FAIRLOP QUARRY, ALDEBOROUGH HALL FARM, ROMFORD, LONDON BOROUGH OF REDBRIDGE.

RESEARCH ARCHIVE REPORT

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD

FAIRLOP QUARRY, ALDEBOROUGH HALL FARM, ROMFORD, LONDON BOROUGH OF REDBRIDGE.

RESEARCH ARCHIVE REPORT

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NGR: TQ 4630 8982	Report No. 3045
Borough: Redbridge	Site Code: AHF.03
Approved: Signed:	Project No. 1989
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OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

Project details			
Project name	*Fairlop Quarry, Aldborough Hall Farm, Romford, London Borough of Redbridge*		
Project description *Between May 2003 and September 2007 Archaeological Solutions have carried out a periodic programme of archaeological monitoring and recording (Area C) at Fairlop Quarry, Aldborough Hall Farm, Romford, London Borough of Redbridge (NGR: TQ 4630 8982). To date, in advance of gravel extraction, there have been six phases of archaeological monitoring and recording, divided in Areas 1, 2A, 3A, 3B, 3C and 3D.* *The archaeological monitoring and recording has revealed a Late Bronze Age Barrow comprising a ring ditch and its central pit in Area 2. A single prehistoric ditch was recorded in Area 1, and it produced a worked flint blade of uncertain date.* *Iron Age settlement activity consisted of two roundhouses with an adjoining droveway and fire pits in Area 3D, and a gully and possible cremation situated on the slightly higher ground of Area 3C.* *Romano-British activity was recorded in Area 2A in the form of two parallel curvilinear ditches that truncated the remains of the earlier Bronze Age barrow.* *Post-medieval boundary ditches were located in Areas 1, 3B and 3D, and in the haul road section of Areas 1 and 3A.* *Modern quarry pits were present in Areas 3C and 3D. Modern ditches were recorded in Areas 2A, 3B, 3C and 3D, and some of these contained field drains. In addition, numerous 19th – 20th century field drains were located across the site.* *Undated features have been recorded across the areas of monitoring and these include a gully in area 2A, pits in Areas 1 and 3C, and two layers in Area 3D.*		
Project dates (fieldwork)	*May 2003, May 2004, June 2005, June 2006, April 2007, and Sept 07*		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	*Y*	Future work (Y/N/?)	*Y*
P. number	*1989*	Site code	*AHF.03*
Type of project	*Archaeological monitoring & recording*		
Site status			
Current land use	*Quarry*		
Planned development	*Gravel extraction*		
Main features (+dates)	*Bronze Age ring ditch with central pit, Iron Age roundhouses and droveway, pits and gully, Romano-British ditches and post-medieval boundary ditches*		
Significant finds (+dates)	*Bronze Age, Iron Age and Romano-British pottery*		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	*London Borough of Redbridge*	*Ilford North*	*Romford*
HER/ SMR for area	*GLSMR*		
Post code (if known)			
Area of site	*15,850m²*		
NGR	*TQ 4630 8982*		
Height AOD (max/ min)	c. *25mAOD*		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	*GLAAS*		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	*Archaeological Solutions*		
Funded by	*Brett Lafarge Ltd*		

Full title	*Fairlop Quarry, Aldborough Hall Farm, Romford, London Borough of Redbridge ; archaeological monitoring & recording*
Authors	*Williamson, I., and Unger, S.*
Report no.	*2971*
Date (of report)	*November 2007*

RESEARCH ARCHIVE REPORT FOR EXCAVATIONS AT FAIRLOP QUARRY, ALDBOROUGH HALL FARM, ROMFORD, LONDON BOROUGH OF REDBRIDGE.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 This report comprises the research archive for excavations at Fairlop Quarry, Aldborough Hall Farm, London Borough of Redbridge (centred on NGR TQ 4630 8982) (Fig. 1) carried out by Archaeological Solutions Ltd (formerly the Hertfordshire Archaeological Trust) in six stages between May 2003 and September 2007 (Fig. 2). It has been compiled in accordance with EH MAP 2, Section 7 and Appendix 6. It follows the interim site narratives (Williamson & Unger 2007) and the post-excavation assessment and updated project design (Stone 2008).

1.2 Part I of the report comprises the analytical reports which have arisen from post-excavation research. This is supported by Part II, in which the relevant catalogues and other records are presented, as well as by plan/ section drawings (Figs. 1 - 12) and illustrations drawn during finds analysis (Fig. 13).

I ANALYTICAL REPORTS

2 SITE NARRATIVE

2.1 Overview

Excavations were carried out in six phases, each preceding seasonal programmes of gravel extraction; Areas 1, 2A, 3A, 3B, 3C and 3D (Fig. 2).

Dateable material fell into the six chronological phases outlined below (Fig. 3):

CHRONOLOGICAL PHASE	DATE
Phase 1	Late Bronze Age *1300-750BC*
Phase 2	Iron Age *800 – 400BC*
Phase 3	Romano-British *43-400AD*
Phase 4	Post-Medieval *1500-1750*
Phase 5	Modern *1750 onwards*
Unphased Prehistoric	Prehistoric

Table 1: Chronological Phasing

2.2 Phase 1 (1300 – 800BC) Bronze Age
Feature and context descriptions: Section 4.2

Evidence for Bronze Age activity was attested by Ring ditch F3012, which contained a central pit, F3008 (Fig. 4). The circular ditch was *c.*13m in diameter. At its widest point, it measured *c.*1.55m, and was *c*. 0.65 deep. The ring comprised two fills. Associated finds included 348g of pottery (50g of which was Roman and intrusive), 165g of struck flint and 184g of burnt flint. Finds were recovered from all of the seven sections cut around the circumference of the ditch. A fragment of charred timber was recovered from the lower fill (L3013). This is not thought to represent an *in situ* structural element; it was accompanied by sparse charcoal flecking. Pit F3008 contained just one fill, and yielded only one piece of struck flint. Both the pit and ring ditch were directly truncated by F3010, an unphased prehistoric linear ditch (Fig. 4). The nature and implications of this is discussed in Section 2.3.6.

This ring ditch and central pit are archetypal of a burial mound or barrow, known to be a key feature of the local and national early and middle Bronze Age archaeological records. Round barrows such as F3012 litter the landscape of England. Usually, as is the case here, they sit on high ground over looking a local water course; in this instance the Seven Kings Water to the east. There are sixteen within a 3km radius of Fairlop Quarry (GLSMR Report 7449). One such ring ditch was excavated just 1km north of the current site and is of similar proportions to F3012 and F3008 (Dale 1999); however it contained three cremation burials, something for which there is no evidence at Fairlop Quarry. Generally, the proportions of Bronze Age barrows vary considerably across the country, ranging in diameter from 100m (attested at The Great Barrow, Knowlton) to 10m (attested at the barrow cemetery at Deeping St. Nicholas, Lincolnshire) (Woodward 2000).

The lack of burial evidence, whether inhumation or cremation, at Fairlop is not troubling, nor should it affect the classification of F3012 and F3008 as a Bronze Age barrow. This absence is explainable by general taphonomic factors and the truncation of Ring ditch F3012 by Ditch F3010 through the centre of this feature (Fig. 4). The stratified nature of the flint and pottery finds within the two fills of the ring ditch is indicative of the ring ditch having been of ceremonial importance; as mirrored at many other Bronze Age barrows across the country (Woodward 2000).

2.3 Phase 2 (800 – 400BC) Iron Age
Feature and context descriptions: Section 4.3
Figs. 5 - 8

Iron Age activity onsite was confined to the north-western part of the site (see Figs 3 & 5). Archaeological evidence for Phase 2 comprised two drip-gullies, representing roundhouses, a droveway (evidenced by two parallel linear ditches), a possible field system, and fifteen pits (Fig. 5).

The Interim Site Narrative (Williamson & Unger 2007) and Updated Project Design (Stone 2008) refer to Iron Age 'fire-pits', however this has been revised on the basis that none of these features (F6095, F6015, F6028, F6030, F6065, F6078, F6072, F6069, F6039 and

F6042) produced evidence for *in situ* burning. These features have since been reinterpreted and are now defined simply as pits.

2.3.1 The Roundhouses

F6074 comprised a complete drip-gully, indicative of an Iron Age roundhouse (Fig. 7). It measured 16.2m in diameter, and had a 6.5m gap between its apparent terminal ends (Grid Refs C2). It is likely that the entrance to the structure was situated at this point. If this was the case, the entrance to the roundhouse would have been orientated towards the south-east; a factor widely attested in the European Iron Age settlement record. At its southern terminal, the drip-gully intersected an earlier feature (F6089). This feature is also intersected by Pit F6088, which is located directly in the centre of the entrance way. Stratified deposits, comprising 107g of Iron Age pottery, 421g of burnt flint and 690g of daub, were recovered from inside the southern half of the drip-gully. No finds were recovered from the northern half. A hearth base (F6086) was discovered 6m inside the entrance of the round house, two further pits were found to be associated with the structure; F6087 in the entrance way and F6095 just outside. Both contained charcoal and burnt clay. F6074 was situated c.15m south of the droveway (Section 2.3.2) and c.20m south-west from drip-gully F6019 (see Fig. 5).

At 16.2m in diameter, F6074 was a very large roundhouse, though not excessively so for the local Iron Age landscape; 19 comparative drip-gullies were excavated at Little Waltham, Chelmsford (Drury 1978). These ranged in size from c.10m to c.18m, with entrance ways that measured up to c.6m. A similar site, Orsett Cock near Grays in Essex displayed a structure of c.16m, with a proportionate entrance way (Carter 1998). Further afield, even larger Iron Age roundhouses are attested on sites such Longbridge Deverill Cow Down in Wiltshire, which boasted structures measuring up to 18.3m in diameter (Hawkes 1994).

That finds were only recovered from one half of F6074 is curious (Fig. 7), although, as noted by Woodward and Hughes in their report on excavations at Crick Covert Farm, Northants, it is not unusual to find evidence of zoned deposition; a phenomenon which has received some recent academic attention (Parker-Pearson 1996; Pope 2007; Smith 2001; Woodward & Hughes 2007). It is purported that the depositions of finds within and around a roundhouse can allude to use of different zones within the roundhouse by different social and gender related groups and for different purposes. Although the evidence from F6074 fits this model for zoned deposition, it is severely limited by the fact that there is only one entire roundhouse on site. However, based on this evidence alone little can be speculated about the presence of zoned deposition onsite. Zoned deposition is an extension of a more widespread phenomenon onsite regarding the orientation of roundhouses on a largely north-west to south-easterly alignment. This is evident on site, not just in the roundhouse, but also in the droveway. The reasons behind such an alignment has been explained in many ways; Hingley and Miles (1984) suggest that the alignment is primarily concerned with allowing light into the roundhouse, it has also been argued that environmental concerns would have been paramount in the siting of doorways (Pope 2007). Oswald (1997) on the other hand, attributes the alignment of entrance ways to matters of ritual or symbolic significance while Pope (2007) alludes to the importance of orientation within seasonal landscapes and concludes that, although there may have been a widespread sun-cult influencing the siting of entrance ways.

Only a small section of the second drip-gully, F6019, was evident (Fig. 6 – Grid Ref: C2); the rest of the feature had been severely truncated by various episodes of ploughing linked to Phases 3, 4 and 5. It is thought that when complete, it would have measured c.10m in diameter. It is impossible to speculate as to the size or orientation of the entrance way. Stratified deposits of 568g of Iron Age pottery and 158g of burnt clay were recovered from the drip-gully (F6019). F6019 was located directly at the eastern end of the droveway (See section 2.3.2), c. 20m north-east of F6074.

Neither drip-gully had associated postholes. This is not unusual for buildings of this period in this area. Of the 19 structures at Little Waltham, only 3 had visibly associated postholes, inferring a trend in house construction that did not require the use of posts (Drury 1978). Cunliffe (2005, 273) termed such structures 'ring-groove houses' and subdivided this classification into two types; the first, in which the walls consisted of vertical posts placed in an evenly curving trench and the second in which wall plates are thought to have been adopted. In both instances a ring beam at roof level would have provided all necessary strength to support the structure (Cunliffe 2005, 273). Further roundhouses were excavated alongside a farmstead and cremations at the site of Goodmayes Hospital just south of Fairlop Quarry (Fig. 1; No. 11) (ML08586).

Despite their size and proximity to the droveway, there is no evidence to suggest that the houses were not domestic structures. The presence of both internal and external hearths is not uncommon; however the mimicking of the alignment of these hearths through the entrance of the roundhouse and the droveway is of interest (Fig. 5); possibly implying the conception or continuation of a theme which influenced the construction of both features. The features uncovered are likely to be on the periphery of a larger settlement or landscape which extended in a northerly and north-westerly direction. It is conceivable that excavations carried out during the 1990's, 1km north of the site, revealed a continuation of the same settlement, or possibly a gradual spread or movement of the settlement.

2.3.2 The Droveway

F6022 and F6026 comprised two parallel linear ditches, which appeared to form an Iron Age droveway. Two of the ditch terminals are evident just a few metres west of F6019 (Grid Ref. C2) and extended for at least 75m (Fig. 5 & 6, Grid Ref. B1). Internally, the droveway measured 1.8m wide. Both ditches had shallow, gently sloping sides and were heavily truncated by ploughing at their north-westerly extremities. At the easterly end of the droveway, a short linear ditch (F6024) cut across both bounding ditches on a north-south alignment, blocking its internal passage close to F6019 and preventing its use (Fig. 6, Grid Ref C2). The Interim Site Narrative (Williamson & Unger 2007) suggests that this ditch was unphased, however, its stratigraphic relationship with the droveway, and the implications it has for the use of roundhouse F6019, infer that it must have been contemporary with these features. Three small shallow pits (F6015, F6028 and F6030; Grid Refs B1, B2 & C2) were situated in a line, closely respecting the southern ditch of the droveway. Based on their stratigraphic evidence, it is likely that these were contemporary in date to the droveway.

Neither of the droveway ditches (F6022; F6026), or the intersecting ditch (F6024) contained any finds. Rather, these are dated to the Iron Age on the basis of their stratigraphic

relationship with Drip-gullies F6019 and F6074 and Pits F6015, F6028 and F6030. The fills of the pits contained small flecks of charcoal and Iron Age Pottery, some of which was burnt. A lack of evidence for scorching around the sides of the pit indicates that burnt resides were deposited in each of the pits.

F6024 crossed droveway so directly, and only extended c.50cm past the edges of the droveway ditches, that it must represent a purposeful truncation; possibly associated with the 'closure' of the feature and its passage into the site at its south-eastern end. The proximity of the droveway to Drip-gully F6019 makes it difficult not to construct a relationship between the two events. It is feasible that the construction of F6019 succeeded the truncation of the droveway, and was possibly even a reason for its closure. Alternatively, we should consider the possibility that the droveway and roundhouse F6019 were in use contemporaneously, and that the droveway went out of use and was closed at some point in the life of the roundhouse. If this is the case then it is feasible that the purpose of the settlement underwent a change at the time of the truncation.

A 'droveway', as defined by the Oxford Dictionary of Archaeology, is a "long-distance routeway, not maintained, used for herding cattle to market" (Darvill 2002). However, the term 'droveway', as referred to in this report, is not intended to indicate that the sole use of the feature was for the controlling of livestock. The width of the feature was not terribly conducive to the movement of livestock, nor was the proximity of the feature with domestic structures also makes large-scale livestock movement unlikely. A similar feature was excavated by AS at Broadlands, Peterborough, Cambridgeshire (Nicholson 2007). Here, interpretation associated the droveway with the checking and branding of livestock; taking advantage of the placatory nature of enclosed spaces on herding animals. The lack of faunal remains in this area suggests that the Iron Age features were not particularly related to livestock processing. In addition to the channelling of livestock, the droveway might have been used as a multi-purpose passageway, used by humans and animals, linking one area with another. It is impossible to estimate the total extent of the feature.

2.3.3 The Field System

F6055, F6063 and F6033 (Grid Refs: C1, C2, C3, & D3) comprised three perpendicular linear ditches. Together, these may have formed an Iron Age field system, located south of Drip-gully F6074 (Fig. 5). The gently sloping nature of the site, and the Windsor association soils on which it lies, would have made this area eminently suitable for arable agriculture. They constitute the southern most Iron Age features at the site. No finds were recovered from any of the Field System features; their stratigraphic evidence, coupled with the chronology of similar features at other local sites (e.g. Dale 1999) suggests that they were Iron Age in date.

Most Iron Age sites have some level of agricultural activity. In this case the evidence for agriculture was so close to structures that there is an implication that the site is either a stand alone farmstead or that it is on the periphery of a larger site. It would be reasonable to expect there to be more evidence for field systems south of those evident here if one were to anticipate more settlement activity to the north, though if the site was just a rural farmstead then this might not be the case. The construction of field systems in the Iron Age is usually attributed to a need to organise a more efficient food growth system in response to a growing

population and a need to control livestock (Cunliffe 2005). It has also been argued that the establishment of field systems served a territorial function (Bradley 1989), however the lack of evidence for this onsite prevents a direct consideration of it, so were this interpretation applied it would be entirely speculative.

2.3.4 Pits and Gullies
(Fig. 5)

Fifteen Iron Age pits were excavated onsite (Fig. 5). Three of these have already been discussed with reference to the droveway (see Section 2.3.2), and three in conjunction with Drip-gully F6074 (see Section 2.3.2). The information and interpretation of these pits will not be repeated here. The remaining 9 are scattered around Roundhouses F6019 and F6074 and the field system.

F5002 was a large sub-circular pit with steep sides, which broke sharply into a flat base. It contained a single fill which included frequent charcoal and burnt flint fragments. F5020 was sub-circular in plan and contained two fills; the basal of which contained a single sherd of Iron Age pot. The upper fill of F5020 contained frequent charcoal flecks and Iron Age pottery. F5022 was also sub-circular but with shallow sides. It contained a single fill which produced frequent angular burnt flint fragments and a single piece of burnt clay. These pits are all of roughly similar dimensions; the averages are 0.76 x 0.59 x 0.09.

Pit F5010, though not substantially larger than any of the other pits, contained a greater number of finds. Its single fill comprised frequent charcoal flecks, angular and burnt flint fragments, Iron Age pot sherds, CBM, burnt clay, daub, and Small Finds 1 and 2; a fragmented Iron Age vessel base, which was infilled by a discrete deposit of pale white-grey silty clay and moderate charcoal fragments. Environmental analysis of this deposit has revealed that it was not a cremation burial, as previously suggested (Williamson & Unger 2007).

There are two features whose fills and sides comprise scorched or burnt clay or charcoal (F6065 and F6078 – Fig 5; Grid Ref: C2), indicating that burning occurred in situ in these instances. The majority of the pits onsite contained some degree of burnt material, but there was no evidence that the burning event took place within the pit, rather the material seems to have been deposited within the features once burnt. F6065 and F6078 are among the shallowest of pits excavated onsite, inferring that they were just dug out slightly to contain a burning event that was to all intents and purposes at surface level. These pits contain no stratified deposits, nor do they display any obvious relationships with any of the other major Iron Age features. This indicates that they do not represent events of particular ceremonial significance rather they would have been the result of everyday burning events.

2.3.5 Unphased Prehistoric Ditch
Fig. 4

F3010 comprised an unphased prehistoric ditch. Initially dated as Romano-British, it has since been decided that the one sherd of Romano-British pottery used to achieve the original spot dating, was in fact intrusive. It has since been dated according to its stratigraphic

relationship with Bronze Age Barrow F3008 and F3012. F3010 was a curvilinear ditch orientated east-west which extended for 30m. It was c.1.2m wide and c.0.65m deep, with a U-shaped section.

F3010 was situated directly through the centre of F3008 and F3012. Its position was so central that it is difficult to conceive that it could have been accidental. For it to have been accidental one would have to deduce that the barrow had been razed prior to the construction of F3010, which in itself would be significant. The stratigraphic relationship shared by F3008, F3012 and F3010 indicates that this was not the case. The depths of F3010 and F3012 are commensurate, indicating purposeful cutting of one with the other. The nature of the truncation is unusual, field boundaries and similar features are usually seen to respect standing monuments rather than to truncate them. Only one parallel has been excavated in the region; a similar sort of closure event is evident at Heybridge, though the nature of the truncation is not so central with regards to the barrow (Atkinson & Preston 2001)

It is interesting to note that the alignment of F3010 was in a north-west to south-easterly direction. This is in keeping with other features onsite, and possibly indicates that the act of truncation was an Iron Age one. It might also signify that the truncation of F3008 and F3012 was carried out by the Iron Age inhabitants of the site. It is possible that the 'closure' of this barrow occurred during a time of local upheaval, which involved breaking links with the past (Williamson & Unger 2007). The presence of a separate incident of closure on site in the form of the truncation of the droveway also alludes to this.

2.4 Phase 3 (43 – 400AD) Romano-British

Feature and context descriptions: Section 4.4
Fig. 3

There was a lack of Romano-British evidence onsite. Initially two features were identified as Romano-British; F3004 and F3010. However, the single pottery sherd used to date F3010 appears to have been residual. Furthermore, due to its stratigraphic relationship with F3012 and F3008 (the ring ditch and central pit), F3010 is now interpreted as being of an 'unphased prehistoric' date. Another sherd of residual Romano-British pottery was recovered from the upper ring ditch fill.

The excavations uncovered just one definite Roman feature (F3004). This contained 177g of Roman pottery. It was a curvilinear field boundary ditch aligned in a rough north-west to south-easterly direction. This feature may have been associated with the much larger area of occupation, which lay c.1km north of the site. This comprised a cremation cemetery, three enclosures, an unidentified structure and extensive field systems (Dale 1999).

2.5 Phase 4 (1500 – 1750AD) Post-Medieval

Feature and context descriptions: Section 4.5
Figs. 9 & 10

Post-medieval features were excavated across the site (Fig. 9). Evidence for this phase comprised linear ditches (F1002, F1007, F1012, F1014, F1016, F1018, F1022, F4002 and F4007) with two pits (F5004 and F5008). F1002 and 1007 are the same ditches as F4002 and

F4007. They run parallel to each other for c.80m, before diverging away from each other. F4007 appears to disappear in Grid Ref C4, however it is likely that it reappeared as F6012 (Grid Ref C3). Finds from F1007 and F4007 comprise 128g post-medieval pottery, 64g of animal bone, a clay pipe fragment and fragments of CBM. Ditch F1002 and F4007 was traced in a north-westerly direction for over 200m. It comprised three fills containing 75g post-medieval pot, 41g animal bone, three clay pipe fragments and 142g of struck flint.

F1010, F1012, F1016 and F1022 were located in the south-west corner of the site (Fig. 9). They all ran parallel to each other on a northwest to southeast alignment. All of these features, except F1010, contained post-medieval finds including pottery, CBM, animal bone and clay pipe. F1010 contained one residual flint blade, which in previous reports led to the feature being phased as 'prehistoric'. F1010 seems to have been associated with F1012, F1014, F1016 and F1022 which has brought about a rephasing of this feature to post-medieval. F1014 is thought to be a continuation of F1012. In the same area of the site F1018 ran perpendicularly to F1010, F1012, F1014, F1016, and F1022. It was a very large linear ditch containing CBM and clay pipe.

Four post-medieval ditches were also excavated in the north of the site, the largest of which (F6012) was traced for over 200m (Fig. 9 Grid Refs B1, B2 & C2). It is likely that it was a continuation of F1007 and F4007. It comprised two fills containing CBM. F6035, F6055, and F6081 were also excavated in this part of the site. They contained similar post-medieval finds to all the other post-medieval ditches onsite. The relative numbers of finds found in comparison to the length of the ditches suggest that none of the deposition was intentional.
All ditches of this date were post-medieval field boundary ditches, indicative of an agricultural landscape. It was during the 17th and 18th centuries that the area around Fairlop began to develop as a hinterland for London, turning to an agricultural, forestry and fishing based economy which also saw the establishment of several large manors and farms in the area. This accounts for the agricultural features present here.

2.6 Phase 5 (1750 – Present) Modern
Feature and context descriptions: Section 4.6
Figs. 11 & 12

Modern features comprised Field Drains F1028, F3002, F3016, F3018, F4010, F5035, F5030, F6008, F6057, and F6060. Five of these contained 19th century ceramic field drains. Other finds from modern contexts comprise CBM, 19th century pot, slate, clay pipe, glass, slag and burnt flint. It was during this phase of activity that an Act of Parliament was passed for the deforestation of Hainault Forest due to pressures exerted on the area by the expansion of the city for food and housing. Farms were established in response to the clearing, one at Hainault, Foxburrows in Dagenham and Forest Farm (Williamson & Unger 2007).

F6005, F6045, F6053 and F6051 were all quarrying features. F6005 was a very large ovular pit. It contained 18th/19th century pottery and CBM. F6045 was also a quarry pit, though it was partially screened by F6053. The dark bluish-grey basal fill indicates that at some point this pit was ponded. A trackway (F6051) led away from the eastern side of these features, surviving as two wheel ruts either side of a compacted central area. These features are evidence of the first modern phases of gravel extraction on the site of the quarry.

2.7 Undated Features

Feature and context descriptions: Section 4.7
Figs. 3

Eight pits (F1024, F1026, F4005, F5006, F5026, F5032, F5034, and F6003) and one gully (F3006) remain undated. None of these features yielded any finds, and their relationships with other features were not obvious enough to warrant dating on a stratigraphic basis. Pits are evident throughout the entire site and every chronological phase, so the date of these examples can not be accurately elucidated.

3 SPECIALISTS' FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

3.1 The Pottery

By Peter Thomson

The combined excavations recovered 408 sherds weighing 4.163 kg. The majority of the assemblage (84.5%) is prehistoric with one sherd medieval and the remainder post-medieval to early modern. The pottery is quantified below by area (Table 1) and by period (Table 2).

Area	*Sherd Count*	*Sherd Weight (kg)*
1	2	0.068
2A	31	0.324
3A	2	0.007
3B	145	1.007
3C	228	2.757
3D	408	4.163

Table 2: Quantification of pottery by sherd number and weight by area.

Period	*Sherd Count*	*Sherd Weight (kg)*
Late Bronze Age – Middle Iron Age	345	2.122
Medieval	1	0.018
Post-medieval+	62	2.023
	408	4.163

Table 3: Quantification of pottery by sherd number and weight by time period

The Prehistoric Pottery

The prehistoric pottery is in poor condition comprising small abraded sherds with a mean weight of 6.1 grams.

The Fabrics

Fabric 1 – Medium to Coarse Flint <0.7cm

Fabric 2 – Finer Flint <0.2mm
Fabric 3 – Grog and Sand
Fabric 4 – Sand and Organics
Fabric 5 – Coarse Flint and Organics
Fabric 6 – Shell

40 sherds came from fills L3013 and L3014 of Ring ditch F3012. All but one of these was profusely tempered with coarse flint. The lower fill of Segment B contained the only grog tempered sherd with sparse flint and occasional voids possibly from dissolved shell. Segment A yielded a flat base and Segment G a fragment of undecorated raised cordon. A similar undecorated cordon in flint temper from the A12 Boreham Interchange was dated to the late Deverel-Rimbury period c.11th-10th centuries BC (Brown 1999, 14-16 and figure 2.4/11). Whilst some of the pottery could be a little earlier the presence of a coarse and finer component along with the overwhelming predominance of flint tempering suggests a Late Bronze Age date c.1300-800 BC (Brown 1987, 28).

The pottery from Area 3C was all prehistoric with the exception of one early modern fragment from F5015; these 144 sherds came from F5010, F5012 and F5020 and are Iron Age. The fabrics are all of coarse flint temper, some also containing grass, the exception being two sherds containing dissolved shell. The majority of the sherds came from F5010 and F5012 each of which contained in excess of 60 sherds. F5010 (L5011) included eleven fragmented sherds that originally comprised a complete flat base approximately 8 cm in diameter. Three flattened rims were present in F5012 (L5014) one leading to a fairly slack shoulder (Fig. 13) and one to a probably more rounded shoulder. Several body sherds also suggest the presence of weak or more globular profiles which together with the absence of angled profiles and decoration suggests the pottery is Middle Iron Age. Figure 13 profile is similar to examples from both Periods II and III from Little Waltham dated between the mid 3rd and mid 1st centuries BC (Drury 1978, 70 and 78). However, with the predominance of flint in the fabric the Fairlop Quarry material might be more in keeping with Drury's Group C of devolved rather than angular profiles with little decoration and lack of fine ware, these are centred on the 4th century BC (Drury 1980, 52).

170 sherds were excavated from features F6019, F6028 and F6074. These are in mixed fabrics comprising varying quantities of flint, sand and grass. An upper profile from a round shouldered bowl came from F6019 (Fig. 13) whilst the only decoration consisting of two horizontal lines below the rim came from F6074 (Fig. 13) Late Bronze Age fabrics are generally dominated by flint temper and the Fairlop Quarry fabrics more broadly match the descriptions of the Early or Middle Iron Age pottery from Barringtons Farm, Orsett particularly Fabric F, although it lacks the shell tempering found in Fabric D. (Shell tempering became common in south-east coastal Essex in this period). The bowl profile (Fig. 13) is fairly similar in form with an example from Orsett (Brown 1987, 27 and figure.13.24). The incised decoration and another rim fragment externally pinched out at the lip from Fairlop Quarry would also suit an Early Iron Age date.

The Medieval and Post-medieval

One medieval sherd was recovered from the site coming from layer L6062 and comprising a

wheel-made jar rim in fairly good condition weighing 18g. It is in an oxidised fine sandy Essex-type ware dated c.1100-1400. The remaining pottery is all post-medieval and quantified in Table 3.

Ware	Sherd Count	Sherd Weight (kg)	Date
Post-medieval Red Earthenware	49	1.933	1580-1900
Tin-Glazed Earthenware	3	0.059	1570-1800
English Stoneware	1	0.004	1700-1900
English Porcelain	1	0.001	1745-1900
Refined White Earthenware	8	0.026	1750-1900

Table 4: Quantification of post-medieval sherds

3.2 The Romano-British Pottery
By Andy Peachey

A total of 50 sherds (188g) were recovered from five contexts at Aldborough Hall Farm, Essex. The pottery comprises three locally produced fabric types and was in very poor condition. The assemblage was recorded by sherd count, weight, and estimated vessel equivalence (r.eve, Orton, Tyers & Vince 1993, 21).

Fabric descriptions

Fabric 1: Black surfaced/Romanising grey ware. Inclusions comprise common, poorly sorted, sub-rounded quartz and iron rich particles (<0.5mm). The fabric is medium-hard, wheel made, with dark grey/black surfaces and oxidised margins and core (the core may be slightly reduced).
Fabric 1a: Coarse reduced sand- tempered grey ware. Fabric description as Fabric 1 except the fabric is fully reduced to mid grey.
Fabric 1b: Coarse oxidised sand- tempered grey ware. Fabric description as Fabric 1 except the fabric is fully oxidised to orange/red.
Fabric 2: Fine micaceous grey ware. Inclusions comprise common fine (<0.2mm) quartz, mica, and black iron rich grains. The fabric is hard, wheel made, reduced throughout and has a powdery surface.
Fabric 3: Fine oxidised ware. Fabric 3 has a clean clay matrix with sparse fine quartz, red iron rich, and calcareous inclusions. The fabric is hand made, soft, with a reduced core and oxidised surfaces, and probably dates to the late pre-Roman Iron Age (LPRIA).

Fabric	Sherd count	Weight (g)	r.eve
1	31	101	0.08
1a	1	9	0

1b	1	5	0
2	9	53	0.10
3	8	20	0.08
total	*50*	*188*	*0.26*

Table 5: Quantification of Romano-British pottery

Discussion

The lower fill of Ditch F3004, Seg. C contained 92% of the pottery by sherd count and included plain everted rims in Fabrics 1 and 2 that were too small to provide further information. Rim fragments belonging to a Fabric 3 vessel with a slightly everted bead rim may have belonged to a Late Iron Age/Early Roman barrel-shaped jar but are too abraded and small to confirm this. Segment E of F3004 contained a bead rimmed dish with straight, flared sides that was produced from the early 2nd to the end of the 3rd century. The forms present, as far as they can be identified, can be confirmed as Romano-British but are too insubstantial to suggest a date within this period

3.3 The CBM

By Andrew Peachey

Excavations produced a total of 146 fragments (13883g) of abraded post-medieval CBM comprising peg tile and brick, with a further 96 fragments (1056g) of stratified and residual daub/baked clay. Three fragments (3973g) of modern brick and field drain were also collected from stratified features and as samples. The CBM and daub was quantified by fragment count and weight, with any extant dimensions recorded. Fabrics were examined at x20 magnification and are described below. All data was entered into a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet that will be deposited as part of the archive.

Fabric Descriptions

Fabric 1: CBM. Oxidised red (2.5YR 5/6) throughout, with inclusions of common very fine quartz (<0.1mm), sparse quartz and iron rich grains (0.1-0.25mm), sparse fine mica and occasional red/orange grog (0.5-2.5mm). Very hard with a finely abrasive feel.
Fabric 2: CBM. Oxidised red (2.5YR 5/8) throughout, with inclusions of common quartz (0.1-0.25mm), sparse red and cream clay pellets/grog (0.25-5mm) and sparse flint (3-12mm). Hard with a slightly abrasive/powdery feel.
Fabric 3: Daub. Mottled oxidised and reduced tones, with inclusions of abundant fine quartz (<0.25mm) sparse fine mica, and occasional flint (2-10mm).
Fabric 4: Daub. Mottled colours, predominantly oxidised, with inclusions of common quartz (0.2-0.8mm), sparse-common organics/charcoal (0.5-4mm, often elongate), and sparse oxidised iron rich grains/grog (0.2-0.5mm). Quite friable.

Commentary on the Post-Medieval Ceramic Building Materials

The peg tile, in total 108 fragments (5119g), is entirely present in Fabric 1 and does not demonstrate any extant dimensions beyond a thickness of 12-14mm, although partial fragments of circular peg holes are present on sparse fragments. The only notable concentration of Peg tile is in Ditch F6061 L6062 and comprises 24 fragments (1467g) of

Peg tile alongside three fragments (336g) of brick. The remaining Peg tile is present in low quantities in the fills of Ditches F1002, F1012, F1017, F1022, F3002, F4000, F6008, F6012, F6035, Pits F5008, F5010, F6005, F6045, Linear Features F5015, F5023, F5027, Fire Pit F6042, Layer L5005 and Trackway F6051.

The brick, in total 38 fragments (8764g), is entirely present in Fabric 2, and comprise post-medieval 'soft red' bricks probably of late 18th or 19th century date. Substantial fragments, but relatively small concentrations, were recovered from Ditch F4000 (7 fragments, 1788g) and Layer L6085 (4 fragments, 3953g). Fragments in Ditches F1002 and F4000 exhibit partial dimensions of ?x100x60mm with a smooth base, regular arrises and no makers stamp probably dating to the 19th century before c. AD1875 (Ryan 1996, 95), whilst a fragment in Layer L6085 that has partial dimensions of ?x115x50mm, and otherwise comparable typological characteristics, may constitute an 18th-19th century brick or a flooring brick. However, the bulk of brick fragments are too incomplete to be defined a type and cannot be differentiated by fabric. Small fragments from comparable bricks to these types are present in Ditches F1012, F1018, F3002, F4007, F4010, F6008, F6035, F6061, Pits F5032, F6045, and as unstratified material. Also recovered was a fragment of modern 20th century machine cut brick from Ditch F1002 while two samples (2917g) of field drains were collected and represent early modern to contemporary modern types and are not commented on further here.

Commentary on the daub

A total of 96 fragments (1056g) of daub/baked clay were recovered from excavations, comprising 84 stratified fragments (951g) from two ring ditches and a pit, and a further 12 residual fragments (105g) in a post-medieval pit. The stratified fragments are in a poor condition and much abraded. They are present in two fabrics: Fabrics 3 & 4. The Fabric 3 fragments are present in Ring ditch F6019, Seg. D (two fragments, 157g) and Ring ditch F6074, Segs. A&M (66 fragments, 687g), and appear well and consistently manufactured, they have been stratigraphically dated as prehistoric although no impressions or surfaces are intact. Fabric 4 fragments were present in Pit F6089 (16 fragments, 107g) and although they are clearly a product of artificial process they are probably an unintentional burnt/baked by-product of an open fire or hearth of probable but not definite prehistoric date, given the relatively low temperatures the fragments appear to have been exposed to. The 12 residual fragments (105g) of daub/baked clay recovered from Pit F5010 alongside post-Medieval CBM fragments, also in Fabric 4, are very friable and of an equally imprecise function.

3.3 The Animal Bone

By Carina Phillips

Introduction

Animal bone was hand excavated from four of the five phases of excavation. The assemblage consists of only 22 fragments of mostly good-moderate preservation. A small number of fragments are of poor preservation, exhibiting erosion.

Method

The animal bone was identified and recorded to species and element when possible. The category sheep/goat has been used due to the difficulties in clearly identifying the species sheep (Ovis sp.) or goat (Capra sp.). Fragments that could not be identified to a particular species were recorded under the categories of 'large sized', consisting of cattle (Bos sp.), large deer, and horse (Equus sp.), 'medium sized fragments' and 'small sized' consisting of sheep/goat, pig (Sus sp.) and dog (Canis familiaris) bone fragments. The unidentifiable bone fragments were recorded. Ageing evidence is not present in the assemblage. It was not possible to measure any of the bones present. Evidence of burning, sawing, chopping, knife-cutting and gnawing was recorded, as was deliberately smashed bone.

Results

Animal bone was recovered most frequently from Phase 4 (post-medieval) features (table 5). Five fragments were recovered from Phase 5 (Modern) features and a single fragment came from a Phase 1 (Bronze Age) feature. Only two species, cattle and horse were identified in the assemblage. Five bones in the assemblage exhibited evidence of butchery through chop marks and smashed bone fragments.

	Phase 1- Bronze Age	Phase 4- Post Medieval	Phase 5- Modern
Cattle	0	4	2
Horse	0	0	2
Large sized	0	9	1
Small sized	1	0	0
Unidentifiable	0	3	0
Total	1	16	5

Table 6: The number of identified fragments/specimens (NISP) of animal bone

Discussion

Beyond identification of the species cattle and horse within the assemblage, further discussion of the animal bone is not possible due to the small number of fragments recovered in excavation.

3.4 Environmental Analysis
By Ruth Pelling

Introduction

Between May 2003 and September 2007, a program of archaeological monitoring, recording and excavation was carried out by Archaeological Solutions (AS) at Fairlop Quarry, Aldborough Hall Farm, Romford, London Borough of Redbridge. A sampling programme was conducted during excavation for the recovery of charred plant remains. A total of 22 samples were taken from features covering the full period of occupation at the site (Bronze Age to early modern), of which 16 were processed. Features sampled included pits, a ring ditch and archaeological layers. Samples were processed by bulk flotation and the flots collected onto 0.5mm sieves. Dried flots were submitted to the author for assessment of the quality and quantity of plant remains present.

Methodology

Each flot was first put through a stack of sieves and each fraction scanned under a binocular microscope. Any seeds or chaff noted were provisionally identified and an approximation of abundance was recorded on a three point scale (0-10; 11-50; 51-100). The results are given in Tables One and Two. Sample 11 (context 6047), produced possible waterlogged material. The taxa noted in this sample are given in Table Three. Nomenclature and taxonomic orders follow Clapham, Tutin and Moore (1989).

Results

The five Bronze Age ring ditch samples (contexts 3009, 3013, 3014) produced small flots containing flecks of charcoal but no charred seeds or chaff. Occasional recent seeds including the seeds of Acer pseudoplatanus L. (Sycamore), a fifteenth or sixteenth century introduction, were noted in the flots and are clearly intrusive.
Sample 11 was taken from an early modern context (feature 6045, context 6047). Two flots were produced, both of which contained possible waterlogged or simply very recent material. Unquantifiable roots and stem fragments dominated the flots while occasional cereal straw and a range of seeds were noted, shown in Table Two. The taxa present is dominated by fruit of hedgerow species including Prunus spinosa (sloe), Crataegus monogyna (hawthorn), Bryonia cretica L. subsp. dioica (bryony) and Rubus fruticosus (bramble, blackberry). Occasional herbaceous weeds included Solanum cf. nigrum (nightshade), a species of nitrogen rich ruderal habitats, Stellaria media, Atriplex sp., Carduus/Cirsium sp. and Sonchus asper, all of which are common on disturbed ground. Only one aquatic species was noted, Alisma plantago-aquatica, which grows in the muddy substrata on the edges of slow moving streams and rivers.

The phasing of the remaining flots is unclear, although they include Iron Age pit samples. Charcoal was present in all the remaining samples being abundant in nine. The only taxon noted was Quercus sp. (oak) suggesting this to be the dominate taxon present. Occasional weed seeds included Atriplex sp. and Chenopodium album, including some recent examples of both taxa. Sample 5 (pit feature 6028, context 3029) produced a single charred grain of Hordeum vulgare (barley) and glume base of Triticum spelta (spelt wheat). Hordeum vulgare (barley) is recorded in Britain on sites spanning the Neolithic to the present day. Triticum spelta (spelt wheat) is characteristic of the Iron Age and Roman periods, although it is known since the middle Bronze Age (Pelling 2003). These remains are therefore appropriate in Iron Age or Roman features.

Discussion and Recommendations

The samples from the Bronze Age ring ditch clearly have no potential for further analysis as they are devoid of charred plant remains. The Iron Age samples produced large quantities of charcoal, the majority of which appears to be of oak. It is unlikely that further examination of these samples will extend the taxa list further. It would appear that the charcoal is derived from a single species, possible suggesting use for structural purposes or simply as fuel. The charred grain and glume base in sample 5 are appropriate for the period although no further comment can be made on the significance of the material. No further work is recommended

on these samples, although a short note referring to the presence of oak charcoal and the cereal remains should be included in the final report.

The possible waterlogged or recent material recovered from sample 11 has the characteristic of a hedgerow flora with some herbaceous species of disturbed habitats. The occasional seeds of Alisma plantago-aquatica suggest the presence of a muddy stream or river and it is possible that the deposit consists of cut hedgerow vegetation which has been dumped in a stream or wet ditch. Given the relatively recent date of this feature and the limited range of taxa noted in the assessment further sorting of these samples is not recommended.

Table 7: The Archaeobotanical Samples from the Bronze Age Ring ditch

Sample	Size (l)	Feature	Context	Description	Spot Date	Flot vol (ml)	Grain	Chaff	Weeds	Waterlogged?	Charcoal	Taxa/ Notes
1		3012	3013		BA	1						Tiny flot, recent Rubus, Atriplex
2		3012	3013 Seg E		BA	2						Recent Acer pseudoplatanus
3		3012	3009		BA	40						Recent Acer pseudoplatanus, weed seeds
4		3012	3014		BA	20						Recent Acer pseudoplatanus L., weed seeds
5		3012	3013		BA	20						Recent Acer pseudoplatanus L., weed seeds

Table 8: The Archaeobotanical Samples from Iron Age and Roman (?) Features

Sample	Vol. (l)	Feature	Context	Description	Spot Date	Flot vol (ml)	Grain	Chaff	Weeds	Waterlogged?	Charcoal	Taxa/ Notes
1		6003	6004	Pit Fill		300					++++	*Quercus* sp. charcoal
2		6015	6016	Pit Fill		150			+		++++	*Quercus* sp. charcoal
3		6015	6017	Pit Fill		80					+++	*Quercus* sp. charcoal
5		6028	6029	Pit Fill		70	1	1			+	*Hordeum vulgare*, *Triticum spelta*. *Quercus* sp.
6		6030	6032	Pit Fill		100					+++	*Quercus* sp. charcoal. Recent weeds
7		6065	6066			900			+		++++	*Quercus* sp. charcoal
8		6078	6079/1			800					++++	*Quercus* sp. charcoal
9	15	6072	6073	Pit Fill		100					++	*Quercus* sp. charcoal. Recent Rubus
10	20	6078	6080/1	Pit Fill		500					++++	*Quercus* sp. charcoal
12	20	6074	6076	Ring ditch Fill		70					+	*Quercus* sp. charcoal. Recent *Veronica*

Table 9: The Waterlogged Plant Remains Present in Sample 11

		Sample	11
		Context	6047
Stellaria media agg.	Chickweed		+
Atriplex sp.	Orache		+
Rubus fruticosus sens lat.	Bramble, Blackberry		+
Prunus cf. *spinosa* L.	Blackthorn, Sloe		+
Crataegus monogyna Jacq.	Hawthorn		++
Bryonia cretica L. subsp. *dioica* (Jacq.) tutin	White or Red Bryony		++
Solanum cf. *nigrum* L.	Black Nightshade		+
Carduus/Cirsium sp.	Thistle		+
Sonchus asper (L.) Hill	Spiny Milk- or Sow-Thistle		+
Alisma plantago-aquatica L.	Water-Plantain		+
Cerealia sized straw fragment			+
Indeterminate leaf fragment			+

PART II CATALOGUES AND OTHER RECORDS

4. FEATURE AND CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

4.1 Site Deposit Model

A common bipartite stratigraphy was recorded across the monitoring area. Thames terrace gravels (L1001=L3001=L4001=L5001) were encountered at a height of approximately 24.80m AOD in Areas 1 and 2A. In Areas 3A, 3B and 3C Thames gravels were encountered at a height of approximately 25.80m AOD. The composition of the Thames gravels became slightly siltier as they dropped down slope towards the Seven Kings Water to the south-east.

The gravels were sealed in all areas by 0.30m-0.40m thickness of topsoil/plough soil

(L1000=L3000=L4000=L5000=L6000); a mid grey-brown, firm but friable, sandy silt, with occasional sub-round flint gravel clasts <75mm and CBM fragments <150mm.

All archaeological features cut the Thames gravels and were sealed by the topsoil/plough soil (L1000=L3000=L4000=L5000=L6000).

4.2 Phase 1: Bronze Age Barrow

Feature	Context	Dimensions (m)	Plan/profile	Fill
F3008	L3009	1.8 x 1.6 x 0.42	Gently concave sides, approx. 45˚ from horizontal. Irregular, flattish base.	Mid-Brown compact clayey silt with approximately 30% flint pebble gravel.
F3012	L3013	13 (diameter) x 1.55x 0.65	U-Shaped profile, moderately steep sides. Concave base.	Blue-grey compact clayey silt with 20 – 30% flint pebble gravel. Gravelly lenses of slumping at base of deposit.
	L3014			Mid-light brown plastic clayey silt with 15 – 20% flint pebble gravel. Sparse charcoal flecks.

4.3 Phase 2: Iron Age Roundhouses, Droveway, Pits and Field System

Feature	Context	Dimensions (m)	Plan/profile	Fill
F5002	L5003	0.80 x 0.65 x 0.08	Sub-circular in plan. Steep regular sides broke sharply into a flat irregular base.	Dark black, firm, silty clay. Frequent charcoal and burnt fragments <50mm.

F5010	L5011	0.45 x 0.39 x 0.29	Sub-circular in plan. Near vertical sides which broke sharply into a concave base.	Mid-orange, firm, clay with frequent charcoal flecks <1mm, occasional angular flint and burnt flint fragments <50mm, sub-round gravel clasts and burnt clay.
	L5017			Discrete deposit infilling vessel. Pale white-grey, firm, silt clay with moderate charcoal fragments.
F5012	L5014	4.0 x 0.67 x 0.23	Curvi-linear in plan. Rounded terminal at each end. Moderately steep sides. Concave base.	Mid, slightly greenish, grey-brown, firm, slightly clayey silt sand with frequent charcoal flecks <10mm and very occasional sub-round gravel clasts <50mm.
F5020	L5019	0.88 x 0.75 x 0.16	Moderately steep, regular sloping sides. Concave base.	Pale, brownish-orange mottled, pale grey-white, firm, clayey sand. Moderate charcoal flecking.
	L5018			Pale grey-brown, firm, silty clay. Frequent Charcoal flecks <10mm.
F5022	L5021	0.60 x 0.55 x 0.05	Shallow sloping sides, slightly uneven concave base.	Mid orange-brown, firm, slightly clayey silty sand. Frequent angular burnt flint fragments <40mm.
F6015	L6016	Diameter: 0.75 x 0.16		Layer of charcoal in base and sides
	L6017			Reddish orange with occasional dark grey sandy clay.
	L6018			Charcoal and burnt clay

F6019	L6020	0.5 (width) x 0.10		Light mottled orange sandy clay. Occasional flecks of charcoal and flint.
	L6021			Mid-dark greyish brown, firm, sandy clay. Flecked with charcoal and flint stones.
F6022	L6023	80 x 1.2 x 0.2	Shallow gently sloping sides	Mottled light yellowy brown, firm, silty clay with occasional small flint stones.
F6026	L6027	81.5 x 0.6 x 0.72	Shallow gently sloping sides	Light yellowy brown to mid grey brown and mid reddish orange, firm silty clay.
F6024	L6025	3.75 x 0.70 x 0.22		Mottled light grey mid yellowy orange sandy clay.
F6028	L6029	0.70 x 0.43 x 0.20	Circular, sloped gradually down to base.	Mid orangey mottled, mid-dark grey brown, firm silty clay. Contained burnt charcoal and bright orange clay.
F6030	L6031	1.15 x 0.72 x 0.19	Oval	Brownish orange mottled dark grey sandy clay
	L6032			Reddish orange with occasional dark grey, sandy clay. Frequent charcoal flecks and burnt pot sherds.
F6033	L6034	12 x 0.70 x 0.13	Shallow, sloped to base	Light grey mottled orange clayey sand
F6039	L6040	0.50 x 0.28 x 0.17	U-shaped profile. Steeply sloping sides to base.	Reddish orange sandy clay.
	L6041			Light grey sand, ash and charcoal.
F6042	L6043		Rectangular. Steep sides and flat base.	Orange mottled mid-grey sandy clay

	L6044			Charcoal and Ash
F6055	L6056	54 x 7.5 x 0.20	Shallow, sloping to base	Light brownish grey silty sand.
F6063	L6064	55 x 0.55 x 0.05		Pale grey brown silty clay
F6065	L6066	Diameter: 1.25 x 0.13 (depth)	Gently sloping sides	Charcoal
	L6067			Light grey, firm silty clay with frequent charcoal inclusions.
	L6068			Natural clay scorched bright orange.
F6069	L6070	1 x 1.36 x 0.19		Orangey red burnt clay
	L6071			Charcoal
F6072	L6073	0.60 x 0.90 x 0.05	Very shallow sloping sides	Light brownish grey silty sand.
F6074	L6075	Diameter: 15.3 0.70 x 0.23		Mid orange yellow, firm, sandy clay, possibly weathered natural soil.
	L6076			Brown grey, firm sandy clay
	L6077			Light greyish yellow sandy clay
F6078	L6079	1.46 x 0.97 x 0.16	Sub-circular.	Yellowy orange firm burnt clay
	L6080			Charcoal
F6086		1.10 x 0.40 x 0.07		Dark pinkish red scorched patch of natural clay
F6087				Lined with charcoal. Brownish grey sandy clay.

F6089	L6090	3.70 x 3.5 x 0.37	Sub-circular	Brown sandy clay
	L6091			Yellowish orange silty sand
	L6092			Gravelly sandy clay
	L6093			Yellowish orange sandy clay
	L6094			Gravelly clay
F6095	L6096	1 x 0.60 x 0.09	Sub-oval. Shallow undulating base.	Charcoal and burnt clay

4.4 Phase 3: Romano-British Field Boundary

Feature	Context	Dimensions (m)	Plan/Profile	Fill
F3004	L3005	22 x 1.56 x 0.44	Variable, moderately steep sides. Concave base.	Mid to light brown, compact clayey silt with approximately 20% flint gravel.

4.5 Phase 4: Post-Medieval

Feature	Context	Dimensions (m)	Plan/Profile	Fill
F1002	L1002	12 x 2.4 x 1.25	Large linear ditch. Stepped sides, giving way to flat base	Light orange brown silty sand with frequent round pebbles.
	L1003			Mid-brown grey silty sand with occasional rounded pebbles.
	L1004			Redeposited dark orange/brown natural sand with frequent rounded pebbles.

F1007	L1008	12 x 3.1 x 0.75	Large linear ditch. Stepped sides sloping gradually to a flat base.	Light orange/brown silty sand with frequent rounded pebbles
	L1009			Mid orange/brown silty sand with moderate rounded pebbles.
F1010	L1011	30 x 0.70 x 0.20	Sloping sides breaking to a concave base.	Mid orange-brown silty sand with frequent rounded pebbles.
F1012	L1013		Sloping sides giving way to flat base.	Dark orange-brown silty sand with frequent rounded pebbles.
F1014	L1015	*c.*40 x 0.70	Gently sloping sides, flat base.	Dark orange/brown silty sand with frequent rounded pebbles.
F1016	L1017	*c.*40 x 0.60	Gently sloping sides, flat base.	Dark orange/brown silty sand with rounded pebbles.
F1018	L1019			Mid-orange brown silty sand with occasional rounded pebbles.
	L1020			Dark greyish blue mottled orange sandy silt with sparse pebbles.
	L1021			Dark grey brown sandy silt with frequent rounded pebbles.
F1022	L1023	*c.*20 x 2	Gently sloping sides, flat base.	Dark orange brown silty sand, frequent rounded pebbles.
F4002	L4003	200 x 2.10 x 0.74	Moderately steep sides, steeped on north-eastern edge, breaking sharply to narrow flay base.	Pale brown, firm, slightly clayey silt. Moderate sub-round gravel clasts <75mm.
	L4004			Differed between excavation segments: A – Dark orangey brown friable sandy silt with moderate sub-brown gravel clasts <75mm. B – Dark brown, firm clayey silt with occasional sub-round gravel clasts <75mm.

F5004	L5005	1.60 x 0.90 x 0.14	Sub-rectangular with rounded corners and shallow sloping sides which broke to a concave base.	Mid-grey brown, firm, silty clay with occasional sub-round gravel clasts and flint fragments <50mm.
F5008	L5009	0.30 x 0.90 x 0.06	Semi-circular in plan, near vertical northern edge. Shallow sloping southern edge broke to base.	Mid-grey brown, firm, silty clay with occasional sub-round gravel clasts and flint fragments <50mm.
F6005				
F6012	L6013	200 x 2.72 x 0.47	Gently sloping south side, steeply sloping north side. Flat base.	Red mottled dark grey sandy clay.
	L6014			Light brownish sandy silt.
F6035	L6036	100 x 1.16 x 0.36	Both sides moderately sloped to flat base.	Dark grey orange mottled clayey sand.
	L3037			Dark grey mottled orangey brown sandy clay.
F6055	L6056	54 x 0.90 x 0.20	Sloped moderately on both sides.	Brownish grey silty sand.
F6061	L6062	79 x 2.50 x 0.40		Light grey brown silty clay.
F6081	L6082	44 x 1.90 x 0.20		Mid yellow orange silty sand.

4.6 Phase 5: Modern

Feature	Context	Dimensions (m)	Plan/Profile	Fill
F1028	L1029	n/a	n/a	Field Drain
F3002	L3003	100 x 2.4 x 0.75	Irregular sloping sides, approximately 55 - 60˚ from horizontal. Gentle concave base.	Mid grey-brown friable sandy silt with occasional rounded pebbles and flecks of charcoal.
F3016	L3017	50+ x 0.60 x 0.20	Bowl-shaped profile.	Dark brown silty sand with moderate flint gravel inclusions.
F3018	L3019	50+ x 1.5 x ?		Mid brown silty loam with frequent gravel inclusions.
F4010	?	?	?	Field Drain
F5015	L5016	1.0+ x 0.82 x 0.24	Sub-oval in plan, moderately steep sloping sides which broke to a concave base.	Dark black-brown, compact, silty clay with sub-angular and sub-round flint gravel clasts <75mm and charcoal flecks <10mm.
F5030	L5029	50+ x 0.90 x 0.40+	Linear plan. Near vertical eastern edge, steeply sloping western edges.	Mid grey-brown firm sandy silt with occasional sub-round gravel clasts <50mm.
F5035	L5036	68.86 x 1.31 x 0.40	Linear plan. Steep sloping sides.	Mid grey-brown, firm, sandy silt with occasional sub-round gravel clasts <50mm
F6005	L6006	10.3 x 4.6 x 0.75		Mid-bluish grey silty clay
	L6007			Mottled mid-yellowish brown and mid grey

				brown silty clay.
F6008	L6009	17.5 x 1.5 x 0.48	Moderately sloping sides	Mid-dark orangey grey brown sandy clay.
F6010	L6011	Plough damage of F6008.		Mid-yellowish grey brown sandy clay.
F6045	L6046	18 x 6.50 x 1.60	Sub-oval	Dark bluish grey gravelly clay
	L6047			Organic rich mid blue clay
	L6048			Mid-brownish grey clay
	L6049			Orangey brown clay
	L6050			Substantial backfill of mid brownish grey sandy silt.
F6051	L6052	n/a	Shallow trackway	Mid brownish grey sandy silt.
F6053	n/a	n/a	Small length of slot	n/a
F6060	L6058	98+ x 1.10 x 0.62	Steep sloping, almost vertical sides.	Grey brown silty clay
	L6059			Mid greyish brown clayey silt with frequent sub-rounded stone inclusions.

4.7 Unphased Features

Feature	Context	Dimensions (m)	Plan/Profile	Fill
F1024	L1025	1.18x 1.14 x 0.30	Shallow sub-circular pit.	Light yellow sand

F1026	L1027	1.27 (diameter) x 0.21	Sub-circular shallow pit.	Light yellow sand with round pebbles.
F3006	L3007	8 x 1.01 x 0.30	Gently concave sides sloping approximately 40˚ from horizontal. Concave base.	Mid to light brown, firm clayey silt with approximately 20% flint gravel.
F5006	L5007	0.25 x 0.18 x 0.06	Sub-circular, near vertical sides. Sharply uneven, flat base.	Mid grey-brown, firm, silty clay.
F5026	L5025	0.50 x 0.70 x 0.07	Sub-oval in plan. Shallow sloping sides. Concave base.	Pale grey-brown with orange mottling, firm, clayey sand with frequent charcoal fragments and flecks <30mm
F5032	L5031	0.53 x 0.21 x 0.07	Slightly irregular sub-oval. Near vertical northern edge. Shallow sloping southern edge. Northwards sloping base.	Dark grey-black, burnt flint <50mm with a 30% silt matrix.
F5034	L5033	0.25 x 0.21 x 0.07	Sub-circular, near vertical sides which broke fairly sharply to an uneven stepped base.	Mid grey-brown, firm, sandy silt.

F6003	L6004	0.65 X 0.44 X 0.05	Very shallow	Charcoal mixed with reddish orange clay.
n/a	L6083	n/a	n/a	Orange yellowy sandy silt
n/a	L6084	n/a	n/a	Light orange yellow sandy silt
n/a	L6097	0.70 x 0.70 x 0.80	n/a	Orangey red (burnt) clay.

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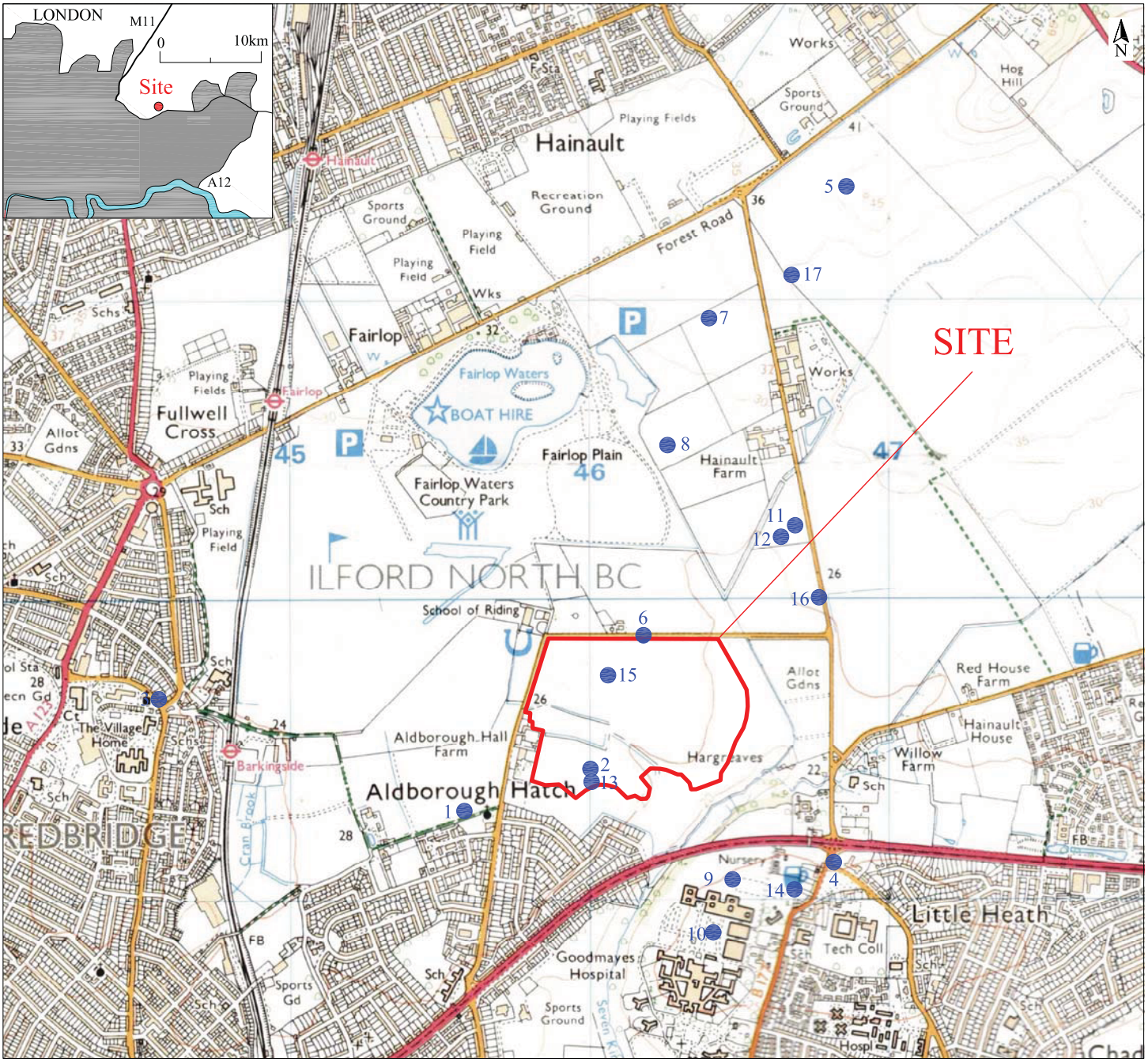

1. Ring ditch (ML09612)
2. Ring ditch (ML013923)
3. Palaeolithic axe & flakes (ML0562)
4. Burnt flint & lithic implement findspot (ML073643)
5. Roman road (ML073643)
6. LIA/early Roman enclosure (ML034389)
7. MBA ring ditch & cremated bone (ML074121),
6 BA/IA cremations, 6 sets of LBA/EIA human remains,
BA & IA pits, post-holes & structures.
8. Roman cremation cemetery (ML068907)
9. Iron Age structures, 2 ditches, 4 IA huts (ML026391)
10. 2 ring ditches, IA farmstead, cremation cemetery (ML08586)
11. Ring ditch (ML058293)
12. Ring ditch (ML058294)
13. BA/IA structure (ML066481)
14. Ring ditch (ML012499)
15. Ring ditch (ML03935)
16. Ring ditch (ML014030)
17. Ring ditch (ML023307)

BA - Bronze Age
MBA - Middle Bronze Age
IA - Iron Age
LIA - Late Iron Age

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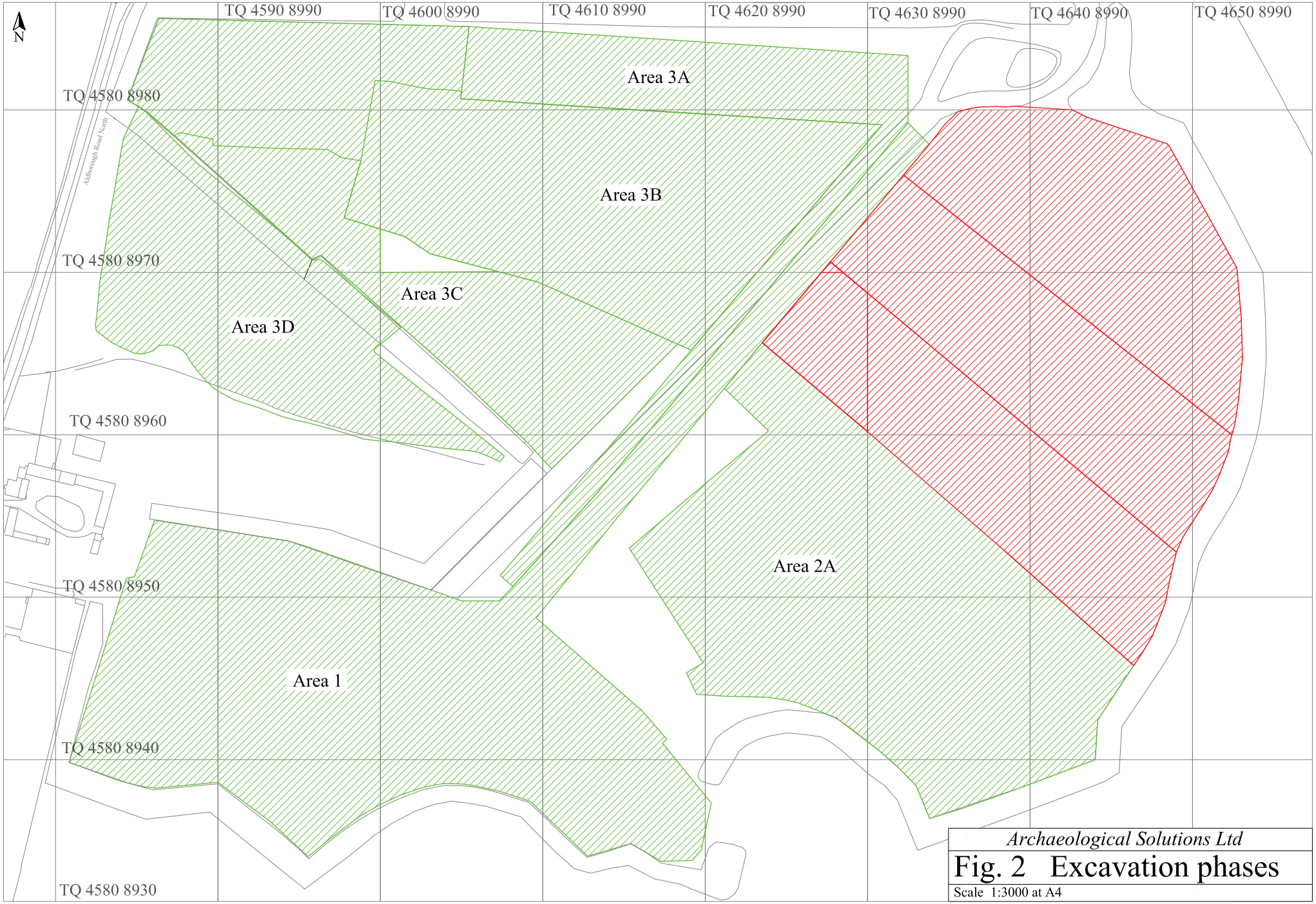
Fig. 1 Site location plan

Scale 1:20,000 at A4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TQ 4580 8970
TQ 4580 8960
TQ 4580 8950
TQ 4580 8940
TQ 4580 8930
Aldbrough Road North
Area 3A
Area 3B
Area 3C
Area 3D
Area 2A
Area 1
Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 2 Excavation phases
Scale 1:3000 at A4
Completed areas
Remaining areas
0
200m

A 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

B

C

D

E

F

G

Painters Road

Aldborough Road North

N

Area 3A

Area 3B

Area 3C

Area 3D

Area 1

Area 2A

5034

Enlarged area (see box below)

Droveway

Roundhouse drip gully

Field system

Modern field drain

See Fig. 4 Barrow ring ditch

Truncating ditch

Enlarged area (see Area 5)

Unphased Prehistoric
Phase 2 - Late Bronze Age
Phase 3 - Iron Age
Phase 4 - Romano-British
Phase 5 - Post Medieval
Phase 6 - Modern
Undated

0 1:750 30m

0 1:2000 120m

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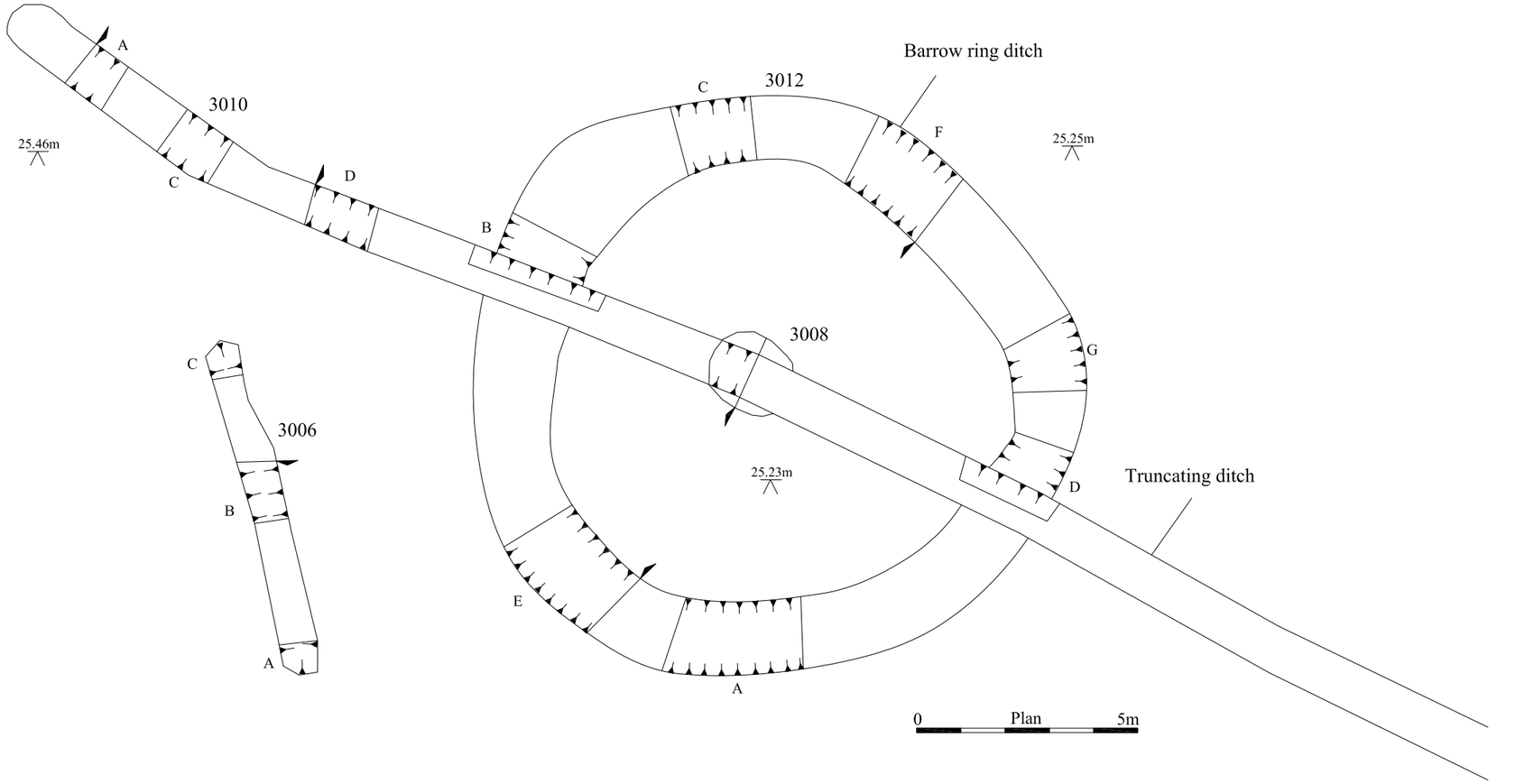
Fig. 3 Phase Plan

Scale 1:2000 & 1:750 at A3

See Fig. 3 grid no. E6



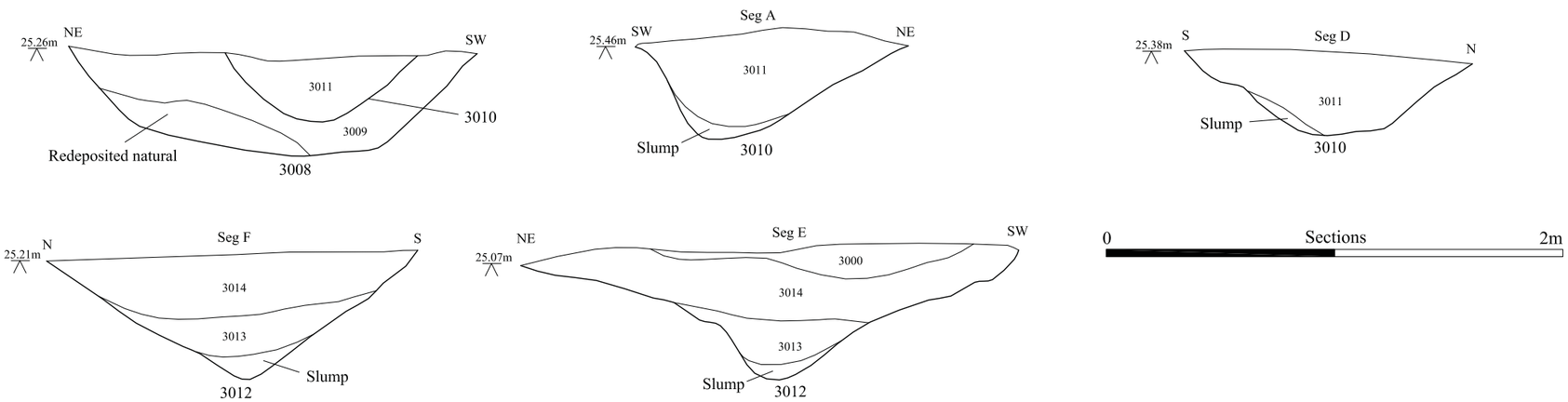


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Fig. 4 Late Bronze Age
Scale Plans 1:125, sections 1:25 at A3

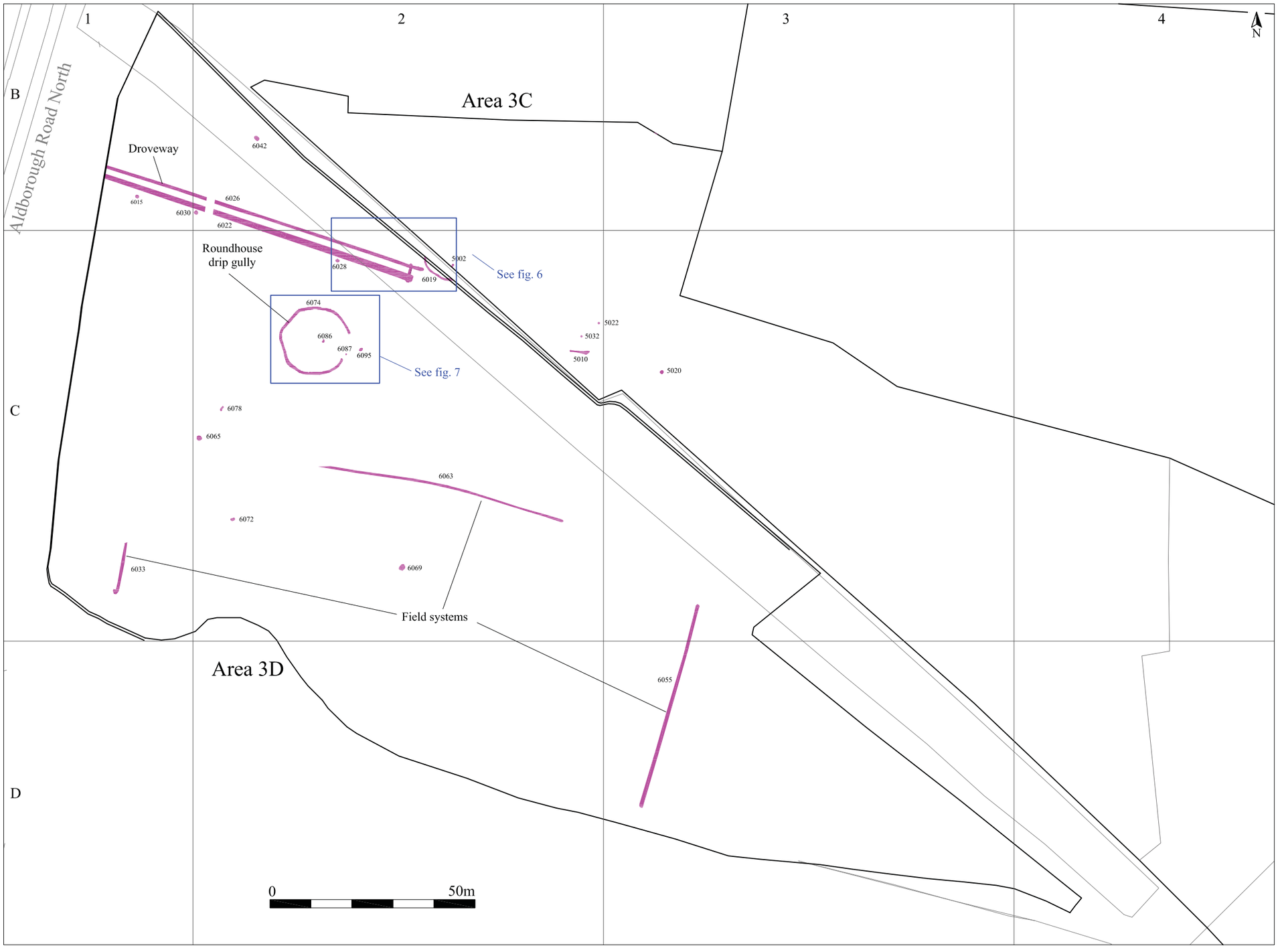

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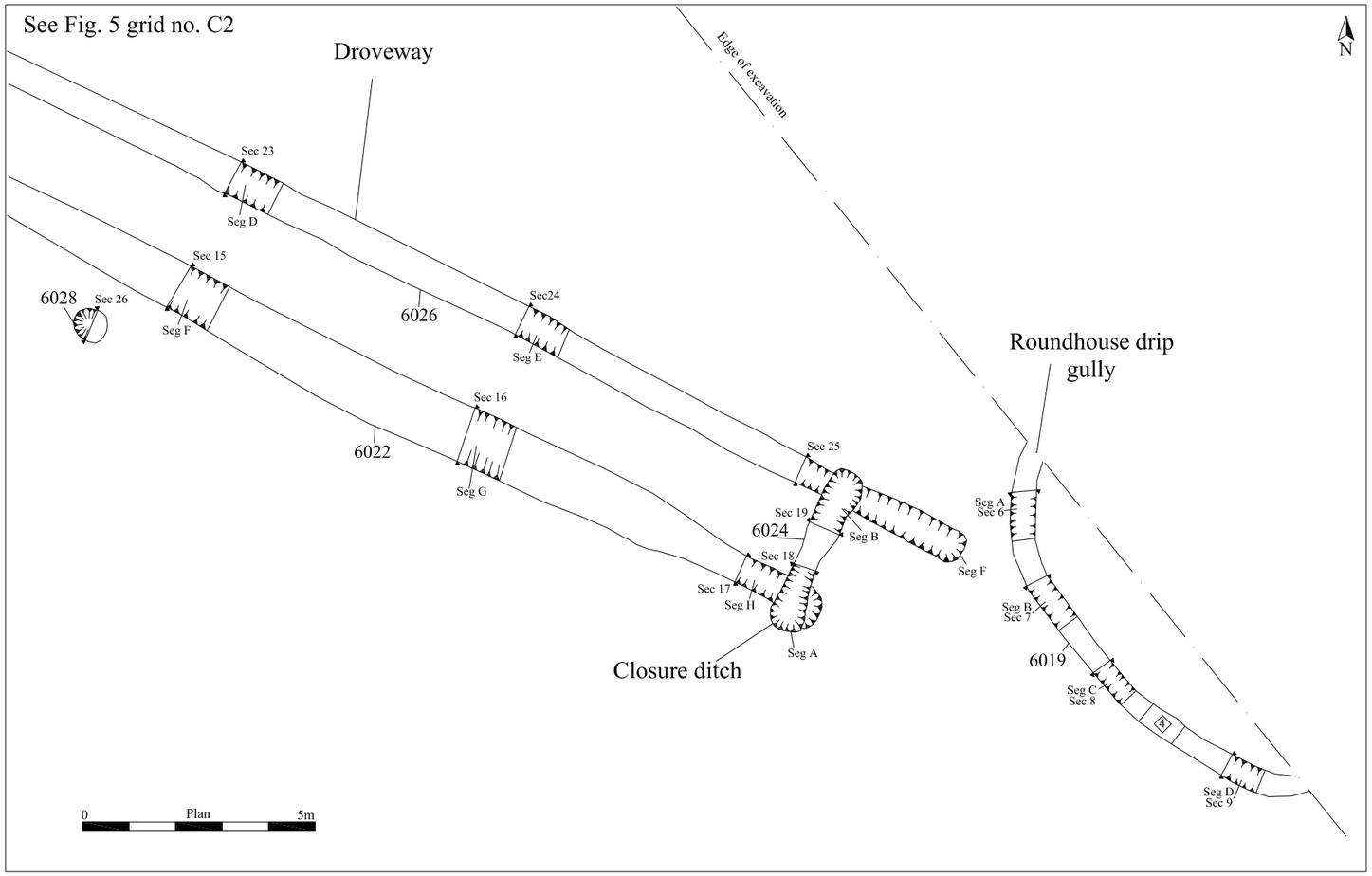
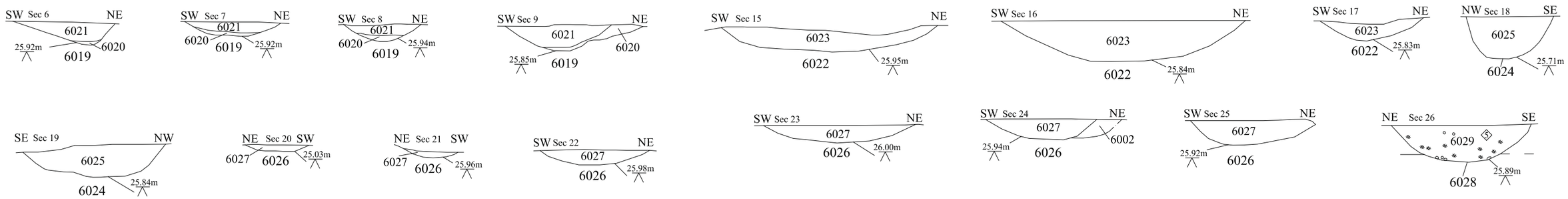
Fig. 5 Early Iron Age

Scale 1:1000 at A3





Charcoal

0 Sections 2m

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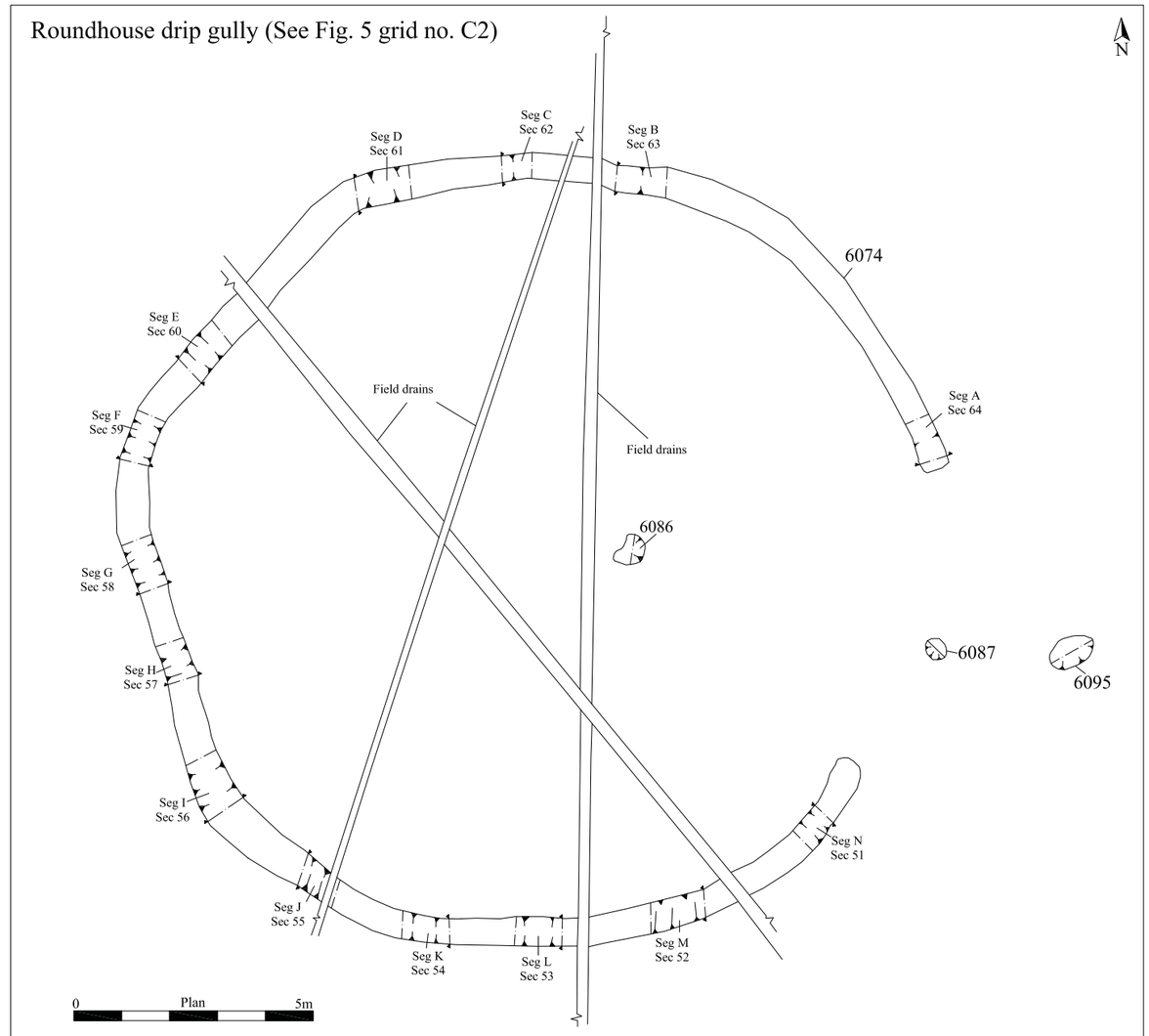
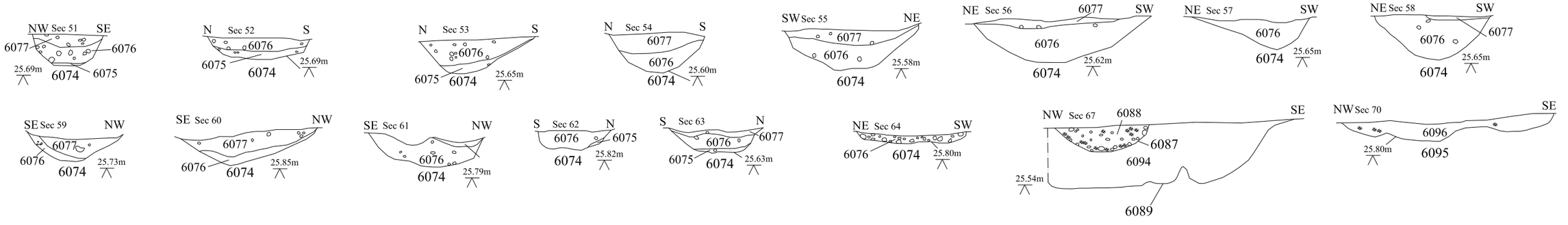
Fig. 6 Iron Age droveway & sections

Scale Plan at 1: 125 & sections at 1:20 at A3

Roundhouse drip gully (See Fig. 5 grid no. C2)





Charcoal

0 Sections 2m

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Fig. 7 Iron Age drip gully & sections

Scale Plan at 1: 125 & sections at 1:20 at A3

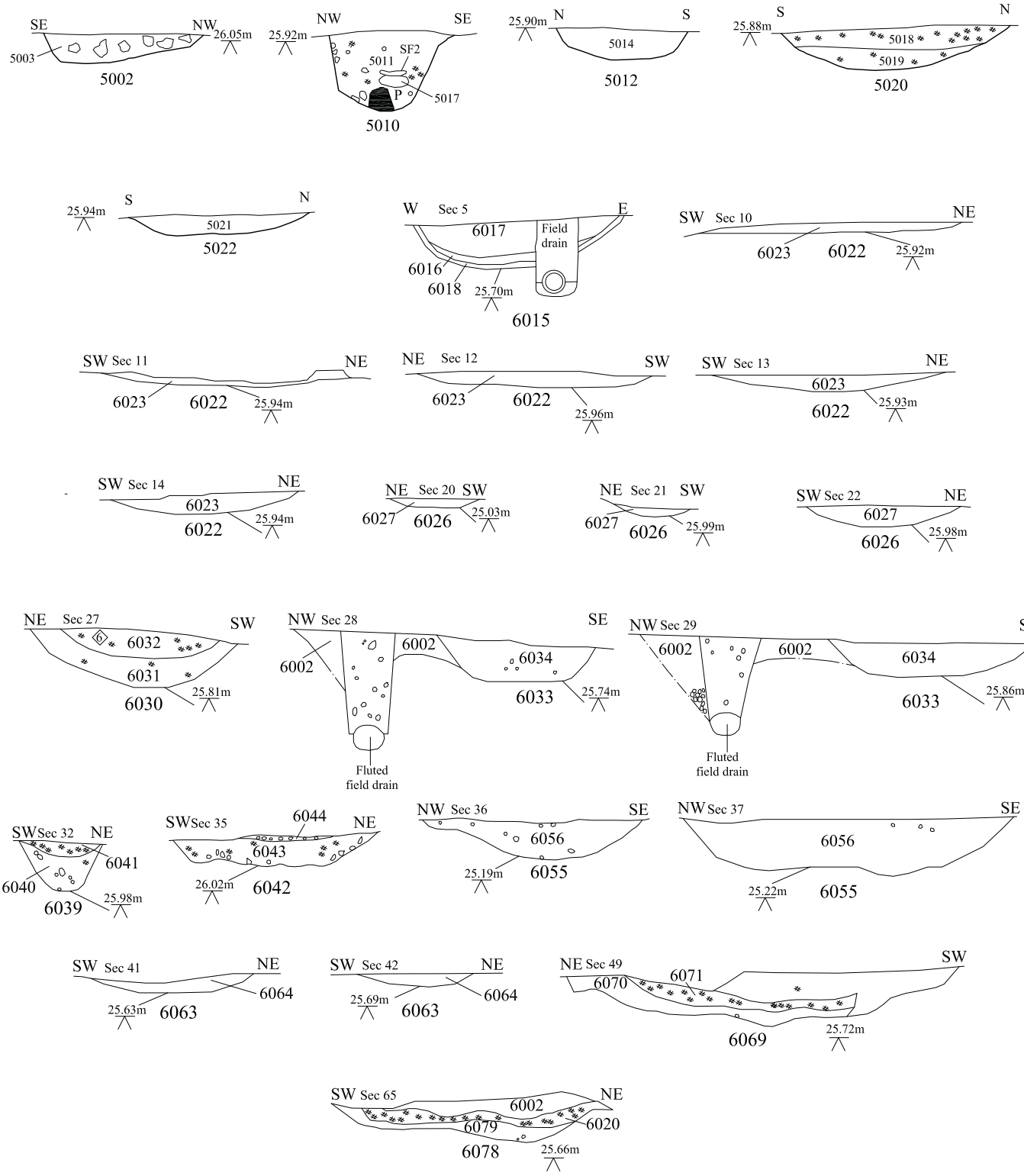

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Fig. 8 Iron Age sections

Scale 1:20 at A4

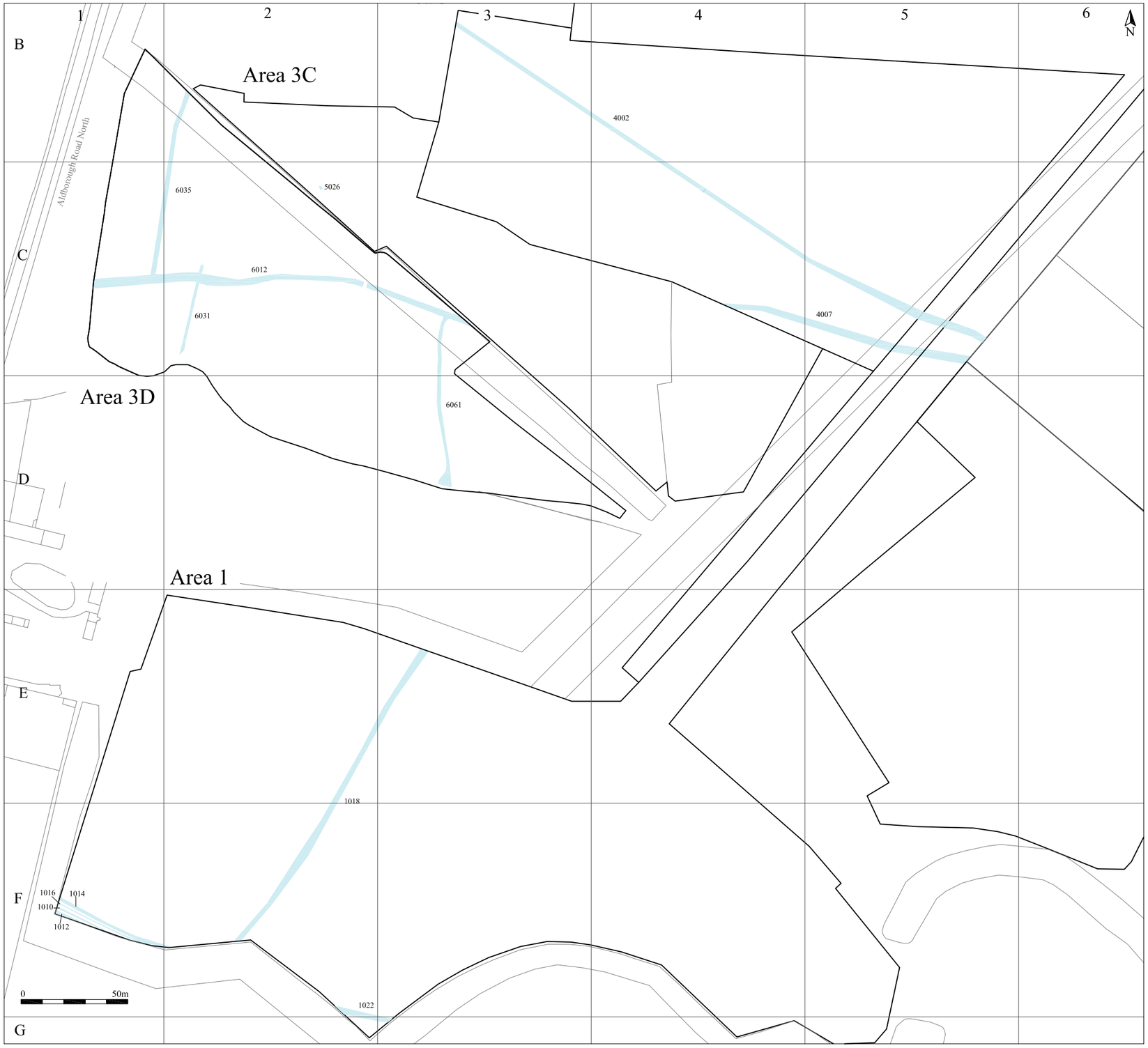

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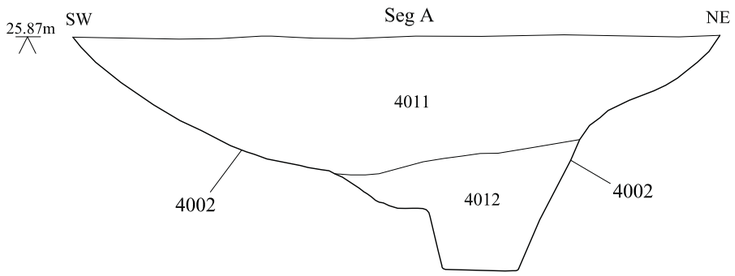
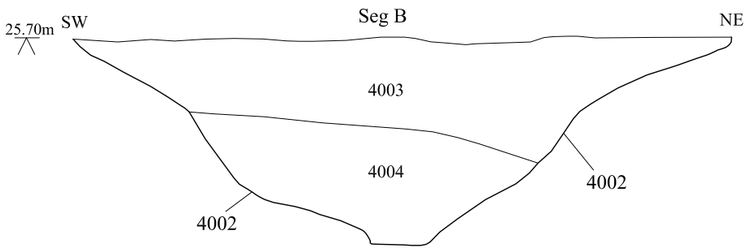
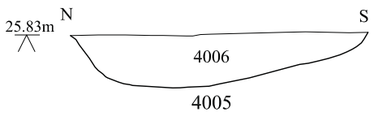
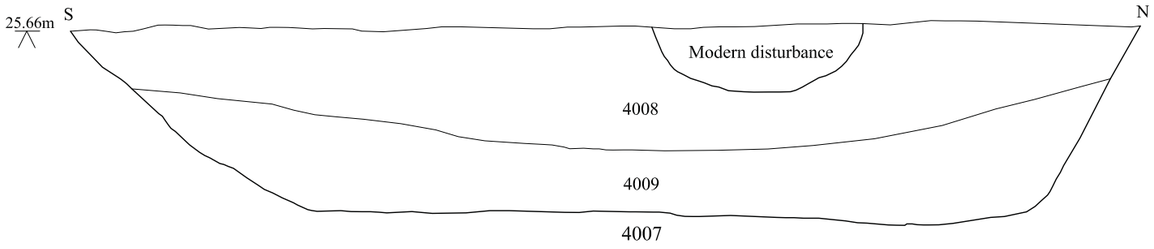
Fig. 9 Post-medieval

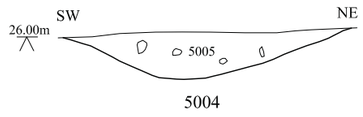
Scale 1:2000 at A3

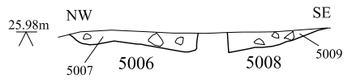


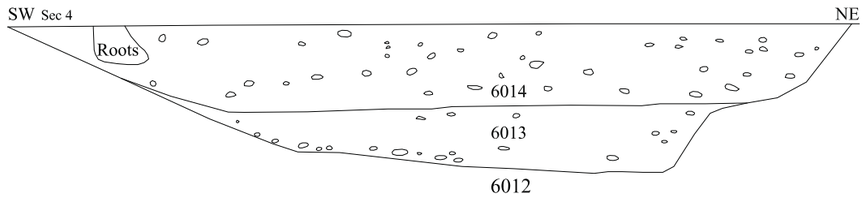


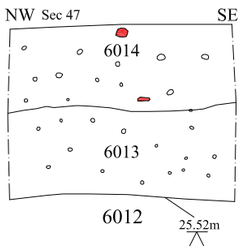


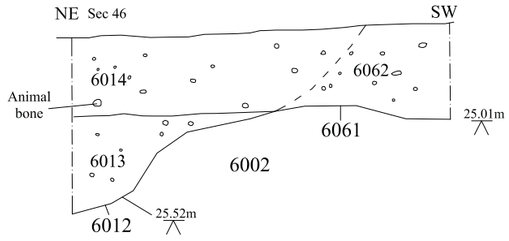


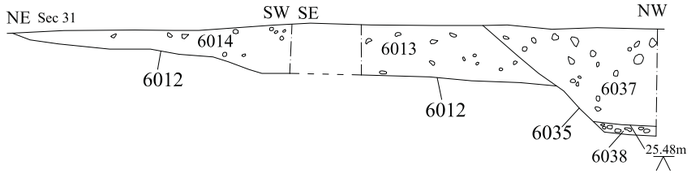


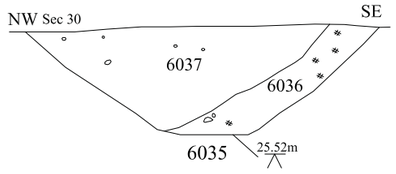


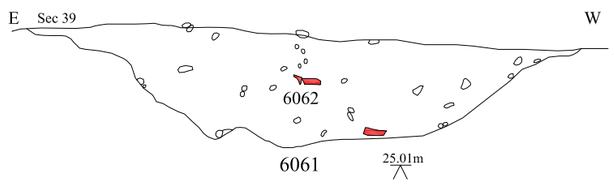


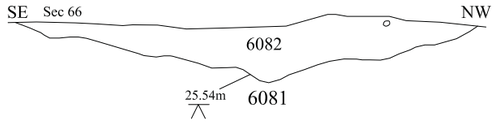












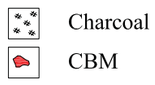


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Fig. 10 Post - medieval sections

Scale 1:20 at A3

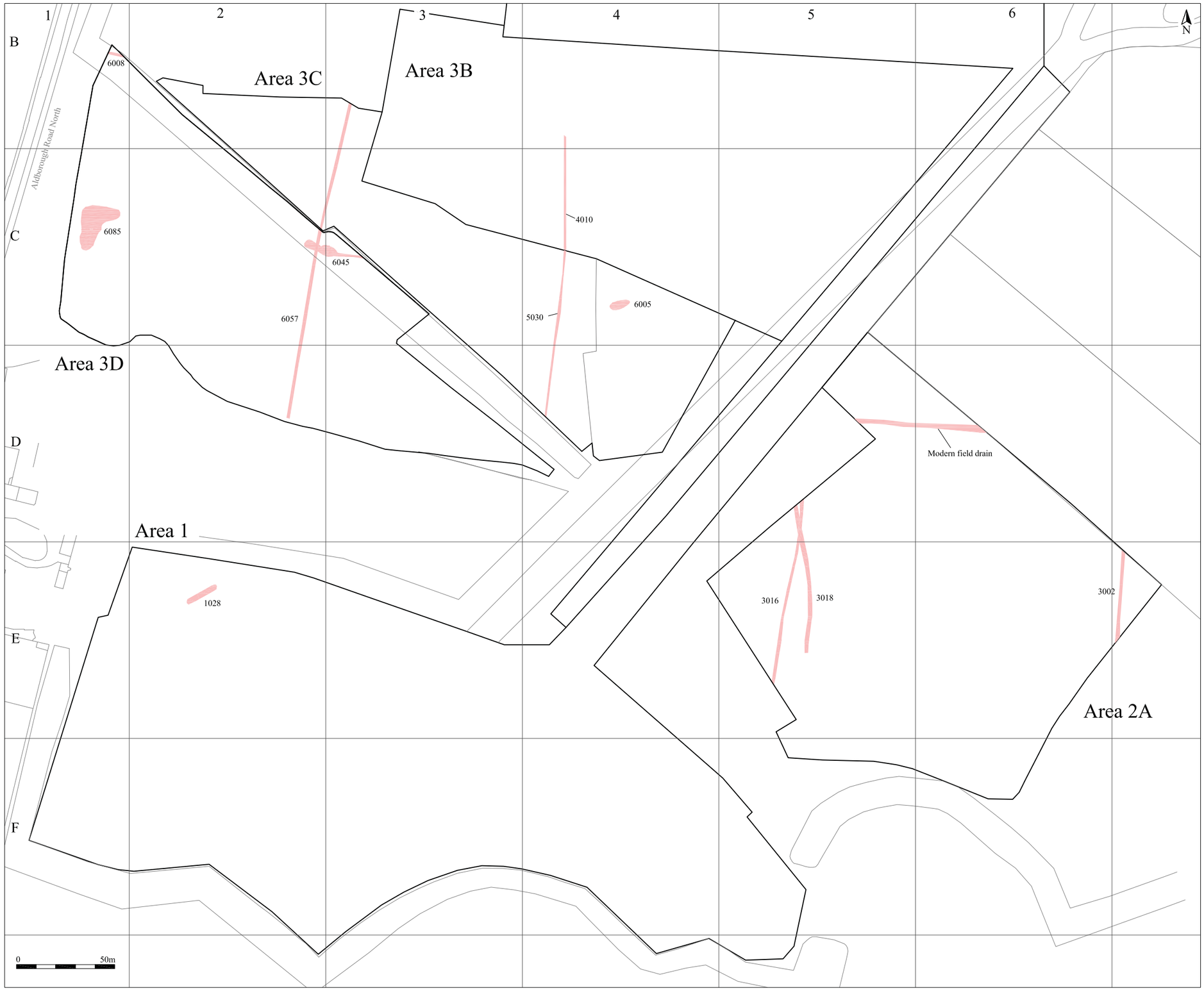

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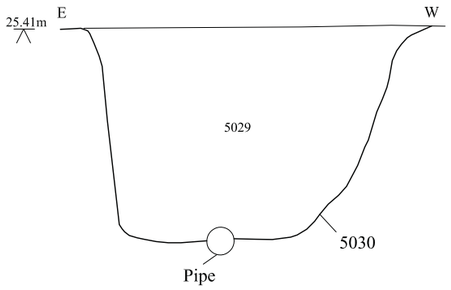
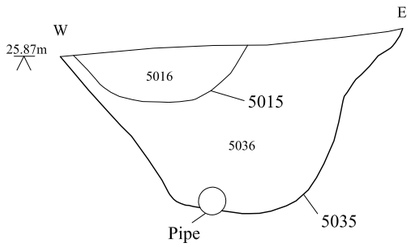
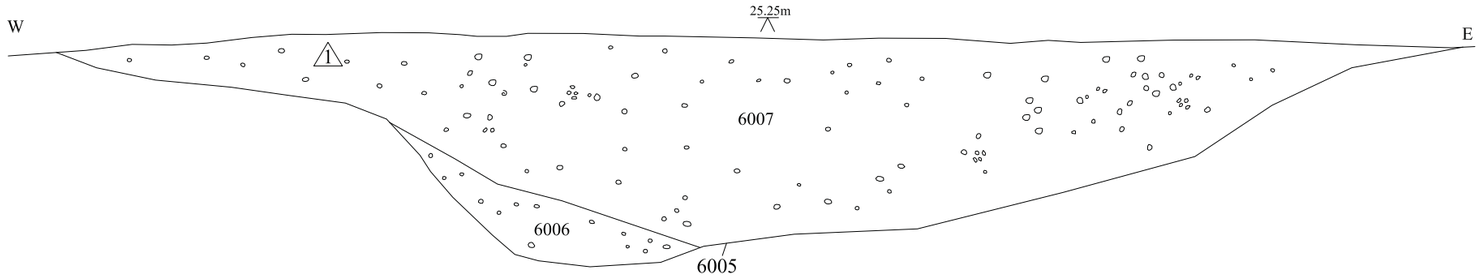
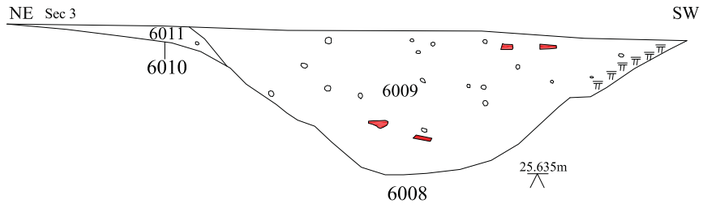
Fig. 11 Modern

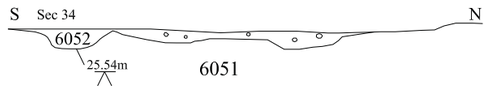
Scale 1:2000 at A3

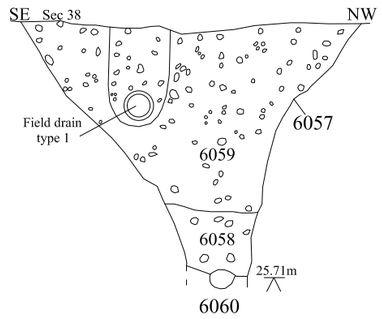












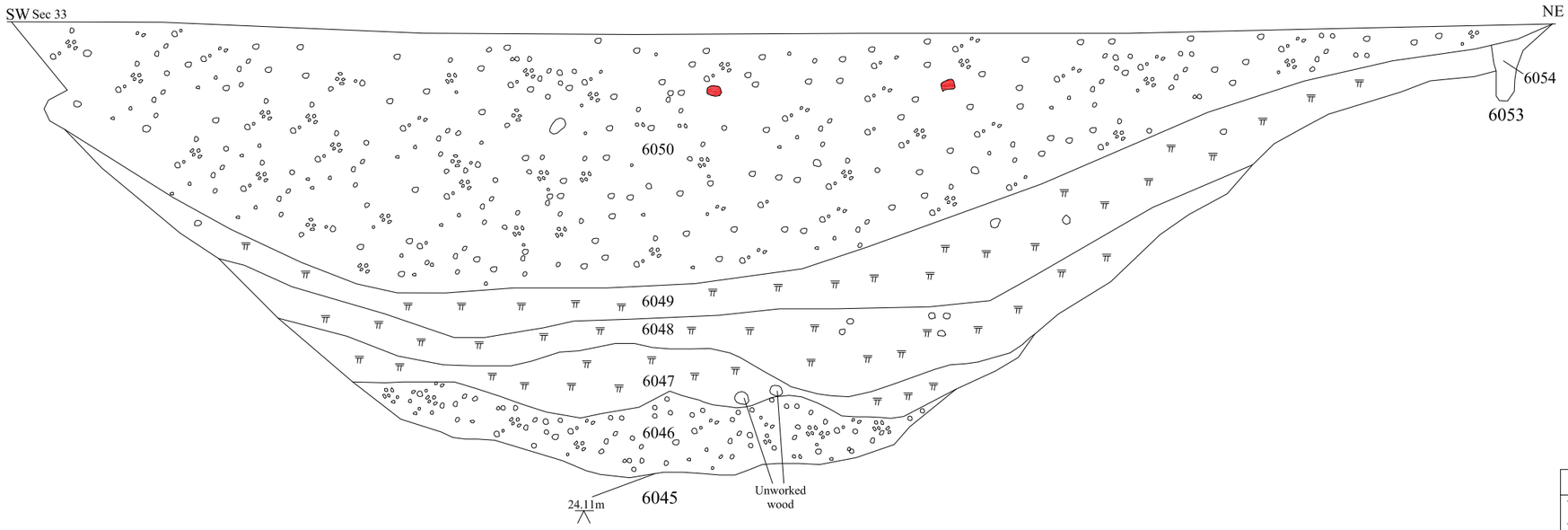


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Fig. 12 Modern sections

Scale 1:20 at A3

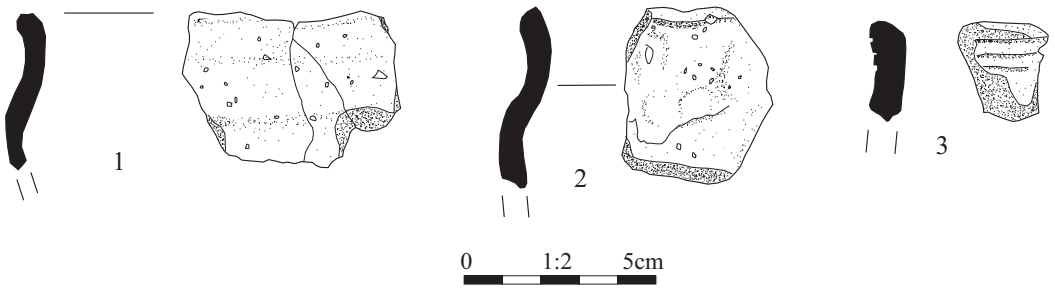

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Fig. 13 Pottery drawing
Scale 1:2 at A4