

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**  
**LAND WEST OF NEW POND STREET,**  
**NEWHALL, HARLOW,**  
**ESSEX**

**ASE Project No: 220426**  
**Site Code: HANP22**

**ASE Report No: 2022272**



**September 2022**

## **Archaeological Evaluation**

**Land West of New Pond Street,  
Newhall, Harlow,  
Essex**

**NGR: 547625 210482**

**Planning Ref: HW/FUL/22/00029**

**ASE Project No: 220426  
Site Code: HANP22**

**ASE Report No: 2022272  
OASIS id: 509599**

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## **Abstract**

*This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation carried out by Archaeology South-East on Land West of New Pond Street, Newhall, Harlow on 22 September 2022. The fieldwork was commissioned by Dyer Developments Group in advance of the development of the site as part of the wider and surrounding Newhall residential development.*

*This vicinity of Harlow, although outside the perceived extents of the Roman and medieval towns, is known to contain significant evidence of past land use, with extensive prehistoric, Roman and medieval occupation remains having been found within the recent developments at Church Langley, Gilden Way, Innovation Park and at Newhall itself.*

*The evaluation comprised the investigation of four trenches evenly distributed across the 1,735 sq m site. The trenching revealed extensive recent horizontal truncation across the site, with no archaeological finds, features or deposits in evidence. Truncated natural deposits, comprising yellowish brown boulder clay with chalk inclusions, were overlain by modern made-ground.*

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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 Dyer Developments Group to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land west of New Pond Street, Newhall, Harlow, Essex.
- 1.1.2 The evaluation was undertaken in fulfilment of an archaeological condition attached to planning consent (Ref: HW/FUL/22/00029).

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

- 1.2.1 The site lies on the eastern margin of Harlow town, within the Newhall development, in northwest Essex. The broadly rectangular 1,735 sq m site is bounded to the east by New Pond Street, to the north by Alexandra Road, to the west and south by residential housing and a block of flats (Fig. 1; NGR 547625 210482).
- 1.2.2 The British Geological Survey (BGS) Geology Viewer records the geological substrate as clay, silt and sand of the London Clay Formation. Superficial diamicton glacial till (or 'boulder clay') deposits of the Lowestoft Formation are recorded and date from between 480 and 423 thousand years ago during the Quaternary period.

### **1.3 Planning Background**

- 1.3.1 The proposed redevelopment comprises residential housing with associated car parking and amenity space (Fig. 3). Harlow Council (HC) has granted planning permission (HW/FUL/22/00029) with the following condition:

*15. No preliminary groundwork of any kind shall take place until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.*

*REASON: In the interest of protecting and conserving any archaeological assets in compliance with PL12 of the Harlow Local Development Plan, December 2020.*

- 1.3.2 Archaeology South-East was commissioned by Dyer Developments Group to carry out the required work. A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (ASE 2021) was prepared in order to set out the scope of work, methodology and research aims for the archaeological evaluation, and was approved by Essex County Council Place Services prior to the commencement of fieldwork

### **1.4 Scope of Report**

- 1.4.1 This report presents the results of an archaeological trial trench evaluation on Land west of New Pond Street undertaken on 22 September 2022. It describes the archaeological remains identified and recorded, considers their

significance and assesses the archaeological potential of the wider site.

- 1.4.2 The fieldwork was supervised by Stephen White (Senior Archaeologist), with survey undertaken by Craig Carvey (Senior Archaeologist). The fieldwork was managed by Andy Leonard (Project Manager) and post-excavation work managed by Mark Atkinson (Post-ex Project Manager).

## **2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND**

### **2.1 Introduction**

2.1.1 The following archaeological background is mainly drawn from the Historic Town Assessment Report for Harlow which formed part of the Extensive Urban Survey for Essex (Medlycott 1999). This is then followed by summaries of recent fieldwork undertaken in the immediate environs of the site. The locations of the most pertinent HER sites and findspots and archaeological investigations are shown on Figure 1.

### **2.2 Prehistoric**

2.2.1 The Harlow area has been occupied since the Late Palaeolithic period (c.12,000–10,000BC). However, evidence from the Palaeolithic, Mesolithic (10,000–3,500 BC) and Neolithic (3,500–2,000 BC) periods consists only of scattered flint flakes and tools. The Bronze Age (2,000–600 BC) is better represented, chiefly by a line of burial sites along the southern bank of the River Stort, including a group of eight burial urns found at the later site of a possible Iron Age temple on a hill south of the river.

### **2.3 Iron Age**

2.3.1 In the Iron Age Harlow lay within the border zone between two major tribal groups – the Catuvellauni to the west and the Trinovantes to the east, with the River Stort perhaps forming the border (Branigan 1987). The hill south of the River Stort continued to have ritual significance. Two roundhouses dating to the mid to late Iron Age and ancillary structures as well as numerous Iron Age coins, small finds and animal bones have been revealed by excavation on the hill. The quantity and distribution pattern of the Iron Age coins, coupled with what appeared to be deliberate damage to the small finds suggests that the site had ritual significance rather than a domestic function, prompting some to interpret the roundhouse as a cult centre or temple. Coins of Late Iron Age date were also discovered in the Holbrooks area, to the north-east of Temple Hill.

### **2.4 Roman**

2.4.1 A small town developed in the Roman period, focussed around a temple (Scheduled Monument 62) which developed from the probable Iron Age temple on the small hill to the south of the River Stort. The Roman town appears to have grown up in response to the temple, although it is also thought to have had a function as a market. It is characterised as a widespread area of occupation lying north and east of the temple with evidence of both stone and timber buildings believed to be urban in nature. Like many Trinovantian small towns it reflects a continuation in occupation from the Late Iron Age antecedents rather than a planned development (Wickenden 1996, 93). There is a Roman villa to the north of Gilden Way (Scheduled Monument 24860).

### **2.5 Early Medieval**

2.5.1 'Harlow' derives from the Old English for either 'army hill' or 'temple hill' and references the hill south of the River Stort used as a temple site since the Iron

Age. A Saxon structure has been reported at the hill, possibly corresponding to a pagan shrine. Early Saxon sunken-eated buildings have been recorded at the Gilden Way excavations (Germany 2008) and, most recently, at Newhall in proximity to the site to the east and north-east (Dyson 2015 and Alexander forthcoming). By the end of the Saxon period Harlow was the centre of the Saxon administrative division known as the Harlow Hundred which stretched from Roydon to Halingbury.

## **2.6 Medieval**

2.6.1 During the medieval period, occupation focussed to the north of the site at Old Harlow. Here, a town grew up on the east/west Hertford to Dunmow road. The settlement grew as a result of being granted the right to hold a fair and a market on the site in 1218. A medieval pottery industry grew up to the south of the town in the Potter Street area in the 13th century and two kilns dating to c.1500 have been found on Harlow Common.

## **2.7 Post-medieval**

2.7.1 The fortunes of the town appear to have dipped in the post-medieval period with the market being held only sporadically. However it was during this period that Harlow rose to prominence as a pottery production centre, its pottery industry supplying the bulk of the slipware pottery found by archaeological investigations in London (*c.f.* Davey and Walker 2009). This industry was based around Potter Street, Latton Street, and towards Harlow Common.

## **2.8 Previous Archaeological Investigations in the vicinity**

### ***Newhall Development***

- 2.8.1 An archaeological trial trench evaluation comprising three trenches was carried out on land at New Hall Farm to the south-west of the site in October 2000 (Gibson 2000). No archaeological deposits were identified.
- 2.8.2 Trial trench evaluation of the overall Newhall development site was carried out in 2004 (Archaeological Solutions 2004). This identified a range of prehistoric, Roman, Saxon and later remains. Of particular note, Roman building remains were encountered in the vicinity of Newpond Spring, toward the centre of the Newhall development site.
- 2.8.3 *Gilden Way*: Scheduled Ancient Monument 24858, the cropmark site of a putative cursus of Neolithic date, immediately south of Gilden Way, north of the current site, was subject to a programme of field survey and trial trenching in order to evaluate the impact of unauthorised re-contouring groundworks upon it (Germany 2008). The archaeological fieldwork identified the presence of prehistoric and Early Saxon remains, but no trace of the putative cursus. The nearby remains of a Bronze Age Bowl Barrow and/or Saxon moot mound (hundred meeting place) known locally as the 'Harlow Mound' are still scheduled (SM 1017474).
- 2.8.4 Subsequent excavation of this Gilden Way area in 2014/15 identified two Early Bronze Age features – a ring-ditch and a small pit cut into it – in its north-west



and a scatter of mostly small Late Bronze Age pits distributed more generally across it (AS 2017). At its east, a probably-rectangular ditched enclosure of likely Roman date, containing a few contemporary pits, extended eastwards beyond the site and, intriguingly, may be conjectured to have enclosed the adjacent Moot Mound. This overlay an extensive recut ditch that possibly defined an earlier Roman phase of land use. Two probable sunken-featured buildings, two pits and a posthole of Early Saxon date were also found, scattered across the site, in addition to a single SFB recorded in 2008.

- 2.8.5 *Phase 2 Area A (South)*: excavation in 2014 (Dyson 2015) on a 3.13ha area to the east of the site identified a range of predominantly Prehistoric, Iron Age and Roman period remains. The earliest remains comprised Mesolithic to Neolithic (c.10,000–2500 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 2004 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 to Early Iron Age (c.800–400 BC) date were present at the southern end of the site. Little further activity was evident until the later Roman period (c.AD220–410) when a rectilinear enclosure system was imposed on the landscape. This contained several probable timber building remains and was clearly a peripheral part of a farmstead that lay 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.
- 2.8.6 Additional area excavation undertaken by Archaeological Solutions to the immediate south of the Area A (South) works, in 2014/15, recorded Late Bronze Age pits and a possible hearth, a few Iron Age features and another Early Saxon SFB and pit (AS 2017).
- 2.8.7 *Phase 2 Area A (north)*: excavation of the trial-trenched area north of Area A (South) was undertaken in 2019 and 2022 (ASE forthcoming). The remains of ditches, gullies, pits, postholes, structures/buildings and a substantial pond were recorded, as well as possible yard surfaces and demolition debris layers associated with a building defined by rubble wall foundations. These remains coincided with the building evidence found by the 2004 evaluation and define a probably later Roman corridor villa and an adjacent ancillary building such as a barn. Surrounding ditches possibly defined related enclosures / paddocks / yards that probably extend into the Phase 2 Area A (South) excavation area. An extensive pond perhaps related to the villa's water supply system. Pits, other possible timber building remains and an oven/kiln occupied the enclosures. Two early Saxon sunken-featured buildings and a number of pits were also identified. The villa itself was located c.375m to the northeast of the current site.

### ***Mark Hall School***

- 2.8.8 Trial trenching and excavation in 2004 (EHER 46337; Barker 2004; Robertson 2004), in connection with the construction of a new sports facility at Mark Hall

School to the north-west of the site, uncovered a range of archaeological remains from the Iron Age, Roman and post-medieval periods, the best characterised remains being attributed to the Middle Iron Age and comprising a boundary and ditched enclosure, an animal burial and placed deposits. A complex of eight extensive north/south parallel gullies or trenches, initially thought to be Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age based on the small quantities of flint-tempered pottery recovered from their fills (Barker 2004) were later re-interpreted as probably being late post-medieval in date, possibly constituting Napoleonic ridge-and-furrow cultivation (Robertson 2004). Running east/west between, and seemingly respected by, these gullies was a gravelled trackway which is shown on a map of the Mark Hall estate dated 1819.

### ***Innovation Park, London Road North Enterprise Zone LDO***

- 2.8.9 An initial trench evaluation and subsequent excavation of the Phase 1 central part of the site demonstrated the presence of Bronze Age, Iron Age, Early Roman and medieval/post-medieval remains within the development area. There were a scatter of Bronze Age or Early Iron Age pits and postholes, and possibly early/middle Iron Age field system boundaries. Of particular importance was the recording of a multiphase Roman landscape comprising fields / cultivation systems and a surfaced trackway (Chew 2014; Clover 2015). Evaluation and subsequent targeted excavation of the Phase 2 areas identified only a low level of prehistoric land use, spanning the Neolithic to Iron Age periods. Further parts of the distinctive Roman fields / cultivation systems previously encountered in Phase 1 were recorded in the north excavation area and further parts of the NNNE/SSW orientated trackway were identified in both the north and southwest areas. Roman period land use in the south areas of the site appears to have been of a significantly different character, with a single large ditched enclosure dominating the southeast area and a much more organic and irregular layout being prevalent in the southwest – perhaps corresponding to a settlement. Of note is a Roman ring-ditch containing four well-furnished cremation burials in the southwest excavation area. A Late Roman trackway appears to be inserted into the pre-existing layout in the north and is associated with a new enclosure layout in the south-west. A small number of features hint at occupation in the Early Saxon period, in the south excavation areas. A Late Saxon/early medieval settlement, probably a farmstead comprising linear buildings arranged around a yard, subsequently occupies the southeast area with a possible outlying structure being present in the southwest, separated by the former Roman trackway (Clover 2016; Ennis 2020; Ennis and Atkinson forthcoming).

### ***Church Langley***

- 2.8.10 Some 500–600m to the south and south-east of the site, archaeological fieldwork (fieldwalking, watching briefs and excavation) on the Church Langley development in the late 1980s and 1990s also recorded remains dating to the Bronze Age, Roman and post-medieval periods (EHER 9141, 47656, 14359). Early Iron Age occupation was identified on the Perry Springs Wood and Tesco sites, a Roman farmstead on the Old House site and evidence for post-medieval pottery industry on the Tesco, Fullers Mead and Laundry Farm sites (Medlycott 2000, fig. 2). The latter discoveries evidently relate to Harlow's role as a pottery manufacturing centre from the 13th to 17th centuries, located in

the Potter Street area south of the town (Davey and Walker 2009).

## 2.9 Project Aims and Objectives

2.9.1 The aims of the archaeological investigation were:

- To determine, as far as reasonably practicable, the location, extent, depth below ground level, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains.
- To establish the ecofactual and environmental potential of archaeological deposits and features encountered.
- To provide evidence sufficient to inform a decision regarding a requirement for and nature of subsequent mitigation.

2.9.2 Site-specific research questions included:

- Is there further evidence for the prehistoric activity seen to the west, east and north?
- Is there any further evidence of a Late Neolithic / Early Bronze Age ritual / funerary landscape?
- Is there any further evidence for Late Bronze Age / Early Iron Age settlement?
- Is there any evidence of Middle Iron Age boundaries, enclosures and / or settlement?
- Is there any further evidence of Roman occupation and agricultural land use?
- Is there evidence of Saxon activity including Early Saxon SFBs and Late Saxon settlement.

2.9.3 With reference to the East of England Research Framework (Medlycott 2011), the excavation aimed to address the following regional research objectives:

- *The Bronze Age/Iron Age transition appears to be a period of marked change, with the abandonment of many late Bronze Age field systems and population/settlement contraction. The scale, rate and nature of these changes are poorly understood (Medlycott 2011, 29).*
- *The nature of the agrarian economy [in the Iron Age] needs further study. Is a real understanding of continuity and change emerging? What are the relative proportions of cereals and livestock and is there a changing dynamic throughout the period? (Medlycott 2011, 31)*
- *On sites during the Iron Age/Romano British transition, does the evidence suggest a seamless transition or a change in use of the land or farmstead, or continued occupation of the site but a change in building-types or agricultural practice? (Medlycott 2011, 31)*
- *There is increasing evidence for sites which span the transition period between the Romans and Saxons... at present it is not known whether the general trend is for continued occupation or for shifting settlements or for deliberate destruction (Medlycott 2011, 48).*

### **3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1 Fieldwork Methodology**

- 3.1.1 The archaeological evaluation comprised the investigation of four trenches, measuring 10m by 2m. The trench locations were predetermined on consultation with ECC Place Service and positioned in accordance with the approved WSI (ASE 2022) wherever possible. However, Trenches 2 and 4 were repositioned to respect a 5m exclusion zone of buried services along the eastern site boundary. Actual trench positions are shown on Figure 2.
- 3.1.2 A Risk Assessment and Method Statement (RAMS) was prepared prior to commencement of the work.
- 3.1.3 The fieldwork was carried out in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) Code of Conduct (CIfA 2014a) and Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (CIfA 2014b), and in compliance with Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (Gurney 2003).
- 3.1.4 The trenches were accurately located using a Digital Global Positioning System (DGPS) and were scanned for the presence of underground services using a CAT scanner prior to excavation.
- 3.1.5 All trenches were mechanically excavated using an 8-tonne tracked 360 excavator with toothless ditching bucket, under constant archaeological supervision. Machine excavation continued to the top of archaeological deposits or else the surface of natural geology, whichever was uppermost. The exposed subsoil or archaeological horizon was cleaned by hand immediately after machine stripping, as required; any exposed archaeological deposits or features were planned as appropriate.
- 3.1.6 Written descriptions of trenches and features were recorded on ASE pro forma record sheets and sections were hand drawn at 1:10 scale on A3-size drawing film sheets.
- 3.1.7 A photographic record comprising colour digital images was made. All trenches and individual contexts were photographed (trench and context shots). In addition, a number of representative photographs of the general work on site were taken (working shots).

#### **3.2 Archive**

- 3.2.1 Guidelines contained in the CIfA Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives (CIfA 2014d) will be followed for the preparation of the archive for deposition.
- 3.2.2 The site archive is currently held at the offices of ASE. Subject to agreement with the legal landowner, the archive will be deposited with Harlow Museum in due course. The contents of the archive are quantified below (Table 1)

<b>Type</b>	<b>Quantity</b>
Context sheets	0
Section sheets	0
Plan sheets	0
Colour photographs	0
B&W photos	0
Digital photos	14
Context register	0
Drawing register	0
Watching brief forms	0
Trench Record forms	4

Table 1: Quantification of site paper archive

Bulk finds (quantity e.g. 1 bag, 1 box, 0.5 box 0.5 of a box )	0
Registered finds (number of)	0
Flots and environmental remains from bulk samples	0
Palaeoenvironmental specialists 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

- 3.3.2 The site archive will be assembled in accordance with the guidelines set out in: *'Archaeological Archives. A guide to best practice'* (AAF 2011); *'A Standard and Guide to best practice for Archaeological Archiving in Europe'* (EAC 2013); and *'Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections'* (SMA 2020). The Essex archiving guidelines (Museums Essex 2022) will also be followed.

## **4.0 RESULTS**

### **4.1 Summary**

- 4.1.1 The archaeological evaluation comprised the investigation of four trenches, each measuring 10m in length and 2.00m in width. They were positioned in accordance with the approved WSI (ASE 2022), though as noted above (3.1.1) Trenches 2 and 4 were moved.
- 4.1.2 The trenches were placed equally spaced across the site to achieve representative coverage.
- 4.1.3 The deposit sequence in each trench consisted of natural deposits overlain by made-ground. The natural deposits comprised a yellowish brown boulder clay with chalk inclusions, to top of which was encountered at between 66.15m and 66.44m AOD. Ground level deposits were recorded at between 66.41m and 66.89m AOD.
- 4.1.4 In the northern half of site (Trenches 1 and 2) the natural deposits were overlain by two modern made-grounds deposits that indicated quite extensive recent horizontal truncation across the site. These deposits were composed of redeposited silty clay that contained modern buildings materials, plastics, metalwork, etc., and were separated by a plastic terram sheet. The lower made-ground varied in thickness between 0.11m and 0.43m, and the upper made-ground in thickness between 0.10m and 0.24m.
- 4.1.5 In the southern half of site (Trenches 3 and 4) the natural deposits were directly overlain by a layer of crush. The area had been mostly cleared of crush before the evaluation began, with 0.10m thickness left prior to the commencement of the trench excavations.
- 4.1.6 No archaeological features or deposits were identified below the made-ground and crush deposits, in any of the trenches. No residual archaeological artefacts were recovered from these overburden deposits.
- 4.1.7 Photographic images of the excavated trenches are presented in Figure 3.

## **5.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS**

### **5.1 Overview of stratigraphic sequence**

- 5.1.1 A sequence of natural deposits overlain by modern made-ground was observed throughout all four evaluation trenches. The top of natural deposits, comprising yellowish brown boulder clay with chalk inclusions was identified at between 66.15m and 66.44m AOD.
- 5.1.2 No archaeological features, deposits or artefacts of pre-modern date were encountered within the excavated trenches.

### **5.2 Deposit survival and existing impacts**

- 5.2.1 The presence of modern made-ground layers directly overlaying the natural deposits would indicate that a certain degree of truncation has occurred in the recent past, presumably associated with the adjacent construction groundworks within the wider Newhall development area.
- 5.2.2 The depth of this truncation was not established. It is not clear whether it had been sufficient to remove all traces of archaeological remains that might have once been present. However, no archaeological features were encountered.

### **5.3 Potential impact on archaeological remains**

- 5.3.1 Given the absence of archaeological features and deposits within the excavated trenches, as well as the presence of made-ground, it is judged that development will have no impact on below-ground archaeological remains within this site.

### **5.4 Consideration of research aims**

- 5.4.1 The archaeological evaluation has demonstrated an absence of any archaeological remains within the excavated area. The results of the evaluation have no potential to contribute to the furtherance of any of the research objectives identified for the project (2.9.3).

### **5.5 Conclusions**

- 5.5.1 The archaeological trenching revealed extensive recent horizontal truncation across the site. No archaeological finds, features or deposits were identified.

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### Appendix 1: Archaeologically Negative Trenches

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth (m)	Height (mOD)
1/001	Layer	Made-ground	Trench	Trench	0.10-0.23	66.71
1/002	Layer	Made-ground	Trench	Trench	0.28-0.43	66.48-66.61
1/003	Deposit	Natural	Trench	Trench	0.02-0.06	66.18-66.25
2/001	Layer	Made-ground	Trench	Trench	0.15-0.24	66.55-66.89
2/002	Layer	Made-ground	Trench	Trench	0.11-0.25	66.40-66.65
2/003	Deposit	Natural	Trench	Trench	0.02	66.15-66.44
3/001	Layer	Made-ground	Trench	Trench	0.1	66.41-66.47
3/002	Deposit	Natural	Trench	Trench	0.12-0.16	66.31-66.37
4/001	Layer	Made-ground	Trench	Trench	0.1	66.52-66.53
4/002	Deposit	Natural	Trench	Trench	0.20-0.25	66.28-66.32

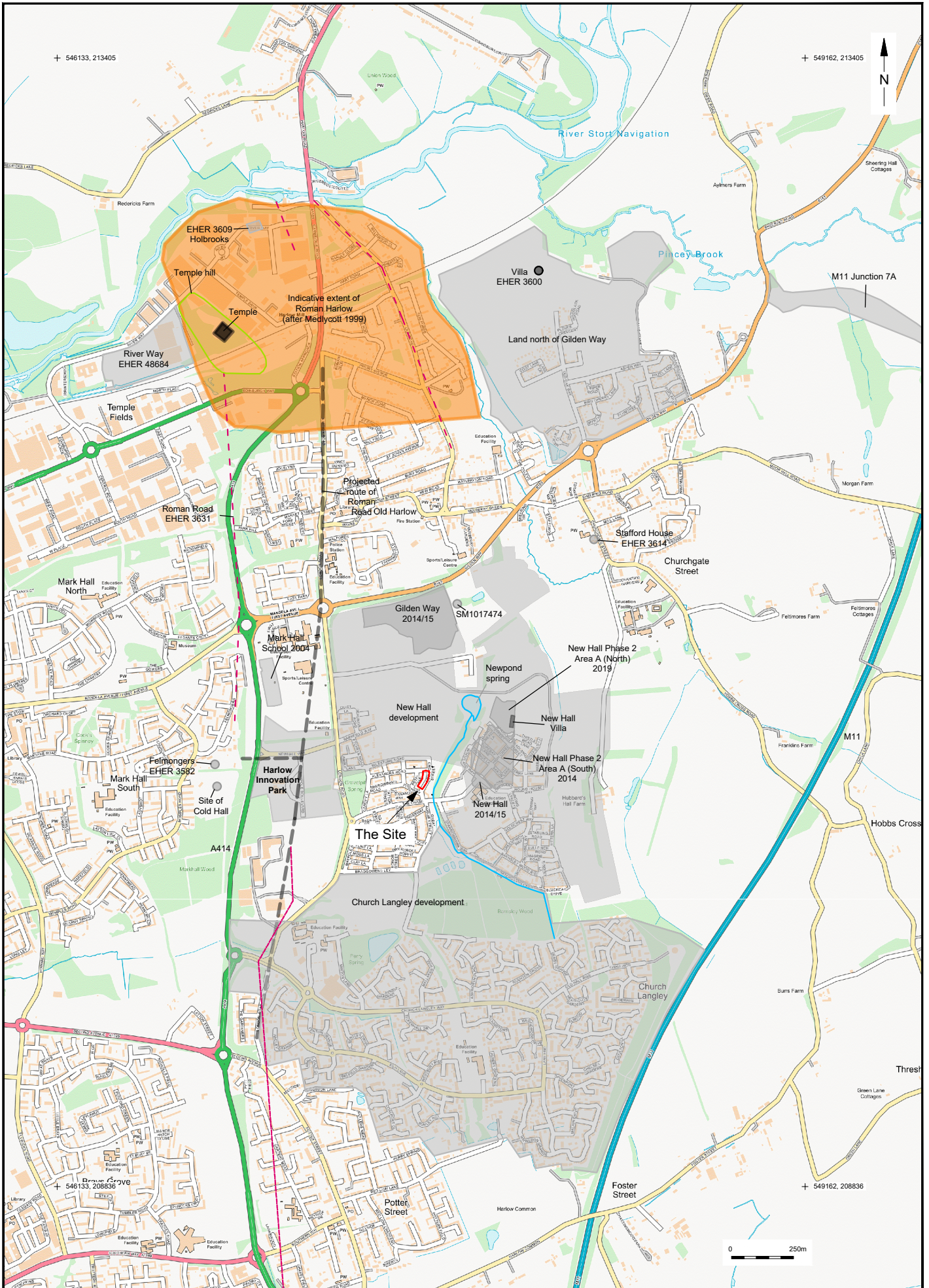
Table 3: Archaeologically negative trenches: list of recorded contexts

## Appendix 2: HER Summary

<b>Site name/Address:</b> Land West of New Pond Road, Newhall, Harlow, CM17 9FG	
<b>Parish:</b>	<b>District:</b> Harlow
<b>NGR:</b> 547625 210482	<b>Site Code:</b> HANP22
<b>Type of Work:</b> Evaluation	<b>Site Director/Group:</b> Stephen White, Archaeology South-East
<b>Date of Work:</b> 22 September 2022	<b>Size of Area Investigated:</b> 1,735 sq m
<b>Location of Finds/Curating Museum:</b> Saffron Walden Museum	<b>Funding source:</b> Client
<b>Further Seasons Anticipated?:</b> No	<b>Related HER No's:</b>
<b>Final Report:</b> ADS grey lit report	<b>OASIS No:</b> 509599
<b>Periods Represented:</b> Modern	
<b>SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS:</b>	
<p>This site was located within the recently constructed Newhall development. Prehistoric, Roman, Saxon and later archaeological remains have previously been recorded in the surrounding vicinity – within the Newhall, Gilden Way, Innovation Park and Church Langley developments.</p> <p>The evaluation comprised the investigation of four trenches evenly distributed across the site. These revealed extensive recent horizontal truncation and deposition of made-ground, with no archaeological finds, features or deposits in evidence.</p>	
<b>Previous Summaries/Reports:</b> None	
<b>Author of Summary:</b> Stephen White	<b>Date of Summary:</b> 23 September 2022

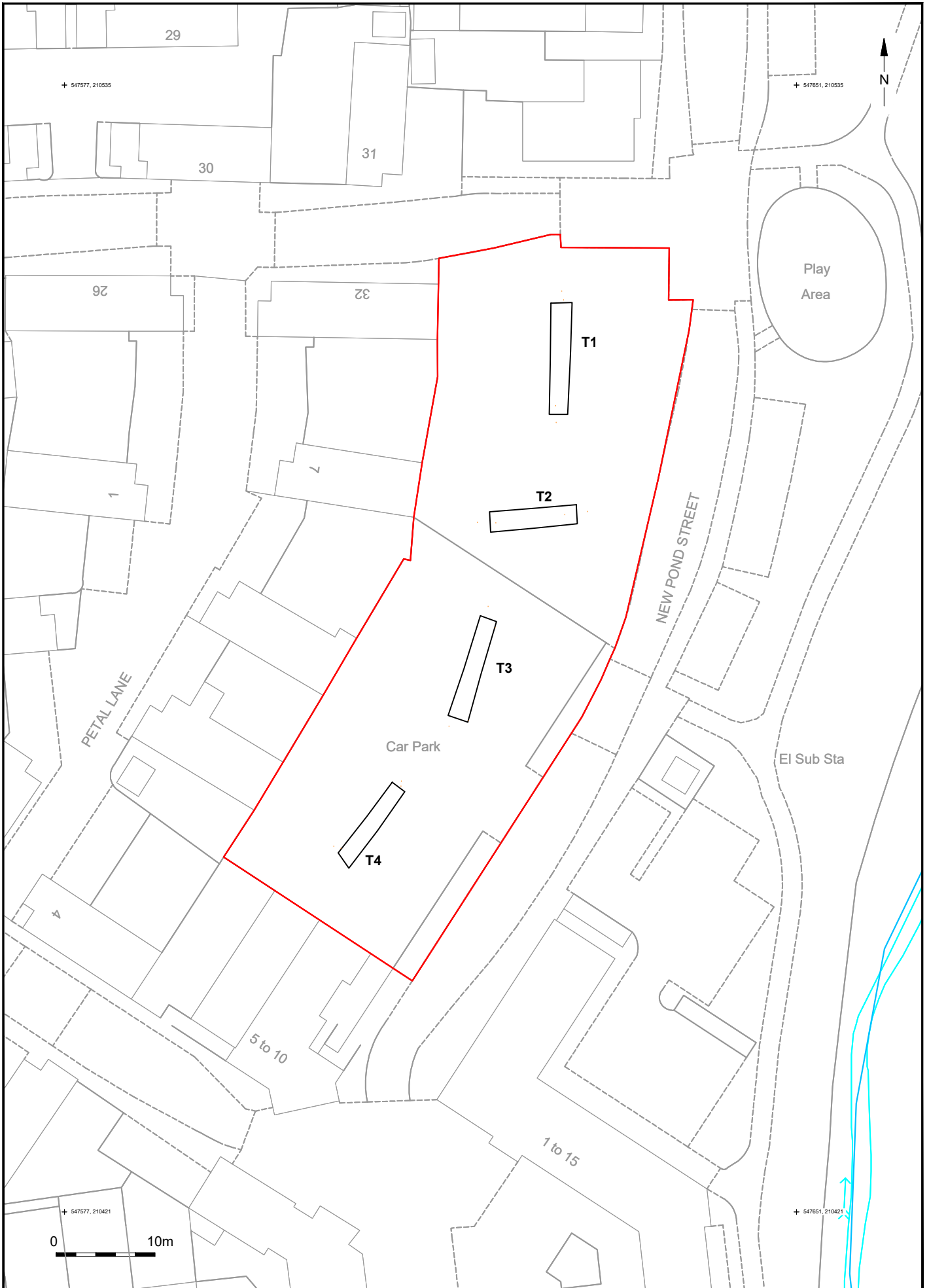
**Appendix 3: OASIS Form**

OASIS ID (UID)	archaeol6-509599
Project Name	Evaluation: Land West of New Pond Street, Newhall, Harlow
Sitename	Land West of New Pond Street, Newhall, Harlow
Activity type	Evaluation
Project Identifier(s)	HANP22, 220426
Planning Id	HW/FUL/22/00029, HW/FUL/22/00029
Reason For Investigation	Planning: Post determination
Organisation Responsible for work	Archaeology South-East
Project Dates	22-Sep-2022 - 22-Sep-2022
Location	Land West of New Pond Street, Newhall, Harlow NGR : TL 47625 10482 LL : 51.7735476835707, 0.138255091239065 12 Fig : 547625,210482
Administrative Areas	Country : England County : Essex District : Harlow Parish : Harlow, unparished area
Project Methodology	The evaluation comprised the investigation of four trenches distributed evenly across the 1,735 sq m site
Project Results	The archaeological trenching revealed extensive recent horizontal truncation across the site, with no archaeological finds, features or deposits in evidence.
Keywords	
Funder	
HER	Essex HER - unRev - STANDARD
Person Responsible for work	Stephen, White
HER Identifiers	
Archives	Documentary Archive, Digital Archive - to be deposited with Saffron Walden Museum;



© Archaeology South-East		New Pond Street, Harlow		Fig. 1
Project Ref: 220426	September 2022	Site location plan with HER data		
Report Ref: 2022272	Drawn by: FG			

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© Archaeology South-East		New Pond Street, Harlow		Fig. 2
Project Ref: 220426	September 2022	Site plan with evaluation trenches		
Report Ref: 2022272	Drawn by: FG			

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Photograph of Trench 1 looking north



Photograph of section of Trench 1 looking east



Photograph of Trench 2 looking north-east



Photograph of Trench 3 looking north



Photograph of Trench 4 looking north-east

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