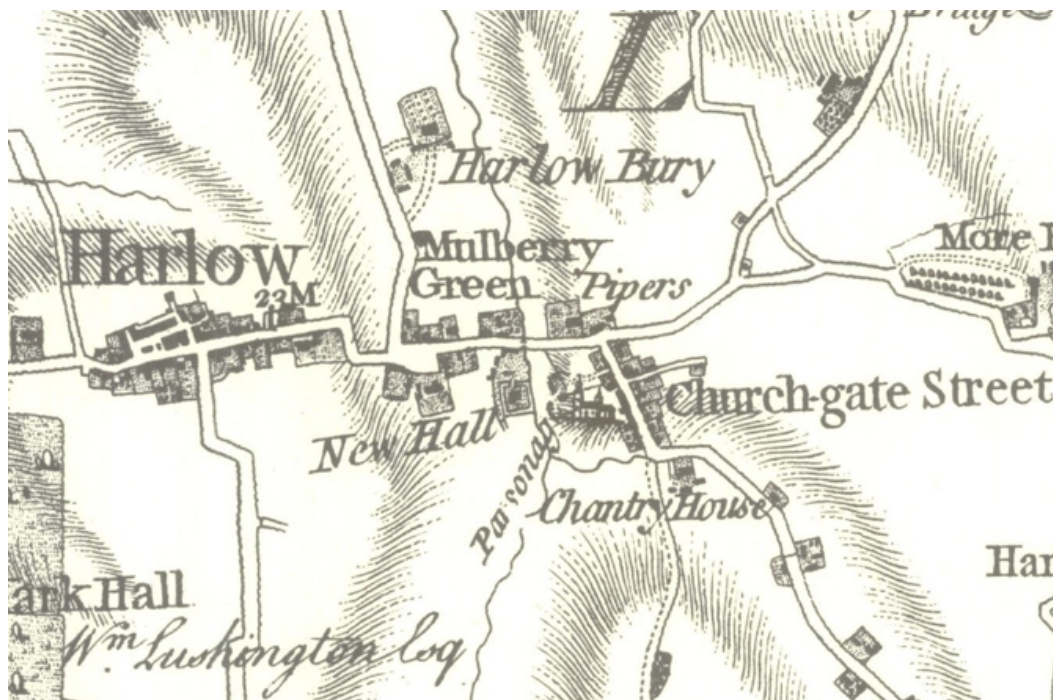


Archaeological evaluation at 28-32 Mulberry Green, Harlow, Essex, CM17 0ET

June 2018



by **Dr Elliott Hicks**

with contributions by Stephen Benfield

fieldwork by Nigel Rayner with Alec Wade, Ben Holloway, Robin Mathieson and Adam Tuffey

**commissioned by Sanjay Sidar
on behalf of GGS Developments Limited**

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CAT Report 1287

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Contents

1	Summary	1
2	Introduction	1
3	Archaeological background	1
4	Aims	2
5	Results	2
6	Finds	4
7	Conclusion	7
8	Acknowledgements	7
9	References	8
10	Abbreviations and glossary	8
11	Contents of archive	8
12	Archive deposition	9
	Appendix 1 Context list	10
	Figures	after p10
	OASIS summary sheet	

List of photographs, tables and figures

Cover: extract from Chapman and André's map of Essex, 1777

Photograph 1	F1, looking NW	2
Photograph 2	F7, looking WNW	3
Table 1	Pottery fabrics	4
Table 2	Finds by context and finds number	5
Fig 1	Site location in relation to proposed development (dashed blue)	
Fig 2	Results, modern features in grey	
Fig 3	Trench plans	
Fig 4	Feature and representative sections	

1 Summary

An archaeological evaluation (six trial-trenches) was carried out at 28-32 Mulberry Green, Harlow, Essex in advance of the construction of ten detached dwellings. The development site is located in Mulberry Green, an area of medieval and post-medieval settlement. Evaluation revealed a modern ditch, a possible post-Roman ditch, a Bronze Age / Early Iron Age gully, a possible Roman pit, an undatable pit and two undatable postholes.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This is the archive report for an archaeological evaluation by trial-trenching at 28-32 Mulberry Green, Harlow, Essex which was carried out on 13th-14th June 2018. The work was commissioned by Sanjay Sidar on behalf of GGS Developments Limited in advance of the construction of ten detached dwellings and was undertaken by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT).

In response to consultation with Essex County Council Place Services (ECCPS), Historic Environment Advisor Maria Medlycott advised that in order to establish the archaeological implications of this application, the applicant should be required to commission a scheme of archaeological investigation in accordance with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012).

All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with a *Brief for archaeological trial trenching*, detailing the required archaeological work, written by Maria Medlycott (ECCPS 2018), and a written scheme of investigation (WSI) prepared by CAT in response to the brief and agreed with ECCPS (CAT 2018).

In addition to the brief and WSI, all fieldwork and reporting was done in accordance with English Heritage's *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)* (English Heritage 2006), and with *Standards for field archaeology in the East of England* (EAA 14 and 24). This report mirrors standards and practices contained in the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014a) and *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (ClfA 2014b).

3 Archaeological background

The following archaeological background utilises the Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER) held at Essex County Council, County Hall, Chelmsford.

The EHER shows that the proposed development site has the potential to impact on significant archaeological remains as it is located within the medieval and post-medieval settlement (EHER 3625). No. 28 Mulberry Green is a Grade II-listed 16th-century cottage (NHLE no. 1337039; EHER 31696) and No. 30 a Grade II-listed 18th-century barn (NHLE no. 119511).

In 2010 an evaluation at 30 Mulberry Green (EHER 47262) revealed topsoil (0.52m thick) overlaying a silty-clay levelling layer (0.45m thick) which contained late 18th- to early 19th-century pottery and tile, and a late 16th- to 17th-century brick. Three shallow linear horticultural features aligned NW-SE were also recorded.

Located on the western edge of the site is Mulberry Green House and Stables which are Grade II*-listed and of late 18th-century date (NHLE no. 1111689; EHER 31695). Evaluation to the rear (south) of the house and stables in 2006 (EHER 46336) revealed two garden features of probable Victorian date. A subsequent evaluation in 2010, immediately to the south of the first, revealed only modern features (EHER 47265).

4 Aims

Archaeological evaluation was undertaken at this site due to its location within an area of medieval and post-medieval settlement and sought to ascertain the extent of any surviving archaeological deposits that exist there.

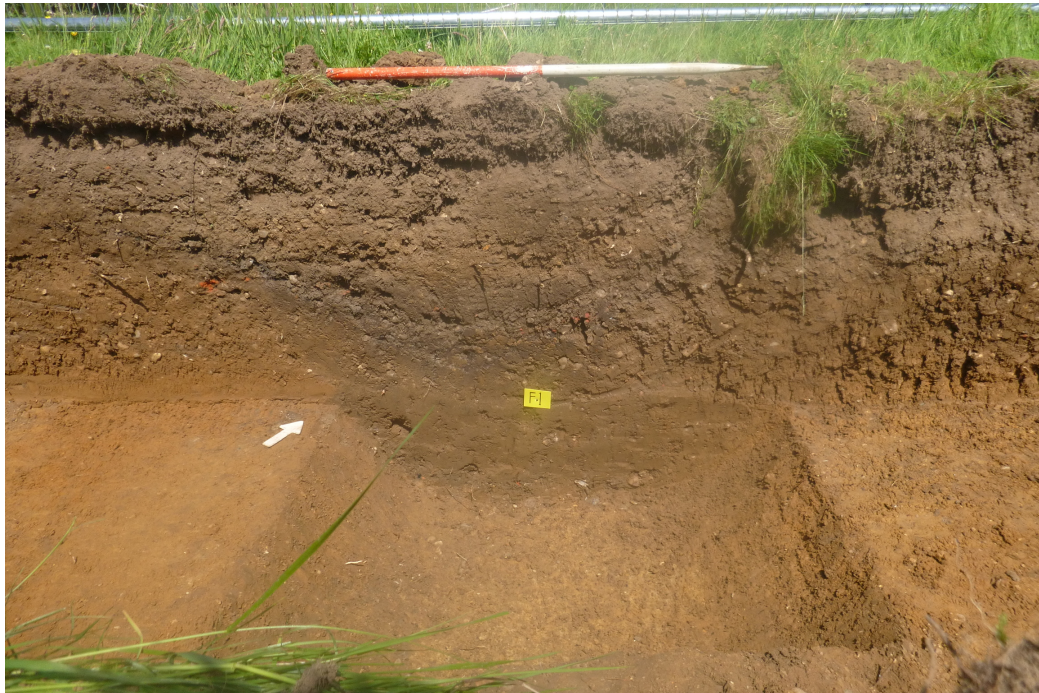
5 Results (Figs 2-4)

Six archaeological trial-trenches were machine excavated under the supervision of a CAT archaeologist. They were dug deep enough to expose natural at the base of the trenches. Natural was in the form of a moist medium orange/brown silty-clay with 3% stone piece inclusions.

Trench 1 (T1): 18.1m long by 1.55m wide

Trench 1 was excavated through modern topsoil (L1, up to c 0.27m thick, dry dark grey loam with occasional brick fleck inclusions) and subsoil (L2, up to c 0.4m thick, firm, moist medium grey/brown silty-clay with rare brick and tile fleck inclusions and 1% stone piece inclusions) onto natural (L3, firm, moist medium orange/brown silty-clay with 3% stone piece inclusions, encountered at a depth of 0.61-0.68m below current ground level [bcgl]).

Modern ditch F1 was aligned NW-SE and measured 2.45m in width and 0.58m in depth.



Photograph 1 F1 – looking north-west

Trench 2 (T2): 19.4m long by 1.8m wide

Trench 2 was excavated through L1 (c 0.09-0.1m thick) onto a layer which was probably a tennis court surface (L4, c 0.05-0.13m thick, very friable, dry dark brown/black sand with <17% gravel and <25% stone piece inclusions). L4 sat above buried topsoil (L5, c 0.16m thick, firm, moist medium/dark grey/brown silty-clay) which sealed L2 (c 0.22-0.25m thick). L2, in turn, sealed L3 (encountered at a depth of c 0.36m bcgl).

Modern ditch F1 continued through T2 at its eastern extremity. The feature was not sectioned in this trench.

?Post-Roman ditch F2 was aligned E-W, extending from the eastern end of T2 and terminating at the mid-point of the trench. It measured 0.22-0.44m in width and 0.05-0.12m in depth.

Trench 3 (T3): 26.3m long by 1.8m wide

Trench 3 was excavated in three sections due to the presence of tree roots. Excavations occurred through L1 (c 0.16-0.19m thick) and L2 (c 0.52-0.55m thick) onto L3 (encountered at a depth of 0.7-0.74m bcgl). At the south-eastern end of the trench, L2 was sealed by a modern tennis court surface (L6, c 0.13-0.19m thick, asphalt chippings above a dark red/brown fine-grained crush material).

?Roman pit F7 was uncovered at the south-eastern end of the trench. It extended beyond the limit of excavation, but its exposed extent measured 1.26m in width and 0.81m in depth.



Photograph 2 F7 – looking west north-west

Trench 4 (T4): 18.1m long by 1.8m wide

Trench 4 was excavated through L1 (c 0.4-0.47m thick) and L2 (c 0.54-0.59m) onto L3 (encountered at a depth of c 0.99-1.04m bcgl).

Prehistoric gully F5, possibly of Bronze Age date, was aligned NNW-SSE and extended through the northern half of the trench. It measured 0.31m in width and 0.13m in depth.

Trench 5 (T5): 20m long by 1.8m wide

Trench 5 was excavated in two sections due to the presence of buried concrete. Excavations occurred through L1 (c 0.12-0.13m thick) and L2 (c 0.63-0.66m) onto L3 (encountered at a depth of 0.76-0.78m bcgl).

A small cluster of undatable features was uncovered at the north-eastern end of the trench. Posthole F3 measured 0.23m in width and 0.1m in depth and posthole F4 measured 0.19m in width and 0.1m in depth. Pit F6 extended beyond the limit of excavation, but its exposed extent measured 0.53m in width and 0.2m in depth.

Trench 5 (T5): 16.4m long by 1.8m wide

Trench 6 was excavated through L1 (c 0.23-0.25m thick) and L2 (c 0.31-0.35m thick) onto L3 (encountered at a depth of 0.56-0.59m bcgl).

A modern pit containing discarded wine bottles was located at the western end of the trench. The feature was not excavated.

6 Finds

by Stephen Benfield

Introduction

Finds of prehistoric, probable Roman, medieval, post-medieval and modern date were recovered. All of the finds are listed and described by context in Table 2 together with individual finds dating and context spot dating. The pottery fabrics recorded are listed and described in Table 1. The medieval and post-medieval pottery fabrics refer to the Colchester (and Essex) fabric series (Cunningham 1985, *CAR 7*).

Fabric code	Fabric description
<i>Prehistoric:</i>	
HMF	Flint-tempered
HMS	Sand-tempered, often with some voids from burnt-out organic fragments
<i>Medieval:</i>	
20	Medieval coarseware
21	Medieval sandy-orange ware
<i>Post-medieval-modern:</i>	
40	Post-medieval (glazed) red earthenware
51B	Flowerpot (modern)

Table 1 Pottery fabrics

Prehistoric

There is a small quantity of hand-made prehistoric pottery sherds and a few struck flint flakes.

Among the pottery a single, abraded, flint-tempered sherd from F5 (T4) is difficult to date closely, but appears likely to be of Bronze Age or possibly Early Iron Age date. The remainder of the hand-made pottery consists of a few sand-tempered body sherds that appear typical of Middle Iron Age assemblages. This type of pottery is current from the 4th century BC to the mid-late 1st century BC in Hertfordshire and Essex, after which 'Belgic'-type grog-tempered wares become more prominent. A small sherd of this pottery was recovered from pit F7 (T3), with the remainder, including a large body sherd, coming from subsoil deposits (L2).

The worked flints consist of three flakes (being recovered from F2 (T2), F5 (T4) and L2 (T4)). These can be characterised as squat flakes with broad striking platforms and little if any modification. While difficult to date closely, the nature of the working suggests a late prehistoric date in the later Bronze Age period or into the Iron Age.

Roman

While some small quantity of Roman material appears to be present, both the extent of this and the nature of the Roman material in relation to the site is unclear. This material consists entirely of pieces of ceramic building material (CBM) and it is noticeable that no Roman pottery was present among the assemblage. Two pieces of abraded brick/tile from L2 appear most likely to be Roman. Other similar pieces recovered from F1 (T1), F2 (T2) and F7 (T3) are difficult to date and are more dubious as Roman.

Medieval and post-medieval

All of the finds dated as medieval or post-medieval come from subsoil (L2).

There are a few small sherds of medieval pottery dated to the period c 13th-14th century and c 13th-15th century. These include both grey coarseware and glazed pottery with one small rim sherd from a cooking pot or bowl in a coarse sandy orange fabric (Fabric 21).

Of post-medieval date is a sherd of glazed red earthenware, in common use from the late 16th-18th century which came from T1. A piece of moderately thick, plain tile, possibly a floor tile, was recovered from the same context.

Modern

Ditch F1 (T1) produced a number of finds of modern date (19th/late 19th-early 20th century) which include flowerpot, pieces of brick, glass and a complete barrel (90 mm in length) from a toy model or desktop display cannon cast in copper alloy.

Discussion

While there is a small but significant quantity of prehistoric finds the only feature which produced only prehistoric period material is the gully F5 in T4, which yielded an abraded flint-tempered sherd (possibly Bronze Age or Early Iron Age) and a flint flake. Most of the remaining prehistoric material is residual in contexts that also contain later-dated finds, the majority coming from the subsoil (L2) which also produced finds of medieval and post-medieval date. However, finds from pit F7 in T3 might just possibly be prehistoric as the only possible later-dated find is a small, ceramic flake piece of silty fired clay and, although probably unlikely, a prehistoric date for this cannot be entirely excluded. Of note is that one of the Middle Iron Age pottery sherds, from L2 (T4), is of a moderately-large size indicating possibility for survival of prehistoric material as more than just small broken sherds residual in later deposits.

For the Roman period, while at least one or two pieces of abraded CBM are probably Roman, the absence of any other Roman finds such as pottery could indicate that these were brought onto the site at a later period as salvage building material. The finds provide little indication of any significant Roman activity on the site or in the immediate area.

The few finds of pottery indicate some activity in the area during the 13th-15th century but, of themselves, do not suggest that a significant site of this date exists on or immediately adjacent to the site. The same is true for the post-medieval period of the 16th-18th century.

One problem with the finds assemblage is the difficulty in closely dating some of the ceramic material which is frequently broken small and abraded pieces: F2 (T2), F7 (T3) L2 (T4). Possibly shaped and moderately well-fired silty clay slabs or bricks could date from any period from the late prehistoric onward. Although pieces such as Iron Age 'Belgic' bricks are not particularly common and most, if not all, of this material here is likely to be of Roman or later date.

All of the small number of closely-dated modern finds are associated with the fill of a single ditch in T1.

Evaluation Trench	Ctxt	Ctxt type	Find no	Type/ description	Finds Spot date
T1	F1	Ditch	1	Pottery Modern Fabric 51B flowerpot sherd (8 g) (19th-early 20th century). CBM: brick pieces; one piece possibly Roman, or post-Roman brick (210 g), two other abraded	Modern (c 19th/late 19th-early 20th century)

Evaluation Trench	Ctxt	Ctxt type	Find no	Type/ description	Finds Spot date
				pieces dated post-medieval or modern (120 g). Glass: Post-medieval bottle neck in green glass (110 g) (c 19th century), one other thick, pale blue-green modern glass (8 g) Other: small toy or display piece model of a cannon in copper-alloy (90 mm in lgth.) well modelled (presumed 19th-early 20th century)	
T1	L2	subsoil	2	Pottery: post-medieval Fabric 40, single sherd (54 g) (c late 16th-18th century) CBM: Flat piece fins sand red-orange fabric, grey surfaces, rounded edge, heavy for its size (222 g) max surviving lgth 105 mm, floor-tile(?) piece (dated late med-post-med) Other: Flint, natural frost removed (pot-lid) piece	Post-medieval (c late 16th/17th-18th century)
T2	F2	ditch	9	CBM: small curving piece (20 g) abraded, moderately sandy orange-red fabric (15 mm thick), possibly Roman <i>imbrex</i> , but might be later drain piece (not closely-dated); also small abraded piece of tile (6 g) of similar fabric and thickness (not closely dated). Flint: squat flake with broad striking platform, some damage/use wear around most of flake edges (prehistoric?)	Roman? Context probably likely to be of later date)
T3	F7	pit	10	Pottery: Prehistoric/Iron Age Fabric HMS (2 g) small hand-made sherd, abraded, small fragment of black fossilised shell(?) in fabric (presumed Middle Iron Age) CBM: abraded thick CBM(?) flake (20 g), silty fabric but almost certainly from CBM rather than a thick pot (not closely dated – possibly Roman) Other: Flint, natural flake-like piece	Roman(?) + with residual Middle Iron Age? pot
T4	F5	gully	6	Pottery: Prehistoric Fabric HMF (7 g) single abraded sherd (rounded piece), quite thick, possibly from a base(?) medium quantity of small-large, ill-sorted flint inclusions Bronze Age-Early Iron Age? Flint: squat secondary waste flake (prehistoric?)	Prehistoric (Bronze Age?)
T4	L2	subsoil	3	Pottery Prehistoric/Iron Age Fabric HMS (3 sherds, 104 g) one of them quite large from a large pot (98 g), small sherds have some voids from burnt-out organic fragments in surface (Middle Iron Age). CBM: Roman single piece (20 g), fine/silt sand orange fabric, abraded, <i>probably Roman</i> CBM other 4 pieces (38 g) small abraded	Roman? CBM (with residual? Middle Iron Age)

Evaluation Trench	Ctxt	Ctxt type	Find no	Type/ description	Finds Spot date
				pieces in fine orange and brown sand/silty fabrics (not closely dated) Flint: squat tertiary flake with (previously) flaked striking platform (prehistoric), some damage/use wear to edges	
T4	L2	subsoil	5	Pottery: Prehistoric/Iron Age Fabric HMS (4 g) small hand-made sherd, abraded (presumed Middle Iron Age)	Middle Iron Age?
T5	F4	Post-hole	4	Fired clay: 2 small abraded fragments of sandy, orange/buff-brown fired clay (not closely dated) Other: single piece of dark red flint, possibly some damage to flint structure but not clear, possibly a heat affected flint, but probably simply a naturally broken flint stone	Not closely dated
	L2	subsoil	8	Pottery: medieval Fabric 20, single sherd, (14 g) abraded (c 13th-14th century). Fabric 21 (6 g) small sherd in sandy-orange fabric (medium-coarse sand) with grey core and flaking green glaze (c 13th-15th century); Fabric 21 (2 g) small sherd in sandy-orange fabric (medium-coarse sand), not glazed, probably from a cooking pot or bowl rim (c 13th-14th/15th century); CBM: Roman single piece (80 g) abraded fine sand, range coloured fabric (thickness 24 mm) – <i>probably Roman. Post-Roman?</i> 4 pieces/fragments (14 g) sandy pinkish/pale-orange fabric	Medieval c 13th-15th century

Table 2 Finds by context and finds number

7 Conclusion

Archaeological evaluation was primarily undertaken at this site because of the likelihood that deposits of medieval and post-medieval date existed here. Investigations did not trace any remains which could be confidently dated to these periods however. Two features, ditch F2 and pit F7, may have been medieval or even post-medieval in origin with residual finds dating to the prehistoric and Roman periods although it may be that these features are in fact Roman. Only two features uncovered, in fact, can be conclusively dated: gully F5, dated to the Bronze Age or Early Iron Age, and F1, a modern boundary ditch shown on OS mapping of the area compiled during the late 19th century, which was presumably backfilled in the early or mid 20th century. A number of other features, consisting of a pit and two postholes, produced no dating evidence. Overall, archaeological investigations have demonstrated that this area has been a site of sporadic human activity from at least the Late Bronze Age to the present day.

8 Acknowledgements

CAT thanks Sanjay Sidar and GGS Developments Limited for commissioning and funding the work. The project was managed by C Lister, fieldwork was carried out by N Rayner with A Wade, B Holloway, R Mathieson and A Tuffey. Figures are by C Lister and E Holloway. The project was monitored for ECCPS by Maria Medlycott.

9 References

Note: all CAT reports, except for DBAs, are available online in PDF format at
<http://cat.essex.ac.uk>

Brown, N & Glazebrook, J	2000	<i>Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties 2. Research agenda and strategy.</i> East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 8 (EAA 8)
CAR 7	1999	<i>Colchester Archaeological Report 7: Post-Roman pottery from excavations in Colchester, 1971-85,</i> by John Cotter
CAT	2014	<i>Health & Safety Policy</i>
CAT	2018	<i>Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for archaeological evaluation at 28-32 Mulberry Green, Harlow, Essex, CM17 0ET</i>
CIfA	2014a	<i>Standard and Guidance for archaeological evaluation</i>
CIfA	2014b	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i>
Cunningham, C	1985	'A typology for post-Roman pottery in Essex' in Cunningham, C, and Drury, P, <i>Post-medieval sites and their pottery: Moulsham Street, Chelmsford</i> , CBA Research Report 54
DCLG	2012	<i>National Planning Policy Framework</i>
ECCPS	2018	<i>Brief for trial trenching and excavation at 28-32 Mulberry Green, Harlow</i>
English Heritage	2006	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i>
Gurney, D	2003	<i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England.</i> East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14).
Medlycott, M	2011	<i>Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England.</i> East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 (EAA 24)

10 Abbreviations and glossary

Bronze Age	period from c 2500 – 700 BC
CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
CBM	ceramic building material, ie brick/tile
CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
context	specific location of finds on an archaeological site
ECC	Essex County Council
ECCHEA	Essex County Council Historic Environment Advisor
ECCPS	Essex County Council Place Services
EHHER	Essex Historic Environment Record
feature (F)	an identifiable thing like a pit, a wall, a drain: can contain 'contexts'
Iron Age	period from 700 BC to Roman invasion of AD 43
layer (L)	distinct or distinguishable deposit (layer) of material
medieval	period from AD 1066 to c 1500
modern	period from c AD 1800 to the present
natural	geological deposit undisturbed by human activity
NGR	National Grid Reference
OASIS	O nline A ccess to the I ndex of A rchaeological I nvestigations, http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main
post-medieval	from c AD 1500 to c 1800
prehistoric	pre-Roman
residual	something out of its original context, eg a Roman coin in a modern pit
Roman	the period from AD 43 to c AD 410
section	(abbreviation sx or Sx) vertical slice through feature/s or layer/s
ws	written scheme of investigation

11 Contents of archive

Finds: none retained

Paper and digital record

One A4 document wallet containing:

The report (CAT Report 1287)
ECC evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation
Original site record (feature and layer sheets, finds record, plans)
Site digital photos and log.

12 Archive deposition

The paper and digital archive is currently held by the Colchester Archaeological Trust at Roman Circus House, Roman Circus Walk, Colchester, Essex CO2 7GZ, but will be permanently deposited with Harlow Museum under accession code [tbc](#).

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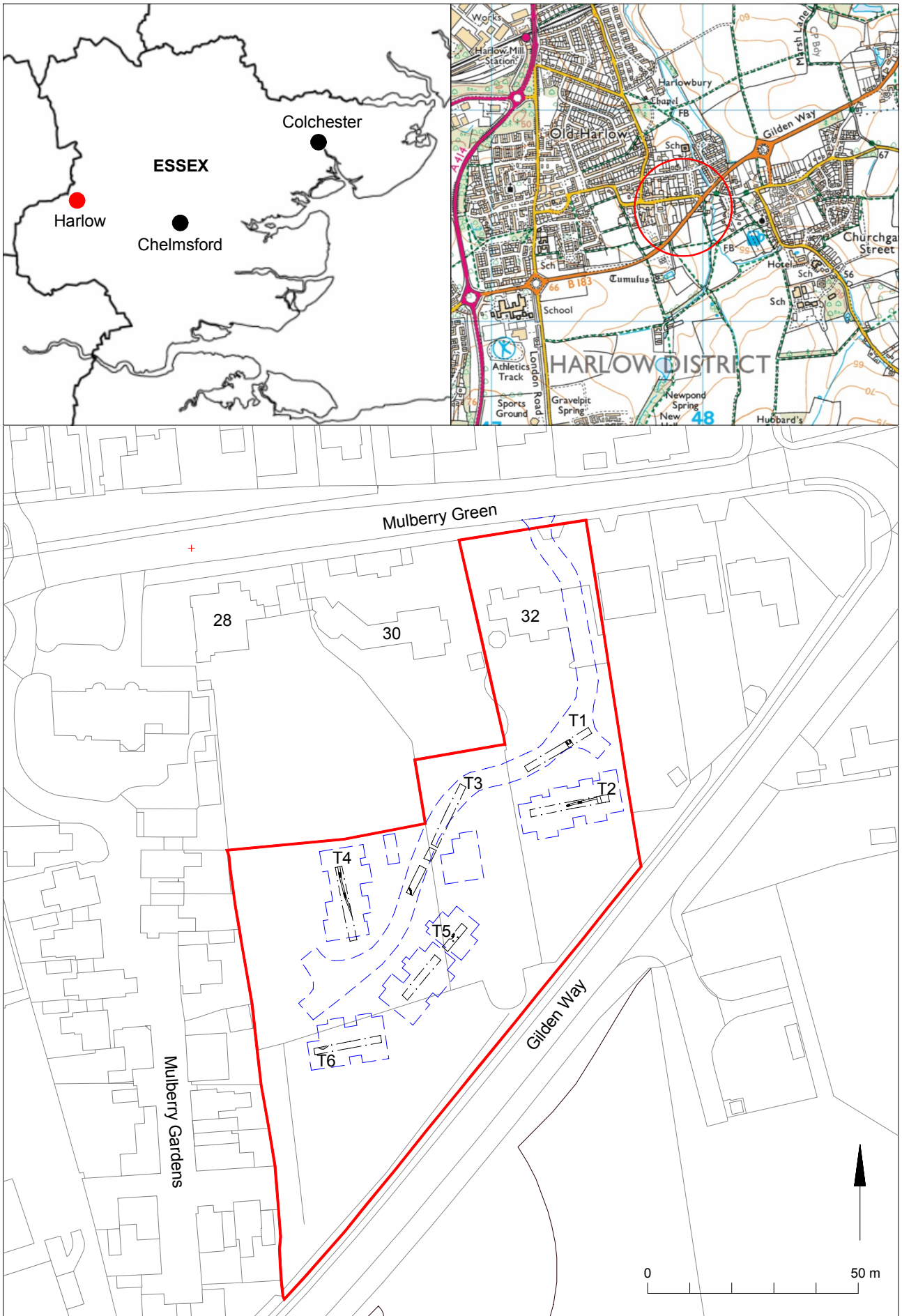
email: lp@catuk.org

Checked by: Philip Crummy

Date: 09.07.2018

Appendix 1 Context list

Context Number	Finds Number	Feature Type	Description	Date
F1	1	Ditch	Upper fill: mixed medium grey/brown and dark grey silty-clay with very occasional CBM and charcoal/coke fleck inclusions and occasional small stone piece inclusions; middle fill: dark grey silty-clay with occasional CBM and frequent stone and charcoal/coke piece inclusions; lower fill: medium grey/brown with very occasional charcoal/coke fleck inclusions and very occasional stone piece inclusions	Modern
F2	9	Ditch	Friable, moist medium grey/brown silty-clay with <1% stone piece inclusions	Roman or later
F3	-	Posthole	Firm, moist, dark grey silty-clay with charcoal fleck inclusions	Undatable
F4	4	Posthole	Firm, moist dark grey silty-clay with charcoal fleck inclusions	Undatable
F5	6	Gully	Soft/friable, moist light/medium grey/brown silty-clay with occasional manganese fleck inclusions and <1% stone piece inclusions	Prehistoric ?Bronze Age to Early Iron Age
F6	7	Pit	Firm, moist medium/dark grey/black silty-clay with charcoal fleck inclusions	Undatable
F7	10	Pit	Upper fill: friable, moist medium grey silty-clay with <1% stone piece inclusions; lower fill: firm, moist medium grey/brown silty-clay with <1% stone piece inclusions	Roman or later
L1	-	Topsoil	Dry dark grey loam with occasional brick and CBM fleck inclusions and 2% stone piece inclusions	Modern
L2	2	Subsoil	Firm, moist medium grey/brown silty-clay with rare CBM fleck inclusions and 1% stone piece inclusions	Post-medieval
L3	-	Natural	Firm, moist, medium orange/brown silty-clay with 3% stone piece inclusions	Post-glacial
L4	-	Made ground – probable tennis court surface	Very friable, dry dark brown/black sand with <17% gravel and <28% stone piece inclusions	Modern
L5	-	Buried topsoil	Firm, moist medium/dark grey/brown silty-clay	Undatable
L6	-	Tennis court surface	Asphalt chippings overlaying compacted dark red/brown fine-grained crush material	Modern



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Fig 1 Site location in relation to proposed development (dashed blue)

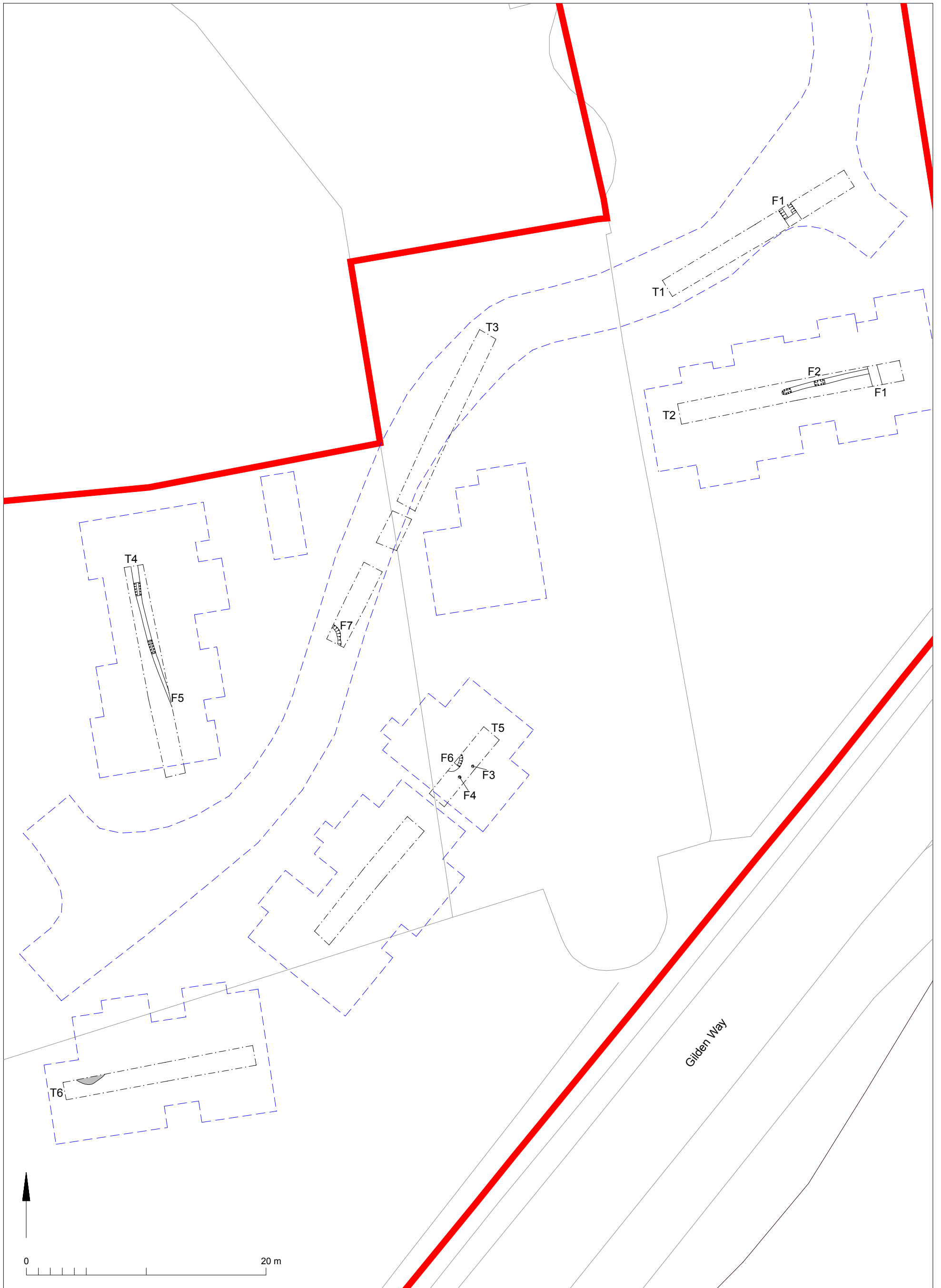


Fig 2 Results, modern features in grey

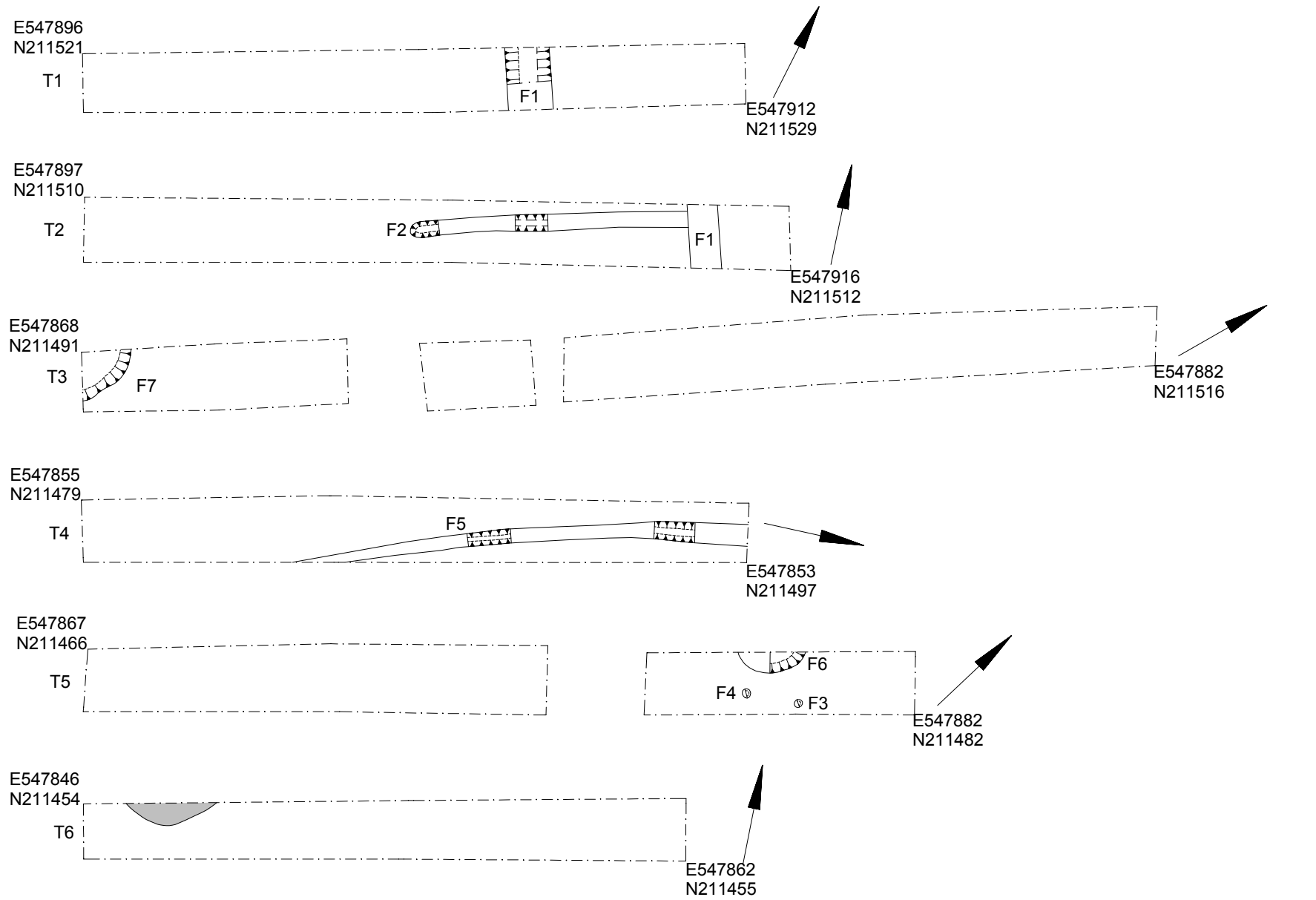


Fig 3 Trench plans

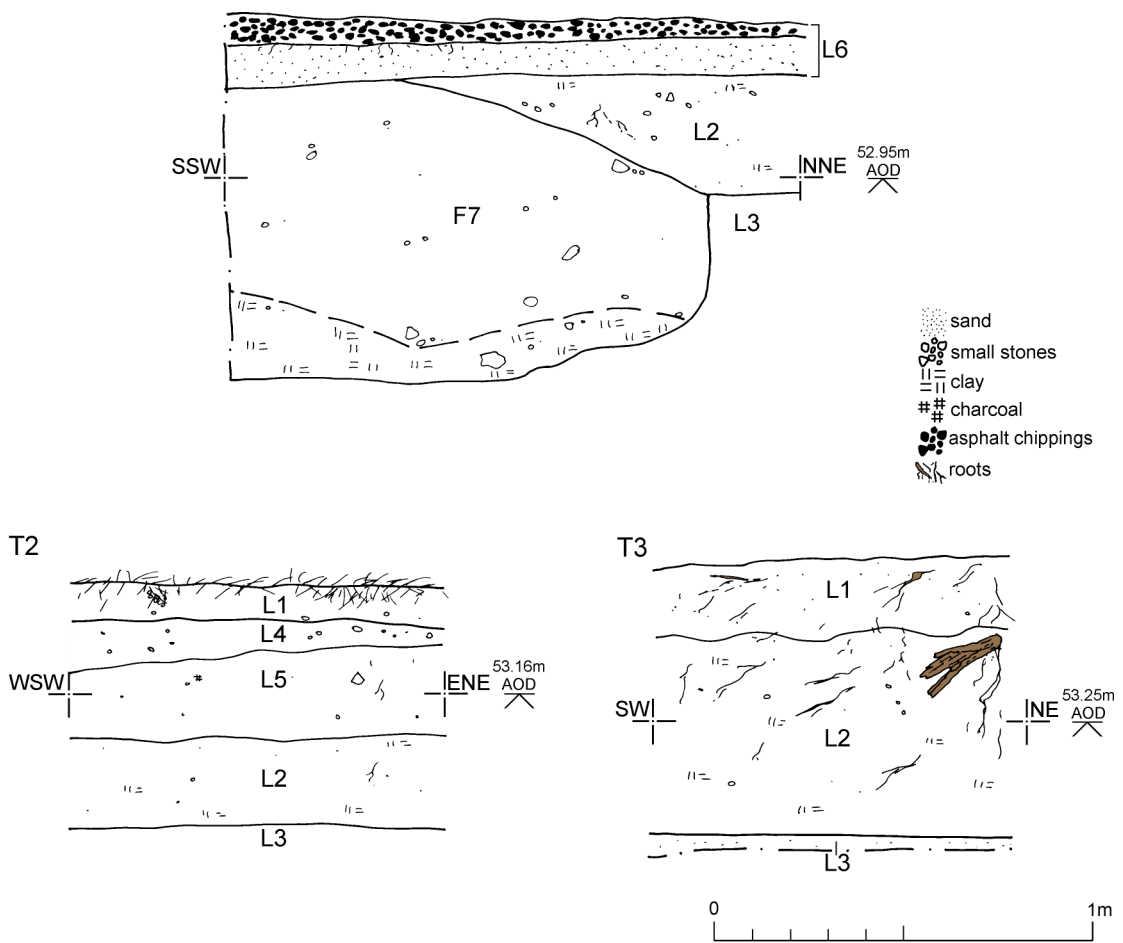


Fig 4 Feature and representative sections.

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OASIS ID: colchest3-318874

Project details

Project name	Archaeological evaluation at 28-32 Mulberry Green, Harlow, Essex, CM17 0ET
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation (six trial-trenches) was carried out at 28-32 Mulberry Green, Harlow, Essex in advance of the construction of ten detached dwellings. The development site is located in Mulberry Green, an area of medieval and post-medieval settlement. Evaluation revealed a modern ditch, a possible post-Roman ditch, a Bronze Age / Early Iron Age gully, a possible Roman pit, an undatable pit and two undatable postholes.
Project dates	Start: 13-06-2018 End: 14-06-2018
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	18/05I - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	HLW/FUL/17/00118 - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	HAMG18 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Conservation Area
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	DITCH Modern
Monument type	DITCH Roman
Monument type	POSTHOLE Uncertain
Monument type	GULLY Late Prehistoric
Monument type	PIT Uncertain
Monument type	PIT Roman
Significant Finds	POTTERY Late Prehistoric
Significant Finds	POTTERY Iron Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Bronze Age

Significant Finds	FIRE CLAY Uncertain
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Modern
Significant Finds	CBM Roman
Significant Finds	CBM Medieval
Significant Finds	CBM Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CBM Modern
Significant Finds	GLASS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	TOY Modern
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	FLINT Uncertain
Significant Finds	FLINT Late Prehistoric
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	ESSEX HARLOW HARLOW 28-32 Mulberry Green, Harlow
Postcode	CM17 0ET
Study area	0.8 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 47828 11473 51.781889831958 0.143266230969 51 46 54 N 000 08 35 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 52.45m Max: 52.98m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Project brief originator	HEM Team Officer, ECC
Project design originator	Laura Pooley
Project director/manager	Chris Lister
Project supervisor	Ben Holloway
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Harlow Museum

Digital Archive ID	HAMG18
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Survey"
Paper Archive recipient	Harlow Museum
Paper Archive ID	HAMG18
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Drawing", "Miscellaneous Material", "Photograph", "Report"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological evaluation at 28-32 Mulberry Green, Harlow, Essex, CM17 0ET: June 2018
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Hicks, E.
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