and 1.2m deep and was further planned in Trenches 183 and 193. The only dating evidence recovered from this feature was some roofing slate. The only other modern remains noted are likely as a result of farming activity.

5.7 Undated

A large number of the features recorded remained undated and could not be assigned to a phase on the basis of their morphology. A large proportion of them are likely to be Early Iron Age in date based upon their distribution (not illustrated), but at this stage they cannot be assigned a date with any degree of certainty. These features encompass all categories, including pits, post-holes, gullies and ditches, but almost all are single isolated features, e.g. ditch 127 in Trench 84, gully 92 in Trench 187 and post-holes 230 and 233 in Trench 80.

6. FINDS and ENVIRONMENTAL MATERIAL by Joyce Compton

Finds were recovered from a total of forty-six contexts, across twenty of the excavated trenches. All of the material has been recorded by count and weight, in grams, by context. Full quantification details can be found in Appendix 3. A range of finds was recorded, of which the main category is pottery of all periods (8.1kg in a total of thirty-six contexts). Prehistoric pottery comprises the largest proportion (1252 sherds, weighing 7641g, from twenty-eight contexts) and this forms the subject of a separate report below. Seven sherds (108g) of Late Iron Age and Roman pottery, unfortunately not closely datable, came from four contexts and five contexts produced medieval and later pottery (49 sherds, weight 306g). The latter, and the flint, is also reported on separately below. The remaining finds are described by category following the pottery. It should perhaps be noted that the majority of the finds, including 80% of the prehistoric pottery assemblage, came from features in Trench 159. Trenches 78, 108 and 109 in the north-east corner of the excavation area produced finds of the post-medieval and modern periods only.

6.1 Prehistoric pottery by Nick Lavender

The evaluation produced 1252 sherds (7.641kg) of prehistoric pottery from twenty-eight contexts, including three designated as unstratified. The material has been recorded using a system developed for prehistoric pottery in Essex (Brown 1988; details in archive).

The assemblage, while comparatively small, is well preserved, with an average sherd weight of 6.1g, and is largely unabraded. Furthermore, several contexts (e.g. fills 110 (Trench 73), 197 and 229 (both Trench 159)) contained very large numbers of sherds from single vessels, which should be capable of extensive reconstruction.

The material is fairly evenly divided between flint- and sand-tempered fabrics, but does not include the wider range of Iron Age fabrics that would suggest a Middle Iron Age date. Diagnostic sherds, which are common, also indicate an Early Iron Age date, probably 7th-6th century BC, for the assemblage. Angular forms belonging to Cunliffe's Darmsden-Linton style (Cunliffe 1968) are frequent, with sherds from Form K tripartite bowls in fills 100, 110 (both Trench 73) and 136 (Trench 86). There is another angular-shouldered sherd from a jar (unstratified, 212, in Trench 159). Vessel 210 (Trench 159) comprised a round-bodied bowl with a bead rim, now in many sherds. There is one handle, which is complete and accompanied by a large part of its parent vessel, a tripartite, long-necked fine jar. The method of fixing the handle to the body is particular clear and this vessel will need to be illustrated.

There is very little decorated pottery. A single rim (from fill 201, Trench 159) has finger impressions, and four joining sherds from fill 225 (Trench 159) have deeply incised straight lines, which may be part of a lattice pattern. Apart from these, the assemblage appears totally plain.

Despite coming from a trial-trenching evaluation, this is a very useful assemblage, both in the range of vessel forms present, and the numbers of sherds from individual vessels. The good condition of the pottery is also slightly unusual.

There are a number of good Early Iron Age assemblages from Essex that have affinities with the Little Easton material, particularly Lofts Farm (Brown 1988) North Shoebury (Brown 1995), Slough House Farm (Brown 1998) and Stansted Airport (Brown 2004), the last providing a particularly good parallel for the lug handle, further examples of which also came from Frogs Hall, Takeley (Lavender, in prep.).

6.2 Medieval and later pottery by Helen Walker

A very small quantity of medieval and later pottery (forty-nine sherds, weighing 306g) was recovered from five contexts. The earliest material comprises a number of sherds of early medieval ware from fill 259 of ditch 257 (Trench 193); these include joining base sherds and a sherd with a thumbled applied cordon from the neck of a vessel, perhaps a bowl, most likely dating to the 12th to early 13th centuries. The remaining medieval material is later, comprising fragments from three mid 13th to 14th-century jugs, two in Mill Green ware (fill 158, pit 157, Trench 118 and fill 244, pond 243, Trench 145) and one in sandy orange ware (fill 90 of ditch 88, Trench 108). It should be noted that these sherds are abraded and are probably residual. Post-medieval and modern sherds were found in fill 91 of ditch 88 (Trench 108) and modern sherds in burnt out fill 68 of tree stump 67 (Trench 78).

6.3 Baked clay

Twelve contexts produced fragments of baked clay, amounting to 169 pieces, weighing 2360g. Most of the pieces are small and featureless, but four contexts contained pieces with corners and/or grooves. These are probably the remains of triangular loom weights of Iron Age date. Two contexts with baked clay, 197 and 225 (both Trench 159), also contained Early Iron Age pottery.

6.4 Metalwork

The metalwork mainly comprises iron items and nails, probably of recent date. A decorated copper alloy stud came from the fill of ditch 140 (Trench 112). This is a post-medieval piece, perhaps as early as 18th century.

6.5 Worked and burnt flints by Hazel Martingell and Tony Blowers

Sixteen contexts produced a total of twenty-three worked flints, including a fine example of an Early Bronze Age barbed-and-tanged arrowhead from the fill of ditch 247 (Trench 159). In addition, a small quantity of burnt flints was recorded in four contexts. See Appendix 3 for full catalogue. There are fourteen flakes, one of which is a fine patinated flake of Early Neolithic or Mesolithic date, from the fill of pit 181 (Trench 149). In addition there are two cores, two blades (one notched), one piece of possible building flint and a 'slice' from a nodule, a type popularly used by poachers throughout the historic period, to skin carcasses. Two flint chips were also recovered from the northern edge of the site. Unstratified flintwork was spread across most of the excavation area but hotspots seem to be in the vicinity of adjacent Trenches 159 and 149.

6.6 Other finds

Post-medieval brick and tile fragments were found in two contexts. A sherd of olive green vessel glass came from fill 90 of ditch 88 (Trench 108). This has the remains of a shallow moulded rib and may derive from a drinking vessel of 17th to 18th century date. Fragments of iron-stained, mineralised wood were found in fill 169 of ditch 168 (Trench 69). These may be the remains of a knife handle or similar, unfortunately not closely datable.

6.7 Cremated human bone

Wet-sieving of the fill from cremation burial 166 (Trench 147) produced 162g of cremated human bone fragments. The fragments are small and creamy-white in colour, but no diagnostic elements were recognised.

6.8 Animal bone

Eighteen contexts produced animal bone, amounting to 1466 pieces, weighing 1444g, with the largest proportion coming from features in Trench 159. The bone is very fragmentary and in poor condition, making identifications difficult. However, the animal types present have been identified, where possible, using Schmid (1972). Cattle and sheep/goat, mainly recognised by surviving teeth, were present in equal numbers. Horse bones and teeth were noted in several fills of ditch 223 (Trench 159), along with a sole example of pig. Small mammal bones, probably rabbit/hare, were recorded in Trenches 105 and 108; these are likely to represent relatively modern finds.

6.9 Environmental material

Bulk soil samples were taken from nine contexts for the purposes of environmental analysis. Full details can be found in Appendix 3. All but sample <3> were processed by wet-sieving with

flotation using a 0.5mm mesh and collecting the flotation fraction (flot) on a 0.5mm sieve. The residues were then dried and separated into coarse and fine fractions using 4mm and 2mm sieves. The material in the coarse fraction (>4mm) was sorted by eye, and artefacts and environmental material extracted and bagged separately. The fine fractions were saved but not sorted. The flots were also dried and bagged by context. Retrieved artefacts were recorded by count and weight, where possible, and these details added to the quantification table in Appendix 3. The finds retrieved mainly comprise animal bone, most of which is burnt. Sample <4> produced a small quantity of cremated human bone, described above. Flots were recorded for seven samples, albeit in very small amounts. Charcoal was present in all seven, but occasional burnt seeds/grain were only noted in the flots of samples <4> (cremation burial 167, cremation pit 166, Trench 147) and <8> (fill 225, ditch 223, Trench 159). The quantities of seeds/grain were insufficient for further analysis. However, all the flots have been retained pending further fieldwork.

6.10 Comments on the Assemblage

Most of the finds belong to the Early Iron Age. Very little material can be dated to the historic period, and the majority of this is probably residual. Finds deriving from World War Two activity were generally not submitted for examination and the few post-medieval and modern finds may be associated with the deer-park boundary ditches.

Recommendations for further work

Nothing in the assemblage requires further work at this stage, although the prehistoric pottery is an important collection, mainly because of its good condition and the presence of large parts of single (reconstructable) vessels. These will require further discussion with a view to publication and several vessels will need to be illustrated. Further site work is likely to produce more pottery of a similar nature, which will enhance the current assemblage. In the light of this, full details of the work required can be found in the archive. Most of the modern and post-medieval material has been discarded following recording. All of the remaining finds should be retained, although further discard could take place at the archiving stage.

7. DISCUSSION

Features dating from the Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age through medieval/ Post-medieval to World War II have all been identified. Although there is a relatively low density of features across the site as a whole (both stages 1 and 2), significant archaeological remains survive in two separate parts of the Stage 2 site. The first is centred around Trench 159 in the south-central part of the site, the second is located in the northwest corner and is dispersed over a relatively wide area. Both areas provide evidence for Early Iron Age activity/ settlement.

The collective results of the evaluation are further discussed, by broad chronological period, below. Where pertinent, allusion and correlation is made to the results of the 2001 Stage 1 evaluation.

Early Iron Age

The Early Iron Age remains are the most coherent, as well as numerous, present on the whole site. It is clear that the area was utilised and indeed occupied during this period. The remains in and around Trench 159 strongly suggest that Area 1 was a focus of occupation, although the extent of the structures is not yet fully understood. In Area 2 the possible enclosure ditch identified in Trenches 65 and 86 suggest that a significant investment, in both time and labour, was expended in restructuring the landscape during this period. The two presumptive fire pits are suggestive of occupation, especially when the amount of pottery recovered from them is considered. Although no structural remains were identified in close association with the pits they do seem to be associated with the putative enclosure. Indeed, the majority of the pottery recovered from the Early Iron Age features is unabraded indicating that it is in its original place of deposition. Although no evidence for Early Iron Age activity was uncovered during the first stage of the evaluation, it is likely that activity is more extensive/ widespread than is indicated by the securely dated features encountered in the Stage 2 evaluation.

The remains, although significant by themselves, have a greater value when considered in relation to other sites in the immediate vicinity, such as Frogs Hall Borrow Pit (Ennis in prep), A120 trunk road (EHER 45259) and Priors Green Phase 3. Although the features are not fully understood, it is clear that links and comparisons can be made between all of these sites in respect of pottery manufacture and usage, site morphology and landscape use which should help to build up a wider picture of settlement, landscape use and development during this period and how they relate to earlier and later periods of occupation.

Late Iron Age/Roman

The Late Iron Age/Roman remains on the stage two evaluation are confined to two tentatively dated ditches. Although both seem to have a similar alignment they are widely spaced. No positively dated Late Iron Age/Roman features were identified by the 2001 evaluation, although one undated pit in Trench 1 is thought to be Roman based upon its proximity to the Roman Farmstead at Stone Hall (EHER 19455) and therefore may constitute one element of a more extensive site.

What is interesting with regard to Late Iron Age/ Roman remains is the relative absence of activity from this period from the site as a whole, especially considering the proximity of known Roman foci such as Stane Street and Great Dunmow as well as the smaller sites identified at Frogs Hall and along the A120. It could be that this area was an agricultural hinterland during this period and may not have been extensively exploited. This is partially confirmed by dispersed Late Iron Age/Roman agricultural activity also being identified at Woodlands Park (Barker 2003) and Buildings Farm (Lavender 1997), to the west of the current site and closer to the Roman town at Great Dunmow.

Medieval/ Post-medieval

The only definite medieval feature identified during the stage 2 evaluation was ditch 257. Identified in only one trench, it contained pottery dating to the 12th – 13th centuries, which corresponds well with the few medieval features identified during the Stage 1 evaluation. Overall, securely dated activity during the medieval period is limited to a single ditch (Stage 2, Trench 193) and two intercutting pits (Stage 1, Trench 32). Despite the general lack of features a significant amount of pottery (62 sherds, 323g) was recovered from these three features. The significance of the medieval remains is unclear but they may be related to small settlements/ farmsteads within the 'Forest of Essex' or one of the many moated sites in the area e.g. Little Canfield Hall (EHER 4592) and Warish Hall (EHER 4572).

Ditches 88 and 106 were likely part of the deer park ditch noted on 18th century maps and drawings. It is possible that ditch 73, in Trenches 109/108, is also associated with the deer park, although what the relationship, or indeed function of this feature remains unclear. An estate map, dated 1594, shows no delineation for a park, with the area divided into fields. The names of some of the fields, such as Hogges Yard, Hens Quarter, Pigges, Holie Oakefelde suggest that the area was used as a wood pasture during the 16th century. Although it appears that the area was used for deer hunting, indeed Henry VIII had a hunting lodge built in the approximate location of the present Easton Lodge, it is not known whether the park was formally delineated by a ditch or pale in this period. It is probable that the park pale was constructed in the late-17th or early-18th

century as part of general landscaping and development of the estate in the years following the Restoration (1660). The creation/ re-creation of formal deer parks during this period is relatively widespread and was part of a reaffirming of the social order that had collapsed during the Civil War. The finds recovered from the ditch, although not closely datable, suggest an 18th or even 19th century date for the infilling of the ditch, which again accords well with wider trends in estate management and the creation of Capability Brown style vistas and idylls. This infilling date is partially supported by the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1876 which does not show the deer park ditch, although its former position is indicated by the surviving tree line. Some burnt out tree stumps were identified along the southern side of ditch 88, during the Stage 2 evaluation, which are likely to be the remains of the trees removed during the construction of the airfield in the 1940's. No sign of the deer park ditch was positively identified in the 2001 Stage 1 evaluation, although a number of gullies in Trench 26 may be the remains of park landscaping.

World War II

The remains of the Second World War airfield correspond well with the 1944 Air Ministry plan of the site and areas of disturbance noted in a number of trenches are consistent with the location of earth bunds situated around the bomb and ammunition stores. The history of the airfield is explored more fully in the Environmental Impact Assessment (Heppell 2006) and little can be added from the evaluation, apart from noting the apparent correlation with the 1944 ground plan. Apart from the extant concrete track, no above-ground remains of the bomb store survive, having been cleared when the airfield was decommissioned and the land returned to agriculture.

The impact of the airfield on the earlier remains is mixed - the levelling of some areas and building up of others has alternately truncated and protected the earlier deposits, while the subsequent removal of the WWII infrastructure also probably resulted in further disturbance.

8. ASSESSMENT OF RESULTS (Fig 5)

The Early Iron Age remains, although only present in two areas, clearly show that the area was settled/ exploited during this period and probably earlier, albeit to a lesser degree. The large ditches seen along the northern edge of the Stage 2 area suggest that an enclosure is present, and indeed this is a high point in the landscape. The presumptive settlement in and around Trench 159 does seem to indicate that the activity was relatively long lived, as some of the features intercut and there is a suggestion of the presence of Middle Iron Age material in some of the later features. Of all the periods represented on the site, the Early Iron Age material offers the best potential for further meaningful investigation and interpretation. Other sites in the vicinity such as Stone Hall (A120 trunk road), Frogs Hall and possibly Priors Green have all produced remains of a similar date and collectively offer real potential for looking at the exploitation and settlement of a wider landscape during the Early Iron Age period.

The putative Roman remains in Trench 1 (Stage 1) may be part of the Roman Farmstead at Stone Hall, immediately to the south of the trench and as such offers a moderate potential for looking at the wider 'footprint' of the Roman activity in this area.

The medieval remains from both stages 1 and 2, while not numerous, suggest that the area was utilised during at least the 12th to 13th centuries. Although the evidence as to the nature of the landuse /settlement is not clear, the quantity and unabraded nature of the pottery recovered suggests that short-lived occupation was occurring on, or near the site. Indeed excavations at Frogs Hall and Stone Hall both identified features, including pottery kilns, dating from the 13th century. The potential for further work is judged to be moderate; however, defining areas of specific interest for the medieval period may prove problematic away from the known features.

The Post-medieval remains correspond to features known from 18th and 19th century maps of the area. The presumptive deer park boundary and the remains of burnt-out tree stumps do suggest that the area was 'ring fenced' from agriculture and settlement and was probably a managed woodland, possibly from as early as the 12th century and the creation of the 'Forest of Essex'. The surviving archaeological remains are reasonably well understood from the Stage 2 evaluation and, with the possible exception of the boundary ditch, it is unlikely that many more significant features would be uncovered by further work. The cartographic record in the DBA is therefore considered sufficient to understand landscape use during this period.

The remains associated with the WWII airfield also broadly correspond to contemporary maps of the airfield, which show earth bunds for bomb and ammunition storage located around the extant

track and in the centre of the area. Further investigation of these is unlikely to be of much value as they are a known standard design of High Explosives bomb store (Air Ministry Drawing 3164/42), have been well documented prior to decommissioning and extant examples of these types of structures survive elsewhere.

Modern remains consist of a single ditch and a small pit. With the possible exception of the ditch, which may be an infilled field boundary, the rest of the modern remains are likely to be associated with the demolition of the airfield in the 1960's, when the concrete tracks and runways were broken up for hardcore to use in the construction of the A12. Further investigation of the remains of this period would add little to our understanding and are therefore considered of negligible significance.

The proposed development will have an adverse impact on the archaeological remains present within the scheme area; in particular, the Early Iron Age remains, which have significant potential to further add to our increasing understanding of landscape use and exploitation in this period. The relative shallowness at which the remains survive means that intrusive groundworks deeper than 0.3m, and indeed the movement of heavy plant across the site, will disturb any remains present. In addition, any groundwork deeper than 0.6m will completely remove the vast majority of the archaeological remains.

It is therefore very likely that development of this site will necessitate further archaeological investigation prior to works commencing, in order to facilitate the preservation by record of the archaeological resource. It is anticipated that this would focus on:

- The two Early Iron Age areas (Stage 2)
- The possible Roman pit in Trench 1 (Stage 1)
- The medieval ditch in Trench 193 (Stage 2) and the pits in Trench 32 (Stage 1)
- The possible landscaping features in Trench 26 (Stage 1)

Any requirement for further work will be made by Uttlesford District Council, based upon recommendations by the ECC HEM monitoring officer.

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APPENDIX 1: TRENCH SUMMARY

All dimensions are given in metres

Trench	Length	Width	Depth	Orientation	Grid Ref	Features
53	40	1.8	0.4	North - South	TL 59753 23117 / TL 59753 23077	-
54	40	1.8	0.43	North - South	TL 59722 23083 / TL 59722 23043	-
55	40	1.8	0.44	East - West	TL 59778 23086 / TL 59818 23086	Yes
56	40	1.8	0.35	North – South	TL 59846 23093 / TL 59846 23053	-
57	40	1.8	0.50	East – West	TL 59856 23060 / TL 59896 23060	-
58	40	1.8	0.35	North – South	TL 59918 23066 / TL 59918 23026	-
59	40	1.8	0.56	North - South	TL 59689 23048 / TL 59689 23008	Yes
60	40	1.8	0.54	East - West	TL 59707 23028 / TL 59747 23028	Yes
61	40	1.8	0.48	North - South	TL 59799 23048 / TL 59799 23008	-
62	40	1.8	0.4	East - West	TL 59826 23028 / TL 59866 23028	-
63	40	1.8	0.35	East – West	TL 59932 23037 / TL 59972 23037	-
64	40	1.8	0.37	North – South	TL 59985 23048 / TL 59985 23008	Yes
65	40	1.8	0.4	East – West	TL 60003 23017 / TL 60043 23017	Yes
66	40	1.8	0.68	North - South	TL 59660 23002 / TL 59660 22962	Yes
67	40	1.8	0.32	East - West	TL 59686 22982 / TL 59726 22982	-
68	40	1.8	0.33	North - South	TL 59753 23002 / TL 59753 22962	-
69	40	1.8	0.38	East - West	TL 59779 22982 / TL 59819 22982	Yes
70	40	1.8	0.4	North – South	TL 59846 23002 / TL 59846 22962	-
71	40	1.8	0.38	East – West	TL 59872 22982 / TL 59912 22982	-
72	40	1.8	0.54	North – South	TL 59939 23002 / TL 59939 22962	Yes
73	40	1.8	0.4	East – West	TL 59965 22982 / TL 60005 22982	Yes
74	40	1.8	0.5	North – South	TL 60032 22981 / TL 60032 22941	-
75	40	1.8	0.49	North - South	TL 60062 23024 / TL 60062 22984	Yes
76	40	1.8	0.5	East - West	TL 60074 22994 / TL 60114 22994	Yes
77	40	1.8	0.42	North – South	TL 60125 23006 / TL 60125 22966	-
78	40	1.8	0.41	East - West	TL 60153 22968 / TL 60193 22968	Yes
79	40	1.8	0.56	North - South	TL 59623 22940 / TL 59623 22900	Yes
80	40	1.8	0.52	East - West	TL 59640 22935 / TL 59680 22935	Yes
81	40	1.8	0.32	North - South	TL 59706 22955 / TL 59706 22915	-
82	40	1.8	0.42	East - West	TL 59733 22935 / TL 59773 22935	Yes
83	40	1.8	0.4	East – West	TL 59826 22935 / TL 59866 22935	-
84	40	1.8	0.4	North – South	TL 59892 22955 / TL 59892 22915	Yes
85	40	1.8	0.48	East – West	TL 59919 22935 / TL 59959 22935	Yes
86	40	1.8	0.5	North – South	TL 59985 22955 / TL 59985 22915	Yes
87	40	1.8	0.57	East – West	TL 60012 22935 / TL 60052 22935	-
88	40	1.8	0.46	North - South	TL 60078 22955 / TL 60078 22915	Yes
89	40	1.8	0.51	East - West	TL 60105 22935 / TL 60145 22935	-
90	40	1.8	0.48	North - South	TL 60212 22978 / TL 60212 22938	Yes
91	40	1.8	0.41	East – West	TL 60219 22948 / TL 60259 22948	Yes
92	40	1.8	0.5	North - South	TL 60273 22944 / TL 60273 22904	-
93	40	1.8	0.4	East - West	TL 60291 22935 / TL 60331 22935	-
94	40	1.8	0.53	East – West	TL 59615 22889 / TL 59655 22889	-
95	40	1.8	0.49	North – South	TL 59660 22920 / TL 59660 22880	Yes
96	40	1.8	0.39	East – West	TL 59702 22889 / TL 59742 22889	-
97	40	1.8	0.45	North – South	TL 59753 22909 / TL 59753 22869	-
98	40	1.8	0.3	East – West	TL 59774 22889 / TL 59814 22889	Yes
99	40	1.8	0.38	North - South	TL 59846 22909 / TL 59846. 22869	Yes
100	40	1.8	0.4	East – West	TL 59872 22889 / TL 59912 22889	Yes
101	40	1.8	0.48	North – South	TL 59939 22909 / TL 59939 22869	-
102	40	1.8	0.32	East - West	TL 59965 22889 / TL 60005 22889	Yes
103	40	1.8	0.57	North - South	TL 60032 22909 / TL 60032 22869	Yes
104	40	1.8	0.62	East - West	TL 60058 22889 / TL 60098 22889	-
105	40	1.8	0.57	North - South	TL 60125 22909 / TL 60125 22869	Yes
106	40	1.8	0.55	East – West	TL 60151 22889 / TL 60191 22889	-
107	40	1.8	0.71	North - South	TL 60218 22909 / TL 60218 22869	-
108	40	1.8	0.38	East – West	TL 60259 22889 / TL 60299 22889	Yes
109	40	1.8	0.35	North - South	TL 60311 22909 / TL 60311 22869	Yes
110	40	1.8	0.46	East – West	TL 59755 22842 / TL 59795 22842	-
111	40	1.8	0.45	North - South	TL 59811 22862 / TL 59811 22822	-
112	40	1.8	0.42	East - West	TL 59850 22842 / TL 59890 22842	Yes

113	40	1.8	0.37	North – South	TL 59892 22862 / TL 59892 22822	-
114	40	1.8	0.51	East – West	TL 59919 22842 / TL 59959 22842	-
115	40	1.8	0.46	North – South	TL 59985 22862 / TL 59985 22822	-
116	40	1.8	0.47	East – West	TL 60012 22842 / TL 60052 22842	Yes
117	40	1.8	0.39	North – South	TL 60078 22862 / TL 60078 22822	-
118	40	1.8	0.37	East – West	TL 60105 22842 / TL 60145 22842	Yes
119	40	1.8	0.34	North – South	TL 60171 22862 / TL 60171 22822	Yes
120	40	1.8	0.35	East – West	TL 60189 22842 / TL 60229 22842	-
121	40	1.8	0.36	North – South	TL 60253 22862 / TL 60253 22822	-
122	40	1.8	0.38	East – West	TL 60265 22842 / TL 60305 22842	-
123	40	1.8	0.43	East – West	TL 59793 22796 / TL 59833 22796	-
124	40	1.8	0.44	North – South	TL 59846 22816 / TL 59846 22776	-
125	40	1.8	0.42	East – West	TL 59872 22796 / TL 59912 22796	-
126	40	1.8	0.38	North - South	TL 59939 22816 / TL 59939 22776	-
127	40	1.8	0.45	East – West	TL 59965 22796 / TL 60005 22796	Yes
128	40	1.8	0.38	North – South	TL 60032 22816 / TL 60032 22776	-
129	40	1.8	0.39	East – West	TL 60058 22796 / TL 60098 22796	Yes
130	40	1.8	0.36	North – South	TL 60125 22816 / TL 60125 22776	-
131	40	1.8	0.43	East – West	TL 60151 22796 / TL 60191 22796	-
132	40	1.8	0.91	North – South	TL 60218 22835 / TL 60218 22795	Yes
133	40	1.8	0.34	East – West	TL 60244 22796 / TL 60284 22796	-
134	40	1.8	0.44	East – West	TL 59826 22749 / TL 59866 22749	-
135	40	1.8	0.38	East – West	TL 59919 22749 / TL 59959 22749	-
136	40	1.8	0.52	North – South	TL 59985 22769 / TL 59985 22729	Yes
137	40	1.8	0.46	East – West	TL 60012 22749 / TL 60052 22749	Yes
138	40	1.8	0.35	North – South	TL 60078 22769 / TL 60078 22729	-
139	40	1.8	0.42	East – West	TL 60105 22749 / TL 60145 22749	Yes
140	40	1.8	0.35	North – South	TL 60171 22769 / TL 60171 22729	-
141	40	1.8	0.45	East – West	TL 60214 22749 / TL 60254 22749	-
142	40	1.8	0.3	North – South	TL 60264 22769 / TL 60264 22729	-
143					Not dug	
144	30	1.8	0.33	East – West	TL 59840 22703 / TL 59880 22703	-
145	40	1.8	0.35	North – South	TL 59892 22743 / TL 59892 22703	Yes
146	40	1.8	0.85	North – South	TL 59939 22723 / TL 59939 22683	Yes
147	40	1.8	0.38	East – West	TL 59965 22703 / TL 60005 22703	Yes
148	40	1.8	0.33	North – South	TL 60032 22723 / TL 60032 22683	-
149	40	1.8	0.37	East – West	TL 60058 22703 / TL 60098 22703	Yes
150	40	1.8	0.38	North – South	TL 60125 22723 / TL 60125 22683	Yes
151	40	1.8	0.37	East – West	TL 60148 22703 / TL 60188 22703	-
152	40	1.8	0.3	North – South	TL 60218 22723 / TL 60218 22683	-
153	40	1.8	0.5	East – West	TL 60237 22703 / TL 60277 22703	-
154	25	1.8	0.38	East – West	TL 59826 22656 / TL 59866 22656	-
155	40	1.8	1	North – South	TL 59892 22676 / TL 59892 22636	Yes
156	40	1.8	0.5	East – West	TL 59896 22656 / TL 59936 22656	Yes
157	40	1.8	0.75	North – South	TL 59985 22676 / TL 59985 22636	Yes
158	40	1.8	0.38	East – West	TL 60012 22656 / TL 60052 22656	-
159	40	9	0.74	North – South	TL 60078 22676 / TL 60078 22636	Yes
160	40	1.8	0.41	East – West	TL 60105 22656 / TL 60145 22656	-
161	40	1.8	0.47	North – South	TL 60171 22662 / TL 60171 22622	-
162	40	1.8	0.38	East – West	TL 60198 22656 / TL 60238 22656	Yes
163					Not dug	
164	40	1.8	0.47	East – West	TL 59872 22610 / TL 59912 22610	-
165	40	1.8	0.51	North – South	TL 59939 22630 / TL 59939 22590	-
166	40	1.8	0.46	East – West	TL 59971 22610 / TL 60011 22610	-
167	40	1.8	0.62	North – South	TL 60032 22639 / TL 60032 22599	-
168	40	1.8	0.53	East – West	TL 60079 22610 / TL 60119 22610	-
169	40	1.8	0.45	North – South	TL 60125 22630 / TL 60125 22590	-
170	40	1.8	0.45	East – West	TL 60151 22610 / TL 60191 22610	-
171	40	1.8	0.51	North – South	TL 60218 22630 / TL 60218 22590	-
172	36	1.8	0.37	East – West	TL 59826 22563 / TL 59866 22563	Yes
173	40	1.8	0.43	North – South	TL 59892 22583 / TL 59892 22543	-
174	40	1.8	0.39	East – West	TL 59919 22563 / TL 59959 22563	-
175	40	1.8	0.39	North – South	TL 59985 22567 / TL 59985 22527	-
176	40	1.8	0.37	East – West	TL 60012 22563 / TL 60052 22563	Yes

177	40	1.8	0.45	North – South	TL 60078 22583 / TL 60078 22543	Yes
178	40	1.8	0.31	East – West	TL 60105 22563 / TL 60145 22563	-
179	40	1.8	0.42	North – South	TL 60171 22583 / TL 60171 22543	-
180	40	1.8	0.36	East – West	TL 60185 22563 / TL 60225 22563	Yes
181	35	1.8	0.43	East – West	TL 59805 22517 / TL 59845 22517	-
182	40	1.8	0.37	North – South	TL 59846 22537 / TL 59846 22497	-
183	40	1.8	0.38	East – West	TL 59872 22517 / TL 59912 22517	Yes
184	40	1.8	0.45	North – South	TL 59939 22537 / TL 59939 22497	-
185	40	1.8	0.33	East – West	TL 59965 22517 / TL 60005 22517	-
186	40	1.8	0.39	North - South	TL 60032 22537 / TL 60032 22497	Yes
187	40	1.8	0.43	East – West	TL 60058 22517 / TL 60098 22517	Yes
188	40	1.8	0.42	North – South	TL 60125 22537 / TL 60125 22497	-
189	40	1.8	0.34	East – West	TL 60151 22528 / TL 60191 22528	Yes
190	40	1.8	0.43	North - South	TL 59799 22490 / TL 59799 22450	-
191	40	1.8	0.39	East – West	TL 59826 22470 / TL 59866 22470	-
192	40	1.8	0.4	North – South	TL 59892 22490 / TL 59892 22450	-
193	40	1.8	0.45	East – West	TL 59919 22470 / TL 59959 22470	Yes
194	40	1.8	0.34	North – South	TL 59985 22490 / TL 59985 22450	-
195	40	1.8	0.35	East – West	TL 59992 22470 / TL 60032 22470	-
196	40	1.8	0.41	North – South	TL 60078 22490 / TL 60078 22450	-
197	40	1.8	0.45	East – West	TL 60105 22470 / TL 6014522470	Yes
198	40	1.8	0.47	North - South	TL 60171 22517 / TL 60171 22477	Yes
199	40	1.8	0.4	East – West	TL 59794 22424 / TL 59834 22424	Yes
200	40	1.8	0.31	North – South	TL 59846 22444 / TL 59846 22404	-
201	40	1.8	0.38	East – West	TL 59872 22424 / TL 59912 22424	-
202	40	1.8	0.39	North – South	TL 59939 22444 / TL 59939 22404	-
203	40	1.8	0.38	East – West	TL 59965 22424 / TL 60005 22424	-
204	40	1.8	0.29	North – South	TL 60032 22463 / TL 60032 22423	-
205	40	1.8	0.32	East – West	TL 59826 22382 / TL 59866 22382	Yes
206	30	1.8	0.39	North – South	TL 59892 22409 / TL 59892 22369	-
207	40	1.8	0.36	East - West	TL 59810 22331 / TL 59850 22331	-
208	40	1.8	0.37	East – West	TL 59880 22331 / TL 59920 22331	-
209	20	1.8	0.34	North – South	TL 59951 22353 / TL 59951 22313	-
210	5	1.8	1.7	NE – SW	TL 60276 22888 / TL 60269 22884	Yes

APPENDIX 2: FEATURE LIST

All dimensions are given in metres.

Context No.	Feature type	Filled By	length	breadth	depth	Trench No.	Period
50	Ditch	51	1.8	0.9	0.14	55	
52	Geology	53	1	0.45	0.18	64	
54	Geology	55	1.8	0.8	0.18	76	
56	Geology	57	0.9	0.93	0.2	75	
58	Geology	59	0.45	1.48	0.37	75	
60	Ditch	61; 62; 102	0.75	4.70	1.4+	65	EIA
64	Ditch	65; 66	1	0.85	0.27	91	
67	Tree Bowl	68	4.2	1.22	0.5	78	Modern
69	Layer				0.18	90	Med/ P-Med
70	Layer				0.15	90	Med/ P-Med
71	Layer				0.17	90	Med/ P-Med
72	Layer				0.2	90	Med/ P-Med
73	Ditch	74; 75	0.65	2.3	0.26	108	Med/ P-Med
77	Ditch	78; 79	0.6	2.2	0.4	109	Med/ P-Med
80	Pit	81	0.56	0.55	0.03	186	
82	Ditch	83	0.8	1.1	0.34	176	
84	Post-hole	85	0.5	0.4	0.25	186	
86	Geology	87	1	0.7	0.15	177	
88	Ditch	89;90;91;121	1.8	3	1.2	108/ 210	Med/ P-Med
92	Gully	93	1	0.62	0.23	187	
94	Stake-hole	95	0.34	0.43	0.25	189	
96	Pit	97	0.68	0.6	0.16	162	Prehistoric (IA)
98	Stake-hole	99	0.29	0.22	0.11	189	
101	Ditch	103	2	4.6	0.85	65	
104	Ditch	105	1	1.8	0.16	105	
106	Ditch	107; 108	0.75	4.2	0.5	197	Med/ P-Med
109	Pit	110	1.1	1	0.4	73	EIA
111	Ditch	112	1	0.7	0.22	88	
113	Ditch	114	1	0.69	0.21	88	
115	Ditch	116	0.5	0.82	0.35	86	Prehistoric
117	Ditch	118	0.5	0.71	0.28	86	Prehistoric
119	Ditch	120;149;150	5	2	0.25	69	EIA
122	Gully	123	0.85	0.35	0.13	72	Prehistoric
124	Feature	125; 126	11	1.8	0.61	85	
127	Ditch	128	1.05	2.4	0.19	84	
129	Post-hole	130	0.36	0.3	0.14	100	
131	Pit	132; 133	0.57	0.4	0.34	100	
134	Pit	135;136;137	0.5	3.25	1.4+	86	LBA/EIA
138	Pit	139	1.7	0.7	0.26	102	
140	Ditch	141	1.1	1.11	0.35	112	LIA/ Roman
142	Pit	159	0.58	0.5	0.13	119	
143	Gully	144	1.55	0.75	0.15	86	EIA
145	Post-hole	146	-	0.25Ø	0.11	137	
147	Stakehole	148	0.15	0.15	0.15	69	
151	Ditch	152	0.85	1.75	0.19	136	
153	Ditch	154	0.85	0.62	0.16	136	
155	Gully	156	1.8	0.37	0.2	129	

157	Pit	158	1.14	0.49	0.92	118	Modern
160	Pit	161	0.7	0.71	0.09	139	
162	Pit	163	0.98	0.8	0.07	139	
164	Pit	165	-	1.3Ø	0.07	139	
166	Crem Pit	167	-	0.34Ø	0.13	147	
168	Ditch	169; 170	1	2.7	0.6	69	
171	Gully	172	0.5	0.82	0.17	157	
173	Nat Feature	174	0.8	0.42	0.28	157	
175	Post-hole	176	-	0.3Ø	0.1	157	
177	Ditch	178	0.85	1.5	0.31	149	
179	Pit	180	0.56	0.5	0.11	149	
181	Pit	182	0.62	0.38	0.31	149	
183	Post-hole	184	-	0.23Ø	0.13	147	
185	Post-hole	186	0.3	0.2	0.08	147	
187	Pit	188; 189	0.47	0.11	0.25	60	
190	Pit	191	0.74	0.7	0.05	59	
192	Gully	193	0.4	0.61	0.38	159	LBA/EIA
194	Gully	195; 219	0.6	0.63	0.23	159	Prehistoric
196	Ditch	197;198;210;211	0.8	0.9	0.35	159	MIA
199	Gully	200; 201	1	0.5	0.28	159	EIA
202	Gully	203	1.17	0.42	?	159	
204	Post-hole	205; 206	0.52	0.52	0.31	159	
207	Post-hole	208; 209	-	0.5Ø	0.34	159	
213	Gully	214; 215	1.47	0.62	0.4	159	EIA
216	Gully	217; 218	0.87	0.5	0.31	159	EIA
220	Pit	221; 222	1.04	0.32	0.15	159	
223	Ditch	224;225; 228; 229	1.2	0.95	0.56	159	LBA/EIA
226	Ditch	227	1.2	0.8	0.44	159	Prehistoric
230	Post-hole	231; 232	-	0.34Ø	0.3	80	
233	Post-hole	234	-	0.23Ø	0.19	80	
235	Ditch	236;237; 238	0.96	2.8	0.63	145	Prehistoric
239	Ditch	240	0.75	0.74	0.24	82	
241	Pit	242	-	0.73Ø	0.14	82	
243	Pond	244	26	1.8	?	145	Modern
245	Pit	246	0.72	0.71	0.13	98	
247	Ditch	248	1.02	1.46	0.76	159	IA
249	Pit	250	?	?	0.45	159	
251	Ditch	252;253;254;255	10	1.8	1.5+	95	
257	Ditch	258; 259	0.75	3	0.5	193	12th – 13th C
260	Ditch	261	0.75	1.54	0.34	193	
262	Ditch	263;264;265;266; 267;268;269;270	0.7	2.6	1.2	172	Modern
271	Ditch	272;273;274;275	1	2.2	1	199	Prehistoric
276	Pit	277	-	0.85Ø	0.3	172	Modern

APPENDIX 3: FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL DATA

Finds data

All weights in grams

Context	Feature	Count	Weight	Description	Date
61	60	4	18	Flints, some unworked	-
		6	16	Pottery; body sherds and crumbs	Prehistoric
62	60	1	20	Pottery; base sherd, grog-tempered	LIA
68	67	1	38	Iron rod, ?reinforcing bar (Discarded)	Modern
		1	50	Iron bolt	Modern
		2	10	Flints	-
		1	2	Pottery; white earthenware cup handle	Modern
76	u/s	4	20	Pottery; body sherds	IA
79	77	1	4	Iron nail	-
		3	740	Brick fragments, two joining pieces are frogged (only these retained 595g)	Post med.
		3	126	Roof tile fragments, one may be medieval (only this retained 20g)	Med/post med.
90	88	2	28	Iron nails	-
		1	2	Vessel glass; body sherd with shallow rib, surface iridescence	Post med.
		1	8	Pottery; base sherd, creamware plate	Modern
		2	6	Pottery; joining rim and neck sherds, jug, sandy orange ware	Medieval
91	88	2	18	Iron nails	-
		1	1	Animal bone; ?tibia, distal end, small mammal, possibly rabbit/hare	-
		2	22	Flints; working waste	-
		2	58	Roof tile fragments, joining	Post med.
97	96	13	358	Baked clay, three have remains of groove, probable loom weight fragments	-
		14	76	Baked clay, same as 110	-
100	u/s	15	130	Pottery; body sherds, same as 110	EIA
105	104	4	4	Animal bone; humerus, tibia, proximal end, scapula, proximal end, all small mammal, probably rabbit/hare	-
110	109	1	2	Animal bone; sheep/goat molar	-
		4	36	Flint flakes	-
		13	130	Burnt flints	-
		5	50	Baked clay	-
		207	1180	Pottery; rim and body sherds, including joining sherds from a handled vessel, inc 10/10g from sample 1	EIA

Context	Feature	Count	Weight	Description	Date
116	115	1	<1	Flint chip	-
		1	1	Pottery; tiny body sherd	Prehistoric
118	117	1	2	Flint flake	-
		4	6	Pottery; body sherds and crumbs	Prehistoric
120	119	4	1	Animal bone; tooth enamel fragments, ?cattle, from sample 2	-
		56	8	Burnt bone from sample 2	-
		1	<1	Flint chip	-
		4	58	Burnt flints	-
		1	14	Baked clay	-
		12	104	Pottery; rim and body sherds, inc 4/26g from sample 2	EIA
123	122	1	2	Baked clay	-
136	134	164	492	Animal bone; many fragments, including skull and pelvis, large mammal	-
		9	22	Pottery; base and body sherds	LBA/EIA
137	134	73	292	Animal bone; many fragments, including cattle metapodial shaft and molar roots	-
		1	2	Flint flake	-
		13	20	Pottery; rim and body sherds, and crumbs	EIA
141	140	1	-	SF1, Copper alloy, decorated stud	Post med.
		1	2	Flint flake	-
		1	12	Burnt flint	-
		2	68	Pottery; rim and body sherds, storage jar, encrusted	LIA/Roman
144	143	7	6	Pottery; body sherds and crumbs	Prehistoric
158	157	1	2	Flint flake	-
		1	26	Pottery; body sherd with lower handle attachment, abraded Mill Green ware	Medieval
167	166	-	122	Cremated human bone from sample 4	-
169	168	21	36	SF3, Mineralised wood fragments (iron-stained), possible handle	-
182	181	1	4	Flint flake	-
193	192	22	18	Animal bone; metacarpus, proximal end, sheep/goat; mandible fragments	-
		1	8	Pottery; body sherd	LBA/EIA
195	194	3	14	Flint flakes	-
		11	48	Pottery; body sherds and crumbs	Prehistoric
197	196	289	470	Animal bone; cattle molars and incisor; sheep/goat phalanx, molars and incisor; fragments, all in poor condition, some burnt, inc 150/22g from sample 6, some burnt	-

Context	Feature	Count	Weight	Description	Date
		39	434	Baked clay, including loom weight fragments	-
		35	88	Pottery; rim and body sherds, inc 11/10g from sample 6	MIA
198	196	4	6	Animal bone; fragments	-
		3	18	Pottery; body sherds	IA
201	199	101	92	Animal bone; cattle and sheep/goat molars; cattle incisor; sheep/goat metapodial, distal end, unfused; fragments; all in poor condition, inc 83/22g from sample 5, some burnt	-
		30	116	Baked clay	-
		56	292	Pottery; rim, base and body sherds, inc 20/18g from sample 5	EIA
210	196	142	691	Pottery; rim, base, body sherds and crumbs, all same vessel, inc 22/6g crumbs from sample 9	EIA
211	210	5	<1	Burnt bone from sample 9	-
212	Finds	11	46	Animal bone; cattle and sheep/goat molars; fragments, one burnt; all in poor condition	-
		3	6	Baked clay	-
		13	152	Pottery; rim and body sherds	EIA
214	213	1	42	Pottery; rim sherd	EIA
215	213	101	268	Animal bone; cattle astragalus; cattle and sheep/goat molars; fragments, including mandible, large mammal; all poor condition, two burnt, inc 51/18g from sample 7, some burnt	-
		2	4	Flint flakes	-
		1	2	Baked clay	-
		332	2654	Pottery; rim, base, body sherds and crumbs, mostly one vessel, inc 2/4g from sample 7	EIA
218	216	46	124	Animal bone; fragments, all in poor condition	-
		75	298	Pottery; rim, body sherds and crumbs	EIA
224	223	36	720	Baked clay, some have corners and grooves, probable loom weight fragments	-
225	223	374	698	Animal bone; long bone shaft, large mammal; horse incisors and molars, very worn; sheep/goat mandible fragment and molars; cattle molar; horse metapodial, distal end; fragments; all in poor condition, some burnt, inc 234/48g from sample 8	-
		133	6	Burnt bone from sample 8	-
		3	30	Unworked flints	-
		1	8	Burnt flint	-
		25	570	Baked clay, some have corners, one has deep groove, probable loom weight fragments	-

Context	Feature	Count	Weight	Description	Date
		161	1192	Pottery; rim, body sherds and crumbs, inc 51/42g from sample 8	LBA/EIA
227	226	6	18	Pottery; body sherds and crumbs	Prehistoric
228	223	15	62	Animal bone; cattle molar; pig molars, scapula fragment; fragments; all in poor condition	-
		18	40	Pottery; rim, body sherds and crumbs	Prehistoric
229	223	35	124	Animal bone; sheep/goat incisor; horse molars and incisors, very worn; fragments, one burnt	-
		1	6	Unworked flint	-
		1	12	Baked clay	-
		92	432	Pottery; rim, body sherds and crumbs	EIA
237	235	1	4	Pottery; body sherd	Prehistoric
238	Finds	1	6	Pottery; base sherd, grey ware	Roman
244	243	1	40	Pottery; jug handle with deep central groove, abraded Mill Green ware	Medieval
248	247	27	116	Animal bone; sheep/goat molars; fragments, including fish	-
		1	2	SF2, Flint, barbed-and-tanged arrowhead	EBA
		4	104	Flints	-
		24	150	Pottery; body sherds	IA
256	u/s	2	8	Pottery; rim and joining body sherd	EIA
259	257	2	4	Charcoal (Discarded)	-
		43	224	Pottery; joining base sherds and sherd with thumb applied cord from the neck of a vessel, perhaps a bowl, early medieval ware	Probably 12th to early 13th C
272	271	4	14	Pottery; rim and body sherds, three are grog-tempered (and prob. LIA)	Prehistoric

Flint data

All weights in grams

Context	Feature	Count	Weight	Description	Date
61	60	4	18	Two honey-coloured natural fragments One notched flake, black One notched flake, honey	
68	67	2	10	One flake One secondary flake, honey-coloured	
91	88	2	22	One honey-brown blade One core tablet with little cortex black	
110	109	4	36	One trimming flake One nodule reducing flake Two natural pieces	

Context	Feature	Count	Weight	Description	Date
		13	130	Burnt flints	
116	115	1	<1	One small honey-coloured flint chip	
118	117	1	2	One nodule reducing flake hard hammer struck, dark brown	
120	119	1	<1	One flint chip	
		4	58	Four burnt flints	
137	134	1	2	Honey-coloured notched blade with cortex	
141	140	1	2	Nodule reducing flake. Hard hammer struck. Dark brown	
		1	12	One burnt flint	
158	157	1	2	One secondary flake	
182	181	1	4	Flake. Different from the other flints having grey patina and finer working	Early Neolithic /Mesolithic
195	194	3	14	One sliced nodule piece, black Two natural pieces	
215	213	2	4	Natural pieces	
225	223	3	30	One large tertiary flake with area of fine retouch along one edge. Two period working. Dark brown One flake with cortex platform One smaller flake, hinge-fractured. Honey-coloured	
		1	8	One burnt flint	
229	223	1	6	Secondary flake with frost damage. Black	
248	247	1	2	SF2, Flint, barbed-and-tanged arrowhead, bluey-grey patination. Half of one tang missing, otherwise fine condition; 35mm long	EBA
		4	104	One core with cortex. Dark brown One working block building material Two natural pieces	

Bulk sample data

Sample	Context	Feature	Bulk weight	Bone	Burnt bone	Charcoal	Seeds/ Grain
1	110	Pit/hearth 109	19kg			X	
2	120	Ditch 119	40kg	X	X	X	
4	167	Cremation burial 166	11kg		X	X	X
5	201	Gully 199	10kg	X	X	X	
6	197	Ditch 196	10kg	X	X	X	
7	215	Gully 213	11kg	X	X	X	
8	225	Ditch 223	10kg	X	X	X	X
9	211	Vessel 210	1kg		X		

APPENDIX 4: ARCHIVE INDEX

SITE CODE: LEEA 01

Index to the Archive

File containing:

1. Introduction

- 1.1 Brief for Evaluation
- 1.2 Specification for Evaluation

2. Research Archive

- 2.1 Evaluation Report
- 2.2 Finds Reports

3. Site Archive

- 3.1 7 x Context Record Register
- 3.2 Original Context Records 50 to 277
- 3.3 155 x Trench sheets (53 – 210)
- 3.4 2 x Plans Register (Sheets 2 + 3)
- 3.5 8 x Sections Register (Sheets 7 – 14)
- 3.6 1 x Sample Registers
- 3.7 4 x Photographic Register
- 3.8 Site Photographic Record
- 3.9 1 x Registered finds register
- 3.10 3 x Registered finds sheets

Not in Files:

Site Drawings – 8 A1-size Permatrace section sheets

9 A1-size Permatrace plan sheets

9 A5-size Permatrace plan sheets

1 box of finds

APPENDIX 5: EHER SUMMARY SHEET

Site Name/Address: Little Easton Airfield, Little Easton, Essex	
Parish: Little Easton	District: Uttlesford
NGR: TL 598 237 (centred)	Site Code: LEEA 01
Type of Work: Evaluation by Trial Trenching	Site Director/Group: A. Robertson ECC Field Archaeology Unit
Date of Work: 12th March – 25th April 2007	Size of Area Investigated: Total Development area: c.56ha Stage 2 area: c.34ha Stage 2 Trenching: 155 trenches, 12400 ² m (4%)
Location of Finds/Curating Museum: Saffron Walden Museum	Funding Source: Sewells Reservoir Construction
Further Work Anticipated? Yes	Related EHER Nos: 9139
Final Report: EAH Summary	
Periods Represented: Prehistoric, Medieval, Post-medieval, Modern	
SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS:	
<p>The second stage in a programme of archaeological evaluation by trial trenching was undertaken on the site of a proposed gravel quarry, covering c.56 hectares, at the former Little Easton Airfield Little Easton, Essex. Following the Stage 1 evaluation in 2001 a further one hundred and fifty-five trial trenches were opened, totalling 12400 sq m (c.4% of the c.34 hectare Stage 2 area), in order to provide a uniform sample of the proposed development area.</p> <p>The identified remains produced a wide date range, from Early Iron Age through medieval/ Post-medieval to remains of the World War II airfield.</p> <p>Early Iron Age</p> <p>Early Iron Age remains consisted of an irregular curvilinear gully, large ditches, fire pits and small linear gullies. Two focal points for this activity were noted. The first, in the south-central part of the site, seems to be the focus for occupation. The second, on the higher ground in the northwest, may be the location of an enclosure as two large perpendicular ditches were identified in association with fire pits and small gullies.</p> <p>Late Iron Age/ Roman</p> <p>The Late Iron Age/ Roman features consist of two tentatively dated ditches which, although widely separated, have a similar northwest-southeast alignment.</p> <p>Medieval</p> <p>A single medieval feature, a 12th to 13th century ditch, was also identified and while little can be said</p>	

about the nature or extent of activity on the site in the medieval period, dating evidence from the ditch tallies with the sparse activity noted in the stage 1 area.

Post-Medieval

The Post-medieval remains consist of ditches which were probably associated with an enclosed deer park, most likely dating to the late 17th or early 18th century.

World War II

World War II remains consisted primarily of the bases of earth bunds associated with bomb and ammunition storage areas for Little Easton Airfield and correspond to the locations shown on a 1944 Air Ministry plan of the site.

Although the density of archaeological features is generally relatively low, the two focal areas of Early Iron Age remains are potentially important with regards to understanding the occupation and exploitation of the wider landscape during this period.

It is judged that the proposed development will adversely affect all archaeological remains present in the scheme area, although it is likely that only the Early Iron Age remains will require a significant amount of further work. The few Late Iron Age/Roman and medieval features identified across both stages of evaluation may need some further work done on them to clarify specific questions, while the Post-medieval ditches and World War II remains are unlikely to require any further investigation.

Previous Summaries/Reports:

Heppell, E. 2000 *Proposed Gravel Extraction Site: Little Easton Airfield, Little Easton, Essex. Archaeological Desk-based Assessment.* ECC FAU rep. **630**

Heppell, E. 2006 *Little Easton Airfield, Mineral Extraction Site, Essex.* Archaeology Chapter of Environmental Impact Assessment. ECC FAU rep. **1631**

Hickling, S.A. 2001 *Little Easton Airfield, Little Easton, Essex. Archaeological Evaluation (Trial Trenching).*ECC FAU rep **630**

Author of Summary:

A. Robertson (ECC FAU)

Date of Summary:

June 2007

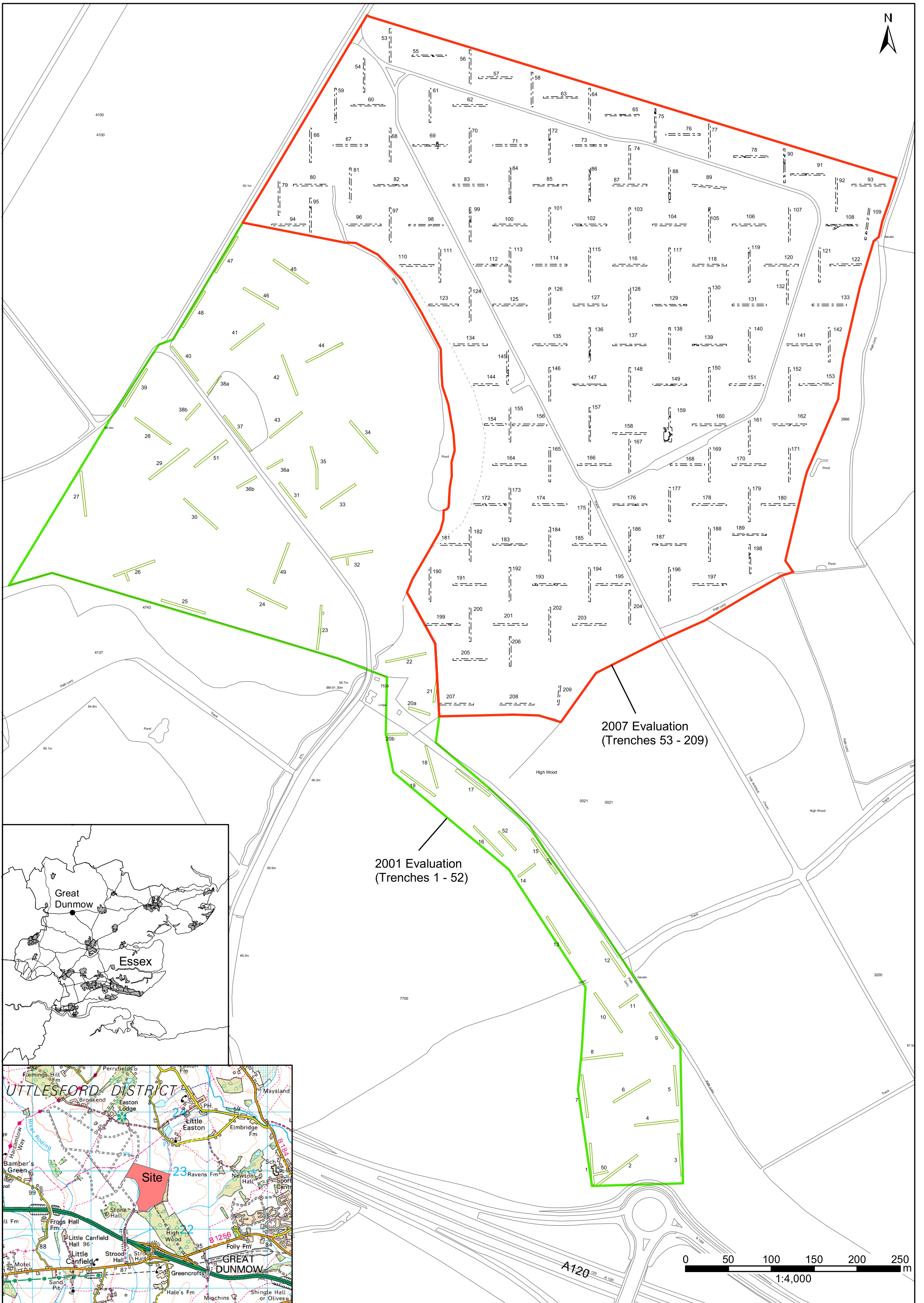


Fig.1. Site & trench locations

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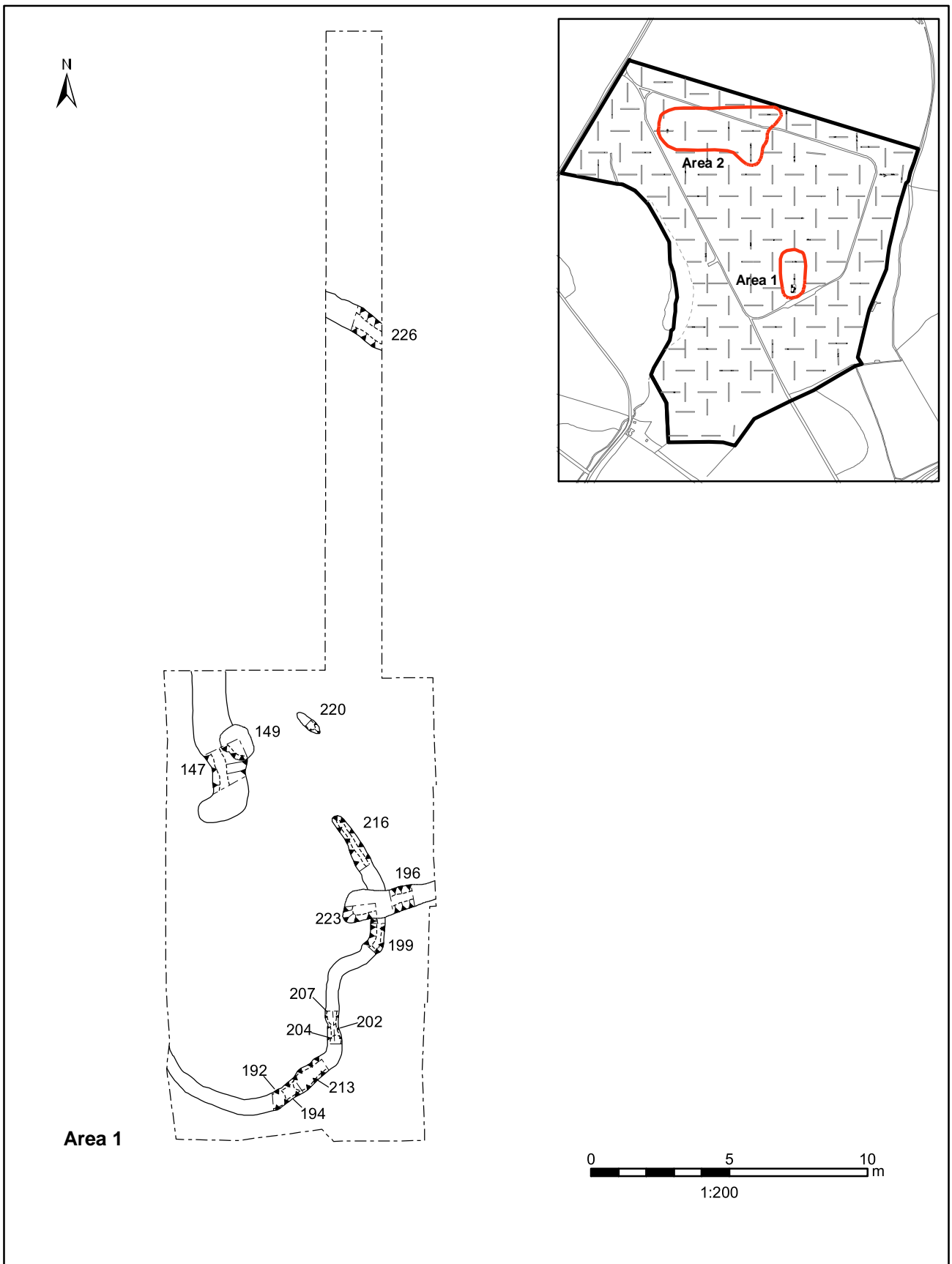


Fig.2. Prehistoric features - Area 1

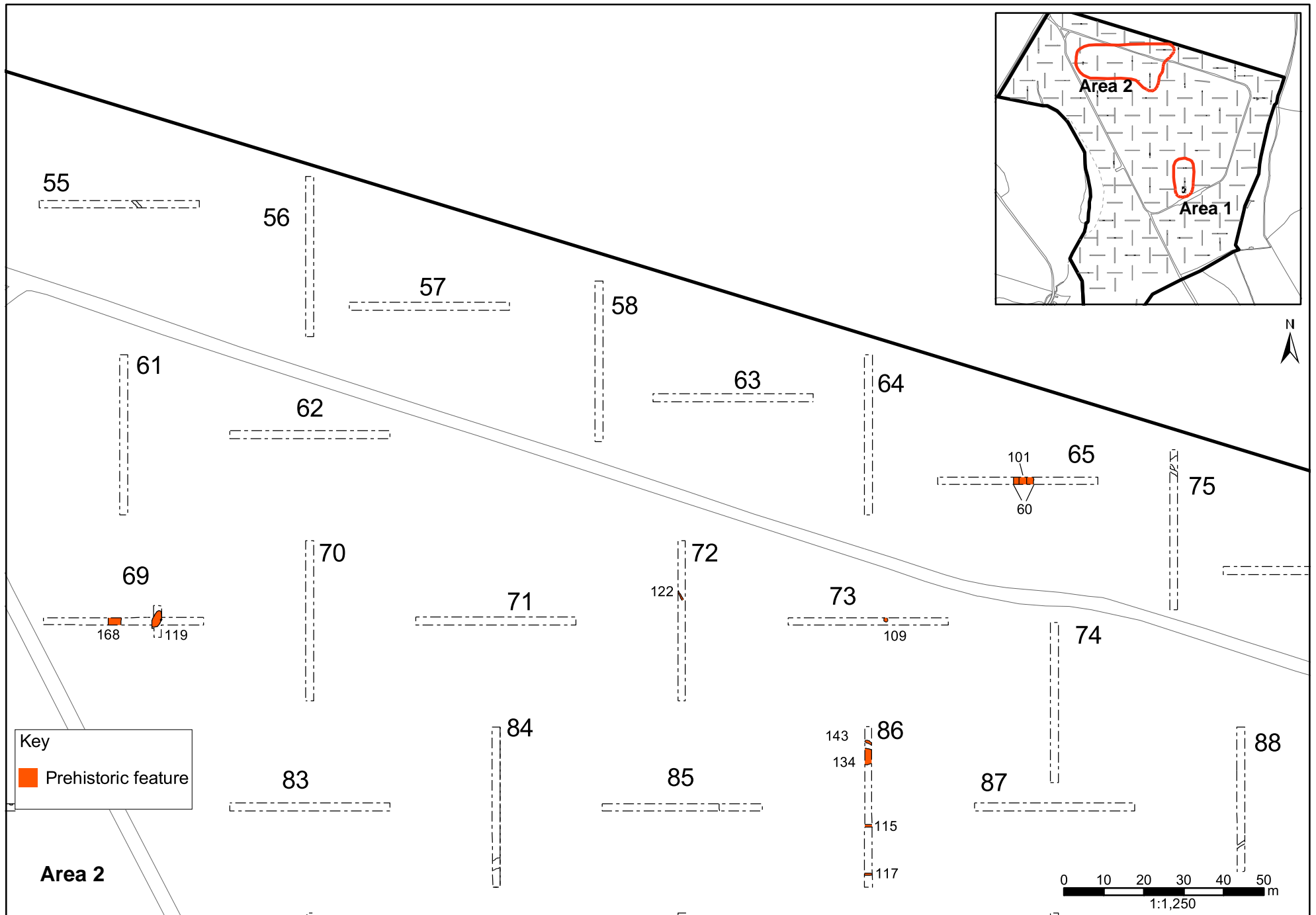


Fig.3. Prehistoric features - Area 2

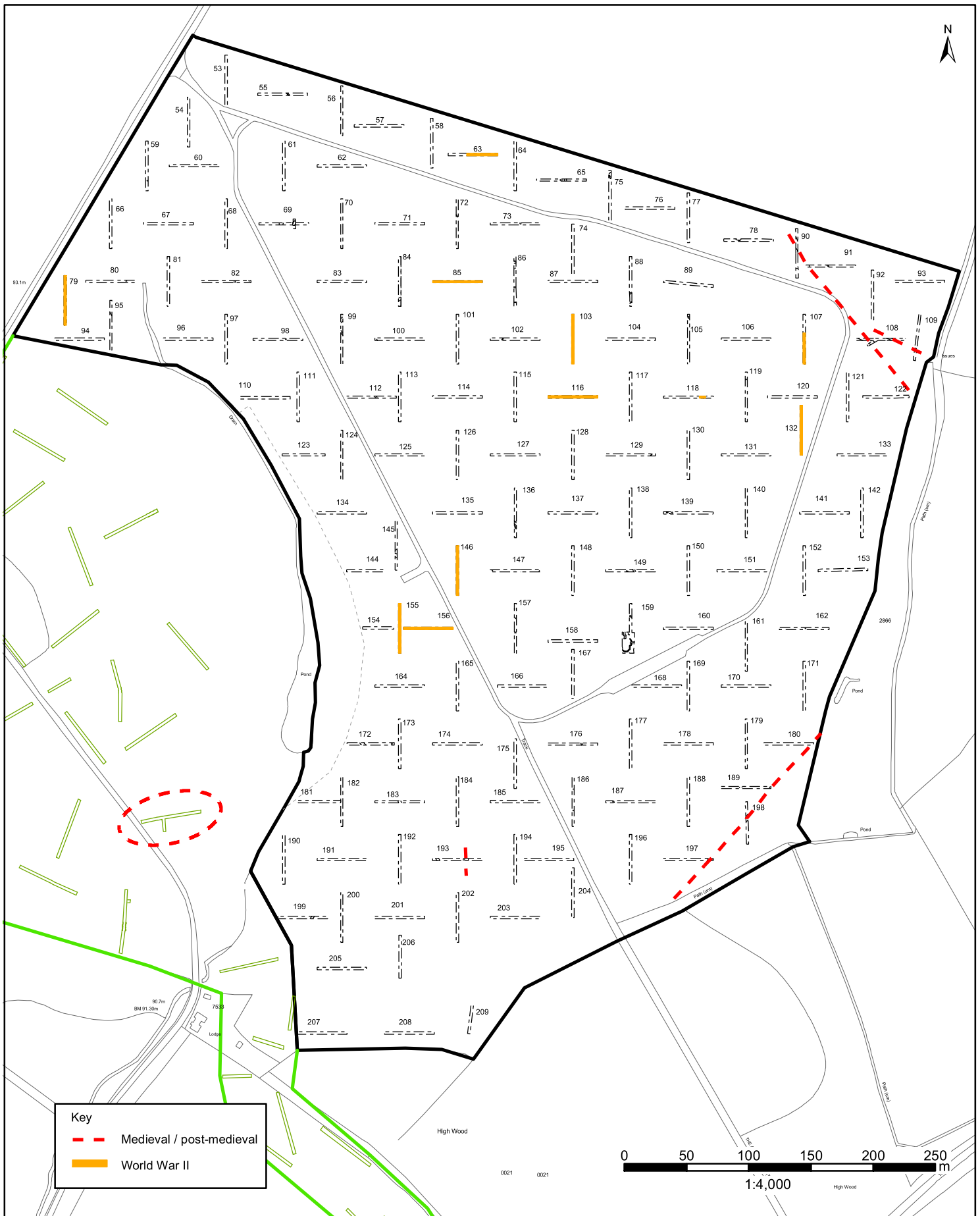


Fig.4. Medieval/ post-medieval and WW2 features

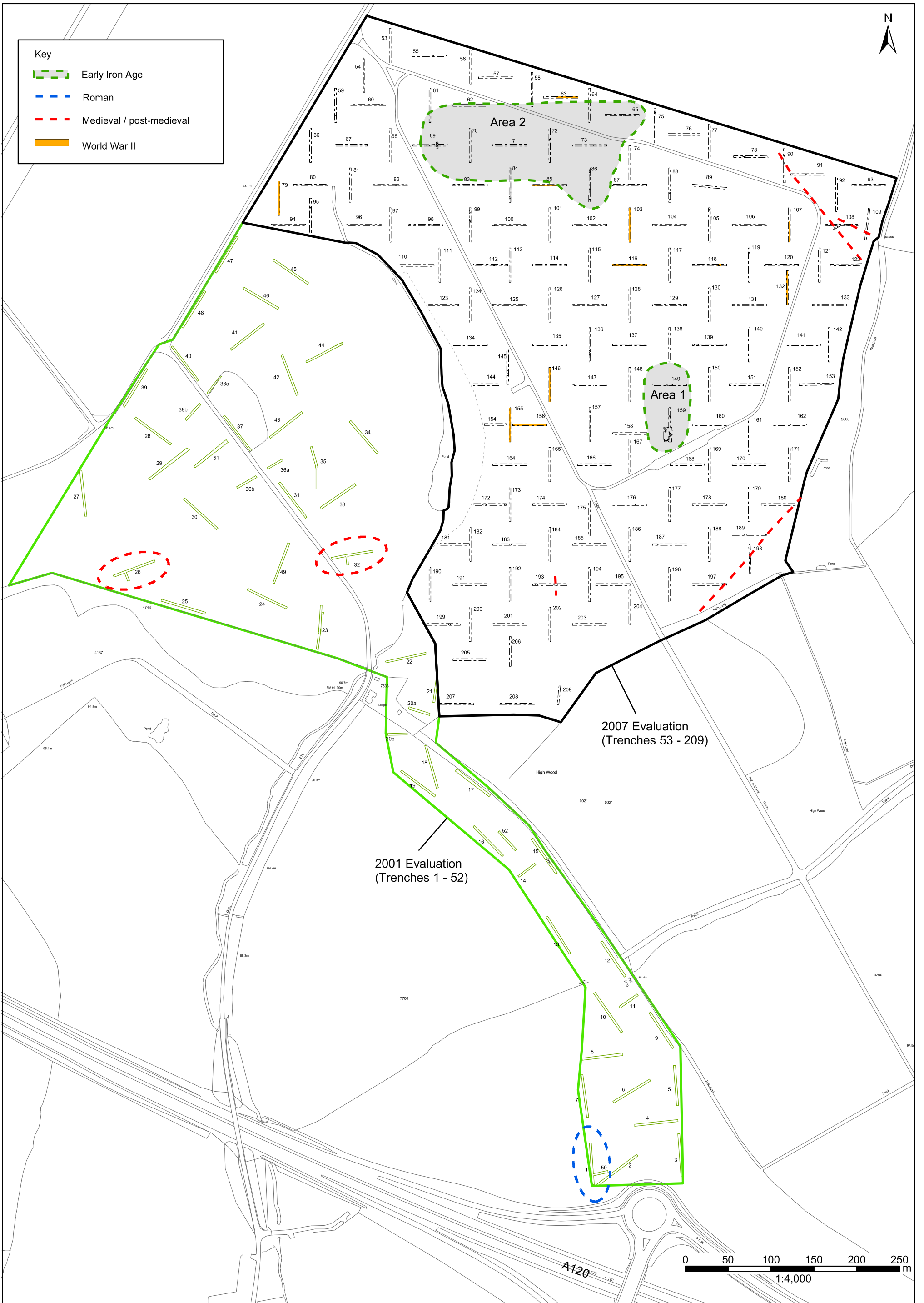


Fig.5. Areas of interest

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