

**Archaeological Excavation  
Bellway Homes Land Parcel, Newhall Phase II  
Harlow, Essex**

**Post-excavation assessment and  
Final archive report**

**ASE Project No: 8056  
Site Code: HANHB 14**

**ASE Report No: 2015025**



**October 2015**



**POST-EXCAVATION ASSESSMENT AND  
FINAL ARCHIVE REPORT**

**BELLWAY HOMES LAND PARCEL  
NEWHALL DEVELOPMENT PHASE II  
HARLOW, ESSEX**

**NGR: TL 47900 10600**

**Planning References: HW/PL/04/00302 and HW/PL/13/00482  
ASE Project No: 8056  
Site Code: HANHB 14**

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## **Abstract**

*This report presents the results of the archaeological excavation carried out by Archaeology South-East during the period March to June 2014. The fieldwork was commissioned by Bellway Homes Ltd in advance of residential development.*

*The wider c.6ha Phase II development area was previously evaluated by means of trial-trenching in 2004 and a range of predominantly Prehistoric, Iron Age and Roman period below-ground remains established to be present within that part of it that subsequently became the Bellway Homes land parcel, extending northwards, where probable Roman building foundations were identified.*

*The Bellway Homes land parcel was subsequently investigated within a 3.13ha excavation area. The earliest remains on this site comprise Mesolithic to Neolithic (c.10000-2500 BC) features containing worked flint, attesting to hunter-gatherer presence in the landscape. Remains of a Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age barrow, initially recorded during the evaluation, were found to include a central Beaker grave containing four ceramic vessels – a relatively rare survival. This funerary monument appears to have survived into the Middle Bronze Age and been a focus for further ritual activity. Probable settlement remains, comprising post-built buildings and pits of Late Bronze Age - Early Iron Age (c.800-400 BC) were present at the southern end of the site.*

*Little further activity in the landscape is evident until the later Roman period (c.AD220-410) when a rectilinear enclosure system is imposed. This contains several probable timber building remains and is clearly a peripheral part of a farmstead that lies to the north of the excavation area. Two dispersed Early Saxon (c.AD410-1066) sunken-featured buildings and a single pit, located away from the preceding Roman farmstead, imply continuing occupation of this landscape into the 5th-7th centuries AD.*

*Lastly, boundary/drainage ditches and quarry pits denote agricultural activity and rural exploitation in the late medieval / post-medieval period.*

*As well as describing the excavation results, the significance and potential of the encountered remains for further analysis and dissemination is assessed. While the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age barrow, is judged to be of singular significance to warrant its publication now, other Prehistoric, Roman and Saxon period remains clearly extend beyond the current site limits and their further analysis and publication should be deferred until such a time as the wider investigation of the further parts and phases of the Newhall development make this viable.*

*The Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age barrow is proposed for targeted analysis leading to selective publication of excavation results in an article for the local journal, Essex Archaeology and History. The tasks required to undertake further this analysis and dissemination are identified.*

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## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Site Location**

1.1.1 The site consists of a single open-area excavation on the site of a proposed residential development on land to the east of London Road, Harlow. The development area, part of the Newhall Phase II residential development, covers c.6 ha of which 3.13 hectares on the western side of the plot comprises the archaeological excavation (Figure 1).

1.1.2 The site, centred at NGR TL 4790010600, is c.2.5km south of the River Stort and c.580m east of London Road, to the immediate east of a stream called 'Newpond Spring'. The land previously formed part of Newhall Farm, large areas of which have been undergoing residential development for around a decade.

1.1.3 An initial phase of evaluation work comprising some 346 trenches located across the wider development site (Phase II of the Newhall development) was undertaken in 2004 (Archaeological Solutions 2004). This evaluation uncovered significant prehistoric and Roman remains, and as a consequence three areas requiring further archaeological work were identified, this report presents the results of the investigation of one such area – referred to in this report as the 'Bellway Homes land parcel'.

1.1.4 The land remained under arable cultivation until the commencement of archaeological fieldwork.

### **1.2 Topography and Geology**

1.2.1 The site is located on sloping ground, descending to the north and northwest towards 'newpond spring'. It lies at c.74m AOD at its highest point in the south-east corner and descends to c.62m AOD towards the north-west corner. Dry valleys, which were particularly apparent after the removal of topsoil, run roughly south-east to north-west, one across the centre of the area and another along its northern limit.

1.2.3 The British Geological Survey (BGS) indicates that the geology of the site comprises superficial deposits of the Lowestoft Formation (Diamicton) to the north and Head deposits (gravel sand silt and clay) to the south, both overlying a bedrock of the Thanet Sand Formation and Lambeth Group (undifferentiated) clay silt and sand (British Geological Survey © NERC 2015). The excavation revealed gravels towards the south-east corner of the site with silty deposits at the bases of the valleys, descending to clay towards the north-west corner of the site.

### **1.3 Scope of the Project**

1.3.1 The Newhall Phase II development has a long planning history, which is briefly summarised here. A planning application (HW/PL/04/00302) for the *Erection of 2,300 Dwellings Including Parkland and Recreation, Employment and the Development of the Local Centre into a Full Neighbourhood Centre*, was submitted to Harlow Council in 2004. As the site was thought to contain a number of archaeological sites, with the

potential for additional, as yet unknown, remains to also be present, the ECC Historic Environment Branch (now ECC Place Services), in their capacity as archaeological advisors to Harlow Council, recommended that an archaeological condition be attached to any grant of planning consent.

1.3.2 This recommendation was based upon guidance contained in Planning Policy Guidance note 16: Archaeology and Planning, now replaced by the National Planning Policy Framework (DCLG 2012), and a condition was duly attached to both the outline grant of consent for the development and all subsequent applications for the site, as the development has advanced in phases.

1.3.3 The condition states:

*No development or preliminary groundwork's of any kind shall take place until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written statement of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved by the Local Planning Authority.*

*REASON: In order to preserve and protect sites of archaeological importance and to comply with policies BE13 and BE14 of the Adopted Replacement Harlow Local Plan, July 2006.*

1.3.4 As a first stage of archaeological work, the Newhall Phase 2 site was evaluated as a whole between January and April 2004, demonstrating the survival of archaeological remains in several parts of the site that would be damaged or destroyed by the proposed development (Archaeological Solutions 2004). Consequently, the ECC Historic Environment Branch advised that the excavation of these threatened remains would be required in order to ensure their preservation by record prior to damage or destruction. Three excavation areas were subsequently identified, namely areas A–C (ECC HEM 2011). This report pertains to the excavation of the Bellway Homes land parcel within excavation Area A (Figure 1).

1.3.5 With particular regard to the Bellway Homes Ltd. land parcel, an application (HW/PL/13/00482) for reserved matters approval for the *Erection of 239 Dwellings with Associated Parking, Landscaping, Highways and Infrastructure on the Phase 2 Parcel 2, Newhall London Road, Harlow*, was submitted to Harlow Council in December 2013.

1.3.6 Prior to the commencement of archaeological works a Written Scheme of Investigation was produced and approved by ECC Place Services (ASE 2014).

#### **1.4 Circumstances and dates of work**

1.4.1 Fieldwork was undertaken by ASE between 3rd March and 13th June 2014 and was project managed by Adrian Scruby and directed by Adam Dyson. The post-excavation work was project managed by Jim Stevenson and Mark Atkinson.



## **1.5 Archaeological method**

- 1.5.1 All mechanical excavation was carried out under the supervision of an archaeologist. Due to adverse weather conditions, some areas of topsoil were removed using a bulldozer, prior to 360° excavators fitted with toothless ditching buckets carrying out the final strip in order to expose the archaeological horizon. Care was taken not to remove seemingly homogenous layers that might have been the upper parts of archaeological features. The resultant surfaces were cleaned as necessary and a pre-excavation plan prepared using Real Time Kinematic Global Positioning System (RTK-GPS) and Total Station planning technology.
- 1.5.2 The site plan was updated following regular visits to site by Archaeology South-East surveyors who plotted excavated features and recorded datum levels in close consultation with the supervisor. Where necessary, features were hand planned at a scale of 1:20 and then digitised to be included on the overall plan.
- 1.5.3 All excavation work was carried out in line with the ClfA (formally IfA) *Code of Conduct* (IfA 2013a), the *Standard and Guidance for archaeological excavation* (IfA 2013b) and the *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003), the latter published by the Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers (ALGAO).
- 1.5.4 The site was divided into two excavation areas due to the necessity of leaving a strip of unexcavated land beneath overhead power cables along the western side of the investigation area. For the purposes of this report, the results from the western area will be integrated and presented alongside the results from the main area.
- 1.5.5 After cleaning and planning the excavation areas the following sampling strategy was employed:
- The funerary landscape embodied by the round barrow was investigated with pre, mid and post-excavation recording undertaken as appropriate. The ring-ditch was 50% excavated and all burials or suspected burials were 100% excavated.
  - Elsewhere, ditches and gullies had all relationships defined, investigated and recorded. All terminals were excavated and sufficient of the feature lengths were excavated to determine their character over their entire course.
  - Clearly identified structural remains, such as Early Saxon Sunken Featured Buildings were 100% excavated in order to ensure optimal finds recovery.
  - In most instances, a minimum 50% sample of pits and post-holes was excavated, with any relationships investigated in the process and fully recorded. Following consultation with the ECC Place Services monitoring officer, some large pits (those measuring c.10m in diameter or more) were mechanically excavated in order to better establish their extent, date and function.

- 1.5.6 All excavated deposits and features were recorded using standard ASE record sheets. Sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10; and any required hand drawn plans drawn at a scale of 1:10, 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate.
- 1.5.7 A full digital photographic record of features was maintained. The photographic record also includes working shots to represent more generally the nature of the fieldwork.
- 1.5.8 Finds recovered from excavated deposits were collected and retained in line with the ASE artefacts collection policy (ASE 2011). In general, all finds from the excavated interventions of all sampled features were collected. Where large quantities of 19th-20th century finds were present and the feature was not of intrinsic or group interest, a sample of the finds assemblage was collected, sufficient to date and characterise the feature.
- 1.5.9 As required, selected features were scanned with a metal detector for artefact recovery.

#### *Environmental Sampling Strategy*

- 1.5.10 Environmental samples were taken from well-stratified deposits that were deemed to have potential for the preservation/survival of ecofactual material. Bulk soil samples (generally a minimum 40 litres or 100% of context) were taken for wet sieving and flotation, and for finds recovery.
- 1.5.11 100% samples of suspected cremation deposits were collected in order to ensure the recovery of all cremated bone through wet sieving and flotation. In addition, this strategy would enable the recovery of charcoal and any small artefacts from the deposits.

### **1.6 Organisation of the Report**

- 1.6.1 This post-excavation assessment (PXA) final archive report has been prepared in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE), Project Planning Notes 3 (PPN3): Archaeological Excavation (English Heritage 2008).
- 1.6.2 The report seeks to provisionally place the results from the investigation within the local archaeological and historical setting. It also seeks to quantify and summarise the results and specify their significance and potential, including any capacity they have to address the original research aims, taking into account any new research criteria. The report also identifies what further analysis work is required to enable final dissemination of the results, and proposes what form this should take.
- 1.6.3 The report presents the results of the excavation conducted under the site code HANHB 14. All finds and environmental archives were recorded under this site code. The report also integrates relevant results from the previous evaluation project conducted by Archaeological Solutions (2004) under the site code HANH 04.

## **2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

### **2.1 Introduction**

2.1.1 The following background utilises information gathered from the Essex Historic Environment Record in addition to Historic England's National Heritage List for England (NHLE), readily available historic mapping, various reports relating to previous archaeological investigations in the area and the historic towns assessment report for Harlow (Medlycott 1998). The latter forms part of the Essex Historic Towns Survey carried out by Essex County Council as part of the nationwide Extensive Urban Surveys (EUS) project, funded by English Heritage.

2.1.2 This report focuses on the known archaeological sites and findspots in the general vicinity of the site. The locations of selected sites are shown on Figure 1, and labelled according to their Scheduled Monument number (SM #) or Essex Historic Environment Record number (EHER #).

### **2.2 Overview**

#### *Early Prehistory*

2.2.1 The evidence of the Palaeolithic and Mesolithic occupation in the Harlow area consists largely of scattered flint flakes and tools (Medlycott 1998). The putative Neolithic cursus monument to the north of the site (EHER 21), alongside Gilden Way, has been demonstrated to be a non-site (Germany 2008).

#### *Bronze Age*

2.2.2 There is a line of Bronze Age burial sites along the southern bank of the River Stort, including a group of eight burial urns at the Harlow Roman temple site (Medlycott 1998).

2.2.3 Ring-ditch cropmarks, representing the sites of Bronze Age burial mounds have been recorded in the vicinity (e.g. EHER 19373). Harlow Mound (aka the moot mound), c.650m directly north of the site, is probably a surviving Bronze Age burial monument (EHER 21).

2.2.4 Some 500-600m to the south of the site, archaeological field-walking prior to the Church Langley development in the late 1980s and 1990s identified Bronze Age worked flint scatters (EHER 9141, 14359).

2.2.5 More recently, a scatter of Bronze Age or Iron Age pits was encountered at the Harlow Enterprise North site, to the west of Newhall (site code HALRN14; Clover 2015).

#### *Iron Age*

2.2.6 In the Iron Age, Harlow lay within the border zone between two major tribal groups – the Catavellauni to the west and the Trinovantes to the east, with the River Stort perhaps forming the border (Branigan 1987). Temple Hill and Holbrooks, to its northeast, seem to have been a focus of Iron Age

occupation. A temple or shrine appears to have occupied Temple Hill by this time.

- 2.2.7 Remains of an possibly Middle Iron Age sub-circular enclosure and sinuous field boundary were found c.750m to the northeast, in the playing fields to the rear of Mark Hall School in 2004 (EHER 46337; Robertson 2005). Placed animal deposits were present in the enclosure ditch terminals.
- 2.2.8 Early Iron Age occupation was identified on the Perry Springs Wood and Tesco sites to the south of Newhall.

#### *Roman*

- 2.2.9 A small town developed in the Roman period, focussed around a temple (EHER 17) on the small hill to the south of the River Stort (Figure 1). There is a Roman villa to the north of Gilden Way (SM 24860/EHER 3600).
- 2.2.10 The postulated line of the Roman road from London to Bishops Stortford (and ultimately Great Chesterford and Cambridge) ran c.800m west of the site (EHER 3631). The important find of 'Felmongers pit' (EHER 3582) lies immediately adjacent to the suggested line of this Roman road; a pit found in a back garden on Felmongers which was filled with hundreds of Roman pottery sherds, glass vessels, cooking vessels, samian pottery building debris and personal items. This rubbish deposit dates to AD150-170 and derives from a high status house, as yet undiscovered.

#### *Saxon*

- 2.2.11 Evidence of Anglo-Saxon occupation in Harlow is indicated by the placename and archaeological evidence. 'Harlow' derives from the Old English for either 'army hill' or 'temple hill' and refers to the multi-period temple site just south of the River Stort (Medlycott 1998). Remains of an Early Anglo-Saxon structure of 5th to 7th century date were recorded at the temple site (EHER 16965; Medlycott 1998).
- 2.2.12 Sunken Featured Buildings were found at the Gilden Way Cursus investigation, to the north of the Newhall site (EHER 7268; Germany 2008) (Figure 1).
- 2.2.13 By the end of the Saxon period Harlow was the centre of the Saxon administrative division known as the Harlow Hundred. Harlow Mound (aka the moot mound), c.650m directly north of the site, is thought to have been a late Saxon meeting place (EHER 21).

#### *Medieval*

- 2.2.14 During the medieval period, occupation was focussed around Old Harlow to the north of Newhall and to the east of the temple site. The earliest medieval settlement was Harlowbury, which was the manorial centre and the site of an early medieval village on the north-eastern edge of Old Harlow (SM 1002151 / EHER 18; Figure 1). In the 13th century the

settlement of Old Harlow grew as a result of being granted the right to hold a fair and a market here in 1218.

- 2.2.15 London Road, to the west of the development area, is medieval in date but may follow the line of a Roman road (Medlycott pers com).

*Post-medieval*

- 2.2.16 A complex of parallel north-south gullies were recorded at Mark hall School (EHER 46337) and interpreted as being late post-medieval in date, probably Napoleonic ridge and furrow (Robertson 2004b) (Figure 1). Running east-west between these gullies was a gravelled trackway which is shown on a map of Mark Hall estate dated 1819 (ERO D/Dar T33). These presumably only extended east as far as London Road.
- 2.2.17 A post-medieval pottery waster pit was found on the Perry Springs Wood site at Church Langley (EHER 9141). This relates to wider pottery production activity known to be located in tis south-east area of Harlow.
- 2.2.18 In the post-medieval period, the site location was farmed land. The 1848 Harlow Tithe Map and the 1895-7 Ordnance Survey map show that the site was within a single large field that was bounded to the west by a watercourse, known as Newpond Spring, amid a strip of woodland. No subdivisions or drains are depicted within the field. However, other fields in the surrounding vicinity had names such as 'Old Gravel Pit' and 'Gravel Pit Field' hinting at past activities in this landscape. Indeed, Newhall Farm was formerly known as 'Gravelpit Farm'.

### **2.3 Previous work within the Newhall development area**

- 2.3.1 Cropmarks of a ring-ditch and a number of linear boundary ditches, some possibly defining an enclosure, have been identified within the Newhall development area (EHER 17810).
- 2.3.2 The trial-trenching evaluation of the Phase II development in 2004 demonstrated the presence and survival of archaeological remains in several parts of the site (EHER 46442, 43443; Archaeological Solutions 2004) (Figure 2). Of particular relevance to the Bellway Homes land parcel was the discovery of a ploughed-out probable burial mound, indicated by two ditches approximately 15m apart with a central pit in excess of 1.5m across, revealed in evaluation trench 182. Ditches and a hearth of Middle to Late Iron Age date were identified nearby, suggesting that the burial mound may have survived into later periods as a visible monument in the landscape, with field systems and trackways potentially aligned upon it.
- 2.3.3 Further apparent Iron Age remains including a number of ditches, gullies and post-holes were discovered immediately to the north of the northern boundary of the Bellway land parcel, in trench 134, in close proximity to a Roman settlement site identified in trenches 133, 134, 140, 141 and additional trenches A, B and C (Figure 1). The Roman settlement comprised the remains of at least two buildings with associated spreads of demolition rubble, overlying a number of ditches, post holes, wall footings

and possible floors. Elements of this complex had the potential to extend southwards, into what subsequently became the Bellway land parcel.

- 2.3.4 Early Saxon Sunken Featured Buildings were found more recently during excavation works to the immediate south of the Bellway land parcel, in the vicinity of the 2004 evaluation trenches 189 and 197 (Figure 2; M. Medlycott pers. comm.).
- 2.3.5 During monitoring of geotechnical test-pits in 2012, a few archaeological remains were identified in the northwest corner of the Bellway Homes land parcel within the Phase II area (ECC FAU 2012). A possible undated ditch was recorded in test-pit 23 and a 0.6m-thick deposit of dark greyish brown silty clay containing Roman artefacts in test-pit 24. These test-pits were situated in the vicinity of evaluation trenches 141 and A, B and C, where pits, ditches, post-holes and building foundations were identified during the 2004 evaluation.

### **3.0 ORIGINAL RESEARCH AIMS**

- 3.1 The general aim of this investigation phase was to excavate and record any archaeological remains present within the Bellway Homes land parcel within excavation area A in order to ensure their preservation by record prior to destruction by the construction works.
- 3.2 The archaeological work also aimed inform pertinent regional research assessments and objectives, as identified in *Research and Archaeology: a Framework for the Eastern Counties, 2. research agenda and strategy* (Brown and Glazebrook 2000) and *Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England* (Medlycott 2011).
- 3.3 In order to achieve these aims, specific objectives of the excavation were to:
1. Further define the nature and date of the Prehistoric activity indicated by the ring-ditch and associated features, with particular regards to patterns of burial practice in the 4th to 1st millennia BC and the interrelationship between settlements and their hinterlands, including field systems and funerary monuments, and the organisation of the landscape.
  2. Further define the nature and date of the Iron Age and Roman activity/settlement revealed by the evaluation trenching, the status of the settlement and its inhabitants, and, through the ceramic assemblage, evidence for wider trading contacts, access to markets, and the use of continental-style pottery.
  3. Determine at what date the Iron Age field system/ enclosures were laid out and if there is any evidence for the continuing use of these field systems and enclosures into the second century AD or whether the system is either abandoned or substantially reorganised. (It was thought that this would help to test the theory that the Late Iron Age to Roman transition in north-west Essex was a period of major dislocation, based on the results of previous archaeological investigations in Stansted (Cooke et al 2008, 281)).
  4. Enable the use of appropriate palaeoenvironmental techniques to model the landscape and its transformation as brought about by natural events and human action.
- 3.4 Following completion of the fieldwork, the research objectives identified above have been reviewed / refined and added to as necessary, to enable the construction of a revised research agenda for further post-excavation analysis (8.1).

## 4.0 RESULTS

*Individual contexts, referred to thus [\*\*\*], have been grouped together during post-excavation analysis and features are referred to individually or by their group label (GP \*\*). In this way, linear features, such as ditches which may have numerous individual segments and context numbers, are discussed as single entities, and other cut features such as pits may be grouped together by common date and/or type. Environmental samples are listed within triangular brackets <\*>, and registered finds referred to thus: RF<\*>. References to sections within this report are referred to thus (3.7). Further context detail is presented in Appendix 1, with group data in Appendix 2.*

### 4.1 Summary

4.1.1 This report focuses on the excavation conducted by Archaeology South-East. Significant features identified during the 2004 evaluation are discussed where relevant; although a full account of these earlier results has previously been reported on (Archaeological Solutions 2004).

4.1.2 The recorded archaeological remains are discussed under provisional date-phased headings determined primarily through assessment of the dateable artefacts, predominantly the pottery, and the creation of relative chronologies where stratigraphic relationships existed. Where neither dateable artefacts nor stratigraphic relationships were present, features have been phased if an association with datable activity appears likely; otherwise undated features are discussed separately. The excavation revealed a wide range, though modest density, of archaeological remains dating from the early prehistoric up to the modern period (Figure 3).

4.1.3 The provisional periods identified are as follows:

- Period 1: Mesolithic/Neolithic (c.10000-2500 BC)
- Period 2: Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age - Middle Bronze Age (c.2500-1000 BC)
- Period 3: Late Bronze Age - Early Iron Age (c.800-400 BC)
- Period 4: later Roman (c.AD220-410)
- Period 5: Saxon (c.AD410-1066)
- Period 6: late medieval / post-medieval (c.1500-1901)

4.1.4 The earliest remains comprise artefacts, principally struck flint, which date to the Mesolithic-Neolithic periods. This material was occasionally present in natural features such as tree hollows which may be contemporary; although the greater part of the flint assemblage is residual in later deposits.

4.1.5 The earliest significant findings on the site date to Period 2 and comprise a Late Neolithic / Early Bronze Age 'Beaker' burial site. The most significant burial was an inhumation pit located at the centre of a ring-ditch likely to be the surviving remains of a round barrow. The round barrow was located on a plateau on high ground towards the south western corner of the site; the mound (since lost to the plough) would have been a visible feature in the landscape for centuries after its construction and is likely to have acted as a focus for subsequent land use in the area.



- 4.1.6 Period 3 is represented by small pits, possible hearths and post-holes scattered across the whole site, possibly dating to the Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age. Features comprising post-holes forming possible structures in the far south-west corner of the site appear to date more firmly to the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age transition period (800-50BC). Most of the pits located elsewhere, many close to the barrow, are less firmly dated but may be contemporary with the possible structures.
- 4.1.7 A number of features lack diagnostic finds evidence and/or informative stratigraphic relationships, and can only be dated as being broadly prehistoric (Periods 1 to 3).
- 4.1.8 Roman occupation (Period 4) is focussed at the north end of the site, on lower ground near to a natural spring and the lower reaches of the small stream, 'Newpond Spring'. The excavation revealed what are likely to be the peripheral features of a later Roman farmstead, comprising enclosure ditches and post-hole groups forming possible structures. The 2004 evaluation results suggest that the core of the farmstead lies immediately north of the site boundary, in the area investigated by trenches A, B and C (Archaeological Solutions 2004) (Figure 2).
- 4.1.9 Occupation of this vicinity continued into the Early Saxon period (Period 5), and is represented by direct settlement evidence in the form of two sunken-featured buildings (SFB), one towards the centre of the excavation area and the other some distance away towards the south-east corner.
- 4.1.10 The next tangible remains indicating use of the landscape follow several hundred years later in the form of a series of sinuous boundary ditches oriented roughly north-south down the centre of the site. These appear to date from the late medieval/ earlier post-medieval period (Period 6). Two seemingly-associated drainage ditches bisect the site from east to west. The eastern ditch was investigated and contained post-medieval finds. None of these are depicted on historic mapping, so likely predate the mid-19th century. Although largely devoid of contemporary artefacts, a number of large quarry pits, mostly located on the west side of the site, are posited to also be of late medieval or earlier post-medieval date.
- 4.1.12 The site archive is currently held at the offices of ASE and subject to the landowner's permission, will be deposited at Harlow Museum in due course. The content of the primary archive is quantified in Table 1 below.

Type	Description	Quantity	Notes
Context sheets	Individual context sheets	624	
Drawing sheets	A2 Multi-context permatrace sheets 1:10, 1:20 and 1:50 scale	18	
Levels register	Levels record sheets	1	
Photographs	Digital images	478	
Environmental sample sheets	Individual sample sheets	39	
Context register	Context register sheets	18	
Environmental sample register	Environmental sample register sheets	3	
Photographic	Photograph register sheets	10	Inc.6 original

register			
Drawing register	Drawing register sheets	10	
Registered finds register	Registered finds register sheets	1	
Bulk finds	Various materials	34845g	
Registered finds	Various materials	c.256g	
Environmental remains	Processed environmental remains	c.284g	Flots retained

Table 1: Site archive quantification table

## 4.2 Natural Deposits

**4.2.1** The excavations have revealed a relatively uniform layer of topsoil formed by recent cultivation, which varied in depth between c.0.2 and c.04m. Underlying deposits of subsoil/colluvium were revealed at various locations across the site but were particularly thick at the northern end of the site and around the centre of the site where valleys ran roughly south-east to north-west. The underlying natural geology was revealed across the whole excavation area; it was generally light yellowish orange in colour but varied in composition, with areas of compact flint gravel, areas of sandy gravel and areas of silty clay. Gravel was present on the higher ground between the two valleys and on the higher ground towards the south-east end of the site, with a sandier composition more apparent towards the south-west. The two valleys contained silt and descended to areas of silty clay on lower ground along the western edge and in the north-west corner of the site.

## 4.3 Period 1: Late Mesolithic - Middle Neolithic (c.7000-2500 BC) (Figures 4 and 5)

**4.3.1** The earliest identifiable phase of activity comprises a scatter of pits and probable natural features such as tree throws and natural hollows of broad Late Mesolithic to Middle Neolithic date. These features were located in the north and east of the site and contained generally light-coloured single silty fills from which struck flint, burnt flint and occasional pottery were recovered. The flint assemblage suggests a blade-based industry with the bulk of the material characteristic of the Late Mesolithic / Early Neolithic (5.2). The largest concentrations of struck flint were from large irregular hollow GP1 and pits [504] and [604].

**4.3.2** Hollow GP1 was a large, shallow and irregular feature, probably a natural hollow or large tree throw, but was possibly utilised in some way judging by its substantial worked flint and pottery content of its excavated segments [131], [506], [607] [618], [620] and [622]. It yielded the majority of contemporary pottery from the site; seventy-one sherds of Early Neolithic Plain Bowl (Mildenhall) pottery, dated to c.3650-3300BC (5.3). An additional concentration of struck flint was recovered from a c.10m sq area surrounding Roman ditch segment [555]. This area, designated as layer [556] is further evidence of intensive early prehistoric activity at the north end of the site.

**4.3.3** Small round pit [604] cut the edge of infilled hollow GP1. Nearby elongated oval pit [553] appears to have been aligned on the hollow and may have

been contemporary. Similarly, some 50m to their east, irregular elongated pit [624] was probably contemporary with adjacent tapering pit [504].

- 4.3.4 The Period 1 features exposed down the east side of the site produced fewer finds. Although, elongated pit / possible ditch terminus [294] produced forty-seven pieces of struck flint, including a microburin (5.2.4), and stands out as an exception in this area.
- 4.3.5 Of similar length but lesser width to most elongated pits on the site, elongated pits/gullies GP2 [346, 348] and GP3 [340, 342, 344], form a north-south alignment extending c.17m. Similar pit/gully [325], c.25m to their south-east, runs on a perpendicular alignment and, although divorced from them, could be associated.
- 4.3.6 Pit [478], a small and shallow oval pit located around the centre east of the site, appears to post-date the majority of the Period 1 activity. Its single fill contained several large diagnostic sherds of Middle Neolithic Peterborough ware pottery, some of the sherds were decorated and were likely to have been used around 3300-2500BC (5.3.4).
- 4.3.7 Southern Period 1 pits generally displayed the same elongated shapes and, in some cases, some vague suggestion of pairing is apparent, e.g. pits [42] and [46], pits [30] and [40]. GP4 comprised a linear intercut sequence of four pits, [32], [34], [36] and [38] (Fig.5, section 2), while [44], [48] and [399] were isolated singles.

#### **4.4 Period 2: Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age – Middle Bronze Age (c.2500-1000 BC) (Figures 6 and 7)**

##### Phase 2.1: Late Neolithic / Early Bronze Age 'Beaker' (c.2500-1700 BC)

- 4.4.1 The site's most significant remains belong to this period and comprise only a furnished inhumation burial at the centre of a circular ring-ditch, together interpreted as the surviving remains of a round barrow. The ring-ditch was initially investigated in evaluation trench 182 but the central pit left unexcavated. During the excavation, the monument's key positioning was revealed, placed on the edge of a shallow sloping plateau just below the area's highest point, and overlooking lower ground to the north.
- 4.4.2 The round barrow can be dated as Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age due to the four diagnostic ceramic 'Beakers' found in the central grave (5.3.5). But due to a general lack of other artefactual dating evidence, the individual features associated with the barrow have mainly been phased according to observed stratigraphic relationships.
- 4.4.3 Ring-ditch GP6 measured approximately 16m in diameter with an interior space roughly 13m in diameter (Figure 6). Where investigated within thirteen segments ([149, 154, 156, 158, 160, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 188]), the ditch itself varied in width and profile but contained a generally consistent fill of mid grey-brown, compact sandy silt with frequent flint inclusions; the fill is likely to have been formed through natural silting. The ring-ditch had a 1.5m-wide entrance on its east side.

- 4.4.4 Central, slightly oval, grave pit [128] measured 2.72m by 2.25m with a depth of 0.86m (Figure 7). It had steep sides and flat base. Four beaker vessels were placed in the eastern half of the grave; a cluster of three towards the north end (PF2-4) and one (PF5) further to the south. All but vessel PF2 were crushed. The empty west half of the grave was presumably where an inhumed body was originally placed, the remains of which have not survived.
- 4.4.5 Probable secondary grave [186] was also located in the ring-ditch interior, immediately south-east of grave [128]. It had a depth of only 0.42m and shallower sides, lacking both interred human remains and grave goods. Its shallower depth is perhaps consistent with the interpretation of a later burial, cut through the mounded earth of an existing barrow.
- 4.4.6 Circular pit [152] cut the northern terminus of the ring-ditch's entranceway (Figure 6). Of similar width as the ring-ditch, it was seemingly deliberately positioned in relation to the functioning monument and therefore broadly contemporary. Its upper fill was indistinguishable from the overall ditch fill, but also contained a lower fill which was noticeably sandier. One possible interpretation is that it was dug as an addition to the ditch but only backfilled to the level of the ditch's base and the two were left to silt up together. Neither fill contained artefacts.
- 4.4.7 It appears that the barrow was of at least two phases of construction. Partial remains of earlier GP5 ring-ditch underlay those of its replacement, GP6. Perhaps slightly smaller, much of the north western inner edge of the GP5 ring-ditch was recorded in segments [609, 611, 613 and 615], though a northern entrance terminal was not located. The tapering south-east ditch terminal was recorded as segment [164], perhaps suggesting the monument had a wider and/or differently located entrance. Undated shallow pit [162] was cut by both earlier ring-ditch GP5 and secondary grave [186]. It remains possible that one or other of the two graves belonged to this earlier phase of the monument.
- 4.4.8 The only other feature to contain Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age finds was pit [356], which was located towards the far north-east protruding corner of the site (Figure 6). It yielded Beaker pottery including examples with fingernail impressed decoration (5.3.5).

#### Phase 2.2: Middle Bronze Age

- 4.4.9 GP6 ring-ditch fill [171], in seg. [172], contained sherds from the base/lower wall of a truncated flint tempered urn-like vessel attributable to the Middle Bronze Age Deverel-Rimbury (DR) tradition. These sherds are not contemporary with the primary Beaker burial being of a ceramic type that did not become widespread until c.1500 BC (5.3.5). The truncated vessel was recovered from the machined surface of the ditch fill, suggesting deposition of material several hundred years after the barrow's construction. This may constitute continued veneration/reuse of the monument, with the vessel being placed within a partially silted, but extant, ditch. There was no evidence of human bone associated with the vessel; this may have been lost through modern plough truncation, perhaps the vessel was an offering rather than a funerary deposit (5.3.5).

- 4.4.10 Roughly oval pit [218] was located approximately 1m south-west of the ring-ditch and has been tentatively phased to Period 2 due to this proximity, at the rear of the monument. Its single fill [217] contained several flint-tempered pottery sherds from a single vessel, which is not Beaker but is undiagnostic so its date range remains ambiguous. The fabric is reminiscent of Early Neolithic pottery from the site. However, given the proximity of this feature to the barrow, it is also possible that it represents Middle Bronze Age Deverel-Rimbury pottery like that from context [171] (5.3.5). This pit could perhaps therefore be further evidence for the continued veneration of the barrow monument.

**4.5 Period 3: Late Bronze Age - Early Iron Age (c.800-400 BC)**  
(Figures 8 and 9)

*Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age transitional period (800-500 BC)*

- 4.5.1 At the south-east corner of the site a series of post-hole groups and a single pit represent a concentrated area of Period 3 occupation (Figure 9; GP9-12 and pit [249]). These features appear to date more specifically to the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age transition period (800-500 BC). An additional four features located away from this cluster also contained finds dated to this period; however, the focus of activity appears to be this area of high ground.
- 4.5.2 The post-holes tended to be circular or oval in plan and measured between c.0.25 and c.0.55m in diameter, with the majority being around 0.3 to 0.4m in diameter. They tended to have steep sides and flat bases. The depths ranged from 0.06 to 0.44m; however the typical depth was around 0.15 to 0.3m. With one exception, the post-holes contained only a single fill with no surviving evidence of posts. The fills are therefore thought to date the disuse of the post holes, representing either a backfill or silting which has occurred after the removal or complete decomposition of the posts. Identifiable packing material was also generally absent. The only post-hole which contained more than one fill was [10] in GP11 (Figure 9, Section 11). This post-hole contained lower fill [11], an orange grey silty clay and gravel, beneath upper fill [12], a darker grey brown silty clay. The lower may represent packing with the upper richer deposit having formed after the removal of the post; fill [11] was devoid of finds whereas [12] contained both pottery and fired clay.
- 4.5.3 Although there is little meaningful patterning to these post-holes, they do form distinct clusters and some alignments may be tentatively identified. Groups GP9 and GP10 may form fencelines and possible rectangular building remains are suggested within the GP11 and GP12 clusters. It is possible that these remains constitute part of a Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age settlement that extends off-site to the south and east, though the limited quantity of domestic debris from them is not particularly informative.
- 4.5.4 Pit [249] located c.8m to the north of GP11 and GP12 was oval in plan and c.0.4m deep, with shallow sloping sides and a concave base. It had suffered from plough truncation but contained three fills, the upper two of which produced pottery of probable Period 3 date. However, middle fill

[247] also produced a small sherd of Roman or Later CBM. This find could be intrusive or, given the pits proximity to Saxon SFB [19], the pit may actually be Saxon in date but contain residual prehistoric pottery. The ambiguous dating should be borne in mind, despite the relative insignificance of the feature.

- 4.5.6 Pit [451] was revealed in an area of clay geology towards the base of the site's central dry valley, mid-way down the west edge of the site. It had shallow sides and a concave base. Its single fill contained pottery, fired clay and animal bone, suggesting a small dump of domestic waste. However, there were no contemporary features in its proximity.
- 4.5.7 A pair of small circular pits/post-holes, [310] and [312] were located c.15m north-east of the ring-ditch. Both were of similar dimensions and had similar profiles (Figure 8). Deposit [309], the single fill of feature [310], contained thirty-nine sherds of pottery, mostly from a single jar which is conjectured to constitute a placed deposit (5.3.6).
- 4.5.8 Further evidence of structured deposition comes from pit [292], located in the far south of the site. This contained most of the base of a jar and a partially-complete small cup-like vessel, the latter being very diagnostic of the Early Iron Age (c.600-400BC) (5.3.6).

#### **4.6 Broadly dated prehistoric features – Periods 1-3**

- 4.6.1 Group GP8 comprises eighteen pits/post-holes on a north-west to south-east alignment, running along the southwestern edge of the excavation area. This group is most convincing at its northwest end, c.10m southwest of the GP6 ring-ditch, where post-pit sizes are consistent and large and their spacing close and regular (i.e. [198, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212]). The remainder ([190, 283, 239, 241, 243, 245, 236, 226, 200, 196, 298]) were generally smaller and their spacing highly variable. The GP8 pits/post-holes are poorly dated, with only five of the eighteen containing finds that can only be broadly dated as prehistoric.
- 4.6.2 The remaining features (GP46) identified as prehistoric are also only poorly dated and so assigned a broad Period 1-3 range. Some contained only small amounts of struck or burnt flint or undiagnostic prehistoric pottery, and others were entirely undated by finds content. There was a general clustering of pits near to the ring-ditch, suggesting the barrow was still a visible feature in the landscape at the time of their construction, meaning a Bronze Age or later date is perhaps likely for at least the southern features assigned to this broad period range (Figure 9). This said, some of these broadly dated features display convincing alignments.
- 4.6.3 Several poorly dated pits and post-holes were located at the south end of site. Three, [391], [377] and [194], contained broadly prehistoric finds, whereas the remainder, pits and post-holes [008], [091], [194], [214], [230], [275], [277], [224], [285], [192], [314], [319], [371] and [369] were all entirely undated by finds. Among the latter, shallow pit [192] contained a concentration of burnt flint (5.2.15) within a charcoal rich fill, though showed no sign of in-situ burning.

- 4.6.4 The general prehistoric Period 1-3 features located further to the north comprise three small pits on the western side of the site, [405] [403] and [489], in addition to ten widely-spaced pits further to the north-east: [381], [396], [421], [302], [401], [418], [407], [413], [328], and [061]. Of these, pits [405], [489], [302], [401], [407] and [413] did not contain any finds and have been phased according to their association to nearby features. Pits [403], [316], [396] and [328] contained Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age finds. Burnt flint was the only find recovered from pits [381] and [421], and only undiagnostic struck flint was recovered from pit [061]; pit [418] contained undiagnostic struck flint and small undiagnostic pottery sherds.
- 4.6.5 Among these features, pit [396] represents a possible hearth, with evidence of scorching to its sides and base and charcoal rich fills (Figure 8, section 8). Pit [421] located 12m to the north also contained a very charcoal rich fill and may therefore be associated, however it did not show any signs of in-situ scorching suggesting the burnt material was deposited when cold. Features [369] and [371], recorded and sampled in the field as possible cremation burials due to the presence of burnt bone, have subsequently been re-interpreted as pits – the burnt bone having been determined to be animal.
- 4.6.6 Pit [162], though devoid of any artefacts in its fill, was cut by both ring-ditch GP5 and possible grave pit [186] (Figure 6). Predating this funerary monument, pit [162] can be no later in date than Period 2.

#### **4.7 Period 4: later Roman (c.AD220-410)** (Figures 10 and 11)

- 4.7.1 The Roman remains are located at the north end of the site and comprise a ditched enclosure system together with some isolated pits and post-hole groups which represent possible structural remains (Figure 10).
- 4.7.2 The datable finds from all these features are later Roman, c.AD 220-410; therefore the features are interpreted as likely to be broadly contemporary with one another. Only a handful of Roman features were recorded as stratigraphically later than other Roman features; two of which, ditch GP19 and pit [572] contained finds with a slightly later date range. Period 4 Roman remains are consequently tentatively divided into phase 4.1 (AD 220-410) and phase 4.2 (AD 350-410).

##### *Phase 4.1 – Late Roman*

- 4.7.3 The north end of the site was occupied by a rectilinear enclosure system, defined by ditches GP14-17. Conjoining east-west ditch GP16 (segs. [492, 502, 510, 531, 564, 566, 570]) and north-south ditch GP14 (segs. [126, 140, 508, 533, 535]) likely define the main axes of this layout, clearly extending beyond the site to the north, east and west. They demarcate two substantial enclosures, that to the east of GP14 measuring in excess of 60 x 44m.
- 4.7.4 Boundary ditch GP17 (segs. [555, 558, 568, 578, 582, 586, 598]) ran parallel to GP16, c.2.5-3.0m to its south. There was a distinct lack of contemporary cut features within the narrow strip of land between them.

While it is possible that it functioned as an unsurfaced trackway along the south edge of the enclosure system, it is equally possible that it was occupied by a low upcast bank from the construction of the two ditches – perhaps with a fence or a hedge subsequently established on top. Closely-spaced double ditches of similar date and setting were recorded on the nearby Harlow North Enterprise Zone site, the slighter and short-lived outer ditch being tentatively interpreted as a ‘founding’ ditch dug to establish a boundary prior to the establishment of a hedge (Clover 2015).

- 4.7.5 Within the enclosed area east of ditch GP14, a roughly L-shaped configuration of ditches (GP15; segs [482, 517, 539, 541, 562] and [519]) formed a partition that ran parallel with GP16, c.4m to its north. This interior partition appears to have been contemporary with the functioning of the enclosure, though it is noted that its two sides are distinct ditches. Their rounded terminals only just touched (segs. [517] and [519]), so it is possible that one or other was a later modification – perhaps ditch [519], given its non-alignment with the overall enclosure system. The area between GP15 and GP16 may have facilitated animal management, functioning as a holding pen or droveway – the splayed nature of ditch [519] perhaps suggesting a funnelled entrance into it. The gap between the west end of GP15 and ditch GP14 then allowed access from this pen/droveway, into the main enclosure to the north, though no gate structure was identified.
- 4.7.6 Presumed contemporary features present within the main enclosure (i.e. east of the GP14 boundary) comprised a distinct cluster of thirteen post-holes (GP20; [92, 94, 96, 98, 100, 103, 105, 108, 111, 113, 116, 118, 120]). Although the size and shape of the individual post-hole was variable, the vaguely rectangular form of the group suggests they constitute the remains of a timber structure. This is supported by the occasional survival of post-pipe remains in [100], [105] and [116]. On the basis of the recorded remains, this structure was at least 10m by 6m in extent. There were no associated features, such as pits, from which to infer function. Only very small quantities of Roman pottery and tile were recovered from the fills of post-holes [98], [116] and [118], along with residual worked and burnt flint. A Roman copper alloy coin was recovered from the fill of [98].
- 4.7.7 Only a small portion of the interior of the western enclosure was exposed within the excavation area. However, this contained a clustered group of eleven similarly proportioned post-holes (GP21) and an outlying scatter of three, slightly larger, oval pits (GP47). Due to their similarity in form and their tight grouping, the GP21 post-holes are interpreted as the remains of a possible structure that may have measured around 4m by 3m. However, the function and precise shape of the structure is not clear. Only shallow cuts with single fills survived. Only the fills of [428], [438] and [476] contained small amounts of undiagnostic Roman pottery and tile also in [476].
- 4.7.8 The GP47 pits [237], [423] and [537] are conjectured to be associated with the possible GP21 building. All three were oval and contained single fills. Pits [237] and [423] contained later Roman pottery and [237] also yielded Roman tile fragments.



- 4.7.9 South of ditches PP16 and GP17, no boundary features were present within the excavation area. However, three further pit and post-hole groups were recorded. Datable finds were scarce but features in each group did contain some Roman material.
- 4.7.10 GP22 comprised an east-west alignment of five post or stake-holes [543, 545, 547, 549 and 551]. All were between 0.2 and 0.28m in diameter with depths between 0.08 and 0.25m. They may represent a fenceline, or perhaps a surviving section of truncated structural remains, with [547] and [549] perhaps denoting replacement of a post. Only post-hole [547] yielded Roman pottery, presumably residual pottery being present in [545] and [551].
- 4.7.11 GP23 comprises three shallow pits, [495], [512] and [514]; whether or not they really formed a north-east to south-west alignment is debatable. All were roughly 1m in diameter and varied between 0.13 and 0.39m deep. Pit [495] contained late Roman pottery and a small fragment of Roman glass, but also a fragment of modern glass (5.9) that was presumably intrusive. The function of the row of pits is uncertain; they may form a boundary however they appear too far apart to represent a fence line. Undated shallow pit [411], located c.17m further east, has also been tentatively phased as Roman. It has similar proportions and a vague alignment which suggests it may have an association with GP23.
- 4.7.12 GP24 comprises eight very well aligned and equally-spaced post-holes in two NNE-SSW rows, forming a regular rectangle suggestive of structural remains. The building would have measured at least 6m by 2.5m. The post-holes themselves measured around 0.3m in diameter but had depths which reached a maximum of only 0.22m. In each case only a single fill was recorded. Only post-hole [455] contained any finds; undiagnostic tile fragments. Shallow pit [453] was located southwest of this building, and aligned on its northwest wall. It was 0.6m in diameter and 0.14m deep, contained only residual prehistoric pottery and struck flint but has been phased as Roman due to its alignment on GP24.

*Phase 4.2 – latest Roman*

- 4.7.13 Although relatively minor, and seemingly evidently associated with the extant Roman landscape features of Phase 4.1, there is a distinct second phase of Late Roman activity within the northern part of the excavation area.
- 4.7.14 Substantial elongated cut GP19 is clearly a recut of the western end of the enclosure partition ditch GP15. Almost 10m long and 2m wide, its imposition removed the infilled end of the earlier ditch. However, as it clearly perpetuated the line of GP15, and the access point between the holding pen/droeway and the main enclosure interior to the north, it seems that this represents only a modification to the largely infilled but still-functioning enclosure ditch system. Where excavated within segments [560], [580] and [628] it contained a single fill from which a diagnostic pottery assemblage with a date range of AD350-410 was retrieved.

- 4.7.15 GP48 comprises discrete pits that were recorded to cut Roman enclosure ditch GP17, once it had become infilled. Large oval pit [572] again contained a single fill and pottery closely dated to AD350-410. Small circular Pit [600], toward the western exposed extent of GP15, contained no finds but is speculated to be of a similar date due to its apparent relationship with the ditch.

#### **4.8 Period 5: Early Saxon (c.AD410-700)** (Figure 12)

- 4.8.1 Identifiable Early Saxon remains were confined to only two probable Sunken Featured Buildings (SFBs) and a quarry pit, all noticeably located at some distance from the northern concentration of preceding Roman remains.
- 4.8.2 SFB GP26 was a slightly irregular, 4.7 x 3.1m, sub-rectangular cut, [525], orientated WNW-ESE through its long axis. Best preserved at its southeast end, the c.0.22m deep cut contained small integral post-hole [527] centrally-positioned along its end (Figure 12, section 18). Perhaps originally slightly terraced into the natural slope, the north-west end was truncated and so no side or corresponding post-hole survived here. The flat-bottomed cut contained a single fill [524] from which copper alloy pin RF2 and coin RF3, reworked pottery spindle whorl RF7 and two glass beads RF8-9 were retrieved.
- 4.8.3 SFB GP27 was a regular sub-rectangular cut [19], c.3.6 x 3.2m in extents. Orientated north-south, its short ends gently sloped down to an undulating base, at a maximum depth of c.0.38m. Centrally-positioned post-holes were recorded at the middle of each side ([22, 24, 137, 142]), those on the east and west sides accompanied by stakeholes [70] and [72]. The SFB pit contained lower fill [20] and upper fill [21] (Figure 12, section 19). None of the post-hole fills contained finds; both contained 6th-7th century pottery sherds as well as residual Roman and prehistoric material.
- 4.8.4 Seemingly isolated small GP49 pit [76] was located c.30m southwest of the GP27 sunken featured building, close to the southern limit of excavation and to the GP9-GP12 post-hole clusters/structures of apparent prehistoric date. Its fill contained five sherds of 5th-7th century pottery.
- 4.8.5 No other Early Saxon dated features, such as pits or wells, have been found either in close proximity of these two building remains or elsewhere within the excavated area. However, it is possible that some of the apparently earlier phased features are in fact Saxon, but lacking diagnostic assemblages. A prime candidate is perhaps post-built structure GP24, which is currently only tenuously dated as Roman on the presence of undiagnostic tile fragments in one of its component post-holes (4.7.12). Review of artefact, plant macrofossil and charcoal remains retrieved from bulk soil samples from some of its component features has not identified the presence of material conducive to obtaining radiocarbon dating.
- 4.8.9 Although apparently residual, three sherds of Early Saxon pottery were retrieved from the bottom fill [523] in segment [487] in later quarry pit GP50.

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#### 4.9 Period 6: late medieval - post medieval (c.1500-1901) (Figure 13)

- 4.9.1 Boundary ditches effectively divided the excavation area into quadrants. The north-south land division was an irregular, discontinuous, double-ditched boundary that ran down the centre of the excavation area. The east-west boundary was a single straight ditch, again interrupted. Some lengths of these ditches had clearly been truncated and it is likely that parts of them had been removed altogether. Whether or not some, or all, of the ditches were originally contiguous is unclear. Having very few intercut relationships with other site remains, their dating largely relies upon apparently late medieval/early post-medieval pit GP28.
- 4.9.2 Fairly large and elongated pit GP28 predated the imposition of the north-south double-ditched boundary, being cut by an element of it (ditch GP30). Where investigated within excavated segments [389], [393] and [480] this pit contained a single uniform fill. It is interpreted as a modest-sized quarry or pond. 16th century or later pottery was retrieved from the fill of [480], along with presumably residual 14th century or later pottery.
- 4.9.3 The west side of the north-south land division was defined by four varying lengths of shallow sinuous ditch – GP29 (segs. [228, 296]), GP31 (segs. [338, 358, 379]), GP32 (segs. [362, 385, 416, 485, 498]) and GP33 (segs. [373, 589]). At its north end, GP32 terminated where it encroached upon the southern edge of infilled Late Roman GP25 quarry pit [500]. Further short length of ditch GP33 was offset slightly to the east, to run along the edge of the former GP25 quarries. It is speculated that this was a later addition or modification to the boundary. While various excavated segments of the GP29, GP31 and GP32 ditches yielded only small quantities of presumably residual prehistoric pottery and/or Roman pottery and tile, GP32 segment [485] contained 14th-century or later pottery sherds.
- Large gaps were recorded between each of the three major lengths of ditches. This may in part have been due to later truncation. Slighter and straighter, undated, ditches GPs36-38 ran between GP29 and GP31 and may have been further components of this boundary, GP38 again perhaps denoting modification. It is also tempting to consider ditch [519], currently phased as part of late Roman GP19, as a northward continuation of this western boundary, instead.
- 4.9.4 The east ditch of the north-south land division mostly ran roughly parallel with its western counterpart, diverging only in the south end of the site. Defined by two lengths of ditch, GP30 (segs. [281, 290, 300, 308, 336, 352, 360, 387, 391, 529]) and GP34 (segs. [321, 323, 350]), it is notable that their recorded terminals appear to coincide with those of the western boundary – either these indicate the full original extents of these ditches or that the same truncation impacts have affected them. Ditch GP30 was much longer and less fragmentary than its western counterpart, suggesting that GPs 36-38 may well indeed be parts of the boundary.
- The excavated segments of both GP30 and GP34 both contained residual prehistoric pottery and worked flint, but also undiagnostic tile and pottery fragments of Roman or later date. More crucially, GP30 was recorded as cutting infilled GP28 pit, which contained 16th century or later pottery.

Undated ditch GP39, located to the east of GP30, could be a further splaying element of this boundary.

- 4.9.5 The east-west boundary was defined by more regular single, though interrupted, ditch GP35. Its eastern part, investigated in segments [26] and [28], ran due east-west. After a gap of c.24m, it resumed on the same course for a short distance before turning north-eastwards and running across the rest of the site width where it was recorded in evaluation trenches TR154, TR163 and TR164 (Fig. 13). This ditch cut across the top of supposedly Saxon quarry pit GP50, but was not identified either cutting GP13 Roman quarry [449] or extending beyond it. It is possible that the gap between its recorded extent within the excavation and in Trench 154 was real. Although the evaluation trench segments did not yield definitive dating evidence, the fill of ditch segment [26] contained fragments of wine bottle glass dated to 1650-1800. The western part of the ditch did, however, terminate at its east end with a brick-lined conduit or channel of post-medieval date. It was not established if this was an original feature of the ditch or a later insertion/modification. It could have been the truncated lower part of a small conduit below an access through the boundary. If so, this would suggest the eastern part of the GP35 ditch originally extended westwards up to it. It is possible that this east-west boundary was a later insertion into the landscape than the north-south division.

*Tentative Late medieval / post-medieval quarry pits*

- 4.9.6 In addition to the G28 quarry pit, which seems to be reasonably well-dated by both pottery and stratigraphy as a Period 6 feature, a number of other larger pits, very probably also quarries, were located within the excavation area. Pits GP13, GP18, GP25 and GP50 were substantial circular to oval cuts all located down the west side of the site. Their simple fill sequences contained very small finds assemblages compared to the overall volumes of the features. No diagnostically medieval or later artefacts were retrieved; the small quantities of worked flints, prehistoric, Roman and Early Saxon pottery and Roman tile are considered to be entirely residual in these features. A late medieval to post-medieval date is proposed for all of these pits.
- 4.9.7 Quarry complex GP13 comprised two large pits [449] and [442] dug in an area of clay geology (Figure 13). Pit [449], large but relatively shallow at 11m+ x 9.3m x 0.38m, contained hearth pits [445] and [447] in its base. The hearths were therefore in use while the pit was open. Hearth [445] contained a few Roman CBM fragments as did the single backfill of the quarry pit itself. A lower fill [448] was recorded in a deeper sondage, but appears to represent the underlying natural geology, most likely gleyed as a result of waterlogging. Large pit [442], located c.10m south of [449], had moderately shallow sides which appeared to be levelling into a flattish base at c.0.8m deep. Two Roman CBM fragments were retrieved from its fill.
- 4.9.8 GP25 comprised two moderately-sized intercutting quarry pits [375] and [500] which were truncated by medieval/post-medieval boundary ditches GP32 and GP33 (Figure 13). The upper fill of [500] contained only a single very small sherd of Roman pottery, while the single fill of [375] contained a

further undiagnostic pottery sherd and tile. An interpretation of quarry pits for cobbles is suggested due to their large size and steep sided profile, but also due to the nature of their fills. Both pits contained a primary backfill of clean and fine silty gravel, which may represent the redeposited spoil following the removal of the larger stones. Both pits also had a shallow upper silty fill which contained the finds. The upper fills are likely to represent material which accumulated after the quarries use in the depression left after their backfill.

4.9.9 A further, larger, example of these quarry pits was GP18, located on the western side of the site close to the prehistoric round barrow (Figure 13). Like GP13 pit [449], it also contained a hearth [063] at its base. The hearth did not contain any finds. However, upper fill [573] of excavated segment [576] of the quarry pit contained three sherds of probable Roman pottery in addition to two fragments of Roman tile.

4.9.10 Substantial quarry pit GP50 was located half-way down the west side of the excavation, the majority of it extending off into the unexcavated part of the site beneath overhead electricity cables. Only minimally investigated within segment [487], it was established to be at least 1.3m deep and to be filled with a relatively complex sequence of four fills. Bottom fill [523] contained three sherds of Early Saxon pottery, while second and top fills contained prehistoric and Roman pottery and Roman tile. Some 23m wide as exposed, this feature was presumably round to oval in plan and probably intersected with quarry pit GP13.

#### **4.10 Unphased remains**

4.10.1 Wholly undated and unphased GP51 remains are relatively few.

4.10.2 Pit [584], located towards the north-east corner of the site, was a large steep sided pit measuring c.3m in diameter and 1.28m deep. It contained two fills, the lower of which, [596], appeared to be a layer of redeposited natural sediment which had collapsed into the pit while it was open. The upper fill, [583], appears to be a deliberate backfill; however neither fill contained any finds. Located just south of Period 1 aligned gullies GP2 and GP3, this pit could perhaps have been associated with them.

4.10.3 Further pits [122] and [124] were located amongst the Roman enclosure features in the north of the site. Unlikely to relate to contemporary activity within it, these pits are poorly dated and so are unphased.

## **5.0 FINDS ASSESSMENTS**

### **5.1 Introduction**

5.1.1 A moderate but significant assemblage of finds was recovered from features ranging from prehistoric to modern periods. The bulk finds are quantified in Appendix 3, while the additional finds recovered during the processing of environmental samples are noted in Appendix 4 along with other contents of the residues and charcoal identifications, and the contents of the flots are recorded in Appendix 5. All finds were washed and dried or air dried as appropriate. Finds were quantified by count and weight and subsequently bagged by material and context. Packaging and storage policies follow IfA guidelines (IfA 2008).

### **5.2 Flint by Karine Le Hégarat**

5.2.1 A total of 608 pieces of flint (including 101 chips) considered to be humanly struck, weighing 4374g, were recovered from the excavation. These were hand collected and sorted from environmental soil samples. A further 1713g of struck flint was collected during the evaluation phase (Archaeological Solutions 2004). The material wasn't re-examined, but it is considered in this assessment. Fragments of unworked burnt flint (43.685kg) were also recovered from the evaluation and excavation. The flint assemblage reflects human activity from the Late Mesolithic to the Early Bronze Age, with the Late Mesolithic - Early Neolithic being best represented. A small number of isolated flints may be of later prehistoric date, but they are unlikely to post-date the Middle Bronze Age.

#### Methodology

5.2.2 The pieces of struck flint were individually examined and classified using standard set of codes and morphological descriptions (Butler 2005; Ford 1987; Inizan *et al* 1999). Basic technological details as well as further information regarding the condition of the artefacts (evidence of burning or breakage, degree of cortication and degree of edge damage) were recorded. Dating was attempted when possible. The assemblage was catalogued directly onto a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet and summarised in Table 2. The burnt unworked flint was quantified but not examined in detail.

#### Raw material and condition

5.2.3 The raw material selected for the production of the lithics is characterised by fine to very fine grained light to dark grey flint with occasional mottled inclusions. The outer surface, where present, is often stained light brown and mostly abraded to a very thin smooth surface, although occasional pieces display slightly thicker cortex (3 to 5mm). Incipient thermal fractures were noticed. This material is characteristic of superficial deposits. Flints would have been available on the site. However, they are extremely weathered and of poor flaking quality. The overall good flaking quality of the pieces of struck flint in the assemblage suggests that a better source of raw material was exploited. Flints from head deposits can be of high quality. A possible source is immediately available to the east of the site.

Occasional pieces (less than 15 items) were manufactured from cherty flint.

5.2.4 The overall condition of the flintwork is good. It varies only slightly; the edge condition is mainly fresh with a few pieces displaying moderate evidence of edge modification. This indicates that the material has undergone negligible post depositional disturbance or that it was not exposed for long before burial. Pieces with heavily abraded edges indicative of successive depositions or trampling were absent. In total, forty-four pieces display incipient traces of white bluish re-colouration, thirteen pieces were burnt, and 192 were recorded as broken.

Period	Flakes *	Blades, Blade-like flakes, Bladelets **	Microburin	Chips	Irregular waste	Cores, Core fragments	Retouched forms	Hammerstone	Total
Period 1	174	133	1	11	12	8	6	-	345
Period 2	59	10	-	34	4	3	5	-	115
Period 3	21	7	-	27	2	-	2	1	60
Period 4 and later	41	13	-	29	-	3	2	-	88
<b>Total</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>608</b>

Table 2: Summary of the struck flint by period (\* includes core preparation flakes, thinning flakes and tranchet axe sharpening flake, \*\* includes core preparation blades and crested blade)

*Period 1 (Mesolithic - Neolithic period)*

5.2.4 In total, 345 pieces (56.7% of the total assemblage of flints) comes from features currently dated to Period 1 (Mesolithic - Neolithic period). This assemblage relates clearly to a blade-based industry. Blades, blade-like flakes and bladelets are well represented (133 pieces). They represent 40.30% of the débitage component. This percentage is within the range suggested by Ford (1987, 79, Table 2) for Mesolithic assemblages. Saying that, Mesolithic, and Early Neolithic assemblages share many technological traits. Both industries are based on the production of blades, and it is therefore likely that both - Mesolithic and Early Neolithic material - are represented in the flint assemblage.

5.2.5 The use of a soft hammer was regularly noted. Overall, plain narrow platforms dominated, but linear, punctiform and winged platforms were also recorded. Platform edges were commonly abraded for the controlled and predictable removal of blades and flakes. The presence of a core face / edge rejuvenation flake (tree-throw [607], fill [606]), three core face / edge rejuvenation blades (three-throw [607], fill [605], layer [556] and ditch [294], fill [293]) and a crested blade (pit [604], fill [603]) confirms the concern with good core preparation and maintenance. These characteristics are shared by Mesolithic and Early Neolithic flint industries.

- 5.2.6 The bulk of the flints currently dated to Period 1 was recovered from the north and the east of the site. The main cluster came from the north, mainly from a series of pits and tree throws such as large hollow GP1 ([505], [605], [606], [617], [619] and [621]) (112 pieces), pit fill [603] (forty-one pieces) and pit fill [503] (eight pieces). The latter was cut by Roman ditch [482]. In fact Roman activity seems to have disturbed an area of quite intense early prehistoric presence. Layer [556] close to Roman ditch [555] and Roman ditch fill [509] contained flints of similar early prehistoric industry. Although the features along the east of the site produced smaller amount of flints, pit [294] fill [293] produced forty-seven pieces. Flints currently dated to Period 1 were also recovered from other parts of the site, but they were more thinly scattered.
- 5.2.7 Several features in the north and east of the site produced Early Neolithic Plain Bowl (Mildenhall) pottery. The flintwork in these tree-throws and pits is likely to be contemporary with the features, but a small element may also be associated with earlier visits of the site. The material could have accumulated in the open features. Pit [478] produced Middle Neolithic Peterborough Ware. A single blade was recovered from the feature; it is likely to be residual. Although the flint assemblage contained no Middle Neolithic diagnostic pieces, several flakes and cores could belong to this period, but based on technological grounds, the bulk of the assemblage from Period 1 features is mostly characteristic of the Late Mesolithic / Early Neolithic.
- 5.2.8 The Mesolithic period is very long, and the Mesolithic component in the assemblage is likely to be from the latter part of the period. The Late Mesolithic is characterised by a "narrow" blade industry, and the assemblage comprised bladelets and blades of a narrow dimension. Furthermore the opposite platform blade core [604] 70g, and the four blade cores ([604] 28g, [504] 32g, [92] 26g and [510] 46g) were used to remove very fine bladelets. They were well exhausted. Unfortunately, no diagnostic microliths were present, but a microburin was found in ditch slot [294].
- 5.2.9 Hollow segment [607] (GP1) contained a broken core tool. It is flaked to a relatively high standard and weighs 235g. In its current broken state, it is impossible to confirm whether it represents a pick/adze or a tranchet axe. However, the presence of a tranchet axe sharpening flake in hollow segment [620] GP1 indicates that tranchet axes were used on site. Both pieces could come from the same nodule. A flaw could be the cause of the break of the core tool. The tranchet axe thinning flake isn't particularly blunted, and this could indicate that tools were not only maintained but also produced on site. In total, eight thinning flakes were recovered from various features. Although tranchet axes remain exclusively associated with Mesolithic activity, Gardiner (1990) proposes that they may have also been used during the Neolithic period. She cites Cissbury mines in Sussex, where a minimum of nineteen examples were found during the excavation of the shafts (*ibid.* 1990; Leivers 2008).
- 5.2.10 A blade from segment [607], fill [606] exhibits some possible gloss along one edge. No serrations were noted on the artefact. Early experimental work by Curwen (1930) concluded that artefacts displaying gloss could



have been used to cut wood and corn. Other substances including siliceous plants such as nettle have since been proposed.

*Period 2 (Late Neolithic / Early Bronze Age)*

- 5.2.11 A total of 115 pieces came from features provisionally dated to Period 2. These came mostly from features associated with a round barrow (GP6 and central grave [128]) in the south of the site. A small amount of flints came also from a pit ([356]) located in the north east. The assemblage comprised fifty-nine flakes, ten blades, blade-like flakes, thirty-four chips, four pieces of irregular waste, three cores and four modified pieces. The flakes are more irregular, the platforms slightly broader, and a few cones of percussion suggest the use of a hard hammer. Overall the assemblage is consistent with a flake-based industry, and it is likely to be contemporary with the features. However, the blades and a few flakes may be residual.
- 5.2.12 Fine retouched tools including knives are sometimes found in association with Beaker graves. No knives were present in the central burial pit [128]. However, an end scraper was recovered from the lower fill of the grave ([128], fill [141]). It isn't diagnostic, but it is consistent with a Neolithic – Early Bronze Age date. A finer scraper (a disc scraper) was found in ditch [176] (fill [175]). A laurel leaf point was found during the evaluation. Laurel leaf points are characteristic of the Late Neolithic, and it will be interesting to see whether the artefact was recovered in the proximity of the barrow. No diagnostic pieces were found in pit [356], but the feature produced two end-and-side scrapers. One of them was made using a dark grey flint with two thin red parallel lines. The flint may have been specifically selected for the manufacture of the implement. Similar lines were noted on a broken flake present in the same pit. The second scraper displays some possible gloss along the retouched edge.

*Periods 3 and later periods*

- 5.2.13 The flintwork from features dated to these later site periods account for 148 pieces, including fifty-six chips. This material is thinly spread. Based on technological grounds, most of the material pre-dates the mid Bronze Age but it is likely to be residual.

*Burnt unworked flint*

- 5.2.14 A substantial quantity of burnt unworked flint fragments (43.685kg) was recovered (Table 3).

	Hand collected	From residues	Total
<b>Evaluation</b>	1.245kg	-	1.245kg
<b>Excavation</b>	5.394kg	37.046kg	42.440kg
<b>Total</b>	6.639kg	37.046kg	43.685kg

Table 3: Burnt unworked flint quantification

- 5.2.15 However, a large proportion of the assemblage of burnt unworked flint (68.5%, n=29.920kg) came from pit [192], fill [191]. The feature is broadly

dated only as Period 1-3 (4.6.3). The flints may relate to a specific activity involving the use of heated flints. The rest of the unworked burnt flint is more thinly scattered over the site.

### **5.3 Prehistoric and Roman Pottery** by Anna Doherty

5.3.1 This excavation phase of archaeological work at the site produced a moderate assemblage of 947 sherds of prehistoric and Roman pottery, weighing 6.85kg. An assemblage of 418 sherds (4.04kg) recovered during the evaluation phase has been previously reported on (Archaeological Solutions 2004) and has not been re-examined as part of this assessment although recommendations regarding this material are made (8.3.3). The assemblage includes a small element of Early Neolithic Plain Bowl and Middle Neolithic Peterborough ware stratified in pits and tree-throws as well as four complete/substantially-complete Beaker vessels from the central pit of a round-barrow, which presumably accompanied a burial (although no human bone was preserved). Small and poorly-dated assemblages of later prehistoric and Roman pottery were also recorded; where diagnostic features are present these suggest activity concentrated in the earliest/Early Iron Age and later Roman period.

5.3.2 The pottery was examined using a x20 binocular microscope and quantified by sherd count, weight, Estimated Vessel Number (ENV) and Estimated Vessel Equivalent (EVE) on *pro forma* record sheets and in a Excel spreadsheet. Prehistoric fabrics were recorded according to a site specific fabric type-series formulated in accordance with the guidelines of the Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group (PCRG 2010). The Roman assemblage was recorded according to the regional fabric and form type-series (Biddulph *et al* in prep), encompassing form codes from previous published type-series by Hawkes and Hull (1947) and Going (1987).

5.3.3 Site-specific fabric codes:

- **FLIN1** Silty matrix with sparse/moderate flint of (0.5-2mm)
- **FLIN2** A very silty matrix with sparse ill-sorted flint (0.2-4mm)
- **FLIN3** Silty matrix with moderate/common flint of (0.5-2mm)
- **FLQU1** Moderate to common quartz mostly of c.0.2-0.3mm with moderate, moderately sorted flint of 0.5-2mm
- **FLQU2** Moderate to common quartz mostly of c.0.2-0.3mm with sparse/moderate well sorted flint generally of <0.5mm in size
- **FLQU3** Moderate to common quartz mostly of c.0.2-0.3mm with moderate to common ill-sorted flint 0.5-3.5mm
- **FLQU4** Moderate to common quartz mostly of c.0.2-0.3mm with moderate to common ill-sorted flint 0.5-5mm
- **GRSH1** Moderate grog of c.1-1.5mm, rare sparse shell in a similar size range
- **QUAR1** Silty matrix with sparse larger quartz grains up to 0.5mm, very rare flint up to 2mm
- **QUAR2** Moderate to common quartz mostly of c.0.2-0.3mm
- **SHEL1** common shell 1-3mm in length set within a silty matrix

*Period 1: Early Neolithic (c.3650-3300BC)*

5.3.4 A small assemblage of Early Neolithic Plain Bowl (Mildenhall) pottery was recovered from a series of pits/tree-throws which cluster in the north-western and eastern parts of the site. The majority (seventy-one sherds) derives from various interventions through a single very large irregular hollow, GP1 ([131]/[506]/[607]). In addition to the total given in Table 4, some Early Neolithic pottery was identified in later features and deposits.

5.3.5 The fabric types in these groups were mainly flint-tempered wares containing moderate to common quartz which probably occurs naturally in the clay matrix (Table 4). Fabrics with relatively coarse, very ill-sorted flint inclusions (FLQU3) are by far the most common. Some similar fabric types with slightly finer (FLQU1) or coarser (FLQU4) grades of flint were also noted, as well as a few examples with better-sorted flint-inclusions (FLQU2). Some sherds had fairly coarse, ill-sorted flint set within less sandy background matrixes (FLIN2).

Fabric	Sherd count	Wt (g)	ENV
FLIN2	22	278	5
FLQU1	7	19	5
FLQU2	2	6	2
FLQU3	57	191	53
FLQU4	8	81	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>575</b>	<b>72</b>

Table 4: Quantification of pottery fabrics present in Period 1 features

5.3.6 A few diagnostic pieces were recorded, although most are partial rim sherds, including plain, everted and beaded profiles. Only one larger profile was recorded from a necked bowl with a rolled rim (GP1 [607]). Decoration was noted in the stratified Early Neolithic assemblage only in one instance; a pre-firing indentation or incomplete perforation on a sherd from Period 1 pit [399]. One of the sherds from hollow segment [131] (GP1) features an internal carbonised residue which probably contains sufficient material for radiocarbon dating.

5.3.7 The material recovered from early Neolithic features appears to consist of mixed, highly-fragmented sherds which had likely been redeposited from above ground middens rather than at the point of use or initial discard. However, the occurrence of at least one fairly large stratified group probably implies an element of deliberate deposition rather than simply representing material which was accidentally incorporated as features silted up. Although there is no evidence of inherently special 'placed deposits', it has been argued that even the deposition of mixed refuse material can be seen as a form of structured deposition in the Neolithic. In this model it has been suggested that the act of deposition was informed as much by cultural tradition and belief as by the utilitarian need to dispose of rubbish (e.g. Thomas 1999, 64-74).

*Middle Neolithic Peterborough Ware (c.3300-2500BC)*

- 5.3.8 Pit [478] produced several large diagnostic sherds of Peterborough ware, all in fabric FLQU4, which had previously occurred in the Early Neolithic period. Two of these come from a diagnostic rim profile which is probably attributable to the Mortlake sub-style of this tradition, which developed from c.3300BC. The sherd has a recessed neck; the rim top and rim interior are decorated with twisted cord impressions and the exterior with finger pinches. Another large bodysherd has horizontal twisted cord decoration over a wide area of the body.

*Period 2: Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age – Middle Bronze Age  
(c.2500-1000BC)*

- 5.3.9 The assemblage assigned to Period 2 totals 348 sherds, weighing 2.60kg. The vast majority derives from four complete or near-complete Beakers found within [128], the central pit of the round barrow. The vessels presumably accompanied a burial which has not been preserved archaeologically.
- 5.3.10 The funerary Beaker pottery comprises one vessel recovered intact (Plotted Find PF2) and three others which were very heavily fragmented though substantially complete (PF3, PF4 and PF5). Three of the vessels (PF2-4) are in almost identical fabrics with sparse/moderate flint set within a silty background matrix (FLIN1). The fourth (PF5) vessel has a similar though notably sandier matrix containing only very rare flint inclusions (QUAR1). All four vessels are mid-bellied globular S-profile forms of 90-100mm in diameter and all have three horizontal bands of decoration with zones of chevrons made with alternating ?whipped cord impressions in the centre of plainer bands of comb-stabbed lines. Both form and decorative traits are typical of East Anglian/South-Eastern styles defined by Clarke (1970) and Case (1993).
- 5.3.11 Although the overall date range of the Beaker tradition in Britain is now fairly well established by radiocarbon dating (c.2500-1700BC) surprisingly little detailed data is available regarding the development of form and decorative techniques within this period. However, broadly speaking current evidence suggests mid bellied forms are more likely to be relatively late – perhaps around the turn of the 2nd millennium or later (Needham 2005, 200). Comb-stabbing also fits more within Middle and Late Beaker styles, as defined by Case (1977). A few other loose undecorated sherds were noted in fills [127] and [141] of the burial pit, including one in fabric FLIN1 and another two in a quartz-rich fabric QUAR2.
- 5.3.12 Although the four vessels are not completely identical, the similarities in fabric, form, size and decoration are striking. The impression is that the vessels may well have been made by a single potter perhaps as a funerary set, rather than representing vessels that were in general use, later selected as grave goods. All four vessels have diameters of c.100mm and heights of c.170mm, suggesting that they would have had capacities of less than half a litre, placing them at smaller end of Beaker vessels generally. Case's (1995, 60) limited dataset of c.300 Beakers noted a relationship between small capacity vessels and older child burials and

also suggested that smaller Beakers were rarely associated with rich non-ceramic grave goods. The latter pattern was borne at Newhall where the burial pit contained no other special finds (although a few unretouched flints were present).

- 5.3.13 The placement of the vessels in the ground is also of some interest. One of the vessels (PF2) was found intact (aside from a tiny chip to the rim) but the other three were highly-fragmented, though their appearance on excavation suggests that they may have been crushed whilst lying on their sides. Interestingly though, none of the fragmented vessels are entirely complete. Two (PF4 & PF5) appear to be substantially complete in the base/lower wall area but have c.20% and 50% of their respective rims missing, whilst the other (PF3) has 20% of both its base and rim circumference missing. Since all were found at the base of a very deep pit, this seems to imply that they were incomplete before deposition rather than having been truncated. The fact that vessel PF2 survived intact may also suggest that the vessels were deliberately smashed prior to backfilling rather than crushed under the weight of soil.
- 5.3.14 Aside from the burial group, the only other feature to contain Beaker pottery was pit [356], which was isolated at the extreme north-west of the site. It produced a fingernail impressed sherd in grog-with-shell ware (GRSH1) and a few undecorated fragments in a shelly ware (SHEL1).
- 5.3.15 Two additional pottery producing contexts have been provisionally assigned to Period 2 on the basis of association with the round-barrow, although their pottery is not of Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age date. Numerous sherds from the base/lower wall of a truncated coarsely flint-tempered (fabric FLIN4) urn-like vessel attributable to the Middle Bronze Age Deverel-Rimbury (DR) tradition were recovered from fill [171] of barrow ditch [172]. These are clearly not contemporary with the primary Beaker burial since there is no chronological overlap between these two pottery styles. Although the earliest C14 dates associated with DR assemblages occur at c.1700BC, these early vessels tend to be grog-tempered in Essex. Flint-tempered Deverel-Rimbury pottery probably did not become widespread until c.1500BC, suggesting that this vessel is several hundred years younger than the primary burial.
- 5.3.16 Veneration and reuse of Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age monuments is a well attested phenomenon in southern Britain (Healy and Harding 2007, 65). Although there was no evidence of human bone associated with the DR vessel, it is possible that it was also a funerary-related deposit. For example, it has been suggested that vessels may have served cenotaphs or symbolic deposits in cases where bodily remains were unavailable for burial (McKinley 2006, 34-35). The chronological difference between the pottery associated with the primary Beaker burial and that found in the barrow ditch may be explained by the ditch being regularly cleaned out and kept open over an extended period or – perhaps more likely – it may be the case that the vessel was placed when the ditch was mostly silted up, possibly even in a small cut, which was not archaeologically distinguishable.

5.3.17 Another pit, [218], just beyond the barrow, also contained sixteen coarse thick-walled undecorated flint-tempered pottery sherds from a single vessel. Although these are certainly not Beaker, they are undiagnostic so their date range remains ambiguous. The fabric (FLQU4) is reminiscent of Early Neolithic Plain Bowl pottery from the site in terms of the sorting of inclusions and the sandiness of the matrix. The irregular oval shape of this feature is also not dissimilar to some of the other Period 1 features. However, given the proximity of this feature to the barrow it is also possible that these represent Deverel-Rimbury pottery like that from context [171].

*Period 3: Later Prehistoric*

5.3.18 The Period 3 pottery comprises the remainder of the prehistoric assemblage although most of the pottery is undiagnostic. Overall, just 127 sherds, weighing 1.05kg were securely stratified in later prehistoric features although a slightly larger quantity of probable contemporary fabrics were found as residual elements in Roman and later contexts; for example, fairly large quantities of flint-tempered pottery was found in GP27 Sunken Featured Building segment [19].

<b>Fabric</b>	<b>Sherd count</b>	<b>Weight (g)</b>	<b>ENV</b>
FLIN2	1	11	1
FLIN3	3	10	1
FLQU1	89	734	25
FLQU2	15	116	13
FLQU3	4	25	3
FLQU4	3	98	2
HAR	1	1	1
QUAR2	10	53	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>1048</b>	<b>53</b>

Table 5: Quantification of pottery assigned to Period 3

5.3.19 As shown in Table 5, almost all of the later prehistoric assemblage is flint-tempered, including moderately coarse flint-tempered wares with non-sandy (FLIN2; FLIN3) and sandier background matrixes (FLQU1; FLQU2; FLQU3). It should be noted some of these fabrics are similar to the finer examples of Early Neolithic pottery and is not necessarily possible to date isolated undiagnostic bodysherds with certainty. Some of the pottery assigned to Period 3 is almost certainly residual earlier prehistoric material. The very coarse ill-sorted flint-tempered wares FLQU3 and FLQU4 may fall entirely into this residual category. The only contemporary non-flint-tempered fabric type is a quartz rich ware (QUAR2). Intrusive material in this period includes a Late Iron Age /early Roman grog-tempered sherd (GROG) and a fragment of Roman Hadham grey ware (HAR).

5.3.20 The few feature sherds are all probably attributable to latest Bronze Age/earliest Iron Age (decorated post-Deverel-Rimbury) or Early Iron Age ceramic styles, suggesting activity around c.800-400BC. There is some evidence for structured deposition in this period. For example, pit/post-hole [310] contains thirty-nine sherds mostly from the lower wall of a jar with a

slightly flint-gritted base, but including a few rimsherds, showing a plain/neutral upper profile. Pit [292] contains most of the base of another jar and a partially-complete small cup-like vessel with an omphalos base; the latter trait is very diagnostic of the Early Iron Age (c.600-400BC). Other individual diagnostic sherds include a rim with an internal bead and fingernail decoration along the rim and another small cup with a plain incurving profile.

5.3.21 Because most individual stratified deposits assigned to these phases produced very small assemblages and there are few diagnostic pieces, it has been difficult to assign precise spot-dates to most features; however, the complete dominance of flint-tempered wares tends to suggest that the assemblage largely pre-dates the Middle Iron Age. Given that most of the diagnostic pieces belong to the latest Bronze Age/earliest Iron Age/Early Iron Age it may be reasonable to assume that most of later prehistoric activity belongs to this period; however some diagnostic Early/Middle and Middle/Late Iron Age material was said to have been present during the evaluation phase (Archaeological Solutions 2004).

*Period 4: Roman (phases 4.1 and 4.2)*

5.3.22 A small assemblage of predominantly late Roman pottery was securely stratified in Roman deposits, totalling 197 sherds, weighing 2.06kg; a very small number of contemporary sherds were also noted as residual/intrusive elements in earlier and later features. The site produced a few scrappy sherds of grog-tempered ware, probably indicating some background Late Iron Age/early Roman activity. One of these was stratified in Roman posthole [221] but it seems likely that it is residual, since it is probably more than two centuries earlier than any of the other stratified Roman pottery. The Roman assemblage is dominated by coarse wares associated with the later Roman period including later Hadham grey, red and black burnished style wares (HAR, HAX and HAB), late Roman shelly wares (LSH) and Portchester D ware (PORD) (Table 6). The regionally-traded finewares, including Nene Valley colour-coated ware and Oxfordshire red-slipped ware also demonstrate late activity, although the fact that the former is more common than the latter may be indicative of more intensive activity in the 3rd rather than the 4th century. Other common fabric types including unsourced grey and buff wares (GRS; BUF) are not inherently datable.

Fabric	Sherd count	Weight (g)	ENV	EVE
BUF	2	7	1	
FLQU1	5	14	4	
FLQU2	7	16	3	
FLQU3	1	9	1	
FLQU4	9	46	2	
GROG	1	5	1	
GRS	14	201	14	
HAB	11	327	1	
HAR	32	519	22	0.86
HAX	85	455	62	0.49

LSH	19	100	13	0.05
NVC	7	198	3	
OXRC	1	130	1	
PORD	1	15	1	
QUAR2	2	19	1	
RED	1	1	1	
<b>Total</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>2062</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>1.4</b>

Table 6: Quantification of pottery assigned to Period 4

5.3.24 Relatively few diagnostic forms are present. Coarse wares include later Roman jar forms such as G27 and G36 and Black-burnished style dishes B1, B4 and B5. Fine wares comprise imitations of samian dish/bowl forms such as B10 and C8, an H42 pentice beaker and a Nene Valley colour-coated mortarium, similar to form D11.

5.3.25 The phasing within Period 4 was assigned principally on stratigraphic criteria. Although the small size of the assemblage makes it difficult to be very precise about dating, it can be noted that the slightly larger group from Phase 4.1 appears more typical of a c.mid-3rd century assemblage, as it lacks common late forms like the B6 bowl and, unlike Phase 4.2, it does not contain any sherds of Oxfordshire red-slipped or Portchester D ware, which are probably indicative of 4th century activity.

#### 5.4 Saxon Pottery by Sue Tyler

5.4.1 A total of 0.962Kg (129 sherds with an estimated vessel equivalent of forty-seven) of Early Saxon pottery was recovered from ten contexts. The Early Saxon pottery comes mainly from pit and post-hole fills associated with two sunken featured buildings GP26 and GP27.

##### *Fabrics*

5.4.2 The identification follows the *Fabric Series* used in previous analyses of pottery from sites in Essex including Mucking (Hamerow 1993; Hirst and Clark 2009) and Springfield Lyons (Tyler and Major 2005).

**1a** Quartz-sand tempered within a clay matrix containing few inclusions. Well sorted, dense rounded to sub-angular small to medium particles. Hard medium to well fired.

**1b** As 1a but with varying quantities of mica and felspar.

**1c** As 1a but with sparse to common iron oxide.

**2** An assortment of sandy fabrics whose quartz-sand particles are generally larger and more angular than 1a.

**3a** Organic temper within a clay matrix containing few inclusions.

**3b** Organic temper with common iron oxide within a clay matrix.

**4a** Tempered with quantities of organic matter and small to medium well-sorted dense quartz-sand (in varying proportions) within a clay matrix.



**4b** Tempered with quantities of organic matter and small to medium well-sorted dense quartz-sand (in varying proportions) within a clay matrix with sparse large quartzite inclusions.

*Forms and dating*

- 5.4.3 The assemblage is fairly typical of such structure fills comprising mostly utilitarian domestic wares such as coarse jars manufactured in sand and organic tempered fabrics (fabrics 2, 3 and 4). Surface treatment such as finger rustication is present which is diagnostic of such assemblages. A small amount of finer sand tempered wares (fabrics 1a, 1b and 1c) have surface decoration more typical of cremation pottery, including incised lines and shallow bosses.
- 5.4.4 The date range for the pottery is from the 5th to 7th centuries AD.

*Occurrence*

- 5.4.5 108 sherds of Early Saxon pottery were recovered from fill [524] of Sunken Featured Building GP26. Nine sherds came from fills [20] and [21] in SFB GP27. Fill [75] in [pit 76] contained a further five sherds.
- 5.4.6 Probable late medieval/post-medieval quarry pit GP50 bottom fill [523] contained three Early Saxon sherds, judged to be residual. A further four sherds were apparently intrusive in G16 Roman ditch [564].

**5.5 Ceramic Building Material** by Elke Raemen

- 5.5.1 A relatively small assemblage comprising 227 fragments of ceramic building material (CBM) weighing 15607g was recovered from forty-four individually numbered contexts during the excavation. The preceding evaluation produced a much larger assemblage, comprising just over 62kg (Archaeological Solutions 2004); however, the majority derived from north of the current excavation area. Within the current excavation area, only three evaluation contexts contained CBM (328g in total). This material was not available to re-examine at the time of assessment, and as such has not been included in the following statement; however, recommendations including this material have been made below.
- 5.5.2 The diagnostic component of the current assemblage is entirely Roman in date, comprising tegula, imbrex, brick and box flue tile (Table 7). Just over half of the material (55 % of count and 56% of weight) was recovered from contexts of Roman date. The remainder was found to be intrusive in earlier contexts or residual in later, mostly Saxon features. None of the individual contexts contained large assemblages. The assemblage is in reasonable condition, although highly fragmented and often abraded. A large proportion comprises flakes or crumbs, undiagnostic of form. Where fabrics too are undiagnostic, some of the latter may represent CBM of later date.

Form	sum of count	% of total count	sum of weight (g)	% of total weight
Roman brick	20	8.81%	4003	25.65%
imbrex	24	10.57%	2541	16.28%
tegula	45	19.82%	7342	47.04%
tegula/brick	10	4.41%	220	1.41%
box flue	5	2.20%	348	2.23%
undiagnostic of form	123	54.18%	1153	7.38%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>15607</b>	<b>100%</b>

Table 7: Overview of the CBM forms by count and weight (g)

### *Methodology*

5.5.3 The assemblage was recorded in full on *pro forma* sheets for archive. Data was entered onto digital spreadsheet. Material was quantified by fabric, form, count and weight (g). Fabrics were identified with the aid of a x20 binocular microscope. Samples of the different fabrics were retained, as well as pieces of interest; the remainder was discarded.

### *Fabrics*

5.5.4 Five different fabrics were encountered. Where fragments were large enough to establish the fabric, the majority was in fabric R2, followed by R1. Fabrics R4 and R5, though distinct, both appear only once. A possible source for the fabrics are the Roman tile kilns at nearby Epping.

- **R1** Orange fabric with moderate fine quartz, lenses of common medium white quartz, rare black and red ?iron-rich inclusions to 2mm and rare coarse quartz. Some with rare calcinated flint to 5mm and rare calcium carbonates to 2mm.
- **R2** Fine, orange fabric with moderate fine quartz, rare black and red iron oxides to 1mm and rare coarse calcium carbonates.
- **R3** Fine, orange fabric with moderate fine quartz and moderate fine black specks.
- **R4** Silty orange fabric with very fine, "blocky" appearance. Sparse fine quartz.
- **R5** Orange fabric with abundant coarse quartz, rare calcium carbonates to 1mm and rare very coarse quartz.

### *Forms*

5.5.5 The majority of identifiable fragments comprise tegulae, mostly in fabric R2 and measuring between 13 and 26mm thick. Flanges are often present, usually flanked by a finger-made groove. One partially surviving cutaway was noted, although too little remained to establish the type (Cf. Brodrigg 1987, 16). Signatures were noted on three different tegulae ([441], [481] and [581]). The fragment from pit [442] (fill [441]) displays two small semi-circular arcs, whereas the signature on a piece from ditch [582] (fill [581]) comprises two small semi-circular arcs beneath a much larger one. Whereas the latter two signatures were made using finger tips, an example

with three small semi-circular arcs from ditch [482] (fill [481]) may have been made by comb.

- 5.5.6 Imbrix fragments, appearing both in R1 and R2, were also recovered, usually comprising small, abraded fragments. Imbrices measure between 11 and 17mm. Of interest is a curved fragment from pit [449] (fill [443]) which displays ribbing at one end, perhaps representing a signature (Brodrick 1987, 102).
- 5.5.7 Brick fragments also appear both in fabrics R1 and R2. All are very fragmentary and none retain any distinguishable features. They range in thickness from 27 to 37mm. The lack of any other dimensions renders it impossible to establish the precise type of brick.
- 5.5.8 Three small flue tile fragments were recovered; all three displaying combed keying patterns. Fragments are too small to identify them either as box or half-box flue. All three fragments are in fabric R3. A further two fragments ([441] and [247]), in fabrics R1 and R2 and measuring 12 and 15mm thick, may also represent flue tile fragments.

## 5.6 Geological material by Luke Barber

- 5.6.1 The archaeological work recovered just twenty-two pieces of stone, weighing 1939g, from nine individually numbered contexts. A range of features of different periods produced stone, including post-holes, ditches and a hearth. The assemblage is summarised in Table 8.

Context & <sample>	Date	Stone Type	No/ weight	Comments
115 <4>	RB Phase 4.1	Mid grey iron-flecked non-calcareous fine sandstone. Probably Tertiary	1/68g	Water-worn
117 <5>	RB Phase 4.1	Buff non-calcareous quartzite pebble	1/176g	No use-wear
191 <23>	Prehist Phase 1-3	Red-brown non-calcareous quartzite cobble	1/856g	Burnt
225 RF 4	LBA-IA Phase 3	Non-calcareous glauconitic chert	2/48g	Weathered with voids
481	RB Phase 4.1	Chalk	4/288g	Weathered
522	P-Med Phase 5	Dull red non-calcareous siltstone	5/29g	Water-worn
523	P-Med Phase 5	Dull red non-calcareous siltstone	3/86g	Water-worn
524 <38>	Saxon Phase 5	Grey non-calcareous Tertiary medium-grained sandstone	1/188g	Water-worn
	Saxon Phase 5	Pale purple chert	2/126g	Weathered
	Saxon Phase 5	Medium-grained tertiary sandstone	2/74g	Burnt

Table 8: Summary of the geological material

- 5.6.2 All of the stone types are likely to have been locally available to the site, having been reworked by geological processes from their original bedrock source. None of the pieces show any sign of having been deliberately

modified and none show signs of use-wear. The only modified pieces are those showing signs of burning but these could be accidental.

## **5.7 Bulk Ironwork** by Elke Raemen

5.7.1 A small assemblage comprising twenty-four pieces of ironwork (weight 177g) was recovered from nine different contexts. Included are twenty-two nails and two sheet fragments. No bulk ironwork was recovered from the corresponding evaluation contexts. The ironwork is generally in fair condition although fairly fragmented. Outlines, however, are distinct and no x-ray is required. The assemblage was recorded in full on *pro forma* sheets for archive and data was entered onto digital spreadsheet.

5.7.2 A total of sixteen nails and nail fragments are of Manning type 1b (1985), and are therefore general purpose nails. Only two retain their complete length, measuring 52 and 65mm long. Heads are mostly sub rectangular and measure between 11 x 12mm and 21 x 21mm. A T-shaped nail (Manning type 3) was recovered from pit [572] (fill [571]). A number of shank fragments undiagnostic of type were also recovered. The majority was found in contexts dated to the Roman period, although three Manning type 1b and two shank fragments were found in Saxon features. In addition, two sheet fragments (2 to 2.5mm thick), too small to be diagnostic, were recovered from ditch [525] (fill [524]).

## **5.8 Fired Clay** by Elke Raemen

5.8.1 A small assemblage comprising 162 fragments (weight 379g) was recovered from twenty-three individually numbered contexts. Most was hand-collected although a small number was recovered from environmental residues. Fabrics were established with the aid of a x10 binocular microscope. The assemblage was recorded in full detail on *pro forma* sheets for archive, and data was entered onto digital spreadsheet.

### *Fabrics*

5.8.2 Four different fabrics were noted. The vast majority of clay was in fabric F1. The only example in F3b comprised a fragment of hearth lining (pit [319], fill [318]).

- **F1** Silty orange fabric with sparse fine quartz.
- **F2** Orange fabric with moderate medium quartz and rare coarse quartz.
- **F3a** Orange fabric with sparse fine quartz with common organic temper (chaff?).
- **F3b** Orange fabric with sparse fine quartz and moderate organic temper.

### *The Assemblage*

5.8.3 The majority of the assemblage comprises small (<20mm), abraded and amorphous fragments. Although by far the majority (109 pieces) was recovered from contexts dated to period 3, this includes a large number of very small fragments (84 pieces weighing 112g) recovered from

environmental residue <35> ([405], fill [404]). The latter also forms the only larger group within a context, and most contexts contain only a few pieces. Small quantities are present from period 2 onwards through to period 7.

5.8.4 Features were noted on only a few pieces. A total of fourteen fragments display one flat surface, and a fragment of probable hearth lining with curved edge was recovered from pit [319] (Period 3). Pit [572] (Period 4.2) contained a fragment with two parallel flat surfaces (12mm thick). Apart from the hearth lining, fragments are too small to be diagnostic; however, it is probable that they represent daub.

**5.9 Glass by Elke Raemen**

5.9.1 A small assemblage of glass comprising eight fragments (weight 29g) was recovered from three individually numbered contexts. The earliest fragment consists of a tiny green tinged chip from a cylindrical vessel of Roman date, recovered from pit [495] (upper fill [493]). The shard is too small to be diagnostic of form. Ditch/gully fill [27] contained six green glass fragments representing a wine bottle dating between the mid-17th to 18th century. Finally, an intrusive, colourless window pane fragment (2.3mm thick), of 19th to early 20th century date, was found in Roman pit [495] (lower fill [494]).

**5.10 Registered Finds by Elke Raemen**

5.10.1 A total of twelve finds from the excavations were assigned unique registered finds numbers (RF <00>), and are summarised below (Table 9). Mortaria (RF <5> and <6>) have been discussed with the rest of the pottery. Upon further examination, RF <4> proved to be unworked chert and has been included with the geological material. The remaining nine finds include metal, glass and ceramic objects. Most are of Roman date, though a few earlier and later objects were present as well. Three metalwork objects require X-radiography to confirm identification, and both coins need conservation, which together with an x-ray may lead to closer identification.

5.10.2 Each object has been recorded individually and in detail onto *pro forma* record sheets.

5.10.3 Material from the evaluation includes an iron object from ditch fill [1583] (trench 165), recommendations regarding this object are given below (8.3.6).

RF	Context	Object	Material	Period	Wt (g)	Comments
1	99	COIN	COPP	ROM	1	later C3rd barbarous radiate
2	524A	BROO	COPP	ROM/AS	1	pin fragment
3	524B	COIN	COPP	ROM	1	late C3rd or 4th; suspension hole
4	225					unworked stone (chert)
5	571	MORM	CERA	ROM	30	
6	571	MORM	CERA	ROM	162	

7	524	SPWH	CERA	ROM	6	Hadham red ware
8	524	BEAD	GLAS	AS	1	
9	524	BEAD	GLAS	AS	1	
10	450	?WEIG	CERA	PREH	80	
11	27	TOOL	IRON	PMED	37	?spoon bit
12	481	UNK	IRON	ROM	27	

Table 9: Summary of the registered finds

The Assemblage

*Dress Accessories*

5.10.4 A pin fragment (33mm+ long) was recovered from Early Saxon SFB [525] (fill [524]). The piece is incomplete but appears to be a brooch pin, broken at the attachment loop. It is not diagnostic of date.

5.10.5 The same context also contained two glass beads. RF <8> comprises an opaque pale green annular bead with translucent green streaks (diam. 11.5mm, H11.5mm). Only 50% survives. The bead may be a variation on the Norfolk type, which is dated to the late 5th to mid/late 6th century (Brugmann 2004, 37, 43, 79 and Fig 148). A wound, globular bead (RF <9>, c. 45% surviving) in opaque red glass with opaque white crossing trails (diam. c12mm, H10mm) represents a Koch20 type, which appears between the mid-6th and mid-7th century (Brugmann 2004, 43 and 81).

*Coins*

5.10.6 A later 3rd-century barbarous radiate (RF <1>) was found in post-hole [98] (fill [99], phase 4.1). A second Roman coin (RF <3>), probably of late 3rd- or 4th-century date, was recovered from SFB fill [524]. The latter coin is pierced for suspension, a practice which is fairly common in the Anglo-Saxon period (e.g. Høilund Nielsen 2013, 213, PE7-b). X-ray and further conservation may refine dating on both coins.

*Textile Working*

5.10.7 A spindle whorl fragment (RF <7>, diam. 41mm) in Hadham red ware (fine red-slip version) was recovered from SFB fill [524] (period 5). This fabric variant is likely to date to the 3rd to 4th century (Anna Doherty pers. comm.).

*Tools*

5.10.8 A probable iron spoon bit (RF <11>) was recovered from post-medieval ditch [26] (fill [27]).

*Miscellaneous*

5.10.9 A fragment from a circular, fired clay object (RF <10>) was recovered from prehistoric pit [451] (fill [450], period 1-3). The object would have had a diameter of c.110mm and appears to have been domed; however, too little

survives to establish its exact shape or function. It may represent a weight. The fabric is orange with common coarse chalk, sparse fine sand and sparse very coarse chalk to 3mm.

5.10.10 Finally, Roman ditch [482] (fill [481], phase 4.1) contained an iron leaf-shaped object with what appears to be a tang. It may represent a hinge fragment; however, x-ray is recommended to aid identification.

**5.11 Animal bone** by Hayley Forsyth

5.11.1 The excavations produced a moderate assemblage of animal bone containing 1156 fragments. Provisional dating indicates that the majority of the assemblage derives from Roman deposits in features including ditches, pits, structural cuts and hearth fills. A small quantity of animal bone was also recovered from Prehistoric and Saxon contexts.

*Methodology*

5.11.2 The assemblage has been recorded onto an Excel spreadsheet in accordance with the zoning system outlined by Serjeantson (1996). Wherever possible the fragments have been identified to species and the skeletal element represented. Elements that could not be confidently identified to species, such as long-bone and vertebrae fragments, have been recorded according to their size and identified as large, medium, or small mammal.

5.11.3 In order to distinguish between the bones and teeth of sheep and goats a number of criteria were used including those outlined by Boessneck (1969), Boessneck et al (1964), Halstead et al (2002), Hillson (1995), Kratochvil (1969), Payne (1969, 1985), Prummel and Frisch (1986) and Schmid (1972). No tooth eruption and wear has been recorded (Grant 1982). No mammalian metrical data has been recorded (von den Driesch 1976). The state of fusion has been noted and each fragment has then been studied for signs of butchery, burning, gnawing and pathology.

*The Assemblage*

5.11.4 The assemblage contains 1156 fragments weighing 1805g, of which 316 fragments have been identified to taxa (Table 10). The assemblage has been hand-collected and retrieved from bulk soil samples. The soil sample material contains 802 fragments and weighs 105g. The majority of the specimens are in moderate to poor condition and slight surface erosion is evident.

Period	No. Fragments	NISP	Preservation		
			Good	Moderate	Poor
1-3: Prehistoric	759	10	-	100%	-
4: Roman	330	285	3.9%	10.5%	85.6%
5: Saxon	67	21	-	47.6%	52.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1156</b>	<b>316</b>			

Table 10: Total number of animal bone fragments, NISP (Number of Identifiable Specimens) count and percentage preservation based on the NISP

5.11.5 A limited variety of mammalian taxa have been identified (Table 11) including cattle, horse, sheep, dog. The majority of the bone derives from the large and medium mammal groups due to the high proportion of fragmented bones from this assemblage.

Taxa	Prehistoric	Roman		Saxon
	Periods 1-3	Period 4.1	Period 4.2	Period 5
Cattle		11	4	1
Horse		3		
Sheep			2	
Dog			1	
Large Mammal		154	7	19
Medium Mammal	10	99	4	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>21</b>

Table 11: Animal bone NISP (Number of Identified Specimens) by Period

*Prehistoric (Periods 1-3)*

5.11.6 The prehistoric assemblage contains faunal remains from seven pit fills [246], [367], [368], [370], [404], [417], [450], two pit/post-hole fills [012], [018], one post-hole fill [052] and a pit/hearth fill [395]. Six medium mammal long bone fragments and two medium mammal scapula fragments were retrieved from context [450]. Two medium mammal long bone fragments were recovered from context [370]. Bulk samples <2>, <8>, <9>, <11>, <25>, <31>, <32>, <33>, <35>, <36> and <37> produced 738 fragments of unidentifiable bone. The majority of the bone fragments from this phase had been burnt, calcined to a white/blue colour. No ageable mandibles and no measurable bones were recorded no fusion data was available. No butchery, gnawing or pathology was observed.

*Roman (Period 4)*

5.11.7 The Roman assemblage contains the greatest quantity of identifiable fragments, the majority of which derive from ditch, pit and structural cut features.

5.11.8 Later Roman Phase 4.1 contained the higher quantity of animal bone fragments, retrieved from five ditch fills [125], [481], [532], [540], [563], four pit fills [236], [422], [443], [493], three post-hole fills [106], [115], [117] and hearth fill [444]. Taxa that have been identified predominately include cattle, with a smaller quantity of horse bones. High quantities of large and medium mammal fragments were also present due in part to high levels of fragmentation. Evidence of butchery was observed in two bones from [532], a cattle scapula and a medium mammal long bone fragment, which had been chopped and cut respectively. Small amounts of burnt bone, nine fragments in total, were hand-collected from [443] and retrieved from bulk sample <5> context [117]. Context [443] produced horse femur and large mammal long bone fragments that were exposed to heat, rather than being burnt. Bulk sample <5> contained an unidentified calcined bone fragment. No gnawing or pathology was observed.



- 5.11.9 Late Roman Phase 4.2 contained eighteen identifiable fragments of animal bone retrieved from ditch fills [559], [571], [579] and [627]. Taxa that have been identified include cattle, sheep, dog as well as large and medium mammal fragments. Evidence of butchery was present in a single large mammal rib fragment from [627] with multiple chop marks. No burning, gnawing or pathology was observed.
- 5.11.10 No ageable mandibles and no measurable bones were recorded. Fusion data was limited from both phases as the assemblages consisted mostly of fragments. Where fusion could be observed there was no clear distinction between adult and juvenile remains.

*Early Saxon (Period 5)*

- 5.11.11 The Early Saxon assemblage contains faunal remains from two contexts; pit/post-hole fill [075] and SFB fill [524]. Large mammal long bone fragments were retrieved from [524]. Bulk samples <11> [75] and <38> [524] contained forty-six fragments of unidentifiable bone. The majority of the bone fragments from this phase had been burnt, calcined to a white colour with a small amount of charred bone present. No ageable mandibles and no measurable bones were recorded, limited fusion data was available. No gnawing or pathology was observed.

*Late medieval/Post-medieval (Period 6)*

- 5.11.12 Large mammal long bone fragments were retrieved from quarry pit feature [486]. A medium mammal long bone fragment and a cattle radius fragment were also recovered from context [486]. Evidence of butchery was observed in the adult cattle radius from [486] which had been chopped through the bone shaft. No ageable mandibles and no measurable bones were recorded, limited fusion data was available. No burning, gnawing or pathology was observed.

## **6.0 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT**

By Dawn Elise Mooney and Lucy Allott

### **6.1 Introduction**

6.1.1 During the excavation of this site, thirty-nine bulk soil samples were collected in order to retrieve environmental remains such as charred plant macrofossils, wood charcoal, fauna and mollusca, and to assist finds recovery. Samples were taken from deposits dating from throughout the occupation and land use at the site, from the Mesolithic/Neolithic through to the post-medieval period, and from a variety of features including pits, ditches and post-holes, and more unusual contexts such as grave fills, and Saxon sunken-featured buildings. The samples ranged in volume between 1 litre and 40 litres. The present report summarises the contents of these samples, and discusses their potential to contribute to discussions of diet, environment, economy, fuel acquisition strategies, and funerary activity at the site. Nine samples were also taken during the evaluation phase of work by Archaeological Solutions (2004), although as these are from areas beyond scope of our current excavation they have not been integrated into this report. It is interesting to note that environmental remains were scarce and only small amounts of charred plant macrofossils and wood charcoal were recovered.

### **6.2 Methodology**

6.2.1 All of the samples were processed by flotation. The flots and residues were retained on 250µm and 500µm meshes respectively, and were air dried. The dried residues were passed through graded sieves of 8mm, 4mm and 2mm and each fraction sorted for environmental and artefactual remains (Appendix 4). Artefacts recovered from the samples were distributed to specialists, and are incorporated in the relevant sections of this volume where they add further information to the existing finds assemblage. The dry flots were scanned under a stereozoom microscope at 7-45x magnifications and their contents recorded (Appendix 5). Identifications of macrobotanical remains have been made through comparison with published reference atlases (Cappers *et al.* 2006; Jacomet 2006; NIAB 2004; Neef *et al.* 2012), and nomenclature used follows Stace (1997).

6.2.2 Charcoal fragments recovered from the heavy residue of the samples were fractured along three planes (transverse, radial and tangential) according to standardised procedures (Gale and Cutler 2000). Specimens were viewed under a stereozoom microscope for initial grouping, and an incident light microscope at magnifications up to 400x to facilitate identification of the woody taxa present. Taxonomic identifications were assigned by comparing suites of anatomical characteristics visible with those documented in reference atlases (Hather 2000; Schoch *et al.* 2004). Identifications have been given to species where possible, however genera, family or group names have been given where anatomical differences between taxa are not significant enough to permit satisfactory identification. Taxonomic identifications of charcoal are recorded in Appendix 4, and nomenclature used follows Stace (1997).

### 6.3 Results

#### Period 1: Mesolithic / Neolithic (c. 10,000-2,500 BC) features

- 6.3.1 *Sample <1>, fill [617] of tree hole [618]*  
The small flot from this sample was dominated by small charcoal fragments, however a single moderately well-preserved caryopsis of spelt or emmer wheat (*Triticum spelta/dicoccum*) was also noted. Burnt and worked flint was recovered from the residue of the sample.

#### Period 2: Late Neolithic/EBA (2150-1700 BC) features

- 6.3.2 *Samples <15>, fill [153] of ditch [154]; <20>, fill [173] of ditch [174]; <21>, fill [177] of ditch [178]*  
The flots of these samples were small, and dominated by uncharred modern rootlets. A single charred cereal caryopsis was found in sample <15>, and sample <20> contained fragments of charred hazelnut shell and sloe (*Prunus spinosa*) stone. Otherwise macrobotanical remains were limited to small quantities of wood charcoal fragments, mostly <4mm, and fragments from sample <20> were identified as cherry/blackthorn (*Prunus* sp.), Maloideae and oak.

- 6.3.3 *Sample <30>, fill [355] of pit [356]*  
The small flot of sample <30> contained a single charred oat (*Avena* sp.) caryopsis, and a charred fragment of hazelnut shell was found in the residue along with a small quantity of wood charcoal, mostly <4mm.

- 6.3.4 *Samples <12>, <13>, <16>, <17>, <18> & <19>, fills [127], [141], [144], [145], [146] & [147] respectively of grave [128]; <24>, fill [185] of grave [186]*  
Charred plant macrofossils were rare in the samples taken from Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age grave fills. Cereal grains were occasionally identified, including an example of bread wheat in sample <24>. Only small quantities of wood charcoal were recovered, and most fragments were <4mm in size.

#### Period 3: Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age transitional period

- 6.3.5 *Samples <8>, fill [12] of pit/posthole [10]; <9>, fill [18] of pit/posthole [17], <10>, fill [7] of pit/posthole [6]; <26>, fill [309] of pit/posthole [310]*  
These samples produced small flots dominated by modern rootlets, however moderate quantities of wood charcoal were also noted, including fragments of oak, ash, birch, hazel and Maloideae. Other macrobotanical remains were rare, comprising only a small number of cereal caryopses including wheat (*Triticum* sp.) and oats.
- 6.3.6 *Samples <2>, fill [52] of post-hole [53]; <3>, fill [67] of post-hole [68]*  
Samples <2> and <3> both produced small flots containing no identifiable plant macrofossils, and both the flots and residues contained only small quantities of wood charcoal.

Period 1-3: Broadly dated prehistoric features

- 6.3.7 *Sample <25>, fill [246] of pit [249] (Period 1-3)*  
Although also containing modern rootlets and uncharred seeds, sample <25> produced a very large assemblage of charred plant macrofossils. A large number of cereal caryopses including spelt/emmer and bread wheat were noted, along with significant quantities of weed seeds of a similar size to cereal grains, such as oats, brome (*Bromus* sp.) and fescue (*Festuca* sp.). Other wild seeds identified included goosefoot (*Chenopodium* sp.), blue woodruff (*Asperula arvensis*), ivy-leaved speedwell (*Veronica hederifolia*), dock (*Rumex* sp.), sedge (*Carex* sp.), buttercup (*Ranunculus* sp.), thistle (*Cirsium/Carduus*), and seeds of the Apiaceae and Asteraceae families. Wood charcoal fragments, mostly <4mm, were also common in both the flot and residue of the sample.
- 6.3.8 *Samples <31> & <32>, from fills [367] & [368] of pit [369]; <33>, from fill [370] of pit [371]*  
The flots from samples <31>, <32> and <33> contained significant amounts of uncharred modern plant material, including rootlets and seeds. Charred macrobotanical remains other than wood charcoal were uncommon, comprising only a few cereal caryopses including bread wheat (*Triticum aestivum*), and a single charred hazel (*Corylus avellana*) nut shell fragment. Small quantities of wood charcoal were recovered from all three samples. Most fragments were identified as oak (*Quercus* sp.), however other taxa were also recorded, including ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*), holly (*Ilex aquifolium*) and hazel/alder (*Corylus/Alnus*).
- 6.3.9 *Samples <23>, fill [191] of pit/hearth [192]; <36>, fill [395] of pit/hearth [396]*  
The flot of sample <23> was small and dominated by modern rootlets, with occasional charred plant macrofossils including a charred spelt or emmer wheat (*Triticum spelta/dicoccum*) grain and a charred seed of vetch or vetchling (*Vicia/Lathyrus*). Wood charcoal fragments were uncommon, however sample <36> contained a much larger quantity of charred wood comprising ash and oak.
- 6.3.10 *Samples <27>, fill [315] of pit [316]; <28>, fill [318] of pit [319]; <35>, fill [404] of pit [405]; <37>, fill [417] of pit [418]*  
The flots of these samples were small to moderate in volume, and for the most part contained only small numbers of plant macrofossils, including hazelnut shell fragments, and seeds of dock (*Rumex* sp.) and buttercup (*Ranunculus* sp.). Small to moderate assemblages of charcoal were present in the flots and residues. The assemblage from sample <35> contained a mix of oak, field maple (*Acer campestre*), willow/poplar (*Salix/Populus*), birch (*Betula* sp.) and elm (*Ulmus* sp.), while that from sample <37> was dominated by ash, with a small component of the wood of the Maloideae subfamily, which includes hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), rowan, service and whitebeam (*Sorbus* sp.), apple (*Malus* sp.) and pear (*Pyrus* sp.). Sample <28> also contained remains of charred crab apple (*Malus sylvestris*) fruit, and it is likely that most of the burnt material

in this sample is charred parenchyma. However, no charred seeds of crab apple were recovered from the sample.

6.3.11 *Samples <22>, fill [189] of post-hole [190]; <34>, fill [402] of post-hole [403]*

Sample <22> produced a small flot dominated by uncharred modern rootlets, which also contained a few unidentified charred weed seeds, and two small cereal caryopses (*Cerealia* indet.) along with a small quantity of charcoal fragments, generally <2mm. Sample <34> contained a much greater quantity of wood charcoal, including fragments >8mm, entirely dominated by oak. No other charred plant macrofossils were found in this sample.

Period 4: Later Roman features (Phase 4.1)

6.3.12 *Sample <14>, layer/fill [397] over prehistoric pit [399]*

Sample <14> contained a large quantity of wood charcoal fragments of all sizes, and the assemblage was dominated by oak wood. The flot also contained cereal grains including bread wheat, possible charred leaf buds, and seeds of wild taxa including water dropwort (*Oenanthe aquatica*), cleavers/woodruff (*Galium/Asperula*), ivy-leaved speedwell, parsley-piert (*Aphanes arvensis*), lime (*Tilia* sp.), and a single seed of the rose family (Rosaceae).

6.3.13 *Samples <4>, fill [115] of post-hole [116]; <5>, fill [117] of post-hole [118]*

Only small amounts of charcoal were recorded in the residues of samples <4> and <5>, and the small flots were dominated by modern rootlets. Occasional charred seeds of grasses and cereals, including barley (*Hordeum* sp.) were noted.

Period 5: Early Saxon features

6.3.14 *Sample <11>, fill [75] of pit/post-hole [76]*

The flot of sample <11> produced no charred seeds; however, both the flot and residue contained a significant amount of wood charcoal, which was dominated by ash but also contained fragments of Maloideae and oak.

6.3.15 *Samples <6>, <7> and <38>, sunken-featured building fills [20], [21] and [524] respectively*

The samples taken from the fills of the two Early Saxon sunken-featured buildings at the site contained very little wood charcoal. However, charred cereal caryopses including wheat and barley were noted, along with charred seeds including those of dock and blue woodruff.

Period 6: Late medieval/post-medieval features

6.3.16 *Sample <29>, fill [351] of ditch [352]*

Sample <29> produced a small flot dominated by modern rootlets, which contained a single charred cereal grain. No other significant charred macrobotanical remains were recorded, although small quantities of wood charcoal were noted in both the flot and residue.

6.3.17 *Sample <39>, fill [616] of hearth [063]*

The flot and residue of sample <39> contained no charred plant macrofossils other than a large quantity of wood charcoal, including large fragments >20mm in size. The majority of these were identified as oak, however hazel and ash were also present.

## 7.0 OVERVIEW & SIGNIFICANCE OF RESULTS

### 7.1 Realisation of the original aims

7.1.1 The investigation has achieved its original general aim of recording, excavating and analysing the archaeological remains present within the development site, and thereby ensuring their preservation by record prior to destruction by the construction works. The realisation of the original project objectives (3.3) is discussed for each below:

7.1.2 **Objective 1** was to further define the nature and date of the prehistoric activity indicated by the ring-ditch and associated features found during evaluation. The recovery of the four Beaker vessels in the central grave of the round barrow was crucial for providing a well-defined Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age date for the funerary activity. This is a significant discovery, as is the apparent continued use/re-use of the monument into the Middle Bronze Age. However, no contemporary settlement evidence was identified within the excavation area, therefore the results are unable to contribute to understanding of the interrelationship between Early Bronze Age settlements and their hinterlands. This said, it appears as the monumental landscape passed out of use, settled occupation came in. The LBA/EIA transition period settlement remains at the south end of site and scattered pits elsewhere mark a significant change in the way the land was both used and perceived, though it is still possible that the location of the settlement in sight of the barrow remains was important and deliberate. However, the potential for further analysis and interpretation of this occupation phase is limited by the lack of clarity of structural layout and the fact that the settlement extends beyond the southern and south-eastern limits of the excavation area.

7.1.3 **Objective 2** was to further define the nature and date of the Iron Age and Roman activity revealed by the evaluation, to determine the status of the settlement and its inhabitants and reveal aspects of their economy. No Iron Age or Early to Mid-Roman period evidence of land use was recorded within the excavated area, the only activity encountered being of Late Roman date. The Period 4 remains comprised an enclosure system possible occupying structures, at the north end of the site and clearly relating to a settlement focus further to the north – presumably a farmstead. The excavated features contained modest quantities of domestic artefacts and building material debris.

7.1.4 **Objective 3** With regard to regional research objectives for the Late Iron Age/Roman transition (Medlycott 2011, 31), the excavation also aimed to seek to determine at what date the Iron Age field system/enclosures were laid out and if there is any evidence for their continuing use, abandonment or reorganisation into the 2nd century AD. The only evidence for an Iron Age field system within the evaluation trenches positioned across the development area was ditch F1542, recorded in Trench 174 (Figure 2), which apparently contained mid-late Iron Age pottery (Archaeological Solutions 2004, 47). However, area excavation revealed this ditch to in fact be part of the late medieval/post-medieval sinuous north-south boundary (see 4.9.3, GP31). Moreover, Roman remains were revealed to

be later Roman (c.AD220-410) and are therefore of little use in the study of the Iron Age/Roman transition.

7.1.5 **Objective 4** was to enable the use of appropriate palaeoenvironmental techniques to model the landscape and its transformation. Regarding this, environmental samples taken from the site produced only small quantities of charred plant macrofossils and wood charcoal and their level of preservation was not ideal. Nevertheless, environmental analysis has provided evidence for the consumption of cereals throughout the occupation of the site, in addition to limited evidence for the consumption of wild foods. It has suggested a landscape comprising areas of open grassland and/or arable fields and pastures, interspersed with hedgerows and woodland areas systematically utilised for fuel; with little indication of change to this environment throughout the history of the site (see 7.3.12 below).

## 7.2 Significance and potential of the individual datasets

### 7.2.1 The Stratigraphic Sequence

7.2.1.1 The excavation has revealed the presence of a substantial quantity of struck flint of Late Mesolithic / Early Neolithic date, in addition to some contemporary pottery; principally in substantial hollows and elongated pit-like features in the north and east of the site. Although some natural features such as tree holes may be contemporary, the greater part of the flint assemblage in particular, is likely to be residual material present in later deposits. Given the lack of contemporary features, the main potential for further analysis in order to further the understanding and interpretation of land use at this time lies with the artefacts rather than with further analysis of the cut features. The concentration of the remains being at the north of the site, in an area of low, flat and sheltered ground is of some significance as it indicates which topography was the more appealing. The presence of these Late Mesolithic / Early Neolithic features is significant, in that such density is fairly rare in the Essex landscape. However, their potential for further study is limited, as there is little meaningful patterning to their distribution.

7.2.1.2 Arguably the most significant findings comprise the Late Neolithic / Early Bronze Age 'Beaker' burial site, and in particular the inhumation pit located at the centre of the round barrow. This is likely to have been a relatively isolated feature in the contemporary landscape. These remains are of regional significance and have a small number of comparative sites in Essex (e.g. Elms Farm, Heybridge; Elm Park, Ardleigh; Hall Farm, Little Bentley; White Hart, Springfield; Hill Farm, Tendring). The lack of any preserved human remains is unfortunate, although the presence of the four Beaker vessels, should contribute to the understanding of the period's funerary practice. Further research should help determine, for instance, whether multiple vessels have any association with status or whether evidence of 'burial sets' such as the one at Newhall have been noted on other sites (see 7.2.3 below). The round barrow was located on a plateau on high ground and would have dominated the landscape. It would have been a visible feature for centuries after its construction and is likely to have acted as a focus for subsequent land use.



- 7.2.1.3 The possible settlement evidence dating to the Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age, across the southern end of the site (Period 3 post-hole boundaries and structures), is likely to be an example of this associated land use. Specific links to the barrow are not evident, such as alignments of features to the ring-ditch's entrance way; nevertheless the general close proximity of features suggests a certain connection to the monument. Further research regarding the form of the possible timber building remains in the south-east corner of the site, and a comparison of these to similar remains from other sites from the same period, is an area of potential further work to be pursued if and when the southward continuation of this settlement activity is investigated ahead of further development phases.
- 7.2.1.4 The Roman remains represent peripheral features of a later Roman farmstead (AD220-410), the core of which, as suggested by the 2004 evaluation, is located in the as yet unexcavated area to the immediate north of the site. As such, the enclosure ditches and probable structural remains within the enclosures are of limited potential in themselves. While some information can be inferred from these fields, and from the modest quantities of domestic rubbish retrieved from ditch and pit fills, their potential is limited until such a time as the settlement core is investigated. The farmstead's location, close to a natural spring, is of potential significance. The further study of the recorded remains would be productively undertaken when the perceived core of the Roman farmstead has been investigated during later development phases at Newhall.
- 7.2.1.3 Following the abandonment of the Roman farmstead, continued occupation of this location is demonstrated by the presence of two sunken-featured buildings (SFBs) and a pit. Fairly typical of scattered 5th-7th century rural settlement in Essex, these features contain only small assemblages of pottery and a few other Early Saxon artefacts. It is possible that some other undated, or tenuously prehistoric-dated, features are in fact Early Saxon (e.g. building GP24). However, it has been established that no material suitable for scientific dating (e.g. radiocarbon dating) was present in or retrieved from any of these features. As the Early Saxon remains do not coincide with those of the late Roman farmstead, there is currently little potential to explore continuity or re-occupation between the two periods. It will be worthwhile exploring further the nature of Early Saxon occupation of this general vicinity of Harlow – a similar light scatter of SFBs was recorded just to the north at the Gilden way 'Cursus' site (Germany 2008). Again, this will be most productively undertaken as part of the wider analysis and publication reporting of all the collective archaeological investigation undertaken for the entire Newhall development.
- 7.2.1.4 The excavation site, with its Roman farmstead (featuring late Roman demolition spreads as encountered in the evaluation) and peripheral scatter of Early Saxon occupation, potentially has some similarities with the multi-period site of Maltings Lane, Witham (Robertson and Davis 2004). Some comparison of the two sites may prove informative, once their wider extents have been investigated and understood.

7.2.1.5 Later land use is characterised by drainage and boundary ditch systems relating to agricultural exploitation and quarrying activity at its peripheries. This is not unusual for the later medieval and post-medieval periods and there are recorded parallels elsewhere in Essex which can be drawn upon (e.g. Bradwell Quarry Area A4).

7.2.1.6 It is noted that both the LBA/EIA settlement and Late Roman farmstead remains extend beyond the limits of the excavated area and into parts of the wider Newhall development area that will eventually be built upon. In particular, Excavation Area A extends significantly beyond the northern extent of the Bellway Homes land parcel and therefore has the potential to facilitate investigation of the probable core of the Roman farmstead. The information resulting from such work has the potential to significantly enhance or change the interpretation of the current excavation results. There is therefore a strong argument for their further analysis and reporting to be postponed until such further fieldwork is done.

## 7.2.2 Worked flint

7.2.2.1 The main significance of the flint assemblage from Newhall Harlow is that it provides evidence for prehistoric presence at and around the site. The assemblage is moderately large, and the flintwork is relatively well-preserved. The assemblage is indicative of human activities from the Mesolithic to the Early Bronze Age. A small later prehistoric component may also be represented in the assemblage.

7.2.2.2 Two main periods during which flint use was significant have been identified, the Mesolithic / Early Neolithic and the Late Neolithic / Early Bronze Age. Distinct areas of concentrations were noticed for each one of these periods, although mixing and disturbances were also evident.

7.2.2.3 Lithics characteristic of a “narrow” blade-based industry were well represented. They were principally recorded in the north and east of the site. This type of material is typical of Late Mesolithic or Early Neolithic dates. It is clear that the flint assemblage from Newhall Harlow contains pieces from both periods, but defining the importance of flints for each period is difficult simply because the lithics from both periods share many technical and morphological characteristics. Furthermore the Mesolithic to Early Neolithic transition is not well defined. Based on technological and morphological grounds, on the association with the ceramic and given the current contextual data, a fair proportion of the assemblage is likely to be contemporary with the Early Neolithic activity at the site. In terms of pieces typically diagnostic of the Mesolithic period, no microliths were recovered. Nonetheless, a microburin (originating from the manufacture of microliths) was present. Several micro-blade cores were also found. They were used to produce bladelets in turn used to produce microliths or micro-awls, and they indicate a Mesolithic date. A broken core tool that may represent a pick/adze or a tranchet axe and a tranchet axe thinning flake was also recovered. Tranchet axes remain exclusively associated with Mesolithic activity, but their use could have carried on during the Neolithic period (Gardiner 1990).

- 7.2.2.4 The flint assemblage contains a substantial amount of material of Late Mesolithic / Early Neolithic date; principally a main cluster in the north and smaller groups in the east. The flints from the Early Neolithic pits and tree throws are likely to be contemporary with the features, but these may also contained some earlier flints (likely disturbed surface scatters) caught up in the open features. Activities related to the Late Mesolithic / Early Neolithic period includes the manufacture of blades, bladelets and small thin usable flakes (presence of cores, core face / edge rejuvenation flake / blades and a crested blade), the manufacture / of microliths (presence of a miroburin) and tranchet axes (tranchet axe sharpening flake). The post excavation identified a refit consisting of two thin blade-like flakes and a blade (Pit [30], fill [31]). This supports the idea that knapping was carried out on site. However the potential for further refits is low. Overall, retouched tools were not very well represented. Nonetheless, unmodified flakes with sharp edges could be used for a variety of tasks, and the presence of possible gloss on an unmodified blade from tree throw [607] could be related to activities associated with siliceous plants.
- 7.2.2.5 A small quantity of later Neolithic and Early Bronze material is likely to be present within this early material, and Roman activity has also disturbed the main assemblage in the north. Overall, this assemblage contributes to the broader picture of early prehistoric presence in the area. A Neolithic causewayed enclosure is known at Sawbridgeworth (Whittle *et al.* 2011), approximately 5km north east of the site, and excavations in Gilden Way, 1 km to the north of the site, have revealed the presence of pits with worked flints and pottery characteristic of the Mildenhall style (Oxford Archaeology 2007).
- 7.2.2.6 A small assemblage of Late Neolithic / Early Bronze Age flintwork was recovered from several features associated with a round barrow in the south of the site and from a pit situated in the north east. The flint is characteristic of flake industry, and it is likely to be contemporary with the features. A small amount of retouched tools were present; these were mainly represented by scrapers and retouched flakes, although a laurel leaf point was possibly recovered during the evaluation phase.
- 7.2.2.7 The flint assemblage has the potential to increase understanding of the chronology of occupations at the site during the prehistoric period. It has limited potential to inform on the range of activities carried out. The assemblage can complement the wider appreciation of human activity and occupation in the area during the early prehistoric period. However, given the relatively undiagnostic nature of the assemblage and its likely mixed nature, it will contribute little to the understanding of the exact function of the site or its role within the broader context of occupation.
- 7.2.3 Prehistoric and Roman pottery
- 7.2.3.1 The most significant component of the pottery assemblage is the earlier prehistoric pottery, including the Plain Bowl, Peterborough Ware and Beaker assemblages. Pottery from the earlier prehistoric period occurs relatively infrequently so any new assemblage has the potential to contribute useful comparative data. Having said this, there is probably little scope for further analysis of the Early and Middle Neolithic assemblages

so it is recommended that a short standalone publication report is prepared based on the above text with approximately three illustrations. It would also be useful to obtain a radiocarbon date on the carbonised residue on one sherd from Early Neolithic feature [131] (GP1). Although this group may consist of mixed midden material, the size of the assemblage possibly indicates that it is a deliberate deposit of pottery. Dating the use of at least one vessel in the group would therefore provide a useful piece of absolute dating which would contribute to our understanding of Plain Bowl chronology in the region.

7.2.3.2 The Beaker vessels represent a relatively rare large burial group from a single feature and have the potential to contribute both to ceramic data from the region and to our understanding of funerary practice. The use of multiple vessels within a single feature is relatively unusual but further research is required to determine how other burials of this type have been interpreted elsewhere. For example, it would be useful to know whether multiple vessels have any association with status or whether evidence of 'burial sets' of very similar vessels have been noted on other sites. Again a short standalone specialist report is recommended with illustrations of the four funerary vessels.

7.2.3.3 The later prehistoric and Roman assemblages are much less significant because these periods are well represented in the published record. The current assemblages are small and undiagnostic with no substantial stratified groups. The pottery from the previous evaluation phase of work included prehistoric and Roman material from a range of different periods (Archaeological Solutions 2004). The report states that the majority of the prehistoric assemblage consists of undiagnostic flint-tempered wares but a few diagnostic pieces of Early Iron Age, Early/Middle Iron Age and Middle/Late Iron Age were identified. At the time of the evaluation, no earlier prehistoric or Saxon activity had been detected on the site. Since fabrics of these two periods are often similar to later prehistoric ones, it may be useful to review the spot-dating of this material in the light the new information gleaned from the excavation assemblage. However, it is not anticipated that this material will need to be further recorded. Overall, there is probably no need to present the later prehistoric and Roman pottery in a standalone report but it would be useful for a specialist to add a few sentences summarising the dating and the possible evidence for structured deposition of pottery in Period 3 pits/post-holes, to be accompanied by approximately four illustrations which could perhaps be integrated into stratigraphic figures of a future publication report.

#### 7.3.4 Saxon pottery

Early Saxon pottery is relatively rare outside cremation cemeteries, so the incidence of material in presumably domestic contexts is significant. In particular, the relatively large assemblage from the GP26 SFB provides a good, though fragmentary, group of domestic vessels for which it will be worthwhile to describe in detail and selectively illustrate for publication as an example of its type.

### 7.3.5 Ceramic Building Material

7.3.5.1 The material found within the current excavation area, including that found during the evaluation, comprises fragmented and often abraded material. The building material suggests the presence of a Roman building of some status in the vicinity. In particular, the more specialised flue tile fragments suggest underfloor heating. The CBM likely derives from the area to the north of the current site, where there is evidence of possible Roman buildings, and where a demolition layer comprising 24kg of ceramic building material was found, including six ceramic tesserae (Archaeological Solutions 2004). The demolition layer may relate to the possible buildings, but some material perhaps derives from further afield, and may have been re-used. The flue tile fragments in particular are very fragmentary and abraded, and there are too few of them (only one fragment from the demolition layer and five from the excavations) to suggest a hypocaust in the immediate vicinity. Little is known about the Roman town at Harlow beyond its temple, and few residential buildings have been identified, although it is clear that the settlement extended over a wide area (Allen 2013, 49).

7.3.5.2 Material from the current assemblage is comparable to that from the demolition layer recorded in the evaluation, and is in that respect of little significance. However, no flanges or signatures and few flue tiles appear to have survived from the demolition layer, and as such the current assemblage does make a contribution. It also provides broad dating evidence.

### 7.3.6 Geological material

7.3.6.1 The stone assemblage is not considered to hold any potential for further analysis and the material has been discarded.

### 7.3.7 Bulk Ironwork

7.3.7.1 The assemblage is too small to be of potential for further analysis. The assemblage has been recorded in full and data has been entered onto a spreadsheet. No further work is proposed.

### 7.3.8 Fired Clay

7.3.8.1 The assemblage is small and lacks diagnostic features. It is not considered to be of significance either to the site or inherently. There is no potential for further work.

7.3.8.2 A full hard copy archive detailing the assemblage has been prepared. Data has also been entered onto a digital spreadsheet. Should any information be required for the site narrative, it can be extracted from the above statement.

### 7.3.9 Glass

7.3.9.1 The assemblage is very small, fairly undiagnostic and contains only one small fragment of Roman glass. Other than contributing to dating evidence,

it is not considered to be of significance. The assemblage has been recorded in full on *pro forma* sheets for the archive and data has been entered onto a digital spreadsheet. No further work is required.

7.3.10 Registered finds

7.3.10.1 Although the assemblage is small, relatively little is known about the Roman settlement next to the temple at Harlow (EHER17), and even less about Anglo-Saxon activity in the area. As such, the assemblage is of local significance.

7.3.11 Animal bone

7.3.11.1 The assemblage is of local significance. The amount of identifiable remains is relatively small and the condition is moderate to poor from the current phase of excavations. The assemblage is too small to warrant further analysis.

7.3.12 Environmental samples

7.3.12.1 Most of the samples from the site produced only small quantities of charred plant macrofossils, the preservation of which was generally poor to moderate. Cereal caryopses, especially those of wheat, were the most commonly found category of macrobotanical remains. These were often pitted and distorted, although larger assemblages such as that from sample <25> contained examples which were much better preserved. The wood charcoal from the samples also tended to be poorly preserved, showing evidence of abrasion, and of sediment infiltration and concretion related to fluctuations in groundwater level. Small to moderate quantities of uncharred modern rootlets were present in most samples, along with other uncharred plant remains such as leaves and stems of monocotyledonous plants, and seeds of weeds of arable and disturbed land. The presence of modern plant material suggests that the deposits sampled may show some level of disturbance through bioturbation, and therefore it is possible that some of the charred remains identified may be intrusive. This, however, is unlikely in the instance of larger assemblages of charred remains.

7.3.12.2 There was limited evidence of the consumption of cereals throughout the occupation and land use at the site. The cereal caryopses identified from the site were mostly either of spelt/emmer or bread wheat, although barley was occasionally noted from the Roman period onwards. Cereal chaff was entirely absent from the assemblage, which may indicate that crop processing was not conducted at the site, although the absence may also be due to the fact that cereal chaff is less likely to survive the charring process than the more robust grains. Grains of oats, which were particularly common in the large sample (<25>) from Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pit [249], cannot be identified as deriving from cultivars or wild varieties without the presence of chaff. They may have been grown as a food crop, or may have grown as weeds in crops of wheat, and been included in the assemblage of fully processed grain due to their similar size to the wheat caryopses.

- 7.3.12.3 A similar range of crop remains, although fewer in number, was identified during nearby excavations at London Road, Harlow (Allott & Mooney 2015). Furthermore, the assemblage of cereals is very similar to that from prehistoric features excavated at Stansted Airport (Carruthers 2008). In particular, bread wheat was noted in prehistoric contexts, including a Neolithic pit interpreted as possibly representing ritual deposition. Bread wheat is occasionally noted in prehistoric contexts, but is not commonly recorded until the Roman period, and Carruthers (2008) posits that this type of wheat may have been reserved for ritual deposits, while emmer wheat was more commonly consumed. The presence of bread wheat in prehistoric grave fills and cremation deposits at Harlow supports this hypothesis, however large quantities of bread wheat were also found alongside spelt/emmer in Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pit sample <25>. Further research should be conducted to examine this assemblage with comparison to other contemporary assemblages (see 8.3.7). The later deposits sampled at the site contain generally fewer cereal remains, including bread wheat, spelt/emmer, and barley, although many were too poorly preserved to conclusively identify.
- 7.3.12.4 In addition to cereal crops, there is also limited evidence at the site for the consumption of wild foods. Hazelnut shell fragments were noted in several samples from prehistoric features. Although these remains may derive from the use of hazel wood as fuel, hazelnuts were a key component of diet from the Mesolithic onwards, and are likely to have been consumed during the prehistoric occupation and land use at the site. Both sloes and crab apples are also known to be consumed as foods throughout the prehistoric period in northern Europe, and again may represent the exploitation of wild food resources. In Neolithic deposits in particular, it is not uncommon to find small quantities of cereal grain accompanied by the remains of wild foods, which may well have been relied upon during the early stages of the development of agriculture, while cereal cultivation was only practiced on a small scale (Carruthers 2008). However, both *Prunus* sp. and *Maloideae* wood were identified in the wood charcoal assemblage from the site, and sample <20> contained both blackthorn fruit and *Prunus* sp. wood. Therefore the possibility of these fruit remains deriving from fuel wood should not be discounted.
- 7.3.12.5 Wild seeds recovered from the samples were few in number, and generally were of taxa indicative of cultivated or disturbed ground, and of hedgerows and woodland margins. These seeds are likely to have been accidentally introduced to fires through inclusion with processed cereal grain, or with woody matter used as kindling or fuel. Although the clearance of woodland areas for agriculture is likely to have intensified throughout the periods represented, the archaeobotanical remains from the site give little indication of change in the environment surrounding the site. The local landscape appears to comprise areas of open grassland and/or arable fields and pastures, interspersed with hedgerows and woodland areas, throughout the history of the site.
- 7.3.12.6 The woody taxa identified in the charcoal assemblage from the site indicate that these hedgerows and woodland areas were systematically exploited for fuel wood acquisition. Throughout the occupation and land use at the site, large woodland trees such as oak and ash were most

commonly utilised as fuel wood. Both are known to make excellent fuel woods (Taylor 1981), and are likely to have been specifically selected for use as firewood. Indeed, the vast majority of woody taxa identified in the charcoal assemblage are known to burn well, and are likely to indicate a high degree of selection in the choice of fuel wood. Taxa such as Maloideae, hazel, cherry/blackthorn, elm and holly may well derive from hedgerow environments, or along with field maple and birch may form components of mixed deciduous woodland or woodland margin areas. Taxa such as alder (which was identified as possibly present in sample <32>) and willow/poplar may represent the exploitation of damp woodland or wetland margin areas for fuel wood procurement. However, the rarity with which these taxa were recorded suggests that any exploitation was not systematic. Willow in particular was commonly used to produce a variety of artefacts, and in this context may represent the burnt remains of an artefact or structural component. Although in the Saxon and medieval periods wood for use as fuel at the site is likely to have derived from woodlands managed by local religious or manorial estates (Rackham 1990; Hooke 2010), there is no visible evidence of woodland management practices in the charcoal assemblage from the site.

- 7.3.12.7 For the most part, the samples taken at the site derive from contexts representing the secondary deposition of burnt material rather than *in situ* burning, and are thus likely to comprise amalgams of remains from multiple burning events. Therefore, it is generally only possible to discuss broad trends of fuel wood utilisation at the site, rather than the selection of firewood for specific purposes. Samples <36> and <39> were taken from hearth deposits, and the charcoal assemblages contained therein were generally in line with trends of fuel wood use throughout other samples at the site.



## **8.0 PUBLICATION PROJECT**

### **8.1 Proposal**

8.1.1 Although it is acknowledged that aspects of the Prehistoric, Roman and Early Saxon settlement and landscape remains recorded within this excavation area merit further analysis and publication in due course, it is proposed that this is deferred until such a time as the entirety of the archaeological areas across the Phase II development (if not the whole Newhall development) have been investigated. As such, this archive report represents all their description, analysis and reporting required for the time being.

8.1.2 Of the remains recorded within the Bellway land parcel within the Phase II development, only those of the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age barrow are judged to be sufficiently isolated / contained within the excavated area, and to be of sufficient archaeological significance and importance to warrant its further study and publication as the subject of a 'shorter note' for inclusion in a future volume of the annual county archaeological journal.

8.1.3 The following sections outline the format and content of the publication article and identify the tasks and resources required to produce it.

### **8.2 Preliminary Publication Synopsis**

8.2.1 It is proposed that the report on the results of the excavation of the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age barrow and its component Beaker burial(s) are published as a short summary article in a future volume of the county journal *Essex Archaeology & History*.

8.2.2 The article will present a concise account of the results of the excavations, seek to address site-specific research questions identified during the course of this post-excavation assessment (8.2.3) and provide analysis and interpretation of its significance and meaning in the landscape.

8.2.3 The specific research questions that relate to the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age barrow and its component Beaker burial(s) are:

- Can further research into the characteristics of Beaker burials with multiple vessels help to determine whether the number and type of vessels indicates anything about status, identity or cultural tradition?
- What is the form and development of the barrow monument? What significance/influence did it have in the landscape? And what is the meaning of the deposition of later material in/at it?

8.2.4 The article will place the results within the context of the local area, county and wider region, as appropriate.

8.2.5 The article is estimated to be c.3000 words in length, accompanied by approximately two pages of figures.

### **8.3 Publication Tasks and Programming**

#### **8.3.1 Stratigraphic**

Review dating, grouping and phasing of the barrow and burial features  
**0.5 days**

Research into parallels; local to regional scope.  
**1 day**

After completion of the specialist analysis/reporting, an integrated period-driven narrative of barrow/grave sequence will be prepared. This will draw on specialist information and address the revised research aims.  
**1.5 days**

Liaison with specialists  
**0.5 days**

Selection of period/phase plans, sections, photographs and finds illustrations.  
**0.5 days**

Write discussion and conclusions  
**1 day**

Undertake internal edit amendments  
**0.5 days**

#### **8.3.2 Worked Flint**

Publication of the ring-ditch and burial material as a summary, with a few illustrations, is proposed. Text will be based on the above data as well as additional information obtained from the flints from the evaluation, if pertinent/accessible  
**0.5 days**

To include production of an illustration catalogue for:

- Disc scraper from ditch [176], fill [175]
- End scraper from lower fill of grave [128], fill [141]
- End-and-side scraper from pit [356], fill [355]
- End-and-side scraper from pit [356], fill [355]

#### **8.3.3 Prehistoric Pottery**

Review spot-dating of evaluation pottery assemblage from ring-ditch.  
**0.25 days**

Research into burials with multiple Beaker vessels.  
**1 day**

Prepare publication text on Beaker pottery.  
**0.5 days**

Extract and reintegrate pottery for illustration, prepare catalogue, check illustrations.  
**0.5 days**

Partial reconstruction of the three heavily fragmented Beakers is required. Illustrations of the four near-complete Beakers and two Peterborough ware sherds which feature extensive areas of decoration.  
**2 days**

8.3.7 Environmental samples

No further identification/analytical work is recommended on the charcoal or macrobotanical assemblages from the ring-ditch or graves. However for publication the pertinent results of the above assessment should be briefly summarised and compared to other contemporary sites in the region.

**0.5 days**

8.3.8 Illustration

Plan and section illustration:

- Approx. 3 figures

**1 day**

Artefact illustration:

- Approx. 4 worked flints
- 4 beaker vessels

**0.75 days**

**1.5 days**

Task description	No. days
<b>Stratigraphic Analysis &amp; Reporting</b>	
Review dating, grouping and phasing	0.5 days
Research into parallels; local to regional scope.	1 day
Liaison with specialists	0.5 days
Write integrated period-driven narrative of barrow/grave sequence	1.5 days
Select plans, sections, photographs and finds illustrations	0.5 days
Write discussion and conclusions	1 day
<b>Subtotal:</b>	<b>5 days</b>
<b>Specialist Analysis &amp; Reporting</b>	
Flint	0.5 days
Prehistoric pottery (inc vessel reconstruction)	4 days
Environmental samples	0.5 days
<b>Subtotal:</b>	<b>5 days</b>
<b>Illustration</b>	
Finds drawing and photography	2.25 days
Stratigraphic figures and photographs	1 day
<b>Subtotal:</b>	<b>3.25 days</b>
<b>Editing and Production</b>	
Internal reading/editing of draft report	0.5 days
Internal alterations illustrations	0.5 days
Journal editor/reader comments amendments	0.5 days
<b>Subtotal:</b>	<b>1.5 days</b>
<b>Management &amp; Miscellaneous</b>	
Project Management (general admin & co-ordination throughout)	1 day
Publication page print cost (approx. 6 pages)	fee

Table 12: Publication task list (Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age barrow site only)

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### Appendix 1: Context List

Ctxt no	Feature type	Parent context	Description	Group	Period	Date
1	Layer	1	Topsoil	28	6	L. Med/P-med
2	Layer	2	Subsoil	28	6	L. Med/P-med
3	Layer	3	Natural deposit	0	0	
4	Pit/post-hole	4	Circular; L 0.44m x W 0.40m x D 0.20m	11	3	LBA/EIA
5	Fill	4	Single fill, mid brownish grey silty clay	11	3	
6	Pit/post-hole	6	Circular; L 0.45m x W 0.41m x D 0.30m	11	3	LBA/EIA
7	Fill	6	Single fill, mid brownish grey silty clay	11	3	
8	Pit	8	Ovoid; L 1.04m x W 0.85m x D 0.16m	46	1 to 3	Prehist
9	Fill	8	Single fill, mid brownish grey silty clay	46	1 to 3	
10	Pit/post-hole	10	Circular; L 0.40m x W 0.57m x D 0.20m	11	3	LBA/EIA
11	Fill	10	Lower fill, mid orange grey silty clay	11	3	
12	Fill	10	Upper fill, dark brownish grey silty clay	11	3	
13	Pit/post-hole	13	Circular; L 0.28m x W 0.30m x D 0.11m	11	3	LBA/EIA
14	Fill	13	Single fill, mid brownish grey silty clay	11	3	
15	Pit/post-hole	15	Circular; L 0.35m x W 0.36m x D 0.19m	11	3	LBA/EIA
16	Fill	15	Single fill, mid brownish grey silty clay	11	3	
17	Pit/post-hole	17	Circular; L 1.28m x W 0.70m x D 0.25m	11	3	LBA/EIA
18	Fill	17	Single fill, mid brownish grey silty clay	11	3	
19	SFB	19	Sub-rectangular; L 3.50m x W 3.15m x D 0.36m	27	5	E. Sax
20	Fill	19	Lower fill, mid brownish grey silty clay	27	5	
21	Fill	19	Upper fill, mid orange grey silty clay	27	5	
22	Post-hole	22	Circular; L 0.16m x W 0.10m x D 0.50m+	27	5	E. Sax
23	Fill	22	Single fill, mid brownish grey silty clay	27	5	
24	Post-hole	24	Circular; L 0.23m x W 0.16m x D 0.30m+	27	5	E. Sax
25	Fill	24	Single fill, mid brownish grey silty clay	27	5	
26	Ditch	26	Gully/ditch, same as [028]; L 1.0m+ x W 0.73m x D 0.17m	35	7	Modern
27	Fill	26	Single fill, light grey silt	35	7	Modern

Ctxt no	Feature type	Parent context	Description	Group	Period	Date
28	Ditch	28	Modern gully/ditch, same as [026]; L 1.0m+ x W 0.60m x D 0.17m	35	7	Modern
29	Fill	28	Single fill, mid greyish brown silt	35	7	
30	Pit	30	Ovoid; L 1.87m x W 0.84m x D 0.38m	42	1	Meso/neo
31	Fill	30	Single fill, mid brownish grey silty clay	42	1	
32	Pit	32	Irregular; L 1.05m+ x W 0.71m x D 0.25m	4	1	Meso/neo
33	Fill	32	Single fill, mid greyish brown clay silt	4	1	
34	Pit	34	Irregular; L 1.23m x W 1.16m x D 0.34m	4	1	Meso/neo
35	Fill	34	Single fill, mid greyish brown clay silt	4	1	
36	Pit	36	Irregular; L 0.36m x W 0.47m x D 0.10m	4	1	Meso/neo
37	Fill	36	Single fill, mid greyish brown clay silt	4	1	
38	Pit	38	Irregular; L 0.52m x W 0.49m x D 0.18m	4	1	Meso/neo
39	Fill	38	Single fill, mid greyish brown clay silt	4	1	
40	Pit	40	Circular; L 2.25m x W 1.63m x D 0.42m	42	1	Meso/neo
41	Fill	40	Single fill, mid brownish grey silty clay	42	1	
42	Pit	42	Sub-ovoid; L 2.30m x W 0.79m x D 0.27m	42	1	Meso/neo
43	Fill	42	Single fill, mid brownish orange mottled with light grey clay silt	42	1	
44	Pit	44	Circular; L 1.24m x W 0.89m x D 0.18m	42	1	Meso/neo
45	Fill	44	Single fill, mid greyish brown silty clay	42	1	
46	Pit	46	Sub-ovoid; L 2.56m x W 1.23m x D 0.29m	42	1	Meso/neo
47	Fill	46	Single fill, mid brownish orange mottled with grey clay silt	42	1	
48	Pit	48	Circular; L 0.60m x W 0.46m x D 0.25m	42	1	Meso/neo
49	Fill	48	Single fill, mid greyish brown silty clay	42	1	
50	Fill	51	Single fill, mid greyish brown clay silt	10	3	
51	Post-hole	51	Circular; L 0.44m x W 0.38m x D 0.44m	10	3	LBA/EIA
52	Fill	53	Single fill, mid brownish grey silty-sandy clay	10	3	
53	Post-hole	53	Sub-circular; L 0.30m x W 0.35m x D 0.24m	10	3	LBA/EIA
54	Fill	55	Single fill, mid brownish red silty sand	9	3	

Ctxt no	Feature type	Parent context	Description	Group	Period	Date
55	Post-hole	55	Circular; L 0.42m x W 0.42m x D 0.12m	9	3	LBA/EIA
56	Fill	57	Single fill, mid greyish brown clay silt	10	3	
57	Post-hole	57	Circular; L 0.32m x W 0.30m x D 0.30m	10	3	LBA/EIA
58	Post-hole	58	Circular; L 0.24m x W 0.21m x D 0.15m	9	3	LBA/EIA
59	Fill	58	Single fill, light brownish orange sandy silt	9	3	
60	Fill	61	Single fill, dark orange brown sandy silt	46	1 to 3	
61	Pit	61	Ovoid; L 0.63m x W 0.56m x D 0.11m	46	1 to 3	Prehist
62	Fill	63	upper fill, dark greyish brown clay silt with concentrations of charcoal	18	6	
63	Hearth pit	63	Ovoid; L 1.30m x W 1.08m x D 0.14m. Located in base of [576]. In-situ burning	18	6	L. Med/P-med
64	Fill	65	Single fill, light reddish brown silty sand	9	3	
65	Post-hole	65	Circular; L 0.30m x W 0.20m x D 0.18m	9	3	LBA/EIA
66	Fill	79	Single fill, dark greyish brown silt	10	3	
67	Fill	68	Single fill, mid-dark brownish grey sandy silt clay	10	3	
68	Post-hole	68	Sub-circular; L 0.43m x W 0.38m x D 0.24m	10	3	LBA/EIA
69	Fill	70		27	5	
70	Post-hole	70	In base of SFB [019]; L 0.14m x W 0.14m x D 0.10m	27	5	E. Sax
71	Fill	72		27	5	
72	Post-hole	72	In base of SFB [019]; L 0.16m x W 0.14m x D 0.08m	27	5	E. Sax
73	Fill	74	Single fill, dark greyish brown silt	10	3	
74	Post-hole	74	Circular; L 0.42m x W 0.52m x D 0.34m	10	3	LBA/EIA
75	Fill	76	Single fill, mid brownish red sandy silt	49	5	
76	Pit	76	Circular; L 0.60m x W 0.50m x D 0.18m	49	5	E. Sax
77	Fill	78	Single fill, mid brownish red silty sand	9	3	
78	Post-hole	78	Circular; L 0.40m x W 0.30m x D 0.23m	9	3	LBA/EIA
79	Post-hole	79	Circular; L 0.40m x W 0.40m x D 0.24m	10	3	LBA/EIA
80	Fill	81	Single fill, dark greyish brown silt	10	3	
81	Post-hole	81	Circular; L 0.38m x W 0.35m x D 0.22m	10	3	LBA/EIA
82	Fill	83	Single fill, mid-dark greyish brown sandy silt	12	3	
83	Post-hole	83	Circular; L 0.36m x W 0.36m x D	12	3	LBA/EIA

Ctxt no	Feature type	Parent context	Description	Group	Period	Date
			0.09m			
84	Fill	85	Single fill, mid greyish brown sandy silt	12	3	
85	Post-hole	85	Ovoid; L 0.36m x W 0.34m x D 0.09m	12	3	LBA/EIA
86	Fill	87	Single fill, mid-dark brownish grey silty clay	10	3	
87	Post-hole	87	Sub-circular; L 0.36m x W 0.34m x D 0.22m	10	3	LBA/EIA
88	Fill	89	Single fill, mid greyish brown clay silt	39	6	
89	Ditch	89	N-S aligned; L 1.0m+ x W 0.50m x D 0.15m Southern terminus	39	6	L. Med/P-med
90	Fill	91	Single fill, dark greyish brown silt	46	1 to 3	
91	Pit	91	Sub-circular; L 0.36m x W 0.36m x D 0.22m	46	1 to 3	Prehist
92	Post-hole	92	Circular; L 0.55m x W 0.46m x D 0.28m	20	4.1	L. Rom
93	Fill	92	Single fill, mid brownish grey silty clay	20	4.1	
94	Post-hole	94	Circular; L 0.75m x W 0.38m x D 0.22m	20	4.1	L. Rom
95	Fill	94	Single fill, mid brownish grey silty clay	20	4.1	
96	Post-hole	96	Circular; L 0.28m x W 0.40m x D 0.09m	20	4.1	L. Rom
97	Fill	96	Single fill, mid orange grey silty clay	20	4.1	
98	Post-hole	98	Circular; L 0.50m x W 0.49m x D 0.23m	20	4.1	L. Rom
99	Fill	98	Single fill, mid brownish grey silty clay	20	4.1	
100	Post-hole	100	Circular; L 0.50m x W 0.67m x D 0.19m	20	4.1	L. Rom
101	Fill	100	Lower fill, mid orange grey silty clay; post pipe packing?	20	4.1	
102	Fill	100	Upper fill of post pipe void, dark brownish grey silty clay	20	4.1	
103	Post-hole	103	Circular; L 0.50m x W 0.54m x D 0.34m	20	4.1	L. Rom
104	Fill	103	Single fill, dark brownish grey silty clay	20	4.1	
105	Post-hole	105	Ovoid; L 0.70m x W 0.38m x D 0.30m	20	4.1	L. Rom
106	Fill	105	Lower fill, mid orange grey silty clay; post packing?	20	4.1	
107	Fill	108	Single fill, mid brownish grey clay silt	20	4.1	
108	Post-hole	108	Subcircular; L 0.74m x W 0.54m x D 0.22m	20	4.1	L. Rom
109	Fill	105	Backfill of post pipe void; mid brownish grey silty clay	20	4.1	

Ctxt no	Feature type	Parent context	Description	Group	Period	Date
110	Fill	111	Single fill, yellowish grey brown silty clay	20	4.1	
111	Post-hole	111	Sub-circular; L 1.40m x W 0.84m x D 0.27m	20	4.1	L. Rom
112	Fill	113	Single fill, light brownish red clay silt	20	4.1	
113	Post-hole	113	Sub-circular; L 1.30m x W 0.60m x D 0.10m	20	4.1	L. Rom
114	Fill	116	Backfill of post pipe void; dark brownish grey clay silt	20	4.1	
115	Fill	116	Lower fill, mid greyish brown silty clay; possible post packing.	20	4.1	
116	Post-hole	116	Sub-ovoid; L 0.42m x W 0.87m x D 0.20m	20	4.1	L. Rom
117	Fill	118	Single fill, dark brownish grey silty clay	20	4.1	
118	Post-hole	118	Sub-ovoid; L 0.49m x W 0.85m x D 0.28m	20	4.1	L. Rom
119	Fill	120	Single fill, mid brownish grey silty clay	20	4.1	
120	Post-hole	120	Ovoid; L 0.50m x W 0.38m x D 0.08m Recut/supporting post beside [098]	20	4.1	L. Rom
121	Fill	122	Single fill, mid greyish brown silty clay	51	4.1	
122	Pit	122	Sub-circular; L 0.56m x W 0.60m x D 0.23m	51	0	Undated
123	Fill	124	Single fill, light grey/brown red clay silt	51	0	
124	Pit	124	Circular; L 0.65m x W 0.70m x D 0.70m	51	0	Undated
125	Fill	126	Single fill, mid brownish grey silty clay	14	4.1	
126	Ditch	126	N-S aligned; L 1.0m+ x W 2.0m x D 0.40m	14	4.1	L. Rom
127	Fill	128	Upper fill; dark greyish brown sandy silt	43	2	
128	Grave pit	128	Sub-circular; L 2.72m x W 2.25m x D 0.86m	43	2	L. Neo/EBA
129	Fill	131	Single fill; dark brownish grey silty clay	1	1	
130	Void	void	Voided context	n/a	n/a	
131	Hollow	131	Circular; L 1.10m x W 1.10m x D 0.30m	1	1	Meso/neo
132	Fill	131	Mid-light brownish yellow silty clay	1	1	
133	Void	void	Voided context	n/a	n/a	
134	Void	void	Voided context	n/a	n/a	
135	Fill	131	Single fill; dark brownish grey silty clay, =129?	1	1	
136	Void	void	Voided context	n/a	n/a	
137	Post-hole	137	Circular, in SFB [019]; L 0.40m x W 0.29m x D 0.22m	27	5	E. Sax

Ctxt no	Feature type	Parent context	Description	Group	Period	Date
138	Fill	137	Single fill, mid greyish brown silty clay	27	5	
139	Fill	140	Single fill, mid greyish brown silty clay	14	4.1	
140	Ditch	140	N-S aligned; L 1.0m+ x W 1.25m x D 0.40m	14	4.1	L. Rom
141	Fill	128	Lower fill , mid brownish grey sandy silt	43	2	
142	Post-hole	142	Circular, in SFB [019]; L 0.23m x W 0.23m x D 0.17m	27	5	E. Sax
143	Fill	142	Single fill, mid brownish grey silty clay	27	5	
144	Fill	128	Contents of beaker PF2; mid brownish grey sandy silt	43	2	
145	Fill	128	Fill around collapsed beaker PF3; mid brownish grey sandy silt	43	2	
146	Fill	128	Fill around collapsed beaker PF4; mid brownish grey sandy silt	43	2	
147	Fill	128	Fill around collapsed beaker PF5; mid brownish grey sandy silt	43	2	
148	Fill	149	Single fill, dark blue/grey brown sandy silt	6	2	
149	Ring-ditch	149	Southern terminal; seg. L 2.45m x W 1.43m x D 0.37m	6	2	L.Neo/EBA
150	Fill	152	Upper fill, mid greyish brown silty clay	6	2	
151	Fill	152	Lower fill, mid greyish brown sandy silty clay	6	2	
152	Pit	152	Circular; L 1.30m x W 1.30m x D 0.70m At north terminus of ring-ditch	6	2	L.Neo/EBA
153	Fill	154	Single fill, mid greyish brown silty clay	6	2	
154	Ring-ditch	154	seg. L 1.0m+ x W 1.30m	6	2	L.Neo/EBA
155	Fill	156	Single fill, mid brownish grey clay silt	6	2	
156	Ring-ditch	156	Seg. L 1.10m x W 1.90m x D 0.28m	6	2	L.Neo/EBA
157	Fill	158	Single fill, dark greyish brown sandy clay	6	2	
158	Ring-ditch	158	Seg. L 1.70m x W 1.40m x D 0.40m	6	2	L.Neo/EBA
159	Fill	160	Single fill, dark greyish brown sandy silt	6	2	
160	Ring-ditch	160	Seg. L 1.80m x W 1.20m x D 0.50m; cut by [164] and [186]	6	2	L.Neo/EBA
161	Fill	162	Single fill, dark greyish brown sandy silty clay	46	1 to 2	
162	Pit	162	Elongated; seg. L 0.50m x W 0.47m x D 0.30m	46	1 to 2	Prehist
163	Fill	164	Single fill, dark greyish brown	5	2	

Ctxt no	Feature type	Parent context	Description	Group	Period	Date
			sandy silt			
164	Ring-ditch	164	Seg. L 3.92m x W 0.94m x D 0.20m	5	2	L.Neo/EBA
165	Fill	166	Single fill, mid greyish brown clay silt Inc. RF6	6	2	
166	Ring-ditch	166	Seg. L 1.80m x W 1.50m x D 0.54m	6	2	L.Neo/EBA
167	Fill	168	Single fill, dark greyish brown sandy silt	6	2	
168	Ring-ditch	168	Seg. L 1.90m x W 0.90m x D 0.42m	6	2	L.Neo/EBA
169	Fill	170	Single fill, dark greyish brown sandy silt	6	2	
170	Ring-ditch	170	Seg. L 1.60m x W 1.50m x D 0.32m	6	2	L.Neo/EBA
171	Fill	172	Single fill, mid orange/grey brown sandy silt	6	2	
172	Ring-ditch	172	Seg. L 2.0m x W 1.90m x D 0.46m	6	2	L.Neo/EBA
173	Fill	174	Single fill, dark greyish brown sandy silt	6	2	
174	Ring-ditch	174	Seg. L 1.60m x W 1.38m x D 0.38m	6	2	L.Neo/EBA
175	Fill	176	Single fill, dark greyish brown clay silt	6	2	
176	Ring-ditch	176	Seg. L 1.76m x W 2.10m x D 0.46m	6	2	L.Neo/EBA
177	Fill	178	Single fill, mid greyish brown clay silt	6	2	
178	Ring-ditch	178	Seg. L 1.90m x W 2.0m x D 0.55m	6	2	L.Neo/EBA
179	Post-hole	179	Circular; L 0.36m x W 0.34m x D 0.23m	11	3	LBA/EIA
180	Fill	179	Single fill, mid-dark greyish brown sandy silt	11	3	
181	Post-hole	181	Sub-ovoid; L 0.36m x W 0.34m x D 0.19m	11	3	LBA/EIA
182	Fill	181	Single fill, mid-dark greyish brown sandy silt	11	3	
183	Post-hole	183	Circular; L 0.40m x W 0.38m x D 0.12m	11	3	LBA/EIA
184	Fill	183	Single fill, mid-dark greyish brown sandy silt	11	3	
185	Fill	186	Single fill, dark greyish brown silty sand	43	2	
186	Grave pit	186	Sub-ovoid; L 2.70m x W 1.80m x D 0.42m	43	2	L. Neo/EBA
187	Fill	188	Single fill, dark brown silty gravel	6	2	
188	Ring-ditch	188	Seg. L 2.61m x W 2.0m x D 0.49m	6	2	L.Neo/EBA
189	Fill	190	Single fill, dark brownish grey clay silt	8	3	
190	Post-hole	190	Sub-circular; L 0.35m x W 0.34m x D 0.17m	8	3	LBA/EIA



Ctxt no	Feature type	Parent context	Description	Group	Period	Date
191	Fill	192	Single fill, mid greyish brown silty sand	46	1 to 3	
192	Pit	192	Circular; L 1.0m x W 1.0m x D 0.16m Poss hearth?	46	1 to 3	Prehist
193	Fill	194	Single fill, mid-dark greyish brown clay silt	46	1 to 3	
194	Pit	194	Sub-ovoid pit; L 2.50m x W 1.80m x D 0.18m	46	1 to 3	Prehist
195	Fill	196	Single fill, mid greyish brown sandy silt	8	3	
196	Post-hole	196	Ovoid; L 0.50m x W 0.60m x D 0.22m	8	3	LBA/EIA
197	Fill	198	Upper fill, mid brown silt	8	3	
198	Post-hole	198	Circular; L 0.73m x W 0.73m x D 0.46m	8	3	LBA/EIA
199	Fill	200	Single fill, mid greyish brown sandy silt	8	3	
200	Post-hole	200	Ovoid; L 0.50m x W 0.40m x D 0.22m	8	3	LBA/EIA
201	Fill	202	Upper fill, mid brown silt	8	3	
202	Post-hole	202	Circular; L 0.64m x W 0.64m x D 0.38m	8	3	LBA/EIA
203	Fill	204	Upper fill, mid brown silt	8	3	
204	Post-hole	204	Circular; L 0.80m x W 0.80m x D 0.43m	8	3	LBA/EIA
205	Fill	206	Single fill, mid brown silt	8	3	
206	Post-hole	206	Circular ; L 0.79m x W 0.79m x D 0.33m	8	3	LBA/EIA
207	Fill	208	Single fill, mid brown silty sand	8	3	
208	Post-hole	208	Circular ; L 0.82m x W 0.82m x D 0.31m	8	3	LBA/EIA
209	Fill	210	Single fill, mid brown silt	8	3	
210	Post-hole	210	Circular ; L 0.67m x W 0.67m x D 0.28m	8	3	LBA/EIA
211	Fill	212	Single fill, mid brown sandy silt	8	3	
212	Post-hole	212	Circular ; L 0.63m x W 0.63mx D 0.28m	8	3	LBA/EIA
213	Fill	214	Single fill, light grey/yellow brown silty sand	46	1 to 3	
214	Pit	214	Sub-ovoid; L 0.94m x W 0.78m x D 0.19m	46	1 to 3	Prehist
215	Fill	273	Lower fill, mid greyish brown sandy silt	46	1 to 3	
216	Fill	198	Lower fill, mid greyish brown silty sand	8	3	
217	Fill	218	Single fill, dark yellowish brown clay sand	43	2	
218	Pit	218	Ovoid; L 2.25m x W 1.44m x D 0.55m	43	2	L. Neo/EBA
219	Fill	202	Lower fill, mid greyish brown silty sand	8	3	
220	Fill	221	Single fill, mid greyish brown sandy silt	?	4	

Ctxt no	Feature type	Parent context	Description	Group	Period	Date
221	SP	221	Circular; L 0.40m x W 0.40m x D 0.20m	?	4	
222	Fill	204	Lower fill, mid greyish brown silty sand	8	3	
223	Fill	224	Single fill, mid orange brown silty sand	46	1 to 3	
224	Pit	224	Ovoid; L 1.12m x W 0.42m x D 0.16m	46	1 to 3	Prehist
225	Fill	226	Single fill, mid greyish brown sandy silt	8	3	
226	Post-hole	226	Circular; L 0.46m x W 0.46m x D 0.22m	8	3	LBA/EIA
227	Fill	228	Single fill, mid greyish brown silty sand	29	6	
228	Ditch	228	N-S aligned; L 1.0m+ x W 1.30m x D 0.45m	29	6	L. Med/P-med
229	Fill	230	Single fill, mid brownish grey sandy silt	46	1 to 3	
230	Pit	230	Ovoid; L 0.40m x W 0.34m x D 0.17m	46	1 to 3	Prehist
231	Fill	233	Post-pipe fill, dark brownish grey silty clay	8	3	
232	Fill	233	Post packing fill, mid-dark greyish brown silty clay	8	3	
233	Post-hole	233	Sub-circular; L 0.60m x W 0.51m x D 0.25m	8	3	LBA/EIA
234	Fill	235	Single fill, mid greyish brown sandy silt	8	3	
235	Post-hole	235	Ovoid; L 0.30m x W 0.25m x D 0.70m	8	3	LBA/EIA
236	Fill	237	Single fill, mid greyish brown clay silt	47	4.1	
237	Pit	237	Ovoid; L 0.91m x W 0.41m x D 0.07m	47	4.1	L. Rom
238	Fill	239	Single fill, mid-dark brownish grey silty clay	8	3	
239	Post-hole	239	Sub-circular; L 0.61m x W 0.57m x D 0.34m	8	3	LBA/EIA
240	Fill	241	Single fill, mid-dark brownish grey clay silt	8	3	
241	Post-hole	241	Sub-circular; L 0.48m x W 0.44m x D 0.17m	8	3	LBA/EIA
242	Fill	243	Single fill, mid-dark brownish grey silty clay	8	3	
243	Post-hole	243	Sub-circular; L 0.46m x W 0.38m x D 0.10m	8	3	LBA/EIA
244	Fill	245	Single fill, mid greyish brown sandy silt	8	3	
245	Post-hole	245	Circular; L 0.40m x W 0.40m x D 0.12m	8	3	LBA/EIA
246	Fill	249	Upper fill, mid blueish grey clay silt	46	1 to 3	or E Sax?
247	Fill	249	Middle fill, light orange brown sandy silt	46	1 to 3	or E Sax?
248	Fill	249	Lower fill, light orange brown silt	46	1 to 3	or E Sax?

Ctxt no	Feature type	Parent context	Description	Group	Period	Date
249	Pit	249	Ovoid; L 1.29m x W 1.05m x D 0.42m	46	1 to 3	Prehist
250	Fill	251	Single fill, light grey sandy silt	39	6	
251	Ditch	251	N-S aligned; seg. L 1.0m+ x W 0.52m x D 0.07m	39	6	L. Med/P-med
252	Fill	253	Single fill, light grey sandy silt	39	6	
253	Ditch	253	N-S aligned; seg. L 0.70m+ x W 0.36m x D 0.04m. Terminal	39	6	L. Med/P-med
254	Fill	255	Single fill, light brownish grey silty clay	8	3	
255	Post-hole	255	Sub-circular; L 0.72m x W 0.67m x D 0.12m	8	3	LBA/EIA
256	Fill	257	Single fill, light brown-grey sandy silt	12	3	
257	Post-hole	257	Circular; L 0.48m x W 0.46m x D 0.14m	12	3	LBA/EIA
258	Fill	259	Single fill, mid brownish grey sandy silt	12	3	
259	Post-hole	259	Circular, L 0.40m x W 0.36m x D 0.09m	12	3	LBA/EIA
260	Fill	261	Single fill, light brown grey sandy silt	12	3	
261	Post-hole	261	Circular; W 0.36m x D 0.06m	12	3	LBA/EIA
262	Fill	263	Single fill, mid greyish brown sandy silt	12	3	
263	Post-hole	263	Circular; W 0.27m x D 0.09m	12	3	LBA/EIA
264	Fill	265	Single fill, dark brownish grey sandy silt	12	3	
265	Post-hole	265	Circular; W 0.26m x D 0.06m	12	3	LBA/EIA
266	Fill	267	Single fill, mid greyish brown sandy silt	12	3	
267	Post-hole	267	Circular; W 0.35m x D 0.09m	12	3	LBA/EIA
268	Fill	269	Single fill, mid brownish grey sandy silt	12	3	
269	Post-hole	269	Circular, L 0.40m x W 0.36m x D 0.12m	12	3	LBA/EIA
270	Fill	271	Single fill, mid brownish grey sandy silt	12	3	
271	Post-hole	271	Circular; L 0.42m x W 0.40m x D 0.09m	12	3	LBA/EIA
272	Fill	273	Upper fill, mid/dark brown silt	46	1 to 3	
273	Pit	273	Oval; L 1.88m x W 1.50m x D 0.60m	46	1 to 3	Prehist
274	Fill	275	Single fill, mid greyish brown silty brickearth	8	3	
275	Post-hole	275	Circular; W 0.35m x D 0.14m	8	3	LBA/EIA
276	Fill	277	Single fill, mid greyish brown silty brickearth	8	3	
277	Post-hole	277	Circular; W 0.35m x D 0.13m	8	3	LBA/EIA
278	Fill	281	Upper fill, dark greyish brown silt	30	6	
279	Fill	281	Middle fill; mid brown silt	30	6	

Ctxt no	Feature type	Parent context	Description	Group	Period	Date
280	Fill	281	Lower fill; mid/dark grey sandy gravel	30	6	
281	Ditch	281	N-S aligned; seg. L 1.00m x W 1.4m x D 0.69m	30	6	L. Med/P-med
282	Fill	283	Single fill, light brownish grey sandy silt	36	6	
283	Ditch	283	N-S aligned; seg. L 1.00m x W 0.45m x D 0.06m. Terminal	36	6	L. Med/P-med
284	Fill	285	Single fill, light greyish yellow clay silt	46	1 to 3	
285	Pit	285	Sub-oval; L 1.63m x W 0.99m x D 0.42m	46	1 to 3	Prehist
286	Fill	287	Single fill, light greyish brown sandy silt	36	6	
287	Ditch	287	N-S aligned; seg. L 1.09m x W 0.47m x D 0.13m	36	6	L. Med/P-med
288	Fill	290	Upper fill, mid brown silt	30	6	
289	Fill	290	Lower fill, mid greyish brown silty gravel	30	6	
290	Ditch	290	N-S aligned; seg. L 1.00m x W 1.32m x D 0.47m	30	6	L. Med/P-med
291	Fill	292	Single fill, light brownish yellowish grey clay silt	45	3	
292	Pit	292	Irregular; L 1.02m x W 0.99m x D 0.16m	45	3	LBA-EIA
293	Fill	294	Single fill, mid brownish orange clay silt	42	1	
294	Pit	294	Elongated? L 2.93m+ x W 1.27m x D 0.46m	42	1	Meso/neo
295	Fill	296	Single fill, mid greyish brown silty sand, = [227]	29	6	
296	Ditch	296	N-S aligned; seg. L 1.00m x W 1.30m x D 0.40m	29	6	L. Med/P-med
297	Fill	298	Single fill, light yellowish brownish grey clay silt sand	8	3	
298	Post-hole	298	Sub-circular; L 0.55m x W 0.39m x D 0.17m	8	3	LBA/EIA
299	Fill	300	Single fill, mid greyish brown silty clayey gravel	30	6	
300	Ditch	300	N-S aligned; seg. L 1.00m x W 0.90m x D 0.21m	30	6	L. Med/P-med
301	Fill	302	Single fill, mid brownish grey clay silt	46	1 to 3	
302	Pit	302	Oval; L 0.85m x W 0.46m x D 0.31m	46	1 to 3	Prehist
303	Fill	304	Single fill, light brownish grey to orangey brown sandy silt	36	6	
304	Ditch	304	N-S aligned; seg. L 1.18m x W 0.33m x D 0.15m	36	6	L. Med/P-med
305	Fill	306	Single fill, dark yellowish brownish grey clay silt sand	8	3	
306	Post-hole	306	Sub-oval; L 1.08m x W 0.76m x D	8	3	LBA/EIA

Ctxt no	Feature type	Parent context	Description	Group	Period	Date
			0.17m			
307	Fill	308	Single fill, dark greyish brown silt sand clay	30	6	
308	Ditch	308	N-S aligned; seg. L 1.00m x W 0.82m x D 0.14m	30	6	L. Med/P-med
309	Fill	310	Single fill, dark orangey brown clay silt	45	3	
310	Pit	310	Circular; W 0.48m x D 0.16m	45	3	LBA-EIA
311	Fill	312	Single fill, dark orangey brown clay silt	45	3	
312	Pit	312	Circular; W 0.47m x D 0.18m	45	3	LBA-EIA
313	Fill	314	Single fill, mid/dark brownish yellowish grey gravelly silt clay	46	1 to 3	
314	Pit	314	Sub-circular; L 0.84m x W 0.65m x D 0.13m	46	1 to 3	Prehist
315	Fill	316	Single fill, dark brownish grey clayey silt & gravel	42	1	
316	Pit	316	Oval; L 0.55m x W 0.45m x D 0.13m	42	1	Meso/neo
317	Fill	319	Upper fill; mid/dark brownish grey clay silt	46	1 to 3	
318	Fill	319	Lower fill, dark brownish grey clay silt & charcoal	46	1 to 3	
319	Pit	319	Oval; L 0.93m x W 0.68m x D 0.22m	46	1 to 3	Prehist
320	Fill	321	Single fill, dark grey brown sandy silt & gravel	34	6	
321	Ditch	321	N-S aligned; seg. L 2.3m x W 0.70m x D 0.12m	34	6	L. Med/P-med
322	Fill	323	Single fill, dark brown clayey silt	34	6	
323	Ditch	323	N-S aligned; Seg. L 1.00m x W 0.90m x D 0.23m	34	6	L. Med/P-med
324	Fill	325	Single fill; mid orangey brown sandy silt	3	1	
325	Gully/pit	325	Elongated; L 2.74m x W 0.88m x D 0.16m	3	1	Meso/neo
326	Fill	328	Upper fill, mid greyish brown sandy silt	41	1	
327	Fill	328	Lower fill, mid orange with grey mottle sandy silt	41	1	
328	Pit	328	Circular; W 0.44m x D 0.11m	41	1	Meso/neo
329	Fill	330	Single fill, mid greyish brown sandy silt	38	6	
330	Ditch	330	N-S aligned; seg. L 1.00m+ x W 0.56m x D 0.24m. Terminal	38	6	L. Med/P-med
331	Fill	332	Single fill, mid greyish brown sandy silt	38	6	
332	Ditch	332	N-S aligned; seg. L 1.00m x W 0.59m x D 0.18m	38	6	L. Med/P-med
333	Fill	334	Mid brown sandy silt	36	6	
334	Ditch	334	NW-SE aligned; seg. L 1.49m x W 0.71m x D 0.15m	36	6	L. Med/P-med

Ctxt no	Feature type	Parent context	Description	Group	Period	Date
335	Fill	336	Single fill, dark greyish brown silt clay sand	30	6	
336	Ditch	336	N-S aligned; seg. L 1.00m x W 1.06m x D 0.19m	30	6	L. Med/P-med
337	Fill	338	Single fill, mid greyish brown sandy silt	31	6	
338	Ditch	338	N-S aligned; L 1.7m+ x W 0.70m+ x D 0.46m	31	6	L. Med/P-med
339	Fill	340	Mid orangey brown sandy silt	3	1	
340	Gully/pit	340	Elongated; L 2.34m x W 0.66m x D 0.10m	3	1	Meso/neo
341	Fill	342	Single fill, mid orange brown sandy silt	3	1	
342	Gully/pit	342	Elongated; L 3.79m x W 0.73m x D 0.07m	3	1	Meso/neo
343	Fill	344	Single fill, mid orangey brown sandy silt	3	1	
344	Gully/pit	344	Elongated; L 3.79m x W 0.70m x D 0.06m	3	1	Meso/neo
345	Fill	346	Single fill, mid orangey brown sandy silt	2	1	
346	Gully/pit	346	Elongated; L 5.30m x W 0.64m x D 0.08m	2	1	Meso/neo
347	Fill	348	Single fill, mid orangey brown sandy silt	2	1	
348	Gully/pit	348	Elongated; L 5.30m x W 0.47m x D 0.03m	2	1	Meso/neo
349	Fill	350	Single fill, mid grey brown clay silt	34	6	
350	Ditch	350	N-S aligned; seg. L 1.14m x W 0.50m x D 0.15m	34	6	L. Med/P-med
351	Fill	352	Single fill, dark greyish brown silt clay sand	30	6	
352	Ditch	352	N-S aligned; seg. L 1.00m x W 0.70m x D 0.23m	30	6	L. Med/P-med
353	Fill	354	Single fill, mid greyish brown sandy silt	37	6	
354	Ditch	354	N-S aligned; seg. L 0.98m x W 0.50m x D 0.18m	37	6	L. Med/P-med
355	Fill	356	Single fill, mid orange brown sandy silt	44	2	
356	Pit	356	Oval; L 0.95m x W 0.7m x D 0.31m	44	2	L. Neo/EBA
357	Fill	358	Single fill, mid greyish brown sandy silt	31	6	
358	Ditch	358	NE-SW aligned; seg. L 1.20m x W 1.40m x D 0.40m	31	6	L. Med/P-med
359	Fill	360	Single fill, dark brownish grey silt clay sand	30	6	
360	Ditch	360	N-S aligned; seg. L 1.00m x W 0.68m x D 0.29m	30	6	L. Med/P-med
361	Fill	362	Single fill, mid brown silty clay & gravel	32	6	
362	Ditch	362	N-S aligned; seg. L 1.00m x W 0.45m x D 0.12m	32	6	L. Med/P-med

Ctxt no	Feature type	Parent context	Description	Group	Period	Date
363	Fill	364	Single fill, mid grey brown sandy silt	38	6	
364	Ditch	364	N-S aligned; seg. L 0.40m x W 0.56m x D 0.14m	38	6	L. Med/P-med
365	Fill	366	Single Fill, mid grey brown sandy silt	37	6	
366	Ditch	366	N-S aligned; L 0.82m x W 0.46m x D 0.12m	37	6	L. Med/P-med
367	Fill	369	Upper fill, Light yellow-Brown silty sand	7	1 to 3	
368	Fill	369	Lower fill, dark blackish brown charcoal and sandy silt	7	1 to 3	
369	Pit	369	circular; L 0.72m x W 0.83m x D 0.20m	7	1 to 3	LBA/EIA
370	Fill	371	Single fill; dark greyish black charcoal and sandy silt	7	1	
371	Pit	371	Circular; L 0.90m x W 0.87m x D 0.14m	7	1	LBA/EIA
372	Fill	375	Upper fill; Mid grey brown clay silt and gravel	25	6	
373	Ditch	373	N-S aligned; L 3.3m x W 0.6m x D 0.5m	33	6	L. Med/P-med
374	Fill	375	Lower fill; Mid Yellow Brown Fine silt and gravel	25	6	
375	Quarry pit	375	Sub circular; L 8.3m x W 5.8m x D 0.69m	25	6	L. Med/P-med
376	Fill	377	Single Fill; Mid Brownish grey clay silt	46	1 to 3	
377	Pit	377	Oval; L 3.14m x W 1.68m x D 0.63m	46	1 to 3	Prehist
378	Fill	379	Single Fill; mid greyish brown sandy silt	31	6	
379	Ditch	379	E-W aligned Curvilinear; L 1.2m W 1.4m D 0.4m	31	6	L. Med/P-med
380	Fill	381	Single fill; mid browish grey clay silt	46	1 to 3	
381	Pit	381	Oval; L 1.82m x W 0.88m x D 0.22m	46	1 to 3	Prehist
382	Fill	383	Single Fill; Dark grey silt and clay	41	1	
383	Pit	383	Irregular circular; L 1.6m x W 0.58m x D 0.3m	41	1	Meso/neo
384	Fill	385	Single fill; mid brown silty, clay gravel	32	6	
385	Ditch	385	N-S aligned Linear; L 1m x W 0.79m x D 0.35m	32	6	L. Med/P-med
386	Fill	387	Single Fill; Mixed; Dark brown grey to mid/dark grey brown silt, clay sand	30	6	
387	Ditch	387	N-S aligned Linear; seg; L 1m x W 0.83m x D 0.27m	30	6	L. Med/P-med
388	Fill	389	Single Fill; Dark brown grey silt, gravel clay and sand	28	6	
389	Ditch	389	N-S aligned Linear; L 1.73m x W	28	6	L. Med/P-med

Ctxt no	Feature type	Parent context	Description	Group	Period	Date
			0.42m x D 0.16m			
390	Fill	391	Single Fill; Mixed, Mid dark grey brown to dark brown grey, silt, sand clay	30	6	
391	Ditch	391	N-S aligned Linear; seg; L 1m x W 0.88m x D 0.28m	30	6	L. Med/P-med
392	Fill	393	Single Fill; dark brown grey silt, pebbles, clay and sand	28	6	
393	Ditch	393	Irregular sub oval; L 0.85m x W 0.35m x D 0.26m	28	6	L. Med/P-med
394	Fill	396	Upper fill; Mid grey brown sandy silt	46	1 to 3	
395	Fill	396	Lower fill; Dark grey brown and black silty sandy charcoal	46	1 to 3	
396	Pit	396	Circular; W 1m x D 0.18m	46	1 to 3	Prehist
397	Fill	399	Upper fill; Dark brown grey sandy silt	42	1	
398	Fill	399	Lower fill; Mid brown orange sandy silt	42	1	
399	Pit	399	circular; L 1.51m x W 1.46m x D 0.42m	42	1	Meso/neo
400	Fill	401	Single Fill; Dark grey brown silty clay	46	1 to 3	
401	Pit	401	Circular; L 0.87m x W 0.84m x D 0.12m	46	1 to 3	Prehist
402	Fill	403	Single fill; Mid brown grey silty clay	46	1 to 3	
403	Pit	403	Circular; L 0.43m x W 0.42m x D 0.52m	46	1 to 3	Prehist
404	Fill	405	Single fill; mid brown grey silty clay	46	1 to 3	
405	Pit	405	Circular; L 0.77m x W 0.75m x D 0.16m	46	1 to 3	Prehist
406	Fill	407	Single fill; dark grey clay silt	46	1 to 3	
407	Pit	407	Circular; L 0.6m x W 0.52m x D 0.46m	46	1 to 3	Prehist
408	Fill	409	Single fill; light grey sandy silt	41	1	
409	Pit	409	Circular; L 0.47m x W 0.43m x D 0.14m	41	1	Meso/neo
410	Fill	411	Single Fill; dark yellow grey sandy silt	23	4.1	
411	Pit	411	Oval; L 0.97m x W 0.89m x D 0.18m	23	4.1	L. Rom
412	Fill	413	Single fill; dark brown grey clay silt	46	1 to 3	
413	Pit	413	Sub circular; W 0.4m x D 0.16m	46	1 to 3	Prehist
414	Fill	416	Upper fill; mid brown silt	32	6	
415	Fill	416	Lower fill; Mid grey brown sandy clay and gravel	32	6	
416	Ditch	416	N-S aligned Linear; seg; L 1m x W 0.98m x D 0.49	32	6	L. Med/P-med
417	Fill	418	Single fill; Dark grey clay silt	46	1 to 3	



Ctxt no	Feature type	Parent context	Description	Group	Period	Date
418	Pit	418	Sub circular; L 0.84m x W 0.66m x D 0.06m	46	1 to 3	Prehist
419	Fill	421	Upper fill; Mid grey brown sandy silt	46	1 to 3	
420	Fill	421	Lower fill; mid grey brown sandy silt	46	1 to 3	
421	Pit	421	Square; W 0.9m x D 0.15m	46	1 to 3	Prehist
422	Fill	423	Single fill; mid grey clay silt	47	4.1	
423	Pit	423	Sub Rectangular; L 1.04m x W 0.56m x D 0.07m	47	4.1	L. Rom
424	Fill	407	Post packing fill; mid grey brown clay silt	46	1 to 3	
425	Fill	426	Single fill; light blue grey clay silt	21	4.1	
426	Post-hole	426	Circular; W 0.29m x D 0.05m	21	4.1	L. Rom
427	Fill	428	Single fill; light blue grey clay silt	21	4.1	
428	Post-hole	428	Circular; W 0.39m x D 0.12m	21	4.1	L. Rom
429	Fill	430	Single Fill; Mid blue grey clay silt	21	4.1	
430	Post-hole	430	Circular; W 0.51m x D 0.06m	21	4.1	L. Rom
431	Fill	432	Single fill; mid blue grey clay silt	21	4.1	
432	Post-hole	432	Circular; W 0.29m x D 0.06m	21	4.1	L. Rom
433	Fill	434	Single fill; Mid blue grey clay silt	21	4.1	
434	Post-hole	434	Circular; W 0.396m x D 0.11m	21	4.1	L. Rom
435	Fill	436	Single fill; Mid blue grey clay silt	21	4.1	
436	Post-hole	436	Circular; W 0.35m x D 0.09m	21	4.1	L. Rom
437	Fill	438	Single fill; Mid blue grey clay silt	21	4.1	
438	Post-hole	438	Circular; W 0.26m x D 0.12m	21	4.1	L. Rom
439	Fill	440	Single fill; light blue grey clay silt	21	4.1	
440	Post-hole	440	Circular; W 0.37m x D 0.10m	21	4.1	L. Rom
441	Fill	442	single fill; mid orange brown clay silt	13	6	
442	Quarry pit	442		13	6	L. Med/P-med
443	Fill	449	single fill, mid orange brown silty clay	13	6	
444	Fill	445	single fill; dark blue black fine silt/ charcoal	13	6	
445	Hearth pit	445	Sub circular; L 0.8m x W 0.6m x D 0.1m	13	6	L. Med/P-med
446	Fill	447	Single fill; Dark blue black fine silt and charcoal	13	6	
447	Hearth pit	447	sub circular; W 0.6m x D 0.04m	13	6	L. Med/P-med
448	Fill	449	Single fill; light greenish brown silty clay	0	0	
449	Quarry pit	449	sub circular; L 1.1m x W 9.3m x D 0.38m	13	6	L. Med/P-med
450	Fill	451	Single fill; dark brown grey clay silt	46	1 to 3	
451	Pit	451	Circular; L 0.9m x W 0.78 x D 0.29m	46	1 to 3	Prehist

Ctxt no	Feature type	Parent context	Description	Group	Period	Date
452	Fill	453	Single fill; dark brown grey clay silt	24	4.1	
453	Pit	453	Circular; L 0.6m x W 0.6m x D 0.14m	24	4.1	L. Rom
454	Fill	455	Single fill; mid brown grey silty clay	24	4.1	
455	Post-hole	455	Circular; L 0.36m x W 0.27m x D 0.07m	24	4.1	L. Rom
456	Fill	457	Single fill; Mid brown grey clay silt	24	4.1	
457	Post-hole	457	Circular; L 0.24m x W 0.26m x D 0.06m	24	4.1	L. Rom
458	Fill	459	Single fill; Mid brown grey clay silt	24	4.1	
459	Post-hole	459	Circular; L 0.32m x W 0.24m x D 0.10m	24	4.1	L. Rom
460	Fill	461	Single fill; Mid brown grey sandy silt	24	4.1	
461	Post-hole	461	Circular; L 0.33m x W 0.28m x D 0.18m	24	4.1	L. Rom
462	Fill	463	Single fill; Mid brown grey clay silt	24	4.1	
463	Post-hole	463	Circular; L 0.33m x W 0.29m x D 0.17m	24	4.1	L. Rom
464	Fill	465	Single fill; mid brown grey clay silt	24	4.1	
465	Post-hole	465	Circular; L 0.32m x W 0.219m x D 0.22m	24	4.1	L. Rom
466	Fill	467	Single fill; Mid brown grey clay silt	24	4.1	
467	Post-hole	467	Circular; L 0.32m x W 0.31m x D 0.19m	24	4.1	L. Rom
468	Fill	469	Single fill; mid brown grey clay silt	24	4.1	
469	Post-hole	469	Circular; L 0.28m x W 0.32m x D 0.21m	24	4.1	L. Rom
470	Fill	373	Mid/ Dark grey brown clay and silt and gravel	33	6	
471	Fill	472	Single fill; mid blue grey clay silt	21	4.1	
472	Post-hole	472	Circular; W 0.35m x D 0.03m	21	4.1	L. Rom
473	Fill	474	Single Fill; Mid blue grey clay silt	21	4.1	
474	Post-hole	474	circular; W 0.37m x D 0.08m	21	4.1	L. Rom
475	Fill	476	Single fill; mid blue grey clay silt	21	4.1	
476	Post-hole	476	Circular; W 0.43m x D 0.14m	21	4.1	L. Rom
477	Fill	478	Single fill; reddish-brown clay silt	42	1	
478	Pit	478	Oval; L 0.88m x W 0.5m x D 0.2m	42	1	Meso/neo
479	Fill	480	Single fill; dark grey brown silt, clay, gravel and sand	28	6	
480	Ditch	480	Irregular, sub oval; L 1m x W 0.94m x D 0.18m	28	6	L. Med/P-med
481	Fill	482	Single fill; Mid blue grey clay silt	15	4.1	
482	Ditch	482	NE-SW aligned linear; seg; L 1.1m x W 0.68m x D 0.11m	15	4.1	L. Rom
483	Fill	485	Upper fill; Mid grey brown clay silt	32	6	
484	Fill	485	Lower fill; Mid grey brown sandy	32	6	

Ctxt no	Feature type	Parent context	Description	Group	Period	Date
			silty gravel			
485	Ditch	485	NNW-SSE aligned linear; L 1.4m x W 1m x D 0.46m	32	6	L. Med/P-med
486	Fill	487	upper fill; mid grey brown clay silt	50	6	
487	Quarry pit	487	Sub circular; W 16m x D 1.2m	50	6	L. Med/P-med
488	Fill	489	Single fill; mid grey brown silty clay	46	1 to 3	
489	Pit	489	Oval; L 0.8m x W 0.42m x D 0.16m	46	1 to 3	Prehist
490	Fill	492	Upper fill; mid brown grey silty clay	16	4.1	
491	Fill	492	lower fill; mid grey brown silty clay	16	4.1	
492	Ditch	492	NW-SE aligned linear; seg; L 0.9m x W 1m x D 0.38m	16	4.1	L. Rom
493	Fill	495	Upper fill; dark grey clay silt	23	4.1	
494	Fill	495	Lower fill; dark grey sandy silt with gravel	23	4.1	
495	Pit	495	Circular; L 0.99m x W 0.66m x D 0.39m	23	4.1	L. Rom
496	Fill	373	Upper fill; mid grey brown clay silt	33	6	
497	Fill	498	Lower fill; mid - dark brown grey silt and gravel	32	6	
498	Ditch	498	N-S aligned linear; seg; L 0.85m x W 0.55m x D 0.38m	32	6	L. Med/P-med
499	Fill	500	upper fill; mid yellow brown fine silt and gravel	25	6	
500	Quarry pit	500	Sub circular; L 0.9m x W 1m x D 0.5m	25	6	L. Med/P-med
501	Fill	502	Single Fill; mid brown grey silty clay	16	4.1	
502	Ditch	502	SE-NW aligned linear; seg; L 0.9m x W 1m x D 0.28m	16	4.1	L. Rom
503	Fill	504	Single fill; mid grey brown silt	41	1	
504	Pit	504	Irregular; L 2.49m x W 1.09m x D 0.05m	41	1	Meso/neo
505	Fill	506	Single fill; mid grey brown clay silt	1	1	
506	Hollow	506	NW-SE aligned linear; seg; L 1.14m x W 0.68m x D 0.18m	1	1	Meso/neo
507	Fill	508	Single fill; mid brown grey clay silt	14	4.1	
508	Ditch	508	NW-SE aligned linear; seg; L 0.49m x W 0.4m x D 0.38m	14	4.1	L. Rom
509	Fill	510	Single fill; mid grey brown clay silt	16	4.1	
510	Ditch	510	NE-SW aligned linear; seg; L 1.54m x W 0.39m x D 0.3m	16	4.1	L. Rom
511	Fill	512	Single fill; mid dark grey brown gravel and silt	23	4.1	
512	Pit	512	Oval; L 1.14m x W 0.86m x D 0.13m	23	4.1	L. Rom
513	Fill	514	Single fill; mid grey silty clay	23	4.1	

Ctxt no	Feature type	Parent context	Description	Group	Period	Date
514	Pit	514	Circular; L 1m x W 1.1m x D 0.15m	23	4.1	L. Rom
515	Fill	500	lower fill; mid-dark grey brown clay silt and gravel	25	6	
516	Fill	517	Single fill; dark grey brown clay silt	15	4.1	
517	Ditch	517	E-W aligned linear; seg; L 1m x W 0.53m x D 0.1m	15	4.1	L. Rom
518	Fill	519	Single fill; dark brown grey clay silt	15	4.1	
519	Ditch	519	N-S aligned linear; L 1m x W 0.44m x D 0.09m	15	4.1	L. Rom
520	Fill	498	upper fill; dark grey brown clay silt and gravel	32	6	
521	Fill	487	upper fill; mid brown clay silt	50	6	
522	Fill	487	upper fill; light yellow brown clay silt	50	6	
523	Fill	487	Lower fill; mid yellow brown clay	50	6	
524	Fill	525	single fill; dark grey brown w. grey brown patches, sandy silt	26	5	
525	SFB	525	Ovoid; 3.8m m x W 2.7 x D 0.2m	26	5	E. Sax
526	Fill	527	Single fill; mid grey brown silty sand	26	5	
527	SFB	527	Circular; W 0.2mx D 0.4m	26	5	E. Sax
528	Fill	529	Single fill; mid dark grey clay silt	30	6	
529	Ditch	529	N-S aligned linear; seg; L 1m x W 0.93m x D 0.24m	30	6	L. Med/P-med
530	Fill	531	Single fill; mid grey brown silty clay	16	4.1	
531	Ditch	531	NW-SE aligned linear; seg; L 1.7m x W 1m x D 0.58m	16	4.1	L. Rom
532	Fill	533	single fill; mid brown grey clay silt	14	4.1	
533	Ditch	533	NNW-SSE aligned linear; seg; L 1m x W 0.75m x D 0.12m	14	4.1	L. Rom
534	Fill	535	Single fill; mid brown grey clay silt	14	4.1	
535	Ditch	535	NNW-SSE aligned linear; seg; L 1m x W 0.3m x D 0.08m	14	4.1	L. Rom
536	Fill	537	Single fill; mid brown grey clay silt	47	4.1	
537	Pit	537	Circular; L 0.67m x W 0.53m x D 0.06m	47	4.1	L. Rom
538	Fill	539	Single fill; mid grey brown clay silt	15	4.1	
539	Ditch	539	E-W aligned linear; seg; L 1m x W 0.78m x D 0.14m	15	4.1	L. Rom
540	Fill	541	Single fill; mid brown grey clay silt	15	4.1	
541	Ditch	541	E-W aligned linear; seg; L 1m x W 0.61m x D 0.3m	15	4.1	L. Rom
542	Fill	543	Single fill; mid brown grey clay silt	22	4.1	
543	Post-hole	543	Circular; L 0.26m x W 0.22m x D 0.25m	22	4.1	L. Rom
544	Fill	545	Single fill; mid brown grey clay silt	22	4.1	

Ctxt no	Feature type	Parent context	Description	Group	Period	Date
545	Post-hole	545	Circular; L 0.21m x W 0.22m x D 0.22m	22	4.1	L. Rom
546	Fill	547	Single fill; mid brown grey clay silt	22	4.1	
547	Post-hole	547	Circular; L 0.28m x W 0.24m x D 0.24m	22	4.1	L. Rom
548	Fill	549	Single fill; mid brown grey clay silt	22	4.1	
549	Post-hole	549	Circular; L 0.26m x W 0.19m x D 0.17m	22	4.1	L. Rom
550	Fill	551	Single fill; mid brown grey clay silt	22	4.1	
551	Post-hole	551	Circular; L 0.25m x W 0.2m x D 0.08m	22	4.1	L. Rom
552	Fill	553	Single fill; light grey brown clay silt	41	1	
553	Pit	553	Oval; L 2.81m x W 1.4m x D 0.18m	41	1	Meso/neo
554	Fill	555	Single fill; mid-light grey brown clay gravel and silt	17	4.1	
555	Ditch	555	E-W aligned linear; seg; L 0.43m x W 1m x D 0.19m	17	4.1	L. Rom
556	Layer	556	Light yellow brown mottled with light grey clay silt	41	1	Meso/neo
557	Fill	558	Single fill; mid grey brown silty sand	17	4.1	
558	Ditch	558	E-W aligned linear; seg; L 1m x W 0.9m x D 0.2m	17	4.1	L. Rom
559	Fill	560	Single fill; dark grey brown clay silt	19	4.2	
560	Ditch	560	E-W aligned linear; seg; L 0.71m x W 1.9m x D 0.39m	19	4.2	L. Rom
561	Fill	562	Single fill; mid blue grey clay silt	15	4.1	
562	Ditch	562	E-W aligned linear; seg; L 0.4m x W 0.59m x D 0.27m	15	4.1	L. Rom
563	Fill	564	Single fill; mid grey brown silt and clay	16	4.1	
564	Ditch	564	E-W aligned linear; seg; L 1m x W 1m x D 0.23m	16	4.1	L. Rom
565	Fill	566	Single fill; mid grey brown pebbly silt and clay	16	4.1	
566	Ditch	566	E-W aligned linear; seg; L 1.2m x W 1m x D 0.37m	16	4.1	L. Rom
567	Fill	568	Single fill; mid grey brown sandy silt	17	4.1	
568	Ditch	568	E-W aligned linear; seg; L 1m x W 0.85m x D 0.2m	17	4.1	L. Rom
569	Fill	570	Single fill; mid grey brown gravel silt and clay	16	4.1	
570	Ditch	570	N-S aligned linear; L 0.27m x W 1m x D 0.05m	16	4.1	L. Rom
571	Fill	572	Single fill; mid grey brown clay silt	48	4.2	
572	Pit	572	Circular; L 1.9m x W 2.2m x D 0.55	48	4.2	L. Rom
573	Fill	576	Upper fill; Mid orange brown sandy silt	18	6	
574	Fill	576	Upper fill; dark grey sandy silt	18	6	

Ctxt no	Feature type	Parent context	Description	Group	Period	Date
575	Fill	576	Lower fill, sandy silt	18	6	
576	Quarry pit	576		18	6	L. Med/P-med
577	Fill	578	Upper fill; mid grey brown sandy silt	17	4.1	
578	Ditch	578	E-W aligned linear; seg; L 1m x W 1.15m x D 0.4m	17	4.1	L. Rom
579	Fill	580	Single fill; dark grey brown clay silt	19	4.2	
580	Ditch	580	E-W aligned linear; seg; L 1.55m x W 9.8m x D 0.44m	19	4.2	L. Rom
581	Fill	582	Single fill; mid grey brown clay and gravel silt	17	4.1	
582	Ditch	582	E-W aligned linear; seg; L 1.54m x W 1m x D 0.61m	17	4.1	L. Rom
583	Fill	584	upper fill; mid grey yellow brown clay silt	51	0	
584	Pit	584	Sub rectangular; L 2.65m x W 3.1m x D 1.28m	51	0	Undated
585	Fill	586	Single fill; mid grey brown sandy silt	17	4.1	
586	Ditch	586	E-W aligned linear; seg; L 1mx W 0.65m x D 0.15m	17	4.1	L. Rom
587	Fill	589	Upper fill; dark grey clay silt and gravel	33	6	
588	Fill	589	Lower fill; mid grey brown silty clay	33	6	
589	Ditch	589	N-S aligned linear; seg; L 2.5m x W 1m x D 0.55m	33	6	L. Med/P-med
590	Fill	592	Upper fill; dark grey brown clay silt with gravel	25	6	
591	Fill	592	Lower fill; mid yellow/orange brown fine silt and gravel	25	6	
592	Quarry pit	592	w 1.3m x D 0.45m	25	6	L. Med/P-med
593	Fill	595	Upper fill; mid green brown clay silt and gravel	25	6	
594	Fill	595	lower fill; mid yellow brown/ grey brown fine gravels and silt	25	6	
595	Quarry pit	595	W 1.15m x D 0.45m	25	6	L. Med/P-med
596	Fill	584	lower fill; mid yellow brown clay silt	51	0	
597	Fill	598	Single fill; mid grey brown sandy silt	17	4.1	
598	Ditch	598	E-W aligned linear; seg; L 1m x W 0.5m x D 0.15m	17	4.1	L. Rom
599	Fill	600	single fill; mid grey brown silty sand	48	4.2	
600	Pit	600	Square; W 0.4m x D 0.2m	48	4.2	L. Rom
601	Fill	602	single fill; mid grey brown silt clay	?	?	
602	SP	602	round; L 0.5m x W 0.45m x D 0.22m	?	?	
603	Fill	604	single fill; light yellow brown, pebbly silt and clay	41	1	

Ctxt no	Feature type	Parent context	Description	Group	Period	Date
604	Pit	604	oval; L 0.85m x W 1.25m x D 0.3m	41	1	Meso/neo
605	Fill	607	upper fill; light grey brown silty clay with gravel	1	1	
606	Fill	607	lower fill; dark blackish grey-brown silty clay with cobbles	1	1	
607	Hollow	607	Irregular oval; L 1.58m x W 1.1m x D 0.28m	1	1	Meso/neo
608	Fill	609	Single fill; mid grey brown gravelly silt	5	2	
609	Ring-ditch	609	E-W aligned curvilinear; seg; L 0.54m x W 1m x D 0.12m	5	2	L.Neo/EBA
610	Fill	611	single fill; mid grey brown gravelly silt	5	2	
611	Ring-ditch	611	Curvilinear; seg; L 0.28m x W 1m x D 0.2m	5	2	L.Neo/EBA
612	Fill	613	Single fill; mid grey brown gravelly silt	5	2	
613	Ring-ditch	613	curvilinear; seg; L 0.69m x W 1m x D 0.23m	5	2	L.Neo/EBA
614	Fill	615	Single fill; mid grey brown gravelly silt	5	2	
615	Ring-ditch	615	Curvilinear; seg; L 1m x W 1.08m x D 0.29m	5	2	L.Neo/EBA
616	Fill	63	Lower fill; dark black grey charcoal and sandy silt	18	6	
617	Fill	618	single fill; mid-light yellow grey sandy silt	1	1	
618	Hollow	618	Irregular; L 1.5m x W 1m x D 0.35m	1	1	Meso/neo
619	Fill	620	single fill; mid brown grey silty clay	1	1	
620	Hollow	620	irregular; L 1m x W 1.2m x D 0.24m	1	1	Meso/neo
621	Fill	622	Single fill, mid brown grey silty clay	1	1	
622	Hollow	622	Irregular; L 1m x W 0.69m x D 0.17m	1	1	Meso/neo
623	Fill	624	single fill; dark brown grey sandy silt	40	1	
624	Hollow	624	irregular oval; L 3.6m x W 1.4m x D 0.6m	40	1	Meso/neo
625	Fill	626	single fill; mid red brown clay silt	46	1 to 3	
626	Pit	626	L 1m x W 0.64m x D 0.2m	46	1 to 3	Prehist
627	Fill	628	Single fill; mid brown grey silty clay	19	4.2	
628	Ditch	628	elongated oval; L 1m x W 1.15m x D 0.69m	19	4.2	L. Rom

## Appendix 2: Group and Period list

Group	Description	Group Components (parent context nos)	Period	Date
1	Large prehist hollow	131, 506, 607, 618, 620, 622	1	Meso/Neo
2	Elongated pit/gully	346, 348	1	Meso/Neo
3	Elongated pit/gully line	340, 342, 344, 325?	1	Meso/Neo
4	Intercut pit line	32, 34, 36, 38	1	Meso/Neo
5	Earliest ring-ditch	609, 611, 613, 615, 164	2.1	L Neo/EBA
6	Later ring-ditch	149, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 188	2.1	L Neo/MBA
7	Poss crem burials (not)	369, 371	3	LBA/EIA
8	Major fenceline	190, 196, 198, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 226, 233, 235, 239, 241, 243, 245, 255, 275, 277, 298, 306	3	LBA/EIA
9	Minor fenceline	55, 58, 65, 78	3	LBA/EIA
10	Minor fenceline	51, 53, 57, 68, 74, 79, 81, 87	3	LBA/EIA
11	?building cluster	4, 6, 10, 13, 15, 17, 179, 181, 183	3	LBA/EIA
12	?building cluster	83, 85, 257, 259, 261, 263, 267, 269, 271, 265?	3	LBA/EIA
13	Quarry pits & hearths	442, 445, 447, 449	6	Lmed/Pmed
14	Ditch	126, 140, 508, 533, 535	4.1	L Rom
15	Ditch	482, 517, 539, 541, 562, 519?	4.1	L Rom
16	Ditch	492, 502, 510, 531, 564, 566, 570	4.1	L Rom
17	Ditch	555, 558, 568, 578, 582, 586, 598	4.1	L Rom
18	Quarry pit & hearth	63, 576	6	Lmed/Pmed
19	Ditch	560, 580, 628	4.1	L Rom
20	Post-hole enclosure	92, 94, 96, 98, 100, 103, 105, 108, 111, 113, 116, 118, 120	4.1	L Rom
21	P-h building?	426, 428, 430, 432, 434, 436, 438, 440, 472, 474, 476	4.1	L Rom
22	E-W post-hole line	543, 545, 547, 549, 551	4.1	L Rom
23	Pits	411, 495, 512, 514	4.1	L Rom



<b>Group</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Group Components (parent context nos)</b>	<b>Period</b>	<b>Date</b>
24	P-h building	455, 457, 459, 461, 463, 465, 467, 469	4.1	L Rom
25	Intercut quarry pits	375, 500, 592, 595	6	Lmed/Pmed
26	SFB	525, 527	5	E Sax
27	SFB	19, 22, 24, 70, 72, 137, 142	5	E Sax
28	Ditch	1, 2, 389, 393, 480	6	Lmed/Pmed
29	Ditch	228, 296	6	Lmed/Pmed
30	Ditch	281, 290, 300, 308, 336, 352, 360, 387, 391, 529	6	Lmed/Pmed
31	Ditch	338, 358, 379	6	Lmed/Pmed
32	Ditch	362, 385, 416, 485, 498	6	Lmed/Pmed
33	Ditch	373, 589	6	Lmed/Pmed
34	Ditch	321, 323, 350	6	Lmed/Pmed
35	Ditch	26, 28,	7	Pmed
36	Ditch	283, 287, 304, 334	6	Lmed/Pmed
37	Ditch	354, 366	6	Lmed/Pmed
38	Ditch	330, 332, 364	6	Lmed/Pmed
39	Ditch	89, 251, 253	6	Lmed/Pmed
40	Smaller prehist hollow	624	1	Meso/Neo
41	Misc. northern pits	328, 383, 409, 504, 553, 604, finds 556?	1	Meso/Neo
42	Misc. southern pits	30, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 294, 316, 399, 478	1	Meso/Neo
43	G5/6 assoc features	128, 186, 218	2	L Neo/EBA
44	Misc Period 2 pits	356	2	L Neo/EBA
45	Misc Period 3 pits	292, 310, 312	3	LBA-EIA
46	Gen prehist pits	8, 61, 91, 162, 192, 194, 214, 224, 230, 249?, 273, 285, 302, 314, 319, 377, 381, 396, 401, 403, 405, 407, 413, 418, 421, 451, 489, 626	1 to 3	Prehist
47	Pits outlying GP21	237, 423 537	4.1	L Rom
48	Pits cutting GP15-17 enclosure	572, 600	4.2	L Rom

<b>Group</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Group Components (parent context nos)</b>	<b>Period</b>	<b>Date</b>
49	Early Saxon pits	76	5	E Sax
50	Quarry pit	487	6	Lmed/Pmed
51	Undated pits	122, 124, 584	0	Undated

**Appendix 3: Quantification of bulk finds**

Context No	Pottery		CBM		Bone		Flint		FCF		Stone		Fe		F Clay		Glass		Bt A. Bone		Charcoal	
	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt
2							1	19														
5	1	4																				
7	3	26																				
9			1	17																		
12	1	11													4	11						
16	1	6																				
18	6	26													1	4						
20a	3	23													3	3						
20b	6	55													1	14						
20c	16	86																				
20d	3	10													1	4						
21a	24	46																				
21b	78	178	1	30			2	18														
21c	21	86	1	31											2	4						
21d	1	5													2	7						
27			3	15										2	38			6	27			
31							10	107														
33							7	38	4	117												
35							11	140	3	24												
39									2	28												
41							20	60														
43							1	6	2	53												
45	1	<2					8	12														
47	2	5					15	68	1	17												
49							11	20														
50	1	3																				
52	1	7																				
54	7	137																				
59	1	9																				
60	1	3					7	28														
62	1	2	4	480																		

Context No	Pottery		CBM		Bone		Flint		FCF		Stone		Fe		F Clay		Glass		Bt A. Bone		Charcoal	
	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt
66	1	6																				
67	1	3																				
73							1	14														
82	1	13																				
84	2	5																				
93							1	26	10	86												
99	3	3					1	2					1	2								
106	4	8			3	2																
109									1	35												
114	5	12																				
115							1	16														
117	4	4	1	27																		
121							2	14														
125	1	18	1	9	2	22																
127	3	12																				
129	5	9																				
132									4	42												
135	11	34																				
139			1	25																		
141	288	2304					2	86	1	41												
150									2	78												
153									1	13												
155							5	29														
165							7	120														
171	27	155					1	<2														
175							1	31														
180	4	<2																				
189	2	5	1	3					1	12												
193	1	5					1	7														
195	2	6					4	47														
199	2	14																				
217	16	111																				
220	1	5					1	<2														

Context No	Pottery		CBM		Bone		Flint		FCF		Stone		Fe		F Clay		Glass		Bt A. Bone		Charcoal	
	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt
222							2	11														
227	1	2							1	26												
236	13	41	6	491	3	40									1	3						
244	4	7																				
246									3	143												
247	4	50	1	69			1	20														
256	3	5																				
260	1	<2																				
278			1	7																		
286	1	<2																				
291	27	275																				
293							13	64														
294							30	162														
299			4	6																		
307	2	3																				
309	39	303																				
315							1	<2														
318															1	44						
320									1	14												
322			1	36																		
324							2	11														
326									43	617												
327							1	11														
341							1	<2	1	25												
345							2	28														
347							2	4														
355	10	49					5	99	22	494												
357			1	88																		
361	5	10					3	7														
367									4	32								11	5			
370																		2	<2			
372	1	2	5	13																		
376									96	1556												

Context No	Pottery		CBM		Bone		Flint		FCF		Stone		Fe		F Clay		Glass		Bt A. Bone		Charcoal	
	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt
378			4	183																		
380									6	105												
382	7	16							1	100					3	7						
386			1	6																		
390			8	44																		
394							4	8	76	716												
397			2	4																		
398	9	47					9	31														
402							1	2							3	14						
404							1	2	8	134					20	55						
408							2	4	1	27												
417	3	10																				
419									16	38												
422	13	45	3	3	11	11																
428	2	2																				
438	1	<2																				
441			3	407																		
443			2	426	10	344																
444			1	197	3	15																
450	5	16			8	13									1	81						
452							2	4														
454			1	2																		
476	1	3	1	3																		
477	10	100					1	<2														
479	2	4																				
481	12	428	6	1600	50	251					4	289	11	113								
483	1	30																				
484			6	2574																		
486	2	7	5	267	12	63	1	3					1	3	1	6						
491	5	8					1	<2														
493	39	237			1	4			2	10							1	<2				
494							1	34					1	24			1	2				
499	1	<2																				

Context No	Pottery		CBM		Bone		Flint		FCF		Stone		Fe		F Clay		Glass		Bt A. Bone		Charcoal	
	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt
502	2	26																				
503							8	71														
505	3	8					11	24	2	41												
507	3	10					1	4														
509							8	67														
515			2	5																		
518							1	3	1	8												
522	1	7	3	38											4	30						
523	2	3	5	68											3	86						
524			36	1318																		
524 A	131	1005	5	44	10	28	1	3	18	262			3	33	1	8						
524 B	9	105																				
532			8	82	57	239			1	11												
534									2	73												
540			27	495	133	260																
544	2	13													1	8						
546	3	<2																				
550	2	3																				
552	20	93					9	49														
556							34	204	3	64												
559	1	5	5	278	1	10																
561	1	5	1	170																		
563	4	6			5	73																
565	4	37																				
571	22	277	13	932	3	5	1	2					2	12								
573	3	36	3	297																		
577			2	141																		
579	3	3	7	1408	8	52	2	5														
581			3	362																		
603							45	362	1	6												
605	3	9					27	503														
606	52	414					42	350	14	229												
619							25	124														

Context No	Pottery		CBM		Bone		Flint		FCF		Stone		Fe		F Clay		Glass		Bt A. Bone		Charcoal	
	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt
621							1	<2														
623	2	10					5	68	3	117											1	10
625							1	7														
627	41	523	30	1009	21	213							1	4								
surface btw 539 & 482			4	2137																		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1101</b>	<b>7758</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>15847</b>	<b>341</b>	<b>1645</b>	<b>429</b>	<b>3259</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>5394</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>289</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>389</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>10</b>



**Appendix 4: Residue quantification (\* = 1-10, \*\* = 11-50, \*\*\* = 51-250, \*\*\*\* = >250) and weights in grams**

Sample Number	Context	Parent Context	Context / deposit type	Phase	Sample Volume litres	Sub-Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications	Charred botanicals (other than charcoal)	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)	
1	617	618	TH	1	40	40	**	<2														FCF **/248g - Flint **/18g - Magnetised Material ***/2g	
2	52	53	SP	3	20	20	*	<2	*	<2								*	<2	*	<2	Pot */2g - Magnetised Material **/2g	
3	67	68	SP	3	20	20	*	<2	*	<2												FCF */14g - Flint */<1g - Pot */6g - Magnetised Material ***/2g	
4	115	116	SP	4.1	40	40								*	<2							FCF **/98g - Flint */7g - Pot */2g - Fired Clay */16g - Stone */68g - Magnetised Material **/<2g	
5	117	118	SP	4.1	40	40	*	<2	*	<2			<2	*	2						*	<2	Flint */960g - Metal */4g - Stone */174g - Magnetised Material **/2g
6	20	19	SO	5	40	40	*	<2	*	<2												FCF */106g - Flint */27g - Pot */8g - Burnt Clay */20g - Magnetised	





27	315	316	P	1	20	20	*	<2	*	<2											FCF **/1376g - Flint */2g - Magnetised Material ***/6g	
28	318	319	P	1-3	40	40	**	<2	*	<2		* <i>Corylus avellana</i> nut shell (2)	<2								FCF */18g - Magnetised Material ***/8g	
29	351	352	D	6	40	40	*	<2													Flint */<1g - Magnetised Material ***/2g	
30	355	356	P	2	40	40	**	2	**	<2		* <i>Corylus avellana</i> nut shell (1)	<2								FCF **/1998g - Flint **/72g - Fired Clay */22g - Magnetised Material ***/16g	
31	367	369	CR	1-3	20	20	**	<2	*	<2	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (9), <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (1)					**	8	**	14	**	2	FCF */16g - Fired Clay */8g - Magnetised Material ***/6g
32	368	369	CR	1-3	40	40	**	<2	**	<2	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (5), <i>Ilex aquifolium</i> (3), <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (1), <i>Corylus/Alnus</i> (1)					**	6	**	16	**	2	FCF **/558g - Flint */<1g - Magnetised Material ***/36g
33	370	371	CR	1	30	30	*	<2	**	2		* <i>Corylus avellana</i> nut shell (1)	<2			*	<2	**	2	**	<2	FCF **/1330g - Flint */5g - Magnetised Material ***/46g
34	402	403	SP	1-3	30	30	**	2	**	<2	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (10)											FCF **/206g - Flint */6g - Magnetised Material ***/8g



**Appendix 5: Flot quantification (\* = 1-10, \*\* = 11-50, \*\*\* = 51-250, \*\*\*\* = >250) and preservation (+ = poor, ++ = moderate, +++ = good)**

Sample Number	Context	Phase	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	Other botanical charred	Identifications	Preservation	Land Snail Shells	Industrial debris
1	617	1	3	10	10	55	3	* <i>Chenopodium</i> sp., <i>Sambucus</i> <i>nigra</i>	*	**	***	*	<i>Triticum</i> <i>spelta</i> / <i>dicoccum</i> (1)	++								
2	52	3	<1	<5	<5	40	2	* <i>Chenopodium</i> sp.	*	**	***				*	Indet. (2)	+					
3	67	3	2	10	10	20	<1	* <i>Sambucus</i> <i>nigra</i> , <i>Ranunculus</i> sp., <i>Chenopodium</i> sp.	**	**	****											
4	115	4.1	1	10	10	95	1	* <i>Polygonum</i> <i>aviculare</i>	*	**	***	*	<i>Hordeum</i> sp. (1), small <i>Cerealia</i> indet. (2)	+	*	Small <i>Poaceae</i> (1)	+					
5	117	4.1	3	20	20	95	<1	* <i>Bromus</i> / <i>Festuca</i> , <i>Sambucus</i> <i>nigra</i> , <i>Cirsium</i> / <i>Carduus</i>	*	*	**	*	<i>Cerealia</i> (3)	+								

6	20	5	3	20	20	35	5	* <i>Chenopodium</i> sp.	**	***	****	*	Cerealia (2), <i>Triticum</i> <i>spelta</i> / <i>dicoccum</i> (3), <i>Hordeum</i> sp. (1)	+	*	<i>Rumex</i> sp. (1), <i>Galeopsis</i> <i>tetrahit</i> (1)	+					*	
7	21	5	1	5	5	90	2	* <i>Polygonum</i> sp., <i>Chenopodium</i> sp.	*	*	**	*	<i>Triticum</i> <i>spelta</i> / <i>dicoccum</i> (1)	+	*	Asteracea e (1), <i>Asperula</i> <i>arvensis</i> (2)	++						
8	12	3	4	15	15	15	3	* <i>Polygonum</i> <i>aviculare</i> , <i>Viola</i> sp., <i>Chenopodium</i> sp.	**	**	****	*	<i>Triticum</i> sp. (2), <i>Triticum</i> <i>spelta</i> / <i>dicoccum</i> (1)	+ ++	*	<i>Avena</i> sp. (1)	+						
9	18	3	1	5	5	80	2	* <i>Ranunculus</i> sp., <i>Chenopodium</i> sp.	*	*	**	*	<i>Triticum</i> sp. (1)	+									
10	7	3	2	15	15	95	3	* <i>Sambucus</i> <i>nigra</i> , <i>Chenopodium</i> sp.		*	*												
11	25	5	28	17 5	17 5	20	1	* <i>Chenopodium</i> sp.	***	****	****												*
12	127	2	3	10	10	95	1	* <i>Polygonum</i> <i>aviculare</i> , <i>Ranunculus</i> sp., <i>Carex</i> sp.		*	*												

13	141	2	<1	<5	<5	98	1	* <i>Ranunculus</i> sp., <i>Polygonum aviculare</i>		*	**									*
14	397	1	24	15 0	15 0	30	2	* <i>Chenopodium</i> sp., <i>Campanula carpatica</i>	***	****	****	*	<i>Triticum aestivum</i> (1), Cerealia (2)	+ ++	**	<i>Oenanthe aquatica</i> (1), <i>Galium/Asperula</i> (4), <i>Veronica hederifolia</i> (1), <i>Aphanes arvensis</i> (2), Rosaceae (1), <i>Tilia</i> sp. (2), Indet. (2)	+ ++	*	Possible leaf buds (2)	+
15	153	2	1	20	20	95	2	* <i>Chenopodium</i> sp., <i>Rumex</i> sp., <i>Polygonum aviculare</i> , <i>Ranunculus</i> sp., <i>Urtica</i> sp., <i>Campanula carpatica</i>	*	*	**	*	Cerealia (1)	+						
16	144	2	<1	<5	<5	-	-													
17	145	2	<1	<5	<5	-	-				*	*	Cerealia (1)	+						
18	146	2	<1	<5	<5	-	-			*	*									
19	147	2	<1	<5	<5	-	-													
20	173	2	4	25	25	90	2	* <i>Polygonum/Rumex</i> , <i>Chenopodium</i> sp.	*	**	****									



21	177	2	1	15	15	95	2	* <i>Polygonum</i> sp., <i>Rumex</i> sp., <i>Chenopodium</i> sp.	*	**											
22	189	3	<1	10	10	90	2	* <i>Chenopodium</i> sp.	**	***	*	Small Cerealia (2)	+	*	Indet. (2)	+					
23	191	1-3	3	15	15	80	2	* <i>Chenopodium</i> sp., <i>Sambucus nigra</i>	*	*	***	*	<i>Triticum spelta/dicoccum</i> (1)	+	*	<i>Vicia/Lathyrus</i> (1)	+				
24	185	2	2	10	10	85	5	** <i>Polygonum</i> sp., <i>Ranunculus</i> sp., <i>Silene</i> sp.	*	**	*	<i>Triticum aestivum</i> (1), Cerealia (1)	+								
25	246	1-3	29	15 5	13 5	50	1	* <i>Sambucus nigra</i> , <i>Chenopodium</i> sp.	**	***	****	*** *	<i>Triticum aestivum</i> (***), <i>Triticum spelta/dicoccum</i> (***), Cerealia (***)	+ ++	*** *	<i>Avena</i> sp. (**), <i>Avena/Bromus</i> (***), <i>Chenopodium</i> sp. (11), <i>Asperula arvensis</i> (1), <i>Veronica hederifolia</i> (2), <i>Bromus/Festuca</i> (3), <i>Rumex</i> sp. (5), <i>Carex</i> sp. (46), <i>Ranunculus</i> sp. (1), Apiaceae (1),	+ ++				



32	368	1-3	15	10 0	10 0	45	2	** <i>Rumex</i> sp., <i>Polygonum</i> <i>aviculare</i> , <i>Asperula</i> <i>arvensis</i> , <i>Chenopodium</i> sp.	**	***	****	*	<i>Triticum</i> <i>aestivum</i> (1)	++						*
33	370	1	8	60	60	60	2	** <i>Polygonum</i> sp., <i>Polygonum</i> <i>aviculare</i> , <i>Asperula</i> <i>arvensis</i> , <i>Sambucus</i> <i>nigra</i> , <i>Campanula</i> <i>carpatica</i>	**	***	****									
34	402	1-3	16	85	85	15	<1		***	****	****									
35	404	1-3	4	35	35	30	<1	* Poaceae	**	****	****			*	<i>Ranunculu</i> <i>s</i> sp. (1), <i>Rumex</i> sp. (2)	+- ++				*
36	395	1-3	59	16 0	16 0	1	<1	* <i>Silene</i> sp.	***	****	****									*
37	417	1-3	1	10	10	80	<1	** <i>Polygonum</i> sp., <i>Chenopodium</i> sp., <i>Sambucus</i> <i>nigra</i>	*	**	***									
38	524	5	2	15	15	70	1		*	**	***	*	<i>Hordeum</i> sp. (3), <i>Cerealia</i> (1)	+						
39	616	6	35	90	90	<1	<1		***	****	****									



## Appendix 6: HER summary

<b>Site name/Address:</b> Bellways Land Parcel, Newhall Phase II, Harlow, Essex	
<b>Parish:</b> Harlow	<b>District:</b> Harlow
<b>NGR:</b> TL 47900 10600	<b>Site Code:</b> HANHB 14
<b>Type of Work:</b> Area excavation	<b>Site Director/Group:</b> A. Dyson, Archaeology South-East
<b>Date of Work:</b> 3rd March - 13th June 2014	<b>Size of Area Investigated:</b> 3.13ha
<b>Location of Finds/Curating Museum:</b> Harlow	<b>Funding source:</b> Developer
<b>Further Seasons Anticipated?:</b> Yes	<b>Related EHER Nos:</b> 17810, 46442-3
<b>Final Report:</b> EAH article?	<b>OASIS No:</b> 182314
<b>Periods Represented:</b> Prehistoric, Roman, Early Saxon, Late medieval/post-medieval, Modern	
<b>SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS:</b>	
<p>The 3.13ha area excavation was undertaken in advance of residential development of <u>part</u> of the Newhall Phase II construction area.</p> <p>The wider c.6ha Phase II development area was previously evaluated by means of trial-trenching in 2004 and a range of predominantly Prehistoric, Iron Age and Roman period below-ground remains established to be present. Three excavation areas, A to C, were identified. That part of excavation area A that fell within a larger Bellway Homes land parcel was investigated.</p> <p>The earliest remains comprise Mesolithic to Neolithic (c.10000-2500 BC) features containing worked flint, attesting to hunter-gatherer presence in the landscape. Remains of a Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age barrow, initially recorded during the evaluation, were found to include a central Beaker grave containing four ceramic vessels. This funerary monument survived into the Middle Bronze Age when it was a focus for further ritual activity. Probable settlement remains, comprising post-built buildings and pits of Late Bronze Age- Early Iron Age (c.800-400 BC) were present at the southern end of the site.</p> <p>A rectilinear enclosure system was imposed on the landscape in the later Roman period (c.AD220-410). This contains several probable timber building remains and is clearly a peripheral part of a farmstead that lies to the north. Two dispersed Early Saxon sunken-featured buildings and a single pit, located away from the preceding Roman farmstead, imply continuing occupation of this landscape into the 5th-7th centuries AD.</p> <p>Boundary/drainage ditches and six large quarry pits denote agricultural activity and rural exploitation in the Late medieval / post-medieval period.</p>	
<b>Previous Summaries/Reports:</b>	
Archaeological Solutions. 2004, <i>Newhall, Harlow, Essex: An Archaeological Evaluation</i> . Unpublished report no. 1525	
<b>Author of Summary:</b> M. Atkinson	<b>Date of Summary:</b> June 2015

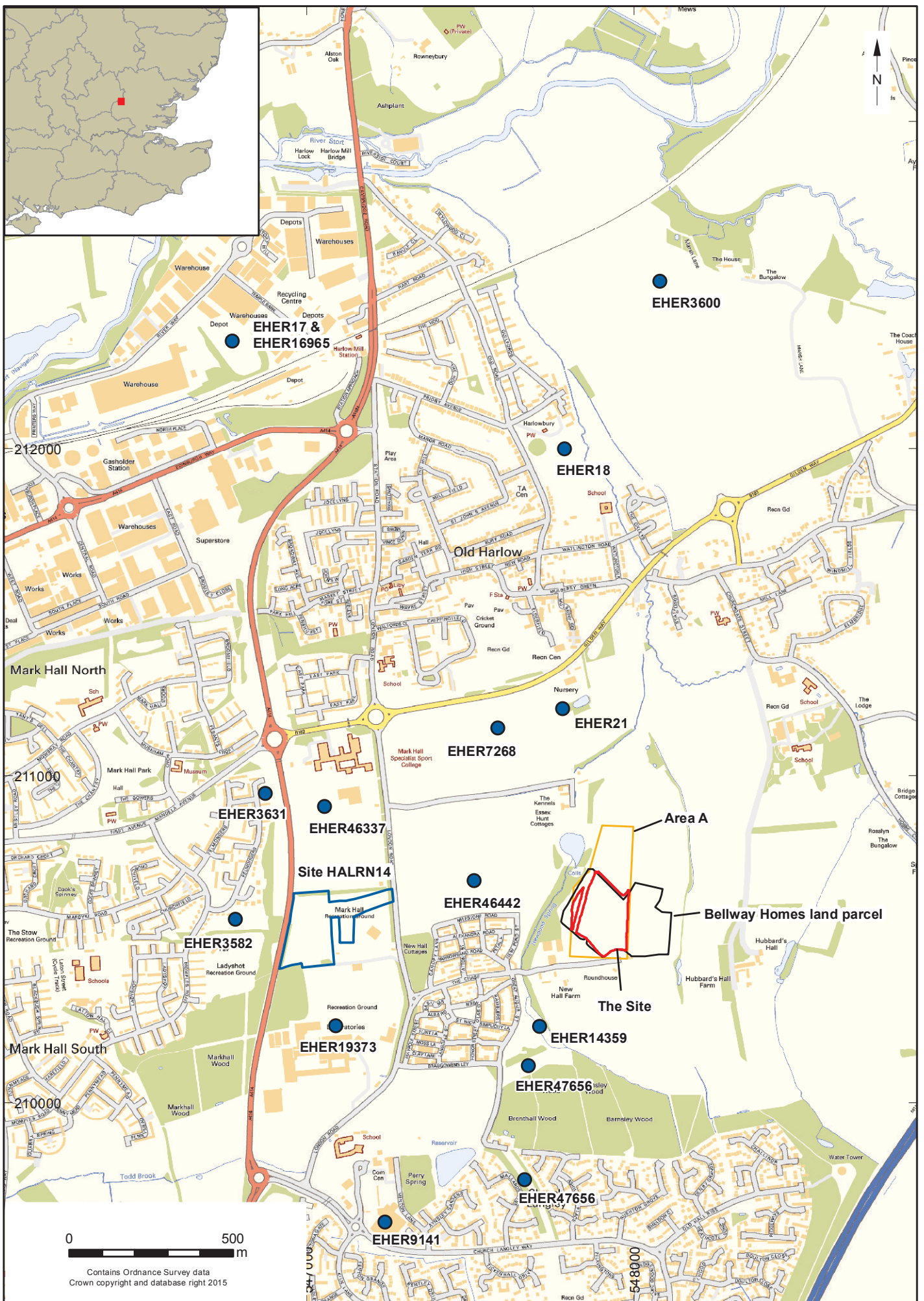
**Appendix 7: OASIS Form**

<b>OASIS ID: archaeol6-182314</b>	
<b>Project details</b>	
Project name	Bellway Homes Land Parcel, Newhall Phase II
Short description of the project	A 3.13ha area excavation was undertaken in advance of residential development. The earliest remains comprise Mesolithic to Neolithic (c.10000-2500 BC) features containing worked flint, attesting to hunter-gatherer presence in the landscape. Remains of a Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age barrow were found to include a central Beaker grave containing four ceramic vessels. This funerary monument survived into the Middle Bronze Age when it was a focus for further ritual activity. Probable settlement remains, comprising post-built buildings and pits of Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age (c.800-400 BC) were present at the southern end of the site. A rectilinear enclosure system was imposed on the landscape in the later Roman period (c.AD220-410). This contained several probable timber building remains and is clearly a peripheral part of a farmstead that lies to the north. Two dispersed Early Saxon sunken-featured buildings and a single pit, located away from the preceding Roman farmstead, imply continuing occupation of this landscape into the 5th-7th centuries AD. Boundary/drainage ditches and six large quarry pits denote agricultural activity and rural exploitation in the Late medieval / post-medieval period.
Project dates	Start: 03-03-2014 End: 13-06-2014
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Associated project reference codes	HANHB 14 - Sitecode 8056 - Contracting Unit No. HW/PL/04/00302 - Planning Application No. HW/PL/13/00482 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 3 - Operations to a depth more than 0.25m
Monument type	PIT Late Prehistoric POST-HOLE Late Prehistoric HOLLOW Late Prehistoric RING-DITCH Early Bronze Age GRAVE Early Bronze Age PIT Roman DITCH Roman POST-HOLE Roman PIT Early Medieval SFB Early Medieval DITCH Post Medieval QUARRY PIT Post Medieval
Significant Finds	WORKED FLINTS Late Prehistoric POTTERY Late Prehistoric POTTERY Early Medieval POTTERY Medieval POTTERY Post Medieval POTTERY Roman CBM Roman
Investigation type	"Open-area excavation"

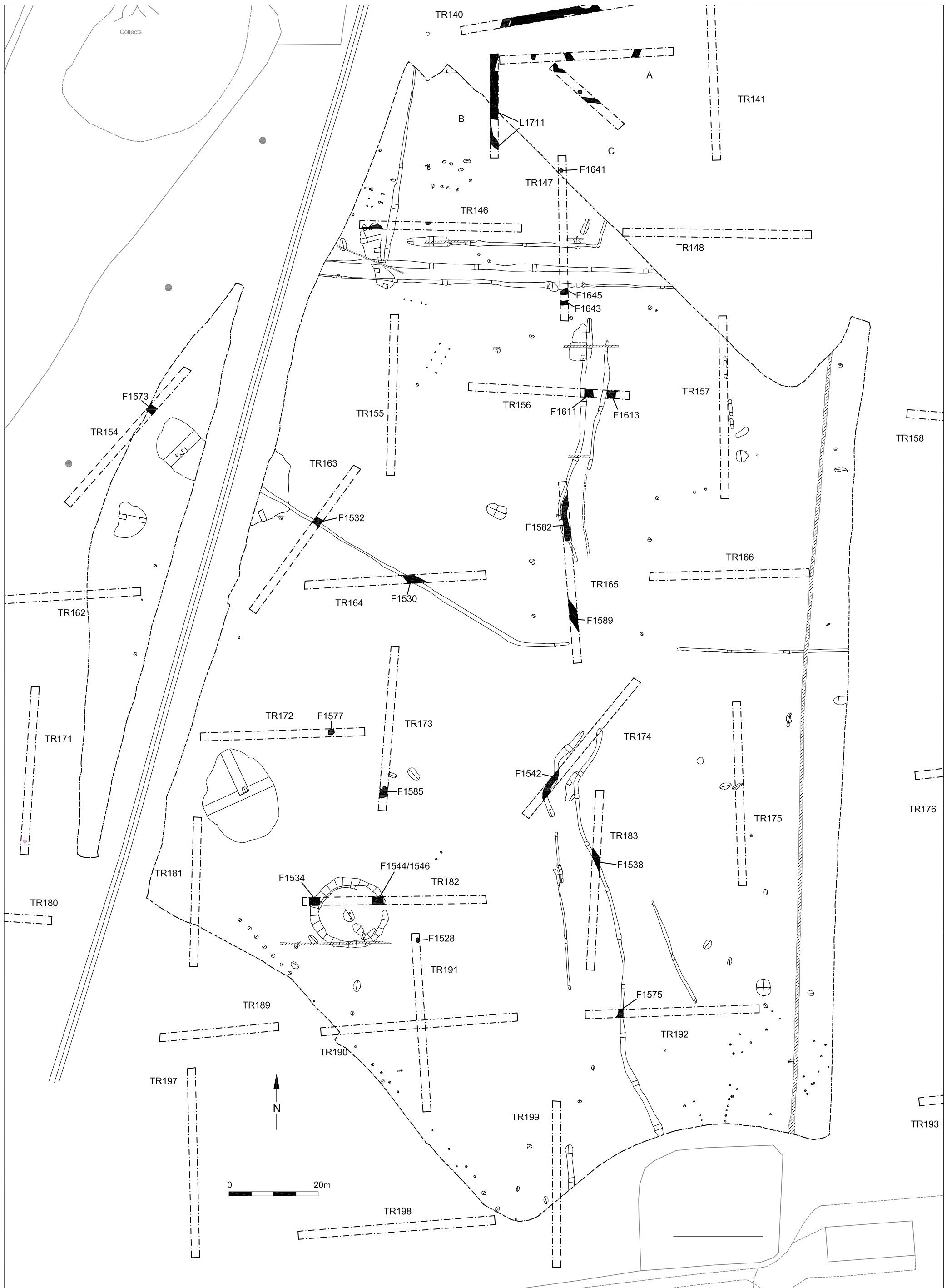
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS
<b>Project location</b>	
Country	England
Site location	ESSEX HARLOW HARLOW Bellway Homes Ltd Land Parcel, Newhall Phase II
Postcode	CM17 6JA
Study area	3.13 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 47900 10600 51.7740261915 0.143937354507 51 46 26 N 000 08 38 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 62.00m Max: 74.00m
<b>Project creators</b>	
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	Adam Dyson
Type of sponsor/funding	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Belway Homes Ltd
<b>Project archives</b>	
Physical Archive recipient	Harlow Museum
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Glass","Metal","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	Harlow Museum
Digital Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Metal","Stratigraphic","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Media available	"Spreadsheets","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Harlow Museum
Paper Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Glass","Metal","Stratigraphic","Worked stone/lithics"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Miscellaneous Material","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section"
<b>Project bibliog</b>	

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Post-excavation assessment and updated project design: Bellway Homes Land Parcel, Newhall Development Phase II, Harlow, Essex
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Dyson, A.
Other biblio details	ASE rep no. 2015025
Date	2015
Issuer or publisher	Archaeology South-East
Place of issue	Braintree
Description	A4, approx. 107 pages text (inc appendices), plus 13 figures.
URL	<a href="http://www.oasis.ac.uk">http://www.oasis.ac.uk</a>
Entered by	Mark Atkinson (mark.atkinson@ucl.ac.uk)
Entered on	30 June 2015

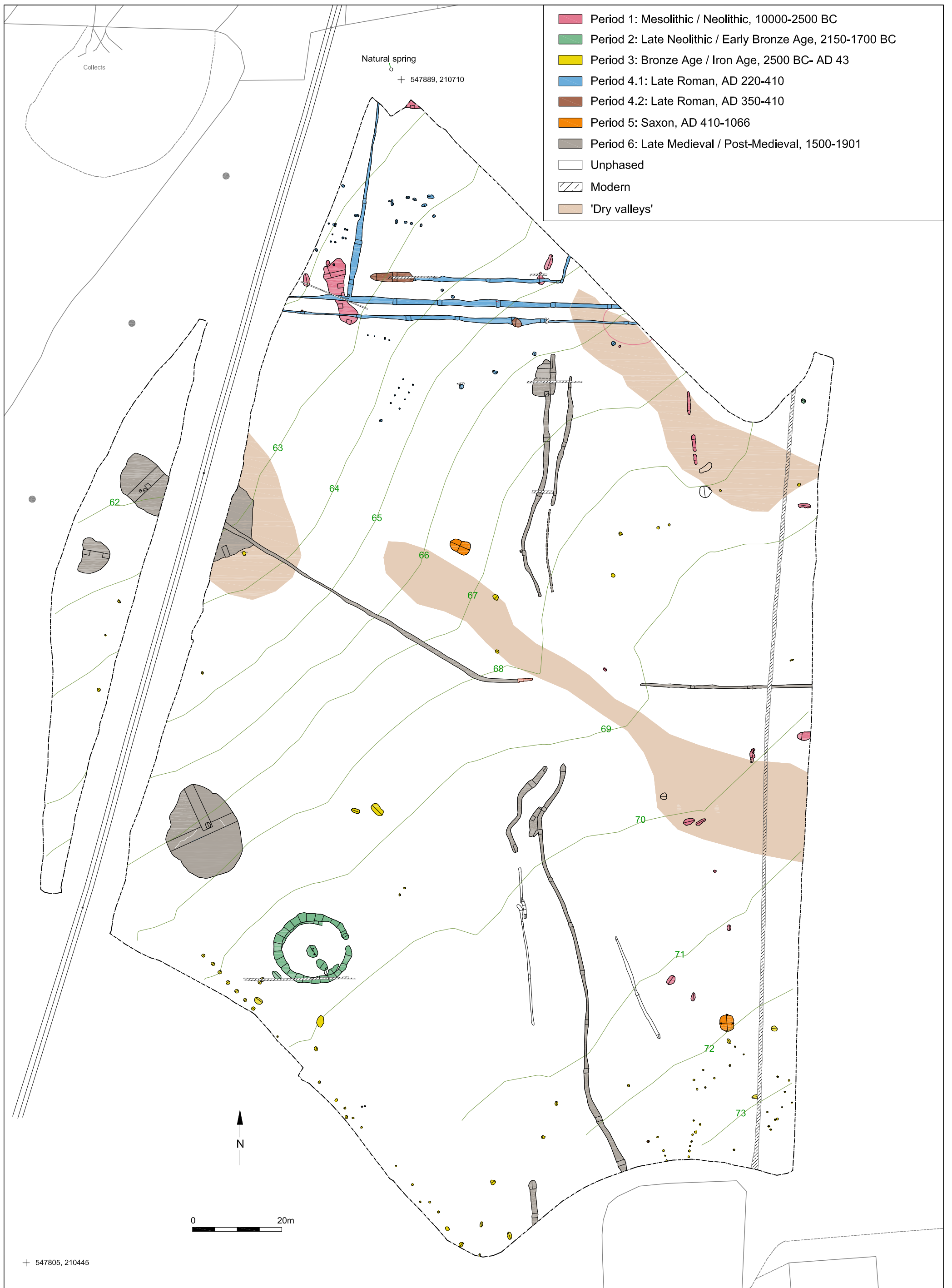


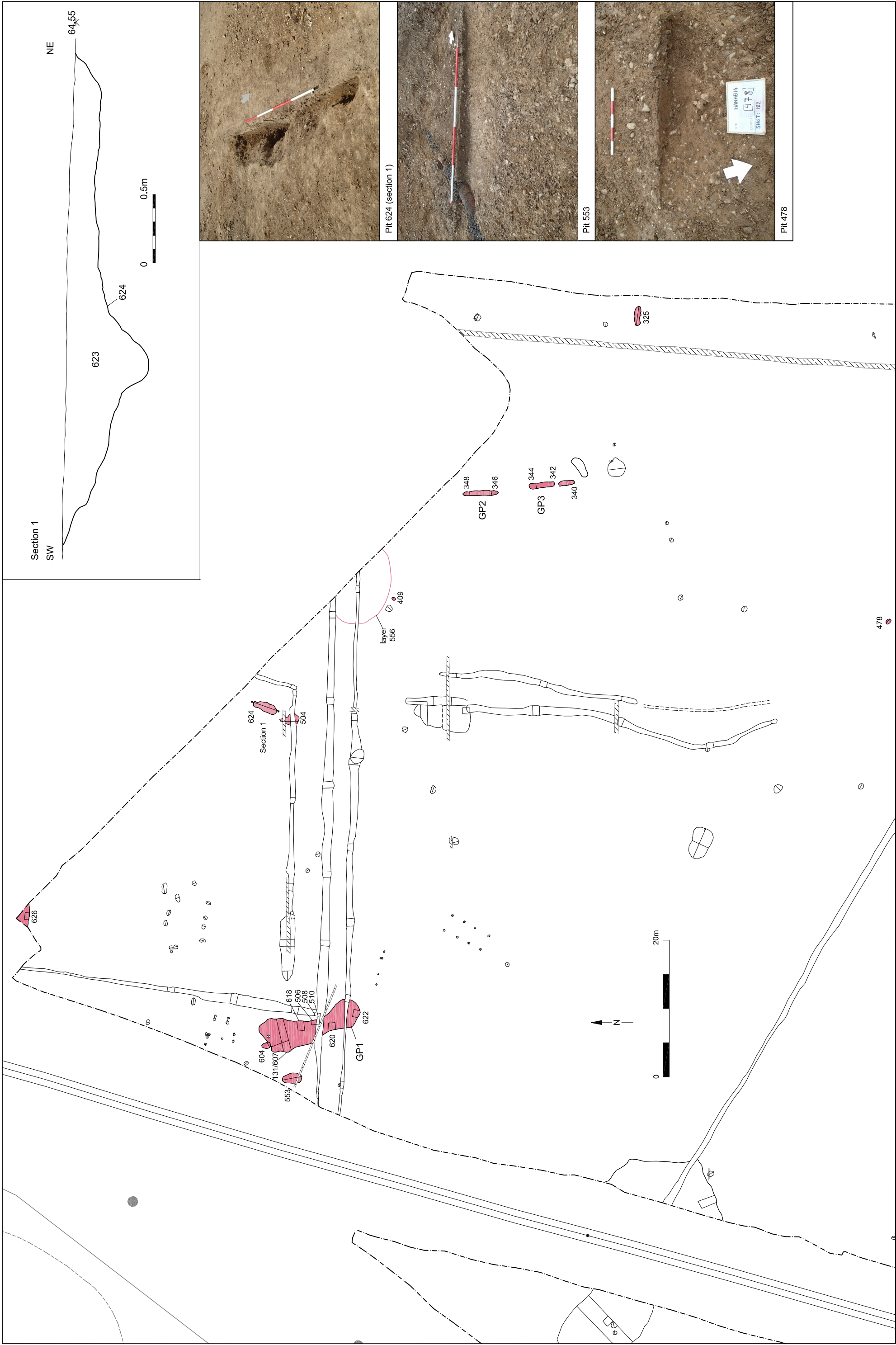


© Archaeology South-East		New Hall Phase II, Harlow, Essex		Fig. 1
Project Ref: 8056	Feb 2015	Site location		
Report No: 2015025	Drawn by: LM			



© Archaeology South-East		New Hall Phase II, Harlow, Essex	Fig.2
Project Ref: 8056	Feb 2015	Site plan showing evaluation trenches	
Report Ref: 2015025	Drawn by: LM		

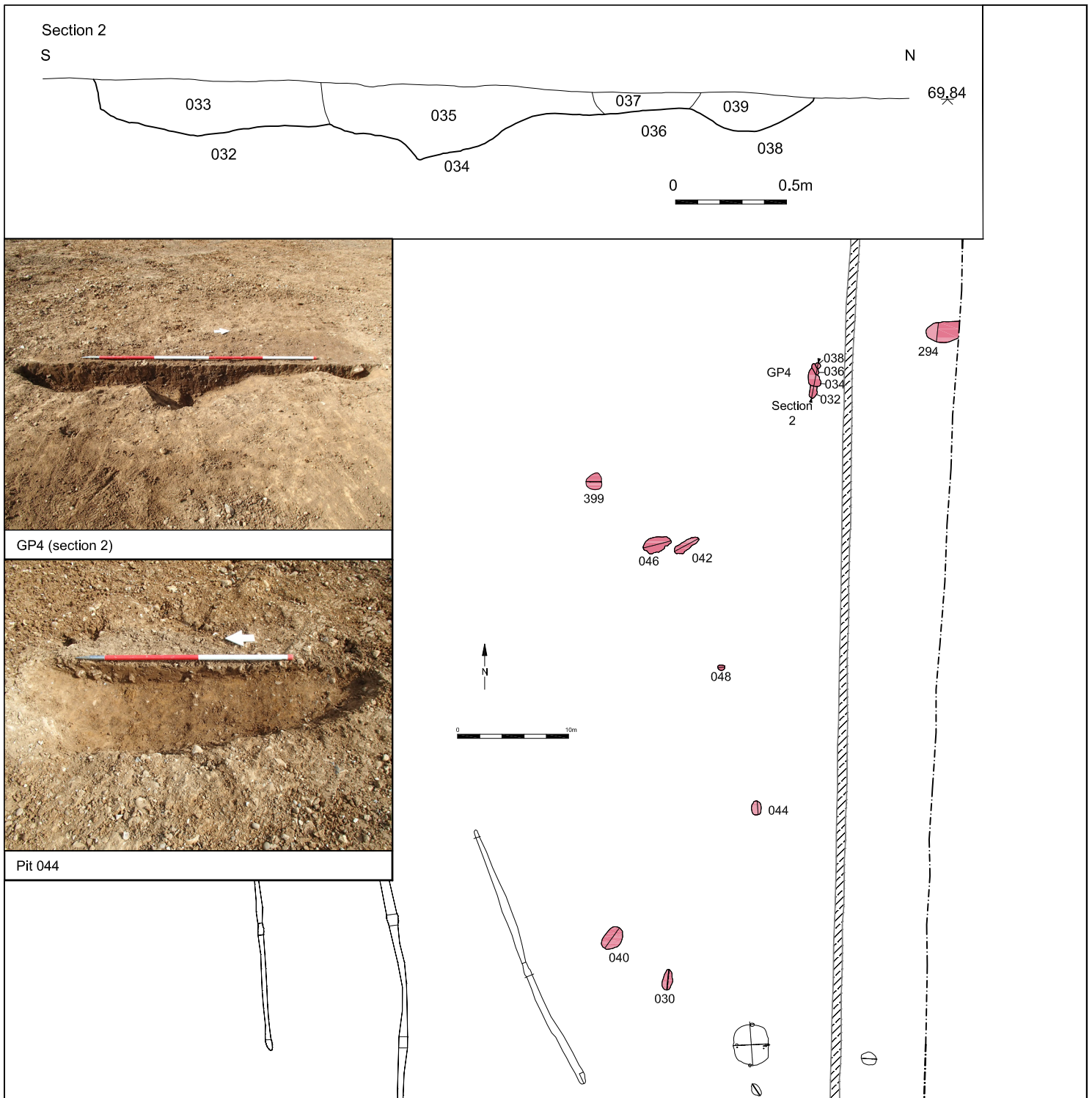




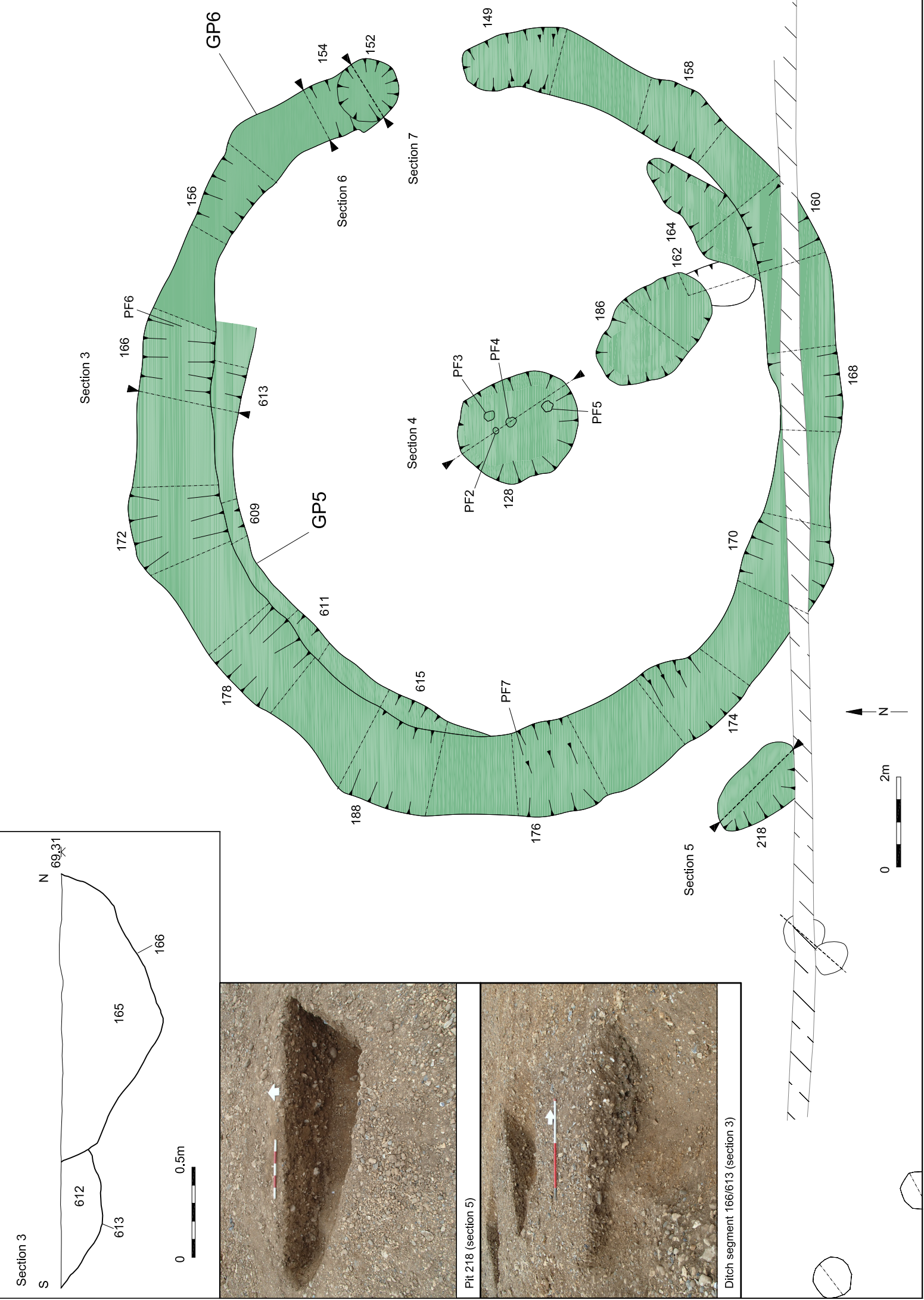
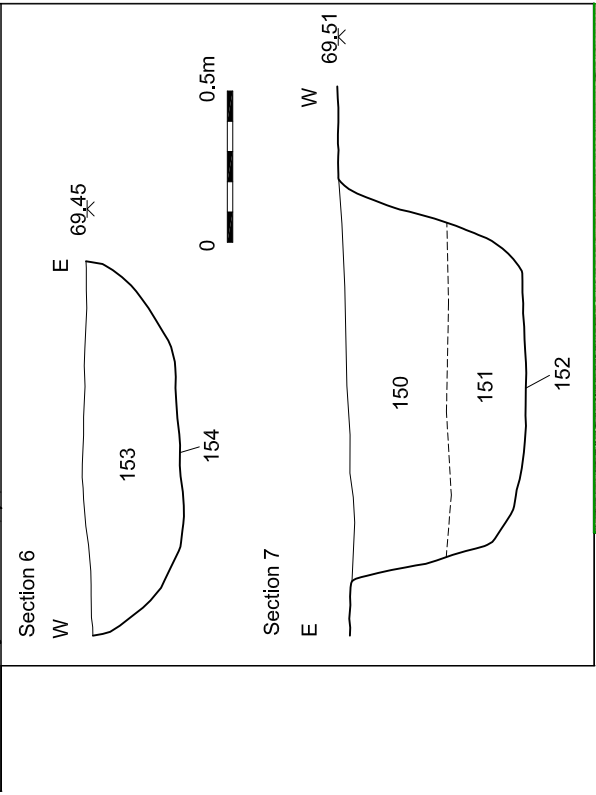
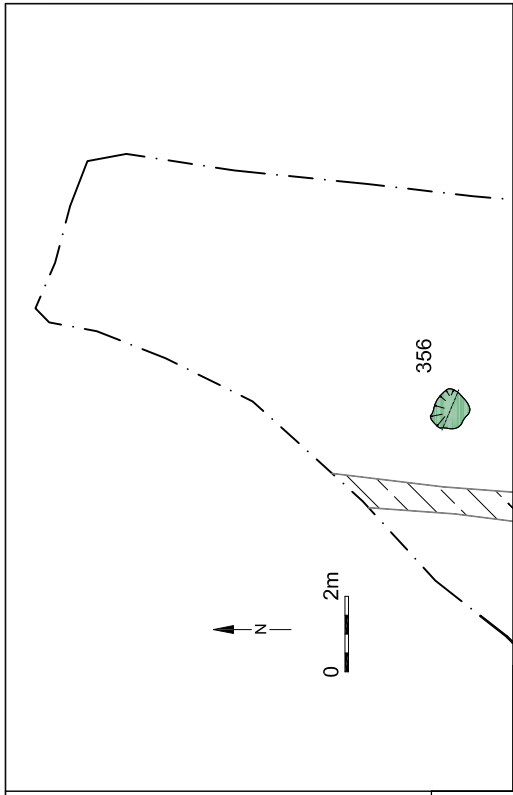
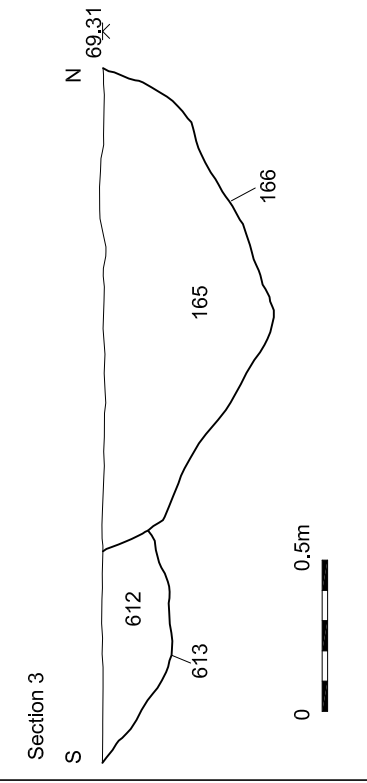
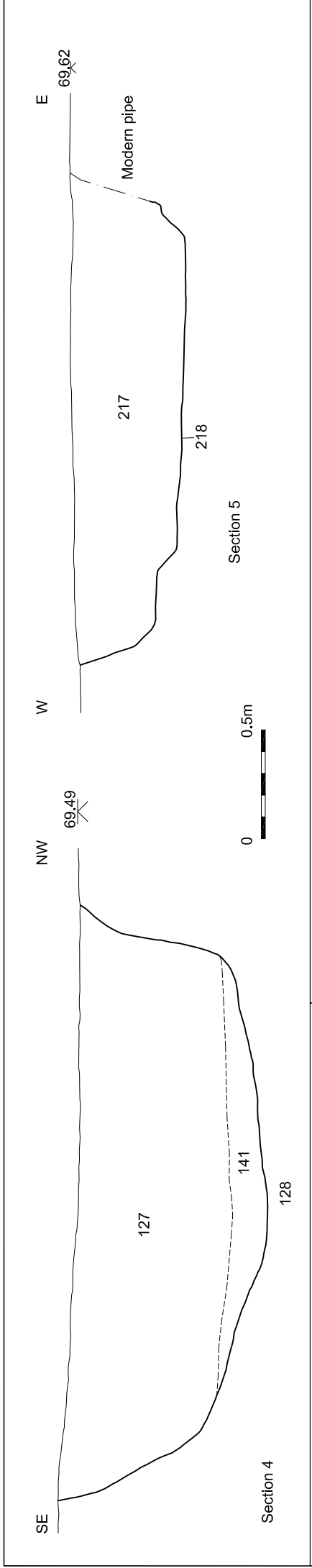
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 Report Ref: 2015025 Drawn by: LM

Fig.4

Period 1 features, north end of site



© Archaeology South-East		New Hall Phase II, Harlow, Essex	Fig. 5
Project Ref: 8056	Feb 2015	Period 1 features, south end of site	
Report Ref: 2015025	Drawn by: LM		

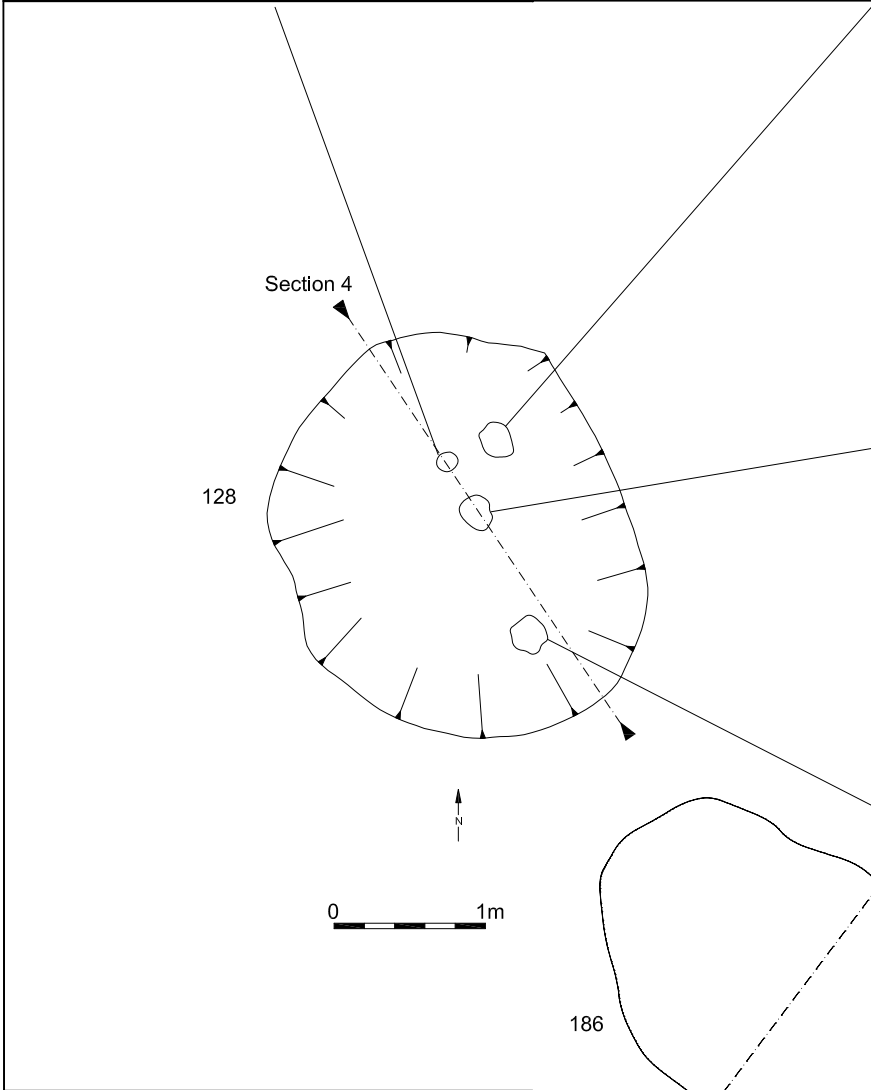




Complete beaker PF 2, looking NE



Collapsed beaker PF 3, looking NW



Collapsed beaker PF 4, looking NW



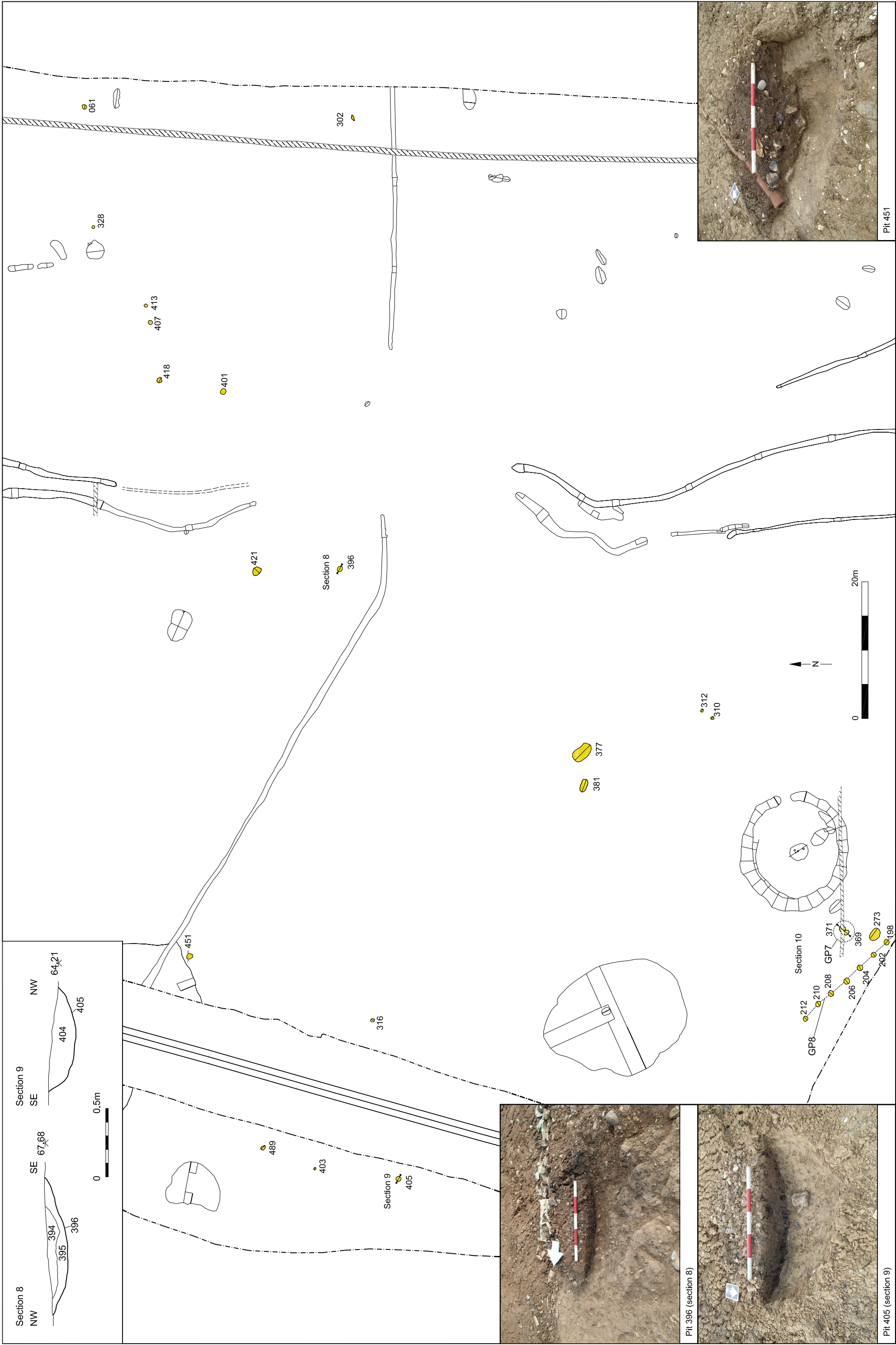
Collapsed beaker PF 5, looking NE



Beakers being planned, looking S



Grave post-ex shot, looking NW

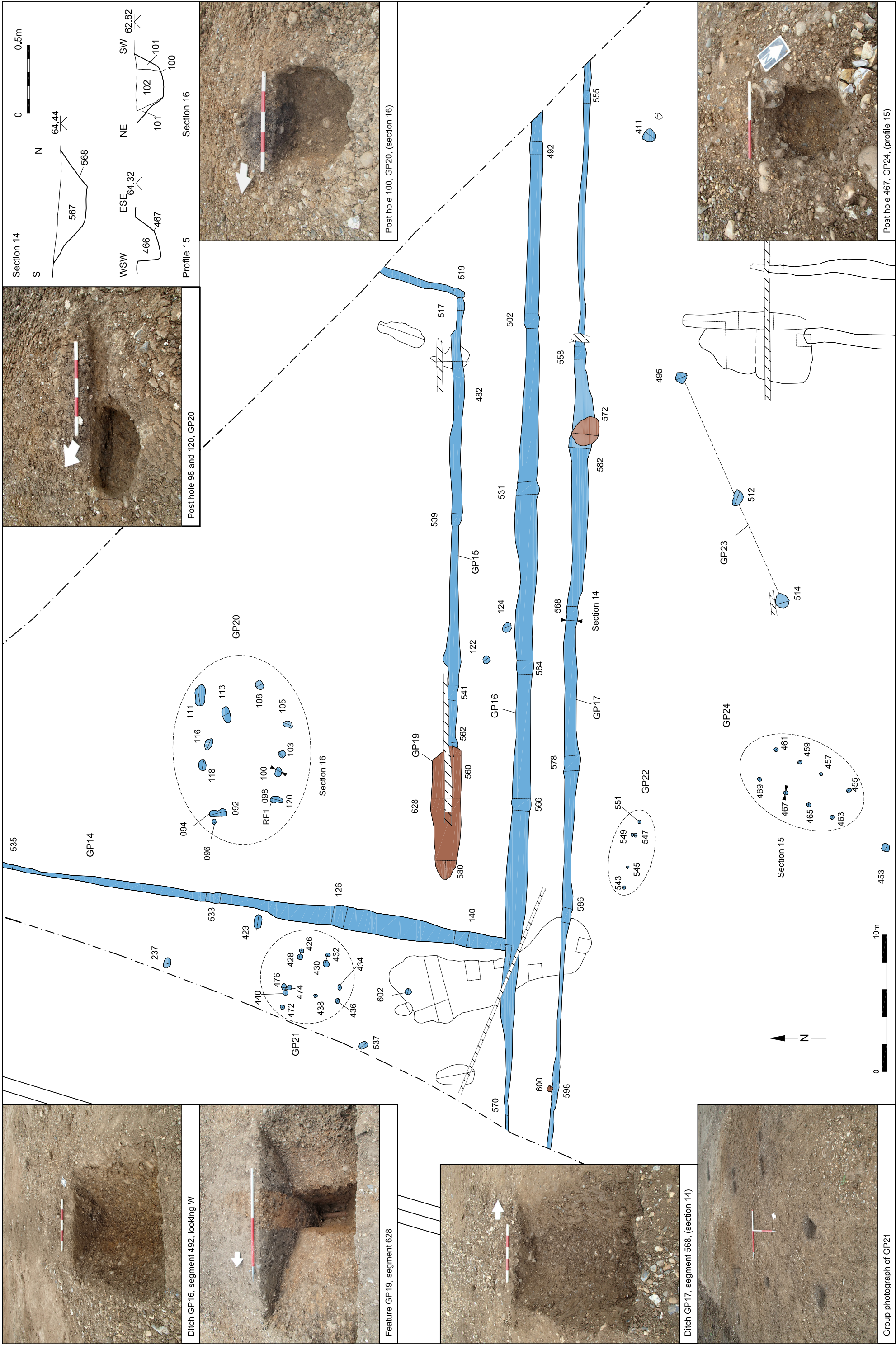


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Period 3 and general prehistoric features, north end of site  
 Fig.8











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