

## **Archaeological Evaluation**

**Land north of Pyrles Lane,  
Loughton,  
Essex**

**ASE Project No: 180917  
Site Code: LUPL19**

**ASE Report No: 2019032**



**February 2019**

# Archaeological Evaluation

Land north of Pyrles Lane,  
Loughton,  
Essex

NGR: TQ 43539 97082

Planning Ref: CC/EPF/31/18

ASE Project No: 180917

Site Code: LUPL19

ASE Report No: 2019032

OASIS id: 341787

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**Abstract**

*This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation carried out by Archaeology South-East on land north of Pyrles Lane, Loughton, Epping Forest District, Essex, on 21 January 2019. The fieldwork was commissioned by Essex County Council in advance of a flood relief scheme.*

*A single north/south aligned 35m-long evaluation trench was excavated on the eastern edge of the c. 1ha site.*

*The trench revealed two right-angled linear features suspected to be horticultural in nature and related to 'allotment gardens' seen on the Ordnance Survey map of 1966-67. Finds were limited to small quantities of early post-medieval tile and pottery fragments, recovered from topsoil and colluvium deposits.*

*No archaeological features or deposits predating the modern era were encountered during the evaluation.*

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## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Site Background**

- 1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE), the contracting division of UCL's Institute of Archaeology Centre for Applied Archaeology, was commissioned by Essex County Council's Flood and Water Management Team to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land north of Pyrles Lane, Loughton, Essex.
- 1.1.2 The evaluation was undertaken in fulfilment of an archaeological condition attached to planning consent.

### **1.2 Location, Geology and Topography**

- 1.2.1 The c.1ha site is situated within an open area comprising the summit of one of a series of hills along the north-west side of the River Roding valley (TQ 43539 97082; Fig. 1). The site is situated at c.42-44m AOD, on a south-east facing slope. To the north-west of these low hills, a hilly ridge marks the crest of the valley and is the location of the surviving Epping Forest. This forms the western boundary of the built up area of Loughton.
- 1.2.2 The British Geological Survey identifies the site's bedrock geology as London Clay, with no superficial deposits present (BGS 2019). Pleistocene deposits of the Lowestoft Formation are mapped to the north, capping the summit of the hill. The main ridge is capped by sands and gravels of the early Pleistocene Stanmore Gravel formation.

### **1.3 Planning Background**

- 1.3.1 A planning application (Ref: CC/EPF/31/18) was submitted to Essex County Council (ECC) for the undertaking of a flood alleviation scheme. The proposed development comprises the excavation of a flood attenuation area with an earthwork embankment bund and associated engineering works to capture, store and regulate the downstream flow of surface water.
- 1.3.2 The site is part of a wider flood management scheme for the Loughton area, which, as a whole, has been the subject of an archaeological desk-based assessment (DBA) (ECC Place Services 2018). The DBA identified the site to be an area of archaeological potential, i.e. an area where, as yet unknown, archaeological remains may be present. Accordingly, the following condition has been placed on the planning permission in line with the National Planning Policy Framework (DCLG 2012):

*No development or preliminary groundworks shall take place until a written scheme and programme of archaeological investigation and recording has been submitted to and approved in writing by the County Planning Authority. The scheme and programme of archaeological investigation and recording shall be implemented prior to the commencement of the development hereby permitted or any preliminary groundworks.*

*Reason: To ensure that any archaeological interest has been adequately investigated and recorded prior to the development taking place and to comply*

*with policy HC1 (Scheduled monuments and other archaeological sites) of the Epping Forest District Local Plan 1998 and Alterations 2006 (published 2008); and policy DM7 (Heritage assets) of the Epping Forest District Local Plan – Submitted Version (2017).*

- 1.3.3 In accordance with this condition, ECC commissioned ASE to undertake the archaeological fieldwork. A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) detailing the programme and methodology of the fieldwork was prepared by ASE (2018a) and approved by Richard Havis of ECC Place Services prior to the commencement of fieldwork.

#### **1.4 Scope of Report**

- 1.4.1 This report presents the results of a single archaeological evaluation trench, excavated on 21 January 2019. It describes the archaeological remains encountered, considers their significance and assesses the potential for further remains within the site boundaries.

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## 2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

### 2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The following archaeological and historical background information is drawn from the WSI (ASE 2018a) and DBA (ECC Place Services 2018) prepared for the site, based on evidence held in the Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER) and other readily available sources. The locations of specific known sites and findspots in the vicinity of the site are shown on Figure 1.

2.1.2 The site is located within Historic Environment Character Zone 9.1 (ECC Place Services 2015), an area that, historically, had dispersed sparse settlement prior to mid to late 20th-century residential development. Loughton Hall and nearby Church of St Nicholas were the medieval manorial centre, with the remaining settlement scattered along Epping Road. The surrounding rural landscape comprises a mix of rectilinear and irregular fields of historic and modern date. Little of the historic landscape has survived modern development. There has been little archaeological field investigation in the area and hence there are few known archaeological remains in the area.

### 2.2 Prehistoric and Roman

2.2.1 Known archaeological remains of prehistoric date within the general area are limited to a single piece of worked flint found during trenching undertaken between Loughton Hall and Hatfields in 1899 (EHER 4023); no features were recorded.

2.2.2 Evidence of Romano-British date is similarly limited. A fieldwalking survey to the east of the site, east of Willingale Road, recovered Roman building material (EHER 18934); further archaeological trial-trench evaluation did not encounter any archaeological features (Smith 1999). A small number of Roman coins and other artefacts were found in the 1950s during the building of the Hilger and Watts Factory, Langston Road (EHER 14783), though a nearby watching brief completed in 1999 did not identify any archaeological remains (EHER 18369).

### 2.3 Medieval

2.3.1 No Saxon features have been recorded in Loughton. The site does, however, lie within the original medieval settlement between Loughton Manor (EHER 34005, 4024) and Alderton Hall (EHER 45910).

2.3.2 The first known reference to Loughton dates to 1062, when Edward the Confessor granted lands, including *Lukintone*, to the re-founded Waltham Abbey. It is named in the Domesday Book (1086) as *Lochetuna*. The place name probably translates as 'Luh(h)a's farm' (Reaney 1935).

2.3.3 Following the Norman Conquest, estates in Loughton, Alderton and Debden were held by Waltham Abbey, Peter of Valognes, a reeve of King William, and Robert Gernon. The lands of Robert Gernon appear to have been acquired by Waltham Abbey in the 13th century, by a Richard de Montfitchet, at which time the two tenants were Edward Reyntot and John, son of Roger de Pyrle. The lands were in the vicinity of modern Pyrles Lane (Powell 1956).

- 2.3.4 Assets recorded in the Domesday Book include a number of (water) mills – presumably on the Roding – meadow lands and woodland for 770 pigs, the latter indicative of a well-wooded landscape. The largest area of land was held by Waltham Abbey, through to the Dissolution of the Monasteries in the 16th century. The largest of the estates in terms of population were those at Alderton and Debden. The medieval population was, on the basis of place name evidence, almost entirely concentrated along High Road, which lies to the west of the site. The extensive woodland of Epping Forest lay beyond this.
- 2.3.5 Medieval manorial centres could be found at Debden Hall (EHER 45911), Alderton Hall (EHER 45910) and Loughton Hall (EHER 34005, 4024). The extant Loughton Hall, situated on Rectory Lane to the south of the site, is a 19th-century Grade II Listed Building (List No. 1165691) that replaced an earlier building that had burnt down. Rectory Lane links a river crossing, Loughton Hall and the High Road. Pyrles Lane, branching eastwards off it, links to Debden Green and Hall.

## **2.4 Post-Medieval and Modern**

- 2.4.1 After the Dissolution, the Waltham Abbey estates reverted to the Crown and were briefly granted to Thomas Darcy in 1551 before being granted to Mary Tudor (later Queen Mary) in 1553. In 1558, Loughton was annexed to the Duchy of Lancaster. In 1613, the Duchy sold the estate to Sir Robert Wroth, whose family had leased the manor since at least 1522. When bought from the Duchy in 1613 by the Wroths, the estate consisted of 640 acres of pasture, 304 acres of arable, 156 acres of meadow and 1300 acres of waste. After 1825, the manor was left to John Maitland, whose family owned it until it was sold to London County Council in 1945 for the building of the Debden housing estate (EHER 45912, 45913, 45914).
- 2.4.2 Evidence of brick and tile workings between the 15th and 17th centuries has been recorded to the north and south of the site, as well as a 17th-century kiln excavated along Queens Road (EHER 18372).
- 2.4.3 Reference to historic mapping shows the primarily rural nature of the area until the 20th century. The Chapman and André map of 1777 shows that Pyrles Lane had been established at this date and that a parsonage had been constructed on the south side of it by the junction with what is now Rectory Road. This parsonage (no longer extant) is situated to the south of the site, to the rear (east) of properties along Lawton Road and Pyrles Lane.
- 2.4.4 Reference to early editions of the Ordnance Survey (OS), for example that of 1872, shows the site as being partially within an area of rough grassland (later known as Rectory Green), crossed by a brook and with an open area to the north. Large trees run along the brook. This layout remains much the same throughout the 19th and 20th centuries, whilst the area around what is now the Millennium Green became increasingly built-up. The brook would appear to have been infilled or diverted into a pipe at some point before 1999.



2.4.5 The site is currently laid to grass and crossed by low earthwork bunds and an adjacent narrow shallow drainage ditch, which was excavated between 2017 and 2018 (according to Google Earth).

## **2.5 Project Aims and Objectives**

2.5.1 The general aims of the archaeological investigation, as stated in the WSI (ASE 2018a), were as follows:

- To determine, as far as reasonably practicable, the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains.
- To enable Essex County Council to make an informed decision as to the requirement for any further work required in order to satisfy the archaeology condition.

2.5.2 With reference to *Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England* (Medlycott 2011), the evaluation was identified to have the potential to contribute to the following specific research aims:

- To contribute to the understanding of land use in the area through the medieval and post-medieval periods;
- To establish if archaeological remains associated with the parsonage/rectory extend into the site;
- To establish if there was any other settlement in the vicinity of the road junction;
- To consider the date and origins of the green and any greenside settlement

### **3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1 Fieldwork Methodology**

- 3.1.1 A single evaluation trench was excavated across the site along a north/south axis, measuring 35.2m long and 1.80m wide. The trench was positioned in accordance with the WSI, avoiding nearby trees (ASE 2018a; Fig. 2).
- 3.1.2 The trench was accurately located using a Digital Global Positioning System (DGPS). Prior to excavation, the trench area was scanned with a CAT scanner by a trained member of ASE staff.
- 3.1.3 The trench was mechanically excavated using a 20-tonne tracked excavator fitted with a 1.8m-wide toothless ditching bucket. The trench was stripped under the supervision of ASE staff down to the top of archaeological or natural deposits, whichever was encountered first.
- 3.1.4 Overburden deposits were placed around the edge of the trench at a distance of 0.5m to create a visible and physical barrier. These deposits were metal-detected for the recovery of artefacts.
- 3.1.5 Trench record sheets were completed and all archaeological features and deposits were recorded using standard ASE context record sheets. Where required, archaeological features were hand cleaned and excavated, with discrete features half-sectioned and 1m-wide slots excavated across linear features. The exposed sections were recorded by means of 1:10 scale section hand drawings and features planned using DGPS.
- 3.1.6 A photographic record comprising colour digital images was made; the trench and excavated contexts were photographed. In addition, a number of photographs representative of the general work on site was taken.
- 3.1.7 All finds from all excavated deposits were retrieved and retained for specialist identification and study. These were securely bagged and labelled with the appropriate site code and context number on site, in accordance with the ASE collection policy and ClfA guidelines (2014c).
- 3.1.8 No environmental samples were collected during the evaluation.
- 3.1.9 Backfilling and compaction was undertaken by the machine on completion of the work, but there was no reinstatement to existing conditions.
- 3.1.10 The work was undertaken in accordance with the WSI (ASE 2018a), risk assessment method statement (RAMS) (ASE 2018b) and the relevant standards and guidance of the Chartered Institute for Archaeology (ClfA) (ClfA 2014a, b).

#### **3.3 Archive**

- 3.3.1 The archive will be prepared in accordance with guidelines in the *Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives* (ClfA 2014c).

3.3.2 The site archive is currently held at the offices of ASE. Subject to agreement with the legal landowner, the archive will be deposited at Braintree Museum in due course. The contents of the archive are tabulated below (Tables 1 and 2).

Context sheets	9
Section sheets	1
Plans sheets	0
Colour photographs	0
B&W photos	0
Digital photos	27
Context register	0
Drawing register	0
Watching brief forms	0
Trench Record forms	1

Table 1: Quantification of site paper archive

Bulk finds (quantity e.g. 1 bag, 1 box, 0.5 box 0.5 of a box )	2 bags
Registered finds (number of)	0
Flots and environmental remains from bulk samples	0
Palaeoenvironmental specialists sample samples (e.g. columns, prepared slides)	0
Waterlogged wood	0
Wet sieved environmental remains from bulk samples	0

Table 2: Quantification of artefact and environmental samples

## 4.0 RESULTS

### 4.1 Overview

- 4.1.1 A single evaluation trench was excavated in accordance with the WSI (ASE 2018a). The trench was positioned on a north/south alignment, along the eastern side of the site, to the north of the earth bund and ditch, and rising up the ridge, avoiding nearby trees (Fig. 2). The trench measured 35.2m long by 1.80m wide and was cut to a maximum depth of 0.40m.
- 4.1.2 The trench revealed a natural geology of mid-yellow/tan clay at 41.71-43.41m AOD, sealed by topsoil. A soft, light-orangey brown silty clay colluvium layer was recorded between the topsoil and natural deposit at the north end of the trench, ranging in thickness up to 0.12m.
- 4.1.3 Two right-angled linear, gully-like, features, interpreted to be possible garden features, were identified in the southern half of the trench, cutting into the natural deposit. Neither feature contained finds, though fragments of ceramic building material (CBM) and pottery of early post-medieval were recovered from topsoil and colluvium layers.
- 4.1.4 A summary description is given below and further details presented in Table 3.

### 4.2 Trench 1 (Fig. 3)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
1/001	Layer	Topsoil	35.20	1.80	0.20-0.33	41.97-43.99
1/002	Layer	Subsoil	-	1.80	0.00-0.12	-
1/003	Layer	Natural	35.20	1.80	-	41.71-43.41
1/004	Fill	Garden feature [1/005]	1.8+	0.66	0.10	-
1/005	Cut	Garden feature	1.8+	0.66	0.10	-
1/006	Fill	Garden feature [1/007]	1.8+	0.78	0.08	-
1/007	Cut	Garden feature	1.8+	0.78	0.08	-
1/008	Fill	Garden feature [1/009]	1.8+	0.98	0.08	-
1/009	Cut	Garden feature	1.8+	0.98	0.08	-

Table 3: Trench 1 list of recorded contexts

- 4.2.1 Trench 1 was located in the east of the site and positioned on a north/south alignment. Two right-angled linear archaeological features were encountered within the trench.
- 4.2.2 Located towards the south of the trench was possible garden feature [1/005, 1/007], comprising a linear ditch/gully that crossed the trench for c.2.5m on a NE/SW alignment, [1/005], before turning 90 degrees and continuing towards the north-west, [1/007]; the feature extended beyond the limited of the trench.

The ditch/gully was up to 0.78m wide and 0.10m deep, and had straight, shallow and slightly rounded sides gently breaking into a slightly rounded base. It contained a single fill, [1/004 / 1/006], of soft, mid-brownish grey slightly clayey silt with occasional small stone/flint inclusions. No finds were recovered from this feature.

- 4.2.3 In the centre of the trench, c.3m north of [1/005, 1/007], was another possible garden feature, [1/009], of similar plan shape and profile. It measured up to 0.98m wide and 0.08m deep. Its single fill, [1/008], comprised the same soft, mid-brownish grey slightly clayey silt, from which no finds were retrieved.
- 4.2.4 While no datable material was recovered from either feature, their regularity suggests a relatively modern date. OS maps dated to 1966-67 depict the site as partially falling within 'allotment gardens', though no specific plots are marked out; it is feasible that both features relate to horticultural activity of this time.

## 5.0 FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLES

### 5.1 Summary

- 5.1.1 A small assemblage of finds was recovered during the evaluation at Pyrles Lane and Colebrook Lane, Loughton. All finds were washed and dried, or air-dried as appropriate. They were subsequently quantified by count and weight, and bagged by material and context (Table 4). All finds have been packed and stored following ClfA guidelines (2014c).

Context	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)
1/001	1	22	4	204
1/002			2	78
<i>Total</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>22</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>282</i>

Table 4: Quantification of hand-collected bulk finds

### 5.2 Post-Roman Pottery by Luke Barber

- 5.2.1 The evaluation recovered a single sherd of post-Roman pottery (21g) from topsoil [1/001]. The sherd is from a dish with beaded rim in a fine/smooth hard-fired oxidised earthenware. The fabric and form would be in keeping with a date between c.1450 and 1550. Despite coming from a topsoil deposit, the sherd does not appear to have been subjected to significant reworking.

### 5.3 Ceramic Building Material by Isa Benedetti-Whitton

- 5.3.1 Six roof tile fragments, weighing 282g, were collected from two contexts: [1/001] and [1/002]. As topsoil and colluvium finds, the value of these tile fragments is limited. The generally low-fired quality of the fabric could indicate an earlier post-medieval date, whilst the absence of any bricks within the ceramic building material (CBM) assemblage could suggest these to be of even earlier, medieval provenance, when roof tile was the only common form of CBM. It is most likely that these are roof tile fragments of early post-medieval date, c.1500-1650.

### 5.4 Environmental Samples

- 5.4.1 No pre-modern archaeological features or deposits suitable for environmental sampling were uncovered during the evaluation.

## **6.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS**

### **6.1 Overview of stratigraphic sequence**

- 6.1.1 A natural deposit of light yellow/tan clay (London Clay) was encountered at a maximum height of 43.41m AOD in the north end of the trench, as ground level rose at the foot of the ridge. Towards the south, where the topography was generally flat, natural deposits were encountered at 41.71m AOD.
- 6.1.2 Two suspected garden features of probably mid 20th-century date were cut into the natural deposit in the southern half of the trench. Beyond the features, towards the north of the trench, a light orangey brown clayey silt colluvium layer (up to 0.12m thick) of Lowestoft Formation – Diamicton, which caps the ridge summit, was recorded overlying the natural deposit. The colluvium contained two fragments of early post-medieval CBM.
- 6.1.3 The trench was sealed with a 0.20-0.33m thick layer of soft, mid brown silt topsoil, with small round stone inclusions, from which small quantities of pottery and CBM of early post-medieval date were recovered.
- 6.1.4 No pre-modern archaeological features or deposits were encountered within the trench.

### **6.2 Deposit survival and existing impacts**

- 6.2.1 The site at present consists of undeveloped parkland and historically has been utilised for agricultural purposes or open land. The lack of pre-modern archaeological features and deposits is likely a result of a low historical presence in the area rather than the result of modern disturbance.
- 6.2.2 No intrusion of the natural deposit beyond those of the shallow (less than 0.10m) garden features described above was observed. Deposition survival within the boundaries of the site can thus be considered good.
- 6.2.3 Given the small quantity of residual finds in topsoil and colluvium deposits (all of which were early post-medieval in date) and the limited known archaeological sites/findspots within the vicinity of the site, it is unlikely that any significant archaeological remains are present within the immediate vicinity.

### **6.3 Discussion of archaeological remains by period**

- 6.3.1 Only two features believed to be associated with mid 20th-century allotment gardens, as seen on the 1966-67 OS map, were uncovered during the evaluation. Despite the recovery of a small number of residual finds of early post-medieval date from the topsoil and colluvium deposits, no features of pre-modern date were found.

### **6.4 Consideration of research aims**

- 6.4.1 The archaeological evaluation has succeeded in assessing the presence/absence of remains, establishing the absence of any activity predating the 20th century within the evaluated area. Two features of probable

mid 20th-century date were recorded, likely associated with horticultural activities depicted on 20th-century OS maps.

- 6.4.2 Given the absence of archaeological features and deposits pre-dating the modern period, the results of the evaluation are unable to address the project research aims (2.5). Except for a few fragments of residual early post-medieval pottery and CBM, no evidence of land use relating to the parsonage/rectory and settlement during the medieval and post-medieval periods was encountered on site.

## **6.5 Conclusions**

- 6.5.1 No archaeological features or deposits pre-dating the modern period were encountered during the evaluation at Pyrles Lane. Two angled linear features likely associated with mid 20th-century horticultural activities were recorded on site. Only a small quantity of early post-medieval pottery and CBM was found to be residual within topsoil and colluvium deposits.
- 6.5.2 Given the general absence of pre-modern finds and features encountered on site, and the low level of pre-modern activity recorded within the immediate vicinity, the site has negligible potential for the presence of any archaeological remains within its wider extents.



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ASE would like to thank Essex County Council for commissioning the work and for their assistance throughout the project, and Richard Havis of ECC Place Services for his guidance and monitoring. The excavation was directed by Craig Carvey. Nathalie Gonzalez produced the figures for this report. Gemma Stevenson project managed the excavations and Mark Atkinson project managed the post-excavation process.

**Appendix 1: HER Summary**

<b>Site name/Address:</b> Land north of Pyrles Lane, Loughton, Essex	
<b>Parish:</b> Loughton	<b>District:</b> Epping Forest
<b>NGR:</b> TQ 43539 97082	<b>Site Code:</b> LUPL19
<b>Type of Work:</b> Evaluation	<b>Site Director/Group:</b> Craig Carvey, Archaeology South-East
<b>Date of Work:</b> 21/01/2019	<b>Size of Area Investigated:</b> c.64sq m of c.1ha site
<b>Location of Finds/Curating Museum:</b> Epping Forest District Museum	<b>Funding source:</b> Client
<b>Further Seasons Anticipated?:</b> No	<b>Related HER No's:</b> None
<b>Final Report:</b> ADS grey lit report	<b>OASIS No:</b> 341787
<b>Periods Represented:</b> Modern	
<b>SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS:</b>	
<p>Archaeological evaluation within the c.1ha site comprised the investigation of a single north/south aligned trench.</p> <p>The trench revealed two shallow right-angled linear gully features likely associated with allotment gardens seen on the 1966-67 Ordnance Survey map. Finds were limited to a small number of early post-medieval tile and pottery fragments recovered from topsoil and colluvium deposits.</p> <p>.</p>	
<b>Previous Summaries/Reports:</b>	
None	
<b>Author of Summary:</b> C. Carvey	<b>Date of Summary:</b> 22/01/2019

## Appendix 2: OASIS Form

**OASIS ID: 341787**

### Project details

Project name	Archaeological Evaluation: Land north of Pyrles Lane, Loughton, Epping Forest District, Essex
Short description of the project	Archaeological evaluation of the c.1ha site comprised the investigation of a single north/south aligned trench. The trench revealed two shallow right-angled linear gully features likely associated with allotment gardens seen on the 1966-67 Ordnance Survey map. Finds were limited to a small number of early post-medieval tile and pottery fragments recovered from topsoil and colluvium deposits.
Project dates	Start: 21-01-2019 End: 21-01-2019
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	180917 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	LUPL19 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 15 - Other
Monument type	DITCH/GULLY Modern
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CBM Post Medieval

### Project location

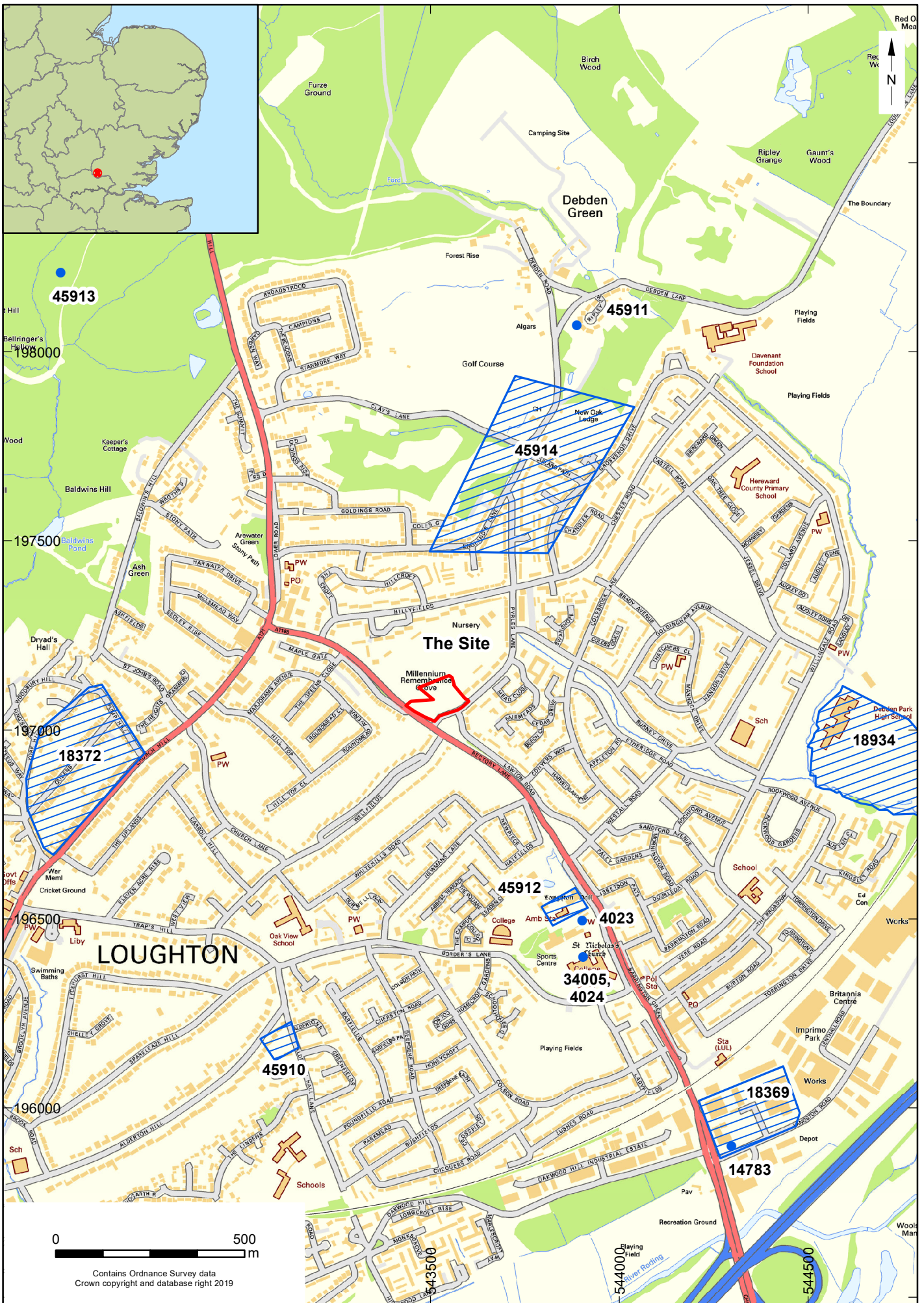
Country	England
Site location	ESSEX EPPING FOREST LOUGHTON Land north of Pyrles Lane
Postcode	IG10 2NH
Study area	64 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 43539 97082 51.653688586411 0.075197000531 51 39 13 N 000 04 30 E Point

### Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeology South-East
Project brief originator	Essex County Council Place Services
Project design originator	ASE
Project director/manager	Gemma Stevenson
Project supervisor	Craig Carvey
Type of sponsor/funding body	Client

### Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Braintree Museum
Physical Contents	"Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	Braintree Museum
Digital Contents	"Ceramics", "Stratigraphic"
Digital Media available	"Database", "Images raster / digital photography", "Spreadsheets", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Braintree Museum
Paper Contents	"Ceramics", "Stratigraphic"
Paper Media available	"Drawing", "Miscellaneous Material", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section", "Survey", "Context sheet"
<b>Project bibliography</b>	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological Evaluation: Land north of Pyrles Lane, Loughton, Essex
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Carvey, C.
Other bibliographic details	ASE Report No. 2019032
Date	2019
Issuer or publisher	ASE
Place of issue or publication	Witham
Description	A4 report approx. 25 pages, including figures and appendices



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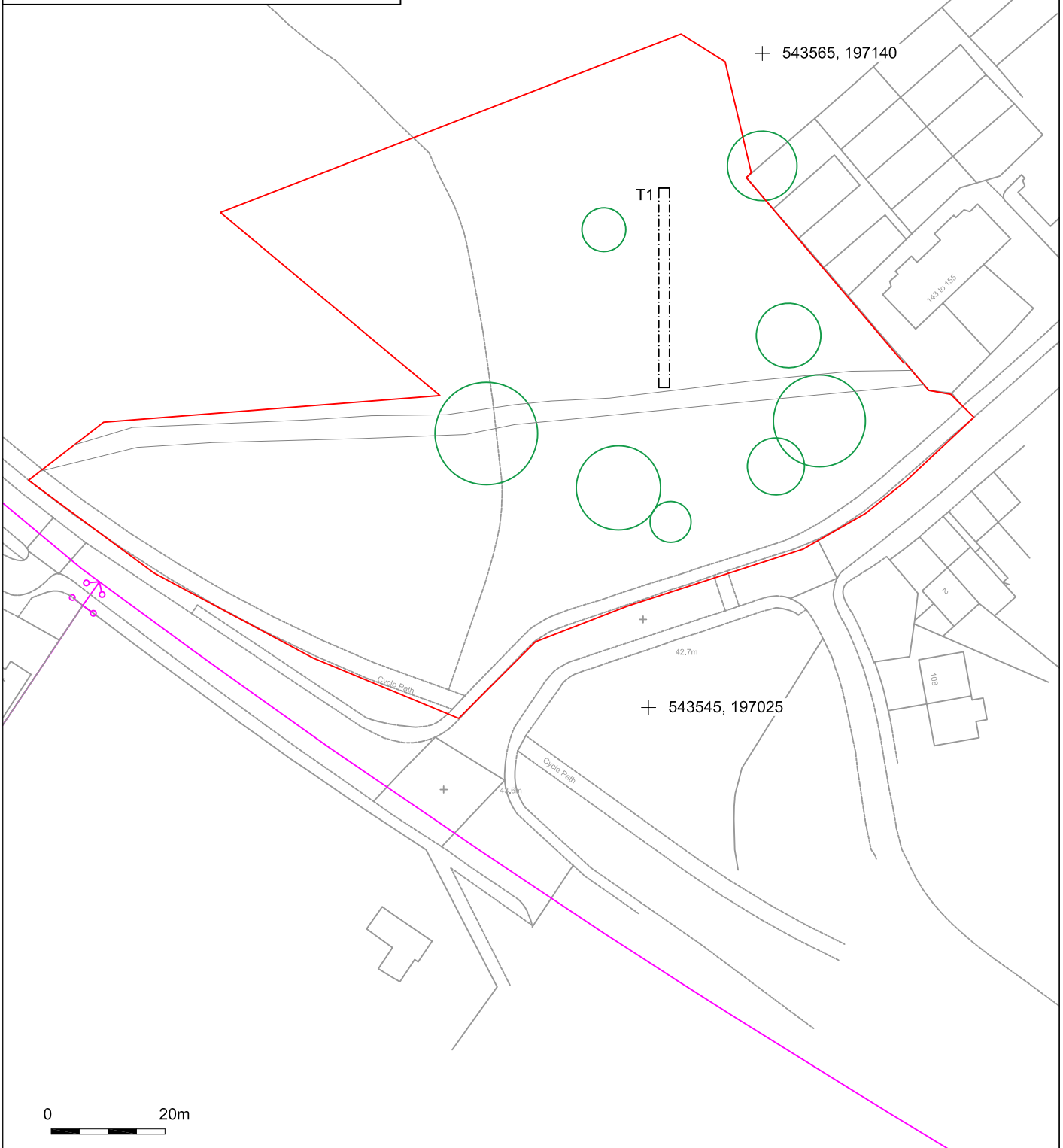
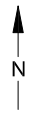
© Archaeology South-East		Pyrles Lane and Colebrook Lane, Loughton, Epping Forest District		Fig. 1
Project Ref: 180917	01 - 2019	Site location and selected HER references		
Report No: 2019032	Drawn by: NG			





Trench 1, looking north

Millennium Remembrance Grove



© Archaeology South-East		Pyrles Lane and Colebrook Lane, Loughton, Epping Forest District	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 180917	01 - 2019	Trench location plan	
Report Ref: 2019032	Drawn by: NG		



Trench 1, looking north



Trench 1, looking west

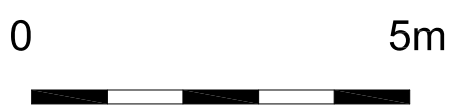
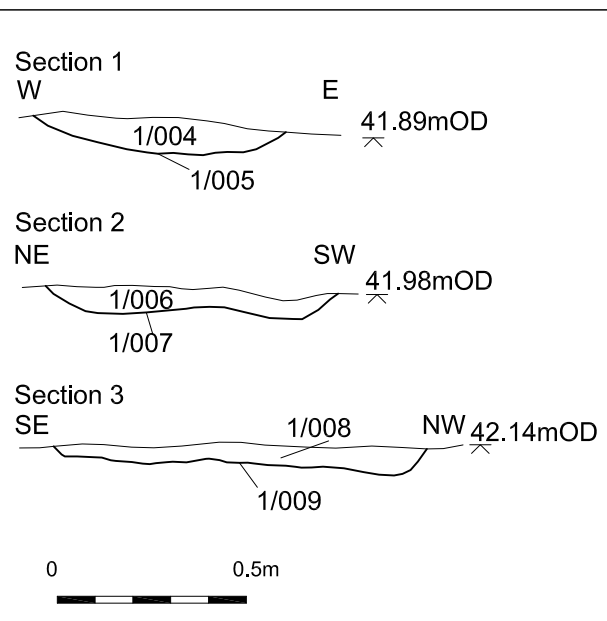
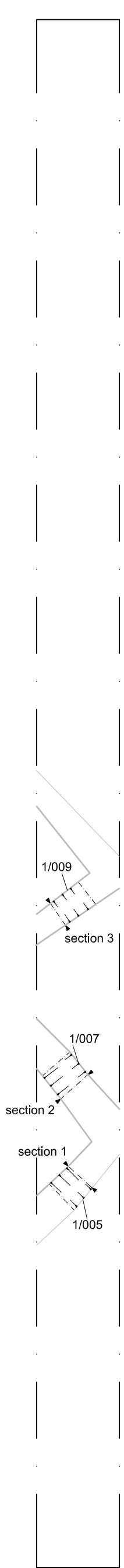


Ditch 01/009, looking south west

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