

**THREE VALLEYS WATER PIPELINE
NORTHERN LINK
BARLEY - WENDENS AMBO
NORTH HERTFORDSHIRE,
CAMBRIDGESHIRE, ESSEX**

**Archaeological Investigation
and Excavation**

Hertfordshire Archaeological Trust

HERTFORDSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

Report No.375

**THREE VALLEYS WATER PIPELINE
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BARLEY - WENDENS AMBO
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CAMBRIDGESHIRE, ESSEX**

HAT287 & CITW98

Archaeological Investigation and Excavation

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In February 1998 the Hertfordshire Archaeological Trust (HAT) carried out archaeological investigation work (a route walkover) of the proposed route of a Three Valleys Water pipeline (Northern Link) from a point just north west of Barley, Hertfordshire (NGR TL392 398), to Wendens Ambo, Essex (NGR TL520 372). This work was followed by the observation of topsoil stripping of areas of archaeological interest and subsequent excavation of archaeological deposits encountered (February to April 1998). HAT had previously carried out an archaeological appraisal of the route (HAT Report No.300). The work was commissioned by ADAS Consulting Ltd. on behalf of Three Valleys Water.

1.2 Description of the Route

The proposed route of the pipeline heads east from a point just NW of Barley, near Poors' Land towards Wendens Ambo in a generally ESE direction (Figs. 1-3). It passes close to a number of other villages: Great Chishill and Little Chishill (Cambridgeshire) and Chrishall, Elmdon, Bridge Green, Littlebury Green, Wendens Ambo and Building End (Essex, Uttlesford District).

2 BACKGROUND

2.1 Topography and geology

2.1.1 The route crosses the heavy boulder clay plateau which covers most of north Essex. This is cut through by the valley of the River Cam and its tributaries, draining northwards into Cambridgeshire. The underlying chalk is exposed in the deepest valleys.

2.1.2 Soils on the valley sides are of the Swaffham Prior association which are typical well-drained calcareous coarse and fine loamy soils over chalk rubble. Soils on the boulder clay plateau are of the Hanslope Association which are slowly permeable calcareous clayey soils (Soil Survey of England and Wales).

2.2 Archaeological and Historical Background

2.2.1 An Archaeological Appraisal was undertaken by HAT (HAT Report No.300). The appraisal identified the known archaeological potential of the route.

2.2.2 The area of the route passes through or close to some areas of concentrated known archaeological sites and areas of high archaeological potential. Numerous entries in the various County Sites and Monuments Record are recorded for the environs of the pipeline spanning a large period from the Mesolithic to World War II.

2.2.3 The route of the pipeline was revised and shortened on conclusion of the environmental assessment, to avoid where possible, areas of known archaeological potential identified in the Archaeological Appraisal.

2.2.4 Ten areas of archaeological interest requiring archaeological monitoring of topsoil stripping were identified by Adas Consulting Ltd. using the Archaeological Appraisal carried out by HAT. This was reduced to six areas (Areas 5 - 10, see Section 4 below) following the shortening of the route (Figs. 1-3).

2.2.5 HAT carried out a walkover of the route, essentially a fieldwalk where archaeological finds were recovered from the plough soil and their position recorded in order to identify buried archaeological sites (see Section 3 below). Much of the route was under crop at the time of the walkover which restricted visibility. Two further areas of archaeological interest were identified (Areas 11 and 12)(Figs. 1-2).

2.2.6 An additional area (Area 13) was identified during the fieldwork programme from local information of findspots (Fig.2).

3 ROUTE WALKOVER

3.1 The route was divided into kilometre blocks (lettered A-S, omitting O). These were then sub-divided into numbered 100m lengths along the actual route of the pipeline and divided into 20m lengths lettered A-E. The route was walked west to east along its centre line and finds recovered were recorded with the appropriate letter/number code. The finds are located with a grid reference (see below). Much of the route was under thick crop at the time of the walkover and some sections were pasture although some sections had a thin crop affording reasonable visibility conditions. The walkover was assigned site code HAT287.

3.2 Finds recovered are tabulated below:

Route sub-division	Grid Ref. (all TL)	Struck flint	Burnt Flint	Pottery
B3c	4029 3926	1 (?) battered	1	
B6a, b	4052 3913	1, side scraper, heavy patina	1	
B7a-d	4060 3903	4, battered, ?1 re-touched		1, ?medieval
C1d,e	4070 3894		1	1, post-medieval

Route sub-division	Grid Ref. (all TL)	Struck flint	Burnt Flint	Pottery
				redware
G8, 9	4480 3825	3, battered, 1 or possibly 2 re-touched.	3	
Q4-5	5065 3580	5, battered, 1 or possibly 2 re-touched.	3	
R1a	5100 3573	2, 1, possibly 2 re-touched		
R6	5160 3574	2, 1 has heavy patina		

3.4 The distribution of finds probably reflects the unsuitable ground conditions. The walkover results were too inconclusive to be certain of having identified archaeological sites but it was thought that the finds recovered may have been indicators of potentially archaeologically sensitive areas.

3.5 From these results two areas were selected for detailed monitoring of topsoil stripping: Kilometre B - Area 11 (TL 406 390)(Fig.1), Kilometre G 8, 9 - Area 12 (TL 447 383)(Fig.2), area west of White Bridge.

3.6 The pipeline corridor was walked when topsoil stripping had been undertaken for the purpose of identifying additional archaeological remains.

4 AREAS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTEREST (Figs. 1-3)

Areas 1-4 Deleted from the scheme of works.

Area 5 An area of cropmarks (western extent), probably of several periods between Great and Little Chishill, Cambridgeshire. The route travels between linear cropmarks (CCC SMR 08938) (TL 415 383).

Area 6 A linear cropmark (CCC SMR 09758.) runs NE-SW across the route between Great and Little Chishill, Cambridgeshire (TL 415 383).

Area 7 An area of cropmarks interpreted as a sub-oval enclosure and linear features to the north of Monkshole Wood, Essex (ECC SMR 17276) (TL 435 382).

Area 8 The point where the route crosses the line of the Roman road (ECC SMR No. 3890) north east of Rockells Wood, Essex (TL 476 376).

Area 9 Findspots of post-medieval pottery (ESMR 0324) and Roman pottery (ESMR 0325) immediately west of M11 motorway (TL 505 357).

Area 10 Site of destroyed WWII pill box and turret (ESMR 10393, 10394) at Mill Farm, Wendens Ambo (TL 528 358).

- Area 11 An area east of Barley Sewage works identified by sparse fieldwalking finds (TL 406 390).
- Area 12 An area west of White Bridge identified by sparse fieldwalking finds (TL 447 383).
- Area 13 An area continuing eastwards from Area 7, east of Monkshole Wood (TL 438 382). Finds of Roman pottery and quernstone from the ploughsoil reported to HAT by a former landowner while the site work was ongoing. Adjacent to a cropmark of two sub-rectangular enclosures (ESMR 17272).

5 METHOD OF WORK

5.1 The observation and recording conformed to the Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs*.

5.2 The pipeline corridor was stripped of topsoil (10-11m wide) along the length of the route. Topsoil stripping was carried out under archaeological supervision in the areas detailed in Section 4, using a 360 degree tracked excavator fitted with a toothless bucket. Archaeological deposits revealed were hand-excavated and recorded by means of *pro-forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale and photographed.

5.3 The pottery recovered was examined by Dr. Malcolm Lyne (Appendix 1).

6 DESCRIPTION OF WORKS (Figs. 5-8)

Area 5

No archaeological features were revealed.

Area 6 (Recorded as HAT287)

A single large ditch *F100* (length 16m+, width 3.2m, depth 0.77m+) ran NE-SW across the excavated strip (Fig. 4). It had 45-50 degree sloping sides, the base was not revealed. It was filled by a firm mid orange brown clay loam *L101* which contained late Iron Age, 1st-century and some possible 2nd-century pottery sherds (62, most of which were highly abraded) and struck flint flakes (7). The flints were all patinated and of good quality flint. One flake was re-touched with parallel, invasive flaking of part of the proximal end of the dorsal surface and had been used as a tool. They appear to represent a homogenous group, probably of early Bronze Age date.

This is a large boundary ditch of the late Iron Age/early Roman period. It is almost certainly the linear cropmark feature recorded as CCCSMR 09756.

Area 7

A series of linear ditches were revealed in this area. These ditches actually existed within woodland within living memory and were scoured out regularly. They were infilled when the woodland was grubbed out and burnt c.1965 (Pers. comm. local landowner).

These are likely to be the cropmarks features ESMR 17276, listed as sub-oval enclosures and linear features.

Areas 8, 9, 10, 11, 12

No archaeological features were revealed.

Area 13 (Recorded as CITW98)

Archaeological features (ditches, gullies, pits, post-holes and hearths) were revealed along a c.250m length of the stripped area (Figs.6-8). The features were dated by pottery from the late Iron Age to the 4th century BC. The site can be phased based on the finds data and structural analysis.

The spatial layout of the site is difficult to appreciate as the linear pipe strip afforded only a limited view.

Phase 1

A single ditch *F1004* (length 11m+, width 0.80m, depth 0.25m) was located towards the eastern end of the site (Figs. 5-7). It was aligned NNE-SSW and had 30-45 degree sloping sides and a slightly uneven base. It was filled by a light grey brown clay loam *L1005*. No finds were recovered.

This feature was cut by Ditch *F1014* (Phase 4). It had an eccentric alignment - all the other substantial linear features were aligned N-S or ENE-WSW. It may pre-date the late Iron Age enclosure (Phase 2), and possibly have been part of an earlier field system.

Phase 2 Late Iron Age/Pre-Flavian Period

A large, curvilinear ditch *F1038* (length 21m+, width 3.3m, depth 0.57m) was recorded (Figs. 5-7). It had 45 degree sloping sides, a broad flat base and was filled by a mottled yellow/grey brown clay loam (*L1039*) with occasional chalk, and flint and charcoal inclusions (the charcoal was more concentrated within the upper part of the fill). It contained late Iron Age/pre-Flavian pottery sherds (71), fragments of animal bone (42) and fired clay, possibly kiln furniture or lining (4). The feature was heavily-disturbed by mole drains which made excavation difficult. It was recorded as cutting small Ditch *F1036* (Phase 5) but this relationship is probably incorrect.

A cluster of small features (Pits *F1050*, *F1060*, *F1062*, *F1068*, *F1072*, Post Holes *F1046*, *F1054*, *F1058*, *F1066*, and curving Gullies *F1056* and *F1076*) were located to the west of Ditch *F1038* (likely within the area it enclosed) and seemed to be contemporary with it (Figs. 5-7).

The pits were shallow, sub-circular/oval (largest *F1072* length 1.5m, width 1.04m, depth 0.13m) with fills of grey brown or dark grey clay loam (*L1051*, *L1061*, *L1063*, *L1069*, *L1073* respectively). *F1050* also had a lower dumped mixed fill, *L1052*, of clay loam with charcoal and fire-reddened clay fragments. *L1061* contained ?pre-Flavian pottery (12), and fragments of animal bone (9) and ?kiln furniture (8). *L1069* contained late Iron Age pottery (19), and fragments of animal bone (46), tile (2) and ?kiln furniture (1). *L1063* and *L1073* contained animal bone fragments (3 and 1, respectively).

Three of the post holes *F1054*, *F1058*, *F1066* formed a rough E-W alignment but they did not otherwise show any recognisable spatial arrangement. All were circular with 60 degree to near vertically sloping sides and flat or slightly concave bases (largest *F1066*, 1m diameter) with fills of yellow/grey or grey clay loam (*L1047*, *L1055*, *L1059*, *L1067*, respectively). *L1047* contained pre-Flavian pottery (4), and fragments of animal bone (5), oyster shell (1) and ?kiln furniture (1). *L1055* contained a fragment of ?kiln furniture. *L1059* contained large post-packing stones, late 1st-century pottery (3) and fragments of ?kiln furniture (7). *L1067* contained late Iron Age/pre-Flavian pottery (11), fragments of ?kiln furniture (20) and a scorched pebble, possibly a pot boiler.

Gully *F1056* (length 8m, width 0.6m, depth 0.15m) ran N-S with a terminal at each end curving slightly to the east. It had 30 degree sloping sides and a narrow, concave base and was filled by a light grey brown clay loam *L1057* which contained late Iron Age pottery (14) and fragments of animal bone (4). It cut Pit *F1062* (also Phase 2, above).

Gully *F1076* (length 3m, width 0.25m, depth 0.14m) was curvilinear, almost semicircular with a terminal at each end, 30 degree sloping sides and a narrow, concave base. It was filled by a mid grey brown clay loam *L1077* which contained fragments of animal bone (6).

The gullies may have been related to the drainage of the area around the structures.

Gully *F1028* (length 8m+, width 0.6m, depth 0.28m) located to the east of Ditch *F1038* may also belong to this phase (Figs. 5-7). It was aligned N-S with a rounded terminal at the north end, vertically sloping sides and a flat base. It was filled by a grey brown clay loam (*L1029*) which contained late Iron Age/pre-Flavian pottery (7), and fragments of animal bone (1) and ?kiln furniture (1).

Phase 3 First Century Ditches

A system of narrow, shallow ditches ran N-S (*F1002*, *F1026*, *F1064*, *F1082*) and E-W (*F1008*, *F1086*) across the stripped area (Fig. 5-7).

F1002 (length 14.5m+, width 0.50m, depth 0.13m) had shallow sloping sides and a slightly concave base. The others had similar profiles. *F1026* had a southern terminal. The eastern extent of *F1008* was obscured by overburden. *F1082* cut Gully *F1076* (Phase 2).

All had a single fill of yellow/grey brown clay loam (*L1003*, *L1027*, *L1065*, *L1083*, *L1009* and *L1087* respectively). *L1003* contained numerous sherds (93) from a 1st-century black pedestal-based pot, another sherd and a fragment of animal bone. *L1027* contained late 1st/2nd century sherds (3), fragments of animal bone (2) and ?kiln furniture (3). *L1065* contained flint-tempered prehistoric pottery (1), late 1st/2nd century pottery (2) and animal bone fragments (5). *L1083* contained early Roman pottery (1) and a fragment of ?kiln furniture. *L1009* contained fragments of daub (6).

The secure dating of *L1003* (1st century), combined with the other dates, suggests that these ditches were part of a late 1st-century system of site layout. Stratigraphic sequences show *F1064* and *F1082* post-date Phase 2.

Phase 4 ?Late First/Second Century.

Large Ditches

Three large ditches crossed the stripped area and may be tentatively grouped together and assigned to Phase 4.

F1006/F1014 (length 28m+ and 15m+, width 1.9m, depth 0.90m) ran E-W, turning 90 degrees to run N-S (Figs. 5-7). It had 45 degree sloping sides and a narrow base (narrower in the NE section). It cut Ditch *F1004* (Phase 1). It was filled by a mottled orange/grey brown clay loam (*L1007* and *L1015*). *L1007* contained late 1st-century pottery (18), fragments of animal bone (2), daub (2) and a possible rubbing stone. *L1015* contained late 1st/2nd century pottery (4) and fragments of animal bone (2).

F1080 (length 23m+, width 2.95m, depth 0.66m) ran ENE-WSW with a 45 degree sloping south side and a north side showing three breaks of slope from 70 to 30 degrees to a sloping base (Figs. 5-7). It was filled by a mottled yellow/grey brown clay loam (*L1082*) with occasional chalk and flint and charcoal inclusions. It contained late Iron Age/pre-Flavian pottery (71) with some late 1st/2nd century material, fragments of animal bone (42) and fired clay, possibly kiln furniture (4). It seems probable that this ditch has been re-cut, possibly several times (apparent within the ditch profile but not detected within the fills). It may also have cut an earlier feature in the excavated segment which would account for the large date range of the material recovered.

F1090 (length 18m+, width 2.3m, depth 0.53m) ran N-S and had a similar, distinctive profile (Figs. 5-7). It was filled by light grey brown clay loam (*L1091*) which contained late 1st/2nd century pottery (13), and fragments of animal bone (3) and tile. This is likely the N-S return of *F1080*. It cut Ditch *F1086* (Phase 3) and was cut by *F1088* (Phase 5)

Phase 5 Late First/Second Century

A system of ditches ran N-S (*F1022*, *F1020*, *F1016*) and E-W (*F1036*, *F1084*, *F1088*) across the stripped area (Figs. 5-7). A possible eaves drip gully of a roundhouse *F1070* with associated hearth *F1074* may also be of this date.

Ditches

Ditch *F1022* (length 15m+, width 1m, depth 0.47m) ran N-S with a 40-70 degree with sloping sides and a flat base (Figs. 5-7). It was filled by a dark grey clay loam (*L1023*) with occasional chalk and flint inclusions. It contained 2nd-century pottery (14), fragments of animal bone (13), ?daub (4), and fired clay, possibly kiln furniture or furnace lining (4).

Ditch *F1020* (length 9m+, width 1.05m, depth 0.26m) and Ditch *F1016* (length 16m+, width 0.7m, depth 0.4m) had similar profiles and were filled by mid grey clay loam (*L1021* and *L1017* respectively). *L1021* contained a sherd of pottery (150-250 AD), fragments of animal bone (2) and a struck flint. *L1017* contained late Iron Age/Roman pottery (3), fragments of animal bone (25) and a struck flint. *F1020* terminated within the site corridor.

Ditch *F1036* (length 13.5m+, width 1.10m, depth 0.38m) ran E-W with a 45 degree sloping sides and a flat base (Figs. 5-7). It was filled by a yellow brown clay loam (*L1037*) with occasional chalk and flint inclusions. It contained late 1st/2nd century pottery (5). The relationship of Ditch *F1036* with Ditch *F1038* (see above) is uncertain. *F1038* contained a large assemblage of Late Iron Age/pre-Flavian pottery but was recorded in the field as cutting *F1036*. *F1036* seems to fit in with the pattern of N-S and E-W ditches of general late 1st/2nd century date.

A Possible Roundhouse

F1070 (diameter 13m, width 0.40m, depth 0.10m) was a narrow, shallow, curvilinear gully (semi-circular, the full extent is probably circular) with 45 degree sloping sides and a slightly concave base (Figs. 5-7). It was filled by a mid grey brown clay loam (*L1071*) which contained 2nd/3rd century pottery (24), and fragments of animal bone (12), oyster shell (1), ?kiln material (2) and a struck flint. This may be the eaves drip gully of a roundhouse but no post holes were associated. Alternatively it may be a very curved ditch of a small enclosure which widened out to the NE of the excavated strip.

F1074 (diameter 0.35m, depth 0.06m) was a shallow sub-circular cut with 50 degree sloping sides and a flat base (Figs. 5-7). It contained a red-brown clay loam *L1075* with frequent inclusions of scorched stone. It was within semi-circular gully *F1073*, possibly the remnant of a hearth within the roundhouse.

Phase 6 Third and Fourth Century

A large enclosure ditch *F1042* (length 17m+, width 2.70m, depth 0.45m+) ran E-W across the site (Figs. 5-7). It appeared to be terminating at the east end, close to the

site baulk but was obscured by overburden. It was sample excavated but was found to be on the line of several mole drains which repeatedly flooded the section. It cut Ditch F1064 (Phase 3). It had a lower fill of yellow grey clay loam (L1053) and an upper fill of dark brown clay loam (L1043) which contained 3rd century pottery (38), fragments of animal bone (122), tile (6), ?kiln furniture/material (8) and an iron nail.

Ditch F1048 (length 5.5m+, width 0.95m, depth 0.28m) ran E-W just to the south of Ditch F1042 (Figs. 5-7). It terminated at the east end and had 45-60 degree sloping sides and a flat base. It was filled by a mid grey brown clay loam (L1049) which contained 3rd/4th century pottery (12), fragments of animal bone (3), tile (1) and daub (3).

Pit F1040 (length 4m, width 1.65m, depth 0.30m) was located just east of Ditch F1042 (Figs. 5-7). It was sub-oval with slightly irregularly sloping sides and a flat base. It was filled by a dark grey brown clay loam (L1041) which contained 4th-century pottery (54), fragments of animal bone (19), tile (1), daub (2) and ?kiln furniture/material (12).

Another rubbish pit F1010 (diameter 1.23m, depth 0.55m) was located at the SE extent of the site (Figs. 5-7). It was circular with 50 degree sloping sides and a slightly concave base. It was filled by a mottled yellow/grey brown clay loam (L1011) which contained late 2nd/3rd century pottery (48), fragments of animal bone (75), tile (3), ?kiln furniture/material (6), oyster shells (3) and an iron nail.

Two small, sub-rectangular hearths F1031 (length 2.7m, width 0.6m, depth 0.31m) and F1024 (length 1.09m, width 0.28m, depth 0.07m) appeared to be associated with a small curving gully 1018 at the SE extent of the archaeological area, 18m to the NW of Pit F1010 (Figs. 5-7). The hearths had bowl-shaped profiles and were filled with fire reddened clay and black ash/charcoal (L1032 and L1025 respectively). L1032 contained a small iron object, possibly a hook. L1025 contained 3rd/4th century pottery (1) and a fragment of tile. Gully F1018 (length 5.5m, width 0.5m, depth 0.22m) curved to the SW with a rounded terminal at either end. It had 70 degree sloping sides, an undulating base, a lower fill of light grey brown clay (L1030) and an upper fill of mid grey clay loam (L1019). L1019 contained late 3rd/4th century pottery (32).

Some adjacent undated features may be assigned to this phase of activity. Pit F1044 (length 3m, width 0.75m, depth 0.17m) was located 8m SW of F1040 (Figs. 5-6). It was elongated oval in plan with 70 degree sloping sides and a slightly concave base. It was filled by a light grey brown clay loam (L1045). Post Hole F1012 (length 0.42m, width 0.22m, depth 0.19m), filled by a dark grey brown silt loam (L1013) was located 8m SW of Pit F1011 (Figs. 5-6).

7 DISCUSSION

7.1 In Area 6 a large late Iron Age/early Roman boundary ditch F100 ran NE-SW across the excavated strip. It is almost certainly the linear cropmark feature recorded as CCC SMR 09756.

7.2 The series of linear ditches revealed in Area 7 were modern features. They are likely to be the cropmarks features ESMR 17276, listed as sub-oval enclosures and linear features.

7.3 A late Iron Age and Romano-British rural settlement site was located in Area 13. It spanned the late Iron Age to the 4th century and consisted of enclosures and field strips divided by ditches, some small pits, structural remains (post holes and small gullies), a probable roundhouse eaves-drip gully and hearths. It appears to be a farming settlement. The site is within the territory occupied by the Catuvellauni during the Pre-Roman Iron Age. This territory was also administered as a 'civitas' during the period of the Roman occupation of Britain, the capital of which was Verulamium (Brannigan 1985).

7.4 The focus of the settlement is not readily apparent and probably changed throughout the usage of the site. The site layout changed markedly several times during its life with field boundaries/enclosures superimposed on earlier systems, particularly during the 1st century. Several ditches that had partially silted were backfilled with dumps of general domestic refuse. Evidence for a kiln or oven was found in the form of fired clay fragments. These were all quite small but may be kiln furniture or pieces of fired clay lining. These were recovered from features dated to all periods of site activity indicating that kilns/ovens were used on site in more than one period.

7.5 The settlement appears to have been abandoned some time during the 4th century.

7.6 The settlement may be associated with adjacent cropmark cropmarks features ESMR 17272, listed as two sub-rectangular enclosures.

7.7 A programme of fieldwalking in this area of NW Essex has identified numerous concentrations of pottery thought to be Romano-British settlement sites. Williamson (1984, 1986) notes that within the area studied 'around 1.2 settlements per square kilometre were occupied in the mid 1st century, and perhaps slightly more c.1.3 per square kilometre at the end of the 4th'. The study showed a pattern of settlement concentrated on the margins of the lighter soils (on the valley sides) and the heavier boulder clay soils of the level interludes. The present site was located on the boulder clay soils. Settlements in these areas was found to be slightly fewer but evenly spaced with no obvious gaps in the distribution. Pottery scatters thought to represent Iron Age settlement sites have been identified at Elmdon 1.8 and 2.2km to the SE (Essex SMR Nos. 6643, 6645, 6646). A Roman pottery scatter has also been identified at Elmdon (Essex SMR No. 6647), pottery and finds have been recovered around Chiswick Hall, 1.4km to the SE (Essex SMR Nos. 3888, 6569) and Roman pottery is associated with dark streaks in the soil to the north of Little Chishill (Cambridgeshire SMR No. 03981), 1km to the SW of the site.

7.8 Williamson also suggests that the settlements on the heavier boulder clays tend to be of lower status than those on the margins of the lighter soils. This is perhaps borne out by the present site which produced relatively few finds of note. The majority of the pottery is local or regional imports with some imports of fineware from further

afield (see Appendix 1). A possible exception to this may be sherds of Verulamium lagenae (recovered from Ditch *F1080*). These are found in association with high status burials at the king Harry Lane cemetery in Verulamium and at the late 1st century palace at Fishbourne (see Appendix 1) suggesting that they may be viewed as high status goods.

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8.2 The Trust is pleased to acknowledge the contribution and guidance of Tim Reynolds (Cambridgeshire County Council) and Richard Havis (Essex County Council).

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APPENDIX 1

THE IRON AGE AND ROMAN POTTERY FROM AREA 13 (CITW98)

By M. Lyne Arch.Dip.(Lon.), PhD

1 Introduction.

Twenty seven site contexts produced a total of 823 sherds (9644 gm) of Late Iron Age and Roman pottery: the latter material includes assemblages of first to fourth century date. There are just a few sherds which may be earlier prehistoric, but they tend to be abraded and may be residual.

The main importance of this group of generally rather small assemblages lies in the presence of some good, fresh pottery groups spanning the transitional period from the latest Iron Age to the Flavian period and throwing new light on ceramic development and trading patterns.

2 Methodology

All assemblages were quantified by both sherd count and weight per fabric: none of the pottery groups were large enough for quantification by EVEs based on cumulative rim sherd percentages per form and fabric (Orton 1975). The fabrics and their fillers were identified using a x8 lens with built in metric scale of a type normally used for dendrochronology, and then comparing with published fabric descriptions and samples from known kiln sites.

None of the assemblages, other than that from Context 1081, are large enough to warrant publication of their quantifications, although such work has been carried out and placed in archive.

The Late Iron Age and Early Roman assemblages from Contexts 1057, 1069, 1039 and 1081 could be published in some detail with pot drawings because of their significance in the understanding of first century pottery supply to the site. Treatment of the Late Roman pottery can be somewhat more cursory, without drawings but with reference to similar forms in other published corpora.

3 The Fabrics

3.1 The coarse Iron Age and Roman fabrics

- C.1. Handmade fabric with profuse up to 2.00 mm crushed calcined flint filler. This is probably an Early or Middle Iron Age fabric and is represented by a few abraded and probably residual sherds from Contexts 1007, 1017 and 1069.
- C.2. Handmade grey-black fabric with profuse up-to 1.00 mm subangular white and colourless quartz and up-to 2.00 mm irregular black ironstone filler. Occasional

up-to 5.00 mm irregular white-patinated alluvial flint grits are also present. A Late Iron Age minority fabric.

- C.3. Handmade rough brown-black fabric with profuse multi-coloured up-to 1.00 mm quartz filler including iron-stained grains. Another rare Late Iron Age fabric.
- C.4. Handmade grey-brown fabric with profuse up-to 2.00 mm shell and crushed up-to 3.00 mm grey and black grog filler.
- C.5. Handmade soapy grey-black fabric with profuse up-to 3.00 mm shell filler and oxidised surfaces. A minority mid-late first century import from ?Bedfordshire.
- C.6. Wheel-turned smooth brown-black fabric with profuse silt-sized quartz, sparse to moderate up-to 0.20 mm. rounded ferrous inclusions and sparse angular 0.10 to 2.00 mm. white calcined flint filler.
- C.7. Wheel-turned black fabric with profuse up-to 0.50 mm. crushed off-white and grey grog. Vessels in this distinctive Belgic Late Iron Age fabric are known to have been produced in the St.Albans area and are fairly common at Great Chishill. The ware continued in use until after AD.60 but was being steadily replaced by the grit-and-grog tempered Fabric C.10 from the Roman Conquest onwards.
- C.8. Tournette-finished storage-jar fabric with profuse, irregular up-to 2.00 mm. brown and grey grog, occasional silver mica and silt-sized quartz filler. Usually oxidised with grey patches.
- C.9. Wheel-turned glauconitic ware with profuse up-to 0.30 mm glauconite and occasional up-to 0.10 mm grey grog filler. This Late Iron Age fabric is represented by just one pedestal base from the site.
- C.10. Wheel-turned grey to black fabric with profuse up-to 1.00 mm. crushed off-white and grey grog and profuse up-to 0.30 mm. sub-angular and irregular quartz filler. There are variations in the proportions of the different fillers within this fabric. One very fine version (C.9A) has very little grog and no inclusions larger than 0.20 mm. Vessels in this fabric appeared just before the Roman Conquest and steadily supplanted those in Fabric C.7 to become the most significant Late Neronian-Flavian local coarseware. Improvements in kiln technology in turn led to the replacement of Fabric C.10 by the higher-fired and finer Fabric C.15 during the last years of the first century.
- C.11. Wheel-turned fabric with profuse silt-sized to 0.10 mm colourless and white quartz and up-to 0.50 mm rounded brown grog filler.
- C.12. Very-fine-sanded wheel-turned fabric fired rough black. Fine version of Fabric C.10.

- C.13. Verulamium Region White Ware. Rough-surfaced off-white to orange oxidised fabric with abundant well-sorted up-to 1.00 mm multi-coloured quartz filler and occasional larger red ferrous inclusions. This industry had its origin in Gallia Belgica and was set up by immigrant potters around Verulamium c.AD.55 and continued in production into the early-fourth century. The fabric is rare but persistent at Great Chishill and includes some of the earliest products.
- C.14. Hadham greyware. Extra-fine wheel-turned grey to blue-grey fabric with profuse silt-sized quartz and sparse up-to 1.00 mm. similarly-coloured argillaceous inclusions. Vessels in this fabric and minor variants were supplied to Great Chishill from the late-first to the end of the fourth century.
- C.15. Coarse version of Fabric C.14, with profuse up-to 0.75 mm sub-angular and irregular white and grey quartz and varying amounts of grey argillaceous inclusions.
- C.16. Brown version of Fabric C.14 with polished black slip. Black-slipped Hadham Ware of third-to-fourth century date.
- C.17. Coarse orange fabric with profuse up-to 1.00 mm multi-coloured and iron-stained irregular quartz filler and rough, fumed finish. Probably a late Hadham fabric.
- C.18. Harrold Shell-tempered ware (Brown 1994). Shell-tempered wares were produced in and around Harrold in Bedfordshire throughout the Roman period but are insignificant at Great Chishill until the late-third-century.
- C.19. Miscellaneous greywares.
- C.20. Miscellaneous oxidised coarse wares.

3.2 Roman finewares

- F.1. Sandfree white fabric. North East Gaul. Pre-Flavian Gallo-Belgic whitewares are represented by just one butt-beaker or flagon sherd from Context 1061.
- F.2. Terra Nigra. There is one pre-Flavian platter of CAM Form 16 from North-East Gaul present in the assemblage from Context 1081.
- F.3. Sandfree pink fabric with profuse up-to 0.20 mm soft reddish-brown inclusions, fired cream externally. A mid-late first century Gallic import.
- F.4. Very-fine polished reddish-brown fabric with occasional tiny white inclusions. Imitation Terra Rubra of Late Iron Age to pre-Flavian date.
- F.5. South Gaulish La Graufesenque Samian.

- F.6. Sandfree orange fabric with moderate up to 0.50 mm soft brown ferrous inclusions, fired buff-brown with golden mica dusting.
- F.7. Very-fine pink fabric with profuse up-to 0.20 mm soft red ferrous inclusions and occasional much larger white ones. Fired polished matt grey-brown externally. Colchester Colour-coat.
- F.8. Hadham Oxidised Ware. Orange version of Fabric C.7. This fabric was used for fineware forms during the third and fourth centuries and is represented in most of the Late Roman assemblages from Great Chishill.
- F.9. Cream fabric with occasional up-to 1.00 mm soft red and white ferrous inclusions and red to black colour-coat. Lower Nene Valley Colour-coat. F.3
- F.10. Oxfordshire Red Colour-coat (Young 1977,123). F.4.
- F.11. Central Gaulish Samian.
- F.12. Miscellaneous finewares.

4 The Assemblages

Most of the pottery groups from the site are very small and difficult to date with any precision. They span the Late Iron Age and Roman periods and include the following significant assemblages:

4.1 Late Iron Age and Early Roman.

Only one of the pottery groups appears to be of purely Late Iron Age date:

Assemblage 1. The fill of Gully 1056 (Context 1057).

This feature produced a mere 14 sherds of pottery (162 gm), of which ten sherds in the rough, handmade Fabric C.3 are from the body of a closed form. The other fragments came from the following two vessels:

- 1 Handmade bead-rim jar fragment in polished black Fabric C.2. The fabric and what little form that remains raises the possibility that this vessel was made in the Middle Iron Age globular jar tradition.
- 2 Pedestal jar base of King Harry Lane Type C (Stead and Rigby 1989), in rough grey glauconitic Fabric C.9 and dated c.50 BC to AD.50.

Assemblage 2. The fill of Pit 1068 (Context 1069).

The pottery from this pit looks at first glance to be purely Late Iron Age in date. The feature produced 19 sherds (404 gm) of pottery, including a couple of fragments of

prehistoric Fabric C.1 and a body sherd from a cordoned jar in grog-tempered Belgic Fabric C.7. The bulk of the sherds, however, came from the greater part of the following vessel and suggests that the pit was dug during the period AD.43 - 60.

- 3 Squat, necked bowl of King Harry Lane Form 2C.2 in polished black Fabric C.10 with narrow neck cordon. This form is dated pre-Flavian at Verulamium (Stead and Rigby 1989,175). Ext.rim diameter 170 mm.

Assemblage 3. The fill of Ditch 1038 (Context 1039)

This feature produced 70 sherds (1168 gm) of pottery, including rim sherds from three Braughing jars with rilled shoulders in Fabric C.10, a crude bead-rim from a large jar in handmade brown-black Fabric C.8, three chips of Verulamium Region Whiteware and the following pieces:

- 4 Greater part of cordoned jar of King Harry Lane Type 3F2, dated c.AD.43-70, in brown-black grog-tempered Fabric C.7. Ext.rim diameter 110 mm.
- 5 Shoulder sherd from another example, in Fabric C.6.

The presence of the Braughing jar rims, two of which are paralleled by Frere's forms 272 (c.AD.75-90) and 275 (AD.75-85), as well as the pre-Flavian sherds indicates that rubbish was probably dumped in this section of the ditch throughout the mid-late first century.

Assemblage 4. The fill of Ditch 1080 (Context 1081).

This 438 sherd pottery assemblage is by far the largest from the site (5048 gm) and is suitable for quantification by weights and numbers of sherds per fabric.

Fabric	No. of sherds	%	Weight in gm	%
C.5	2	0.5	36	0.7
C.7	41	9.3	706	14.0
C.8	49	11.2	1724	34.2
C.10	177	40.4	1448	28.7
C.13	21	4.8	150	3.0
C.14	33	7.5	156	3.1
C.15	35	8.0	110	2.2
C.18	4	0.9	16	0.3
C.20	7	1.6	42	0.8
F.2	1	0.2	24	0.5
F.3	52	11.9	522	10.3
F.4	6	1.4	14	0.3
F.5	3	0.7	26	0.5
F.7	1	0.2	4	0.1
F.12	6	1.1	10	0.2
Dressel 20	1	0.2	60	1.2
TOTAL	438		5048	

The bulk of the pottery can be dated to the period AD.43-100 but there is also a little second century material. This is represented by a Colchester rough-cast and cornice-rimmed bag beaker, a much abraded fragment from a ?Lezoux black colour-coat beaker and an Antonine bead-rimmed dish in Fabric C.14.

The quantifications by weight are less reliable than those by sherd count because of the presence of a wide range of vessel sizes in the assemblages. This can be seen in the discrepancy between the sherd and weight percentages for the C.8 grog-tempered storage-jar fabric.

The quantifications by numbers of sherds per fabric show the local grit-and-grog tempered Fabric C.10, used mainly for Braughing jars and other kitchen wares, to be most significant (40%), followed by the imported Fabric F.3 (12%). Fineware vessels in the latter fabric were also present in Iron Age King Harry Lane cemetery grave groups at Verulamium, where the fabric was classified as Buff Powdery Ware and thought to be a Gallic import (Stead and Rigby 1989,143-144).

The Buff Powdery Ware forms from Great Chishill are similar to some of those made at the early Verulamium Region Whiteware kiln at Bricket Wood (Saunders and Havercroft 1977) but in a softer, finer fabric. These shared forms comprise collared Hofheim 50 style flagons and large lagenae/amphorae and suggest the possibility that the Great Chishill Buff Powdery Ware vessels are in fact local products by potters of the same tradition as those making Verulamium Region Whitewares.

The Romanised sandy greyware fabrics C.14 and C.15 are, like fabric C.10, local in origin and are probably early Hadham products. Their relative insignificance (7 and 8% of the pottery respectively) reflects the early date of most of the assemblage: such fabrics did not come to dominate the East Herts pottery markets until after AD.100.

The assemblage includes the following pieces:

- 6 Terra Nigra platter of CAM Form 16 dated c.AD.30-70 (Hawkes and Hull 1947,220). Ext.rim diameter 160 mm.
- 7 Rim from lid-seated amphora in cream-pink Fabric F.3. Amphorae with this rim form but in Verulamium Region Whiteware were made from the mid-first to the late-second century and were probably used for the transport of local wine.
- 8 Collared Hofheim 50 type flagon in similar fabric (Frere 1972, Type 57 in Verulamium Region Whiteware fabric is dated c.AD.49-60 but the form is generally dated to c.AD.43-70+). Ext.rim diameter 180 mm.
- 9 Large two-handled lagena copy in grey-black Fabric C.10. Ext.rim diameter 170 mm.

Copies of Continental imports of this type are largely, if not entirely, of pre-Conquest date in the King Harry Lane cemetery at Verulamium and were made in oxidised grog-tempered and grog and silt tempered fabrics. The Great Chishill example is unusual in being fired black. The closest parallels are perhaps the fine-sanded grey versions made in the Alice Holt kilns from c.AD.60 onwards, but with different rim form (Lyne and Jefferies 1979, Form 8-1), of which the largest number from any site so far seen are from Fishbourne Palace.

The Verulamium lagenae from the King Harry Lane cemetery seem to be associated with burials of high status individuals (Stead and Rigby 1989,149) and the late-first-century Fishbourne Palace was certainly a very high status site. The presence of the locally produced example and the Fabric F.3 amphora at Great Chishill may indicate that the site was also a high status one.

- 10 Braughing jar in grey-black Fabric C.10 with rilling on the shoulder. External rim diameter 120 mm.
- 11 Slack-profiled Braughing jar variant in patchy grey/black Fabric C.10A with wide-spaced rilling on the shoulder. Ext. rim diameter 140 mm.
- 12 Everted jar rim in rough black Fabric C.10. Ext.rim diameter 130mm.
- 13 Copy of CAM 24B type Gallo-Belgic platter in black Fabric C.10A fired smooth grey-brown with buff margins. Ext.rim diameter 160mm. Paralleled at Skeleton Green (Partridge 1981, Fig.45-13).

- 14 Imitation butt-beaker in coarse grey Fabric C.10. Ext.rim diameter 160mm. ?Pre-Flavian.
- 15 South Gaulish Samian Dr.30 bowl fragment with panels containing boar and groups of vertical corded sticks. c.AD.65-80 (J. Bird).
- 16 Bead-rim 'pie-dish' of Frere Type 959 (1972) in grey Fabric C.14 and dated to c.AD.150-175. Ext.rim diameter 180 mm.

The 21 sherds of Verulamium Region Whiteware include rim sherds from two collared Hofheim 50 type flagons: some of the sherds in this fabric have mauve-brown vitrified patches characteristic of the earliest wares produced by the industry and may be from the Bricket Wood kiln.

Contexts 1003,1007,1015,1017,1029,1047,1059,1061,1065,1067 and 1091 also produced mid-late first century pottery assemblages but of very small size.

4.2. The Late Roman assemblages.

There were no well-defined second century pottery assemblages: a few second century sherds were mixed in with the first-century pottery from Context 1081 as we have seen. Ditch 1014 also produced a few pieces in what was otherwise a late first century context and a late-second-century Central Gaulish Samian Dr.31 rim sherd is present in what is otherwise a third-century assemblage from the fill of the semi-circular gully 1070 (Context 1071).

There are, however, a number of small late-third-to-fourth century assemblages:

Assemblage 5. From the fill of Ditch 1018

This feature produced 33 sherds (230 gm) of pottery, including a beaded-and-flanged bowl of Frere Type 2482 in Hadham Greyware (c.AD.360-400) and a jar rim in similar fabric. A further beaded-and-flanged bowl rim of Frere Type 1084 but in Hadham black-surfaced ware (Going 1987,7) was also present as was a rim fragment from an Oxfordshire red colour-coat ware bowl of uncertain form. Oxfordshire red colour-coat products were slow to penetrate East Anglia because of the ability of the Hadham industry to produce equivalent forms and it is likely that the piece from this ditch is later than AD.350 in date. A Lower Nene Valley colour-coat bag beaker of Form 45 (Howe *et al* 1980) is also present as is another fragment from a beaker with beaded rim but of otherwise unspecified form.

Assemblage 6. From the fill of Pit 1040 (Context 1041).

This feature produced 54 sherds (374 gm) of pottery of fourth century date, including 41 fragments from a horizontally-rilled jar with hooked rim in Harrold shell-tempered ware (Fabric C.18) and the everted rim from a necked and cordoned bowl in Hadham oxidised ware. A developed beaded-and-flanged bowl similar to Frere's Verulamium

types 1110, 1167 and 1193 (c.AD.270-400) and straight-sided dish in Hadham black-surfaced ware were also present.

Pit 1010, Ditch 1022, Hearth 1024, Pit 1040, Ditch 1042 and Ditch 1048 also produced late-third-to-fourth-century pottery assemblages.

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THE CATALOGUE

CONTEXT	FABRIC	FORM	NO. OF SHERDS	WEIGHT IN GM	COMMENTS
1003	C.6	Pedestal based jar	93	346	Many joining sherds
	C.14	?	1	44	
Total			94	390	Date: c. AD. 60-100
1007	C.1	?Pedestal based jar	3	8	Frere 168 AD 60-75
	C.7	Closed form	4	24	
	C.10	Closed form	1	12	
	C.12	Closed form	6	14	
	C.14	Jar	4	12	
Total			18	70	Date: c. AD. 60-100
1011	C.14	Pie dish etc	21	256	Frere 1701 AD 280-330
		Jar	3	14	
	C.15	Jar	11	70	
	C.17	Closed form	7	10	
	C.18	Jar	1	6	
	C.20	Closed form	2	10	
	F.9	Beaker	3	6	
Total			48	372	AD 290-400 Date: 3rd - 4th c.
1015	C.6	Jar	2	22	
	C.14	Jars (2)	2	4	
Total			4	26	Date: Late 1st-2nd c.
1017	C.1	?	3	6	Abraded
	C.7	Jar	3	22	
	C.14	?	1	18	
	C.15	?	1	20	
Total			8	66	
1019	C.14	Incip b and fl bowl jar	12	148	Frere 2482 AD.360-400 Frere 1084 AD.270-275
	C.16	Dev. B and fl bowl	2	12	
	C.18	Jar	1	2	Frere 1612 AD.270-310 AD.290-400 AD.360-400
	C.19	Jars (2)	8	38	
	F.8	Closed form	2	6	
	F.9	Bag beaker	4		
		Bead-rimmed beaker	1	18	
	F.10	Bowl	3	6	
Total			33	230	Date: Late 3rd-4th c
1021	C.19	Closed form	1	8	Date: c. 70-250
1023	C.14	Jar	4	12	c.AD.160-200
	C.15	Straight-sided dish jar	6	44	
	C.20	Closed form	1	30	
	F.8	Closed form	2	10	
	F.11	Walters 79	1	2	
			14	98	
Total					Date: Late 3rd c.
1025	C.10	Jar	1	6	Date: ?3rd-4th c.
1027	C.14	?	2	2	c.AD.145-200
	C.13	Lid seated jar	3	24	

Total			5	26	Date. Late second century
1029	C.6	Closed form	2	2	Date: Late first century
1037	C.10	Closed form	2	2	
	C.14	?	1	6	
	C.15	Closed form	1	2	
	C.20	?	1	6	
Total			5	16	Date: Late 1st-2nd c.
1039	C.6	Cordoned jar	1	24	c.AD 43-60
	C.7	Cordoned jar of King Harry Lane Type 3F2	21	416	c.AD 43-60
	C.8	Bead-rim jar	6	336	?pre-Conquest
	C.10	Braughing jars	36	350	c.AD 43-70+
	C.13	Closed form	3	8	c.AD 55+
	C.14	Closed form	3	34	c.AD 60+
Total			70	1168	Date: c.AD 43-70
1041	C.14	Closed form	5	28	
	C.16	Dev b + fl. bowl	3	50	
	C.18	Straight-sided dish	41	274	
	F.8	Horiz. rilled jar	5	22	
Total		Jar or necked bowl	54	374	Date: 4th century
1043	C.7	Closed form	3	34	
	C.10	Jar	2	44	
	C.14	Jar	6	22	
	C.15	Closed form	7	80	
	C.18	Horiz. rilled jar	11	84	
	F.8	Jar or necked bowl	8	34	
	-	Dressel 20 amphora	1	50	
	-	Nene Valley mortarium	1	134	
Total			39	482	Date: Late 3rd-4th century
1047	C.7	Jar	2	14	
	C.10	Jar	1	4	
Total			3	18	Date: pre-Flavian
1049	C.18	Jar	11	7	
	F.8	Closed form	1	2	
Total			12	9	Date: 3rd-4th century Comminuted
1057	C.2	Bead-rim jar	3	18	Late Iron Age
	C.3	Jar	10	90	50 BC-AD 50
	C.9	Pedestal base	1	54	
Total			14	162	Date: Late Iron Age
1059	C.6	Jar	1	2	
	C.10	Closed form	2	4	
Total			3	6	Date: Late 1st c. Comminuted
1061	C.10	Jar	8	6	
	C.15	Jar	1	6	
	C.20	?	2	10	

Total	F.1	Closed form	1 12	2 78	Date: c. AD 43-70
1065	C.2 C.10	? Jar	1 2 3	2 4 6	Date: Late 1st century
1067	C.5 C.7 C.11	Bead-rim jar Lid Butt-beaker	1 8 1 10	4 60 10 74	c. AD 43-70 c. AD 0-70 c. AD 43-70 Date: c. AD 43-70
1069	C.1 C.7 C.10	Closed form Cordoned jar Squat-necked bowl of King Harry Lane type 2C.2	2 1 16 19	10 6 388 404	c. 50 BC – AD 43 c. 50 BC – AD 70 c. AD 43-60 Date: Late Iron Age to c. AD 60
1071	C.13 C.14 C.15 C.18 C.20 F.8 F.11	Closed form Closed form Closed form Jar Closed form Closed form Dr.31	1 5 7 6 1 2 2 24	8 16 32 80 4 4 6 150	AD 160-200 Date: Late 2nd – 3rd century
1081	C.5 C.7 C.8 C.10 C.10A C.13 C.14 C.15 C.18 C.20 F.2 F.3 F.4 F.5 F.7 F.12 -	Jar Store jar with combing Store jar Braughing jars 6 Large lagena CAM 24B Platter Collared flagons 2 Pie dish CAM 24 platter Imit. Butt-beaker Braughing jar Jar ? CAM 16 platter Amphora HOF Mortarium Collared flagon Girth beaker Dr.30 Corniced beaker Closed form Beaker ?Lezoux Amphora Dressel 20	2 41 49 177 21 33 35 4 7 1 52 6 3 1 5 1 1 439	36 706 1724 1448 150 156 110 16 42 24 522 14 26 4 6 4 60 5048	AD 43-100 AD 50-85 Frere 201 AD 50-85 AD 60-100 AD 43-70 AD 43-70 AD 55-70 Bricket Wood Frere 959 AD 150-175 AD 43-70 AD 43-70 2nd century c. 2nd century AD 30-70 AD 55-70 AD 43-60 AD 65-80 AD 130-200 Date: c. AD 43-80 but some 2nd c. sherds as well
1083	C.15	Jar	1	1	Date: Early Roman

1091	C.7	Braughing jar	4	86	Frere 100 AD 50-80
	C.10	Jar	3	20	
	C.15	Bead-rim jar	3	134	AD 60-100
	F.6	Beaker	2	10	
	F.7	Beaker	1	2	
	-	Amphora Dressel 20	1	92	
Total			14	344	Date: Late 1st to Early 2nd century
U/S	-	Grog-tempered jar sherds	8		
	-	Hadham greyware sherds incl. pie-dish	10		
	-	Gritty grey sherds incl. jar rim	12		Date: Late Iron Age to 3rd century

APPENDIX 2

THE POTTERY FROM AREA 6 (HAT287)

By M. Lyne

The fill of Ditch 100 (Context 101) produced 63 sherds (254 gm) of badly comminuted pottery. This pottery includes only two very small and indeterminate rim chips but most of the fabrics are of mid-late first century character with just a few pieces which might be of second-century date.

Sherds in Belgic grog-tempered, shell and grog-tempered and soot-soaked sandy ware together make up more than half of the assemblage (39 sherds) and there are three sherds in Gallo-Belgic whiteware from a ?ovoid beaker of King Harry Lane Form GB24B with panels of both square-toothed and juddered rouletting (Stead and Rigby 1989, Fig.54). These three pieces are probably pre-Flavian in date but a Terra Nigra rim chip may come from either a girth-beaker of King Harry Lane Form GB22 or a carinated-beaker of Form GB23; both of which are pre-Conquest imports.

CATALOGUE

CONTEXT	FABRIC	FORM	NO. OF SHERDS	WEIGHT IN GM	COMMENTS
101	C.4	Closed forms	6	70	Late 1st century
	C.7	Closed forms	15	72	50 BC – AD 70
	C.12	Braughing jars	18	46	AD 50-100
	C.14	Closed forms	9	24	AD 60+
	C.10/15	Closed forms	7	20	AD 50-100
	C.20	Closed forms	3	14	
	F.1	Ovoid beaker	3	4	Pre-Flavian
	F.2	Girth/carinated beaker	1	2	AD 1-40
	F.4	Beaker	1	2	AD 1-60
Total			63	254	

Feature No.	Context	Description	Spot Date	Pottery	Animal Bone	Building material	Struck flint	Other	Samples
	U/S	Subsoil strip		29 sherds (356g)	5 frags (216g)				
1002	1003	Fill of ditch	1st C	92 sherds (387g)	1 frag (12g)				
1006	1007	Fill of ditch = 1015 in F1014	Late 1st C	17 sherds (71g)	2 frags (9g)	2 frags ?daub (5g)		Rubbing stone (1599g)	
1008	1009	Fill of ditch				6 frags ?daub (87g)			
1010	1011	Fill of hearth	Late 2nd-3rd C	48 sherds (374g)	75 frags (522)	3 frags tile (24g)		6 frags fired clay (oven /kiln material?) (62g) 3 frags oyster shell (46g) 1 frag Fe nail (6g)	
1012	1013	Fill of stakehole			1 frag 2g				
1014	1015	Fill of ditch = 1007 in F1006	Late 1st - 2nd C	4 sherds (26g)	2 frags (2g)				
1016	1017	Fill of ditch	Late IA-Roman	8 sherds (67g)	25 frags (438g)		1 (16g)		
1018	1019	Fill of ditch	Late 3rd-4th C	33 sherds (225g)					
1020	1021	Fill of ditch	c. 150-250	1 sherd (8g)	2 frags (89g)		1 (42g)		
1022	1023	Fill of ditch	2nd C	13 sherds (100g) 1 sherd samian (2g)	13 frags (27g)	4 frags ?daub/fired clay (16g)		1 frag oyster shell (26g) 2 frags charcoal (1g)	
1024	1025	Fill of ?hearth	?3rd-4th C	2 sherds (49g)					
1026	1027	Fill of ditch	Late 1st/2nd C	5 sherds (29g)	2 frags (4g)			3 frags fired clay (oven /kiln material?) (21g)	
1028	1029	Fill of ditch	Late IA/pre-Flavian	7 sherds (11g)	1 frag (2g)			1 frag fired clay (oven /kiln material?) (4g)	
1031	1032	Fill of pit						1 frag Fe hook? (8g)	1
1036	1037	Fill of ditch	Late 1st-2nd C	5 sherds (16g)					
1038	1039	Fill of ditch = 1043 in F1042	Late IA/pre-	71 sherds (1169g)	42 frags (338g)			4 frags fired clay (oven /kiln material?) (34g)	

Feature No.	Context	Description	Spot Date	Pottery	Animal Bone	Building material	Struck flint	Other	Samples
1040	1041	Fill of pit	4th C	54 sherds (376g)	19 frags (141g)	1 frag tile (201g) 2 frags ?daub (8g)		1 frag Fe nail (3g) 12 frags fired clay (oven/kiln material?) (27g)	
1042	1043	Fill of ditch = 1039 in F1038	3rd C	38 sherds (484g)	122 frags (1671g)	6 frags tile (98g)		8 frags fired clay (oven/kiln material?) (51g) 1 frag Fe nail (2g)	
1046	1047	Fill of posthole	Pre-Flavian	3 sherd (20g)	5 frags (102g)			1 frag fired clay (oven/kiln material?) (3g) 1 frag oyster shell (7g)	
1048	1049	Fill of ditch	3rd-4th C	12 sherds (10g)	3 frags (3g)	1 frag tile (4g) 3 frags ?daub (14g)			
1054	1055	Fill of pit						1 frag fired clay (20g)	
1056	1057	Fill of gully	Late IA	14 sherds (164g)	4 frags (40g)				
1058	1059	Fill of posthole	Late 1st C	3 sherds (8g)				7 frags fired clay (oven/kiln material?) (51g)	
1060	1061	Fill of pit	? Pre-Flavian	12 sherds (77g)	9 frags (71g)			8 frags fired clay (oven/kiln material?) (405g)	
1062	1063	Fill of ?pit			3 frags (23g)				
1064	1065	Fill of gully	Late 1st-2nd C	3 sherds (6g)	5 frags (5g)				
1066	1067	Fill of posthole	Late IA/pre-Flavian	11 sherds (71g)				20 frags fired clay (oven/kiln material?) (451g) 1 burnt pebble (?pot-boiler) (291g)	
1068	1069	Fill of pit	Late IA	19 sherds (399g)	46 frags (250g)	2 frags tile (44g)		1 frag fired clay (oven/kiln material?) (11g)	
1070	1071	Fill of semi circular gully (?roundhouse)	Late 2nd-3rd C	23 sherds (141g) 1 sherd samian	12 frags (77g)		1 (2g)	2 frags fired clay obj? (oven/kiln material?) (14g) 1 frag oyster shell (3g)	
1072	1073	Fill of pit			1 frag (9g)				
1076	1077	Fill of gully			6 frags (78g)				
1080	1081	Fill of ditch	Pre-Flavian-late	344 sherds (5087g) 3 sherds samian (29g)	110 frags (800g)	1 frag tile (52g)	2 (8g)	47 frags fired clay (oven/kiln material?) (747g) 12 frags oyster shell (82g)	

Feature No.	Context	Description	Spot Date	Pottery	Animal Bone	Building material	Struck flint	Other	Samples
			1st/mid 2nd C					3 frags Fe nails (9g) 1 frag Fe strip (6g)	
1082	1083	Fill of ditch	Early Roman	2 sherds (9g)	6 frags (42g)				
1090	1091	Fill of ditch	Late 1st- 2nd C	14 sherds (350g)	3 frags (74g)	1 tile (28g)			

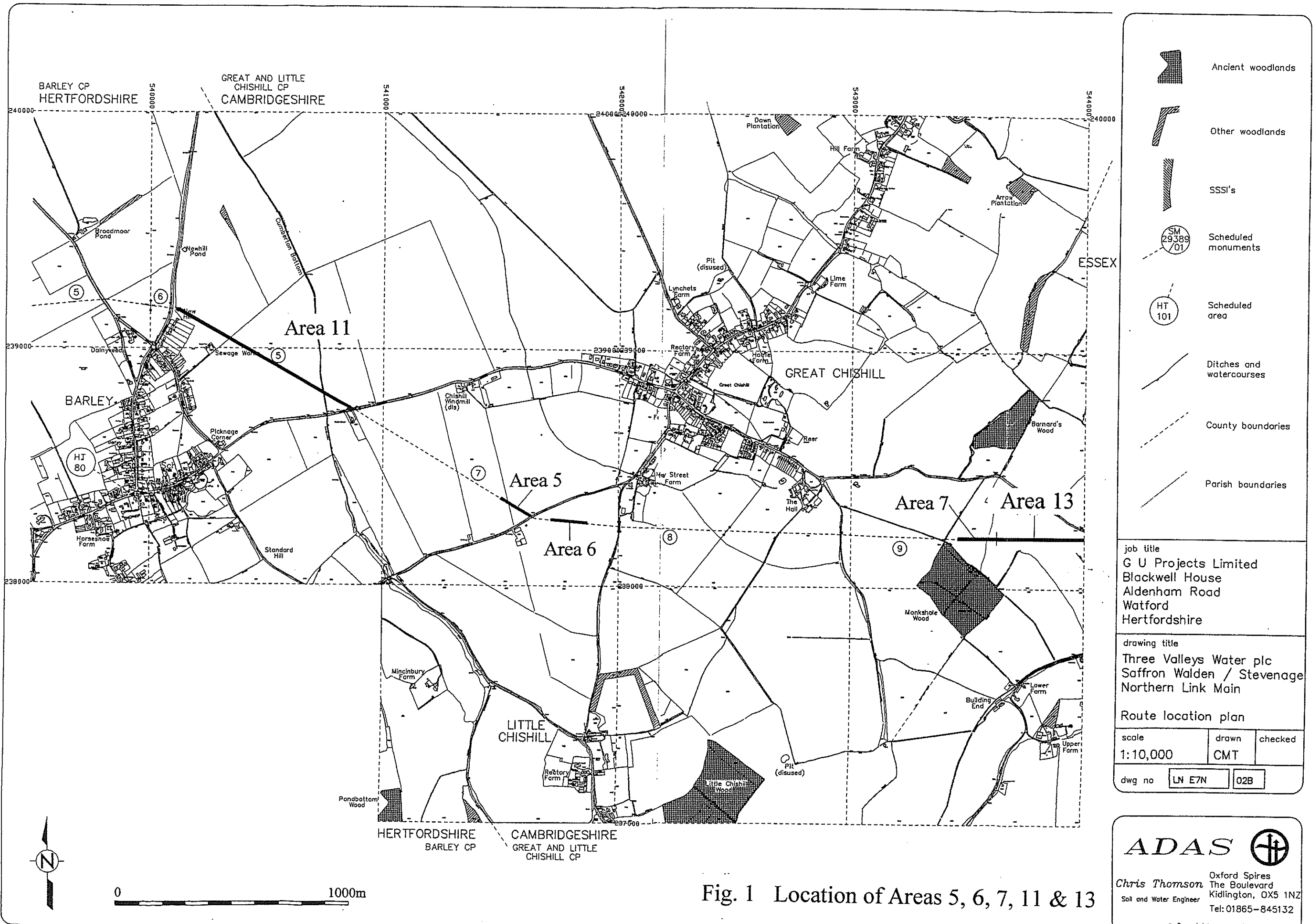



Fig. 1 Location of Areas 5, 6, 7, 11 & 13

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 Hertfordshire

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




Route location plan
 scale 1:10,000
 drawn CMT
 checked
 dwg no LN E7N 02B

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-  Ancient woodlands
-  Other woodlands
-  SSSI's
-  Scheduled monuments
-  Scheduled area
-  Ditches and watercourses
-  County boundaries
-  Parish boundaries


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Route location plan

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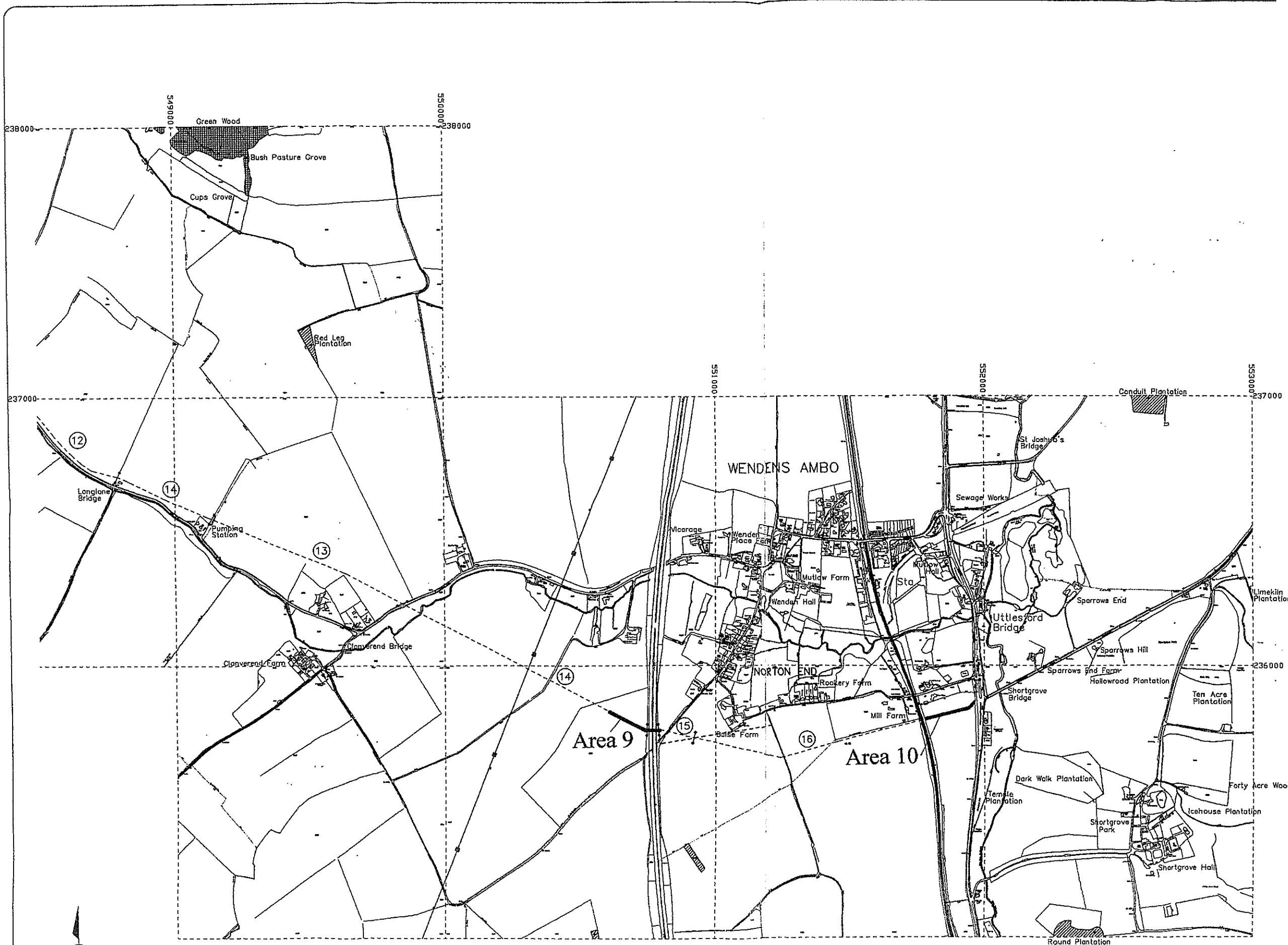
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

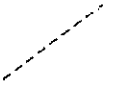

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Fig. 2 Location of Areas 8, 12 & 13



-  Ancient woodlands
-  Other woodlands
-  SSSI's
-  Scheduled monuments
-  Scheduled area
-  Ditches and watercourses
-  County boundaries
-  Parish boundaries

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 Northern Link Main

Route location plan

scale	drawn	checked
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dwg no	LN E7N	04B
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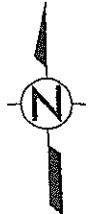



Fig. 3 Location of Areas 9 & 10

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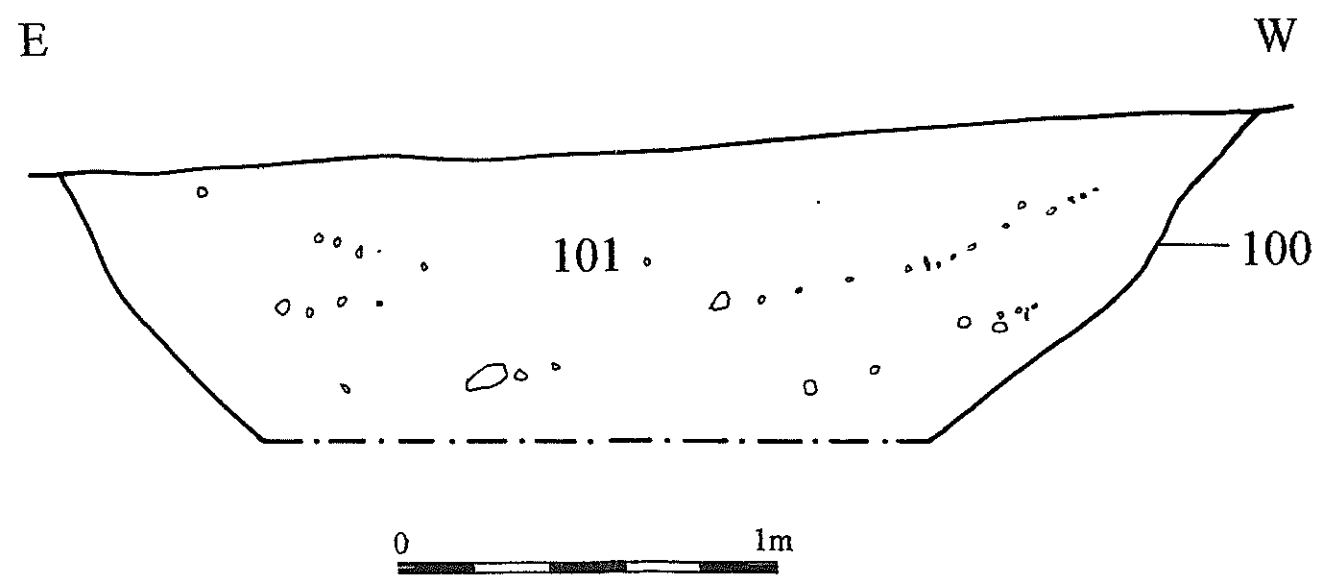
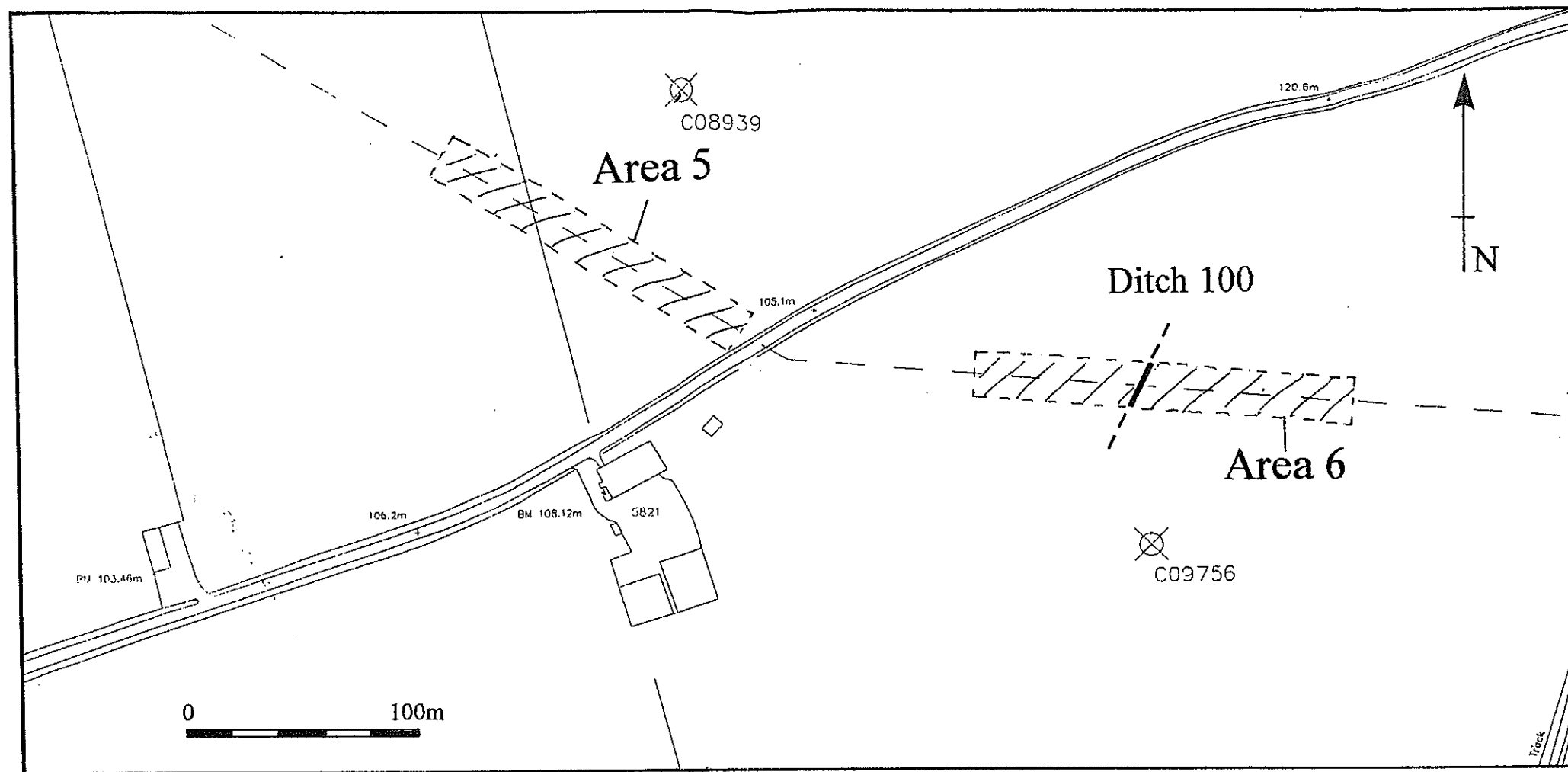
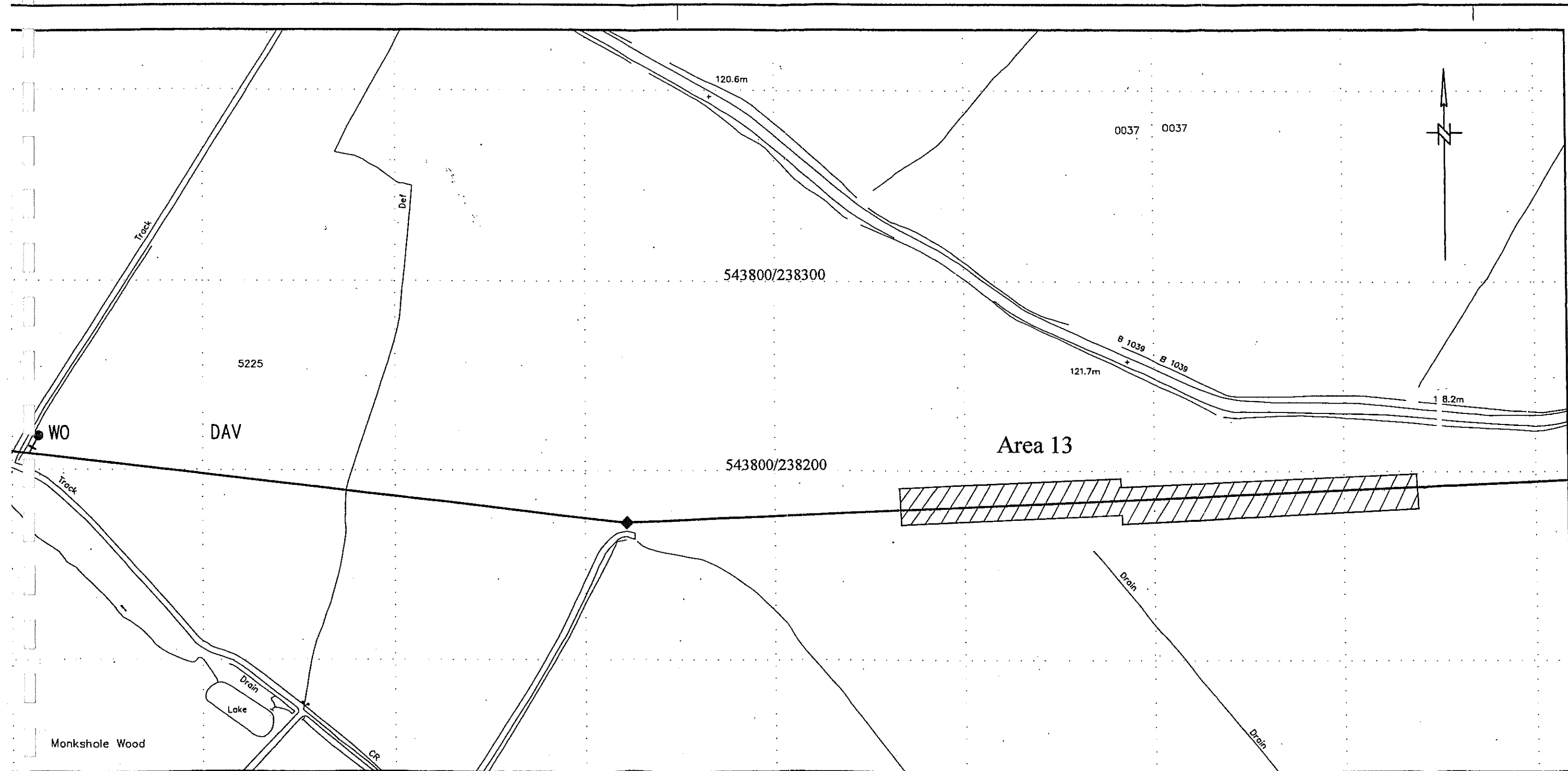


Fig. 4 Location of Ditch in Area 6 and Corresponding Excavated Section

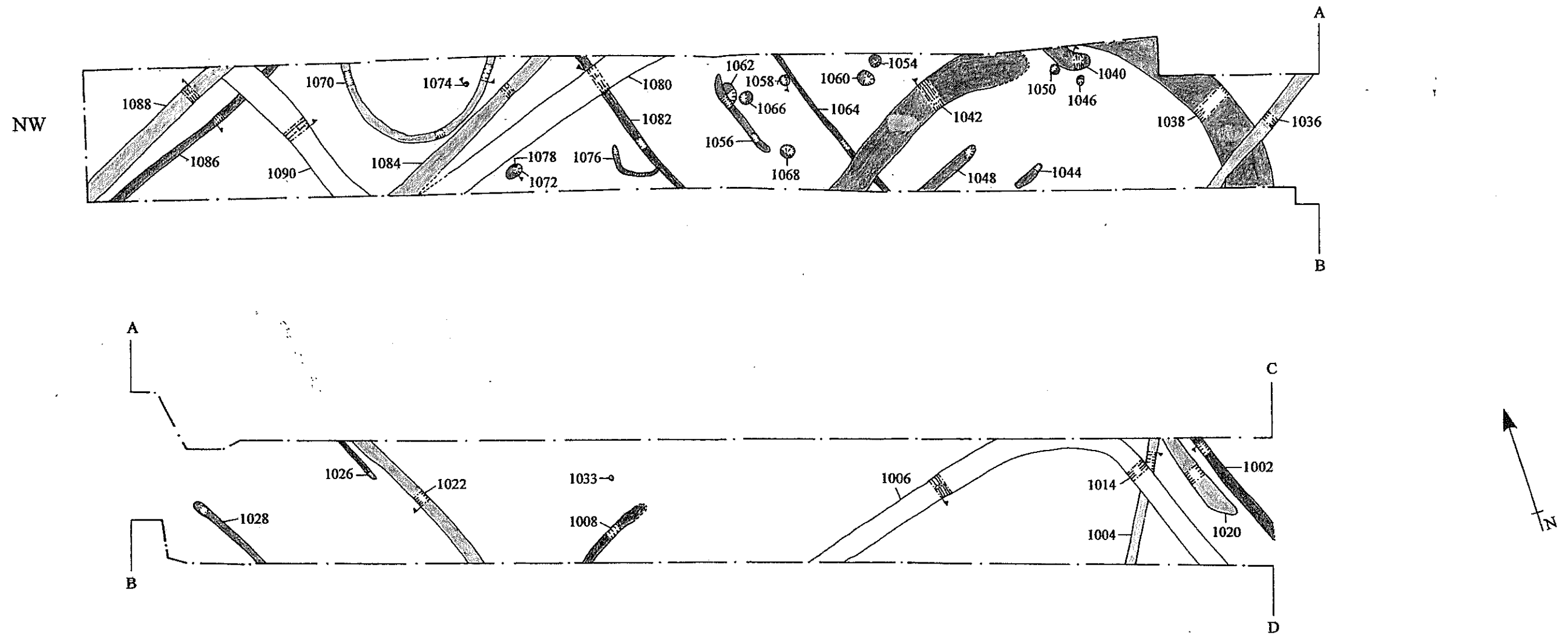


PLAN



HORIZONTAL SCALE 1:2000

Fig. 5 Location of Fig. 6



Phases

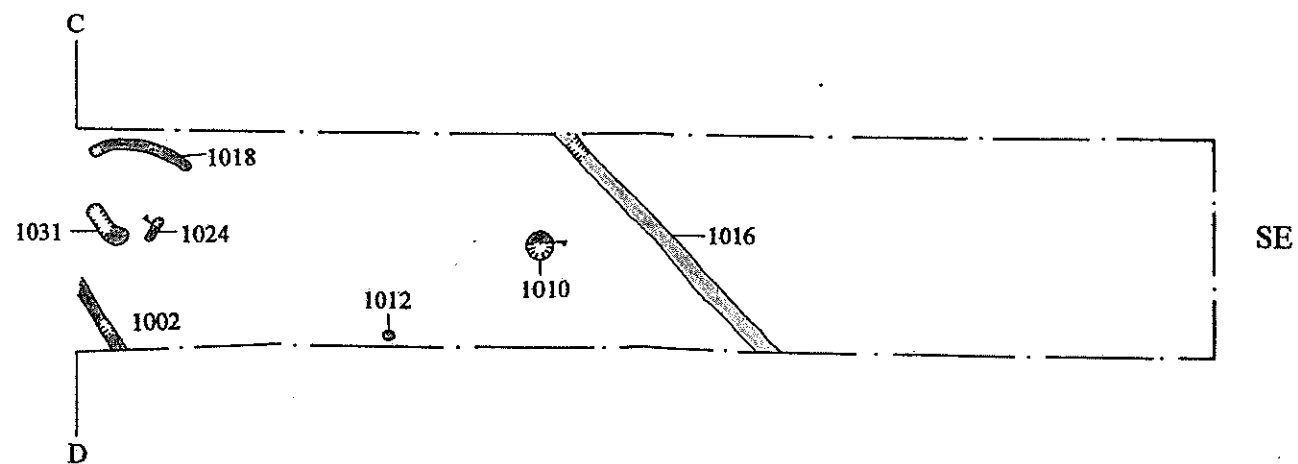
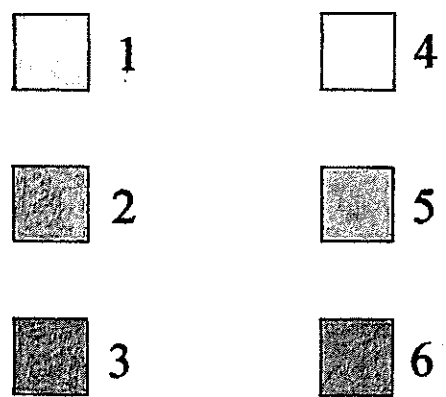


Fig. 6 Plan of Archaeological Features in Area 13

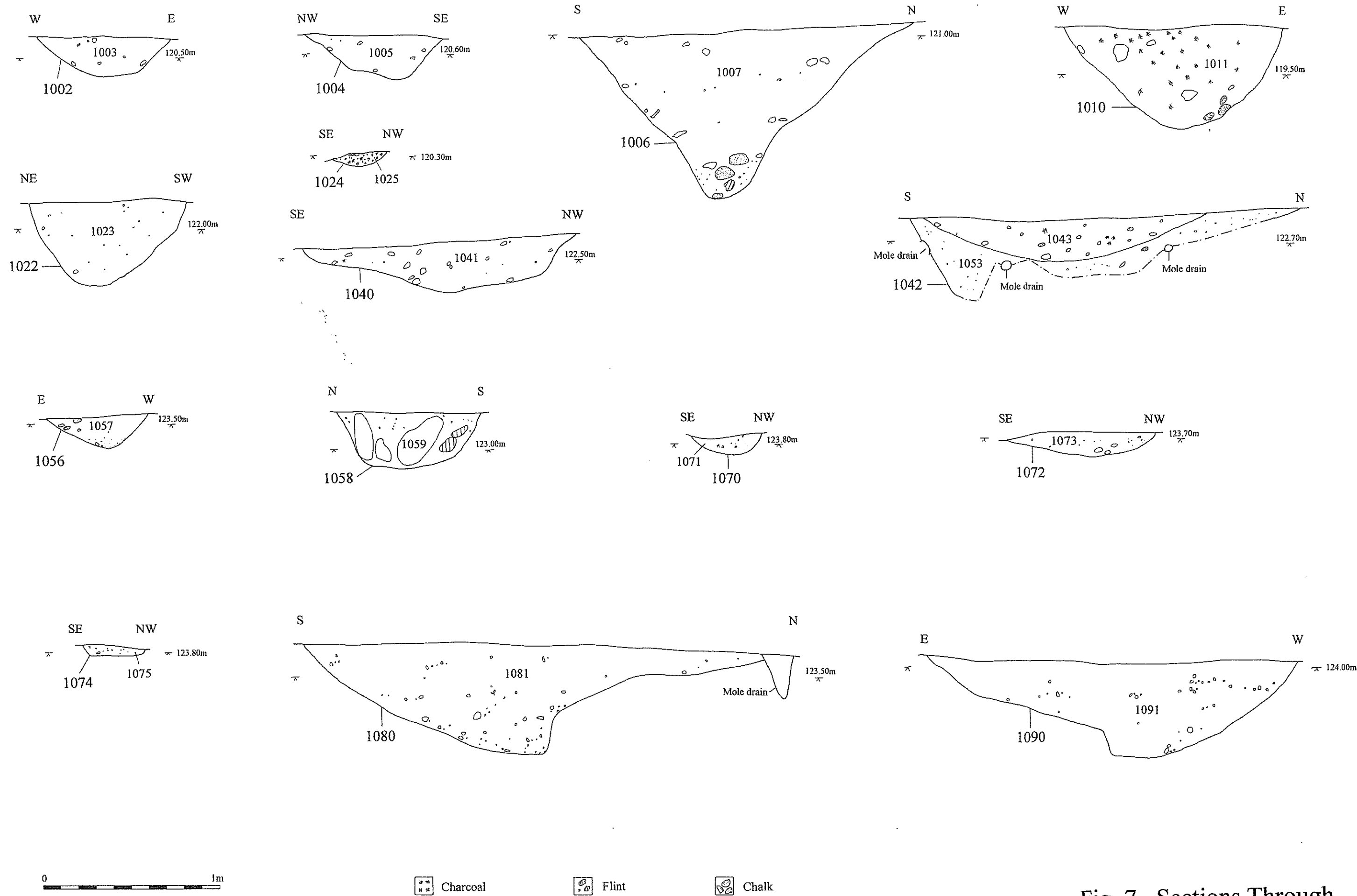


Fig. 7 Sections Through Features in Area 13