

**T H A M E S      V A L L E Y**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL**

**S E R V I C E S**

**East Hall Farm, East Hall Farm Road, Wennington,  
London Borough of Havering**

**Archaeological Recording Action**

**Phase 2**

**by Odile Rouard**

**Site Code: EAS13/12  
(TQ5380 8120)**

**East Hall Farm, Wennington,  
Rainham, London Borough of Havering**

**Phase 2**

**An Archaeological Recording Action  
for Robert Brett and Sons Ltd**

by Odile Rouard

Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd

Site Code EAS 13/12

## Summary

**Site name:** East Hall Farm, Wennington, Rainham, London Borough of Havering (Phase 2)

**Grid reference:** TQ 5380 8120

**Planning reference:** P0271.14

**Site activity:** Recording Action

**Date and duration of project:** 17th October 2016 to 28th March 2017

**Project manager:** Steve Ford

**Site supervisors:** Sean Wallis and Teresa Vieira

**Site code:** EAS 13/12

**Area of site:** *c.* 1.9ha

**Summary of results:** The archaeological fieldwork revealed a modest number of features. Several gullies, pits and postholes were identified, most of them dated to between the Late Bronze Age and Late Iron Age. Most features were, however, tentatively dated as they were very shallow in nature and many of the pits did not contain any dating evidence. The gullies are orientated SW–NE or SSE–NNW and could form two or more enclosures, probably associated with pasture or arable land. A ring ditch in the northern part of the site was only partially investigated as half of it lay beyond the stripped area. It appeared to be medieval or early post-medieval in date, and could be the remains of a windmill.

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# East Hall Farm, Wennington, Rainham, London Borough of Havering (Phase 2) An Archaeological Recording Action

by Odile Rouard

with contributions by Paul Blinkhorn, Steve Ford, Danielle Milbank and Richard Tabor

**Report 13/12d**

## **Introduction**

An archaeological recording action was carried out by Thames Valley Archaeological Services at East Hall Lane Quarry, Wennington, Rainham, London Borough of Havering (TQ 5380 8120) (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Mr Andrew Josephs of Andrew Josephs Associates, 16 South Terrace, Sowerby, Thirsk, Yorkshire, YO7 1RH, on behalf of Robert Brett and Sons Ltd, Robert Brett House, Milton Manor Farm, Ashford Road, Canterbury, Kent CT4 7PP.

Planning permission (P0271.14) has been gained from the London Borough of Havering to extract mineral from the site. The permission is subject to a condition (21) that requires the implementation of a programme of archaeological works in accordance with a written scheme of investigation.

This is in accordance with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF 2012) and the Borough Council's policies on archaeology and the historic environment. As part of the initial phase of the programme of archaeological works, fieldwalking, geophysical survey and trial trenching (Ford 2013; Roseveare 2013; Platt 2013) took place and recorded various finds and features. As a consequence of the possibility of archaeological deposits on the site which would be damaged or destroyed by the mineral extraction, a recording action was called for to satisfy the condition.

A first phase of the recording action in respect of haul roads, settling ponds and the phase 1 extraction area took place from September to November 2015 and has been reported on separately (McNicoll-Norbury 2018). It found a modest number of features, only two of which could be dated, one to the Late Bronze Age and one possibly Middle to Late Iron Age.

The recording action in respect of Phase 2 took place according to a written scheme of investigation approved by Mr Adam Single, the Historic England Archaeological Officer who advises the London Borough of Havering on archaeological matters. The fieldwork was undertaken by Jesse Coxey, Maisie Foster, Virginia Fuentes-Mateos, Cecilia Galleano, Teresa Vieira, Sean Wallis, Jim Webster and Jamie Williams between 17th October 2016 and 28th March 2017, and the site code is EAS 13/12. The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading, and will be deposited with the Museum of London in due course.

## **Location, topography and geology**

The overall site comprises an irregular shaped plot of land of approximately 20ha located on land to the north-west of Wennington, Rainham (Fig. 1). The land is currently under arable use and lies to both sides of East Hall Lane. It is relatively level and lies at a height of *c.* 5m above Ordnance Datum except for the north-western margins where the ground slopes down slightly to the side of a stream valley. The Phase 2 area is wholly south of East Hall Lane. According to the British Geological Survey the underlying geology consists of London Clay Formation – Clay, Silt and Sand, with superficial deposits of Sand and Gravel recorded (BGS 1998). The natural geology revealed during the Phase 2 recording action generally consisted of yellow silty sand with extensive patches of gravel.

## **Archaeological background**

The archaeological potential of the site has been highlighted in a cultural heritage assessment (Josephs 2009). In summary a large number of finds and sites are recorded for the environs of the proposal site. Various detailed archaeological investigations have taken place to the north of the proposal site prior to earlier episodes of mineral extraction. These have revealed earlier prehistoric, Roman and medieval occupation and burial sites which can be considered as typical of the archaeologically rich terraces of the lower Thames Valley. Recent fieldwork comprising geophysical survey (Roseveare 2013) and fieldwalking (Ford 2013) have added further specific information on the potential of the site. The fieldwalking has recorded a range of pottery finds of Iron Age, Roman, Saxon and Medieval dates, but not in sufficiently large numbers to identify the certain presence of occupation sites. However a cluster of struck flint probably of later Neolithic and Bronze Age date was sufficiently marked to indicate the likely presence of an occupation site which may be reflected in the presence of subsoil deposits. The geophysical survey confirmed the presence on the site of a ring ditch (levelled round barrow) visible from the air along with a number of linear features (field boundaries), some of which appear to respect the presence of the ring ditch. Further work in the form of machine dug trenching on the site revealed further evidence of prehistoric activity on the site as pits and linear features and confirmed the presence of the ring ditch (Platt 2013). The Phase 1 recording action (to the north and west of the current phase of work: Fig. 2) recorded a modest number of features, only two of which could be dated, one to the Late Bronze Age and one possibly Middle to Late Iron Age (McNicol-Norbury 2018).

## **Objectives and methodology**

The general objectives of the project were to excavate and record all archaeological deposits and features within the site; produce relative and absolute dating and phasing for deposits and features recorded on the site; establish the

character of these deposits in an attempt to define functional areas on the site such as industrial, domestic, etc; produce information on the economy and local environment; and compare and contrast this with the results of other excavations in the region.

The specific aims of the project were to address the following questions:

What is the nature and date of any landscape features (eg fields, boundary features, large enclosures) and what is their spatial organisation?

How did these landscape features relate to occupied areas?

When were the sites first occupied and when were they abandoned?

Are there further occupied areas within the site?

What is the palaeoenvironmental setting of the area?

What is the function of the ring ditch?

## **The Excavation**

The excavation area comprised the Phase 2 mineral extraction site, which was approximately 1.9ha in size after taking into account the bund areas (Fig. 3). The area was stripped down to the top of the underlying natural geology, which necessitated the removal of between 0.25m and 0.70m of topsoil (50) and subsoil (51) deposits. The area was stripped by a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, under constant archaeological supervision.

A number of archaeological features including pits, postholes, ditches and gullies were recorded in the excavation area, and were sampled by hand. Some of these had previously been identified during the evaluation. Three broad phases have been recorded, although most features were very shallow and difficult to interpret: the occupation of the site seems to begin in the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age period and after a hiatus during the Middle Iron Age, some activity is observed belonging to the Late Iron Age. The site then seems to have been abandoned and the next phase corresponds to the Medieval/Post-Medieval period with a post-mill ditch recorded in the northern part of the excavation area.

## **Phase summary**

Phasing for the prehistoric periods is based on very small quantities of pottery, rarely as many as three sherds in one context, and partially on worked flints, the latter which, being durable, can easily be residual in later features. The medieval feature 1009 contains more pottery and is confidently dated, but other features probably belonging to this phase (308, 406, 417, 418) contain only single sherds, in each case alongside prehistoric material. On no very solid basis, the medieval pottery has been considered intrusive into earlier features in two cases (417, 418), and on no

particularly better basis, has been taken to provide the *terminus post quem* for pit 308 and gully 406 (and its associated features). Despite the tentative nature of the phasing for individual contexts, however, the phasing for landscape elements overall is considered to hold up reasonably well.

### *Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age*

Just two pits have been identified as belonging to this period, while pottery in fabrics assigned to this period are widely distributed in later features, certainly indicating that the two pits under-represent the activity on the site at this time.

Pit 309 was very similar in shape and size to 308, measuring 2.91m by 2.6m, with a depth of 0.38m. Its fill 359 of mid-orange brown silty sand contained pottery, struck flint (a core and a scraper) and fire cracked flint.

Pit 340 was sub-circular, measuring 1.1m by 0.9m with a depth of 0.24m. Its fill (390) of mid-grey brown silty sand contained pottery sherds, two broken flint flakes and fire cracked flint.

### *Late Iron Age*

This is the best represented period on site with indications of an organized landscape over quite a large area, along with scattered pits or postholes.

In the north, gullies 1000, 1003, 1004, 1005 and 307 form the southern part of a rectangular enclosure which extends out of the excavated area northwards. Further south, parallel to the south side of the enclosure, gullies 1001 and 1006 appear to belong to the same landscape. More doubtfully, further south again, the line marked by gullies 1007 and 1008 is also on the same alignment, but, although the pottery in these is mostly of this period, it might be medieval.

#### Linear features

Gully 1002 was orientated SSE–NNW and measured roughly 20m in length, in the north-eastern corner of the Phase 2 extraction area. Two slots were dug through it: slot 341 was 0.5m wide and had a depth of 0.16m (Fig. 7). Its fill (391) of mid-brown silty-sand contained a single sherd of Bronze Age pottery and a flint spall, but also one sherd dating to the Late Iron Age. Slot 342 had a width of 0.6m and a depth of 0.16m. Its fill (392) was very similar to that of 341 and yielded a piece of struck flint. Undated slot 6 from the evaluation was also probably a part of this gully. Gully 1002 would have marked the east side of an enclosure whose south side was gullies 1003 and 1005. Undated pits 345 and 346 might represent this gully extending northwards, perhaps with 346 marking a terminal gate post, or may have removed such an extension.

Gullies 1003 and 1005 are probably the same feature, orientated SW–NE on the same alignment (Pls 1 and 2). Seven slots (304–6 (Fig. 4) and 333, 335, 336, 339 (Fig. 7)) through them were dug in total and they were similar in width and depth, although becoming wider and deeper towards the eastern side of the site. The width varied between

0.54m and 0.98m, and between 0.16m and 0.38m in depth. The fills all were very similar, consisting of a mid-orange brown to mid-grey brown silty sand with occasional flint gravel inclusions. They produced Late Iron Age pottery as well as struck flint (a flake, and a broken, backed blade, both from slot 304), fired clay and fire cracked flint.

The western side of this enclosure would have been marked by gully 307, which despite being very ephemeral (0.29m wide and no more than 0.06m deep: Fig. 4), contained six sherds of Late Iron Age pottery. Gully 1005 appeared to continue further west beyond the line of 307, and so may have had a wider role in a larger landscape than just this enclosure. Gullies 307 and 1002 indicate a width of some 75m for this enclosure, and it was at least 25m north–south.

Close to the gap between gullies 1003 and 1005, was undated gully 1004, similarly ephemeral to gully 307 (Fig. 7), which produced no finds, but whose location suggests it may have been marking the entrance gap into the enclosure.

It seems this enclosure may be associated with gully 1006 in the southern part of the site, which is on the same alignment although some 87m away, and has been dated to the same period.

Gully 1006 is also getting wider and deeper towards the eastern end of the site, with its width varying between 0.39m and 1.8m and its depth varying between 0.09m and 0.39m (Figs 5, 6, 9). Finds from five investigated slots (311, 316, 332, 408 and 410) included both Late Bronze Age and Late Iron Age pottery, struck flint (broken flake and core fragment in slot 408, intact flake in 410) and fire cracked flint.

Another possible gully was recorded, on the same alignment as and cutting Late Iron Age gully 1006 in the south-eastern part of the site. It was orientated south-west/north-east and measured roughly 25m in length. This gully was however extremely difficult to identify because of its shallow depth (between 0.09m and 0.15m) and because it seems to have been at least partly re-used in the Late Iron Age period. Two slots were dug through it, 317 and 411 (Figs 5, 9). Their fills (367 and 462) of mid-orange brown silty sand contained a single sherd of LIA pottery (462) and one piece each of fire cracked flint.

There is another parallel gully, 39m to the south of 1006, composed of the two possible segments 1007 and 1008. Both are very shallow nature (0.04–0.12m deep) and have a similar width (varying between 0.30m and 0.65m). Six slots were dug (412, 413 and 415–18) (Fig. 9) and all contained fire cracked flint. Five out of the six slots contained pottery and although gully (1008) contained 1 sherd each of Roman and medieval pottery, they seem to be intrusive in this case as most of the pottery (albeit only 3 sherds) dated to the Late Iron Age period (along with two late Bronze Age). Slot 413 also contained a flint spall and 417 an intact flake.

#### Discrete features

Pit 313 is the only one in the southern part of the site, belonging to this period. It is located to the north of gully 1006 (and gully 1000). Its fill (363) of mid-orange brown silty sand yielded pottery as well as a flint flake and fire cracked



flint. The feature is however quite shallow (0.12m deep for a diameter of roughly 0.7m) (Fig. 5) and its use remains unclear.

Isolated in the north-western corner of the site, pit 300 had a diameter of 0.65m and a depth of 0.32m (Fig. 4). Its fill was very similar to that of 313 and contained pottery and fire cracked flint. It was unclear whether this feature was a pit or simply the result of root action.

Pits 303 and 312 are located to the south of Gully (1003) and measure respectively 2.25m and 1.90m in diameter and 0.60m and 0.50m in depth (Figs 4, 5; Pls 3 and 4). Pit 402 was located on the north-eastern edge of the site just east of the enclosure, and was very similar in diameter (2m) and in depth (0.7m) (Fig. 8). All three pits had very similar fills of mid-orange brown silty sand that contained pottery and fire cracked flint. Pit 303 also had a flint spall, pit 312 had a flint flake and 402 contained four flakes.

Several other pits, located to the south-east of pits 303 and 312 could not be dated but may belong to the same period. Their interpretation however remains difficult as they are too far apart to be structural and did not yield any material that could help determine their use or date.

### *Medieval/Post-medieval*

#### Ring ditch (Fig. 10; Pl. 5)

One ring ditch (1009) was identified in the northern part of the site, that extended beyond the Limit of Excavation. Although it was first thought to be a Bronze Age barrow, it contained 18 sherds of medieval pottery (and one Iron Age) as well as post-medieval finds (clay pipe, brick and tile) and it is now thought that this ditch was associated with a post-mill of late medieval/early post-medieval date that was dismantled in later post-medieval times. It would have had a diameter (centre to centre of ditch) of around 38m, or 33m internally, while the ditch itself was up to 6.4m wide and 1.8m deep.

Pit 308 was sub-circular in shape and measured 2.6m by 2.3m, with a maximum depth of 0.38m (Fig. 4). Its fill (358) of mid-orange brown silty sand yielded a small prehistoric potsherd and a flint flake, as well as some fire cracked flint, but also a medieval pottery sherd.

Segmented gully 1000 is particularly hard to date, as it contained just two sherds of pottery both in slot 406 (Fig. 9 Pl. 6). One is Late Iron Age and one medieval: the latter has been taken to date the entire gully but its segmented nature might suggest the Iron Age date is a better possibility. Slot 406 also contained a broken flint flake. Further west on the same line, a very minor stretch of gully (1000) contained no finds except a single piece of burnt flint: it could represent an extension of either gully 1000 or 1006, and so again its date is unclear.

## *Undated*

Most pits and postholes did not contain any dating material and could not be attributed to any of the above phases. Their function is still unclear although their size and the fact that they are located quite far apart from each other suggest that they may not have been structural.

## **Finds**

### *The Prehistoric Pottery* by Richard Tabor

The combined prehistoric pottery assemblage from the present phase of investigation comprised a total of 53 sherds weighing 295g, as well as two indeterminate sherds weighing less than 1g. The sherds were allocated to fabric groups based on the material, size and sorting of the principal inclusions. Vessel forms were grouped also by characteristic profiles, where reconstruction was possible, or by rim or other diagnostic features, including surface treatments in accordance with guidelines for the recording and analysis of prehistoric pottery (PCRG 2010). The weights, fabrics and vessel parts of all sherds were recorded. All but one of the Bronze Age fabrics recorded in the Phase 1 investigation were also present here, and many of the same remarks apply. In addition was a suite of later Iron Age fabrics.

### Fabrics

The fabrics comprise grog mixtures, coarse flint, sandy with usually sparse flint inclusions and two lacking flint altogether, one of which appears to have included organic matter (Appendix 2: Tables 1 and 2). Minor fabrics in the assemblage unrepresented by sherds with morphological diagnostic traits can only be dated by reference to analogous mixtures from elsewhere in the Thames Valley as well as the pottery previously discovered on the site. In the wider region grog is more typically used from the Middle Neolithic until the earlier Bronze Age but co-occurred with flint in a Middle to Late Bronze Age bucket form vessel found during the earlier evaluation on the site and in a larger assemblage of the period from Sheppey, Kent (Cotton 1996; Leivers *et al.* 2010, 15, 19, 23; Raymond 2013, 9; Raymond 2003, 27). Three otherwise indeterminate sherds in the quartz and grog fabric QG1 are clearly not examples from the re-introduction of grog during the later Iron Age and may be contemporary. Flint was the dominant inclusion in pottery of the Middle to Late Bronze Age in central southern and eastern England, remaining so into the Early Iron Age but tending to become finer over time and increasingly mixed with other material, notably quartz / sand. A badly abraded rim with fingertip impressions below it from pit 108 (in the Extraction Phase 1 area) was in the coarse fabric F1 and may be residual from the Middle Bronze Age but all other fabrics are consistent with a later date and it should be noted that common coarse flint occurred in the Late Bronze Age assemblages at Stansted (Leivers 2008, 17.31). Variation due to deliberate grading of flint in contemporary elements of the Late Bronze Age assemblage at Runnymede

demonstrates that the size and density of inclusions are not necessarily reliable chronological indicators (Longley 1991, 163-4). Indeed, the present site has produced several sherds from well-made vessels in medium fabrics which might either be from Middle Bronze Age fine ware or from later Iron Age vessels. However, the excavation has added rim sherds in sandy fabrics with flint which are demonstrably of later Iron Age date.

Two minor elements of the assemblage are a single sandy vesicular sherd which is likely to have included fossil shell which has weathered out (from the Phase 1 area) and six small sherds in a quartzitic fabric with linear voids left by organic material. At Snowy Fielder Waye, Isleworth, the use of fossil shell was particular to the Later Bronze Age / Early Iron Age whilst sandy sherds with organic inclusions formed a small component of the Middle Iron Age assemblage (Timby 1996, 43, 47, 50, no. 38). The distribution of fabrics by contexts here shows several instances of chronological overlapping. In most cases the sherds are small and may either be residual, predating the cut in which they were found, or intrusive and significantly later than their cut. Given the dearth of diagnostic sherds there may be instances of wrong attribution.

#### ***Later Neolithic to Middle Bronze Age: grog mixtures***

**QG1** (Medium) Moderately hard grey fabric with buff orange to grey surfaces including moderate grog (<2mm) and moderate fine to medium rounded quartz (<1mm).

**FG1** (Medium) Dark grey moderately vesicular, soapy fabric with buff pink exterior and dark grey interior surfaces including sparse fine to medium rounded grog (<4mm) sparse fine angular burnt flint (<1mm).

#### ***Middle to Late Bronze Age: flint***

**F1** (Coarse) Moderately hard grey fabric with buff orange to grey surfaces including common angular burnt flint (<3mm). Smoothed exterior.

#### ***Late Bronze Age: sand and flint***

**fS1**(Medium) Moderately hard grey sandy fabric with buff yellow to orange exterior and grey interior surfaces including sparse medium (<2mm) to very coarse angular burnt flint (<8mm). Smoothed exterior.

**fS2**(Medium) Moderately hard grey sandy fabric with buff yellow to grey exterior and grey interior surfaces including rare fine to medium angular burnt flint (<1.5mm) and fine quartz (<0.25mm). Smoothed or rusticated exterior but lower wall may be scratched.

**fS3**(Coarse) Moderately hard grey sandy fabric with buff red to grey surfaces including poorly sorted sparse to patchily moderate medium (<2mm) to coarse (<6mm) angular burnt flint. Near vertical scratch marks on middle and lower wall sherds.

**fS5**(Medium) Moderately hard grey sandy fabric with buff yellow to grey exterior and grey interior surfaces with sparse coarse 1mm wide, up to 5mm long, striated linear impressions and including rare fine to medium angular burnt flint (<1.5mm) and fine quartz (<0.25mm).

**fS6** (Coarse) Moderately hard grey moderately micaceous sandy fabric with buff red to grey surfaces with rare to sparse coarse <1mm wide, up to 5mm long, striated linear impressions, including poorly sorted moderate fine to medium (<2mm) to coarse (<4mm) angular burnt flint and rare fine to medium (<0.5mm) rounded quartz.

#### ***Later Iron Age: quartz / sand***

**Q1** (Medium) Hard grey fabric with pink surfaces and sometimes pink margins including abundant fine (<0.25mm), sparse medium (<1mm) and rare coarse (<2.5mm) rounded quartz.

### *Later Iron Age: quartz / sand and flint*

- fQ1** (Medium) Hard grey fabric with pink surfaces and sometimes pink margins including abundant fine (<0.25mm) and sparse medium (<1mm) rounded quartz and rare fine angular flint (<1mm).
- fQ2** (Medium) Hard grey fabric with pink surfaces including abundant fine (<0.25mm) rounded quartz and rare fine angular flint (<1mm).
- QF1** (Medium) Moderately hard yellowish grey fabric with buff orange surfaces including moderate medium angular burnt flint (<2mm) and rounded quartz (<0.5mm). Smoothed exterior.
- QF2** (Medium) Hard grey fabric with grey brown surfaces including abundant fine (<0.25mm) and sparse medium quartz (<1mm) and sparse fine (<1mm) and rare medium (<5mm) angular flint.
- QF3** (Medium) Hard dark grey fabric sometimes with pink margins, with dark grey to black exterior and buff brown interior surfaces including abundant fine quartz (<0.25mm) and moderate fine (<1mm) and sparse medium (<2mm) angular flint.
- fS4**(Medium) Hard dark grey moderately micaceous sandy fabric with buff orange exterior and dark grey interior surface including rare to sparse poorly sorted fine angular flint (<1mm).

### *Later Iron Age: organic and quartz mixture*

- QO1** (Medium) Moderately hard dark grey fabric with buff orange surfaces with frequent coarse 1mm wide, up to 5mm long, striated linear impressions and including sparse to moderate fine to medium rounded quartz (<1mm). Rusticated surfaces.

### Vessel forms

The only illustratable sherds came from the Phase 1 area (McNicoll-Norbury 2018, fig. 7). Here, just three rim sherds were present, from high-shouldered jars comparable with Danebury JC3.1 and JC3.11 types, general dated to the last half of the 1st century BC and the first half of the first century AD (Poole 2000, 87). Vessels of these forms are common throughout eastern and central southern during the period.

### Conclusion

The results suggest a progression of fabric types over time typical for the Middle and Lower Thames Valley. Only Pit 108 (in the Phase 1 area) is datable with a high level of confidence to the Late Bronze Age, although a few sherds with Deverel-Rimbury traits may either be residual or examples of stylistic persistence into the Plain Ware assemblage. In general the finer sandy fabrics appear to be of similar date but the larger grained quartz fabrics with flint inclusions are well-dated to the later Iron Age by their forms. The pottery in the main appears to derive from two discrete episodes of these periods with a small component of potentially earlier sherds.

### *The Post-Roman Pottery* by Paul Blinkhorn

The post-prehistoric pottery assemblage comprised 22 sherds with a total weight of 68g. It was entirely medieval, other than a single sherd of Roman material. The post-Roman pottery was recorded utilizing the coding system and chronology of the Post-Roman pottery from Colchester (Cunningham 1985; Cotter 2000), as follows:

- RB:** Roman greyware. 1 sherd, 5g.  
**F20:** Medieval Grey Sandy Ware, 12th – 14th century. 3 sherds, 11g.  
**F21:** Sandy Orange Ware, 12th – 14th century. 17 sherds, 51g  
**F22:** Hedingham Ware, late 12th – 14th century. 1 sherd, 1g.

The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown in Appendix 2: Table 3. All the wares are types which are well-known in the region. All the sherds are quite small and most abraded to some degree, indicating that they are all the product of secondary deposition, and some may be residual.

### *Struck Flint* by Steve Ford

A small collection of 30 struck flints was recovered during this phase of fieldwork as detailed in Appendix 3. None of the finds were closely datable other than probably to the Neolithic or Bronze Age and the narrow flakes are more a fortuitous by-product of knapping than an indication of a Mesolithic or Earlier Neolithic component. The one exception to this is a small fragment of narrow flake which was heavily retouched along one side, and might have been a backed blade of Mesolithic date. However, the fragment was too small to confirm this identification. All of the flintwork would appear to have been made on nodules derived from the local gravel.

### *Fired Clay* by Danielle Milbank

Fired clay weighing 26g (four fragments) was recovered in the course of the excavation, in two contexts. These were examined under x10 magnification. The fabric is a fine clay with an orange grey colour, with one fragment from 410 (461) a dark grey colour. The fragment size is small and no diagnostic fragments were recovered which could be identified as daub or other objects such as kiln furniture, and the pieces are not closely datable.

### *Clay pipe* by Danielle Milbank

A single clay pipe stem fragment was recovered from ditch 349. This is plain with no stamp or decoration and a slightly oval section, and can be tentatively ascribed a date range of mid 17th to early 18th century based on the bore diameter.

### *Ceramic Building Materials* by Danielle Milbank

Brick and tile fragments were recovered from two contexts in ditch 349, in addition to two fragments recovered from the surface of the same ditch (slot 419). In total, 9 fragments weighing 847g were present (Appendix 4). These were examined under x10 magnification, categorised where possible according to Harley 1974. The majority of these are tile fragments, and no complete bricks or tiles were recovered.

Recovered from ditch slot 349 (deposits 399 and 450) were several pieces of tile of a homogeneous medium hard, evenly-fired sandy fabric in an orange red colour and a thickness of 13mm, and a broadly post-medieval date. Also

recovered from this feature was a single piece of a hard, slightly sandy fabric with a dark grey reduced core and a thickness of 10mm, which is likely to be of slightly earlier (late 16th or 17th century) date.

One fragment of brick was recovered from the feature which is a rough clay fabric with occasional sand and moderate to frequent groggy inclusions. The Harley Type is 4 and the thickness is 52mm, with the form and fabric suggesting a broad 17th or 18th century date.

### *Charred plant remains* by Joanna Pine

Eight soil samples ranging from 16-24 L were taken from a selection of the features on the site (Appendix 1). They were floated and sieved using a 0.25m mesh. Six samples had small amounts of charcoal, but no other charred remains were observed.

### *Burnt Flint* by Odile Rouard

Some 926g of burnt flint was recovered from 29 contexts (Appendix 5). Most features only contained a few pieces however, indicating prehistoric activity but allowing no further conclusions to be drawn.

## **Conclusion**

The archaeological excavation revealed a fair number of features dating from the Late Bronze Age to Late Iron Age period as well as one ring ditch from the late medieval to early post-medieval period. Most features were concentrated in the eastern half of the site, and especially in the northern part.

There is little evidence for Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age activity on the site but the two pits identified and the pottery in later pits and gullies may suggest the first use of this landscape originates in this period. The pottery recovered from these features is fairly typical of the Lower and Middle Thames Valley around this time and consists mostly of fragmented tablewares such as bowls and jars. The pottery assemblage is however quite small and may indicate that the land was used for arable or pastoral purposes rather than indicating a nearby settlement.

After a hiatus during the Middle Iron Age, ditches and gullies belonging to the Late Iron Age have been recorded, following the same alignment across the whole area. They may represent field boundaries and may be a continuation of the landscape management that possibly started in the Late Bronze Age. Three pits and one posthole have also been attributed to this phase: these pits' function remains unclear. Most of the pits and postholes found on site contained no dating evidence, and it is thus not possible to draw any further conclusions: although two distinct lines formed by undated pits can be seen and the fact that these pits resemble in shape and size those attributed to the Late Iron Age period, there is no definite interpretation possible. The size of the pits (most had an average diameter of 2m) and the

fact that they are quite far apart from each other suggests that they are not of a structural nature, and they are too widely separated to be interpreted as a pit alignment.

As for the previous period, the pottery sherds recovered from features belonging to this phase were scarce and they seem to indicate that settlement may have been located further afield.

Ditch 1009 is thought to represent what remains of a late medieval/early post-medieval windmill and is the only feature belonging to this period. Most of the structure was located beyond the limit of excavation and only part of the ditch was visible. It consisted of a ring ditch and yielded medieval pottery as well as post-medieval finds. The medieval pottery was dated to the 12th century but the other finds (clay pipe, brick, tile) were dated to the 16th, 17th or even 18th century. The ditch was between 5.2m and 6.4m wide and enclosed an area measuring roughly 33m in diameter. Although the cross tree slot was not uncovered, it is highly probable it lay under the baulk. The ditch is usually the result of digging out material in order to create a central mound on which the mill is then built, however no sign of the mound were identified either. Such windmills have been found in England since the middle of the 12th century (Hills 1994). The 12th-century pottery recovered from ditch 1009 was very abraded, suggesting the mill was built at a later date, possibly in the 13th century. The CBM recovered dated back to the 16th or 17th century although it is likely the mill had fallen out of use and been dismantled before the ditch was actually filled in.

## Acknowledgements

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## APPENDIX 1: Catalogue of features

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill (s)</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Sample</i>	<i>Charred plant remains</i>		<i>Date</i>	<i>Dating evidence</i>
300	350		Pit		Charcoal	seeds	Late Iron Age	Pottery
301	351	1001	Gully					
302	352	1001	Gully					
303	353		Pit	101	-	-	Late Iron Age	Pottery
304	354	1005	Gully				Late Iron Age	Association
305	355	1005	Gully				Late Iron Age	Pottery
306	356	1005	Gully				Late Iron Age	Association
307	357		Gully				Late Iron Age	Pottery
308	358		Pit	102	X	-	Medieval	Pottery
309	359		Pit	103	X	-	Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age	Pottery
310	360	1000	Gully				Medieval	Association
311	361	1006	Gully				Late Iron Age	Association
312	362		Pit	104	XX	-	Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age/Late Iron Age	Pottery
313	363		Pit				Late Iron Age	Pottery
314	364		Post-hole					
315	365		Post-hole					
316	366		Gully				Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age	Pottery
317	367		Gully					
318	368	1000	Gully				Medieval	Association
319	369		Pit				Medieval??	Association
320	370		Pit					
321	371		Pit					
322	372		Post-hole					
323	373		Pit					
324	374		Pit					
325	375		Pit					
326	376		Pit					
327	377		Pit					
328	378		Pit					
329	379		Pit					
330	380		Pit	105	X	-		
331	381	1000	Gully				Medieval	Association
332	382	1006	Gully				Late Iron Age	Association
333	383	1003	Gully				Late Iron Age	Association
334	384	1003	Gully				Late Iron Age	Association
335	385		Pit					
336	386	1003	Gully				Late Iron Age	Pottery
337	387	1004	Gully				Late Iron Age	Association
338	388	1003	Gully				Late Iron Age	Association
339	389	1003	Gully				Late Iron Age	Pottery
340	390		Pit				Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age	Pottery
341	391	1002	Gully				Late Iron Age	Pottery
342	392	1002	Gully				Late Iron Age	Association
343	393		Pit					
344	394		Post-hole					
345	395		Pit				Late Iron Age	Association
346	396		Pit				Late Iron Age	Association
347	397		Pit	106	XX	-		
348	398		Pit					
349	399, 450	1009	Ditch	107	-	-	Medieval	Pottery
400	451		Pit					
401	452	1004	Gully				Late Iron Age	Association
402	453		Pit				Late Iron Age	Pottery
403	454		Pit	108	XX	-		
404	455		Pit					
405	456	1000	Gully				Medieval	Association
406	457	1000	Gully				Medieval	Pottery
407	458		Gully					
408	459	1006	Ditch				Late Iron Age	Pottery
409	460		Post-hole				Medieval??	Association
410	461	1006	Ditch				Late Iron Age	Association
411	462		Gully				Late Iron Age or earlier	Stratigraphy
412	463	1007	Gully				Late Iron Age	Pottery
413	464	1007	Gully				Late Iron Age	Association
414	465		Gully					
415	466	1008	Gully				Late Iron Age	Pottery
416	467	1008	Gully				Late Iron Age	Association
417	468	1008	Gully				Late Iron Age	Association
418	469	1008	Gully				Late Iron Age ?	Pottery
419	470, 471	1009	Ditch				Medieval	Association

XXX= Much charcoal present; XX = Some charcoal present; X Flecks of charcoal present



## APPENDIX 2: Catalogue of Pottery by context

Table 1. Pre Late Bronze Age and Late Bronze Age / Early Iron Age fabric quantification by context

cut	deposit		QGI		FGI		F1		fS1		fS2		fS3		fS5		fS6		
	No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)	
308	358																		
309	359							1	11				1	2					
312	362							1	7				1	3					
316	366							1	2										
333	383											1	0.5	1	7				
336	386													1	1				
340	390													3	5				
341	391																		
406	457							1	4										
408	459							2	6										
410	461															1	3		
417	468																		
418	469							1	2									1	12

Table 2. Later Iron Age fabric quantification by context

cut	deposit		Q1		fQ1		fQ2		QF1		QF2		QF3		fS4		QO1		
	No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)	
300	350																		
303	353									2	19								
305	355									1	5								
307	357																		
312	362																		
313	363											1	5	2	14			6	15
336	386																		
339	389																		
341	391																		
349	450											1	5						
402	453																		
406	457									1	2								
408	459											1	2						
410	461															2	5		
411	462															1	2		
415	466																		

## APPENDIX 2

**Table 3: Post-prehistoric pottery occurrence by number and weight (in g) of sherds per context by fabric type**

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<b>RB</b>		<b>F20</b>		<b>F21</b>		<b>F22</b>	
		<i>No</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>
308	358							1	1
349	surface					2	10		
349	399					2	5		
349	450			2	9	12	32		
406	457					1	4		
417	468	1	5						
	Total	1	5	3	11	17	51	1	1

### APPENDIX 3: Catalogue of Struck Flint

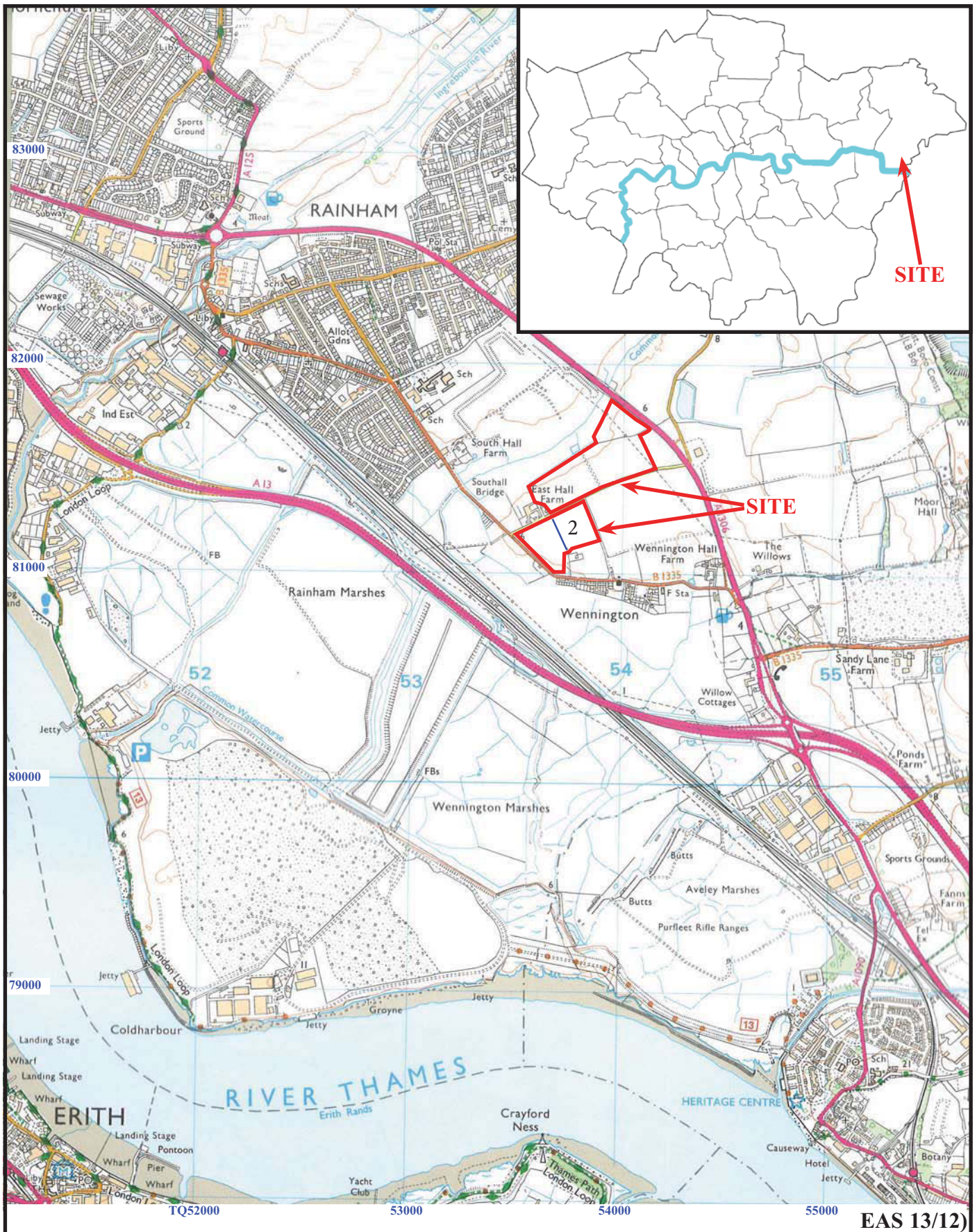
<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill</i>	<i>Type</i>
subsoil	51	Intact narrow flake
U/S		Intact narrow flake; 2 Intact flakes (1 Core rejuvenation flake); Broken flake; Spall; Core; Scraper
303	353	Spall
304	354	Intact flake; Backed blade (broken)
308	358	Broken flake(retouched)
309	359	Scraper; Core fragment
312	362	Broken flake
313	363	Intact flake
340	390	2 Broken flakes
341	391	Spall
349	450	Intact flake
402	453	2 Intact flakes; 2 Broken flakes (1 burnt)
406	457	Broken flake
408	459	Broken flake; Core fragment
410	461	Intact flake
413	464	Spall
417	468	Broken flake

#### APPENDIX 4: Catalogue of Ceramic Building Material

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>
349	399	Ditch	6	564
349	450	Ditch	1	262
419	470	Ditch	2	21

## APPENDIX 5: Catalogue of Burnt Flint

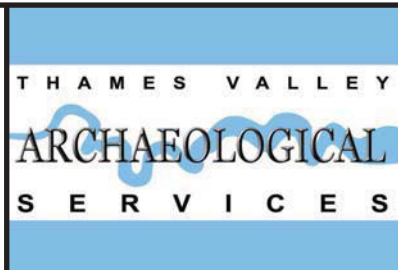
<i>Context</i>	<i>Fill</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>
300	350	1	4
302	352	1	17
304	354	2	57
305	355	3	75
308	358	2	23
309	359	4	54
311	361	4	40
313	363	1	2
315	365	6	103
316	366	4	28
317	367	1	11
331	381	1	13
332	382	2	28
333	383	1	15
336	386	1	8
349	450	3	70
405	456	1	17
406	457	1	5
408	459	27	481
409	460	1	3
410	461	3	90
411	462	1	12
412	463	6	58
413	464	1	4
414	465	1	2
415	466	7	49
416	467	4	25
417	468	1	53
418	469	3	12



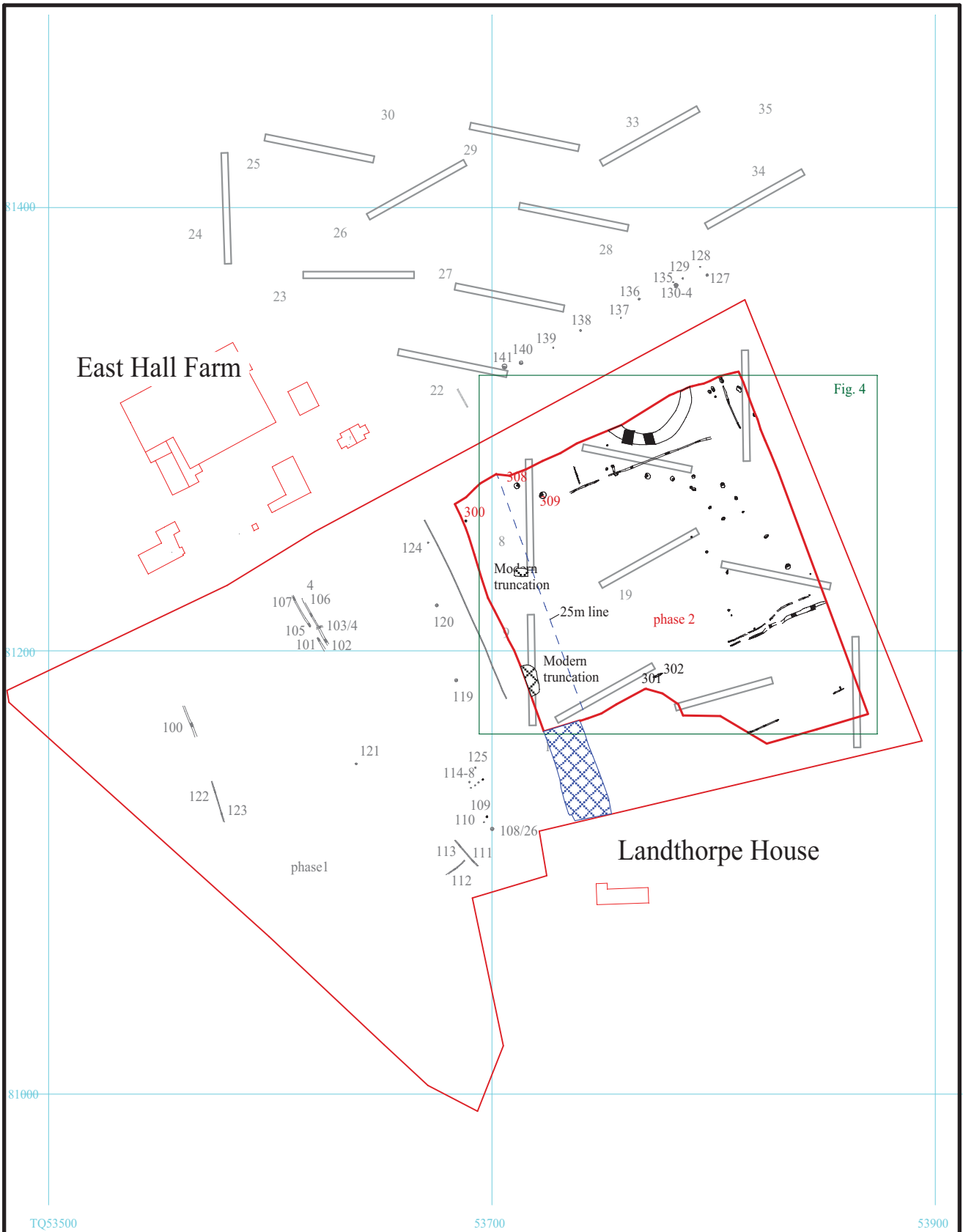
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**East Hall Farm, Wennington, Rainham,  
London Borough of Havering  
Archaeological Recording Action phase 2**  
Figure 1. Location of site within Wennington and London.

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East Hall Farm

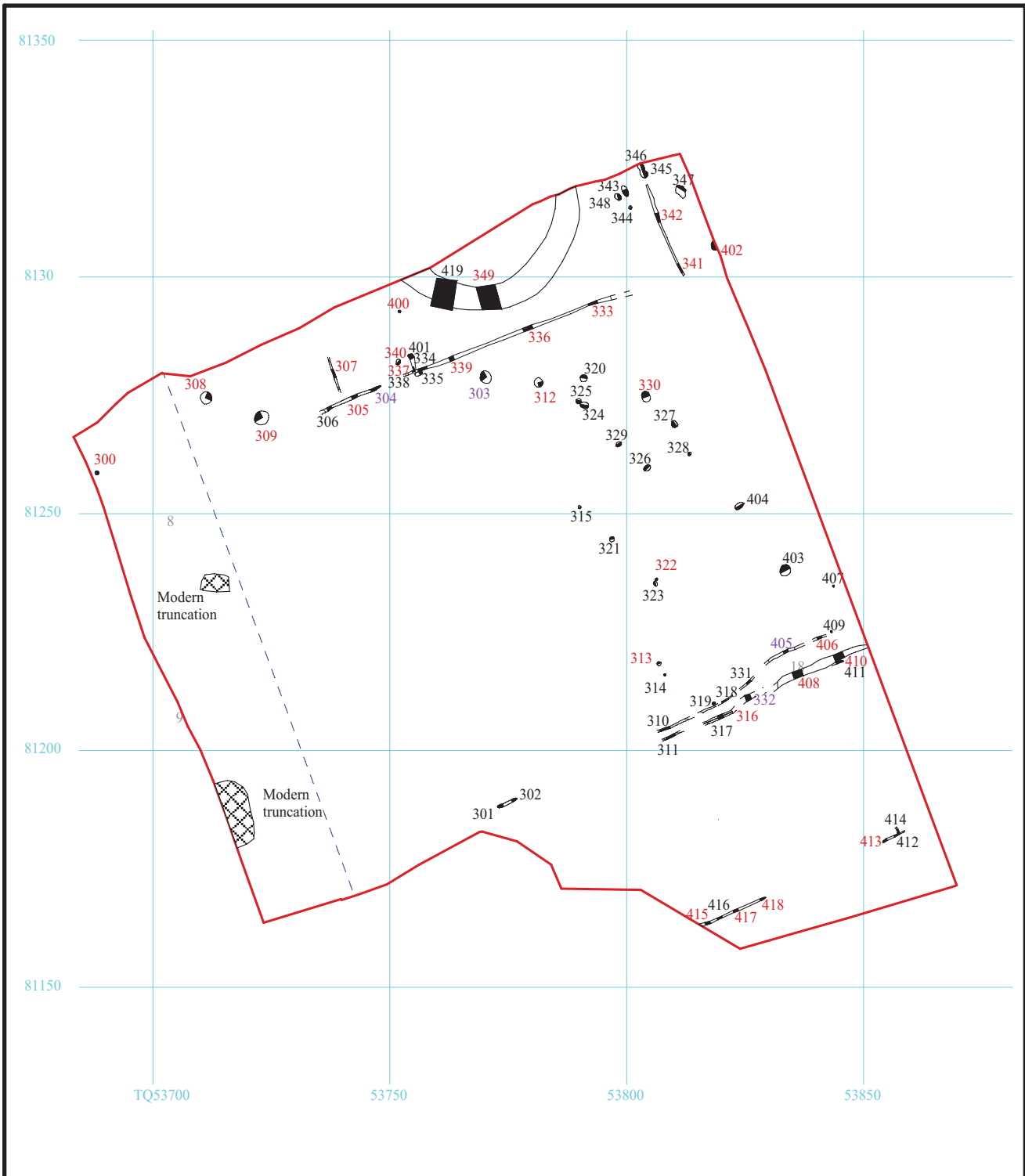
Fig. 4

Landthorpe House

**East Hall Farm, Wennington, Rainham,  
London Borough of Havering  
Archaeological Recording Action Phase 2**

Figure 3. Plan of excavated area





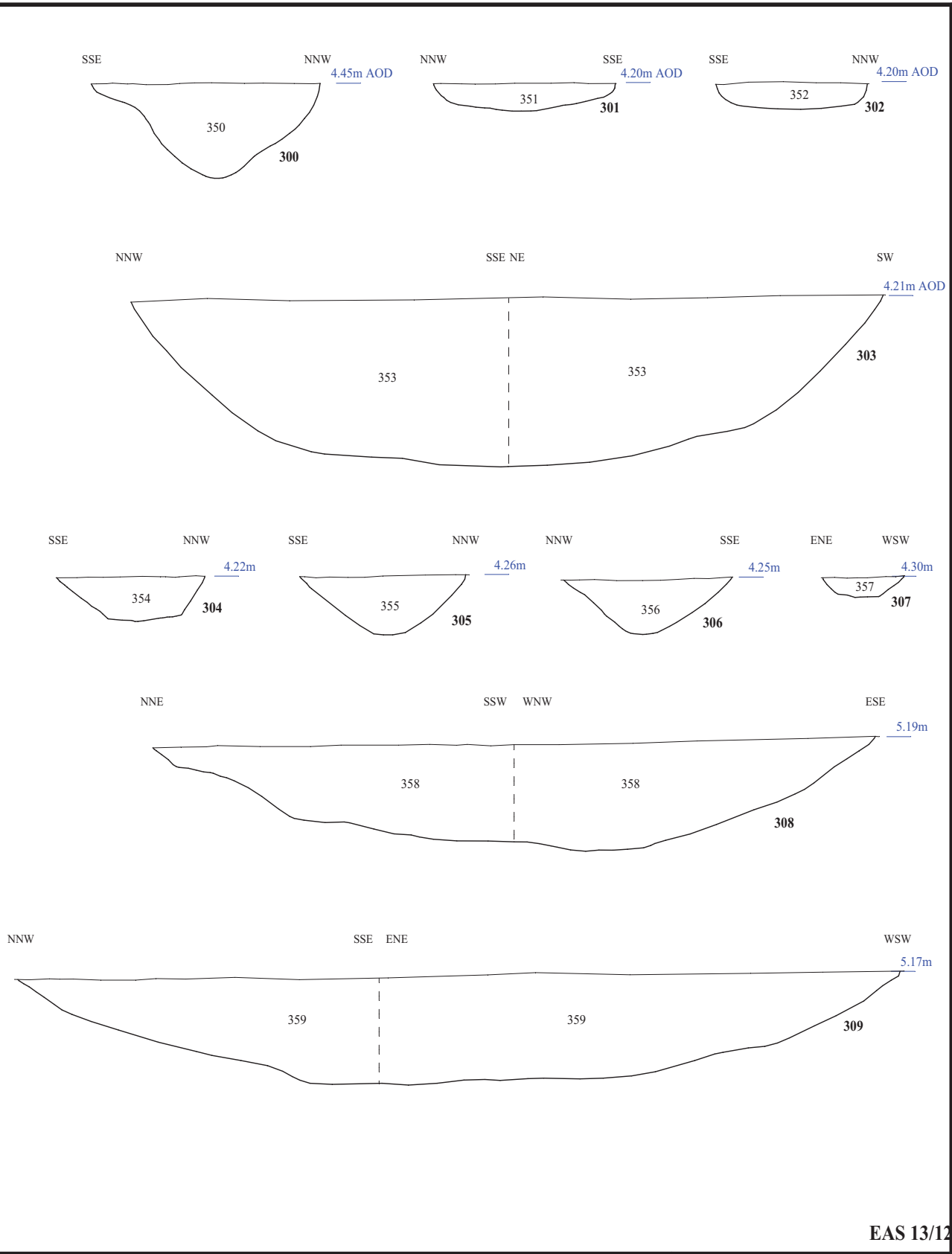
Features with pottery  
 Features with struck flint



**East Hall Farm, Wennington, Rainham,  
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 Archaeological Recording Action Phase 2**

Figure 4. Plan of main Recording Action Area



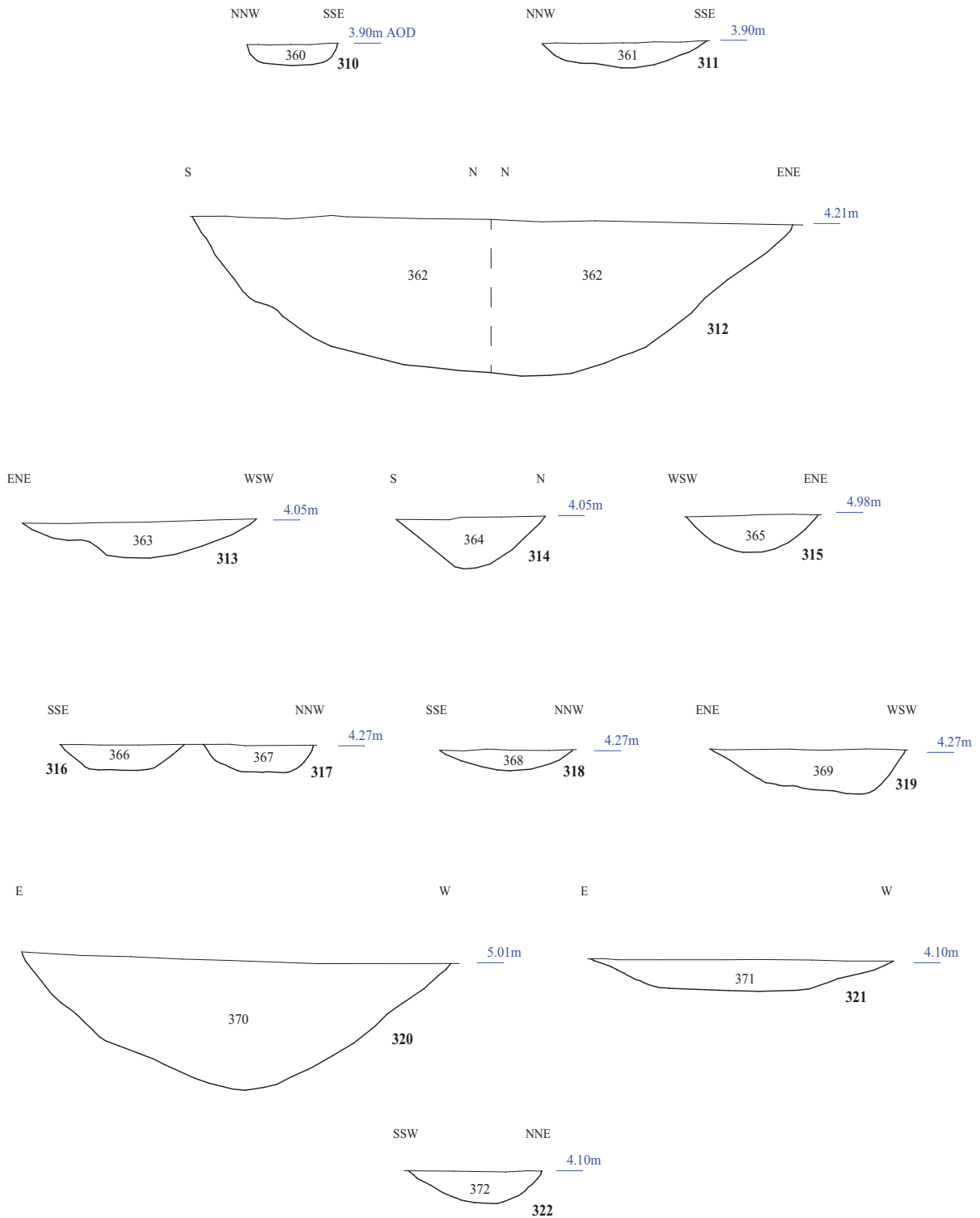


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Figure 4. Sections.





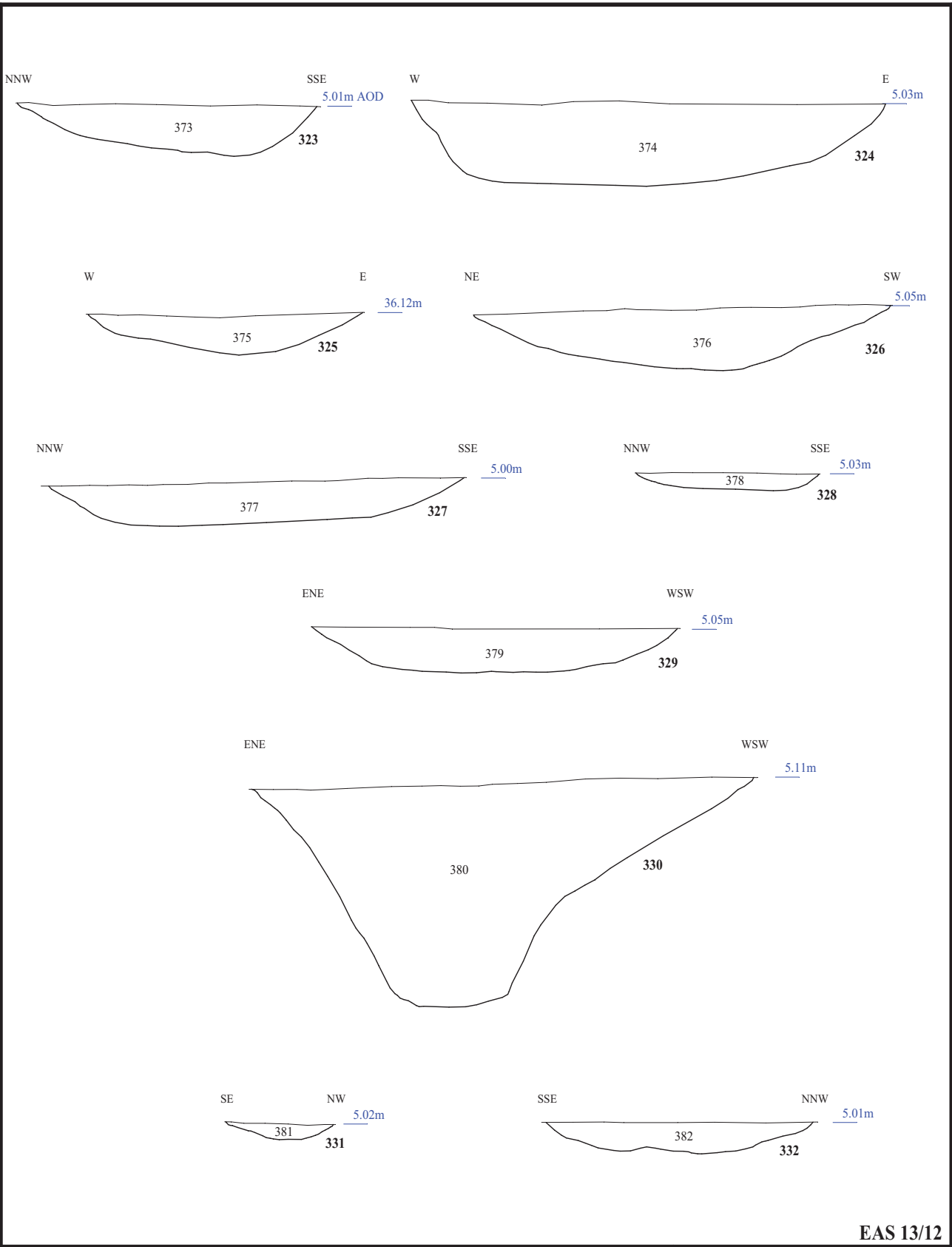
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Archaeological Recording Action Phase 2**

Figure 5. Sections.



THAMES VALLEY  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
SERVICES



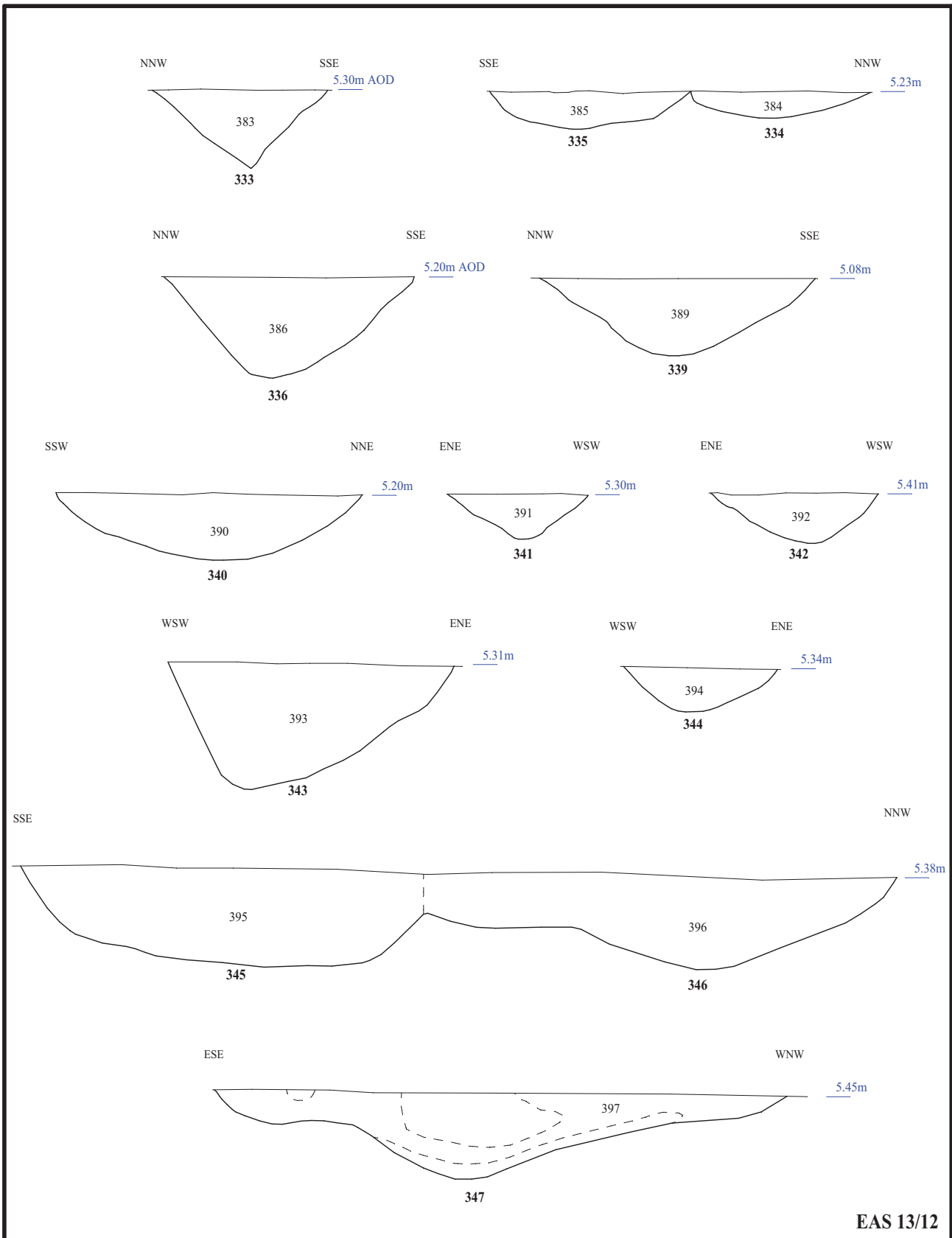
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Archaeological Recording Action Phase 2**

Figure 6. Sections.



THAMES VALLEY  
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL**  
 SERVICES



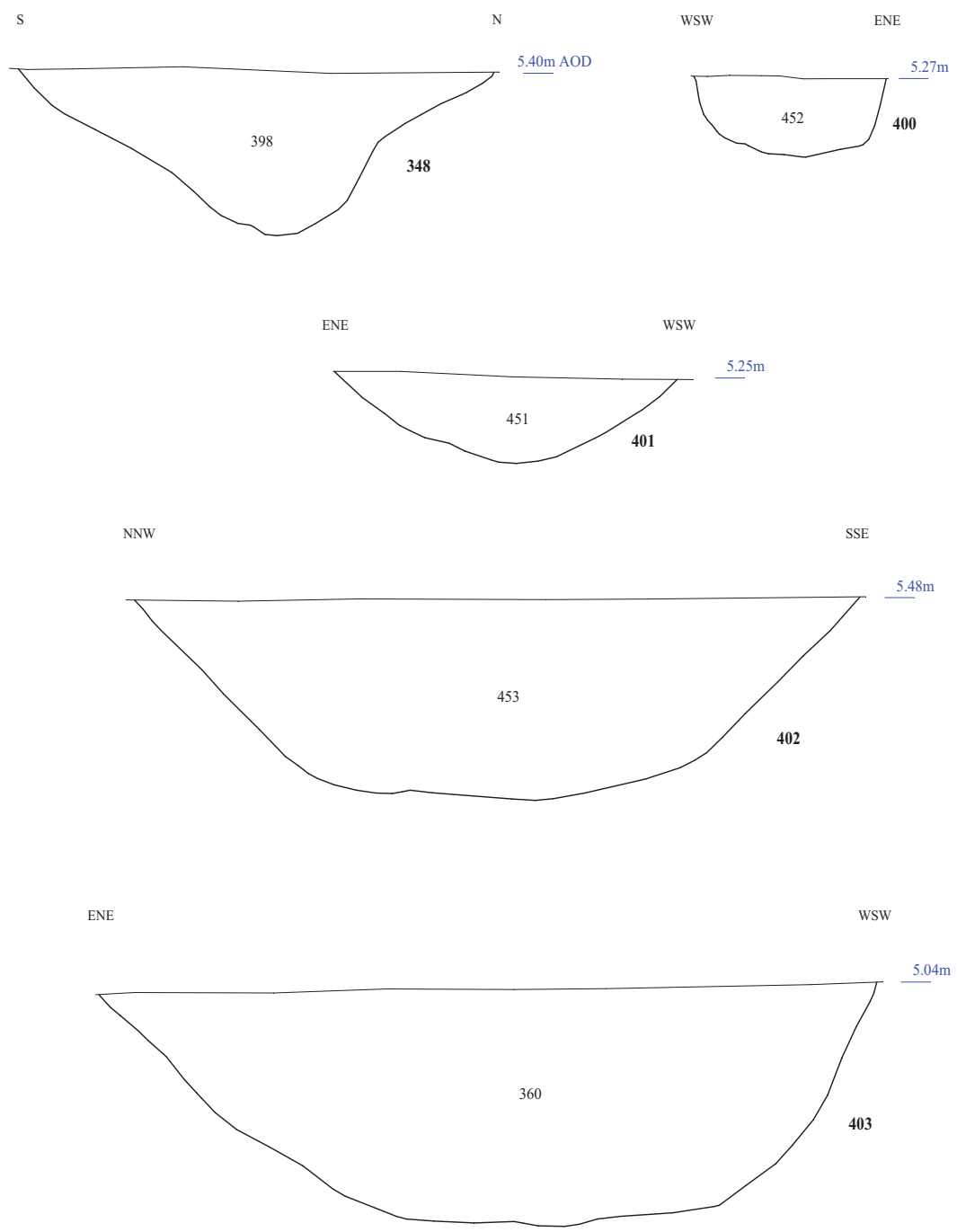
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Figure 7. Sections.



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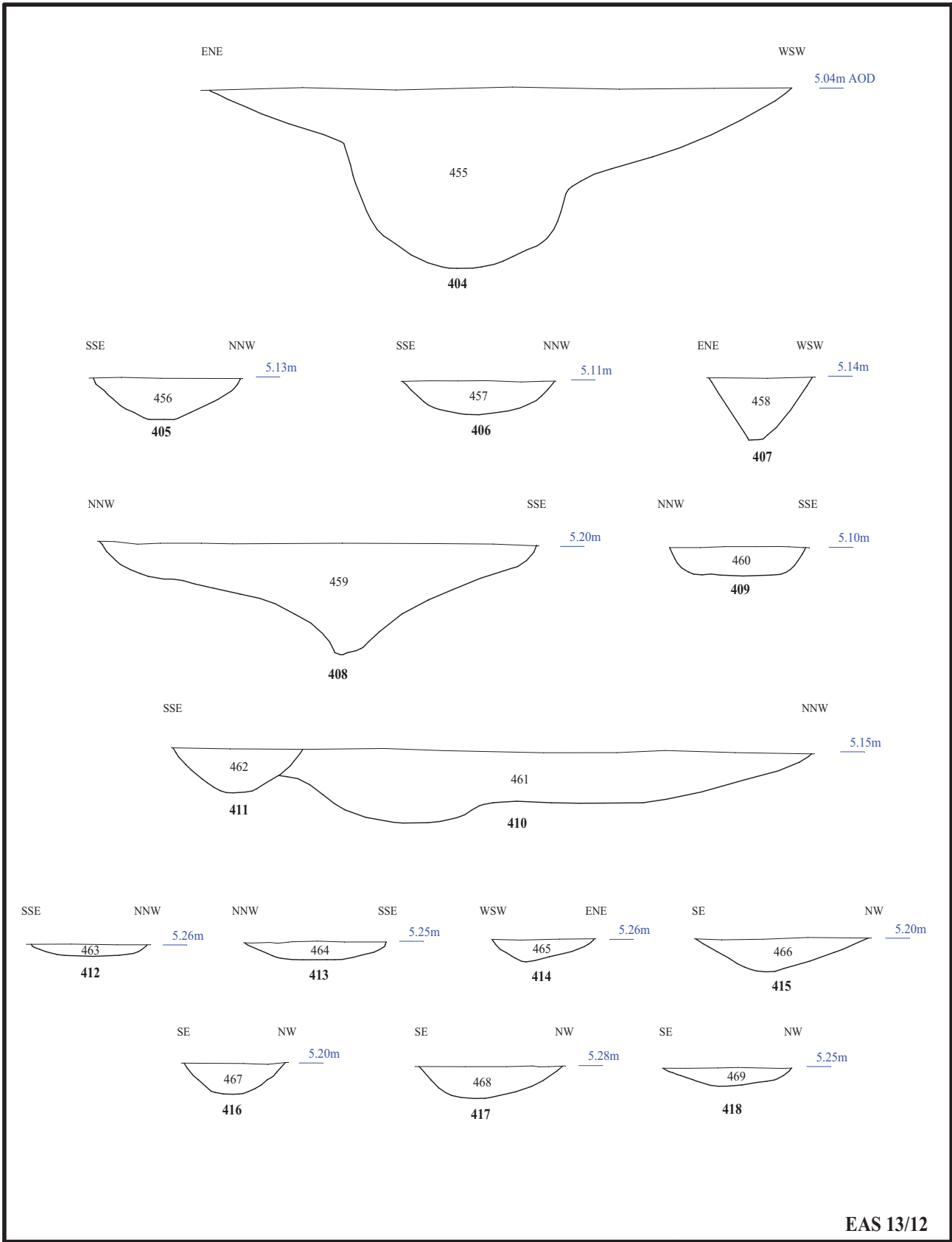


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Figure 8. Sections.





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Figure 9. Sections.





NNW

SSE

36.12m AOD

399

450

349

N

S

36.12m

470

471

419

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Figure 10. Sections.



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Plate 1. Gully 1005, slot 304, looking east, Scales: 0.5m and 0.3m.



Plate 2. Gully 1003, slot 336, looking east, Scales: 0.5m and 0.3m.



Plate 3. Pit 303, looking south, Scales: 1m and 0.5m.



Plate 4. Pit 312, looking west, Scales: 1m and 0.5m.

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Plates 1 - 4.

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Plate 5. Ditch 1009, slot 349, looking east, Scales: 2m and 0.5m.



Plate 6. Segmented gully 1000, slot 406, looking south-west, Scales: 0.5m and 0.1m.

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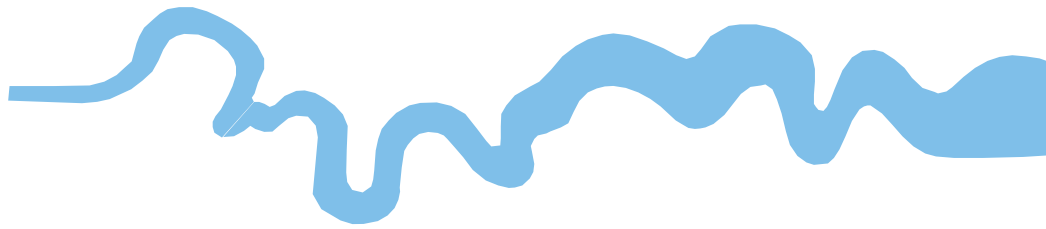
Plates 5 - 6.

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## TIME CHART

	Calendar Years
Modern _____	AD 1901
Victorian _____	AD 1837
Post Medieval _____	AD 1500
Medieval _____	AD 1066
Saxon _____	AD 410
Roman _____	AD 43 AD 0 BC
Iron Age _____	750 BC
Bronze Age: Late _____	1300 BC
Bronze Age: Middle _____	1700 BC
Bronze Age: Early _____	2100 BC
Neolithic: Late .....	3300 BC
Neolithic: Early .....	4300 BC
Mesolithic: Late .....	6000 BC
Mesolithic: Early .....	10000 BC
Palaeolithic: Upper .....	30000 BC
Palaeolithic: Middle .....	70000 BC
Palaeolithic: Lower .....	2,000,000 BC





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