Land at Latton Farm, Harlow Essex

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Archaeological Evaluation Report

Land at Latton Farm, Harlow Essex.

An Archaeological Evaluation

By Michael Webster Dip Architect Hist, ACIfA

With contributions by Zoe Ui Choileain BA MA BABAO, Carole Fletcher BA (Hons) ACIfA, Rachel Fosberry ACIfA, Richard Mortimer MCIfA, Sarah Percival BA MA MCIfA.

Editor: Aileen Connor BA ACIfA

Illustrator: Charlotte Walton MPhil MCIfA

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Checked by:	A. Connor
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Oxford Archaeology East,
15 Trafalgar Way,
Bar Hill,
Cambridge,
CB23 8SQ

t: 01223 850500
f: 01223 850599
e: oaeast@thehumanjourney.net
w: http://thehumanjourney.net/oaeast

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Summary

Between the 25th January and the 4th February, Oxford Archaeology East conducted an archaeological evaluation on land at Latton Farm, Harlow, Essex (TL 4654 0948). Forty-seven trenches were excavated within the proposed development area, prior to the construction of a pavilion, pitches, car parking and associated landscaping for a Rugby club.

A few possible Neolithic flints are evidence that the site was subject to occasional visits during that period and one feature (in Trench 23) may be of contemporary date. Trench 23 is also the focus for activity during the Early Iron Age as shown by the presence of pottery associated with several pits and a pit containing the remains of a cremation, possibly also of Iron Age date demonstrating that some localised funerary activity is present here. Trench 11 some 150m to the west of Trench 23 may also have been a focus of Early Iron Age activity as demonstrated by the presence of pottery associated with a large pit-like feature, possibly a pond.

In Trench 40, a possible fire pit or oven associated with a ditch and gravel surface are likely to be medieval or early post-medieval in date.

Two large boundary ditches date to the late medieval to post-medieval period, one of which formed the continuation of a boundary shown on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map.

A series of agricultural drainage ditches, were undated, but are probably post-medieval in date. A low lying part of the site, within a natural valley, contained modern material, and a culvert had been inserted possibly to assist with drainage for modern development.

A series of anomalies shown on the geophysics plot, in the south-east corner of the site, were shown to be the remains of recent field drains which were modern in date.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and scope of work

1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology East (OAE) carried out an archaeological evaluation at Latton Farm, Harlow, Essex (TL 4654 0948) (Fig 1).

1.1.2 This archaeological evaluation was undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation issued by Myk Flitcroft BA MCIfA of CgMs Consulting and prepared following preliminary discussions with Essex County Council's (ECC) Historic Environment Consultant (advisor to Harlow District Council, the local planning Authority).

1.1.3 The work was designed to assist in defining the character and extent of any archaeological remains within the proposed redevelopment area, in accordance with the guidelines set out in *National Planning Policy Framework* (Department for Communities and Local Government March 2012). The results will enable decisions to be made by ECC, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority, with regard to the treatment of any archaeological remains found.

1.1.4 The site archive is currently held by OAE and will be deposited with Harlow Museum in due course.

1.2 Geology and topography

1.2.1 The site is located to the east of Harlow town centre, to the north of the A1025 (Second Avenue) and west of Back Lane. It measures approximately 10ha in total, and centred on Nation Grid Reference TL 4654 0948.

1.2.2 The surface geology of the site is recorded by the British Geological Survey as (Pleistocene) Sand and Gravel, with deposits of Diamicton in the southern third of the site (*mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain* accessed 29 Sept 15). The site is located on gently undulating ground at around 70m above OD, a natural valley runs roughly south to north along the eastern side and west to east in the north-west corner of the site.

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

1.3.1 The archaeological potential of the site has been considered though an archaeological desk-based assessment prepared by CgMs Consulting in 2009 (*CgMs report ref 10508/09/01*, issued February 2009*),* and updated in an Archaeological Statement in 2014 (*CgMs report ref MF/10508/02,* issued 3 April 2014). The desk-based assessment and Archaeological Statement were submitted with the planning application.

1.3.2 These two desk-based studies confirmed that the site does not contain any known archaeological sites (*'Heritage Assets'* under the terms of the National Planning Policy Framework).

1.3.3 The studies also considered available evidence for the surrounding area to assess the site's potential for the presence of other, as-yet undiscovered, archaeological remains:

1.3.4 Evidence of Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic activity in the Harlow area is present as scattered flint flakes and tools. An undated, but possibly prehistoric, ditch has been recorded in archaeological trial works 350m east of the development site.

1.3.5 Roman occupation in the Harlow area was focused around a temple site, located

around 3km north of the development site. The only recorded Roman feature within 500m of the development site is a small pit (producing a small quantity of Roman greyware pottery), 350m east of the development site.

1.3.6 There were no recorded sites of Saxon/early Medieval date within 500m of the development site, and only three sites of Medieval date – two listed buildings, and a field boundary ditch.

1.3.7 Harlow was the location of a prominent post-medieval pottery industry, based around Potter Street, Latton Street and towards Harlow Common. There are two records of 17th century pottery kilns within 500m of the development site. One record identifies a location on the east boundary of the development site itself, although this may be an incorrect duplication of the other identified site, which is 250m further south-east.

1.3.8 On the basis of the history of the site and the distribution of archaeological remains in the vicinity, the 2009 and 2014 studies concluded that the site had a 'Low' potential for the archaeological remains of prehistoric, Roman, Saxon and Medieval dates, and a 'Low-Medium' potential for Post-Medieval remains. Evidence associated with Harlow's Post-Medieval pottery manufacturing industry was identified as the class of archaeological heritage asset most likely to be present.

1.4 Acknowledgements

1.4.1 The author would like to thank CgMs who commissioned the work on behalf of Kier East living. The fieldwork was carried out by the author and assisted by Emily Abrehart, Zoe Clarke and Chris Swain. David brown carried out the on-site survey. The illustrations were compiled by Charlotte Walton. The machining was carried out by Chris Howard of Lattenbury's. The project was managed by James Drummond-Murray and monitored by Maria Medlycott of Essex County Council.

2 Aims and Methodology

2.1 Aims

2.1.1 The objective of the evaluation was to determine as far as reasonably possible the presence/absence, location, nature, extent, date, quality, condition and significance of any surviving archaeological deposits within the development area.

2.1.2 This report provides an objective account of the findings of the archaeological evaluation, and presents a deposit model and a discussion of the project results.

2.2 Methodology

2.2.1 The WSI required that an adequate sample of the development area and targeted anomalies from the geophysical survey be investigated by means of trial trenching.

2.2.2 Forty-seven trenches were excavated to meet the requirement. The majority were 30m x 2m, a small number of trenches were extended to clarify specific archaeological features.

2.2.3 Machine excavation was carried out under constant archaeological supervision with a tracked 360º type excavator using a toothless ditching bucket.

2.2.4 The site survey was carried out by David Brown using a Leica GPS fitted with *Smartnet* technology.

2.2.5 Spoil, exposed surfaces and features were scanned with a metal detector. All metal-detected and hand-collected finds were retained for inspection, other than those which were obviously modern.

2.2.6 All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using OA East's *pro-forma* sheets. Trench locations, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales and colour digital photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits.

2.2.7 Seven environmental samples were taken in order to assess the environmental potential of contexts deemed to be of archaeological significance.

2.2.8 The site conditions were very wet with the weather being cold, wet and sunny.

3 Results

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 The trench locations are shown on Figure 2 and detail of trenches where archaeological features were present are shown in Figures 3 to 6. All trench dimensions are recorded in Appendix A, as are the description of all layers and feature fills, because of the nature of the site several of the trenches varied in size from the standard 30m x 2m.

3.1.2 All of the trenches were cut through topsoil, at 0.10-0.37m thick, subsoil, at 0.05-0.35m thick exposing natural of predominately mid yellow brown clay silts, including lumps of stone and flint. Some of the natural was represented by bands of stones, flints and gravels.

3.1.3 The majority of the trenches were void of any archaeological features or remains, these were Trench 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8,10, 14, 18, 20, 22, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 33, 34, 36, 37, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, and 46. These trenches are recorded only in Appendix A. The remaining trenches are described in Section 3.2 to 3.22 below.

3.2 Trench 2 (Fig. 3, Plate 1)

3.2.1 A large ditch **145** was present. The ditch, 2.10m wide x 0.58m deep, with steep slightly stepped sides forming a U-shaped profile, was aligned south-west to north-east, contained fills 142, 143 and 144, was sealed by a sub soil 141 and cut into a natural of mixed clays and gravels.

3.2.2 The upper tertiary fill 142, contained pieces of fired clay and slag, the secondary fill 143, contained an iron object, possibly a drain-pipe collar (SF3), the primary fill 144 contained no dating evidence. The finds are likely to be of post medieval date.

3.3 Trench 7 (Fig. 3)

3.3.1 Two features were found. Pit **109 (=171)**, sub-circular in shape, steep sided with shallow concave base, measured 0.62m x 0.54m x 0.13m deep, contained fill 110. Pit **161,** sub rectilinear, steep sided with concave base, measured 1.5m x 0.62m x 0.26m deep, contained fill 160.

3.3.2 Pit **109 (=171)** contained baked clay fragments of possible post-medieval date, a bulk sample contained little evidence for environmental remains. Pit **161** was void of any finds and possible represented a vegetation feature.

3.4 Trench 9 (Fig. 4)

3.4.1 Two features were present. Ditch **112,** 0.75m wide x 0.36m deep, steep sided with U-shaped profile, aligned east to west contained fill 111, was sealed by subsoil 77 and cut the natural yellowish brown silty clay. A small post-hole **114** sub-circular in shape, steep sided with concave base, measured 0.32m x 0.30m x 0.16m deep, contained fill 113, also cut the natural.

3.4.2 Both features were undated, the former may represent a drainage ditch for agricultural use.

3.5 Trench 11 (Fig. 4)

3.5.1 A large hollow or pond feature was filled by contexts 152 and 153, the basal fill (153) contained a few sherds of pottery dating to the Early and Late Iron Age periods. The upper fill 152, was 0.50m thick and the basal fill was up to 0.50m thick. No waterlogged

environmental remains were found in the feature, casting doubt on its function as a pond.

3.5.2 The trench was flooded at a depth of 1.4m, so further excavation was not practical, the natural (a mid yellow brown silty clay) was encountered at the shallower east end of the trench at a depth of 0.5m. The remainder of the trench was taken up by the hollow/pond feature.

3.5.3 Two anomalies recorded in the geophysics report were found to be modern land drains, which cut into deposit 152 and were filled with clinker/coke. Similar anomalies were present in Trench 8, to the north of Trench 11, which were also land drains of contemporary date.

3.6 Trench 12 (Fig. 4)

3.6.1 A single ditch **129** was present, it measured 0.85m wide x 0.20m deep, with steep sides and flattish base, aligned north-west to south-east. It contained fill 128, sealed by subsoil 132 and cut into the natural yellowish clay silts. The fill was void of any dating, the feature represented a drainage ditch for agricultural use.

3.7 Trench 13 (Fig. 4)

3.7.1 A series of five parallel linear features were present, all had the appearance of probable land drains. One of the ditches was excavated to establish its character, **178** measured 0.48m wide x 0.14m deep, steep sided with wide flattish base, aligned south-east to north-west, contained fill 177, sealed by subsoil 159 and cut into the natural yellowish clay silts.

3.7.2 The features are likely to represent land drains associated with the field systems and agriculture although they are undated. Three similar ditches were recorded in Trench 17 to the south of Trench 13. Some of these are likely to be a continuation of the features uncovered in Trench 13.

3.8 Trench 15 (Fig. 4)

3.8.1 A small pit **131** was sub-circular in shape, measuring 0.6m x 0.5m x 0.16m deep, steep sided with a concave base, contained fill 130, possibly sealed by subsoil 140 and cut natural yellowish clay silt.

3.8.2 The pit was undated, but because of its charcoal content was sampled. Fragments of undated copper alloy (SF2), were recovered from the fill but it was otherwise sterile.

3.9 Trench 16 (Fig. 4)

3.9.1 Two linear parallel features were present, both had the appearance of field drains on the surface. The southernmost one was probably a continuation of Trench 12 ditch **129**. The northernmost one (**135**) was excavated to establish its character. **135** measured 0.70m wide x 0.31m deep, steep sided with U-shaped profile, contained fill 134, sealed by subsoil 133 and cut into the yellowish silty clay.

3.9.2 The feature represented part of a drainage ditch associated with agricultural activity, no dating was found in the ditch fill.

3.10 Trench 17 (Fig. 4)

3.10.1 Three linear parallel features were present, none were excavated as they all had the appearance of land drains and were thought to be the same as those recorded in Trench 13.

3.11 Trench 19 (Fig. 5)

3.11.1 Four features were present towards the south end of the trench. All the features were heavily truncated, sealed by the subsoil 127, cut into the reddish brown clay natural and undated

3.11.2 The subsoil 81 (=127) contained a single sherd of mid 16th-end 18th century pottery.

3.11.3 Ditch **102** measured 0.55m wide x 0.23m deep, steep sided with a wide U-shaped profile, aligned east to west and filled by 101, it contained no finds.

3.11.4 Posthole **104** was circular in shape measured 0.35m diameter x 0.05m deep, shallow sided with concave base, and filled by 103, it contained no finds.

3.11.5 Pit **106** irregular in shape measured 0.77m wide x 0.15m deep, very shallow sides with a flattish base and filled by 105, it contained no finds.

3.11.6 Pit **108** possibly the west butt end of a linear ditch, measured 0.54m wide x 0.13m deep, steep sides with wide U-shaped profile and filled by 107, it contained no finds.

3.12 Trench 21 (Fig. 5, Plate 2)

3.12.1 A large ditch **149** was present, it measured 2.26m wide x 1.2m+ deep with a steep stepped side along its north-west edge, aligned south-west to north-east, containing fills 146, 147 and 148, sealed by subsoil 52 and cut into the natural mid yellowish brown silty clay. The ditch was only partially excavated along its north-west edge, its full depth was not obtained because of the safety aspect of hand excavation within the confines of the trench.

3.12.2 The upper fill, 146, was 0.58m thick and contained pottery, (dated to the mid 16th-end 18th century), brick/tile and two iron nails (SF4 and SF5), of post-medieval date.

3.12.3 The secondary fill 147, was 0.24m thick and contained pottery (dating to the mid 16th - end of the 18th century), brick/tile, baked clay and coal fragments.

3.12.4 The primary fill 148, was excavated to a depth of 0.06m and contained tile of post-medieval date.

3.12.5 The ditch appeared as an anomaly on the geophysics survey and was exposed in Trench 35 (ditch **84**) and also in Trenches 26 and 32.

3.13 Trench 23 (Fig. 5, Plate 3)

3.13.1 A total of seven features were investigated which included pits, land drains and possible natural vegetation hollows, each were sealed by the subsoil 92, cut into the natural yellowish brown silt clay and are described below.

3.13.2 The subsoil 92, contained six sherds of Early Iron Age Pottery.

3.13.3 Pit **39** was sub-circular in shape, measured 0.6m wide x 0.16m deep, had gently sloping sides with a concave base and contained fill 40. Two very tiny sherds (less than 1g in weight) of probable Iron Age pottery were recovered from the surface of the fill.

3.13.4 Pit **85** was circular in shape, measured 0.92m diameter x 0.1m deep, gently sided with concave base, contained fill 86 and cut pit **119**. The fill contained fragments of burnt human bone and charcoal as well as a sherd of Iron Age pottery. It is therefore likely to be the truncated remains of a cremation (Appendix C.1).

3.13.5 Pit **87** was irregular in shape, measured 1.3m wide x 0.18m deep, had gently sloping sides with a flattish base, contained fill 88, and was cut by a modern plough scar. The fill contained one small sherd of possibly Early Iron Age pottery.

3.13.6 Pit **89** was an irregular linear in shape, measured 1.9m wide x 0.16m deep, it had shallow sides with a flattish base, aligned roughly north to south. It contained fill 90 and was cut by land drain **137.** The fill contained one sherd of Later Iron Age pottery.

3.13.7 Elongated Pit **119** measured 1.2m x 0.5m x 0.28m deep, steep sided with flattish base, contained fill 120. It was cut by pit **85** and land drain **121.** The fill contained a flint core/flake of probable Early Neolithic date, a bulk sample produced a single grain of wheat (*Triticum* sp.).

3.13.8 Ditch **121** measured 0.4m wide x 0.3m deep, steep sided with U-shaped profile, aligned north to south, contained fills 122 and 123, and cut pit **119.** The fills contained no dating material but 122 was a layer of redeposited clay, possibly representing the lining for a land drain.

3.13.9 Ditch **137** measured 0.4m wide x 0.16m deep, had moderately sloping sides with a U-shaped profile, it was aligned north to south and contained fill 138, it cut pit **89.** The feature contained no dating evidence and was probably a land drain that runs parallel with **121.**

3.14 Trench 24 (Fig. 5)

3.14.1 A very shallow ditch **96** was present, measuring 1.1m wide x 0.05m deep, shallow sided with wide shallow U-shaped profile, aligned north to south, filled by 95**.** No finds were recovered.

3.15 Trench 25 (Fig. 5)

3.15.1 Three ditches were present, each was filled by a reddish brown silty clay and was sealed by the subsoil (62). The trench was extended to the north to further establish their character.

3.15.2 Ditch **98** measured 0.38 wide x 0.13m deep, it had steep sides with a U-shaped profile, curvilinear in shape forming a south facing arc, it was filled by 97, which was undated.

3.15.3 Ditch **100** measured 0.55m wide x 0.26m deep, it was steep sided with a U-shaped profile, linear in shape, it was aligned south-east to north-west and filled by 99, which was undated**.**

3.15.4 Ditch **176** measured 0.5m wide x 0.21m deep, it was steep sided with a U-shaped profile, aligned north to south and filled by 175 which was undated.

3.15.5 The three ditches appeared to merge into each other and were most likely contemporary, their function is unclear and they are undated.

3.16 Trench 26 (Fig. 5)

3.16.1 A single large ditch was present. The feature was not excavated but the upper fill was allocated context 172 for the purposes of finds collection. The ditch, aligned south-west to north-east probably continued as 173 in Trench 32, and **84** and **149** in Trenches 21 and 35 respectively. Fragments of tile from the fill suggest a post-medieval date.

3.17 Trench 32 (Fig. 6)

3.17.1 A single large ditch was present. The feature was not excavated but the upper fill was allocated context 173 for the purposes of finds collection and contained pottery dating from the mid 16th to late 18th centuries. The ditch, aligned south-west to north-east is

probably the same as 172 in Trench 26, and ditches **84** and **149** recorded in Trenches 21 and 35 respectively. The finds recovered are of post-medieval date.

3.18 Trench 35 (Fig. 6, Plate 4)

3.18.1 A single large ditch **84** was present, measuring 2.18m wide x 0.84m deep, stepped and steep sided with a U-shaped profile, aligned south-west to north-east and filled by 82 and 83. It was sealed by subsoil 27 and cut into the natural yellowish brown silty clay.

3.18.2 Its basal fill (83) contained animal bone, the secondary fill (82) contained post-medieval pottery and brick/tile.

3.18.3 The ditch is probably the same as **149** in Trench 21.

3.19 Trench 38 (Fig. 6)

3.19.1 A single ditch (**25**) measured 3m wide x 0.5m deep, it was steep sided along the north-east edge, aligned north-west to south-east, filled by 24 and cut the subsoil 12. Because of continual flooding of the west end of the trench full excavation was not achieved. The fill contained a sherd of residual Early Iron Age pottery. The feature was a modern culvert which ran along the base of a natural valley/channel.

3.20 Trench 40 (Fig. 6)

3.20.1 A total of six feature were present, all were sealed by the subsoil 14, and were cut into the natural mid yellow brown clay and patches of fine gravels 15.

3.20.2 Ditch **18** (Plate 6), measured 1.7m wide x 0.58m deep, steeply sided and stepped on the north-west edge, aligned north-east to south-west, it was filled by 16 and 17.

3.20.3 The secondary fill 16, contained no dating material but the underlying basal fill (17) produced pottery dating from the 13th -mid 16th centuries, and animal bone.

3.20.4 Because of the angle of the ditch in relation to the trench a full profile was not obtained during the evaluation.

3.20.5 Pit **32** (Plate 5), measured 2m x 1.4m x 0.48m deep, steep sided with a flattish base, sub-circular in shape, filled by 37 and 38, and cut by ditch **154.**

3.20.6 The basal fill (37) was a very dark grey silt clay with patches of reddening and stones, some of which were burnt, no finds were recovered. Only three wheat grains and sparse charcoal were recovered from a sample from this layer despite its burnt appearance. Immediately above the fill was a thin layer of baked clay fragments (kept and recorded as context 37). The final fill was a dark brownish grey silty clay with frequent large sub-angular stones. A small number of medieval pottery sherds were recovered from the fill and a sample contained numerous charred grains likely to be a free-threshing compact wheat variety (*T. aestivum* ssp. *compactum*).

3.20.7 It is possible that this feature represented the remains of a fire pit or oven, although there was no evidence for a flue this may be due to truncation by ditch **154** on the south side of the pit.

3.20.8 A ditch (**154**) measuring 1.10m wide and aligned north-east to south-west, was filled by 155. The feature was not excavated but clearly cut pit **32** and ditch **157.** Pottery (dated to the 12th century) was recovered during the cleaning of 155. The ditch may be a continuation of ditch **18** in the same trench.

3.20.9 Surface **156** measured 0.85m wide, formed the remains of a possible gravel surface running along the south side of **154,** the surface was cleaned but not excavated.

3.20.10 A possible ditch (**157**) ran parallel and to the south of **156, it was fi**lled by 158, which contained pottery of 12th century date. The feature was not investigated as it was only partially within the trench.

3.21 Trench 47 (Fig. 5)

3.21.1 A single ditch (**94**) was present at the north end of the trench, it measured 0.78m wide x 0.15m deep, it had a steep sided U-shaped profile, aligned east to west. It was filled by 93, was sealed by subsoil 118 and cut into the natural reddish orange silty clay. The fill contained a very small (3g) sherd of possible Early Iron Age Pottery.

3.22 Finds Summary

Prehistoric Pottery

3.22.1 The assemblage appears to be largely residual with the possible exception of the pot from the pits excavated in Trench 23 which indicate some activity at the site during the prehistoric period. Otherwise the assemblage is uninformative. Some of the pottery is of very late Iron Age date which would be around during the Roman period.

Post-Roman Pottery

3.22.2 The assemblage is domestic in nature, the majority of the sherds are moderately abraded and have been reworked. There are a small number of medieval fragments present, the bulk of which were recovered from Trench 40 specifically pit **32**. Several sherds are sooted, indicating their use in the preparation of food; these may relate to medieval occupation in the vicinity of the archaeological works and may represent rubbish disposal. However, the majority of the pottery most likely made its way into the ditches, and was incorporated into the subsoil, through later reworking.

3.22.3 **Ceramic Building Material** This is a relatively small assemblage, comprising slightly more tile than brick by weight. The small quantity of CBM recovered argues against there being any substantial structure built in this material on the site. None of the CBM fragments show evidence of mortared surfaces. Most of the material was recovered from the subsoil in trenches across the site and it is highly likely that it represents low levels of rubbish deposition in the post-medieval period. One slightly unusual aspect of the distribution of CBM across the site is that, in trenches where CBM was recovered from features, none was found in the subsoil, with the exception of Trench 26, where it was present in both features and subsoil.

3.22.4 **Baked Clay** The assemblage comprises debris from domestic activity probably hearths and ovens, but is too small and scrappy to enable further interpretation.

3.22.5 **Faunal Remains** Only a very small assemblage of animal bone (60g) was recovered by the evaluation in Trenches 22, 35 and 40.

3.22.6 **Lithics** Only four worked flints were recovered from the evaluation, all are probably Neolithic. A core and two flakes, were from the subsoil, another core/flake came from a pit (**119**) in Trench 23.

3.22.7 **Metal** The small fragile fragments of copper alloy recovered from pit **131** (Trench 15) are unidentified and undated, and the feature produced no other finds. Several iron

objects were recovered including a fragment of flat iron (Trench 43), fragments of cast iron pipe collar or bracket and two iron nails. All are likely to be 19th century or later.

3.22.8 **Environmental Summary** The environmental samples were not productive in terms of preserved plant remains other than a few charred grains. The wheat grains recovered from pit **32** in Trench 40 are a variety that was commonly cultivated in the medieval period. Layer 153 from a possible pond encountered in Trench 11 did not contain any preserved remains suggesting that, if this feature is indeed a pond, the deposit sampled is no longer waterlogged. The results show that there is limited potential for the recovery of plant remains that have been preserved by carbonisation.

3.22.9 **Human Bone** A probable cremation (85) in Trench 23 was the only human bone recovered from the site. Only a small quantity of bone survives and the cremation had been truncated.

4 Discussion and Conclusions

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The discussion is presented in chronological format where possible.

4.2 Prehistoric

4.2.1 Evidence for Neolithic activity was found in Trenches 5, 23 and 29 in the form of stray finds and a flint core in an otherwise undated pit (**119** in Trench 23) may be contemporary.

4.2.2 Trench 23 was also a focus of activity in the Early Iron Age as shown by the presence of pottery in the subsoil and associated with a number of small pits including one which contained cremated human remains.

4.2.3 The only other Trench to produce a moderate assemblage of Iron Age pottery was Trench 11, approximately 150m to the west of Trench 23. In this trench a possible pond feature contained Early Iron Age pottery in its fill (153) along with two sherds of Late Iron Age pottery.

4.2.4 Occasional sherds of Early Iron Age pottery were also found in Trenches 38 and 47 but are unlikely to be contemporary with the features in which they were found.

4.2.5 Environmental samples from these features were unproductive and no animal bones were recovered which suggests either poor preservation or that the activity represented for this period was not domestic.

4.3 Medieval

4.3.1 Evidence for medieval activity was found in Trench 40 where a pit (**32)** contained medieval pottery in its two fills along with a large quantity of baked clay, suggesting the partial surviving remains of an oven or fire pit. A possible gravel surface and a south-west to north-east aligned ditch in this trench may also be medieval.

4.3.2 A few sherds of medieval pottery were also found alongside post-medieval pottery in subsoil in Trench 30

4.4 Post-medieval

4.4.1 Most of the ditches are likely to be post-medieval in date and represent field boundaries. Ditch **145** recorded in trench 2 and Ditch **84** and **149** recorded in trenches 35 and 21 respectively contained dating material of late medieval to post medieval date range, suggesting that these ditches could be of medieval date but backfilled in the post medieval period.

4.4.2 Ditches **84** and **149** were also recorded in trenches 26 and 32, although not excavated, the ditch fills, 172 and 173 respectively, contained post-medieval dating. This ditch corresponds with a field boundary shown on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map, in the fields to the west (viewed online OD Map 1873-1874 published 1881).

4.4.3 Post-medieval pottery was found in 13 trenches, the majority of which were located in the centre and east of the evaluation area.

4.5 Modern

4.5.1 A large culvert was recorded running along the base of a valley, the feature was recorded in Trench 38, and in the base of trench 39. Because of flooding further work

was not carried out in the trenches but the geophysics indicated a large linear anomaly that corresponded with these trenches.

4.5.2 This modern culvert was probably built during the expansion of Harlow in the 1950-60s.

4.6 Undated

4.6.1 The majority of the features were undated, most probably represent agricultural drainage activity. These parallel aligned ditches were thought to be post-medieval in date although there is too little evidence for certainty.

4.6.2 A group of features in Trench 19 possibly represents the undated and truncated remains of a ditch, pits and post holes, although they could equally be of natural origin.

4.6.3 The character of a group of ditches in Trench 25, although undated, is distinct from the majority of the ditches on the site both in their form and their very leached fills.

4.7 Significance

4.7.1 The evaluation has identified that large parts of the site have suffered truncation through agricultural activity that will have had an adverse effect on archaeological deposits. However Trenches 11, 23 and 40 show that datable archaeological features survive in isolated areas.

4.7.2 Trenches 11 and 23 show that activity dating to the Early Iron Age may survive at these locations and there may be further cremations or features associated with burial in the vicinity of Trench 23. There is also a possibility that there is some earlier prehistoric activity surviving in the vicinity of Trench 23.

4.7.3 The area around Trench 40 is likely to contain activity dating to the medieval periods, with the possible oven here being of particular interest.

4.7.4 There is a moderate potential of retrieving a reasonably well preserved artefact assemblage of Early Iron Age and medieval date, but the potential for retrieving a well preserved ecofact (animal and plant remains) assemblage is very low.

4.8 Recommendations

4.8.1 Recommendations for any future work based upon this report will be made by the County Archaeology Office.

Appendix A. Trench Descriptions and Context Inventory

Trench 1						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench was void of archaeology the top soil sealed a sub soil (168), the natural comprised yellowish brown silty clays, trench was flooded at the west end.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.35
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	29.50
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
	Top Soil	-	0.25	Similar to 126	-	-
168	Sub Soil	-	0.10	mid grey brown silty clay	-	-
	Natural	-	-	Clays and gravels/stone	-	-
Trench 2						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench contained a large ditch **145**, the top soil sealed sub soil (141)					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.38
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	29
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
	Top Soil			Similar to 126		
141	Sub soil		0.28	mid brown clay silt including pebbles and flints.		
142	fill	1.85	0.17	Tertiary fill of ditch	CBM	Post Med
143	fill	1.75	0.28	Secondary fill of ditch	Small find 3	Post Med
144	fill	1.15	0.18	Primary fill of ditch		
145	cut	2.10	0.58	Ditch		
	Natural			Clays and patches of gravels/stones		
Trench 3						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench void of Archaeology					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.45
					Width (m)	1.9
					Length (m)	29.5
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
	Top soil		0.25	Similar to 126		

165	Sub soil		0.2	Mid orange brown silty clay		
	Natural			Stoney natural		

Trench 4						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench void of archaeology					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.3
					Width (m)	1.9
					Length (m)	29.5
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
	Top Soil		0.25	Similar to 126		
166	Sub Soil		0.05	Similar to 165		
	Natural			Very stoney		

Trench 5						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench void of archaeology					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.25
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	29.8
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
	Top Soil		0.2	Similar to 126		
164=69	Sub Soil		0.05	Similar to 165 and duplicated in context 69		
	Natural			Stoney		

Trench 6						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench void of archaeology					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.4
					Width (m)	1.9
					Length (m)	29.7
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
	Top Soil		0.25	Similar to 126		
162=75	Sub Soil		0.1	Mid grey yellow clay silt including pebbles and flints, duplicated in context 75		

	Natural			Stone and silty clay		

Trench 7						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
The trench contained the truncated remains of two pits, both sealed by the sub soil.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.3
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	29.8
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
	Top Soil		0.25	Similar to 126		
163	Sub Soil		0.35	Similar to 162		
110	fill	0.54	0.13	Fill of 110 and duplicated in context 170, comprised mid-dark grey brown silty clay with occasional flints and pebbles	Pottery and fired clay	Iron Age?
109	cut	0.54	0.13	A sub circular pit filled by 109 and equated to duplication 171		
160	fill	0.62	0.26	Fill of 161, a mid dark grey brown silty clay with occasional pebbles and flints		
161	cut	0.62	0.26	An elongated pit filled by 160.		
	Natural			Pale yellowish grey clay		

Trench 8						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench was void of archaeology					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.65
					Width (m)	1.95
					Length (m)	29.5
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
	Top Soil		0.3	Similar to 126		
152=73	Sub Soil		0.4 max	Similar to 151 and duplicated in context 73		
	Natural			Pale yellowish brown clays		

Trench 9		
General description	**Orientation**	N-S
Trench contains a single ditch at north end of trench and post hole at	**Avg. depth (m)**	0.36

mid point along the trench.	**Width (m)**	1.8
	Length (m)	29

Contexts

context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
	Top Soil		0.23	Similar to 126		
77	Sub Soil		0.19	Pale grey yellowish brown silty clay with flints and pebbles		
111	Fill	0.75	0.36	Fill of 112, comprises a mid yellow brown clay silt with flints and pebbles		
112	Cut	0.75	0.36	Shallow ditch aligned E-W Filled by 111		
113	Fill	0.3	0.18	Fill of 114, comprised a mid brown clay silt with flints, pebbles and charcoal		
114	Cut	0.3	0.18	Possible truncated Post Hole, sub circular in shape.		
	Natural			Yellowish brown clay silts with flints and pebbles		

Trench 10

General description	**Orientation**	N-S
Trench void of Archaeology	**Avg. depth (m)**	0.42
	Width (m)	1.8
	Length (m)	29.5

Contexts

context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
	Top Soil		0.3	Similar to 126		
174=70	Sub Soil		0.25	Duplicated in context 70, comprised a mid grey brown clay silt with flints, pebbles and charcoal lumps		
	Natural			Mid yellow brown clay with pebbles and flints, the north end of the trench comprised gravels.		

Trench 11

General description	**Orientation**	E-W
Trench contains a large feature possible pond or flooded hollow the	**Avg. depth (m)**	1.4

fill of which contains early Iron Age pottery, the fills were initially issued a single context 79	**Width (m)**	2
	Length (m)	29.7

Contexts

context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
150	Top Soil		0.3	Similar to 126		
151=78	Sub Soil		0.2	Duplicated in context 78, comprised a pale yellowish brown silty clay		
152	Layer		0.5	Part of duplication context 79, comprised a mid brown clay silt with flints, pebbles and sand and clay lenses		
153	Layer		0.5	Part of duplication context 79, comprised a mid brown clay silt with frequent flints, pebbles and sand lenses	Pottery	Early Iron Age,
	Natural			Mixed yellow brown clays with flints and pebbles.		

Trench 12

General description	**Orientation**	N-S
Trench contained a single ditch ran NW-SE across the southern part of the trench.	**Avg. depth (m)**	0.32
	Width (m)	1.8
	Length (m)	30

Contexts

context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
	Top Soil		0.26	Similar to 126		
132	Sub Soil		0.1	Mid yellowish brown clay silt with flints and pebbles		
128	fill	0.85	0.2	Mid brown clay silt with flints and pebbles, fill of 129		
129	Cut	0.85	0.2	A ditch base aligned NW-SE and filled by 128		
	Natural			Mid-pale yellowish brown clays		

Trench 13

General description	**Orientation**	E-W
The trench contains a series of five parallel liner features which could represent drainage ditches for agricultural purposes, only one was sample excavated and described below.	**Avg. depth (m)**	0.32
	Width (m)	1.8

					Length (m)	31
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**Trench 13**	**date**
	Top Soil		0.24	Similar to 126		
159	Sub Soil		0.1	Pale grey brown silty clay with occasional flints and pebbles		
177	fill	0.48	0.14	Fill of ditch 178, comprised a mid brown clay silt with flints, pebbles and clay lumps		
178	Cut	0.48	0.14	A ditch cut part of field drainage system, aligned NW-SE.		
	Natural			Similar to natural in trench 12		

Trench 14						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench void of Archaeology					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.35
					Width (m)	1.9
					Length (m)	29.6
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
	Top Soil		0.2	Similar to 126		
169	Sub Soil		0.15	Mid orange brown silt clay with flints and pebbles		
	Natural			Pale yellow brown clay and flints and mid orange brown clays		

Trench 15						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench contains truncated base of possible pit.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.45
					Width (m)	1.95
					Length (m)	29
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
	Top Soil		0.25	Similar to 126		
140=72	Sub Soil		0.20	Duplication in context 72, comprised a pale yellow		

				brown silty clay		
130	fill	0.5	0.16	Fill of pit 131, comprised mid-dark grey brown clay silt with occasional flints and pebbles		
131	Cut	0.5	0.16	Sub circular filled by 130		
	Natural			Mid yellow brown clays		

Trench 16						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench contains two linear features which are aligned parallel NW-SE, only one was sample excavated, forms part of drainage system for agricultural use.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.38
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	29.5
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
	Top Soil		0.28	Similar to 126		
133	Sub Soil		0.18	Pale yellow brown silty clay		
134	Fill	0.7	0.31	Fill of ditch 135, comprised mid yellow brown clay silt with flints and pebbles		
135	Cut	0.7	0.31	A ditch filled by 134		
	Natural			Mid yellow silty clay		

Trench 17						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench void of archaeology, possibly contains a series of drainage ditches not clear in plan.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.3
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	29.8
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
	Top Soil		0.2	Similar to 126		
139=67	Sub Soil		0.15	Duplication in context 67, comprised a yellowish grey brown silty clay		
	Natural			Mid yellow brown silty clay		

Trench 18		
General description	**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench void of Archaeology	**Avg. depth (m)**	0.5
	Width (m)	2

					Length (m)	30.2
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
	Top Soil		0.35	Similar to 126		
136=68	Sub Soil		0.15	Duplication in context 68 comprised a mid yellow brown silty clay.		
	Natural			Mid yellowish brown clay with a stoney/gravel deposit at the NW end of the trench.		

Trench 19						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench with a series of features at the southern end of the trench, some possibly vegetation features					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.25
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	25
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
126	Top Soil		0.25	Comprised a mid grey brown silty clay		
127=81	Sub Soil		0.05	Duplication in context 81, comprised mid yellow brown silty clay	pottery	Mid 16th-late 18th centuries
101	fill	0.55	0.23	Fill of ditch 102 comprised pale grey brown silty clay with very occasional flints and pebbles		
102	cut	0.55	0.23	A ditch filled by 101 aligned E-W sealed by 127		
103	fill	0.32	0.05	Fill of pit 104 comprised similar to 101		
104	cut	0.32	0.05	Circular shaped base of truncated feature filled by 103		
105	fill	0.77	0.15	Fill of pit 106, similar in make up to 101		
106	cut	0.77	0.15	Irregular shaped pit filled by 105, heavily truncated forms part of vegetation feature		
107	fill	0.55	0.15	Fill of pit 108, similar in make up to 101		

108	cut	0.55	0.15	A possible west butt end to ditch filled by 107, possibly a W-E aligned shallow ditch.		
	Natural			Mid reddish brown clay silts		

Trench 20						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench void of Archaeology					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.4
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
65=53	Top Soil		0.3	Mid grey brown clay silt duplicated in context 53		
66=54	Sub Soil		0.1	Mid yellow brown silty clay duplicated in context 54		
	Natural			Similar to that in trench 19		

Trench 21						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Contains large boundary ditch exposed in trenches 26,32 and 35					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.4
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
51	Top Soil		0.25	Same as 59		
52	Sub Soil		0.15	Similar to 60		
146	Fill	2.26	0.58	The tertiary fill of ditch 149 consists a mid greenish grey silty clay with stone and flint inclusions	Pottery, fe nail	Post med
147	Fill	1.1+	0.24	The secondary fill of ditch149, consists a pale orange brown silty clay with some large stones and flints	Pottery, B/tile fe object	Post Med
148	Fill	0.8+	0.06+	The primary fill of ditch 149, not fully excavated because of depth, consists a pale brown grey silty clay with sand lenses and frequent small stones and	B/tile	Post Med

				flints		
149	Cut	2.26	1.2+	Boundary ditch aligned SW-NE Equated to cut 84		
	Natural			Mid yellow brown silty clay with pebbles and flints.		

Trench 22						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench void of Archaeology					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.35
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
49	Top Soil		0.2	Same as 59		
50	Sub Soil		0.15	Same as 60		
	Natural			Mid yellow brown silty clay with pebbles and flints		

Trench 23						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench located along north edge of field contains several features, some of which are vegetation pits					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.38
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	29.2
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
91	Top Soil		0.25	Dark greyish brown silty clay		
92	Sub Soil		0.17	Mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional stones and flints		
39	Cut	0.6	0.16	Sub circular shaped hollow filled by 40		
40	Fill	0.6	0.16	Fill of 39, consists of mid greyish brown silty clay with moderate stone and flint inclusions	Pottery	
85	Cut	0.92	0.1	Circular shaped Pit with burning fill 86		
86	Fill	0.92	0.1	Fill of pit 85 comprises a dark grey clay silt with flints and pebbles and lumps/flecks of charcoal.	Pottery	Iron Age

87	Cut	1.3	0.18	Curvi-linear possible hollow filled by 88		
88	Fill	1.3	0.18	Fill of hollow 87, consists a mid reddish brown silty clay with frquent stones and flints	Pottery	Iron Age
89	Cut	1.9	0.16	A vegetation feature filled with 90, curvi-linear in shape		
90	Fill	1.9	0.16	Fill of 89, consists a dark brownish grey silty clay with moderate stones and flints	Pottery	
119	Cut	0.5	0.28	Elongated pit filled by 120		
120	Fill	0.5	0.28	Fill of 119, consists of mid brownish grey silty clay including small stones iron panning and occasional charcoal	Flint	
121	Cut	0.4	0.3	A possible drain filled by 122 and 123, aligned N-S		
122	Fill		0.06	Primary fill to 121 comprised a yellowish brown silty clay with occasional stones, possible redeposited natural.		
123	Fill	0.3	0.25	Secondary fill to 121, comprised a mid orangey brown silty clay with occasional small to medium stones and flints		
137	Cut	0.4	0.16	A possible drain filled by 138, aligned N-S		
138	Fill	0.4	0.16	Fill of 137, comprised a mid orangey brown silty clay with occasional small stones and flints		
	Natural			Yellowish brown clay		

Trench 24						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
The Trench contains a very shallow linear feature subject to truncation through possible ploughing.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.4
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	29.7
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**

115	Top Soil		0.3	Similar to 126		
116	Sub Soil		0.1	Pale yellowish brown silty clay		
95	Fill	1.1	0.05	Fill of 96, comprised a mid grey brown clay silt with flints/pebbles and patches of clay.		
96	Cut	1.1	0.05	A shallow ditch filled by 95, sits on top of pebble/cobble layer aligned N-S		
	Natural			Mid grey brown silty clay		

Trench 25						
General description					**Orientation**	SW-NE
A trench extended to the north to expose the course of two linear features possibly representative of drainage ditches associated to agriculture.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.4
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	29.5
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
61	Top Soil		0.3	Mid grey brown silty clay		
62	Sub Soil		0.1	Mid yellow brown silty clay		
97	Fill	0.38	0.13	Fill of 98, comprised a mid reddish brown clay silt with occasion flints/pebbles and clay lumps		
98	Cut	0.38	0.13	A curvi-linear ditch filled by 97, forms part of sequence with 176.		
99	Fill	0.55	0.26	Fill of 100, comprised similar to 97		
100	Cut	055	0.26	A slightly curvi-linear ditch filled by 99, forms part of of sequence with 176		
175	Fill	0.50	0.21	Fill of 176, similar to 97		
176	Cut	0.50	0.21	A N-S aligned ditch filled by 175 forms part of ditch sequence with 98 and 100.		
	Natural			Mid orange brown silty clay including flints and stones		

Trench 26		
General description	**Orientation**	N-S

Trench contained large boundary ditch equated to 84 and 145, only the upper fill was issued a context for finds retrieval only.	**Avg. depth (m)**	0.45
	Width (m)	2
	Length (m)	30

Contexts

context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
59=55	Top Soil		0.3	Duplicated in context 55, consists of a mid grey brown silty clay		
60=56	Sub Soil		0.2	Duplicated in context 56. consists a mid greyish brown silty clay with clay lumps and patches.		
172	Fill	3.2		Upper fill to boundary ditch not excavated but finds recovered from cleaning top of feature.	Pottery	Post Med
	Natural			Mid orange brown silty clay and stones		

Trench 27

General description	**Orientation**	E-W
Trench is void of Archaeology	**Avg. depth (m)**	0.4
	Width (m)	2
	Length (m)	29.5

Contexts

context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
47	Top Soil		0.3	Mid grey brown clay silt		
48	Sub Soil		0.1	Mid yellowish grey brown clay silt		
	Natural			Mid yellow brown clay		

Trench 28

General description	**Orientation**	E-W
Trench void of Archaeology	**Avg. depth (m)**	0.4
	Width (m)	2
	Length (m)	29.65

Contexts

context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
124	Top Soil		0.25	Mid grey brown silty clay		
125=80	Sub Soil		0.15	Duplicated in context 80, comprised a mid-pale	pottery	Mid 16th -late 18th centuries

				yellowish grey silty clay		
	Natural			Similar to natural in trench 29		

Trench 29						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench void of Archaeology					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.35
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	29.7
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
43	Top Soil		0.2	Similar to 124		
44	Sub Soil		0.15	Similar to 125		
	Natural			Mid-pale grey silty clay		

Trench 30						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench void of Archaeology					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.4
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	29.7
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
45	Top Soil			Similar to 124		
46	Sub Soil			Similar to 125	pottery	Mid 13th -late 18th centuries.
	Natural			Pale-mid yellow brown silty clay with stones and flints.		

Trench 31						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench void of Archaeology					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.4
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	29.3
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
57	Top Soil		0.3	Mid grey brown silty clay		
58	Sub Soil		0.1	Mid yellow grey silty clay plus stones and flint	pottery	Mid 16th-late 18th centuries

	Natural			Mid yellowish grey silty clay with stones and flints		

Trench 32						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench contained a large boundary ditch also picked up in trenches 21, 26 and 35, the upper fill was given a context due to finds recovery from cleaning over ditch.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.3
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
41	Top Soil		0.2	Mid grey brown silty clay		
42	Sub Soil		0.1	Mid yellowish grey silty clay		
173	Fill	3		Similar to 82, upper fill of boundary ditch. Not excavated.	CBM Pottery	Late Med/Post Med
	Natural			Mid-pale orangey brown sitly clay plus flint and stones		

Trench 33						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench void of Archaeology					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.4
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
35	Top Soil		0.25	Mid grey brown silty clay		
36	Sub Soil		0.15	Pale-mid yellowish brown silty clay	pottery	17th century
	Natural			Mid yellow brown silty clay plus stones and flints		

Trench 34						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench void of Archaeology					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.45
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**

33	Top Soil		0.25	Similar to 35		
34	Sub Soil		0.2	Similar to 36	pottery	17th century
	Natural			Mid orange brown clay with stones and flints		

Trench 35						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench contains a large boundary ditch pick up in trench 21,26 and 32.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.35
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	30.5
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
26	Top Soil		0.3	Similar to deposit in trench 32 context 41		
27	Sub Soil		0.05	Similar to deposit in trench 32 context 42		
82	Fill	2.18	0.52	Secondary fill to ditch 84, comprised a pale orange brown silty clay with frequent stones and flints.	Pottery and B/Tile	Post Med
83	Fill	1.3	0.22	Primary fill of ditch 84, comprised pale orange grey silty clay with frequent medium sized stones and flints	Bone	
84	Cut	2.18	0.84	A cut of boundary ditch filled by 82 and 83, aligned SW-NE and equated to cuts 145		
	natural			Mid yellow brown silty clay with stones and flints		

Trench 36						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench void of Archaeology					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.5
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	31
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
28	Top Soil		0.25	Similar to deposit in trench 32 context 41		
29	Sub Soil		0.25	Similar to deposit in trench 32 context 42		

	Natural			Mid yellow brown silty clay plus stones and flints		

Trench 37						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench void of Archaeology					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.5
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	29.8
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
30	Top Soil		0.5	Similar deposit to 41 in trench 32		
31=74	Sub Soil		0.1	Duplicated in context 74, similar deposit to 42 in trench 32	pottery	Mid 16th-late 18th centuries
	Natural			Similar natural to that in trench 36		

Trench 38						
General description					**Orientation**	SW-NE
Trench contained possible culvert but persistent flooding allowed limited excavation and recording					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.55
					Width (m)	1.9
					Length (m)	31
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
11	Top Soil		0.28	Similar to 13 in trench 40		
12	Sub Soil		0.26	Similar to 14 in trench 40		
24	Fill	3	0.5+	Fill of 25, comprised a dark brown grey silty humic clay including stones and flints	Pottery	Early Iron Age
25	Cut	3	0.5+	A linear ditch filled by 24, represents a culvert with in the base of a valley aligned roughly N-S		
	Natural			Mid-dark brown clay with frequent stones and pebbles forming gravel patches.		

Trench 39		
General description	**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench located towards base of valley, exposed post medieval	**Avg. depth (m)**	0.55

deposits, trench flooded therefore excavation work not practical	**Width (m)**	2
	Length (m)	30

Contexts

context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
7	Top Soil		0.3	Similar to 5		
8	Sub Soil		0.25	Similar to 6		
9	Layer			Not excavated, a dark brown grey humic clay silt	Car Tyre	Modern
19	Layer			Not excavated, a mid grey brown silty clay	CBM and pottery	Modern discarded.
	Natural			Not encountered		

Trench 40

General description	**Orientation**	E-W
Trench which contains ditches, surface and burning pit.	**Avg. depth (m)**	0.35
	Width (m)	1.9
	Length (m)	30

Contexts

context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
13	Top Soil		0.37	Similar to material in trench 41		
14	Sub Soil		0.14	Similar to material in trench 41		
15	Layer			Not excavated possibly natural gravels. (Pea grit?)		
16	Fill	1.7	0.44	Secondary fill of ditch 18, possibly equated to ditch fill 155, comprised mid greyish orange silty clay includes stones and flints.		
17	Fill	0.82	0.44	Primary fill to ditch 18, comprised a mid grey brown silty clay with frequent medium stones and flints.	Pottery and Bone	Medieval?
18	Cut	1.7	0.58	A possible boundary ditch filled by 16 and 17 equated to ditch 154 and aligned NE-SW and sealed by 14.		
32	Cut	1.4	0.48	A pit filled by 37 and 38, contains a fired clay layer to wards its base. May be part of oven structure cut		

				by ditch 154		
37	Fill	0.9	0.18	The primary burning fill to pit 32, comprised fired clay and a very dark grey silty clay with burnt red patches, includes rounded stone and fired clay layer.	Pottery	??
38	Fill	1.3	0.3	The secondary fill of pit 32, comprised a dark brownish grey silty clay with frequent large sub angular stones and flints	Pottery and B/Tile	Medieval??
154	Cut	1.1		Not excavated planned only possibly equated to ditch 18		
155	Fill	1.1		Not excavated planned only possibly equated to fill 16	Pottery	Medieval?
156	Surface	0.8		Not excavated only recorded in plan possibly cut by ditch 154		
157	Cut			Not fully exposed in limits of trench or excavated filled by 158 and possibly cut by ditch 154		
158	Fill			Not excavated but fill of ditch 157.		
	Natural			Mid Yellow brown clay with gravel patches.		

Trench 41						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench void of Archaeology					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.4
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	31
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
21	Top Soil		0.2	Dark greyish brown silty clay		
22	Sub Soil		0.2	Mid yellowish brown silty clay	Pottery, CBM and fired clay	Post Med
	Natural			Similar to natural in trench 43		

Trench 42

General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench void of Archaeology					Avg. depth (m)	0.6
					Width (m)	1.9
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
5	Top Soil		0.2	Same as trench 43		
6	Sub Soil		0.12	Same as trench 43	CBM	Post Med
	Natural		0.28+	Same as trench 43, sondage dug into the natural at the East end of the trench		

Trench 43						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench void of Archaeology					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.6
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	29.5
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
3	Top Soil		0.3	Mid greyish brown silty clay		
4	Sub Soil		0.23	Mid yellowish brown silty clay including stones and flints	Pottery, CBM and Flat iron (small find 1)	Post Med
	Natural		0.15+	Pale orange brown sandy clay silts and frequent stones and flints, machine dug sondage into the east end of the trench.		

Trench 44						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench void of Archaeology					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.50
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
1	Top Soil		0.28	Mid greyish brown silty		

				clay		
2	Sub Soil		0.22	Mid yellowish brown silty clay	CBM and Fe Object	Post Med
	Natural		0.25+	Mid orange brown silty clay plus frequent stone out crops, machine dug sondage into the N end of trench		

Trench 45						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench void of Archaeology					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.8
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
19	Top Soil		0.3	Similar to top soil in trench 43		
20	Sub Soil		0.2	Mid yellow brown silty clay	pottery	Mid 16ht-late 18th centuries.
	Natural		0.35+	Gravelly and stoney natural machine dug sondage into the S end of trench		

Trench 46						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench void of Archaeology					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.4
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	30.25
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
63	Top Soil		0.3	Mid grey brown silty clay		
64	Sub Soil		0.1	Mid yellowish brown silty clay		
	Natural			Similar to natural in trench 20		

Trench 47		
General description	**Orientation**	N-S
Trench contained single ditch at north end of trench	**Avg. depth (m)**	0.3
	Width (m)	2

					Length (m)	29.5
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
117	Topsoil		0.25	Mid grey brown silty clay		
118	Subsoil		0.05	Pale yellow brown silty clay		
93	Fill	0.78	0.15	Mid brown clay silt with flint/pebble inclusions and clay patches, fill of 94	Pottery	Iron Age?
94	Cut	0.78	0.15	Shallow ditch filled by 93, aligned E-W sealed by 118		
	Natural			Similar to natural in trench 23.		

Appendix B. Finds Reports

B.1 Prehistoric Pottery

By Sarah Percival

Introduction

B.1.1 A total of 24 sherds weighing 81g were collected from seven excavated contexts and from subsoil (Table 1). The pottery is fragmentary and no complete vessels were recovered. The sherds are mostly small and poorly preserved and the average sherd weight is 3g.

Trench	Feature	Feature type	Context	Spotdate	Quantity	Weight (g)
T11	**153**	Pond	**153**	Earlier Iron Age	9	28
				Later Iron Age	2	15
T23	**39**	Pit fill	**40**	Earlier Iron Age	2	1
	85	Pit	**86**	Earlier Iron Age	1	10
	87	Pit	**88**	Earlier Iron Age	1	4
	89	Pit	**90**	Later Iron Age	1	9
	92	Sub soil	**92**	Earlier Iron Age	6	3
T38	**25**	Ditch	**24**	Earlier Iron Age	1	8
T47	**94**	Ditch	**93**	Earlier Iron Age	1	3
Total					**24**	**81**

Table 1: Quantity and weight of prehistoric pottery by feature

Methodology

B.1.2 The assemblage was analysed in accordance with the Guidelines for analysis and publication laid down by the Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group (PCRG 2010). The total assemblage was studied and a full catalogue was prepared. The sherds were examined using a binocular microscope (x10 magnification) and were divided into fabric groups defined on the basis of inclusion types. Fabric codes were prefixed by a letter code representing the main inclusion present (F representing flint, G grog and Q quartz). Vessel form was recorded; R representing rim sherds, B base sherds, D decorated sherds and U undecorated body sherds. The sherds were counted and

weighed to the nearest whole gram. Decoration and abrasion were also noted. The pottery and archive are curated by OAE

Nature of the Assemblage

B.1.3 The assemblage is entirely composed of undecorated body sherds with few diagnostic traits to distinguish vessel form. Dating of the pottery is therefore entirely based on fabric type.

Fabrics

B.1.4 Five fabrics were identified (Table 2), two containing burnt crushed flint, which have been assigned a tentative Earlier Iron Age date (800-350BC). Flint was widely added to pottery in prehistory and it is possible that the flint-tempered sherds could be Later Bronze Age or earlier Neolithic. A sandy fabric containing moderate, rounded quartz and two grog-tempered fabrics are later Iron Age (350-50BC).

Forms

B.1.5 A curved body sherd from a Later Iron Age cordoned jar in sandy grog-tempered fabric was recovered from pond 153. The remainder of the assemblage comprises plain, undiagnostic body sherds.

Spotdate	Fabric	Fabric Description	Quantity	Weight (g)
Earlier Iron Age	F1	Common small to medium angular burnt flint in fine clay matrix with occasional sub rounded voids	11	24
	QF	Sandy clay matrix containing moderate small angular flint.	10	33
Later Iron Age	GTW	Occasional sub-rounded grog, occasional elongated voids, fine clay matrix	1	9
	Q1	Moderate small rounded quartz grains in dense clay matrix	1	3
	QG	Moderate small rounded quartz grains in dense clay matrix: occasional sub-rounded grog	1	12
Total			**24**	**81**

Table 2: Quantity and weight of prehistoric pottery by fabric

Deposition

B.1.6 Trench 11 produced eleven sherds weighing 43 all from pond deposit 153. Nine of these sherds weighing 28g are flint-tempered pot of probable Early Iron Age date and two (15g) are in sandy fabrics more typical of the Later Iron Age.

B.1.7 A total of eleven sherds weighing 27g were recovered from four features and from subsoil in trench 23. Sherds from pits **39**, **85** and **87** as well as the sherd from subsoil 92 are flint-tempered. A single grog-tempered sherd from pit **89** may be Later Iron Age.

B.1.8 Ditch **25** in trench 38 produced a single flint-tempered sherd. And a further sherd, also flint-tempered, came from the fill of ditch **94**, trench 47.

Discussion

B.1.9 The assemblage appears to be largely residual with the possible exception of the pot from the pits excavated in trench 23 which indicate some activity at the site during the prehistoric period. Otherwise the assemblage is uninformative.

B.2 Post-roman Pottery

by Carole Fletcher

Introduction

B.2.1 The evaluation produced a pottery assemblage of 57 sherds, weighing 0.861 kg. The assemblage spans the 12th the end of the 18th century. The condition of the overall assemblage is moderately abraded and the mean sherd weight is low-moderate at approximately 0.015kg.

Methodology

B.2.2 The Medieval Pottery Research Group (MPRG) *A guide to the classification of medieval ceramic forms* (MPRG, 1998) and *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics* (MPRG, 2001) act as a standard for the post-Roman pottery.

B.2.3 Recording was carried out using OA East's in-house system based on that previously used at the Museum of London. fabric classification has been carried out for all previously described medieval and post-medieval types using where possible referencing Essex fabric codes. All sherds have been counted, classified and weighed on a context-by-context basis. The assemblage is recorded in the summary catalogue. The pottery and archive are curated by Oxford Archaeology East until formal deposition.

Assemblage

B.2.4 The bulk of the assemblage was recovered from subsoil contexts in ten trenches, where no post-Roman features were identified. The remainder of the assemblage came from ditches in Trenches 21 and 32, and from Trench 40, which also contained a single pit that produced post-Roman pottery. The bulk of the stratified assemblage was recovered from Trench 21, and although more post-Roman features were found in Trench 40, they contained only small amounts of pottery.

B.2.5 Subsoil in Trenches 19, 28, 41 and 43 produced only sherds of what has been tentatively identified as Harlow-type transitional hard fabric, corresponding to Cunningham's post-medieval red earthenware (Davey and Walker 2009 p25), Fabric 40, (Cunningham 1985 p1); the majority of these sherds are from bowls. Subsoil in Trenches, 31 and 45 also produced sherds of post-medieval red earthenware Fabric 40 vessels, while Trench 37 produced only a single sherd from a post-medieval red earthenware Fabric 40 bowl.

B.2.6 In Trench 30, the subsoil produced a slightly more mixed assemblage, indicating a wider date range for rubbish deposition from domestic activity. The pottery recovered includes sherds tentatively identified as sandy orange ware, which is medieval Fabric 21, most likely Fabric 21D as discussed by Walker and Davey (Davey and Walker 2009 p12), and post-medieval red earthenware Fabric 40. From Trenches 33 and 34 single sherds from two Metropolitan-type slipware bowls were recovered.

B.2.7 Ditch **149** in Trench 21 produced 17 sherds from two contexts, the bulk of the sherds are from post-medieval red earthenware Fabric 40 bowls, alongside a sherd from a jug or jar. A handle from a black-glazed post-medieval red earthenware drinking vessel or jug was also recovered; black-glazed wares were also produced in Harlow and it is likely that this sherd is of local manufacture. From Trench 32 a single abraded sherd of

Harlow-type transitional hard fabric/post-medieval red earthenware Fabric 40 was recovered from context 173 the upper fill of un excavated ditch equated to **84.**

B.2.8 Four features in Trench 40 produced medieval pottery. Ditch **18** produced a single sherd from a sandy orange ware Fabric 21D jug with slipped decoration and ditches **154** and **157** both contained sherds tentatively identified as early medieval sandy ware-transitional Fabric 13T as described by Cotter (Cotter 2000 p39-40). The majority of the medieval sherds were recovered from pit **32**, which contained a single sherd from a sandy orange ware Fabric 21D sooted jar and three sherds tentatively identified as early medieval sandy ware-transitional Fabric 13T of which one is sooted.

Conclusion

B.2.9 The assemblage is domestic in nature, the majority of the sherds are moderately abraded and have been reworked. There are a small number of medieval fragments present, the bulk of which were recovered from Trench 40 specifically pit **32**. Several sherds are sooted, indicating their use in the preparation of food; these may relate to medieval occupation in the vicinity of the archaeological works and may represent rubbish disposal. However, the majority of the pottery most likely made its way into the ditches, and was incorporated into the subsoil, through later reworking.

Pottery Catalogue

Trench	*Ctxt*	*Cut*	*Form*	*Fabric*	*Sherd Count*	*Weight (kg)*	Pottery Date Range
19	81			Harlow-type transitional hard fabric /Post-Medieval red earthenware (Fabric 40)	1	0.003	Mid 16th-end 18th century
21	146	**149**		Post-Medieval red earthenware (Fabric 40)	1	0.007	Mid 16th-end 18th century
			Bowl	Post-Medieval red earthenware (Fabric 40)	5	0.067	Mid 16th-end 18th century
			Jug/jar	Post-Medieval red earthenware (Fabric 40)	1	0.039	Mid 16th-end 18th century
21	147	**149**		Post-Medieval red earthenware (Fabric 40)	2	0.024	Mid 16th-end 18th century
			Bowl	Post-Medieval red earthenware (Fabric 40)	3	0.019	Mid 16th-end 18th century
			Jug/drinking vessel	Post-Medieval red earthenware (Fabric 40) black-glazed	1	0.019	Mid 16th-17th century
				Harlow-type transitional hard fabric /Post-Medieval red earthenware (Fabric 40)	4	0.018	Mid 16th-end 18th century
28	80			Harlow-type transitional hard fabric /Post-Medieval red earthenware (Fabric 40)	1	0.006	Mid 16th-end 18th century
30	46			Sandy orange ware (Fabric 21D-type)	1	0.005	13th-mid 16th century
			Jar/bowl	Sandy orange ware (Fabric 21D-type)	1	0.014	13th-mid 16th century
			Jug-cistern/jar	Sandy orange ware (late)	1	0.029	Mid 14th-end 15th century
				Post-Medieval red earthenware (Fabric 40)	2	0.057	Mid 16th-end 18th century

Trench	*Ctxt*	*Cut*	*Form*	*Fabric*	*Sherd Count*	*Weight (kg)*	**Pottery Date Range**
			Bowl	Post-Medieval red earthenware (Fabric 40)	4	0.167	Mid 16th-end 18th century
				Harlow-type transitional hard fabric /Post-Medieval red earthenware (Fabric 40)	2	0.015	Mid 16th-end 18th century
31	58			Post-Medieval red earthenware (Fabric 40)	1	0.019	Mid 16th-end 18th century
				Harlow-type transitional hard fabric /Post-Medieval red earthenware (Fabric 40)	1	0.013	Mid 16th-end 18th century
			Bowl	Harlow-type transitional hard fabric /Post-Medieval red earthenware (Fabric 40)	2	0.023	Mid 16th-end 18th century
32	173			Harlow-type transitional hard fabric /Post-Medieval red earthenware (Fabric 40)	1	0.001	Mid 16th-end 18th century
33	36		Bowl	Metropolitan-type slipware (Fabric 40A)	1	0.017	17th century
34	34		Bowl	Metropolitan-type slipware (Fabric 40A)	1	0.019	17th century
37	74		Bowl	Post-Medieval red earthenware (Fabric 40)	1	0.006	Mid 16th-end 18th century
40	17	**18**	Jug	Sandy orange ware (Fabric 21D-type)	1	0.005	13th-mid 16th century
	38	**32**	Jar	Sandy orange ware (Fabric 21D-type)	1	0.014	13th-mid 16th century
				Early medieval sandy ware-transitional (Fabric 13T)	2	0.017	Early-end 12th century
			Jar	Early medieval sandy ware-transitional (Fabric 13T)	1	0.006	Early-end 12th century
	155	**154**		Early medieval sandy ware-transitional (Fabric 13T)	1	0.002	Early-end 12th century
	158	**157**		Early medieval sandy ware-transitional (Fabric 13T)	2	0.004	Early-end 12th century
41	22		Bowl	Harlow-type transitional hard fabric /Post-Medieval red earthenware (Fabric 40)	4	0.051	Mid 16th-end 18th century
43	4			Harlow-type transitional hard fabric /Post-Medieval red earthenware (Fabric 40)	4	0.037	Mid 16th-end 18th century
			Bowl	Harlow-type transitional hard fabric /Post-Medieval red earthenware (Fabric 40)	1	0.007	Mid 16th-end 18th century
45	20		Jar/bowl	Post-Medieval red earthenware (Fabric 40)	1	0.008	Mid 16th-end 18th century
			Bowl	Harlow-type transitional hard fabric /Post-Medieval red earthenware (Fabric 40)	1	0.123	Mid 16th-end 18th century
Total					**57**	**0.861**	

Table 3: Pottery Catalogue

B.3 Baked Clay

By Sarah Percival

Introduction

B.3.1 A total of 86 pieces of baked clay weighing 598g were collected from four excavated contexts in four trenches (Table 4). Pottery found alongside the baked clay suggests that the fragment from ditch **149,** Trench 21 is post-medieval whilst the more substantial assemblage from pit 32, Trench 40 is of late medieval/ transitional date.

Trench	Feature	Feature Type	Context	Quantity	Weight (g)
7	109	Pit	110	13	50
21	149	Ditch	147	1	1
26	60	Subsoil	60	1	19
40	32	Pit	37	58	464
			38	13	64
Total				**86**	**598**

Table 4: Quantity and weight of baked clay by feature

Methodology

B.3.2 The assemblage was examined using a binocular microscope (x10 magnification) and were divided into fabric groups defined on the basis of inclusion types. The fragments were counted and weighed to the nearest whole gram. Surviving surfaces, decoration and abrasion were noted.

Nature of the assemblage

B.3.3 Three fabrics were identified (Table 5). The majority of the assemblage is made of poorly fired fabric with common chalk inclusions, all recovered from two fills of pit **32** in Trench 40. Pottery also found in pit **32** suggests it was filled in the 13th to 16th centuries. Several pieces of the baked clay have smoothed surfaces, with one fragment being smoothed on opposing surfaces perhaps suggesting that it came from the rim of an oven or similar feature.

B.3.4 A single fragment in dense silty fabric with moderate small and occasional large voids from subsoil in Trench 26 may also have once contained chalk which has been subsequently dissolved.

B.3.5 Fourteen fragments are made of poorly fired, orange silty clay with rare quartz sand inclusions. Thirteen pieces in this fabric came from pit **109** in Trench 7. A further fragment from pit **149**, Trench 21 was found alongside 16th to 18th century pottery suggesting a post-medieval date.

Fabric	Quantity	Weight (g)
Dense silty fabric with moderate small and occasional large voids. Orange and black	1	19
Fine orange clay with common sub-rounded chalk > 5mm, rare ferrous inclusions some cream swirls, some organic	71	528
Poorly fired orange silty clay with rare quartz sand	14	51
Total	**86**	**598**

Table 5: Quantity and weight of baked clay by fabric

B.4 The Ceramic Building Material

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction

B.4.1 The evaluation produced a small-moderate assemblage of 90 fragments of ceramic building material (CBM) weighing 3.894kg. The CBM assemblage includes some possibly late medieval material, although the bulk of the assemblage is post-medieval. Almost a quarter of the fragments could not be assigned a form, although they only represent 6% of the total CBM assemblage by weight.

B.4.2 The overall condition of the assemblage is moderately abraded and the average weight of brick and tile fragments from individual contexts is low at 43g. The quantities of material present are not sufficient to indicate the presence of a bric or tiled building on the site, although the material may have originated from buildings in the vicinity of the site.

Methodology

B.4.3 The CBM was counted, weighed and classified by form; the quantities of post-medieval CBM have been fully recorded including fabric using an alphanumerical indicator. Levels of abrasion and any evidence of re-use were noted, following the guidelines laid down by the Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group (ACBMG 2002). All the CBM has been quantified on a context by context basis into an Access 2000 database.

Assemblage

B.4.4 The assemblage of CBM can be divided into five broad types. Tiles are only recorded as roof tiles when diagnostic features such as nail holes are present, although the thickness of the tile fragments suggests they are all roof tiles; no floor tiles were recovered.

CBM Type	Fragment Count	Weight (kg)
Brick	12	1.563
Tile	45	1.529
Ridge Tile	1	0.076
Roof Tile	9	0.489
Unclassified	23	0.237
Total	**90**	**3.894**

Table 6: CBM functional assemblage

B.4.5 Some CBM was recovered from ditches across the excavated area, however the majority of fragments were recovered from the subsoil. The small to moderate size of the majority of the fragments of CBM suggest that their deposition may be due to reworking and later infilling of features rather than deliberate disposal after they were broken. This suggests that much of the CBM may not be contemporary with the features from which it was recovered.

B.4.6 Fragments of brick and tile were recovered from subsoil in 17 trenches across the site and from ditches in five trenches. One of these ditches, identified as **84** in Trench 35, **145** in Trench 2 and **149** in Trench 21, is described as a field boundary. The majority of the CBM is post-medieval in date, with the possible exception of a few fragments found in Trenches 10, 15, 21 and 44 that may be late medieval/early post-medieval. Of these, a single fragment of tile from ditch **149** was the only one recovered from a feature.

Trench	Count	Weight (kg.)
2	5	0.068
5	2	0.055
6	1	0.019
8	2	0.049
9	3	0.487
10	1	0.127
11	8	0.409
15	2	0.051
17	2	0.037
18	2	0.141
20	1	0.027
21	8	0.672
25	2	0.031
26	6	0.142
27	1	0.006
29	1	0.020
30	7	0.141
31	3	0.013
32	2	0.018
34	3	0.142
35	5	0.297
36	4	0.085
41	7	0.219
43	2	0.036
44	5	0.494
45	5	0.11

Table 7: Total CBM distribution across trenches

Fabrics

B.4.7 Within the CBM assemblage, four brick and eleven tile fabrics (and their variants) were provisionally identified and recorded. Tile fabric T1 is the most numerous while brick fabric B2a is the largest component by weight.

Brick/Tile	Brief Fabric Description
B1	Hard fired dull red-orange fabric with fine quartz and common mica
B2	Hard fired dull red sandy fabric with flint inclusions
B2a	Hard fired dull red fabric similar to B2 with addition of calcareous material up to 1mm and rare quartz pebble up to 7mm
B2b	Relatively hard fired dull orange-red fabric, quartz tempered with some mica, dull red inclusions (grog or clay pellets), occasional calcareous material and rare flint larger than 10mm. Similar to Fabric B4

Brick/Tile	Brief Fabric Description
B3	Slightly soft fabric, dull orange with pale orange-cream swirls or patches and dark dull red inclusions up to 2mm, possibly grog
B3a	Poorly mixed variation on B3 with some calcareous material in the mix
B4	Slightly soft fabric with quartz and common small sub-rounded or oval voids and moderate larger irregular voids up to 3mm. Also contains rare dark ?ironstone or grog inclusion up to 3mm
T1	Hard fired dull orange fabric, relatively smooth fracture and few visible inclusions beyond fine quartz
T1a	Hard fired dull orange-red, some clay pellets, possibly grog, occasional visible quartz, some mica. Most similar to T1 but also T7
T2	Hard fired relatively bright orange-red surfaces and margins with mid grey core. Uneven lower surface, some paler grey lenses and blobs in core, slightly hackly fracture, fine quartz temper, rare flint and some elongated voids
T3	Hard fired dull pale orange surfaces with patches of more red-orange and dull red-orange in section. Fine quartz temper, some coarse quartz and occasional mica
T4	Hard fired dull red sandy fabric, ?flint inclusions, common coarse quartz
T5	Hard fired dull orange fabric with grey-brown core. Sanded underside, occasional coarse white flecks which may be white quartz or may be calcareous
T6	Hard fired dull red outer surface and margins, bright orange-red around dull, pale grey-brown core. Coarse quartz sand and occasional fragment of ?flint, and mica
T7	Fabric similar to B3 but better mixed and better fired. Fragments of grog or clay pellets, occasional flint, quartz and ironstone.
T8	Hard fired dull red fabric, voids visible in the fabric. Some coarse quartz, iron stained clay pellets, possibly calcareous material on the surface but not visible in the matrix, suggesting that calcareous material may have leached out
T9	Moderately hard fired, dull red-brown surfaces, brighter red-orange margins with a dull grey-brown core. Relatively common fine mica, some coarse quartz, some white inclusions that appear to be calcareous. Similar to some of the brick fabrics
T10	Hard fired fabric, relatively thick, between 18 and 20 mm. Dull red-orange surfaces and margins, brighter dull red-orange core, sanded base and sanded upper side. Some white quartz or calcareous material in the sanding and in the matrix. Also contains some mica
T11	Hard fired dull red-orange fabric with fine quartz and common mica. This fabric is a variation on brick fabric B1

Table 8: Brick and Tile Fabrics

Discussion

B.4.8 This is a relatively small assemblage, comprising slightly more tile than brick by weight. The small quantity of CBM recovered argues against there being any substantial structure built in this material on the site. None of the CBM fragments show evidence of mortared surfaces. Most of the material was recovered from the subsoil in trenches across the site and it is highly likely that it represents low levels of rubbish deposition in the post-medieval period. One slightly unusual aspect of the distribution of CBM across the site is that, in trenches where CBM was recovered from features, none was found in the subsoil, with the exception of Trench 26, where it was present in both features and subsoil

Ctxt	Trench	Form	Feature type/cut no.	Fabric	Count	Weight (kg.)	Spot dating
2	44	Brick	Subsoil	B3	1	0.095	Post-medieval
		Roof Tile	Subsoil	T2	4	0.399	Late medieval/early post-medieval
4	43	Unclassified	Subsoil	B2a	1	0.012	Post-medieval
		Unclassified	Subsoil	B2b	1	0.024	Post-medieval
20	45	Brick	Subsoil	B1	1	0.032	Post-medieval
		Tile	Subsoil	T1	1	0.026	Post-medieval
		Unclassified	Subsoil	B2	1	0.006	Post-medieval
		Unclassified	Subsoil	B3	1	0.017	Post-medieval
		Unclassified	Subsoil	B4	1	0.027	Post-medieval
22	41	Brick	Subsoil	B2a	1	0.107	Post-medieval
		Brick	Subsoil	B3	2	0.052	Post-medieval
		Roof Tile	Subsoil	T1	1	0.037	Post-medieval
		Unclassified	Subsoil		3	0.023	Not closely datable
29	36	Tile	Subsoil	T11	2	0.024	Not closely datable
		Tile	Subsoil	T1a	1	0.056	Post-medieval
		Unclassified	Subsoil	B2	1	0.005	Post-medieval
34	34	Brick	Subsoil	B2	1	0.023	Post-medieval
		Brick	Subsoil	B3	1	0.016	Post-medieval
		Tile	Subsoil	T1	1	0.103	Post-medieval
42	32	Unclassified	Subsoil		1	0.010	Not closely datable
		Unclassified	Subsoil	B3a	1	0.008	Post-medieval
44	29	Roof Tile	Subsoil	T7	1	0.020	Not closely datable
46	30	Tile	Subsoil	T1	2	0.078	Post-medieval
		Tile	Subsoil	T11	1	0.022	Not closely datable
		Unclassified	Subsoil	B3	4	0.041	Post-medieval
48	27	Unclassified	Subsoil	B1	1	0.006	Post-medieval
58	31	Unclassified	Subsoil		2	0.003	Not closely datable
		Unclassified	Subsoil	B3	1	0.010	Post-medieval
60	26	Tile	Subsoil	T1a	1	0.016	Post-medieval
62	25	Tile	Subsoil	T1a	1	0.011	Post-medieval
		Tile	Subsoil	T4	1	0.020	Not closely datable
66	20	Tile	Subsoil	T3	1	0.027	Not closely datable

Ctxt	Trench	Form	Feature type/cut no.	Fabric	Count	Weight (kg.)	Spot dating
67	17	Brick	Subsoil	B2b	2	0.037	Post-medieval
68	18	Ridge Tile	Subsoil	T5	1	0.076	Not closely datable
		Tile	Subsoil	T1	1	0.065	Post-medieval
69	5	Tile	Subsoil	T1a	1	0.043	Post-medieval
		Tile	Subsoil	T6	1	0.012	Not closely datable
70	10	Tile	Subsoil	T8	1	0.127	Late medieval/early post-medieval
71	2	Roof Tile	Subsoil	T1a	3	0.033	Post-medieval
72	15	Tile	Subsoil	T1a	1	0.024	Post-medieval
		Tile	Subsoil	T2	1	0.027	Late medieval/early post-medieval
73	8	Tile	Subsoil	T1	1	0.029	Post-medieval
		Tile	Subsoil	T1a	1	0.020	Post-medieval
75	6	Tile	Subsoil	T4	1	0.019	Not closely datable
77	9	Brick	Subsoil	B2b	1	0.466	Post-medieval
		Tile	Subsoil	T1a	2	0.021	Post-medieval
78	11	Tile	Subsoil	T1	1	0.051	Post-medieval
		Tile	Subsoil	T1 a	1	0.090	Post-medieval
		Tile	Subsoil	T1/T1 a	2	0.050	Post-medieval
		Tile	Subsoil	T10	1	0.112	?Medieval
		Tile	Subsoil	T1a	1	0.029	Post-medieval
		Tile	Subsoil	T7	1	0.042	Post-medieval
		Tile	Subsoil	T9	1	0.035	Not closely datable
82	35	Brick	Ditch **84**	B2-B2a	1	0.211	Post-medieval
		Tile	Ditch **84**	T1	1	0.019	Post-medieval
		Tile	Ditch **84**	T11	1	0.035	Not closely datable
		Unclassified	Ditch **84**	B3	1	0.013	Post-medieval
		Unclassified	Ditch **84**	B4	1	0.019	Post-medieval
142	2	Tile	Ditch **145**	T1	1	0.028	Post-medieval
		Unclassified	Ditch **145**		1	0.007	Not closely datable
146	21	Tile	Ditch **149**	T1	2	0.026	Post-medieval
		Tile	Ditch **149**	T1a	2	0.022	Post-medieval
		Unclassified	Ditch **149**	B3	1	0.006	Post-medieval
147	21	Tile	Ditch **149**	T1	1	0.009	Not closely datable
		Tile	Ditch **149**	T8	1	0.085	Late medieval/early post-medieval
148	21	Brick	Ditch **149**	B2a	1	0.524	Post-medieval
172	26	Tile	Ditch	T1	3	0.079	Post-medieval
		Tile	Ditch	T11	2	0.047	Not closely datable

Table 9: *CBM Catalogue*

B.5 Lithics

By Richard Mortimer

B.5.1 One core from subsoil 44 and two flakes from sub soil 64 and 76 are all broadly Neolithic in date. A core/flake from context 120 (pit **119**) in Trench 23 is probably earlier Neolithic, and was the only datable find in this feature.

Context No	Cut No	Feature Type	Trench No	Flint Type	Quantity	Weight Kg	Date
44		Sub Soil	29	Core	1	0.066	Neolithic
64		Sub Soil	5	Flake	1	0.025	Neolithic
76		Sub Soil	23	Flake	1	0.006	Neolithic
120	119	Pit Fill	23	Core/Flake	1	0.005	Earlier Neolithic

Table 13. Catalogue of worked flints

B.6 Metalwork

By Michael Webster and Carole Fletcher

Assemblage

B.6.1 A small assemblage of copper alloy and iron artefacts was recovered. The functional categories used are those defined by Crummy in 1983 and 1988, category 4 household items and furniture, category 9 buildings and services, category 11 fasteners and fittings and category 18 objects the function or identification of which is unknown or uncertain. These are, respectively, a flat iron, two large fragment of cast iron, possibly from a drainpipe collar or bracket, two iron nails and small fragments of copper alloy.

Condition

B.6.2 The condition of the iron objects is variable, the drainpipe collar or bracket is heavily encrusted on the outer surface with almost no rust present internally, the flat iron surface is unstable, however the nails are in reasonable condition. The fragments of copper alloy appear stable. The artefacts, at present, are stored in plastic bags and/or crystal boxes within a Stewart box containing silica gel, and humidity levels are monitored using a humidity indicator strip.

Discussion

B.6.3 The small fragile fragments of copper alloy recovered from pit **131** are unidentified and undated, and the feature produced no other finds.

B.6.4 The fragment of flat iron, which weighs 0.835kg, was recovered from the subsoil in Trench 43 and is most likely 19th century although blacksmiths started forging simple flat irons in the late middle ages. Plain metal flat irons, or smoothing irons, were heated by a fire or on a stove, *www.oldandinteresting.com/antique-**irons**-smoothers-mangles.aspx.* The Iron is most likely 19th century. The fragments of cast iron pipe collar or bracket are also likely to be 19th century or later.

B.6.5 Nails are a common metallic find on Roman, medieval and later sites and are often associated with construction. One nail is a cut type, the other may be hand made, with

rectangular and square sections respectively, and likely used for different purposes. Both nails were recovered from post-medieval features.

Catalogue

Copper Alloy

Category 18: objects the function or identification of which is unknown or uncertain

SF2 Small curved fragments of copper alloy of uncertain form. Fragments are irregular, approximate length 10mm, width 5mm, thickness 1mm, weight 2g. Post hole **131** (130)

Ironwork

Category 4: household utensils and furniture.

SF1 ?Cast flat iron or smoothing iron base, no handle is present. In reasonable condition although there has been some surface loss, with active corrosion present. Sub-triangular in shape with curved edges. 93Mm long, 59mm wide at end and tapering to rounded tip. Weight 853g. Subsoil (4)

Category 9: buildings and services.

SF3 ?Cast iron pipe collar or bracket, possibly for a drainpipe. Diameter 160mm, height 109mm, 5mm thick, weight 619g. Ditch, **145**, (143)

Category 11: fasteners and fittings.

SF4 Complete iron nail with a rectangular-sectioned tapering shank and partial domed head. Length 62mm, width 8mm x 6mm. Ditch **149** (146)

SF5 Complete iron nail with a square-sectioned tapering shank and rectangular shaped head. Length 38mm, width 6mm. Ditch **149** (146)

Appendix C. Environmental Reports

C.1 Human Skeletal Remains

By Zoë Uí Choileáin

Introduction

C.1.1 A single unurned cremation was recovered from the site of Latton farm in Harlow Essex, pit **85** (fill 86). Thirteen grams of calcined bone was recovered from a pit also containing fragments of Iron Age pottery. The pit was 0.92m in diameter and 0.1m deep and truncated early pit **119**

Methodology

C.1.2 Excavation and processing of the cremation were carried out in accordance with published guidelines (Brickley and McKinley 2004; BABAO 2010). The cremation was excavated in 5cm spits on site. All samples were then processed by flotation using a 2mm mesh. When dry, the bone was separated into four different fraction sizes using 10mm 5mm and 2mm sieves. Bone from the >10mm, 5-10mm and 2-5mm fractions was separated for osteological analysis. The <2mm fraction was not sorted, but was retained for the permanent record.

C.1.3 Osteological analysis was undertaken in accordance with published guidelines (Brickley and McKinley 2004, Mays 2002). Animal bone was identified by macroscopic appearance where possible. Identified human bone was assessed in order to explore the potential of the material to provide information on the cremation rite (as indicated by bone weight, colour and fragmentation), biological anthropology (minimum number of individuals, sex and age) and palaeopathology.

Results

C.1.4 No minimum number of individuals can be estimated for this assessment as no fragments were identifiable beyond species. There were no features present with which to estimate sex and there are no features present for estimating age beyond adult. Cursory examination did not identify any pathology and the average fragment size is 5-10mm

C.1.5 The colour of the bone was primarily oxidised white. Colour reflects the degree of heat used during cremation, with bone that was exposed to the highest temperatures having a buff white appearance (Holck, 2008 110-115). This implies that all of the bone was exposed to a consistent heat.

C.1.6 All of the cremated bone displayed a mixture of transverse and curved transverse fractures and longitudinal fractures. Fractures like this are the result of bone heating then cracking as soft tissues and muscles shrink (Schmid 2008, 43). These can be used as evidence that the bodies were cremated while there was still flesh and fat attached to the bone as opposed to the bones being defleshed before being placed on the pyre (McKinley 1994a).

C.1.7 The bone weight recovered was low at only 13 grams. Studies within modern crematoriums have shown that the average weight of a complete human body generally lies between 1600 to 3000g (McKinley 1989). As this is a disturbed feature with land drain **121** also truncating pit **119** There is no certainty that the calcined bone collected is representative of the amount originally deposited.

C.1.8 The total bone weights are presented below. The highest percentage of bone was in the 5-10mm fraction and therefore potential for extracting information is limited.

Cut	Deposit	Sample	>10mm frags	Weight (g)	10-4mm frags	Weight (g)	4-2mm frags	Weight (g)
	86	3			Unid long bone frags	10	Unid	3

Table 12: The cremated remains

Statement of Potential

C.1.9 In total there is very low potential for obtaining further information from burial (86) about either pathology or funerary rite. As the cremation is disturbed little assumptions can be made about funerary rites however it appears to fit within the pattern of Iron Age cremations which often display low bone weights (Loe 2012).

Recommendations for Further Work

C.1.10 No further work is required.

C.2 Faunal Remains

By Zoe Ui Choileain

Introduction

C.2.1 A total weight of 0.06kg of animal bone was recovered from the excavation at Latton Farm in Harlow, Essex. The small assemblage consists entirely of cattle and large mammal bone.

Methodology

C.2.2 All identifiable elements were recorded. Completeness was assessed in terms of percentage and zones present (Dobney and Reilly 1988). Identification of the assemblage was undertaken with the aid of Schmid (1972) and France (2009). No measurements were taken as no bones were complete. Taphonomic criteria including indications of butchery, pathology, gnawing activity and surface modifications as a result of weathering were also recorded where evident using the 0-5 scale devised by Brickley and McKinley (2004).

Results

C.2.3 The results are summarised in the table below

Cut	Context	Feature	Date	weight (kg)	Unid	cow	Large mammal	N.O.I
	17			0.035		3		1
	50			0.009		3		1
	83			0.015			2	1
	155			0.001	1			

Table 10: Identifiable fragments and No of individuals (N.O.I) represented.

C.2.4 The fragmentation level was moderate. The overall surface condition of the bone was poor with some fragments grading a 2 on the McKinley scale with only some areas being affected by erosion and others resembling McKinley's grade four where the entire surface area has been affected by erosion (Mckinley 2004). Most of the fragments were however still identifiable to species.

C.2.5 The only species represented in this assemblage is cattle. It is not possible to determine whether this is reflective of the site as the preservation level means it is possible that only bone from the larger mammals survives.

C.2.6 The identifiable bone was aged as adult based on the eruption of third molar in a mandible fragment and the fusion of joint surfaces. It was not possible to narrow the age range further.

C.2.7 A single butchery mark was observed upon a mandible fragment. This was a small straight v shape indicative of a filleting style cut (O' Connor 2000 p46).

Discussion and conclusion

C.2.8 This assemblage likely represents domestic waste. Due to the very small size of the assemblage little can be derived from this collection and it has no potential to provide further information.

C.3 Environmental samples

By Rachel Fosberry

Introduction

C.3.1 Seven bulk samples were taken during excavations at Latton Farm, Harlow, Essex from features that were mainly pits and thought to be Iron Age in date. The purpose of this assessment is to determine whether plant remains are present, their mode of preservation and whether they are of interpretable value with regard to domestic, agricultural and industrial activities, diet, economy and rubbish disposal.

Methodology

C.3.2 The total volume (up to 28 litres) of each of the samples was processed by tank flotation using modified Siraff-type equipment. The floating component (flot) of the samples was collected in a 0.3mm nylon mesh and the residue was washed through 10mm, 5mm, 2mm and a 0.5mm sieve. A magnet was dragged through each residue fraction for the recovery of magnetic residues prior to sorting for artefacts. Any artefacts present were noted and reintegrated with the hand-excavated finds. The dried flots were subsequently sorted using a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 60 and an abbreviated list of the recorded remains are presented in Table 7. Identification of plant remains is with reference to the *Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands* and the authors' own reference collection. Nomenclature is according to Stace (1997). Carbonized seeds and grains, by the process of burning and burial, become blackened and often distort and fragment leading to difficulty in identification. Plant remains have been identified to species where possible. The identification of cereals has been based on the characteristic morphology of the grains and chaff as described by Jacomet (2006).

Quantification

C.3.3 For the purpose of this initial assessment items such as cereal grains and artefacts have been scanned and recorded qualitatively according to the following categories

= 1-5, ## = 6-10, ### = 11-50, #### = 51+ specimens

Items that cannot be easily quantified such as charcoal and fired clay have been scored for abundance

+ = rare, ++ = moderate, +++ = abundant

Results

C.3.4 Plant remains, where preserved, are carbonised with no evidence of waterlogging. None of the samples that were taken from features within Trenches 7, 11 and 15 contain preserved plant remains other than sparse charcoal.

C.3.5 Two features sampled within Trench 23 contain occasional charred cereal grains; single grains of wheat (*Triticum* sp.) are present in fill 86 of Iron Age pit **85** and fill 120 of earlier pit **119**.

C.3.6 Two samples were taken from pit **32** within Trench 40. Lower fill 37 had a burnt appearance but only contains three wheat grains and sparse charcoal. Upper fill 38, in contrast, contains numerous charred grains that are compact and rounded in morphology and are likely to be a free-threshing compact wheat variety (*T. aestivum* ssp. *compactum*).

Sample No.	Context No.	Cut No.	Feature Type	% context sampled	Trench No.	Volume processed (L)	Cereals	Charcoal <2mm	Charcoal > 2mm	Pottery	Fired clay
4	110	109	Pit	50	7	24	0	+	++	0	++
7	153	-	Pond	<5	11	8	0	0	0	#	0
6	130	131	Pit	100	15	17	0	0	0	0	0
3	86	85	Pit	100	23	28	#	+++	++	#	0
5	120	119	Pit	20	23	16	#	+	0	0	0
1	38	32	Pit	10	40	13	###	+++	++	0	+
2	37	32	Pit	90	40	2	#	+	++	0	++

Table 11: Environmental samples

Discussion

C.3.7 The environmental samples taken during the evaluation of Latton Farm were taken from features that have not been particularly productive in terms of preserved plant remains other than a few charred grains. The wheat grains recovered from pit **32** in Trench 40 are a variety that was commonly cultivated in the medieval period. Layer 153 from a possible Early Iron Age pond or hollow encountered in Trench 11 did not contain any preserved remains suggesting that, if this feature is indeed a pond, the deposit sampled is no longer waterlogged.

C.3.8 The results show that there is limited potential for the recovery of plant remains that have been preserved by carbonisation.

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Appendix E. OASIS Report Form

All fields are required unless they are not applicable.

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-239332		
Project Name	Land af Latton Farm, Harlow, an Archaeological Evaluation		
Project Dates (fieldwork) Start	25-01-2016	Finish	04-02-2016
Previous Work (by OA East)	No	Future Work	Unknown

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	HALF 16	Planning App. No.	HW/PL/14/00362
HER No.		Related HER/OASIS No.	

Type of Project/Techniques Used

Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG15
Development Type	Other

Please select all techniques used:

☐ Aerial Photography - interpretation	☐ Grab-Sampling	☐ Remote Operated Vehicle Survey
☐ Aerial Photography - new	☐ Gravity-Core	☒ Sample Trenches
☐ Annotated Sketch	☐ Laser Scanning	☐ Survey/Recording Of Fabric/Structure
☐ Augering	☐ Measured Survey	☐ Targeted Trenches
☐ Dendrochronological Survey	☐ Metal Detectors	☐ Test Pits
☐ Documentary Search	☐ Phosphate Survey	☐ Topographic Survey
☐ Environmental Sampling	☐ Photogrammetric Survey	☐ Vibro-core
☐ Fieldwalking	☐ Photographic Survey	☐ Visual Inspection (Initial Site Visit)
☐ Geophysical Survey	☐ Rectified Photography	

Monument Types/Significant Finds & Their Periods

List feature types using the NMR Monument Type Thesaurus and significant finds using the MDA Object type Thesaurus together with their respective periods. If no features/finds were found, please state "none".

Monument	Period	Object	Period
pond fill	Iron Age -800 to 43		Select period...
Pits	Iron Age -800 to 43		Select period...
Ditches	Post Medieval 1540 to 1901		Select period...

Project Location

County	Essex	Site Address (including postcode if possible)	
District	Harlow	Latton Farm Harlow Essex	
Parish			
HER			
Study Area	10ha	National Grid Reference	TL 4654 0948

Project Originators

Organisation	OA EAST
Project Brief Originator	
Project Design Originator	Myk Flitcroft CgMs consulting
Project Manager	James Drummond Murray OA East
Supervisor	Michael Webster OA East

Project Archives

Physical Archive	Digital Archive	Paper Archive
Location ...Harlow Museum	Location ...OA East Bar Hill	Location ..Harlow Museum.
HALF 16	HALF 16.	HALF 16.

Archive Contents/Media

	Physical Contents	Digital Contents	Paper Contents
Animal Bones	☒	☐	☐
Ceramics	☒	☐	☐
Environmental	☒	☐	☐
Glass	☐	☐	☐
Human Bones	☐	☐	☐
Industrial	☐	☐	☐
Leather	☐	☐	☐
Metal	☒	☐	☐
Stratigraphic		☐	☐
Survey		☐	☐
Textiles	☐	☐	☐
Wood	☐	☐	☐
Worked Bone	☐	☐	☐
Worked Stone/Lithic	☒	☐	☐
None	☐	☐	☐
Other	☐	☐	☐

Digital Media	Paper Media
☒ Database	☐ Aerial Photos
☐ GIS	☒ Context Sheet
☐ Geophysics	☐ Correspondence
☒ Images	☐ Diary
☒ Illustrations	☒ Drawing
☐ Moving Image	☐ Manuscript
☐ Spreadsheets	☒ Map
☒ Survey	☒ Matrices
☒ Text	☐ Microfilm
☐ Virtual Reality	☐ Misc.
	☐ Research/Notes
	☒ Photos
	☒ Plans
	☒ Report
	☒ Sections
	☒ Survey

Notes:

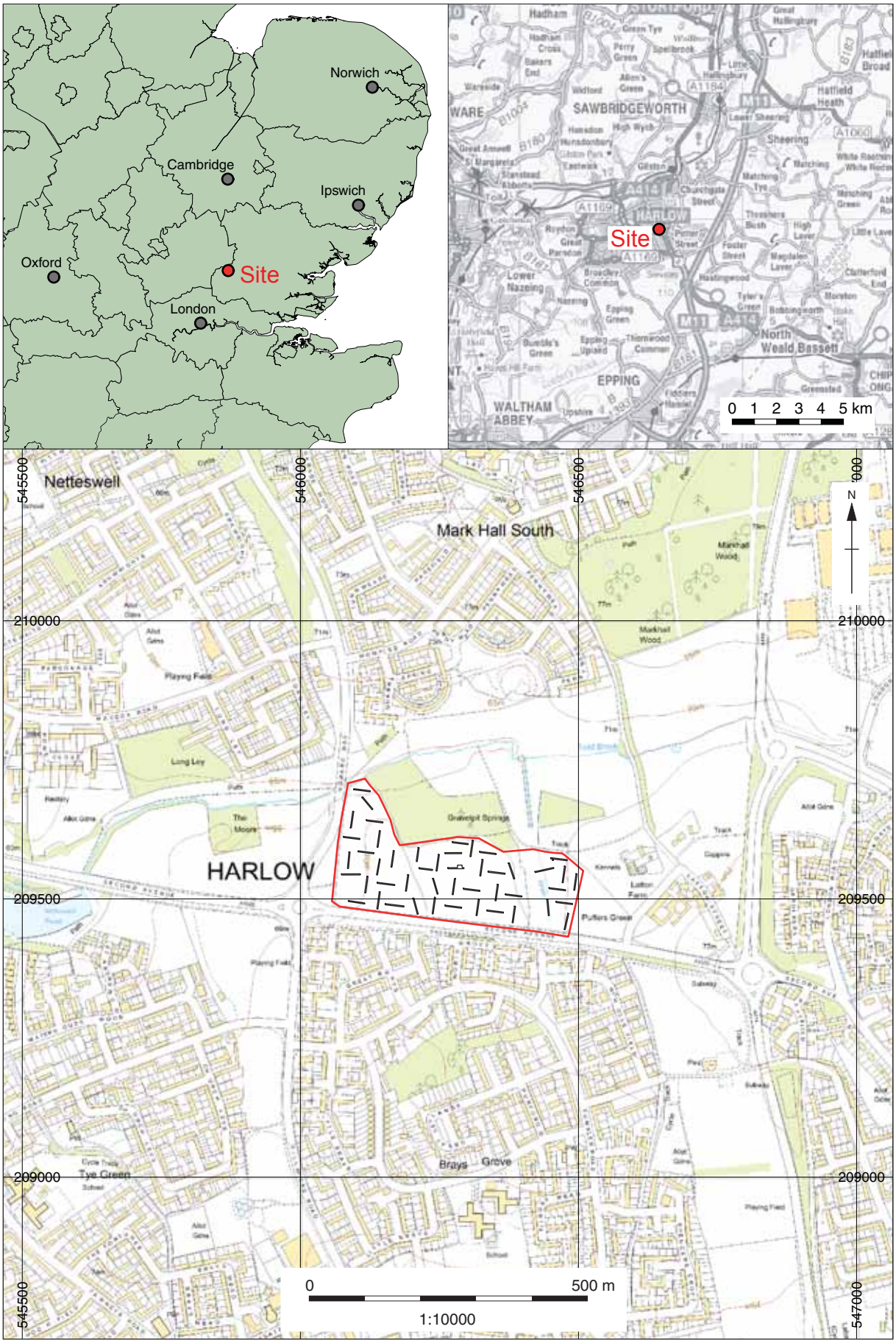

Figure 1: Site location showing archaeological trenches (black) in development area (red)

Figure 2: Plan of evaluation trenches.

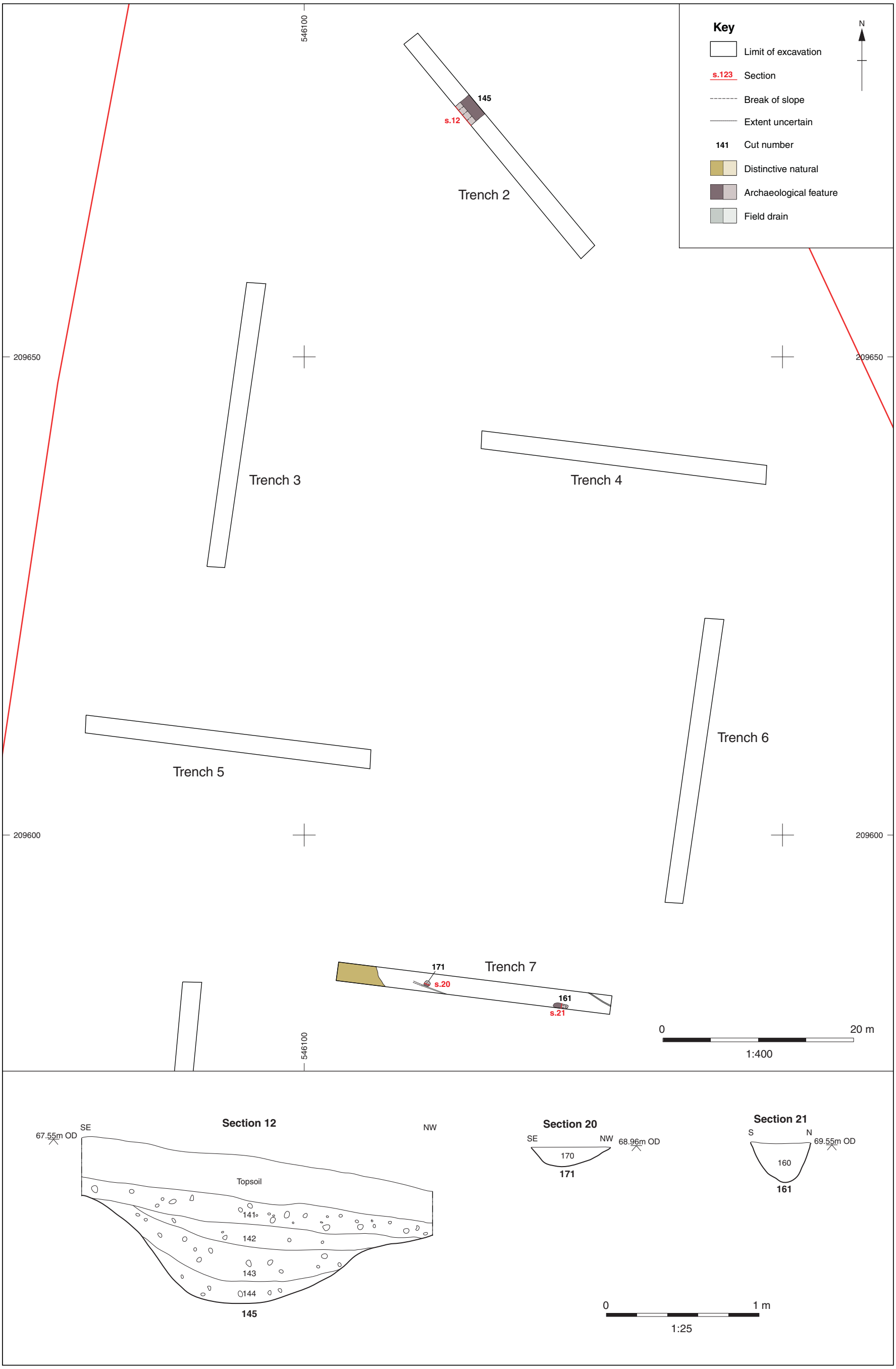

Figure 3: Plan and sections of evaluation trenches 2 and 7

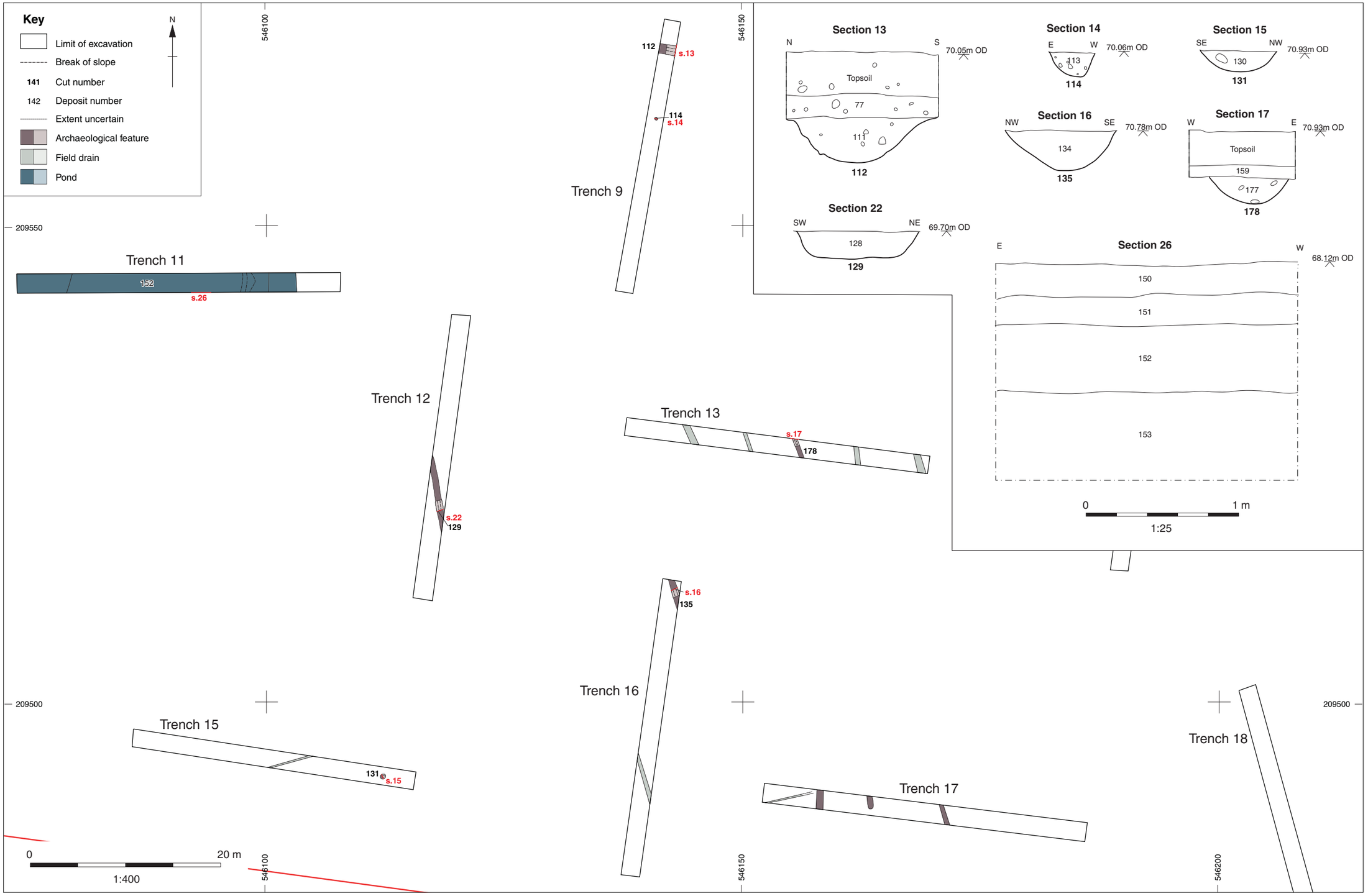

Figure 4: Plan and sections of evaluation trenches 9, 11,12,13,15 and 16

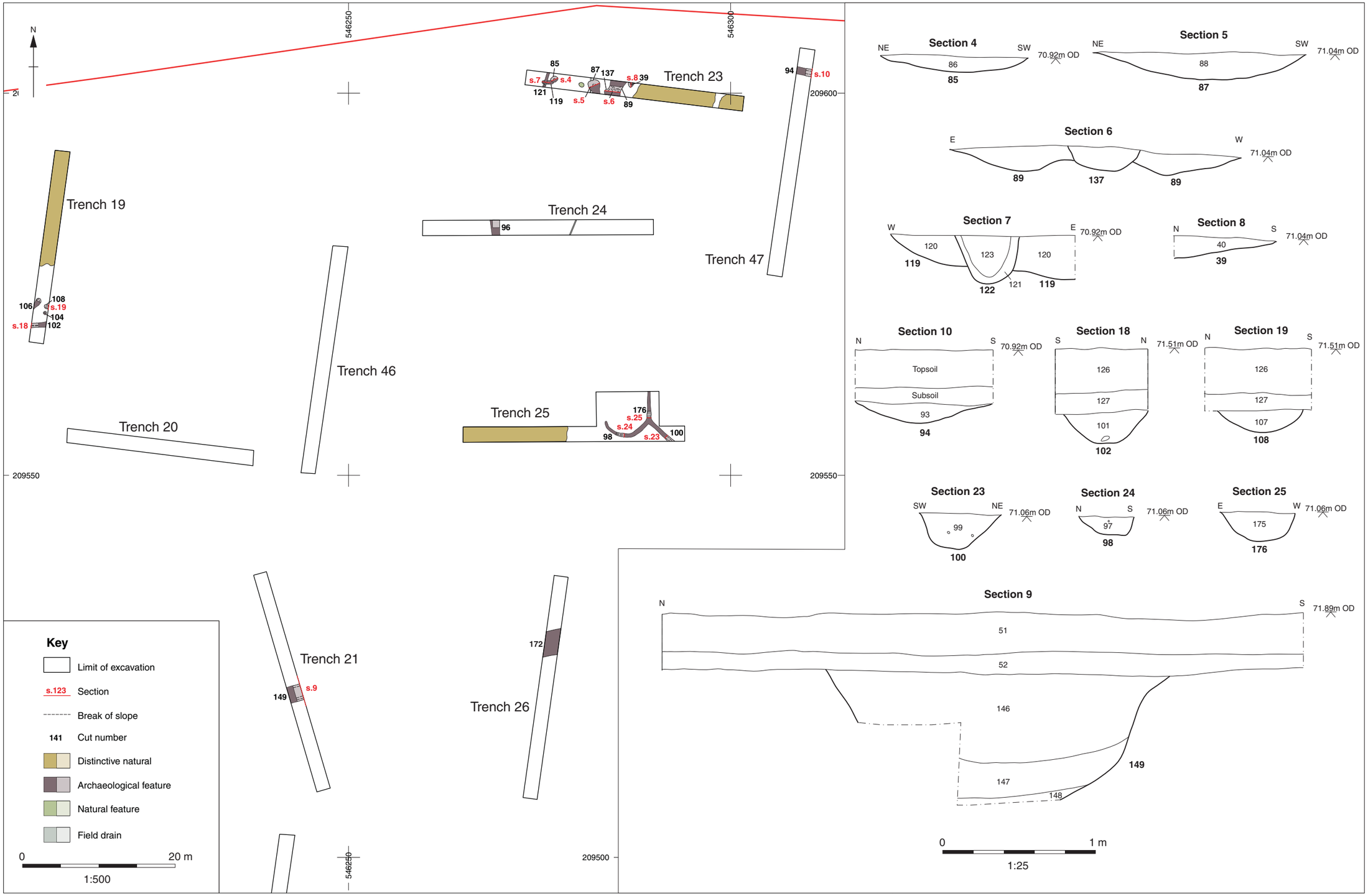

Figure 5: Plan and sections of evaluation trenches 19-21, 23-16 and 46-47

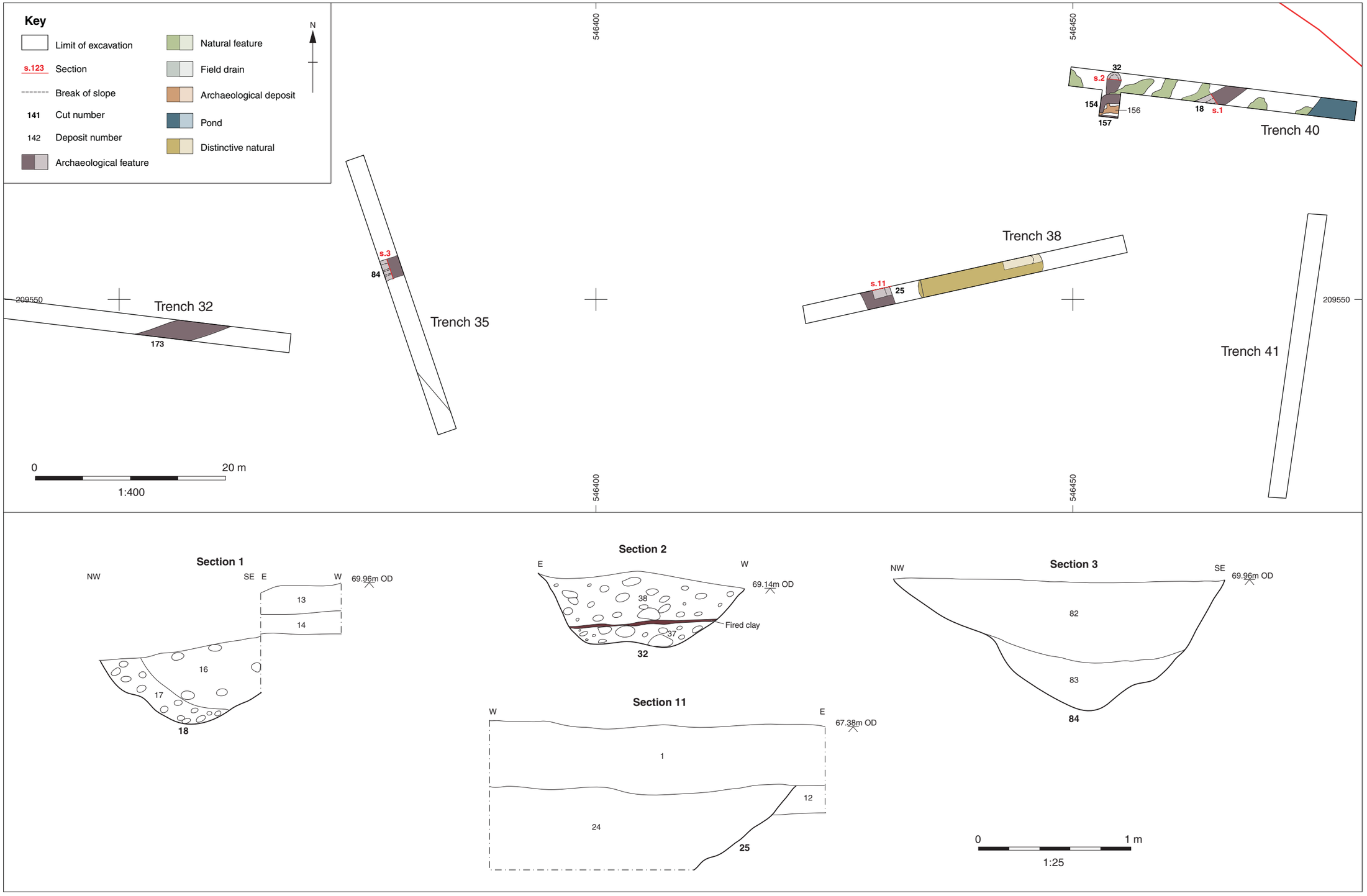

Figure 6: Plan and sections of evaluation trenches 32, 35, 38, 40 and 41

Plate 1: Trench 2, section of Ditch **145**

Plate 2: Trench 21, section of Ditch **149**

Plate 3: Trench 23, section of Pit **85**

Plate 4: Trench 35, section of Ditch **84**

Plate 5: Trench 40, section of Pit **32**

Plate 6: Trench 40, section of Ditch **18**

Head Office/Registered Office/ OA South

Janus House
Osney Mead
Oxford OX2 0ES

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

OA North

Mill 3
Moor Lane
Lancaster LA1 1QD

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

OA East

15 Trafalgar Way
Bar Hill
Cambridgeshire
CB23 8SQ

t: +44 (0) 1223 850500
e: oaeast@oxfordarchaeology.com
w: http://oxfordarchaeology.com