

**Archaeological Evaluation
of the Access Route and Western Portion of the
London Road North Enterprise Zone
Harlow, Essex**

**ASE Project No: 8035
Site Code: HARLN14**

ASE Report No: 2014086



March 2014

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Abstract

Archaeology South-East (ASE), the contracting division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology (CAA), Institute of Archaeology (IoA), University College London (UCL) was commissioned by Essex Highways to undertake an archaeological evaluation in advance of the construction of a new access road and associated commercial development on the western portion of the London Road North Enterprise Zone, Harlow, Essex.

Located on the east side of Harlow, significant archaeological remains have previously been found in the surrounding vicinity, most notably an Iron Age enclosure in the grounds of Mark Hall School and both Roman and Early Saxon buildings at the ongoing Newhall residential development site.

Trial trenching of the 4.2ha site identified a range of archaeological features, of varying date, predominantly in its western and central areas. Prehistoric remains were largely encountered in the western half of the site and comprised a scatter of pits and parts of two small ditched enclosures. Pottery retrieved from these features dates to the Middle to Late Bronze Age. A number of other undated features are also likely to be of prehistoric origin.

Recorded Roman period remains form a distinct concentration just east of the middle of the site. These include a probable structural foundation comprising a trench and integral post-setting with a tile post-pad at its base, presumably constituting part of the remains of a substantial building. Gravel surfaces and boundary or drainage ditches in its vicinity are likely to be parts of this same Roman occupation site, perhaps a farmstead. Pottery evidence suggests that there may have been two periods of occupation, early 2nd and 4th century.

Early Saxon activity is represented by the remains of two possible sunken-featured buildings encountered in the same vicinity as the Roman period remains. However, no definitive dating evidence was retrieved from either feature.

The site is bisected by a substantial late Medieval or early post-medieval ditch, the position of which broadly correlates a land boundary depicted on a parish map of 1616. Further post-medieval land-use remains, in the form of various alignments of parallel groups of apparent drainage gullies, extend across all but the northwestern corner of the site. Although not dated precisely, these appear to be laid out in relation to the major 1616 map boundary and presumably relate to agricultural activity and are perhaps the remains of ridge-and-furrow cultivation.

The demonstrated presence of significant below-ground archaeological remains across the site, with relatively thin layers of overburden above, indicates that development will impact upon the heritage resource relating to the historic origins and development of this vicinity of the Harlow landscape.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Background

1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE), the contracting division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology (CAA), Institute of Archaeology (IoA), University College London (UCL) was commissioned by Essex Highways to undertake an archaeological evaluation in advance of the construction of a new access route and the western portion of the London Road North Enterprise Zone, Harlow (hereafter referred to in this report as 'The Enterprise Zone').

1.2 Location, Topography and Geology

1.2.1 The 4.21 hectare development area is situated on land between the A414 and London Road, Harlow, to the south of Mark Hall Academy (formerly Mark Hall School) (centred on NGR TL47121058), (Figure 1).

1.2.2 The development area is within a sports field and areas of rough grass (Figure 13), bounded by mature hedgerows along the roadsides and the northern boundary, and by an access road, tennis courts and other sports infrastructure to the south. There is a gentle slope from the southwest of the site to the northeast.

1.2.3 The superficial geology of the site is mapped by the British Geological Survey (BGS) as the glacial till of the Lowestoft Formation – Diamicton (BGS Geology of Britain Viewer; Accessed 11/12/2013). The underlying bedrock comprises London Clay, giving way to the northeast to the Thanet Sand Formation and the clay, silt and sand of the Lambeth Group (undifferentiated).

1.3 Reasons for Project

1.3.1 The Harlow Enterprise Zone is one of 24 Enterprise Zones across the country that have been set up by the Government, in association with public and private sector partners, in areas that have the most potential for business growth and job creation. The Harlow Enterprise Zone is split in to two main sites, London Road (comprising London Road North and London Road South) and Templefields North East, and in order to facilitate the advancement of the London Road North element of the scheme, a new access road and other highway improvements are required. In connection with this, Essex Highways intend to create a new access road onto / across the site.

1.3.2 ECC Place Services, in their capacity as advisor to the Local Planning Authority, advised that this development had the capacity to damage or destroy any archaeological remains that are present on the site. Accordingly, in accordance with guidance contained in the Nation Planning Policy Framework (DCLG 2012), ECC Place Services requested that a programme of archaeological works were undertaken to determine the presence or absence and significance of any surviving archaeological deposits/features within the development area. The results of the archaeological evaluation are to be used to determine the need for, and extent of, any further archaeological work that may be required to mitigate the impact of the development upon the archaeological record.

1.3.3 A Historic Environment Assessment was created by Essex County Council Place Services (ECC 2013) based on information from the Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER). This report also took into account historic cartographic evidence. In response a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was produced (ASE 2013) and approved prior to the commencement of the evaluation.

1.4 Aims and Objectives

- 1.4.1 The general aim of the archaeological evaluation was to determine, as far as reasonably practicable, the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains. It was intended that the investigation results would enable the ECC HE team to make an informed decision as to the need for any further work to satisfy the archaeology condition.
- 1.4.2 Site Specific research objectives for the initial trenching were to:
- Identify any evidence of prehistoric, Roman, Saxon, medieval or post-medieval settlement or activity
 - Establish the date of the historic boundary bank adjoining London Road
 - Establish the nature, extent and degree of survival of any archaeological features relating to Cold Hall

1.5 Scope of Report

- 1.5.1 This report describes the results of an archaeological evaluation on land between the A414 and London Road, Harlow, carried out between 14th and 28th January 2014 in advance of the construction of an access road across the site.
- 1.5.2 The report describes and interprets the results of the trial trenching evaluation, and assesses the significance of and potential for below-ground archaeological remains across the wider development site.

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC BACKGROUND

2.1 Background

- 2.1.1 A desk-based assessment was prepared for the site in January 2013 (ECC Place Services 2013a), the results of which are summarised here.
- 2.1.2 In the wider vicinity of the site, archaeological works including trial trenching and excavation (EHER 46337), in connection with the construction of a new sports facility at Mark Hall School, uncovered a range of archaeological remains dating from the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age, Roman and post-medieval periods represented. The Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age activity was marked by a sinuous field boundary ditch running north-south and part of a sub-circular enclosure, measuring c50m in diameter. Associated with the enclosure were two small pits containing 'placed deposits' of animal remains. The Roman features did not provide any firm evidence for the nature of the land-use/ occupation during this period beyond confirming that there was activity in the area. The post-medieval evidence, both archaeological and historical, points to a partially planned landscape with more regular fields starting to be imposed upon an older landscape during the late 18th or early 19th centuries (ECC Place Services 2013a).
- 2.1.3 To the east and south of the Enterprise Zone site, fieldwork at Church Langley and New Hall has revealed a multi-period archaeological landscape, including Early Iron Age occupation, a Roman farmstead and further evidence for the late medieval/early post-medieval Harlow Metropolitan ware pottery industry, which was centred on Potter Street.
- 2.1.4 Cartographic sources (Parish map of Latton, ERO D/DAr P1) show that in 1616 a building labelled as 'Cold Hall' was sited just within the western boundary of the Enterprise Zone site, approximately where the western end of the new access road is

sited. This building was located within a curved enclosure which abutted the Mark Hall Park boundary, and was accessed by a track running off London Road. The date of origin of the structure is not known and it may be either medieval or early post-medieval in date. The building is not shown on the 1778 map of Mark Hall and Latton (ERO D/DAR P2), having presumably been demolished by this date, although the curved enclosure is shown, labelled as Little Lodge Croft. By 1819 the enclosure had been removed (ECC Place Services 2013a).

- 2.1.5 London Road, which forms the eastern boundary of the Enterprise Zone, is medieval in date. It is depicted on the 1616 map of Latton (ERO D/DAR P1) as a wide straight road. During a site assessment visit undertaken as part of the Desk-based Assessment of the site a surviving boundary bank with large coppiced trees along it was identified running parallel to London Road. Comparison with other sites in Essex would suggest that this had its origins as the boundary to a medieval linear green which ran along London Road.
- 2.1.6 The southern portion of the Enterprise Zone area contains the crop-mark of a ring ditch and linear features (EHER 19373). These lie outside this evaluated area, although there is the possibility of associated features extending into this area.
- 2.1.7 The post-medieval evidence, both archaeological and historical, points to a partially planned landscape with more regular fields starting to be imposed upon an older landscape during the late 18th or early 19th centuries. The area appears to have been farm or agricultural land before being purchased for school playing fields in the 1960s.

2.2 Previous Archaeological Investigations

- 2.2.1 The most relevant archaeological work took place directly to the north of the site in the grounds of Mark Hall School. Excavations carried out by ECC Field Archaeology Unit in 2003 (Robertson 2004) revealed a Middle Iron Age enclosure and field boundary ditch with associated placed animal remains. The excavations also revealed four Roman pits and a series of long, north-south parallel gullies interpreted as the remains of post-medieval cultivation systems.
- 2.2.2 Immediately to the east of the Mark Hall School site, on land at the junction of Gilden Way and London Road, two adjacent prehistoric ditches and an Early Saxon sunken-featured building and pit, dating to the 5th century were uncovered during site evaluation works (Germany 2008).
- 2.2.3 Excavations by Archaeological Solutions, at the New Hall Phase 2 Development, perhaps 500 metres from the study site, revealed a prehistoric flint scatter and a ring ditch and linear cropmarks of unknown (probable prehistoric) date. A 5th century Roman copper alloy brooch was also identified about 300m north of New Hall Farm, and medieval pottery of 14th and 15th century date as well as post-medieval remains to the west of the site (Drake 2004). This followed an evaluation in 2000 (Gibson 2000) which failed to locate any archaeological remains. Work on the same site in 2008 located a series of undated drains or gullies, interpreted as possible remains of a field system (PCA 2008).

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

3.1 Fieldwork

- 3.1.1 Sixty-two evaluation trenches were excavated across the proposed development

area using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket under the constant supervision of an archaeologist (Figure 15). The original layout of 64 trenches was revised during the works (Figs. 1 and 2). Trenches 1 and 18 could not be excavated as they lay under the tree canopy to the west of the site. Trench 63 was positioned along the line of a potentially live electrical service. By the same token, trench 64 was only partially excavated when a fibre-optic cable was discovered during its excavation.

- 3.1.2 An additional trench, 65, was excavated in the centre of the study area to establish the extent and alignment of a medieval ditch initially discovered in trench 22.
- 3.1.3 The work was carried out in accordance with regional standards in field archaeology (Gurney 2003), and the by-laws and guidelines of the Institute for Archaeologists.
- 3.1.4 The trenches were opened with a mechanical excavator using a toothless bucket observed at all times by an experienced archaeologist. Exposed deposits were observed and inspected for archaeological remains. Where appropriate, archaeological remains were manually excavated. The minimum excavation sample sizes were a 1m-wide section for gullies and ditches and 50% for self-contained features (e.g. pits or post-holes). Overburden was removed down to the top of archaeological deposits which were investigated and recorded
- 3.1.5 All identified archaeological remains were recorded using standard ASE methodologies. Written records comprising individual trench and context recording sheets were created. Features were planned at a scale of 1:20 and sections at 1:10. A GPS with map-based software was used to locate site boundaries and archaeological features and relate them to the Ordnance Survey. Colour digital photographs were taken of the trenches, of significant archaeological features within them, and of work in progress.
- 3.1.6 All pre-modern finds were retrieved from all investigated deposits and retained for study and reporting. Bulk soil samples were collected from selected deposits for the recovery of finds and environmental material.

3.2 Archive

- 3.2.1 The site archive is currently held at the offices of Archaeology South-East. The contents of the archive are tabulated below (Table 1). The archive will be deposited at the Harlow Museum under the site code HARLN14.

Number of Contexts	148
No. of files/paper record	231
Plan and sections sheets	6
Bulk Samples	8
Photographs	248 colour prints from digital images
Bulk finds	2 large buckets – finds from 23 contexts
Registered finds	N/A
Trench Sheets	65
Trench matrix sheets	5
Registers	13

Table 1: Quantification of site archive

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 General

- 4.1.1 In general, feature legibility was very poor. A number of cut features contained fills which were similar to the natural clay bed. Fills which were apparent on machining often became near invisible once the soil had dried. Visible edges were scored on machining, although in some cases potential features still proved to be ephemeral or inconclusive on further investigation. Additionally, January 2014 was *extremely wet* and the ground saturated. This resulted in many of the trenches being flooded on a near permanent basis and having to be repeatedly pumped. The near constant rainfall meant that archaeological remains were generally submerged for the duration of the archaeological fieldwork.
- 4.1.2 There was very little vertical truncation of the archaeological remains. With the exception of two cables to the south of the site and a few 20th century goalpost supports the site seems to have been either vacant or had an agrarian use for a substantial period of time. Horizontally, ploughing or cultivation has affected some of the archaeological deposits. It's clear than a number of the post-medieval gullies have been damaged or removed in places by this activity. However, this truncation does not appear to have been overly significant or detrimental to the archaeology. Although present, modern ceramic-piped or clinker-filled land drains, relating to recent land-use as a sports field, are not routinely described in this report.
- 4.1.3 The evaluation identified 67 cut features and two layers. These consisted of 1 foundation cut, 1 beam slot, 2 sunken-featured buildings, 5 post-holes, 7 pits and 51 ditches or gullies. Of these only 17 can be dated on finds evidence and only 5 of these from pottery.
- 4.1.4 The heights Above Ordnance Datum show that the site is on a gentle southwest-northeast slope with current ground level dropping by some seven metres (78.70m-72.00m). This distinction is reflected in a similar slope in the surface of the underlying natural clay (78.28m-71.62m AOD).
- 4.1.5 As mentioned in section 3.1, Trenches 1, 18 and 63 could not be excavated due to local constraints. These are therefore not further described.
- 4.1.6 Trenches 2-7, 12, 16, 17, 19, 21, 31, 41, 57, 58, 59 and 64 revealed layers of topsoil, subsoil and natural, but contained no archaeological remains (Figure 14). In all trenches the topsoil was a brown grey loose silty clay overlying a light greyish-brown, moderately compacted silty clay. Both contained infrequent stones and the very occasional fragment of ceramic building material. The natural deposit consisted of orange/yellowish brown silt clay with moderate chalk and flint flecks and fragments. The recorded thicknesses of these deposits in each of the archaeologically negative trenches are presented in Table 2, below. Trenches containing recorded archaeological remains are then described (sections 4.2-4.35) and pertinent trench plans are presented at the back of the report.

Trench	Context	Type	Description	Max thickness	Max height AOD
2	2/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.13m	76.11m
2	1/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.20m	75.98m
2	2/003	Layer	Natural	Not exc.	75.78m
3	3/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.11m	75.92m
3	3/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.17m	75.81m
3	3/003	Layer	Natural	Not exc.	75.64m

4	4/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.20m	76.87m
4	4/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.19m	76.67m
4	4/003	Layer	Natural	Not exc.	76.48m
5	5/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.18m	76.68m
5	5/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.21m	76.50m
5	5/003	Layer	Natural	Not exc.	76.29m
6	6/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.18m	76.40m
6	6/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.20m	76.22m
6	6/003	Layer	Natural	Not exc.	76.02m
7	7/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.11m	75.95m
7	7/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.18m	75.84m
7	7/003	Layer	Natural	Not exc.	75.66m
12	12/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.24m	72.08m
12	12/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.26m	71.84m
12	12/003	Layer	Natural	Not exc.	74.58m
16	16/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.20m	73.49m
16	16/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.14m	73.29m
16	16/003	Layer	Natural	Not exc.	73.15m
17	17/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.20m	72.60m
17	17/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.17m	72.40m
17	17/003	Layer	Natural	Not exc.	72.23m
19	19/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.18m	76.93m
19	19/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.23m	76.75m
19	19/003	Layer	Natural	Not exc.	76.52m
21	21/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.18m	76.49m
21	21/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.20m	76.31m
21	21/003	Layer	Natural	Not exc.	76.11m
31	31/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.25m	75.21m
31	31/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.11m	74.96m
31	31/003	Layer	Natural	Not exc.	74.95m
34	34/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.18m	77.42m
34	34/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.24m	77.24m
34	34/003	Layer	Natural	Not exc.	77.00m
37	37/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.16m	76.29m
37	37/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.21m	76.13m
37	37/003	Layer	Natural	Not exc.	75.92m
41	41/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.17m	77.68m
41	41/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.19m	77.51m
41	41/003	Layer	Natural	Not exc.	77.32m
42	42/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.16m	77.37m
42	42/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.33m	77.21m
42	42/003	Layer	Natural	Not exc.	76.88m
48	48/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.16m	76.60m
48	48/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.22m	76.44m
48	48/003	Layer	Natural	Not exc.	76.22m
57	57/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.12m	77.97m
57	57/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.16m	77.85m
57	57/003	Layer	Natural	Not exc.	77.69m
58	58/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.17m	77.62m
58	58/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.15m	77.45m
58	58/003	Layer	Natural	Not exc.	77.30m
59	59/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.15m	78.70m
59	59/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.26m	78.55m
59	59/003	Layer	Natural	Not exc.	77.29m
64	64/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.10m	77.70m
64	64/001	Layer	Subsoil	Not exc.	77.60m

Table 2: Trenches with no archaeological features

4.2 Trench 8

4.2.1 Trench 8 was located in the north of the site and measured 15.00m north-south by 1.80m east-west (Fig.1). Natural clay was found at 75.80m AOD at the south of the trench. The natural clay [3] was sealed by a layer of light grey, silty clay subsoil [2]. This subsoil was observed in all excavated trenches though no dating material was recovered from it. Occasionally individual plough marks could be seen on its surface. This deposit was sealed by a layer of very humic, mid brown silty clay topsoil [1], which was again observed in all trenches and varied in depth between 0.11m and 0.25m. All archaeological features across the site underlay these layers (with the exception of the roadside ditch in trench 14), and cut into the natural clay.

4.2.2 A shallow linear gully [39] was observed to run north-south, down the length of this trench (Figure 27). It was 0.40m wide and contained animal bone, shell and 10 sherds of Roman pottery dated to 120-180AD. This feature is one of a number of similar gullies observed running north-south in the central and eastern areas of the site (Figure 2). They are presumably post-medieval in date, meaning that the finds recovered from context [39] are residual here.

4.2.3 At the north end of trench 8 the gully was seen to cut an east-west aligned ditch [41]. This shallow feature is undated, was not observed in any further trench, and no interpretation of its function is possible.

Trench	Context	Description	Length/Width	Depth	Period
8	[1]	Topsoil layer	-	0.15m	Modern
8	[2]	Subsoil layer	-	0.22m	Post-medieval
8	[38]	Fill of [39]	0.40m	0.16m	Post-medieval
8	[39]	Gully/drain			
8	[40]	Fill of [40]	0.50m	0.16m	Undated
8	[41]	Ditch			
8	[3]	Natural clay	-	-	-

Table 3: Trench 8, list of recorded contexts

4.3 Trench 9

4.3.1 Trench 9 was located toward the northeast of the site, and measured 1.80m east-west by 25.00m north-south (Figure 1). Natural clay was recorded at 74.76m AOD at the south of the trench. All archaeological features were cut into this natural deposit.

4.3.2 A shallow linear gully [48] was observed, north-south aligned, across running for a distance of 15.30m in this trench. The gully extends to the south where it was recorded in trench 38. This feature is one of a number of parallel gullies observed running north-south in the central and eastern areas of the site (Figure 2). They have been interpreted as being post-medieval land drains.

Trench	Context	Description	Length/Width	Depth	Period
9	[1]	Topsoil layer	-	0.19m	Modern
9	[2]	Subsoil layer	-	0.20m	Post-med / mod
9	[47]	Fill of [48]	0.38m	0.14m	Post-medieval
9	[48]	Gully/drain			
9	[3]	Natural clay	-	-	-

Table 4: Trench 9, list of recorded contexts

4.4 Trench 10/13

4.4.1 Trench 10/13 was located in the northeast of the site. It was decided that trenches 10 and 13 should be made continuous in order to pick up the line of north-south features observed elsewhere (Fig.1). Cumulatively, this trench measured 40m east-west by 1.80m north to south. Natural clay was recorded at 73.47m AOD at the west of the trench. All archaeological features were cut into this natural deposit.

4.4.2 Two shallow north-south aligned gullies [70] and [80], were observed towards the west of this trench, the former 0.67m wide and 0.29m deep, the latter 0.50m wide and 0.22m in depth. No finds were recovered from their fills. These feature are two of a number of parallel gullies observed running north-south in the central and eastern areas of the site (Figure 2). They have been interpreted as being post-medieval land drains.

Trench	Context	Description	Length/Width	Depth	Period
10/13	[1]	Topsoil layer	-	0.22m	Modern
10/13	[2]	Subsoil layer	-	0.16m	Post-med / mod
10/13	[69]	Fill of [70]	0.67m	0.79m	Post-medieval
10/13	[70]	Gully/drain			
10/13	[79]	Fill of [80]	0.48m	0.22m	Post-medieval
10/13	[80]	Gully/drain			
10/13	[3]	Natural clay	-	-	-

Table 5: Trench 10/13, list of recorded contexts

4.5 Trench 11

4.5.1 Trench 11 was located in the east of the site, and measured 15.00m east-west by 1.80m north-south (Figure 1). Natural clay was recorded at 72.49m AOD at the south of the trench. All archaeological features were cut into this natural deposit.

4.5.2 A shallow, east-west aligned, linear gully [157] ran across the north of this trench. It was 0.50m in width and contained no datable material in its single fill. This feature is very similar in nature to the north-south aligned drains/gullies. However, it was on a perpendicular alignment, similar to the drains to the west of the study area. It presumably has a different, undefined, purpose.

Trench	Context	Description	Length/Width	Depth	Period
11	[1]	Topsoil layer	-	0.17m	Modern
11	[2]	Subsoil layer	-	0.19m	Post-med / mod
11	[156]	Fill of [110]	0.62m	0.25m	Undated
11	[157]	Gully/drain			
11	[3]	Natural clay	-	-	-

Table 6: Trench 11, list of recorded contexts

4.6 Trench 14

4.6.1 Trench 14 was located in the east of the site, and measured c.15.00m east-west by 1.80m north-south (Figure 1). Natural clay was recorded at 72.21m AOD at the west of the trench.

4.6.2 This trench was situated so as to investigate a north-south ditch running parallel to the existing London Road. Ditch [151] was 2.62m wide and a maximum of 1.36m deep. Its primary fill [150] was a dark grey silt containing rounded flint pebbles, but no datable artefacts. The later silts [149] were of a very modern date. The fact that the eastern edge of the ditch was between 0.10m and 0.15m higher than the western

edge may be indicative of the partial survival of a bank on that side. No datable material was retrieved, however the existence of a number of substantial pollarded stocks, which seem to respect the line of the drainage ditch, suggest that it has some age. However it cuts through, and hence *post-dates*, the subsoil.

Trench	Context	Description	Length/Width	Depth	Period
14	[1]	Topsoil layer	-	0.18m	Modern
14	[2]	Subsoil layer	-	0.14m	Post-med / mod
14	[149]	Fill of [151]	2.42m	1.16m	Post-medieval
14	[150]	Fill of [151]	0.62m	0.20m	
14	[151]	Drainage ditch	2.42m	1.36m	
14	[3]	Natural clay	-	-	-

Table 7: Trench 14, list of recorded contexts

4.7 Trench 15

4.7.1 Trench 15 was located in the west of the site, and measured 25.00m north-south by 1.80m east-west (Figure 1). Natural clay was recorded at 73.95m AOD at the south of the trench. All archaeological features were cut into this natural deposit.

4.7.2 A shallow (0.20m deep), linear gully [68] was observed running 12.60m from north to south in this trench. It was 0.47m in width and contained no datable material. This feature is one of a number of parallel gullies observed running north-south in the central and eastern areas of the site (Figure 2). They have been interpreted as being post-medieval land drains.

Trench	Context	Description	Length/Width	Depth	Period
15	[1]	Topsoil layer	-	0.20m	Modern
15	[2]	Subsoil layer	-	0.16m	Post-med / mod
15	[67]	Fill of [68]	0.47m	0.20m	Post-medieval
15	[68]	Gully/drain			
15	[3]	Natural clay	-	-	-

Table 8: Trench 15, list of recorded contexts

4.8 Trench 20

4.8.1 Trench 20 was located toward the northwest of the site, and measured 25m north-south by 1.80m east-west (Figure 1). Natural clay was recorded at 76.07m AOD at the east of the trench. All archaeological features were cut into this natural deposit.

4.8.2 A narrow gully [25] was recorded running north-east to south-west across the western end of this trench. Its single fill contained no finds, cannot be related to any other feature in adjacent trenches.

Trench	Context	Description	Length/Width	Depth	Period
20	[1]	Topsoil layer	-	0.13m	Modern
20	[2]	Subsoil layer	-	0.23m	Post-med / mod
20	[24]	Fill of [25]	0.40m	0.16m	Undated?
20	[25]	Gully			
20	[3]	Natural clay	-	-	-

Table 9: Trench 20, list of recorded contexts

4.9 Trenches 22 and 65

- 4.9.1 Trench 22 was located in the north central area of the site, and measured 25.00m east-west by 1.80m north-south (Figure 1). Natural clay was recorded at 75.44m AOD at the east of the trench. All archaeological features were cut into this natural deposit (Figure 3).
- 4.9.2 At the west of this trench a substantial, 2.24m wide, north-south aligned ditch [44] was excavated (Figure 25). This ditch contained three fills, two of which [62] and [43] represent natural silting up in antiquity, whilst the third [42] was a deliberate backfilling event, with a yellowish brown silty clay, which was identical to the overlying subsoil. Fragments of ceramic building material and pottery were recovered of both Roman and late medieval/post-medieval date, the Roman material being residual from the earlier activity in close proximity to the west. Fill [62] contained a ceramic land drain which appeared to be 19th or 20th century in date. There was no visible cut for this drain, which was not central in the feature. The ditch was excavated to a depth of 1.15m. The base was not reached due to safety concerns.
- 4.9.3 An additional trench, 65, was excavated to the south to pick up the continuation of ditch [44] (Figure 2). Although not excavated here, it was recorded to be 2.46m wide.
- 4.9.4 It is assumed that this ditch is the same north-south field boundary that is depicted on the 1616 Latton Parish map.

Trench	Context	Description	Length/Width	Depth	Period
22	[1]	Topsoil layer	-	0.20m	Modern
22	[2]	Subsoil layer	-	0.20m	Post-med / mod
22	[42]	Fill of [44]	2.46m	0.37m	Late Med?
22	[43]	Fill of [44]	2.16m	0.23m	
22	[62]	Fill of [44]	2.11m	0.55m+	
22	[44]	Ditch	2.46m	1.15m+	
22	[3]	Natural clay	-	-	-

Table 10: Trench 22 and 65, list of recorded contexts

4.10 Trench 23

- 4.10.1 Trench 23 was located in the north central part of the site, and measured 25.00m east-west by 1.80m north-south (Figure 1). Natural clay was recorded at 75.33m AOD at the west of the trench. All archaeological features were cut into this natural deposit (Figure 4).
- 4.10.2 At the west of this trench a substantial pit [139], 3.00m east-west and 0.63m deep was excavated. This pit had three fills [136], [137] and [138] which contained only the occasional fragment of fire-cracked flint. Although the feature is undated, the presence of burnt flint may hint at a prehistoric origin.
- 4.10.3 Further east a substantial shallow pit [78] was excavated and revealed to be 4.15m wide and 0.30m deep, extending beyond the limit of excavation to both the north and south. Its eastern edge sloped at approximately 45 degrees from the horizontal to a flat base (Figures 4 and 22). The primary fill of this feature [148] comprised a deposit of well-rounded flint pebbles and cobbles with a maximum depth of 0.17m. This material is not naturally-occurring on the site and has been brought in from elsewhere. The western edge of this layer was seemingly truncated by a north-south, straight-sided gully [129] filled with very clean yellow clay, which also cut the break of slope of the pit. Gully [129] was 0.21m wide and 0.20m deep with a square profile

and has been interpreted as a likely beam slot. Fill [128] of the beam slot was in turn cut by two post- or stake- holes [141] and [147], 0.15m in diameter and 0.12m deep (Figure 23).

- 4.10.5 Immediately to the east, [78] cut a shallow north-south gully [145], 0.43m wide and 0.19m deep. An oval post-hole [143], 0.13m deep, had been driven into it. [78] was later backfilled with a loose, red brown sandy, silty clay [77], 0.22m thick, which also covered both north-south gullies [129] and [145]. This fill contained fragments of Roman brick and animal bones.
- 4.10.6 This collection of features has been interpreted as a sunken-featured building. Dug into the natural clay, the feature was first consolidated with a thick layer of gravel [148] and cobbles before a beam slots [129] was dug at the west and west ends to facilitate posts [141], [143] to possibly support the (timber) walls and roof. The relationship with possible beam slot [145] is unclear as [78] appears to cut it. SFB's are usually of Early Saxon date, though no diagnostic material of this period was recovered from any of the component features.

Trench	Context	Description	Length/Width	Depth	Period
23	[1]	Topsoil layer	-	0.26m	Modern
23	[2]	Subsoil layer	-	0.17m	Post-med / mod
23	[77]	Fill of [78]	4.15m	0.22m	Early Saxon?
23	[148]	Layer/fill of [78]	4.01m	0.17m	
23	[78]	SFB?	4.15m	0.30m	
23	[128]	Fill of [129]	0.20m	0.44m	Early Saxon?
23	[129]	Ditch			
23	[136]	Fill of [139]	0.90m	0.25m	Undated
23	[137]	Fill of [139]		0.20m	
23	[138]	Fill of [139]		0.18m	
23	[139]	Pit		0.63m	
23	[140]	Fill of [141]	0.42m	0.12m	Early Saxon?
23	[141]	Post hole			
23	[142]	Fill of [143]	0.62 x 0.38m	0.13m	Early Saxon?
23	[143]	Post hole			
23	[144]	Fill of [145]	0.43m	0.19m	Early Saxon?
23	[145]	Gully/drain			
23	[146]	Fill of [147]	0.38m	0.12m	Early Saxon?
23	[147]	Post hole			
23	[3]	Natural clay	-	-	-

Table 11: Trench 23, list of recorded contexts

4.11 Trench 24

- 4.11.1 Trench 24 was located in the east of the site, and measured 25.00m east-west by 1.80m north-south (Figure 1). Natural clay was recorded at 74.61m AOD at the west of the trench. All archaeological features were cut into this natural deposit (Figure 5).
- 4.11.2 Five shallow linear gullies [53], [55], [57], [59] and [61] were recorded and excavated (Figure 28). These were all aligned north-south and varied in width between 0.50m and 0.70m and were between 0.20m and 0.26m in depth. A sherd of pottery from the fill of gully [55] dates to the Iron Age but is considered to be residual in this context. These features are part of a series of parallel gullies observed running north-south in the central and eastern areas of the site (Figure 2). They have been interpreted as

being post-medieval land drains and are detailed in Figure 5.

- 4.11.3 As well as being parallel, these features display relatively regular spacing, being 5-6m apart. The slight difference in the alignment of gully [61] and its close proximity to gully [59] may indicate that it denotes a separate phase of land drainage in this area (Figure 26).

Trench	Context	Description	Length/Width	Depth	Period
24	[1]	Topsoil layer	-	0.22m	Modern
24	[2]	Subsoil layer	-	0.26m	Post-med / mod
24	[52]	Fill of [39]	0.50m	0.23m	Post-medieval
24	[53]	Gully/drain			
24	[54]	Fill of [40]	0.50m	0.25m	Post-medieval
24	[55]	Gully/drain			
24	[56]	Fill of [57]	0.49m	0.22m	Post-medieval
24	[57]	Gully/drain			
24	[58]	Fill of [59]	0.51m	0.26m	Post-medieval
24	[59]	Gully/drain			
24	[60]	Fill of [61]	0.50m	0.21m	Post-medieval
24	[61]	Gully/drain			
24	[3]	Natural clay	-	-	-

Table 12: Trench 24, list of recorded contexts

4.12 Trench 25

- 4.12.1 Trench 25 was located in the west of the site, and measured 15.00m east-west by 1.80m north-south (Figure 1). Natural clay was recorded at 73.85m AOD at the west of the trench. All archaeological features were cut into this natural deposit.
- 4.12.2 A narrow linear gully (0.59m wide) was observed, north-south aligned, running across the east end of this trench. This feature is one of a number of parallel gullies observed running north-south in the central and eastern areas of the site (Figure 2). They have been interpreted as being post-medieval land drains.

Trench	Context	Description	Length/Width	Depth	Period
25	[1]	Topsoil layer	-	0.23m	Modern
25	[2]	Subsoil layer	-	0.24m	Post-med/mod
25	[109]	Fill of [110]	0.50m	0.09m	Post-medieval
25	[110]	Gully/drain			
25	[3]	Natural clay	-	-	-

Table 13: Trench 25, list of recorded contexts

4.13 Trench 26

- 4.13.1 Trench 26 was located in the west of the site, and measured 1.80m east-west by 25.00m north-south (Figure 1). Natural clay was recorded at 76.72m AOD at the south of the trench. All archaeological features were cut into this natural deposit.
- 4.31.2 A small pit [7] was excavated in this trench. It measured 0.84m north-south by 0.81m east-west and was 0.29m deep. Its grey, silty clay fill contained charcoal flecks and may be of prehistoric date.

Trench	Context	Description	Length/Width	Depth	Period
26	[1]	Topsoil layer	-	0.21m	Modern
26	[2]	Subsoil layer	-	0.33m	Post-med/mod
26	[6]	Fill of [7]	0.84m	0.29m	Prehistoric?
26	[7]	Pit			
26	[3]	Natural clay	-	-	-

Table 14: Trench 26, list of recorded contexts

4.14 Trenches 27, 28 and 29

4.14.1 Trenches 27, 28 and 29 were located to the west of the site, and measured 25.00m north-south by 1.80m east-west (Figure 1). Natural clay was recorded at 76.85m AOD at the south of the trench of trench 27 sloping to 76.45m at the south of trench 29. All archaeological features were cut into this natural deposit.

4.14.2 Three shallow linear gullies were running east-west through these trenches]. They were 0.60m, 0.50m and 0.76m in width respectively and varied between 0.11m and 0.25m in depth. A fragment of roman tile was recovered from the fill of gully [27], although this is considered residual. These three gullies were observed extending to the east through trenches 28 and 29, but not as far west as trench 26.

4.14.3 These features are part of a number of similar gullies observed running east-west in the central and western areas of the site (Figure 2). They have been interpreted as being early land drains, pertaining to an individual field or land partitions and were observed in trenches

Trench	Context	Description	Length/Width	Depth	Period
27	[1]	Topsoil layer	-	0.17m	Modern
27	[2]	Subsoil layer	-	0.19m	Post-med/mod
27	[26]	Fill of [27]	0.60m	0.25m	Post-medieval
27	[27]	Gully/drain			
27	[28]	Fill of [29]	0.51m	0.19m	Post-medieval
27	[29]	Gully/drain			
27	[30]	Fill of [31]	0.26m	0.09m	Post-medieval
27	[31]	Gully/drain			
27	[3]	Natural clay	-	-	-

Table 15: Trench 27, list of recorded contexts

4.15 Trench 30

4.15.1 Trench 30 was located in the west of the site, and measured 1.80m east-west by 30.00m north-south (Figure 1). Natural clay was recorded at 75.79m AOD at the south of the trench. All archaeological features were cut into this natural deposit (Figure 6).

4.15.2 In the north of this trench a probably linear, bulbous cut [51] was cut into natural clay. It was 0.86m deep and 1.01m wide, although it bulged to the south (see Figure 6). The primary fill was compact, red-brown clay containing very frequent gravel and crushed/fragmentary Roman tile inclusions. This deposit evidently acted as a levelling and consolidation layer for the construction of a tile foundation of Roman date [50] (Figure 18). This feature had been badly damaged in antiquity although a 0.66m by 0.60m fragment remained *in situ* (Figures 6 and 18). Two courses of Roman tile (measuring up to 0.45m by 0.32m) remained (Figure 19). It is possible that this tile arrangement simply represents a post pad. The cut was subsequently backfilled with very loose, red-grey sandy silt with very frequent crushed and

fragmentary roman tile [49].

- 4.15.3 Approximately 6.5m to the south, an east-west linear [117] was revealed, 1.22m in width and 0.90m deep. The size of this gully is similar to the Roman foundation cut to the north, and is possibly parallel. However, it contained only one fragment of Roman tile in its fill [116], which maybe residual.

Trench	Context	Description	Length/Width	Depth	Period
30	[1]	Topsoil layer	-	0.14m	Modern
30	[2]	Subsoil layer	-	0.20m	Post-med/mod
30	[49]	Fill of [51]	1.01m	0.66m	Roman
30	[50]	Tile post pad?	0.66m	0.09m	
30	[113]	Fill of 51	1.01m	0.20m	
30	[51]	Foundation cut	1.01m	0.86m	
30	[116]	Fill of [117]	1.22m	0.90m	
31	[117]	Ditch?			
30	[3]	Natural clay	-	-	-

Table 16: Trench 30, list of recorded contexts

4.16 Trench 32

- 4.16.1 Trench 32 was located in the west of the site, and measured 1.80m east-west by c.10.00m north-south (Figure 1). Natural clay was recorded at 74.11m AOD at the south of the trench. All archaeological features were cut into this natural deposit.

- 4.16.2 A linear gully [153] north-south aligned ran along the western edge of this trench. It was 0.47m in width and contained no datable material. It was on the same alignment as gully [68] in trench 15 and is possibly the same intermittent feature. This is one of a number of parallel gullies running north-south in the central and eastern areas of the site (Figure 2). They have been interpreted as being post-medieval land drains.

- 4.16.3 [153] cut an east-west aligned ditch [96]. This was 0.87m wide and 0.14m in depth. Its orange brown, silty clay fill contained no finds and the feature remains undated.

Trench	Context	Description	Length/Width	Depth	Period
32	[1]	Topsoil layer	-	0.26m	Modern
32	[2]	Subsoil layer	-	0.21m	Post-med/mod
32	[152]	Fill of [153]	0.47m	0.26m	Post-medieval
32	[153]	Gully/drain			
32	[95]	Fill of [96]	0.87m	0.14m	Undated
32	[96]	Ditch			
32	[3]	Natural clay	-	-	-

Table 17: Trench 32, list of recorded contexts

4.17 Trench 33

- 4.17.1 Trench 33 was located in the west of the site, and measured 1.80m north-south by 25.00m east-west (Figure 1). Natural clay was recorded at 77.15m AOD at the east of the trench. All archaeological features were cut into this natural deposit.

- 4.17.2 A linear, north-south aligned ditch [135] was observed at the west end of this trench. It was 0.88m in width and excavated further south in trench 39, where it was 0.27m deep. It contained no finds and is undated.

Trench	Context	Description	Length/Width	Depth	Period
33	[1]	Topsoil layer	-	0.14m	Modern
33	[2]	Subsoil layer	-	0.17m	Post-med/mod
33	[134]	Fill of [135]	0.88m	0.27m	Undated
33	[135]	Ditch			
33	[3]	Natural clay	-	-	-

Table 18: Trench 33, list of recorded contexts

4.18 Trench 35

4.18.1 Trench 35 was located in the west of the site, and measured 25.00m east-west by 1.80m north-south (Figure 1). Natural clay was recorded at 76.86m AOD at the west of the trench. All archaeological features were cut into this natural deposit (Figure 7).

4.18.2 A ditch [127], 4.30m in length, was revealed aligned east-west (Figure 17). At the east it turned southward at a roughly 90 degree angle. It was between 0.85m and 1.00m in width and up to 0.38m deep. Two pieces of burnt flint were recovered from its fill [126], which suggests it may be prehistoric in date. The function of this feature remains unclear but it may form part of a small, possibly square or sub-circular enclosure, the majority of which lies to the south of the trench.

Trench	Context	Description	Length/Width	Depth	Period
35	[1]	Topsoil layer	-	0.30m	Modern
35	[2]	Subsoil layer	-	0.35m	Post-medieval
35	[126]	Fill of [127]	1.00m	0.38m	Prehistoric
35	[127]	Enclosure?			
35	[3]	Natural clay	-	-	-

Table 19: Trench 35, list of recorded contexts

4.19 Trench 36

4.19.1 Trench 36 was located in the west of the site, and measured 25.00m east-west by 1.80m north-south (Figure 1). Natural clay was recorded at 76.60m AOD at the west of the trench. All archaeological features were cut into this natural deposit (Figure 8).

4.19.2 This trench contained a roughly north-south aligned narrow gully [37], 0.50m wide and 0.28m deep. This gully cut a curving, east-west ditch [35], 6.63m long and 0.50m deep. No finds were retrieved from the fills of either feature. This area of the site was severely flooded making detailed investigation difficult, however the fact that [35] seems to be gently curving may be indicative of a ring-ditch. It is similar to the enclosure ditch [127] found in the adjacent trench 35.

Trench	Context	Description	Length/Width	Depth	Period
36	[1]	Topsoil layer	-	0.20m	Modern
36	[2]	Subsoil layer	-	0.19m	Post-medieval
36	[34]	Fill of [35]	1.20m	0.50m	Undated
36	[35]	Ditch			
36	[36]	Fill of [37]	0.50m	0.27m	Prehistoric
36	[37]	Ditch			
36	[3]	Natural clay	-	-	-

Table 20: Trench 36, list of recorded contexts

4.20 Trench 38

4.20.1 Trench 38 was located in the west of the site, and measured 1.80m east-west by

25.00m north-south (Figure 1). Natural clay was recorded at 75.80m AOD at the west of the trench. All archaeological features were cut into this natural deposit.

4.20.2 This trench contained three shallow, linear gullies aligned north-south [92], [94] and [112]. They were 0.75m, 0.59m and 0.62m in width respectively and varied between 0.11m and 0.26m in depth. No finds were recovered from their single fills. The continuations of gullies [94] and [112] were recorded further south in trench 49. These features are related to a number of parallel gullies observed running north-south in the central and eastern areas of the site (Figure 2). They have been interpreted as being post-medieval land drains. The proximity of gullies [92] and [94] suggest that they might be of different phases (see also 4.11.3, above).

4.20.3 Northwest-southeast aligned ditch [76] crossed the west end of this trench. This linear feature was 1.55m wide and 0.60m deep and was 'V'-shaped in profile. No finds were recovered from its fill which was a red-brown, silty clay. This fill [75] was very similar to fill [49] (see feature [51] in trench 30, above) which was Roman in date, and the alignment of the ditch heads in the direction of the Roman features in that trench, so it is *suggested* that this feature is also Roman.

Trench	Context	Description	Length/Width	Depth	Period
38	[1]	Topsoil layer	-	0.15m	Modern
38	[2]	Subsoil layer	-	0.22m	Post-med/mod
38	[75]	Fill of [76]	1.55m	0.60m	Roman?
38	[76]	Ditch			
38	[91]	Fill of [92]	0.75m	0.11m	Post-medieval
38	[92]	Gully/drain			
38	[93]	Fill of [94]	0.59m	0.26m	Post-medieval
38	[94]	Gully/drain			
38	[111]	Fill of [112]	0.62m	0.21m	Post-medieval
38	[112]	Gully/drain			
38	[3]	Natural clay	-	-	-

Table 21: Trench 38, list of recorded contexts

4.21 Trench 39

4.21.1 Trench 39 was located in the west of the site, and measured 1.80m east-west by 25.00m north-south (Figure 1). Natural clay was recorded at 77.32m AOD at the south of the trench. All archaeological features were cut into this natural deposit.

4.21.2 A linear gully [133], east-west aligned crossed the middle of this trench. It was 0.45m wide and 0.30m deep. This gully is one of a number of roughly-parallel features observed running east-west in the western area of the site (Figure 2). They have been interpreted as being post-medieval land drains.

4.21.3 South of this was a very shallow (0.03m) linear cut running northwest to southeast. This feature [131] was 0.28m wide and was filled by mid-brown silty clay. It contained no finds and remains undated.

4.21.4 At the northern part of the trench a north-south aligned ditch was revealed. This feature [135], continued into trench 33 to the north. It was 0.88m in width and 0.27m deep. It contained no finds and is undated.

Trench	Context	Description	Length/Width	Depth	Period
39	[1]	Topsoil layer	-	0.20m	Modern
39	[2]	Subsoil layer	-	0.16m	Post-med/mod
39	[130]	Fill of [131]	0.28m	0.03m	Undated
39	[131]	Gully			
39	[132]	Fill of [132]	0.45m	0.30m	Post-medieval
39	[133]	Gully/drain			
39	[134]	Fill of [135]	0.88m	0.27m	Undated
39	[135]	Ditch			
39	[3]	Natural clay	-	-	-

Table 22: Trench 39, list of recorded contexts

4.22 Trench 40

4.22.1 Trench 40 was located in the west of the site, and measured 1.80m east-west by 25.00m north-south (Figure 1). Natural clay was recorded at 77.50m AOD at the south of the trench. All archaeological features were cut into this natural deposit.

4.22.2 East-west linear gully [158] crossed the southern end of this trench. It was 0.45m wide and 0.28m deep and contained no finds. It one of a number of roughly-parallel features observed running east-west in the western area of the site (Figure 2). They have been interpreted as being post-medieval land drains.

Trench	Context	Description	Length/Width	Depth	Period
40	[1]	Topsoil layer	-	0.20m	Modern
40	[2]	Subsoil layer	-	0.11m	Post-med/mod
40	[158]	Fill of [159]	0.45m	0.30m	Post-medieval
40	[159]	Gully/drain			
40	[3]	Natural clay	-	-	-

Table 23: Trench 40, list of recorded contexts

4.23 Trench 43

4.23.1 Trench 43 was located in the west of the site, and measured 1.80m east-west by 25.00m north-south (Figure 1). Natural clay was recorded at 75.90m AOD at the south of the trench. All archaeological features were cut into this natural deposit (Figure 9).

4.23.2 North-south aligned, 0.60m wide, ditch [64] ran through this trench, being recorded for a distance of c.16.00m. This cut [64] was 0.21m deep and contained a single sherd of pottery and tile dating to the early Roman period. A concentration of animal bones was evident in the ditch some 8.00m from the north (Figure 21); this was lifted and sampled for faunal study (sample <6>) and may represent the deposition of butchery waste. The fill was a red-brown silty clay, similar to the backfill of Roman foundation cut [51] in trench 30 some, 20.00m to the north.

4.23.3 Ditch [64] cut north-south aligned ditch or gully [66], which was assumed to be another of the series of land drains on that alignment in this area. However [66] was much smaller (0.24m in width and 0.17m in depth) and differed in its profile, being much steeper sided than the shallow, concave 'bowls' evidenced by the other ditches. The function and date of [66] are unclear, but as it is cut by the possibly Roman ditch [64] it must, naturally, pre-date it.

4.23.4 Centrally in the trench was an area of rough cobbling and moderately-sorted, rounded flint pebbles [125]. This layer extended beyond the trench width and was

roughly 4.50m from north to south. Patches of gravel were very rare on site, encountered elsewhere as fills within cuts [51] and [78] (trenches 30 and 23, respectively) and as a layer for a metalled yard surface [90] in trench 43, only c.15.00m to the south. It is suggested that [125] served a similar function, as an occupation surface, deliberately laid to consolidate the natural clay [3]. It contained no datable finds.

- 4.23.5 Adjacent to [125] was a shallow, rectangular feature [87], 1.77m wide and a maximum of 0.18m deep (Figure 24). A 1.25m length of the feature was excavated in the trench and it extended beyond the limit of excavation to the east. The profile of the cut (Figure 9) suggests that possible shallow, rudimentary gullies or slots existed to the north and south, perhaps not dissimilar to feature [79] in trench 13.
- 4.23.6 This feature is undated, the only items retrieved from its fill [86] were eight large, rounded, flint cobbles, not natural to this site, which may represent the partial remains of a surface or consolidation layer. It is possible that [87] is the partial and basal remains of a Grubenhaus or sunken-featured building (SFB) typical of the Early Saxon period.
- 4.23.7 At the very south of trench 43, a substantial east-west ditch [121] was discovered. 2.10m of this linear, which extended into the south bulk, was excavated and recorded as 0.90m deep. No dating evidence was recovered but [121] was a significant feature which would have been visible in the landscape. It does not appear on any existing maps (including the Latton map of 1616) so is presumably medieval or earlier.

Trench	Context	Description	Length/Width	Depth	Period
43	[1]	Topsoil layer	-		Modern
43	[2]	Subsoil layer	-		Post-med/mod
43	[63]	Fill of [64]	0.64m	0.21m	Roman
43	[64]	Ditch			
43	[65]	Fill of [66]	0.24m	0.17m	Roman
43	[66]	Gully/drain			
43	[86]	Fill of [87]	1.77m	0.18m	Saxon?
43	[87]	SFB?/Pit			
43	[120]	Fill of [121]	2.10m+	0.90m	Undated
43	[121]	Ditch			
43	[125]	Surface	4.50m	0.05m	Roman?
43	[3]	Natural clay	-	-	-

Table 24: Trench 43, list of recorded contexts

4.24 Trench 44

- 4.24.1 Trench 44 was located in the west of the site, and measured 25.00 m east-west by 1.80m east-west (Figure 1). Natural clay was recorded at 77.58m AOD at the west of the trench. All archaeological features were cut into this natural deposit.
- 4.24.2 A linear gully [155], east-west aligned ran across the centre of this trench. It was 0.42m in width. This gully is one of a number of roughly-parallel features observed running east-west in the western area of the site (Figure 2). They have been interpreted as being post-medieval land drains. It is noticeable, however, that [155] is on more of a northeast-southwest alignment than the majority of these features. It has more in common with the drains found in trenches 46, 46, 55 and 56, some of which may be the same ditch.

4.24.3 To the south of the gully was a pit or post-hole [46], measuring 0.58m by 0.46m by 0.15m deep. Its fill [45] was a firm, grey black silt with frequent charcoal inclusions. This feature is undated. However datable prehistoric features in this area (notably in trenches 50 and 56) had very similar fills, and hence this feature *may*, similarly, be prehistoric.

Trench	Context	Description	Length/Width	Depth	Period
44	[1]	Topsoil layer	-	0.15m	Modern
44	[2]	Subsoil layer	-	0.22m	Post-med/mod
44	[154]	Fill of [155]	0.42m	0.26m	Post-medieval
44	[155]	Gully/drain			
44	[45]	Fill of [46]	0.58m	0.15m	Prehistoric?
44	[46]	Post-hole/pit			
44	[3]	Natural clay	-	-	-

Table 25: Trench 44, list of recorded contexts

4.25 Trench 45

4.25.1 Trench 45 was located in the west of the site, and measured 1.80m north-south by 25.00m east-west (Figure 1). Natural clay was recorded at 77.53m AOD at the west of the trench. All archaeological features were cut into this natural deposit.

4.25.2 A slightly ?curving southeast/northwest aligned ditch or gully [19] crossed this trench (Figure 26). 6.95m of it was visible and it proved to be 0.55m wide and 0.44m deep. Two fragments of Middle Iron Age pottery were recovered from its fill [18]. Its function remains unclear although it may be a post-medieval land drain associated with similarly aligned features in trenches 44 and 46, meaning that the pottery is residual.

Trench	Context	Description	Length/Width	Depth	Period
45	[1]	Topsoil layer	-	0.24m	Modern
45	[2]	Subsoil layer	-	0.29m	Post-med/mod
45	[18]	Fill of [19]	0.55m	0.44m	Undated
45	[19]	Ditch			
45	[3]	Natural clay	-	-	-

Table 26: Trench 45, list of recorded contexts

4.26 Trench 46

4.26.1 Trench 46 was located in the west of the site, and measured 25.00m east-west by 1.80m north-south (Figure 1). Natural clay was recorded at 77.59m OD at the west of the trench. All archaeological features were cut into this natural deposit.

Trench	Context	Description	Length/Width	Depth	Period
46	[1]	Topsoil layer	-	0.20m	Modern
46	[2]	Subsoil layer	-	0.16m	Post-medieval
46	[97]	Fill of [98]	0.37m	0.27m	Post-medieval
46	[98]	Gully/drain			
46	[123]	Fill of [124]	0.52m	0.25m	Post-medieval
46	[124]	Gully/drain			
46	[3]	Natural clay	--	-	-

Table 27: Trench 46, list of recorded contexts

4.26.2 Two shallow linear gullies [98] and [124], roughly 20.00m apart were observed, northeast-southwest aligned, at either end of this trench. They were 0.37m and

0.52m wide and 0.27m and 0.25m in depth. They contained no finds and are hence undated. These gullies are assumed to be post-medieval land drains and are a similar alignment as gullies recorded in trenches 44 and 45.

4.27 Trench 47

4.27.1 Trench 47 was located in the west of the site and measured 1.80m east-west by 25.00m north-south (Figure 1). Natural clay was recorded at 76.67m AOD at the west of the trench. All archaeological features were cut into this natural deposit.

4.27.2 A single post-hole or small pit [33] was excavated in this trench. It measured 0.27m north-south by 0.23m east-west and was 0.12m deep and had vertical sides and a flat base. Although it contained no finds its fill [32] – a dark grey, silty clay with frequent charcoal inclusions - is similar to others securely dated as prehistoric.

Trench	Context	Description	Length/Width	Depth	Period
47	[1]	Topsoil layer	-	0.14m	Modern
47	[2]	Subsoil layer	-	0.30m	Post-med/mod
47	[32]	Fill of [33]	0.23m	0.12m	Prehistoric?
47	[33]	Post-hole/pit			
47	[3]	Natural clay	-	-	-

Table 28: Trench 47, list of recorded contexts

4.28 Trench 49

4.28.1 Trench 49 was located in the south east of the site, and measured 25.00m east-west by 1.80m north-south (Figure 1). Natural clay was recorded at 76.38m OD at the west of the trench. All archaeological features were cut into this natural deposit.

4.28.2 Two shallow linear gullies [94] and [112], north-south aligned, crossed this trench. They were 0.59m and 0.62m wide and 0.11m and 0.25m in depth. They contained no finds and are consequently undated. [112] extended to the north into trench 38. These gullies are two of a number of roughly-parallel features observed running north-south in the central and eastern areas of the site (Figure 2). They have been interpreted as being post-medieval land drains.

Trench	Context	Description	Length/Width	Depth	Period
49	[1]	Topsoil layer	-	0.16m	Modern
49	[2]	Subsoil layer	-	0.20m	Post-med/mod
49	[93]	Fill of [93]	0.59m	0.11m	Post-medieval
49	[94]	Gully/drain			
49	[111]	Fill of [111]	0.62m	0.25m	Post-medieval
49	[112]	Gully/drain			
49	[3]	Natural clay	-	-	-

Table 29: Trench 49, list of recorded contexts

4.29 Trench 50

4.29.1 Trench 50 was located to the west of the site, and measured 1.80m east-west by 20.00m north-south (Figure 1). Natural clay was recorded at 77.88m AOD at the south of the trench. All archaeological features were cut into this natural deposit.

4.29.2 A single post-hole or small pit [89] was excavated in this trench. It measured 0.52m north-south by 0.38m east-west and was 0.08m deep. Its dark grey, silty fill contained charcoal and the occasional fragment of burnt flint – a find that is characteristic of Bronze Age features in Essex.

Trench	Context	Description	Length/Width	Depth	Period
50	[1]	Topsoil layer	-	0.20m	Modern
50	[2]	Subsoil layer	-	0.10m	Post-med/mod
50	[88]	Fill of [89]	0.38m	0.08m	Prehistoric?
50	[89]	Post-hole/pit			
50	[3]	Natural clay	-	-	-

Table 30: Trench 50, list of recorded contexts

4.30 Trenches 51, 52 and 53

4.30.1 These trenches were located in the west of the site, and measured 1.80m east-west by 30.00m north-south (Figure 1). Natural clay was recorded at 77.71m AOD at the south of trench 51 and 77.29m at the south of trench 53. All archaeological features were cut into this natural deposit.

4.30.2 Three linear, east-west aligned gullies [104], [106], and [108] were recorded in these trenches. They were 0.60m, 0.86m and 0.88m in width respectively and were all 0.25m in depth. No finds were recovered from their fills and hence they remain undated.

4.30.3 These features are part of a number of similar gullies observed running east-west in the central and western areas of the site (Figure 11). They have been interpreted as being post-medieval land drains.

Trench	Context	Description	Length/Width	Depth	Period
51	[1]	Topsoil layer	-	0.15m	Modern
51	[2]	Subsoil layer	-	0.22m	Post-med/mod
51	[16]	Fill of [17]	0.60m	0.25m	Post-medieval
51	[17]	Ditch			
51	[103]	Fill of [104]	0.86m	0.25m	Post-medieval
51	[104]	Gully/drain			
51	[105]	Fill of [106]	0.80m	0.25m	Post-medieval
51	[106]	Gully/drain			
51	[3]	Natural clay	-	-	-

Table 31: Trench 51, 52 and 53 list of recorded contexts

4.31 Trench 54

4.31.1 Trench 54 was located in the south of the site, and measured 1.80m east-west by 25.00m north-south (Figure 1). Natural clay was recorded at 76.34m AOD at the south of the trench. All archaeological features were cut into this natural deposit (Figure 10).

4.31.2 At the north of this trench a layer of very compacted, well-rounded flint pebbles and gravel [90] extended 4.10m into the trench. It was left *in situ*, Roman tile fragments compacted into its surface. This layer was perhaps a metalled floor or yard surface of Roman date, presumably associated with the Roman features to the north in trenches 30, 38 and 43.

4.31.3 Immediately to the south of this apparent surface were two ditches [72] and [74] (Figure 20). The former was 0.38m deep and 1.53m wide and aligned east-west. There was no evidence that it cut layer [90] which appeared to peter-out prior to reaching the ditch. Ditch [72] was later cut by another ditch or gully [74] although the fills of the two ditches were identical, being red-brown silty clays, suggesting that they were backfilled at the same time. This feature (1.20m wide by 0.55m deep) was

perhaps on a slightly different ENE-WSW alignment (Figures 6 and 21). Elsewhere in the site fills of this nature have been associated with Roman contexts.

4.31.4 In the south of trench 54 a sub-circular pit [83] cut into the natural clay. It measured 0.77m north-south by 0.68m east-west and contained two fills [81] and [82]. The former was a dark brown silty clay containing frequent charcoal inclusions. Similar fills have been found in prehistoric features elsewhere on the site.

Trench	Context	Description	Length/Width	Depth	Period
54	[1]	Topsoil layer	-	0.30m	Modern
54	[2]	Subsoil layer	-	0.25m	Post-med/mod
54	[71]	Fill of [72]	1.53m	0.38m	Roman?
54	[72]	Ditch			
54	[73]	Fill of [74]	1.20m	0.55m	Roman?
54	[74]	Ditch			
54	[81]	Fill of [83]	0.77m	0.07m	Prehistoric?
54	[82]	Fill of [83]		0.05m	
54	[83]	Pit		0.12m	
54	[90]	Surface layer	4.10m	Unexc.	Roman
54	[3]	Natural clay	-	-	-

Table 32: Trench 54, list of recorded contexts

4.32 Trench 55

4.32.1 Trench 55 was located in the southwest of the site, and measured 25.00m east-west by 1.80m north-south (Figure 1). Natural clay was recorded at 77.96m AOD at the west of the trench. All archaeological features were cut into this natural deposit.

4.32.2 The terminal end of a shallow, northeast-southwest aligned linear gully [115] was recorded in this trench [115]. It was 0.45m in width and 0.27m deep. No finds were recovered and the feature is consequently undated. This feature is similar to a number of probable Post-medieval land drains recorded across the site. Its alignment relates to gullies in trenches 44, 45, 46 and 56 and it is probable that it is the continuation of gully [98] recorded in trench 46.

Trench	Context	Description	Length/Width	Depth	Period
55	[1]	Topsoil layer	-	0.13m	Modern
55	[2]	Subsoil layer	-	0.13m	Post-med/mod
55	[114]	Fill of [114]	0.45m	0.27m	Post-medieval
55	[115]	Gully/drain			
55	[3]	Natural clay	-	-	-

Table 33: Trench 55, list of recorded contexts

4.33 Trench 56

4.33.1 Trench 56 was located in the southwest of the site, and measured 25.0m east-west by 1.80m north-south (Figure 1). Natural clay was recorded at 77.74m AOD at the west of the trench. All archaeological features were cut into this natural deposit (Figures 11 and 15).

4.33.2 A shallow, northeast-southwest aligned linear gully [23] ran across this trench [23]. It was 0.70m in width and 0.15m deep. No finds were recovered from its fill and the feature is undated. This feature is similar to a number of probable Post-medieval land drains recorded across the site. Its alignment relates to gullies in trenches 44, 45, 46

and 55 and it is probable that it is the continuation of gully [124] recorded in trench 46.

- 4.37.3 Three small pits or post-holes [9], [11] and [13], were excavated and recorded in this trench (Figure 16). [11] was a shallow concave bowl, 0.45m in radius and 0.11m deep which cut an oval (0.50m north-south), straight-sided pit [9], 0.09m deep to its east. The fills of these pits were very similar and contained burnt clay, pottery datable to the Middle Bronze Age and large quantities of charcoal. [13] was a round and shallow scoop with a dark, silty clay fill which again showed evidence of burning.

Trench	Context	Description	Length/Width	Depth	Period
56	[1]	Topsoil layer	-	0.25m	Modern
56	[2]	Subsoil layer	-	0.20m	Post-med/mod
56	[8]	Fill of [9]	0.50m	0.09m	Mid Bronze Age
56	[9]	Pit			
56	[10]	Fill of [11]	0.45m	0.11m	Prehistoric
56	[11]	Pit			
56	[12]	Fill of [13]	0.35m	0.09m	Prehistoric
56	[13]	Post-hole/pit			
56	[38]	Fill of [39]	0.70m	0.15m	Post-medieval
56	[39]	Gully/drain			
56	[3]	Natural clay	-	-	-

Table 34: Trench 56, list of recorded contexts

4.34 Trench 60

- 4.34.1 Trench 60 was located in the south-west of the site, and measured 1.80m east-west by 25.00m north-south (Figure 1). Natural clay was recorded at 77.97m AOD at the south of the trench. All archaeological features were cut into this natural deposit. An electricity cable was revealed at the extreme south of this trench, so the southern 5m were un-investigated.
- 4.34.2 A shallow, east-west aligned linear gully was observed in this trench [119]. It was 0.87m in width and 0.28m deep. No finds were recovered and the feature is undated.
- 4.34.3 This feature is part of a number of similar gullies observed running east-west in the central and western areas of the site (Figure 11). They have been interpreted as post-medieval land drains.

Trench	Context	Description	Length/Width	Depth	Period
60	[1]	Topsoil layer	-	0.14m	Modern
60	[2]	Subsoil layer	-	0.19m	Post-med/mod
60	[118]	Fill of [119]	0.87m	0.28m	Post-medieval
60	[119]	Gully/drain			
60	[3]	Natural clay	-	-	-

Table 35: Trench 60, list of recorded contexts

4.35 Trenches 61 and 62

- 4.35.1 Trenches 61 and 62 were located in the south-west of the site, and measured 1.80m east-west by 18.00m north-south (Figure 1). Natural clay was recorded at 77.70m AOD at the south of the trench. All archaeological features were cut into this natural deposit. These trenches were shortened by 7.00m to avoid the electricity cable revealed in trench 60.

4.35.2 A shallow, east-west aligned linear gully [161] was recorded. It was 0.85m in width and 0.26m deep. No finds were recovered and the feature is undated.

Trench	Context	Description	Length/Width	Depth	Period
60	[1]	Topsoil layer	-		Modern
60	[2]	Subsoil layer	-		Post-med/mod
60	[160]	Fill of [119]			
60	[161]	Gully/drain	0.85m	0.26m	Post-medieval
60	[3]	Natural clay	-	-	-

Table 36: Trench 61 and 62, list of recorded contexts

5.0 FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL REMAINS

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 A small assemblage of finds was recovered during the evaluation (see Appendix 1). Finds were all washed and dried or air dried as appropriate. They were subsequently quantified by count and weight and were bagged by material and context. All finds have been packed and stored following IFA guidelines (2008). No further conservation is required.

5.2 Prehistoric and Roman Pottery by Anna Doherty

5.2.1 A small assemblage of prehistoric and Roman pottery was recovered from six individual contexts during the evaluation; this material totals 16 sherds, weighing 246 grams. The pottery was examined using a x 20 binocular microscope and recorded on pro-forma sheets for the archive. At this stage prehistoric sherds have not been recorded according to a formal type-series. The fabrics of these sherds should be reviewed in the event of any further work which produces larger prehistoric assemblages. Roman sherds have been recorded using the standard methodology in use in Essex following form codes published in Going (1987) and a series of mnemonic fabric codes devised for the Elms Farm, Heybridge assemblage (Biddulph *et al* in prep).

5.2.2 The earliest pottery was found in context [008], a small pit in trench 56, and consists of two cross-fitting bodysherds in a coarse flint-tempered ware with common, ill-sorted inclusions ranging from 0.2-3.5mm. Both the fabric type and the relatively thick walls of the vessel are very typical of the Deverel-Rimbury tradition of the Middle Bronze Age (c.1500-1150BC) although coarse fabrics of this type sometimes persisted into the early part of the Late Bronze Age (c.1150-950BC).

5.2.3 Another handmade low-fired sherd was recovered from a ditch fill [018] in trench 45. This is a partial rimsherd probably from quite a large necked vessel. The fabric had a dense matrix, devoid of fine quartz but containing sparse larger grains of 0.4-0.6mm, it also contains rare coarse flint of up to 2mm. This piece is of slightly ambiguous date; if prehistoric, it would probably be most typical of the Middle Iron Age. However, broadly similar fabrics and form profiles might also be encountered in the Saxon period.

5.2.4 The remainder of the assemblage is Roman and seems to contain elements of both earlier and later Roman date. Context [039], for example, contained large unabraded sherds from a reeded rim bowl (C16 3.1) in Verulamium region white ware (dated

AD100-160) alongside sherds of Oxfordshire red-slipped and 'Portchester D' ware which date to the 4th century. [039] is the fill of a post-medieval gully so the pottery is residual in this context. Context [063], a ditch in trench 43, contained a partial rim, probably from a broadly 1st-2nd century beaker form in a white slipped Hadham red ware. Hadham red ware was also found possibly residual in post-medieval boundary ditch [42], although this seemed more typical of later Roman coarse oxidised Hadham wares.

5.3 Ceramic Building Material by Trista Clifford

5.3.1 A total of 61 fragments of CBM weighing 34.732kg were recovered from 13 separate contexts. The assemblage consists almost entirely of Roman material; only a small amount of post-Roman material is present. A summary of the assemblage is shown in Table 37.

5.3.2 All the ceramic building material was quantified by fabric, form, weight and fragment count and recorded on a standard form. Fabrics were identified with the aid of a x10 magnification. In the fabric descriptions the following conventions were used: the frequency of inclusions was described as being sparse, moderate, common or abundant; the size categories for inclusions was fine (up to 0.25 mm), medium (between 0.25 and 0.5 mm), coarse (between 0.5 and 1 mm), and very coarse (greater than 1 mm). The information on the recording sheets was entered onto an Excel database.

Period	No. of items	% of total count	Weight kg	% of total weight
Roman brick	34	55.7	33.726	97.1
Roman imbrex	3	4.9	0.458	1.3
Roman tile	12	19.7	0.292	0.9
Medieval- post medieval tile	11	18	0.252	0.7
Medieval- post medieval brick	1	1.6	0.004	0
<i>Total</i>	<i>61</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>34.732</i>	<i>100</i>

Table 37: Summary of the CBM assemblage

5.3.3 Roman

Roman material was recovered in two fabrics:

R1- dark orange slightly granular matrix. Poorly mixed, lenses of quartz rich clay; medium quartz, sparse coarse quartz, sparse to moderate white calcium carbonate and dark red iron rich inclusions, sparse flints. A variation of the fabric includes lenses of medium rounded rose quartz.

R2- orange matrix, fine texture, abundant very fine quartz, moderate fine to v fine red and ?black iron rich inclusions and white calcium carbonate, sparse coarser quartz (med) and coarse ?siltstone incl. moderate fine white mica

The majority of the assemblage consists of brick fragments in fabric R1 of a thickness to suggest they derive from either Lydion or pedalis bricks. A complete Lydion was recovered from structural foundation [50] measuring 445 x 296 x 38mm. The brick shows a reduced and abraded central area possibly indicating re-use as a hearth. A fragment of brick from foundation cut [49] has a complete width of 315mm. Other fragments with reduced or vitrified matrices, or evidence of heat cracking indicating re-use were recovered from gully [28], ditch fills [42] and [116], and foundation cuts [113] and [49]. Bricks of this type were primarily utilised as bonding courses in the construction of substantial walls, e.g. large public buildings or

defences (Brodrigg 1987, 37) and as such are likely to have been collected for reuse from a local building. The closest substantial Roman building is probably the temple complex at Harlow (France and Gobel 1985) immediately north of the site, although the excavation report does not include a specialist report on the CBM for comparison. The Roman tile kiln south of the site at Epping may also have been a source of material.

Only fairly small and abraded imbrex and tile fragments were recovered, in both R1 and R2. Imbrex came from foundation cut [49] and ditch fill [63]; unidentifiable tile fragments came from ditch/ gully fills [65], [73] and [144], ?sunken feature building fill [83] and foundation cut [113]. Although abraded none of these show evidence of reuse.

5.3.3 Medieval to post-medieval

Two fabrics were recorded:

T1- Orange matrix with very fine quartz v fine white mica moderate v fine calcium carbonate and medium red iron rich inclusions.

T2- Slightly coarser than T1. Orange with yellowish silty swirls, fine quartz, fine white calcium carbonate specks and some red iron rich inclusions'

Small pieces of roofing tile in both fabrics were recorded. Ditch fill [42] contained a fragment with a single round nail hole. The fragments are too small to be diagnostic of date.

5.4 **Ironwork** by Elke Raemen

- 5.4.1 A single iron nail fragment was recovered from the fill of gully/drain [54]. The fragment comprises a hand wrought general purpose nail shank but cannot be dated.

5.5 **Geological Material** by Luke Barber

- 5.5.1 Two pieces of stone were recovered from the site, both coming from fill [42] of post-medieval ditch [44]. The smaller (24g) consists of a calcareous fine-grained ferruginous sandstone, while the larger (358g) is a fragment from a 28mm thick bed of non-calcareous buff/grey medium-grained sandstone. Neither piece shows signs of having been humanly modified and both are likely to have originated from local Tertiary deposits.

5.6 **Fired Clay** by Elke Raemen

- 5.6.1 Three fragments of fired clay were recovered (wt 54g). All three pieces were amorphous and probably represent (structural) daub. Two different fabrics were encountered, both with silty matrices. A piece from post-medieval drainage gully [54] is in a light orange clay with common fine quartz and rare coarse quartz. The other fabric noted was silty with common fine quartz and rare medium to coarse iron-rich black and red inclusions.

5.7 **Animal Bone** by Gemma Ayton

- 5.7.1 The animal bone assemblage contains 41 fragments of bone from two contexts, [39] and [77]. Context [39], a post-medieval drainage gully, contains four cattle molars as well as very poorly preserved fragments of mandible. Context [77], the fill of a possible sunken-featured building, contains the fractured, poorly preserved remains of a cattle metatarsal and tibia. There is no evidence of butchery, burning, gnawing or

pathology on the bones.

5.8 Marine Shell by Elke Raemen

5.8.1 Five shell fragments (wt 298g) were recovered from two different contexts. Context [39], a post-medieval drainage gully, contained four fragments of Oyster (*Ostrea edulis*), including two right and one left valve as well as an undiagnostic fragment. A minimum of two specimens are represented. Fragments are abraded suggesting reworking. In addition, [54], also a post-medieval drainage gully, contained a fossilised mature left oyster valve. Although it is not inconceivable that the piece was curated, fossilised oyster shell is a common occurrence in the area.

5.9 Environmental Samples by Dawn Elise Mooney

5.9.1 A total of eight bulk soil samples were taken during evaluation work at the site to recover environmental indicators such as wood charcoal, charred macrobotanical remains, fauna and mollusca as well as to assist finds recovery. Samples were taken from prehistoric and Roman features at the site. Samples <1> and <5> were taken from the fills [6] and [81] of prehistoric refuse pits [7] and [83] respectively, while sample <2> was taken from the mixed fills [8] and [10] of intercutting prehistoric refuse pits [9] and [11]. Samples <3> and <4> originated from the fills [32] and [45] of prehistoric post holes [33] and [44] respectively. Sample <7> was taken from the fill [49] of Roman foundation cut [51]. Samples <6> and <8> both originated from Roman ditches: the former from fill [63] of ditch [64], and the latter from fill [116] of ditch [117]. The samples ranged in volume from 10 litres to 40 litres, and were processed and analysed at Archaeology South-East, Portslade, during February and March 2014.

5.9.2 *Methodology*

The samples were processed in a flotation tank and the residues and flots were retained on 500µm and 250µm meshes respectively and air dried. The residues were passed through graded sieves of 8mm, 4mm and 2mm and each fraction sorted for environmental and artefactual remains (Table 47). The flots were analysed under a stereozoom microscope at x7-45 magnifications and an overview of their contents is recorded in Table 46. Identifications of macrobotanical remains were made through comparison with published reference atlases (Cappers *et al.* 2006, Jacomet 2006) and reference material. Taxonomic identifications are recorded in Table 46 and nomenclature used follows Stace (1997).

5.9.3 *Prehistoric features*

Charred botanical remains were uncommon in the flots of the samples from prehistoric features. Those of samples <1> and <5> contained no charred plant macrofossils other than small fragments of wood charcoal, however the residue of sample <1> did contain a small quantity of charred cereal grains, some of which were identified as wheat (*Triticum* sp.). Charred cereal grains were also noted infrequently in the flots and residues of samples <2> and <4>, including wheat and barley (*Hordeum* sp.) in sample <2>. These grains were generally poorly preserved, showing substantial pitting and abrasion, which precluded any further detail in identifications. Various charred weed seeds were also occasionally noted in samples <2>, <3> and <4>, including grasses (Poaceae), goosefoot (*Chenopodium* sp.), nettles (*Urtica* sp.), selfheal (*Prunella* sp.), and possible seeds of the nightshade family (cf. Solanaceae). All the flots contained substantial quantities of modern plant material including fine rootlets, larger roots, grass leaves and stems, and cypress (cf. *Cupressus* sp.) leaves, along with uncharred seeds of grasses, rushes (*Juncus* sp.),

and goosefoot.

The residues of the samples produced small amounts of wood charcoal, mostly <4mm in size but moderately well preserved. Other environmental indicators were limited to small quantities of animal bone in samples <1> and <5>, burnt bone in sample <2>, and fragments of marine mollusc shell in sample <5>. Small numbers of small land snail shells were also noted in the flots of samples <1> to <5>. A variety of artefactual remains including burnt and worked flint, pottery, coal, fired clay, industrial debris and magnetised material were recorded in the residues.

5.9.4 *Roman features*

No charred plant remains other than very small quantities of wood charcoal were found in either the flots or residues of the samples taken from Roman features at the site. As with the prehistoric samples, these samples were also dominated by fine rootlets, with modern grass and cypress leaves also present. Uncharred seeds of grasses, knotweed (cf. Polygonaceae) and goosefoot were noted, although these are likely to be intrusive. Small numbers of land snail shells were recorded in the flots of samples <7> and <8>, and the residue of sample <7>. Other environmental indicators were also uncommon, with only a small amount of burnt bone recorded in sample <7>. A significant number of animal bone fragments were recorded in the residue of sample <6>. Artefactual remains were relatively uncommon in the residues of samples <6> and <8>, which contained only small amounts of pottery, CBM, burnt flint and magnetised material. However, the residue of sample <7> produced a very large quantity of CBM including large pieces of brick, along with a single iron nail and a small amount of magnetised material.

5.9.5 *Discussion*

Although only small quantities of environmental and artefactual remains were recovered from the samples taken at the site, sampling has proved the presence of charred plant remains including charcoal, crop remains and wild seeds. As none of the samples were taken from primary burning contexts at the site, the archaeobotanical assemblages here reflect the secondary deposition of material burnt as fuel, and crop seeds accidentally burnt during storage or preparation for consumption. However, the samples also contained large quantities of intrusive modern plant material including leaves of grasses and cypress, and numerous roots and rootlets, comprising up to 98% of the flots. This inclusion of material from plants growing nearby indicates that the archaeological material within the samples is likely to be disturbed.

The samples taken from the prehistoric features at the site provide evidence of the consumption of wheat and barley. These crops are likely to have been grown and processed close to the site, although no cereal chaff was noted. The preservation of the wheat grains was too poor to determine the species, however these are likely to be hulled wheat such as emmer (*Triticum dicoccum*) or spelt (*Triticum spelta*), as have been identified at contemporary sites in Heybridge (Pelling 2008) and Great Notley (Fryer 2006). Free threshing wheats such as bread wheat (*Triticum aestivum*) were not widely cultivated in Britain until the Medieval period (van der Veen *et al.* 2013). The presence of seeds from wild plants such as grasses, nettles, goosefoot and selfheal indicate a disturbed grassland environment in the local area, probably comprised of a mix of arable and pasture fields.

The Roman samples provide no evidence for diet or environment, suggesting that little deposition of refuse from burning events was occurring (cf. Fryer 2007). However, the animal bone fragments recorded in sample <6> may represent the

deposition of butchery waste. Although little environmental evidence was recorded in the samples from the site, the presence of charred cereal grains and wild seeds proves that sampling at the site does have potential to contribute to discussions of environment, agriculture and diet in the local area. Any further archaeological investigations at the site should include a program of environmental sampling from deposits likely to contain charred plant remains.

5.10 Overview

The evaluation produced a small amount of artefacts and environmental material, the former often fragmentary and abraded. The pottery is of significance, in that it provides dating evidence. The CBM provides evidence of potential reuse of materials in the Roman period, possibly structural. The overall assemblage has limited potential to inform interpretation of site function, development, economy, etc. However, Should any further stages of work take place, new material should be studied in conjunction with finds from the current stage.

6.0 DISCUSSION

6.1 General

6.1.1 Evaluation has demonstrated the presence of below-ground archaeological remains across the site area, with 45 of the 62 trenches excavated containing a range of features of varying dates. These are seemingly distributed across all but the northwest of the site. However, excluding the post-medieval features, there is a clear concentration of archaeological remains across the central part. Overall, feature density and complexity are low to moderate. However, some of the recorded remains are of variable local to regional significance and interest.

6.2 Prehistoric

6.2.1 The earliest remains found were seven pits and post-holes that have been tentatively dated as prehistoric. Of these, only pit [9] contained Middle Bronze Age pottery and [89] contained fire-cracked flint. Features [11], [13], [45], and [83] have been tentatively dated to this period only on the basis of the similarity of their fills. Two curvilinear ditches [35] and [127] (in trenches 36 and 35, respectively) are also suggested to be prehistoric, the latter containing fire-cracked flint. Both are tentatively interpreted as parts of possible ring-ditches – perhaps the remains of levelled funerary barrows. Insufficient parts of their interiors were exposed to determine whether or not they enclosed features such as burials and none were identified within their immediate proximities either. A number of other undated features with similar fills in this area are also perhaps likely to be Prehistoric origin

6.2.2 The majority of the dated prehistoric features are distributed across the western half of the site, primarily in the central west and southwest. (Fig.2). However, there is no tangible patterning evident and none of the pits have a discernible relationship with the two ring-ditches.

6.3 Roman

6.3.1 Some eight cut features are judged to be of certain or likely Roman date. These form a distinct concentration just east of the centre of the site (Fig.2). Again, no meaningful patterning is apparent, but this may be a product of these remains being located in a narrow protrusion of the site and only traceable north-south for any distance.

- 6.3.2 The most substantial and significant of the Roman remains is foundation cut [51], in trench 30, which contained an *in situ* fragment of structural brick/tile; possibly a fragment of wall footing or more likely a post pad for a timber, presumably rectilinear, building. The form, and extents of this Roman building remain undetermined. Parallel ditch [117] c.6.50m metres to the south may be a related boundary, but might even be another wall foundation of the same building; if the latter, this structure is c.6.5m wide. However, no internal floor surface deposit was discerned between the two.
- 6.3.3 Metalled surface [90] to the south of building foundation [51] contained Roman tile fragments and perhaps denotes an associated yard surface. The north-south aligned ditch [64] that runs between them contained a pottery rim sherd dating to the earlier Roman period.
- 6.3.4 Three other ditches [72], [74] and [76] and the partial remains of a further surface [125], though lacking diagnostic dating evidence, are also suggested to be of Roman date due to the similarity of their fills. No rubbish pits of Roman date have been identified within the trenches.
- 6.3.5 Residual Roman finds were discovered in a number of later features, including the backfill of the major north-south medieval/early post-medieval boundary ditch [42], the fill of possible sunken-featured building [78] and the fill of post-medieval gully [39]. These features are all located around the centre of the study area where the stratified Roman remains are also located.

6.4 Saxon

- 6.4.1 Large shallow pit-like features [78] and [87] are suggested to be the remains of sunken-featured buildings (SFBs), at least three of which have been discovered within 500m of the site. A similar building discovered at Gilden Way to the northeast was dated to the late 5th century (Germany 2008). Pit [78], with its wall beam slots, post-holes and gravel floor is similar to SFBs found at Mucking and elsewhere in Essex.
- 6.4.2 Both features lack diagnostic Early Saxon dating evidence. The only finds recovered were animal bones and fragments of presumably residual Roman tile. It is not impossible that these SFBs are of Roman date.
- 6.4.3 If Early Saxon, the positioning of these structures within the perceived extents of the Roman occupation site is of interest. This might suggest continued or, more likely, re-established occupation of the farmstead and its surrounding land.

6.5 Late Medieval

- 6.5.1 No evidence for the late medieval building referred to as 'Cold Hall' on the Parish of Latton Map of 1616 was encountered in the evaluation trenches.
- 6.5.2 A substantial late-medieval or post-medieval ditch [44] was recorded in trenches 22 and 65, bisecting the site. A relatively substantial feature, this is presumably the same north-south boundary shown on the 1616 parish map. Seemingly backfilled by or during the 18th century, no evidence for its likely medieval origin was retrieved.

6.6 Post-medieval

- 6.6.1 The varying alignments of parallel long shallow linear gullies that cross the site are most probably post-medieval in date and are likely to be laid out in relation to, and respecting, boundary ditch [44]. Distributed across almost the whole of the development site, different groupings of these features can be discerned (Figs. 2 and 12).

West of the boundary ditch (as encountered in trenches 27, 28, 29, 39, 40, 51, 52, 53, 60, 61 and 62) some 16 recorded gullies form three east-west aligned groupings, separated by two less-extensive band of southwest-northeast aligned gullies recorded in trenches 44, 45, 46, 55 and 56. Whether these gully groups are all contemporary with one another and part of a single cohesive system of land drainage or cultivation has not been established by this evaluation. However, the lack of identified intercut relationships between them may hint that this is the case. The east-west aligned gully were spaced at approximate 4-5m intervals, the intervening NE-SW at c.10m intervals. Only a single end of a gully was recorded, in trench 55.

To the east of boundary ditch [44], the otherwise identical gullies ran on a roughly north-south alignment only (in trenches 8, 9, 10/13, 15, 24, 25, 32, 38 and 49). Their spacing appears to vary from 5-6m to 10m, as encountered. However, the close proximity and converging alignment of gullies in trenches 24 and 38 suggest that there are at least two phases in this area, although their stratigraphic relationships were not determined.

- 6.6.2 Similar gullies, running north-south, were previously investigated during excavation at the Mark Hall School Site (Fig.12; Robertson 2004). These were also spaced c.5m apart, with two groups running either side of a gravelled trackway that is depicted on the 1819 Mark Hall Estate map. Interpretation of these gullies as remains of late ridge-and-furrow, possibly as part of agricultural intensification during the Napoleonic Wars, was offered (*ibid.*, 217). A similar drainage/cultivation function is likely for these features is likely, though their dating is not clear.
- 6.6.3 Trench 14, excavated across the boundary bank adjacent to London Road, failed to establish an accurate date for this earthwork and the adjacent ditch. Retrieved finds from the upper ditch fill were of 20th century date and no finds were found in its primary silting. The fact that it cut the subsoil [2] suggests that it is certainly post-medieval and perhaps 19th century or even later.
- 6.6.4 Late post-medieval and modern truncation and disturbance is minimal. Clearly, cultivation has resulted in plough disturbance within the topsoil and subsoil horizons overlying the surviving undisturbed archaeological remains. Modern activity alongside London Road and toward the sports field facilities to the south of the site is noted.

7.0 CONCLUSIONS

- 7.1 The archaeological evaluation of this site within the London Road North Enterprise Zone has established that significant below-ground archaeological remains are present that survive substantially undamaged by later truncations. These span the prehistoric to post-medieval periods and are distributed across the majority of the site, generally displaying only a low to modest density and complexity.
- 7.2 Prehistoric remains are present in the central and southwestern parts of the site and indicate land-use and occupation from the Late Bronze Age onwards. Of particular significance are two probable ring-ditches, possibly barrow remains, located toward the middle of the site. Further undated features elsewhere are likely also to be of Prehistoric date.
- 7.3 Roman period remains are present in the centre of the site, the most significant of

which the possible building foundation trench, in trench 30, metalled yard surface in trench 54 and various ditches may constitute a small settlement site, perhaps a farmstead. Other Roman building remains have been previously found on the nearby Newhall development site. As such, these remains may be part of a dispersed settlement pattern within a developed agricultural landscape in this period.

- 7.4 The two possible sunken-featured buildings demonstrate the potential presence of Early Saxon settlement remains. Typically, these are encountered either as dispersed single or paired structures. Their location in close proximity of the probable Roman settlement and building is of interest, the earlier remains perhaps providing a focus for this later occupation. Any further work would usefully target the relationship between land-use and occupation between these two periods.
- 7.5 While the site of Cold Hall must lie outside the development site, the likely medieval and later field boundary [44] is a significant feature of the historic landscape, particularly as the post-medieval gullies to either side appear to be positioned relative to it. The nature and function of the relatively complex system of posited land drainage gullies is not fully understood and further selective excavation would likely clarify dating, layout and phased development or modification. While virtually all the artefacts retrieved from the gully fills are judged to be residual, the features themselves are conjectured to be of 18th or early 19th century date. Similar parallel gully arrangements have been encountered elsewhere in northwest Essex; for instance close by at Mark Hall School (Robertson 2004) as previously described, but also at Priors Green (Robertson 2006) and elsewhere in Takeley (Barker 2003; Roberts 2003; Timby *et al* 2007, 161 and 175) and at Stansted Airport (Cooke *et al* 2008, 201-2) where they are variously dated as early 13th to early 19th century. Probably the remains of ridge-and-furrow cultivation, further investigation here would allow greater comparison with these other sites and hopefully result in an improved understanding of this phenomenon in this corner of the county.

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APPENDIX 1: Finds quantification

Context	Pot		CBM		Bone		Shell		FCF		Stone		Fe		F Clay	
	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt
8	2	116													1	53
18	1	9													1	3
28			3	384												
39	10	109			35	163	4	25								
42	2	7	15	426							2	381				
49			12	17329												
50			2	10735												
54							1	240					1	3	1	3
63	1	5	1	29												
65			1	6												
73			1	5												
77			7	1023	6	198										
86			1	51												
90			3	2854												
113			5	1971												
116			6	892												
126									2	450						
144			1	15												
Total	16	246	58	35720	41	361	5	265	2	450	2	381	1	3	3	59

Ct = count, Wt = weight in grammes

APPENDIX 2: Environmental residues quantification

Sample Number	Context	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume litres	Sub-sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charred botanicals (other than charcoal)	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Marine Molluscs	Weight (g)	Land Snail shells	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
1	6	PR	40	40	**	<2	***	4	** <i>Cerealia</i> indet. (13), <i>Triticum</i> sp. (6)	<2	*	2									FCF */ 232g - Magnetised material ***/ 4g - Pottery */ 12g - Coal */ <2g - Flint */ <2g
2	8 & 10	PR	20	20			**	<2	* <i>Cerealia</i> indet. (4)	<2			*	<2	**	<2					Magnetised material ***/ 8g - FCF */ 68g - Pottery */ 16g - Fired clay */ 24g
3	32	SP	10	10	*	<2	**	<2													Magnetised material **/ 2g - Industrial debris **/ <2g
4	45	SP	10	10	*	<2	**	<2	* <i>Cerealia</i> indet. (3)	<2											Magnetised material ****/ 14g - FCF */ 66g
5	81	PR	10	10	**	2	***	4			*	<2					*	<2			Magnetised material **/ 4g - FCF **/ 200g - Coal */ <2g - Industrial debris */ <2g

Sample Number	Context	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume litres	Sub-sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charred botanicals (other than charcoal)	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Marine Molluscs	Weight (g)	Land Snail shells	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)	
6	63	D	15	15	*	<2	*	<2			****	318										Magnetised material */ 2g - Pottery */ <2g
7	49	S	40	40			*	<2					*	<2	*	<2			*	4		Fe nail */ <2g - CBM ****/ 2736g - Magnetised material **/ 4g
8	116	D	30	30			*	<2														Magnetised material **/ <2g - Pottery */ 4g - CBM */ 10g - FCF */ <2g

Residue quantification (* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250, **** = >250) and weights in grams

APPENDIX 3: Environmental flots quantification

Sample Number	Context	Weight g	Flot volume ml	Volume scanned	Uncharred %	Sediment %	Seeds uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Land Snail Shells	Industrial debris	hammerscale
1	6	10	365	365	95	1	** Poaceae, <i>Chenopodium</i> sp., <i>Juncus</i> sp.			*							*		
2	8 & 10	4	175	175	95	1	* <i>Chenopodium</i> sp., indet seed coats		*	**	*	<i>Cerealia</i> (2), cf. <i>Hordeum</i> sp. (1), <i>Triticum</i> sp. (1)	+	*	Poaceae (1), <i>Urtica</i> sp. (1), indet (1)	++	*	*	
3	32	2	70	70	90	1	* <i>Chenopodium</i> sp., indet seed coats		*	***				*	<i>Chenopodium</i> sp. (1)	++	*		
4	45	4	90	90	95	1	* Poaceae, <i>Chenopodium</i> sp., indet seed coats		*	**	*	cf. <i>Triticum</i> sp. (1)	+	**	<i>Prunella</i> sp. (2), Poaceae (1), cf. Solanaceae (5), indet (6)	++	*		
5	81	10	160	160	80	1	* <i>Chenopodium</i> sp., indet seed coats	**	**	****							*		

Sample Number	Context	Weight g	Flot volume ml	Volume scanned	Uncharred %	Sediment %	Seeds uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Land Snail Shells	Industrial debris	hammerscale
6	63	4	175	175	98	<1	* Poaceae, <i>Chenopodium</i> sp., cf. Polygonaceae, indet seed coats		*	*									
7	49	24	340	340	98	1	* <i>Chenopodium</i> sp., Poaceae										*		
8	116	10	210	210	95	2	* <i>Chenopodium</i> sp.		*	*							*		

Flot quantification (* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250, **** = >250) and preservation (+ = poor, ++ = moderate, +++ = good)

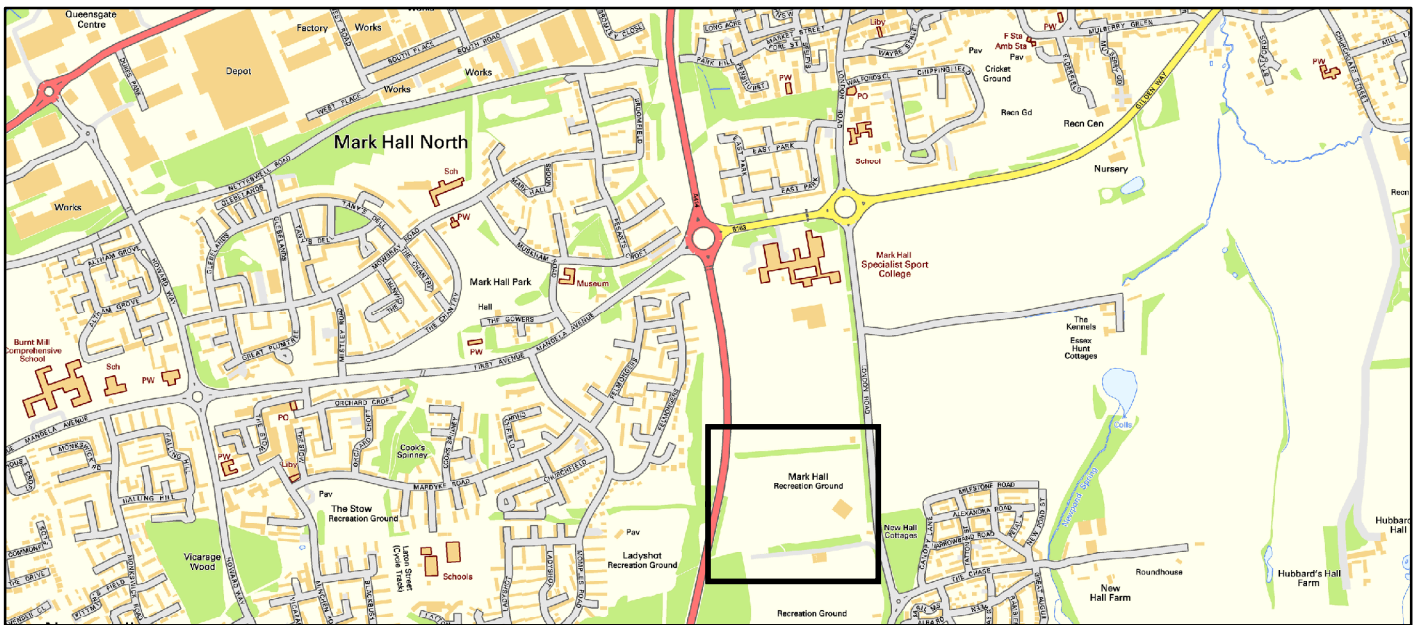
APPENDIX 4: HER Summary Form

Site name and address: Maypole Sports Field, Harlow, Essex CM5 9AA		
County: Essex	District: Harlow	
Village/Town: Harlow	Parish: Latton	
Planning application reference: EPF/0461/13		
HER Enquiry reference: N/A		
Funding source: Highways Agency		
Nature of application: 'Enterprise Zone'		
Present land use: Sports field		
Size of application area: 4.21ha	Size of area investigated: 2500 sqm aprox	
NGR (to 8 figures minimum): TQ		
Site code (if applicable): HARLN14		
Site director/Organization: Steve Chew, ECC Field Archaeology Unit		
Type of work: Archaeological Evaluation		
Date of work:	Start: 14 th Jan 2014	Finish: 28 th Jan 2014
Location of finds & site archive/Curating museum: Harlow Museum		
Related HER Nos: N/A	Periods represented: Prehistoric, Roman, Saxon, Post medieval	
Previous summaries/reports: N/A	OASIS ref: 174234	
<p>Summary of fieldwork results:</p> <p><i>The excavation of 64 trenches identified a range of archaeological features, predominantly in the western and central areas of the site.</i></p> <p><i>Prehistoric remains comprised a scatter of pits and parts of two small ditched, possibly circular, enclosures of Middle to Late Bronze Age date. A number of other undated features were also likely to be of prehistoric origin.</i></p> <p><i>Recorded Roman period remains form a distinct concentration toward the middle of the site. These include a probable structural foundation comprising a trench and integral post-setting with a tile post-pad at its base, presumably constituting part of the remains of a building. Gravel surfaces and boundary or drainage ditches in its vicinity are likely to be parts of this same Roman occupation site. Pottery evidence suggests that there may have been two periods of occupation, early 2nd and 4th century.</i></p> <p><i>Early Saxon activity is represented by two possible sunken-featured buildings encountered in the same vicinity as the Roman period remains. However, no definitive dating evidence was retrieved from either feature.</i></p> <p><i>The site is bisected by a substantial late Medieval or early post-medieval ditch, the position of which broadly correlates a land boundary depicted on a parish map of 1616. Further post-medieval land-use remains, in the form of various alignments of parallel groups of apparent drainage gullies, extend across all but the northwestern corner of the site. Although not dated precisely, these appear to be laid out in relation to the major 1616 map boundary and presumably relate to agricultural activity – perhaps being the remains of ridge-and-furrow.</i></p>		
Author of summary: Steve Chew	Date of summary: March 2014	

APPENDIX 5: Oasis Form

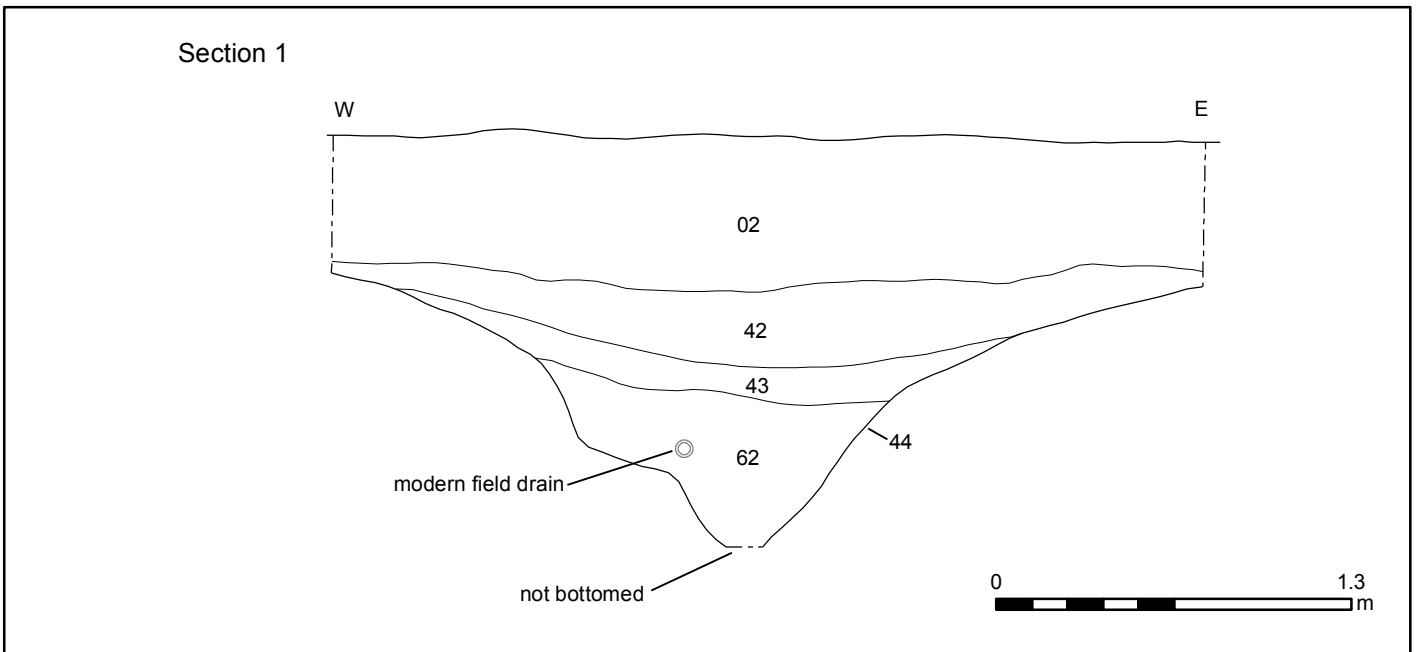
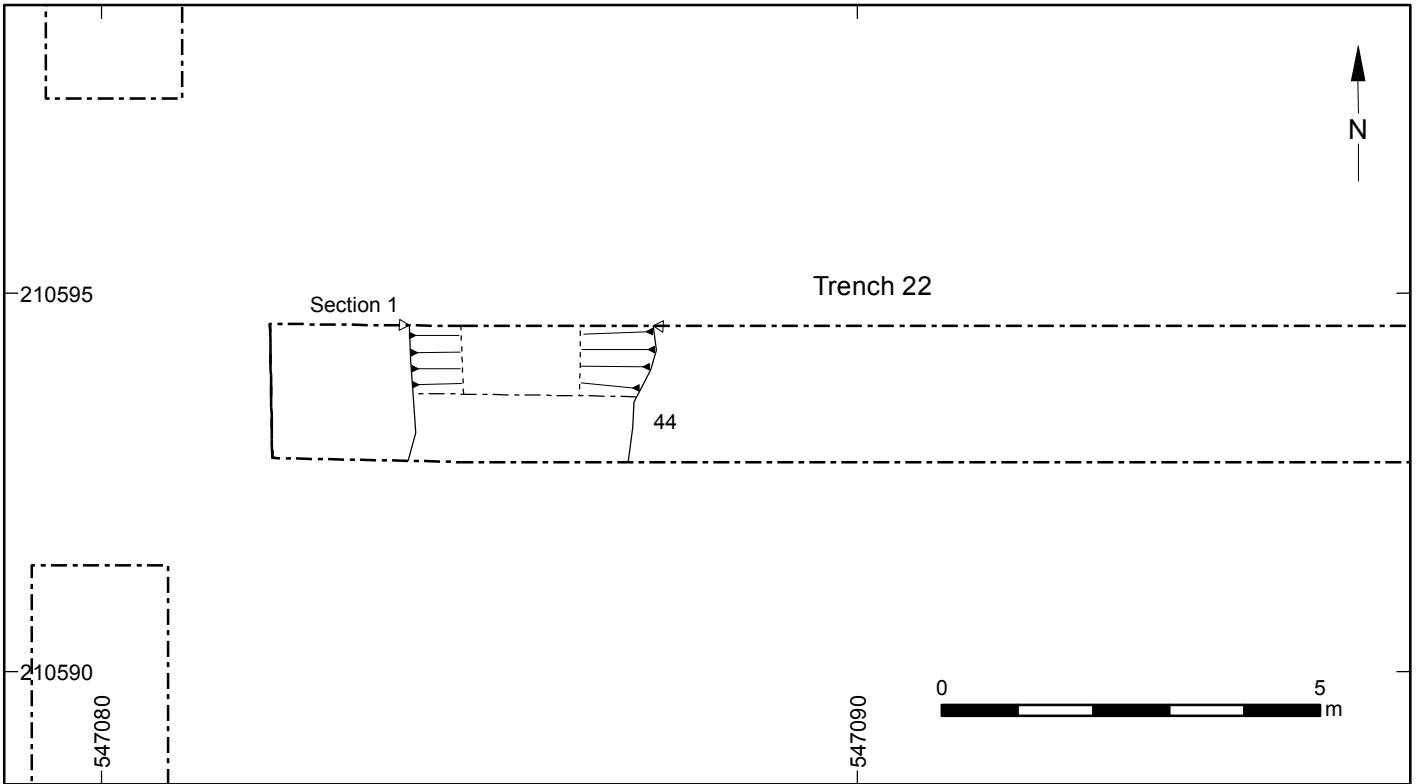
OASIS ID: archaeol6-174234	
Project details	
Project name	Maypole Sports Ground, Harlow
Short description of the project	Archaeological evaluation was carried out in advance of construction of a new access road and associated commercial development. 62 trenches were excavated.
Project dates	Start: 14-01-2014 End: 28-01-2014
Previous/future work	No / Yes
Associated project reference codes	HARLN14 - Sitecode 8035 – Project number
Type of project	Field evaluation
Current Land use	Other 14 - Recreational usage
Monument type	PIT Bronze Age DITCH Bronze Age FOUNDATION Roman DITCHES Roman METALLED SURFACE Roman SUNKEN-FEATURED BUILDING Early Medieval DITCHES Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CBM Roman POTTERY Bronze Age
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	ESSEX HARLOW Maypole Sports Ground
Study area	2.00 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 4712 1058 51.7740525882 0.132630573151 51 46 26 N 000 07 57 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 71.62m Max: 78.28m
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Archaeology South-East
Project brief originator	Essex County Council Place Services
Project design originator	Archaeology South-East
Project director/manager	Adrian Scruby
Project supervisor	Steve Chew
sponsor/funding body	Developer

Type of sponsor/funding body	Local government body
Sponsor/funding body	Essex Highways
Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	Harlow Museum
Physical Contents	"Ceramics", "Environmental", "Metal"
Digital Archive recipient	Harlow Museum
Digital Contents	"Stratigraphic", "Survey"
Digital Media available	"Database", "Spreadsheets", "Survey", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Harlow Museum
Paper Contents	"Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Environmental", "Stratigraphic", "Survey"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Correspondence", "Drawing", "Matrices", "Miscellaneous Material", "Plan", "Report", "Section", "Survey", "Unpublished Text"
Project bibliog.	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological Evaluation of the Access Route and western portion of the London Road North Enterprise Zone, Harlow, Essex
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Chew, S.
Date	2014
Issuer or publisher	ASE
Place of issue	Braintree
Description	A4, bound. 50 pages, inc. figures and plates
Entered by	Steve Chew (stevechew23@gmail.com)
Entered on	12 March 2014

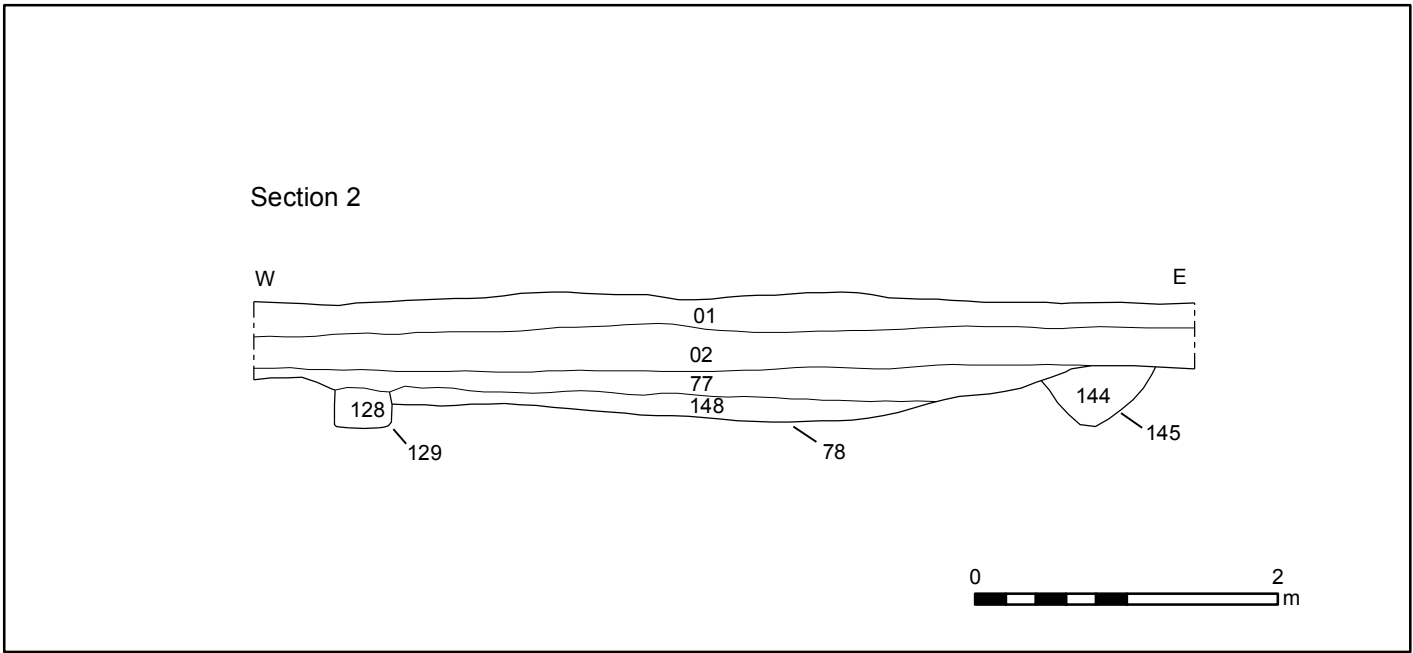
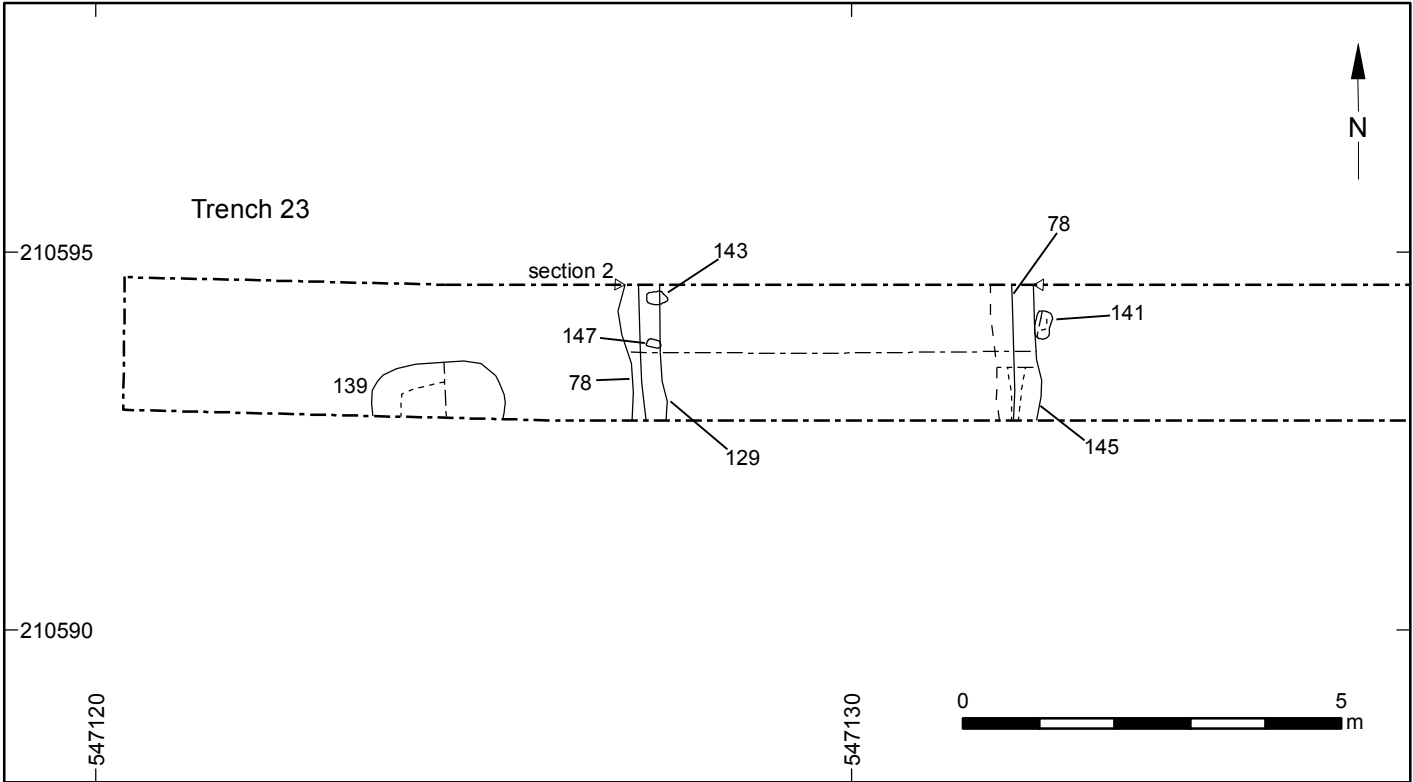


© Archaeology South-East		London Road north enterprise zone, Harlow	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 8035	Mar 2014	Location of archaeological evaluation trenches	
Report Ref: 2014086	Drawn by: APL		

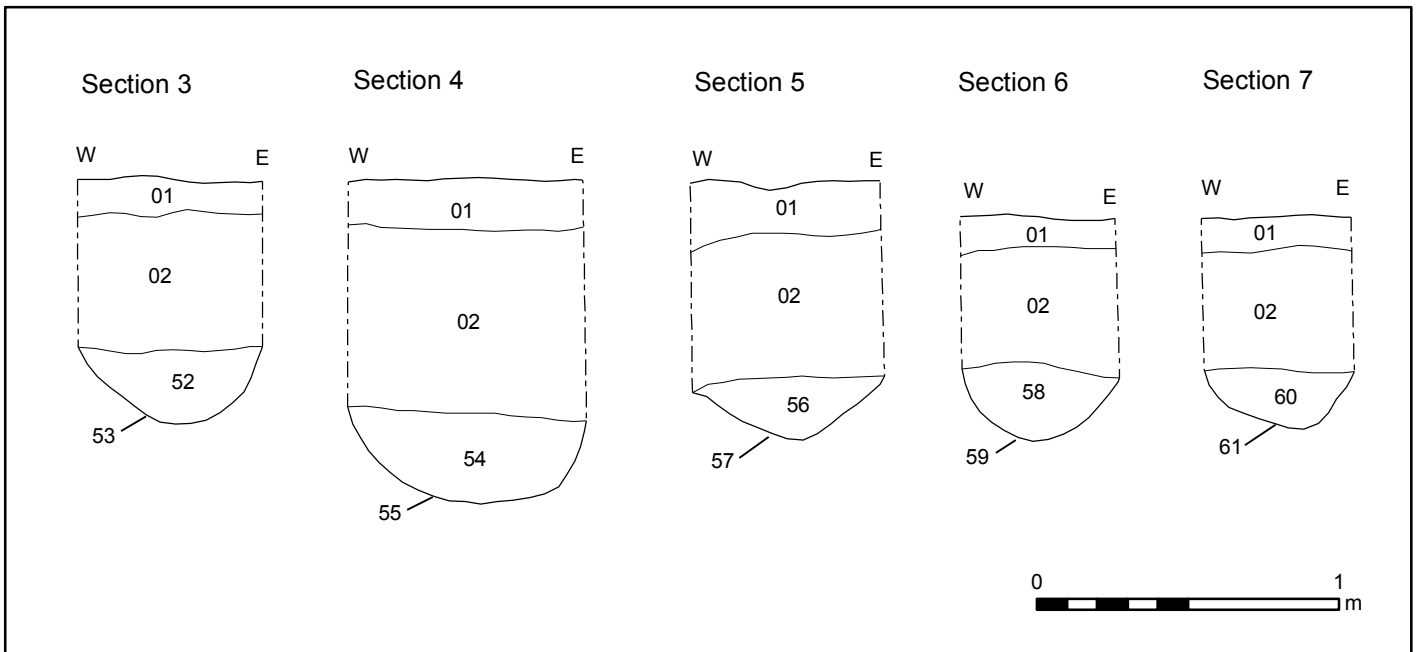
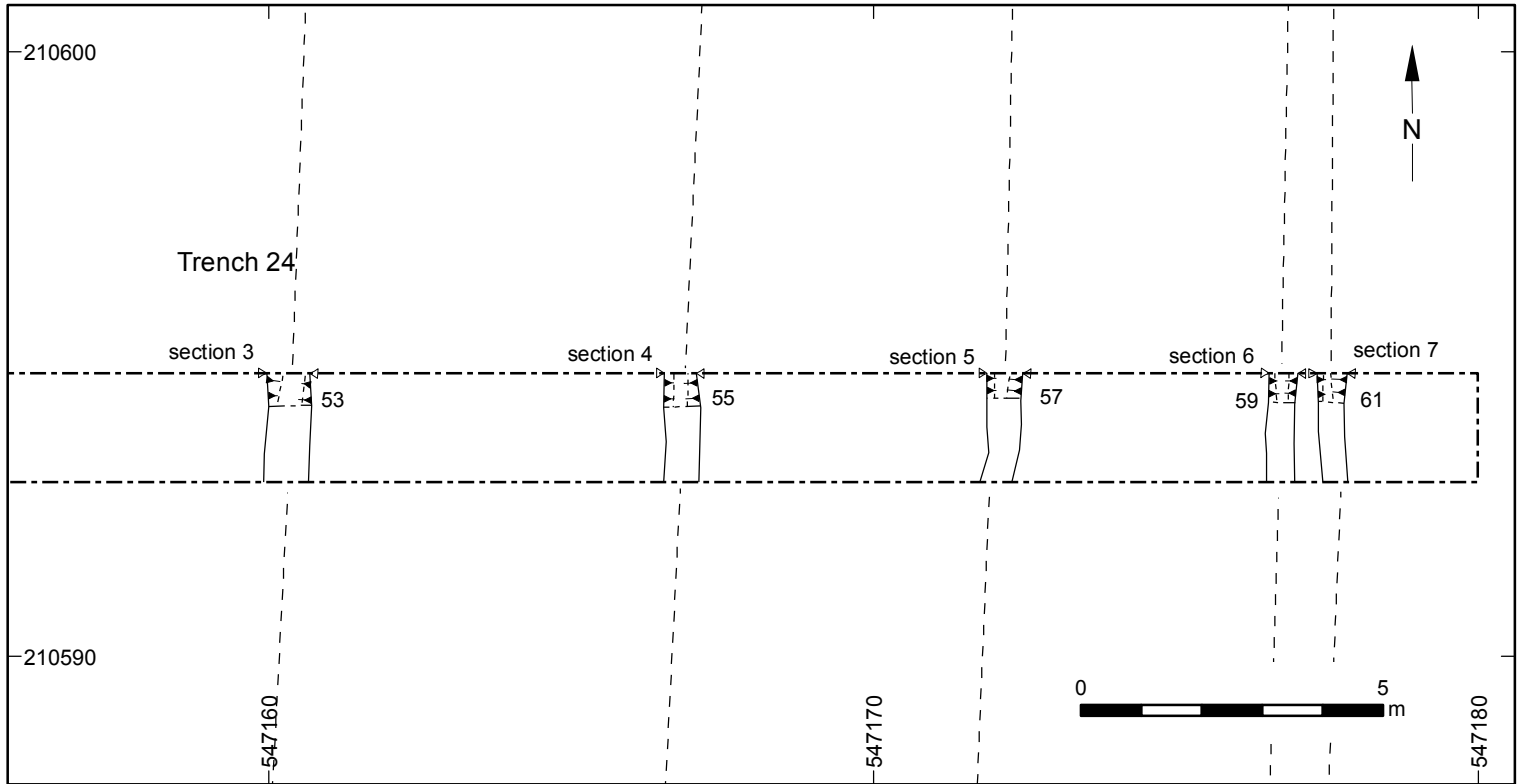




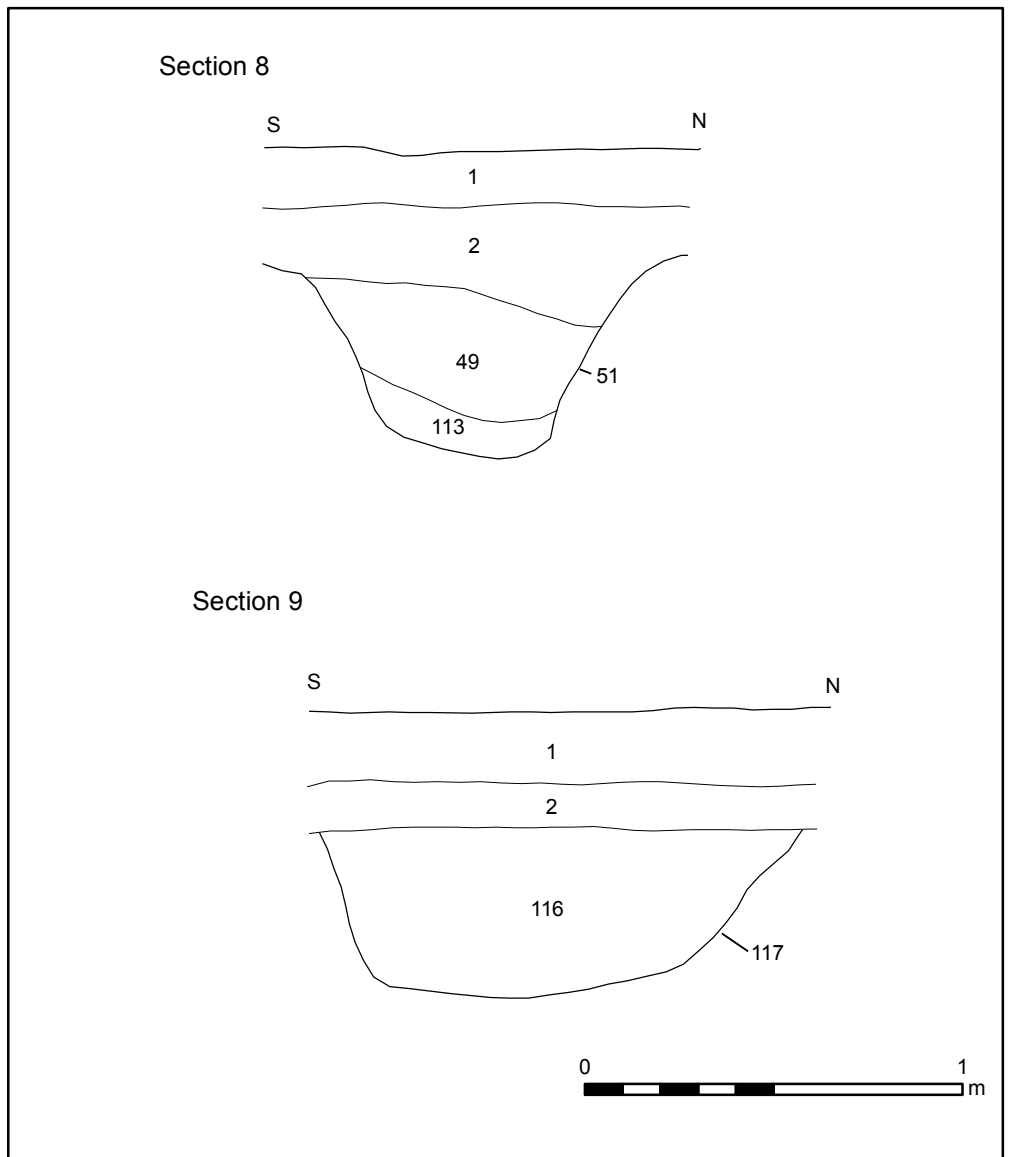
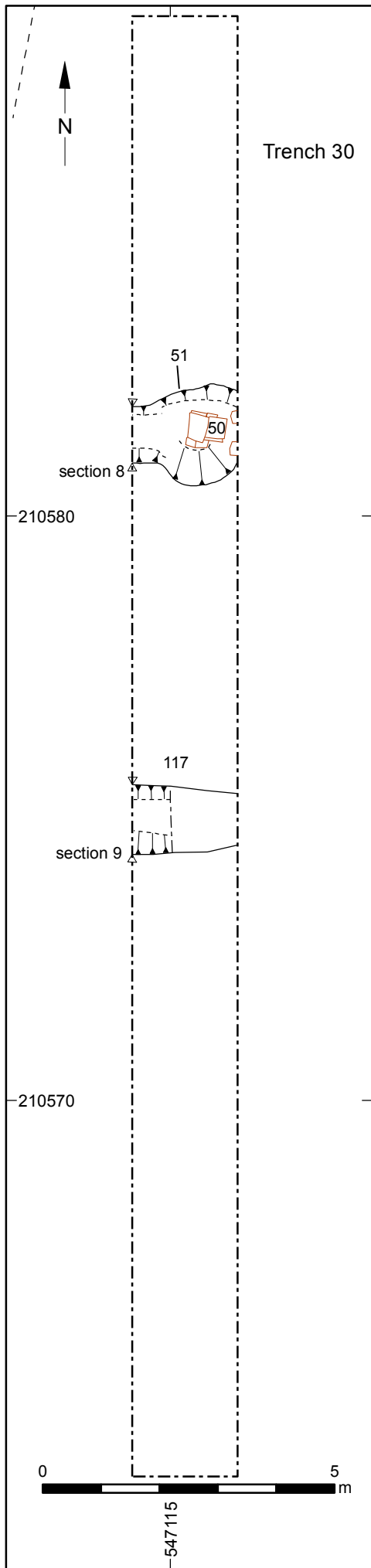
© Archaeology South-East		London Road North Enterprise Zone, Harlow	Fig. 3
Project Ref: 8035	Mar 2014	Plan of trench 22 and section 1	
Report Ref: 2014086	Drawn by: APL		



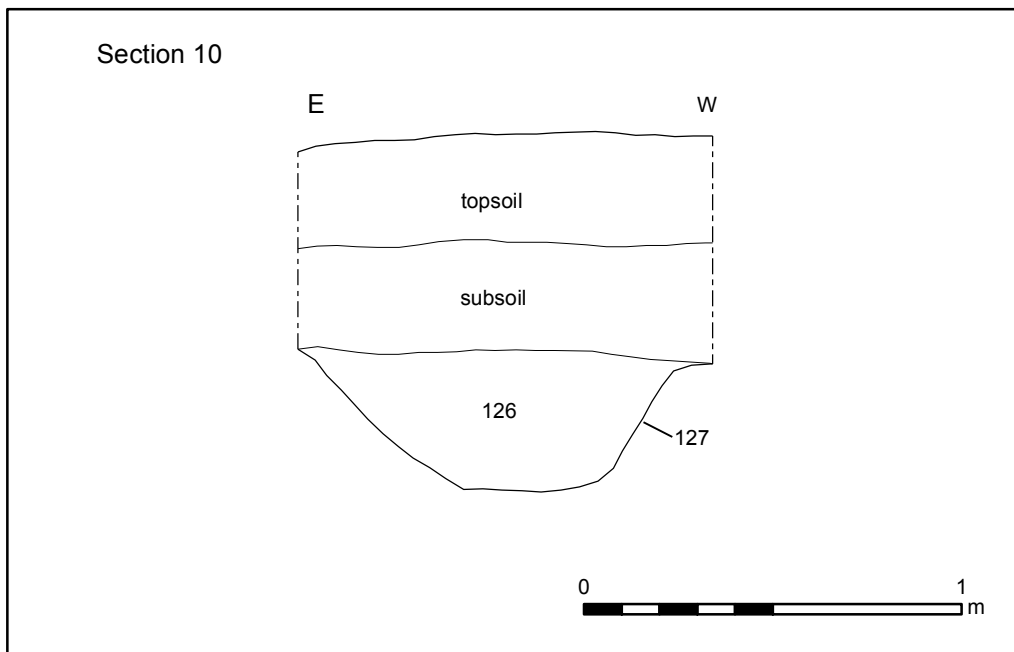
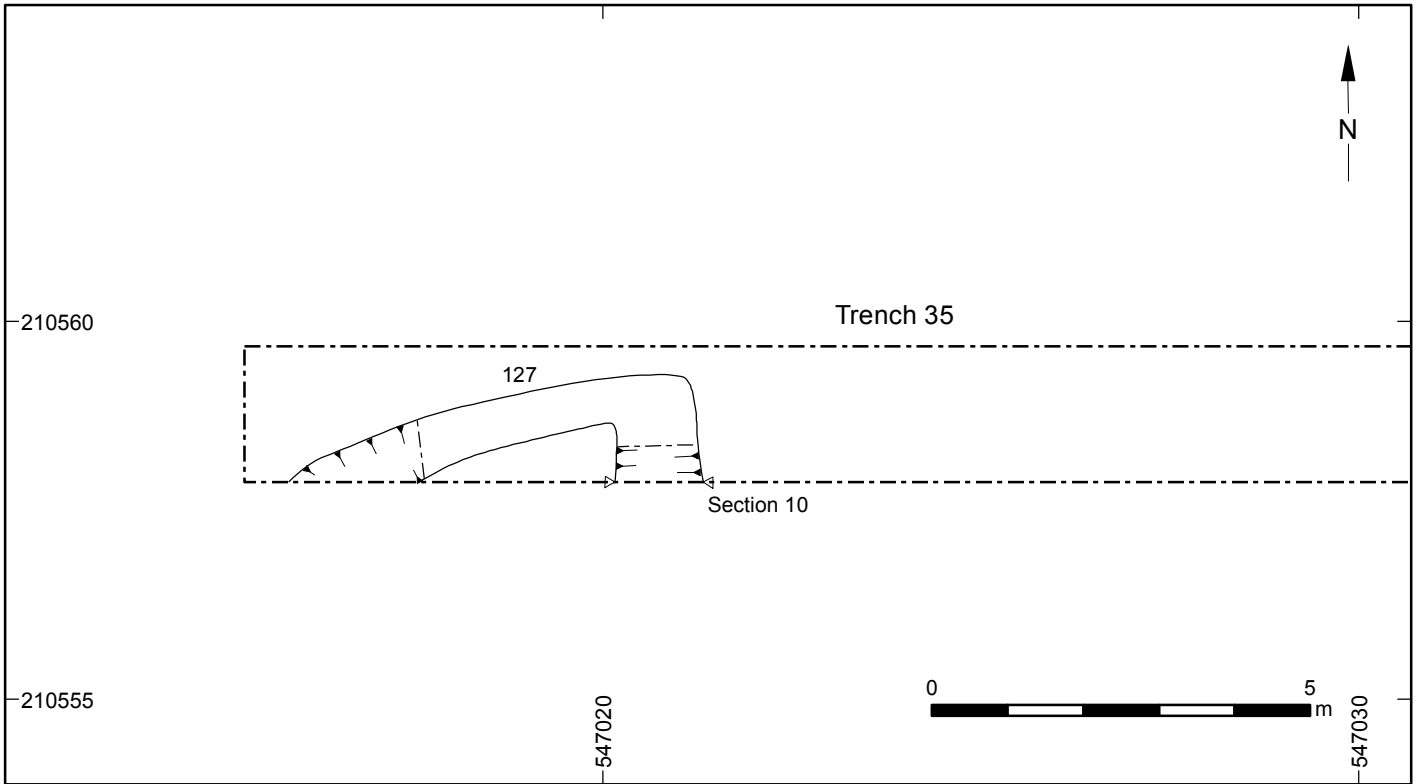
© Archaeology South-East		London Road North Enterprise Zone, Harlow	Fig. 4
Project Ref: 8035	Mar 2014	Plan of trench 23 and section 2	
Report Ref: 2014086	Drawn by: APL		



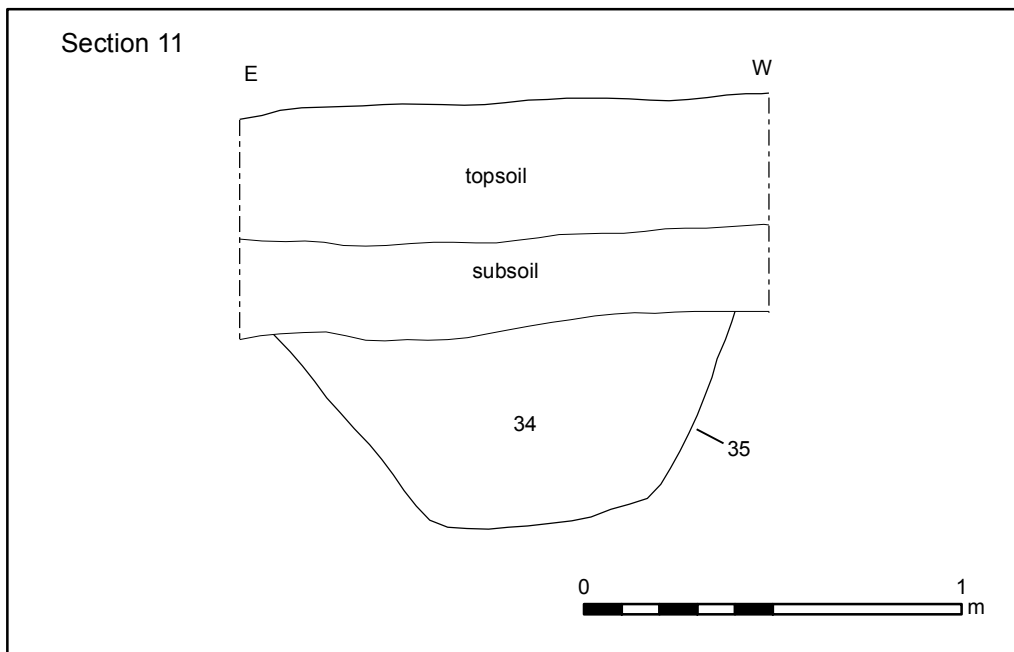
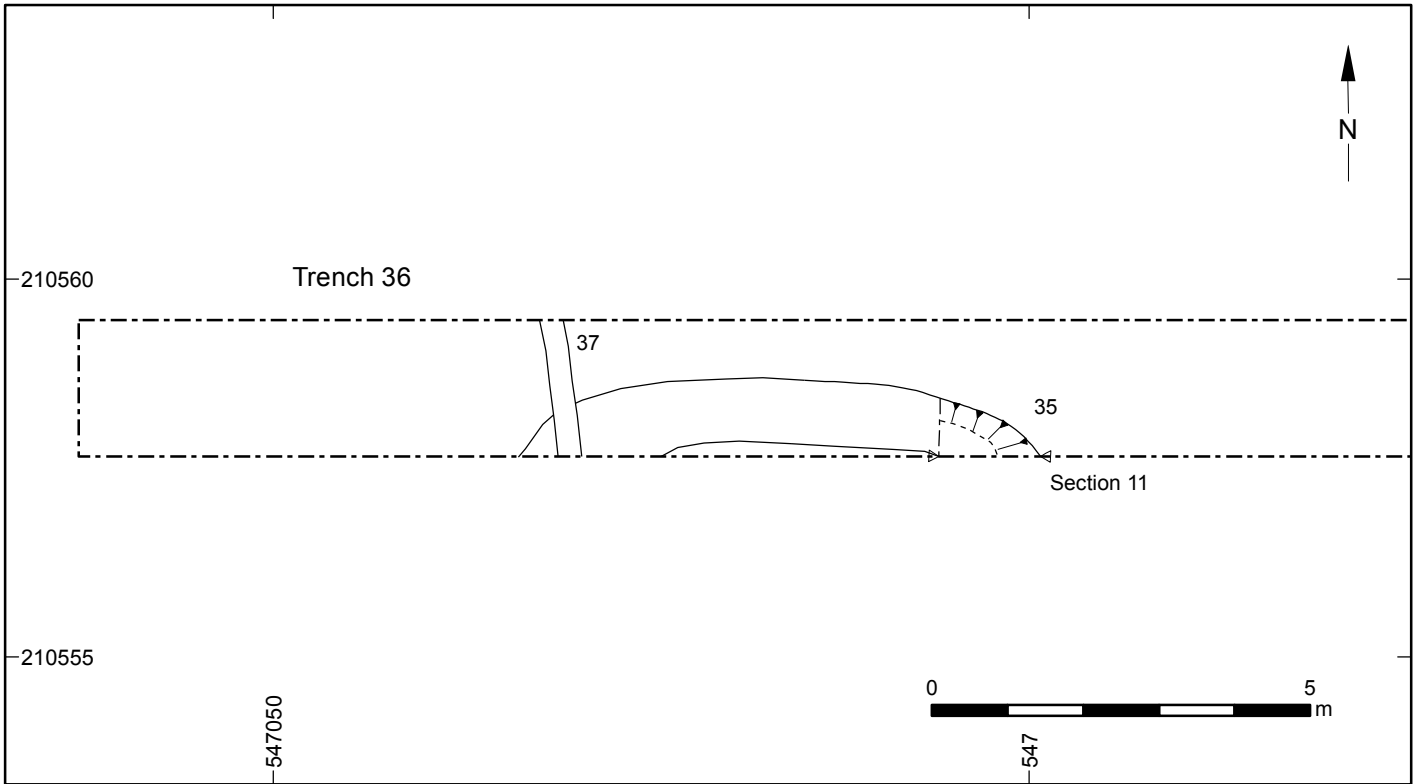
© Archaeology South-East		London Road North Enterprise Zone, Harlow	Fig. 5
Project Ref: 8035	Mar 2014	Plan of trench 24 and sections 3-7	
Report Ref: 2014086	Drawn by: APL		



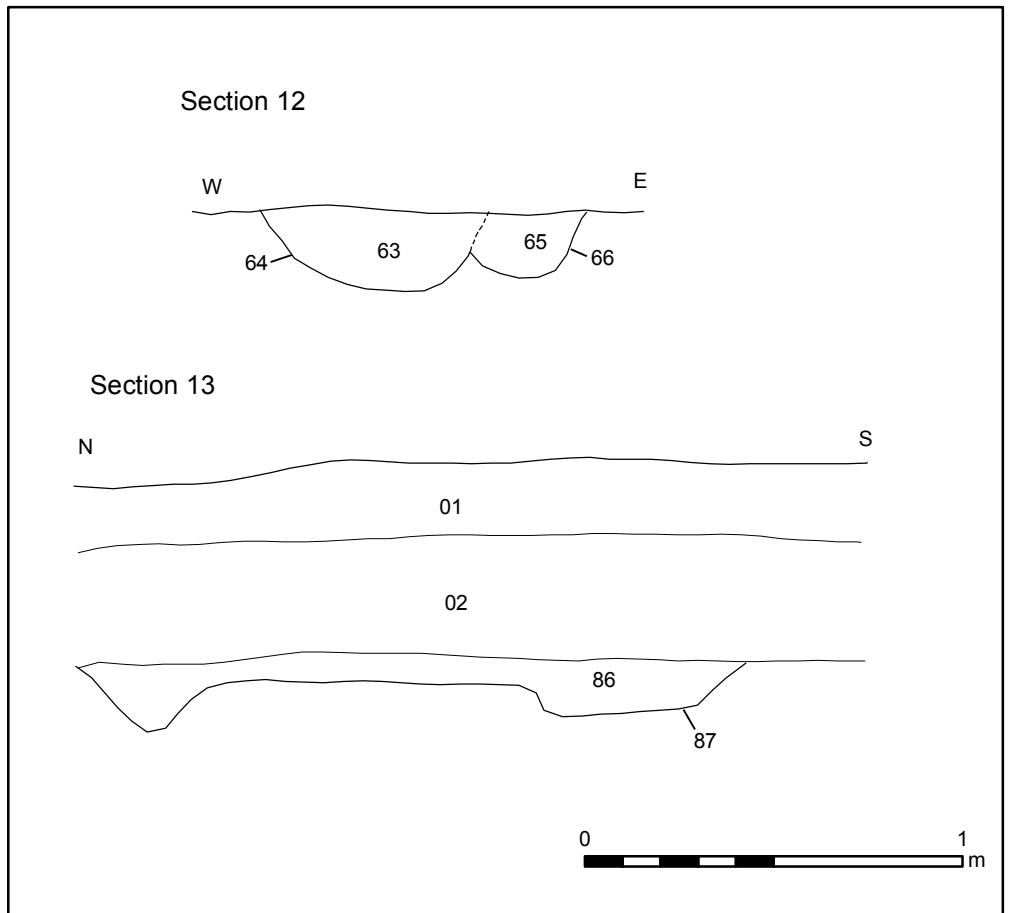
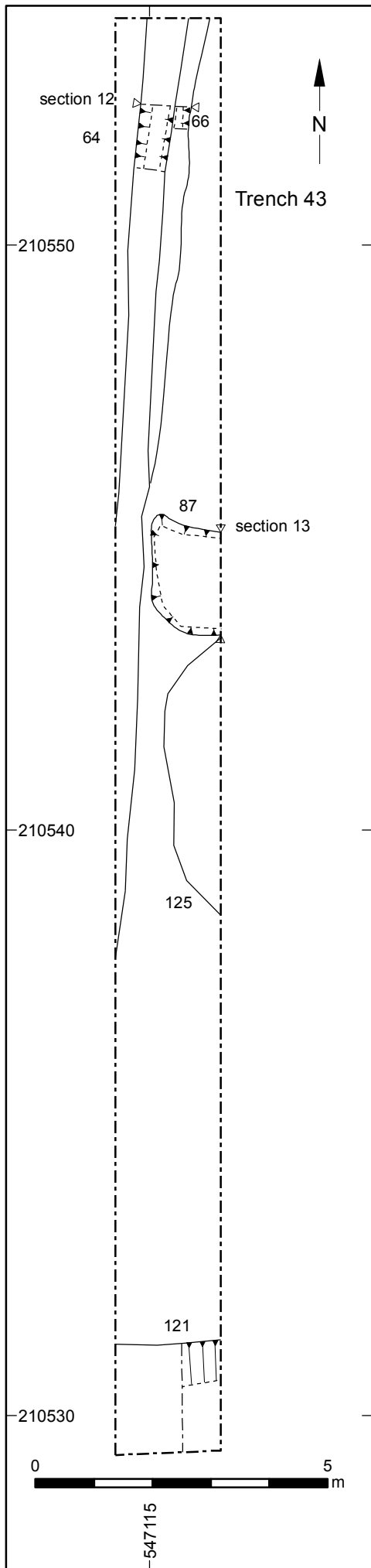
© Archaeology South-East		London Road North Enterprise Zone, Harlow	Fig. 6
Project Ref: 8035	Mar 2014	Plan of trench 30 and sections 8 & 9	
Report Ref: 2014086	Drawn by: APL		



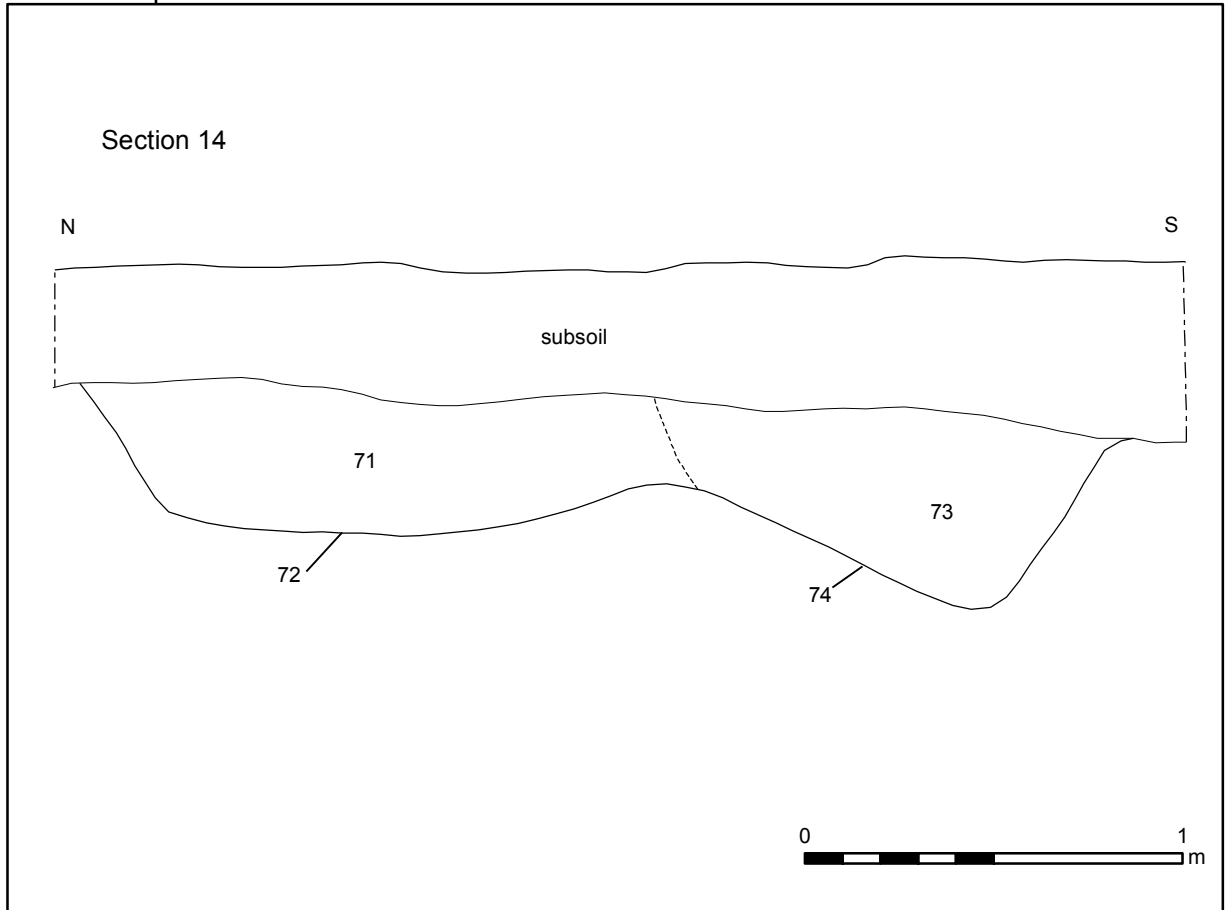
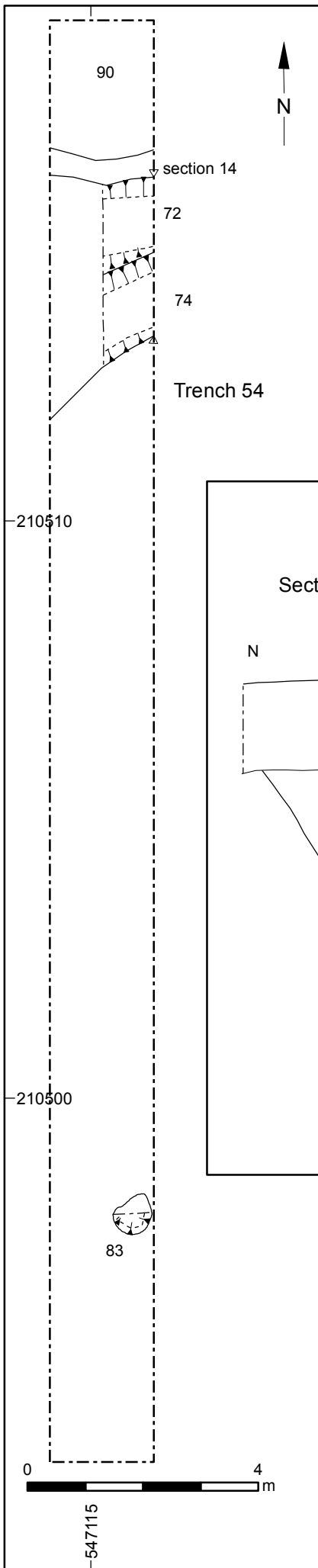
© Archaeology South-East		London Road North Enterprise Zone, Harlow	Fig. 7
Project Ref: 8035	Mar 2014	Plan of trench 35 and Section 10	
Report Ref: 2014086	Drawn by: APL		



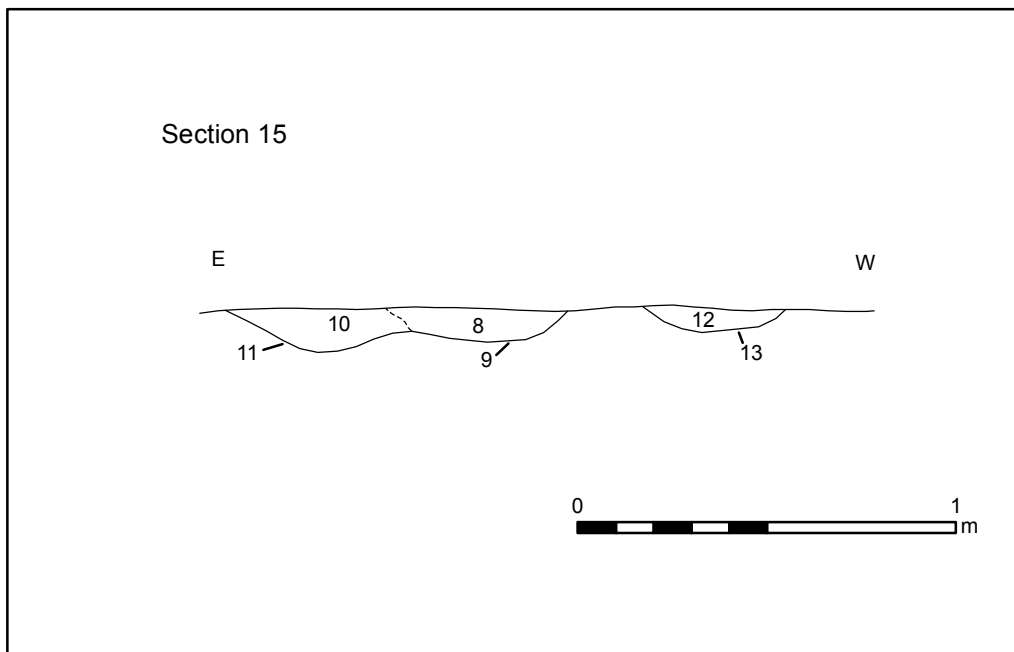
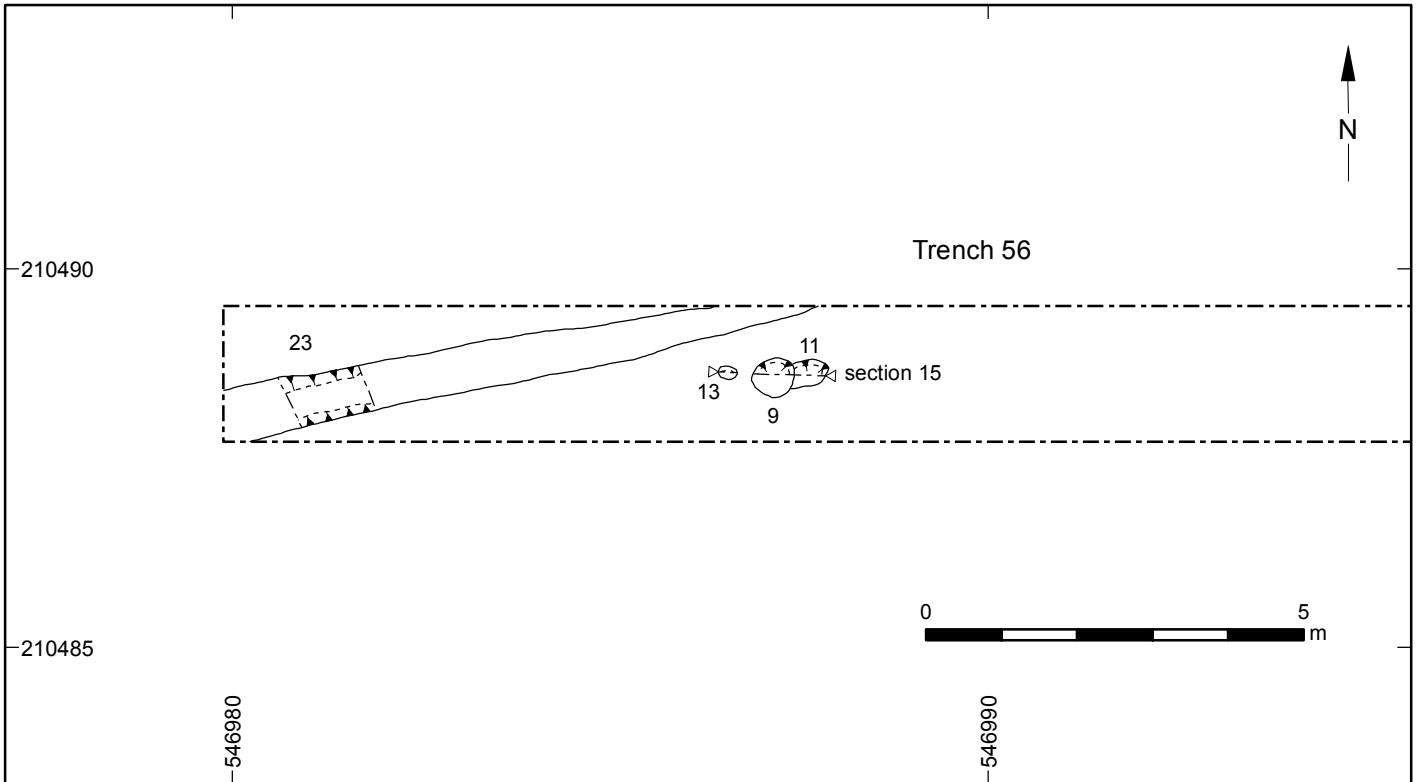
© Archaeology South-East		London Road North Enterprise Zone, Harlow	Fig. 8
Project Ref: 8035	Mar 2014	Plan of trench 36 and Section 11	
Report Ref: 2014086	Drawn by: APL		



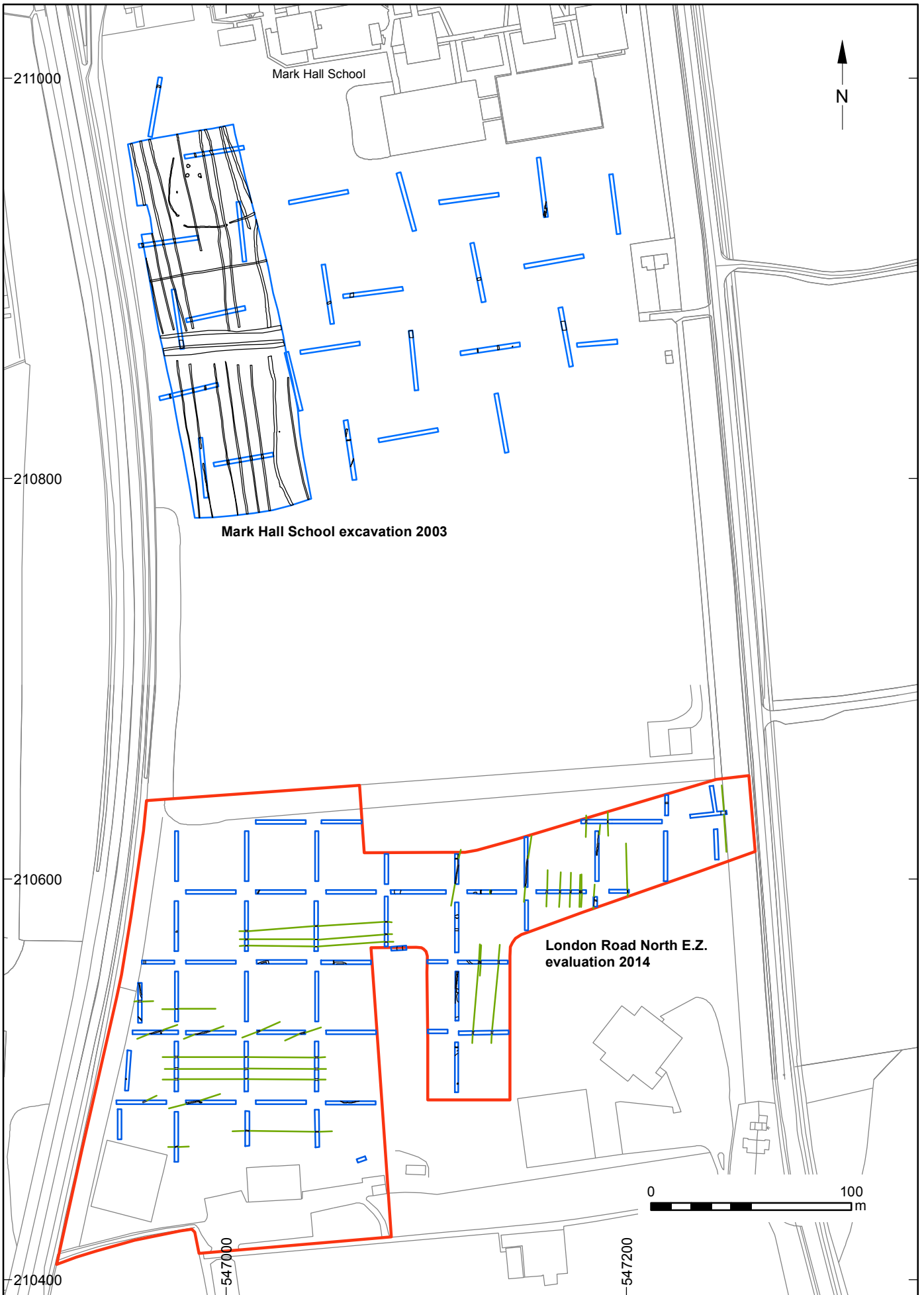
© Archaeology South-East		London Road North Enterprise Zone, Harlow	Fig. 9
Project Ref: 8035	Mar 2014	Plan of trench 43 and sections 12 & 13	
Report Ref: 2014086	Drawn by: APL		



© Archaeology South-East		London Road North Enterprise Zone, Harlow	Fig. 10
Project Ref: 8035	Mar 2014	Plan of trench 54 and section 14	
Report Ref: 2014086	Drawn by: APL		



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Project Ref: 8035	Mar 2014	Plan of trench 56 and section 15	
Report Ref: 2014086	Drawn by: APL		



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Project Ref: 8035	Mar 2014	The site in relation to the Mark Hall School excavation	
Report Ref: 2014086	Drawn by: APL		



Figure 13: Site View, looking east



Figure 14: View of Trench 19, looking west



Figure 15: Working view. Trench 56, looking east



Figure 16: Prehistoric pits, trench 56, looking south



Figure 17: Enclosure ditch [127], trench 35, looking east



Figure 18: Roman tile foundation [50] in cut [51] looking west



Figure 19: Detail of Roman tile foundation, trench 30, looking east



Figure 20: Roman ditches [72] and [74], trench 54, looking east



Figure 21: Animal bones in situ in ditch [64], trench 43



Figure 22: Sunken-featured building [78], trench 23, looking northwest



Figure 23: Beam slot and post-holes at west of SFB [78], trench 23, looking west



Figure 24: Possible sunken-featured building [87] trench 43, looking east



Figure 25: Late-medieval ditch [44], trench 22, looking north



Figure 26: Drainage gully [19], trench 45, looking west



Figure 27: Drainage gully [39] in trench 8, looking north



Figure 28: Drainage gullies [59] and [61] in trench 24, looking north

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