

# Marks Warren Quarry, Whalebone Lane North, Romford, Essex



Part I: Assessment and Updated  
Project Design

## Post-Excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design



July 2011

### Client:

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**Marks Warren Quarry,  
Whalebone Lane North, Romford, Essex**

***Post-Excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design***

*Part I: Assessment and Updated Project Design*

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## Table of Contents

<b>Summary.....</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>1 Introduction.....</b>	<b>9</b>
1.1 Planning and Project Background.....	9
1.2 Geology and Topography .....	9
1.3 Archaeological and Historical Background.....	10
1.4 Acknowledgements.....	14
<b>2 Project Scope.....</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>3 Interfaces, Communications and Project Review.....</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>4 Original Research Aims and Objectives .....</b>	<b>16</b>
4.1 Potential research themes.....	16
4.2 General.....	17
4.3 Finds.....	17
4.4 Palaeolithic and Mesolithic.....	17
4.5 Bronze Age.....	17
4.6 Late Iron Age-Roman transition.....	18
4.7 Roman.....	18
4.8 Medieval and post-medieval.....	18
4.9 Summary.....	18
<b>5 Summary of Results.....</b>	<b>18</b>
5.1 Mesolithic c. 10000–4000BC.....	18
5.2 Neolithic c. 4000-2000BC.....	19
5.3 Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age c. 2000BC.....	21
5.4 Early and Middle Bronze Age c. 2000-1000BC.....	24
5.5 Late Bronze Age to early Iron Age c. 1000-300BC.....	25
5.6 Early-Middle Iron Age c. 300BC.....	29
5.7 Middle and late Iron Age c. 300 – 50BC.....	34
5.8 Late Iron Age to Roman Transition c. 100BC-AD100.....	35
5.9 Roman AD43-410.....	37
5.10 Anglo-Saxon AD 410-1066.....	39



5.11	Medieval c. AD 1200-1550.....	40
5.12	Post-Medieval AD1550-1800.....	44
5.13	Modern AD 1800-2010.....	46
5.14	Undated and Natural Features.....	48
<b>6</b>	<b>Factual Data and Assessment of Archaeological Potential .....</b>	<b>55</b>
6.1	Stratigraphic Work .....	55
6.2	Documentary Research .....	56
6.3	Finds Summaries .....	56
6.4	Environmental Summaries .....	62
<b>7</b>	<b>Updated Research Aims and Objectives.....</b>	<b>64</b>
7.1	General.....	64
7.2	Finds.....	64
7.3	Palaeolithic and Mesolithic.....	65
7.4	Bronze Age/ Iron Age.....	65
7.5	Late Iron Age-Roman transition.....	66
7.6	Roman.....	66
7.7	Anglo-Saxon.....	67
7.8	Medieval and post-medieval.....	67
7.9	Significance of the data.....	68
<b>8</b>	<b>Methods Statements for Analysis.....</b>	<b>69</b>
8.1	Stratigraphic Analysis.....	69
8.2	Illustration.....	69
8.3	Documentary Research.....	69
8.4	Proposals for Artefactual and Ecofactual Analysis .....	70
8.5	Report Writing, Archiving and Publication .....	70
8.6	Publication.....	70
<b>9</b>	<b>Resources and Programming.....</b>	<b>71</b>
9.1	Project Team Structure.....	71
9.2	Stages, Products and Tasks .....	71
<b>10</b>	<b>Bibliography.....</b>	<b>73</b>

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## List of Appendices (Part II)

Appendix A:	Context summary and provisional phasing (where available)
Appendix B:	The Finds
Appendix C:	Environmental Remains
Appendix D:	Product Description
Appendix E:	Risk Log
Appendix F:	OASIS Report Form

## List of Figures (Part I)

Fig. 1	Site location
Fig. 2	Aerial photo of Marks Warren Quarry highlighting visible earthworks and 1988 Evaluation Trenches
Fig. 3	Site, indicating known archaeological monuments
Fig. 4	Site detailing the ten areas to be quarried and the archaeological contractors who investigated them prior to this work
Fig. 5	Area 2 Post-Excavation
Fig. 6	Area 3 (south) Post-Excavation
Fig. 7	Area 3 (north) Post-Excavation
Fig. 8	Area 4 (south) Post-Excavation
Fig. 9	Area 4 (north) and Area 5 Post-Excavation
Fig.10	Area 7 Post-Excavation
Fig.11	Areas 8 Post-Excavation
Fig.12	Area 9 Post-Excavation
Fig.13	Area 10 Post-Excavation

## List of Tables (Part I)

Table 1	Summary of archaeological works (1976-2010)
Table 2	Undated cremations
Table 3	Number of contexts and context numbers used
Table 4	Finds and environmental quantification
Table 5	Summary of all quantified pottery
Table 6	Summary of all prehistoric pottery
Table 7	Summary of all Romano-British pottery
Table 8	Summary of all Anglo-Saxon pottery
Table 9	Summary of all medieval pottery
Table 10	Summary of all post-medieval and modern pottery
Table 11	Summary of all the struck (or worked flint)
Table 12	Summary of all building material

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Table 13	Summary of human skeletal remains
Table 14	Summary of environmental material from soil samples
Table 15	Article summary
Table 16	Staffing
Table 17	Task list

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## Summary

*Archaeological remains were first detected on the 32 hectares of the Marks Warren Farm site, Romford, in the 1970s by the Passmore Edwards Museum, who identified a significant cropmark landscape to the north and east of the farm from aerial photographs taken during the infamous summer drought of 1976. These revealed that Marks Warren Farm was one of the major surviving archaeological sites in north-east London, with prehistoric evidence (Mesolithic, Neolithic and early Bronze Age features), an Iron Age ditched enclosure, a Roman rectangular enclosure, the flint foundations of Roman buildings and a contemporary trackway leading eastwards. A late Iron Age/early Roman field system was also found.*

*Amongst these archaeological remains, the Passmore Edwards Museum identified two areas of particular interest (interpreted as a possible late Bronze Age/early Iron Age hillfort and a possible Romano-British religious complex) and recommended that these areas should become Scheduled Monuments (SM).*

*Between 1988 and 2010 various archaeological contractors carried out a rolling Watching Brief (or Monitor and Record) operation in advance of the gravel extraction works which began at Marks Warren Farm outside the proposed scheduled areas. The results of this work supported the initial findings of the Passmore Edwards Museum and added further new information which together comprised: a prehistoric landscape with a barrow, field system, pits and a circular ? hillfort; Romano-British ditches associated with the large ?religious complex or rectangular enclosure; an early Saxon cremation cemetery and a sunken-featured building; a medieval field system, pits and a windmill; a post-medieval field system, pits and another windmill; and finally modern World War II (WWII) glider traps and gun emplacement features.*

*Taken as a whole, this project has revealed a landscape that has been in almost continual use and development from the Neolithic until the modern day. Its relative height to the surrounding topography has meant that it has been an ideal location to place monuments that were intended to be visible in the Bronze Age to Romano-British periods. Each of these features would no doubt have served as territorial markers and/or major landscape features in ancient society.*

*In medieval and post-medieval times, moreover, the relative height of the land was used to site numerous windmills: at least eight windmill mounds have now been recorded in the area of Marks Warren Farm, one of which has been excavated.*

*More recently the higher land was also exploited to place defensive features during WWII, since which time the land has returned to arable use.*



## 1 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Planning and Project Background

(Figs 1-4)

- 1.1.1 Three planning applications were originally submitted to the Greater London Council for the extraction of sand and gravel from the Marks Warren Farm site (Planning Refs.: 1366/66 (in 1966); 1430/69 (1969); and 1836/88 (1988)). The latter application, to which the current report relates, was successful (Brett & Sons 1992, 3.0). In 1991, following a Public Enquiry and intervention by the Secretary of State, the London Borough of Havering granted planning permission for the mineral extraction site, subject to the application being in accordance with the policies of the Havering Unitary Development Plan (HUDP); and the following archaeological proposals:
- a) the safeguarding, preservation and appropriate enhancement of the listed wartime structures;
  - b) the preservation or enhancement of the character and appearance of the Chadwell Heath Gun Site Conservation Area;
  - c) the preservation of the archaeological interest of the site either *in situ* or by record.
- 1.1.2 Between 1988 and 2010, numerous archaeological works by various contractors were conducted at the site, most of which relate to ten investigation areas (Areas 1-10). This report seeks for the first time to draw all of the archaeological results together into an assessment of the remaining work required to bring the project successfully to publication.
- 1.1.3 This document consists of two parts – Part I is the assessment and updated project design, while Part II contains the specialist appendices. It has been compiled by Oxford Archaeology (OA) East from the numerous grey literature reports that form elements of the project archive, at the request of Andrew Josephs Ltd archaeological consultancy, on behalf of Brett Lafarge Aggregates.
- 1.1.4 This assessment has been conducted in accordance with the principles identified in English Heritage's guidance documents *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment*, specifically *The MoRPHE Project Manager's Guide* (2006) and *PPN3 Archaeological Excavation* (2008).

### 1.2 Geology and Topography

(Figs 1 and 2)

- 1.2.1 Marks Warren Farm is situated on an undulating plateau on the western side of the Rom Valley, at between 20 m OD and 41 m OD. The site lies within the Metropolitan Green Belt and is also situated within the Dagenham Corridor, a swathe of open land that separates the built-up areas of Romford/Hornchurch and Barking/Chadwell Heath (Brett & Sons 1992, 4.2.1). The landscape is characterised by intensively managed open fields forming a dominant pattern of arable land use. Delineation of fields is primarily by a network of farm tracks, and hedgerows are uncommon, except along the southern and western perimeters of the site (Brett & Sons 1992, 4.2.3).
- 1.2.2 At the time of planning in 1991, most of the application site was in mixed arable use, with the exception of the protected WWII Gun Site, situated at the central, northern part of the site.

- 1.2.3 The site is shown on the Geological Survey of Great Britain (England and Wales), Drift, Sheet 257 to contain Boyn Hill Gravel deposits overlying London Clay, which is virtually impermeable (Brett & Sons 1992, 4.8; 4.9.2).
- 1.2.4 The Soil Survey of England & Wales records the soils on the site as 'U' - 'Unsurveyed, mainly urban and industrial'. The closest recorded soils and geology are 573a Waterstock Association river terrace drift, comprising deep, permeable fine loamy soils affected by groundwater; and 571w Hucklesbrook Association river terrace drift, comprising well drained fine and coarse loamy soils, usually over gravel with a calcareous matrix (SSEW 1983, Sheet 6).
- 1.2.5 A soil survey conducted by Robert Brett & Sons Ltd, showed the site to contain fairly deep dark brown sandy loam or sandy clay loam topsoils, varying in depth between 0.25 m and 0.37 m. An augur survey revealed that the subsoil was far more variable in depth, ranging between 0.04 m and 0.64 m (Brett & Sons 1992, 4.6). Greenwood (1997c; 1997d) reported that intensive ploughing on the site had commenced in the 1960s and had caused damage to the archaeological deposits.
- 1.2.6 The report on the archaeological watching brief conducted by AOC in Areas 4 and 5 recorded that the site lay on a spur of Black Park terrace gravel and recorded the topsoil as >0.20 m deep (AOC 2003). The highest part of the gravel ridge lies at c. 40 m OD, allowing a good view of the Thames Valley from Brentwood to the City of London (Greenwood 1997c).

### 1.3 Archaeological and Historical Background

(Figs 2-13)

- 1.3.1 Archaeological remains were first detected on the Marks Warren Farm site in the 1970s by the Passmore Edwards Museum, who identified a significant cropmark landscape to the north and east of Warren Farm from aerial photographs taken during the severe summer drought of 1976 (Greenwood 1987, fig. 2). This revealed prehistoric evidence (Mesolithic, Neolithic and early Bronze Age features; GLSMR 060283, 60706), an Iron Age ditched enclosure (GLSMR 060110), a Roman rectangular enclosure (GLSMR 061279), the flint foundations of Roman buildings (GLSMR 06127901) and a contemporary trackway leading eastwards (GLSMR 06127902). It also examined a late Iron Age/early Roman field system (GLSMR 060276). The locations of these features are indicated on Fig. 3.
- 1.3.2 The museum's report concluded that Warren Farm was one of the major surviving archaeological sites in north-east London, with evidence for the prehistoric, Roman and medieval periods and that the two densest areas of archaeological interest should be protected by scheduling.
- 1.3.3 The 1988 trial trench excavations, in accordance with an approved specification (JSAC 215/98/01), identified a late Neolithic/early Bronze Age sub-circular fortified enclosure at the southern end of the development area. Late Bronze Age pottery was recovered from the lower and middle fills of the enclosure ditch and early Iron Age pottery was recovered from the upper ditch fills. The excavation also recorded a late Iron Age/early Roman rectangular multi-ditched enclosure on the eastern side of the development area. Running up to the enclosure was a gravel metalled road and, in the roadside ditches, sherds of shelly wares and Roman tile dated from the middle 1st century AD. Traces of Roman buildings with flint foundations were found near the road. These are the only substantial remains of this type known from archaeological excavations in

north-east London. There was also a concentration of Roman tile in the plough-soil in the immediate vicinity.

- 1.3.4 In January 1997, a desk-based assessment was prepared by Pamela Greenwood, as part of the East London Gravels Project (ELG). The assessment provided a detailed chronological synthesis of a number of known, multi-period sites located on the Thames terrace gravels on the eastern fringe of London (Greenwood 1997b). In relation to Warren Farm, the assessment noted the existence of microlithic flints dating from the Mesolithic period, which were deemed as very under-represented in the London area; Greenwood also reported significant evidence for late Neolithic and/or early Bronze Age pottery, flint implements and small features from the higher gravels at Warren Farm and suggested that, ..'a future overview of this area might consider the reasons why the late 3rd and early 2nd millennium BC are so ill-represented in this area, given that some large areas have been archaeologically investigated' (Greenwood 1997b, 4). The assessment recorded that evidence for the late Bronze Age and Iron Age on the eastern Thames Gravels was much greater, as a result of both a general increase in settlement and the greater visibility of middle and late Iron Age sites.
- 1.3.5 The late Bronze Age at Warren Farm was represented by a possible fortified hill-top enclosure or hill fort, which probably began as some form of ring-fort; as well as an un-reported and unstudied bronze hoard, reputedly recovered by a clandestine metal-detectorist. The majority of the dating evidence from the Warren Farm fortified site was provided by early Iron Age pottery found on the surface and in the upper levels of the deep defensive ditches. The pottery represented the largest stratified assemblage of Darmsden-Linton style pottery found in the greater London area, with significant potential for shedding further light on the study of the late Bronze Age – early Iron Age transition in this part of London (Greenwood 1997b, 7).
- 1.3.6 Evidence for Roman activity on the Warren Farm site was provided by the flint foundations of the Roman building discovered during the 1988 evaluation. Although this part of the Thames valley was densely occupied during the Roman period, evidence for Roman roads is minimal, with the exception of a Roman road serving the multivallate enclosure at Warren Farm, which may have ultimately linked up with the London-Colchester road (Greenwood 1997b, 13). Subsequent evidence recorded for the site dates to the later medieval period and comprised a rural medieval complex containing a small enclosure with a dwelling, a 14th-century windmill and a paddock of ridge and furrow.
- 1.3.7 The 1997 report (Greenwood 1997d) referring to the 1988 cropmark evaluation on the site stated that two principal archaeological features remained outside the areas of proposed gravel extraction: 1) the single-ditched sub-circular enclosure, which was similar to a ringfort and provisionally dated to the late Bronze Age, continuing into the early Iron Age; and 2) the multi-ditched rectilinear enclosure at the eastern side of the development area. This was dated to the early Roman period, with possible late Iron Age origins.
- 1.3.8 The 1997 report (Greenwood 1997c) also referred to part of a later medieval enclosure containing a single structure - the so-called 'Romford Henge' cropmark identified in the 1970s. This cropmark represents the remains of a medieval windmill, possibly predating the 'new mill' of 1362. In the 1988 evaluation this cropmark had previously been identified as either a windmill mound or a possible single entrance henge monument of late Bronze Age date (Greenwood 1987, 1). At least eight clearly discernible windmill mounds are recorded in the area of Warren Farm, in association with the faint remains of a field system. In August 1997 a geophysical survey was undertaken by GSB



Prospection (GSB 1997). A 32-hectare scan was made of the whole site, followed by a number of detailed magnetometer surveys (Areas A-H), totaling 3 hectares. The survey identified a number of potential archaeological features within Areas A-D, including two enclosures and a number of pits and ditches. Weak responses made the interpretation of these features difficult, although they seemed to concur with the cropmark evidence. Areas A-D of the geophysical survey were located along the eastern side of the site and correspond to Areas 2 and 3 of the watching brief.

1.3.9 In February/March 1998 JSAC conducted an archaeological evaluation in the form of seven trial trenches, totalling 405 m<sup>2</sup>, with a 400 m<sup>2</sup> contingency (JSAC 215/98/0(north)). The trial trenches were positioned across the site to investigate further the existing cropmark information and the results of the geophysical survey. The evaluation recovered worked flints dating from the Mesolithic to the Bronze Age; and identified the presence of archaeological features within five trenches:

- Trench 1, located at the very northern end of the site and corresponding to the interface of Areas 3 and 5 of the subsequent watching brief. A single undated feature was discovered;
- Trench 2, located to the east of the southern end of the Gun Site and corresponding to the Area 3 watching brief. A Roman linear feature and two undated features were identified;
- Trench 3, corresponding to the rectilinear cropmark enclosure located within the northernmost protected archaeological area in Area 2. Nine archaeological features were identified, comprising five undated linear features, a late Iron Age ditch, a Roman ditch and an undated posthole;
- Trench 4, corresponding to the southern end of the Area 2 watching brief. A late Iron Age pit, two undated pits and an undated linear were recorded;
- Trench 5 corresponds to the Area 1 of the watching brief. Two undated postholes were recorded.

1.3.10 The areas of archaeological interest found during the evaluation were confined to the eastern side of the site and corresponded to Areas 2 and 3 of the subsequent watching brief. The results of the 1998 evaluation correlated with those of the 1988 Passmore Edwards Museum excavation.

1.3.11 Following this work the rolling programme of archaeological watching briefs began in 1998 on the ten areas identified for gravel extraction but known to contain archaeological remains (Fig. 4). These are summarised below, with the relevant grey literature for each intervention being indicated in Table 1.

### **Area 1**

1.3.12 In April 1998, a watching brief was conducted during the Phase I groundworks associated with the construction of a plant compound and haul road on 3 hectares of land in the centre of the site (Area 1). The watching brief, conducted in line with an approved specification (JSAC 215/98/002), demonstrated that the whole area had undergone considerable disturbance in the past, as a result of previous quarrying and wartime operations. The report concluded that the whole western part of Area 1 was of negligible archaeological interest (JSAC 215/98/04A).

## **Area 2**

- 1.3.13 The Area 2 watching brief (Fig. 5) was conducted by JSAC in October 2000 and revealed a series of early-middle Iron Age pits and postholes and part of a Roman enclosure ditch. An interim report was produced in February 2001 (JSAC 390/01/006).

## **Area 3 (south)**

- 1.3.14 The Area 3 south watching brief (Fig. 6) was conducted by JSAC in September / October 2001 and was characterised by two distinct phases of activity. The earliest relates to a large number of prehistoric pits and one or two substantial prehistoric ditches that were primarily confined to the western side of the site. The features ranged in date from the early Neolithic to the early Iron Age. The later significant phase of activity in Area 3 south was confined to the south-eastern corner and consisted of a concentration of medieval linear features enclosed within a substantial rectilinear ditch.

## **Area 3 (north)**

- 1.3.15 The Area 3 north watching brief (Fig. 7) was conducted by JSAC in February / March 2002. A silt filled channel with associated burnt flints was identified at the northern end of the area and preserved *in situ*. The majority of remaining features in Area 3 north were devoid of pottery or other finds, making dating difficult. As in Area 3 south, a large number of prehistoric features were identified and these were tentatively assigned to the Late Neolithic / Bronze Age period and to the early Iron Age. A series of late field-boundary ditches were also identified at the northern end of the site. The results of the Area 3 north watching brief form part of the current report.

## **Area 4 (south)**

- 1.3.16 The Area 4 watching brief (Fig. 8) was conducted by JSAC in May 2002 and was characterised by numerous concentrations prehistoric pits and a number of narrow gullies and ditches. A large number of tree-throw holes were also identified. With the exception of a few natural and modern features, all of the archaeology in Area 4 dates to the prehistoric period, ranging from the Late Neolithic / Bronze Age to the early Iron Age.

## **Test Pit Survey**

- 1.3.17 In addition, 23 test pits were excavated and recorded around the periphery of the site in May 2002.

## **Area 4 (north) and Area 5**

- 1.3.18 Two-thirds of Area 4 and the whole of Area 5 (Fig. 9) were recorded by AOC in September / October 2002 (AOC 2003). Sparse prehistoric features were identified, including two Iron-Age pits and a series of ditches of possible late Bronze Age or early Iron Age date. An 18th-/19th-century field system; 20th-century farming features and a WWII gun battery were also recorded (AOC 2003).

## **Area 6**

- 1.3.19 A programme of archaeological monitoring and recording was carried out by Archaeological Solutions in 2006 and 2007 during the topsoil stripping for Area 6 at the quarry. No significant archaeological remains were recorded during the monitoring of Area 6, and the site revealed evidence of areas of disturbance associated with 20th-century activity (refuse pits, concrete blocks, drains *etc*).

### **Area 7**

- 1.3.20 Area 7 revealed a pair of post-medieval parallel linear ditches (Fig. 10), which extended across the site and were aligned east to west. Nine pits, three of which were identifiable as Iron Age, and three furrows, were recorded.

### **Area 8**

- 1.3.21 A programme of archaeological monitoring and recording was also carried out by Archaeological Solutions in 2008 during soil stripping for Area 8 (Fig. 11), to the immediate north of Area 9. This revealed archaeological features indicative of five phases of activity, and undated features. The north-eastern corner of Area 8 contained part of a ring ditch, presumed to be a barrow with Iron Age, Roman and Anglo-Saxon insertions. English Heritage and Andrew Josephs Ltd (on behalf of Brett Lafarge) agreed to redesign extraction in this area to ensure the preservation *in situ* of the feature, and the area was carefully reinstated.
- 1.3.22 The windmill identified in the Passmore Edwards Museum assessment was also revealed in Area 8 and proved to contain well-preserved timbers. An undated pit, surrounded by features possibly representing a windbreak and situated to the south, contained a large quantity of charred grain and could conceivably have been associated with the windmill.
- 1.3.23 An assessment of the Quaternary geology within Area 8 was also carried out by Dr Simon Lewis of the University of London.

### **Area 9**

- 1.3.24 Further work by Archaeological Solutions on Area 9 (Fig. 12) revealed four phases of activity. Phase 1 comprised late Bronze Age/early Iron Age ditches, possibly part of an enclosure, pits and postholes. Phase 2 was Roman and comprised a cremation, pits and possibly a ditch as part of an enclosure. Phase 3 evidence comprised a single medieval posthole. Post-medieval and modern activity was assigned to Phase 4 and included ditches, pits, field drains and a plough damage layer. Several undated features were identified across the site.

### **Area 10**

- 1.3.25 The excavation undertaken by OA East in Area 10 (Fig. 13) uncovered prehistoric remains, with Neolithic activity, late Bronze Age and early Iron Age features. A single, apparently isolated early Saxon structure was also uncovered, though this may relate to Anglo-Saxon activity recorded in previous phases of work at the quarry site. Evidence of WWII activity relating to the Chadwell Heath Battery was also found in the form of demolition material and large scale ground disturbance.

## **1.4 Acknowledgements**

- 1.4.1 The author(s) would like thank Brett Lafarge Aggregates who commissioned and funded the work, as well as Andy Josephs who acted as the consultant for the client. The project was monitored by David Divers and Jane Siddell of English Heritage GLAAS.
- 1.4.2 The contribution of all participating staff from John Samuels Archaeological Consultancy (JSAC), CgMS, AOC Archaeological Group, Archaeological Solutions (AS) and OA East is recognised. Thanks are extended to colleagues from each of these organisations for supplying the reports which form the basis of the current document.

These include Claire Halpin at AS, Natalia Pike at AOC and Sarah Cook from CgMs consulting. David Bowsher (MoLA) was particularly helpful in providing information relating to the Passmore Edwards Museum assemblage, including the assessment report undertaken as part of an Aggregates Levy Sustainability Fund bid (Swift 2004).

## 2 PROJECT SCOPE

- 2.1.1 A rolling programme of archaeological work was conducted between 1988 and 2010, under the auspices of English Heritage, in order to assess the surviving archaeological remains at Marks Warren Farm. This process revealed that the site was occupied for much of the period between the Neolithic and the modern age.
- 2.1.2 One result of the long period of investigations at the site by various contractors is that the resultant archive and related reporting is inevitably fragmented, resulting in the need for consolidation.
- 2.1.3 This report therefore seeks to assess the artefactual and ecofactual assemblages and stratigraphic data generated by each stage of the archaeological process (Table 1). The information that already exists in the form of interim reports, partially completed analysis reports and previous assessment work provides a substantial knowledge-base upon which to build: the findings of these reports has now been integrated into this overall project assessment.

Area(s)	Works Carried Out	Date of works	Contractor	Grey literature
All	Aerial Photography	1976	Passmore Edwards Museum	Greenwood 1987; 1988
All	Trial Trench (x22)	1988	Passmore Edwards Museum	Swift 2004 (MoLA)
All	Soil Survey	1992	R. Brett & Sons	Brett & Sons 1992
All	Geophysical scan and Magnetometer Survey	August 1994	GSB Prospection	GSB 1997
All	Desk Based Assessment	January 1997	East London Gravels Project	Greenwood 1997
All	Trial Trench (x 7)	February/March 1998	John Samuels Archaeological Consultancy (JSAC)	JSAC 1998 (0(north))
Area 1	Watching Brief	April 1998	JSAC	JSAC 1998 (04A)
Area 2	Watching Brief	October 2000	JSAC	Francis 2007 (CgMs)
Area 3 (south)	Watching Brief	September/October 2001	JSAC	Francis 2007 (CgMs)
Area 3 (north)	Watching Brief	February/March 2002	JSAC	Francis 2007 (CgMs)
Area 4 (south)	Watching Brief	May 2002	JSAC	Francis 2007 (CgMs)
Eastern and Southern Site Edge	Test pit (x 23)	2002	JSAC	Francis 2007 (CgMs)
Area 4 (north)	Watching Brief	September/October 2002	AOC Archaeological Group (AOC)	Humphrey 2003 (AOC)
Area 5	Watching Brief	September/October 2002	AOC	Humphrey 2003 (AOC)
Area 6 (Phase 5)	Monitor and Record	2006	Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS)	Harris 2007 (AS)
Area 7 (Phase 7)	Monitor and Record	July 2007	AS	Harris 2007 (AS)
Areas A, B & C	Desk Based Assessment	March 2008	AS	Bartlow et al 2008 (AS)
Area 8	Monitor and Record	March/May 2008	AS	Stone 2010 (AS)
Area 9	Monitor and Record	August/September 2008	AS	Pozorski 2008 (AS)

Area 10	Monitor and Record	January 2010	Oxford Archaeology East (OA East)	House 2010 (OA East)
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Table 1. Summary of archaeological works (1976-2010)

- 2.1.4 No new specialist work has been commissioned to produce this document and the material itself has not been examined by staff of OA, other than that excavated in 2010. Some of the specialist reports did not include the standard sections of an assessment (eg statement of potential, recommendations for further work), meaning that it has proved difficult to establish precisely what further work may be required; since most of the specialist reports are effectively completed to analytical level, however, this is a relatively minor problem and generally only an issue in terms of identifying aspects such as items for illustration. While this document seeks to identify the remaining analytical work required to bring the project to publication, there are therefore a few aspects that remain uncertain (as indicated in Section 8).
- 2.1.5 Fortunately, the material from the Passmore Edwards Museum work proved to have been assessed by the Museum of London as part of a bid to have it analysed under the Aggregates Levy Sustainability Fund (Swift 2004; this site was not selected for analysis at that stage). This assessment provides a crucial insight into the finds assemblages recovered in 1988 which has been integrated into this document.

### 3 INTERFACES, COMMUNICATIONS AND PROJECT REVIEW

- 3.1.1 The project relies on the continued cooperation of all archaeological contractors that have been involved in the examination of this site. Thus far, all relevant contractors have been very helpful in providing copies of relevant reports and access to data.
- 3.1.2 In subsequent stages, the project team will maintain communications by email, phone and team meetings when required.
- 3.1.3 This progress of work at analytical stage will be monitored at regular review points (to be agreed) with those in with the authority to approve the work done.

### 4 ORIGINAL RESEARCH AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

(Swift 2004)

The original research aims were broad and priorities followed the outlines in *Management of Archaeological Projects 2* (MAP2, English Heritage 1991), *English Heritage London Division Guidelines Paper 3* and the Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation*. Additionally, the research framework for London Archaeology (MoLAS 2002) highlighted a series of 'potential' research themes, or original research aims: these were summarised in relation to the Marks Warren Quarry site by Swift (2004) and have been paraphrased below.

#### 4.1 Potential research themes

- 4.1.1 The sites in the study area (*ie* the entire quarry site) have the potential to illustrate the landscape development on the gravel terraces of the East London area, establishing certain fundamental details of that landscape such as aspects of its architecture and the nature of specific activities seen through their resultant archaeological remains. The project will therefore establish a considerable amount of detail of acts of inhabitation for all periods. This will allow broad discussion of cultural themes concerning the development of a settled landscape and farming practices in the estuarine Thames

from the 3rd millennium BC to the 17th/18th century. The following research aims have been developed from a number of broad themes which run through each of the site objectives. These questions have been formulated into a series of larger questions focusing on the most promising (in terms of potential) elements of the sites and their datasets.

- 4.1.2 For the purposes of this assessment the current author has regrouped these aims whilst retaining the original numbering used in existing documentation (MoLAS 2002; Swift 2004).

## 4.2 General

- 4.2.1 **Aim 1:** In co-operation with other relevant agencies to establish limits to a future study area which will address an emerging research agenda for prehistoric and Romano-British activity in East London (English Heritage 1997, 56 (L4) and 60 (MTD11)).
- 4.2.2 **Aim 5:** To collate and present the evidence for the ritual or ceremonial activities, and to propose a framework for their development (English Heritage 1997, 44 (PC3)).
- 4.2.3 **Aim 11:** To recreate landscapes from historical, archaeological, ecological and topographical data, interpret partitioning, alignments and territory and chart the way successive societies used and transformed the landscape. To demonstrate the extent to which natural and man-made features influenced later land use and settlement patterns in the study area, and in the wider regional context (English Heritage 1997, 56 (L4)).

## 4.3 Finds

- 4.3.1 **Aim 2:** In co-operation with other agencies to establish a means of ensuring that prehistoric ceramics and lithics recovered from relevant sites can be assessed and referenced in a commonly agreed and accepted manner.
- 4.3.2 **Aim 3:** In co-operation with other agencies to achieve an understanding of the relationship between the pottery fabrics and forms from the Neolithic through to the Iron Age-Roman transition. The absence of a clear chronological framework for the Iron Age in Essex has been a barrier to understanding regional social and economic processes (Bryant 2000, 14). The project team will establish a regional pottery sequence supported, where possible, by absolute dates (Nixon *et al* 2002, 19–20, English Heritage 1997, 55 (L3)).

## 4.4 Palaeolithic and Mesolithic

- 4.4.1 **Aim 4:** To report on the few finds and features of Palaeolithic and Mesolithic date from the sites in this project, and to relate them to known activity in the locality.

## 4.5 Bronze Age

- 4.5.1 **Aim 6:** To examine the evidence for the transformation from a ceremonial landscape to an enclosed agrarian landscape with increasingly long-lived patterns of settlement during the late 2nd and 1st millennium BC (Nixon *et al* 2002, 21).
- 4.5.2 **Aim 7:** To explore the further changes taking place in the agricultural landscape during the 1st millennium BC and the appearance of nucleated settlements in the study area in the late 1st millennium BC and to analyse the associated activity traces (Nixon *et al* 2002, 21, English Heritage 1997, 48 (P8)).



#### 4.6 Late Iron Age-Roman transition

- 4.6.1 **Aim 8:** To examine and interpret the evidence for the late Iron Age-Roman transition. In particular to understand the rate, scale and causes of change (English Heritage 1997, 44 (PC4)).

#### 4.7 Roman

- 4.7.1 **Aim 9:** To characterise the nature of Roman hinterland occupation, to determine its links with the pre-existing landscape and the wider world, and to explore the nature of activities, chronology and reasons for the changes in land use apparent between the early and later Roman periods (Nixon *et al* 2002, 24–5 and 36–7). To examine critically the notion that a decline in or change of land use occurred in the study area between the middle of the 2nd century AD and the end of the 3rd century AD.

#### 4.8 Medieval and post-medieval

- 4.8.1 **Aim 10:** To characterise the post-Roman development of the East London landscape identifying foci of activity in chronological and spatial terms (English Heritage 1997, 44 (PC5), Nixon *et al* 2002, 38–9).416

#### 4.9 Summary

- 4.9.1 The potential of the project has been considered at three levels:

##### **Local**

- 4.9.2 The potential to reconstruct the architectural settings and types of occupation and activities which occurred within the evolving landscape of what is now East London.

##### **Regional**

- 4.9.3 The potential that the selected multi-site dataset has to contribute to the regional model of changing landscapes.

##### **Regional and National**

- 4.9.4 The potential that constructional and depositional evidence, and environmental evidence have to expand current understanding of the particular research themes, within regional (and national) prehistoric, Roman and later studies.

### 5 SUMMARY OF RESULTS

(Figs 5-13)

The results of all the various archaeological interventions are listed by period below. Each period begins with a summary text, followed by a more detailed review presented by intervention.

#### 5.1 Mesolithic c. 10000–4000BC

- 5.1.1 A small number of Mesolithic flint tools were found, but were residual and not related to any features.

***Total Site Survey by Passmore Edwards Museum (1988)***

- 5.1.2 Two flint tools dated to the early Mesolithic and five dated late Mesolithic were found. It is thought that these are residual finds and are not significantly related to any of the features excavated at the site.

***Area 1 Watching Brief by JSAC (1998)***

- 5.1.3 No significant remains found.

***Area 2 Watching Brief by JSAC (2000)***

- 5.1.4 No significant remains found.

***Area 3 (South) Watching Brief by JSAC (2001)***

- 5.1.5 No significant remains found.

***Area 3 (North) Watching Brief by JSAC (2002)***

- 5.1.6 No significant remains found.

***Area 4 (south) Watching Brief by JSAC (2002)***

- 5.1.7 No significant remains found.

***Test-pit Survey by JSAC (2002)***

- 5.1.8 No significant remains found.

***Area 4 (north) and Area 5 Watching Brief AOC (2002)***

- 5.1.9 No significant remains found.

***Area 6 Monitor and Record AS (2006)***

- 5.1.10 No significant remains found.

***Area 7 Monitor and Record by AS (2007)***

- 5.1.11 No significant remains found.

***Area 8 Monitor and Record by AS (2008)***

- 5.1.12 No significant remains found.

***Area 9 Monitor and Record by AS (2008)***

- 5.1.13 No significant remains found.

***Area 10 Monitor and Record by OA East (2010)***

- 5.1.14 No significant remains found.

**5.2 Neolithic c. 4000-2000BC**

- 5.2.1 During the initial total site survey and also in Area 10 a small number of Neolithic flint tools were found, but were residual and not related to any contemporary features. A concentration of prehistoric pits was, however, located in the south-western quadrant of Area 3 south.



***Total Site Survey by Passmore Edwards Museum (1988)***

- 5.2.2 A small assemblage of eight early Neolithic flints, and four probably late Neolithic, but possibly Bronze Age tools was recovered. It is thought that these are residual finds and are not significantly related to any of the features excavated at the site.

***Area 1 Watching Brief by JSAC (1998)***

- 5.2.3 No significant remains found.

***Area 2 Watching Brief by JSAC (2000)***

- 5.2.4 No significant remains found.

***Area 3 (South) Watching Brief by JSAC (2001)***

- 5.2.5 A concentration of prehistoric pits was located in the south-western quadrant of Area 3 south. One of these was a large rectangular pit (105) with straight sides and a flat base. The fill (106) contained seventeen worked flints of possible Neolithic date as well as a quantity of later (intrusive) pottery, including a sherd of 19th- to 20th-century pottery and some 10th- to 14th-century material. Adjacent to pit 105 to the east was a sub circular/oval cut (103: 2.70 m long, 2.30 m wide and 0.50 m deep). Three flints were recovered from the fill of this pit.
- 5.2.6 Immediately to the south of these two pits was a large sub-oval pit (148: 2.65m in diameter and 0.30m deep), that contained two flint flakes and a multiplatform flake core, as well as one intrusive sherd of mid 13th- to 14th-century pottery. To the south of pit 148 close to the baulk was a large sub-rectangular feature (121: 3.80 m long, 2.60 m wide and 0.58m deep), containing two sterile silt fills (122 and 123). The location of this feature, within a concentration of prehistoric features, suggests that it was probably also of prehistoric date.

***Area 4 (south) Watching Brief by JSAC (2002)***

- 5.2.7 No significant remains found.

***Test-pit Survey by JSAC (2002)***

- 5.2.8 No significant remains found.

***Area 4 (north) and Area 5 Watching Brief AOC (2002)***

- 5.2.9 No significant remains found.

***Area 6 Monitor and record AS (2006)***

- 5.2.10 No significant remains found.

***Area 7 Monitor and Record by AS (2007)***

- 5.2.11 No significant remains found.

***Area 8 Monitor and Record by AS (2008)***

- 5.2.12 No significant remains found.

***Area 9 Monitor and Record by AS (2008)***

- 5.2.13 No significant remains found.

### ***Area 10 Monitor and Record by OA East 2010***

- 5.2.14 The site appears to have seen some use in the Neolithic with perhaps some deliberate tree clearance, accounting for the many pale amorphous features seen sporadically across the site. Neolithic flints were also recovered from the uppermost deposit of a palaeochannel. This ran through the site, roughly from the south-east to the north-west. Its width varied across the excavated trench, ranging from approximately 1m to 5m.

### **5.3 Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age c. 2000BC**

- 5.3.1 A series of ditches and pits found in Area 3 (north) and Area 4 (south) were very tentatively assigned to this period. They were distinctive as they contained similar blue-grey fills that contained burnt flints and some worked flint flakes. Several of the pits were clay lined and showed evidence of *in-situ* burning.

### ***Total Site Survey by Passmore Edwards Museum (1988)***

- 5.3.2 No significant remains found

### ***Area 1 Watching Brief by JSAC (1998)***

- 5.3.3 No significant remains found.

### ***Area 2 Watching Brief by JSAC (2000)***

- 5.3.4 No significant remains found.

### ***Area 3 (South) Watching Brief by JSAC (2001)***

- 5.3.5 No significant remains found.

### ***Area 3 (North) Watching Brief by JSAC (2002)***

- 5.3.6 The assignment of many of the isolated features listed below is very tentative and is based explicitly on the presence of worked flint and/or burnt flint within their fills, combined with the absence of other, later finds.
- 5.3.7 The north-eastern corner of Area 3 north contained the western terminals of two ? prehistoric ditches, aligned east/west, that extended westwards from the eastern baulk. The northernmost ditch (463: only 0.04m deep and 0.51m wide) was extremely shallow, but was successfully traced for c. 35m across the site. Approximately 13m to the south on the same alignment was a more substantial ditch (457: 0.80m deep and 0.95m wide), with steep sides and a symmetrical profile. The ditch contained five fills (452-456), which were grey-brown in colour and comprised sandy clays with small gravel inclusions. All of the fills appeared to be the result of natural processes and no finds were recovered. The western terminus of ditch 457 appeared to be associated with a series of possible burnt mounds – although the latter relationship was not investigated. A third ditch was located on the same alignment approximately 16m to the north of ditch 463; this feature was not sampled or recorded.
- 5.3.8 Two pits that were located in the north-western corner of Area 3 north probably also date to the early prehistoric period. One pit (467: 2.60m wide) was circular with a grey-blue clay fill (466) that contained burnt flint. To the immediate west of this was a shallow oval pit (469: 1.30m wide) that contained a very similar clay fill (468) to that of the adjacent pit, within which was found more burnt flint and a small flint flake.
- 5.3.9 A number of other pits, all undated but probably also of prehistoric origin were located in the northern half of Area 3 north. All of the pits contained burnt flint and the

occasional struck flint. They include a rectilinear pit (445: 0.70m wide and 0.25 m deep), with a blue-grey silt fill (444) that contained gravel inclusions, burnt pottery and flint and a flint flake. A circular shallow pit (459: 0.48m wide and 0.10m deep) was located to the south-east of pit 445, the fill of which (458) contained frequent gravel and burnt flint. Immediately adjacent to pit 459 was an irregular shaped pit (461: 0.72m wide and 0.15m deep) which contained a very similar silt-clay fill (460) to many of the other centrally-located pits, comprising gravel and burnt flint.

- 5.3.10 Three other pits were found in close proximity in the northern half of Area 3 north. They included a shallow oval feature with a flat base (447: 1.06 m wide and 0.15 m deep). The fill (446) comprised brown-black silt containing a quantity of burnt flint and natural gravel. Lenses of clay within the base of the fill suggested that the pit had initially remained open to the elements before being deliberately backfilled. A few metres south-west of pit 447 were a symmetrical, concave pit with a rounded base, (449: 0.62 m wide and 0.20 m deep). The fill (448) was a grey-brown clay-sand containing frequent gravel inclusions and a single flint flake but no burnt flint. Approximately 3m further north was another symmetrical circular pit of similar size 451. The fill (450) was also very similar to that of pit 449 and contained a few pieces of burnt flint and gravel. This pit appeared to have been deliberately backfilled.
- 5.3.11 A large sub-rectangular pit (442: 0.92m wide and 0.22m deep) was located in a fairly isolated position in the central northern part of Area 3 north. The pit had steep concave sides and a wide flat base. The fill (443) comprised yellow-brown clay with gravel inclusions, a moderate quantity of burnt flint and charcoal flecks.
- 5.3.12 Further south, in the central part of Area 3 north a concentration of pit features located in close proximity to each other all contained burnt flint deposits and appeared to be prehistoric in nature. They included a small circular pit (424) which contained a thin layer of clean grey silt-sand at the base, overlain by a darker grey layer of clay-silt (426) rich in charcoal and containing burnt flint. Adjacent to this was a shallow scoop (421: 0.58m in diameter and 0.08m deep) which was lined with a thin layer of clay (422) and filled (423) with a silt-sand containing heated flint. A few metres further east was another clay lined shallow scoop (418: 0.62m in diameter and 0.10m deep). This sand-silt (420) that filled this feature contained small sharp fragments of brittle burnt flint, rather different to that found within the other adjacent features and which was possibly burnt *in situ* within the pit – perhaps within water contained by the clay lining. Immediately north of this feature was a small, well-defined circular pit (414) with steep sides and a concave base. The fill (415) contained occasional burnt flint.
- 5.3.13 Also in the central part of Area 3 north was a complex intersection of at least four phases of intercutting ditches and re-cuts. The two earlier features were probably of prehistoric date. The earlier of the two prehistoric features was a northwest/south-east-aligned narrow ditch (433/437/438/465: 0.75m wide and 0.28 m deep). The fills of the ditch (437a; 464) consisted of grey and brown clay-sands and gravels, with evidence of natural silting and gleying. The southern terminus of the ditch (433: 0.50m wide and 0.20m deep) contained a grey-brown sand and gravel fill (434).
- 5.3.14 An isolated undated narrow ditch (372: 0.40m wide and 0.25m deep) was located at the southern end of Area 3 north. The ditch aligned *c. north-east/south-west* and had a wide terminus at each end, measuring 0.40m wide and 0.25m deep at the western end 370; and 0.60m wide and 0.17m deep at the eastern end 374. The ditch, which had a symmetrical V-shaped profile, appeared to have been too narrow and shallow even allowing for truncation – to have had any practical purpose. The fills of the ditch (369, 371 and 373) were all sterile silt sands, very similar to the natural geology and devoid

of finds, except for the occasional burnt flint. The nature of the fills and inclusions suggests that this feature was probably of prehistoric date.

- 5.3.15 Six pits (377, 381, 361, 359, 358, 351), located at the southern end of the stripped area, close to ditch 370/372/374 are also tentatively assigned to this phase, primarily because of the nature of their fills and inclusions.
- 5.3.16 Shallow pit 377 which contained two fills: the lower fill (376) comprised a clay-sand deposit, possibly derived from initial weathering of the open pit. The upper fill (375) was a dark sand deposit rich in charcoal and containing burnt flint. Circular pit 381 (0.46m in diameter and 0.20m deep) contained only pebbles (380) and charcoal flecks which had probably accumulated naturally. Pit 361 was another circular feature with concave sides and base. The fill (362) was dark grey-brown and contained burnt and un-burnt flint pebbles within a charcoal-rich matrix. Shallow pit 359 possibly represented two discrete, adjacent features that were excavated as one. The fill (360) contained charcoal and occasional burnt flint. Further east, shallow pit 358 (0.97m long, 0.7m wide and 0.28m deep) had a concave base and slightly concave sides. The lower fill (357) was loose, dark grey sand containing occasional flint pebbles. The upper fill (356) consisted of a mixture of burnt and non-burnt flint and a substantial amount of charcoal. Adjacent to this was pit 351 a steep-sided, circular cut with irregular sides and a flat base. The fill (350) was a distinctive dark grey-black silt-sand containing frequent broken flint pebbles, charcoal and burnt and fire-cracked flint. The pit's contents almost certainly represented the remains of a fire that had been deliberately deposited in the pit.
- 5.3.17 Two undated linear features identified at the southern end of the stripped area were probably also of early prehistoric date. Although neither of the features contained any burnt flint, their fills contained gravel inclusions and had a gleyed appearance, which seemed to be a common factor of the majority of features believed to be of prehistoric date. They comprised a shallow, narrow ditch or gully (353/355: c. 12m in length) and aligned east/west. The feature had two terminals, which were excavated and found to contain sterile, grey clay-sand fills (352; 354) which contained only gravels. To the east of this was a narrow linear feature 366/368 that extended northwards from the eastern baulk. The cut was shallow and much of it had been removed by ploughing. The fill (367) consisted of sterile light grey sandy-clay, very similar in colour and composition to the surrounding natural.

#### ***Area 4 (south) Watching Brief by JSAC (2002)***

- 5.3.18 The assignment of the features listed below is tentative and is based primarily on the gleyed nature of their fills and the presence of worked and/or burnt flint contained within them. One of the pit concentrations in Area 4 was located within a 20m by 25m area in the south-western corner and included circular pits 500 and 504.
- 5.3.19 Pits 506 and 508 - the fill of the latter, 509 contained a flint flake; oval pits 502 and 510 - the middle fill of the latter, 512 contained a flint flake; pits 513, 515, 517 (fill 518 contained a flint flake); and shallow circular pits 519 and 521. These pits were surrounded by a series of dense intercutting modern drains, which may have destroyed further similar features.
- 5.3.20 The remaining archaeological features in Area 4 were located to the north of a modern east/west aligned ditch. They comprised the following: a narrow gully (556/558: 0.27m wide and 0.21m deep), located c. 10m to the east of 543/549 and on the same alignment. Although no finds were recovered from the gully, it is tentatively dated to the prehistoric period. Another gully (572/576/579/581) was located c. 35m east of the

latter, on broadly the same alignment, although this feature was wider and deeper and slightly curvilinear. The northern gully terminal (572: 0.68m wide and 0.42m deep, cut an earlier pit 574 the fill of which (575) contained fired clay and a flint flake. The southern terminus of the gully (581: 0.90m wide and 0.20m deep); was substantial with steep sloping sides. This terminus cut a tree-throw hole 583. A third narrow gully located along the eastern baulk of Area 4 was unexcavated.

- 5.3.21 Interspersed between the gullies in a 60m<sup>2</sup> area in the north-west corner of Area 4 were a number of other probable prehistoric pits. They included the following: a small pit or posthole (541: 0.50m wide and 0.32m deep; a shallow posthole (552: 0.25m wide and 0.14m deep; a shallow scoop (568: 1.12m wide and 0.21m deep) containing burnt flint; a linear scoop (570: 0.75m wide and 0.30m deep), with steep sloping sides and irregular base; A large ditch (585/587/589/591: 90m in length) located on the eastern side of Area 4 and orientated north/south. The northern end of the ditch extended out of the northern baulk, beyond the area of excavation. The ephemeral southern terminal of the ditch was excavated (591). No finds were recovered from the ditch and its date is unknown. It was cut by an un-numbered modern east/west ditch and could therefore conceivably be later than prehistoric. In fact, the possible continuation of this feature 1051 was identified by AOC in 2002 and tentatively assigned to the 18th-19th century (AOC 2003, 6).

***Test-pit Survey by JSAC (2002)***

- 5.3.22 No significant remains found.

***Area 4 (north) and Area 5 Watching Brief AOC (2002)***

- 5.3.23 No significant remains found.

***Area 6 Monitor and record AS (2006)***

- 5.3.24 No significant remains found.

***Area 7 Monitor and Record by AS (2007)***

- 5.3.25 No significant remains found.

***Area 8 Monitor and Record by AS (2008)***

- 5.3.26 No significant remains found.

***Area 9 Monitor and Record by AS (2008)***

- 5.3.27 No significant remains found.

***Area 10 Monitor and Record by OA East 2010***

- 5.3.28 No significant remains found.

**5.4 Early and Middle Bronze Age c. 2000-1000BC**

- 5.4.1 A small number of flint tools and debitage that could date to this period were found during the initial total site survey; however, it is thought that these are residual. No finds or features from this period were identified during the more detailed surveys that followed.

***Total Site Survey by Passmore Edwards Museum (1988)***

- 5.4.2 Various flint tools and debitage were found that could date to the Early/Middle Bronze Age. It is thought that these are residual finds and are not significantly related to any of the features excavated at the site.

***Area 1 Watching Brief by JSAC (1998)***

- 5.4.3 No significant remains found.

***Area 2 Watching Brief by JSAC (2000)***

- 5.4.4 No significant remains found.

***Area 3 (South) Watching Brief by JSAC (2001)***

- 5.4.5 No significant remains found.

***Area 3 (North) Watching Brief by JSAC (2002)***

- 5.4.6 No significant remains found.

***Area 4 (south) Watching Brief by JSAC (2002)***

- 5.4.7 No significant remains found.

***Test-pit Survey by JSAC (2002)***

- 5.4.8 No significant remains found.

***Area 4 (north) and Area 5 Watching Brief AOC (2002)***

- 5.4.9 No significant remains found.

***Area 6 Monitor and record AS (2006)***

- 5.4.10 No significant remains found.

***Area 7 Monitor and Record by AS (2007)***

- 5.4.11 No significant remains found.

***Area 8 Monitor and Record by AS (2008)***

- 5.4.12 No significant remains found.

***Area 9 Monitor and Record by AS (2008)***

- 5.4.13 No significant remains found.

***Area 10 Monitor and Record by OA East (2010)***

- 5.4.14 No significant remains found.

**5.5 Late Bronze Age to early Iron Age c. 1000-300BC**

- 5.5.1 During the initial total site survey a very important Late Bronze Age curvilinear feature which may be a settlement, agricultural enclosure or hill fort was discovered. This is potentially of national importance and was immediately protected from damage due to gravel extraction.



- 5.5.2 In addition to this Areas 8, 9 and 10 all contained archaeological features dating to this period. In Area 8 a barrow, a possible circular post-built structure, and pits and postholes were assigned to the Late Bronze Age. In Area 9 Late Bronze Age to early Iron Age activity comprised ditches on the southern edge of the site, possibly part of an enclosure, and pits and postholes scattered across the site. In Area 10 a potential field system and pits spread across the area, although all of the related features were heavily truncated.
- 5.5.3 It appears that the southern part of the site was particularly active in the Late Bronze Age to early Iron Age period.

***Total Site Survey by Passmore Edwards Museum (1988)***

- 5.5.4 A moderate amount of Late Bronze Age (LBA) and early Iron Age (EIA) pottery was recovered from the overlying ploughsoil sealing all cut features. There was also limited evidence of for a LBA/EIA flint industry.
- 5.5.5 A well or waterhole (120) was excavated in Trench M. which contained a small assemblage of LBA pottery. The well had fallen out of use and was later cut by a butt-ended ditch (50).
- 5.5.6 A large curvilinear ditched enclosure comprised of butt-ended ditches 50 recorded in Trench B and ditch 140 in Trench M. The enclosed space apparently had three entrances. The largest of these, c. 20m wide, was situated to the north and was clearly visible in the crop marks. A smaller entrance was excavated along the western side of the enclosure in Trench M; this was c. 2.30m wide. Additionally, a third entrance was seen in the cropmarks along the eastern edge. The width of this is not known as the quarry ditch for a post-medieval windmill (excavated in Trench A) had removed all evidence of the ditch. Numerous fills were recorded in the excavated sections through ditch 50 indicating that it was open for a long period of time before silting up fully, and was perhaps re-cut. All the material from the fills containing pottery has been dated as LBA (149, 207, 211, 233) with the exception of material from (52) and (170) which has been dated to the LBA/EIA. A small quantity of loosely dated Roman pottery was also recovered from 210. Fills 129 and 133 from the other enclosure ditch 140 contained moderate amounts of distinctly EIA pottery. This may indicate that this section of ditch was added later, or more likely, that the ditch was re-excavated having silted up. It seems likely that 50 and 140 is a very late LBA settlement/agricultural enclosure or hill fort that continued to be occupied into the EIA.
- 5.5.7 A small pit 141 and a solitary posthole 180 were excavated just inside the western entrance to the enclosure in Trench M. Neither had any finds, but it seems appropriate to attribute them to this period as well. A small amount of LBA pottery was recovered from the fill (83) of the northernmost ditch (84) excavated within Trench Q. Ditch 84 may be the continuance of the undated ditch 40 seen in Trench G, that carries on to the north and bisects Trench A as ditch 201; this ditch seems to envelope the curvilinear enclosure.
- 5.5.8 As a result of these finding the area of the enclosure was to be preserved *in situ* and no gravel was to be extracted from this part of the site.

***Area 1 Watching Brief by JSAC (1998)***

- 5.5.9 No significant remains found.

***Area 2 Watching Brief by JSAC (2000)***

- 5.5.10 No significant remains found.

***Area 3 (South) Watching Brief by JSAC (2001)***

- 5.5.11 No significant remains found.

***Area 3 (North) Watching Brief by JSAC (2002)***

- 5.5.12 No significant remains found.

***Area 4 (south) Watching Brief by JSAC (2002)***

- 5.5.13 No significant remains found.

***Test-pit Survey by JSAC (2002)***

- 5.5.14 No significant remains found.

***Area 4 (north) and Area 5 Watching Brief AOC (2002)***

- 5.5.15 No significant remains found.

***Area 6 Monitor and record AS (2006)***

- 5.5.16 No significant remains found.

***Area 7 Monitor and Record by AS (2007)***

- 5.5.17 No significant remains found.

***Area 8 Monitor and Record by AS (2008)***

- 5.5.18 A barrow, a possible circular post-built structure, and pits and postholes were assigned to the Late Bronze Age. The barrow (F1205) was situated on the far eastern boundary of the site. Although it was stripped of topsoil, it was not fully excavated as it fell within the newly-established protection zone. As such, no finds were recovered. A possible post-built structure (S1179) was located on the central northern edge of the site. It comprised two concentric semi-circular lines of postholes, three of which (F1096, F1098 and F1100) contained late Bronze Age/ early Iron Age pottery. A second possible structure was located in the centre of the eastern part of the site. It comprised five postholes arranged in a small rectangle, one of which contained a sherd of late Bronze Age pottery. Further pits and postholes were found scattered across the site.

***Area 9 Monitor and Record by AS (2008)***

- 5.5.19 Late Bronze Age to early Iron Age activity comprised ditches on the southern edge of the site, possibly part of an enclosure, and pits and postholes scattered across the site.
- 5.5.20 Ditch F2031 (1.70m x 0.35m) was curvilinear, running from the southern edge of the site in a north-west direction and immediately turning to the west, having its terminus after c.20m. It had gradual sloping sides and slightly concave base. Its fill was L2032, a light brownish grey, firm sandy silt with frequent sub-angular flint (=0.06m). Within Segment B it contained 8 sherds (9g) of prehistoric pottery dated to late Bronze Age or early Iron Age. The ditch may have continued further to the west, as ditch F2040, which had the same proximity, alignment and nature. However, the fill of F2040 did not produce any finds and the ditch remains undated. If they were part of the same feature,



these ditches might be part of a rectangular/sub-circular enclosure located to the south of the site. F2031 was cut by modern ditch/field drain F2029.

- 5.5.21 Ditch F2040 (0.91m x 0.23m) may have been a continuation of ditch F2031 to the west. The gap between these two features measured c.20m, however, the termini of both ditches were rounded and ditches were gently shallow within them, suggesting wide truncation in that area, probably caused by agricultural activity. F2040 was very similar in profile and in plan to F2031. Ditch F2040 had gradually sloping sides in shallow profile and a concave base. Its single fill, L2041, was a light yellowish grey, firm sandy silt with frequent sub-rounded flint (=0.07m). Despite the lack of finds from this context and obvious truncation, ditch F2040 could be recognized, together with F2031, as part of the same linear feature, possibly an enclosure south of the site.
- 5.5.22 Ditch F2031 (DP 11) seemed to be a re-cut of ditch F2027 (DP 11). This feature ran along the southern edge of F2031, partially cut by it, gradually joining F2031 close to its western terminus turning to the south in the eastern part of the site. Ditch F2027 (0.75m x 0.34m) had gradual sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill, L2028, a light yellowish grey, firm sandy silt with occasional sub-angular and sub-rounded flint (=0.10m). No finds were recovered, but due its stratigraphic relationship and similarity to ditch F2031, it can be assigned to the same phase of activity at the site. F2027 was cut by modern ditch F2029.
- 5.5.23 Pit F2022 was located c.15m to the north of possible enclosure F2031/F2040. It was circular in plan and straight sided in profile with a flattish base (0.37m x 0.40m x 0.23m). Its fill, L2023 was a mid orange /brown, compacted clay with moderate large pebbles and sub-rounded flint (=0.07m). The fill was very similar to the surrounding natural deposits but it also contained moderate charcoal (=0.03m). Within the centre of the pit, a complete pottery vessel, 2026, was located. The vessel is a globular Beaker with finger-pinched rustication of the exterior, dating to the late Bronze Age period. The fill of the vessel, L2033 was similar to L2023, but less clayey and more silt. Despite the presence of charcoal within L2023, no evidence of a cremation was present.
- 5.5.24 Posthole F2044 (0.51m x 0.42m x 0.16m) was recorded to the east of F2022. It was sub-circular in plan, and with vertical sides and flat base. Its fill, L2045, was a mid orange/brown, firm sandy silt with moderate sub-rounded and sub-angular flint (=0.06m). It contained 9 sherds (40g) of late Bronze Age/early Iron Age pottery and 3 fragments of fired clay (94g), probably daub.
- 5.5.25 Pit F2014 (2.30m x 1.10m x 0.13m) was located in the western part of the site. It was oval in plan, and shallow in profile with gentle sloping sides and slightly concave base. It contained a single fill (L2015), a light grey brown, firm sandy silt with occasional sub-angular flint (=0.06m) and charcoal flecks. Finds recovered from this fill comprise late Bronze Age/possibly early Iron Age pottery (36 sherds, 82g).
- 5.5.26 Feature F2066 (0.24m x 0.20m x 0.17m; DP 20) was a posthole located in the north-eastern corner of the site. It was circular in plan and U-shaped in profile with a concave base. Its fill, L2067, was a mid grey brown, firm sandy silt with moderate sub-rounded and sub-angular flint and gravel (=0.05m). It contained a single sherd (1g) of prehistoric pottery, similar to that found in F2002 or F2044. About 1.5m to the south of F2066 another posthole, F2068 (DP 20), was found however no finds were recovered from its fill and it remained undated.
- 5.5.27 Posthole F2002 (0.30m x 0.30m x 0.21m) was found in the north-western corner of the site. It was circular in plan and U-shaped in profile with a concave base. Its fill, L2003, was a mid to dark brownish grey, firm sandy silt with moderate flint (=0.03m). Two

fragments (1g) of prehistoric pottery, similar to other found in previously described features, were recovered from this context.

#### ***Area 10 Monitor and Record by OA East (2010)***

- 5.5.28 There appeared to be a phase of activity in the late Bronze Age or early Iron Age, with a potential field system and pits spread across the area, however, all the features had been heavily truncated.
- 5.5.29 Running roughly east west at the northern end of the site two truncated segmented ditches (average depth of 0.10m, and 0.40m to 0.50m in width) were observed running parallel to each other. Seven slots were excavated into these features from which a small amount of Late Bronze Age pottery was retrieved. A further ditch appeared to relate to the parallel ditches, but the level of truncation made this unclear, and any physical visible relationship impossible to discern. At the north-east corner of the area a further ditch was observed on a similar alignment to the segmented ditch; this ditch had a straight north-west to south-east alignment.
- 5.5.30 A spread of isolated pits was seen across the site as a whole, with slight concentration on the west side of the excavation. Among these a distinct group of features could be recognised, all of these features contained a single very pale fill, and were shallow cuts, again appearing to have been truncated by later land use. The very few finds from these features were worked flints, and the majority came from a single feature (pit 107).
- 5.5.31 There were also a selection of other pits again spread over the site, but a greater variety of size and shape, of which a good proportion contained pottery. One pit (167) contained 0.4kg of pot, while feature 113 contained both 0.09kg of pot and a loom weight. Pit 109 contained a single sherd of pot, but had three fills and was the only pit with a significant depth at 0.51m. These pits were visibly darker than the subsoil and generally a grey brown silt sand fill.

#### **5.6 Early-Middle Iron Age c. 300BC**

- 5.6.1 Although no features or finds could be allocated to this period during the initial total site survey in 1988, further investigations in the northern half of the site (in Areas 2, 3, 4 and 5) revealed significant activity.
- 5.6.2 In Area 2 a number of small pits and postholes were exposed on the higher ground to the south of the north-eastern 'Archaeological Area'. In Area 3 (South) was an early Iron Age pit which contained a significant assemblage (139 sherds) of early Iron Age pottery including a diagnostic early Iron Age pottery bowl; a shallow linear feature was also identified. In Area 3 (North) a small number of features located at the southern end are tentatively dated to the early Iron Age on the basis of the pottery sherds contained within their fills. In Area 4 (south) one feature was certainly dated to the early Iron Age. Two large early Iron Age pits were also located at the northern end of Area 5.

#### ***Total Site Survey by Passmore Edwards Museum (1988)***

- 5.6.3 No significant remains found.

#### ***Area 1 Watching Brief by JSAC (1998)***

- 5.6.4 No significant remains found.

### **Area 2 Watching Brief by JSAC (2000)**

- 5.6.5 A number of small pits and postholes were exposed on the higher ground to the south of the north-eastern 'Archaeological Area'. Some variation in both size and form was encountered, but the features were generally sub-circular in plan and steep sided, with a diameter of less than 0.60m. The postholes had an apparently random distribution and are not believed to represent discrete structures. Many of the features located on the higher ground in Area 2 had been truncated by weathering and ploughing. Many of the pits found were located in close proximity to postholes. The pits varied in plan from rounded to sub-rectangular. Only a few pits contained any artefactual evidence, and it is difficult to determine which, if any, features were more than broadly contemporary.
- 5.6.6 Three postholes were located in close proximity in the south-western corner of the stripped area. A circular posthole (07: 0.53m diameter and 0.30m deep) with a dark grey-brown fine clay-silt fill (08). Adjacent to this was a sub-circular cut (09: 0.53m long, 0.42m wide and 0.25m deep), the fill (10) was dark grey-brown fine clay-silt containing six sherds of pottery distinguishable only as 'prehistoric'. The third posthole (11: 0.80m long, 0.60m wide and 0.23m deep) lay to the south of 09 and was rectangular with a dark orange/grey-brown fine clay-silt fill (12) containing daub. To the immediate north of these features were two other postholes: an oval posthole (05: 0.60m long, 0.40m wide and 0.30m deep) with a dark grey-brown fine clay-silt fill (06), containing a single sherd of prehistoric pottery; and a circular posthole (17: 0.30m diameter and 0.15m deep), containing a dark grey-brown fine clay-silt fill (18).
- 5.6.7 Three other closely grouped features were located further east, close to evaluation Trial Trench 4, where a late Iron Age pit, two undated pits and an undated linear were recorded in 1998. The three features comprised a sub-oval cut with a concave base (03: 1.47m long, 1.00 m wide and 0.22m deep) with a compact very dark grey brown sandy silt clay fill (08) that contained burnt stones and charcoal. Also found was a small circular posthole (13: 0.39m diameter and 0.30m deep) with a dark grey-brown fine clay-silt fill (14) and a circular posthole (19: 0.37m diameter and 0.28m deep), containing a clay-silt fill (20) with common small stones.
- 5.6.8 Another group of three features was located close to the eastern edge of the stripped area. These comprise a sub-oval / rectangular cut (15: 1.50m long, 1.20m wide and 0.18m deep) and two almost identical postholes (23: 0.42m long, 0.32m wide and 0.16m deep ) and (25: 0.43m long, 0.28m wide and 0.17m deep) with clay-silt fills (024 and 026 respectively).
- 5.6.9 The remaining three features encountered in Area 2 were located in rather isolated positions in the central part of the stripped area. They were a posthole (21: 0.46m long, 0.36m wide and 0.20 m deep) and a large oval pit (27: 1.50m long, 1.20m wide and 0.25m deep) the fill of which (28) contained a little charcoal. The remaining posthole (29: 0.20 m diameter and 0.28m deep) contained a fill (30) from which two sherds of early-middle Iron Age pottery were recovered.

### **Area 3 (South) Watching Brief by JSAC (2001)**

- 5.6.10 In the south-western quadrant of Area 3 south was an early Iron Age sub-oval pit (107), which formed part of a concentration of probable Neolithic pits (described above). The fill of this pit (108) was significant in that it contained 139 small pottery sherds, which included a diagnostic early Iron Age pottery bowl. Four worked flints were also recovered from the fill.

- 5.6.11 A shallow linear feature (339) identified on the eastern side of Area 3 (south) possibly also relates to this phase. The feature may represent the remains of a north/south boundary ditch. The fill (340) of this ditch contained prehistoric pottery of possible early Iron Age date. Ten metres west of ditch 339 was a large sub-circular pit (286: 3.2m long, 2.3m wide and 0.80m deep). The upper fill (287) was charcoal-rich grey-brown silt clay containing two fragments of quern-stone, a fire-cracked pebble and calcined bone. Lower fill (288) comprised blue-grey silt clay containing frequent charcoal and 50 sherds of early Iron Age pottery.

***Area 3 (North) Watching Brief by JSAC (2002)***

- 5.6.12 A small number of features located at the southern end of Area 3 north are tentatively dated to the early Iron Age on the basis of the few prehistoric pottery sherds contained within their fills. They include an isolated semi-circular pit 379 with steep sides and a rounded base. The fill (378) contained one sherd of prehistoric pottery and flecks of charcoal. A similar but larger pit (405) was located in the extreme south-western corner of the stripped area. The upper fill (403), contained prehistoric pottery and fired clay. The lower fill (404) was black silt containing a very high percentage of charcoal that extended up the sides of the cut.
- 5.6.13 Two small pits (410 and 412) were located in close proximity to each other in the central southern part of Area 3 north. Pit 410 which contained a sherd of prehistoric pottery was distinctive in that it also contained a large amount of fire-cracked pebbles and burnt clay; as well as flint pebbles. The pit had been truncated. The fill of adjacent pit 412 413, contained ten sherds of prehistoric pottery, fired clay, fire-cracked flint and part of a loom weight. Both pits appeared to have been deliberately backfilled. The complex intersection of ditches in the central part of Area 3 north included the remains of a curvilinear feature (427: 0.84m wide and 0.27m deep) with a concave profile and a flat base. The feature has been tentatively assigned to this phase on the basis of its fill (428) which contained five sherds of prehistoric pottery and three worked flints.

***Area 4 (south) Watching Brief by JSAC (2002)***

- 5.6.14 Only five features in Area 4 contained any prehistoric pottery and only one of these could be dated with any certainty to the early Iron Age. The other features containing undiagnostic prehistoric pottery are therefore also tentatively assigned to this phase. Some 2m north of the prehistoric pit concentration in the south-western corner of Area 4 was an isolated oval pit (529: 0.27 m wide and 0.36 m deep). The fill (530) contained 25 sherds of prehistoric pottery.
- 5.6.15 The remaining features assigned to this phase in Area 4 were all located at the northern end of the stripped area, to the north of the modern east/west aligned ditch. They comprised a boundary ditch (543/549: 1.36m wide and 0.40m deep), that extended southwards from the northern baulk and was aligned north-east/south-west. Fill (548) the uppermost fill of southern terminus 543 contained two sherds of prehistoric pottery. The upper fill (550) of the central excavated section 549 contained a single flint flake. A few metres to the south of ditch 543/549 was a shallow pit (539: 0.80m wide and 0.21m deep). The fill (540) contained 20 sherds of prehistoric pottery. To the east of this was a large amorphous pit (564: 1.60m wide and 0.25m deep). The fill (565) contained fourteen sherds of prehistoric pottery.
- 5.6.16 The only securely-dated prehistoric feature in Area 4 was a circular pit (525: 1.00m in diameter and 0.20m deep), with sloping sides and an irregular base. The upper fill (526) of the pit was a dark sandy-silt containing frequent charcoal, fire-cracked flint and

a sherd of undiagnostic prehistoric pottery. The middle and lower fills (527 and 528) both contained early Iron Age pottery and burnt flint. All of the fills appeared to have been deliberately deposited within the pit.

### ***Test-pit Survey by JSAC (2002)***

- 5.6.17 No significant remains found.

### ***Area 4 (north) and Area 5 Watching Brief AOC (2002)***

- 5.6.18 Two large early Iron Age pits (1072, 1082) were located at the northern end of Area 5. Pit 1082 (diameter 3.20m, depth 0.71m) was sub-circular with 45-degree sloping sides and a flat base and contained three fills. The lowest (1116) was light yellow brown silt sand that may have derived from initial collapse or weathering of the edge of the cut or material excavated from it. It contained two fragments of a shale object (SF1), probably a bracelet and an undiagnostic sherd of flint-tempered pottery. The second fill (1115) was mid yellow brown clayish sandy silt that represents gradual silting within the pit. It contained three sherds of pottery, including a sherd from a tripartite angular shouldered jar of the Darmsden-Linton style of the early Iron Age, twenty struck flints and occasional burnt flints. A sample taken from this fill revealed frequent modern seeds, charcoal flecks and molluscs and occasional charred seeds of bedstraw and goosefoot, which are common weed seeds from cultivated or waste ground.
- 5.6.19 The upper fill (1081) was dark yellow brown clayish sandy silt, very similar to the fill below but it contained frequent burnt flint fragments throughout. It also contained fourteen sherds of flint-tempered pottery, thirteen of which were undiagnostic but were probably from a jar and one of which was an early Iron Age flat-topped, slightly flared rim, as well as 63 pieces of struck flint. A sample taken from this fill revealed occasional modern seeds, particles of burnt earth and occasional charred seeds of bedstraw and goosefoot (see above).
- 5.6.20 Both samples (from 1115 and 1081) contained relatively large quantities of lithic material relative to other features at the site, including pieces from both blade and flake industries. From the two contexts there were fourteen blades, one retouched blade and five blade-like flakes. In addition, one small blade core and three core rejuvenation tablets were also found. Flake technology was represented by nine flake cores (two multiplatform, three single platform, and four fragments), 47 flakes and a denticulated flake. Little charcoal was present within these fills in relation to the large quantity of burnt flint present. It may suggest that the pit was used for selected deposition of material rather than casual accumulation or disposal of rubbish. The charred bedstraw and goosefoot seeds and burnt earth particles indicate that there was a small component of burnt material to this fill, which may indicate that weeds had been cleared by burning from an area close to the pit. The flint was located throughout the pit fills, which were a product of natural accumulation over some time. This suggests that if the pit was used for selected deposition then this ritual also continued for some time.
- 5.6.21 Pit 1072 (length 4.20m, width 2.75m, depth 0.67m) was sub-oval with an undercutting west side, a 30-degree sloping east side and a flat base. The fills of this pit were very different to most other fills on the site in that they had high clay content and the boundaries between fills were very diffuse. The lower fills of this pit (1154 to the east, 1157 to the west) were similar mottled light grey and red-brown sandy clay silt. Fill (1154) contained a struck flint and (1157) contained a burnt flint. These fills were separated by unusual deposits of light grey silt clay (1155) and light brown and yellow silt sand (1156) that were probably water-deposited, probably within an area of previous



disturbance to the fills of the pit. Fill (1153) was mottled light grey and yellow fine silt that lay above (1154) but its relationship with (1155) was stratigraphically uncertain. It also appeared to have been water-deposited.

- 5.6.22 The upper fill (1071) was light-mid grey sandy clay silt with occasional charcoal flecks. It contained occasional burnt flints; three sherds of pottery from a large jar of Late Bronze Age or early Iron Age date and four struck flints including an end scraper. Samples taken from fills (1157), (1071) and (1159) contained particles of burnt earth and occasional charcoal (1159) but no archaeobotanical material. The pit may have been a water hole, which was accessed from the shallower slope on the west side. The fills of the pit are likely to have been water-deposited, possibly as a result of flooding from the palaeochannel located to the north-east of the pit (identified during the JSAC work during 2002). The pit contained less burnt flint than pit 1082 but still contained a significant amount. This material may well be related to the burnt mounds discovered along the edge of the palaeochannel, although the process and nature of the deposition within the pit is unclear.
- 5.6.23 A number of poorly-dated ditches are likely to be of prehistoric date due to their form, fill type and lack of later inclusions. These ditches were shallow and typically contained a single fill of mid yellow brown sandy silt with moderate gravel inclusions that contained few finds or charcoal. They were in general less extensive and more sinuous in plan than the post-medieval field system that was also recorded on the site (see below). The most securely dated prehistoric ditch (1042) was located at the northern limit of Area 5 and was atypical of the other ditches of this period. It ran west north-west to east south-east, had a terminal at the west end and ran into Area 3 (previously monitored by JSAC) at the east end. It was filled by a light grey brown sandy clay silt (1041) that contained rare charcoal flecks, a single sherd of flint tempered pottery from a relatively fine vessel, 16 sharp, struck flints (products of both blade and flake technology) and burnt flint. The fill of this ditch was similar to some of the fills within pit 1072 (see above) in that it had relatively high clay content and was likely to have been deposited in wet conditions. Ditch 1122/1162 was the most extensive prehistoric feature recorded. It ran north north-east to south-south-west for over 115m across the western half of Area 5 from a terminal at the south end to beyond the limit of excavation at the north end. The ditch contained a small quantity of struck and burnt flint. Ditch 1094/1098 ran for over 45m on a similar alignment to ditch 1122/1162 above. It curved to the east at its northern extent and ran beyond the limit of excavation to its southern extent. This feature was extensively excavated but it produced only two struck flints.
- 5.6.24 Ditch 1088 ran east-north-east to west-south-west for 15m in the central part of Area 5. It ran parallel to adjacent post-medieval ditches but was of different character to these features. It contained an undiagnostic sherd of flint-tempered pottery and four struck flint flakes. Two other short lengths of ditch (1100 and 1120) were located within the central part of Area 5. These ran parallel on a northwest to south-east alignment. The dating of both these ditches was poor; ditch 1100 contained two struck flints and ditch 1120 contained a sherd of undiagnostic grog-tempered pottery, four struck flint flakes and an offcut of copper alloy, which appears to be of post-medieval date. The latter find may suggest that ditch 1120 at least is actually of post-medieval date.

#### ***Area 6 Monitor and record AS (2006)***

- 5.6.25 No significant remains found.

***Area 7 Monitor and Record by AS (2007)***

5.6.26 No significant remains found.

***Area 8 Monitor and Record by AS (2008)***

5.6.27 No significant remains found.

***Area 9 Monitor and Record by AS (2008)***

5.6.28 No significant remains found.

***Area 10 Monitor and Record by OA East 2010***

5.6.29 No significant remains found.

**5.7 Middle and late Iron Age c. 300 – 50BC**

5.7.1 The impression formed during the initial total site survey in 1988 that there was little activity on the site during the mid to late Iron Age was supported by all later fieldwork.

***1988 Site Survey by Passmore Edwards Museum (MoLAS 2004)***

5.7.2 It seems likely that the settlement established in the very late Bronze Age continued to be occupied into the early Iron Age, but did not continue into the middle or late Iron Age; there appears to have been no further activity at the site until the late Iron Age/Roman transition period.

***Area 1 Watching Brief by JSAC (1998)***

5.7.3 No significant remains found.

***Area 2 Watching Brief by JSAC (2000)***

5.7.4 No significant remains found.

***Area 3 (South) Watching Brief by JSAC (2001)***

5.7.5 No significant remains found.

***Area 3 (North) Watching Brief by JSAC (2002)***

5.7.6 No significant remains found.

***Area 4 (south) Watching Brief by JSAC (2002)***

5.7.7 No significant remains found.

***Test-pit Survey by JSAC (2002)***

5.7.8 No significant remains found.

***Area 4 (north) and Area 5 Watching Brief AOC (2002)***

5.7.9 No significant remains found.

***Area 6 Monitor and record AS (2006)***

5.7.10 No significant remains found.

***Area 7 Monitor and Record by AS (2007)***

5.7.11 No significant remains found.

***Area 8 Monitor and Record by AS (2008)***

5.7.12 No significant remains found.

***Area 9 Monitor and Record by AS (2008)***

5.7.13 No significant remains found.

***Area 10 Monitor and Record by OA East 2010***

5.7.14 No significant remains found.

**5.8 Late Iron Age to Roman Transition c. 100BC-AD100**

5.8.1 The total site survey revealed that by the very late Iron Age and early Roman period there was evidence that the site was beginning to be occupied again. This conclusion was supported by the discovery of late Iron Age pits containing Romanised building material in Area 7.

***Total Site Survey by Passmore Edwards Museum (1988)***

5.8.2 By the very late Iron Age/early Roman period there is evidence that the site was beginning to be occupied again. A few sherds of late Iron Age/Roman transition sherds dating from between AD 50 and AD 70 were recovered from a ditch? 5 seen in Trench H.

***Area 1 Watching Brief by JSAC (1998)***

5.8.3 No significant remains found.

***Area 2 Watching Brief by JSAC (2000)***

5.8.4 No significant remains found.

***Area 3 (South) Watching Brief by JSAC (2001)***

5.8.5 No significant remains found.

***Area 3 (North) Watching Brief by JSAC (2002)***

5.8.6 No significant remains found.

***Area 4 (south) Watching Brief by JSAC (2002)***

5.8.7 No significant remains found.

***Test-pit Survey by JSAC (2002)***

5.8.8 No significant remains found.

***Area 4 (north) and Area 5 Watching Brief AOC (2002)***

5.8.9 No significant remains found.

***Area 6 Monitor and record AS (2006)***

5.8.10 No significant remains found.



### ***Area 7 Monitor and Record by AS (2007)***

- 5.8.11 Nine pits were found, three of which contained Iron Age pottery, daub and ceramic building material consistent with a late Iron Age, and the other six pits are interpreted as contemporary.
- 5.8.12 Pit F2030 (0.85 x 0.85 x 0.17m) was circular in plan with shallow sloping sides, breaking gradually to a bowl-shaped base. It contained two distinct fills. The primary fill (L2031) comprised light grey, loose, silt sand with occasional angular gravel. No finds were present. The upper fill (L2032) was a mid - dark grey black, loose silt sand, a single sherd of ?Iron Age pottery (21g) was recovered from the deposit.
- 5.8.13 Irregular ?pit F2020 (1.8 x 1.73 x 0.5m) was filled (L2021) with a light brown compact sandy silt that contained a single sherd of ?Iron Age pottery (104g), and daub (10g).
- 5.8.14 Pit F2028 (0.76 x 0.72 x 0.15m) was oval, its fill (L2029) was a dark black compact sandy silt; it contained a lead fragment (23g).
- 5.8.15 Pit F2012 (0.6 x 0.6 x 0.2m) was circular and contained two distinct fills. The primary fill (L2037) comprised re-deposited natural orange yellow gravelly sand that was firmly concreted within the base of the pit. The second and principal fill (L2013) was dark grey black, friable, sandy silt.
- 5.8.16 Pit F2022 (2.2 x 0.73 x 0.22m) was sub-oval in plan, it contained a single distinct fill (L2023) comprising a mid – dark orangey reddish brown, friable silt sand. No finds were present.
- 5.8.17 Pit F2024 (0.53 x 0.5 x 0.24m) was circular, its fill was a mid –dark orangey reddish brown, friable silt sand. No finds were present.
- 5.8.18 Pit F2002 (0.96 x 0.75 x <0.17m) was sub-oval in plan. The primary fill (L2003) comprised a dark sand silt which contained ?Iron Age (21g) pottery and daub (6g). The secondary fill (L2004) comprised a mid orange brown which contained ceramic building material (45g).
- 5.8.19 Pit F2018 (1.04 x 0.8 x 0.25m) was situated 25m from the western extent of the site, 7.6m to the north of linear ditch F2010. The pit was sub-circular in plan and contained a single fill of dark brown, compact sandy silt (L2019) which did not yield any finds.
- 5.8.20 In the far north of the site 7.8m from both the eastern and northern extent of the excavation was located pit F2005 (0.5 x 0.5 x 0.14m). It contained a single fill (L2006) of black, friable, humic sandy silt with charcoal fleck inclusions.
- 5.8.21 Pit F2035 (0.53 x 0.5 x 0.14m) was situated 11.3m to the west of F2005 and 11m to the south of the northern extent of the site. It was circular in plan and contained a single fill comprising black, extremely friable charcoal and ash.

### ***Area 8 Monitor and Record by AS (2008)***

- 5.8.22 No significant remains found.

### ***Area 9 Monitor and Record by AS (2008)***

- 5.8.23 No significant remains found.

### ***Area 10 Monitor and Record by OA East (2010)***

- 5.8.24 No significant remains found.

## 5.9 Roman AD43-410

- 5.9.1 The initial total site survey undertaken in 1988 identified a potentially nationally important early Roman 'religious' precinct complex and road on the eastern part of the site. This archaeology has been protected from any further gravel extraction or development. Further analysis in Areas 2 and 3 revealed ditches that may be associated with this complex.
- 5.9.2 Other significant Roman activity was found in the south of the site. A possible Roman inhumation, three pits and a series of intercutting ditches from a large ditch system were found in Area 8, while two pits and a cremation were identified in the eastern half of Area 9. A probable ditched enclosure was located in both Areas 8 and 9.

### ***Total Site Survey by Passmore Edwards Museum (1988)***

- 5.9.3 Synthesis of the evidence from the evaluation trenches, crop marks and the excavator's notes indicates that there was significant early Roman activity in the eastern part of the site. A triple-ditched Roman enclosure (50-150AD) with a road, approaching from the east, was identified. The excavators describe the enclosure as being part of a possible religious precinct (*temenos*). The enclosure has been preserved *in situ*; no gravel has been extracted from that area.
- 5.9.4 Elsewhere during the total site survey a Roman ditch and pit was seen in Trench DD, a timber framed well, ditch and surface in Trench B and an unspecified small cut seen in Trench X. There is also evidence of Roman buildings in Trenches F and X, with ceramic building materials indicative of a high status building in the area.

### ***Area 1 Watching Brief by JSAC (1998)***

- 5.9.5 No significant remains found.

### ***Area 2 Watching Brief by JSAC (2000)***

- 5.9.6 A range of Roman features were recorded. A linear feature (31) was identified extending southwards from the north-eastern 'Archaeological Area'. The ditch followed an approximate north-south alignment for approximately 60mm before turning 90° east and re-entering the Archaeological Area. Three sections were excavated through the ditch at various points along its length. These all revealed a shallow open profile with c. 40° sides to a rounded base.
- 5.9.7 All three ditch sections contained single fills comprised of mid-dark brown fine sandy clay with common small sub-rounded gravels. The undifferentiated nature of the fill with well sorted inclusions suggests that it may have silted up gradually, rather than being deliberately backfilled. The fills contained 2nd- to 4th-century AD pottery, prehistoric pottery, flint and nine fragments of clay loom weight.

### ***Area 3 (South) Watching Brief by JSAC 2001***

- 5.9.8 A narrow linear feature (329/345) was identified in the south-eastern corner of Area 3 south, close to the eastern baulk is possibly of Roman date. No finds or dating evidence were recovered from the fill of the feature, however, it was truncated along its eastern edge by a large medieval ditch (326/341). As well as a large quantity of medieval pottery, the fills of the latter feature contained pieces of Roman quern stone and part of a 2nd- to 4th-century jar. It is likely that the Roman finds within the later ditch were residual finds disturbed from ditch 329/345.

**Area 3 (North) Watching Brief by JSAC (2002)**

- 5.9.9 No significant remains found.

**Area 4 (south) Watching Brief by JSAC (2002)**

- 5.9.10 No significant remains found.

**Test-pit Survey by JSAC (2002)**

- 5.9.11 Only one archaeological feature was encountered during the survey (in Test Pit 1). The feature comprised a linear feature (104; 0.63 m wide and 0.32 m deep). The fragmented remains of a 2nd- to 4th-century jar were discovered on the surface of the fill (103) together with a single fragment of daub. Although no base sherds of the jar were found, there is a suggestion that it was originally buried as a complete vessel.

**Area 4 (north) and Area 5 Watching Brief AOC (2002)**

- 5.9.12 No significant remains found.

**Area 6 Monitor and record AS (2006)**

- 5.9.13 No significant remains found.

**Area 7 Monitor and Record by AS (2007)**

- 5.9.14 No significant remains found.

**Area 8 Monitor and Record by AS (2008)**

- 5.9.15 A possible Roman inhumation, three pits and a series of intercutting ditches were found.
- 5.9.16 The possible inhumation (F1193) was located in the centre of the Bronze Age barrow, and was not excavated. It comprised a roughly rectangular pit of dimensions similar to those commonly seen in grave cuts (2.6m x 1m). It contained eleven sherds of Roman pottery, and it is likely that it represents a Roman inhumation inserted into the barrow. Pit F1210 was also present within the ring ditch of the barrow. It was observed to contain a large bucket-shaped vessel, sherds of which were recovered from the surface. Two further pits (F1248 and F1245) were located c. 10.5m to the south of the barrow. Originally identified as cremations, neither of these features contained human bone. Pit F1245 was heavily truncated and contained sherds of Romano-British pottery, some of which had been burnt. Pit F1248 had also been heavily truncated. It contained the upper portion of a vessel (V1251) which had been deposited upside-down. The site was truncated by a large Romano-British ditch system which comprised eight ditches, largely aligned ENE/WSW, or NNE/SSW, all but one of which contained Romano-British pottery and one of which contained a small amount of human bone (F1235).

**Area 9 Monitor and Record by AS (2008)**

- 5.9.17 Romano-British (2nd to 3rd century) activity occurred only in the eastern half of Area 9 and comprised two pits, a cremation and a possible ditch as part of larger enclosure located in Areas 8 and 9.
- 5.9.18 Pit 2064 (0.98m x 1.05m x 0.10m) was cub-circular in plan with a shallow south side and steeper north side; the base was slightly concave/irregular. It contained a single mid grey brown, firm sandy silt fill (L2065) from which five sherds (28g) of Roman pottery were recovered.

- 5.9.19 Ditch F2070 (2.30m x 0.76m x 0.50m) was located to the north of pit F2064. It was linear in plan with vertical steep sides and a concave base. Its fill (L2071) was a mid grey brown, very compacted clayey silt which contained 92 sherds (521g) of Roman pottery dated to the early 2nd - 3rd century AD. It also contained Roman tile fragments, iron fragments, burnt flint (6, 160g), as well as animal bone. A single burnt bone of probable human origin (19g) was also recovered.
- 5.9.20 Small pit F2078 (0.22m x 0.19m x 0.07m) can be also assigned to the Roman phase of activity at the site. It was sub-circular in plan and U-shaped in profile with a concave/irregular base. Its single fill (L2079) was grey brown, friable sandy silt which contained burnt human bone (cremation 7). Cremation 7 was unurned; however, 10 sherds (70g) of pottery belonging to one small flagon and dated to 2nd century AD, were recovered from this fill.
- 5.9.21 A further feature which might be assigned to the same phase of settlement was ditch F2082. It ran from the eastern edge of the site in a north-west direction before being truncated. Three excavated segments showed it to be shallow in profile with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill (L2083) was light grey brown, loose sandy silt, from which no finds were recovered. This feature might be a part of a larger Roman enclosure (ditches F1184, F1173 and F1159) within Area 8.

***Area 10 Monitor and Record by OA East (2010)***

- 5.9.22 No significant remains found.

**5.10 Anglo-Saxon AD 410-1066**

- 5.10.1 Anglo-Saxon remains were restricted to the south-west corner of the site. Four definite human cremations were located near the north-west boundary of the site in Area 8. All contained both cremation vessels and cremated human remains. A further possible Anglo-Saxon cremation was found inserted into the top of a Bronze Age barrow.
- 5.10.2 In Area 10 an apparently isolated sunken-featured building was also found.

***Total Site Survey by Passmore Edwards Museum (1988)***

- 5.10.3 No significant remains found

***Area 1 Watching Brief by JSAC (1998)***

- 5.10.4 No significant remains found.

***Area 2 Watching Brief by JSAC (2000)***

- 5.10.5 No significant remains found.

***Area 3 (South) Watching Brief by JSAC (2001)***

- 5.10.6 No significant remains found.

***Area 3 (North) Watching Brief by JSAC (2002)***

- 5.10.7 No significant remains found.

***Area 4 (south) Watching Brief by JSAC (2002)***

- 5.10.8 No significant remains found.

***Test-pit Survey by JSAC (2002)***

5.10.9 No significant remains found.

***Area 4 (north) and Area 5 Watching Brief AOC (2002)***

5.10.10 No significant remains found.

***Area 6 Monitor and record AS (2006)***

5.10.11 No significant remains found.

***Area 7 Monitor and Record by AS (2007)***

5.10.12 No significant remains found.

***Area 8 Monitor and Record by AS (2008)***

5.10.13 Four, possibly five, cremations and a ditch were assigned a Anglo-Saxon date. One of the possible cremations was located within the (protected) Bronze Age barrow (F1195), meaning that it was not fully excavated. It contained a vessel which had been truncated by ploughing. Although no burnt bone was observed, the location of the pit and vessel within the barrow suggests that it may have been a cremation.

5.10.14 The four definite Anglo-Saxon cremations (F1079, F1105, F1119 and F1115) were located near the north-west boundary of the site. All contained both cremation vessels and cremated human remains. A second possible cremation was located to the north-west of the four described above. It contained an almost complete vessel very similar to those recovered from the other Anglo-Saxon cremations; however, no human bone was found to be present within it.

***Area 9 Monitor and Record by AS (2008)***

5.10.15 No significant remains found.

***Area 10 Monitor and Record by OA East (2010)***

5.10.16 A single Anglo-Saxon sunken-featured building was identified. It appeared to be an isolated structure; however, it could be an outlying structure from the close by settlement, identified in early phases of work at the quarry. It measured 4m by 4m, and had two fills. The upper fill (118) which filled the majority of the feature was a very stony grey brown silt sand, and the second fill (92) which lay in patches around the base was a very similar fill, but just contained considerably less stones. The feature was approximately square in plan with rounded corners and an average depth of 0.4m. There were postholes in the middle of the west and east sides. A tiny fragment of pottery (not closely datable) was recovered from the west post-hole, the only other finds consisted of some fragments of Roman tegula (roof tile) and a residual flint tool from fill 118.

**5.11 Medieval c. AD 1200-1550**

5.11.1 Most medieval remains were found in the northern and eastern part of the site.

5.11.2 During the initial total site survey a small amount of medieval building materials and pottery were recovered in Trenches S, DD and A, which may relate to a farmstead known to have been present in the area.

- 5.11.3 Worthy of note were the foundations of the 14th-century 'New Mill' windmill identified in Trench A.
- 5.11.4 During the more detailed investigation of the site numerous medieval gullies and rubbish pits, some indicating the presence of iron working were recorded in Area 3 (north and south).

***Total Site Survey by Passmore Edwards Museum (1988)***

- 5.11.5 A small amount of medieval building materials and pottery were recovered in Trenches S, DD and A, which may relate to a farmstead known to have been present in the area.
- 5.11.6 Worthy of note were the foundations of two windmills examined in Trenches A and D. The identity of the remnants of the windmill and its quarry ditch recorded in Trench A is the windmill called the New Mill, known to have been built by AD 1365. The identity of the other windmill is not known but it may be of post-medieval date (see Area 8, below).

***Area 1 Watching Brief by JSAC (1998)***

- 5.11.7 No significant remains found.

***Area 2 Watching Brief by JSAC (2000)***

- 5.11.8 No significant remains found.

***Area 3 (South) Watching Brief by JSAC 2001***

- 5.11.9 A substantial rectilinear enclosure ditch (171/173/175/177/200/204/337) of medieval date was located on the eastern side of Area 3 south. The ditch measured on average 1.50 m wide and 0.50 m deep and had an irregular profile. The possible remnants of an associated earth bank on the eastern, internal side of the enclosure ditch were suggested by the presence of gravel-rich deposit (189), possibly representing an episode of bank slippage; and also by the shallow internal edge of the ditch. The fills of the ditch comprised sand-silt deposits with gravel inclusions. In addition to 10th- to 14th-century pottery, many of the ditch fills contained residual prehistoric flints and sherds of prehistoric pottery, and there was a suggestion that that part of the ditch had perhaps been cut along the line of an earlier, prehistoric boundary.
- 5.11.10 A series of north/south aligned gullies were found (244, 246, 291, 250/289, 254/309/311) which contained pottery (four sherds) dating between the 10th and 13th centuries. These gullies were cut by later medieval pit 252, while to the immediate east of gully 254 was a circular pit (223: 0.90m in diameter and 0.54m deep) containing seven sherds of 10th- to 13th-century pottery.
- 5.11.11 Adjacent to 223 was a slightly smaller pit (225: 0.80m in diameter and 0.25m deep), containing a single sherd of mid 13th- to 14th-century pottery. Approximately 5m to the south of gully 254 was a similar two-ended gully, aligned north-south 256/300 0.70m wide and 0.25m deep. The fill 257 contained a sherd of 12th- to 14th-century pottery. Immediately adjacent to the southern terminus of the gully was a sub-rectangular pit (298; 0.95m long, 0.60 m wide and 0.16m deep). The pit contained the remains of what appeared to be a deliberately deposited 10th- to 13th-century pottery vessel (295), which had been truncated by the cutting of a later medieval pit (301). The fill of vessel 296 contained small quantities of charcoal, hammerscale, snails and a rodent tooth. A single sherd of prehistoric grog-tempered pottery was also recovered from this feature. Another circular pit or posthole (230: 0.46m in diameter and 0.23m deep) was located a



few metres to the east. The fill (231) contained five sherds of 12th- to 13th-century pottery and a little calcined bone.

- 5.11.12 To the east of these features was another gully (258/305) c. 7m long, aligned east/west. Seven sherds of mid to late 13th-century pottery were recovered from the fill (259). The gully was cut by a later medieval pit 260. A T-shaped gully (262/264/266/307) was located c. 3m to the north of gully 258. Mid 13th- to 14th-century pottery (35 sherds) was recovered from all of the sections excavated through the feature.
- 5.11.13 To the immediate west of gully 262 was another gully (270) containing one flint flake and six sherds of 10th- to 14th-century pottery. Another gully or linear pit 268 was located adjacent to the northern terminus of gully 266. Two large, fairly isolated pits of possible medieval date were located on the periphery of these medieval linear features, close to the enclosure ditch: sub-rectangular pit (237: 2.40m long, 1.50m wide and 0.20m deep) was located to the west of the linear features. The fill (238) which appeared to have been deliberately deposited from the north side of the pit contained only a flint blade and a sherd of 10th- to 13th-century pottery.
- 5.11.14 The second oval pit (227: 1.32m long, 1.00m wide and 0.50m deep) was the southernmost medieval feature encountered and was located in the very south-eastern corner of Area 3 south, outside the enclosure. The pit had steep, slightly sloping concave sides and a slightly concave base. Although the pit was fairly isolated in terms of its location, it proved to be one of the most interesting features on the site in terms of its contents. Its lower fill (228) comprised mid grey-brown silt clay with a notable concentration of clay in the centre. The fill contained part of a 12th- to 13th-century cooking pot, further adjoining sherds of which were recovered from nearby medieval pit 230. The environmental assessment of the pit's contents found evidence of food residues, including a range of cereals and fruit pips; and also hammerscale, suggesting that iron smithing was carried out somewhere in the vicinity. It is therefore likely that pit 227 represents a medieval rubbish pit.
- 5.11.15 Part of a substantial medieval ditch feature (326/341) aligned north/south was identified on the eastern boundary of Area 3 south. Intervention 326 revealed a wide feature (c. 2.75m), with a bowl-shaped profile, 0.62m deep. The lower fill of the ditch (327), was light brown-grey sand-silt, which contained 63 sherds of 10th- to 13th-century pottery, as well as a number of fragments of lava quern of possible Roman or early medieval date. The upper fill of the ditch (328) contained the large part of a 2nd- to 4th- century jar, a residual flint flake, four sherds of medieval pottery and numerous fragments of tile, including ten heavily vitrified fragments possibly derived from a post-medieval furnace structure. Lower fill 327 is notable in that it contained a high density of botanical remains, including charcoal and burnt seeds and cereal grains. A number of features identified in the south-eastern quadrant of Area 3 south may represent a secondary medieval phase, due to their stratigraphic relationships to other medieval features in that area.
- 5.11.16 The southern end of the large enclosure ditch 200 was cut by a narrow linear feature on the same alignment 198. The linear feature was 0.62m wide and 0.50 m deep and devoid of finds. Linear feature 198 was subsequently cut by a third ditch (196: 1.25m wide and 0.32 m deep) which contained a residual flint flake and a sherd of 10th- to 13th-century pottery. Ditch 196 also truncated the eastern edge of enclosure ditch 200. A circular pit 260 at the southern end of the enclosure was undated in terms of finds but cut a medieval gully (258). The pit could therefore also conceivably be of post-medieval or modern date. An 11m gully (276/278/280/315) was identified in the centre of the



enclosure. The fill (281) from the northern half of the feature contained two sherds of mid 13th- to 14th-century pottery. The central part of the gully (315) cut 313 the northern terminus of an undated linear of medieval character.

- 5.11.17 An irregular shaped pit (301: 0.76m in diameter and 0.16m deep) truncated the medieval pottery vessel 295 within medieval pit 298. Pit 301 contained three fills. The upper fill of the pit (303) contained three sherds of 10th- to 13th-century pottery, possibly residual material derived from the truncation of the earlier pit. Also possibly relating to this phase was pit 274 which cut possible medieval gully 272. However, no finds were recovered from the fill of the pit and it could be of a much later date. Pit 252 cut possible medieval gully 250/289 within the same area.

### ***Area 3 (North) Watching Brief by JSAC (2002)***

- 5.11.18 At least two phases of intercutting gullies or narrow boundary ditches were aligned east/west across the southern half of the site. The gullies appeared to have been cut to define an entranceway or access route leading from north to south. On the western side of the area was ditch 409 which extended eastwards for almost 19m from the western baulk. Only the eastern terminus was sampled. At a later date this feature was re-cut on the same alignment 407. On the eastern side of the southern area, opposite ditch 409 and at a distance of c. 8m was an identical linear feature 385 c. 57m long, with a western terminus. As with ditch 409 on the western side, ditch 385 was later re-cut on the same alignment by 383. Immediately to the north of ditch 385 and on an identical alignment was another narrow ditch (387/392). The ditch, which extended for c. 60m from the eastern baulk, also had a western terminus (402) which was cut by later ditch re-cut (400).
- 5.11.19 No finds were recovered from any of the fills of the ditch but its alignment, position and stratigraphy suggest that it was probably also of late medieval date. At least three late phases of ditch were identified in the central part of Area 3 north, as part of the complex intersection. The majority of these features were undated, although one feature 429 contained fragments of possibly intrusive post-medieval brick and pottery. Ditch (429) was a large curvilinear feature that extended from the centre of the stripped area and ran northwards in the middle of the stripped area for approximately 110m. Approximately 20m before the northern baulk the feature turned 90° and extended westwards, out of the western baulk. The ditch, which cut two prehistoric features (427 and 433) contained a brown clay-sand (430).
- 5.11.20 Other features possibly relating to this phase include an isolated circular posthole (396) with vertical sides. The feature was 0.37m in diameter and 0.19m deep. The fill (395) consisted of compact grey sandy clay and contained a flint flake as well as a number of sherds of medieval green-glazed pottery. Finally, part of a large curvilinear ditch 364 was identified on the south-eastern baulk. The ditch, which appeared to have been deliberately backfilled, contained a brown loam fill (363), containing frequent pebbles and a single sherd of 13th- to 16th-century pottery.

### ***Area 4 (south) Watching Brief by JSAC (2002)***

- 5.11.21 No significant remains found.

### ***Test-pit Survey by JSAC (2002)***

- 5.11.22 No significant remains found.

***Area 4 (north) and Area 5 Watching Brief AOC (2002)***

5.11.23 No significant remains found.

***Area 6 Monitor and record AS (2006)***

5.11.24 No significant remains found.

***Area 8 Monitor and Record by AS (2008)***

5.11.25 No significant remains found.

***Area 9 Monitor and Record by AS (2008)***

5.11.26 This phase was represented by one feature. Posthole F2010 (0.25m x 0.24m x 0.13m) was located in the north western corner of the site. It was circular in plan and U-shaped in profile with concave base. It contained a single mid brown grey, firm sandy silt fill (L2011) with occasional sub-rounded and sub-angular flint. A single sherd (3g) of medieval pottery was also recovered from this fill.

***Area 10 Monitor and Record by OA East (2010)***

5.11.27 No significant remains found.

**5.12 Post-Medieval AD1550-1800**

5.12.1 Although little post-medieval material was found during the initial survey of the site in 1988, further investigations revealed the remains of an extensive field system (numerous ditches), particularly in the north and western parts of the site (Areas 3 (north), Area 4 (north), Area 5 and Area 7).

5.12.2 On the higher ground slightly to the south (Area 8) a windmill base was identified, as well as a further ditch and a small pit. A huge store of burnt grain was also found in Area 8 that is thought likely to have been related to the windmill.

***Total Site Survey by Passmore Edwards Museum (1988)***

5.12.3 There is little dating evidence for the post-medieval period. The fill (21) of ditch 22 in Trench F contained pottery dating to AD1780-1900, and the fill (87) of ditch 89 in Trench Q contained pottery dating to AD1807-1900. A small amount of post-medieval building materials was also recovered.

***Area 1 Watching Brief by JSAC (1998)***

5.12.4 No significant remains found.

***Area 2 Watching Brief by JSAC (2000)***

5.12.5 No significant remains found.

***Area 3 (South) Watching Brief by JSAC (2001)***

5.12.6 No significant remains found.

***Area 3 (North) Watching Brief by JSAC (2002)***

5.12.7 It was possibly during this phase that east/west linear features (409 and 385) were re-cut on the same alignment by ditches 407 and 383 respectively. The fill (406) of re-cut 407 contained two sherds of later 16th/17th– to 19th-century pottery. The fill (382) of

the re-cut contained two sherds of 19th- to 20th-century pottery, which may be derived from modern activity in the area. Similarly, to the south, the western terminus 402 of a narrow ditch (387/392) was cut by the southern terminus of post-medieval ditch re-cut 400. The latter feature, aligned north/south formed the re-cut for curvilinear ditch 429 along its whole length (recorded as 400/431/487). The re-cut had a maximum width of 1.35 m and a depth of 0.55 m and contained fills (399, 432 and 486 respectively). The fills all comprised brown sand-clay-loams containing gravel inclusions derived from the surrounding natural. The ditch re-cut extended northwards and out of the north-western baulk, where it dog-legged in plan.

***Area 4 (south) Watching Brief by JSAC (2002)***

- 5.12.8 No significant remains found.

***Test-pit Survey by JSAC (2002)***

- 5.12.9 No significant remains found.

***Area 4 (north) and Area 5 Watching Brief AOC (2002)***

- 5.12.10 A system of post-medieval ditches extended over the whole site. These ditches contained very few finds but enough material was retrieved in secure contexts to ascertain a rough date for them.
- 5.12.11 Within Area (north), three north to south aligned post-medieval ditches (1051, 1055, 1147) and an east to west aligned ditch (1145) were recorded which are likely part of the same system of ditches as observed within Area 5.
- 5.12.12 Within Area 5, the first phase post-medieval field system consisted of east to west aligned ditches (1068, 1084, 1086, 1020/1022, 1024) and roughly north to south aligned ditches (1012, 1114, 1070, 1139, 1006). Ditch 1006 actually ran on both alignments. On the west side of Area 5, two parallel ditches (1068 and 1084) ran east to west for over 95m and may mark the position of a former trackway. These two ditches cut possible prehistoric ditches 1162 and 1120. Ditch 1006 cut possible prehistoric ditch 1074 and ditches 1020/1022 and 1024 cut tree throws 1036 and 1025 respectively. The small quantity of pottery from these ditches indicates a probable 18th- or more likely 19th-century origin.
- 5.12.13 Two later post-medieval ditches (1096 and 1064) were also found. Ditch 1096 ran very regularly north-north-west to south-south-east for over 157m in Area 5. It had a terminal at the south end and ran beyond the limit of excavation at the north end and cut prehistoric ditch 1094 and post-medieval ditches 1139, 1086, 1084, 1068 and 1006. Ditch 1064 ran north to south for 12m and cut ditch 1006.

***Area 6 Monitor and record AS (2006)***

- 5.12.14 No significant remains found.

***Area 7 Monitor and Record by AS (2007)***

- 5.12.15 East-west ditch F2007 (85+m x <1.43 x <0.5m) extended across the site. It was linear in plan with steep sides and a narrow concave base. The ditch became shallower towards the west. The primary fill (L2008) was mid yellowish grey brown, friable, fine sandy silt, which contained post-medieval ceramic building material. The upper fill (L2009) was a mid – dark red black brown, friable silt sand. It contained a pottery sherd (10g; AD1580-1800/1900) and post-medieval ceramic building material.

- 5.12.16 Running parallel to the north of ditch F2007 was ditch F2010 (68+m x <1.3 x 0.21m) which terminated 15.8m from the western extent of the excavation. It was linear in plan with irregular sides and a concave base. Its fill was a dark brown, moderately compact sandy clay with occasional small rounded pebbles (<20mm) and angular gravel. No finds were present.

***Area 8 Monitor and Record by AS (2008)***

- 5.12.17 Windmill F1191 was located in the centre of the western half of the site. It was not visible during the stripping of the site, and was only found during quarrying. It was a 'sunk post', or 'buried trestle', windmill. The buried cross timbers (oak) of the trestle base were well preserved but the diagonal braces were only fragmentary and the only part of the central post to remain was the tenon, where it was located in the mortise.
- 5.12.18 An undated pit, surrounded by features possibly representing a windbreak and situated to the south, contained a large quantity of charred grain and could conceivably have been associated with the windmill.
- 5.12.19 Other evidence for post-medieval activity comprised a ditch, two gullies, a small pit and field drains.

***Area 9 Monitor and Record by AS (2008)***

- 5.12.20 No significant remains found.

***Area 10 Monitor and Record by OA East 2010***

- 5.12.21 No significant remains found.

**5.13 Modern AD 1800-2010**

- 5.13.1 Numerous field drains and boundary ditches were recorded across the site (Areas 3 (south and north), Area (north) and 5 and also Area 9).
- 5.13.2 Of particular interest were the features associated with the WWII gun emplacements and defences recorded in Areas 5 and 10.

***Total Site Survey by Passmore Edwards Museum (1988)***

- 5.13.3 No significant remains found

***Area 1 Watching Brief by JSAC (1998)***

- 5.13.4 No significant remains found.

***Area 2 Watching Brief by JSAC (2000)***

- 5.13.5 No significant remains found.

***Area 3 (South) Watching Brief by JSAC (2001)***

- 5.13.6 A large east/west-aligned ditch (331/333) of probable modern date extended for c. 60m across the northern end of the area. The ditch had an asymmetrical profile and concave edges and was shallower on its eastern side 331. Ditch fill (332) comprised a mid to light grey clay-silt sand that contained occasional charcoal flecks, burnt flint and pieces of 18th-/19th-century bottle glass. The fill (334) from further west was browner in colour

and contained larger gravel inclusions and fragments of Industrial period clay tobacco pipe stem.

***Area 3 (North) Watching Brief by JSAC (2002)***

- 5.13.7 Ditch 400/431/487 (0.60m - 0.90m wide and 0.15m and 0.45m deep) was subsequently cut by the latest ditch in the central ditch sequence. The latter comprised a narrow boundary ditch (398, 435, 440, 485, 491, 493) with a 90° turn that extended northwards for c. 60m from the intersection of ditch termini 400 and 402. The feature then turned due eastwards for c. 50m, before terminating close to the eastern baulk of the stripped area.

***Area 4 (south) Watching Brief by JSAC (2002)***

- 5.13.8 Only one feature in Area 4 is tentatively assigned to this phase. This was a sub-circular pit 533 with steep sides and a flat base and containing three fills. The lower fill 534 contained six sherds of 19th-century pottery. Upper fill 536 contained a flint flake.

***Test-pit Survey by JSAC (2002)***

- 5.13.9 No significant remains found.

***Area 4 (north) and Area 5 Watching Brief AOC (2002)***

- 5.13.10 Various 20th-century features were noted in Areas 4 and 5. Many of these features were refuse pits (1030, 1031, 1101, 1010, 1143, 1003) which were related to farming activity or to the WWII gun battery located adjacent to the areas of excavation. There was also a line of post holes (1008), a cable trench leading to the gun battery with a lead cable inside a wooden casing (1066), a short length of ditch (1142) and a ditch that ran north to south for over 50m along the west side of the gun battery. Pottery marked "1941 North Staffordshire Pottery Co. Ltd. Globe Pottery Cobridge Stoke on Trent" and "Pountnets W 1941" was recovered from the latter, which had been backfilled with 20th-century debris and demolition rubble presumably from the gun battery site.

***Area 7 Monitor and Record by AS (2007)***

- 5.13.11 No significant remains found.

***Area 8 Monitor and Record by AS (2008)***

- 5.13.12 No significant remains found.

***Area 9 Monitor and Record by AS (2008)***

- 5.13.13 This phase was represented by numerous field drains running across the site. One of them (F2008) was excavated as a sample. It was linear in plan and V-shaped in profile, with a flat base (15m+ x 0.36m x 0.57m), running on a NE-SW alignment between the northern and western edges of the site. Its fill was mixed grey brown, firm clay silt and mid bluish yellow, compact silt clay (L2009); it contained 19th-century pottery, an iron nail, clay tobacco pipe stem, glass and oyster shell fragments, as well as charcoal.
- 5.13.14 Ditch F2029 was also part of the field drain system. It traversed the site, orientated north-south, from the northern to southern edge of the site and turning 90° to the west. Its single fill (L2030) was a dark grey brown, firm to compact clayey silt. It contained ceramic drain pipe, glass, and iron parts of tools which could be dated to late 19th- to 20th-century.

- 5.13.15 Ditch F2050 ran to the east of F2029 on the same alignment as the southern part of F2029. A gap between the ditches measured c.5m. F2050 and its fill (L2051) were similar to F2029 (L2030).
- 5.13.16 Pit F2004 (0.62m x 0.60m x 0.16m) was located in the north-western corner of the site and was truncated by plough mark F2006. It was sub-circular/oval in plan and 'U'-shaped in profile with a concave base. Its single fill (L2005) was a mid grey brown, loose silt sand with moderate sub-rounded and sub-angular flint (=0.04m). It contained modern ceramic building material fragments.

***Area 10 Monitor and Record by OA East (2010)***

- 5.13.17 A large trench was excavated running east west through the middle of the area, the trench contained a very large quantity of demolition material. The demolition material consisted of broken up hardened concrete, the same concrete was observed at the site of the Anti-Aircraft Battery, also amongst the demolition were pieces of sheet metal and metal fittings and fixtures. The materials all appeared to relate to WWII dated structures. There appeared to be some squared edges protruding from the main trench, however demolition appeared to be complete and no *in-situ* remains were uncovered. The quantity of the concrete and the demolition materials suggests that there had been a structure present, with the current trench removing any foundations.

**5.14 Undated and Natural Features**

- 5.14.1 Undated features were scattered across the whole site.
- 5.14.2 Some were natural features such as the tree throws in Areas (north) and the palaeochannel in Area 10 (see 5.2.14). A large number of the features, however, are undated features of a general prehistoric character that cannot be assigned to a specific phase. Pits and ditches of this type are found in the north-east of the site in Areas 3 (south and north) and Areas (north) and 5.
- 5.14.3 Of particular interest is the group of undated cremations in Area 9.

***Total Site Survey by Passmore Edwards Museum (1988)***

- 5.14.4 Features in Trenches EE, FF, R, remain undated.

***Area 1 Watching Brief by JSAC (1998)***

- 5.14.5 No significant remains found.

***Area 2 Watching Brief by JSAC (2000)***

- 5.14.6 No significant remains found.

***Area 3 (South) Watching Brief by JSAC (2001)***

- 5.14.7 Two possible natural depressions devoid of finds were located in the central part of Area 3 south: an oval cut (138; 0.55m wide and 0.20m deep); and a rectangular cut (143; 1.90m long, 0.84m wide and 0.17m deep).
- 5.14.8 At the southern end of Area 3 south, to the south of a medieval enclosure ditch (321/323) was a very shallow, roughly circular pit (232) with a bowl-shaped profile. The fill of the pit (233), comprised compacted charcoal and burnt sand, visible on the surface as concentric rings. No finds were recovered. Surrounding the pit within a 1m radius were five possible postholes (group context 218). The five features were



excavated as 218 A-E. The fills, which were all similar, comprised grey-brown silt sand containing occasional charcoal flecks but no finds. It is possible that the five features represent the remains of a structure associated with pit 232 perhaps a form of wind-break or shelter associated with a fire-pit or hearth. Within the centre of the medieval enclosure area was a small undated pit (282). The pit was cut by an undated posthole (284). Some 12m further south, also within the later enclosure area, were two small, adjacent undated pits or postholes (219; 0.52m in diameter and 0.24m deep; and 221 0.40m in diameter and 0.24m deep). No finds were recovered from the fills of these features.

- 5.14.9 Other undated features from this area are of prehistoric character. These include an oval pit (109; 1.60 m long, 1.40 m wide and 0.45 m) deep containing prehistoric pottery and flint which was located in the south-western quadrant of Area 3 south.
- 5.14.10 A concentration of ?prehistoric features was located approximately 30m to the south of pit 109 on the southern baulk of Area 3 south. This included a steep-sided circular pit (119: 3.20m in diameter and 0.48 m deep). The fill (120) contained prehistoric pottery, two flints and one intrusive sherd of mid 13th to 14th-century pottery. A shallow linear feature (124: 4.00m long, 0.60m wide and 0.22m deep) was aligned northwest/south-east and had two termini (156 and 126 respectively). The central fill (125) contained two flint flakes. A shallow boundary ditch (128, 130, 185, 187, 335) aligned north-east/south-west extended across the whole of Area 3 south for approximately 90m. The ditch was an average of 0.80 m wide and 0.30 m deep and represents the earlier of two inter-cutting linear features located on the eastern side of this area. The fills comprised sterile sand and gravels and contained only a single flint flake, recovered from fill 336 at the northern end of the ditch.
- 5.14.11 Covering the central part of the ditch (187) was a more recent clay deposit (147), which also contained a worked flint of possible Neolithic date. Ditch 128 was cut at its northern end by 183 part of a large north/south-aligned ditch (145/181/183: c. 1.20 m wide and 0.40 m deep) with a southern terminus, 0.25 m deep (179). Fill 146 contained 3 flints and 5 sherds of intrusive 10th to 13th-century pottery, possibly derived from medieval manuring/agricultural activities. On plan, the northern end of the ditch appears to have been cut by modern ditch 331/333 although no relationship was recorded. The southern terminus of the ditch (179) was later truncated by part of a substantial medieval enclosure ditch (177/145/181/183). Extending from the south-western corner of the medieval enclosure ditch was a 20m long section of north/south-aligned ditch 206/208/211 that extended southwards. The northern end of the ditch had been truncated by the enclosure and both its original northern extent and relation to the early prehistoric linear features in this area were unclear. The central part of the ditch (208) cut 215, the eastern terminal of a small, early prehistoric gully. No finds were recovered from the ditch but it is believed to be of prehistoric date.
- 5.14.12 A number of undated, intercutting features group context 163 found in close proximity to prehistoric features 119 and 124, close to the southern baulk of Area 3 south have also been tentatively assigned to the prehistoric period. All of the features contained very similar sandy-silt fills. They included an oval pit (115; 1.60 m wide and 0.50 m deep); an adjacent pit (117) possibly part of the same feature as 115, was 10m long, 1.7 m wide and 0.50 m deep. The pit contained 4 flint flakes and 2 intrusive sherds of 13th-/14th-century pottery; pits 165 and 167 the latter containing 1 worked flint and 2 sherds of mid 13th- to 14th-century pottery; and pits 190 and 192 the latter containing only a flint flake and an intrusive sherd of 10th- to 13th-century pottery. The only stratigraphic relationship recorded between these features was that large oval pit (111)

cut a possible linear feature (113). The linear feature was 2.00 m long, 0.96 m wide and 0.38 m deep and contained no finds. Two pits or postholes, both measuring 1.00 m in diameter and 0.40 m deep were located in close proximity to pit 111. These were sub-rounded cut 159; and a sub-oval cut with a bowl-shaped profile (161). Four individually isolated pits located in the central-northern part of Area 3 south are undated in terms of finds although they did appear to be the result of human action. These pits have been very tentatively assigned to the prehistoric period on account of their fills and inclusions: a small circular cut (132/134) containing a flint core; a small oval cut (136; 0.40m wide and 0.14 m deep); a shallow circular cut (141; 0.90 m in diameter and 0.11 m deep), containing a charcoal-rich fill (142); and a circular pit (169; 1.00 m in diameter and 0.40 m deep). These pits were all located on the western side of prehistoric boundary ditch 128 *etc* and to the south of modern ditch 331/333.

5.14.13 On the eastern side of Area 3 south a number of undated pits were located within the northern confines of a medieval enclosure ditch (171 *etc*). These features have been tentatively assigned as prehistoric, primarily on the basis of their fills. They included: a large circular pit (150) with a bowl-shaped profile, measuring 1.50 m long and 0.58 m deep. The pit contained five fills (151, 152, 153, 154 and 155). Upper fill 151 was distinctive and comprised a dark grey silt-clay matrix with a high charcoal content and lenses of burnt red clay. This fill was interpreted as the rake-out from a domestic or light-industrial hearth. In contrast, the four remaining fills of the pit comprised grey-brown silt-sand-clays and were interpreted as the result of natural processes. No datable artefacts were recovered from any of the fills of the pit. Approximately 5m to the east of pit 150 was another, smaller pit (317) which was observed as a spread of burnt flint 318, visible on the stripped surface and which appeared to have been deliberately deposited. The lower fill of the pit 325, comprised a dark grey brown silt-sand with charcoal inclusions.

5.14.14 Some 3m to the east of pit 317 was another large circular pit (234; 2.4 m in diameter and 0.7 m deep). The pit had concave sides and a concave base and was interpreted as a possible quarry pit. The lower fill of the pit (236), was sterile, blue-grey sandy clay devoid of finds. The upper fill (235), was charcoal grey clay containing burnt flint and appeared to be the result of deliberate deposition. Further south, in the central-western part of the later enclosure was a short section of gully (240) containing 5 sherds of prehistoric pottery. The gully possibly cut another similar feature (242), although no relation was recorded. Immediately to the east of these features was another short gully feature 244 containing a single intrusive sherd of 10th- to 13th-century pottery, probably derived from medieval gully 246 that truncated it. Immediately east of these two features was another short gully (248) of indeterminate date, which contained a single flint core and a sherd of 10th - 13th century pottery.

### ***Area 3 (North) Watching Brief by JSAC (2002)***

5.14.15 Two pits located in the southern half of Area 3 north were devoid of any finds or distinguishing features: circular pit 390 had concave sides and a rounded base. The upper fill of the pit (388) was a dark grey compact clay-sand containing occasional pebbles. Lower fill 389 was similar but lighter in colour. Although this pit was devoid of any finds, the distinctive nature of the fill suggests that it is probably not of natural origin and may be prehistoric. A sub-circular, shallow cut (394) with a sterile clay-sand fill (393) was located on the far western side of the stripped area. This pit was devoid of any finds. Another shallow, sub-circular undated pit (349; 0.62 m in diameter and 0.14 m deep) was not located on plan, although the context number suggests that it was

located in the very south-eastern corner of Area 3 north. The pit contained only a fragment of lava quern.

***Area 4 (south) Watching Brief by JSAC (2002)***

- 5.14.16 A large number of tree-throw holes were identified in Area 4. The majority of these features were planned but not excavated or recorded in detail. A number of pits and tree-throw holes interspersed between the gullies in the north-west corner of Area 4 were devoid of any finds or distinguishing features: an ephemeral feature of probable natural origin (554); a tree-throw hole (560; 1.15 m wide and 0.56 m deep,) containing three sterile fills (561, 562, 563); a similar, larger amorphous feature (566) in the natural gravels. An isolated pit (537) located in the centre of Area 4 and containing a flint flake was also interpreted as a modified tree-throw hole.

***Test-pit Survey by JSAC (2002)***

- 5.14.17 No significant remains found.

***Area 4 (north) and Area 5 Watching Brief AOC (2002)***

- 5.14.18 Large quantities of tree throws were recorded across the site in both Areas 4 and 5. These features measured from 1.50m to 4.00m in diameter and were characterised by a crescent of siltier fill adjacent to a roughly circular area of disturbed and redeposited natural sand, silt or gravel. This had resulted from the uprooting of a moderately large tree and the root bowl depression being quickly filled by material falling from the tree roots apart from the crescent of the depression furthest from the roots that slowly silted. In a few cases, the silt-filled crescent was the only visible remnant of the tree throw. In Area 4, 13 tree throws occurred within the southern half of the area. These features were all planned and one (1058) was excavated but it did not contain finds. Within Area 5, twenty-seven tree throws were recorded and these were mainly confined to the eastern half of the site. Of these, 12 were excavated (1014, 1040, 1045, 1058, 1080, 1103, 1106, 1108, 1110, 1127, 1134, 1160) on the basis that finds or cultural material was visible on the surface of the features. Pottery was only recovered from tree throw 1040 and this consisted of a four tiny indeterminately tempered sherds. Other tree throws contained small quantities of struck flint and burnt flint. The remaining fifteen tree throws were not excavated and each was recorded with a single context number (1025, 1032-1036, 1043, 1061, 1062, 1075-1078, 1149-1151).
- 5.14.19 Also found were a number of undated or very poorly dated features that appeared to be of prehistoric character. This was suggested by their form and fill type and lack of any later inclusions or artefacts within them. Two short lengths of ditch (1074, 1090) were located just to the east of ditch 1094/1098. Ditch 1074 ran parallel with 1094/1098 and 1090 ran at 90 degrees to it. Neither ditch contained finds. Twelve small pits or large post holes (1016, 1018, 1027, 1029, 1038, 1047, 1049, 1060, 1112, 1125, 1129, 1136) were recorded in Area 5. These were mainly concentrated within the eastern part of the site with a cluster of eight in the central eastern area (1016, 1018, 1027, 1029, 1047, 1049, 1060, 1112). These features were sub-circular or oval and measured from 0.50m to 0.90m in diameter. There were no indications of post-pipes within any of the features and the fills were homogenous light to mid yellow brown sandy silt with occasional to moderate gravel inclusions with occasional finds of struck flint. The exception to this was undated pit 1038, which contained a single fill of mixed ash and sandy silt (1037) that appeared to have been dumped or placed within the pit rather than burnt *in situ*. The function of these features is not obvious but it is possible that some may have been postholes, particularly those in the central cluster where several

configurations of these features could conceivably represent parts of a structure or structures, notably a north-west to south-east line ( 1112, 1027, 1047, and 1018). A small, indistinct, undated and shallow feature (1132) was located at the northern extent of Area 5. It contained a mixed, ashy fill (1131) that may represent the raked or disturbed remains of a fire hollow.

***Area 6 Monitor and record AS (2006)***

5.14.20 No significant remains found.

***Area 7 Monitor and Record by AS (2007)***

5.14.21 A furrow or plough scar F2014 (8 x 0.8 x 0.14m) was linear in plan, orientated ENE / WSW. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill (L2015) was a mid brownish grey, friable sandy silt with moderate sub-rounded pebbles (<30mm). No finds were recovered.

5.14.22 A similarly aligned furrow F2016 (5 x 0.4 x 0.08m) was located 3m to the north-west of F2014. It was linear in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill (L2017) was again a mid brownish grey, friable sandy silt with moderate sub-rounded pebbles (<30mm). No finds were present.

***Area 8 Monitor and Record by AS (2008)***

5.14.23 Forty-three undated features were scattered across the site, including 22 pits, 20 postholes and a gully.

5.14.24 Of particular interest was an undated pit, surrounded by features possibly representing a windbreak and situated to the south, contained a large quantity of charred grain and could conceivably have been associated with the post-medieval windmill (see 5.12.17 and Part II, Appendix C3.7.1).

***Area 9 Monitor and Record by AS (2008)***

5.14.25 Archaeological features which did not produce datable finds or other evidence were present throughout the whole site. Some of them were located close to dated features and might be associated.

5.14.26 A group of undated cremations was found located mostly in the central part of the site, but also slightly extending to the east and west. Only one dated cremation (7, F2078) was located to the south-east of the others. None these cremations contained any finds except fragments of burnt human bone and a single fragment of burnt flint (cremation 1).

5.14.27 Pit F2012 (0.37m x 0.37m x 0.13m) was found in the north-western corner of the site, close to its northern edge. It was circular in plan and U-shaped in profile with a flat base. It contained a single fill L2013, a dark blackish grey with manganese casts (=0.03m), loose sandy silt with moderate sub-rounded flint (=0.04m). Finds recovered from this context comprise 2 fragments of burnt flint.

5.14.28 Feature F2016 was a sub-circular pit (0.77m x 0.66m x 0.11m) with relatively steep sides and a flat base. Its fill (L2017) was mid grey brown, loose sandy silt with moderate sub-angular flint (=0.03m). No finds were recovered.

5.14.29 Close to pit F2016, c.4m to the south, was oval pit F2018 (1.20m x 1.15m x 0.22m). It had relatively steep sides and a flat, slightly concave base. It contained a mixed mid grey brown and black, firm sandy silt fill (L2019). No finds were recovered.

Cremation(and grid location)	Feature	Context	Dimensions	Plan/Profile	Fill
1(GS O11)	F2036(DP 6)	L2037	0.77m x0.65m x0.19m	Sub-oval /U-shaped, concave/uneven base	Brownish dark grey with black patches, loose silty sand with sub-rounded flint (=0.03m) and gravel (=0.05m)
2(GS T7/U7)	F2046(DP 12)	L2047	1.12m x0.84m x0.27m	Sub-oval /Irregular – steep near vertical to the east and gradual slope at west,flat/uneven base	Dark blackish brown,firm silty sand with frequent flint(=0.05m) and gravel(=0.05m)
3(GS V8 )	F2048(DP 13)	L2049	0.72m x0.52m x0.20m	Oval /Vertical sides, flat base	Mid blackish brown,firm sandy silt with occasional sub-rounded flint(=0.06m)
4(GS X9 )	F2052(DP 14)	L2053	0.91m x0.82m x0.18m	Sub-circular /gently sloping sides,concave base	Mid orangey brown with black flecks, firm sandy silt with occasional sub-rounded flint (=0.06m)
5(GS U6/U7 )	F2056(DP15)	L2057	0.53m x0.49m x0.09m	Circular /U-shaped,concave base	Dark blackish brown,firm sandy silt
6(GS CC10)	F2058	L2059	0.43m x0.39m x0.11m	Sub-circular /Nearly vertical sides,flat base	Mid orangey brown,loose sandy silt with occasional sub- rounded flint (=0.03m)

Table 2: Undated cremations

- 5.14.30 Pit F2020 (0.61m x 0.57m x 0.11m) was sub-circular in plan and shallow with relatively steep sides and a flat base. It was located c.16m to the north-west of late Bronze Age pit F2022. Its fill (L2021) was mid to dark grey black brown, loose sandy silt. Four fragments of burnt flint were recovered.
- 5.14.31 Pit F2034 (0.41m x 0.33m x 0.16m), located next to ditch F2031, was sub-circular with steep sides and a concave base. It contained a dark grey brown, firm silt sand fill (L2035) with frequent charcoal and occasional gravel. This feature was considered as a possible cremation pit, mainly because of the nature of its fill which contained large amounts of charcoal.
- 5.14.32 Pit F2038 (1.50m x 1.49m x 0.21m) had moderately sloping sides and a concave base, it was quite large but shallow. Its fill (L2039) was a mid brown grey, firm sandy silt with frequent charcoal (=0.025m), flint (=0.03m) and gravel (=0.03m). This fill contained burnt flint (17; 114g); some natural material also seemed to be burnt *in situ*.
- 5.14.33 Pit F2042 (1.80m x 1.07m x 0.24m) was irregular in plan. It had moderately sloping sides and a flat base. Its fill (L2043) was a mid brown grey, firm sandy silt with moderate gravel (=0.05m). It contained 2 fragments (11g) of undated ceramic building material.
- 5.14.34 Pit F2054 (0.68m x 0.44m x 0.25m) was located in very close proximity to pits F2046 (cremation 2) and F2056 (cremation 5) in the central part of the site. It was oval in plan



with near-vertical sides and a flat base. It contained a dark grey brown, firm silt sand fill (L2055) from which no finds were recovered.

- 5.14.35 Probable hearth F2060 (0.88m x 0.68m x 0.08m) was located in the central-eastern part of the site. The pit was semi-circular, although irregular, in plan and shallow with an irregular base. Its fill (L2061) was a dark grey brown, firm sandy silt with frequent charcoal (=0.06m). It also contained fired clay (daub).
- 5.14.36 Pit F2062 (0.79m x 0.71m x 0.17m) was found c.6m to the east of cremation 6, Pit F2058. This feature was oval in plan with an irregular profile and a flat/uneven base. Its fill (L2063) was a mid to dark grey brown, loose sandy silt with moderate sub-angular and sub-rounded flint (=0.06m). It contained burnt material but could not be recognised as a cremation in view of a lack of other evidence – a sample taken from this feature (100% of L2063) did not produce any finds.
- 5.14.37 Posthole F2068 (0.79m x 0.71m x 0.17m) was located next to the late Bronze Age/early Iron Age posthole F2066. It was sub-circular in plan and U-shaped in profile with a concave base. It contained mid grey brown, firm sandy silt fill (L2069), with moderate sub-angular and sub-rounded flint (=0.05m).
- 5.14.38 Posthole F2072 (0.32m x 0.27m x 0.24m) was located in the central eastern part of the site and was not associated with any other features. It was circular in plan with steep sides and a concave base. It contained a dark black brown, loose sandy silt fill (L2073). No finds were present.
- 5.14.39 Another single posthole F2074 (0.40m x 0.37m x 0.20m) was found in the eastern part of the site. It was sub-circular in plan with steep sides and a concave base. Its fill (L2075) was mid brown, friable sandy silt with gravel and charcoal. The fill also contained burnt clay (2.7g). No other finds were present.
- 5.14.40 Hearth F2076 (0.54m x 0.47m x 0.23m; DP 21) was located in the eastern part of the site next to ditch F2082. It was circular in plan with steep sides and a concave base. Its fill (L2077) was mid grey brown, compacted silt clay with large amounts of fired clay and occasional charcoal flecks. Forty-four fragments of fired clay were recovered, probably part of one object, possibly a brick or loom weight.
- 5.14.41 Pit F2080 (0.32m x 0.30m x 0.14m) was a small pit or posthole, located 17m to the west of F2076. It was sub-circular in plan with steep sides and a concave base. Its fill (L2081), was light brown, loose silt sand with moderate gravel.

#### ***Area 10 Monitor and Record by OA East 2010***

- 5.14.42 The natural palaeochannel found here is described in Section 5.2.14.



## 6 FACTUAL DATA AND ASSESSMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

### 6.1 Stratigraphic Work

#### *The Excavation Record*

- 6.1.1 Some of the project's grey literature contains context lists, while contextual information for other areas is only available in the relevant archive. An option to be considered at the analytical stage will therefore be to create a synthetic, phased database.
- 6.1.2 The context data currently accessible is summarised in Table 3 and listed in Part II, Appendix A.

Site	Number of contexts	Context numbers used
Total Site Survey 1998	247	Details in archive
Area 1	0	-
Areas 2, 3, 4 (south)	594	1-594
Areas 4 (north) and 5	163	1000-1163
Area 6	0	-
Area 7	Details in archive (x8 cuts)	2000s
Area 8	Details in archive	F1000s
Area 9	Details in archive	2000s
Area 10	93	100-193

Table 3: Number of contexts and contexts numbers used

#### *Finds and Environmental Quantification*

Material Type	Fragment Count	Weight (g)	Range
Pottery	4309	38646	Prehistoric to Modern
Building Material	326	24540	Prehistoric to Modern
Struck Flint	400	(not calculated)	Mesolithic to Iron Age
Quern	24	(not calculated)	Iron Age (saddle) and Roman (rotary) fragments
Animal Bone	51	125	
Human Skeletal Remains	11 deposits	(not calculated)	Cremated bone, some of which can be securely dated to the early Saxon era
Environmental material from samples	3 assemblages	(not calculated)	Of limited potential
Wood	2	(not calculated)	The surviving cross beams of a post-medieval windmill

Table 4: Finds and environmental quantification

- 6.1.3 **Range and Variety:** the range of finds generally includes the standard materials from sites of the relevant periods. Ceramic material is the most numerous category. Both metalwork and animal bone does not appear to have been reported in detail, and it appears likely that further material was recovered from the site. Although metal items are noted in some of the archaeological texts (see above), these are not reported on in grey literature. The actual presence or absence of such finds must clearly be established in the analysis stage.

- 6.1.4 **Condition:** all of the finds are significantly abraded as is typical in an agricultural landscape where deposits are routinely ploughed.

## 6.2 Documentary Research

### *Primary and Published Sources*

- 6.2.1 A suitable level of documentary research relating to the project's research objectives will be required in order to determine the expected archaeological character of the site. Existing information from historical sources and previous archaeological finds and investigations in the vicinity will be collated.

### *Cartographic Evidence*

- 6.2.2 A suitable level of cartographic research will be necessary in order to determine the development of the landscape. This will be particularly useful in understanding the later stages of the site (medieval to modern) when land ownership and the history of the site (particularly the windmills) may be more fully discerned.

## 6.3 Finds Summaries

### *Introduction*

- 6.3.1 The specialist reports on the project's finds assemblages are collated by area, material and date in Part II, Appendix B: quantifications and outline results are presented in summary form below for ease of reference.

### *Metalwork and Small Finds*

- 6.3.2 *Summary:* No metalwork, including coinage, has been reported on in the project's grey literature, although it is highly unlikely to have been entirely absent from the site (and a few items are indeed noted as being present in the site reports collated in Section 5). This is especially noteworthy if the rumours of an undeclared hoard being taken from the site (Section 1.3.5) are true. A possible shale bracelet was noted at Area 5, but again was not reported on further in the grey literature.
- 6.3.3 *Further work:* The metal-detecting and finds retrieval policy for each area, along with the entire archive contents, clearly needs to be firmly established and any necessary analysis undertaken.

### *The Pottery*

(Part II, Appendix B.1)

- 6.3.4 A total of 4309 sherds of pottery, weighing 38.646kg, was recovered during this project (Table 5). The majority of the material is represented by the prehistoric and Romano-British assemblages. The pottery is generally severely abraded with a mean sherd weight (MSW) of only c. 9g, however, the condition of the pottery does vary across the site.
- 6.3.5 All of the pottery has helped date the site and establish levels of post-depositional disturbance. The individual period groups and their research potential are considered below.

Ceramic Period	Sherd Count	Sherd Weight (g)	MSW (g)	Sherd Weight (%)
Prehistoric	1660	16321	9.83	42.23
Romano-British	1812	13716	7.57	35.49
Early Saxon	429	2616	6.10	6.77
Medieval	381	5488	14.40	14.20
Post-Medieval/Modern	27	505	18.70	1.31
Total	4309	38646	8.97	100.00

Table 5: Summary of all quantified pottery

#### a) Prehistoric Pottery

6.3.6 *Summary:* A total of 1660 sherds, weighing 16.321kg, of Neolithic to Iron Age pottery was recovered (Table 6). All of the pottery (with the exception of the small quantity from Area 10) has been fully assessed to a high pre-publication level.

Site	Sherd Count	Sherd Weight (g)	Character of Assemblage	Work Carried Out so far	Part II, Appendix
Total Site Survey 1998	758	6508	Late Bronze Age to early Iron Age	Fully Assessed	B1.1.1
Area 1	0	0	-	-	-
Areas 2, 3, 4 (south)	430	4103	Late Bronze Age to early Iron Age	Fully Assessed	B1.2.1
Areas (north) and 5	36	288	Late Bronze Age to early Iron Age	Fully Assessed	B1.3.1
Area 6	0	0	-	-	-
Area 7	18	143	Middle Iron Age	Fully Assessed	B1.5.1
Area 8	195	1755	Late Bronze Age	Fully Assessed	B1.6.1
Area 9	223	2994	Late Bronze Age	Fully Assessed	B1.7.1
Area 10	-	530	?	To be examined	B1.8.1
<b>Provisional Total</b>	<b>1660</b>	<b>16321</b>			

Table 6: Summary of all prehistoric pottery

6.3.7 *Statement of potential:* It is the Neolithic through to the Iron Age-Roman transition pottery that has the potential. The site assemblage is of local and regional significance, since it contains a significant group of late Bronze Age and early Iron Age pottery. Of particular note is the significant assemblage of Darmsden-Linton style pottery recovered in 1988 and from various of the subsequently excavated areas (Part II, Appendix B1.1). Fortuitously, Oxford Archaeology is currently researching an important Darmsden-Linton assemblage from one of the type sites - Linton, Cambridgeshire (Clarke and Gilmour, forthcoming), which will potentially provide useful comparators for the Marks Warren Farm assemblage.

6.3.8 Establishing a reliable dataset in this region for this for this period is an ongoing process to which this assemblage can potentially make a significant contribution. It is listed as one of the original research aims of the project (Section 4.3.2: Aim 3) and it remains an attainable objective.

6.3.9 *Further work:* The entire site assemblage requires synthesis for publication, requiring some work to draw together the findings from the various reports presented in Part II,

Appendix B.1. Requirements for illustration have yet to be established (since they were not given in the relevant grey literature), but as a minimum the Darmsden-Linton style pottery is expected to require illustration for publication.

*b) Romano-British Pottery*

6.3.10 *Summary:* A total of 1812 sherds, weighing 13.716kg, of Romano-British pottery was recovered during this project (Table 7). All of the pottery has been fully assessed to a high pre-publication level.

Site	Sherd Count	Sherd Weight (g)	Character of Assemblage	Work Carried Out so far	Part II, Appendix
Total Site Survey 1998	171	2027	Late Iron Age to Romano-British	Fully Assessed	B1.1.2
Area 1	0	0	-	-	-
Areas 2, 3, 4 (south), TP	165	1234	Romano-British	Fully Assessed	B1.2.2
Areas (north) and 5	0	0	-	-	-
Area 6	0	0	-	-	-
Area 7	0	0	-	-	-
Area 8	1368	9831	Early Romano-British	Fully Assessed	B1.6.2
Area 9	108	624	2nd century	Fully Assessed	B1.7.2
Area 10	-	-	-	-	-
Provisional Total	1812	13716			

*Table 7: Summary of all Romano-British pottery*

6.3.11 *Statement of potential:* The assemblage is relatively small and has already been analysed to its full potential. It has the potential once summarised for publication to add to the corpus of Roman pottery from this area.

6.3.12 *Further work:* The assemblage does not warrant any further detailed work, other than a synthesis for publication.

*c) Early Saxon Pottery*

6.3.13 *Summary:* Early Saxon pottery comprising 429 sherds, weighing 2.616kg, was recovered from Area 8 (Table 8). Included amongst the assemblage are cremation vessels. All of this pottery has been fully assessed to a high pre-publication level.

Site	Sherd Count	Sherd Weight (g)	Character of Assemblage	Work Carried Out so far	Part II, Appendix
Total Site Survey 1998	0	0	-	-	-
Area 1	0	0	-	-	-
Areas 2, 3, 4 (south)	0	0	-	-	-
Areas (north) and 5	0	0	-	-	-
Area 6	0	0	-	-	-
Area 7	0	0	-	-	-
Area 8	429	2616	Early Saxon	Fully Assessed	B1.6.3
Area 9	0	0	-	-	-
Area 10	-	-	-	-	-
Provisional Total	429	2616			

*Table 8: Summary of all Anglo-Saxon pottery*

6.3.14 *Statement of potential:* The assemblage has the potential to add to current understanding of local burial practices: the cremation vessels should be fully linked to the excavated evidence for the early Saxon cemetery.

6.3.15 *Further work:* No further analytical work is required on this material, which simply requires synthesis for publication in relation to the project's research objectives.

*d) Medieval Pottery*

6.3.16 *Summary:* A total of 381 sherds, weighing 5.488kg, of medieval pottery was recovered during this project (Table 9). This relatively small assemblage has been fully assessed to a high pre-publication standard.

Site	Sherd Count	Sherd Weight (g)	Character of Assemblage	Work Carried Out so far	Part II, Appendix
Total Site Survey 1998	30	221	Medieval	Fully Assessed	B1.1.3
Area 1	0	0	-	-	-
Areas 2, 3, 4 (south)	291	5000	Medieval	Fully Assessed	B1.2.3
Areas (north) and 5	0	0	-	-	-
Area 6	0	0	-	-	-
Area 7	0	0	-	-	-
Area 8	59	264	Medieval	Fully Assessed	B1.6.4
Area 9	1	3	Medieval	Fully Assessed	B1.7.3
Area 10	-	-	-	-	-
Total	381	5488			

Table 9: Summary of all medieval pottery

6.3.17 *Statement of potential:* The medieval pottery forms a domestic group and has limited potential for further analysis.

6.3.18 *Further work:* A synthesis of the entire assemblage is required for publication. An unusual grog-tempered curfew from Areas 2-4 requires reconstruction and illustration (Part II, Appendix B1.2.3). No other items have yet been identified for illustration, but this requires consideration prior to publication.

*e) Post-Medieval/Modern Pottery*

6.3.19 *Summary:* A very small number of post-medieval and modern sherds totaling 27 fragments, weighing 0.505kg, was recovered during this project (Table 10). This material has been fully assessed to a high pre-publication level, other than that recovered from Area 8.

Site	Sherd Count	Sherd Weight (g)	Character of Assemblage	Work Carried Out so far	Part II, Appendix
Total Site Survey 1998	10	307	Post-medieval	Fully Assessed	B1.1.4
Area 1	0	0	-	-	-
Areas 2, 3, 4 (south)	10	0	Post-medieval	Fully Assessed	B1.3.2
Areas (north) and 5	0	0	-	-	-
Area 6	0	0	-	-	-
Area 7	1	10	Modern	Fully Assessed	B1.5.2
Area 8	4	185	Post-medieval and modern	Not yet assessed	-
Area 9	2	3	Post-medieval and	Fully Assessed	B1.7.4

			modern		
Area 10	-	-			
Total	27	505			

Table 10: Summary of all post-medieval and modern pottery

6.3.20 *Statement of Potential:* The medieval and post-medieval pottery has limited potential for further analysis, although the distribution of medieval pottery types may be of value to a consideration of marketing patterns in the region. The bulk of this pottery relates to small-scale settlement, but the number of sherds is so limited that it will be difficult to say more than what has already been stated. This assemblage is of local significance only.

6.3.21 *Further work:* This assemblage requires synthesis for publication. None of the pottery merits illustration: the rims are small and the profiles are quite typical.

### **The Worked Flint**

(Part II, Appendix B.2.1)

6.3.22 *Summary:* Approximately 400 pieces of struck flint were recovered during this project (Table 11). The material spans the Mesolithic to Iron Age. The flint (with the exception of the Area 10 material) has been fully assessed to a high pre-publication level.

Site	Count	Weight (g)	Character	Work Carried Out so far	Part II, Appendix
Total Site Survey 1998	106	1769	Mesolithic, Early Neolithic and Early Bronze Age	Fully Assessed	B2.1.1.1
Area 1	0	0			
Areas 2, 3, 4 (south)	98	(not weighed)	Mesolithic, Early Neolithic and Early Bronze Age	Fully Assessed	B2.1.2.1
Areas (north) and 5	172	(not weighed)	Late bronze Age to Early iron Age and Iron Age	Fully Assessed	B2.1.3.1
Area 6	0	0			
Area 7	0	0			
Area 8	4	8		Fully Assessed	B2.1.6.1
Area 9	0	0			
Area 10	(not counted)	90		Yet to be assessed	B2.1.8

Table 11. Summary of all the struck (or worked) flint

6.3.23 *Statement of potential:* Although a relatively large assemblage of struck flint was recovered from the site, the majority of the group has little potential to contribute to the original research aims, since much of it is undatable and was often recovered from unstratified deposits: this mainly comprises waste material occurring singly or in small groups.

6.3.24 It is suggested that the publication text focus on the earlier (Neolithic to early Iron Age) material which has the potential to advance the local and regional understanding of flint use at these times in these landscapes. In particular, the possibility of early Iron Age blade production at the site (Part II, Appendix B2.1.3) requires a note (and related illustration) for publication in the context of current research interest in Iron Age flintworking: similar evidence has, for example, recently been found at the Iron Age



'hillfort' known as War Ditches, Cambridgeshire (Pickstone and Mortimer, forthcoming), providing a potentially useful comparator.

- 6.3.25 *Further work:* A note on the early Iron Age flintworking is required in its wider context, together with a synthesis of the entire site assemblage in relation to relevant research objectives. A few items characterising the assemblage have already been indicated for illustration, although further items may also require illustration for publication.

### **Querns**

(Part II, Appendix B.2.2)

- 6.3.26 *Summary:* A total of 22 worked stone quern fragments, weighing 1740g, were recovered from Area 3 (south); a further 2 pieces were recovered during the initial site survey. An Iron Age sandstone saddle quern was identified, but the remainder of the material is fragmentary Roman rotary lava quern which has limited scope for further analysis.
- 6.3.27 *Statement of potential:* Other than the assemblage from 1988, this material has already been fully assessed and its further potential is limited to helping establish trade routes during the Iron Age and Romano-British periods. The assemblage is of local significance.
- 6.3.28 *Further work:* The material from 1988 requires cataloguing and analysis, followed by a summary of the site assemblage for publication. It may be appropriate to identify provenance of this assemblage through petrological analysis.

### **Building Material**

(Part II, Appendix B.3)

- 6.3.29 *Summary:* A total of 326 building material fragments in a range of materials, weighing 24.540kg, were recovered during this project. Most of the material has been assessed to a high pre-publication level.

Site	Fragment Count	Fragment Weight (g)	Character of Assemblage	Work Carried Out so far	Part II, Appendix
Total Site Survey 1998	68	7270	Stone, daub, ceramic building material (Romano-British and post-medieval)	Part Assessed	B3.1.1
Area 1	0	0			
Areas 2, 3, 4 (south)	44	1739	Daub, loomweight	Fully Assessed	B3.2.1
Areas 4 (north) and 5	35	6400	Multi-period ceramic building material	Part Assessed	B3.2.2
Area 6	0	0			
Area 7	27	675	Daub, ceramic building material	Fully Assessed	B3.5.1
Area 8	64	6192	Daub, ceramic building material	Fully Assessed	B3.6.1
Area 9	88	2264	Ceramic building material, daub	Fully Assessed	B3.7.1
Area 10	0	0			
Provisional Total	326	24540			

Table 12: Summary of all post-medieval and modern building material

- 6.3.30 *Statement of potential:* The assemblage has the potential to inform on the type and status of buildings in the locality during the Romano-British era and is of local significance.
- 6.3.31 *Further work:* As most of the assemblage has already been assessed to a high level, it is suggested that the results of this work be summarised and form a small part of the published text. The material from 1988 (Part II, Appendix B3.1.1) and Areas 4 (north) and 5 (Part II, Appendix B3.2.2) has only been partially assessed and may require further examination.

## 6.4 Environmental Summaries

### *Introduction*

- 6.4.1 The specialist reports on the project's environmental assemblages are collated by area, material and date in Part II, Appendix C: quantifications and outline results are presented in summary form below for ease of reference.

### *Human Skeletal Remains*

(Part II, Appendix C.1)

- 6.4.2 *Summary:* Twelve deposits were recorded that contain human skeletal remains. One of these was a Roman inhumation that was not excavated as it was located in the top of the protected Bronze Age barrow in Area 8. The remaining material comprised cremated material.
- 6.4.3 Most of the assemblage has been fully assessed to a high pre-publication level, although that from Area 9 was only partly assessed (the material retrieved by sampling has not yet been examined).

Site	Quantification	Character	Work Carried Out so far	Part II,
Total Site Survey 1998	0			
Area 1	0			
Areas 2, 3, 4 (south)	0			
Areas (north) and 5	0			
Area 6	0			
Area 7	0			
Area 8	X 5 burnt bone deposits X1 Inhumation not excavated	Cremations Inhumation	Fully Assessed	C1.11.1
Area 9	X 6 burnt bone deposits	Cremations	Partially Assessed	C1.12.1
Area 10	0			

*Table 13: Summary of human skeletal remains*

- 6.4.4 *Statement of potential:* This material has some limited potential to contribute to the understanding of the local population in the Anglo-Saxon era and the mortuary practice that was used at the time (including pyre technology and firing temperatures). It is of local and regional importance.
- 6.4.5 *Further work:* Since further examination of the Area 9 material is unlikely to increase knowledge substantially, full analysis is not essential, but is recommended. All of the results should be summarised for integration into the publication report.

### **Faunal Remains**

(Part II, Appendix C.2)

- 6.4.6 *Summary:* Surprisingly, very little animal bone appears to have been recovered from the site. The only reported material consists of 51 fragments, weighing 0.125kg, which were recovered during the initial site survey in 1988. Of note amongst this material was an ox burial.
- 6.4.7 *Statement of Potential:* this small and generally poorly preserved assemblage has some limited potential for study of the use and disposal of ox in terms of carcass-part selection and age-at-death, and to a much lesser extent, butchery technique and stature.
- 6.4.8 *Further work:* No further work is required on the 1988 material, although the absence/existence of any other faunal remains from the site needs to be investigated.

### **Environmental material from soil samples**

(Part II, Appendix C.3)

- 6.4.9 *Summary:* Environmental samples were taken from three areas of the site. This type of organic material proved to be generally poorly preserved on site, although there were notable exceptions.

Site	Character of Assemblage	Work Carried Out so far	Part II, Appendix
Total Site Survey 1998	None collected		
Area 1	None collected		
Areas 2, 3, 4 (south)	Barley, Oats and Rye from prehistoric and medieval deposits	Fully Assessed	C3.3.1
Areas (north) and 5	Limited assemblage	Fully Assessed	C3.4.1
Area 6	None collected		
Area 7	None collected		
Area 8	Late Bronze to medieval material, including 60,000 wheat grains possibly associated with a windmill	Fully Assessed	C3.7.1
Area 9	None collected		
Area 10	None collected		

*Table 14: Summary of environmental material from soil samples*

- 6.4.10 *Statement of Potential:* This material has already been reported on to its full potential. While some evidence of cereal production from prehistory to the modern day was recovered the information gleaned is of local interest only.
- 6.4.11 The pit containing 60,000 burnt wheat grains recorded in Area 8, however, is of both local and regional significance as it informs on the milling trade undertaken on the site during the medieval and post-medieval periods.
- 6.4.12 *Further work:* The missing tables from the grey literature report from Area 8 need to be located. All of the results should be summarised for publication in relation to the project's research objectives, and in particular in relation to the evidence for milling and the medieval economy.

## Wood

(Part II, Appendix C.4)

- 6.4.13 *Summary:* The vestiges of the wooden trestle framework of a sunk post mill were recorded *in situ* in Area 8. Both cross trees which formed the trestle base, the tongue from the central post and fragments from one of the trestle bracing beams and a second timber survived. Mortise and tenon joints were used in the construction of the trestle framework.
- 6.4.14 *Statement of Potential:* Taken in the context of the numerous other windmills known to have existed on the site and in relation to the documentary and cartographic evidence, this material has the potential both to increase understanding the corpus of post-medieval windmill technology and to examine the economy of the local area. It is therefore of local and regional importance.
- 6.4.15 *Further work:* The surviving wood has yet to be studied by a specialist and, assuming that it has been retained, requires examination and recording. It has already been illustrated, but these images may require amendment prior to publication.

## 7 UPDATED RESEARCH AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

(based on Swift 2004)

### 7.1 General

- 7.1.1 **Aim 1:** In co-operation with other relevant agencies to establish limits to a future study area which will address an emerging research agenda for prehistoric and Romano-British activity in East London (English Heritage 1997, 56 (L4) and 60 (MTD11)).
- 7.1.2 **Realisation:** Inclusion of the area encompassed within the ELG establishes the physical limits to any such future study area.
- 7.1.3 **Aim 5:** To collate and present the evidence for the ritual or ceremonial activities, and to propose a framework for their development (English Heritage 1997, 44 (PC3)).
- 7.1.4 **Realisation:** Further assessment, analysis, and particularly comparative study will help to address any theories of ceremonial or ritual activity. The evidence so far assessed indicates that there is good potential for the realisation of this research aims in the late Bronze Age/early Iron Age and Roman periods, particularly in relation to the immediate hinterland of the Romano-British 'ritual' complex. Although unexcavated, examination of the plan form of this monument evident from cropmarks should permit some broad discussion of this complex in the publication, in its wider context.
- 7.1.5 **Aim 11:** To recreate landscapes from historical, archaeological, ecological and topographical data, interpret partitioning, alignments and territory and chart the way successive societies used and transformed the landscape. To demonstrate the extent to which natural and man-made features influenced later land use and settlement patterns in the study area, and in the wider regional context (English Heritage 1997, 56 (L4)).
- 7.1.6 **Realisation:** The site archive has some potential, when examined in association with the local cropmarks, to begin to recreate the multi-period landscape at Warren Farm.

## 7.2 Finds

- 7.2.1 **Aim 2:** In co-operation with other agencies to establish a means of ensuring that prehistoric ceramics and lithics recovered from the sites in the project can be assessed and referenced in a commonly agreed and accepted manner.
- 7.2.2 **Realisation:** The site ceramic sequence from the site has the potential to enhance knowledge of local typology; this is perhaps particularly relevant to the Iron Age pottery.
- 7.2.3 **Aim 3:** In co-operation with other agencies to achieve an understanding of the relationship between the pottery fabrics and forms from the Neolithic through to the Iron Age-Roman transition. The absence of a clear chronological framework for the Iron Age in Essex has been a barrier to understanding regional social and economic processes (Bryant 2000, 14). The project team will establish a regional pottery sequence supported, where possible, by absolute dates (Nixon *et al* 2002, 19–20, English Heritage 1997, 55 (L3)).
- 7.2.4 **Realisation:** This is a moderately sized assemblage which has been interpreted on an area by area basis: when all the reports are synthesised, this assemblage has the potential inform on the local and regional pottery use.
- 7.2.5 As the prehistoric pottery represents Late Bronze Age and early Iron Age pottery, it could provide information on the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age Transition, and therefore could contribute in some way to Aim 3. However, refined dating for this transitional period cannot be established from relatively small changes in the proportions of temper, as a chronological framework can only be established in association with diagnostic forms. The relative dearth of such sherds renders this unlikely. Radiocarbon dating of some sherds with residues may be helpful.

## 7.3 Palaeolithic and Mesolithic

- 7.3.1 **Aim 4:** To report on the few finds and features of Palaeolithic and Mesolithic date from the sites in this project, and to relate them to known activity in the locality.
- 7.3.2 **Realisation:** No Palaeolithic finds were assessed. The Mesolithic and Neolithic flints add to knowledge of local activity in that period.

## 7.4 Bronze Age/ Iron Age

- 7.4.1 **Aim 6:** To examine the evidence for the transformation from a ceremonial landscape to an enclosed agrarian landscape with increasingly long-lived patterns of settlement during the late 2nd and 1st millennium BC (Nixon *et al* 2002, 21).
- 7.4.2 **Realisation:** There appears to be continuous activity at the site from the Late Bronze Age to the early Iron Age, although no evidence for specifically middle Iron Age activity was found. Limited evidence to support the suggestion of ceremonial landscape was found, in the form of the late Bronze Age/early Iron Age enclosure which was preserved *in situ*. This evidence will be considered in relation to relevant comparators and in its wider context in the publication.
- 7.4.3 **Aim 7:** To explore the further changes taking place in the agricultural landscape during the 1st millennium BC and the appearance of nucleated settlements in the study area in the late 1st millennium BC and to analyse the associated activity traces (Nixon *et al* 2002, 21, English Heritage 1997, 48 (P8)).
- 7.4.4 **Realisation:** The site archive in its current form does not appear to present viable potential to address these models at the current time. However, since the

late Bronze Age/early Iron Age enclosure was preserved *in situ*, future fieldwork may greatly enhance the realization of this research aim.

*Updated Research Aims and Objectives for the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age*

ORIGINAL AIMS	To investigate prehistoric activity
ORIGINAL OBJECTIVES	Assess the significance of prehistoric activity with the intention of developing a narrative of human history in the immediate area, and (where possible and relevant) on a local, regional and national level
REASON FOR UPDATE	Late Bronze Age and early Iron Age activity was identified
UPDATED AIMS	To establish the nature of the prehistoric landscape
UPDATED OBJECTIVES	To set the site in its prehistoric context and to better understand the environment of which it was an active part.
	Was the ring-ditch part of a larger funerary landscape?
	To establish whether the ring-ditch and adjacent enclosure are broadly contemporary

## 7.5 Late Iron Age-Roman transition

7.5.1 **Aim 8:** To examine and interpret the evidence for the late Iron Age-Roman transition. In particular to understand the rate, scale and causes of change (English Heritage 1997, 44 (PC4)).

7.5.2 **Realisation:** There is some limited potential to address this research aim, given that the finds assemblage includes both late Iron Age pottery and some early Roman material.

## 7.6 Roman

7.6.1 **Aim 9:** To characterise the nature of Roman hinterland occupation, to determine its links with the pre-existing landscape and the wider world, and to explore the nature of activities, chronology and reasons for the changes in land use apparent between the early and later Roman periods (Nixon *et al* 2002, 24–5 and 36–7). To examine critically the notion that a decline in or change of land use occurred in the study area between the middle of the 2nd century AD and the end of the 3rd century AD.

7.6.2 **Realisation:** The site archive has considerable potential to critically address the first part of this research aim for the early Roman period.

*Updated Research Aims and Objectives for the late Iron Age/Romano-British*

ORIGINAL AIMS	To investigate prehistoric/Romano-British activity
ORIGINAL OBJECTIVES	Assess the significance of Iron Age/ Roman activity with the intention of developing a narrative of human history in the immediate area, and (where possible and relevant) on a local, regional and national level
REASON FOR UPDATE	Late Iron Age/ Romano-British activity identified
UPDATED AIMS	To refine the dating of this phase.
	To establish the nature of the late prehistoric/ Romano-British landscape.



	To investigate the possible inhumation.
	To investigate the field system
UPDATED OBJECTIVES	Refine phasing
	To set the site in its contemporary surroundings and to better understand the environment of which it was an active part.
	To research parallels
	To understand the function of the field-system in the local context

## 7.7 Anglo-Saxon

7.7.1 No original Research Aims and Objectives were identified for Anglo-Saxon activity.

*Updated research aims and objectives for the Anglo-Saxon period*

ORIGINAL AIMS	None stated
ORIGINAL OBJECTIVES	Assess the significance of Anglo-Saxon activity with the intention of developing a narrative of human history in the immediate area, and (where possible and relevant) on a local, regional and national level
REASON FOR UPDATE	Anglo-Saxon activity identified
UPDATED AIMS	To establish the nature of the Anglo-Saxon landscape.
	To investigate the cremations
	To investigate the sunken-featured building
UPDATED OBJECTIVES	To set the site in its Anglo-Saxon surroundings and to better understand the environment of which it was an active part.
	To find parallels
	To understand the nature of this activity with regards to contemporary activity in the surrounding landscape.

## 7.8 Medieval and post-medieval

7.8.1 **Aim 10:** To characterise the post-Roman development of the East London landscape identifying foci of activity in chronological and spatial terms (English Heritage 1997, 44 (PC5), Nixon *et al* 2002, 38–9).

*Updated Research Aim and Objects for medieval and post-medieval activity*

ORIGINAL AIMS	To investigate medieval activity
ORIGINAL OBJECTIVES	Assess the significance of medieval activity with the intention of developing a narrative of human history in the immediate area, and (where possible and relevant) on a local, regional and national level
REASON FOR UPDATE	A medieval windmill found
UPDATED AIMS	To investigate the windmill
UPDATED OBJECTIVES	To set the site in its surrounding and to better understand the environment of which it was an active part
	To understand the role which the windmill may have had in the surrounding area, which is known to have housed a substantial number of windmills
	To determine the type of windmill present.

## 7.9 Significance of the data

### **Local**

- 7.9.1 The evaluation site archive clearly has substantial local significance for the LBA/EIA, LIA/early Roman, later medieval and post-medieval periods.

#### *Worked flint*

- 7.9.2 The worked flint is of local and perhaps regional significance, as it indicates some activity at the site occurring in the later Mesolithic, Neolithic, Bronze Age and early Iron Age periods. However, according to (original research) Aim 4, the Mesolithic component of the assemblage should be reported upon and related to known activity in the locality (Rowsome *et al* 2002, 3). The Iron Age flintworking evidence should be set into its wider context.

#### *Late Iron Age and Roman pottery*

- 7.9.3 The late Iron Age and Roman pottery is of local significance only.

#### *Medieval and post-medieval pottery*

- 7.9.4 The medieval and post-medieval pottery is of local significance only.

#### *Building material*

- 7.9.5 The Roman building material gives an indication as to the status and appearance of at least one Roman building on or near the site.

### **Regional**

- 7.9.6 The evaluation site archive clearly has substantial regional significance for the late Bronze Age, early Iron Age and late Iron Age/early Roman periods.

#### *Prehistoric pottery*

- 7.9.7 The site assemblage is of local and regional significance as it is an assemblage of Late Bronze Age and early Iron Age pottery, with a good group of Darmsden-Linton style bowls. These assemblages will be discussed in relation to wider current research debates (see Section 3.6.7) in the publication.

#### *Medieval pottery*

- 7.9.8 The distribution of medieval pottery types may be of value to a consideration of marketing patterns in the region.

### **National**

- 7.9.9 The large curvilinear Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age enclosure in the south-central part of the site is intriguing. The purpose of the enclosure remains elusive. It may be that it was for corralling of livestock, or was a Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age settlement enclosure or hillfort. Far more enticing however, is the notion that it may be a religious enclosure, indeed, that the whole site may have been part of a ritual or sacred site. Could the early Roman multi-ditched rectilinear enclosure to its north-east, with its strangely large, and possibly deliberate deposition of early Iron Age pottery represent the relocation and *Romanisation* of the worship a local deity? No middle Iron Age pottery was identified in the assessment, making the case for such continuity less plausible, or highlighting a problem with identifying middle Iron Age pottery? Both enclosures are of national significance and require publication.

## 8 METHODS STATEMENTS FOR ANALYSIS

### 8.1 Stratigraphic Analysis

- 8.1.1 Although a considerable amount of work has been completed at assessment stage (as demonstrated in Section 5), there are a few remaining tasks to be carried out. These include a more detailed reporting of the evidence for the windmill (Area 8) which was only summarily reported in existing grey literature.
- 8.1.2 Ideally, context data will be integrated into a single project database, although the feasibility of this needs further consideration (*ie* the state of the records for some areas remains uncertain).
- 8.1.3 The results from all areas need to be integrated into a single stratigraphic narrative forming the basis for the publication report (building on the existing grey literature). In this text, individual contexts will be more fully linked to the findings from the assessment and analysis of the finds and environmental data, in relation to the project's stated aims and objectives.

### 8.2 Illustration

- 8.2.1 Once the results from analysis have been collated, a list of required illustrations and plates will be compiled. These will include terrain models, site location plans, feature plans, sections and locations of previous interventions, as well as any supplementary images required for publication. The illustrations will be created using Adobe Illustrator CS3, AutoCAD and Photoshop.
- 8.2.2 It appears that little or no finds illustration or photography (other than the wood) has yet taken place, although the limited amount of information provided by some of the grey literature means that it is difficult to quantify the number of illustrations and resources required. It is clear, however, that certain of the pottery and flint will require illustration, which will combine traditional hand illustration, digital graphics and photographs.
- 8.2.3 Items thus far indicated for illustration are:
- pottery from Area 8 (which may already have been drawn, but was not included in the grey literature);
  - worked flint (x 4 items from Areas 2-4, along with representative items of the early Iron Age flintworking from Areas 4-5);
  - a medieval grog-tempered curfew.
- 8.2.4 In order to produce these and any other finds illustrations required, it will be necessary to source the material for illustration, whether it be finds or original site records (for the feature plans). Access to the Passmore Edwards Museum collection (now held by MoLA, see Section 8.5.3) has already been agreed in outline and will need to be sought from other relevant organisations.

### 8.3 Documentary Research

- 8.3.1 *Stage 1.* Literature Review. Record all unpublished and published literature, on or including, the Marks Warren Farm Site (Table 1). Create a chronological list with full detail, in report form.
- 8.3.2 *Stage 2.* Record all discovered primary resources including cartographic material (enclosure and pre-enclosure maps, tithe maps *etc.*) plans, aerial photographs. Create chronological list with full detail, in report form.

- 8.3.3 *Stage 3.* Examine the local history and landscape history/archaeology to place this site in context and to source appropriate parallels.
- 8.3.4 *Stage 4.* Production of a comprehensive report, containing a full list of resources and references, to be disseminated as part of the wider publication.

## 8.4 Proposals for Artefactual and Ecofactual Analysis

- 8.4.1 Subject to approval for the artefactual review and synthesis, remaining analysis of the finds and related synthesis for publication will be undertaken by the relevant specialists with the intention of addressing the aims and objectives stated within the report and will work in-line with the relevant national guidelines.
- 8.4.2 The specialists will be provided with updated site data, as well as this document.
- 8.4.3 Specialists are not yet named within the project team and staffing tables (Tables 16 and 17), but it is anticipated that all of the work can be undertaken by the various specialists working for Oxford Archaeology. Further details can be provided on request.

## 8.5 Report Writing, Archiving and Publication

### ***Report Writing***

- 8.5.1 Tasks associated with report writing are identified in Table 17.

### ***Storage and Curation***

- 8.5.2 Most of the excavated material and records are still held by the relevant contractor, as far as has been ascertained.
- 8.5.3 The archive from Passmore Edwards Museum is currently held by the Museum of London, having been transferred there by Newnham Museum (David Bowsher, pers. comm.). The final deposition of the archive is currently under discussion with English Heritage.
- 8.5.4 Transfer of ownership requires clarification prior to deposition.
- 8.5.5 Assuming that they are commissioned to undertake the work, during analysis and report preparation Oxford Archaeology will hold all material and reserves the right to send material for specialist analysis. A digital archive will subsequently be deposited with OA Library/ADS.
- 8.5.6 The material and digital archive will be prepared in accordance with current OA East guidelines, which are based on current national guidelines

## 8.6 Publication

- 8.6.1 It is proposed that the results of the project should be published in *Essex Archaeology and History*, under the title 'High Living at Marks Warren Farm; a North London landscape from the Mesolithic to the modern' (working title), by Alice Lyons (AL). As the title suggests, the theme of the article will link to the topographical factors that continued to influence its development.
- 8.6.2 It is suggested that Dr Alex Smith (OA South), a recognised specialist in Romano-British religious sites, should be engaged in the project in relation to discussion of the possible ceremonial/religious aspects of the site.
- 8.6.3 An estimate of the content of the article is given in Table 15.

Publication report	Estimated
Pages	30
Words	25000
Tables	8
Figures	12
Plates	2

Table 15. Article summary

## 9 RESOURCES AND PROGRAMMING

### 9.1 Project Team Structure

Staff/specialist	Initials	Project Role	Organisation
Dr Elizabeth Popescu	EP	Project Manager and Editor	Oxford Archaeology East
Alice Lyons	AL	Project Officer	Oxford Archaeology East
Dr Alex Smith	AS	Specialist	Oxford Archaeology South
Gillian Greer	ILL	Illustrator	Oxford Archaeology East
Carole Fletcher	CF	Finds Supervisor/Specialist	Oxford Archaeology East
Andy Corrigan	PHOT	Photographer	Oxford Archaeology East

Table 16: Staffing

### 9.2 Stages, Products and Tasks

#### Task Identification

Task No.	Task	Staff	Estimated No. Days
<b>Project Management and Administration</b>			
1	Project management	EP	1
2	Team meetings	EP/AL	0.5/0.5
3	Publication synopsis	EP/AL	0.5/0.5
4	Liaison with relevant staff and specialists	AL/CF	1/1
5	Arrange delivery/collection of finds	CF	1
<b>Stage 1: Access archives</b>			
6	Contact relevant contractors for access to data and archives	AL	0.25
7	Ascertain whether any further animal bones were recovered	AL	0.25
8	Ascertain whether any metalwork was recovered and whether it was recorded	AL	0.25
9	Locate missing archival information	AL	0.50
10	Identify finds for illustration	AL	1
11	Reconstruct pottery for illustration	CF	0.5
<b>Stage 2: Analysis</b>			



<b>Stratigraphic analysis</b>			
12	Collate project-wide database	AL	2
13	Fully integrate site sequences	AL	5
<b>Illustration</b>			
14	Prepare report figures (mock-ups)	AL	2
15	Produce site illustrations	ILL	5
16	Finds illustration	ILL	5
17	Finds photography	AC	1
18	Select photographs for publication	AL	0.5
<b>Finds Analysis</b>			
19	Review all prehistoric pottery (3 days) and write publication text (3 days)	SPEC	6
20	Radiocarbon dating of residues (if required)		
21	Review all late Iron Age and Roman pottery (1 day) and write publication text (1 day)	SPEC	2
22	Review all Early Saxon pottery (1 day) and write publication report (1 day)	SPEC	2
23	Review all medieval pottery (0.25 day) and write publication text (0.25 day)	SPEC	0.5
24	Review all post-medieval and modern pottery (0.25 day) and write publication text (0.25 day)	SPEC	0.5
25	Review all struck flint (2 days) and write publication text (2 days)	SPEC	4
26	Review all querns (1 day) and write publication text (0.5 day)	SPEC	1.5
27	Review all Small Finds and miscellaneous objects (0.25 day) and write publication text (0.25 day)	SPEC	0.5
<b>Environmental Analysis</b>			
28	Review all Human remains (1 day) and write publication text (1 day)	SPEC	2
29	Review all animal bone and write publication text (1 day)	SPEC	1
30	Review all environmental samples (1 day) and write publication text (1 day).	SPEC	2
31	Analyse the windmill timbers (1 day) and write publication text (1 day)	SPEC	2
<b>Stage 3: Report Writing</b>			
32	Background research	AL	1
33	Collate and review results of previous work from the local/regional area	AL	2
34	Write historical and archaeological background text	AL	2
35	Edit site sequence text into single narrative	AL	5
36	Discussion text on ceremonial/religious aspects	AS	2
37	Compile list of illustrations/liaison with illustrator	AL	0.5
38	Integrate results of specialist analyses	AL	2
39	Write discussion and conclusions	AL	2
40	Produce draft report	AL	1
41	Internal edit	EP	1
42	Submit for refereeing	EP	0.25
43	Post-refereeing revisions	EP/AL	0.5/0.5

44	Copy edit queries	EP	0.5
45	Proof-reading	EP	1
46	Print costs (30 pages @ £32 pp)		£960
<b>Stage 4: Archiving</b>			
47	Compile paper archive	CF	2
48	Archive/delete digital photographs	CF	0.5
49	Compile/check data for material archive	CF	1

Table 17: Task list

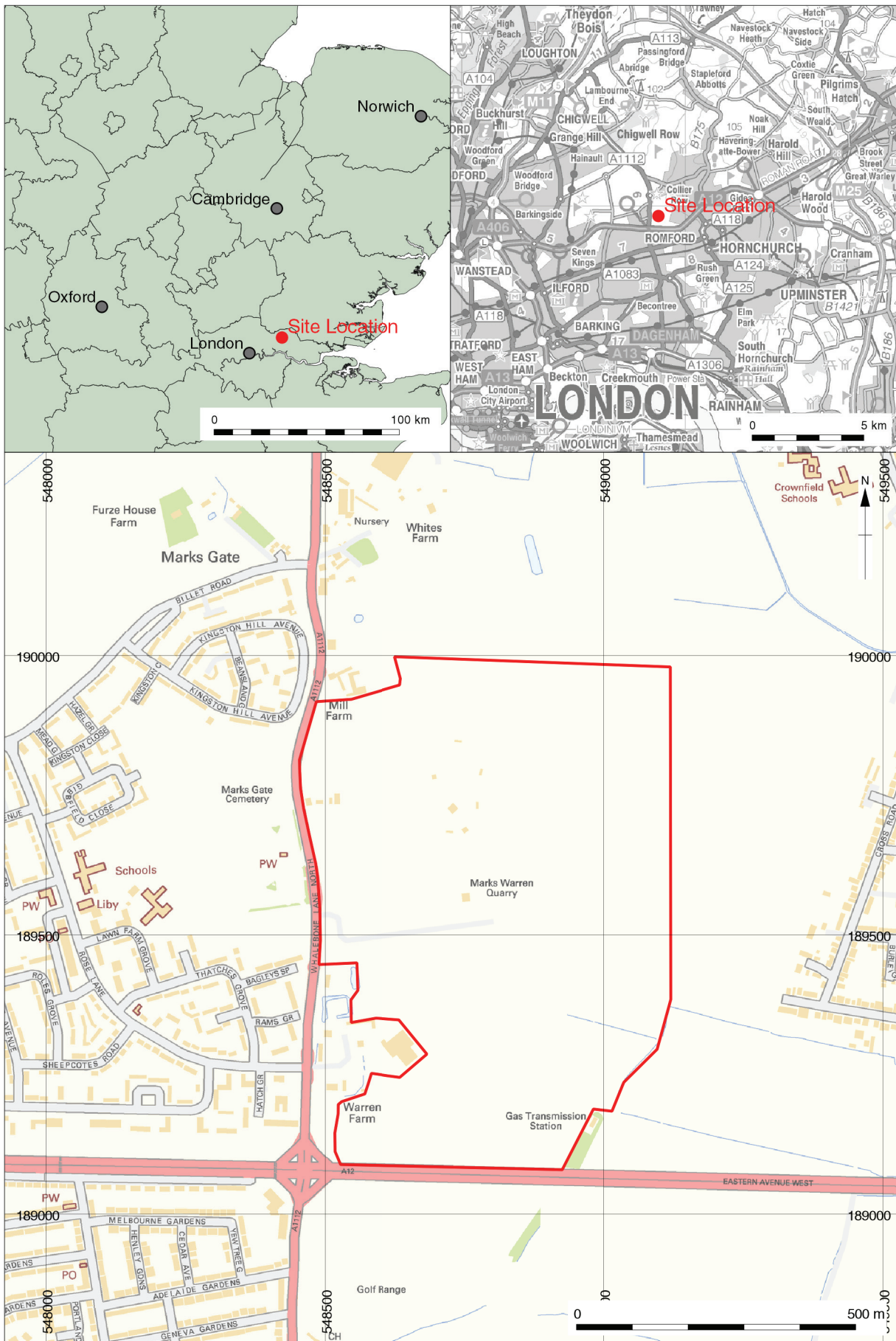
### Project Timetable

9.2.1 The project timetable will be confirmed once further work has been agreed.

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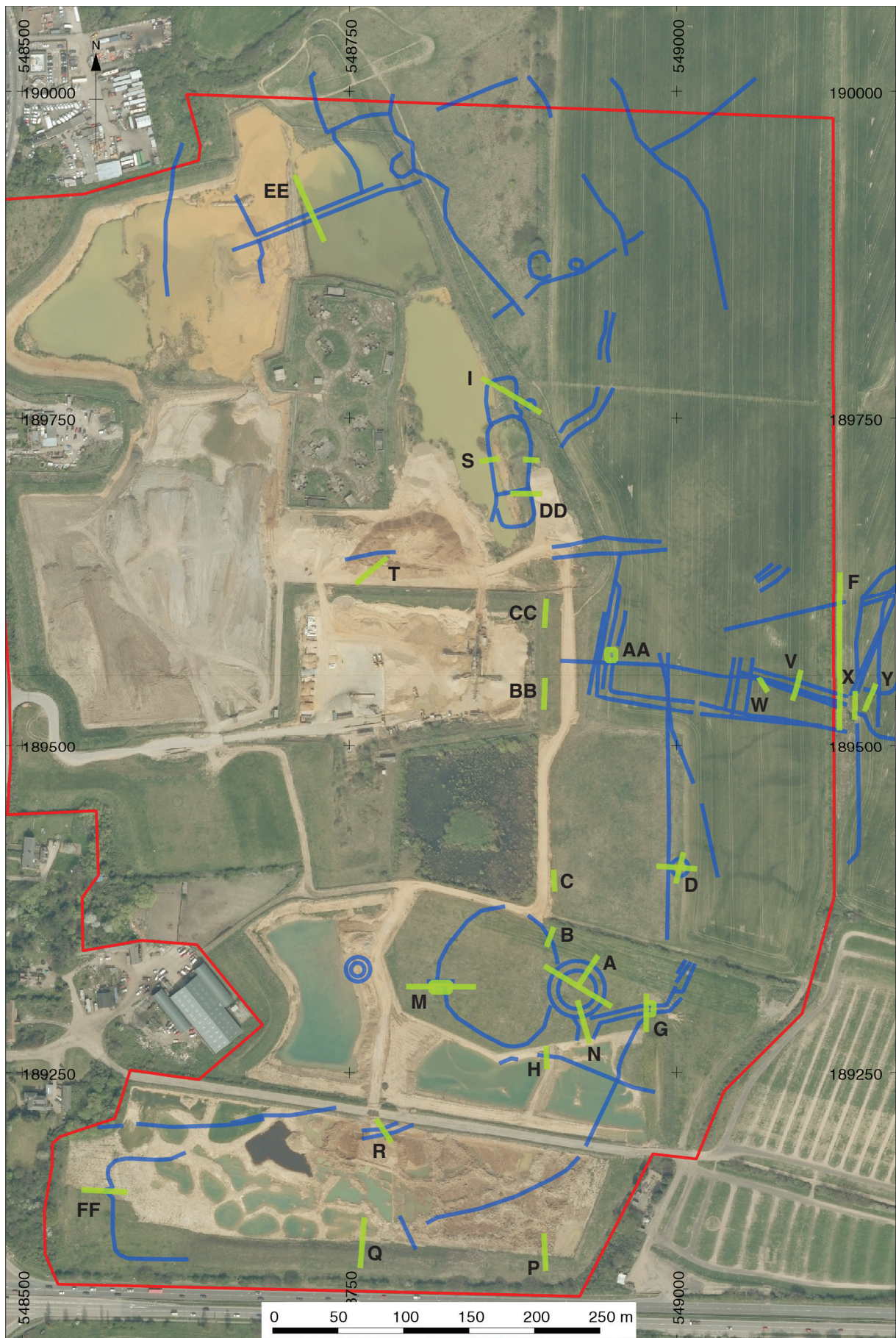
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Figure 1: Site location with development area outlined red





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Figure 2: Aerial Photo showing the site (outlined red), identified crop marks (blue) and the 1988 evaluation trenches (green)



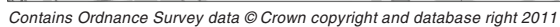


Figure 3: Site indicating GLSMR numbers (blue) and proposed Scheduled Monument areas (green)





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Figure 4: Site detailing the ten areas to be quarried and the archaeological contractors who investigated them prior to this work (outlined blue), along with the propped Scheduled Monument areas (green)

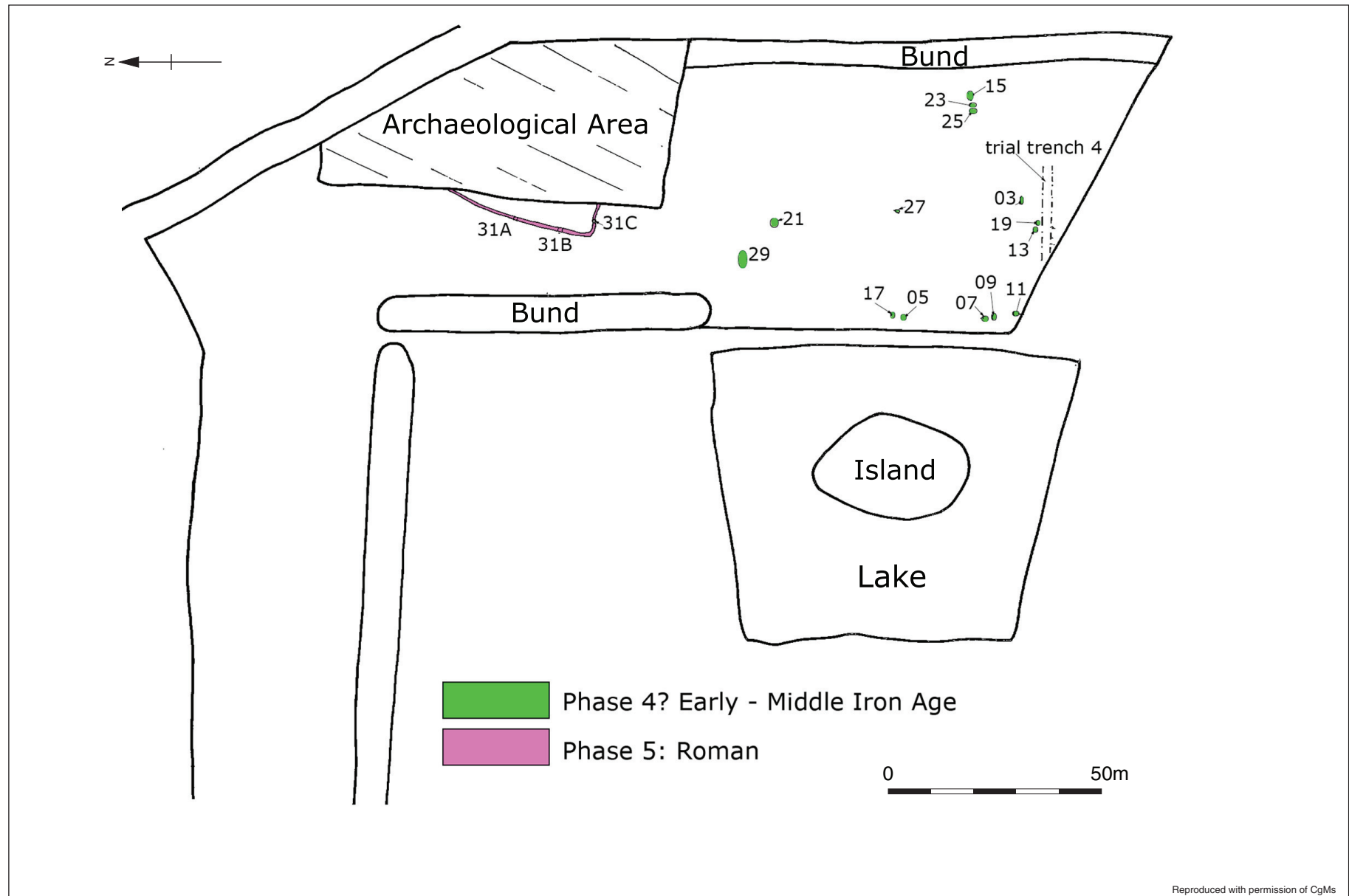


Figure 5: Area 2 Post Excavation



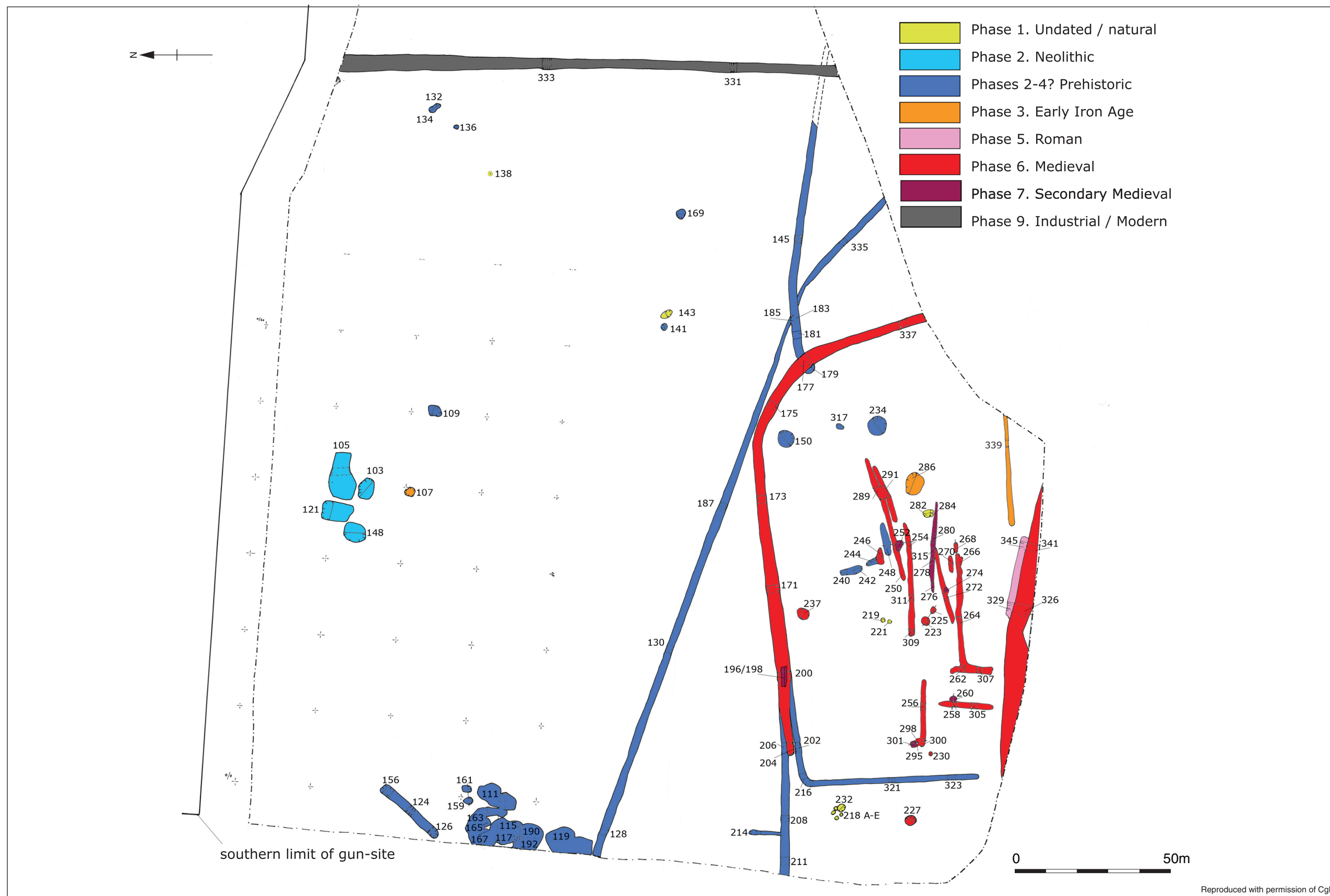


Figure 6: Area 3 (south) Post-Excavation

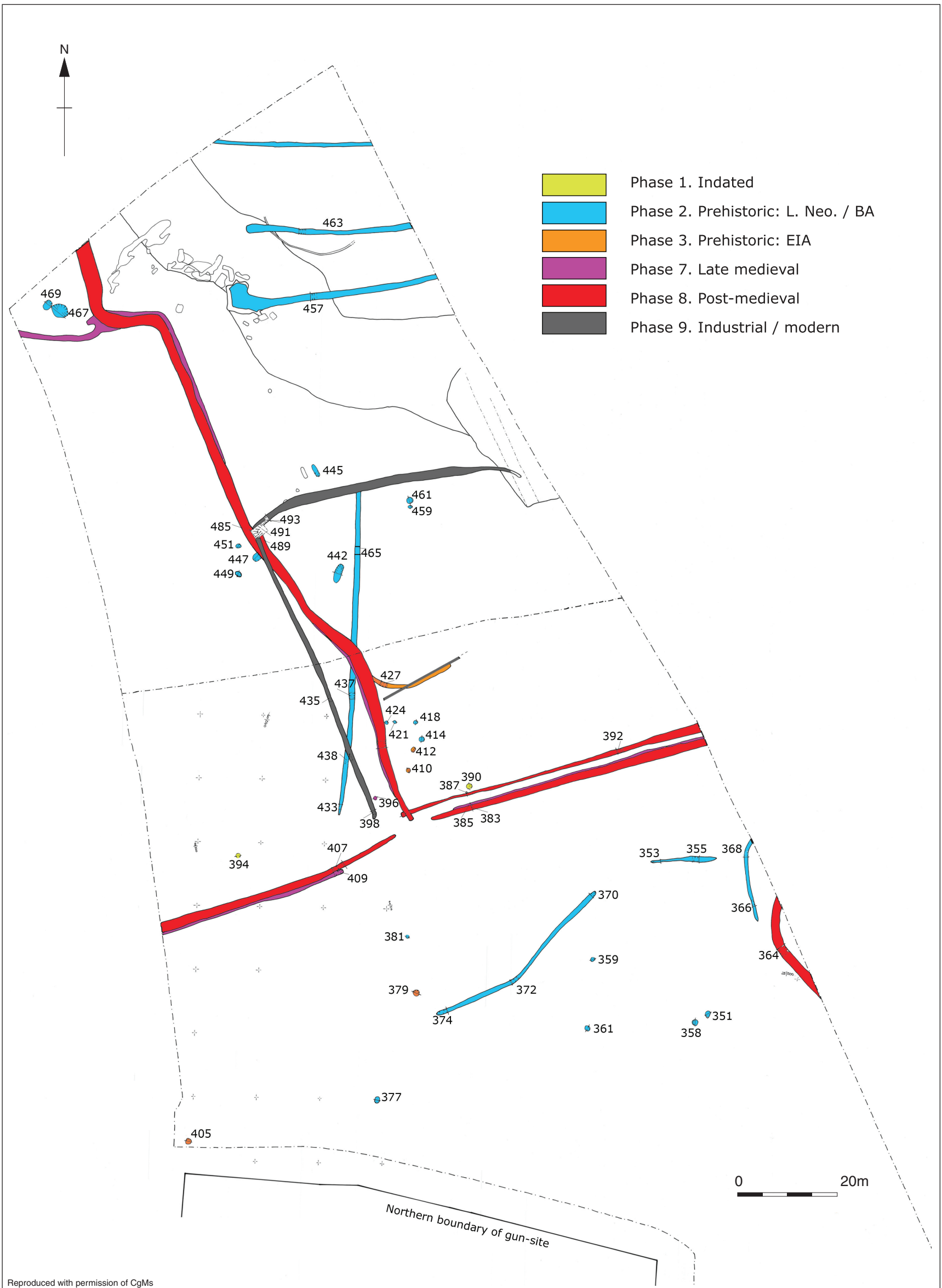


Figure 7: Area 3 (north) Post-Excavation

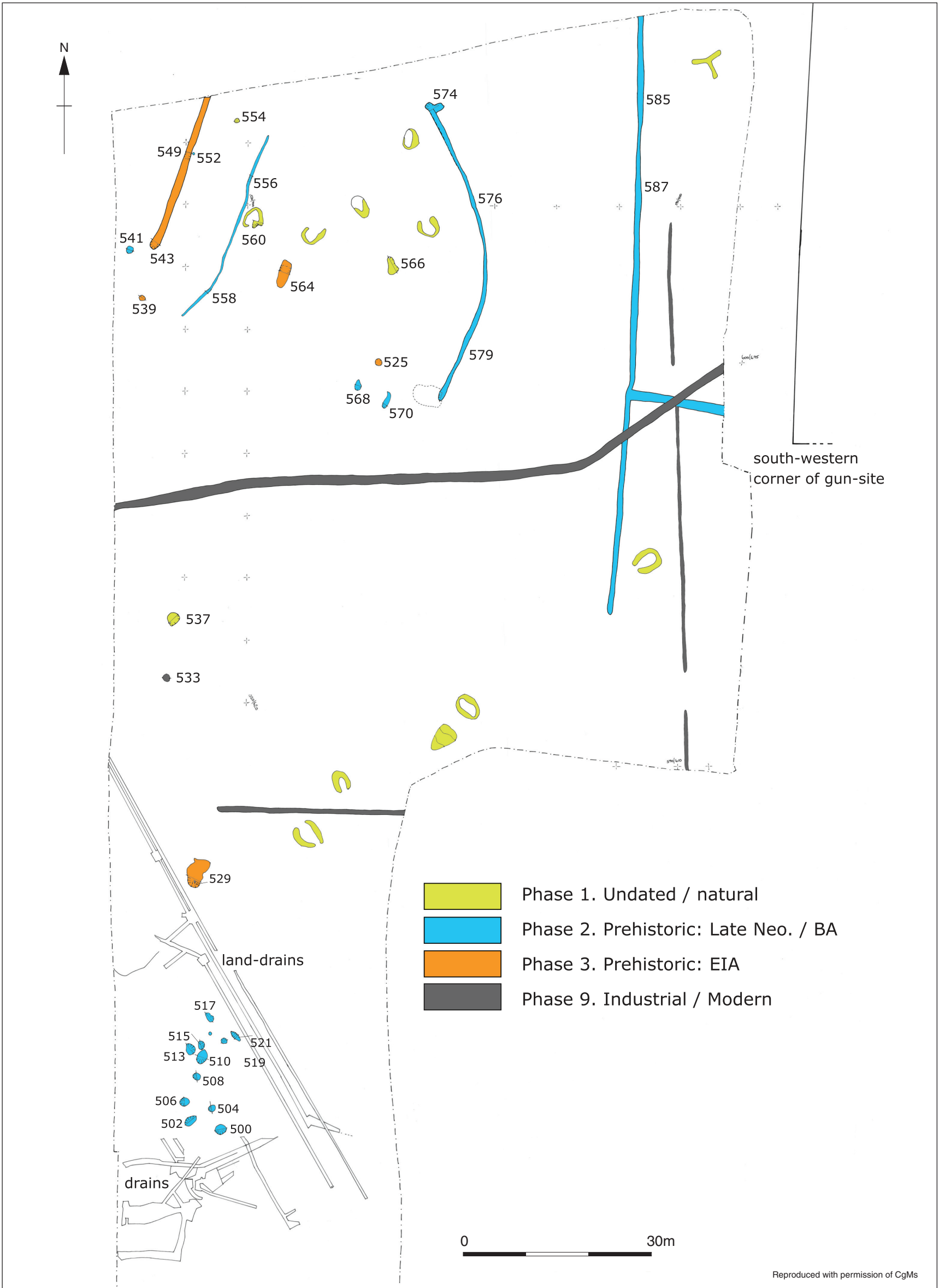


Figure 8: Area 4 (south) Post-Excavation



Figure 9: Area 4 (north) and Area 5 Post Excavation



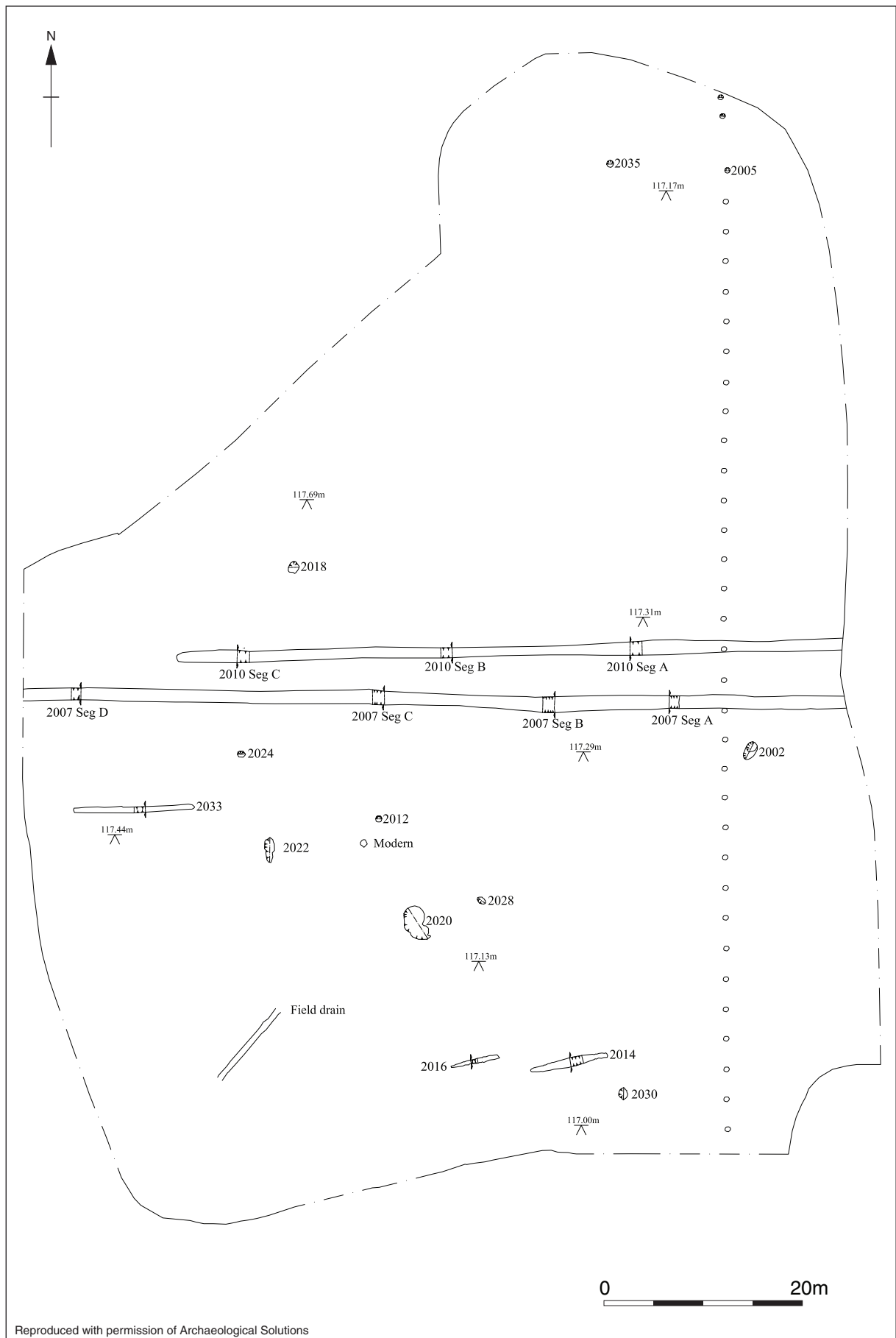


Figure 10: Area 7 Post-Excavation



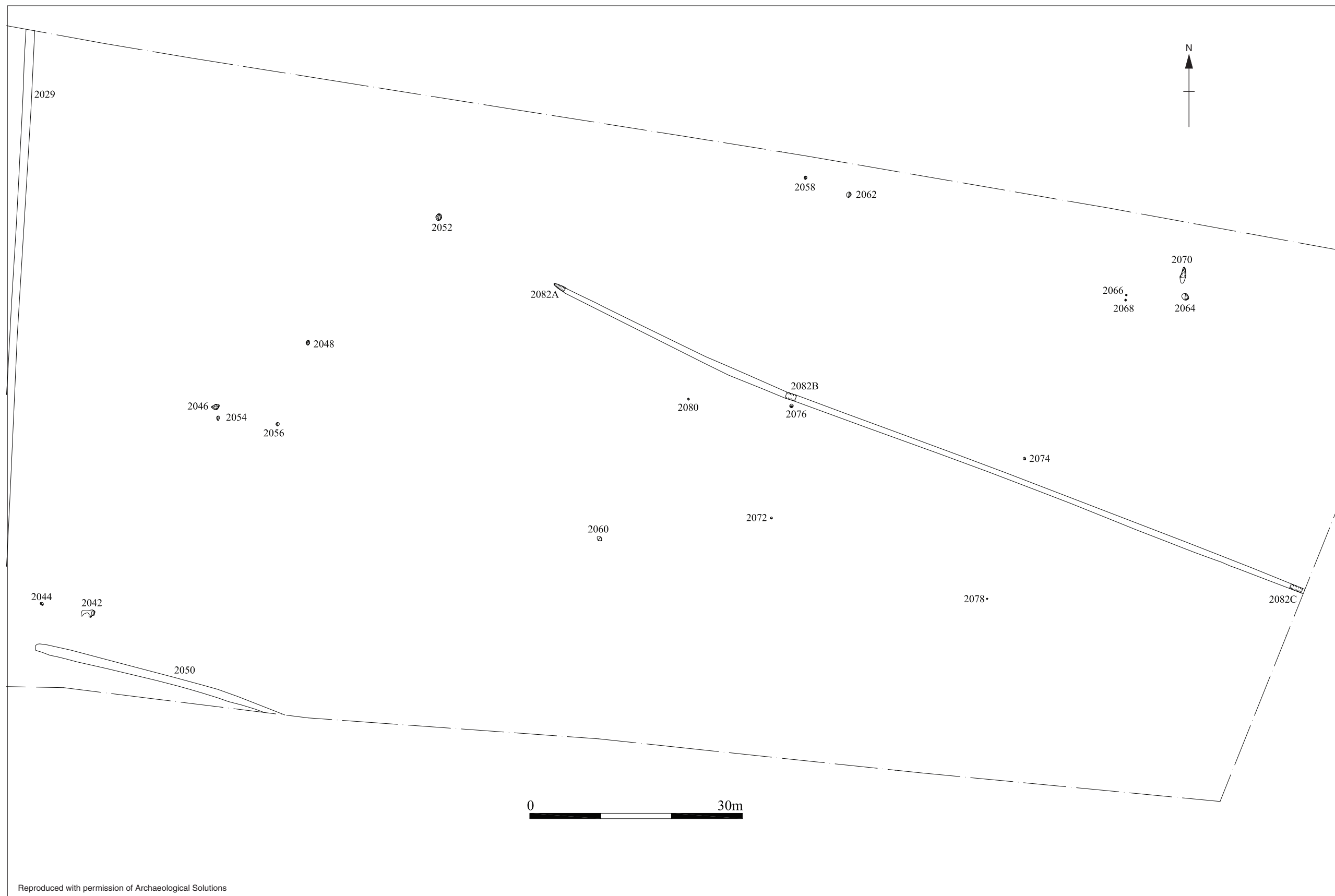


Figure 12: Area 9 Post-Excavation



Figure 13: Area 10 Post-Excavation



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