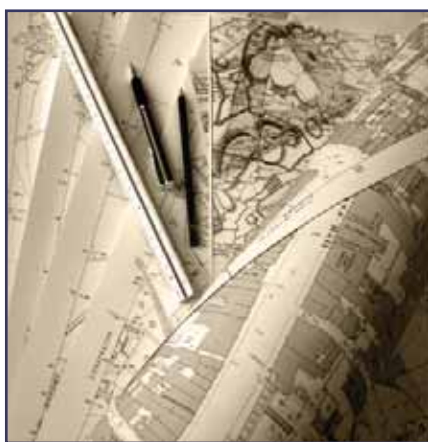


North Uttlesford Garden Village Essex



Desk-Based Assessment



May 2016

Client: Bidwells

OA East Report No: 1912

OASIS No: oxfordar3-248055

NGR: TL 52003 44981

North Uttlesford Garden Village, Essex

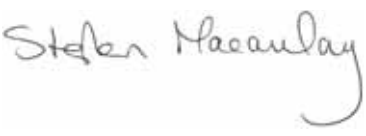
Desk-Based Assessment

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Report Date: May 2016

Report No: 1912
Site Name: North Uttlesford Garden Village, Essex
HER Event No: -
Date of Works: April 2016
Client Name: Bidwells
Client Ref: -
Planning Ref: -
Grid Ref: TL 52003 44981
Site Code: -
Finance Code: XEXNUV16
Receiving Body: -
OASIS No: oxfordar3-248055
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Date: April 2016, updated May 2016
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Date: May 2016
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Summary

Oxford Archaeology East has been commissioned by Bidwells to undertake a desk-based assessment on approximately 466 hectares of land immediately north of the historic village of Great Chesterford (centred on NGR 552003, 244981), in order to assess the archaeological resource of the Site and the surrounding landscape.

The Site is bounded on its western side by the A11 (originally a Roman road), which is also the county boundary between Essex and Cambridgeshire. The northern and eastern limits of the Site continue to follow the county boundary, encompassing an historic deer park. The proposed development area is currently under arable cultivation.

Evidence for archaeological remains (in the form of Scheduled Monuments, cropmarks, findspots and sub-surface remains) from the Palaeolithic through to the modern period have been identified within the 2km study area. Remains of Bronze Age date have the most potential to be present within the Site due to the presence of a number of probable barrow earthworks across the western side of the Site. Of particular significance is that the Scheduled Monument of Great Chesterford's Roman temple complex is also located within the Site. This may indicate that there is also a high likelihood for Roman remains within the vicinity. The eastern portion of the Site is occupied by an informal deer park of likely medieval date. Historic maps show that field boundaries across the Site have mostly remained unchanged, meaning that there is potential for a preserved medieval landscape in this location.

Effects on the historic landscape need to be considered ahead of development, particularly as the proposed Site boundary contains a Scheduled Monument. The setting of these remains form part of this heritage asset that is of national importance and legally protected. Therefore there is a need to preserve the significance of this asset through appropriate treatment of its setting.

Overall, it can be said that there is a high likelihood for preserved archaeological remains across the Site and that the proposed development has the potential to adversely affect these sub-surface remains.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 General background

- 1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology East (OA East) has been commissioned by Bidwells to undertake an archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (DBA) of land immediately north of the historic village of Great Chesterford (Fig. 1). The proposed development area is approximately 466ha in size and is comprised of agricultural land.
- 1.1.2 This report will consider the buried archaeological resource within the proposed development area (henceforth referred to as 'the Site') which could, if present, be directly impacted by any construction.

1.2 Location, geology and topography

- 1.2.1 The proposed Site is located immediately north of the village of Great Chesterford in north-west Essex. Situated within Uttlesford District, it is located c.4.5km north of Saffron Walden and c.12km south of Cambridge. Great Chesterford is one of Uttlesford's larger villages and has been identified as a key rural settlement (Mitchell 2005, 54).
- 1.2.2 Located in the Cam valley, the surrounding landscape consists of open undulating countryside with expansive views. With a bedrock geology of Lewes Nodular and Seaford Chalk Formations and superficial deposits of Lowestoft Formation Diamicton, the easternmost end of the Site sits at the highest point in the landscape, at around 102m OD. Towards the south-west, the topography gradually falls to around 44m OD where the Site meets the northern limits of Great Chesterford. With this drop in the landscape comes banding changes in geology, with a bedrock geology of Chalk Rock Member giving way to Pit Chalk Formation (BGS 2016).

1.3 Aims and methodology

- 1.3.1 The purpose of this DBA is to define the character, extent and significance of known heritage assets within and close to the proposed development Site, taking into account any past impacts which may have affected the survival of any archaeology present on the Site itself.
- 1.3.2 For the purposes of this assessment a 2km radius of the Site, centred on NGR 552003, 244981 was studied (hereafter known as 'the search area'), in order to provide a context for discussion and interpretation of the known and potential resource within the Site. This assessment draws on secondary historical sources, cartographic evidence, the Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER) and Cambridge Historic Environment Record (CHER), a walkover survey and the results of previous archaeological works. A comprehensive list of HER data can be found in Appendix A.
- 1.3.3 This DBA has been carried out according to standards set by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) in their guidance paper *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment* (2014).

1.4 Planning policy legislation

National planning policy

- 1.4.1 Several pieces of legislation recognise the importance of the historic environment and provide protection for heritage assets of particular importance. For archaeology, the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act of 1979, which covers Scheduled Monuments, is key. For the built heritage the Planning (Listed Buildings and

Conservation Areas) Act of 1990 provides protection mechanisms for buildings or areas of architectural or historical significance. The Planning Act of 2008 also makes reference to Scheduled Monuments and their setting.

1.4.2 At a national level, the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) 2012 replaces the 2010 Planning Policy Statement (PPS) 5. The NPPF covers all aspects of the historic environment within a common set of policies. These recognise that heritage assets are a non-renewable resource and that heritage conservation has wider benefits, while accepting that the level of conservation should be proportionate with the significance of the assets concerned.

1.4.3 The NPPF is based on twelve core land-use planning principles. The most pertinent of which states the need to:

Conserve heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life of this and future generations

1.4.4 The glossary to the NPPF (Annex 2) provides definitions of key terms relevant to the setting of heritage assets:

Archaeological interest: a heritage asset which holds or potentially may hold, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point. Heritage assets with archaeological interest are the primary source of evidence about the substance and evolution of places, and of the people and cultures that made them.

Designated heritage asset: a World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield or Conservation Area designated under the relevant legislation.

Heritage asset: a building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. Heritage asset includes designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).

Historic environment: all aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving physical remains of past human activity, whether visible, buried or submerged, and landscaped and planted or managed flora.

Setting of a heritage asset: the surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral.

Significance: the value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. That interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage assets physical presence, but also from its setting.

1.4.5 Section 12, paragraphs 128-132 of the NPPF set out the approach to be adopted for assessing heritage assets in order that their significance, the impact of proposed development on that significance and the need to avoid or minimise conflict between a heritage assets conservation and proposed development, can be understood:

128- In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should

have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.

- 1.4.6 In specific relation to designated heritage assets, paragraph 133 of the NPPF states that, where a proposed development will lead to substantial harm to or total loss of significance of a designated heritage asset, local planning authorities should refuse consent, unless it can be demonstrated that the substantial harm or loss is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss.
- 1.4.7 Paragraph 134 states that, where a development proposal will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal, including securing its optimum viable use.
- 1.4.8 Paragraph 135 states that, the effect of an application on the significance of a non-designated heritage asset should be taken into account in determining the application. In weighing applications that affect directly or indirectly non-designated heritage assets, a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage assets.

Hedgerow regulations

- 1.4.9 With respect to ancient hedgerows, the Hedgerow Regulations 1997 make provision for the protection of hedgerows considered to be of archaeological, historical, landscape and/or natural importance. The regulations state that a hedgerow can be considered to be 'important' if it meets certain criteria as defined in Schedule 1, Part II of the Regulations. The relevant criterion is:

1- The hedgerow marks the boundary, or part of the boundary of at least one historic parish or township

5- The hedgerow:

- a. Is recorded in a document held at the relevant date at a Record Office as an integral part of a field system pre-dating the Inclosure Acts*

Local planning policy

- 1.4.10 Relevant policy on the cultural heritage for the Uttlesford District is laid out in the Uttlesford Local Plan (Mitchell 2005). The general aim of the policies (Section 5 of the Local Plan) is to conserve and enhance historic settlements and preserve ancient monuments along with their setting.
- 1.4.11 Policy ENV2 of the Local Plan relates to development affecting Listed Buildings. It states:
- Development affecting a listed building should be in keeping with its scale, character and surroundings. Demolition of a listed building, or development proposals that adversely affect the setting, and alterations that impair the special characteristics of a listed building will not be permitted.*
- 1.4.12 Policy ENV3 refers to the impact of development of open spaces and trees, stating:
- The loss of traditional open spaces, other visually important open spaces, groups of trees and fine individual tree specimens through development proposals will not be permitted unless the need for development outweighs their amenity value.*

- 1.4.13 Policy ENV4 relates to Ancient Monuments and sites of archaeological importance. It reads:

Where nationally important archaeological remains, whether scheduled or not, and their settings, are affected by proposed development there will be a presumption in favour of their physical preservation in situ. The preservation in situ of locally important archaeological remains will be sought unless the need for the development outweighs the importance of the archaeology. In situations where there are grounds for believing that sites, monuments or their settings would be affected developers will be required to arrange for an archaeological field assessment to be carried out before the planning application can be determined thus enabling an informed and reasonable planning decision to be made. In circumstance where preservation is not possible or feasible, then development will not be permitted until satisfactory provision has been made for a programme of archaeological investigation and recording prior to the commencement of the development.

Heritage guidance

- 1.4.14 Guidance for conserving and enhancing the historic environment and for the treatment of designated and non-designated heritage assets can be found in:

- Dept. for Culture, Media and Sport (2013) *Scheduled Monuments and nationally important but non-scheduled monuments*
- English Heritage (2008) *Conservation Principles: policies and guidance for the sustainable management of the historic environment*
- Highways Agency (2007) *Design Manual for Roads and Bridges: Volume 11 (Environmental Assessment), Section 3 (Environmental Topics), Part 2 HA 208/07 Cultural Heritage*
- Historic England (2015) *The Historic Environment and Site Allocations in Local Plans*
- Historic England (2016) *Making Changes to Heritage Assets*

Effect of legislation

- 1.4.15 Legislation provides for the protection of the most important and best preserved archaeological sites and monuments through their designation as Scheduled Monuments. Historic buildings can be protected through being added to the list of building of particular architectural or historic interest. Such designations are intended to protect heritage assets from disturbance. Only in certain approved and tightly controlled circumstances may designated heritage assets be altered.

1.5 Acknowledgements

- 1.5.1 The author would like to extend thanks to Adam Halford of Bidwells for commissioning and funding the work. The walkover survey was undertaken by the author. Thanks also go to Richard Havis of Essex County Council and Rose Karpinski of Cambridgeshire County Council for the HER searches. The project was managed by Stephen Macaulay.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL SOURCES

2.1 Heritage resource

- 2.1.1 The Essex and Cambridgeshire HERs are the main repository of cultural heritage data for their counties. An HER search was undertaken of the proposed development area and a 2km radius around it. The HER is not a record of *all* surviving elements of the historic environment and does not preclude the subsequent discovery of further elements of the historic environment that are, at present, unknown.
- 2.1.2 The search area contains a total of 217 records. These consist of Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, earthworks, cropmarks, findspots, and archaeological investigations (Figs. 2 & 3). There are no examples of World Heritage Sites or Battlefields within the search area.
- 2.1.3 A gazetteer of all heritage assets (both designated and undesignated) can be found in Appendix A along with records of any archaeological investigations. Each record has an individual identifying number which is referred to in the text where relevant and marked on the figures.

Designated assets

- 2.1.4 The HER holds seven records of designated heritage assets within the 2km search area. These are made up solely of Scheduled Monuments and Listed Buildings.

Scheduled Monuments

- 2.1.5 A Scheduled Monument is an historic building or site that is included in the Schedule of Monuments kept by the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport. The regime is set out in the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979. Once a monument is scheduled any works to it require scheduled monument consent from the Secretary of State (not the local planning authority). Historic England manages the process of scheduled monument consent on behalf of the Secretary of State.
- 2.1.6 A Scheduled Monument is in physical terms a monument and its heritage interest is nationally important. The definition of a monument is: a building or structure, whether above or below the surface of the land or a site comprising the remains of any such building or structure. The protected site of a monument may also include any land adjoining it essential for its support and preservation. The protection of a Scheduled Monument extends not just to the known structures or remains but also the soil under or around them. This is in order to protect any archaeological interest in the site, but the extent of the protection is not dependant on there being such an interest.
- 2.1.7 There are a total of five Scheduled Monuments within the search area (see Fig. 3), of which one, the Roman temple complex (EHER 4978 & 7311) is actually within the proposed development area. The Scheduled temple complex (SM number 1017453) covers an area approximately 4 hectares in size. A series of excavations in the 1970s and 1980s investigated the extent and level of preservation of the temple and its ancillary structures. A comprehensive East Anglian Archaeology (EAA) publication has been produced on the excavations at Great Chesterford Roman town (Medlycott 2011), within which the temple is discussed in detail in Chapter 5 (Medlycott 2011, 75-84). The following information relating to the Scheduled Roman remains are based upon this EAA and HER data.
- 2.1.8 The temple complex was constructed over series of phases, the earliest being a Late Pre-Roman Iron Age shrine which consisted of a three-sided structure measuring

almost 10m square. The first formal phase at the temple is attributed to the late 1st/early 2nd century AD. This structure was made of flint rubble, square in design with a precinct palisade and wall, which measured 17.6m square. A surrounding precinct approximately 92m square was also created at this time. In the mid 3rd to early 4th century AD the temple was refurbished and extended, this renovation included the laying of two extensive mosaics. Subsidiary buildings were also erected. It was at this time also that the precinct ditch was filled in and replaced by a gravel path and wall. The eventual decline and abandonment of the temple complex coincides with the construction of the defensive wall around the town of Great Chesterford in the later 4th century.

- 2.1.9 Located c.0.5km west of the Site, within Great Chesterford, are the Scheduled Monuments of the Roman fort, town and cemetery (SM number 1013484). Before the town of Great Chesterford was constructed, a Roman fort (EHER 4942) approximately 14-15 hectares in size occupied the location immediately north-west of the present-day village. In-depth study of the fort can be found in the EAA publication of Great Chesterford (Medlycott 2011, 14-18). The fort is believed to be pre-Flavian in date (AD 43-60), consisting of a substantial ditched rectangular enclosure. Where the ditch has been investigated it averages 4m wide and 1.6m deep with an 'ankle-breaker' at the base (this type of ditch style is known as *fossa fastigata*). No traces of the associated rampart have been identified. Material culture from the fort suggest that it was short-lived, being occupied solely during the 1st century AD.
- 2.1.10 Evidence for the Roman walled town (EHER 4915) has primarily come from excavations undertaken by Brinson in 1948-1949, along with antiquarian excavations by Braybrooke in the 1840s and 1850s. Further more recent information has come from geophysical survey, aerial photographs and commercial fieldwork. Chapter 3 of the EAA monograph extensively discusses the town, its layout and the buildings it contained (Medlycott 2011, 19-56). Within the town were six principal roads which radiated out from a centrally located open area, believed to be the market place. A total of 21 *insulae*, or blocks of land, have been identified across the town. Within these *insulae* were buildings and other features.
- 2.1.11 Evidence from archaeological fieldwork suggests that the Roman town was largely encircled by cemeteries (EHER 13931 & 46232); see Chapter 6 of the EAA monograph for a full discussion (Medlycott 2011, 95-104). These cemeteries are believed to extend over an area of almost 40 hectares. The vast majority of the cemeteries surrounding the town were excavated by the antiquarian Braybrook in the 1840s and 1859s, and whilst he recorded information such as layout, burial rites and grave goods, the skeletal remains themselves were discarded.
- 2.1.12 The final Scheduled Monument within the search area is of Anglo-Saxon date and located 0.7km north of the Site (Fig. 3). Brent Ditch (SM number 1006929, CHER 06227) is a dyke which crosses the landscape for at least c.2.5km, from Pampisford Hall to Abington. This defensive ditch was constructed in order to control the flow of trade along the surrounding Roman roads. Several other examples are known of in south Cambridgeshire, these include Devil's Dyke, Fleam Dyke and Bran Ditch.

Listed Buildings

- 2.1.13 Within Great Chesterford village there are a large number of Listed Buildings, all of which are located within its historic core and conservation area (not illustrated). In regard to the Site itself, there is one Listed Building within the proposed development area. Park Farmhouse is a 17th century timber building which is Grade II Listed (EHER

35999, Fig. 3). It is located at the end of Park Road, toward the northern end of the Site and at the centre of the informal deer park.

Undesignated heritage assets

- 2.1.14 The HER holds 210 records for undesignated heritage assets in the search area. These span all periods of human occupation from the Palaeolithic through to modern day.

Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic (c.500,000-2500BC)

- 2.1.15 Within the search area only five records relate to findspots of this date (Fig. 2). The earliest evidence consists of a collection of Palaeolithic flint implements (CHER 06200) recovered immediately outside the easternmost edge of the Site. Mesolithic flints, blades and cores (EHER 4947) and a flint spread (EHER 4990) have been collected to the north of Great Chesterford. Just to the north of the Site itself, a findspot of a Neolithic flint axehead (CHER 06192) has been found. Finally, an assemblage of struck flints (including cores and scrapers) were recovered during the archaeological works associated with the Scheduled Roman temple complex (EHER 4979) located within the Site.

Bronze Age (c.2500-800BC)

- 2.1.16 Information relating to Bronze Age activity is fairly prevalent across the search area; dominated by cropmark evidence, with a lesser number of findspots (Fig. 2). An archaeological evaluation carried out in 1994 at Stump Cross, immediately adjacent to the western limit of the Site uncovered a bronze socketed axe (EHER 14811, Foreman 1994). A further cache of bronze socketed and loop axes were found during work on the A11 (EHER 45485 & CHER CB14746).
- 2.1.17 On the western side of the Site are a number of cropmark features which are tentatively dated to the Bronze Age period (EHER 4791, 4792 & 4855). These predominantly consist of ring ditches and barrows. EHER 4791 consists of two probable barrows (one of which is recorded as measuring 35m in diameter). These two features can clearly be seen on Google Earth (image date 12/31/2007) along with a number of north-south and east-west aligned linear anomalies. Record 4792 is described in the EHER as a wide circular depression which is either a barrow or disused chalk pit. EHER 4855 and CHER 09359 cover a number of cropmark features consisting of a series of ring ditches, linear and round enclosures.
- 2.1.18 Just 200m north of the Site, adjacent to the A11, the CHER records a collection of six ring ditches and a number of enclosures (CHER 06190). Further cropmark features have also been mapped across the search area, up to 1km to the south, east and north of the Site (EHER 4783, 16227, 47714, 47715, 47718, 47893 & CHER 09055). These consist of ring ditches, barrows, curvilinear and rectangular enclosures.

Iron Age (c.800BC-AD43)

- 2.1.19 Three records relating to finds or features of Late Iron Age date are recorded within the Site (Fig. 3). During excavations on the Scheduled Roman temple complex, an assemblage of Iron Age pottery was recovered (HER 4980) which may tie in with the earliest phase of construction. Located toward the centre of the Site, EHERs 4858 and 4859 relate to a cremation cemetery uncovered in the 1850s. The internments consisted of cremation vessels with cremated human remains, other earthenware pots, silver brooches, iron knives and a bronze mirror. The pottery urns are described as being of Aylesford-type and La Tène III.

2.1.20 Beyond the Site, in the search area, further Iron Age findspots are known of. Immediately south of the Roman temple complex was another burial (EHER 4981), similar to the previous two records. It is recorded as an Aylesford-type burial with Kimmeridge shale vessels and bucket urn with bronze bands and swing handles. In the vicinity of Burtonwood Farm to the east of the Site are two further records that relate to an Iron Age coin dating from 65-54BC (EHER 4874) and a decorated bronze mirror dating from 20BC-AD10 (EHER 4873). Finally, an evaluation undertaken on land which adjoins the easternmost end of the Site identified archaeological remains in the form of ditches (CHER ECB 2922, Jones 2008). Pottery dating from the Iron Age and Roman period was recovered along with a collection of Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age struck flint.

Romano-British (c.AD43-410)

2.1.21 Remains of Roman date dominate the landscape across this area (Fig. 3). However no archaeological remains of this date are known within the Site itself, beyond that of the Scheduled temple complex, which has already been discussed (see paragraph 2.1.6). A findspot of a large carved stone (EHER 4988) was found around 550m north-west of the temple complex, just inside the proposed development area, but clearly was not *in situ*. The stone was octagonal in shape with niches containing the head and torso of deities. The stone is stated to potentially be part of a Jupiter column. The Victoria County History cites this stone as being the most noteworthy piece of Romano-British sculpture from all of Essex, outside Colchester (Powell 1963, 83).

2.1.22 Great Chesterford was a large and prosperous town during this period. Its scheduled town, fort and cemeteries have already been discussed (see paragraph 2.1.8). A large collection of related heritage assets are also recorded in this area (e.g. EHER 4944, 13911, 17915, 18023 & 45210). Due to the town being a major trade centre during much of the Roman period, the surrounding road network is extensive. The town was situated on a nodal point of the network where the Cambridge, Braughing and Radwinter roads met at the crossing of the River Cam. The modern A11 marks the western boundary of the Site and was originally a Roman routeway (EHER 4744 & 13913). Fieldwork carried out by the Great Chesterford Archaeology Group in 1976 identified remains of the road. It was recorded as being of flint and clay construction with chalk foundations. It measured 4.5m wide and was flanked on both sides by ditches. Other roads are thought to exist, with proposed routes making up part of the Icknield Way Southern Route heading north-east toward Linton and Bartlow. Cow Lane, High Street and Jackson Lane (EHER 4848 & 4986) are purported to mark this southern routeway. Archaeological works off Waldon Road (EHER 48751, Moan 2014), about 100m north of the Cow Lane/High Street routeway uncovered a 70m long section of trackway and roadside ditch along with a large pit cluster. The pottery assemblage dated the activity to the late 2nd to early 4th century and included a variety of local and imported wares.

2.1.23 Collections of Roman finds have been identified along the western limit of the Site. Trenching at Stump Cross produced a Roman coin (EHER 14812, Foreman 1994) and works undertaken close-by on the A11 uncovered a hoard of Roman metalwork and pottery (EHER 45485). This consisted of pins, seal matrices, bracelet fragments and Colchester-type brooches. Also found were a number of 3rd to 4th century coins. A further evaluation at Stump Cross identified a possible Roman field system along with the remains of a building (CHER ECB513, Heawood & Robinson 1997). The finds assemblage was made up of tile, mortar, opus signinum, plaster, pottery and a 3rd century coin. A collection of metalwork remains have also been found to the immediate

north of the Site next to the A11 (CHER 11491). These consisted of four coins (1st, 2nd and 4th century) and a disc brooch. Close to the eastern limit of the proposed Site is evidence for a villa (EHER 4783) near Crave Hall. Documentary evidence suggests that it was excavated but no records are known for it. Roman tile has been collected from this area, but beyond that, little is known of whether a villa was once sited here or not.

Anglo-Saxon (c.AD410-1066)

2.1.24 Evidence for Anglo-Saxon activity within the search area is limited (Fig. 3). Within Great Chesterford itself the data only relates to cemetery remains (EHER 4939). This cemetery was discovered during gravel quarrying during the 1950s. It is thought that prior to archaeological excavation, up to 100 burials had been destroyed. A total of 161 inhumation burials, 33 cremations, two horse burials and two dog graves were uncovered on the site. A large number of grave goods were collected which included jewellery and weaponry. An extensive publication has been written on the Anglo-Saxon cemetery (Evison 1994).

2.1.25 The only other remains of this date are located to the north of the Site and consist of cropmarks (CHER 09051) believed to relate to Brent Ditch Scheduled Monument, which has been previously discussed above (see paragraph 2.1.12).

Medieval (c.AD1066-1500)

2.1.26 Medieval remains in the area are fairly minimal and represent cropmark boundary remains, earthworks and parkland (Fig. 3). To the west of the Site by the M11, trenching uncovered medieval pottery, tile and nails (EHER 4990). Approximately 0.6m north-west of the Site are a number of medieval earthworks at Hinxton Grange (CHER 09052). These consist of a pond, enclosure, bank and trackway. Immediately adjoining the northern limit of the Site is Great Abington park (CHER 10009). This park is first recorded in AD 1200. A number of curving cropmarks in this immediate area are potentially boundary ditches relating to this (CHER 11469).

2.1.27 Located within the limits of the Site and dominating its eastern side is Park Farm deer park (EHER 19147). It is first illustrated on John Norden's map of 1595 and shows a manor house occupying the interior (not reproduced here). Covering an area c.172 hectares, Chapman and Andre's map of 1777 show the deer park in more detail (not reproduced here). Later maps show that this parkland had remained essentially unchanged since its creation (see section 2.5 below). The park also contained three small lakes which are also shown on the early maps and are still present today. Whilst there is only post-medieval documentary evidence for this park, it is highly likely that this park has its origins in the medieval period.

2.1.28 Also neighbouring the Site, at its eastern limit, is the Deserted Medieval Village (DMV) of Catley (CHER 08123). Known to have existed in 1279, it is now occupied by a wooded area and a farmhouse. The presence of this DMV adjacent to the deer park reinforces the potential for the deer park to be medieval in date and it could possibly be associated with the DMV. Also in this area, a single possible medieval field boundary is recorded close to Crave Hall (EHER 4783). Further boundaries are recorded south of Cow Lane (EHER 47894).

Post-medieval and modern (c.1500-present)

2.1.29 Within the Site is EHER 16229, this marks a linear cropmark which represents the original course of Park Road, running directly to Great Chesterford past the Scheduled Roman temple complex (Fig. 3). This original routeway is implied on Chapman and

Andre's map of 1777 (not reproduced here), but by the 1804 Enclosure Map it has moved to its present location.

- 2.1.30 Other post-medieval records within the search area consist of two (demolished) mills immediately south-west of the Site limits (EHER 4820 & 4821), a garden at Hinxtan Grange (CHER 12121), the park at Abington (CHER 12095) and Catley Park (CHER 12142).
- 2.1.31 The only other recorded feature of note is the Chesterford to Newmarket disused railway to the west of the Site (CHER 06327 & EHER 4984). The railway line was built in 1848 and closed just three years later in 1851. Sections of it can still be seen as cuttings and embankments.
- 2.1.32 Modern features in the search area consist of a Second World War pillbox (CHER CB15724) to the east of the Site, a further pillbox and searchlight battery at Hinxtan Grange to the north-west of the Site (CHER CB15107) and two stone waymarkers to the west of the Site (EHER 4914 & CHER MCB18322).

Undated

- 2.1.33 A collection of undated cropmarks are mapped within the Site (Figs 2 & 4). On the southern side of the deer park there is an area containing cropmark enclosures and a possible trackway (EHER 47363). These are highly visible on Google Earth (image date 12/31/2007). Immediately adjacent to this is a sub-rectangular enclosure (EHER 47892), which can also be seen on Google Earth (image date 12/31/2009) with a north-west to south-east aligned linear to its immediate east. Further linear cropmarks have been identified to the south-west of the deer park (EHER 16225). An earthwork bank has also been recorded within the Site (EHER 46614) following the contour of the ridge just below the crest of the slope, north-east of Dell's Farm. This earthwork could potentially be a lynchet.

2.2 Historical sources

- 2.2.1 Great Chesterford is known to have been established during the Roman period and during this time it was a large and important town. The place-name 'Chesterford' is first recorded in 1004, deriving from *ceaster fora* 'the ford by the camp' (Reaney, 1935, 519), and is Saxon in origin. Located in the Uttlesford Hundred, Great Chesterford was recorded in the Domesday Book (of 1086) as *Cestreforde* and was a reasonably large settlement (Rumble 1983, 1.9):

Lands of the King

Hundred of Uttlesford

Earl Edgar held (Great) Chesterford before 1066 as 1 manor, for 10 hides. Now Picot the Sherriff (holds it) in the King's hand.

Always 4 ploughs in Lordship. Then 18 men's ploughs: later and now 14.

Always 24 villagers; 13 smallholders; 6 slaves.

Woodland, 1000 pigs; meadow, 15 acres; always 2 mills.

(In the lands of) this manor lie 1½ hides which are in Cambridgeshire.

Always 7 villagers; 3 smallholders; a mill; 3 mens ploughs.

Value of the whole then £24; later and now £30.

In the Lordship of this manor are 2 cobs, 7 cattle, 61 pigs, 81 sheep and 87 goats.

Attached to this manor before 1066 were 1½ hides which Hardwin of Scales holds, but the Hundred does not know how; 1½ hide was of lordship (land) in which 1 man dwelt; 1

Freeman who paid suit in the King's manor held the other hide. Also Picot holds a ½ hide which 1 Freeman held before 1066. In these 2 hides, 2 ploughs.

Values 40s.

- 2.2.2 Whilst Great Chesterford was never very large, during the medieval it prospered, mainly due to the cloth trade. Great Chesterford is one of the few areas of Essex that retained its strip-fields until the Enclosure Acts of 1804. The layout of the tofts within the town and on the outskirts are Midlands in style, with the main dwelling set back from the road (English Heritage 1999, 4).
- 2.2.3 The land encompassing the proposed Site is made up of large common fields of the Cambridgeshire and Midlands type. Some of these were enclosed by agreement in the early post-medieval period, with the remainder being enclosed during the 18th and 19th centuries as part of the Parliamentary Enclosure Act. The former Chesterford Common (an open area of rough grazing and scrub) was also enclosed in the 19th century (ECC 2009, 68).

2.3 Previous archaeological investigations

- 2.3.1 The vast majority of fieldwork has been confined to Great Chesterford itself and along the route of the A11/M11. The most pertinent have already previously been mentioned above. A single evaluation, however, has occurred within the Site itself. This fieldwork was located toward the western edge of the Site, close to Stump Cross (Foreman 1994).
- 2.3.2 A total of 16 trenches were excavated following stripping of the topsoil. No archaeological features were seen, however a large buried stream channel (EHER 14809) was identified running across the north end of the site down the slope towards the River Cam. Metal detecting produced a coin of Henry VIII (EHER 14810) along with a cache of earlier metal finds: a blade and a decorative loop, fragments from a bronze socketed axehead and some Roman coins (EHER 14811 & 14812). All of these had come from an area of dark soil, reported as being the latest fill of the palaeochannel.
- 2.3.3 A geophysical survey (Harrison 2014) carried out on land to the immediate north of Great Chesterford and to the south-west of the proposed development Site identified a series of linear anomalies forming enclosures, boundaries and trackway. These anomalies were believed to be of Roman origins as they align parallel with the Roman fort. The two main linear anomalies both extend beyond the limits of the surveyed area and can be traced through into subject Site (see Section 2.4 below for further discussion).
- 2.3.4 Between 1993 and 2014 a series of archaeological works were undertaken at Hinxton Hall and the Genome Campus (0.4km west of the Site). Archaeology dating from the Neolithic through to the post-medieval period has been uncovered here including *in situ* flint scatters, a Bronze Age crouched burial, Iron Age post-built structures, a Late Iron Age/Early Roman shrine with associated cemetery, Roman ditched enclosures, Anglo-Saxon burials and sunken-featured buildings and a possible medieval proto-manor (see Leith 1995, Kenney 2007, Fletcher 2012, Haskins & Clarke 2015).

2.4 Cropmark evidence

- 2.4.1 Cropmarks are recorded across both the subject Site and the search area. These have been previously discussed as part of Section 2.1 and number of these cropmarks are illustrated on Figure 4.
- 2.4.2 As previously stated (in paragraph 2.3.3), the geophysical survey undertaken to the immediate south-west of the Site (Harrison 2014) identified archaeological remains of a likely Roman date, which extend beyond the surveyed area across into the Site itself. The north-northeast aligned geophysical linear can be traced on Google Earth (image dated 12/31/2007) for 700m through the subject Site and is illustrated on Figure 4.

- 2.4.3 The broadly east-west aligned linear can also be traced on Google Earth (image dated 12/31/2012) for almost 500m across the Site, passing just 77m to the north of the Roman temple complex Scheduled Monument (see Fig. 4). A further cropmark on Google Earth (imaged dated 12/31/2007), while less obvious, could be the continuation of this cropmark, meaning it potentially crosses the Site for up to 1.2km in total. This roughly east-west aligned cropmark and geophysical anomaly look like the remnants of a roadside ditch leading from the fort eastward. If this is a road and it is contemporary with the construction of the fort, then it is potentially quite early in date. The cropmark mapped as crossing the Site looks to be the northern roadside ditch, because the geophysical survey identified an adjoining trackway extending north from it. It is not uncommon for Roman roads and trackways to have just one roadside ditch in parts, or even no ditch at all. For example, recent work undertaken at Melbourn (around 12km west) uncovered a Roman hollow way without roadside ditches (Ladd, 2014).
- 2.4.4 Fieldwork to the south of the Site uncovered a 70m long section of trackway and roadside ditch (Moan 2014). Aerial photography shows cropmarks extending from this location eastward for a further 1.4km (see Fig. 4). These cropmarks were interpreted as a Roman road and possibly one of the routes that formed part of the Icknield Way Southern Route (Moan 2014, 19). It is notable that the cropmarks mapped through the Site run broadly parallel with these, being between 400m and 600m apart.
- 2.4.5 A collection of cropmarks around 350m south of Park Farm are recorded by the EHER as a trackway and enclosures (EHER 47363, Fig. 4). A review of the history of the deer park notes how the location of the original associated manor house is somewhat unclear (Bolger 2016, 4). Work undertaken by the Chesterford Local History and Archaeological Society have plotted the believed location of the manor house remains (see Bolger 2016, fig. 11). It is therefore quite likely that the cropmarks associated with record EHER 47363 could also be connected with the original manor house.

2.5 Walkover survey

- 2.5.1 In order to accurately assess any potential impacts the development might have on the historic landscape, a walkover survey of the proposed Site was carried out on the 15th April 2016. On the day of the walkover survey, the weather was a mix of hazy sunshine and short sharp showers. The objective of the walkover survey was to view on the ground any recorded heritage assets such as buildings and cropmarks as well as any heritage assets which have so far remained unrecorded. The walkover survey also aims to find any areas of modern disturbance that may have impacted upon heritage assets.
- 2.5.2 At present the vast majority of the Site consists of arable fields with a variety of crops being grown. A small number of houses and farms are also located within the proposed development area, these are all situated along Park Road. Photographs were taken of the Site and of views from the Site of the wider landscape (Fig. 5 and Plates 1 to 6) in order to assess impact and setting. No unrecorded heritage assets were visible during the walkover survey and no new cropmarks or earthworks were seen. There was no obvious modern disturbance to the Site either.
- 2.5.3 The view shown in Plate 1 highlights the rolling topography within the Site. The scheduled remains of the Roman Temple complex (SM number 1017453) are located within the proposed development area and are positioned in the centre of this viewpoint, between the two broken hedge lines.

- 2.5.4 Plates 2 and 3 also detail the varying topography. The lower lying land occupies the south-western portion of the Site, closest to Great Chesterford. The deer park encompasses the highest point within the Site.
- 2.5.5 As with Plate 1, the view in Plate 4 shows the scheduled remains of the Temple Precinct within the Site. It also highlights the visibility of this portion of the proposed development from Great Chesterford. Plates 5 and 6 again reinforce the changes in topography across the Site.

2.6 Cartographic evidence

- 2.6.1 The study of maps and associated historical sources is helpful to clarify the archaeological potential of the Site in two ways. Firstly, it suggests aspects of the medieval and later land-use prior to any modern development. Secondly, it pinpoints areas within the Site that as a result of development, or other measures such as quarrying, could potentially have become archaeologically sterile.
- 2.6.2 The Enclosure Map of 1804 (Fig. 6) is the earliest map which shows the Site in detail. The buildings associated with Park Farm are the only structures within the development area at this point in time. Cow Lane (which part of the southern Site boundary adjoins) appears to have originally been two roads, called Hadstock Road and Wood Road. The deer park which surrounds Park Farm is here labelled as Great Chesterford Park Farm. What is also notable on the Enclosure Map is the vast area of woodland (labelled Burton Wood) to the east of the Site.
- 2.6.3 The First Edition Ordnance Survey of 1885 (Fig. 7) shows that little changed in this landscape in the ensuing 80 years. Within the Site itself, the most obvious alteration is at the north-western end of the Site, where the large field adjacent to the deer park has been dissected into 11 smaller fields with a new farm occupying the centre of it. The only other major alteration, located outside of the Site, is that Burton Wood has all but disappeared, with only its southernmost tip still remaining. The Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1901 (Fig. 8) is almost exactly the same as that of the First Edition.
- 2.6.4 Looking at modern day maps, the addition of a small number of buildings within the Site, the expansion of Great Chesterford and the construction of the A11/M11 interchange along the western boundary of the Site are the only alterations to this landscape. It is notable how little this landscape has changed over the past 200 years.

3 DEPOSIT MAPPING

3.1.1 In this section, based on the mapping of all surrounding designated and undesignated heritage assets, an attempt has been made to predict the existence of further remains, specifically within the Site. It should be borne in mind that only extremely limited archaeological investigations have been carried out within the Site itself. The opportunity therefore for archaeological remains to have come to light and be recorded within the Site is slight. This may be the reason for the scarcity of archaeological features, rather than reflecting an apparent absence of archaeology here.

3.1.2 This report has shown that the Site lies within a wider landscape that contains a high degree of evidence for human occupation from the Palaeolithic period onwards. It is clear from the HER maps (Figs. 2-3) that the land surrounding the Site contains known areas of archaeology, while the presence of the Scheduled Monument (Roman Temple) within the Site is of particular significance.

Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic

3.1.3 Evidence of earlier prehistoric date appears at very low levels within the local landscape. The Site does not contain any of these finds, the closest being to the immediate east to the Site boundary. It is therefore considered that the potential for archaeological remains of this date within the Site to be **low**.

Bronze Age

3.1.4 Evidence for Bronze Age activity is present in the form of a series of cropmarks believed to be funerary ring ditches and barrows. A series of these cropmarks are recorded along the western side of the Site. Further similar evidence is recorded to the immediate north of the Site and within 1km south. It is considered that the potential for archaeological remains of a Bronze Age date is **high**.

Iron Age

3.1.5 The Iron Age is represented by burial remains and findspots. Within the Site itself are the remains of a Late Iron age cremation cemetery which had a number of high status metalwork finds with it. Iron Age pottery found whilst investigating the Roman temple complex could also indicate activity of this date in the vicinity. An archaeological evaluation to the immediate north-east of the Site also identified Iron Age agricultural activities. As a result, the potential for Iron Age remains is considered to be **moderate to high**.

Romano-British

3.1.6 The archaeological record within the search area is dominated by Roman remains due to the Site being located adjacent to a known Roman town and close to a Roman road network. Located within the Site is the temple complex, a Scheduled Monument. Works along the route of the A11, immediately west of the Site have also uncovered Roman remains along with pottery and metalwork assemblages. The A11 follows the route of a Roman road, therefore the potential for roadside activity (including burials) should be considered. Overall, the likelihood for Roman remains to be present on the Site is considered **high**.

Anglo-Saxon

3.1.7 Evidence of this period has been recorded within the search area, although not in great quantities. A defensive dyke (which is a Scheduled Monument) is located to the north of the Site and to the west is the former location of a cemetery associated with Great

Chesterford. Overall there is **low** potential for Anglo-Saxon archaeology to be present within the Site.

Medieval

3.1.8 The eastern portion of the Site is dominated by an informal deer park of likely medieval origin, potentially associated with the DMV located just outside of the Site. Mapping has shown that the layout of the deer park has remained almost unchanged since its creation. Potential for medieval ridge and furrow across the Site should be considered. Evidence for medieval activity within the search area is confined to cropmarks of possible field boundaries. It is considered that the potential for medieval remains across the Site to be **moderate**.

Post-medieval

3.1.9 Within the Site there are the cropmark remains of the original routeway of Park Road. It is clear from historic mapping that the Site has remained almost exclusively unaltered since the early 1800s, with almost all field boundaries marked on the 1804 Enclosure Map still being present today. It is therefore considered a **low** likelihood for there to be post-medieval remains on the Site.

4 DEGREE OF SURVIVAL

4.1.1 Based on the description of known finds and sites within the search area, as defined in the previous sections, a rating of low, moderate or high can be predicted for the survival of further remains within the Site:

<i>Period</i>	<i>Rating</i>
Mesolithic- Neolithic	Low
Bronze Age	High
Iron Age	Moderate to High
Romano-British	High
Anglo-Saxon	Low
Medieval	Moderate
Post-medieval	Low

4.1.2 Cartographic evidence shows that the Site has been utilised for arable farming throughout the post-medieval period and probably prior to this, during medieval times. Ploughing (whether medieval and post-medieval ridge and furrow or with modern mechanical farming equipment) are likely to have truncated the tops of archaeological features, but depending of the depth of the ploughing will not have completely destroyed them. Ploughing will also have disturbed artefacts within the tops of features and brought them to the surface. As a result, it is likely that below ground features, if present, would be detected by fieldwalking after harrowing.

4.1.3 Overall, any archaeological features within the Site are considered to have the potential to be relatively well preserved. The only real factor affecting the survival of below-ground remains will be the effect of ploughing.

5 POTENTIAL IMPACTS

- 5.1.1 Development undertaken within rural areas necessitates a number of considerations to be taken into account. These include the potential impact on the landscape, highway implications, impact on public rights of way, impact on any neighbouring properties and impact on archaeological and heritage assets.
- 5.1.2 The impacts of development can be assessed as direct and indirect, temporary and permanent. A direct impact is an impact that will occur to the physical fabric or land of an asset and its curtilage, and will include any impact upon the setting of that asset. An indirect impact is one that might arise as a consequence of the construction scheme. For example it may affect viability of land, leading to changes in the management or land use of archaeological and/or historic landscape features.
- 5.1.3 A temporary effect (primarily upon the setting of archaeological monuments or historic landscape features) may occur during the construction scheme. These effects may be removed following the completion of the construction process and their effect upon the historic environment is therefore reversible. A permanent effect will occur for example as a result of the construction and operation of a scheme including landscaping, land intake, excavation of a reservoir and associated drainage, culverts and water control structures. A permanent effect is not reversible and will therefore include a below-ground impact upon archaeological deposits.

5.2 Sub-surface remains

- 5.2.1 Any proposed development on the Site has the potential to have a direct adverse and permanent impact on below-ground archaeological remains, namely from building foundations, as well as from the laying of underground services. The use of any temporary works compounds during the construction phase and permanent or temporary vehicle access ways into and within the Site can also involve considerable ground disturbance to a significant depth.

5.3 Historic landscape

- 5.3.1 The effects on the historic landscape and its setting need always be considered when planning a new development. It is important to consider whether the development would impact or alter the way in which people experience any heritage assets within this landscape, and whether it has the ability to reduce the positive contribution of their existing setting. The Highways Agency (2007) has produced a document designed to aid in assessing the potential importance of archaeological remains, historic buildings and historic landscapes (Annexes 5-7); and how to appraise the potential impacts on cultural heritage. Whilst this guide relates specifically to road schemes, the content is nonetheless very useful and can be extrapolated for use on other development projects. The significance of the effects on a Site from development can be defined as adverse, neutral or beneficial. This effect is dependent upon the importance of the cultural heritage and the magnitude of the impacts.
- 5.3.2 The Site is located in an undulating open landscape on the periphery of an historic village. The surrounding area is dominated by agricultural farmland which contain dispersed farms. The topography of the Site means that there is little to provide a visual barrier, meaning the development would be visible from the A11 and from Great Chesterford itself, resulting in a large impact on the historic landscape.
- 5.3.3 The Uttlesford Historic Environment Characterisation Assessment (HECA) describes the historic landscape character of the Site (referred to as Zone 1.5) as *historically very*

open, with large rectangular fields, extensive views and sparse settlement; this pattern persists into the modern day. The medieval settlement pattern was both sparse and highly dispersed, comprising individual farms and cottages, a pattern which has persisted into the modern period (ECC 2009, 68).

5.3.4 The Uttlesford HECA has considered a series of criteria for each character zone across the district. The intended purpose being to engage with issues of sensitivity, value and importance. The scoring (of between 1 and 3) for Zone 1.5, within which the Site is located is given below (ECC 2009, 69):

Criteria	Evidence	Score	Meaning
Diversity of HER assets	cropmarks of multi-period date, medieval settlement patterns	3	contains a wide range of assets both in date and character
Survival	good survival of historic landscape and probably of below-ground deposits	2	zone has little disturbance but there are few known assets
Documentation	HER data, cartographic and documentary evidence, NMP	2	a range of documentation
Group value association	historic landscape	2	contains a limited range of historic environment assets which are related or of a similar date
Potential	potential for below-ground deposits	2	limited known historic environment assets however the landscape has not been significantly disturbed and current lack of knowledge is the result of lack of investigation rather than poor preservation
Sensitivity to change	historic landscape and probable below-ground archaeological deposits sensitive to change	2	medium to large scale development is likely to have a considerable impact on the historic environment character
Amenity value	limited amenity value, little archaeological work undertaken	1	historic environment does not lend itself to display or visitor attraction. Current knowledge give the historic environment limited potential to play a significant role in creating a definable identity

5.4 Designated Heritage Assets

Roman temple complex Scheduled Monument

5.4.1 The presence of a Scheduled Monument within the Site means that there are restrictions on what can be done to the land which contains the monument as well as the land surrounding it. Scheduled Monuments are deemed to be of national importance and are protected by law. Further to this, the historic setting of this asset will need to be considered. There will be a necessity to preserve the significance of this asset through appropriate treatment of its setting. Discussions with Historic England and the Historic Environment Advisor at Essex County Council to manage this Scheduled Monument and its historic setting are mandatory and should be commenced at an early stage in the development process.

5.4.2 There is a direct and tangible relationship between the scheduled temple remains within the Site and those located to the north-west of Great Chesterford village (*i.e.* the scheduled fort, town and cemeteries). Therefore breaking this relationship by constructing houses on the land to the immediate west of the temple remains would have a serious and negative impact on the historic landscape and its setting. Enclosing the temple remains with houses would remove understanding of the monument and

how it relates to Great Chesterford Roman town. Making provision in the Masterplan for an approach to maintain a visual link between the remains would produce a more positive impact on their setting and peoples understanding of these assets. For example, the EAA monograph (2011, 19) states that one of the principle roads (Road 2) which runs east-northeast from the centre of the Roman town is thought to have led directly to the temple. Therefore potentially introducing an area of green space along the line of Road 2 would tie the Scheduled Monuments together in the landscape, reducing the magnitude of impact on this asset and its setting. Provision for information boards to be placed at the temple complex should also be considered as this would further increase the way in which these Scheduled remains are appreciated and understood.

Park Farm

- 5.4.3 Park Farm, located at the centre of the deer park on the eastern side of the Site is a Grade II Listed building. Alteration to a listed building which could affect its character or appearance as a building of special architectural or historic interest, or demolition, necessitates listed building consent from your local planning authority. Further to this, new works within the setting of a listed building may require listed building consent. Again, the setting of Park Farm needs to be considered. Sitting at a high point in the landscape at the heart of a medieval deer park, its setting at present is rural with uninterrupted views to the north, west and south. Therefore alteration of this setting could affect ability to appreciate the historic status of the building.

5.5 Undesignated Heritage Assets

Prehistoric funerary landscape

- 5.5.1 Cropmark evidence for Bronze Age barrows and sub-surface remains of high status Iron Age burials have been identified within the Site and across the wider area, which make up part of a wider funerary landscape located along the Cam Valley. Whilst there is no question of formal designation of these assets, they still hold a degree of significance which would need investigation if they were to be lost to potential development.

Possible Roman road

- 5.5.2 The combination of geophysical survey results (for land to the west) and cropmark evidence shows that there is potential for there to be the remains of a Roman road across the southern extents of the Site. If further investigation (*i.e.* through geophysical survey and trial trenching) were to confirm this, it would add to an ever increasing corpus of data on Roman routeways across this area. It would not be given formal designation, but rather be recorded as an undesignated heritage asset. It should be noted however, that its alignment passing close to the scheduled Roman temple means there could be the potential for roadside activity, including possibly cemeteries.

Deer park

- 5.5.3 Across Essex, it is known that large number of deer parks, hunting forests and parkland developed during the Anglo-Saxon and medieval periods. A multitude of deer parks, which have theirs in origins in the medieval period, are recorded throughout the Uttlesford District, particularly along the Cam and Stort Valleys (the M11 corridor). The deer park located within the Site is likely to be one such example, which has remained essentially unmodified since its creation. Whilst this deer park has not formal designation (it is not a Registered Park or Garden), removal of this asset would nonetheless have a negative effect on the historic landscape. However, incorporation

of the boundaries and internal divisions of this landscape feature into the Masterplan would provide a direct link to the history of the Site. Again, the introduction of information boards within the deer park would promote the historic landscape and engage the public in the Site's heritage.

6 CONCLUSIONS

- 6.1.1 The Site has been identified as having significant archaeological potential due to the high levels of known archaeology within the search area. Archaeological remains (including Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, earthworks, cropmarks, known findspots, and archaeological investigations) from all periods from the Palaeolithic through to modern day have been recorded; thus showing that this area has been settled and utilised without any clear periods of absence or abandonment from around 500,000BC through to modern day.
- 6.1.2 The periods from which finds and/or features are most likely to be present are Bronze Age and Roman, with cropmarks and known activity of these dates located within the Site and to the immediate west and north. The existence of barrow cropmarks shows evidence for a Bronze Age funerary landscape here, and the presence of a Roman Scheduled Monument within the Site means that there is a high likelihood for further remains associated with it in the immediate environs.
- 6.1.3 There are no records in the HER for medieval ridge and furrow, however the land has been in agricultural use throughout history, therefore there is the potential for this to be present across the Site, along with the remnants of later medieval and post-medieval cultivation. The eastern portion of the Site contains an informal deer park, the field boundaries of which are still present today. The historic maps for the area also show that the field divisions across the Site have essentially remained unchanged for over 200 years.

7 RECOMMENDATIONS FOR MANAGING ARCHAEOLOGICAL RISK

- 7.1.1 The nature of the nearby known archaeological remains means a programme of archaeological investigation would be deemed necessary to effectively manage the archaeological risk. Initial non-intrusive measures such as geophysical survey and fieldwalking may be required, followed by intrusive trial trench evaluation. If any historic hedgerows are to be removed as part of the development, an historic hedgerow survey may also be necessitated. The specific archaeological works required to meet mitigation will be stipulated by the Essex County Council Historic Environment Advisor.
- 7.1.2 Decisions on the extent, scope, nature and timings of any future management of archaeological risk will need to be undertaken in consultation with, and accordance to, Historic England, due to the presence of a Scheduled Monument (the Roman temple complex) within the Site, and the local authority archaeology advisor at Essex County Council.

APPENDIX A. HER DATA

Essex HER monument data

HER Number	Monument ID	Name	Evidence	Date
4984	MEX17297	Chesterford to Newmarket Railway	Monument	Modern (AD 1700+)
35999	MEX1011414	Park Farmhouse – Grade II Listed	Listed building	Post-medieval (AD 1500-1750)
4978	MEX1031211	Great Chesterford Roman Temple	Scheduled monument	Roman (AD 43-410)
13931	MEX38371	Great Chesterford: Roman burials, north cemetery area	Monument	Roman (AD 43-410)
17519	MEX1033136	Roman Fort at Great Chesterford.	Monument	Roman (AD 43-410)
18023	MEX1033487	Site of New Village Hall, Great Chesterford, Site Code GC23	Event	Late Iron Age/Roman (100 BC-AD 100)
45485	MEX1036670	Findspot, Great Chesterford	Findspot	Roman (AD 43-410)
4783	MEX16676	Crave Hall	Monument	Bronze Age (2500-800 BC), Roman (AD 43-410)
4791	MEX16706	West of Park Road Farm	Monument	Bronze Age (2500-800 BC)
4792	MEX16710	West of Dells Farm	Monument	Bronze Age (2500-800 BC)
4821	MEX16824	West Windmill at Mill House Farm (destroyed)	Monument	Modern (AD 1700+)
4848	MEX16891	North East of Burtonwood Farm	Monument	Roman (AD 43-410)
4855	MEX16910	West of Field Farm	Monument	Bronze Age (2500-800BC)
4858	MEX16922	Brambleshot Field	Monument	Late Iron Age (100 BC-AD 43)
4859	MEX16928	Brambleshot Field	Monument	Roman (AD 43-410)
4869	MEX16954	West of Burtonwood Farm	Monument	Post-medieval (AD 1500-1750)
4873	MEX16972	South of Burtonwood Farm	Findspot	Bronze Age (2500-800 BC)
4874	MEX16977	East of Burtonwood Farm	Findspot	Iron Age (800 BC-AD 43)
4914	MEX17031	Stump Cross	Monument	Modern (AD 1700+)
4915	MEX17033	Great Chesterford Roman town	Scheduled monument	Roman (AD 43-410)
4916	MEX17052	Great Chesterford-Iron Age Site	Monument	Iron Age (800 BC-AD 43)
4939	MEX17131	Great Chesterford Anglo-Saxon cemetery	Monument	Anglo-Saxon (AD 410-1066)
4942	MEX17159	Great Chesterford-Roman Fort	Scheduled monument	Roman (AD 43-410)
4943	MEX17176	West of Mill House Farm	Monument	Roman (AD 43-410)

<i>HER Number</i>	<i>Monument ID</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Evidence</i>	<i>Date</i>
4944	MEX17181	Great Chesterford-Roman Fort	Scheduled monument	Roman (AD 43-410)
4946	MEX17185	Great Chesterford-Recreation Ground and Bowling Green	Event	Roman (AD 43-410)
4947	MEX17190	Coplow	Findspot	Mesolithic (10,000-4000 BC)
4979	MEX17279	Great Chesterford-Roman Temple	Findspot	Bronze Age (2500-800 BC)
4980	MEX17283	Great Chesterford-Roman Temple	Findspot	Iron Age (800 BC-AD 43)
4981	MEX17284	Great Chesterford-Cow Lane	Monument	Iron Age (800 BC-AD 43)
4982	MEX17289	Great Chesterford-Cow Lane	Monument	Roman (AD 43-410)
4986	MEX17310	East side of Great Chesterford	Monument	Roman (AD 43-410)
4988	MEX17312	North of Mill House Farm	Monument	Roman (AD 43-410)
4998	MEX17328	Great Chesterford-Roman Fort	Event	Roman (AD 43-410)
4990	MEX17316	North of Great Chesterford	Event	Neolithic (4000-2500 BC), medieval (AD 1066-1500)
4820	MEX16821	Mill House Farm	Monument	Post-medieval (AD 1500-1750)
7311	MEX23875	Great Chesterford – Temple Precinct	Monument	Roman (AD 43-410)
13911	MEX38325	Gt.Chesterford Roman fort: cropmark	Monument	Roman (AD 43-410)
13913	MEX38333	Newmarket Road, Gt. Chesterford (GC11)	Event	Roman (AD 43-410)
13914	MEX38336	Great Chesterford Roman fort, north eastern annexe	Event	Roman (AD 43-410)
13915	MEX38339	Gt. Chesterford Roman ?fort ditch and other features	Event	Roman (AD 43-410)
13916	MEX38342	Great Chesterford: Roman burials	Event	Roman (AD 43-410)
13928	MEX38364	Fairacre, Newmarket Road, Great Chesterford	Monument	Roman (AD 43-410)
13930	MEX38369	Fairacre, Newmarket Road, Great Chesterford	Monument	Roman (AD 43-410)
13962	MEX38432	Great Chesterford, building to south of Temple Precinct	Monument	Roman (AD 43-410)
46232	MEX1038576	Fields 65-66 Great Chesterford	Monument	Roman (AD 43-410)
13974	MEX38461	Newmarket Road, Great Chesterford GC7	Event	Roman (AD 43-410)
14810	MEX40217	Stump Cross, Grate Chesterford (GC 16)	Event	Medieval (AD 1066-1500)
14811	MEX40219	Stump Cross, Grate Chesterford (GC 16)	Event	Bronze Age (2500-800 BC)
14812	MEX40220	Stump Cross, Grate Chesterford (GC 16)	Findspot	Roman (AD 43-410)
16225	MEX42572	Cropmarks of linear features at Park Farm Cottages	Monument	Undated

<i>HER Number</i>	<i>Monument ID</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Evidence</i>	<i>Date</i>
16227	MEX42579	Ring ditch south of Little Paddocks	Monument	Bronze Age (2500-800 BC)
16229	MEX42584	Park road	Monument	Modern (AD 1700+)
4744	MEX16534	Hollow Way / Roman Road	Monument	Roman (AD 43-410)
46614	MEX1039283	Linear bank	Monument	Undated
46194	MEX1038506	Luckfield, Newmarket Road, Great Chesterford	Event	Undated
14809	MEX40214	Stump Cross, Great Chesterford (GC 16)	Event	Undated
19147	MEX1038731	Park Farm – d er park	Monument	Modern (AD 1700+)
45210	MEX1035775	Fairacre, Newmarket Road, Great Chesterford	Monument	Roman (AD 43-410)
47714	MEX1040694	The Elms	Monument	Bronze Age (2500-800 BC)
47715	MEX1040695	Burtonwood Farmhouse	Monument	Bronze Age (2500-800 BC)
47718	MEX1040696	The Larches	Monument	Bronze Age (2500-800 BC)
47719	MEX1040702	Burton Wood	Monument	Undated
47892	MEX1040797	Grumble Farm	Monument	Modern (AD 1700+)
47363	MEX1040319	Park Farm	Monument	Undated
47893	MEX1040803	Crave Hall	Monument	Bronze Age (2500-800 BC)
47894	MEX1040804	Little Paddocks	Monument	Medieval (AD 1066-1500)
48751	MEX1049199	Stanley Road, Great Chesterford	Event	Roman (AD 43-410)

Cambridgeshire HER monument data

<i>HER Number</i>	<i>Monument ID</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Evidence</i>	<i>Date</i>
9055	MCB10847	Rectilinear enclosure and ring ditch, Great Abington	Monument	Unknown
12142	MCB14267	Catley Park, Linton	Park/Garden	Post Medieval (1540 AD to 1900 AD)
8123	MCB9766	Catley DMV	Monument	Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)
CB15724	MCB15726	Pillbox, Linton	Monument	World War II (1939 AD to 1945 AD)
MCB17716	MCB17716	Headland soilmarks, Hinxton	Monument	Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)
MCB18322	MCB18322	Milestone, A1301, Hinxton	Monument	Post Medieval (1540 AD to 1900 AD)
11469	MCB13479	Cropmarks to S and SE of Bush Park, Great Abington	Monument	Unknown
6192	MCB7536	Neolithic flaked axehead, Great Abington	Findspot	Neolithic (4000 BC to 2201 BC)

HER Number	Monument ID	Name	Evidence	Date
6190	MCB7534	Cropmark features, Great Abington	Monument	Bronze Age (2500 BC to 701 BC)
9362	MCB11173	Enclosures and ring ditches, Hinxton	Monument	Unknown
9362	MCB11173	Enclosures and ring ditches, Hinxton	Monument	Unknown
CB14746	MCB14746	Late Bronze Age hoard, Stump Cross	FindspotFS	Late Bronze Age (1000 BC to 701 BC)
CB15107	MCB15107	AA Brigade headquarters, Hinxton Grange	Building	World War II (1939 AD to 1945 AD)
CB15358	MCB15358	Prehistoric and Roman remains, Genome Campus, Hinxton	Monument	Early Neolithic to 5th century Roman (4000 BC to 409 AD)
CB14655	MCB14655	Undated features, A11 Stump Cross to Four Went Ways, Field B	Monument	Unknown
9052	MCB10844	Rectilinear enclosures, Hinxton	Monument	Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)
MCB20099	MCB20099	Post-medieval ditch at Norman Hall, Ickleton	Monument	Post Medieval (1540 AD to 1900 AD)
6182	MCB7525	Roman cemetery, Essex	Monument	Roman (43 AD to 409 AD)
6200	MCB7545	Palaeolithic flint implements, Linton	Findspot	Palaeolithic (500000 BC to 10001 BC)
10009	MCB11870	Great Abington Park	Park/Garden	Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)
193	MCB261	Roman remains, Abington Park Farm	Monument	Roman (43 AD to 409 AD)
CB15634	MCB15634	Medieval chalk house platform, Hinxton Hall	Monument	Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)
CB15636	MCB15636	Medieval remains, Genome Campus, Hinxton	Monument	Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)
MCB15805	MCB15805	Late Iron Age/Roman remains, Genome Campus	Monument	Early Mesolithic to Late Saxon (10000 BC to 1065 AD)
CB15359	MCB15359	Saxon worked wood, Hinxton Genome Campus	Findspot	Middle Saxon to Late Saxon (701 AD to 1000 AD)
CB15637	MCB15637	Palaeochannels, Hinxton Genome Campus	Monument	Palaeolithic (500000 BC to 10001 BC)
11491	MCB13501	Roman metal objects, Hinxton	Findspot	Roman (43 AD to 409 AD)
11500	MCB13513	Silver key, Great Abington	Findspot	Unknown
11510	MCB13526	Roman remains, A11 Stump Cross to Four Went Ways	Monument	Early Iron Age to 5th century Roman (800 BC to 409 AD)
11901	MCB14008	Hinxton Hall park	Park/Garden	19th century (1801 AD to 1900 AD)
12121	MCB14246	Hinxton Grange, Hinxton	Park/Garden	Post Medieval (1540 AD to 1900 AD)
11687	MCB13737	Roman enclosure and ditches, Hinxton Hall	Monument	Roman (43 AD to 409 AD)
8892	MCB10670	Cropmark site, S of Hinxton Hall	Monument	Unknown
11687A	MCB13738	Undated fence line and wall boundary, Hinxton Hall	Monument	Unknown
13038	MCB14559	Anglo-Saxon burial, Hinxton Hall	Monument	Saxon (410 AD to 1065 AD)

HER Number	Monument ID	Name	Evidence	Date
11313	MCB13297	Saxon and Medieval settlement remains, Hinxtton Hall	Monument	Early Saxon to Medieval (410 AD to 1539 AD)
11313A	MCB13299	Hinxtton Hall, Prehistoric remains	Monument	Prehistoric (500000 BC to 42 AD)
11313B	MCB13301	Post-medieval wall foundations, Hinxtton Hall	Monument	Post Medieval (1540 AD to 1900 AD)
11687B	MCB13739	Roman enclosure and ditches, Hinxtton Hall	Monument	Roman to 19th century (43 AD to 1900 AD)
11687C	MCB15615	Saxon building remains, Hinxtton Hall	Monument	Early Saxon to Middle Saxon (410 AD to 850 AD)
11697	MCB13755	Post Medieval hollow way and enclosure, Hinxtton Hall	Monument	Post Medieval (1540 AD to 1900 AD)
CB15057	MCB15057	Destroyed pillboxes, Ickleton	Monument	World War II (1939 AD to 1945 AD)
CB15057	MCB15057	Destroyed pillboxes, Ickleton	Monument	World War II (1939 AD to 1945 AD)
9051	MCB10843	Linear features, near Brent Ditch, Great Abington	Monument	Unknown
11469	MCB13479	Cropmarks to S and SE of Bush Park, Great Abington	Monument	Unknown
6327	MCB7681	Chesterford-Newmarket railway	Monument	19th century (1801 AD to 1900 AD)
9052	MCB10844	Rectilinear enclosures, Hinxtton	Monument	Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)
9055	MCB10847	Rectilinear enclosure and ring ditch, Great Abington	Monument	Unknown
9051	MCB10843	Linear features, near Brent Ditch, Great Abington	Monument	Unknown
9054	MCB10846	Possible ditches, Great Abington	Monument	Unknown
MCB17532	MCB17532	Catley Park	Park/Garden	18th century to Unknown (1732 AD to 2100 AD)
12095	MCB14220	Abington Park, Great Abington	Park/Garden	18th century to 19th century (1716 AD to 1801 AD)
6191	MCB7535	Roman enclosure, Great Abington	Monument	Roman (43 AD to 409 AD)
6227	MCB7573	Brent Ditch	Monument	Saxon (410 AD to 1065 AD)
9051	MCB10843	Linear features, near Brent Ditch, Great Abington	Monument	Unknown
9052	MCB10844	Rectilinear enclosures, Hinxtton	Monument	Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)
9362	MCB11173	Enclosures and ring ditches, Hinxtton	Monument	Unknown
9359	MCB11170	Cropmark enclosure, Field Farm	Monument	Unknown
CB15107	MCB15107	AA Brigade headquarters, Hinxtton Grange	Building	World War II (1939 AD to 1945 AD)
9052	MCB10844	Rectilinear enclosures, Hinxtton	Monument	Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)
9052	MCB10844	Rectilinear enclosures, Hinxtton	Monument	Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)
4272	MCB5183	Hinxtton Hall	Building	18th century to 19th century (1701 AD to 1900 AD)

<i>HER Number</i>	<i>Monument ID</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Evidence</i>	<i>Date</i>
4135	MCB5011	Saint Mary and Saint John's Church, Hinxton	Building	12th century to Modern (1101 AD to 2050 AD)
CB15055	MCB15055	Gun emplacement, Ickleton	Monument	World War II (1939 AD to 1945 AD)

Cambridgeshire HER event data

<i>Event Number</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Organisation</i>	<i>Date</i>
ECB2922	Evaluation at Linton Wind farm, south of Cambridge Road, Linton 2008	LP Archaeology	28/04/2008 - 09/05/2008
ECB1011	Evaluation, Genome Campus extension, Hinxton, 2002	Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Field Unit	02/07/2002 - 13/07/2002
ECB1517	Evaluation at Genome Camp Extension, Hinxton, 1998	Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Field Unit	01/01/1998-28/02/1998
ECB3196	Fieldwalking survey, M11 J8-9 widening, 1992-5	Essex County Council Planning Department Field Archaeology Group	01/01/1992 - 31/01/1995
ECB3969	Evaluation on land to rear of Norman Hall, Ickleton 2013	Cambridge Archaeological Unit	09/05/2013 - 10/05/2013
ECB1317	Excavation at A11 Stump Cross to Four Wentways, 1994	Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Field Unit	01/04/1994-31/05/1994
ECB237	Recording brief at Hinxton Hall New Lake Site, 1994	Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Field Unit	01/12/1994-31/12/1994
ECB1012	Evaluation at Hinxton Genome Campus Extension, West of the River Cam, 2002	Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Field Unit	01/09/2002-30/09/2002
ECB238	Assessment at Hinxton Hall, 1993	Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Field Unit	09/08/1993-27/08/1993
ECB238	Assessment at Hinxton Hall, 1993	Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Field Unit	09/08/1993-27/08/1993
ECB239	Hinxton Hall earthwork survey, 1995	Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Field Unit	06/03/1995-07/03/1995
ECB241	Phase II recording brief at Hinxton Hall New Lake Site, 1995	Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Field Unit	16/06/1995-23/06/1995
ECB240	Evaluation in North Parkland Hinxton Hall, 1996	Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Field Unit	13/05/1996-16/05/1996
ECB1277	Phase II assessment at Hinxton Hall, 1993	Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Field Unit	01/11/1993-12/11/1993
ECB2734	AP assessment, Hinxton, 1996	Air Photo Services (Cambridge)	01/01/1996-31/01/1996
ECB513	Evaluation and excavation on A11 between Stump Cross to Four Went Ways, 1993	Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Field Unit	01/10/1993-31/10/1993
ECB513	Evaluation and excavation on A11 between Stump Cross to Four Went Ways, 1993	Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Field Unit	01/10/1993-31/10/1993

APPENDIX B. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Planning Act 2008 <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2008/29/contents>

APPENDIX C. OASIS REPORT FORM

All fields are required unless they are not applicable.

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-248055		
Project Name	North Uttlesford Garden Village, Essex		
Project Dates (fieldwork)	Start		Finish
Previous Work (by OA East)	No		Future Work
			Unknown

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	XEXUGV16	Planning App. No.	-
HER No.	-	Related HER/OASIS No.	-

Type of Project/Techniques Used

Prompt	Select Prompt (this should be in your brief/spec)...
Development Type	Rural Residential

Please select all techniques used:

DBA

<input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography - interpretation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Documentary Search
<input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography - new	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Visual Inspection (Site Visit)

Monument Types & Period

List feature types using the [NMR Monument Type Thesaurus](#) together with their respective periods. If no features were found, please state "none".

Monument	Period
Deer Park	Medieval (1066 to 1540)
Temple	Roman (43 to 410)
Cemetery	Roman (43 to 410)
Burial mounds	Bronze Age (-2,500 to -700)

Project Location

County	Essex	Site Address (including postcode if possible)	
District	Uttlesford	Land north of Great Chesterford	
Parish	Great Chesterford		
HER	Essex		
Study Area	466 hectares	National Grid Reference	TL 52003 44981

Project Originators

Organisation	OA EAST
Project Brief Originator	-
Project Design Originator	-
Project Manager	Stephen Macaulay
Supervisor	Louise Bush

Project Archives

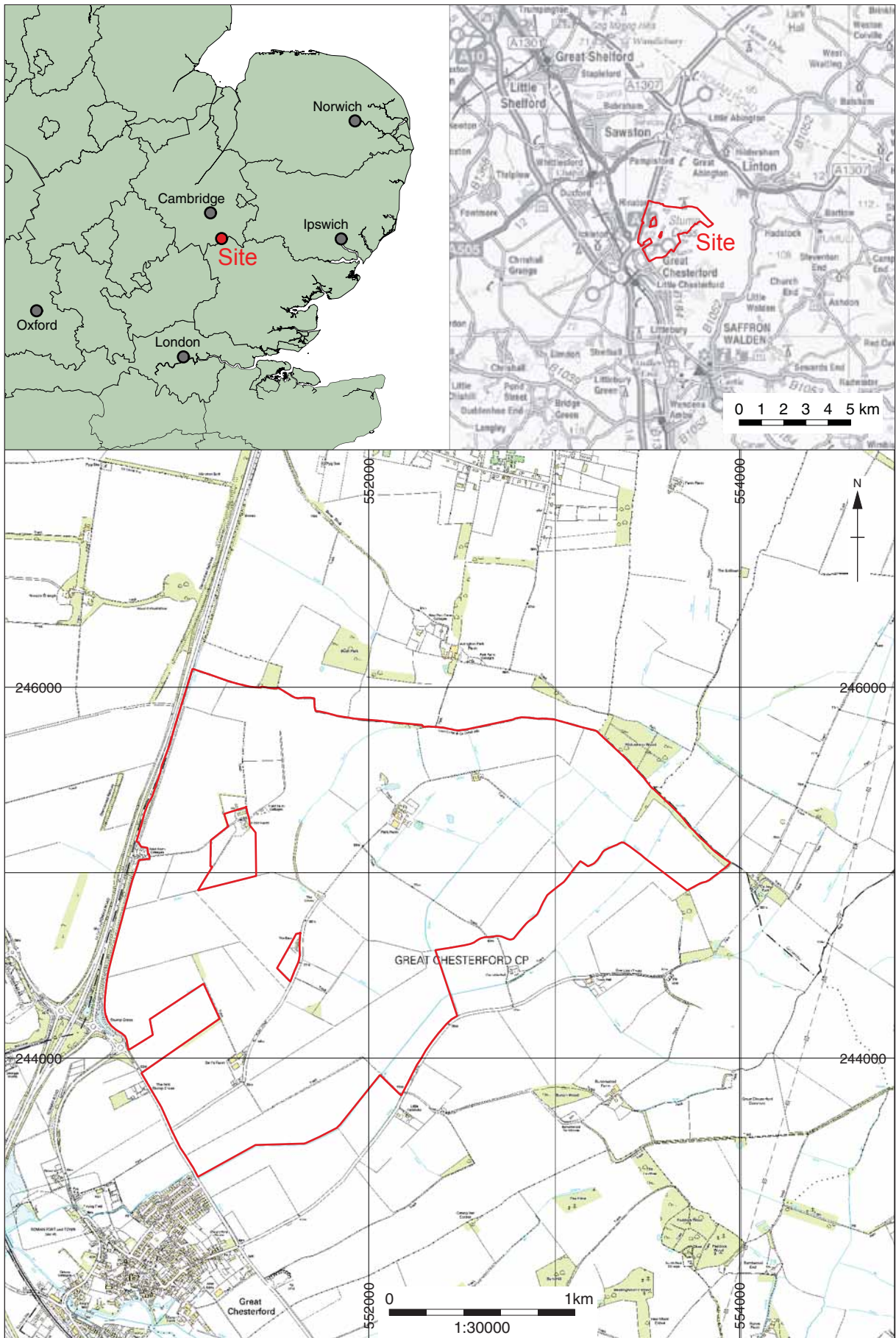
Physical Archive	Digital Archive	Paper Archive
-	OA East	-
-	XEXNUV16	-

Archive Contents/Media

	Physical Contents	Digital Contents	Paper Contents
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Ceramics	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Environmental	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Glass	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Human Bones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Leather	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Stratigraphic		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Survey		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Textiles	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wood	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Worked Stone/Lithic	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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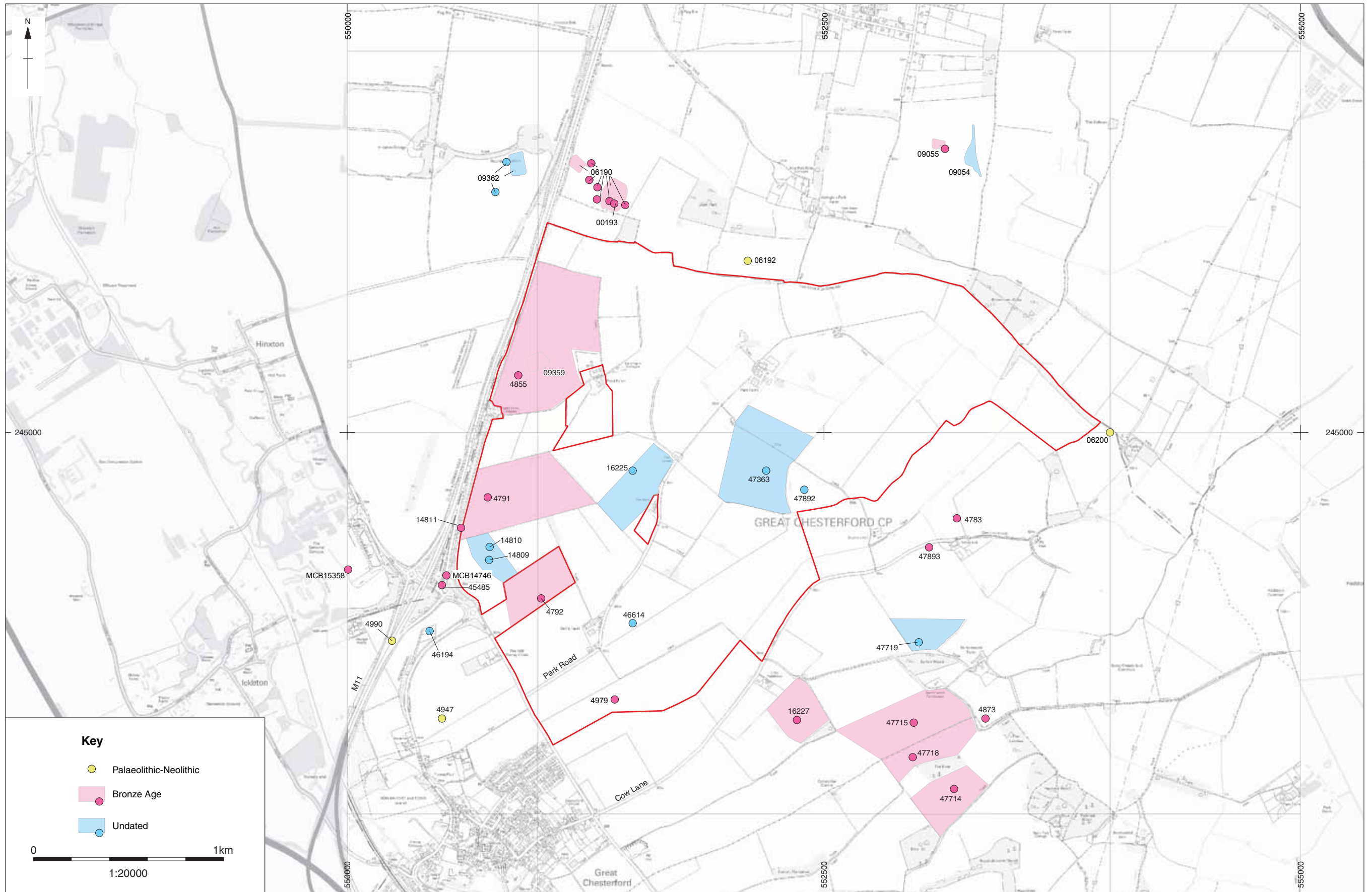
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<input type="checkbox"/> Database	<input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photos
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GIS	<input type="checkbox"/> Context Sheet
<input type="checkbox"/> Geophysics	<input type="checkbox"/> Correspondence
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Images	<input type="checkbox"/> Diary
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Illustrations	<input type="checkbox"/> Drawing
<input type="checkbox"/> Moving Image	<input type="checkbox"/> Manuscript
<input type="checkbox"/> Spreadsheets	<input type="checkbox"/> Map
<input type="checkbox"/> Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Matrices
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Text	<input type="checkbox"/> Microfilm
<input type="checkbox"/> Virtual Reality	<input type="checkbox"/> Misc.
	<input type="checkbox"/> Research/Notes
	<input type="checkbox"/> Photos
	<input type="checkbox"/> Plans
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Report
	<input type="checkbox"/> Sections
	<input type="checkbox"/> Survey

Notes:



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Figure 1: Site location



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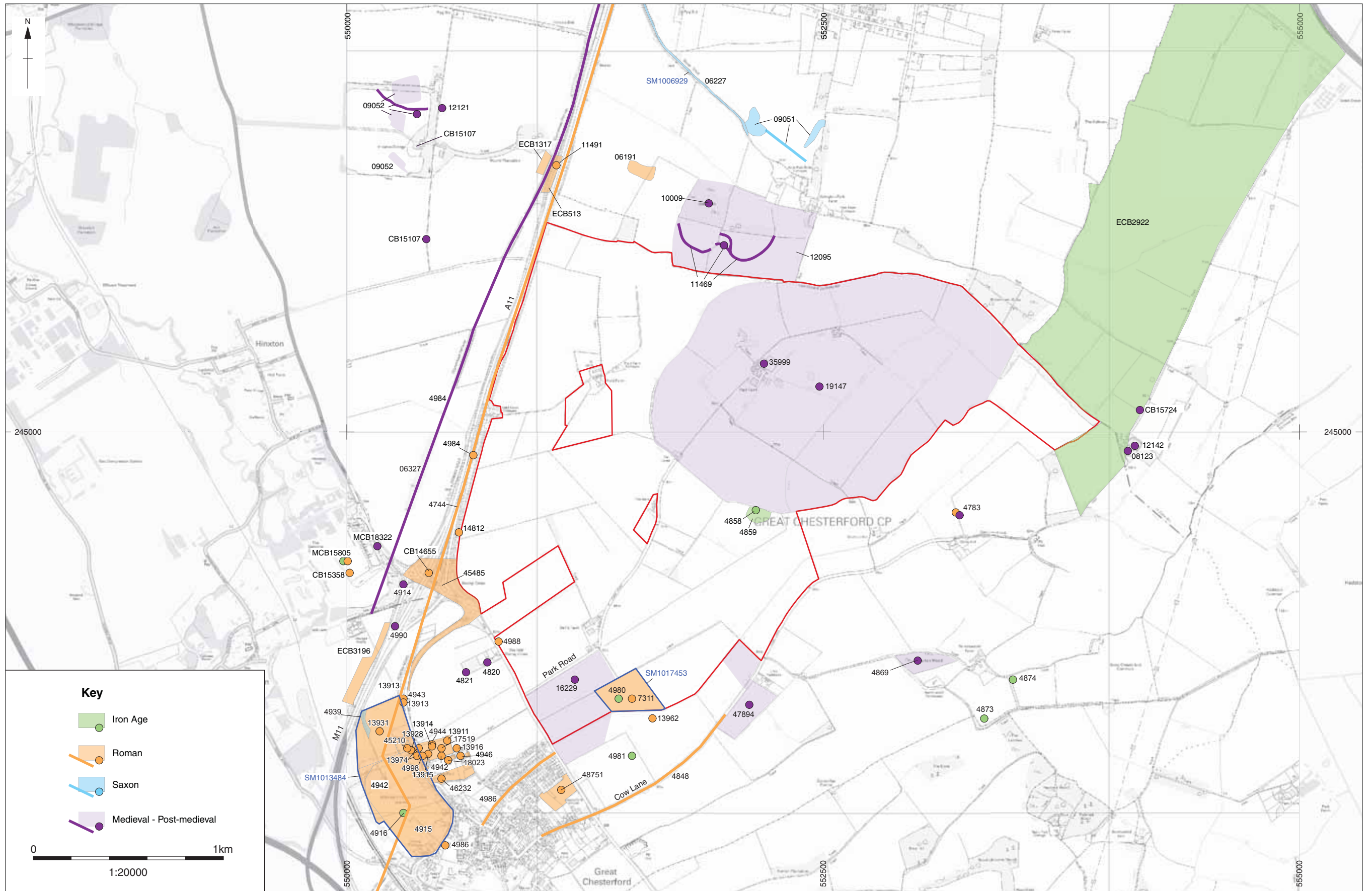
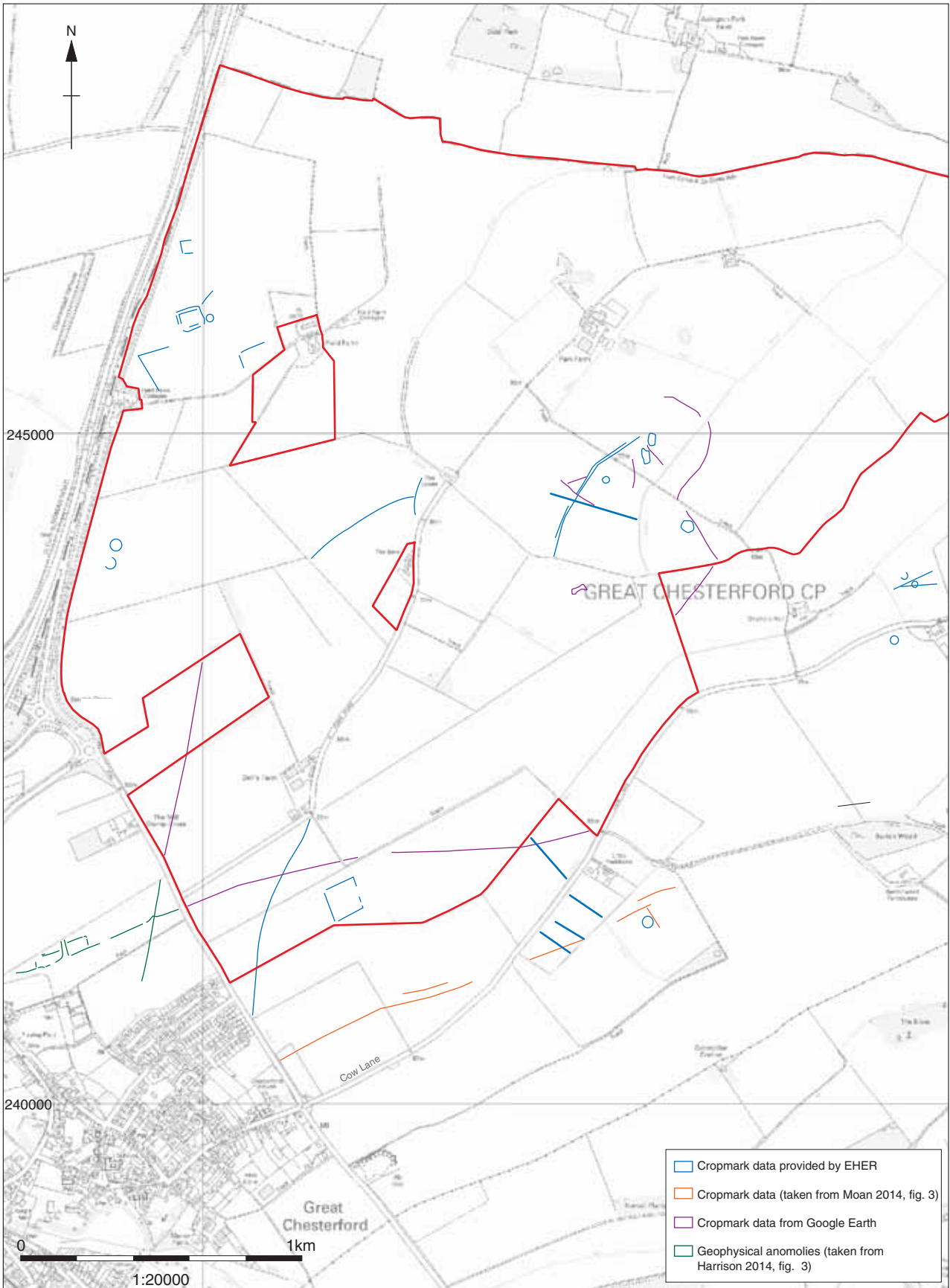


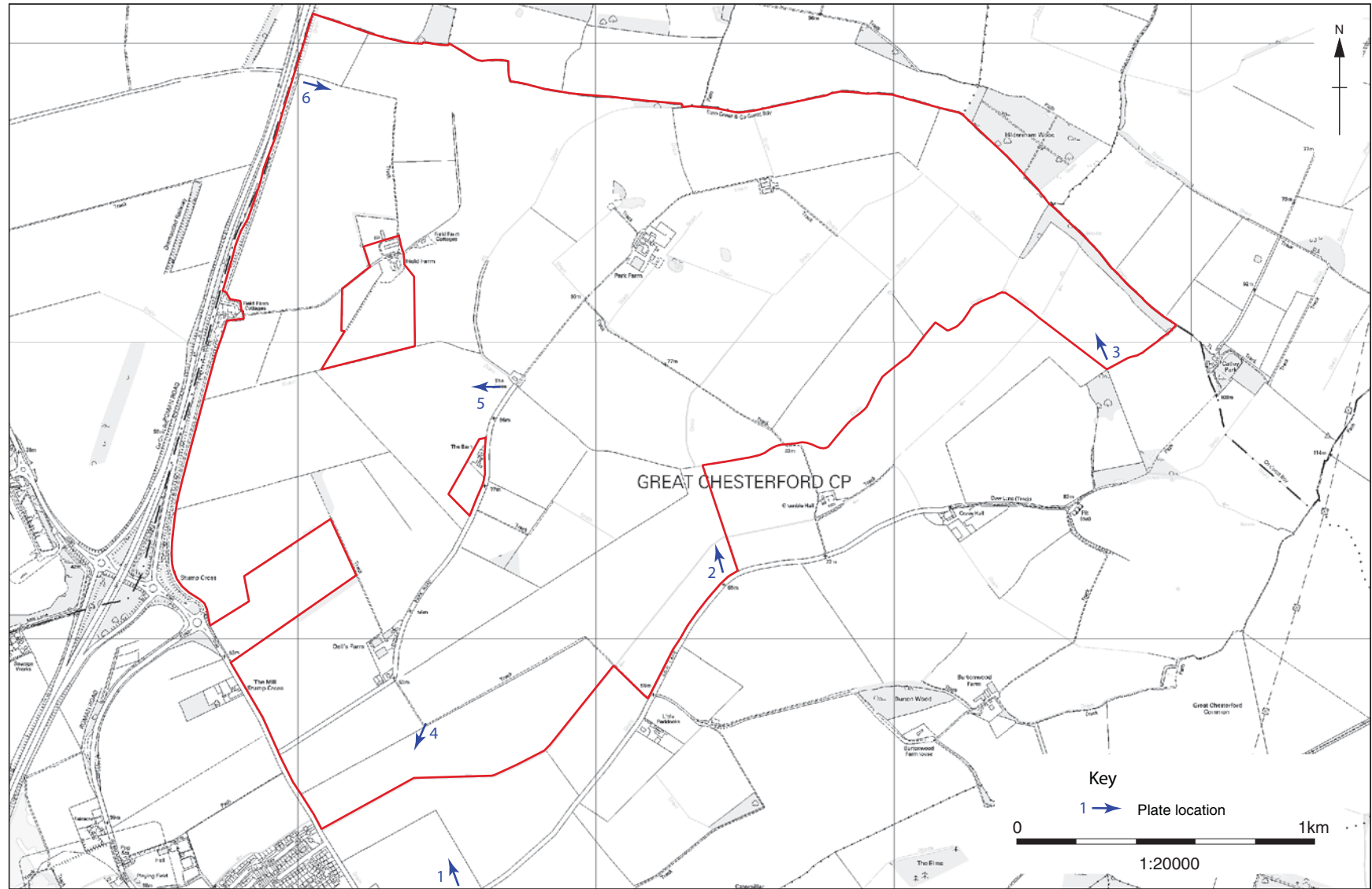
Figure 3: HER plot (Iron Age, Roman & later)

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Figure 4: Cropmark plan

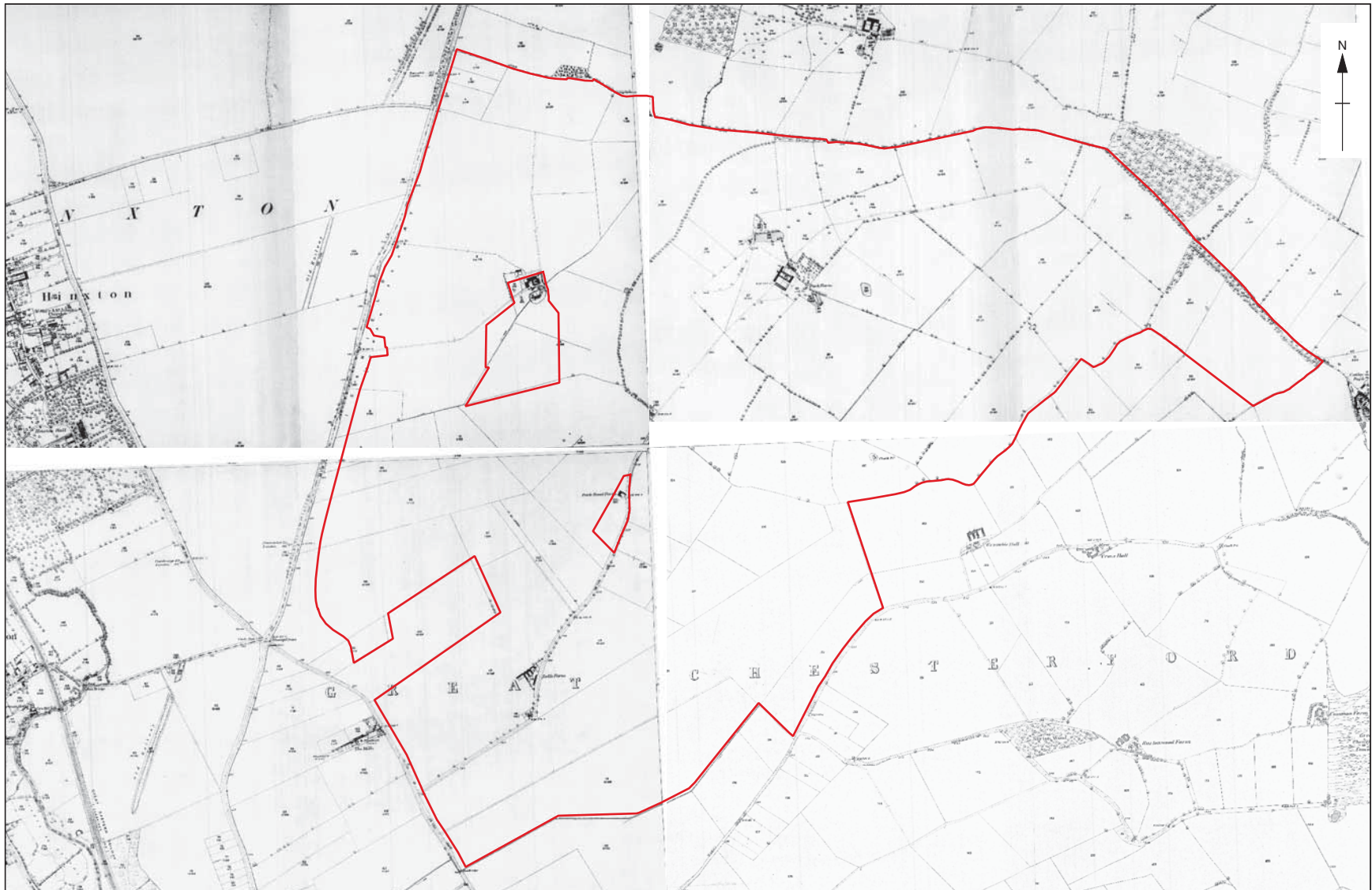


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Figure 5: Plan of plate locations

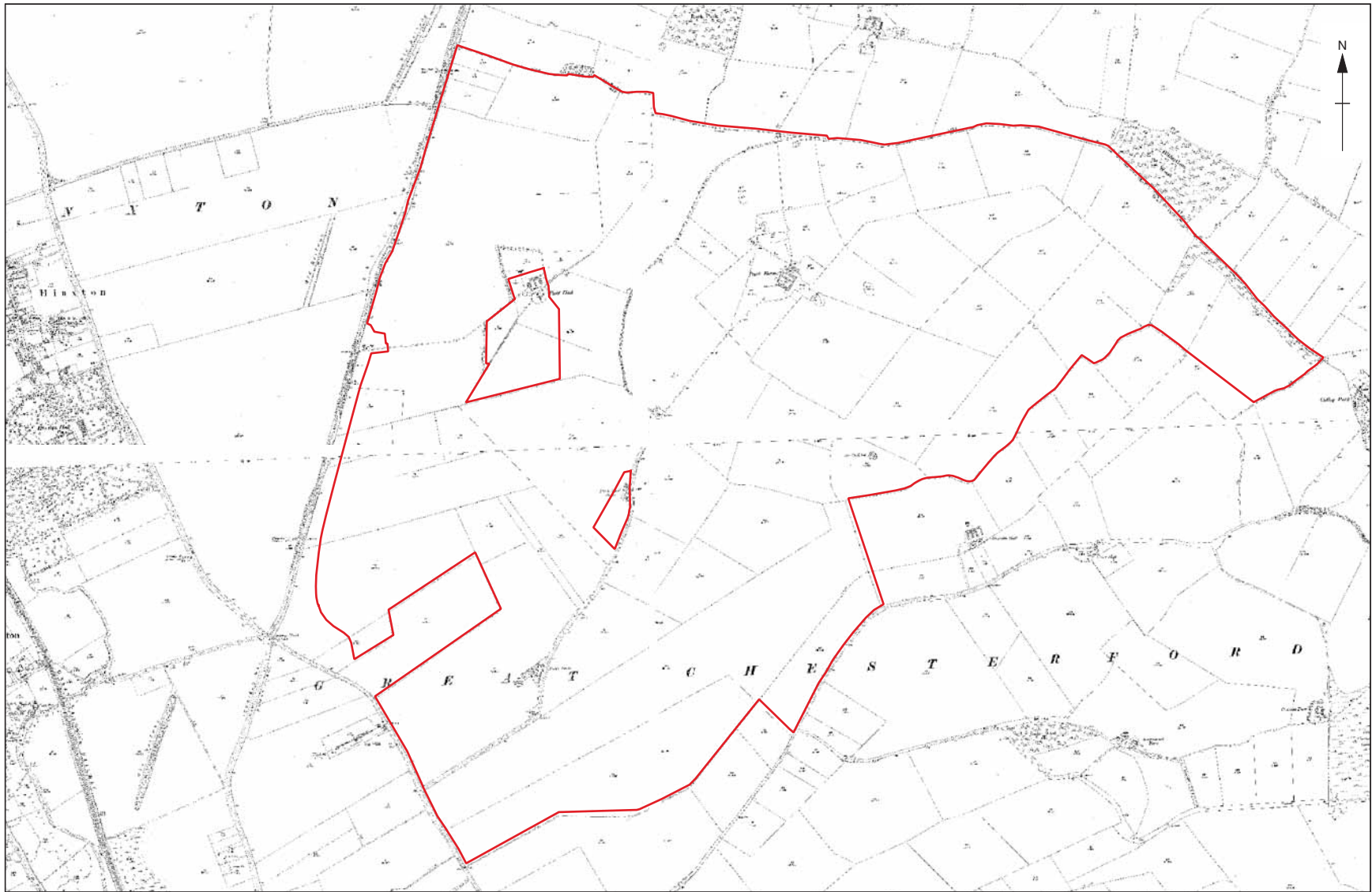


Figure 6: Enclosure map of Great Chesterford, 1804



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Figure 7: First edition Ordnance Survey map, 25 inch, 1885



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Figure 8: Second edition Ordnance Survey map, 25 inch, 1901



Plate 1: View from Cow Lane across the location of the Temple Precinct Scheduled Monument (1017453) toward Dell's Farm (looking north-northwest)



Plate 2: View from Cow Lane along the proposed Site boundary up to Park Farm and the deer park (looking north-northwest)



Plate 3: View from the easternmost end of the Site across to Hildersham Wood (looking north-west)



Plate 4: View of the Temple Precinct Scheduled Monument (1017453) with Great Chesterford in the background (looking south-west)



Plate 5: View from Grade II Listed Park Farmhouse (looking west)



Plate 6: View along the proposed northern limit of the Site (looking east)



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