



Land east of Guilfords, Harlow, Essex

Archaeological Evaluation Report

October 2022

Client: Essex County Council

Issue No: Version 1
OA Report No: 2618
NGR: TL 47682 12342



Client Name: Essex County Council
Document Title: Land east of Guilfords, Harlow, Essex
Document Type: Evaluation Report
Report No.: 2618
Grid Reference: TL 47682 12342
Planning Reference: CC/HLW/32/22
Site Code: HAGF22
Invoice Code: XEXGUH22
Receiving Body: Harlow Museum
Accession No.: To be acquired
OASIS No.: oxfordar3-509576

OA Document File Location: X:\Active Projects_Use KT\Essex\XEXGUH22\Project Report
OA Graphics File Location: X:\Active Projects_Use KT\Essex\XEXGUH22\Project Graphics

Issue No: Version 1
Date: October 2022
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Land east of Guilfords, Harlow, Essex

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Contents

List of Figures.....	v
List of Plates.....	v
Summary.....	vii
Acknowledgements.....	viii
1 INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Scope of work.....	1
1.2 Location, topography and geology	1
1.3 Archaeological and historical background	1
2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY	5
2.1 Aims.....	5
2.2 Methodology	5
3 RESULTS	7
3.1 Introduction and presentation of results.....	7
3.2 General soils and ground conditions	7
3.3 General distribution of archaeological deposits	7
3.4 Alluvial deposit	7
3.5 Archaeological feature.....	7
3.6 Finds and environmental summary	7
4 DISCUSSION	8
4.1 Reliability of field investigation.....	8
4.2 Evaluation objectives and results.....	8
4.3 Interpretation	8
4.4 Significance.....	8
APPENDIX A TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY	9
APPENDIX B BIBLIOGRAPHY	11
APPENDIX C OASIS REPORT FORM	12

List of Figures

Fig. 1 Site location, showing trenches (black) within development area (red)

Fig. 2 HER entries mentioned in the text

Fig. 3 Trench plan

List of Plates

Cover photo Trench 2, looking north

Plate 1 View towards the site of the Neolithic causewayed enclosure on the opposite side of Harlowbury Brook, looking north-east

Plate 2 Modern levelling deposit (4) that spans the site, shown where it extends to a depth greater than 1m within Trench 1, looking south

Plate 3 Alluvial deposit (2) in Trench 3, looking east

Plate 4 Ditch 6 in Trench 4, looking south-east

Summary

Between the 20th and 21st of September 2022 Oxford Archaeology East conducted an archaeological evaluation on land to the east of Guilfords, Harlow, Essex (centered on NGR TL 47682 12342) ahead of the construction of a flood alleviation basin and associated landscaping. The archaeological evaluation comprised five trenches (Trenches 1-5) along the spine of 1.35ha field in which the works will take place. A single, undated ditch was identified beneath a modern layer of soil in Trench 4. The modern soil layer probably originated from the construction of Guilfords housing estate to the west of site. In addition, an alluvial deposit was recorded in Trench 3 which relates to Harlowbury Brook along the eastern boundary of site. No artefacts or ecofacts were recovered.

Acknowledgements

Oxford Archaeology East (OA East) would like to thank Essex County Council (ECC) for commissioning and funding this project. Thanks are also extended to Maria Medlycott who monitored the work on behalf of Essex Place Services (EPS).

The project was managed for OA East by Louise Moan. The fieldwork was directed and carried out by Robin Webb. Survey and digitising were carried out by Tom Houghton. Thanks are also extended to Kat Hamilton who supervised the preparation of the site archive.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Scope of work

- 1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology East (OA East) was commissioned by Essex County Council (ECC) to undertake a trial trench evaluation on land east of Guilfords, Harlow, Essex, in advance of construction of a flood attenuation basin, with associated landscaping and enhancement of open space (centred on NGR TL 47682 12342; Fig. 1).
- 1.1.2 The work was undertaken as a condition of Planning Permission (planning ref. CC/HLW/32/22). A Brief was set by Essex Place Services (EPS; Medlycott 2022) detailing the Local Authority's requirements for work necessary to discharge the planning condition, and a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was produced by OA East (Moan 2022), detailing the methods by which OA East proposed to meet the requirements specified in the Brief and the requirements of the *EAA Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003). This document outlines how OA East implemented the specified requirements in relation to the evaluation, which entailed the excavation of five trial trenches along the length of the site.

1.2 Location, topography and geology

- 1.2.1 Harlow is situated approximately 24km west of Chelmsford and 10km south of Bishop's Stortford, on the western periphery of Essex. The site lies on the north-eastern edge of Harlow Old Town, but with adjacent new development extending Harlow beyond the eastern edge of the site. It is currently grassed public open space that is bounded to the west and south by residential houses, to the north by the mainline railway between London and Cambridge, and to the east by Harlowbury Brook, a small stream that extends between Hobbs Cross to the south and the River Stort, approximately 400m to the north.
- 1.2.2 The geology of the area is mapped as Thanet Formation and Lambeth Group clay, silt and sand that is overlain by superficial head deposits of clay, silt, sand and gravel (BGS 2022). Upon excavation, these superficial deposits were revealed to be clay, other than at the southern end of site, where there was a higher sand component.
- 1.2.3 The site lies at c.46m OD and comprises an open grassed area with landscaped mound features.

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

- 1.3.1 A Desk-Based Assessment (Baister 2021) has previously been undertaken for the site and is summarised below with reference to pertinent archaeological heritage assets in the immediate environs of the site drawn from the Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER). The selection of HER sites given on Figure 2 are shown in **bold** in the following section.

Prehistoric period (500,000BC to AD43)

- 1.3.2 Approximately 50m to the east of site, on the other side of Harlowbury Brook, a series of fieldwalking surveys on land off Gilden Way uncovered evidence of a Neolithic flint

working site (EHERs 14145, 14146, 14148), with subsequent evaluation and excavation of the site (Webb 2021; Fig. 2, HAGW17; Plate 1) uncovering the remains of a Neolithic causewayed enclosure. The enclosure encircled an area of pits and overlooked the southern end of the current site. This site produced over 50kg of Neolithic pottery and 9,000 worked flints, as well as significant burnt deposits. In addition, the remains of a possible Neolithic longhouse were uncovered to the east of the causewayed enclosure.

- 1.3.3 Bronze Age activity in the wider vicinity includes a line of burial sites following the higher ground along the southern bank of the River Stort, at New Hall (EHER 17810) and Harlow Mound (EHER 21). Locally, to the east of the brook, activity was limited to a possible field system on the eastern side of the development, whilst Iron Age activity comprised an unenclosed settlement which was in use throughout the whole of the Iron Age period. This included a large number of pits and three complete roundhouses.
- 1.3.4 In Harlow, the Temple Hill and Holbrooks area to the west of the site appears to have been the focus of Iron Age activity, with a shrine or temple occupying Temple Hill (EHER 109) where 32 Iron Age coins were recovered, whilst Middle to Late Iron Age occupation has been identified at the Perry Springs Wood and Tesco sites c.2.6km to the south-west of the site (Medlycott 2000). Locally, to the south-east of the current site, is the findspot of a prehistoric tanged chisel/leather working knife (EHER 9129).

Roman Period (AD43-410)

- 1.3.5 Most prominent of the Roman archaeological sites in the area is the scheduled villa complex to the north-east (EHER 3600). This site, first recorded in 1819 when walls were identified by farm workers, was confirmed with cropmark plots and fieldwalking of the site in the 1990s that produced large concentrations of Roman tile (EHERs 16078, 16080). The recent evaluation and excavation adjacent to the scheduled monument (Webb 2021; Fig. 2, HAGW17) uncovered a field system and trackway associated with the villa's hinterland, alongside 31 cremations, a corn drier, and a kiln/oven.
- 1.3.6 To the west of the site, and also a scheduled area, are the remains of a Roman temple (EHER 109) which dates back to the 1st century AD, although archaeological investigations at this location have indicated that it was in use from the Bronze Age through to the Anglo-Saxon period. Additional Roman settlement has been identified in the area, with a settlement area identified during excavations between 1972 and 1980 at Stafford House on Priory Avenue (EHER 3611) to the south-west of the site. The site contained multiple posthole structures, along with ditches, pits and drystone walls of two distinct phases. A Roman bronze worker's hearth was also excavated in Priory Avenue in the 1960s (EHER 3634). To the south, a Roman agricultural landscape with settlement activity has been identified as part of the New Hall (EHER 46442) and London Road developments (EHER 48756).
- 1.3.7 Other finds of a Roman date in the vicinity include 2nd-3rd century AD coins (EHER 9935), a glass bead (EHER 3608) and 11 bronze coins (EHER 6567).

Anglo-Saxon (AD410-1066)

- 1.3.8 To the south of the site is the scheduled monument of Harlowbury (EHER **18**), a deserted medieval village (DMV) that is recorded as being given to the Abbey at Bury St Edmunds in c.1042, indicating that the settlement existed during the Anglo-Saxon period. The name Harlowbury is first recorded in 1351 and the village presumably survived well into the medieval period. The Domesday Book, in 1086, records Harlowbury, then known as *Herlaua*, as a thriving and important village, with more households and a higher valuation than any other settlement in Harlow.
- 1.3.9 On the edge of the DMV, the existing chapel at Harlowbury (EHERs 19, 31711) is a Grade I listed building of late 12th century origin (see Paragraph 1.3.10), but excavation in May 1984 within the chapel exposed a series of large post-pits on the same alignment as the current building, which were interpreted as the foundations of an earlier, Late Saxon, chapel (EHER 134). Radiocarbon dating of material within the post-pits puts this earlier building as being constructed sometime between AD 640-820.

Medieval (AD1066-1540)

- 1.3.10 The late 12th century chapel is associated with the late 12th/early 13th century hall that was originally the abbots' palace (EHERs 3610, 31710). This site has been the subject of much alteration since its construction, but multiple original Norman features remain, including the north doorway and some of the windows. Two inserted floors within the building are 16th-17th century in origin, and the current roof of the building replaced the original sometime between 1300-1404. After the dissolution, if not previously, the building was converted to agricultural use.
- 1.3.11 In 1991, excavations during housing development directly to the north of Harlowbury DMV scheduled monument (see Section 1.3.8) exposed medieval cut features and a silted-up pond (EHER **16216**). It has been suggested that this represents the remains of a medieval watermill.
- 1.3.12 The recent archaeological work at land off Gilden Way (Webb 2021; Fig. 2, HAGW17) exposed a medieval moated enclosure, with several associated structures both within and outside the moated area. Pottery recovered from this area of the site suggests the activity dated to between the 12th-13th centuries.

Post-medieval and Modern (AD1540 to present)

- 1.3.13 In 1984, excavations within the late-12th century chapel (EHER 134) found that it had been the subject of extensive restoration work in the 19th century, with many of the walls having been underpinned with brickwork. Since the 1984 excavation there have been two other instances of archaeological monitoring within, and near, the chapel (EHERs 16168, 16169), but little has been discovered.
- 1.3.14 A line of the Great Eastern Railway (which opened in 1842; EHER 45227) runs just to the north of the development site, and many HER entries dating to the post-medieval and modern period are associated with it, including three bridges (EHERs 41090, 41091, 41093), and two culverts for tributaries of the River Stort (EHERs 41092,

41094). Also mentioned is a Signal Box, added to the line in the 1960s during its electrification (EHER 14089). Built in 1841, Harlow Mill station (EHERs 14088, 4899) was the primary train station for Harlow prior to the construction of Harlow New Town in the 1950s. Little of the station now remains, with substantial sections having been demolished.

- 1.3.15 In additions to these, a mid-19th century brickfield was located to the north-west of the site (EHERs 15682, 15683), in an area now occupied by a housing estate, whilst other entries of a post-medieval or modern date in the study area include a 19th century water warehouse adjacent to the river to the north-west (EHER 15094), and a 18th century malthouse (EHER 15281).
- 1.3.16 In 1991, excavation adjacent to Harlowbury scheduled monument, as well as exposing medieval features (see Section 1.3.11), uncovered the remains of a wheelrace of a breastshot watermill (EHER 16217). Based on the carpentry techniques and pottery recovered, this has been dated to the 17th century, suggesting that a mill was present in this location until at least that date.
- 1.3.17 The historic mapping of the area, beginning with the Chapman and André Map of 1777, shows the site located to the north-east of Harlowbury within an agricultural landscape that changed little beyond the gradual encroachment of the town prior to the rapid expansion of the mid-20th century New Town. At the time of the tithe apportionment, the site was owned by Trustees of the Marchioness of Bute and occupied by William Barnard.

2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

2.1.1 This evaluation sought to establish the character, date and state of preservation of archaeological remains within the proposed development area. The scheme of works detailed below aimed to:

- i. establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains on the site, characterise where they are found (location, depth and extent), and establish the quality of preservation of any archaeology and environmental remains;
- ii. provide sufficient coverage to establish the character, condition, date and purpose of any archaeological deposits;
- iii. provide sufficient coverage to evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking deposits; and
- iv. provide – in the event that archaeological remains are found – sufficient information to construct an archaeological mitigation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables, and orders of cost.

2.1.2 Site specific research objectives of this evaluation were to identify:

- v. evidence for further occupation related to the excavations at Harlowbury Brook, which comprised prehistoric to medieval activity; and
- vi. the potential for palaeoenvironmental remains.

2.2 Methodology

2.2.1 A total of five 1.9m wide trenches, with a total length of 150m and representing a 2% sample of the 1.35ha site were opened along the length of the site (Fig. 3). These trenches were positioned so that they avoided the trees and the known surface water drains crossing the site.

2.2.2 Prior to machine excavation, the footprints of the trenches were scanned using a CAT and Genny with a valid calibration certificate. Trial trenches were excavated by a 360° 14-tonne tracked mechanical excavator to either the depth of geological horizons, the upper interface of archaeological features or deposits, or 1.2m below ground level; whichever was encountered first. A toothless ditching bucket with a bucket width of 1.9m was used to excavate the trenches. Overburden was excavated in spits not greater than 0.1m thick. All machine excavation took place under the supervision of a suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist.

2.2.3 Spoil was stored alongside trenches. Topsoil, subsoil, and archaeological deposits were kept separate during excavation to allow for sequential backfilling of the trenches. Trenches were backfilled once approved by the EPS archaeologist.

2.2.4 Where the archaeological levels were particularly deep in Trenches 1 and 2, safe excavation procedures were followed. OA East operates under Health and Safety procedure whereby staff will not attempt access trenches in excess of 1m in depth without stepping the trench sides. Agreement was made with EPS prior to beginning work that a maximum depth of 1.2m would be machine excavated. Where machine

excavation reached this depth, no hand excavation was required, and recording was undertaken from the trench top following an assessment of the stability of the trench edges.

- 2.2.5 The identified ditch in Trench 4 was hand excavated and recorded to provide an accurate evaluation of its archaeological potential. The excavated slot into this feature was 1m in length. An area of alluvial deposit was also recorded in the section of Trench 3.
- 2.2.6 Spoil, exposed surfaces and features were scanned with a metal detector set to not discriminate against iron, with no artefacts recovered other than modern debris which was not retained.
- 2.2.7 The nature of the fill of ditch in Trench 4 was not conducive to the survival of environmental remains, and no environmental samples were taken from the site.
- 2.2.8 Records comprise survey, drawn, written and photographic data, with all archaeological features recorded using OA East pro-forma sheets. Trench locations, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales and high-resolution digital photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits, as well as general site shots. Photographs include a scale, north arrow, site code and feature number.
- 2.2.9 A register was kept of the trenches, features, drawings and photographs. All features and deposits were issued with unique context numbers. All site drawings include the following information: site code, scale, drawing number, orientation, date and initials of the archaeologist who prepared the drawing.
- 2.2.10 Sections of features were drawn at a scale of 1:20 with plans drawn at a scale of 1:50. Site survey was carried out using a survey-grade differential GPS (Lecia GS08) fitted with "Smartnet" technology with an accuracy of 5mm horizontal and 10mm vertical. All sections were tied into the Ordnance Datum and site plans were tied into the Ordnance Survey National Grid.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction and presentation of results

- 3.1.1 The results of the evaluation are presented below and include a stratigraphic description of the trenches that contained archaeological remains – trenches containing only the modern debris will not be discussed in any further detail, other than within the context inventory (Appendix A). A plan of the trenches illustrating the results can be found in Figure 3. A selection of photographs of trenches and the excavated ditch is provided in Plates 2-4. The full details of all trenches with dimensions and depths of all deposits can be found in Appendix A.

3.2 General soils and ground conditions

- 3.2.1 The soil sequence in the trenches was fairly uniform. The natural geology (1), a plastic mid blueish orange sandy clay, was overlain by a friable dark greyish brown clayey silt subsoil (3), measuring between 0.2 and 0.3m thick. This in turn was overlain by a modern deposit of firm mid orangey brown clayey sand (4) of between 0.2m and >1m thickness (Plate 2). The levelling deposit was in turn overlain by a friable dark brownish grey sandy silt deposit (5) beneath turf.
- 3.2.2 Ground conditions throughout the evaluation were good, and the site remained dry throughout. Archaeological features, where present, were easy to identify against the underlying natural geology.

3.3 General distribution of archaeological deposits

- 3.3.1 Archaeological features were present only in Trench 4, where a linear ditch (6) was revealed. An alluvial deposit (2) was exposed in the middle of Trench 3, probably associated with Harlowbury Brook to the east of the site.

3.4 Alluvial deposit

- 3.4.1 An alluvial deposit (2) covered a span of 22m in the middle of Trench 3 (Fig. 3; Plate 3). It measured up to 0.2m thick between the natural geology (1) and subsoil (3) and consisted of plastic mid reddish grey sandy clay. This deposit had a diffuse boundary with the underlying natural geology.

3.5 Archaeological feature

- 3.5.1 A linear ditch (6) was identified in the middle of Trench 4 on a north-north-west to south-south-east alignment (Fig. 3; Plate 4). This had gently sloping sides, a concave base and measured 1.24m across and 0.2m deep. It was filled by a deposit of a plastic mid reddish brown sandy clay (7) that contained no artefacts.

3.6 Finds and environmental summary

- 3.6.1 No artefacts or ecofacts were recovered during the evaluation other than modern brick, plastic and metal from deposit 4, which were not retained.

4 DISCUSSION

4.1 Reliability of field investigation

- 4.1.1 The ditch in Trench 4 was clearly visible as a paler strip against the natural geology when the trench was first opened. The alluvium was also clearly visible as a darker deposit beneath the subsoil. The site remained dry throughout the evaluation. Therefore, the results of the evaluation trenching are considered to have a good level of reliability.

4.2 Evaluation objectives and results

- 4.2.1 The evaluation succeeded in establishing the character, date and state of preservation of archaeological remains within the proposed development area. The alluvial deposit probably extended west from Harlowbury Brook and may correspond with alluvium identified in geoarchaeological boreholes at Gilden Way to the south which was interpreted as having been laid down on the floodplain during the Mid-Late Holocene (Young 2019, 9). Considering the scarcity of features on this site, the alluvium probably did not mask any further archaeological remains.
- 4.2.2 The only archaeological feature on this was a shallow, sterile boundary ditch in Trench 4. The overall lack of archaeological features on this site suggests that the nearby prehistoric, Romano-British and post-Roman occupation remains highlighted in Section 1.3 was confined east of the brook.
- 4.2.3 It appears that the development of the Guilfords estate resulted in a deposit (4) containing modern refuse having been spread across the site. This layer was deeper in the north, towards the railway and river, where its thickness was not fully revealed by the 1m depth of Trench 1.

4.3 Interpretation

- 4.3.1 No artefacts were recovered from the ditch in Trench 4 to aid its interpretation. However, both its differing alignment to nearby historic boundaries and its pale fill suggest it may have been a prehistoric boundary ditch in agricultural hinterland west of the previously identified areas of Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age settlement east of the brook.

4.4 Significance

- 4.4.1 The evaluation has demonstrated there are no significant archaeological remains present on the site.

APPENDIX A TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench 1						
General description					Orientation	N-S
Trench consists of topsoil/grass and a modern levelling layer.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.9
					Avg. depth (m)	1.16
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
4	Layer		1.04	Modern levelling layer	Brick, plastic	Modern
5	Layer		0.16	Topsoil		

Trench 2						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench consists of topsoil/grass and a modern levelling layer.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.9
					Avg. depth (m)	1.16
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
4	Layer		1.01	Modern levelling layer	Brick, plastic	Modern
5	Layer		0.2	Topsoil		

Trench 3						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench consists of topsoil/grass and a modern levelling layer overlying subsoil, an alluvial deposit (2) and a natural geology of clay					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.9
					Avg. depth (m)	0.95
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer			Natural geology		
2	Layer		0.2	Alluvial Layer		
3	Layer		0.3	Subsoil		
4	Layer		0.2	Modern levelling layer	Brick, plastic	Modern
5	Layer		0.2	Topsoil		

Trench 4						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench contained a single ditch (6). Consists of topsoil/grass and a modern levelling layer overlying subsoil and a natural geology of clay.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.9
					Avg. depth (m)	1.03
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer			Natural geology		
3	Layer		0.25	Subsoil		
4	Layer		1.02	Modern levelling layer	Brick, plastic, iron bar	Modern
5	Layer		0.18	Topsoil		
6	Cut	1.24	0.2	Ditch		
7	Fill	1.24	0.2	Fill of ditch 6		

Trench 5						
General description					Orientation	N-S
Trench consists of topsoil/grass and a modern levelling layer overlying subsoil and a natural geology of clay at the northern end and sand to the south. A field drain cut across the trench at the confluence of deposits.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.9
					Avg. depth (m)	0.81
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer			Natural geology		
3	Layer		0.39	Subsoil		
4	Layer		0.65	Modern levelling layer	Brick, plastic	Modern
5	Layer		0.17	Topsoil		

APPENDIX B BIBLIOGRAPHY

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APPENDIX C OASIS REPORT FORM

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-509576		
Project Name	Land east of Guilfords, Harlow		
Start of Fieldwork	20 September 2022	End of Fieldwork	21 September 2022
Previous Work	None	Future Work	None

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	HAGF22	Planning App. No.	CC/HLW/32/22
HER Number		Related Numbers	N/A

Prompt	NPPF
Development Type	Flood alleviation
Place in Planning Process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Techniques used (tick all that apply)

☐ 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	Period	Object	Period
Ditch	Uncertain	None	Choose an item.

Project Location

County	Essex	Address (including Postcode) Land east of Guilford, Harlow, Essex CM17 0HZ
District	Harlow	
Parish	Old Harlow	
HER office	Essex	
Size of Study Area	285 sq m	
National Grid Ref	TL 47682 12342	

Project Originators

Organisation	OA East
Project Brief Originator	Maria Medlycott (EPS)
Project Design Originator	Louise Moan (OA East)
Project Manager	Louise Moan
Project Supervisor	Robin Webb

Project Archives

	Location	ID
Physical Archive (Finds)	Harlow Museum	HAGF22
Digital Archive	ADS	HAGF22
Paper Archive	Harlow Museum	HAGF22

Physical Contents	Present?	Digital files associated with Finds	Paperwork associated with Finds
Animal Bones	☐	☐	☐
Ceramics	☐	☐	☐
Environmental	☐	☐	☐
Glass	☐	☐	☐
Human Remains	☐	☐	☐
Industrial	☐	☐	☐
Leather	☐	☐	☐
Metal	☐	☐	☐
Stratigraphic		☐	☐
Survey		☐	☐
Textiles	☐	☐	☐
Wood	☐	☐	☐
Worked Bone	☐	☐	☐
Worked Stone/Lithic	☐	☐	☐
None	☒	☒	☒
Other	☐	☐	☐

Digital Media

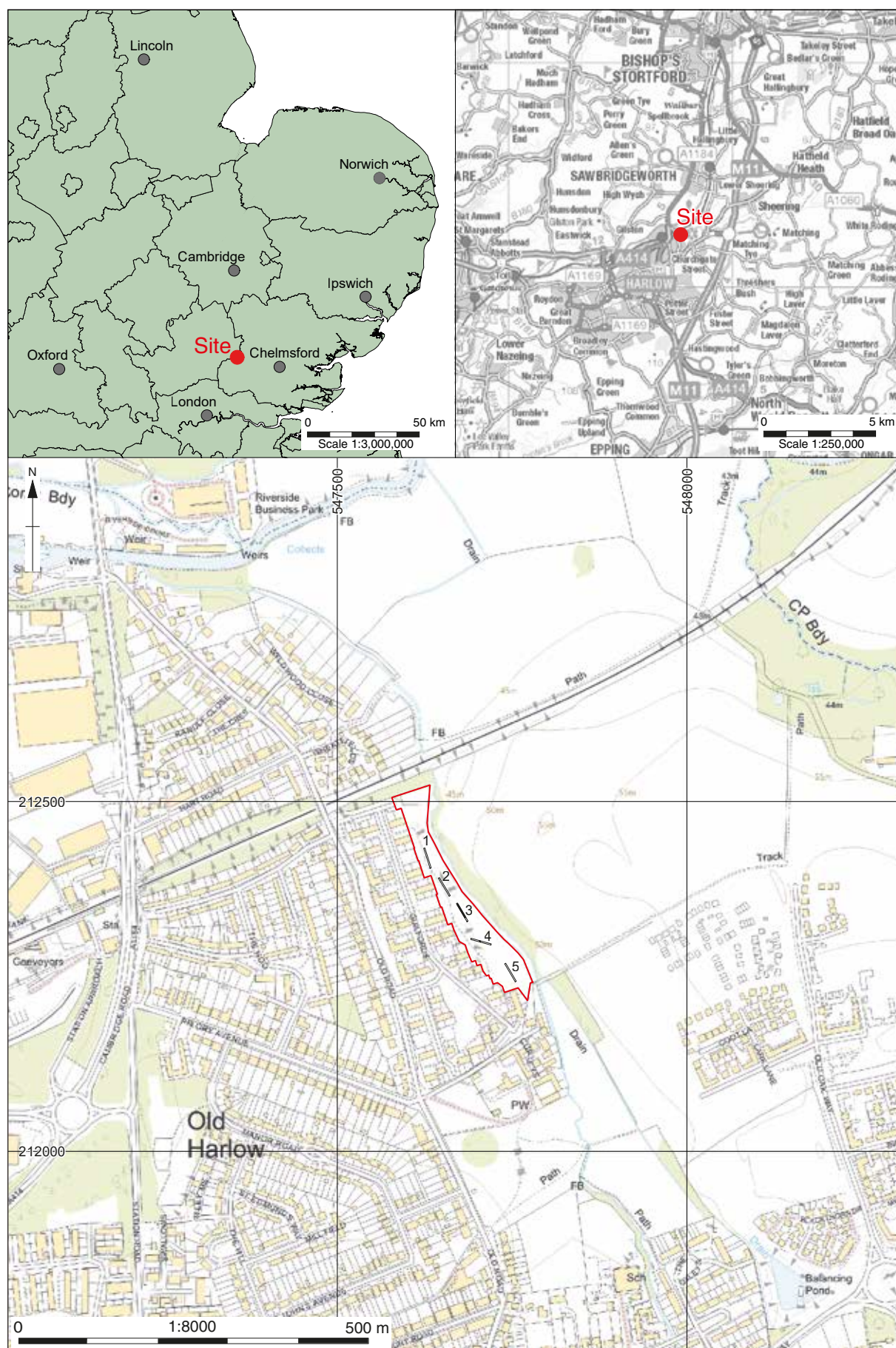
Database	☒
GIS	☒
Geophysics	☐
Images (Digital photos)	☒
Illustrations (Figures/Plates)	☒
Moving Image	☐
Spreadsheets	☐
Survey	☒
Text	☒
Virtual Reality	☐

Paper Media

Aerial Photos	☐
Context Sheets	☒
Correspondence	☐
Diary	☐
Drawing	☒
Manuscript	☐
Map	☐
Matrices	☐
Microfiche	☐
Miscellaneous	☐
Research/Notes	☐
Photos (negatives/prints/slides)	☐
Plans	☒
Report	☒
Sections	☒
Survey	☒

Further Comments

Accession number to be acquired



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Figure 1: Site location, showing trenches (black) within development area (red)

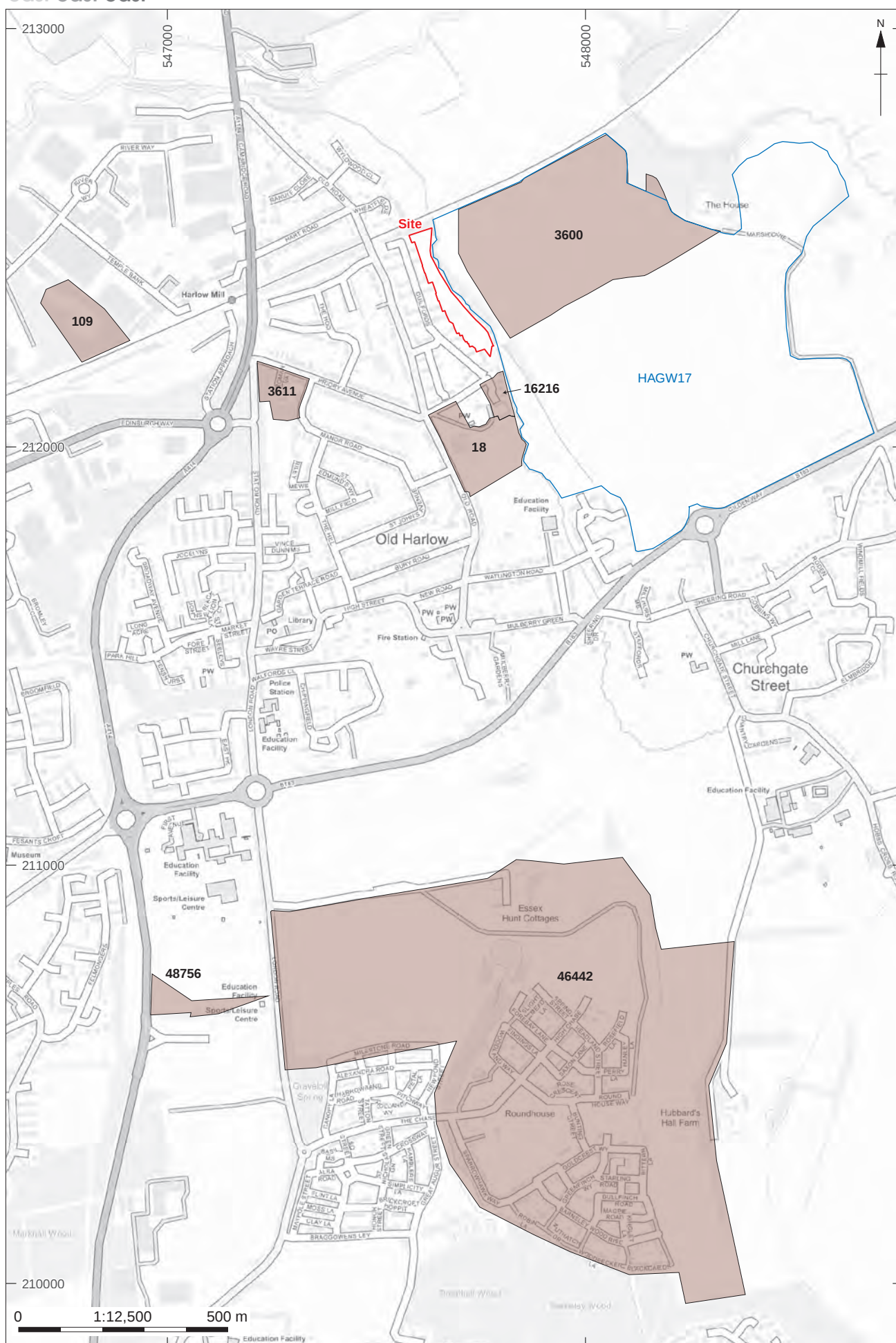


Figure 2: HER entries mentioned in the text

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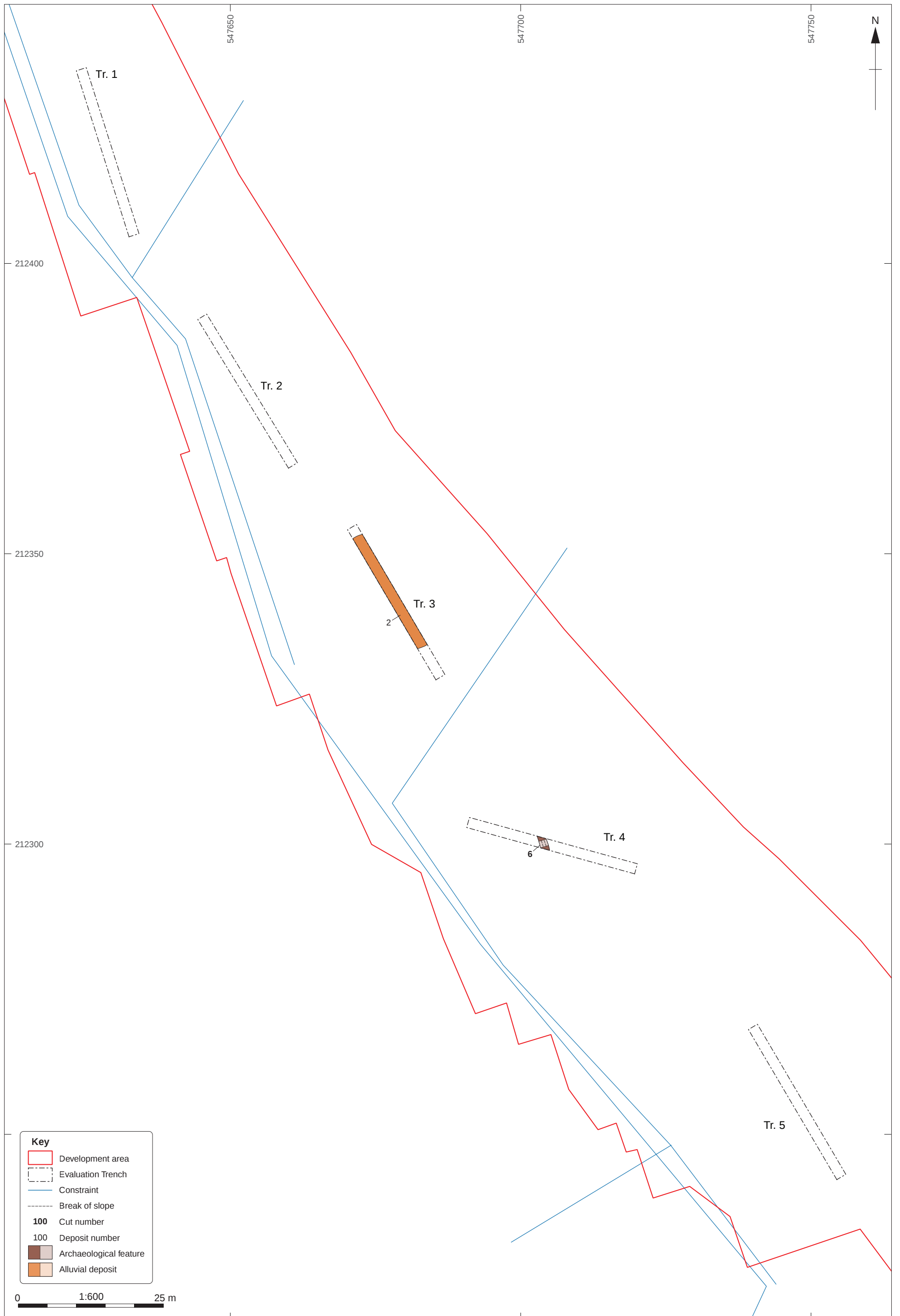


Figure 3: Trench plan



Plate 1: View towards the site of the Neolithic causewayed enclosure on the opposite side of Harlowbury Brook, looking north-east



Plate 2: Modern levelling deposit (4) that spans the site, shown where it extends to a depth greater than 1m within Trench 1, looking south



Plate 3: Alluvial deposit (2) in Trench 3, looking east



Plate 4: Ditch 6 in Trench 4, looking south-east



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