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Prepared by: Dan Firth (Fieldwork Project Supervisor)
Checked by: Louise Moan (Senior Project Manager)
Edited by: Joshua White (Post-Excavation Project Officer)
Approved for Issue by: Elizabeth Popescu (Head of Post-Excavation and Publications)
Signature: 

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OA South

Janus House
Osney Mead
Oxford
OX2 0ES

t. +44 (0)1865 263 800

OA East

15 Trafalgar Way
Bar Hill
Cambridge
CB23 8SQ

t. +44 (0)1223 850 500

OA North

Mill 3
Moor Lane Mills
Moor Lane
Lancaster
LA1 1QD

t. +44 (0)1524 880 250

e. info@oxfordarch.co.uk

w. oxfordarchaeology.com

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Chief Executive Officer
Ken Welsh, BSc. MCIFA
Private Limited Company, No: 1818897
Registered Charity, No: 285627
Registered Office: Oxford Archaeology Ltd
Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford OX2 0ES

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Archaeological Evaluation Report

Written by Dan Firth BSc MSc ACIfA

With contributions from Lawrence Billington MA PhD, Martha Craven BA PCIfA, Carole Fletcher HND BA ACIfA, Ted Levermore MA (cantab.) MA, Carlotta Marchetto MA PCIfA and Zoë Ui Choileáin MA MSc BABA0

Illustrations by David W Brown BA

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Summary

Between 9th to 24th May 2023, Oxford Archaeology carried out an archaeological evaluation at Land North of Stansted in Essex, in advance of the construction of a new electrical substation as part of the wider development of a new logistics hub at Stansted Airport.

A total of 46 trenches were excavated. Of these, 23 trenches revealed archaeological remains. The vast majority of the features identified could not be dated. A single pit dating to the Early Iron Age was recorded, from which a sizeable assemblage of pottery was recovered, potentially indicating settlement activity in the immediate vicinity. A series of Middle Iron Age pits and ditches were also identified in the central and southern parts of the site and suggest the area comprised the agricultural hinterland of the nearby Middle Iron Age settlements identified during previous excavations in the Stansted landscape.

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Scope of work

- 1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology (OA) was commissioned by WSP on behalf of Threadneedle Curtis Ltd to undertake a trial trench evaluation at Land North of Stansted, Essex, in advance of the construction of a new substation and associated infrastructure. The wider project entails the redevelopment of a c. 61ha area in order to provide a logistics hub consisting of new build units, associated access and strategic landscaping. The first phase of the programme is focussed on a c. 5.3ha field in the north-west of the proposed development area (henceforth referred to as ‘the site’).
- 1.1.2 The work was undertaken as a condition of planning permission UTT/22/0434/OP. A brief was set by Richard Havis of Essex Place Services (EPS) detailing the local authority’s archaeological requirements necessary to inform the planning process. A written scheme of investigation (WSI) was subsequently produced by WSP (WSP 2023) outlining the programme of work to be carried out. This document details how OA implemented the specified requirements and presents the results of the fieldwork undertaken between 9th to 24th May 2023.

1.2 Location, topography and geology

- 1.2.1 The site is located c. 3.6km north-east of Bishop’s Stortford and immediately north-west of the Stansted Airport complex (TL 52770 22975; Fig. 1). It is bounded by Bury Lodge Lane and Round Coppice Road to the west and agricultural fields to the north and west. The site falls within the historic parish of Stanstead Mountfitchet and lay within the administration of Uttlesford District Council, in the county of Essex. The Stansted Brook – a tributary of the River Stort – runs east to west c. 1.6km to the north of the site.
- 1.2.2 The area of proposed development consisted of a relatively flat, grassy field. The ground level is situated at 97.5m above Ordnance Datum (OD) in the western part of the site, 98.8m OD in the northern part of the site, 99.7m OD in the eastern part of the site and 100.4m OD in the southern part of the site.
- 1.2.3 The geology of the area is mapped as superficial glacial deposits of the Lowestoft Formation (also called Till or Boulder Clay), overlying bedrock deposits of London Clay (British Geological Survey 2023).

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

- 1.3.1 The Stansted landscape has been the focus of a large number of archaeological investigations, mostly in response to the expansion of the airport. The data detailed on the Essex County Historic Environment Record (ECHER) for the area has mostly been recorded as a direct result of works related to the expansion of the airport.
- 1.3.2 In 1985, the Stansted Project was formed – an ambitious landscape project led by Essex County Council (ECC) to respond to the expansion of the airport (Brooks and Havis 2004). This work largely overturned the idea that the heavy boulder clay geology of the area was mostly unsettled until the medieval period. Between 1999-2004, Framework Archaeology (FA) undertook further archaeological works to mitigate the

impact of further development in the area, related to the airports growing infrastructural needs (Cooke *et al.* 2008).

- 1.3.3 A brief summary of the findings of the ECC and FA investigations located near to the site are presented here, along with other data from the ECHER (Fig. 2).

The Stansted Project (ECC investigations)

- 1.3.4 Six of the ECC led Stansted project sites were situated in close proximity to the proposed development area. These included the Social Club Site (SCS), Bury Lodge Site (BLS), Car Park 1 (CIS), Car Park (CPS), Duckend Farm (DFS) and Duckend Car Park (DCS).
- 1.3.5 The BLS site was situated approximately 670m south of the proposed development area. Excavations here revealed a series of small pits and postholes dating from the Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age, as well as evidence for a Late Iron Age settlement, which continued into the Romano-British period.
- 1.3.6 The SCS site was located approximately 820m south of the proposed development area. Two post-built structures dating from the Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age were recorded in this area, along with a Middle Iron Age trackway and enclosures. Romano-British activity was represented by two cremation groups and further development to the Iron Age enclosures.
- 1.3.7 The CIS site was located roughly 870m south-west of the proposed development area. Excavations revealed two Late Bronze Age pits and Middle Iron Age settlement evidence, which included a palisade enclosure, a roundhouse, post-built structures and fire pits.
- 1.3.8 The CPS site was located approximately 940m south-west of the proposed development area, with Middle Iron Age features almost certainly related to the settlement evidence recorded at the CIS site, were identified.
- 1.3.9 Approximately 1km south of the proposed development area was the DCS site. At this site, Late Iron Age to Late Romano-British settlement evidence was identified, along with the remains of a medieval building and medieval ditches. Late Iron Age and Early Romano-British cremation cemeteries were also recorded.
- 1.3.10 The DFS site was located in the south-west corner of DCS site. Here, limited Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age activity in the form of pits were recorded. An Early Romano-British cremation cemetery was also identified, as well as elements of Late Romano-British settlement.

The Framework Archaeology investigations

- 1.3.11 The only FA investigations that were located close to the site were the Long-Term Car Park (LTCP) areas. This large area was located approximately 300m to the west of the site, continuing as far as 1km to the south-west. The LTCP area was investigated in several phases and revealed activity from the Neolithic through to the post-medieval periods. FA investigations also included the M11 site, located approximately 1.6km to the south-west.

LTCP areas

- 1.3.12 Neolithic activity was limited to two pits, both of which contained pottery and struck flint.
- 1.3.13 Middle Bronze Age settlement activity was recorded across the LTCP areas. This included a roundhouse and a burnt mound, found close to a river channel. Late Bronze Age activity was also identified, including a small ring ditch (possibly a funerary monument).
- 1.3.14 A single Early Iron Age ditch was identified. The bulk of the recorded Iron Age activity was of Middle Iron Age date and comprised settlement on the western side of the site (with several roundhouses recorded). Further to the east, a trackway also dating to this period was identified. Evidence suggested that the western Middle Iron Age settlement continued to be occupied into the Late Iron Age, with the settlement becoming enclosed and a mortuary enclosure established to its south. A further Late Iron Age settlement area was established in the east of the site.
- 1.3.15 The western Late Iron Age settlement was abandoned in the Romano-British period, though the enclosure remained open. The eastern settlement contracted and the fields in the east were enclosed. This area was subsequently the focus of Late Romano-British settlement, with two burials also dating to this period recorded.
- 1.3.16 Activity across the LTCP areas seems to have ceased until the later medieval period, with the remains of a hunting lodge dating to this period recorded. The lodge is probably related to the creation of Stansted Deer Park (see below).

M11

- 1.3.17 Prehistoric activity at the M11 site included a small number of pits and tree throws dating to the Neolithic, as well as several pits and two watering holes of Bronze Age date. A small number of Early Iron Age pits were also recorded.
- 1.3.18 Settlement activity of Middle to Late Iron Age date included roundhouses and associated boundary ditches. Evidence suggests this settlement probably continued into the Early Romano-British period.

Other ECHER entries

- 1.3.19 Apart from the Stansted Project and FA archaeological investigations, there are few other entries of relevance to draw upon from the ECHER.
- 1.3.20 Roughly 2km to the south of the site was the route of Stanes Street (HER 1226), a Roman road believed to have its origins in the Iron Age. The road runs from Ermine Street at Braughing in Hertfordshire to Colchester in Essex.
- 1.3.21 Medieval quarrying and boundary ditches were identified during investigations at land south of the A120 at Takely, c. 2.3km south of site (HER 48791). The remains of Stansted Castle (HER 36531) – the seat of the Mountfitchets that was destroyed in AD 1215 – are located roughly 2km to the north-west of the site.
- 1.3.22 Thremhall Priory (HER 4599) is located c. 1.8km south of the site. This comprises a moated enclosure, almost rectangular, with a smaller moated area in the south-east

corner and a large fishpond. The site is now occupied by a modern house. No remains of the Augustinian Priory now survive – though the bowl of a font is buried in a flower bed.

- 1.3.23 Trial trenching on land associated with Harlow College, Stansted Airport (HER 49006) recorded no archaeological features.
- 1.3.24 Stansted Airport – previously Stansted Airfield in World War Two (HER 16639) – lies immediately east and south-east of the site. In 1946, the airfield opened for civilian use and has since been developed into a major international airport.
- 1.3.25 Bury Lodge Hotel (HER 36478) is located c. 300m to the south of the site. The hotel is a 16th- or 17th-century timber-framed house, with an 18th-century red brick front and 19th-century extensions added onto the west of the structure.
- 1.3.26 The site lies within Stansted Deer Park (HER 46757). Documentary evidence for the park dates back as early as AD 1184, when Henry II fined Gilbert Mountfitchet for creating a hunting park from his wood at Stansted (Cooke *et al.* 2008, 232). The hunting lodge excavated as part of the FA investigations was located at the centre of this park.

2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

2.1.1 The general project aims and objectives were as follows:

- i. To establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains on the site, characterise where they are found (location, depth and extent), and establish the quality of preservation of any archaeology and environmental remains
- ii. Provide sufficient coverage to establish the character, condition, date and purpose of any archaeological deposits
- iii. Provide sufficient coverage to evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking deposits
- iv. Set results in the local, regional and national archaeological context – and, in particular, the wider cultural landscape and past environmental conditions
- v. Provide – in the event that archaeological remains are found – sufficient information to construct an archaeological mitigation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost
- vi. To determine or confirm the approximate date or date range of any remains, by means of artefactual or other evidence

2.1.2 The project aims and objectives relating specifically to site were as follows:

- i. What evidence is there for prehistoric activity? If present what is its nature, extent and significance? How does the evidence of prehistoric activity relate to the findings of the Stansted Project and the Stansted Framework?
- ii. What evidence is there for Romano-British activity? If present, what is its nature, extent and significance? How does the evidence of Romano-British activity relate to the findings of the Stansted Project and the Stansted Framework?
- iii. What evidence is there for early medieval activity? If present what is its nature, extent and significance?
- iv. What evidence is there for later medieval activity? If present what is its nature, extent and significance? In particular, is there any evidence for remains associated with Stansted Deer Park?

2.2 Methodology

2.2.1 The methodology followed that set out in the WSI (WSP 2023).

2.2.2 Forty-six trenches measuring 2mx30m and two trenches measuring 2mx20m were excavated, equating to a coverage of approximately 5% of the development area.

2.2.3 The trenches were set out by a survey-grade differential GPS connected to Leica Smartnet providing an accuracy of 5mm horizontal and 10mm vertical. Before trenching, the footprint of each trench was scanned by a qualified and experienced operator using a CAT and Genny with a valid calibration certificate.

- 2.2.4 Trial trenches were excavated by a mechanical excavator to the depth of geological horizons, or to the upper interface of archaeological features or deposits, whichever was encountered first. A toothless ditching bucket with a minimum bucket width of 2m was used to excavate the trenches. All machine excavation was supervised by a suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist.
- 2.2.5 Spoil was stored alongside trenches with topsoil, subsoil and archaeological deposits kept separate during excavation, to allow for sequential backfilling of excavations. Trenches were backfilled upon approval from Essex Place Services.
- 2.2.6 Excavated areas were metal detected immediately before and after mechanical stripping. Both excavated areas and spoil heaps were checked.
- 2.2.7 All archaeological features were excavated and recorded in line with the requirements of Essex Place Services to adequately characterise the remains on site and to allow decisions to be made with regard to future mitigation, whilst at the same time minimising, disturbance to archaeological structures, features and deposits. All relationships between features or deposits were investigated and recorded and the archaeological sequence down to the undisturbed natural deposits was characterised.
- 2.2.8 Excavation of archaeological deposits was carried out by hand, with all discrete features half sectioned and a 1m slot excavated through all linear features.
- 2.2.9 Environmental samples (up to 40 litres) were taken from datable features for the recovery of plant remains, fish, bird, small mammal and amphibian bones, as well as small artefacts.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction and presentation of results

3.1.1 The results of the evaluation are presented below, including a stratigraphic description of the trenches that contained archaeological remains. Full details of all trenches with the dimensions of all features and deposits can be found in App. A. Finds and environmental reports are presented in Apps B and C respectively.

3.2 General soils and ground conditions

3.2.1 The soil sequence in the trenches was fairly uniform. The natural clay geology was overlain by a mid reddish brown silty clay subsoil, which in turn was overlain by a dark greyish brown clay-rich silt topsoil.

3.2.2 Ground conditions throughout the evaluation were generally good and the site remained mostly dry throughout. Archaeological features, where present, were clearly identifiable against the pale clay geology.

3.2.3 Several of the trenches (28, 31, 32, 34, 37, 39, 42, 43, 47) contained services, in the form of a small blue plastic water pipe. Where this was identified, trenches were stepped.

3.3 General distribution of archaeological deposits

3.3.1 Archaeological features were recorded in Trenches 2, 3, 9, 13, 14, 16-19, 22-25, 28-33, 37, 38, 44 and 48 (Figs 3-8).

3.3.2 Trenches 4, 41, 45 and 46 revealed no archaeological features; however, they did contain natural features that were investigated (but not recorded), as previous investigations in the area demonstrated that natural features have the potential to produce prehistoric struck flint and pottery.

Trench 2

3.3.3 Trench 2 (Fig. 4) revealed a single north-west to south-east aligned ditch at the south-east end of the trench (**21**; Plate 1). Ditch **21** had gently sloping sides, a concave base and measured 0.77m wide by 0.21m deep (Fig. 9, Section 13). It contained a single fill (**22**): a mid greyish brown silty clay with rare small sub-rounded stone inclusions. No finds were recovered from this deposit.

Trench 3

3.3.4 This trench contained two ditches in its south-east end (Fig. 4). A single natural feature was also recorded in the central part of the trench.

3.3.5 Ditch terminus **23** was aligned north-east to south-west and had steeply sloping sides and a concave base (Fig. 4). The ditch measured 0.86m wide and 0.27m deep, and was filled by a single deposit of mid reddish brown silty clay, with rare small sub-rounded stone inclusions (**24**). No finds were recovered from this deposit.

3.3.6 Located to the north-west of ditch **23** was ditch **25**. Ditch **25** was aligned broadly north to south and had gently sloping sides and a concave base. It measured 1.12m wide by

0.23m deep and was filled by a single deposit of mid brownish grey clay-rich silt that contained no finds (26).

Trench 9

- 3.3.7 A single posthole was revealed at the north-west end of Trench 9 (**27**; Fig. 4; Plate 2). The posthole was circular in plan with near vertical sides and a flat base. It had a diameter of 0.32m and was 0.27m deep (Fig. 9, Section 12). The feature was filled by a single deposit of dark brownish grey clay-rich silt that contained no finds.

Trench 13

- 3.3.8 This trench contained a single probable ditch terminus at its north-east end (Fig. 6). Probable ditch **60** was on a north to south alignment and had steeply sloping sides and a flat base (Plate 3). It measured 1.6m wide by 0.6m deep and contained two fills. Its primary fill measured 0.32m thick and consisted of a mid brownish grey silty clay with occasional flint and charcoal inclusions (61). Its secondary fill measured 0.28m thick and comprised a dark brownish grey clay-rich silt with occasional flint and charcoal inclusions (62). Deposit 62 produced four sherds of Iron Age pottery (36g), eight pieces of struck flint (583g) and a single piece of animal bone (48g). It is possible that this feature may have represented a pit, rather than a ditch terminus.

Trench 14

- 3.3.9 Trench 14 revealed two ditches; ditch **104** was located at the south-east end of the trench and ditch **106** (Plate 4) was located towards the centre of the trench (Fig. 6).
- 3.3.10 Ditch **104** was aligned north-west to south-east and had steeply sloping sides and a concave base. It measured 1.11m wide by 0.31m deep and its sole fill (105) comprised a mid reddish brown clay-rich silt with rare, small sub-rounded stone inclusions. No finds were recovered from this deposit.
- 3.3.11 North-north-east to south-south-west aligned ditch **106** had steeply sloping sides and a 'V'-shaped base. It measured 1.38m wide and 0.55m deep (Fig. 9, Section 45). Its sole fill comprised a mid reddish brown clay-rich silt with rare, small sub-rounded stone inclusions (107). No finds were recovered from this deposit.

Trench 16

- 3.3.12 This trench contained two ditches (**108** and **110**) towards its centre (Fig. 5).
- 3.3.13 Ditch **108** was aligned north to south and had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. It measured 1.36m wide by 0.54m deep and contained a single fill of mid reddish brown clay-rich silt with rare, small sub-rounded stone inclusions (109). No finds were recovered from this deposit.
- 3.3.14 Ditch **110** was aligned north-west to south-east and had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. The ditch measured 0.98m wide by 0.29m deep and contained a single fill of mid reddish brown clay-rich silt with rare, small sub-rounded stone inclusions (111). No finds were recovered from this deposit.

Trench 17

3.3.15 Trench 17 contained three postholes (**29**, **31** and **33**) towards its centre (Fig. 5). All three features were circular in plan, with near vertical sides and flat bases (Fig. 9, Section 9 and 11). They contained near identical fills comprising dark brownish grey clay-rich silts with occasional charcoal and flint inclusions (30, 32 and 34). The dimensions of the posthole are given in Table 1 below:

Posthole cut no.	Diameter (m)	Depth (m)
29	0.19	0.19
31	0.21	0.21
33	0.28	0.30

Table 1: Dimensions of postholes in Trench 17

Trench 18

3.3.16 This trench revealed a single ditch (Fig. 6). Ditch **112** was situated towards the centre of Trench 18 and was curvilinear in plan, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. It measured 0.79m wide by 0.28m deep and contained a single fill of mid reddish brown clay-rich silt with rare, small sub-rounded stone inclusions (113). No finds were recovered from this deposit.

Trench 19

3.3.17 Trench 19 revealed a single ditch towards its centre (Fig. 6). Ditch **117** was aligned north-west to south-east and had a steeply sloping east side, a moderately sloping west side and a concave base. The ditch measured 1.53m wide by 0.46m deep and contained a single fill of mid reddish brown silty clay, with rare sub-rounded stone inclusions (118). No finds were recovered from this deposit.

Trench 22

3.3.18 This trench revealed a single ditch, located towards its north-west end (**97**; Fig. 5; Plate 5). Ditch **97** was aligned north-west to south-east and had steeply sloping sides that broke sharply to a flat base. The ditch measured 1.65m wide by 0.6m deep and contained two fills (98 and 99). The primary basal fill (98) was a light greyish brown silty clay with a thickness of 0.20m. It contained four struck flints (98g). The secondary fill (99) was a mid greyish brown silty clay with a thickness of 0.4m, that contained no finds.

Trench 23

3.3.19 Trench 23 (Plate 6) contained three features: a single ditch (**114**) at the south-west end and two pits located at the centre of the trench (**125** and **129**; Fig. 5).

3.3.20 Ditch **114** was aligned north-west to south-east with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (Plate 7). It measured 1.95m wide by 0.55m deep and contained two fills (115 and 116). The basal fill was a mid greyish brown silty clay that measured 0.25m thick (115). The secondary fill (116) was a mid greyish brown silty clay which measured 0.3m in thick. Neither of the fills produced finds.

- 3.3.21 Pit **125** was sub-circular in plan, with vertical sides, which undercut in places (Plate 8; Fig. 9, Section 53). For health and safety reasons, the pit was not excavated to its base; however, augering revealed it had a depth of 1.08m and its diameter was recorded as 1.05m. The pit contained three fills (126, 127 and 128): the lower fill was a mid yellowish brown silty clay (0.3m thick; 126), which appeared to have slumped in from the north; the middle fill was a dark greyish brown silty clay (0.16m thick; 127), which also appeared to have slumped in from the north; and the final fill was a dark greyish brown silty clay (0.92m; 128). Deposit 127 contained two sherds of Iron Age pottery (9g), six fragments of animal bone (7g) and two struck flints (25g). Deposit 128 contained 37 sherds of Early Iron Age pottery (378g) and two fragments of animal bone (31g).
- 3.3.22 Pit **125** appeared to truncate a further pit (**129**), situated to its north-east. This feature was not excavated but was recorded in plan.

Trench 24

- 3.3.23 This trench revealed a single posthole (**123**) and a ditch (**120**; Fig. 6). Posthole **123** was located at the north-west end of the trench, while ditch **120** was located at the south-east end of the trench.
- 3.3.24 Posthole **123** was circular in plan with vertical sides and a concave base (Plate 9). It had a diameter of 0.4m and a depth of 0.35m. The sole fill of the posthole (124) was a dark greyish brown silty clay that produced a single piece of fired clay (9g).
- 3.3.25 Ditch **120** was aligned south-west to north-east and had steeply sloping sides with a near flat base. It measured 1.85m wide and 0.72m deep. Its primary fill was a mid reddish brown silty clay measuring 0.56m thick. The secondary fill (122) was a dark greyish brown silty clay measuring 0.16m thick. No finds were recovered from this feature.

Trench 25

- 3.3.26 Trench 25 (Plate 10) revealed three pits. Pit **130** was located at the south-west end of the trench, and pits **133** and **135** were located towards the centre of the trench (Fig. 6).
- 3.3.27 Pit **130** was sub-circular in plan with steeply sloping sides and a concave base (Fig. 9, Section 55; Plate 11). The pit measured 1.39m in diameter and 0.48m deep. Pit **130** contained a basal deposit of dark greyish clay-rich silt, measuring 0.06m thick (131) and a secondary deposit of mid greyish brown silty clay, measuring 0.42m thick (132). No finds were recovered from this feature.
- 3.3.28 Pit **135** was circular in plan with steeply sloping sides and a concave base (Fig. 9, Section 56; Plate 12). It measured 0.8m in diameter by 0.38m deep and was filled with a mid greyish brown silty clay that produced no finds (136). Cutting pit **135** on its south-west side was pit **133**. Pit **133** was circular in plan with steeply sloping sides and a concave base (Fig. 9, Section 56; Plate 12). It measured 1.4m in diameter by 0.65m deep and was filled by a single deposit of dark greyish brown silty clay (134).

Trench 28

3.3.29 This trench revealed a single pit (**102**) located at its eastern end (Fig. 7). The pit was sub-circular with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. This feature measured 1.8m wide and 0.52m deep. The pit was filled by two deposits (103 and 119): primary fill 119 consisted of a mid greyish brown clay with frequent stone inclusions and secondary fill 103 was a dark greyish brown clay with occasional stone inclusions. Deposit 103 produced seven sherds of Iron Age pottery weighing 21g.

Trench 29

3.3.30 Trench 29 revealed two pits (Fig. 7). Pit **19** was located in the eastern part of the trench, while pit **48** was located towards the centre of the trench.

3.3.31 Pit **19** was circular with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. The pit measured 0.52m in diameter and 0.23m deep. It was filled by a deposit of dark grey silty clay with frequent charcoal and occasional sub-angular stone inclusions (20; Fig. 9, Section 8; Plate 13). Thirteen struck flints (282g) were recovered from this feature along with a fragment of animal bone (2g) and 27 sherds of Iron Age pottery (238g).

3.3.32 Pit **48** was sub-circular, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. It measured 0.75m long by 0.6m wide by 0.28m deep and contained a single fill of mid greyish brown clay (49).

Trench 30

3.3.33 This trench revealed three features: pit **73**, ditch **75** and pit **82** (Fig. 7). Pit **73** was located in the north-east half of the trench, with features **75** and **82** located in the south-west part of the trench.

3.3.34 Pit **73** was circular in plan with gentle sloping sides and a concave base. It measured 1.2m in diameter and 0.32m deep. The pit contained a single fill of mid greyish brown clay (74), which produced no finds.

3.3.35 Ditch **75** (Plate 14) was aligned north-east to south-west and had gently sloping sides and a concave base. The ditch measured 1.6m wide and 0.4m deep. Its primary fill consisted of a 0.4m thick mid greyish brown clay (76), from which two sherds of post-medieval pottery (51g) were recovered. Its secondary fill consisted of a 0.3m thick dark greyish brown clay (77), which produced a single sherd of post-medieval pottery (6g). This ditch correlates with a former field boundary recorded on the 1888 OS map.

3.3.36 Pit **82** was sub-circular with a diameter of 0.8m and depth of 0.24m. It had gentle sloping sides and a concave base. The pit was filled solely by deposit 83 – a dark greyish brown clay. Seven sherds of Middle Iron Age pottery (34g) and a single fragment of animal bone (19g) were recovered from this feature.

Trench 31

3.3.37 Trench 31 revealed two ditches and three pits, all located within its south-west end (Fig. 7).

- 3.3.38 Ditch **84** was aligned north-west to south-east. It had gentle sloping sides and a concave base, measuring 0.5m wide and 0.2m deep. The feature contained a single fill of dark greyish brown silty clay (85), which produced no finds.
- 3.3.39 Pit **86 (86=89)** was oval shaped, on a north-east to south-west alignment (Plate 15). It measured 3.1m long, 1.51m wide and 0.63m deep. The pit had steeply sloping sides that broke sharply to a concave base. Its basal fill was a dark reddish brown silty clay measuring 0.2m thick (87). Ten fragments of animal bone (22g) were recovered from this deposit. The secondary fill (88=90) comprised a dark greyish brown silty clay measuring 0.48m thick. A single sherd of Middle Iron Age pottery (3g) and five fragments of animal bone (219g) were recovered from this deposit.
- 3.3.40 Ditch **91 (91=93)** was aligned north-east to south-west and was cut by pit **86**. The feature was 0.67m wide, 0.21m deep and had steeply sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled by a single deposit of dark greyish brown silty clay (92=94). A single piece of fired clay (14g) and a single fragment of animal bone (13g) were recovered from this feature.
- 3.3.41 Pit **95** was circular in plan with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. It had a diameter of 0.8m and a depth of 0.31m. The pit was filled solely by a dark greyish brown silty clay with frequent small, sub-angular flint inclusions (96). A single fragment of animal bone (40g) was recovered from this feature.
- 3.3.42 Pit **100** was sub-circular in plan with gently sloping sides and a flat base. It measured 1.55m wide and 0.16m deep. The pit was filled by a dark greyish brown silty clay (101), which produced no finds.

Trench 32

- 3.3.43 This trench contained two ditches, a pit and a posthole (Fig. 7). Ditches **42** and **44** and pit **46** were located at the east end of the trench, while posthole **39** was located towards the centre of the trench.
- 3.3.44 Posthole **39** was sub-circular, had a diameter of 0.71m and a depth of 0.41m. It had near vertical sides and a flat base. The posthole was filled by two deposits. Its basal fill was a dark yellowish brown silty clay with occasional sub-rounded stone inclusions (40). The secondary fill was a dark greyish brown silty clay with rare, small sub-rounded stone inclusions (41). Four fragments of animal bone (3g) were recovered from basal fill 40.
- 3.3.45 Ditch **42** was aligned north-east to south-west, measuring 1.11m wide by 0.35m deep. The ditch had steeply sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled with a dark reddish brown silty clay with frequent sub-angular flint inclusions (43). A single piece of ceramic building material (CBM; 48g) was recovered from this feature.
- 3.3.46 Ditch **44** ran parallel to ditch **42**. It had steep sloping sides and a flat base (Fig. 9, Section 20). It was filled by a single deposit of dark reddish brown silty clay with frequent sub-angular flint inclusions (45). Eight fragments of CBM (63g) and 18 fragments of animal bone (213g) were recovered from this feature.

3.3.47 Pit **46** was sub-circular in plan with a diameter of 0.52m and depth of 0.12m. It had gently sloping sides, a concave base and was filled by a deposit of dark greyish brown silty clay (47), which produced no finds.

Trench 33

3.3.48 Trench 33 revealed five ditches (Fig. 7; Plate 16). Ditches **63**, **65**, **67** and **69** were located at the north-west end of the trench, while ditch **71** was located at the south-east end.

3.3.49 Ditch **63** was aligned north-east to south-west, measuring 1.20m wide and 0.35m deep (Fig. 9, Section 29; Plate 17). The ditch had steeply sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled by a single deposit of mid brown silty clay (64), from which no finds were recovered. It may have been a continuation of one of the ditches recorded in Trench 32.

3.3.50 Ditch **65** ran parallel to ditch **63**. It measured 0.74m wide by 0.18m deep and had steeply sloping sides and a concave base (Fig. 9, Section 29; Plate 17). It was filled by a single deposit of dark brown silty clay (66), from which four fragments of animal bone (15g) and two pieces of CBM (32g) were recovered. It may have been a continuation of one of the ditches recorded in Trench 32.

3.3.51 Ditch **67** also ran parallel to **63** and **65**. It was 0.74m wide and 0.2m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. The ditch was filled with a dark brown silty clay (68), which produced two pieces of CBM (69g). It may also have been a continuation of one of the ditches recorded in Trench 32.

3.3.52 Immediately south of **67** was ditch **69**, which also ran parallel. It measured 1.08m wide and 0.2m deep, had a similar profile to ditch **67** and was filled by a mid brown silty clay (70), which produced no finds. It is possible that this ditch may have also been a continuation of one of the ditches recorded in Trench 32.

3.3.53 Ditch **71** was aligned north to south and measured 0.9m wide and 0.27m deep. It had steep sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled with a dark reddish brown silty clay (72), which produced no finds.

Trench 37

3.3.54 This trench revealed three ditches (**50**, **56** and **58**), a tree throw (**54**) and a gully (**52**; Fig. 8; Plate 18). Ditches **56** and **58** were located towards the south-east end of the trench and ran parallel to one another. Tree throw **54** and gully **52** were located towards the centre of the trench, while possible ditch **50** was located at the north-west end of the trench.

3.3.55 Possible ditch **50** was excavated to a depth of 0.41m, but its base was not reached. The full width of the feature was not seen in this trench and little can be said of its profile, other than that it had a steeply sloping south side. The feature was filled by a single deposit of mid greyish brown silty clay (51). This deposit produced 16 fragments of animal bone (45g) and one sherd of Iron Age pottery (8g).

- 3.3.56 Gully **52** was aligned north-east to south-west and measured 0.62m wide by 0.3m deep. It had steeply sloping sides and a flat base. The gully was filled by a single deposit of light brown silty clay (53).
- 3.3.57 Tree throw **54** was irregular in plan and measured 1.6m in diameter by 0.32m deep, with steeply sloping sides and an irregular base. It was filled by a light grey brown silty clay (55). Thirty-eight fragments of disarticulated human bone (181g) were recovered from this feature.
- 3.3.58 Ditch **56** was aligned north-west to south-east and measured 0.83m wide by 0.24m deep, with gently sloping sides and a concave base (Fig. 9, Section 26). It was filled by a single deposit of mid greyish brown silty clay, with occasional flint inclusions (57), from which no finds were recovered.
- 3.3.59 Ditch **58** ran parallel to ditch **56** and measured 0.75m wide by 0.19m deep. It had gently sloping sides and a concave base. The ditch was filled by a mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional flint inclusions (59). No finds were recovered from this deposit.

Trench 38

- 3.3.60 Two ditches were revealed in the centre of this trench (**78** and **80**; Fig. 8).
- 3.3.61 Ditch **78** was aligned roughly east to west and measured 0.64m wide by 0.34m deep (Fig. 9, Section 33; Plate 19). It had steeply sloping sides, a concave base and was filled by a single deposit of light yellowish brown silty clay (79), which produced no finds.
- 3.3.62 Truncating ditch **78** on its south side and running parallel to it was ditch **80**. It measured 1.61m wide and 0.55m deep. It had steeply sloping sides, a flat base and contained a single deposit of light greyish brown silty clay (81; Fig. 9, Section 33; Plate 19). A single sherd of Iron Age pottery (1g) was recovered from this feature.

Trench 44

- 3.3.63 Trench 44 revealed three pits and two ditches (Fig. 8). Pits **5**, **10** and **12** were located towards the centre of the trench. Ditch **8** was also located towards the centre of the trench, while ditch **3** was located at the north-east end of the trench.
- 3.3.64 Ditch **3** was aligned north to south and measured 0.72m wide by 0.3m deep. It had steeply sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled entirely by a dark brown silty clay with rare, sub-angular flint inclusions (4), which produced no finds.
- 3.3.65 Also on a north to south alignment was ditch **8**, which measured 1.78m wide and 0.53m deep. The ditch had near vertical sides and a concave base. Its primary fill comprised a light yellowish brown silty clay (7) and its secondary fill consisted of a dark brown silty clay (6); neither of which produced any finds.
- 3.3.66 Pit **5** was sub-circular in plan and had a diameter of 0.52m and a depth of 0.19m. The pit had gently sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled by a deposit of dark reddish brown silty clay (9).

3.3.67 Sub-circular pit **10** had a diameter of 0.48m and a depth of 0.1m. It had gently sloping sides, a concave base and was filled by a dark reddish brown silty clay (11), which produced no finds.

3.3.68 Pit **12** was sub-circular and measured 0.34m in diameter and 0.18m deep. It had steeply sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled by a dark reddish brown silty clay (13), which produced no finds.

Trench 48

3.3.69 Trench 48 contained a ditch (**1**) at its north-west end and two pits (**14** and **16**) towards its centre (Fig. 8).

3.3.70 Ditch **1** was aligned north-west to south-east and measured 0.71m wide by 0.3m deep. It had steeply sloping sides and a concave base. The ditch was filled by a single deposit of mid reddish brown clay (2), which produced no finds.

3.3.71 Pit **14** was sub-circular in plan with a diameter of 0.66m and depth of 0.19m. It had gently sloping sides and a concave base. The pit was filled by a dark greyish brown clay.

3.3.72 Pit **16** was sub-circular in plan and measured 0.85m wide by 0.26m deep. It had gently sloping sides and a concave base (Fig. 9, Section 7). The pit was filled by two deposits. Its primary fill was a mid reddish brown clay (18) and its secondary fill was a mid greyish brown silty clay (17). Seven struck flints (79g) were recovered from deposit 17.

3.4 Artefact summary

3.4.1 Brief summaries of the artefacts recovered are given below. Full reports are provided in App. B.

Ceramic building material (App. B.1)

3.4.2 A small, abraded assemblage (218g) of ceramic building material (CBM) was recovered from Trenches 32 and 33. The assemblage comprises medieval to post-medieval roof tile and abraded brick fragments. The fragments were made in a variety of fine sandy orange clays, with few coarse inclusions.

Fired clay (App. B.2)

3.4.3 Fragments of abraded fired clay were recovered from Trenches 24 and 31. Posthole **123** in Trench 24, produced an amorphous fragment (10g) of sandy fired clay with dark sand grains, fired to a mid buff colour. Ditch **93** in Trench 31 produced a fragment of fine silty fired micaceous clay (14g).

Struck and burnt flint (App. B.3)

3.4.4 A small assemblage of five struck flints was recovered along with 228g of unworked burnt flint. The small assemblage of struck flint is dominated by crudely worked material, typical of the later prehistoric period.

Iron Age pottery (App. B.4)

- 3.4.5 An assemblage of 72 sherds of Iron Age pottery (729g) was recovered with a mean sherd (MSW) weight of 10g. The pottery ranges in date from the Early to Middle Iron Age (c. 800-50 BC).

Post-medieval pottery (App. B.5)

- 3.4.6 A small assemblage of post-medieval pottery was retrieved from Trench 30. Three sherds representing a minimum of two vessels (MNV) were recovered. The sherds are only moderately abraded and probably result from the discard of general domestic rubbish.

3.5 Osteological and environmental summary

Human skeletal remains (App. C.1)

- 3.5.1 A small assemblage of disarticulated human bone was recovered from tree throw 54. The bone is highly fragmented and in poor condition. Fragments of a radius and femur are present, and the femur comes from an individual aged over 18 years old.

Faunal remains (App. C.2)

- 3.5.2 A small assemblage of animal bone was recovered. Only 11 of the fragments are recordable. All identifiable elements belong to cattle and sheep/goat. Bone was recovered from pits and ditches in Trenches 13, 23, 30-32 and 37.

Plant remains (Appendix C.3)

- 3.5.3 Nine bulk samples were taken from features within the evaluated area. The samples indicate there is relatively good preservation of carbonised plant remains at the site; particularly around Trenches 9 and 29. The recovery of waterlogged remains from ditch **97** suggests that if future work occurs, it may be advisable to target the lower deposits of deeper features. The carbonised cereal grains within posthole **27** and pit **19** probably reflect cooking waste or perhaps stem from crop processing. The carbonised weed seeds associated with the grains are typical of arable/ruderal environments and are likely to have been accidentally harvested alongside crops. The waterlogged material found within ditch **106** is indicative of the plants growing around or within the feature; sedges are represented, which are typical of wetland/damp ground environments and brambles may suggest a wasteland environment.

4 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

4.1 Reliability of the field investigation

- 4.1.1 Archaeological features were distinguished by their grey and brown colours and were clearly visible against the natural geology during the fieldwork. All of the trenches were free draining, and the absence of rain and good ground conditions ensured that standing water did not hinder the archaeological investigation.
- 4.1.2 Any potential changes in the natural geology across a trench were tested to ensure they were indeed geological changes and not large areas of colluvium or archaeological deposits.
- 4.1.3 Accordingly, the results of these the archaeological investigations are believed to have a high level of reliability.

4.2 Evaluation objectives and results

- 4.2.1 The main site-specific objectives of these works were to identify any prehistoric and/or Romano-British remains, and if possible, identify if/how they relate to those uncovered during the earlier ECC and FA investigations in the area. Other objectives were to identify any medieval remains, and if any evidence relating to Stansted Deer Park could be identified.
- 4.2.2 Features were only able to be attributed to the Early or Middle Iron Age. Most of the recorded features were unable to be phased due to a lack of dateable artefacts from their fills. No evidence of Romano-British or medieval activity was positively identified, and no evidence relating to the deer park has been discovered.
- 4.2.3 In total, 23 of the trenches revealed archaeological remains, with eight features dated to the Iron Age. Ditch **75** in Trench 30 contained post-medieval to modern material and aligns with a boundary ditch recorded on historic maps of the area.

4.3 Interpretation

Early Iron Age activity (c. 800-350 BC)

- 4.3.1 A single feature dating to the Early Iron Age was identified: pit **125** in Trench 23. The undercutting sides of the pit suggest it may have been a bell-shaped storage pit – a feature commonly recorded on other Iron Age settlement sites in the region. The relatively large amount of pottery recovered suggests a localised area of settlement activity in the vicinity of Trench 23.
- 4.3.2 Early Iron Age remains were identified as part of the FA investigations at the LTCP site; however, this consisted of a single ditch. Unfortunately, no relation between this ditch and pit **125** can be ascertained from the available evidence.

Middle Iron Age activity (c. 350-100 BC)

- 4.3.3 Features dating to the Middle Iron Age were recorded in two separate areas of site. One area was at the centre of site and comprised features in Trenches 28-31. The

second area focused around Trenches 37 and 38 in the south of the site. A single Middle Iron Age ditch (ditch **60**) was also identified in Trench 13, in the north of site.

- 4.3.4 The features that dated to the Middle Iron Age in Trenches 28-31 were all pits (**19**, **82**, **89** and **102**). Pit **19** in Trench 29 produced the largest quantity of Middle Iron Age pottery and may have represented a deliberate deposit of ceramics. The other pits produced lower quantities of finds, and their precise functions remain uncertain.
- 4.3.5 Across Trenches 37 and 38, a single ditch (**50=80**) was recorded that was dated to the Middle Iron Age based on the recovery of two sherds of pottery. The ditch ran on an east to west alignment and probably represented a boundary ditch that contributed to the enclosure and division of land in this period recorded by in the ECC and FA excavations nearby.
- 4.3.6 Significant Middle Iron Age settlement evidence was recorded at the LTCP and M11 sites of the Framework Archaeology investigations, and at the SCS, CPS and CIS sites of the ECC Stansted Project. The evidence from these sites cannot be directly linked to the evidence recorded in this investigation; however, it is possible that the low-level Middle Iron Age remains recorded represent peripheral, 'edge of settlement' activity. These significant, agricultural hinterlands would have played an important role in sustaining the previously investigated areas of settlement.

Unphased features

- 4.3.7 Most of the features recorded at the site were unphased. The vast majority of these were shallow ditches spread across the proposed development area. Very few of these ditches appeared to extend across several trenches and they probably attest to small areas of agricultural activity.
- 4.3.8 Trench 9 revealed a single posthole (**27**), and postholes were also recorded in Trenches 17 (**29**, **31** and **33**) and 24 (**123**). These postholes were isolated, and their former function remains unclear. However, the three postholes recorded in Trench 17 were arranged in a row, perhaps indicating the presence of a fence line.
- 4.3.9 A single ditch was identified running on a broadly north to south alignment through Trenches 16, 22 and 23 (**108**, **97** and **104**). This ditch – although unphased – ran roughly perpendicular to the Middle Iron Age ditch observed in Trenches 37 and 38; consequently, it may have been contemporary. However, the two ditches were not located in close enough proximity to adequately support to this suggestion.
- 4.3.10 A single tree throw in Trench 37 (**54**) contained disarticulated human skeletal remains. No dateable material was recovered alongside these remains. It is uncertain as to whether the bone was deliberately deposited into this tree throw, and it also remains uncertain as to whether the interpretation of this feature as a 'tree throw', is correct. Disarticulated human bone is often recovered from Iron Age settlement sites in the region, and consequently, it is possible that this feature could be of Iron Age date.
- 4.3.11 The only other features of note were two pairs of parallel ditches, one pair (**58** and **56**) in Trench 37, and the others were recorded in Trenches 32 and 33 (**42**, **44**, **63** and **65**). These ditches were on a north-east to south-west alignment, and the ditches in Trench 37 (**56** and **58**) ran parallel to Middle Iron Age ditch **50**. The ditch pairs were

too close together to form trackways, and consequently, they probably represented the continual reestablishment of the same boundary over an extended period of time.

4.4 Significance

- 4.4.1 The site is of local significance and the recorded remains probably represented low-level, mostly agricultural Iron Age activity, away from the main settlement areas identified in previous investigations. Further work should be considered around the Early Iron Age pit in Trench 23 to explore any evidence for settlement activity dating to this period. Further work around Trenches 28-31, 37 and 38 would allow for further examination of the Middle Iron Age activity recorded. The area around tree throw **54** is also significant and further fieldwork there may allow for the previously recorded remains to be fully characterised.

APPENDIX A TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench 1							
General description					Orientation	NE-SW	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying the natural geology of clay					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.62	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
Topsoil	Layer	-	-		Dark brownish grey clayey silt	-	-
Subsoil	Layer	-	-		Mid reddish brown silty clay	-	-

Trench 2							
General description					Orientation	NW-SE	
Trench revealed a single ditch. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying the natural geology of clay.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.58	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
Topsoil	Layer	-	-		Dark brownish grey clayey silt	-	-
Subsoil	Layer	-	-		Mid reddish brown silty clay	-	-
21	Cut	-	0.77	0.21	Ditch	-	-
22	Fill	21	-	0.21	Mid brownish grey silty clay	-	-

Trench 3							
General description					Orientation	NW-SE	
Trench revealed two ditches and two natural features. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying the natural geology of clay.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.52	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
Topsoil	Layer	-	-		Dark brownish grey clayey silt	-	-
Subsoil	Layer	-	-		Mid red brown silty clay	-	-
23	Cut	-	0.86	0.27	Ditch	-	-
24	Fill	23	-	0.27	Mid reddish brown silty clay	-	-
25	Cut	-	1.12	0.23	Ditch	-	-
26	Fill	25	-	0.23	Mid brownish grey clayey silt	-	-

Trench 4							
General description					Orientation	NE-SW	
Trench revealed a single natural feature. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying the natural geology of clay.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.49	

Trench 4							
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
Topsoil	Layer	-	-		Dark brownish grey clayey silt	-	-
Subsoil	Layer	-	-		Mid reddish brown silty clay	-	-

Trench 5							
General description					Orientation	NW-SE	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying the natural geology of clay.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.62	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
Topsoil	Layer	-	-		Dark brownish grey clayey silt	-	-
Subsoil	Layer	-	-		Mid reddish brown silty clay	-	-

Trench 6							
General description					Orientation	NE-SW	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying the natural geology of clay.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.53	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
Topsoil	Layer	-	-		Dark brownish grey clayey silt	-	-
Subsoil	Layer	-	-		Mid reddish brown silty clay	-	-

Trench 7							
General description					Orientation	NW-SE	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying the natural geology of clay.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.56	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
Topsoil	Layer	-	-		Dark brownish grey clayey silt	-	-
Subsoil	Layer	-	-		Mid reddish brown silty clay	-	-

Trench 8							
General description					Orientation	NE-SW	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying the natural geology of clay.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.51	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
Topsoil	Layer	-	-		Dark brownish grey clayey silt	-	-
Subsoil	Layer	-	-		Mid reddish brown silty clay	-	-

Trench 9							
General description					Orientation		NW-SE
Trench revealed a single posthole. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying the natural geology of clay.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.48
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
Topsoil	Layer	-	-		Dark brownish grey clayey silt	-	-
Subsoil	Layer	-	-		Mid reddish brown silty clay	-	-
27	Cut		0.32	0.27	Posthole	-	-
28	Fill	27	-	0.27	Dark brownish grey clayey silt	-	-

Trench 10							
General description					Orientation		NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying the natural geology of clay.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.45
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
Topsoil	Layer	-	-		Dark brownish grey clayey silt	-	-
Subsoil	Layer	-	-		Mid reddish brown silty clay	-	-

Trench 11							
General description					Orientation		NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying the natural geology of clay.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.56
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
Topsoil	Layer	-	-		Dark brownish grey clayey silt	-	-
Subsoil	Layer	-	-		Mid reddish brown silty clay	-	-

Trench 12							
General description					Orientation		NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying the natural geology of clay.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.52
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
Topsoil	Layer	-	-		Dark brownish grey clayey silt	-	-
Subsoil	Layer	-	-		Mid reddish brown silty clay	-	-

Trench 13							
General description					Orientation		NE-SW
					Length (m)		30

Trench revealed a single ditch. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying the natural geology of clay.					Width (m)	2	
					Avg. depth (m)		0.45
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
Topsoil	Layer	-	-		Dark brownish grey clayey silt	-	-
Subsoil	Layer	-	-		Mid reddish brown silty clay	-	-
60	Cut	-	1.6	0.60	Ditch	-	-
61	Fill	60	-	0.32	Mid greyish brown silty clay	-	-
62	Fill	60	-	0.28	Dark brownish grey clay silt	Pot, flint, animal bone	IA

Trench 14

General description					Orientation	NW-SE		
Trench revealed two ditches. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying the natural geology of clay.					Length (m)	30		
					Width (m)		2	
					Avg. depth (m)		0.45	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date	
Topsoil	Layer	-	-		Dark brownish grey clayey silt	-	-	
Subsoil	Layer	-	-		Mid reddish brown silty clay	-	-	
104	Cut	-	1.11	0.31	Ditch	-	-	
105	Fill	104	-	0.31	Mid reddish brown clay silt	-	-	
106	Cut		1.38	0.55	Ditch	-	-	
107	Fill	106	-	0.55	Mid reddish brown clay silt	-	-	

Trench 15

General description					Orientation	NE-SW		
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying the natural geology of clay.					Length (m)	30		
					Width (m)		2	
					Avg. depth (m)		0.49	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date	
Topsoil	Layer	-	-		Dark brownish grey clayey silt	-	-	
Subsoil	Layer	-	-		Mid reddish brown silty clay	-	-	

Trench 16

General description					Orientation	NW-SE		
Trench revealed two ditches. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying the natural geology of clay.					Length (m)	30		
					Width (m)		2	
					Avg. depth (m)		0.54	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date	
Topsoil	Layer	-	-		Dark brownish grey clayey silt	-	-	

Trench 16							
Subsoil	Layer	-	-		Mid reddish brown silty clay	-	-
108	Cut	-	1.36	0.54	Ditch	-	-
109	Fill	108	-	0.54	Mid reddish brown clay silt	-	-
110	Cut	-	0.98	0.29	Ditch	-	-
111	Fill	110	-	0.29	Mid reddish brown clay silt	-	-

Trench 17							
General description					Orientation		NE-SW
Trench revealed three postholes. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying the natural geology of clay.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.56
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
Topsoil	Layer	-	-		Dark brownish grey clayey silt	-	-
Subsoil	Layer	-	-		Mid reddish brown silty clay	-	-
29	Cut	-	0.19	0.19	Posthole	-	-
30	Fill	29	-	0.19	Dark brownish grey clay silt	-	-
31	Cut	-	0.21	0.21	Posthole	-	-
32	Fill	31	-	0.21	Dark brownish grey clay silt	-	-
33	Cut	-	0.28	0.30	Posthole	-	-
34	Fill	33	-	0.30	Dark brownish grey clay silt	-	-

Trench 18							
General description					Orientation		NW-SE
Trench revealed a single ditch. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying the natural geology of clay.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.48
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
Topsoil	Layer	-	-		Dark brownish grey clayey silt	-	-
Subsoil	Layer	-	-		Mid reddish brown silty clay	-	-
112	Cut	-	0.79	0.28	Ditch	-	-
113	Fill	112	-	0.28	Mid reddish brown clay silt	-	-

Trench 19							
General description					Orientation		NE-SW
Trench revealed a single ditch. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying the natural geology of clay.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.49
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
Topsoil	Layer	-	-		Dark brownish grey clayey silt	-	-
Subsoil	Layer	-	-		Mid reddish brown silty clay	-	-
117	Cut	-	1.53	0.46	Ditch	-	-

Trench 19							
118	Fill	117	-	0.46	Mid reddish brown clay silt	-	-

Trench 20							
General description					Orientation	NW-SE	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying the natural geology of clay.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.46	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
Topsoil	Layer	-	-		Dark brownish grey clayey silt	-	-
Subsoil	Layer	-	-		Mid reddish brown silty clay	-	-

Trench 21							
General description					Orientation	NE-SW	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying the natural geology of clay.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.5	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
Topsoil	Layer	-	-		Dark brownish grey clayey silt	-	-
Subsoil	Layer	-	-		Mid reddish brown silty clay	-	-

Trench 22							
General description					Orientation	NW-SE	
Trench revealed one ditch. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clay.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.45	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
Topsoil	Layer	-	-		Dark brownish grey clayey silt	-	-
Subsoil	Layer	-	-		Mid reddish brown silty clay	-	-
97	Cut	-	1.65	0.60	Ditch	-	-
98	Fill	97	0.67	0.20	Light greyish brown silty clay	Flint	-
99	Fill	97	1.65	0.40	Mid greyish brown silty clay	-	-

Trench 23							
General description					Orientation	NE-SW	
Trench revealed one ditch and two pits. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clay.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.41	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
Topsoil	Layer	-	-		Dark brownish grey clayey silt	-	-
Subsoil	Layer	-	-		Mid reddish brown silty clay	-	-

Trench 23							
114	Cut		1.95	0.55	Ditch	-	-
115	Fill	114	1.43	0.25	Mid greyish brown silty clay	-	-
116	Fill	114	1.95	0.30	Mid greyish brown silty clay	-	-
125	Cut		1.50	1.08	Pit	-	-
126	Fill	125	-	-	Mid yellow brown silty clay	-	-
127	Fill	125	-	0.16	Dark greyish brown silty clay	Pot, flint, animal bone	IA
128	Fill	125	1.50	0.92	Dark greyish brown silty clay	Pot, animal bone	IA
129	Cut	-	-	-	Unexcavated pit	-	-

Trench 24							
General description					Orientation		NW-SE
Trench revealed one ditch and one Posthole. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clay.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2.1
					Avg. depth (m)		
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
Topsoil	Layer	-	-		Dark brownish grey clayey silt	-	-
Subsoil	Layer	-	-		Mid reddish brown silty clay	-	-
120	Cut	-	1.85	0.72	Ditch	-	-
121	Fill	120	-	0.56	Mid reddish brown silty clay	-	-
122	Fill	120	-	0.16	Dark greyish brown silty clay	-	-
123	Cut	-	0.40	0.35	Posthole	-	-
124	Fill	123	-	0.35	Dark greyish brown silty clay	Fired clay	-

Trench 25							
General description					Orientation		NE-SW
Trench revealed three pits. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying the natural geology of clay.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
Topsoil	Layer	-	-		Dark brownish grey clayey silt	-	-
Subsoil	Layer	-	-		Mid reddish brown silty clay	-	-
130	Cut	-	1.39	0.48	Pit	-	-
131	Fill	130	-	0.06	Dark greyish clay silt	-	-
132	Fill	130	-	0.42	Mid greyish brown silty clay	-	-
133	Cut	-	1.40	0.65	Pit	-	-
134	Fill	133	-	0.65	Dark greyish brown silty clay	-	-

135	Cut	-	0.80	0.38	Pit	-	-
136	Fill	135	-	0.38	Mid greyish brown silty clay	-	-

Trench 26							
General description					Orientation		NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying the natural geology of clay.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2.1
					Avg. depth (m)		0.51
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
Topsoil	Layer	-	-		Dark brownish grey clayey silt	-	-
Subsoil	Layer	-	-		Mid reddish brown silty clay	-	-

Trench 27							
General description					Orientation		N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying the natural geology of clay.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2.1
					Avg. depth (m)		0.46
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
Topsoil	Layer	-	-		Dark brownish grey clayey silt	-	-
Subsoil	Layer	-	-		Mid reddish brown silty clay	-	-

Trench 28							
General description					Orientation		NW-SE
Trench revealed a single pit. Consisted of topsoil overlying the natural geology of clay.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
Topsoil	Layer	-	-		Dark brownish grey clayey silt	-	-
Subsoil	Layer	-	-		Mid reddish brown silty clay	-	-
102	Cut	-	1.80	0.52	Pit	-	-
103	Fill	102	-	0.25	Dark greyish brown clay	Pot	IA
119	Fill	102	-	0.52	Mid greyish brown clay	-	-

Trench 29							
General description					Orientation		NE-SW
Trench revealed two pits. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying the natural geology of clay.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2.1
					Avg. depth (m)		0.58
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
Topsoil	Layer	-	-		Dark brownish grey clayey silt	-	-
Subsoil	Layer	-	-		Mid reddish brown silty clay	-	-

Trench 29							
19	Cut	-	0.52	0.23	Pit	-	-
20	Fill	19	-	0.23	Dark grey silty clay	Pot, flint, animal bone	IA
48	Cut	-	0.75	0.28	Pit	-	-
49	Fill	48	-	0.28	Mid greyish brown clay	-	-

Trench 30							
General description					Orientation		NW-SE
Trench revealed one ditch and two pits. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying the natural geology of clay.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2.1
					Avg. depth (m)		0.44
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
Topsoil	Layer	-	-		Dark brownish grey clayey silt	-	-
Subsoil	Layer	-	-		Mid reddish brown silty clay	-	-
73	Cut	-	1.20	0.32	Pit	-	-
74	Fill	73	-	0.32	Mid greyish brown clay	-	-
75	Cut	-	1.60	0.40	Ditch	-	-
76	Fill	75	-	0.40	Mid greyish brown clay	Pot	PM
77	Fill	75	-	0.30	Dark brownish grey clay	Pot	PM
82	Cut	-	0.80	0.24	Pit	-	-
83	Fill	82	-	0.24	Dark greyish brown clay	Pot, animal bone	IA

Trench 31							
General description					Orientation		NE-SW
Trench revealed two pits and three ditches. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clay.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2.1
					Avg. depth (m)		0.56
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
Topsoil	Layer	-	-		Dark brownish grey clayey silt	-	-
Subsoil	Layer	-	-		Mid reddish brown silty clay	-	-
84	Cut	-	0.50	0.20	Ditch	-	-
85	Fill	84	-	0.20	Dark greyish brown silty clay	-	-
86	Cut	-	1.51	0.63	Ditch	-	-
87	Fill	86	-	0.20	Dark reddish brown silty clay	Animal bone	-
88	Fill	86	-	0.41	Dark greyish brown silty clay	Pot, animal bone	IA
89	Cut	-	0.88	0.48	Ditch	-	-

Trench 31							
90	Fill	89	-	0.48	Dark greyish brown silty clay	-	-
91	Cut	-	0.40	0.30	Ditch	-	-
92	Fill	91	-	0.30	Dark grey brown silty clay	Fired clay, animal bone	-
93	Cut	-	0.67	0.21	Ditch	-	-
94	Fill	93	-	0.21	Dark greyish brown silty clay	-	-
95	Cut	-	0.80	0.31	Pit	-	-
96	Fill	95	-	0.31	Dark greyish brown silty clay	Animal bone	-
100	Cut	-	1.55	0.16	Pit	-	-
101	Fill	100	-	0.16	Dark greyish brown silty clay	-	-

Trench 32							
General description					Orientation		NE-SW
Trench revealed two pits and two ditches. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clay.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2.1
					Avg. depth (m)		0.61
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
Topsoil	Layer	-	-		Dark brownish grey clayey silt	-	-
Subsoil	Layer	-	-		Mid reddish brown silty clay	-	-
39	Cut	-	0.71	0.46	Posthole	-	-
40	Fill	39	-	0.34	Dark yellow brown silty clay	Animal bone	-
41	Fill	39	-	0.12	Dark greyish brown silty clay	-	-
42	Cut	-	1.11	0.35	Ditch	-	-
43	Fill	42	-	0.35	Dark reddish brown silty clay	CBM	PM
44	Cut	-	1.12	0.30	Ditch	-	-
45	Fill	44	-	0.30	Dark reddish brown silty clay	CBM, animal bone	PM
46	Cut	-	0.52	0.12	Pit	-	-
47	Fill	46	-	0.12	Dark greyish brown silty clay	-	-

Trench 33							
General description					Orientation		NW-SE
Trench revealed 5 ditches. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying the natural geology of clay.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.57
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
Topsoil	Layer	-	-		Dark brownish grey clayey silt	-	-
Subsoil	Layer	-	-		Mid reddish brown silty clay	-	-

63	Cut	-	1.20	0.35	Ditch	-	-
64	Fill	63	-	0.35	Mid brownish silty clay	-	-
65	Cut	-	0.74	0.18	Ditch	-	-
66	Fill	65	-	0.18	Dark brownish silty clay	CBM, animal bone	PM
67	Cut	-	0.74	0.20	Ditch	-	-
68	Fill	67	-	0.20	Dark brownish silty clay	CBM	PM
69	Cut	-	1.08	0.20	Ditch	-	-
70	Fill	69	-	0.20	Mid brownish silty clay	-	-
71	Cut	-	0.90	0.27	Ditch	-	-
72	Fill	71	-	0.27	Dark reddish brown silty clay	-	-

Trench 34

General description					Orientation	NE-SW	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying the natural geology of clay.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.6	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
Topsoil	Layer	-	-		Dark brownish grey clayey silt	-	-
Subsoil	Layer	-	-		Mid reddish brown silty clay	-	-

Trench 35

General description					Orientation	NW-SE	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying the natural geology of clay.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	2	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.6	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
Topsoil	Layer	-	-		Dark brownish grey clayey silt	-	-
Subsoil	Layer	-	-		Mid reddish brown silty clay	-	-

Trench 36

General description					Orientation	NE-SW	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying the natural geology of clay.					Length (m)	20	
					Width (m)	2	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.5	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
Topsoil	Layer	-	-		Dark brownish grey clayey silt	-	-
Subsoil	Layer	-	-		Mid reddish brown silty clay	-	-

Trench 37

General description					Orientation	NE-SW	
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Trench 37							
Trench revealed three gullies, one ditch and a natural feature. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying the natural geology of clay.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.45
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
Topsoil	Layer	-	-		Dark brownish grey clayey silt	-	-
Subsoil	Layer	-	-		Mid reddish brown silty clay	-	-
50	Cut	-	1.05	0.41	Ditch	-	-
51	Fill	50	-	0.41	Mid greyish brown silty clay	Pot, animal bone	IA
52	Cut	-	0.62	0.3	Gully	-	-
53	Fill	52	-	0.3	Light yellowish brown silty clay	-	-
54	Cut	-	1.60	0.32	Natural feature	-	-
55	Fill	54	-	0.32	Light greyish brown silty clay	HSR	-
56	Cut	-	0.83	0.24	Gully	-	-
57	Fill	56	-	0.24	Mid greyish brown silty clay	-	-
58	Cut		0.75	0.19	Gully	-	-
59	Fill	58	0.75	0.19	Mid greyish brown silty clay	-	-

Trench 38							
General description					Orientation		NW-SE
Trench revealed two ditches. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying the natural geology of clay.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.7
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
Topsoil	Layer	-	-		Dark brownish grey clayey silt	-	-
Subsoil	Layer	-	-		Mid reddish brown silty clay	-	-
78	Cut	-	0.64	0.35	Ditch	-	-
79	Fill	78	-	0.35	Light yellow brown silty clay	-	-
80	Cut	-	1.61	0.55	Ditch	-	-
81	Fill	80	-	0.55	Light greyish brown silty clay	Pot	IA

Trench 39							
General description					Orientation		NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying the natural geology of clay.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.6
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
Topsoil	Layer	-	-		Dark brownish grey clayey silt	-	-
Subsoil	Layer	-	-		Mid reddish brown silty clay	-	-

Trench 40							
General description					Orientation		NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clay.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.7
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
Topsoil	Layer	-	-		Dark brownish grey clayey silt	-	-
Subsoil	Layer	-	-		Mid reddish brown silty clay	-	-

Trench 41							
General description					Orientation		NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clay.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.45
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
Topsoil	Layer	-	-		Dark brownish grey clayey silt	-	-
Subsoil	Layer	-	-		Mid reddish brown silty clay	-	-

Trench 42							
General description					Orientation		NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying the natural geology of clay.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.5
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
Topsoil	Layer	-	-		Dark brownish grey clayey silt	-	-
Subsoil	Layer	-	-		Mid reddish brown silty clay	-	-

Trench 43							
General description					Orientation		NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clay.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.45
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
Topsoil	Layer	-	-		Dark brownish grey clayey silt	-	-
Subsoil	Layer	-	-		Mid reddish brown silty clay	-	-

Trench 44							
General description					Orientation		NE-SW
Trench revealed two ditches and three pits. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clay.					Length (m)		20
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.55

Trench 44							
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
Topsoil	Layer	-	-		Dark brownish grey clayey silt	-	-
Subsoil	Layer	-	-		Mid reddish brown silty clay	-	-
3	Cut	-	0.72	0.30	Gully	-	-
4	Fill	3	-	0.30	Dark brown silty clay	-	-
5	Cut	-	1.78	0.53	Ditch	-	-
6	Fill	5	-	0.53	Dark brown silty clay	-	-
7	Fill	5	-	0.15	Light yellowish brown silty clay	-	-
8	Cut	-	0.52	0.19	Pit	-	-
9	Fill	8	-	0.19	Dark reddish brown silty clay	-	-
10	Cut	-	0.48	0.10	Pit	-	-
11	Fill	10	-	0.10	Dark reddish brown silty clay	-	-
12	Cut	-	0.34	0.18	Pit	-	-
13	Fill	12	-	0.18	Dark reddish brown silty clay	-	-

Trench 45							
General description					Orientation	NE-SW	
Trench revealed two natural features. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying the natural geology of clay.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.35
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
Topsoil	Layer	-	-		Dark brownish grey clayey silt	-	-
Subsoil	Layer	-	-		Mid reddish brown silty clay	-	-

Trench 46							
General description					Orientation	NW-SE	
Trench revealed a single natural feature. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying the natural geology of clay.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.49
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
Topsoil	Layer	-	-		Dark brownish grey clayey silt	-	-
Subsoil	Layer	-	-		Mid reddish brown silty clay	-	-

Trench 47							
General description					Orientation	NE-SW	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying the natural geology of clay.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.51
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
Topsoil	Layer	-	-		Dark brownish grey clayey silt	-	-

Subsoil	Layer	-	-		Mid reddish brown silty clay	-	-
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Trench 48							
General description					Orientation		NW-SE
Trench revealed one ditch and two pits. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clay.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.45
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
Topsoil	Layer	-	-		Dark brownish grey clayey silt	-	-
Subsoil	Layer	-	-		Mid reddish brown silty clay	-	-
1	Cut	-	0.71	0.30	Ditch	-	-
2	Fill	1	-	0.30	Mid reddish brown clay	-	-
14	Cut	-	0.66	0.19	Pit	-	-
15	Fill	14	-	0.19	Dark greyish brown clay	-	-
16	Cut	-	0.85	0.26	Pit	-	-
17	Fill	16	-	0.26	Mid greyish brown silty clay	Flint	-
18	Fill	16	-	0.18	Mid reddish brown clay	-	-

APPENDIX B ARTEFACT REPORTS

B.1 Ceramic building material

By Ted Levermore

Introduction

- B.1.1 A small, abraded assemblage of ceramic building material (CBM) was recovered from Trenches 32 and 33.

Methodology

- B.1.2 The material was analysed in accordance with the *Oxford Archaeology Guidelines for the Sampling, Recording and Discard of Ceramic Building Material and Fired Clay*. The assemblage was quantified by context, fabric and form and counted and weighed to the nearest whole gram. Fabrics were examined using a x20 hand lens and were described by main inclusions present. Width, length and thickness were recorded where possible.

Assemblage

Chronology and character

- B.1.3 The assemblage comprises medieval to post-medieval roof tile and abraded brick chunks. All are made in varieties of fine sandy orange clays, with few coarse inclusions.

Distribution

Trench 32

- B.1.4 A single fragment of tile (48g, TH12mm) with a remnant body curve was recovered from the fill (43) of ditch **42** in Trench 32; made in a dark orange gritty clay. It likely derives from a pantile or other curved tile forms of the medieval to post-medieval periods. Eight fragments of abraded CBM (68g) were recovered from fill 45 of ditch **44** in the same trench. These appear to derive from at least three objects, but the original forms are uncertain.

Trench 33

- B.1.5 Two refitting pieces of flat tile (32g, 15mm) were recovered from the fill (66) of ditch **65**. The tile was made in a pale orange fine sandy clay and is probably of medieval date. A fragment of similar tile (44g) was collected from ditch **67**, along with a severely abraded piece (26g) of dull red sandy clay, probably from a brick.

Discussion

- B.1.6 This material is fragmentary and abraded. Abraded late CBM is common in modern landscapes and should be seen as background noise in an agricultural landscape.

Retention and dispersal

B.1.7 The assemblage has been fully recorded and described. The fragments may be considered for dispersal.

B.2 Fired clay

By Ted Levermore

B.2.1 Fragments of abraded fired clay were recovered from Trenches 24 and 31. Posthole **123** in Trench 24 produced an amorphous fragment (10g) of sandy fired clay with dark sand grains fired to a mid buff colour. Ditch **93** in Trench 31 produced a fragment of fine silty micaceous clay (14g); it retains a reduced face in dark grey and an oxidised body with possible wattle/rod impression. It probably derives from an oven-type feature or a refractory object.

B.2.2 The fired clay assemblage is small and largely uninformative. It should be considered for deselection.

B.3 Struck and burnt flint

By Lawrence Billington

Introduction and methodology

B.3.1 The trial trenching produced a small assemblage of five worked flints and 228g (10 fragments) of unworked burnt flint. The assemblage has been catalogued, with individual pieces categorised according to a techno/typological scheme based on standard categories employed in the analysis of prehistoric flint assemblages from Southern Britain (e.g., Healy 1988; Bamford 1985; Butler 2005; Ballin 2021).

B.3.2 A summary catalogue of the assemblage is provided in Table 2.

Tr.	Context	Cut	Type	Irregular shatter	Flake	Hammerstone	Min. worked/tested	Total worked	Burnt unworked count	Burnt unworked weight (g)
29	20	19	Pit		1			1	9	182
13	62	60	Ditch	1	1	1	1	4	1	46
Total				1	2	1	1	5	10	228

Table 2: Summary catalogue of the flint assemblage

The assemblage

B.3.3 The flint was recovered from two contexts: fills of a pit (pit **20**, Trench 29) and a ditch (ditch **60**, Trench 13), both of which were associated with Middle Iron Age pottery.

- B.3.4 Pit **19** produced a single worked flint, a broad, partly cortical flake (lightly corticated but otherwise in fresh condition), alongside nine fragments of unworked burnt flint, weighing 182g.
- B.3.5 Ditch **60** produced four worked flints. These include a fragment of irregular shatter, a thick, broad, partly cortical flake and a small nodule from which a few flake removals have been made at one end (a minimally worked/tested core). More distinctive is a flint hammerstone: a roughly spherical piece (approximately 60mm in diameter, 356g) bearing extensive chatter marks resulting from heavy percussive use. Also present is one fragment (46g) of heavily burnt flint.

Discussion

- B.3.6 This small assemblage of flint is dominated by crudely worked material typical of later prehistoric flint (i.e., post-Early Bronze Age), and as such, is in keeping with the results of previous work at Stansted, with major Middle to Late Bronze Age flint assemblages having been recovered from several sites across the airport (Cramp 2009; McLaren 2010). The association of this flintwork with Middle Iron Age pottery is somewhat more unusual but indicates the potential for further work at this site to produce a well-stratified assemblage of flintwork belonging to this period, presumably associated with domestic-type activities.

Retention and dispersal

- B.3.7 The flint assemblage should be retained as part of the project archive.

B.4 Iron Age pottery

By Carlotta Marchetto

Introduction

- B.4.1 An assemblage of 72 sherds of Iron Age pottery (729g) was recovered during the evaluation with a mean sherd (MSW) weight of 10g. The pottery was recovered from nine contexts relating to eight features (four ditches and four pits) in Trenches 13, 23, 28, 29, 30, 31, 37 and 38 (Table 3).
- B.4.2 The pottery ranges in date from the Early through to the Middle Iron Age period (c. 800-50 BC). The pottery is in a poor to moderately preserved condition. Most sherds are small and abraded, as reflected by the low MSW. This report provides a full quantification of the material by period.

Methodology

- B.4.3 All the pottery has been fully recorded following the recommendations laid out by the Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group (2011). After a full inspection of the assemblage, fabric groups were devised on the basis of dominant inclusion types, their density and modal size. Sherds from all contexts were counted, weighed (to the nearest whole gram) and assigned to a fabric group. Sherd type was recorded, along with evidence for surface treatment, decoration, and the presence of soot and/or residue. Rim and

base forms were described using a codified system recorded in the catalogue and were assigned vessel numbers.

- B.4.4 Where possible, rim and base diameters were measured, and surviving percentages noted. In cases where a sherd or groups of refitting sherds retained portions of the rim and shoulder, the vessel was categorised by form. The Middle Iron Age-type forms were codified using the series developed by JD Hill (Hill and Horne 2003, 174; Hill and Braddock 2006, 155-6).
- B.4.5 All pottery was subject to sherd size analysis. Sherds less than 4cm in diameter are classified as 'small' (55 sherds; 76%); sherds measuring 4-8cm are classified as 'medium' (15 sherds; 21%), and sherds over 8cm in diameter are classified as 'large' (2 sherds; 3%). The quantified data is presented on a *Microsoft Excel* data sheet held in the site archive.

Trench	Cut	Context	Feature type	No. sherds	Weight (g)	Pottery spot date
23	125	127	pit	2	9	EIA
23	125	128	pit	28	352	EIA
23	125	128	pit	2	20	EIA?
28	102	103	pit	5	25	MIA
29	19	20	pit	22	249	MIA
30	82	83	pit	6	35	MIA
31	89	90	ditch	1	4	MIA
37	50	51	ditch	1	8	MIA
38	80	81	ditch	1	1	MIA
13	60	62	ditch	4	36	MIA
TOT	-	-	-	72	729	-

Table 3: Quantification of Iron Age pottery

Iron Age pottery fabrics

Q1: Moderate to common sand. The clay matrix contains common fine quartz

Q2: Moderate to common sand and common sub-rounded fine to medium quartz inclusions

QF1: Moderate to common sand and sparse to moderate fine to coarse flint (mainly <1-4mm in size). The clay matrix may contain sparse linear voids from burnt out organic matter

QF2: Moderate sand and moderate fine to coarse flint (mainly <1-4mm in size). Some sherds contain very rare coarse flint

QVE1: Moderate to common sand and sparse to moderate linear voids from burnt out organic matter. The clay matrix also contain quartz. Some sherds contain rare red grog pellets

Fabric	Fabric group	No. sherds	Weight (g)	% fabric (by wt.)	MNV
Q1	Sand	5	24	3.3	-
Q2	Sand and Quartz	2	13	1.8	-
QF1	Sand and Flint	18	148	20.3	2
QF2	Sand and Flint	29	363	49.8	3
QVE1	Sand and Veg	18	181	24.8	3
TOTAL		72	729	100	8

Table 4: Quantification of Iron Age pottery by fabric. MNV calculated as the total number of rims, bases and vessel profile

The Assemblage

Early Iron Age

- B.4.6 Pottery assigned to the Early Iron Age comprises 32 sherds, weighing 381g, with a mean sherd (MSW) weight of 11.9g. The pottery was recovered from pit **125** in Trench 23.
- B.4.7 The assemblage is dominated by sherds in sand and flint tempered fabrics (QF1 and QF2). The use of flint-tempered fabrics is common throughout the Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age in East Anglia. The use of sand tempered fabrics becomes more common towards the end of the Early Iron Age coupled with the use of finer flint-tempering (Brudenell 2012).
- B.4.8 Diagnostic feature sherds comprise four rims. Rim forms include flat topped, externally and internally thickened rims, with one rim decorated with fingertip marks on the top.

Middle Iron Age

- B.4.9 Pottery assigned to the Middle Iron Age comprises 40 sherds, weighing 348g, with a mean sherd (MSW) weight of 8.7g. The pottery derives from seven contexts relating to seven features (three pits and four ditches) in Trenches 13, 28, 29, 30, 31, 37 and 38.
- B.4.10 The entire assemblage is in sandy ware and comprises sherds with just sand, sand with organic or flint inclusions. Diagnostic feature sherds comprise one rim, two bases and one partial vessel profile.

Trench 13

- B.4.11 Four sherds (36g) of Middle Iron Age pottery were recovered from ditch **60** in Trench 13. The sherds are in sand a flint fabric and one comprises a beaded vessel base.

Trench 28

- B.4.12 Five sherds (25g) of Middle Iron Age pottery were recovered from pit **102** in Trench 28. The sherds are in a sand and vegetable fabric and one comprises an everted rim.

Trench 29

- B.4.13 Pit **19** in Trench 29 yielded the largest assemblage of Middle Iron Age pottery, with a total of 22 sherds (239g). The assemblage comprises a partial vessel profile from a constricted necked vessel (Hill Form B). This vessel profile contains a triangular shaped burnt flint inclusion just above the shoulder. It is possible that this inclusion was applied on the surface on the vessel before the pottery was fired for decorative purposes.

Trench 30

- B.4.14 Six sherds (35g) of Middle Iron Age pottery were recovered from pit **82** in Trench 30. One sherd presents a burnished surface.

Trench 31

- B.4.15 One single body sherd (4g) was recovered from ditch **89** in Trench 31.

Trench 37

- B.4.16 Only one sherd (8g) of Middle Iron Age pottery was recovered from ditch **50** in Trench 37.

Trench 38

- B.4.17 One sherd (1g) was recovered from ditch **80** in Trench 38.

Discussion

- B.4.18 The evaluation has revealed a small assemblage of pottery, with components dating to the Early and Middle Iron Age periods (c. 800-50 BC).
- B.4.19 The Early Iron Age pottery was from pit **125** in Trench 23. The assemblage is typical of the Early Iron Age and is characterised by fragments of a range of vessels used between c. 600-350 BC across Essex. The best local parallel being material from the previous excavation at Stansted Airport (Brown 2004). The general character of the material is also typical of that generated and found within Early Iron Age settlement contexts and may suggest the presence of a localised area of Iron Age activity around Trench 23.
- B.4.20 The later assemblage is typical of the handmade Middle Iron Age pottery tradition, which had a currency of c. 350-50 BC. The majority of the pottery is characterised by fragments of plain vessels in sandy ware fabrics. The large assemblage from pit **19** could suggest a high concentration of ceramic deposition near Trench 29. More investigations in the area could help to have a better understanding of the occupation of the site during the Iron Age.

Retention and dispersal

- B.4.21 The Iron Age pottery assemblage should be retained as part of the project archive.

B.5 Post-medieval pottery

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction and methodology

- B.5.1 Archaeological works produced a small assemblage of post-medieval pottery, recovered from Trench 30. In total, three sherds, representing a minimum number of two vessels (MNV) were recovered.
- B.5.2 The Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group (PCRG), Study Group for Roman Pottery (SGRP), The Medieval Pottery Research Group (MPRG) *A Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology* (2006) and the MPRG *A guide to the classification of medieval ceramic forms* (MPRG 1998) act as standards.

- B.5.3 Rapid recording was carried out using OA's in-house system, based on that previously used at the Museum of London. Fabric classification has been carried out for all previously described post-medieval types, using Cambridgeshire fabric types where possible (Spoerry 2016). The Museum of London fabric series (MoLA 2014) acts as a basis for post-AD 1700 fabrics.
- B.5.4 All sherds have been counted, classified by fabric, weighed on a context-by-context basis, and recorded in the text. The pottery and archive are curated by Oxford Archaeology until formal deposition or dispersal.

Assemblage and discussion

- B.5.5 Trench 30: ditch **75** produced three sherds of pottery from two contexts. Context 76 produced two sherds (51g) forming the complete profile of a Pearlware plate, with a broadly scalloped edge and internally decorated with a blue transfer print of willow pattern-type, showing three figures on a bridge (dated c. AD 1770-1800). The plate is 200mm in diameter (an 8-inch plate), with an estimated vessel equivalence of 11%, and the rim is simple and rounded, while the base is flat and obtuse, with a shallow footring. Context 77 produced a single, poorly finished, unglazed, undecorated red earthenware sherd (6g) that may be from a plant pot and is probably of a similar date to the Pearlware.
- B.5.6 The assemblage is fragmentary, the paucity of material indicating low levels of pottery deposition. The sherds are only moderately abraded, in part the result of general domestic rubbish being disturbed and redistributed.

Retention and dispersal

- B.5.7 The pottery may be deselected prior to deposition of the archive.

APPENDIX C ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

C.1 Human skeletal remains

By Zoë Uí Choileáin

Introduction

- C.1.1 A small assemblage of disarticulated human bone was recovered from feature **54** in Trench 37. The feature is undated and was situated between gully **52** and parallel gullies **56** and **58**.

Methodology

- C.1.2 The bone was assessed with reference to Brickley and McKinley (2004) and Mays *et al.* (2004).

Results of the analysis

- C.1.3 A right proximal femur and fragments of radius are identifiable. The bone is highly fragmented. The condition of the cortical bone best represents a 2 on the 0-5 scale devised by McKinley (in Brickley and McKinley 2004, 15, fig. 6).
- C.1.4 The proximal epiphysis of the femur is fully fused, indicating that the associated individual was over 18 years old.

Discussion

- C.1.5 The bone is too fragmented to provide any further information and as it came from an unphased feature, further interpretation is limited.

Retention and dispersal

- C.1.6 All human bone must be retained by law.

C.2 Faunal remains

By Zoë Uí Choileáin

Introduction

- C.2.1 A small assemblage of faunal remains was recovered during trial trenching. Only eleven fragments of bone are recordable. All identifiable elements either belong to cattle and sheep/goat. Bone was recovered from pits and ditches in Trenches 13, 23, 30-32 and 37.

Methodology

- C.2.2 The methodology followed Albarella and Davis (1996). Due to the small size of the assemblage and poor preservation levels, identification of all fragments was attempted; however, only bone identifiable to taxa was included in NISP (number of identifiable specimens) and MNI (minimum number of individuals) counts.

- C.2.3 All bone was identified with reference to Schmid (1972) and Hillson (1992).
- C.2.4 The condition of the cortical bone was evaluated using the 0-5 scale devised by Brickley and McKinley (2004, 14-5).

Results

- C.2.5 All bone is highly fragmented. The condition of the cortical bone best represents a 'grade 2', where some but not all of the surface of the bone is masked by erosion.
- C.2.6 Only six fragments of cattle bone and four fragments of sheep/goat bone are identifiable.

Taxon	NISP	NISP %	MNI	MNI %
Cattle (<i>Bos taurus</i>)	6	60	1	50
Sheep/goat (<i>Ovis/Capra</i>)	4	40	1	50
Total	10	100	2	100

Table 5: Animal bone – NISP and MNI by taxa

- C.2.7 Five fragments have observable epiphyses. A proximal cattle radius and distal calcaneus, femur and humerus are fully fused indicating fully grown animals. A sheep/goat proximal femur from pit **125** in Trench 23, is unfused indicating an animal less than 2.5 years old.

Discussion

- C.2.8 The assemblage is too small to allow for conclusions regarding species present, kill off patterns and economic wealth. There is no further information to be gleaned from these fragments.

Retention and dispersal

- C.2.9 All bone should be retained in the project archive.

C.3 Environmental remains

By Martha Craven

Introduction

- C.3.1 Nine bulk samples were taken from features within the evaluated area. These samples were taken in order to assess the quality of preservation of plant remains and their potential to provide useful data as part of further archaeological investigations. Features recorded at the site are thought to predominantly be of Iron Age date.

Methodology

- C.3.2 The samples were soaked in a solution of sodium carbonate for at least 24 hours prior to processing, to break down the heavy clay matrix. The total volume (up to 18L) of each of the samples was processed by tank flotation using modified Siraf-type equipment for the recovery of preserved plant remains, dating evidence and any other artefactual evidence that might be present. The floating component (flot) of the

samples was collected in a 0.3mm nylon mesh and the residue was washed through 10mm, 5mm, 2mm and 0.5mm sieves.

- C.3.3 The dried flots were scanned using a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x60 and an abbreviated list of the recorded remains is presented in Table 6. Identification of plant remains is with reference to the Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands (Cappers *et al.* 2006) and OA's reference collection. Nomenclature is according to Zohary and Hopf (2000) for cereals and Stace (2010) for other plants. Plant remains have been identified to species where possible.

Quantification

- C.3.4 For the purpose of this initial assessment, items such as seeds have been scanned and recorded qualitatively according to the following categories:

= 1-5, ## = 6-25, ### = 26-100, #### = 100+ specimens

- C.3.5 Items that cannot be easily quantified such as snail shells have been scored for abundance:

+ = occasional, ++ = moderate, +++ = frequent, ++++ = abundant

- C.3.6 Key to table:

w=waterlogged f=fragment

Results

- C.3.7 Preservation of plant remains is through carbonisation and the material is in a poor to moderate state of preservation. It is worth noting that many of the flots contain rootlets which may have caused movement of material between contexts.

Trench 9

- C.3.8 Sample 5, fill 28 of posthole **27**, contains frequent carbonised cereal grains. These grains primarily consisting of hulled barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) with smaller quantities of wheat (*Triticum* sp.) and those too poorly preserved to identify. The sample also contains occasional carbonised weed seeds of black bindweed (*Fallopia convolvulus*).

Trench 13

- C.3.9 Sample 3, fill 62 of ditch **60** contains a small quantity of charcoal and a single possible fairy flax (*Linum catharticum*). This sample also contains occasional pottery, burnt and struck flint.

Trench 14

- C.3.10 Sample 7, fill 107 of ditch **106**, contains only occasional snail shells.

Trench 22

- C.3.11 Sample 6, fill 98 of ditch **97**, contains possible waterlogged material in the form of ostracods, seeds of sedges (*Carex* sp.) and brambles (*Rubus* sp.). A single carbonised fragment of a swollen basal internode of tuber oat grass (*Arrhenatherum elatius* var. *bulbosum*) was also noted. Indeterminate waterlogged roots and stems were frequent

within the sample. A small quantity of burnt flint was recovered from the sample and snail shells are frequent.

Trench 23

C.3.12 Sample 9, fill 127 of pit **125**, contains a small quantity of charcoal and occasional snail shells. Finds recovered from the sample consist of pottery sherds, burnt animal bone and burnt flint.

Trench 28

C.3.13 Sample 8, fill 103 of pit **102** contains a small quantity of charcoal and occasional pottery sherds.

Trench 29

C.3.14 Sample 2, fill 20 of pit **19**, contains a moderate quantity of wheat and unidentifiable grains. A single fragment of a medium (2-4mm) sized legume (Fabaceae) was also noted. The sample also contains occasional carbonised weed seeds of cleavers (*Galium aparine*), black bindweed and docks (*Rumex* sp.). Frequent charcoal fragments were also recorded. Finds from the sample consist of occasional pottery, burnt flint and burnt animal bones.

Trench 38

C.3.15 Sample 4, fill 81 of ditch **80**, contains a small quantity of charcoal and occasional snail shells.

Trench 48

C.3.16 Sample 1, fill 17 of pit **16**, contains a small quantity of charcoal and a moderate quantity of burnt flint.

Discussion

C.3.17 The samples taken during this evaluation have demonstrated that there is relatively good potential for the recovery of carbonised plant remains at this site; particularly around Trenches 9 and 29. The recovery of waterlogged material from ditch **97** suggests that it may be advisable to target the lower deposits of deeper features. The carbonised cereal grains within posthole **27** and pit **19** are likely to be reflective of cooking waste or perhaps crop processing. The carbonised weed seeds associated with the grains are typical of arable/ruderal environments and are likely to have been accidentally harvested alongside crops. The waterlogged material found within ditch **106** is likely to be indicative of the plants growing around or within the feature; sedges are typical of wetland/damp ground environments and brambles may suggest a wasteland environment.

C.3.18 Framework Archaeology carried out extensive excavations at the adjacent site of Stansted Airport. A total of 797 samples were taken from deposits ranging in date from the Neolithic to the post-medieval period. Late Iron Age to Late Romano-British samples were the most productive (Carruthers 2008), suggesting that there may be a high potential for the recovery of archaeobotanical remains from contemporary deposits in the surrounding areas.

C.3.19 If further excavation is planned for this area, it is recommended that environmental sampling is carried out in accordance with Historic England guidelines (2011).

Trench number	Sample number	Context number	Cut number	Feature type	Volume processed (L)	Flot volume (ml)	Cereals	Legumes	Weed seeds	Waterlogged/aquatic Plants	Tree/shrub macrofossils	Ostracods	Snail shells	Charcoal volume(ml)	Pottery	Burnt mammal bones	Burnt flint	Struck flint
9	5	28	27	Posthole	9	40	###	0	#	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0
13	3	62	60	Ditch	16	40	0	0	#	0	0	0	0	6	#	0	#	#
14	7	107	106	Ditch	13	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0
22	6	98	97	Ditch	16	30	0	0	#	#w	#/#w	+	+++	0	0	0	#	0
23	9	127	125	Pit	14	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	4	#	##	#	0
28	8	103	102	Pit	14	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	#	0	0	0
29	2	20	19	Pit	18	100	##	#f	#	0	0	0	0	22	#	#	#	0
38	4	81	80	Ditch	16	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	<1	0	0	0	0
48	1	17	16	Pit	18	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	##	0

Table 6: Environmental bulk samples

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APPENDIX E SITE SUMMARY DETAILS / OASIS REPORT FORM

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-517234		
Project Name	Land North of Stansted, Phase 1		
Start of Fieldwork	09/05/2023	End of Fieldwork	24/05/2023
Previous Work	No	Future Work	Yes

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	SMNS23	Planning App. Number	UTT/22/0434/OP
HER Number	SMNS23	Related Numbers	XEXSTA23
Prompt	Planning condition		
Development Type	Rural Commercial		
Place in Planning Process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)		

Techniques used (tick all that apply)

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography – interpretation | <input type="checkbox"/> Grab-sampling | <input type="checkbox"/> Remote Operated Vehicle Survey |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography - new | <input type="checkbox"/> Gravity-core | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sample Trenches |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Annotated Sketch | <input type="checkbox"/> Laser Scanning | <input type="checkbox"/> Survey/Recording of Fabric/Structure |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Augering | <input type="checkbox"/> Measured Survey | <input type="checkbox"/> Targeted Trenches |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dendrochronological Survey | <input type="checkbox"/> Metal Detectors | <input type="checkbox"/> Test Pits |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Documentary Search | <input type="checkbox"/> Phosphate Survey | <input type="checkbox"/> Topographic Survey |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Environmental Sampling | <input type="checkbox"/> Photogrammetric Survey | <input type="checkbox"/> Vibro-core |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Fieldwalking | <input type="checkbox"/> Photographic Survey | <input type="checkbox"/> Visual Inspection (Initial Site Visit) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Geophysical Survey | <input type="checkbox"/> Rectified Photography | |

Monument	Period
Ditch	Uncertain
Pit	Iron Age (- 800 to 43)
Posthole	Uncertain
Ditch	Iron Age (- 800 to 43)

Object	Period
Pottery	Early Iron Age (- 800 to - 400)
Pottery	Middle Iron Age (- 400 to - 100)
Animal bone	Uncertain
Human Skeletal Remains	Uncertain
Flint	Late Prehistoric (- 4000 to 43)
CBM and fired clay	Uncertain

Project Location

County	Essex	Address (including postcode) Bury Lodge Lane Stansted Essex CM24 8QE
District	Uttlesford	
Parish	Stansted Mountfitchet	
HER office	Essex	
Size of Study Area	5.3ha	
National Grid Ref	552770 222975	

Project Originators

Organisation	Oxford Archaeology
Project Brief Originator	Richard Havis (Essex Place Services)
Project Design Originator	Rey Kennedy (WSP)
Project Manager	Louise Moan (OA)
Project Supervisor	Dan Firth (OA)

Project Archives

	Location	ID
Physical Archive (Finds)	Saffron Walden Museum	SMNS23
Digital Archive	ADS	SMNS23
Paper Archive	Saffron Walden Museum	SMNS23

Physical Contents	Present?	Digital files associated with Finds	Paperwork associated with Finds
Animal Bones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Environmental	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Glass	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Human Remains	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Industrial	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Leather	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Metal	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Stratigraphic	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Survey	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Textiles	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wood	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Worked Bone	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Worked Stone/Lithic	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
None	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

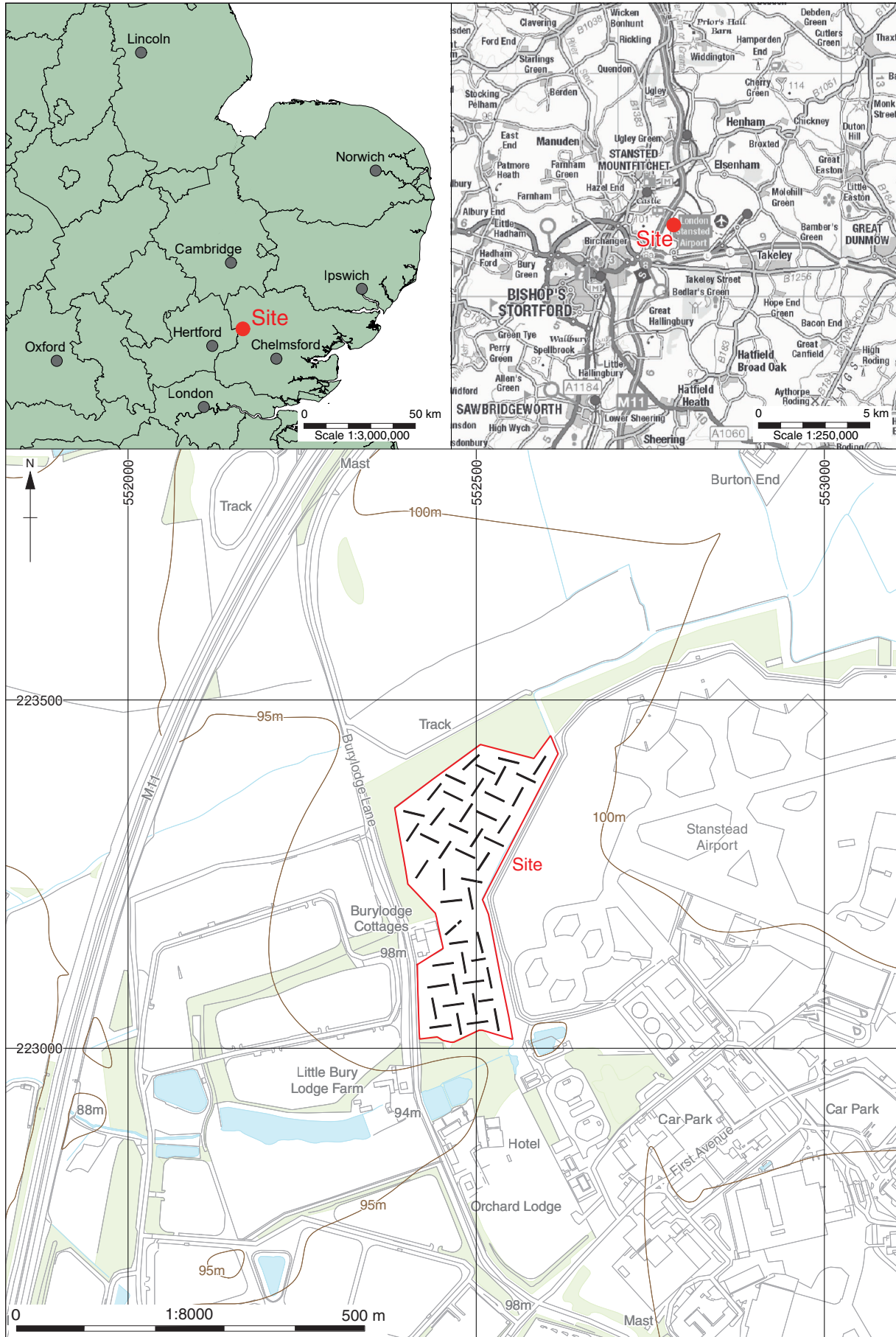
Digital Media

Database	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
GIS	<input type="checkbox"/>
Geophysics	<input type="checkbox"/>
Images (Digital photos)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Illustrations (Figures/Plates)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Moving Image	<input type="checkbox"/>
Spreadsheets	<input type="checkbox"/>
Survey	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Text	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Virtual Reality	<input type="checkbox"/>

Paper Media

Aerial Photos	<input type="checkbox"/>
Context Sheets	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Correspondence	<input type="checkbox"/>
Diary	<input type="checkbox"/>
Drawing	<input type="checkbox"/>
Manuscript	<input type="checkbox"/>
Map	<input type="checkbox"/>
Matrices	<input type="checkbox"/>
Microfiche	<input type="checkbox"/>
Miscellaneous	<input type="checkbox"/>
Research/Notes	<input type="checkbox"/>
Photos (negatives/prints/slides)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Plans	<input type="checkbox"/>

Report	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Sections	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Survey	<input type="checkbox"/>



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Figure 1: Site location map

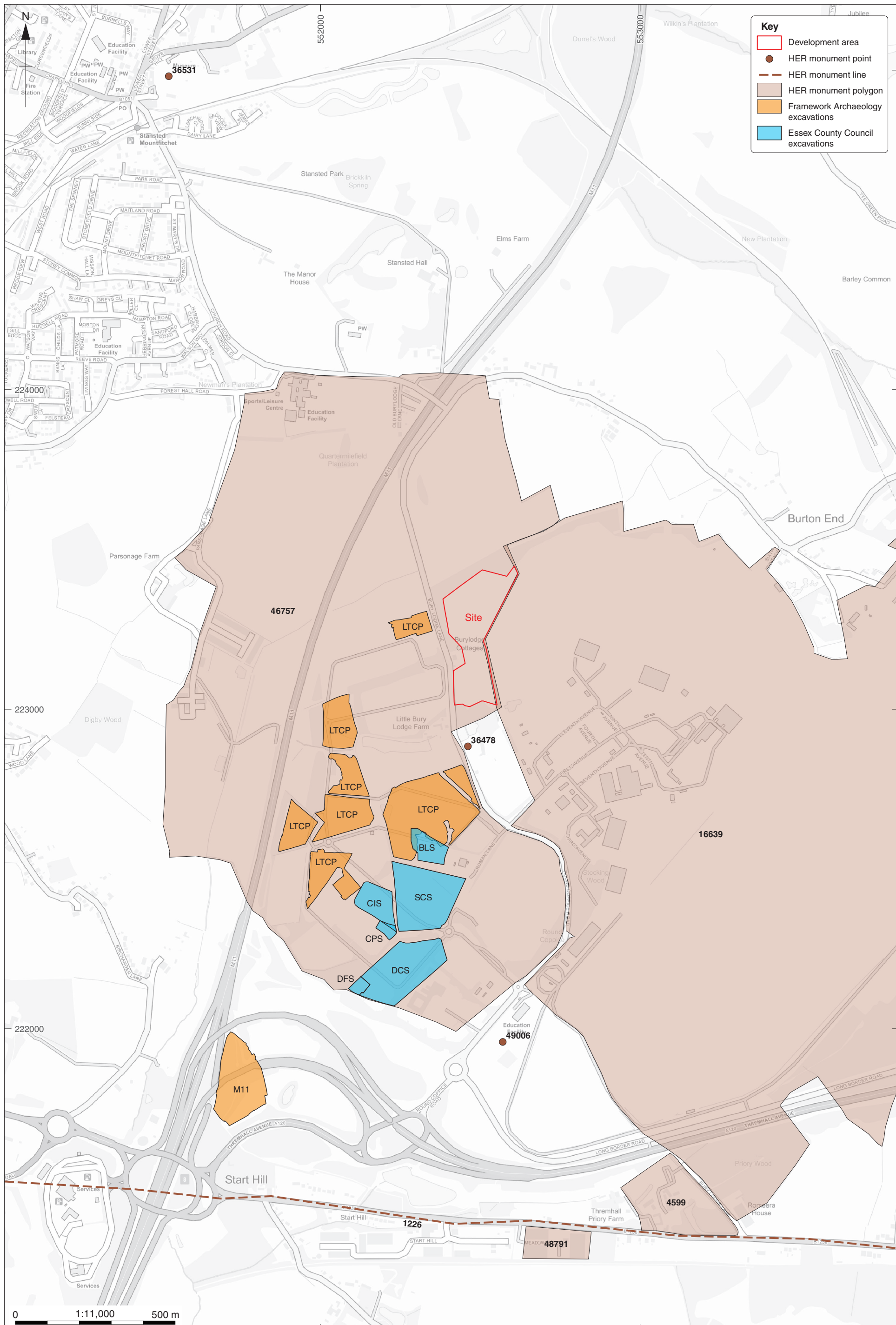


Figure 2: Map showing HER data referred to in the text

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Figure 3: Site plan

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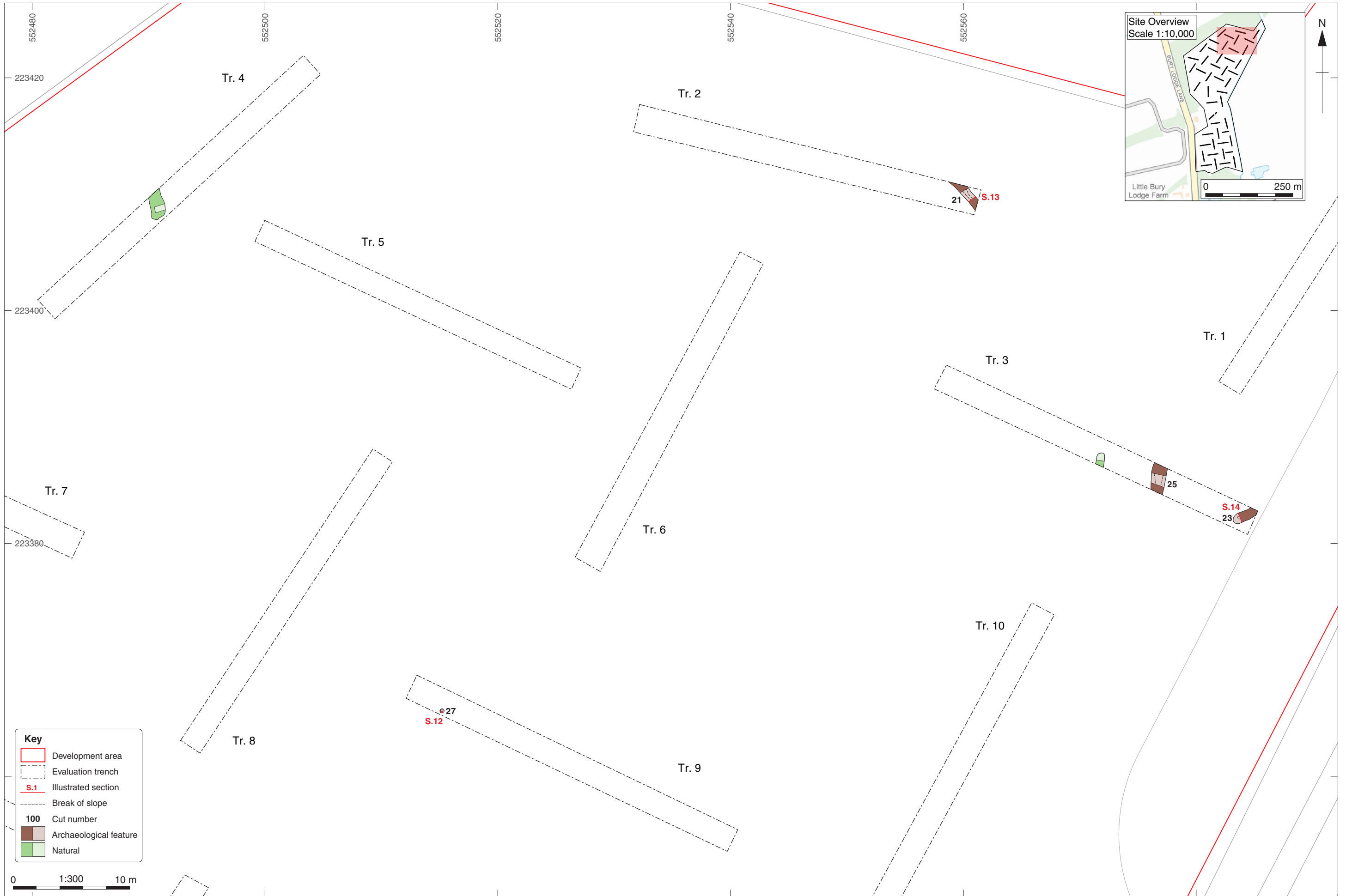


Figure 4: Detailed plan of Trenches 2-10

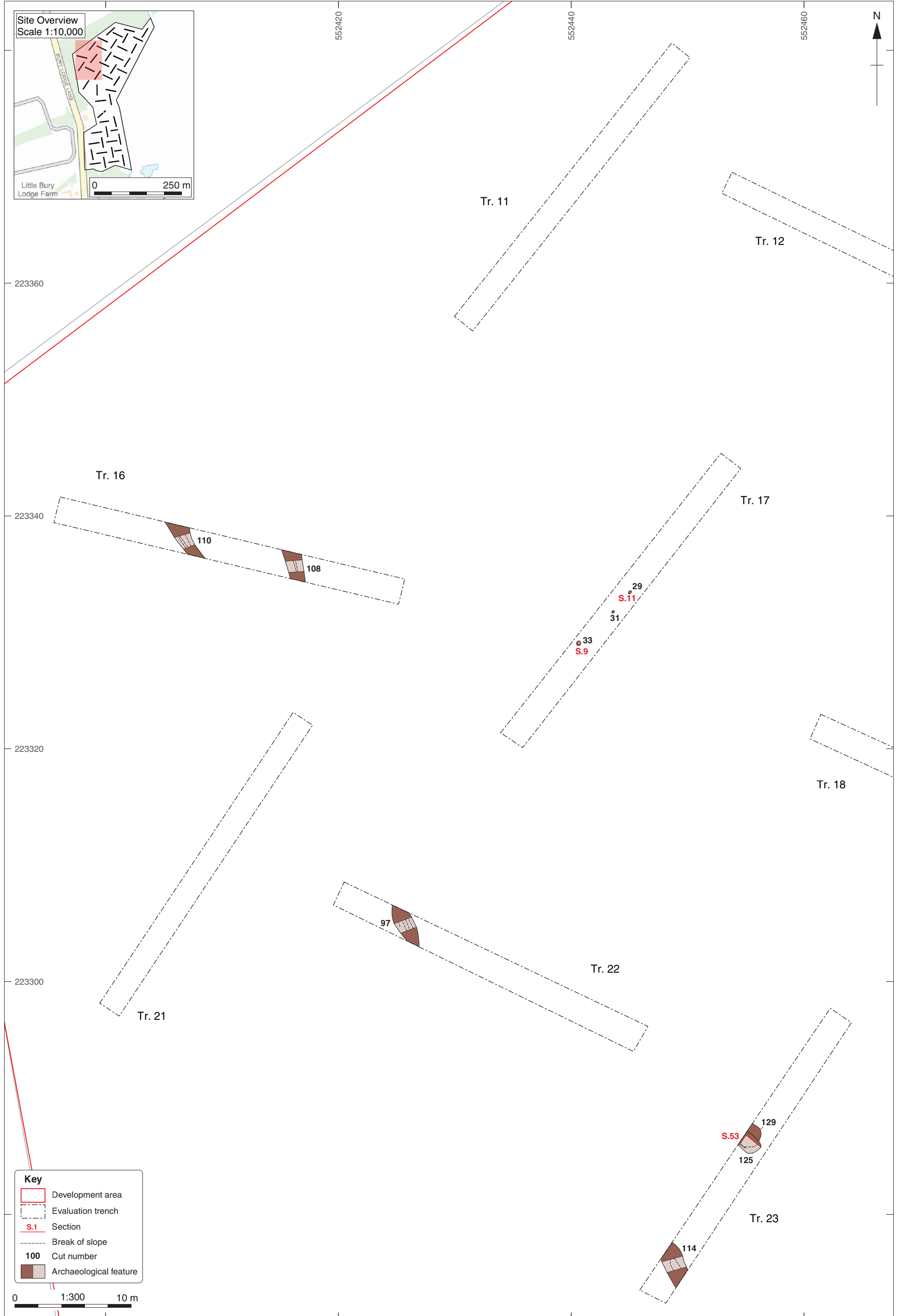


Figure 5: Detailed plan of Trenches 11, 16, 17 and 21-23



Figure 6: Detailed plan of Trenches 13, 14, 18-20, 24 and 25

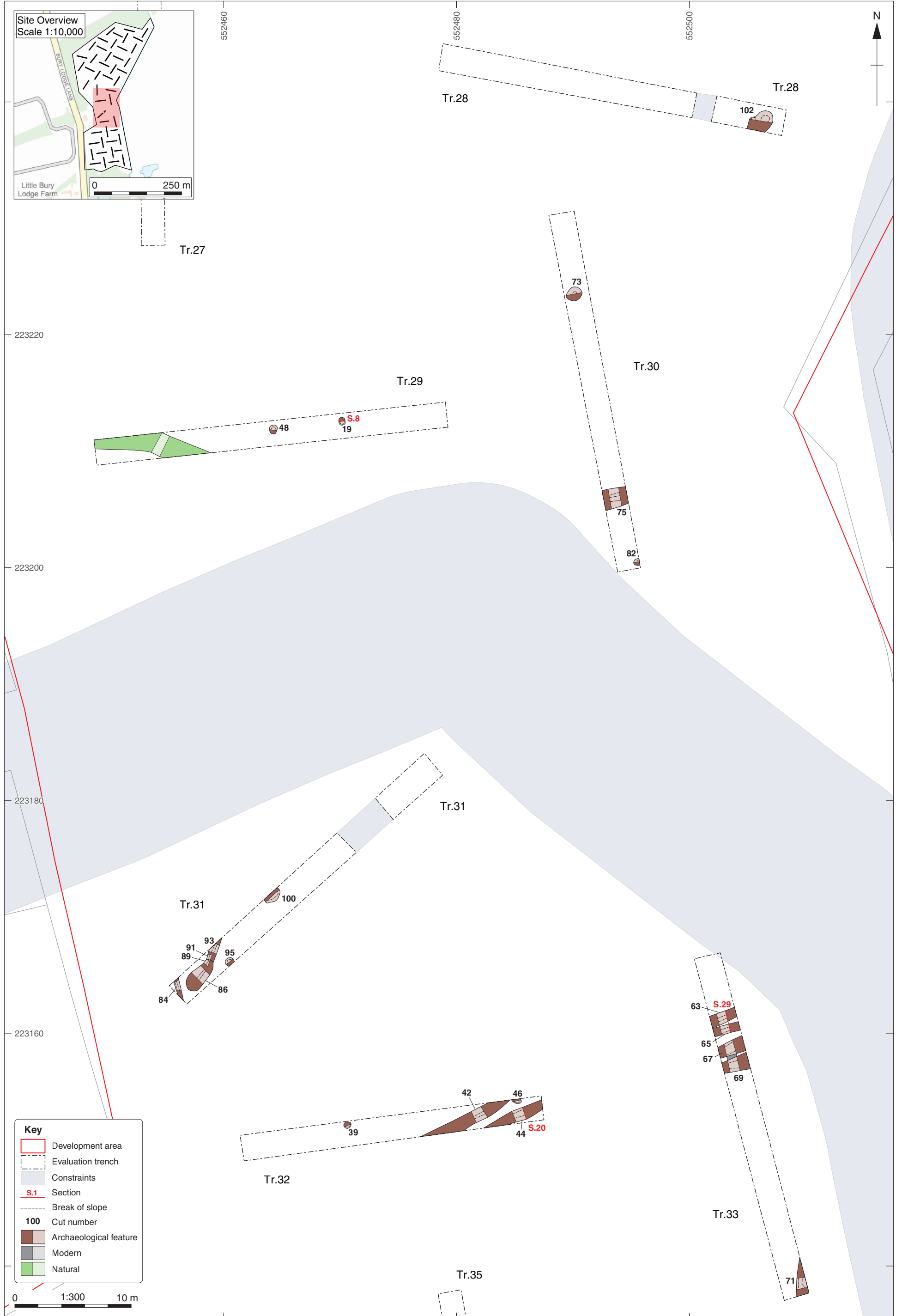


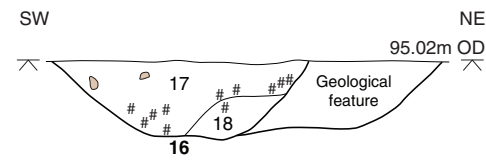
Figure 7: Detailed plan of Trenches 28-33



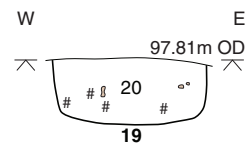
Figure 8: Detailed plan of Trenches 37-48

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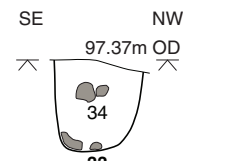
Section 7 - Trench 48



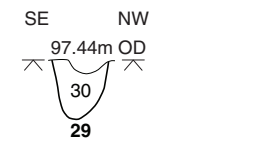
Section 8 - Trench 29



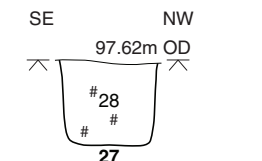
Section 9 - Trench 17



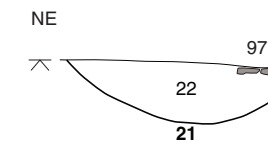
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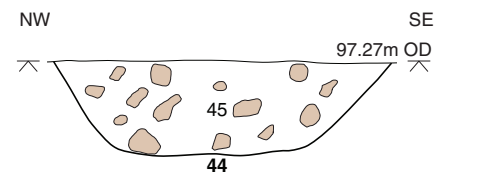
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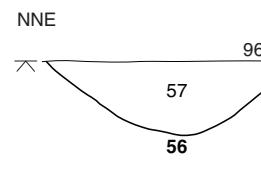
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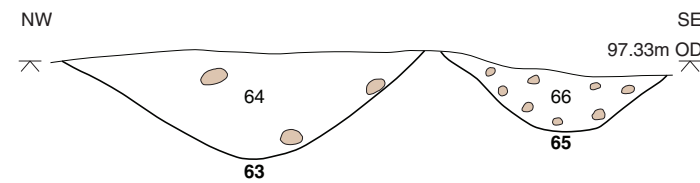
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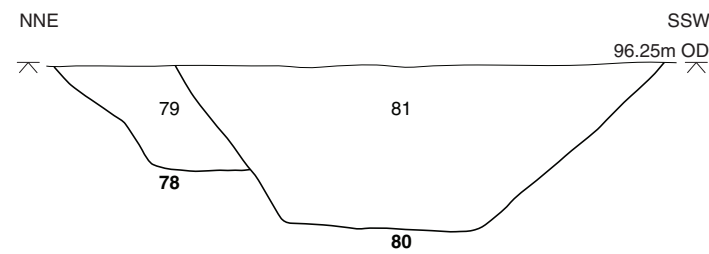
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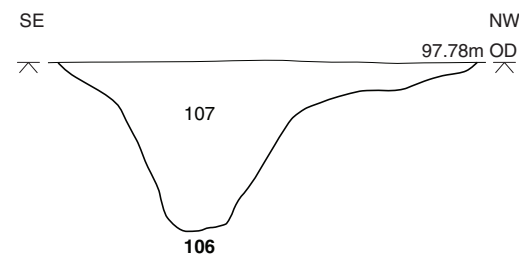
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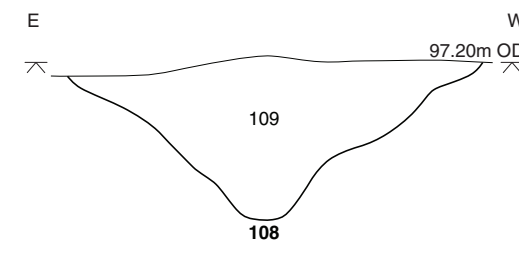
Section 33 - Trench 38



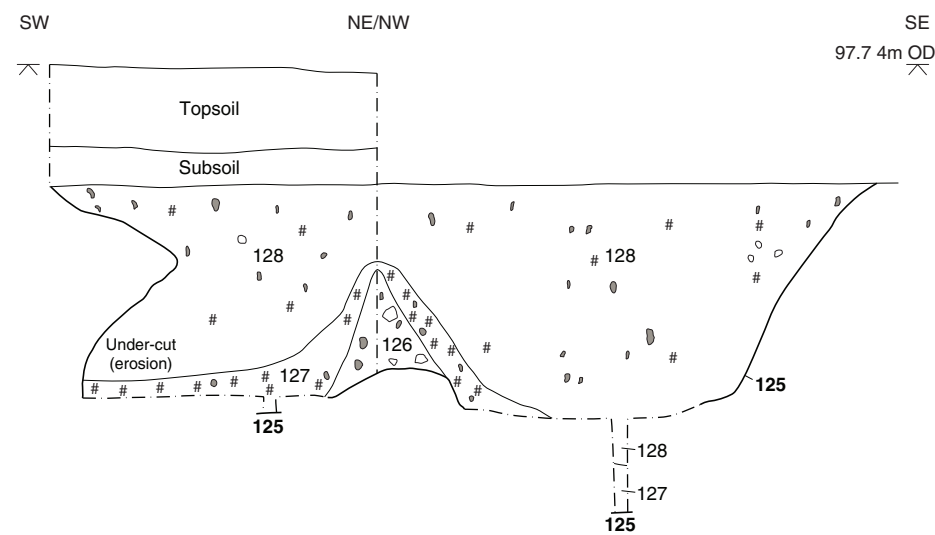
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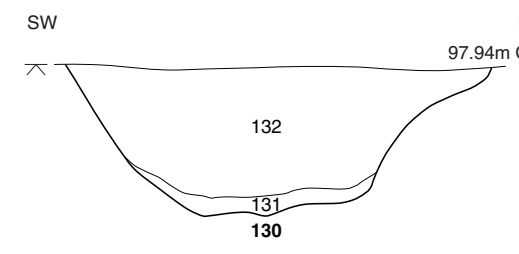
Section 46 - Trench 16



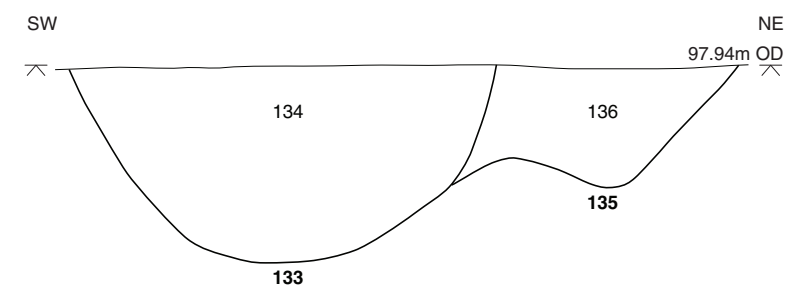
Section 53 - Trench 23



Section 55 - Trench 25



Section 56 - Trench 25



Key

- - - - - Limit of excavation
- Top surface
- Cut
- Deposit horizon
- 117 Cut number
- 116 Deposit number
- ☞ Chalk
- ☞ Flint
- # Charcoal
- 32.26m OD Level



Figure 9: Selected sections



Plate 1: Ditch 21, Trench 2, looking south-east



Plate 2: Posthole 27, Trench 9, looking south-west



Plate 3: Ditch 60, Trench 13, looking west



Plate 4: Ditch 106, Trench 14, looking south-west



Plate 5: Ditch 97, Trench 22, looking north-west



Plate 6: Trench 23, looking north-east



Plate 7: Ditch 114, Trench 23, looking north-west



Plate 8: Pit 125, Trench 23, looking north



Plate 9: Posthole 123, Trench 24, looking south-east



Plate 10: Trench 25, looking north-east



Plate 11: Pit 130, Trench 25, looking north-west



Plate 12: Pits 133 and 135, Trench 25, looking north-west



Plate 13: Pit 19, Trench 29, looking north



Plate 14: Ditch 75, Trench 30, looking south-west



Plate 15: Pit 86, Trench 31, looking south-west



Plate 16: Trench 33, looking south-east



Plate 17: Ditches 63 and 65, Trench 33, looking north-east



Plate 18: Trench 37, looking north-east



Plate 19: Ditches **78** and **80**, Trench 38, looking south-east



**Head Office/Registered Office/
OASouth**

Janus House
Osney Mead
Oxford OX2 0ES

t: +44 (0) 1865 263 800
f: +44 (0) 1865 793 496
e: info@oxfordarchaeology.com
w: <http://oxfordarchaeology.com>

OANorth

Mill 3
Moor Lane
Lancaster LA1 1QD

t: +44 (0) 1524 541 000
f: +44 (0) 1524 848 606
e: [oanorth@oxfordarchaeology.com](mailto: oanorth@oxfordarchaeology.com)
w: <http://oxfordarchaeology.com>

OAEast

15 Trafalgar Way
Bar Hill
Cambridgeshire
CB23 8SQ

t: +44 (0) 1223 850500
e: [oaeast@oxfordarchaeology.com](mailto: oaeast@oxfordarchaeology.com)
w: <http://oxfordarchaeology.com>



Chief Executive Officer
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