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NEW HALL, HARLOW, ESSEX

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS,
JUNE 2013 – SEPTEMBER 2016: INTERIM REPORT**

ESSEX HERs: HANH04, HANH13 and HANH14

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NGR: TL 475 103		Report No: 5215
District: Harlow		Site Codes: HANH04, HANH13 and HANH14
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OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

Project name	New Hall, Harlow, Essex		
<p>Between June 2013 and September 2016, Archaeological Solutions Ltd carried out a series of archaeological works at New Hall, Harlow, Essex. The works were carried out in advance of the proposed development of the site and were preceded by several earlier stages of archaeological investigation. In 2014, Archaeology South-East also conducted an open area excavation to the north of the current site (NANHB14). Based on the results of these investigations and known sites and findspots in the immediate area, the proposed development site was understood to have good potential for prehistoric, Romano-British, Anglo-Saxon and later remains. In the event the works revealed a landscape of dispersed, multi-period remains spanning the Bronze Age to Anglo-Saxon period (based on preliminary spot dates). A small quantity of medieval material was also recovered (intrusive pottery with a Romano-British feature).</p> <p>Features/ finds of particular note include a late Bronze Age ring-ditch and nearby ?urnfield or flat cremation cemetery, Romano-British enclosure system and multi-phase kiln, and an anglo-saxon sunken-featured building (plus two possible sunken features).</p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	June 2013 – February 2016		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	Y	Future work (Y/N/?)	TBC
P. numbers	2169 and 3192	Site codes	HANH04, HANH13 and HANH14
Type of project	Archaeological Monitoring & Recording, Trial Trench evaluation and Excavation		
Site status	-		
Current land use	Agricultural Fields		
Planned development	Residential development		
Main features (+dates)	Bronze Age ?Cremation pits; round-barrow; pits; postholes, furrows Iron age Ditch; pit Romano-British Kiln; enclosure ditches; pits; layer/ spread Anglo-Saxon Sunken feature; possible sunken features, pits, posthole		
Significant finds (+dates)	Bronze Age Pottery Iron age Pottery Romano-British Pottery; Cu alloy pin Anglo-Saxon Pottery; spindle whorl; Fe fragments; Cu alloy fragment		
County/ District/ Parish	Essex	Harlow	Boreham
HER for area	Essex County Council Historic Environment Record (EHER)		
Post code (if known)	-		
Area of site	62.3ha		
NGR	TL 475 103		
Height AOD (min/max)	c. 60-70m		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	Essex County Council Historic Environment Advisor		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	Monahan, V., Pozorski, Z., Quinn, S. and Walker, J.		
Funded by	NHP Ltd		
Full title	New Hall, Harlow, Essex. Archaeological Investigations, June 2013 – September 2016: Interim report		
Authors	Vinnny Monahan, Antony RR Mustchin, Zbyszek Pozorski and Julie Walker		
Report No.	5215		
Date (of report)	28 September 2016 (Revised 18/01/2017 and 29/03/2017)		

NEW HALL, HARLOW, ESSEX

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS, JUNE 2013 – SEPTEMBER 2016: INTERIM REPORT

SUMMARY

Between June 2013 and September 2016, Archaeological Solutions Ltd carried out a series of archaeological works at New Hall, Harlow, Essex. The works were carried out in advance of the proposed development of the site and were preceded by several earlier stages of archaeological investigation. In 2014, Archaeology South-East also conducted an open area excavation to the north of the current site (NANHB14). Based on the results of these earlier investigations and known sites and findspots in the immediate area, the proposed development site was understood to have good potential for prehistoric, Romano-British, Anglo-Saxon and later remains. In the event the works revealed a landscape of dispersed, multi-period remains spanning the Bronze Age to Anglo-Saxon period (based on preliminary spot dates). A small quantity of medieval material was also recovered (intrusive pottery with a Romano-British feature). This report briefly describes the site and circumstances of the project (background), and provides a description and summary discussion of the archaeology encountered to date.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Between June 2013 and September 2016, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out a series of archaeological works at New Hall, Harlow, Essex (NGR TL 475 103). The works comprised programmes of detailed monitoring and recording, trial trench evaluation and excavation, and were preceded by several earlier stages of archaeological investigation (detailed below). In 2014, Archaeology South-East also conducted an open area excavation to the north-east of New Hall Farm (NANHB14) (Dyson 2015). The works by AS were carried out in compliance with briefs compiled by Essex County Council Historic Environment Management Team (dated April 2011 and 16 October 2013), and written schemes of investigation (specifications) compiled by AS (dated 12 April 2011 and 21 October 2013) and approved by Essex County Council. The investigations also complied with the Institute for Archaeologists' (now Chartered Institute for Archaeologists) *Code of Conduct and Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief/ Field Evaluation/ Excavation* (2008/ 2014a-c), and Gurney's (2003) *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*.

2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE

2.1 The site lies on the eastern periphery of Harlow, on land surrounding New Hall Farm and the Kennels, Harlow (centred on NGR TL 475 103; Figs. 1-2). It is bounded by Gilden way to the north, land belonging to New Hall Farm to the east and small areas of woodland and existing development to the south. Phase II of the

proposed development – with which the current archaeological works are associated – encompasses an area of some 62.3ha (excluding retained landscape).

Topography, Geology and Soils

2.2 The site occupies a north-west facing slope overlooking modern Harlow and the River Stort, some 1.7km distant. The undeveloped site comprises agricultural fields above a solid geology of London Clay with a Boulder Clay capping (www.bgs.ac.uk). The local soils are of the Hanslope and Melford Associations, described respectively as ‘Slowly permeable calcareous clayey soils. Some slowly permeable non-calcareous clayey soils. Slight risk of water erosion’, and ‘Deep well drained fine loamy over clayey, coarse loamy over clayey and fine loamy soils. Some with calcareous clayey subsoils’ (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983, 7 and 12). Overall these soils are suitable for cereals/ winter cereals, arable crops and some grassland (*ibid.*). Grassland is also supported by alluvial deposits to the north of the site.

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Prehistoric

3.1 Prehistoric activity dating from the Palaeolithic has been identified to the south of the Old Town at Church Langley (Medlycott 2000, 33). Two parallel cropmarks to the north of the development site have been identified as a possible Neolithic cursus monument (Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER) 7268; Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM) 24858); Neolithic struck flint has been recorded from the location of this monument. A Bronze Age pond barrow and/ or Saxon moot mound – known as the ‘Harlow Mound’ (SAM 073) – is also recorded to the north of the site (Bedwin 1996, 57), while a ring ditch and linear features have been identified to the east of New Hall Farm (EHER 17810). Additional prehistoric evidence has been found in association with the Roman Temple at Harlow, some distance to the north. Pre-Roman finds at the temple site include a pit containing the skull of a young adult, a bronze ring and an iron spear blade, dating to approximately 50 BC (Bedwin 1996, 51; Kemble 2001, 93). Structural evidence comprises an Iron Age roundhouse (Kemble 2001).

Romano-British

3.2 Romano-British settlement at Harlow grew up at a junction of minor roads and a crossing point over the River Stort (Wickenden 1996). Modern London Road, to the west of the New Hall site, is thought to trace the route of an earlier Roman road (*ibid.* 78), and Roman coins and pottery have been recovered from the local area (EHERs 0021 and 0111). Although the precise nature of the Roman settlement remains unknown (Wickenden 1996), it is thought to have extended over an area of some 12ha, with a core of settlement surrounding a Romano-Celtic temple on a gravel island in the Stort Valley; a possible second temple may have existed in the Holbrooks area, to the north of New Hall. The discovery of late Iron Age coins in the same area suggests that the Roman ‘town’ may have grown up around a pre-existing settlement (Medlycott 1999).

3.3 The Romano-Celtic temple at Harlow was preceded by an Iron Age roundhouse and associated activity (see above), while a Conquest period circular posthole structure – encompassed by an ambulatory – was also identified at the site (Kemble 2001: 96). The quantity and distribution of finds from the temple suggest that it acted as a pilgrimage site during the Romano-British period. Other local finds recorded by the EHER include evidence of industry, including a Roman kiln structure excavated at Prentice Place, c. 2km to the south (EHER 47501).

Anglo-Saxon and Medieval

3.4 Although little in the way of early post-Roman evidence is known from the area, three 5th to 6th century Saxon brooches are recorded, suggesting the presence of an early saxon cemetery to the north of the modern town. The site of a possible moot mound (hundred meeting place) is also present to the north of the current site (SAM 073). A square earth-fast structure of Anglo-Saxon date was also excavated to the north of the Roman temple site (Bedwin 1996: 110).

3.5 Old Harlow, to the north, was established by the early medieval period, while the layout and development of medieval Harlow has been discussed by Medlycott (1999). The medieval town expanded rapidly after the grant of a market and fair in AD 1218, although is believed to have 12th century or earlier origins (Fisher 1937). The town's early form comprised properties fronting the southern side of High Street/Fore Street, with an open market place and St John's Church to the north. The density of settlement increased as additional dwellings grew up around the market place. Medieval and later finds from the New Hall site comprise pottery of 14th and 15th century date from across the western part of the site (EHCR 18394), while Hubbard's Hall on the eastern edge of the site was a medieval farm, the earliest reference to which dates to AD 1399 (EHERs 14352 and 14353).

Post-Medieval and modern

3.6 Harlow's market appears to have declined during the post-medieval period, although the fortunes of the town were improved by the expansion of the ceramics industry, supplying slipware pottery for the London market. Finds of post-medieval pottery, tile and glass have been made within the New Hall site (EHER 18395), while a 19th century boundary post is recorded in the south-east corner of the site (EHER 15167). Anecdotal evidence and recorded earthworks also suggest the past presence of a series of WWII field gun emplacements along the northern edge of the site.

Cartographic Sources (see Drake *et al.* 2004)

3.7 The 1848 tithe map labels the belt of woodland to the south of the western London Road as 'Old Gravel Pit', suggesting that the western edge of the development site may have been subject to historical quarrying activity. Previous extraction, labelled 'Gravel Pit', is also evident within the central area of the site. Water features and woodland within the site are depicted by an 1861 map of New Hall Farm, which again depicts 'Gravel Pit Field' to the south of the western site boundary. This former land use is also illustrated by an 1883 map of the estates at Harlow, drawn up to accompany sales particulars.

3.8 Small-scale quarrying is shown in the area of 'Roundhouse', in the central part of the site, on the Ordnance Survey (OS) map of 1897. This map also depicts the extent of earlier quarrying at Gravel Pit Spring and the early development of the farm buildings, labelled 'Gravelpit Farm'. This earlier name for New Hall Farm is also used on the 1920 OS map, while little change in overall land use is evident on this, or the later 1948 OS edition.

Previous Archaeological Investigations

3.9 The current series of archaeological works at the New Hall site was preceded by several earlier stages of archaeological investigation. The findings of these investigations are summarised:

Fieldwalking (1992)

3.10 Fieldwalking by staff of Harlow Museum in 1992 on land within Phase I of the current development encountered two distinct areas of interest: a scatter of flint flakes immediately east of Gravel Pit Spring, in the north-west of the site; and a scatter of medieval/ post-medieval pottery in the south-east of the site (after Drake *et al.* 2004).

Trial Trench Evaluations (2000, 2003, 2004 and 2008)

3.11 In 2000 Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit conducted an archaeological trial trench evaluation to the south of the Phase I development area (Gibson 2000). A subsequent evaluation of the Phase I area was conducted by Hertfordshire Archaeological Trust in 2003 (Crank and Grant 2003). Neither investigation encountered archaeological features.

3.12 Archaeological Solutions Ltd conducted a 346 trial trench evaluation across the proposed development site in 2004 (Drake *et al.* 2004; Fig. 3). The evaluation encountered concentrations of prehistoric and Romano-British remains; in summary:

Prehistoric

'Prehistoric activity [was]...represented by five areas of archaeological features:

- a) On the east side of the site, to the north of Hubbard's Hall, ditches, gullies and a large pit were excavated. Finds from these features comprise[d] burnt flint, struck flint and pottery (Trenches 287, 288 and 292).
- b) Following the crest, westwards to Roundhouse and New Hall Farm, prehistoric activity [was] centred around cropmarks, a possible ring ditch. The latter was revealed in Trench 182 where two parallel ditches some 15m apart were identified. Additional machining revealed a central pit, some 1.5m+ in diameter. Due to the possible importance of the remains, the trench was backfilled to protect the features. Close by in Trenches 174 and 183 additional ditches were excavated and they contained struck flint. A hearth was revealed to the south of the ring ditch in Trench 190.

- c) Due north of the ring ditch, east of Newpond Spring, prehistoric features cut by Roman features were recorded. In Trench 134 two postholes and a pit were excavated. All three features contained struck flint.
- d) West of Hubbard's Hall, Trench 298 contained two postholes, one of which contained prehistoric pottery.
- e) On the south side of the site, Trench 238 revealed three postholes and two pits. The features contained mid to late Iron Age pottery and struck flint'. (Drake *et al.* 2004, 2)

Romano-British

'Romano-British (RB) activity on the site [was]...represented by three concentrations of features:

- a) In the far south of the site, Trench 329...contained two Roman ditches. Trench 327 contained several intercutting features, with associated Roman finds.
- b) The remains of a possible RB field system [were]...tentatively dated in Trenches 234, 313 and 314. Few finds were recovered but, one ditch in Trench 314, contained a well preserved coin (depicting Julia Domna, mother of joint Emperors Caracalla and Geta, dated to the first half of the 3rd century AD.
- c) On the north side of the site, east of Newpond Springs, the most substantial concentration of Roman features was recorded. Situated on some of the lowest lying ground on the site and naturally sheltered, the possible remains of two Roman structures were identified. Trenches 133 and 134 revealed spreads of demolition rubble with Roman finds. The demolition layers overlay ditches, postholes and foundations. Trench[s] 140 & 141 and Trenches A, B, and C revealed a concentration of Roman features including wall footings, postholes, ditches and possible occupation floors. The finds include[d] Roman pottery, a lead loom weight and copper alloy artefacts such as brooches, a dress pin, a ?ring fragment and coins'. (Drake *et al.* 2004, 3)

3.13 In 2008 Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit carried out a trial trench evaluation in the area of the possible Neolithic cursus monument (SAM 24858), to the south of Gilden Way. Although no trace of the cursus was encountered, a variety of prehistoric and Anglo-Saxon remains were present; in summary:

'The archaeological fieldwork identified the presence of prehistoric and Early Saxon remains... It also established that there had been relatively little deep and extensive truncation of archaeological remains across the majority of the scheduled area...

The identified archaeological remains [consisted]...of two adjacent prehistoric ditches, an Early Saxon sunken-featured building and pit, and a number of undated further ditches. The prehistoric features [were]...not closely datable, but may represent the boundary remains of small enclosures and/ or settlement. Roman

finds, including late Roman coins, were residual in the Saxon features, but still serve to suggest that activity of this period was taking place within the wider vicinity. The Early Saxon remains [were]...probably part of a larger, probably scattered, settlement and [dated]...to the late 5th century'. (Germany 2008, 1)

Open Area Excavation (2014)

3.14 Between March and June 2014, Archaeology South-East (ASE) conducted an open area excavation on land to the north-east of New Hall Farm (HANHB14) (Dyson 2015; Fig. 2). The ASE site (hereafter referred to as the Bellway Homes land parcel) measured some 3.13ha and encompassed archaeological remains recorded by the 2004 evaluation (Drake *et al.* 2004). The excavation encountered remains spanning the Mesolithic/ Neolithic to the post-medieval periods; in summary:

'The earliest remains comprise artefacts, principally struck flint, which date to the Mesolithic-Neolithic periods...the greater part of the flint assemblage is residual in later deposits.

The earliest significant findings on the site...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...located on a plateau...

[Later prehistoric activity] 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...

Roman occupation [was represented by]...peripheral features of a later Roman farmstead, comprising enclosure ditches and post-hole groups forming possible structures.

[Early Saxon activity is] represented by...two sunken-featured buildings...

...a series of sinuous boundary ditches...appear to date from the late medieval/ earlier post-medieval period...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'. (Dyson 2015, 10-11).

4 METHODOLOGY

Monitoring and Recording

4.1 Archaeological monitoring and recording of groundworks along the line of a new haul road was carried out in July 2013 and September 2016 (development Phase II; Figs. 2, 4 and 31 (Area Ci)). The monitoring comprised the observation of groundworks, the inspection of the subsoil and natural deposits for archaeological

features and the examination of spoil heaps and the recording of soil profiles. Archaeological features and deposits were recorded using *pro-forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale and photographed as appropriate. Excavated spoil was checked for finds and the excavated areas were scanned by metal detector. No archaeological features or finds were encountered.

Evaluation and Excavation

4.2 Between September and October 2013, four evaluation trenches were excavated to the north and east of New Hall Farm (development Phase II; Figs. 2 and 5-7). Excavation was subsequently undertaken in the area of Evaluation Trenches 3 and 4 (October 2013; Figs. 2 and 6-7) and in adjacent areas (February to March 2014; Figs. 2, 4 and 8). Additional Phase II excavation areas were investigated to the north of the haul road and south of Gilden Way (in the area of The Kennels and Essex Hunt Cottages; excavated in two stages between October 2014 and July 2015; Figs. 9-28) and close to the southern terminus of the haul road, to the south-east of Roundhouse and south-west of Hubbard's Hall Farm (Area Ci; March 2016; Figs. 2 and 29-30).

4.3 In all cases, undifferentiated overburden was removed under close archaeological supervision using a mechanical 360° excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. Thereafter, all investigation was undertaken by hand. Exposed surfaces were cleaned as and examined for archaeological features and finds. Deposits were recorded using *pro forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale and photographed as appropriate. Excavated spoil was checked for finds and the excavated areas were scanned by metal detector.

5 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

Provisional Chronological Phasing

5.1 Provisional chronological phasing of encountered features and deposits was carried out based on a programme of spot dating (of recovered pottery only¹) (Table 1). It is anticipated that full recording and reporting of the pottery assemblages and other datable artefact types (i.e. ceramic building material (CBM) and struck flint) will allow for the refinement of current phasing. For example, only very few early Bronze Age features have been provisionally identified; it is possible that they belong to the subsequent, late Bronze Age period of activity. Undated prehistoric and early 1st century AD evidence is also scarce. In addition, it is likely that many of the currently undated features will be later assigned to one of the dated phases of activity (based on their similarities and spatial relationships to dated features).

5.2 Medieval pottery (5 sherds; 7g) was present as intrusive material within Ditch F4222 (possibly of Romano-British date; Figs. 16 and 20). Besides possible late medieval/ early post-medieval boundaries recorded within the Bellway Homes land parcel (Dyson 2015, 11), no contemporary features were identified by any of the

¹ Provisional spot dates for features excavated in February – March 2014 are based on site records

recent episodes of archaeological investigation, however, and it is possible that this material was derived from historical manuring activity.

Phase	Sub-Phase	Period	Date
1	1.1	Early Bronze Age	2100 to 1700 BC
	1.2	Late Bronze Age	1300 to 750 BC
2		Early to Late Iron Age/ early 1 st Century AD	750 BC to AD 43+
3		Undated prehistoric	Pre-AD43
4		Romano-British	AD 43 to 410
5		Anglo-Saxon	AD 410 to 1150

Table 1: Provisional chronological phasing

Phase 1.1: Early Bronze Age (2100 to 1700 BC)

5.3 Early Bronze Age activity (Table 2) was only sparsely represented, restricted to two features identified by excavations to the south of Gilden Way (October 2014 and July 2015; Figs. 9-10). Ring-Ditch F4079 was located in the north-western part of the excavated area (Fig. 10) and comprised a continuous ditch up to 2.2m wide and 0.85m deep. The finds from this feature, constitute just three sherds (25g) of early Bronze Age pottery from Segment K and two sherds (15g) of late Bronze Age potter from Segment I (both from uppermost Fill L4080). A small, undated pit (F4187) was present within the eastern circuit of F4079 but is not thought to have been directly associated with the latter. No 'central' deposit – such as a cremation pit or other funerary remains – was present and no remains of a mound survived. It is possible that this feature was contemporary with a late Neolithic/ early Bronze Age 'Beaker' burial site, including an inhumation within the confines a ring-ditch, identified within the Bellway Homes land parcel (Dyson 2015, 13-14, fig. 6).

Feature	Context(s)/ Fill(s)	Plan/ profile (dimensions)	Fill/ context description	Comments/ relationships	Finds
4079	4095 (slump)	Curvilinear/ moderate to steep sides, flat base (43.00+ x 2.20 x 0.85m)	Friable, mid grey brown silty sand with frequent sub-angular flint	Ring-ditch; cut L4003; cut by F4097	-
	4096 (slump)		Friable/ mid grey brown silty sand with frequent sub-angular flint		-
	4080 (uppermost)		Firm, dark grey brown silty sand with frequent sub-rounded and sub-angular flint. Environmental samples 4.34, 4.38 and 4.39 taken		Pottery (40g); burnt flint (35g)
4097	4098	Sub-circular/ moderate sides, concave base (? x 0.93 x 0.38m)	Firm, mid grey brown silty sand and gravel with frequent sub-rounded and sub-angular flint	Pit; cut L4080; sealed by L4000	Pottery (13g)

Table 2: Summary of Phase 1.1 features

5.4 Pit F4097 truncated Fill L4080 in Segment A of Ring-Ditch F4079 (Table 2; Figs. 10 and 24). The single fill of this pit yielded two sherds (13g) of early Bronze Age pottery. It is possible that F4097 represents a secondary feature, originally dug at the edge of a barrow mound encircled by the ring-ditch.

Phase 1.2: Late Bronze Age (1300 to 750 BC)

5.5 Forty-two late Bronze Age features have been provisionally identified, all but three of which were found during the October 2014 and July 2015 excavations (Table 3; Fig. 9). Three late Bronze Age pits (F3031, F3045 and F3061) were also recorded to the east of New Hall Farm in February – March 2014 (Fig. 6). The latter were distributed across an area of some 540m² with a minimum of c. 12m between features. The pits all yielded sparse late Bronze Age pottery, while F3045 (L3046) also contained 8g of struck flint. This activity may be contemporary with the late

Bronze Age/ early Iron Age phase of activity within the Bellway Homes land parcel, which includes a concentration of postholes and pits (Dyson 2015, 15, fig. 8).

Feature	Context(s)/ Fill(s)	Plan/ profile (dimensions)	Fill/ context description	Comments/ relationships	Findings
3031	3032	Irregular/ moderately sloping sides, irregular base (2.50 x 0.90 x 0.25m)	Friable, mid orange brown sandy clay with occasional flint	Pit; cut L3002; sealed by L3001	Pottery (5g)
3045	3046	Semi-circular/ moderately sloping sides, flat base (1.70 x 1.50 x 0.29m)	Firm, dark brown sandy clay with moderate flint	Pit; cut L3002; sealed by L3001	Pottery (9g); struck flint (8g)
3061	3062	Oval/ gently sloping sides, concave base (1.44 x 0.65 x 0.39m)	Friable, orange brown sandy clay with frequent flint and stone	Pit; cut L3002; sealed by L3001	Pottery (4g)
4004	4005	Circular/ near-vertical sides, flat base (0.59 x 0.59 x 0.10m)	Friable, dark grey brown silt with frequent small charcoal and burnt clay flecks. Environmental sample 4.1 taken	Pit; cut L4003; sealed by L4000	Pottery (228g)
4008	4009	Sub-circular/ steep sides, flat base (1.31 x 1.41 x 0.20m)	Firm, dark grey brown sandy silt with frequent small charcoal lumps and flecks. Environmental sample 4.2 taken	Pit; cut L4003; sealed by L4000	Pottery (222g)
4021	1022	Linear/ near-vertical sides, concave base (1.00+ x 0.75 x 0.20m)	Firm, mid grey brown clay silt with moderate small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint. Environmental sample 4.5 taken	Furrow; cut L4002; sealed by L4000	Pottery (3g)
4033	4034	Sub-circular/ steep sides, concave base (0.94 x 0.74 x 0.17m)	Firm/ dark grey brown sandy silt with moderate small sub-rounded and sub-angular flint and occasional small charcoal lumps. Environmental sample 4.36 taken	Pit; cut L4003; sealed by L4000	Pottery (132g)
4039	4040	Linear/ near-vertical sides, flat base (0.90+ x 0.65 x 0.13m)	Firm, mid grey brown clay silt with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint and charcoal. Environmental sample 4.32 taken	Furrow; cut L4002/ L4091; sealed by L4000	Pottery (27g)
4043	4044	Linear/ near-vertical sides, flat base (0.90+ x 0.63 x 0.08m)	Firm, mid grey brown clay silt with moderate small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint	Furrow; cut L4050; sealed by L4000	Pottery (25g)
4049	4050	Circular/ near-vertical sides, concave base (0.34 x 0.21 x 0.14m)	Friable, dark grey brown silt and gravel with yellow, white, orange and blue mottles	Posthole; cut L4002; cut by F4043	Pottery (7g)
4057	4058	Sub-oval/ near-vertical sides, flat base (0.74 x 0.60 x 0.21m)	Firm, dark grey brown sandy silt with moderate small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint and occasional charcoal. Environmental sample 4.22 taken	Posthole; cut L4003; sealed by L4000	Pottery (271g)
4065	4066	Sub-circular, near-vertical sides, flat base (0.30 x 0.29 x 0.05m)	Friable, mid grey brown with orange, yellow and blue mottling silt and gravel. Environmental sample 4.26 taken	Posthole; cut L4003; sealed by L4000	Pottery (356g); burnt flint (9g)
4069	4070	Sub-circular/ near-vertical sides, concave base (0.26 x 0.29 x 0.13m)	Friable, mid grey brown sandy silt with moderate small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint. Environmental sample 4.28 taken	Posthole; cut L4003; sealed by L4000	Pottery (1g)
4071	4072	Sub-circular/ near-vertical sides, flat base (0.34 x 0.36 x 0.13m)	Friable, mid grey brown sandy silt with white and yellow mottles. Environmental sample 4.29 taken	Posthole; cut L4003; sealed by L4000	Pottery (6g)
4099	4100	Sub-oval/ near-vertical sides, flat base (0.24 x 0.33 x 0.20m)	Friable, dark grey brown sandy silt with moderate small sub-rounded and sub-angular flint. Environmental sample	Pit; cut L4002; sealed by L4000	Pottery (137g)

			4.41 taken		
4101	4123 (slump)	Sub-circular/ steep sides, concave base (2.00 x 1.07 x 0.86m)	Firm, light yellow brown clay silt with moderate small stone	Pit; cut L4120 and L4122; sealed by L4000	-
	4124 (primary)		Friable, black charcoal		-
	4125		Friable, mid grey brown sandy silt with moderate small stone		-
	4126		Firm, mid reddish orange clay with frequent charcoal		-
	4158		Friable, black charcoal		-
	4102 (uppermost)		Firm, dark brown grey sandy silt. Environmental sample 4.40 taken		Pottery (5908g); CBM (41g); animal bone (750g); struck flint (15g); fired clay (120g)
4103	4104	Sub-circular/ steep to near-vertical sides, flat base (0.50 x 0.48 x 0.13m)	Friable, dark black charcoal and silt with occasional small irregular flint; Environmental sample 4.42 taken	Pit; cut L4002; sealed by L4000	Pottery (396g)
4105	4106	Sub-circular/ near-vertical sides, flat base (0.84 x 0.67 x 0.15m)	Friable, dark grey brown silt and charcoal with occasional small sub-rounded and sub-rectangular stone. Environmental sample 4.43 taken	Pit; cut L4002; sealed by L4000	Pottery (8073g); CBM (641g); animal bone (988g); burnt bone (463g); struck flint (6g); burnt flint (12g); burnt stone (96g)
4109	4110	Sub-oval/ near-vertical sides, flat base (0.37 x 0.32 x 0.09m)	Friable, mid grey brown sandy silt with occasional small stone and charcoal. Environmental sample 4.45 taken	Pit; cut L4002; sealed by L4000	Pottery (646g); struck flint (4g)
4115	4116	Sub-circular/ near-vertical sides, flat base (0.42 x 0.38 x 0.32m)	Friable, mid grey brown sandy silt with black mottles. Environmental samples 4.49, 4.50, 4.51 and 4.52 taken	Pit; cut L4002; sealed by L4000	Pottery (20g)
4117	4118	Sub-oval/ steep sides, concave base (1.24 x 1.38 x 0.29m)	Friable, mid grey brown sandy silt with frequent charcoal and occasional small stones. Environmental samples 4.53, 4.54, 4.55 and 4.56 taken	Pit; cut L4002; sealed by L4000	Pottery (691g)
4127	4128	Sub-circular/ steep sides, concave base (0.42 x 0.48 x 0.25m)	Friable, mid grey brown sandy silt with frequent charcoal and small stone	Pit; cut L4002; sealed by L4000	Pottery (383g); animal bone (2g)
4129	4130	Sub-circular/ steep to near-vertical sides, concave base (0.45 x 0.43 x 0.20m)	Friable, mid grey brown sandy silt with frequent charcoal and small stone. Environmental samples 4.58 and 4.60 taken	Pit; cut L4002; sealed by L4000	Pottery (31g)
4135	4136 (primary)	Sub-oval/ moderately sloping sides, concave base (1.08 x 1.58 x 0.66m)	Friable, dark grey brown sandy silt with frequent charcoal	Pit; cut L4003; sealed by L4000	-
	4137		Firm, mid red orange clay sand		-
	4138		Friable, dark grey brown sandy silt with frequent charcoal. Environmental sample 4.66 taken		-
	4139 (uppermost)		Friable, mid grey brown sandy silt with moderate charcoal. Environmental samples 4.62, 4.63, 4.64 and 4.65 taken		Pottery (84g); animal bone (26g); fired clay (92g); charcoal (<1g)
4140	4141	Sub-circular/ steep sides, concave base (0.70 x 0.73 x 0.13m)	Friable, mid grey brown sandy silt with frequent flint and occasional charcoal. Environmental sample 4.67 taken	Pit; cut L4003; sealed by L4000	Pottery (157g); CBM (27g); animal bone (1g)
4146	4147	Sub-oval/ near-vertical sides, flat base (0.36 x 0.25 x 0.13m)	Friable, dark grey brown sandy silt with occasional stone. Environmental sample 4.70 taken	Pit; cut L4003; sealed by L4000	Pottery (111g)
4150	4151	Sub-circular/ moderately sloping sides, concave base (1.20 x 1.10 x 0.30m)	Compact, mid yellow grey silty sand with moderate flint and gravel. Environmental sample 4.68 taken	Pit; cut L4003; sealed by L4000	Pottery (28g)
4152	4153	Circular/ gently sloping sides, flat	Friable, mid brown grey silty sand with frequent flint, gravel	Pit; cut L4003; sealed by L4000	Pottery (1538g); animal bone (40g);

		base (1.10 x 0.90 x 0.18m)	and charcoal. Environmental sample 4.69 taken		fired clay (20g)
4159	4160	Sub-circular/ moderately sides, concave base (0.90 x 0.81 x 0.38m)	Friable, mid yellow grey silty sand with moderate flint and gravel. Environmental sample 4.74 taken	Pit; cut L4003; sealed by L4000	Pottery (137g); animal bone (12g); fired clay (7g)
4161	4162	Circular/ moderately sloping sides, concave base (0.62 x 0.61 x 0.24m)	Friable, brown grey silty sand with moderate flint and gravel. Environmental sample 4.75 taken	Pit; cut L4003; sealed by L4000	Pottery (18g)
4163	4164	Circular/ moderately sloping sides, flat base (0.52 x 0.65 x 0.11m)	Friable, mid brown grey silty sand with moderate flint and gravel and occasional charcoal. Environmental sample 4.76 taken	Pit; cut L4003; sealed by L4000	Pottery (688g); burnt flint (15g)
4167	4168	Circular/ shallow sides, flat base (0.20 x 0.25 x 0.04m)	Compact, mid brown grey silty clay with moderate flint and gravel. Environmental sample 4.78 taken	Pit; cut L4003; sealed by L4000	Pottery (96g)
4169	4175 (slump)	Circular/ steep sides, concave base (1.50 x 1.75 x 0.80m)	Compact, mid brown yellow silty clay with moderate flint and occasional charcoal and chalk	Pit; cut L4172; sealed by L4000	-
	4176 (slump)		Compact, mid brown yellow silty clay with moderate flint and occasional charcoal and chalk		-
	4177 (primary)		Friable, mid brown grey silty clay with moderate charcoal and occasional flint and chalk		Animal bone (35g); burnt flint (82g)
	4170 (uppermost)		Friable, dark brown grey silty clay with frequent charcoal and sub-angular occasional flint and gravel. Environmental sample 4.79 taken		Pottery (2956g); CBM (346g); animal bone (238g); struck flint (5g)
4173	4178 (primary)	Circular/ steep sides, concave base (0.90 x 1.50 x 0.56m)	Friable, dark brown grey silty sand with frequent charcoal	Pit; cut L4172; sealed by L4000	-
	4174 (uppermost)		Friable, dark brown grey silty clay. Environmental sample 4.81 taken		Pottery (1894g); daub (558g)
4185	4190 (primary)	Circular/ moderately sloping sides, flat base (1.30 x 1.70 x 0.45m)	Friable, dark grey silty clay with occasional flint and gravel with frequent charcoal	Pit; cut L4002; sealed by L4000	-
	4186 (uppermost)		Friable, mid brown grey silty clay with moderate flint and gravel		SF4 Fe object (52g)
4189	4156 (primary)	Sub-oval/ moderately steep sides, concave base (2.10 x 2.10 x 1.00m)	Compact, mid grey brown clayey silt with occasional small sub-angular stone	Pit; cut L4191; cut by F4179	Pottery (10g); animal bone (605g); SF3
	4155		Compact, mid brown grey clayey silt with occasional small sub-angular stone and charcoal flecks		-
	4157		Compact, dark yellow brown clayey silt		Pottery (813g); animal bone (576g); struck flint (21g); burnt flint (114g); fired clay (57g); ?worked stone (106g)
	4154 (uppermost)		Compact, dark grey brown clayey silt with occasional sub-angular stone		Pottery (1310g); animal bone (425g); struck flint (11g)
4202	4203	Circular/ moderately sloping o steep sides, concave base (0.76 x 0.65 x 0.32m)	Compact, mid orange brown silty clay with moderate sub-angular and sub-rounded stone. Environmental sample 4.84 taken	Pit; cut L4002; sealed by L4000	Pottery (20g)
4206	4207	Circular/ steep sides, concave base (0.38 x 0.32 x 1.16m)	Compact, mid grey brown silty clay with moderate sub-angular stone. Environmental sample 4.88 taken	Posthole; cut L4002; sealed by L4000	Pottery (26g)
4236	4237	Oval/ moderately sloping to steep	Firm, dark black brown silty clay with moderate charcoal	Pit; cut L4002; sealed by L4000	Pottery (953g); animal bone (6g);

		sides, flat base (1.23 x 1.15 x 0.18m)	and moderate small to medium sub-angular flint. Environmental sample 4.98 taken		burnt flint (749g)
4262	4271 (primary)	Sub-oval/ steep sloping sides, concave base (3.60+ x 1.90+ x 1.06m)	Firm, mid blue grey silty clay with occasional small rounded chalk and occasional small to medium sub-rounded stone	Pit; cut L4002; cut by F4261	-
	4270 (uppermost)		Compact, mid orange brown silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks and occasional small angular chalk		Pottery (10g); CBM (36g); struck flint (14g); shell (26g)
4264	4265 (primary)	Sub-circular/ moderately sloping sides, flattish base (1.60+ x 1.55+ x 0.46m)	Firm, light yellow brown silty clay with occasional small sub-angular flint	Pit; cut L4230 and F4233; sealed by L4000	Pottery (32g)
	4266		Firm, mid brown grey silty clay with very occasional small sub-angular flint		Pottery (29g)
	4267 (uppermost)		Firm, mid grey brown silty clay with moderate small to medium sub-angular flint		Pottery (144g); animal bone (9g)
4276	4277	Oval/ moderately sloping sides, concave base (1.46 x 0.93 x 0.29m)	Compact, mid grey brown sandy silt with moderate small stones	Pit; cut L4231 and L4279; sealed by L4000	Pottery (42g); CBM (9g)

Table 3: Summary of Phase 1.2 features

5.6 Most of the late Bronze Age features were distributed around the area of Phase 1.1 Ring-Ditch F4079. This strongly suggests that an associated mound remained extant well into the 1st millennium BC, acting as a focus for later activity. Similar reuse/ veneration of an earlier monument was interpreted within the Bellway Homes land parcel (Dyson 2015, 14), and a similar pattern was noted at Lodge Farm, St Osyth where an early Bronze Age pond barrow 'saw reuse as the focal point for [middle Bronze Age] ritual activity' (Germany 2007, 41). Radiocarbon dating of associated contexts at Lodge Farm suggested that activity around the pond barrow was separated by a hiatus of some 200 years (*ibid.*). A loose, possible cluster of three pits (F4033, F4150 and F4152) and four postholes (F4057, F4065, F4069 and F4071) was present to the east/ south-east of the New Hall ring-ditch (Figs. 9-11). Of these, Postholes F4057 and F4065 formed part of a possible, dog-legged alignment with undated Postholes F4051, F4053, F4055 and F4059 (Fig. 11). Phase 1.1 Pit F4033 and undated Pit F4031 may have represented outliers of this group, some 13m to the north. Finds from these features generally comprise trace to modest pottery groups, although a much larger assemblage, including 1538g of pottery was found in Pit F4152 (L4153). The location of this feature, some 8.5m to the south-east of F4079 may well infer some form of ritual or special deposit.

5.7 A more obvious cluster of 12 late Bronze Age Pits (including three possible outliers) was present some 50m to the west of Ring-Ditch F4079. Although spatially removed from the latter, the nine more tightly clustered pits in this area (F4099, F4103, F4105, F4109, F4115, F4117, F4127, F4129 and F4135) may have formed part of a small late Bronze Age urnfield. This form of cemetery is particular of the European late Bronze Age 'Urnfield Tradition', with many such cemeteries being constructed 'on or around earlier round barrows' (Darvill 2003, 448). Pit F4099 contained a single upturned pottery vessel. The pit was not much larger than the vessel, possibly suggesting that it had been deliberately dug to contain it. Also of interest is a substantial pottery group (8073g) from Pit F4105; other finds from this feature include animal bone (988g), burnt bone (463g) and burnt flint/ stone (totalling 108g). Pottery groups exceeding 500g were also present within clustered Pits

F4109 and F4117, while possible outlier F4189 – some 10m to the north-east of the ?urnfield – contained a varied assemblage including 2133g of pottery and 1606g of animal bone. Although obviously cremated/ burnt bone was not present within the majority of the clustered pits it is conceivable that they had funerary, rather than domestic functions. A late Bronze Age mortuary feature at Stone Hall, Essex (on the route of the modern A120) contained a largely intact pottery vessel and just 1g of cremated bone (Timby *et al.* 2007, 28). A large group of cremation deposits at this site were also intermixed with more ambiguous features, although again considered to be linked to mortuary activity (*ibid.* 31). Twenty-five small pits of uncertain purpose also formed part of a Deverel-Rimbury urnfield at Chittis Hill, Colchester (Crummy 1977), while ‘token’ middle to late Bronze Age cremation deposits, containing just small quantities of bone were excavated at Game Farm, Brandon (Suffolk; Gibson *et al.* 2004, 29). Five similar, undated features (F4107, F4111, F4113, F4131 and F4133) may also have formed part of the possible late Bronze Age urnfield at Hew Hall.

5.8 The remaining late Bronze Age features included two pits in the far eastern area of the 2014/ 2015 excavations (F4202 and F4206; Table 3; Figs. 9 and 22), one of which may have formed part of a cluster with several undated features. Both pits contained modest quantities of pottery. Two pits (F4004 and F4008; Table 3), also containing modest pottery groups, were located in the central excavated area (Figs. 9 and 17), while a much larger finds assemblage was present within isolated Pit F4101, to the south-west (Figs. 9 and 13). The latter contained multiple fills, the uppermost of which (L4102) yielded material including 5908g of pottery and 750g of animal bone. Three cultivation furrows (F4021, F4039 and F4043; Table 3; Figs. 9, 11-12 and 15-16) also yielded trace to modest quantities of late Bronze Age pottery, although this may be residual. The alignment of Furrow F4021, parallel to a modern field boundary (Fig. 9) certainly suggests that it formed part of the post-medieval or later landscape.

Phase 2: Early to Late Iron Age/ early 1st Century AD (750 BC to AD 43+)

5.9 Only two Iron Age/ early 1st century AD features have been identified, both of which were encountered in Area Ci, to the south of the haul road (excavated in March 2016; Figs. 2 and 29). However, possible late Iron Age to early Roman activity in this area is only tentatively suggested on the basis of one sherd of pottery from Ditch F5004 (L5005 (Segment A)); the remaining Phase 2 sherds have been spot dated to the early Iron Age or early to late Iron Age (Table 4). Phase 2 broadly correlates with the latter part of a Bronze Age/ Iron Age phase of occupation interpreted by ASE (Dyson 2015), dated 2500 BC-AD 43 (Fig. 2b). Ditch F5004 ran approximately north-west to south-east across the northern half of the excavated area and truncated the fills of other linear features; F5004 may have represented a recut of undated Ditch F5020 (Figs. 29 and 30). F5004 contained a single fill and few finds (including just 19g of pottery). Pit F5006, to the west of F5004 (Figs. 30-1) was c. bell-shaped in profile and may have represented a small storage feature (cf. Cunliffe 2005, 411-12, fig. 16.2). This form of pit represents one of a variety employed for the subterranean storage of grain across Iron Age lowland Britain and, although of modest size, may fit into the pre-3rd century BC pattern for such features (*ibid.* 411). However, finds from the primary fill of F5006 (L5007) include less than 1g of pottery and the date of this feature is uncertain.

Feature	Context(s)/ Fill(s)	Plan/ profile (dimensions)	Fill/ context description	Comments/ relationships	Finds
5004	5005	Linear/ moderately sloping sides, flattish to concave base (9.75+ x 0.95 x 0.53m)	Firm, mid to dark grey brown loamy clay with occasional small sub-angular to angular flint	Ditch; cut L5015 and L5019; sealed by L5003	Pottery (19g); animal bone (9g); struck flint (12g)
5006	5007 (primary)	Sub-circular/ near vertical sides, flattish base (0.43 x 0.39 x 0.35m)	Friable, mid blue grey silty/ loamy clay with frequent charcoal flecks. Environmental sample 5.1 taken	Pit; cut L5011; sealed by L5001	Pottery (<1g); animal bone (<1g); struck flint (16g)
	5008		Friable, mid yellow brown loamy clay with occasional small chalk pebbles		-
	5009 (uppermost)		Friable, mid blue grey loamy clay		-

Table 4: Summary of Phase 2 features

Phase 3: Undated Prehistoric (Pre-AD 43)

5.10 Two undated prehistoric features were excavated between September and October 2013 (Table 5; Fig. 6). However, Pits F2018 and F2040 have only been assigned provisional spot dates at this stage – based on site records – and their dating is likely to be refined at a later date. The pits were closely spaced, some 4m apart, and within 8-10m of late Bronze Age Pits F3031 and F3045, to which they may have been contemporary. Finds from the Phase 3 pits are comparatively modest (Table 5) and suggest little regarding their possible function(s).

Feature	Context(s)/ Fill(s)	Plan/ profile (dimensions)	Fill/ context description	Comments/ relationships	Finds
2018	2019	Sub-oval/ near vertical sides, flat base (3.30 x 0.90 x 0.36m)	Friable, mid brown silty sand with frequent medium angular flint. Environmental samples 2.15 and 2.16 taken	Pit; cut L2002; sealed by L2001	Pottery (328g); struck flint (19g)
2040	2041 (primary)	Sub-oval/ steep to near vertical sides, flat base (3.06 x 1.72+ x 0.54m)	Compact, light brown grey sandy silt with frequent small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint. Environmental sample 2.26 taken	Pit; cut L2002; sealed by L2001	Pottery (6g)
	2042 (uppermost)		Firm, mid grey brown sandy silt with moderate small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint. Environmental sample 2.27 taken		Pottery (18g)

Table 5: Summary of Phase 3 features

Phase 4: Romano-British (AD 43 to 410)

5.11 Romano-British features were recorded in Trial Trench 2 of the 2013 evaluation (Figs. 2 and 5) and in the eastern part of the October 2014 and July 2015 excavations, some 400m distant (Fig. 9). Ditch F2003 (Table 6) ran c. east to west across Trial Trench 2 and displayed no stratigraphic relationships with other, nearby features. Its Fill (L2004) yielded a modest finds assemblage including 69g of pottery. A spread/ layer of Roman date was also present within the confines of Trench 2 (Fig. 9). This context sealed Natural L2002 and yielded a notable concentration of Roman CBM, thought to represent redeposited material from a nearby demolition event; possibly within the confines of the Bellway Homes land parcel, immediately to the east (Dyson 2015). This area included the sub-rectangular outline of a post-built Roman structure (at least 60m² in plan), formed of 13 postholes and including modest quantities of pottery and tile (*ibid.* 18; Fig. 2b).

Feature	Context(s)/ Fill(s)	Plan/ profile (dimensions)	Fill/ context description	Comments/ relationships	Finds
2003	2004	Linear/ moderately sloping sides, concave base (20.00+ x 1.08 x 0.20m)	Compact, mid orange brown silty clay with frequent small to large sub-rounded and sub-angular flint. Environmental sample 2.1 taken	Ditch; cut L2002; sealed by L2001	Pottery (69g); CBM (227g); Fe fragment (2g)
-	2005	Irregular layer/ spread (5.96 x 3.21 x 0.06m)	Firm, mid brown grey silty clay with moderate small to medium sub-angular to sub-rounded flint and occasional charcoal flecks. Environmental sample 2.2 taken	Sealed L2002; sealed by L2001	Pottery (229g); CBM (4256g); Fe (11g)
4219	4220 (primary)	Linear/ steep sides, flat base (50.00+ x 0.72 x 0.25m)	Compact, mid grey brown silty clay with moderate sub-angular stones. Environmental sample 4.89 taken	Ditch; cut L4091; cut by F1249	Pottery (286g); animal bone (21g)
	4221 (uppermost)		Firm, mid grey brown clay silt with moderate small irregular stones. Environmental sample 4.90 taken		Pottery (136g)
4229	4230 (primary)	Linear/ steep sides, flat base (50.00+ x 0.68 x 0.35m)	Firm, mid brown grey silty clay with moderate small and medium sub-angular flint. Environmental samples 4.96 and 4.111 taken	Ditch; cut L4091 and L4282; sealed by L4000	Pottery (946g); worked stone (175g)
	4231 (uppermost)		Firm, mid blue grey silty clay with occasional small to medium sub-angular flint. Environmental samples 4.95 and 4.110 taken		Pottery (2609g); CBM (1264g); animal bone (33g); burnt flint (46g); daub (69g)
4232	4233	Linear/ moderately sloping sides, concave base (0.52+ x 0.50 x 0.35m)	Firm, mid brown grey silty clay with occasional small sub-angular stone and occasional small flecks of charcoal. Environmental samples 4.101 and 4.109 taken	Ditch; cut L4235 and L4284; cut by F4223, F4249, F4256 and F4264	Pottery (423g); CBM (2g); animal bone (34g)
	4285		Compact, mid blue brown silty clay with occasional sub-angular and sub-rounded stones		Late Bronze Age pottery (4g)
4234	4238 (primary)	Sub-oval/ steep sloping sides, concave base (1.00 x 0.75 x 0.41m)	Compact, dark blue grey silty clay with moderate small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint and flecks or charcoal. Environmental sample 4.100 taken	Pit; cut L4002; cut by F4232	SF5 Cu alloy pin (<3g); fired clay (12g)
	4235 (uppermost)		Compact, mid yellow brown silty clay with moderate small and medium sub-angular and sub-rounded flint. Environmental sample 4.99 taken		Pottery (3g)
4243	4223	Linear/ moderately sloping sides, concave base (30.00+ x 0.58 x 0.10m)	Firm, mid grey brown gravel and clay with moderate sub-angular stones. Environmental sample 4.91 taken	Ditch; cut L4091; cut by F4222	-
	4225		Compact, mid grey brown silty clay with moderate sub-angular and sub-rounded stone. Environmental sample 4.93 taken		Pottery (12g)
4245	4246	Sub-circular/ gently sloping sides, flat base (0.70 x 0.60 x 0.06m)	Compact, pale grey brown silty say clay. Environmental sample 4.105 taken	Pit; cut L4002; cut by F4232	Pottery (13g); CBM (51g)
4249	4250	Circular/ moderately sloping sides, flattish base (2.36 x 1.98 x 0.46m)	Compact, mid blue brown silty clay with moderate sub-angular stones	Pit; cut L4220 and L4223; sealed by L4000	Pottery (164g)
4251	4252	Sub-oval, gently sloping sides, concave base (0.92 x	Compact, mid brown grey silty clay with occasional small sub-rounded flint. Environmental	Pit; cut L4019; sealed by L4000	Pottery (908g)

		0.45 x 0.08m)	sample 4.108 taken		
4256	4257	Sub-oval/ steep sides, concave base (0.79 x 0.60 x 0.29m)	Friable, dark grey brown sandy silt with frequent charcoal. Environmental sample 4.115 taken	Pit; cut L4233; sealed by L4000	Pottery (20g)
4258	4288 (slump)	Rectangular/ near-vertical sides, flat base (2.04 x 0.94 x 0.40m)	Firm, mid yellow orange sandy silt	Kiln; cut L4091; cut by F4290	-
	4280 (primary)		Compact, mid grey brown sandy silt with frequent CBM and moderate charcoal		Animal bone (<1g); fired clay (2237g)
	4287		Compact, mottled dark grey brown and yellow silt with occasional CBM and charcoal flecks. Environmental sample 4.119 taken		-
	4286 (uppermost)		Firm, dark grey brown/ black charcoal-rich silt. Environmental sample 4.118 taken		Pottery (319g)
4283	4284	Oval/ steep sides, concave base (0.56 x 0.32+ x 0.28m)	Compact, mid grey brown silty clay with moderate sub-angular and sub-rounded stones	Pit; cut L4002; cut by F4232	Pottery (21g)
4289	4260 (primary)	Sub-circular/ steep to near-vertical sides, concave base (0.98 x 0.94 x 0.19m)	Friable, mid yellow/ red and grey/ brown silt with occasional charcoal flecks	Kiln recut; cut L1274; sealed by L4000	Pottery (4g)
	4259 (uppermost)		Compact, dark grey brown clay silt with occasional small stone and charcoal		Pottery (52g)
4290	4275 (primary)	Sub-rectangular/ steep sides, flat base (1.22 x 0.94 x 0.37m)	Compact, mid yellow orange sandy silt	Kiln recut; cut L1286; cut by F4289	-
	4274 (uppermost)		Compact, dark grey brown sandy silt with moderate charcoal flecks		-

Table 6: Summary of Phase 4 features; shaded cells indicate the kiln and its recuts

5.12 Romano-British activity in the north of the Phase II site was defined by a system of enclosure ditches and associated pit digging. Also of significance were the remains of a kiln, recuts of which indicate three possible phases of use. The datable ditches in this area (F4219, F4229, F4232 and F4243; Table 6) defined a rectilinear enclosure measuring at least 2500m² internally and with evidence of possible internal sub-divisions (Figs. 9 and 19-22). The enclosure continued to the north-east, beyond the excavated area and appeared to align on the 'Harlow Mound', a Bronze Age pond barrow and/ or Saxon moot mound (SAM 073; Fig. 9). Undated Ditches F4025 (=4222), F4143 and F4247 appeared to form part of the same enclosure system; F4025 (=4222) was clearly a recut of Phase 4 Ditch F4243 (Figs. 20 and 27). Finds from the Phase 4 ditches generally include trace to modest quantities of Roman pottery. Ditch F4229, however, yielded a notable pottery group (exceeding 3kg) and 1264g of CBM, plus other material (Table 6). The largest pottery groups from F4229 are from Segments A (134 sherds; 601 sherds) and C (227 sherds; 1683 sherds), while the combined assemblage spans the mid 1st to 4th centuries AD.

5.13 The enclosure ditches intercut three Romano-British pits (F4234, F4249 and F4256; Table 6; Figs. 19 and 21), all of which contained modest quantities of pottery; F4234 also contained a Copper alloy pin (SF5). Of note is the fact that Pit F4249 truncated the junction of Ditches F4219 and F4232 at the enclosure north-western corner (Fig. 19), a relationship mirrored to the south by Pit F4264 (Fig. 21). The latter yielded a modest assemblage of residual Bronze Age pottery but was almost certainly of Romano-British date. The deliberate placement of pits at the corners of the enclosure – following the infilling of the ditches – is of potential significance.

5.14 Present within the Phase 4 enclosure were Pits (F4245 and F4251), finds from which included 13g and 908g of pottery, respectively (Table 6; Figs. 9 and 22), and the remains of a kiln and its recuts (F4258, F4290 and F4289 (in chronological order from earliest to latest)). The kiln (Table 6; Figs. 9, 20 and 28) appears to have undergone at least three phases of use and modest to moderate quantities of charcoal were apparent in the fills of all three cuts; primary Fill L4280 of F4258 also included 2237g of fired clay, possible representing an element of collapsed superstructure. None yielded particularly large finds assemblages, however, with the biggest pottery group (from Fill L4286 of F4258) comprising just 62 sherds (319g). Further analysis and interpretation of finds and environmental samples from the kiln and its recuts will be necessary to further interpret the kiln and its use.

Phase 5: Anglo-Saxon (AD 410 to 1150)

5.15 Anglo-Saxon features were encountered in Trial Trench 3 (excavated September to October 2013 (Figs. 2 and 6) and in the northernmost area, to the south of Gilden Way (excavated October 2014 and July 2015; Figs. 2 and 9). Three of these (F2010, F4027 and F4029) were interpreted on site as sunken features (associated with sunken-featured buildings (SFBs); Table 7). However, Features F4027 and F4029 (Figs. 9, 11 and 14) were smaller than would be expected for this feature type – generally 3 x 4m in plan and between 0.30 and 0.50m deep (cf. Tipper 2004, 64-5) – and lacked the two or more fills often characteristic of SFBs (*ibid.* 99ff). Furthermore, the fill of F4029 (L4030) yielded only a small quantity of late Bronze Age pottery, which calls its dating into question. Finds from F4027 include a spindle whorl and a modest group of Saxon pottery (Table 7).

Feature	Context(s)/ Fill(s)	Plan/ profile (dimensions)	Fill/ context description	Comments/ relationships	Finds
2010	2011 (primary)	Oval/ steep sides, flat base (3.92 x 2.70 x 0.52m)	Compact, light grey yellow silty sand with frequent small to medium sub-rounded flint and occasional large angular flint. Environmental sample 2.12 taken	Sunken feature; cut L2002; sealed by L2001	-
	2012		Friable, dark grey/ black sandy silt with frequent charcoal lumps and moderate small angular flint. Environmental samples 2.5, 2.11 and 2.22 taken		SF2 Fe fragment (9g); SF3 Fe blade (24g); SF7 Fe fragments (19g); SF8 Fe fragment (5g); SF9 Cu alloy fragment (1g); Pottery (155g); CBM (129g); animal bone (1210g); struck flint (11g); burnt flint (5g); burnt bone (8g); slag (551g)
	2013		Compact, light grey yellow silty sand with moderate small angular flint and occasional charcoal flecks. Environmental samples 2.6 and 2.9 taken		Pottery (225g); burnt flint (18g); slag (237g)
	2014 (uppermost)		Friable, mid orange brown sandy silt with frequent small to medium sub-rounded stone/ flint and occasional charcoal flecks. Environmental samples 2.7 and 2.8 taken		SF4 Fe fragment (4g); SF 5 Glass (3g); SF6 Fe fragment (11g); Pottery (350g); animal bone (18g); struck flint (2g); burnt flint (73g); slag (225g)
2032	2033	Sub-circular/ near vertical sides, flat base (1.60 x 1.46 x 0.45m)	Compact, mid grey brown silty sand with frequent small sub-rounded and sub-angular flint and moderate charcoal (lense);	Pit; cut L2002; sealed by L2001	SF10 Fe fragment (37g); Pottery (257g); CBM (1000g); animal bone (57g); struck flint (15g); burnt flint (3g); worked stone (72g)

			Environmental sample 2.23 taken		
2034	2035	Circular/ steep sides, concave base (0.48 x 0.55 x 0.22m)	Friable, mid brown/ black sandy silt with moderate small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint. Environmental sample 2.24 taken	Pit; cut L2002; sealed by L2001	Pottery (82g); daub (13g)
4027	4028	Sub-circular/ gently sloping sides, flat base (1.70 x 1.20 x 0.10m)	Firm, dark grey brown silty sand with frequent medium charcoal lumps. Environmental samples 4.8, 4.9, 4.10 and 4.11 taken	Sunken feature; cut L4003; sealed by L4000	SF1 spindle whorl (34g); pottery (295g); charcoal (2g)
4029	4030	Sub-circular/ gently sloping sides, concave base (1.19+ x 1.69 x 0.16m)	Friable, dark grey brown sandy silt with frequent angular flint and moderate charcoal. Environmental samples 4.12, 4.13, 4.14 and 4.15 taken	Sunken feature; cut L4091; sealed by L4000	Residual late Bronze Age pottery (39g)
4037	4038	Sub-circular/ gently sloping sides, concave base (1.04 x 0.94 x 0.12m)	Firm, mid grey brown sandy silt with moderate small sub-angular and sub-rounded stone. Environmental sample 4.16 taken	Pit; cut L4003; sealed by L4000	Pottery (33g)
4063	4064	Sub-oval/ near-vertical sides, flat base (0.88 x 0.58 x 0.04m)	Firm, mid grey brown sandy silt with frequent small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint and occasional charcoal. Environmental sample 4.24 taken	Posthole; cut L4003; sealed by L4000	Pottery (19g)
4212	4272 (primary)	Sub-oval/ steep sides, flat base (c. 11.00 x 2.48 x 0.94m)	Firm, light yellow brown silty clay with frequent small to medium chalk	Pit; cut L4002; cut by F4261	-
	4268		Firm, light blue grey silty clay with occasional small sub-rounded flint and charcoal flecks		-
	4213 (uppermost)		Firm, mid grey brown silty clay with occasional small to medium sub-angular flint. Environmental sample 4.83 taken		Pottery (29g); CBM (144g); animal bone (137g)

Table 7: Summary of Phase 5 features

5.16 Sunken Feature F2010 (Figs. 6b-7) was characteristic of its type. This feature, measuring approximately 10.6m² in plan (and 0.52m deep) contained a sequence of four clearly defined fills, the earliest of which was devoid of finds. The lack of finds in the primary fills of SFBs is often thought to indicate the original presence of a suspended wooden floor – overlying the sunken feature – through which material was sifted (cf. Tipper 2004, 84). In contrast, the overlying fills of F2010 contained a rich and varied finds assemblage. It is generally accepted that the upper fills of SFBs are the result of secondary or even tertiary deposition of material from other locations (post-abandonment; after Hamerow 2012, 60-1). Finds of particular note from F2010 include two fragments from an iron blade (SF3) and a fragment of copper alloy (SF9). Undated features to the east and west of F2010 (Fig. 6) may have originally housed upright structural timbers.

5.17 The remaining Anglo-Saxon features comprised four pits (F2032, F2034, F4037 and F4212) and a single posthole (F4063) (Figs. 6b-7, 11, 14, 16, 24 and 27). Finds from these features were generally scarce and included only modest pottery assemblages. The exception was Pit F2032, to the immediate east of Sunken Feature F2010 (Table 7; Fig. 6). This pit contained a variety of cultural material

including an iron fragment (SF10), 257g of pottery, CBM (1000g) and worked stone (72g). Although true 'refuse pits' are uncommon within Anglo-Saxon settlements (Hamerow 2012, 94), it is possible that F2032 received waste from the neighbouring building or other nearby Phase 5 activity.

Modern and Undated Features

5.18 A number of modern and undated features were encountered (see figures). Although lacking datable pottery, many of these will no doubt be assigned to one of the dated phases of activity as part of ongoing post-excavation analysis and interpretation.

6 CONFIDENCE RATING

6.1 Monitoring and recording in Area Ci of the project encountered significant modern truncation associated with development activity. This was confined to the southern part of the area and included a substantial redeposited layer (L5003) of mixed topsoil, subsoil and natural clay, containing a range of modern construction debris. Topsoil had also been removed from Area Ci prior to the commencement monitoring and recording. The area of the project to the south of Gilden Way had also been subject to unauthorised earthmoving in the form of topsoil stripping for new pitches and the storage of topsoil in a number of bunds. It is highly likely that disturbance in both areas had resulted in the destruction of archaeological features and deposits.

6.2 It is not felt that any additional factors inhibited the recognition of archaeological features or finds.

7 DEPOSIT MODEL

7.1 The uppermost deposit encountered along the majority of the new haul road was Topsoil L1000, comprising compact, mid grey brown silty clay with occasional small sub-angular to sub-rounded flint. L1000 sealed patchy modern made ground deposits (L1001), formed of compact, light blue yellow clay with occasional small sub-rounded and sub-angular flint and chalk. L1001 sealed a subsoil of compact, mid orange brown silty clay with occasional small sub-angular to sub-rounded flint and chalk (L1002), which in turn sealed the natural drift geology (L1003). L1003 comprised compact, mid orange/ blue grey clay with occasional sub-rounded flint and chalk.

7.2 Excavation of three test pits along the northernmost part of the haul road in 2013 revealed Topsoil L1000 (see above) overlying consecutive layers of made ground (L1004 and L1005). Uppermost was L1004, comprising firm, mid yellow brown silty clay with moderate medium sub-angular to sub-rounded chalk pebbles and CBM fragments. Made Ground L1005 was a firm to compact, pale yellow brown silty clay with frequent small chalk pebbles and flecks, moderate large sub-angular to angular flint and CBM fragments.

7.3 Investigations in September to October 2013, to the north and east of New Hall Farm recorded friable, dark grey brown clay silt topsoil with frequent small gravel and occasional small to medium angular flint (L2000). This sealed a subsoil of firm, mid grey brown clay silt with occasional small angular flint, large flint and CBM fragments (L2001). L2001 sealed Natural Geology L2002, comprising compact, light yellow brown clay with moderate small angular flint and occasional small chalk nodules.

7.4 The excavation areas investigated in February and March 2014 contained a topsoil of compact, dark grey brown silty clay with moderate small to medium sub-angular flint (L3000). L3000 sealed Subsoil L3001, comprising compact, mid orange brown silty clay with moderate small to medium sub-angular to sub-rounded flint. The basal deposit in these areas was Natural L3002: a compact, mid to light orange brown silty clay with frequent small to medium sub-rounded flint.

7.5 The uppermost deposits in the northernmost exaction area of Phase II, to the south of Gilden Way (excavated between October 2014 and July 2015), was Topsoil L4000, comprising compact, mid grey brown silty clay with occasional small sub-angular to sub-rounded flint. The topsoil in this area sealed a range of natural deposits, summarised in Table 8.

7.6 Monitoring and recording at the southern terminus of the haul road (undertaken in March 2016) recorded Topsoil L5000, comprising loose, dark brown organic silty sand. L5000 sealed a subsoil of friable, mid to light red brown silty clay with frequent small to large sub-angular to angular flint and moderate small chalk pebbles (L5001). The Natural geology in this area (L5002) comprised firm, mid to light grey brown/ yellow clay with frequent small to large sub-angular to angular flint and moderate small chalk pebbles.

Context	Description	Notes/ Relationship(s)
4001	Friable, dark grey orange sand with small sub-rounded and sub-angular flint	Natural; sealed by L4000
4002	Compact, light grey yellow clay with frequent small, medium and large chalk	Natural; sealed by L4000
4003	Friable, mid grey silt with yellow, black, white and blue mottling	Natural; sealed by L4000
4012	Firm, mid to dark orange silty clay with moderate small sub-rounded and sub-angular flint	Natural; sealed by L4000
4091	Compact, mid orange red clay and gravel	Natural; sealed by L4000

Table 8: Natural deposits encountered to the south of Gilden Way

7.7 The most recent episode of excavation ('strip, map and sample'; dated September 2016), to the south of the haul road terminus, was undertaken to ascertain the condition of this area following recent construction activity. The area was found to be heavily truncated, with the topsoil and sub-soil horizons having been removed. The underlying natural (L6002) had been partially excavated and an area of hardstanding (L6000/ L6003) constructed. The encountered strata are summarised in Table 9.

Context	Description	Notes/ Relationship(s)
6000	Compact, mixed red/ grey construction rubble and CBM (brick)	'Crush'; sealed L6001; sealed by L6003
6001	Firm, dark grey brown sandy clay	Levelling deposit; sealed L6002; sealed by L6000
6002	Firm, light yellow brown clay	Truncated natural; sealed by L6001
6003	Compact, black tarmac	Hardstanding; sealed L6000

Table 9: Summary of strata to the south of the haul road

8 DISCUSSION

8.1 The encountered archaeological features broadly reflect earlier findings from the site (see Section 3.9ff) and surrounding area. The multi-period remains attest to settlement activity from at least the Bronze Age, with evidence of possible funerary activity dating to the later part of this period, including a ring-ditch and nearby ?urnfield or flat cremation cemetery. Period 2 at the Bellway Homes land parcel – spanning the late Neolithic to middle Bronze Age – also contained funerary deposits, including a ‘Beaker’ burial within a ring ditch (Dyson 2015, 13-15), and suggests an extensive period of such activity within the Phase II site. Formal identification of the ?urnfield or flat cremation cemetery awaits further post-excavation analysis, including the processing and reporting of environmental bulk samples. Iron Age to ?early 1st century AD activity and undated prehistoric activity was also identified, albeit on a smaller scale.

8.2 Romano-British evidence included a substantial rectilinear enclosure encompassing the remains of a multi-phase kiln. This industrial feature – the exact function of which is unknown at this stage – was of modest size and may represent only a low-level of activity occurring alongside local agriculture; a mixed economic basis of this type is typical of Roman Rural sites across Essex and the wider region, e.g. at North stud, Woodditton (Mustchin *et al.* 2016). The Phase 4 enclosure appeared to align *c.* east to west, on the ‘Harlow Mound’, a Bronze Age pond barrow and/ or Saxon moot mound (SAM 073; Fig. 9). Although this alignment may be coincidental, correspondence between Roman enclosures and earlier monuments has been interpreted elsewhere, including near Caistor St Edmund (*Venta Icenorium*) in Norfolk (Peterson 2003). Enclosures within this landscape – most of which conform to Roman units of measurement – are thought to have been deliberately aligned with Neolithic and Bronze Age monuments (*ibid.*). This might suggest that the Harlow enclosure was also deliberately aligned on the neighbouring mound, although the possible significance of this requires further research.

8.3 The Romano-British features excavated by AS appear to form part of a more extensive landscape with late Roman features (including two substantial enclosures and structural remains) within the Bellway Homes land parcel (Dyson 2015, 17ff; Fig. 2b). This landscape appears agricultural in character, located on soils suitable for both cereal and pastoral exploitation and close to the River Stort valley. However, a possible mixed economic base – in keeping with patterns across the wider region – is suggested by the presence of the multi-phase kiln.

8.4 The Anglo-Saxon remains fit Germany’s (2008, 1) earlier interpretation of an extensive, scattered settlement, possibly of 5th century date. The occurrence of at least one sunken-featured building and scattered pits would appear to fit this pattern. The size of the SFB would also suggest a date for the settlement in the first half of the Anglo-Saxon period; some later (7th century) SFBs can be considerably larger (cf. Hamerow 2011, 146).

9 POST-EXCAVATION ASSESSMENT AND UPDATED PROJECT DESIGN

9.1 A post-excavation assessment report and updated project design including specialist finds and environmental assessments will be prepared within six months of the approval of the interim report.

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APPENDIX 1 FINDS CONCORDANCES

September – October 2013

Feature	Context	Segment	Trench	Description	Spot Date (pottery only)	Pottery	CBM (g)	Animal Bone (g)	Other
2001				Subsoil		(1) 16g	114		Fe nails (2) - 40g Struck Flint (1) - 5g
2003	2004	B	2	Ditch fill		(1) 6g	43		
-	2005		2	Layer/ spread		(24) 229g	4256		Fe Fragment (1) - 2g Fe Fragment (3) - 11g
2008	2009		3	Pit fill			24		
2010	2012	A	3	SFB fill		(2) 65g (1) 14g		5 40	Slag (1) - 328g SF2 Fe Fragment - 9g SF3 Fe Blade (2) - 24g SF8 Fe Fragment - 5g B. Flint - 5g Burnt Bone - 2g SF9 Cu Alloy Fragment (1) - 1g Slag (17) - 59g Struck Flint (1) - 11g SF7 Fe Fragments (3) - 19g Burnt Bone - 6g Slag (5) - 164g
	2013	A B		SFB fill		(11) 76g (12) 212g (1) 13g	1210	84	
	2014	A B		SFB fill		(28) 296g (4) 54g		12 6	Burnt Flint - 18g Slag (15) - 237g Slag (1) - 113g SF4 Fe Fragment - 4g SF5 Glass - 3g SF6 Fe Fragment - 11g Burnt Flint - 73g Slag (4) - 112g Struck Flint (1) - 2g
2018	2019	A	A	Pit fill		(14) 104g			Struck Flint (2) - 15g

Feature	Context	Segment	Description	Spot Date (pottery only)	Pottery	CBM (g)	Animal Bone (g)	Other
2026	2027	-	Pit fill		(25) 224g (2) 9g			Struck Flint (1) - 4g
2030	2031	-	Pit fill		(1) 1g			Struck Flint (1) - 8g
2032	2033	-	Pit fill		(34) 257g	1000	57	SF10 Fe Fragment - 37g Burnt Flint - 3g Struck Flint (1) - 15g W. Stone - 72g Daub - 13g
2034	2035	-	Pit fill		(6) 82g			
2040	2041	-	Pit fill		(4) 6g			
	2042	-	Pit fill		(5) 18g			

February – March 2014

Feature	Context	Segment	Description	Spot Date (pottery only)	Pottery	CBM (g)	Animal Bone (g)	Other
3031	3032		Gully fill	Bronze Age – early Iron Age	(1) 5g			
3045	3046		Pit fill	Bronze Age – early Iron Age	(1) 9g			Struck Flint (3) - 8g
3061	3062		Pit fill	Late Bronze Age – early Iron Age	(1) 4g			

October 2014 and July 2015

Feature	Context	Seg	Description	Spot Date (pottery only)	Pottery	CBM (g)	Animal Bone (g)	Other
4004	4005		Pit fill	Late Bronze Age	(40) 228g			
4008	4009		Pit fill	Late Bronze Age	(21) 222g			
4017	4018	A B C	Furrow fill			128 100 9		
4021	4022	C	Furrow fill	Late Bronze Age	(2) 3g			SF2. Fe Object (1) -1g
4025	4026	C	Ditch fill					
4027	4028	A B D	Sunken feature fill	Anglo-Saxon Anglo-Saxon	(345) 250g (6) 45g			SF1. Spindle Whorl - 34g Charcoal - 2g
4029	4030	A C	Sunken feature fill	Late Bronze Age Late Bronze Age	(8) 34g (2) 5g			

4033	4034		Pit fill	Late Bronze Age	(32) 132g			
4037	4038		Pit fill	Anglo-Saxon	(3) 23g			
4039	4040	B	Furrow fill	Late Bronze Age	(8) 27g			
4043	4044	A	Furrow fill	Late Bronze Age	(2) 5g			
		B	Furrow fill	Late Bronze Age	(6) 15g			
4049	4050		Posthole fill	Late Bronze Age	(2) 7g			
4057	4058		Posthole fill	Late Bronze Age	(24) 271g			
4063	4064		Posthole fill	Anglo-Saxon	(2) 19g			
4065	4066		Posthole fill	Late Bronze Age	(24) 356g			Burnt Flint (1) 9g
4069	4070		Posthole fill	Late Bronze Age	(1) 1g			
4071	4072		Posthole fill	Late Bronze Age	(1) 6g			
4079	4080	I	Ring-ditch fill	Late Bronze Age	(2) 15g			Burnt Flint - (1) 35g
		K		Early Bronze Age	(3) 25g			
4097	4098		Pit fill	Early Bronze Age	(2) 13g			
4099	4100		Pit fill	Late Bronze Age	(8) 137g			
4101	4102		Pit fill	Late Bronze Age	(289) 5908g	41	750	Struck Flint (4) - 16g Fired Clay - 120g
4103	4104		Pit fill	Late Bronze Age	(20) 396g			
4105	4106		Pit fill	Late Bronze Age	(269) 8073g	641	988	Burnt bone - 463g Burnt Flint (1) - 12g Struck Flint (2) - 6g Burnt Stone (2) - 96g Struck Flint (1) - 4g
4109	4110		Pit fill	Late Bronze Age	(22) 646g			
4115	4116		Pit fill		(1) 20g			
4117	4118		Pit fill	Late Bronze Age	(14) 691g			
4127	4128		Pit fill	Late Bronze Age	(29) 383g		2	
4129	4130		Pit fill	Late Bronze Age	(1) 31g			
4135	4139		Pit fill	Late Bronze Age	(6) 84g		26	Fired clay - 92g Charcoal (2) - <1g
4140	4141		Pit fill	Late Bronze Age	(7) 157g	27	1	
4146	4147		Pit fill	Late Bronze Age	(14) 111g			
4150	4151		Pit fill	Late Bronze Age	(2) 28g			

4152	4153		Pit fill	Late Bronze Age	(51) 1538g	40	Fired Clay - 20g
4159	4160		Pit fill	Late Bronze Age	(116) 137g	12	Fired Clay - 7g
4161	4162		Pit fill	Late Bronze Age	(3) 18g		
4163	4164		Pit fill	Late Bronze Age	(44) 688g		Burnt Flint - (2) - 15g
4167	4168		Pit fill	Late Bronze Age	(12) 96g		
4169	4170		Pit fill	Late Bronze Age	(67) 2956g	238	Struck Flint (1) - 5g
	4177		Pit fill			35	Burnt Flint - 82g
4173	4174		Pit fill	Late Bronze Age	(56) 1894g		Daub - 558g
4185	4186		Pit fill				SF4. Fe Object (1) - 52g
4189	4154		Pit fill	Late Bronze Age	(49) 1310g	425	Struck Flint (1) - 11g
	4156		Pit fill		(1) 10g	605	
	4157		Pit fill	Late Bronze Age	(49) 813g	576	Fired Clay - 57g Burnt Flint (2) - 114g Struck Flint (2) - 21g ?Worked Stone (1) - 106g
4202	4203		Pit fill	Late Bronze Age	(3) 20g		
4206	4207		Posthole fill	Late Bronze Age	(8) 26g		
4212	4213		Pit fill	Anglo-Saxon	(2) 29g	137	
4219	4220	A	Ditch fill	Roman	(39) 158g	17	
		B					
		C		Roman	(9) 11g	4	
		D		Roman	(34) 117g		
	4221	A	Ditch fill	Roman	(6) 28g		
		E			(19) 108g		
4222	4226	A	Ditch fill	Medieval	(5) 7g		Glass (3) - 14g
		C					
4229	4230	A	Ditch fill	Mid/Late 1st-2nd C AD	(107) 564g		
		B		Mid 1st-Early/Mid 2nd C AD	(31) 358g		Worked Stone (1) - 175g
		E		Roman	(3) 9g		
		G		Late Bronze Age	(2) 15g		
	4231	A	Ditch fill	Roman	(27) 137g		
		C		Late 3rd-4th C AD	(227) 1683g	270	
		D		Roman	(1) 4g		
		F		3rd-4th C AD	(49) 430g	983	

		G		Roman	(58) 355g	11g	33	Burnt Flint - 46g Daub - 69g
4232	4233	B E F G H	Ditch fill	Roman Mid 1st-Early 2nd C AD Roman Late Bronze Age Mid 1st-Early 2nd C AD Roman	(7) 28g (95) 254g (9) 38 (11) 36g (2) 46g (7) 21g		20 1 13	
	4285		Ditch fill	Late Bronze Age	(2) 4g			SF5 - Cu Alloy Pin (1) - <3g Fired Clay - 12g
4234	4235		Pit fill					
	4238		Pit fill	Roman	(1) 3g			
4236	4237		Pit fill	Late Bronze Age	(169) 953g		6	Burnt Flint - 749g
4243	4225	A	Ditch fill	?Roman	(1) 12g			
4245	4246		Pit fill	Roman	(3) 13g	51		
4249	4250		Pit fill	Roman	(36) 164g			
4251	4252		Pit fill	Roman	(118) 908g			
4256	4257		Posthole fill	Roman	(5) 20g			
4261	4269		Pit fill			363		
4258	4280		Kiln fill				<1	Fired Clay - 2237g
	4286		Kiln fill	Mid 1st-Early 2nd C AD	(62) 319g			
4261	4240		Pit fill				124	
4262	4270		Pit fill	Late Bronze Age	(3) 10g	36		Shell - 26g Struck Flint (1) - 14g
4264	4265		Pit fill	Late Bronze Age	(8) 32g			
	4266		Pit fill	Late Bronze Age	(19) 29g			
	4267		Pit fill	Late Bronze Age	(47) 144g		9	
4276	4277		Pit fill	Late Bronze Age	(8) 42g	9		
4283	4284		Pit fill	Roman	(6) 21g			
4289	4259		Kiln fill	Roman	(13) 52g			
	4260		Kiln fill	Roman	(1) 4g			Burnt Flint - 12g

March 2016

Feature	Context	Seg	Description	Spot Date (pottery only)	Pottery	CBM (g)	Animal Bone (g)	Other
5004	5005	A	Ditch fill	Early – late Iron Age (one sherd = late Iron Age to early 1 st C AD)	(9) 19g (4) 1g		9	Struck Flint (1) - 12g
5006	5007	B	Pit fill	Early Iron Age	(3) <1g		<1g	Struck Flint (2) - 16g
5018	5019	A C D	Ditch fill			25		Struck Flint (1) - 7g Fe Fragment (1) - 194g Fe Fragment (1) - 72g

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



1
Haul road monitoring, June-July 2013



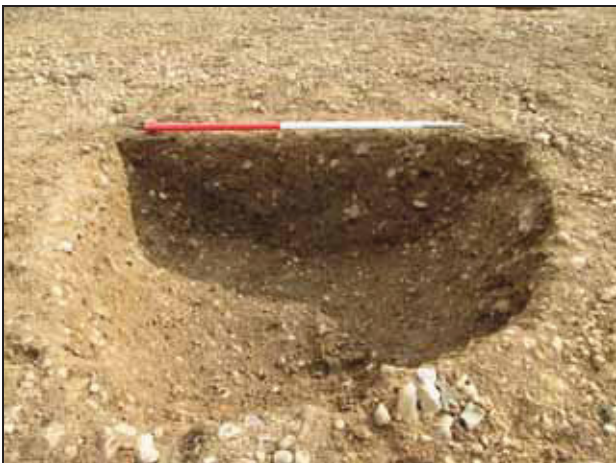
2
View of excavation area, February-March 2014



3
View of September 2016 excavation area Ci looking south



4
SFB F2010 looking west



5
Pit F2032 looking east



6
Ring Ditch F4079C looking south



7
Ring Ditch F4079D looking south



8
Ring Ditch F4079I looking south-west



9
Pit F4099 looking north-west



10
Pit F4105 looking north-west



11
Pit F4115 looking north-west



12
Pit F4135 looking north-west



13
Ditch F4229D looking west



14
Ditch F4232H and F4283 looking north



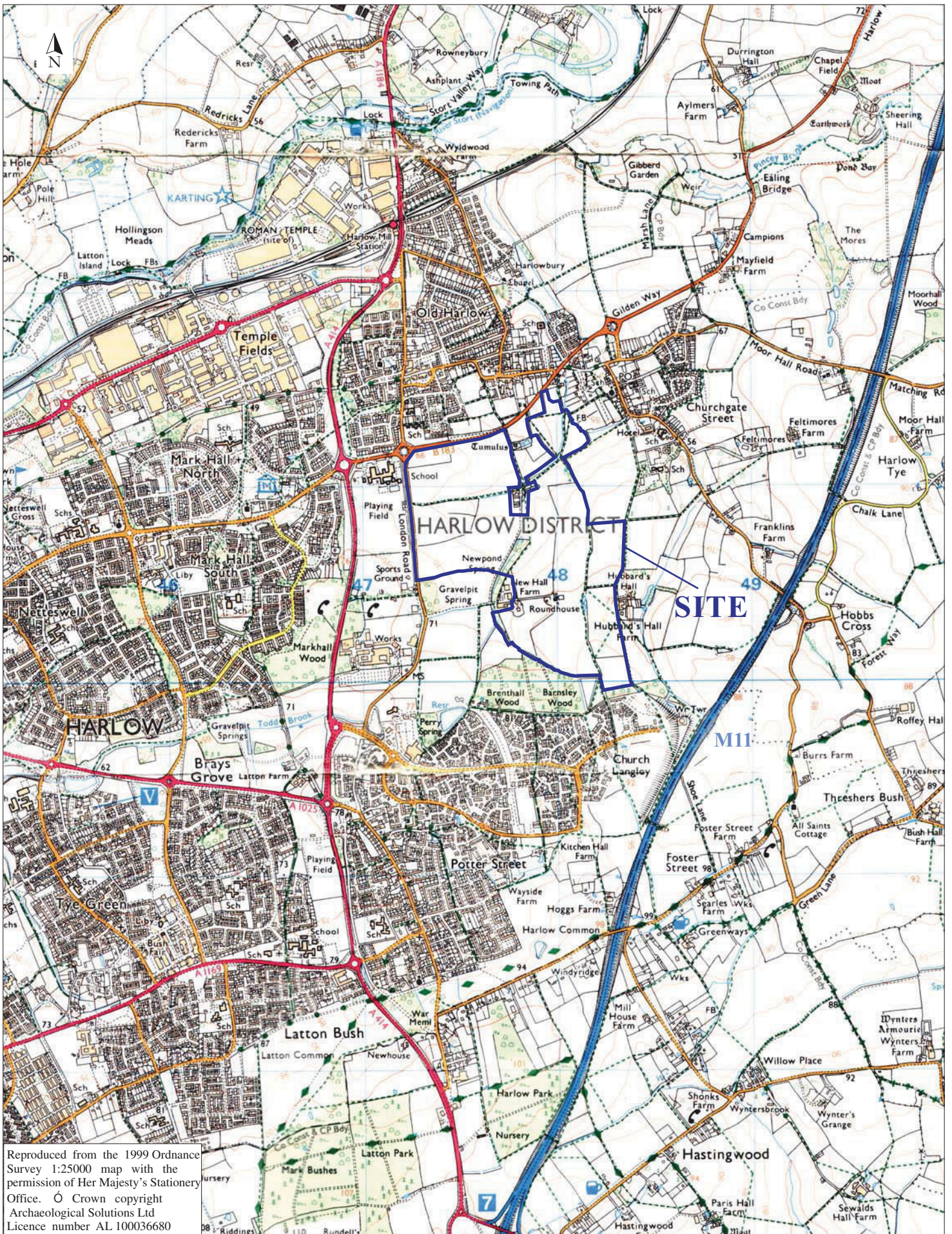
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Pit F4249, F4219D and F1232E looking north



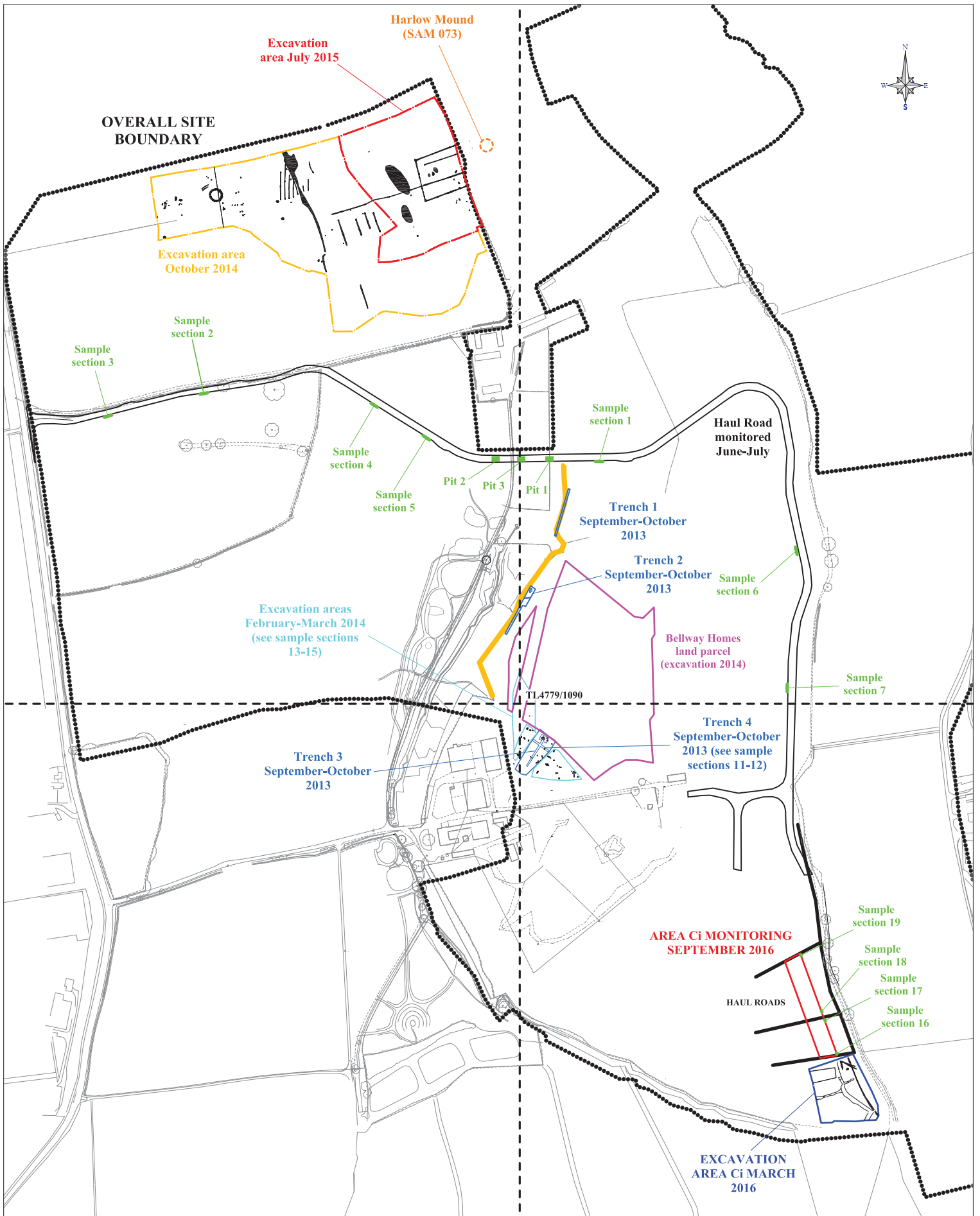
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Kiln F4258 and Re-cuts F4290 F4289 looking south-east



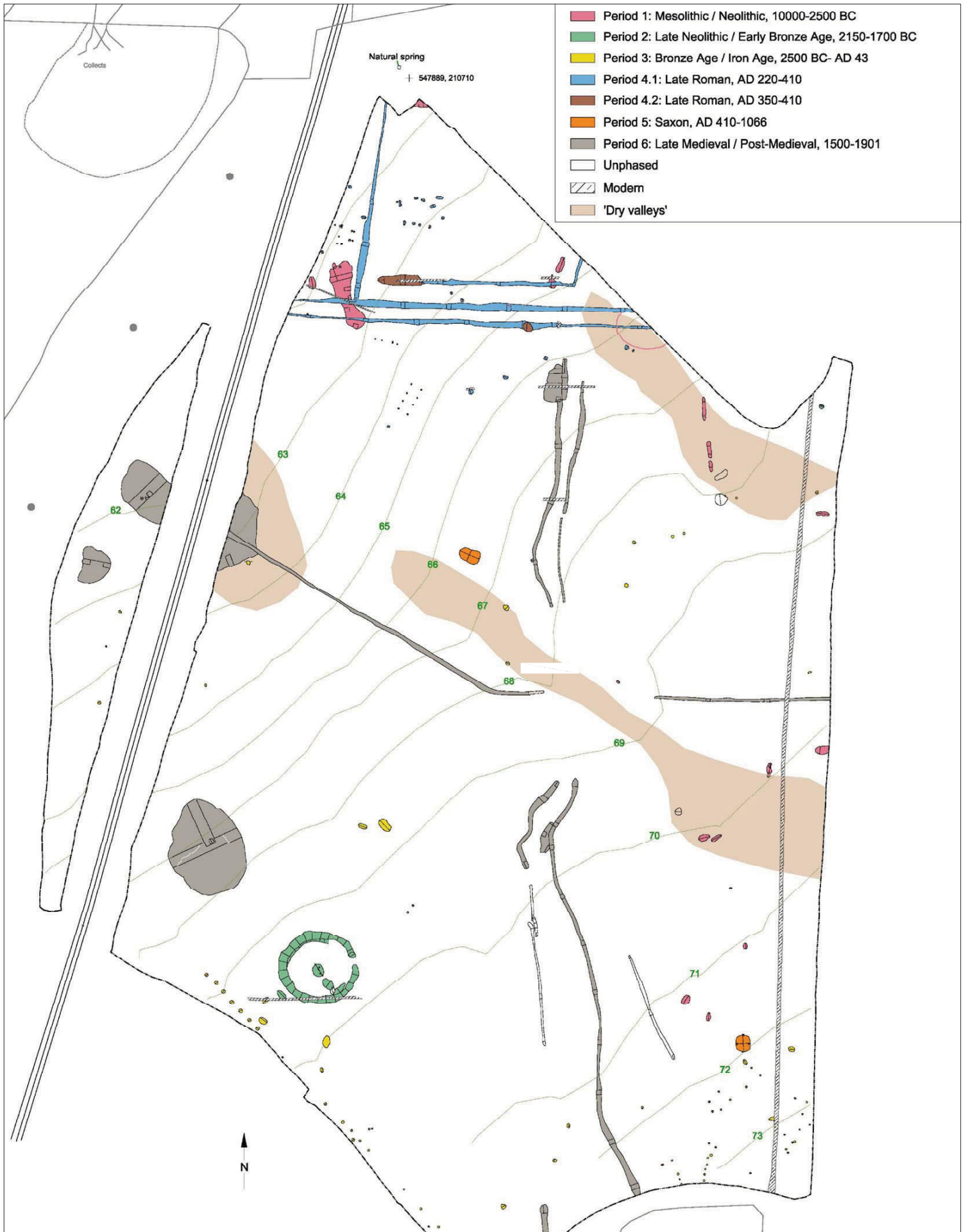
17
Pit F5006 looking east



<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
Fig. 1 Site location plan
Scale 1:25,000
New Hall, Harlow, Essex (P2169/P3192)



Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 2a Detailed site location plan
 Scale 1:4000 at A3
 New Hall, Harlow, Essex (P2169/P3192)



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Fig. 2b 2014 excavation phase plan (after Dyson 2015)

Scale 1:750 at A3

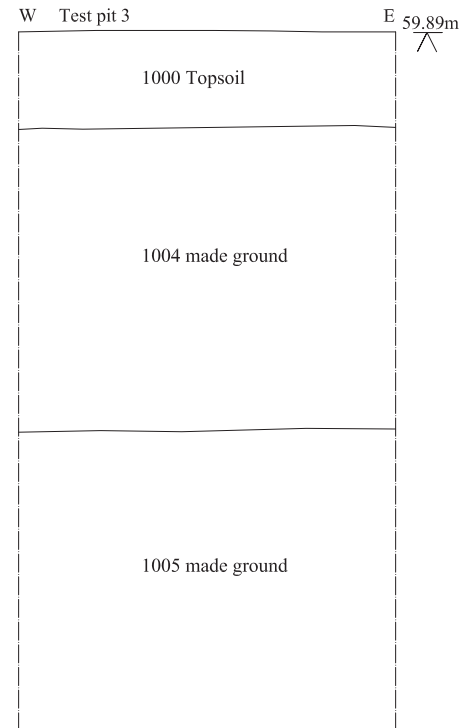
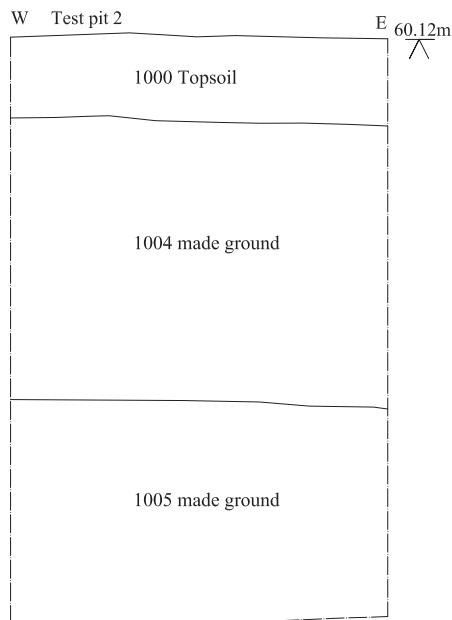
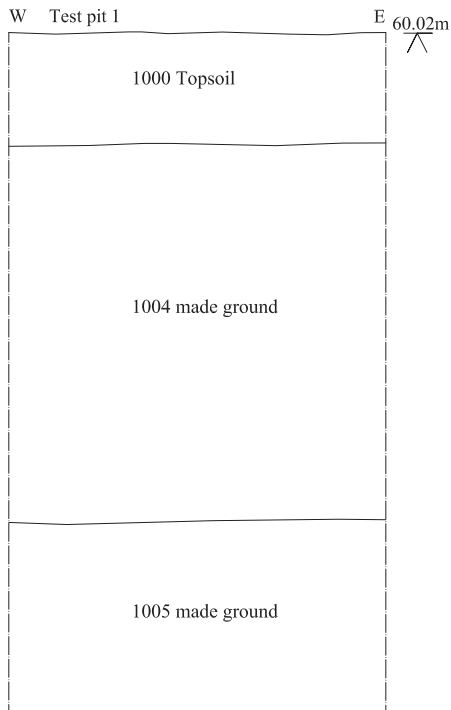
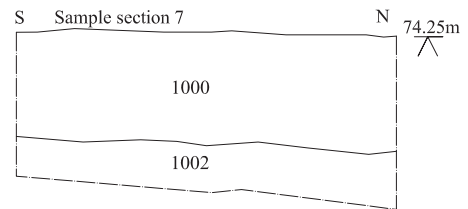
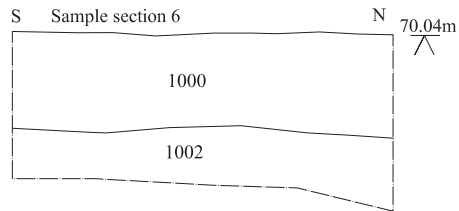
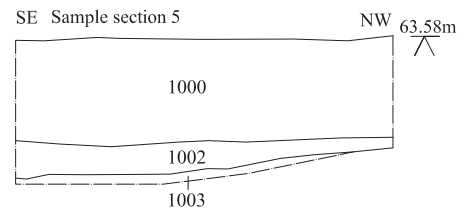
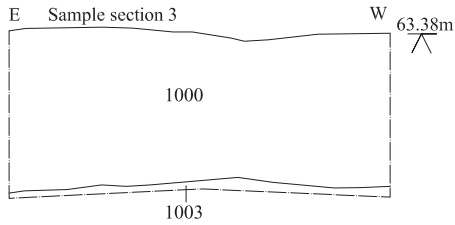
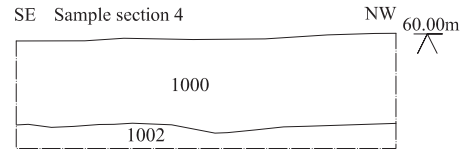
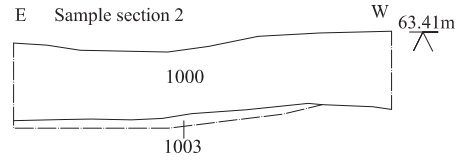
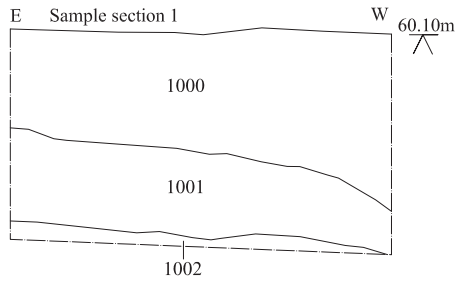
New Hall, Harlow, Essex (P2169/P3192)



Fig. 3 2004 trial trench plan

Scale 1:4000 at A3
New Hall, Harlow, Essex (P2169/P3192)

--- Natural depression



Archaeological Solutions Ltd

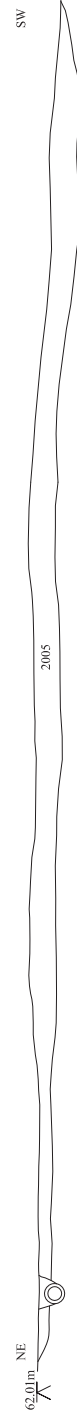
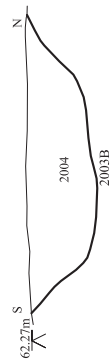
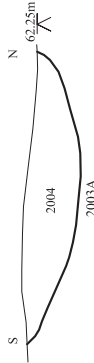
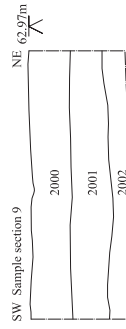
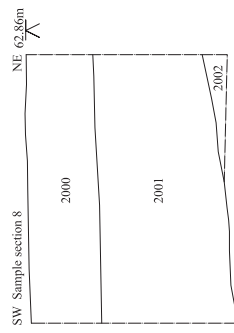
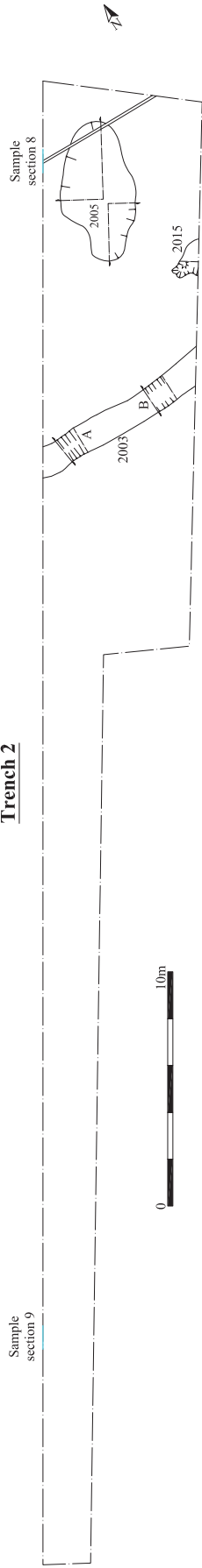
Fig. 4 Haul road sample sections and test pits

Scale 1:20 at A4

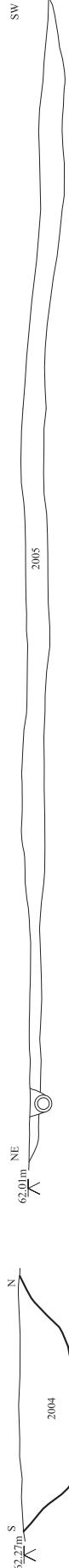
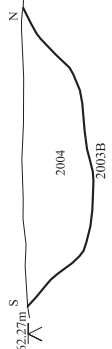
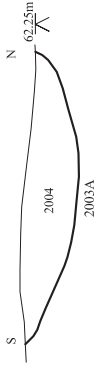
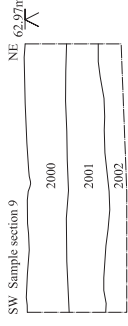
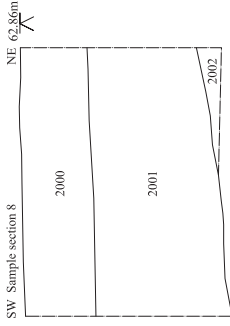
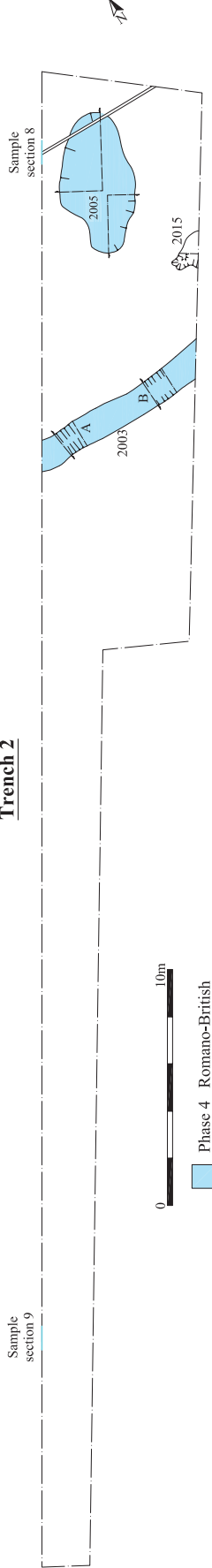
June-July 2013

New Hall, Harlow, Essex (P2169/P3192)

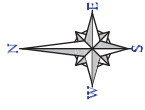
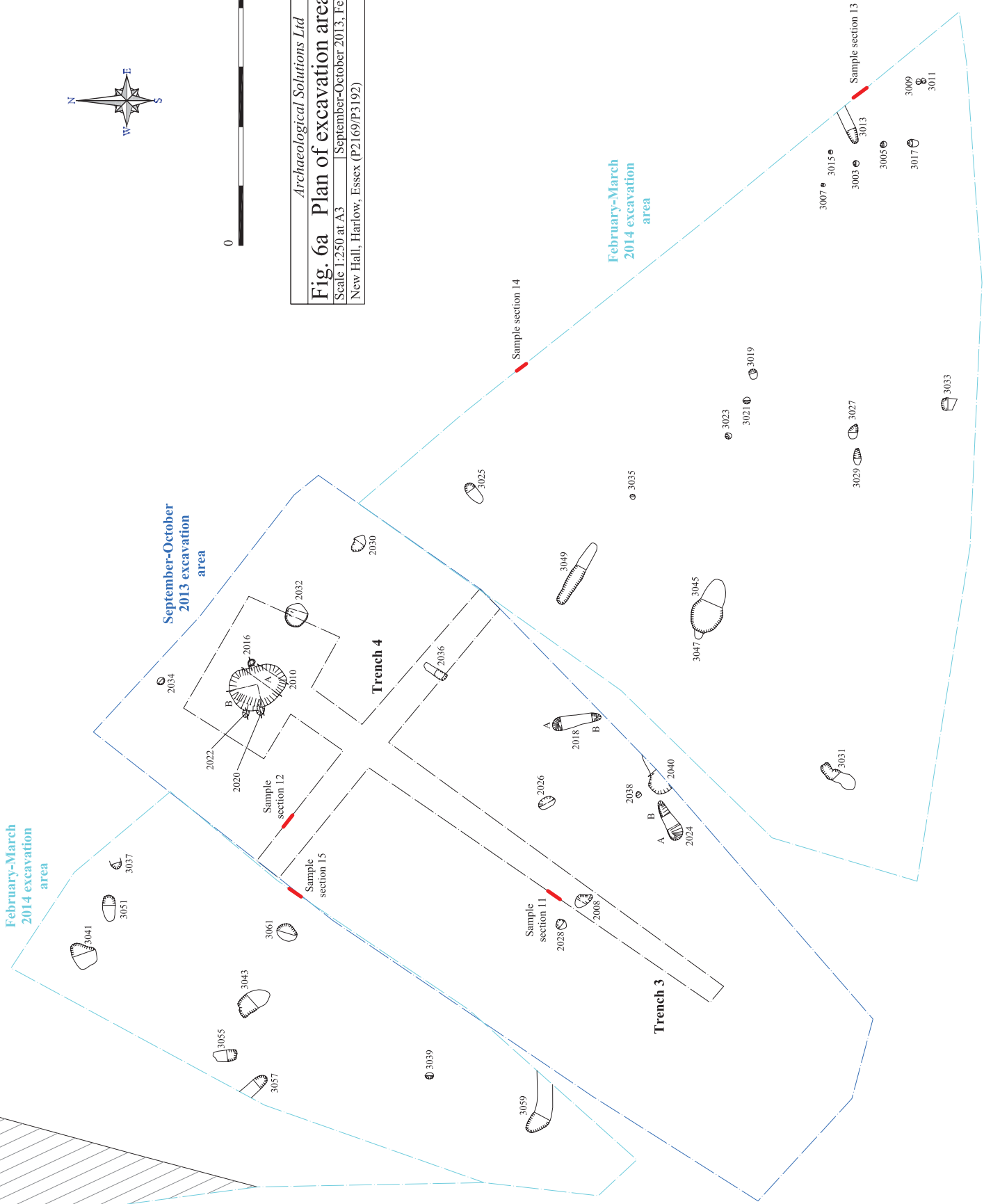
Trench 2



Trench 2



Overhead powerline
exclusion zone

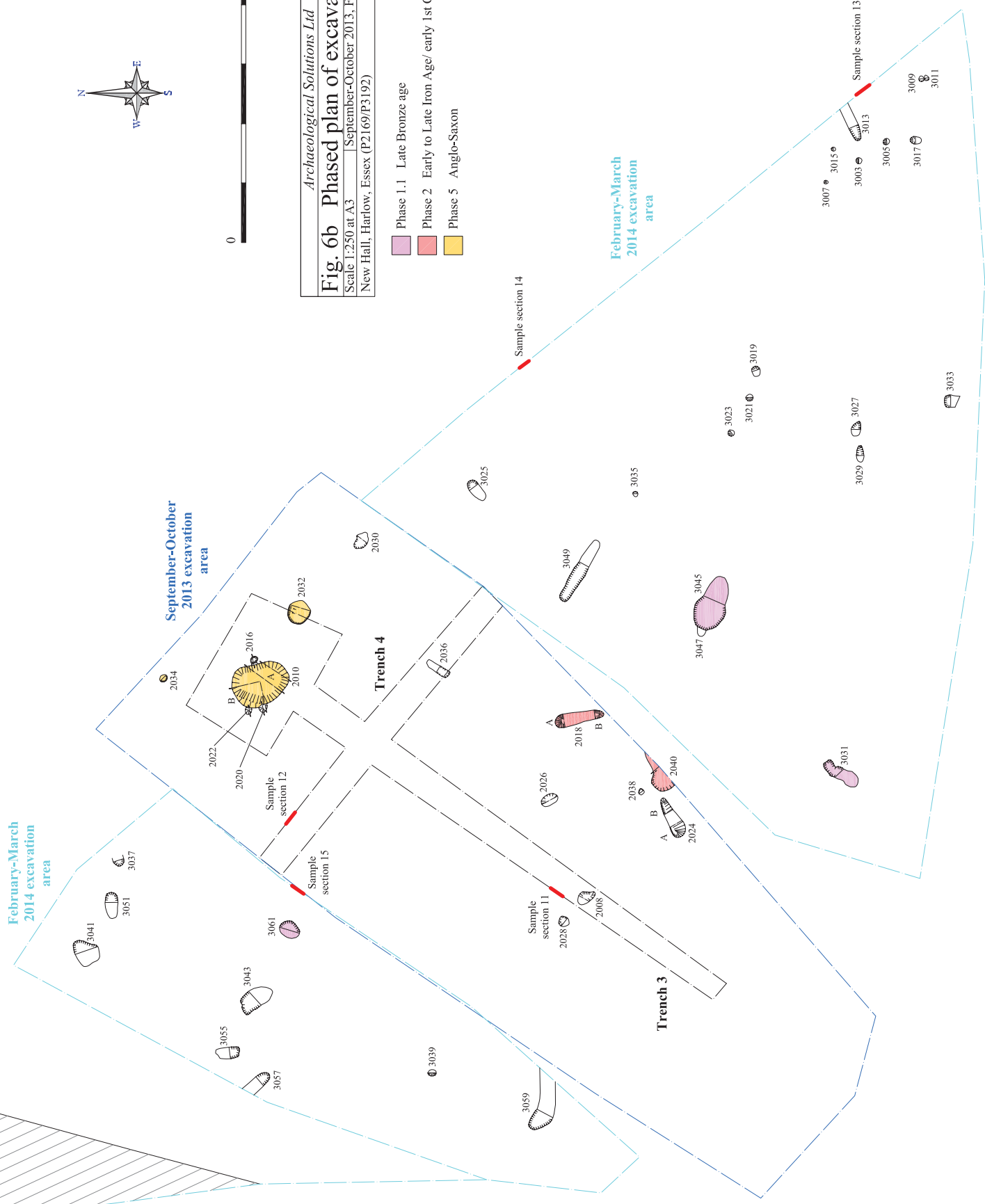


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Fig. 6a Plan of excavation areas

Scale 1:250 at A3 | September-October 2013, February-March 2014
New Hall, Harlow, Essex (P2169/P3192)

Overhead powerline
exclusion zone



Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 6b Phased plan of excavation areas
 Scale 1:250 at A3 | September-October 2013, February-March 2014
 New Hall, Harlow, Essex (P2169/P3192)

- Phase 1.1 Late Bronze age
- Phase 2 Early to Late Iron Age/early 1st Century AD
- Phase 5 Anglo-Saxon

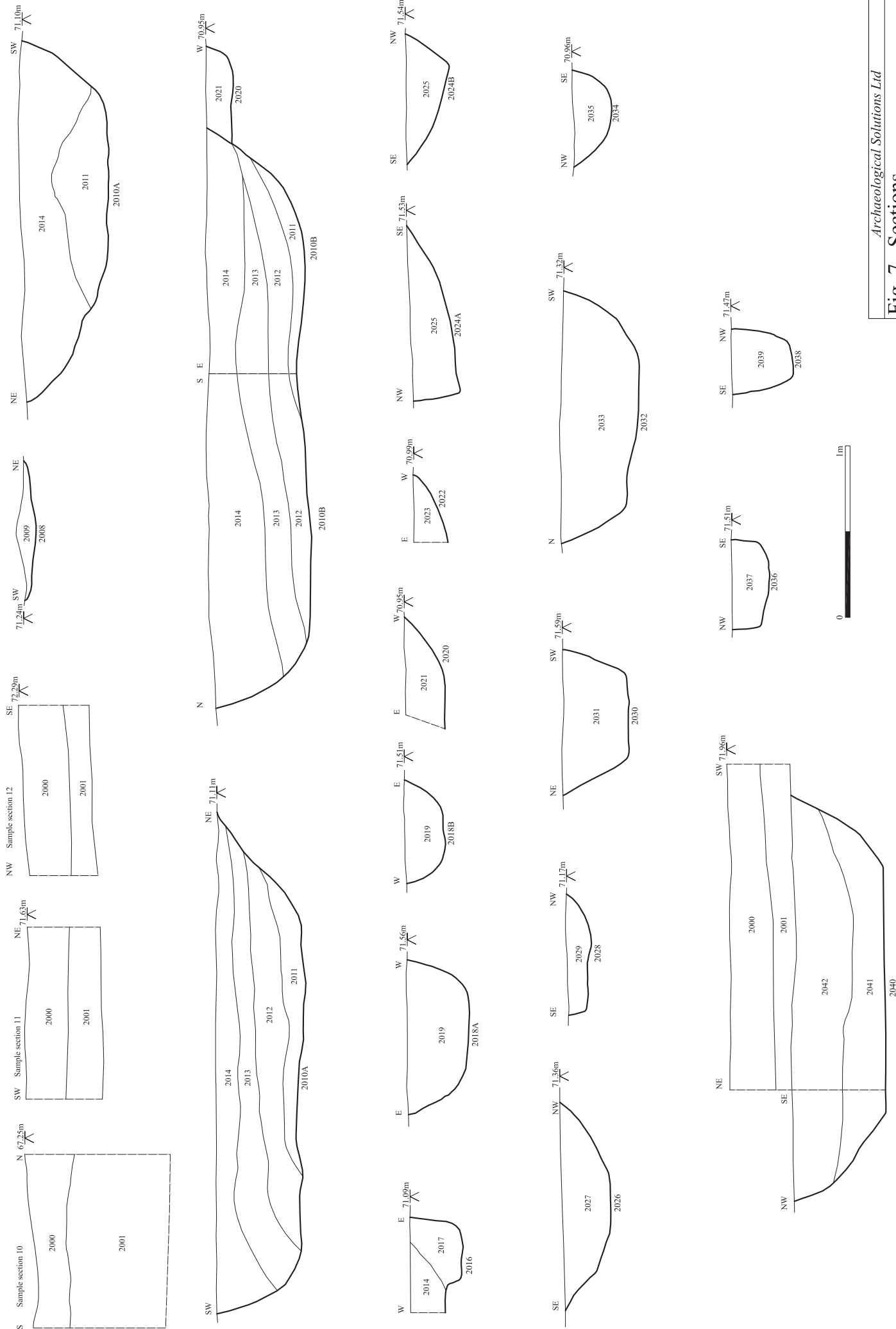
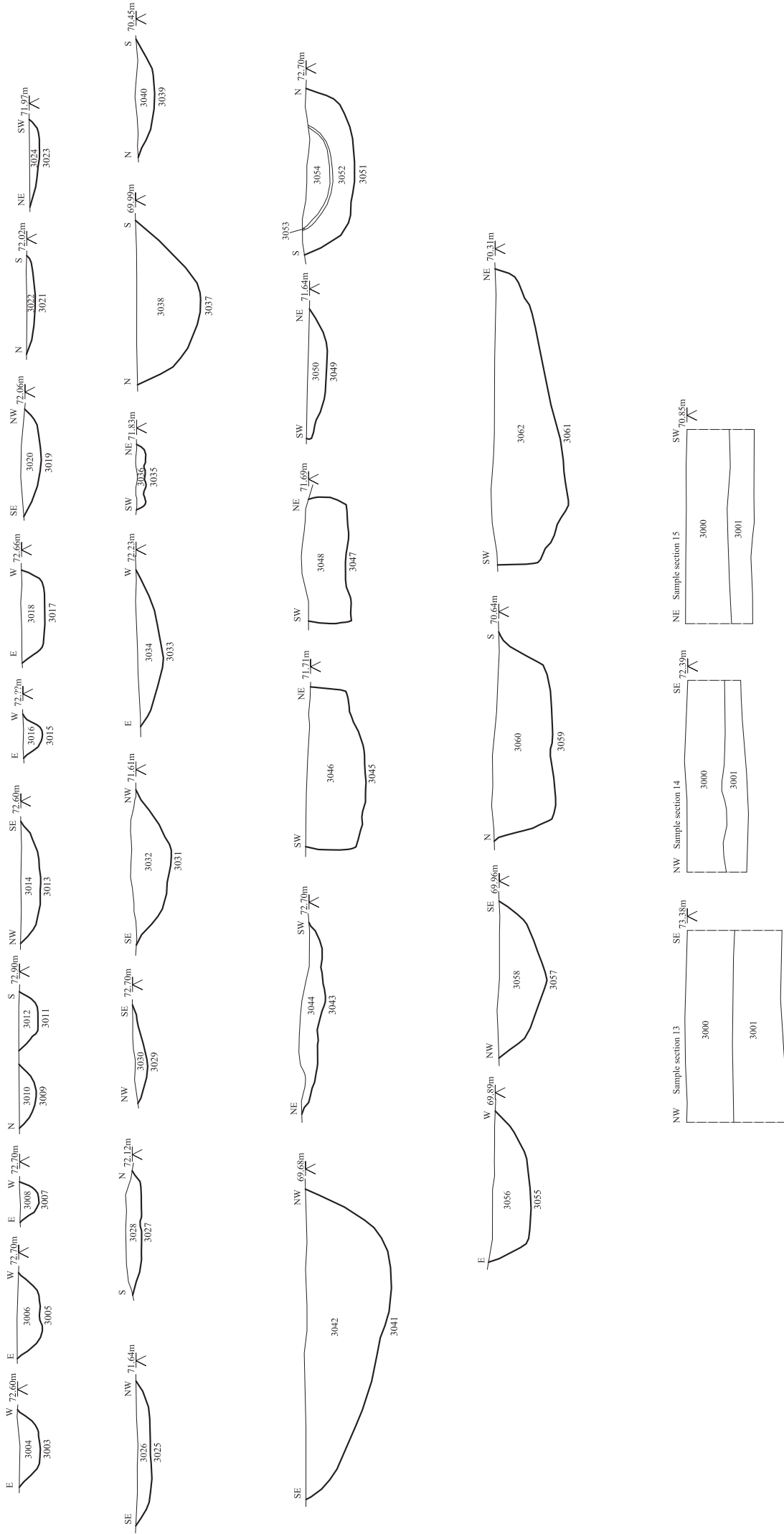
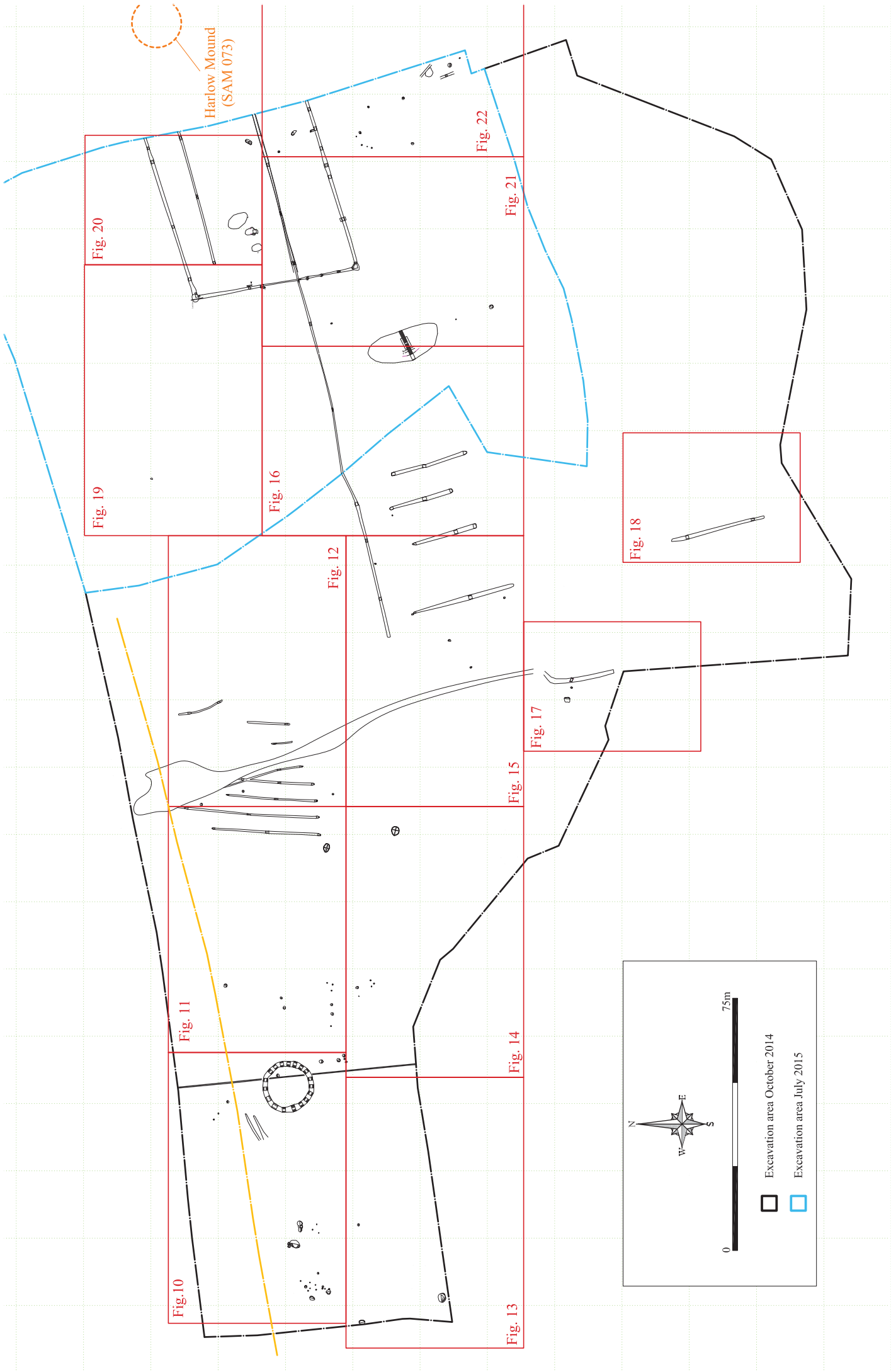


Fig. 7 Sections
 Scale 1:20 at A3 | September-October 2013
 New Hall, Harlow, Essex (P2169/P3192)

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Fig. 8 Sections
 Scale 1:20 at A3
 New Hall, Harlow, Essex (P3192)

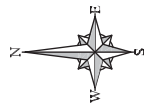


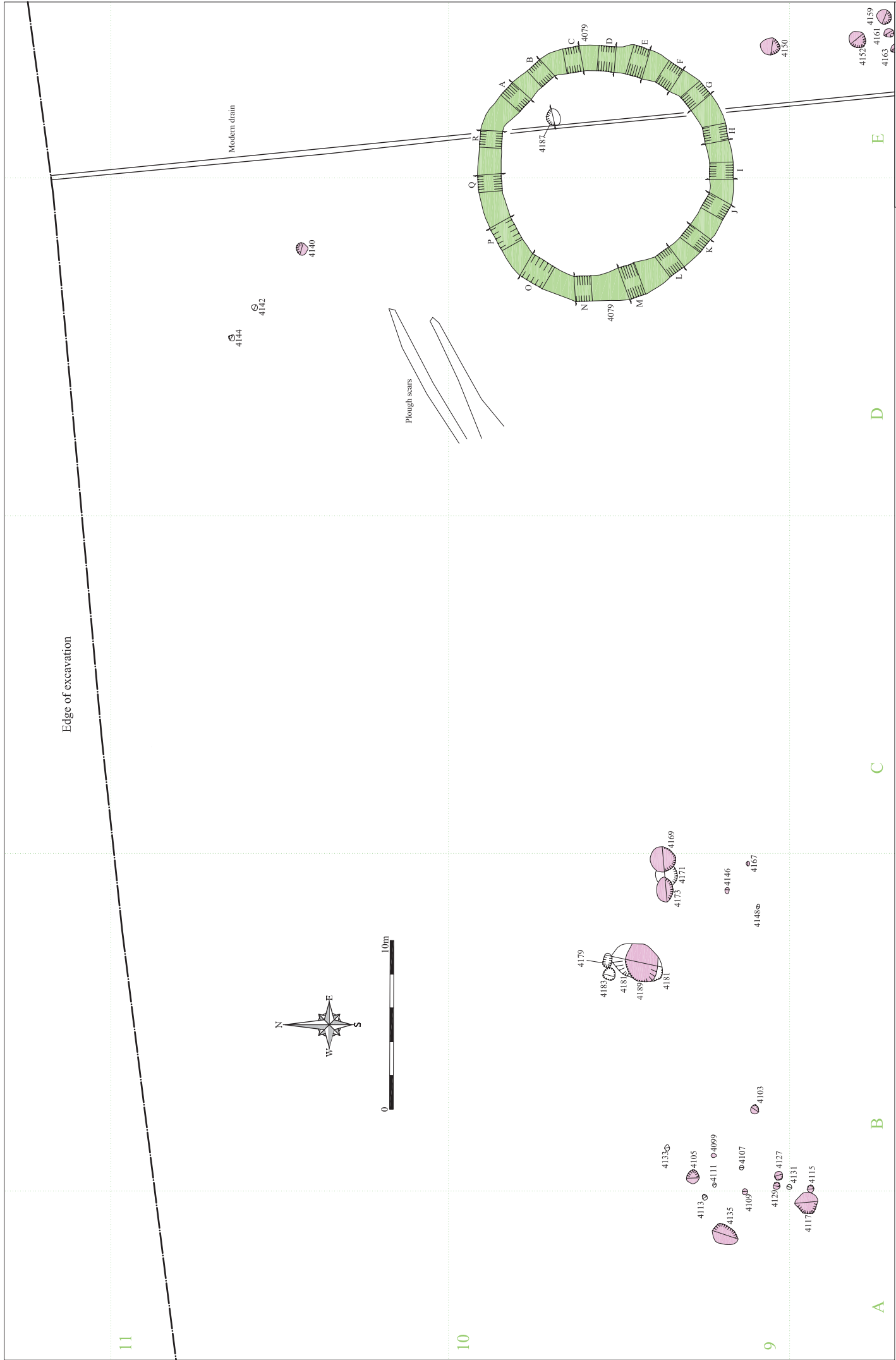
Harlow Mound
(SAM 073)



- Excavation area October 2014
- Excavation area July 2015
- Phase 1.1 Early Bronze Age
- Phase 1.2 Late Bronze Age
- Phase 4 Romano-British
- Phase 5 Anglo-Saxon

0 75m





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Fig. 10 Plan
 Scale 1:200 at A3
 New Hall, Harlow, Essex (P2169/P3192)

Phase 1.1 Early Bronze Age Phase 1.2 Late Bronze Age



A

B

C

D

E

I

10

9

Edge of excavation

4144

4142

4140

Plough scars

4187

4079

4179

4183

4188

4189

4181

4169

4175

4177

4146

4167

4148

4103

4133

4105

4111

4099

4135

4109

4107

4127

4131

4117

4115

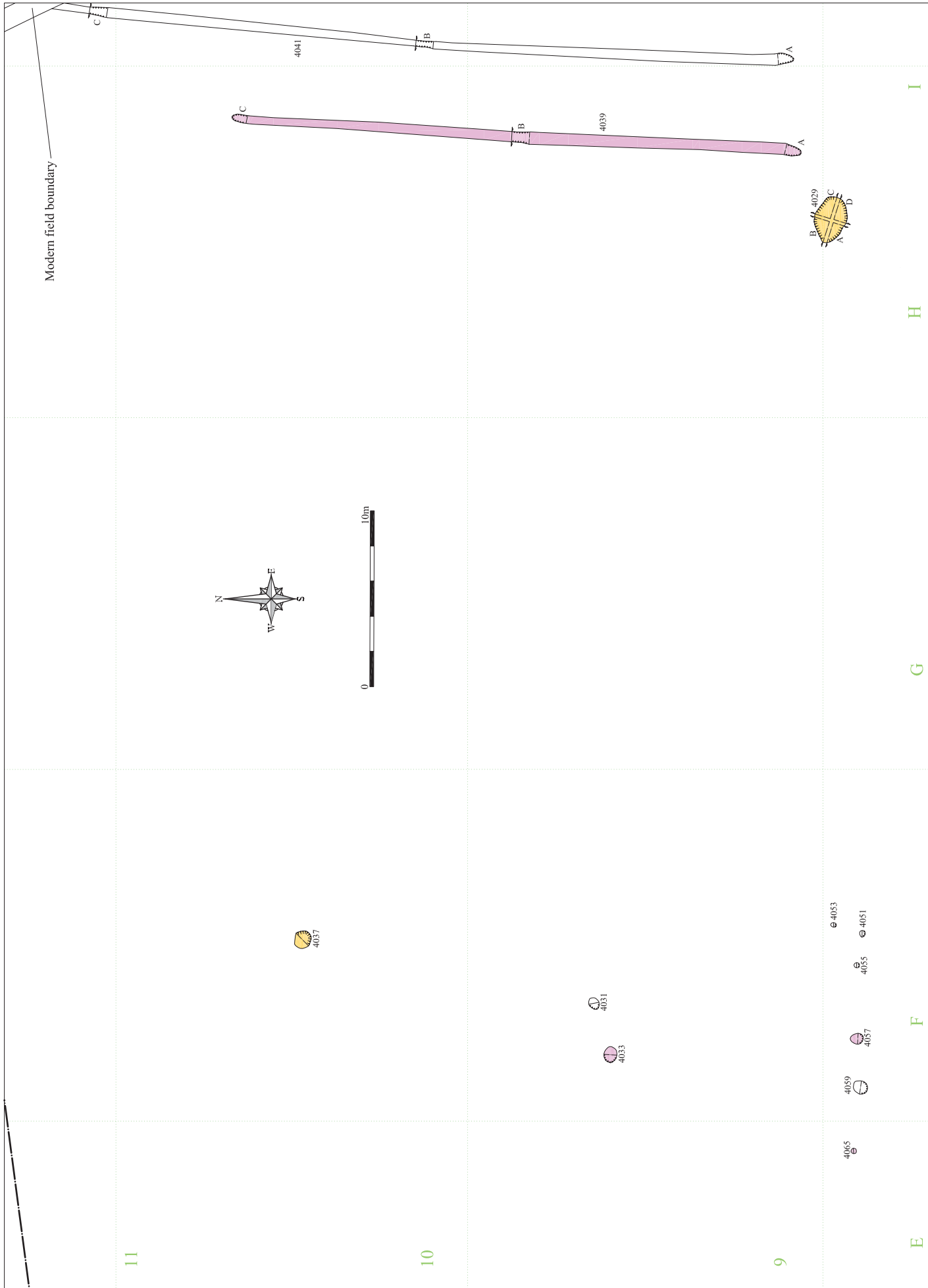
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4152

4159

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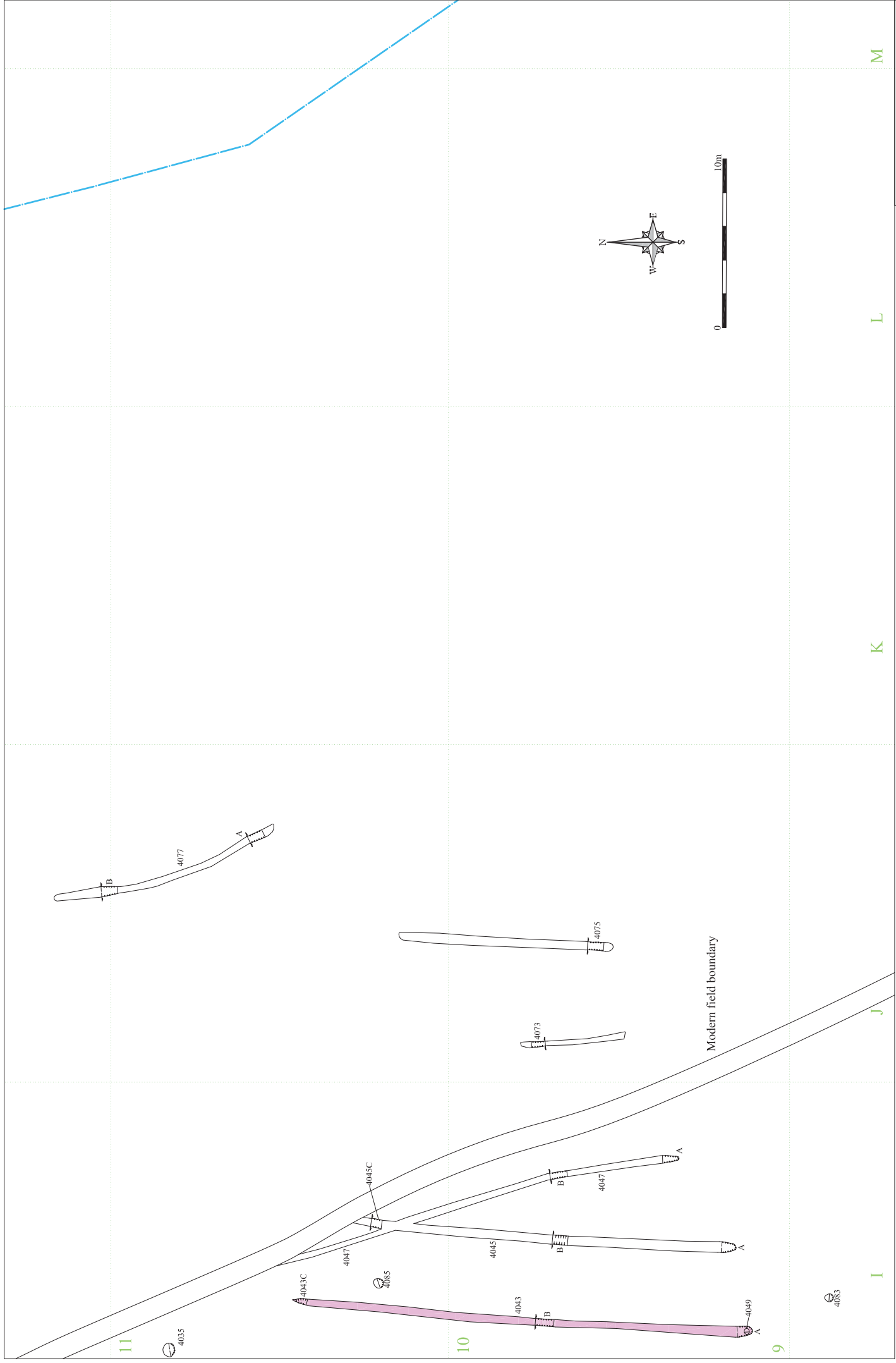
4163



Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 11 Plan
 Scale 1:200 at A3
 New Hall, Harlow, Essex (P2169/P3192)

Phase 1.2 Late Bronze Age

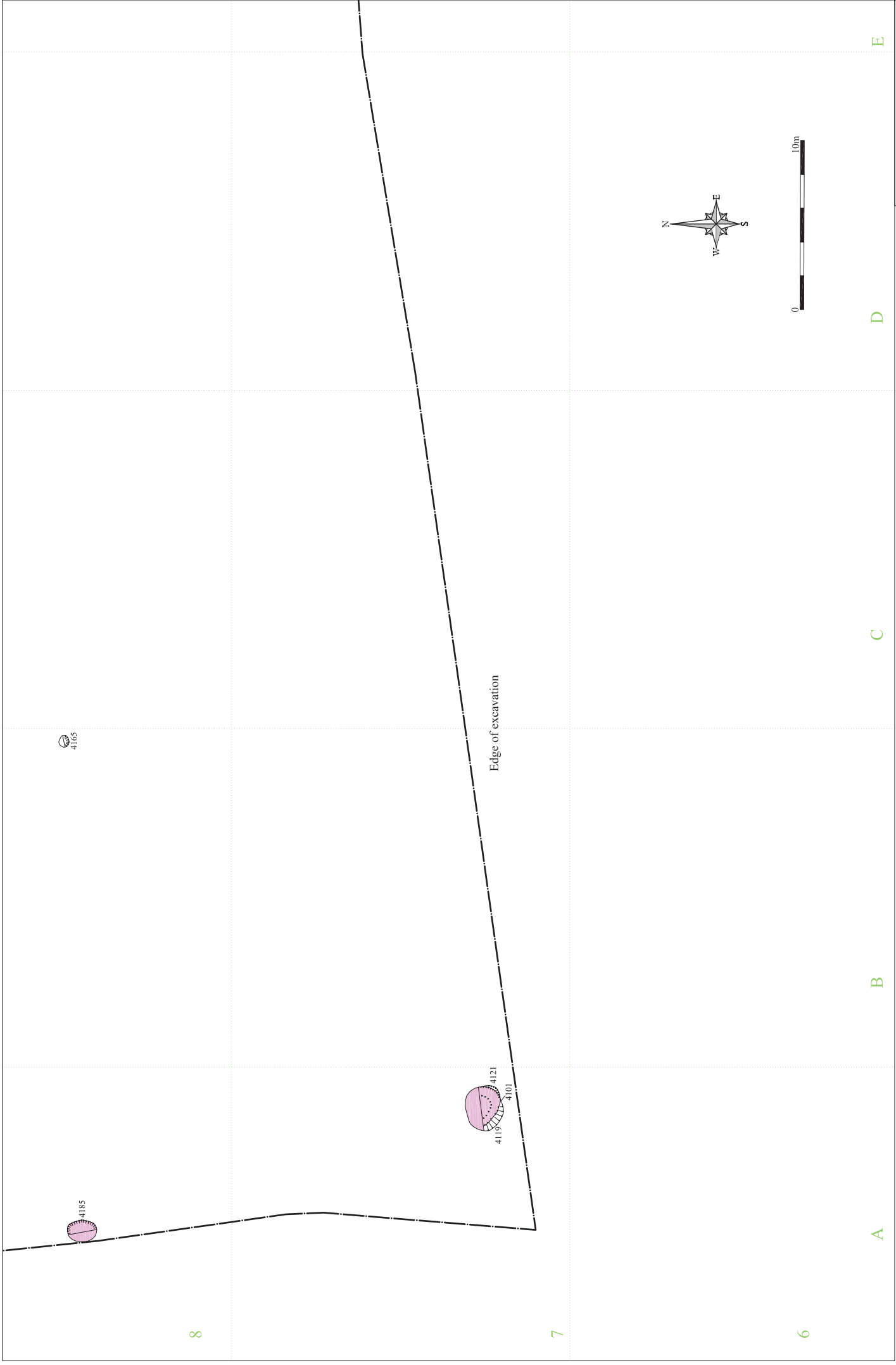
Phase 5 Anglo-Saxon



Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 12 Plan
 Scale 1:200 at A3
 New Hall, Harlow, Essex (P2169/P3192)

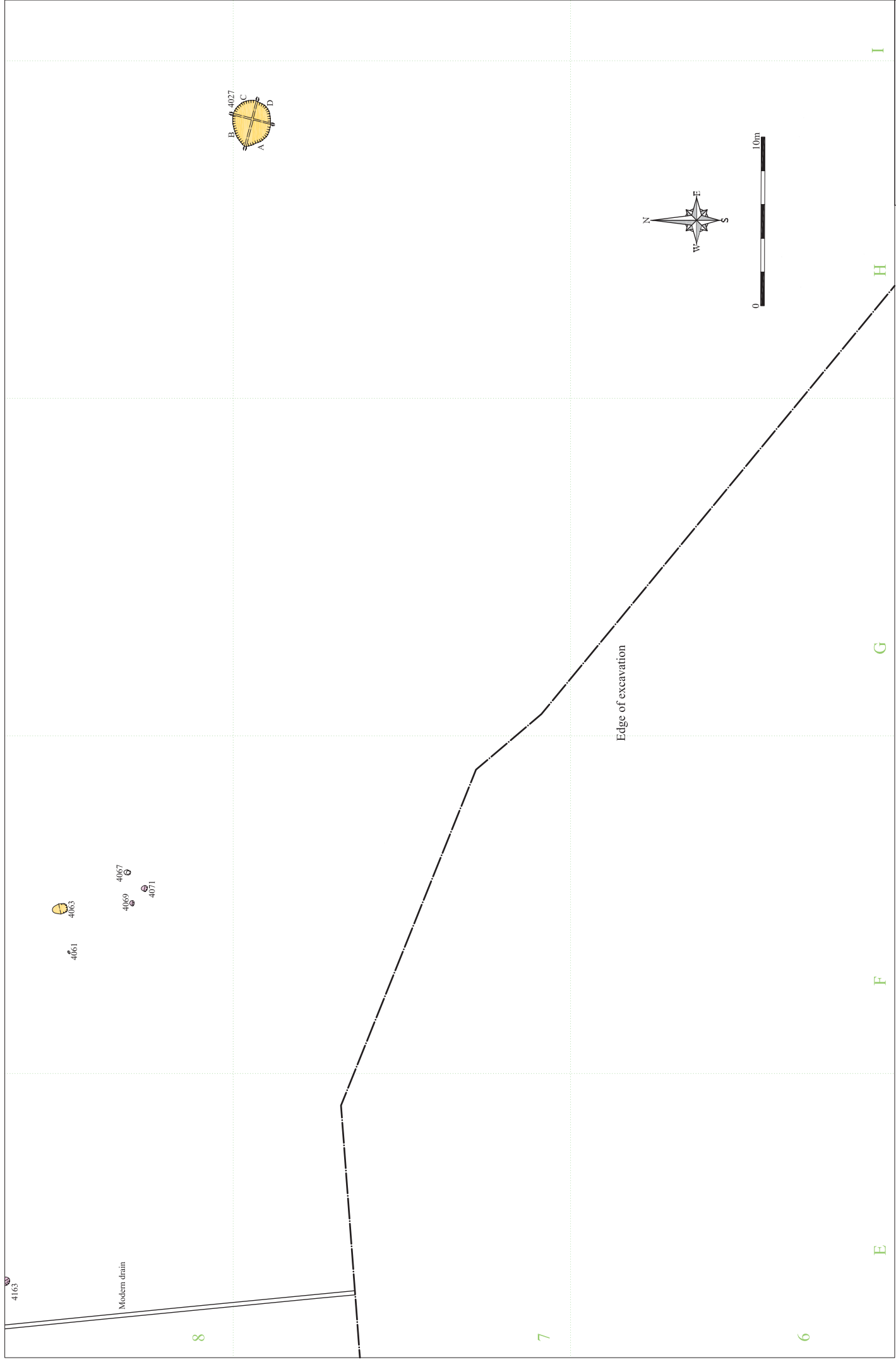
Phase 1.2 Late Bronze Age

I J K L M
 9 10 11



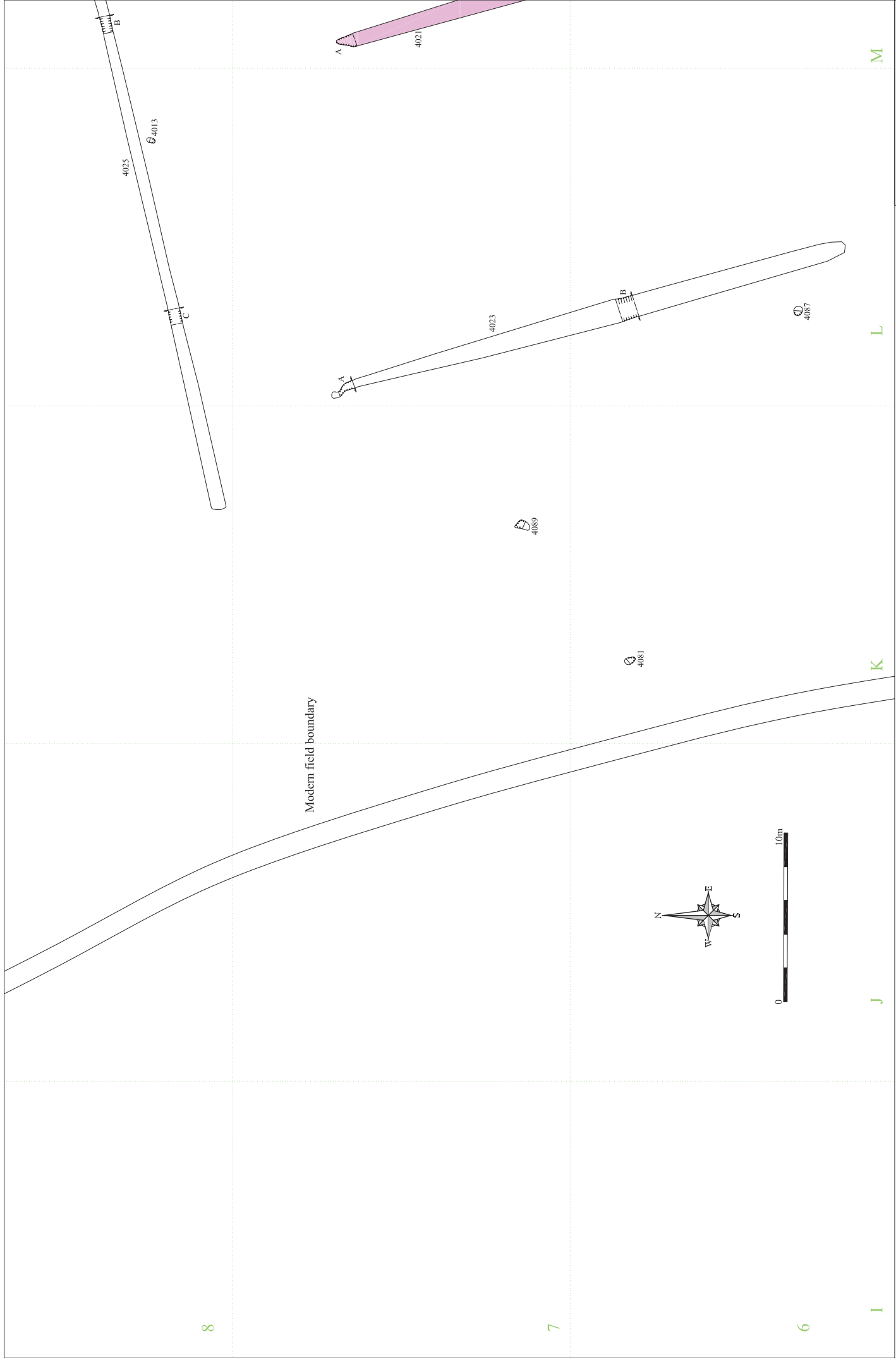
Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 13 Plan
 Scale 1:200 at A3
 New Hall, Harlow, Essex (P2169/P3192)

Phase 1.2 Late Bronze Age



Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 14 Plan
 Scale 1:200 at A3
 New Hall, Harlow, Essex (P2169/P3192)

Phase 1.2 Late Bronze Age
 Phase 5 Anglo-Saxon

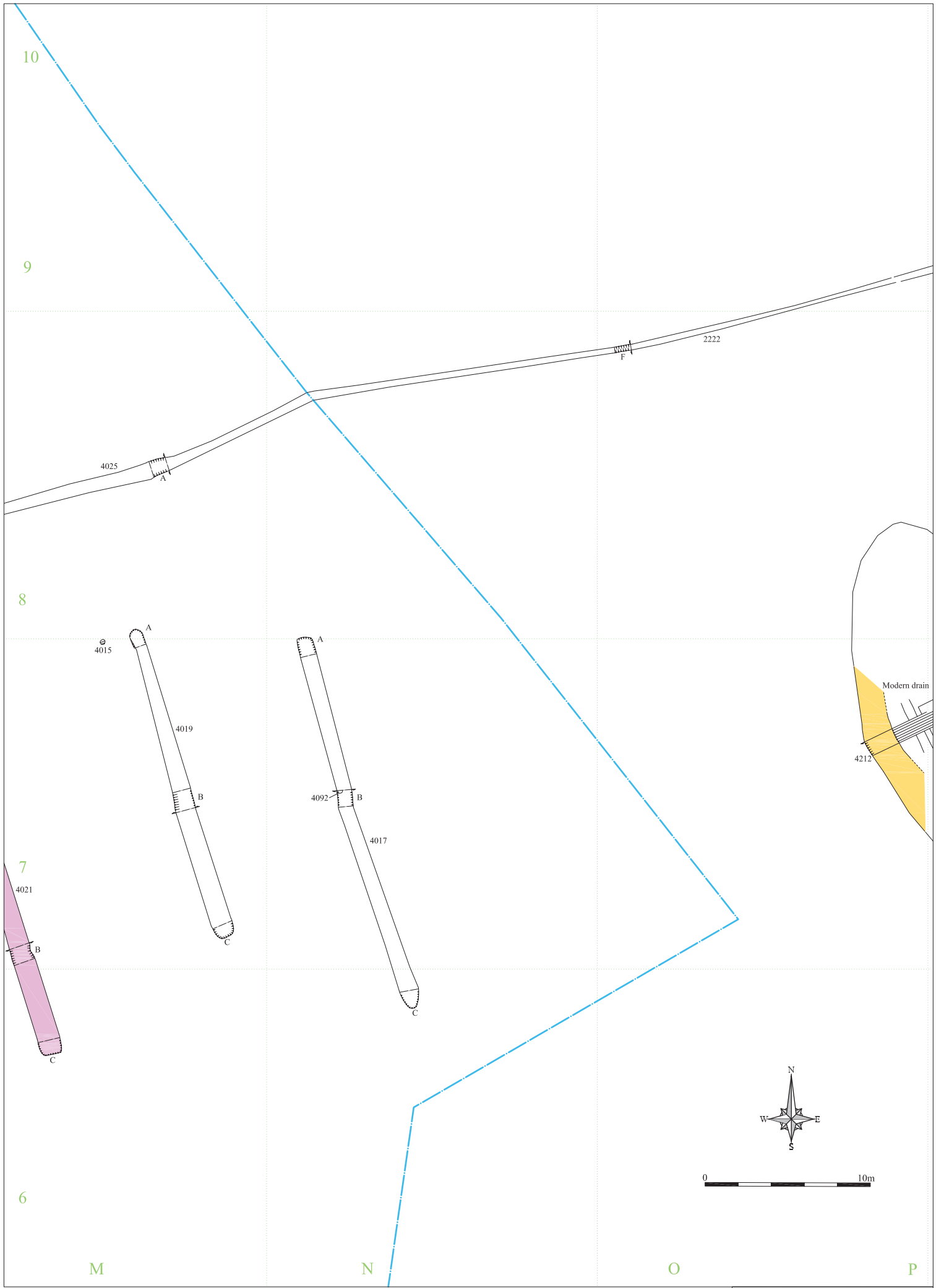


Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 15 Plan
 Scale 1:200 at A3
 New Hall, Harlow, Essex (P2169/P3192)

Phase 1.2 Late Bronze Age

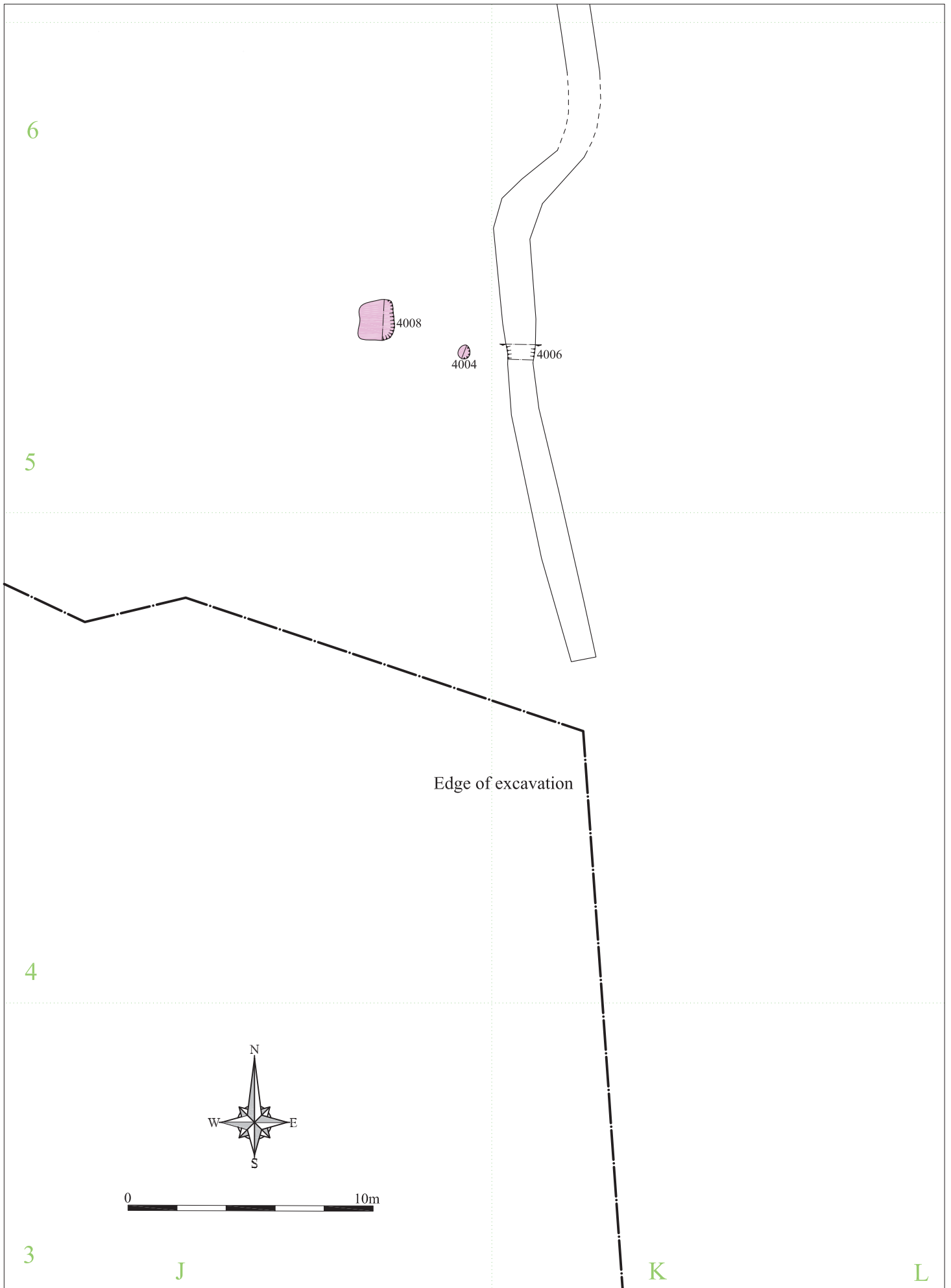
Archaeological Solutions Ltd

Scale 1:200 at A3
 New Hall, Harlow, Essex (P2169/P3192)

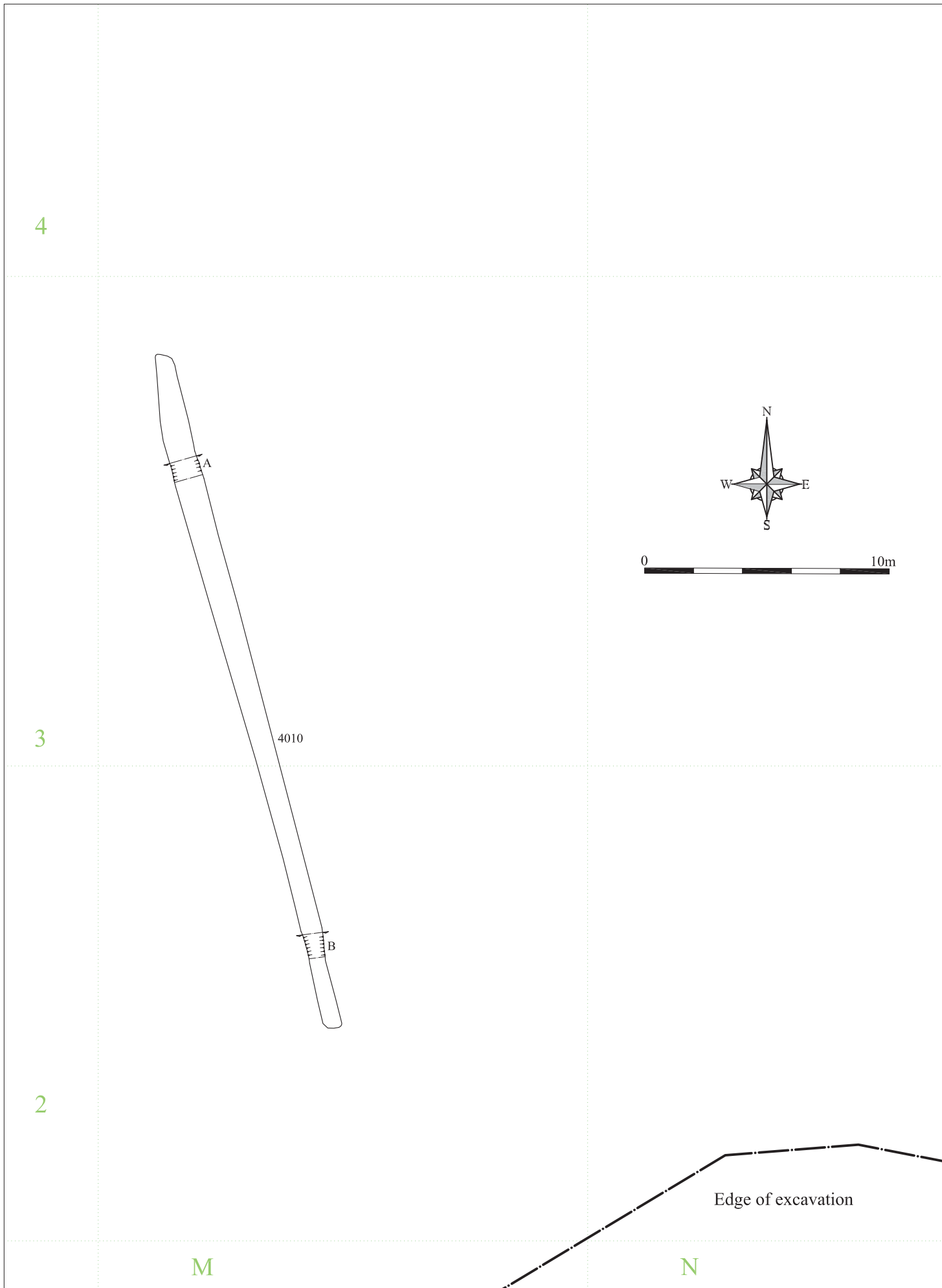


Phase 1.2 Late Bronze Age
 Phase 5 Anglo-Saxon

Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 16 Plan
 Scale 1:200 at A3
 New Hall, Harlow, Essex (P2169/P3192)



 Phase 1.2 Late Bronze Age



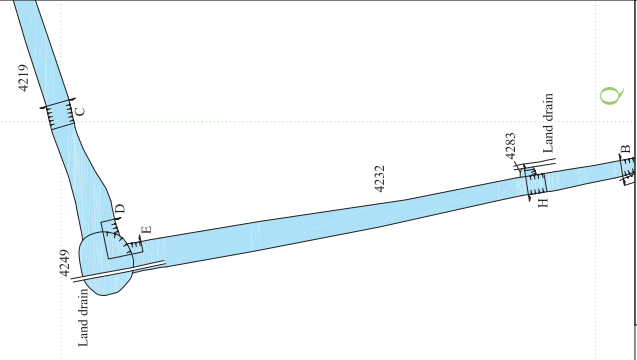
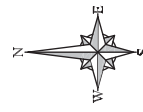
Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 18 Plan
 Scale 1:200 at A4
 New Hall, Harlow, Essex (P2169/P3192)

12

11

10

4253



M

N

O

P

Q

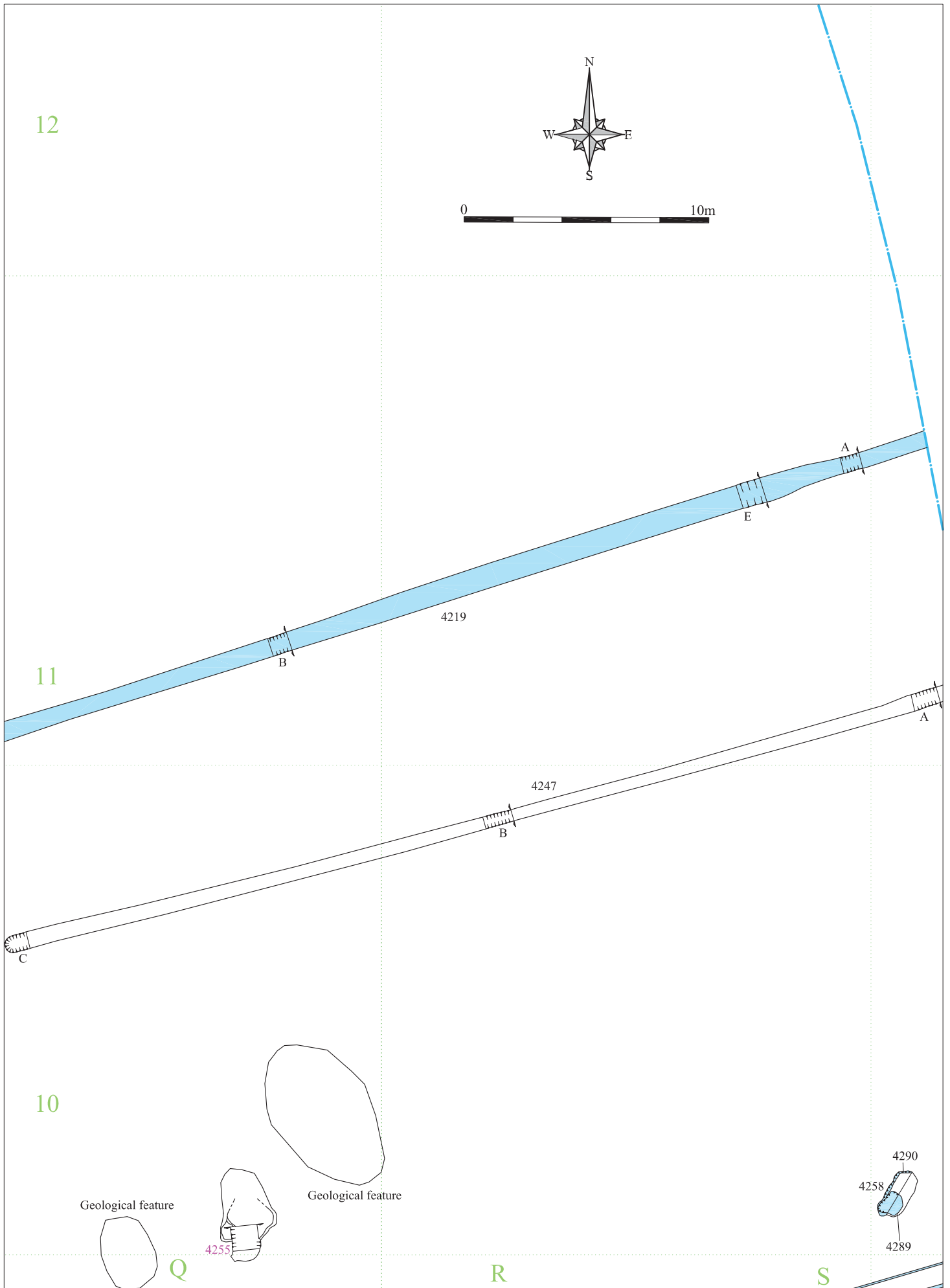
■ Phase 4 Romano-British

Archaeological Solutions Ltd

Fig. 19 Plan

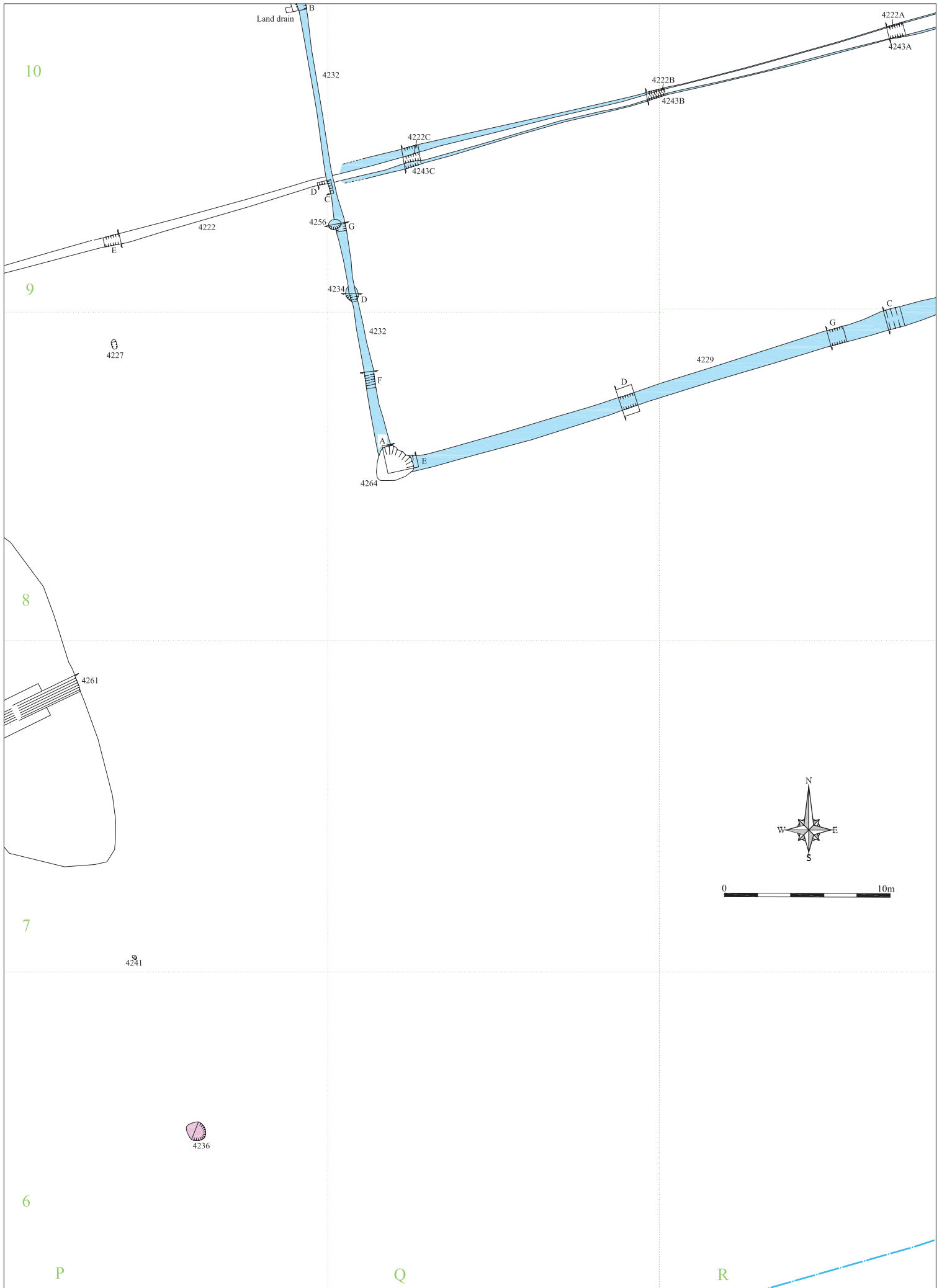
Scale 1:200 at A3

New Hall, Harlow, Essex (P2169/P3192)



Phase 4 Romano-British

Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 20 Plan
 Scale 1:200 at A4
 New Hall, Harlow, Essex (P2169/P3192)



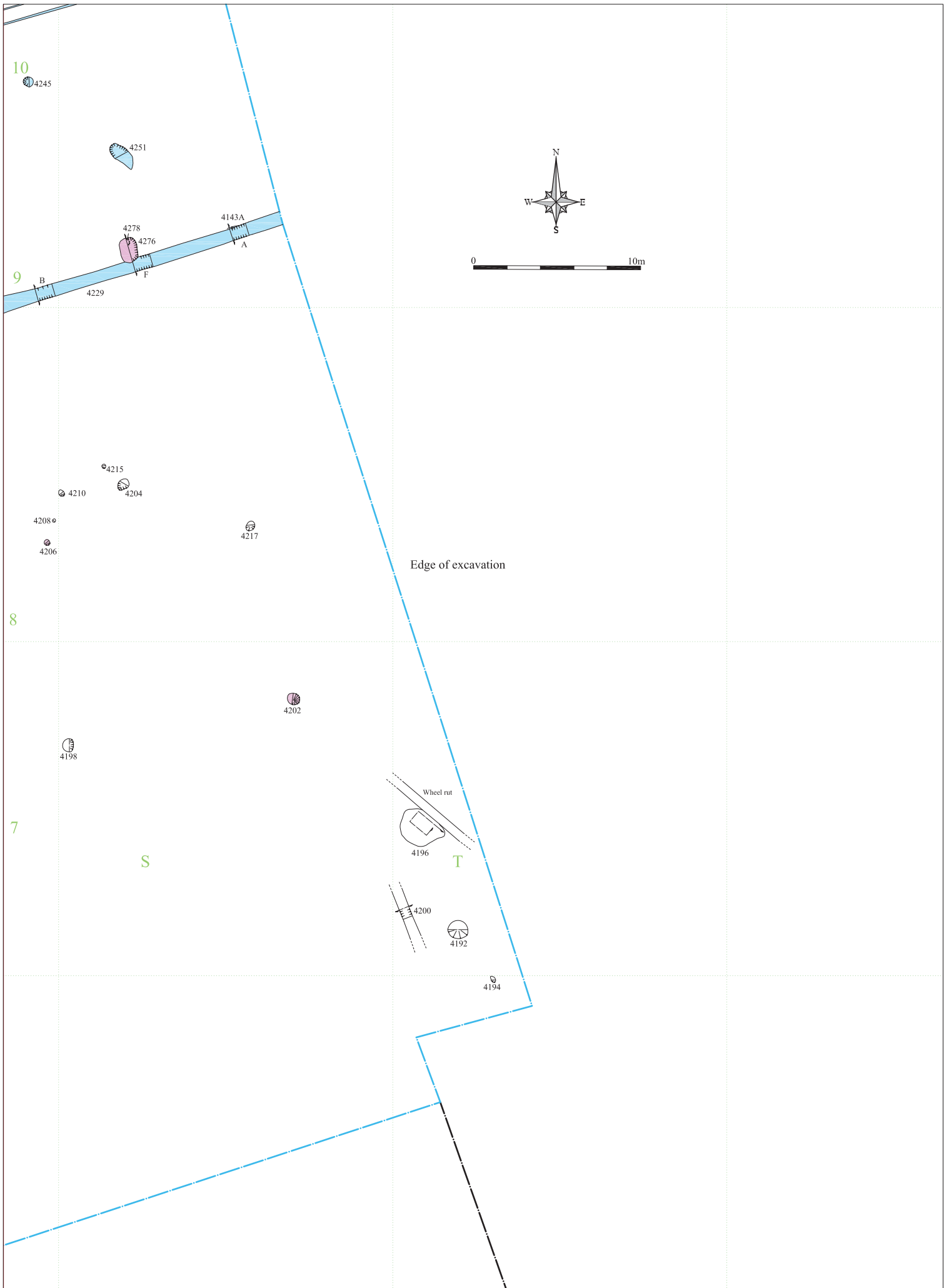
Phase 1.2 Late Bronze Age
 Phase 4 Romano-British

Archaeological Solutions Ltd

Fig. 21 Plan

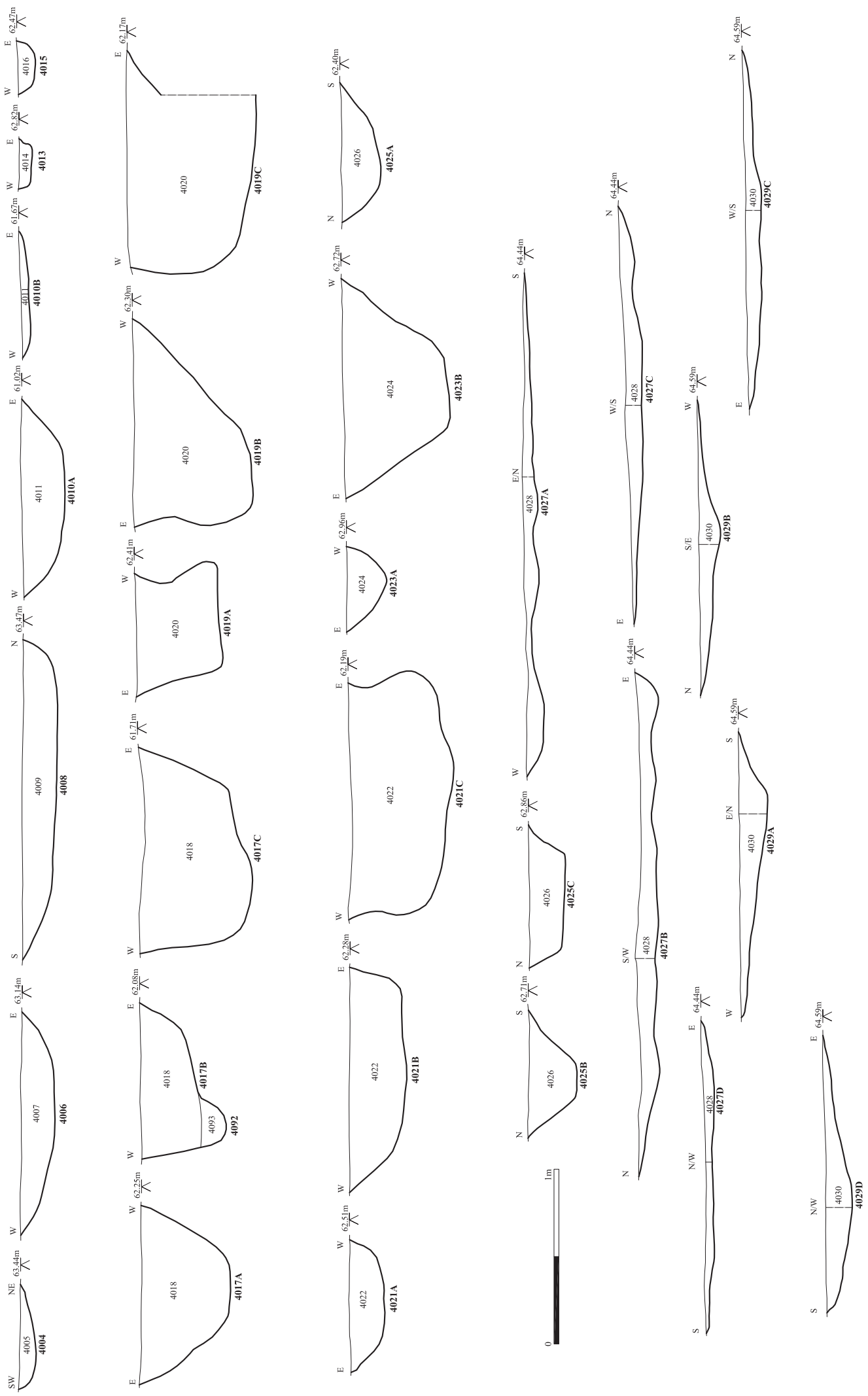
Scale 1:200 at A3

New Hall, Harlow, Essex (P2169/P3192)

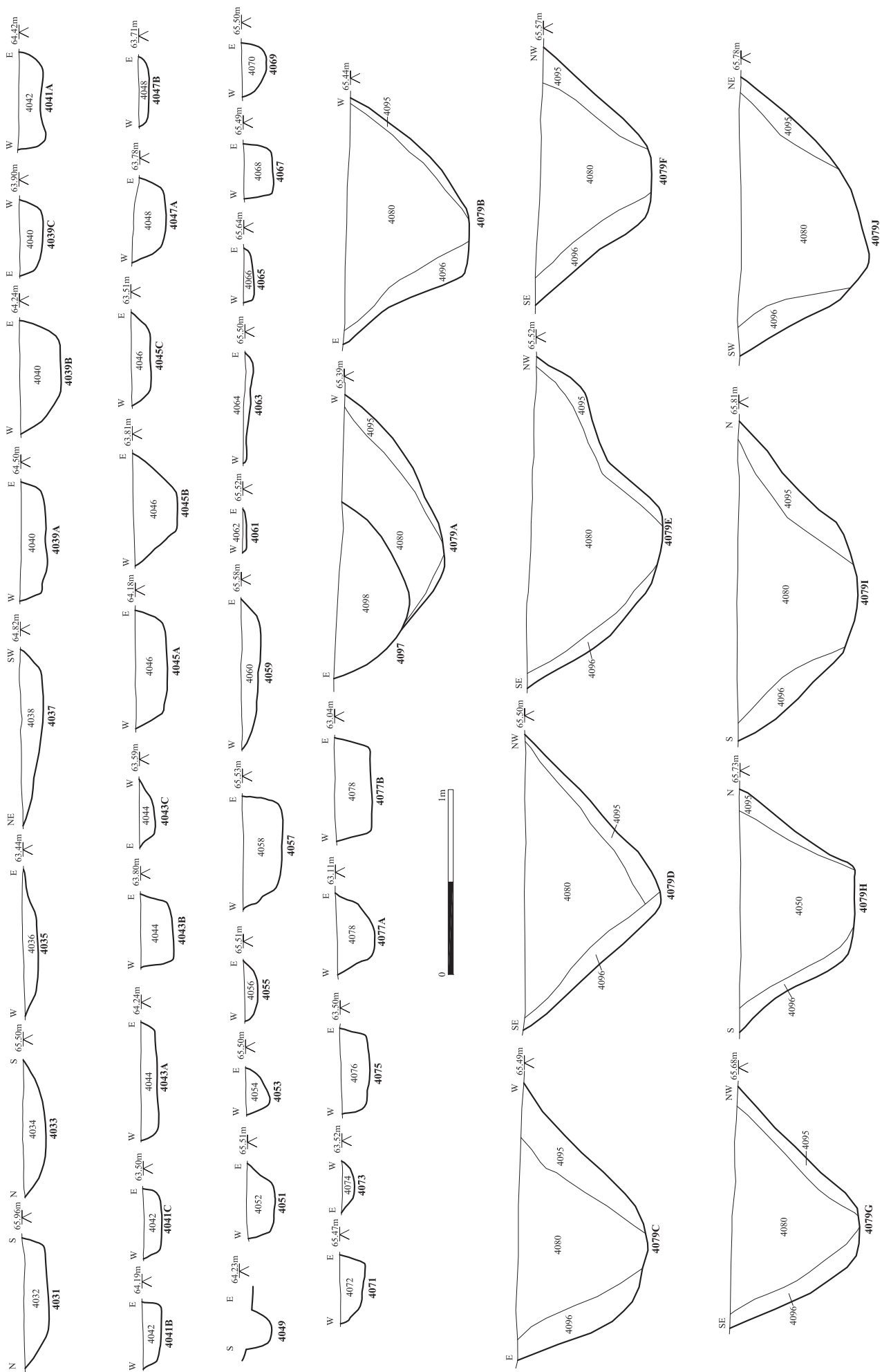


Phase 1.2 Late Bronze Age
 Phase 4 Romano-British

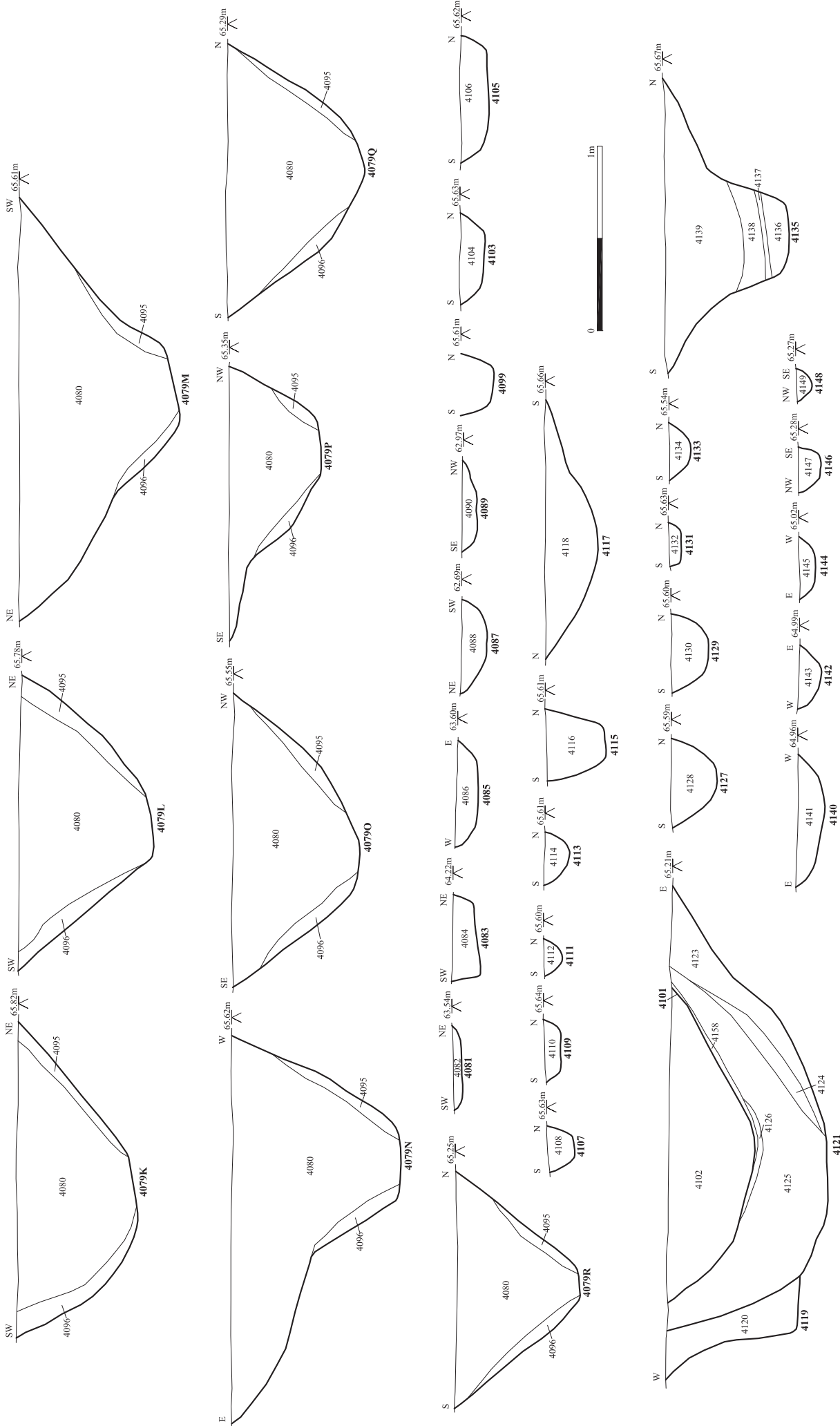
Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 22 Plan
 Scale 1:200 at A4
 New Hall, Harlow, Essex (P2169/P3192)



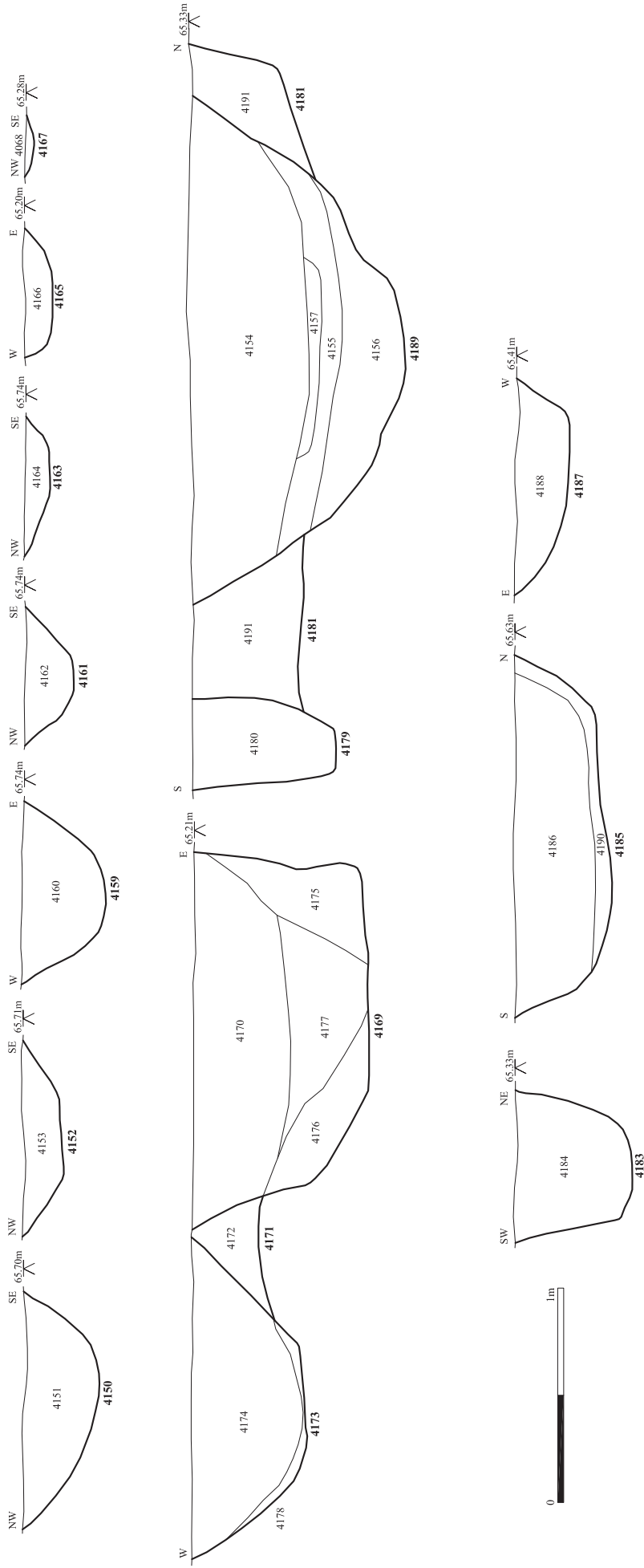
Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 23 Sections
 Scale 1:20 at A3
 New Hall, Harlow, Essex (P2169/P3192)

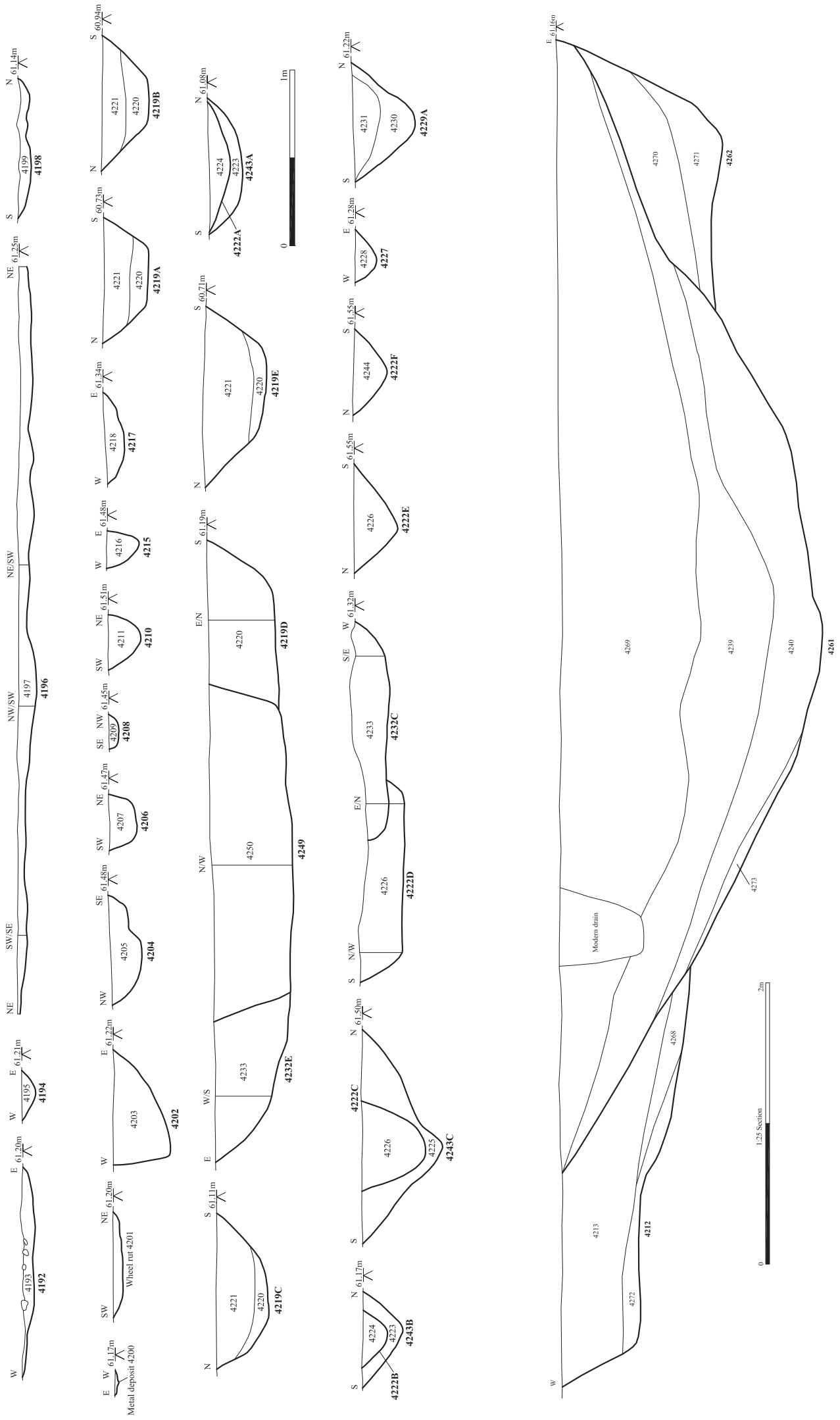


Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 24 Sections
 Scale 1:20 at A3
 New Hall, Harlow, Essex (P2169/P3192)

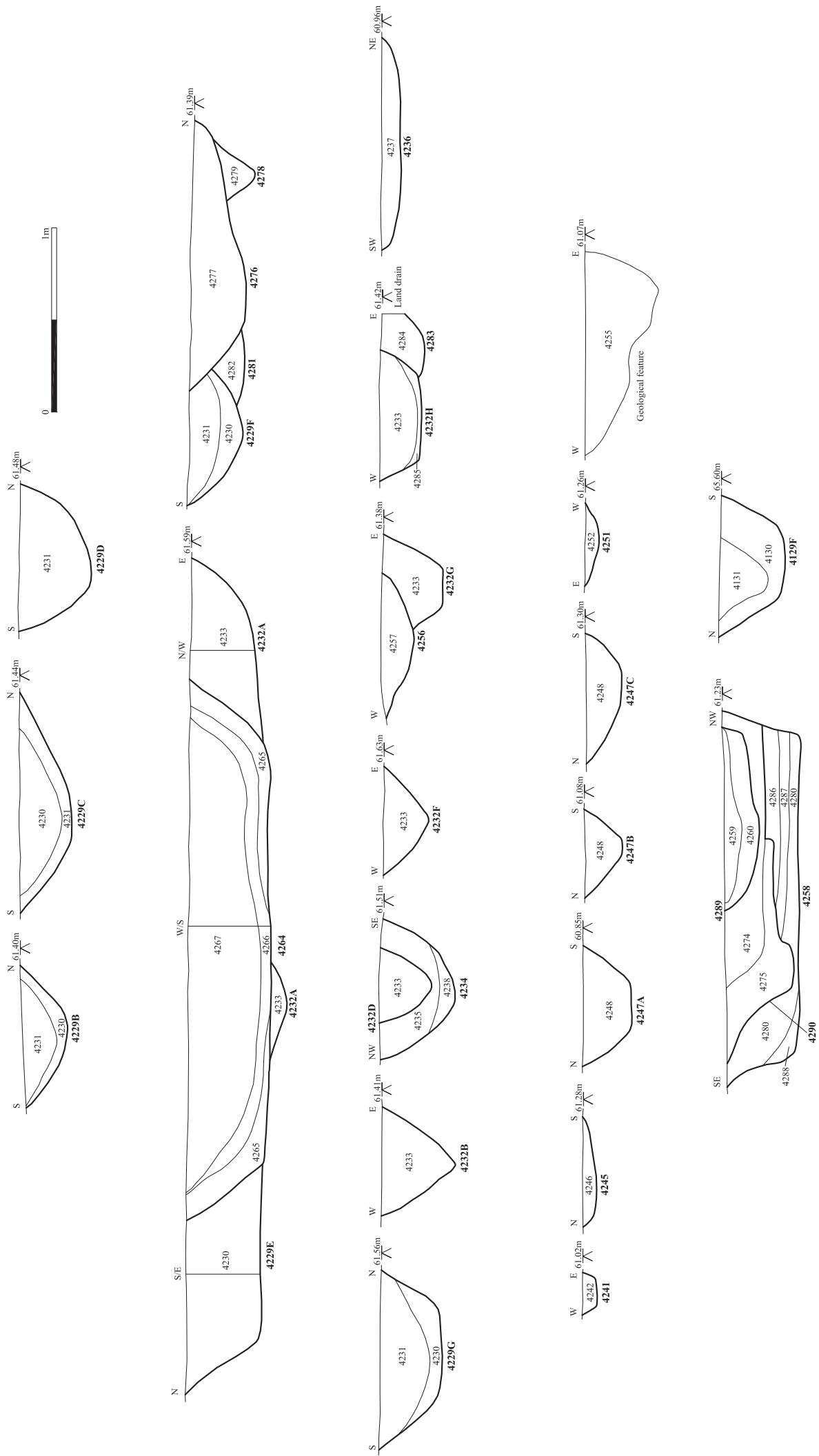


Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 25 Sections
 Scale 1:20 at A3
 New Hall, Harlow, Essex (P2169/P3192)





Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 27 Sections
 Scale 1:20 at A3
 New Hall, Harlow, Essex (P2169/P3192)



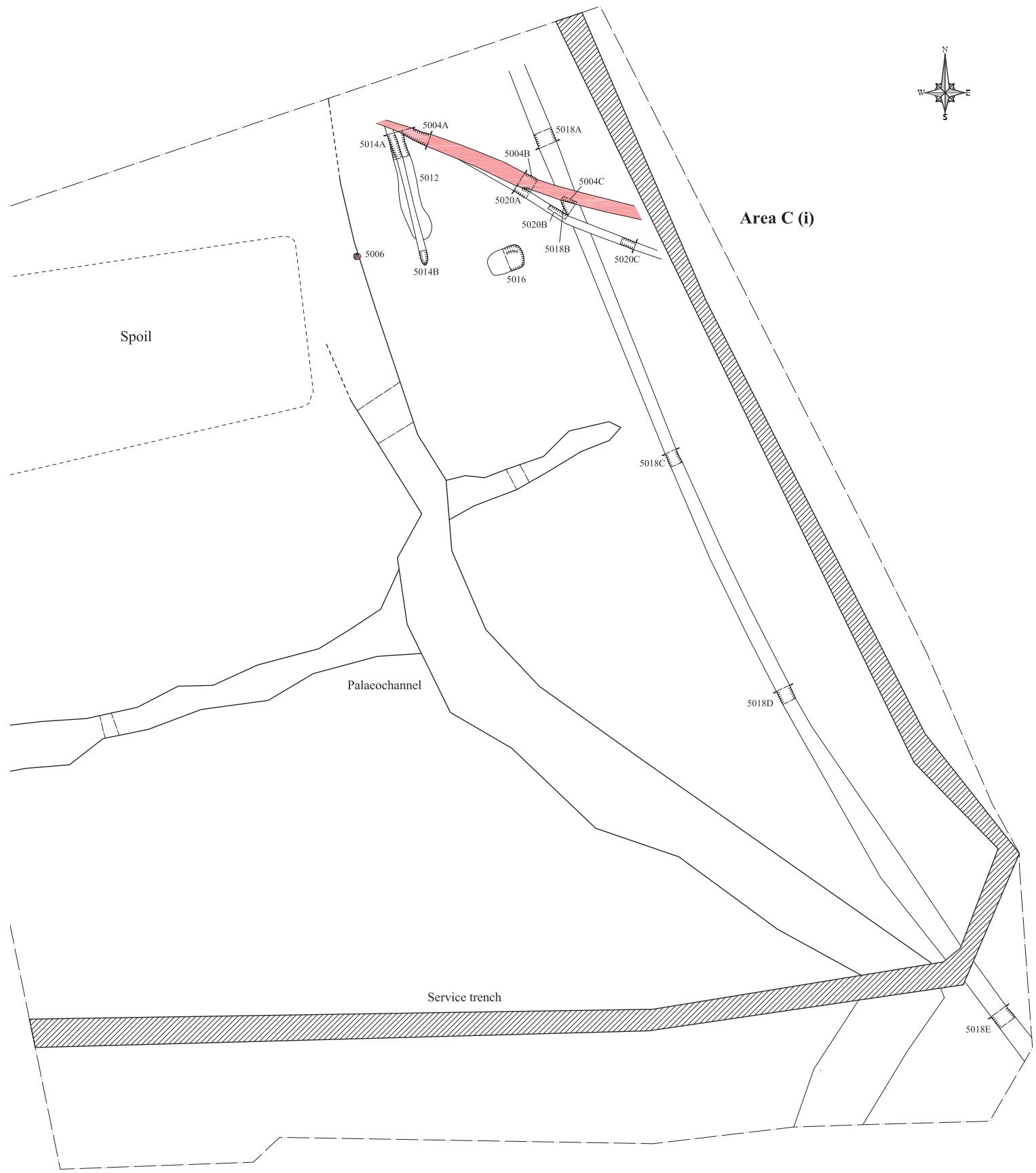
Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 28 Sections
 Scale 1:20 at A3
 New Hall, Hatlow, Essex (P2169/P3192)



Area C (i)



Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 29a Area Ci excavation
Scale 1:250 at A3 | March 2016
New Hall, Harlow, Essex (P2169/P3192)

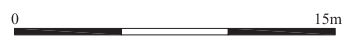


Area C (i)

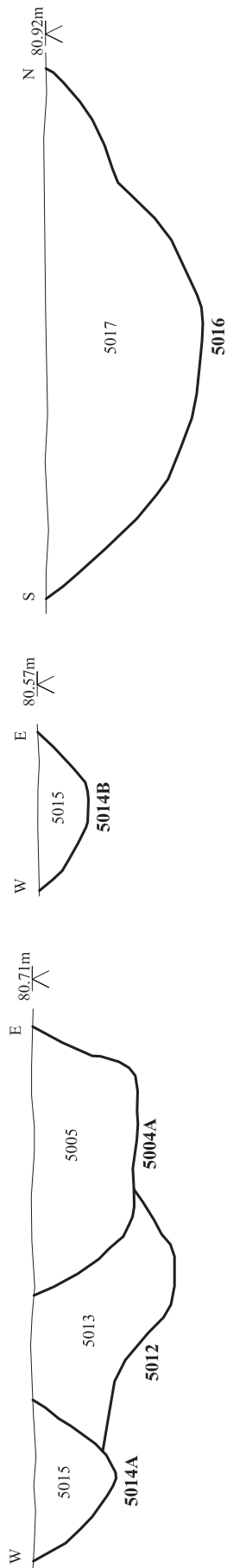
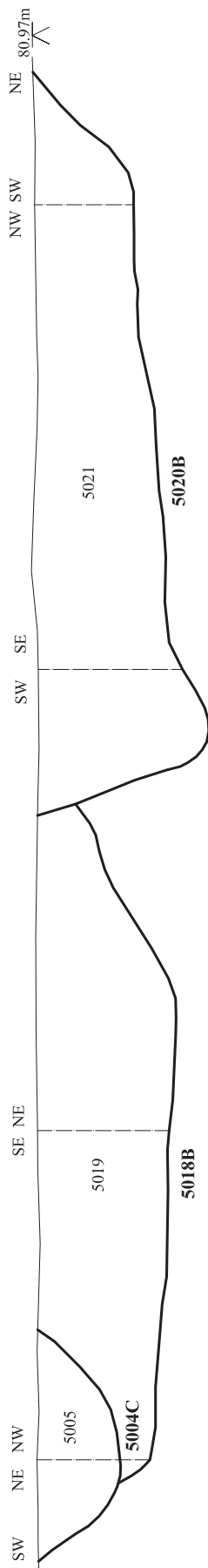
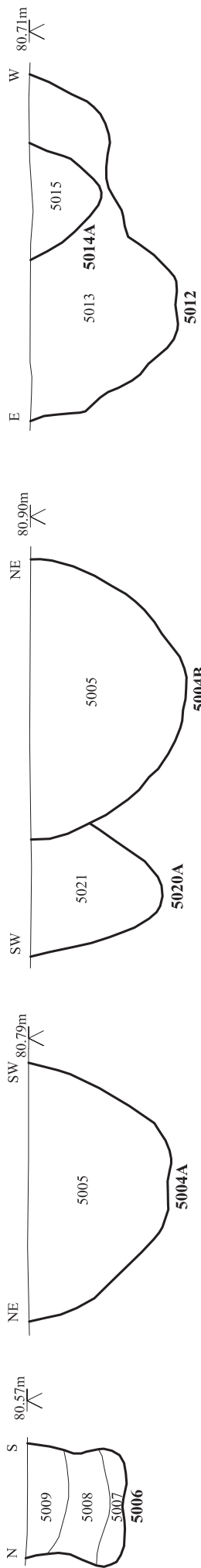
Spoil

Palaeochannel

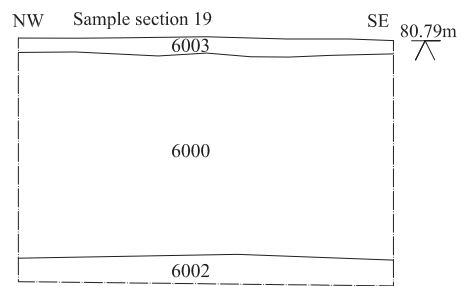
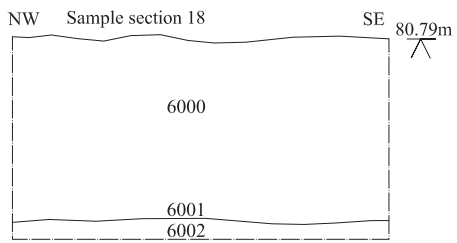
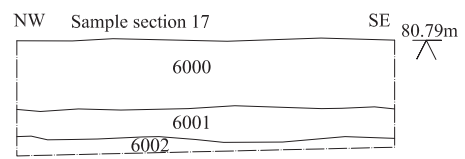
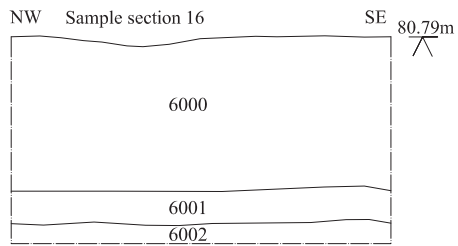
Service trench



Phase 2 Early to Late Iron Age/ early 1st Century AD



Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 30 Sections: Area Ci excavation
 Scale 1:20 at A4 | March 2016
 New Hall, Harlow, Essex (P2169/P3192)



<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>	
Fig. 31 Sample sections: Area Ci monitoring	
Scale 1:20 at A4	September 2016
New Hall, Harlow, Essex (P2169/P3192)	