

Thorpe Lea Walden Road Great Chesterford Essex



Archaeological Evaluation Report



July 2016

Client: Enterprise Property Group

OA East Report No: 1954

OASIS No: oxfordar3-256537

NGR: TL 5127 4278

Thorpe Lea, Walden Road, Great Chesterford, Essex

Archaeological Evaluation

By Michael Webster Dip. Architect. Hist. ACIfA

*With contributions by Zoe Ui Choileain MA MSc BABAO, Rachel Fosberry HNC AEA
ACIfA, Anthony Haskins BSc MSc ACIfA, Ted Levermore BA, Helen Stocks-Morgan
BSc ACIfA, Stephen Wadeson HND*

Editor: Rachel Clarke BA MCIfA

Illustrator: Séverine Bézie BA MA

Report Date: July 2016

Report Number: 1954
Site Name: Thorpe Lea, Walden Road, Great Chesterford, Essex
HER Event No:
Date of Works: 27th June-1st July 2016
Client Name: Enterprise Property Group
Client Ref:
Planning Ref: UTT/15/2310/OP
Grid Ref: TL 5127 4278
Site Code: GC 62
Finance Code: XEXWAG 16
Receiving Body: Saffron Walden Museum
Accession No: 2016.24
Prepared by: Michael Webster
Position: Supervisor
Date: 7th July 2016
Checked by: James Drummond-Murray
Position: Senior Project Manager
Date: 19/7/16
Signed:



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Oxford Archaeology East,
15 Trafalgar Way,
Bar Hill,
Cambridge,
CB23 8SQ

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

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Summary

Between 27th June and 1st July 2016 Oxford Archaeology East carried out an archaeological evaluation on land at Thorpe Lea, Walden Road, to the south-east of the Roman town of Great Chesterford in Essex. Eleven trenches totalling just under 280m were opened and these revealed a series of ditches on a similar north-west to south-east alignment dating from the Mid to Late Roman period. The majority of features were located towards the south-western corner of the site, within Trenches 1 and 3, and may represent boundary or possibly road-side ditches. A further shallow ditch or gully on a similar alignment was recorded in three trenches (5, 6 and 7) located towards the centre of the site, and is notable as it contained a moderately large quantity of animal bone. Four small worked flints of probable Early Neolithic date were also recovered as residual elements in Roman ditches and subsoil contexts.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and scope of work

- 1.1.1 An archaeological evaluation was conducted at Thorpe Lea, Walden Road, Great Chesterford, Essex (TL 5127 4278; Fig. 1). The c.1.4ha site, which was evaluated in advance of a proposed residential development, is located on the southern edge of the village, to the south-east of the site of the walled Roman town.
- 1.1.2 This archaeological evaluation was undertaken in accordance with a Brief issued by Richard Havis (Havis 2016), Historic Environment Advisor of Essex County Council (ECC; Planning Application UTT/15/2310/OP), supplemented by a Specification prepared by OA East (Drummond-Murray 2016).
- 1.1.3 The work was designed to assist in defining the character and extent of any archaeological remains within the proposed redevelopment area, in accordance with the guidelines set out in *National Planning Policy Framework* (Department for Communities and Local Government March 2012). The results will enable decisions to be made by ECC, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority, with regard to the treatment of any archaeological remains found.
- 1.1.4 The site archive is currently held by OA East and will be deposited with the appropriate county museum stores in due course.

1.2 Geology and topography

- 1.2.1 The site lies some 300m north-east of the River Cam, the southern limit lies at c.43m OD rising to 53m OD at the northern edge. The site, currently a garden, is situated in an area of well drained soils over new pit formation chalk (Thompson 2015).

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

- 1.3.1 The following section is based on the background research provided by the Desk-based Assessment undertaken by Access Archaeology (Thompson 2015) and the WSI (Drummond-Murray 2016), with some additions.
- 1.3.2 Palaeolithic (e.g. EHER 13926), Mesolithic (e.g. EHER 4831), and Neolithic flint scatters (e.g. EHER 4804) indicate at least visitation of the area during these periods, while a number of finds in addition to ring ditch cropmarks suggest that this area was utilised for burial during the Bronze Age (e.g. EHER 4792).
- 1.3.3 A major Late Iron Age settlement has been identified at Great Chesterford, with a known extent similar to that of the subsequent Roman settlement (EHER 4916, 4746, 4957 & 4963)
- 1.3.4 Roman settlement at Great Chesterford began in the 1st century AD with a fort, located 750m north-west of the site. This was superseded by a civilian settlement at the end of the 1st century AD, which developed over, and to the south of the fort site. During the 4th century AD a wall was constructed around the mainly timber framed buildings of the civilian settlement (Scheduled Monument, SM 24871). Cemeteries are known around the exterior of the wall, some of which are overlain by later Roman urban settlement. The spread of urban settlement is known to have extended beyond the walled town, towards the south (Rees 2008, 2), and as ribbon development along roads. There is some evidence to suggest that some of the settlement external to the wall may have been industrial in nature (Medlycott 1999, 13).

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- 1.3.5 Anglo Saxon cemeteries (EHER 4939, 13918, 4951) indicate continuity of settlement, although the actual settlement location is unknown.
- 1.3.6 The village became a royal manor following the Norman Conquest, with the Domesday Book listing King William as the village's lord in 1086, and a total population of 53 households. During the medieval period the village prospered due to the cloth trade. An atypical village landscape for the area developed, known as Midlands settlement tradition, with houses set back from the road by c.4m, and retaining a strip-field agriculture system until 1804 (Medlycott 1999).
- 1.3.7 During the post-medieval period the cloth trade, and consequently the village, declined, although it presently contains a number of post-medieval listed buildings.
- 1.3.8 Excavations to the west of the site (EHER 13894, 46618; Fig. 1) have demonstrated Roman occupation extended as far as the southern side of Rose Lane. Trial trench investigation of the plot immediately to the north-west of the study area (EHER 48535) revealed generally undisturbed ground, although a modern ditch with a residual Roman pottery sherd in its fill was identified. This may suggest a limit to the extent of Roman occupation has been identified. Roman burial generally occurred on the outskirts of settlement so if a limit to Roman occupation is close-by, then the site may have potential for Roman burial. The site is at the south-eastern limit of the village: the marked drop in occurrence of find sites to the east is a reflection of this, combined with a bias of investigation within the village area to the west.
- 1.3.9 Although there are no records of any find sites within the site itself, metal detector find sites for a Romano-British horse harness and two pendants are attributed to the field immediately to the south-west of the study area (EHER 13892; Fig. 1). In addition, 4th century Roman coins are described as being found in the field immediately to the south-east of the study area (EHER 4999; Fig. 1).
- 1.3.10 The site, which forms a long linear strip, appears to have been surrounded by access routes: to the north-west lies Rogues Way, the B184 runs along the north-eastern edge, a track follows the south-eastern side, and the track to Little Chesterford (Rose Lane) extends along the south-western edge. One of the Roman roads associated with the Roman town extends further to the north of the site.
- 1.3.11 Annotation on the Pre-enclosure map appears to indicate the presence of a school here. Although the same map does record buildings within the village area, none are apparent within the study area.
- 1.3.12 This land was used as an orchard around the 1960s, and this will have resulted in some root disturbance to deposits.

1.4 Acknowledgements

- 1.4.1 The work was commissioned by Mr James Walker and Co owners. Machine excavation and backfilling of the trenches was undertaken by Lattenbury's, with thanks to the operators Vic and James. Fieldwork was carried out by Michael Webster, Rowena Davis and Andrzej Zanko; the site survey was undertaken by Gareth Rees. The project was managed by James Drummond-Murray and Richard Havis from Essex County Council monitored the evaluation.

2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

- 2.1.1 The objective of this evaluation was to determine as far as reasonably possible the presence/absence, location, nature, extent, date, quality, condition and significance of any surviving archaeological deposits within the development area.
- 2.1.2 In particular the evaluation sought to locate any remains associated with the Roman cemetery and other Roman remains associated with the Roman town at Great Chesterford.
- 2.1.3 The Brief (Havis 2016) also listed the following research aims:
- Prehistoric occupation associated with cropmarks outside the area of development.
 - Evidence of Roman Roadside settlement or suburbs associated with the Roman town
 - Other Roman occupation including early Roman occupation
 - Saxon occupation including burials

2.2 Methodology

- 2.2.1 The Brief required the excavation of a sequence of trial trenches providing overall coverage of the development area. A minimum of 5% of the area was to be covered by trial trenching.
- 2.2.2 Machine excavation was carried out under constant archaeological supervision with a Tracked 360° excavator using a 1.8m wide toothless ditching bucket.
- 2.2.3 The site survey was carried out using a Leica GS08 GPS
- 2.2.4 Spoil, exposed surfaces and features were scanned with a metal detector. All metal-detected and hand-collected finds were retained for inspection, other than those which were obviously modern.
- 2.2.5 All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using OA East's *pro-forma* sheets. Trench locations, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales and colour and monochrome photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits.
- 2.2.6 Environmental samples were taken where it was thought they would yield useful information.
- 2.2.7 Site conditions were generally good, care was taken to avoid existing trees and hedgerows resulting in some of the trenching being relocated and shorter in length.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction

- 3.1.1 Details of each trench are given in Appendix A, along with brief descriptions of each deposit encountered. Full descriptions of features and deposits are given by trench below, with associated illustrations included as Figs 2-3 and Plates 1-6.
- 3.1.2 All trenches revealed a similar sequence comprising natural chalk with flint nodules, sealed by a subsoil (2) at 0.12-0.50m thick and turf/topsoil (1) at 0.18-0.40m thick; several of the trenches contained periglacial/natural ice crack features.

3.2 Trench 1

(Figs 2 and 3; Plates 1 and 2)

- 3.2.1 Trench 1 was located running parallel and adjacent to the south-west boundary of the site. Two parallel linear ditches aligned north-west to south-east were encountered, both of which were cut into the natural chalk and sealed by subsoil layer 2. A large natural ice crack feature was located within the north-western half of the trench. The subsoil contained Roman pottery, in addition to animal bone and flint.
- 3.2.2 The earliest feature was ditch **8**, which measured 1.5m wide and 0.35m deep with a wide U-shaped profile. It contained two fills: the primary fill (7) was 0.1m thick and comprised a mid brown silty clay, which produced no finds. This was overlain by a secondary fill (6), that was 0.2m thick and comprised a pale reddish brown clay silt containing Roman pottery (3g; c. 2nd to 4th century), animal bone (33g) and oyster shell (5g).
- 3.2.3 Ditch **5**, which cut ditch **8** on its southern edge, measured 1.7m wide and 0.6m deep, with a U-shaped profile. Two fills were identified: primary fill 4 (0.2m thick) comprised a pale reddish brown silty clay which contained four iron objects, of which three are nails; all of Roman date. The secondary fill (3) was a 0.4m thick mid brownish grey silty clay which contained Roman pottery (c.0.12kg; c. 2nd to 4th century), Roman ceramic building material (CBM), animal bone (0.19kg), oyster shell (13g) and residual flint.
- 3.2.4 These two ditches appeared to continue to the south-east in Trench 3, where they were identified as ditches **29** and **30** respectively (see below).

3.3 Trench 2

(Fig. 2)

- 3.3.1 Trench 2 was located within the south-western part of the site, aligned east to west. The trench was devoid of archaeology, although four irregular but roughly parallel natural ice crack features were present. Mixed finds, comprising Roman and medieval pottery and residual flint, were recovered from the subsoil layer (2), during machining.

3.4 Trench 3

(Figs 2 and 3; Plates 3, 4 and 5)

- 3.4.1 Trench 3 was positioned parallel along the south-east edge of the site. Four archaeological features, comprising three ditches and a pit, were initially revealed in the south-west end of the trench, following which the trench was extended and a further four ditches were exposed that were recorded but not excavated. A large area of possible ice crack features (similar to those in Trench 2) was also present within the north-east-

ern part of the trench (not illustrated). Roman and medieval pottery and CBM was recovered from subsoil layer 2, during machining.

- 3.4.2 One of the earliest features in the trench was a probable pit (**15**) that was cut by a later ditch (**9**, see below) on the northeastern edge of this group of features. Pit **15** measured 1.25m wide and 0.1m deep and was filled by a pale brown clay silt (16) that contained no finds.
- 3.4.3 To the north, ditch **9** was aligned north-west to south-east and measured 0.68m wide by 0.36m deep, with a U-shaped profile. It was filled by a pale brown clay silt (10), which contained a single sherd of Early Roman pottery and animal bone (2g).
- 3.4.4 Approximately 2m to the south-west of this was another parallel ditch (**11**) which was 0.88m wide and 0.19m deep, with a wide shallow U-shaped profile. This was filled by a pale brown clay silt (12) containing Roman pottery (47g; 1st-3rd century) and CBM that is not closely datable.
- 3.4.5 Parallel ditch **13** was located 1.2m to the south-west of ditch **11**, and measured 0.98m wide by 0.39m deep, with a U-shaped profile. It was filled by a pale brown clay silt (14) containing a single sherd of Roman pottery that is not closely datable, animal bone (19g) and an (unidentifiable) iron artefact (SF5).
- 3.4.6 The four additional ditches revealed within the trench extension to the south-west were planned and any surface finds recovered, but were not excavated (Plate 5), as agreed on site with Richard Havis.
- 3.4.7 Ditch **24**, the earliest feature in this group, appeared to be curvilinear in plan, but was cut by ditches **26** and **30**. Although its full extent remains unknown, its fill (23) was a pale to mid brown clay silt from which small quantities of Roman pottery (36g; 1st-4th century) and animal bone (4g) were recovered.
- 3.4.8 To the north-east, ditch **30** cut ditch **24** and is equated to ditch **8** in Trench 1. Aligned north-west to south-east, this ditch contained a single fill (28), that was similar to fill 6 in ditch 8, from which no finds were recovered.
- 3.4.9 Ditch **29** cut ditch **30** on its north-eastern side and is equated to ditch **5** in Trench 1. Aligned north-west to south-east, it measured 1.45m wide and was filled by 27, a similar deposit to fill 3, which produced Roman pottery (15g; 2nd-3rd century) and oyster shell (12g).
- 3.4.10 The southernmost feature was a linear ditch (**26**), aligned roughly east to west that cut ditch **24**. It was 0.9m wide and filled by a pale brown clay silt (25) containing Roman pottery (0.68g; late 1st-2nd century), animal bone (53g) and a fragment of fired clay that may have originated from an oven or similar structure.

3.5 Trench 4

(Fig. 2)

- 3.5.1 Trench 4 was positioned at right angles and to the north of Trench 3. The trench was devoid of archaeology but contained a single natural ice crack feature. A single fragment of post-medieval tile was recovered from the subsoil layer 2 during machining of the trench.

3.6 Trenches 5, 6 and 7

(Figs 2 and 3; Plate 6)

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- 3.6.1 These three trenches were located within the central part of the site, and were all aligned roughly north-east to south-west. A single ditch (**18/20/22**), aligned north-west to south-east, was present in all three trenches and is described below.
- 3.6.2 Within the more northerly trench (Trench 5), ditch **18** was located towards the south-west end of the trench. It measured 0.61m wide by 0.23m deep and was filled by 17, a mid reddish brown clay silt that contained three abraded sherds of Roman pottery (18g; 2nd-3rd century).
- 3.6.3 Ditch **20** in Trench 6 measured 0.57m wide by 0.22m deep and was filled by a single fill (19). The latter was similar to 17 in ditch **18**, but contained a moderately large quantity of animal bone (1.4kg; all identified as horse) in addition to some CBM (possibly Roman), flint and a single fragment of iron hobnail of Roman date (SF 6).
- 3.6.4 Ditch **22**, located at the north-east end of Trench 7, measured 0.5m wide by 0.18m deep and was filled by 21, a similar deposit to 17 that produced a small amount of animal bone, including that of pig (24g).

3.7 Trenches 8, 9, 10 and 11

(Figs 1 and 2)

- 3.7.1 These four trenches were located within the north-eastern part of the site, their alignments were: north-east to south-west, north-east south-west, north-west to south-east and roughly north-south respectively. No archaeological features were present within these trenches.

3.8 Finds Summary

Pottery

- 3.8.1 A small assemblage consisting of 57 sherds of pottery, weighing 0.539kg was recovered, the majority of which is Romano-British in date and largely consists of unprovenanced but locally produced utilitarian Romanised sandy coarse ware sherds. Imported fine wares are rare, with only small quantities of Central Gaulish samian being present. Although only a limited group of pottery was recovered, its presence suggests that activity was taking place close to the area of investigation during the mid 2nd to 4th centuries AD in particular. The small number of post-Roman sherds also recovered suggesting low levels of settlement activity or waste disposal on site during the medieval and later periods.

Other Finds

- 3.8.2 Other assemblages recovered include a small collection of residual Early Neolithic flint, six iron object including nails, 12 fragments of Roman and later CBM, a single fired clay fragment that is likely to have formed part of an oven, hearth or kiln, and oyster shell.

3.9 Environmental Summary

Faunal Remains

- 3.9.1 A total weight of 1.797kg of animal bone was recovered, with identifiable fragments being primarily that of horse, cattle and pig with a single sheep/goat tibia being present only.

Environmental Samples

- 3.9.2 A total of four bulk samples were taken from which the recovery of a single charred grain cannot be considered significant, although the identification of spelt wheat is consistent with the Roman date of the deposit. The lack of any other preserved plant remains suggests that this was not an area of human habitation, although this could be due to the types of features (*i.e.* ditches), that were present/sampled.

4 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

4.1 General

- 4.1.1 In terms of the specific research aims set out in the Brief (Havis 2016), no prehistoric occupation associated with the cropmarks outside the development area was identified, with the earliest remains being four Early Neolithic flints found as residual elements in later features or subsoil layers. Similarly, no evidence for Saxon settlement or burials was found, suggesting that the area of the site was not utilised in this period. The evaluation has, however, confirmed low-level Roman occupation in the vicinity, most of which appears to have been agricultural in nature. The majority of features, predominantly ditches, were clustered within the south-western end of the site and these may represent roadside ditches and adjacent field boundary or drainage features. Although some Early Roman pottery is present in the small and abraded assemblage, the vast majority dates to the Mid to Late Roman period (mid 2nd to 4th centuries AD; see Appendix B.3). The assemblage is dominated by locally produced utilitarian domestic coarse wares with few imports.

4.2 Roman agricultural and possible roadside ditches

- 4.2.1 The series of Roman ditches recorded in Trenches 1 and 3, located towards the south-western edge of the site were well-preserved below the subsoil (2), which ranged between 0.4-0.52m thick.
- 4.2.2 It is possible that the three parallel ditches (**9**, **11** and **13**) in Trench 3 represent boundary or agricultural/cultivation ditches. Their north-west to south-east alignment matches the Roman field boundaries and land divisions recorded elsewhere in Essex and neighbouring Hertfordshire (Medlycott 2011, fig 7.6).
- 4.2.3 The two larger recut ditches (**8/29** and **5/24**), excavated in Trench 1 and exposed in Trench 3, may conceivably represent road-side ditches associated with a Roman route leading south-east from the Roman town. These cut two smaller ditches that hint at a slightly earlier phase of activity that pre-dated the putative road. Most of the pottery found during the evaluation originated from the features in Trench 1, suggesting that this may have lain closest to any contemporary settlement.
- 4.2.4 Located at some distance to the north-east, the narrow ditch exposed in three of the trenches towards the centre of the site may have been a drainage or boundary ditch on broadly the same alignment. This ditch was notable for the relatively large amount of animal bone in its fill, most of which was horse.

4.3 Significance

- 4.3.1 The ditches located in the south-west part of the site are significant as they indicate the presence of (possibly low-level) Roman activity and settlement remains in the vicinity. The latter may have been associated with a road leading south-eastwards from the nearby Roman town. The evaluation has demonstrated that there was some limited oc-

cupation extending this far south from the Roman town that was probably largely agricultural in nature. This activity may have been focused to the south-west of the site, given the concentration of features and finds within Trenches 1 and 3, combined with the presence of metal-detected Roman finds in the adjacent field (EHER 13892; Fig. 1), and absence of features in the field to the immediate north (EHER 48535).

4.4 Recommendations

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

APPENDIX A. TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench 1						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench contained two Roman ditches could represent a road side ditches along the north east side of a road. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of chalk and flint and sandy silt fill of possible ice crack features.					Avg. depth (m)	0.85
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.28	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.52	Subsoil	Pottery, Bone and Flint-	Post-med
3	Ditch Fill	1.7	0.4	Secondary ditch fill of 5	Pottery, CBM, Bone, shell and Flint-	Roman
4	Ditch Fill	0.7	0.2	Primary ditch fill of 5	Fe objects SF 1-4	Roman?
5	Ditch	1.7	0,6	Road side ditch?		Roman
6	Ditch Fill	1.2	0.2	Secondary ditch fill of 8	Pottery, bone and shell	Roman
7	Ditch Fill	1.2	0.1	Primary ditch fill of 8	none	
8	Ditch	1.5	0.35	Road side ditch		Roman
Trench 2						
General description					Orientation	W-E
Trench devoid of archaeology contained a series of regular spaced ice crack features.					Avg. depth (m)	0.54
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	45
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer			Top Soil		
2	Layer			Sub Soil	Pottery, CBM and Flint	
Trench 3						
General description					Orientation	SW-NE
Contains a series of Roman ditches, the trench was extended at the SW end to confirm the alignment of two ditches located in Trench 1, a total of four ditches were exposed within the trench extension.					Avg. depth (m)	0.6
					Width (m)	1.8

					Length (m)	58
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer		0.36	Top Soil		
2	Layer		0.39	Sub soil	Pottery and CBM	Late Medieval-Post Medieval
9	Cut	0.68	0.36	Ditch		
10	Fill	0.68	0.36	Fill of Ditch 9	Pottery and Bone	Roman
11	Cut	0.88	0.19	Ditch		
12	Fill	0.88	0.19	Fill of Ditch 11	Pottery and CBM	Roman
13	Cut	0.98	0.39	Ditch		
14	Fill	0.98	0.39	Fill of Ditch 13	Pottery, bone and SF 5, fe object	Roman
15	Cut		0.1	Vegetation pit		
16	Fill		0.1	Fill of Pit 15	None	
23	Fill			Fill of Ditch 24	Pottery and bone	Roman
24	Cut			Ditch		
25	Fill	0.9		Fill of Ditch 26	Pottery, fired clay and bone	Roman
26	Cut	0.9		Ditch		
27	Fill			Ditch Fill equated to 3	Pottery and shell	Roman
28	Fill			Ditch Fill equated to 6	None	
29	Cut			Ditch filled by 27, equated to 5		
30	Cut			Ditch filled by 28, equated to 8		

Trench 4						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology contains natural ice crack feature.					Avg. depth (m)	0.54
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	17.5
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer		0.18-	Top Soil		

			0.25			
2	Layer		0.15-0.28	Sub Soil	CBM	

Trench 5						
General description				Orientation		SW-NE
A single narrow Roman ditch, also recorded in Trenches 6 and 7.				Avg. depth (m)		0.57
				Width (m)		1.8
				Length (m)		15.8
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer		0.18-0.26	Top Soil		
2	Layer		0.15-0.28	Sub Soil		
17	Fill	0.61	0.23	Fill of Ditch 18	Pottery	
18	Cut	0.61	0.23	Ditch equated to 20 and 22		

Trench 6						
General description				Orientation		E-W
Trench contained a single Roman ditch also recorded in Trenches 5 and 7. Contained a large quantity of animal bone.				Avg. depth (m)		0.58
				Width (m)		1.8
				Length (m)		18.8
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer		0.23-0.26	Top Soil		
2	Layer		0.16-0.37	Sub Soil		
19	Fill	0.57	0.22	Fill of Ditch 20	CBM, Flint, Bone and SF 6, Fe nail.	
20	Cut	0.57	0.22	Ditch equated to 18 and 22 .		

Trench 7						
General description				Orientation		NE-SW
Trench contained a single ditch of Roman date also recorded in Trenches 5 and 6.				Avg. depth (m)		0.58
				Width (m)		1.8

					Length (m)	24.6
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer		0.23	Top Soil		
2	Layer		0.24-0.30	Sub Soil		
21	Fill	0.5	0.18	Fill of Ditch 22	Bone	
22	Cut	0.5	0.18	Ditch equated to 18 and 20		

Trench 8						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology					Avg. depth (m)	0.54
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	11
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer		0.2-0.23	Top Soil		
2	Layer		0.26-0.34	Sub Soil		

Trench 9						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology					Avg. depth (m)	0.58
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	22.5
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer		0.18-0.22	Top Soil		
2	Layer		0.28-0.32	Sub Soil		

Trench 10						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology					Avg. depth (m)	0.48
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	14.5
Contexts						

context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer		0.22-0.25	Top Soil		
2	Layer		0.16-0.21	Sub Soil		

Trench 11						
General description					Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology					Avg. depth (m)	0.42
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	20
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer		0.22-0.28	Top Soil		
2	Layer		0.12-0.16	Sub Soil		

APPENDIX B. FINDS REPORTS

B.1 Metal finds

By Michael Webster and Stephen Wadson

Small Find No.	Context	Material	Object	No. of items	Comments	Trench	Sample	Completeness
1	4	Fe (iron)	Artefact	1		1	0	Incomplete
2	4	Fe (iron)	Nail	1		1	0	Complete
3	4	Fe (iron)	Nail	1		1	0	Incomplete
4	4	Fe (iron)	Artefact	1	?Nail Fragment	1	0	Incomplete
5	14	Fe (iron)	Artefact	1		3	0	Incomplete
6	19	Fe (iron)	Nail	1	?Fe Nail (Hobnail)	6	2	Incomplete

Table 1: Small Finds.

Introduction and methodology

B.1.1 There are in all six fragments of ironwork, representing six objects, comprising three nails, one hob nail and two unidentified artefacts. Only one of the nails is complete, measuring 38mm long with a flat rounded head and square in section. All nails are hand-forged, Manning type 1b (Portable Antiquities Scheme online data <https://finds.org.uk/> accessed 15/07/2016). A small fragment of hobnail was recovered during soil

sample processing. Two of the objects are badly corroded and are therefore unidentifiable.

- B.1.2 All the ironwork fragments were recovered from Roman ditch fills, the nails are dated to between AD43-AD410.

B.2 Flint

By Anthony Haskins

- B.2.1 Four residual flints were recovered from the site, weighing 40 grammes. Two secondary flakes were recovered from features (ditches **5** and **20** fills 3 and 19 respectively) in Trenches 1 and 6, and a tertiary flake was recovered from the subsoil (context 2; Trench 2). All three flakes, which show signs of structured working, are in various states of patination and in reasonable condition. The last flint is a fragment of core from the subsoil (2) in Trench 1. The fragment is badly shattered but scars present on the dorsal surface indicate it was from a blade and flake core.
- B.2.2 All pieces recovered are likely to date to the Early Neolithic.

B.3 Pottery

By Stephen Wadson

Introduction and methodology

- B.3.1 A small assemblage consisting of 57 sherds of pottery, weighing 0.539kg was recovered during the evaluation. Recovered from 11 stratified deposits the majority of the assemblage was retrieved from the fill of ditches (47 sherds, 0.330kg) and accounts for c. 61% by weight). Predominantly a Romano-British assemblage (mid/late 2nd, late 3rd/early 4th centuries AD), a smaller quantity of post-Roman material was also identified.
- B.3.2 The assemblage is fragmentary and abraded suggesting that the majority of the sherds were not located at their primary site of deposition. The pottery has an average sherd weight (ASW) of c.10g. This weight however is due to the presence of a single sherd (0.164kg) in the subsoil layer (2), which if dismissed gives an ASW of c.7g. Many of the sherds have not retained their original surfaces or evidence of wear and use. The relatively poor condition of the pottery is attributed not only to the action of local soils but also post-depositional disturbance such as middening and/or manuring as part of the waste management during the Roman and post-Roman periods.

Methodology

- B.3.3 The Roman pottery was analysed following the guidelines of the Study Group for Roman Pottery (Barclay et al 2016, 14-18). The fabrics and forms used within this report reference those published by Perrin (1999), supported with references to the national fabric series (Tomber and Dore 1998).
- B.3.4 The total assemblage was studied and a full catalogue was prepared (in archive). The sherds were examined using a hand lens (x10 magnification) and were divided into fabric groups (used primarily in the archive) defined on the basis of inclusion types present. Fabric codes are descriptive and abbreviated by the main letters of the title (Roman

Sandy grey ware = RSGW); Vessel forms (jar, bowl) are also recorded. The sherds were counted and weighed to the nearest whole gramme and recorded by context. Decoration, residues and abrasion were also noted. and a spot date has been provided for each individual sherd and context.

- B.3.5 The site archive is currently held by OA East and will be deposited with the appropriate county stores in due course.

Sampling Bias

- B.3.1 The excavation of evaluation trenches was carried out by hand and feature selection made through standard sampling strategies. There are not expected to be any inherent biases. Where bulk samples have been processed for environmental and artefactual remains, there has also been some recovery of pottery. These are small quantities of abraded sherds and have not been quantified unless no pottery was recovered during excavation, and serious bias is not likely to result.

Romano-British Pottery

- B.3.1 A total of 55 sherds, weighing 0.528kg of Romano-British pottery was recovered from Trenches 1, 3 and 5 accounting for c. 98% (by weight) of the total site assemblage. Consisting primarily of pottery of a Mid to Late Roman date (mid 2nd to late 4th century AD), the majority of the pottery identified was recovered from ditches (47 sherds: 0.330kg) accounting for c. 61% (by weight) of the Roman assemblage with the remaining sherds recovered from subsoil layers.
- B.3.2 The bulk of the assemblage consists primarily of locally produced utilitarian domestic coarse wares (reduced and oxidised) with Romanised, sandy coarse wares accounting for c. 72% (by weight) of the Roman assemblage. The majority of the pottery excluding material recovered from subsoil layers was recovered from Trench 3 (26 sherds: 0.168kg) and accounts for c. 32% by weight of the Roman assemblage. While the majority of the coarse ware are undiagnostic, those which can be identified includes a single romanised sandy grey ware rim sherd from a narrow mouth jar/flask from the fill of ditch **26**.
- B.3.3 Other coarse ware vessels present include Horningsea-type storage jar fragments (Tomber and Dore 1998, 116). Although produced throughout most of the Roman period, these jars are particularly common in the 2nd and 3rd centuries AD (Evans 1991).
- B.3.4 Specialist wares identified in the assemblage include 6 sherds from a flagon produced in a sandy oxidised fabric from the context 12 (ditch **11**) and a single Nene Valley oxidised ware sherd from a reeded rim mortaria (Perrin 1999, 129-132). Produced in the Lower Nene Valley and centred on the Roman town of Durobrivae (Water Newton) this specific style of mortaria dates to the late 2nd to 3rd century AD.
- B.3.5 Limited quantities of imported fine wares were recovered and include two sherds of Central Gaulish samian (Tomber and Dore 1998, 32) including a small fragment from an indeterminate mould decorated vessel from Lezoux, Central Gaul (AD120-200). Domestically produced fine wares are also rare within the assemblage and include from the fill of ditch **24** a single sherd from a Nene Valley colour coated indented beaker with barbotine scale decoration (LC2/EC3-LC3) (Tyers 1996, 173-175; Perrin 1999, 94-95). In addition several Late Roman red wares sherds were identified and include examples of both Hadham red wares (HADRW) manufactured in Hertfordshire in the later Roman period (Tyers 1996, 168-9) and Oxfordshire red ware with a red colour coat (OXRCC)

which dates from the middle of the 3rd century AD until the late 4th, early 5th century, AD (Tyers 1996, 175-178).

Medieval Pottery

- B.3.1 Recovered from context 2 (subsoil), two East Anglian Redware (EAR) sherds (11g) are the only examples of medieval pottery recovered from the site. Produced in a relatively fine red oxidised fabric, EAR was used primarily in the manufacture of jugs in 'highly decorated' styles (Spoerry 2016, 233). Both sherds are not closely datable and as such can only be broadly dated to the 13th to 15th centuries.

Summary

- B.3.1 This is a small assemblage of Romano-British pottery, the majority of which consists of unprovenanced but locally produced utilitarian Romanised sandy coarse ware sherds. Vessel forms present indicate a domestic coarse ware assemblage with limited access to both high status fine wares and specialist wares; this however may be due to the pottery not having been deposited within the area of excavation or may reflect the use of local alternatives. Imported fine wares are rare within the assemblage with only small quantities of Central Gaulish samian present. The limited number of Roman sherds indicates, unsurprisingly due to its location, that activity was taking place close to the area of excavation during the Roman period; specifically during the mid 2nd to 4th centuries AD.
- B.3.2 Due to the fragmented and heavily abraded nature of the assemblage, the majority of the sherds are likely to be residual due to high levels of post-depositional disturbance (possibly due to middening). This has made the assemblage difficult to assess beyond providing basic dating information. The assemblage however, although small, adds to the increasing corpus of data from this area.
- B.3.3 The small number of post-Roman sherds also recovered suggesting low levels of settlement activity or waste disposal on site during the medieval and post-medieval periods.

Fabric Codes

RSGW: Roman Sandy Grey Ware

RSOW: Roman Sandy Oxidised Ware

RSRW: Roman Sandy Reduced Ware

BSRW: Black Surfaced Red Ware

SRedW: Sandy Red Ware

SGW (HORN): Horningsea Sandy Grey Ware

HORN TYPE: Horningsea-Type Ware (Reduced and Oxidised)

NVCC: Nene Valley Colour Coat

NVOW: Nene Valley Oxidised Ware (Mortaria)

SACG: Samian Central Gaulish (Lezoux)

OXRCC: Oxfordshire Red Colour Coat

HADRW: Haddon Red Ware

Misc RW: Miscellaneous Red Ware

RW (Grog): Grog tempered Reduced Ware

EAR: East Anglian Redware

Context	Fabric	Dsc.	Qty	Wgt (kg)	Date	Context Date	Vessel Form
	HADRW	U	1	0.004	MC3-C4		
	EAR	U	1	0.003	1150-1500		
	MISC RW	U	3	0.002	MC3-C4		
	EAR	U	1	0.008	1150-1500		
2	Sandy Coarse Ware	B	1	0.164	C2	Subsoil	S/Jar
	RSGW	R	1	0.015	C2-C3		Lid Seated Jar
	SGW (HORN)	B	1	0.010	C2-C3		Jar/Bowl
	SRedW	U	1	0.003	C2		
	CGSAM	F	1	0.011	AD120-150		Drag. 18/31
	NVOW	R	1	0.030	LC2-C3		Reeded Rim Mort
	RSOW	U	1	0.004	LC1-C2		
	RSGW	U	4	0.011	MC1-C4		
3	HORN TYPE	U	1	0.006	C2-C3	C2-C3	Misc Jar
	OXRCC	U	1	0.007	MC3-C4		
	HORN TYPE	B	1	0.028	C2-C3		Misc Jar
	HORN TYPE	U	1	0.010	C2-C3		Misc Jar
	SGW (HORN)	U	3	0.022	C2-C3		
	RSOW	U	2	0.008	C2-C3		
	RSGW	U	1	0.004	LC1-C4		
6	RSRW	R	1	0.002	LC1-C4	C2-C4	
	SRedW	U	1	0.001	C2-C4		
10	RW (Grog)	U	1	0.001	MC1	MC1	
12	RSOW	UH	6	0.041	MC1-C3	MC1-C3	Flagon
12	RSGW	U	2	0.006	MC1-C4		
14	SRedW	U	1	0.001	NCD	NCD	
17	SGW (HORN)	U	2	0.018	C2-C3	C2-C3	
23	NVCC	U	1	0.005	LC2/EC3-LC3		Indented Beaker
	HORN TYPE	U	2	0.027	C2-C3		S/Jar
23	RSOW	U	1	0.004	MC1-C4	MC1-C4	
	VER TYPE	U	1	0.004	LC1-MC2		
	RSOW	U	1	0.003	E/MC2		
25	RSGW	R	1	0.015	MC1-C2	LC1-C2	Narrow Mouth Jar/Flask
	RSGW	R	1	0.025	MC1-C2		
	RSGW	U	4	0.020	MC1-C4		Narrow Mouth Jar
	CGSAM	U	1	0.001	AD120-200		Decorated Form
27	RSGW	U	2	0.006	MC1-C4	C2-C3	
	HORN TYPE	U	1	0.009	C2-C3		

Total 0.539

R - Rim Sherd, B - Base Sherd, U - Undecorated Body Sherd, D - Decorated Body Sherd

Table 2: Pottery Catalogue

B.4 Ceramic Building Material

By Ted Levermore

Introduction and methodology

B.4.1 A small assemblage of 12 pieces of CBM weighing 318g was recovered from three excavated features and from ploughsoil and subsoil. Roman CBM was found in Trenches 1 and 6 (Table 3). The remainder of the assemblage is post-medieval.

Methodology

B.4.2 The assemblage was quantified by context, fabric and form and counted and weighed to the nearest whole gramme. Fabrics were examined using a x20 hand lens and were described by main inclusions present. Width, length and thickness were recorded. The catalogue was recorded on an Excel spreadsheet which can be found with the site archive.

Context	Cut	Feature	Trench	Object	Count	Weight (g)	Date
1	-	Topsoil	1	Undiagnostic	1	5	Not dateable
2	-	Subsoil	3	Tile	2	34	Post-Med
2	-	Subsoil	3	Undiagnostic	1	11	Not dateable
2	-	Subsoil	4	Tile	1	73	Post-Med
2	-	Subsoil	9	Tile	2	34	Post-Med
3	5	Ditch	1	Brick	2	139	Roman
3	5	Ditch	1	Brick	1	13	Roman
12	11	Ditch	3	Undiagnostic	1	4	Not dateable
19	20	Ditch	6	Undiagnostic	1	5	?Roman
Total					12	318	

Table 3: Quantity and weight of CBM by trench and feature

Roman

B.4.3 Fragments of brick of Roman type were found in Trench 1, within ditch **5**. These fragments are made of a light orange-grey sandy clay fabric with occasional chalky inclusions. In ditch **20**, a fragment of undiagnostic CBM shares this fabric, and therefore may also be Roman in date.

Post-medieval

B.4.4 Post-medieval building material was found in the plough and subsoils in Trenches 1, 3, 4 and 9. The assemblage comprises incomplete fragments of brick, along with flat and peg tile in hard red orange sandy fabrics with few visible inclusions.

B.5 Fired Clay

By Ted Levermore

B.5.1 A single piece of fired clay was recovered from Roman ditch **26** in Trench 3. It is made of a sandy clay matrix with common fine to coarse chalky inclusions. The clay source is most likely close to the site.

B.5.2 The fragment comprises two faces and an adjoining corner. It is likely to have formed part of an oven or hearth, or is a fragment of kiln furniture.

APPENDIX C. ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

C.1 Faunal Remains

By Zoe Ui Choileain

Introduction

C.1.1 A total weight of 1.797kg of animal bone was recovered from the evaluation, from Roman ditches and subsoil contexts.

Methodology

C.1.2 All identifiable elements were recorded using a version of the criteria described in Davis (1992). Identification of the assemblage was undertaken with the aid of Schmid (1972) and France (2009), as well as use of the OA East reference collection. Taphonomic information such as butchery, carnivore/rodent gnawing and burning was recorded. Moreover, preservation condition was evaluated using the 0-5 scale devised by Brickley and McKinley (2004). The potential for determining age, butchery and biometry in full analysis was recorded.

Results

Context	Taxon	Element	Number of frags	Weight	Collection method	Erosion	Biometry	Age
2	Cattle	Ulna	1	40	hand	2 (more extensive & deeper)	No	No
2	horse	Radius	5	93	hand	1 (slight patchy erosion)	No	Yes
3	Cattle	Horncore	1	135	hand	1 (slight patchy erosion)	No	No
3	Large mammal	Long bone	8	43	hand	1 (slight patchy erosion)	No	No
3	Large mammal	Rib	1	13	hand	2 (more extensive & deeper)	No	Yes
3	Pig	Metapodial	1	3	hand	0 (unaffected)	No	No
6	Large mammal	Flat/cubic bone	1	10	hand	2 (more extensive & deeper)	No	No
6	Sheep/Goat	Tibia	2	23	hand	1 (slight patchy erosion)	No	Yes
10		Indet	7	3	hand	3 (most surface)	No	No
19	Equid	Carpal	3	26	hand	1 (slight patchy erosion)	Yes	Yes
19	Equid	Femur	8	135	hand	1 (slight patchy erosion)	No	Yes
19	Equid	Metacarpus I	1	10	hand	1 (slight patchy erosion)	No	Yes
19	Equid	Metacarpus III	1	160	hand	1 (slight patchy erosion)	Yes	Yes
19	Equid	Metacarpus IV	1	10	hand	1 (slight patchy erosion)	No	Yes
19	Equid	Metatarsus IV	1	11	hand	1 (slight patchy erosion)	No	Yes
19	Equid	PH1	1	60	hand	1 (slight patchy erosion)	Yes	Yes
19	Equid	Radius	1	340	hand	1 (slight patchy erosion)	Yes	Yes
19	Equid	Ulna	1	37	hand	1 (slight patchy erosion)	No	No
19	Large	Rib	30	201	hand	1 (slight patchy erosion)	No	Yes

Context	Taxon	Element	Number of frags	Weight	Collection method	Erosion	Biometry	Age
	mammal							
19	Large mammal	Vertebra	45	419	hand	1 (slight patchy erosion)	No	Yes
21	Medium mammal	Long bone	19	19	hand	1 (slight patchy erosion)	No	No
21	Pig	Pelvis	2	21	hand	1 (slight patchy erosion)	Yes	Yes
23	Large mammal	Long bone	2	4	hand	1 (slight patchy erosion)	No	No
25	Large mammal	Rib	1	40	hand	1 (slight patchy erosion)	No	No
25	Large mammal	Vertebra	1	13	hand	1 (slight patchy erosion)	No	Yes

Table 4: Summary table of recorded data. Erosion grades (simplified version of Brickley & McKinley 2004, 14-15): 0 (surface morphology clearly visible, fresh appearance), 1 (light and patchy surface erosion), 2 (more extensive surface erosion than grade 1), 3 (most of bone surface affected by some degree of erosion), 4 (all of bone surface affected by erosive action), 5 (heavy erosion across whole surface, completely masking normal surface morphology).

- C.1.1 A minimum number of one individual has been assumed as there were no repeated elements from any species in any context.
- C.1.2 The overall surface condition of the bone is good, showing only a light and patchy erosion (Brickley and Mckinley grade 1 2004 14-15).
- C.1.3 Identifiable fragments were primarily that of horse, cattle and pig with a single sheep/goat tibia being present in context (6) only. The largest percentage of bone was identified as horse, however this was all recovered from the same context and most probably belongs to the same animal.
- C.1.4 There is some limited potential for biometry with this assemblage, however the larger percentage of bone was still too badly fragmented. Potential for ageing is limited to fusion of epiphyses however there is high level of potential for ageing a large percentage of the assemblage using this method.

Discussion and conclusion

- C.1.5 As this is such a small assemblage it currently has very low potential for providing information on Roman diet or industrial activities.

C.2 Shell

By Helen Stocks-Morgan

Introduction

A total of 0.083kg of marine shell was recovered from two different contexts. This shell was quantified and examined in order to assess the diversity and quantity of the eco-facts, as well as their potential to provide useful data as part of archaeological investigation. The results are shown in Table 5.

Context	Cut No	Feature Type	Weight (g)	MNI
3	5	ditch	80	4
27	29	ditch	3	1

Total	83	5
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Table 5: Oyster shell

- C.2.1 All the oyster shell was retrieved from the same Roman ditch (5/29), which was excavated in two different trenches. The assemblage shows that oyster was consumed by the inhabitants of the site and was incorporated into the backfill of the ditch as rubbish, little else can be inferred at present, given the small size of the assemblage.

C.3 Environmental samples

By Rachel Fosberry

Introduction

- C.3.1 Four bulk samples were taken from features within the evaluated areas at Walden Road Great Chesterford, Essex in order to assess the quality of preservation of plant remains and their potential to provide useful data as part of further archaeological investigations.
- C.3.2 The features sampled were all ditches thought to be Roman in date.

Methodology

- C.3.3 The total volume of each bulk sample was processed by water flotation (using a modified Siraff three-tank system) for the recovery of charred plant remains, dating evidence and any other artefactual evidence that might be present. The floating component (flot) of the samples was collected in a 0.3mm nylon mesh and the residue was washed through 10mm, 5mm, 2mm and a 0.5mm sieve. Both flot and residues were allowed to air dry. A magnet was dragged through each residue fraction prior to sorting for artefacts. Any artefacts present were noted and reintegrated with the hand-excavated finds. The dried flots were subsequently sorted using a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 60 and an abbreviated list of the recorded remains are presented in Table 6. Identification of plant remains is with reference to the *Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands* (Cappers et al. 2006) and the authors' own reference collection. Nomenclature is according to Zohary and Hopf (2000) for cereals and Stace (1997) for other plants. Carbonized seeds and grains, by the process of burning and burial, become blackened and often distort and fragment leading to difficulty in identification. Plant remains have been identified to species where possible. The identification of cereals has been based on the characteristic morphology of the grains and chaff as described by Jacomet (2006).

Quantification

- C.3.4 For the purpose of this initial assessment, items such as seeds, cereal grains and artefacts have been scanned and recorded qualitatively according to the following categories

= 1-5, ## = 6-25, ### = 26-100, #### = 100+ specimens

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

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

Results

C.3.5 Only one of the four samples, Sample 4, fill 6 of ditch **8**, contains any preserved plant remains and this is limited to a single charred spelt (*Triticum spelta*) grain.

Sample No.	Context No.	Feature No.	Feature Type	% context sampled	Trench No.	Comments	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Charcoal <2mm	Small mammal bones	CBM	Metal Fe
3	3	5	Ditch	<10	1	Upper, secondary fill of Roman roadside ditch	18	30	0	++	##	0	0
4	6	8	Ditch	<10	1	Upper secondary fill of Roman ditch	18	15	#	+	#	#	0
1	14	13	Ditch	<10	3	Single fill of Roman ditch	19	40	0	+	0	0	0
2	19	20	Ditch	<20	6	Single fill of narrow drainage ditch	19	60	0	+	#	0	#

Table 6: Environmental samples from GC62

Discussion

C.3.6 The recovery of a single charred grain cannot be considered significant, although the identification of spelt wheat is consistent with the Roman date of the deposit. The lack of any other preserved plant remains suggests that this was not an area of human habitation, although this could be due to the types of features, *i.e.* ditches, that were sampled. Pits and features more directly associated with human occupation may well be more productive and, if any future excavation is planned, environmental bulk sampling should still be included.

APPENDIX D. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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APPENDIX E. OASIS REPORT FORM

All fields are required unless they are not applicable.

Project Details

OASIS Number	<input type="text"/>		
Project Name	<input type="text"/>		
Project Dates (fieldwork) Start	<input type="text"/>	Finish	<input type="text"/>
Previous Work (by OA East)	<input type="text"/>	Future Work	<input type="text"/>

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	<input type="text"/>	Planning App. No.	<input type="text"/>
HER No.	<input type="text"/>	Related HER/OASIS No.	<input type="text"/>

Type of Project/Techniques Used

Prompt

Development Type

Please select all techniques used:

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

Monument Types/Significant Finds & Their Periods

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

Monument	Period	Object	Period
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Project Location

County	<input type="text"/>	Site Address (including postcode if possible)
District	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Parish	<input type="text"/>	
HER	<input type="text"/>	
Study Area	<input type="text"/>	National Grid Reference <input type="text"/>

Project Originators

Organisation	<input type="text"/>
Project Brief Originator	<input type="text"/>
Project Design Originator	<input type="text"/>
Project Manager	<input type="text"/>
Supervisor	<input type="text"/>

Project Archives

Physical Archive	Digital Archive	Paper Archive
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Archive Contents/Media

	Physical Contents	Digital Contents	Paper Contents
Animal Bones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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"/>
Industrial	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Leather	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Metal	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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"/>
Worked Bone	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Worked Stone/Lithic	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
None	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Digital Media	Paper Media
<input type="checkbox"/> Database	<input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photos
<input type="checkbox"/> GIS	<input type="checkbox"/> Context Sheet
<input type="checkbox"/> Geophysics	<input type="checkbox"/> Correspondence
<input type="checkbox"/> Images	<input type="checkbox"/> Diary
<input 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 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 type="checkbox"/> Report
	<input type="checkbox"/> Sections
	<input type="checkbox"/> Survey

Notes:

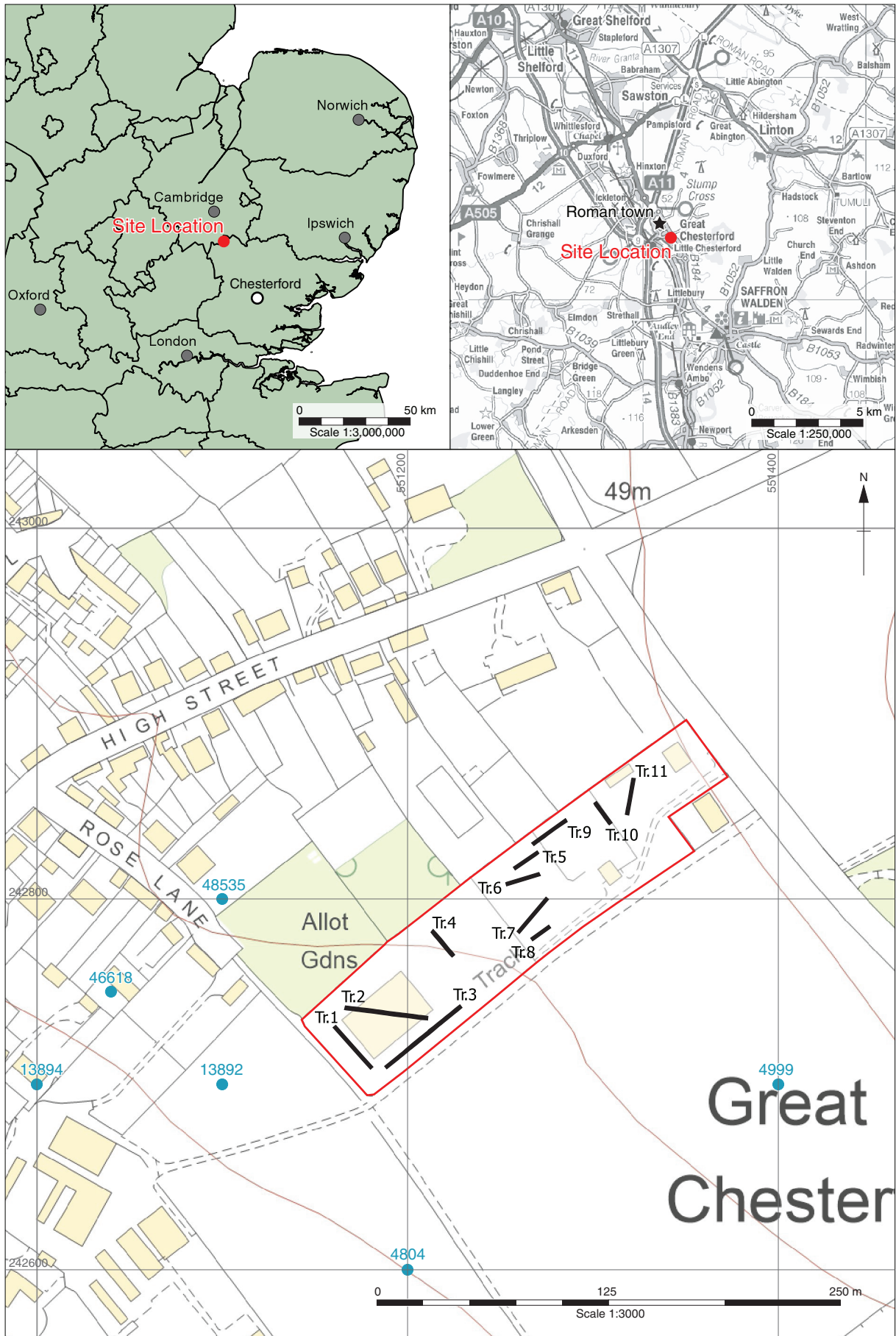
APPENDIX F. EHER FORM

ESSEX HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD/ESSEX ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORY

SUMMARY SHEET

Site name/Address: Thorpe Lea, Walden Road, Great Chesterford, Essex.	
Parish: Great Chesterford	District: Uttlesford
NGR: TL 5127 4278	Site Code: GC 62
Type of Work: Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation	Site Director/Group: Michael Webster
Date of Work: 27/06/2016-01/07/2016	Size of Area Investigated: 1.4Ha
Location of Finds/Curating Museum: Saffron Walden Museum	Funding source: Land Owner
Further Seasons Anticipated?: Yes	Related HER Nos:
Final Report: Thorpe Lea, Walden Road, Great Chesterford, Essex. An Archaeological Evaluation. Report No 1954	
Periods Represented: Romano-British	
SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS:	
<p><i>Between 27th June and 1st July 2016 Oxford Archaeology East carried out an archaeological evaluation on land at Thorpe Lea, Walden Road, to the south-east of the Roman town of Great Chesterford in Essex. Eleven trenches totalling just under 280m were opened and these revealed a series of ditches on a similar north-west to south-east alignment dating from the Mid to Late Roman period. The majority of features were located towards the south-western corner of the site, within Trenches 1 and 3, and may represent boundary or possibly road-side ditches. A further shallow ditch or gully on a similar alignment was recorded in three trenches (5, 6 and 7) located towards the centre of the site, and is notable as it contained a moderately large quantity of animal bone. Four small worked flints of probable Early Neolithic date were also recovered as residual elements in Roman ditches and sub-soil contexts.</i></p>	

Previous Summaries/Reports:	
Author of Summary: Michael Webster	Date of Summary: 21/07/2016



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Figure 1: Site location showing archaeological trenches (black) in development area outlined (red) and HER data (blue)

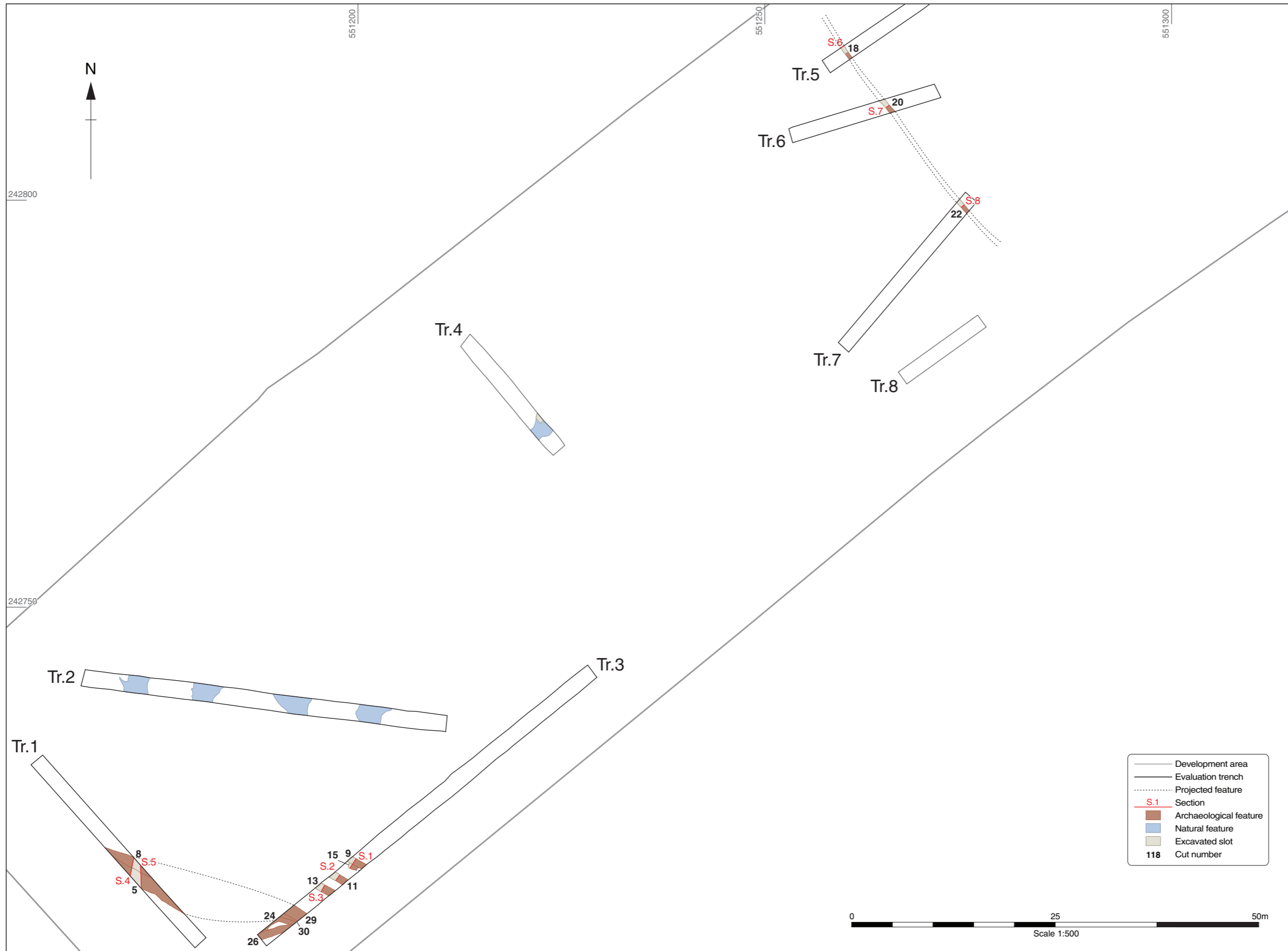


Figure 2: Location of trenches

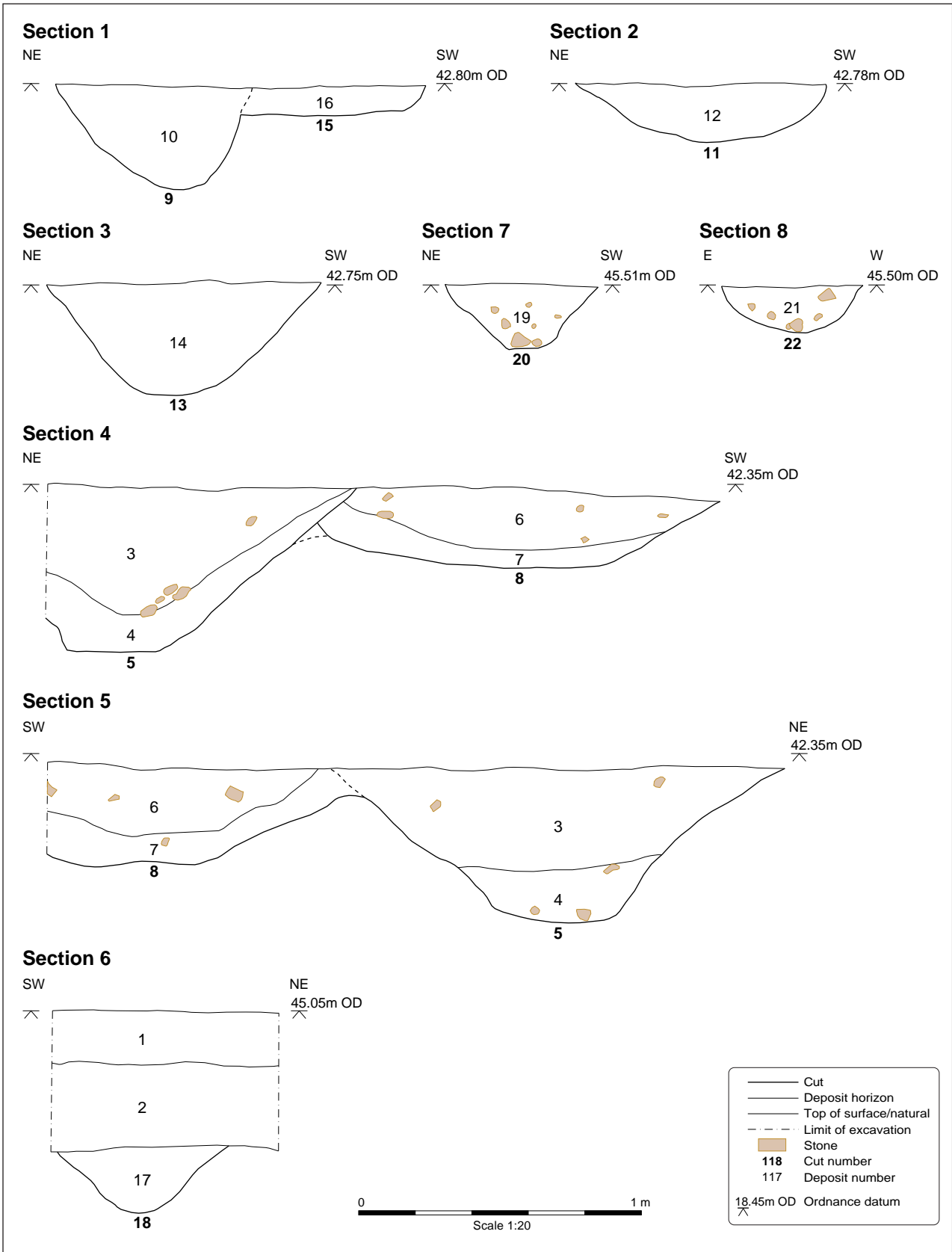


Figure 3: Selected sections



Plate 1: Detail of ditches 5 and 8 (Section 4) in Trench 1, from the north-west

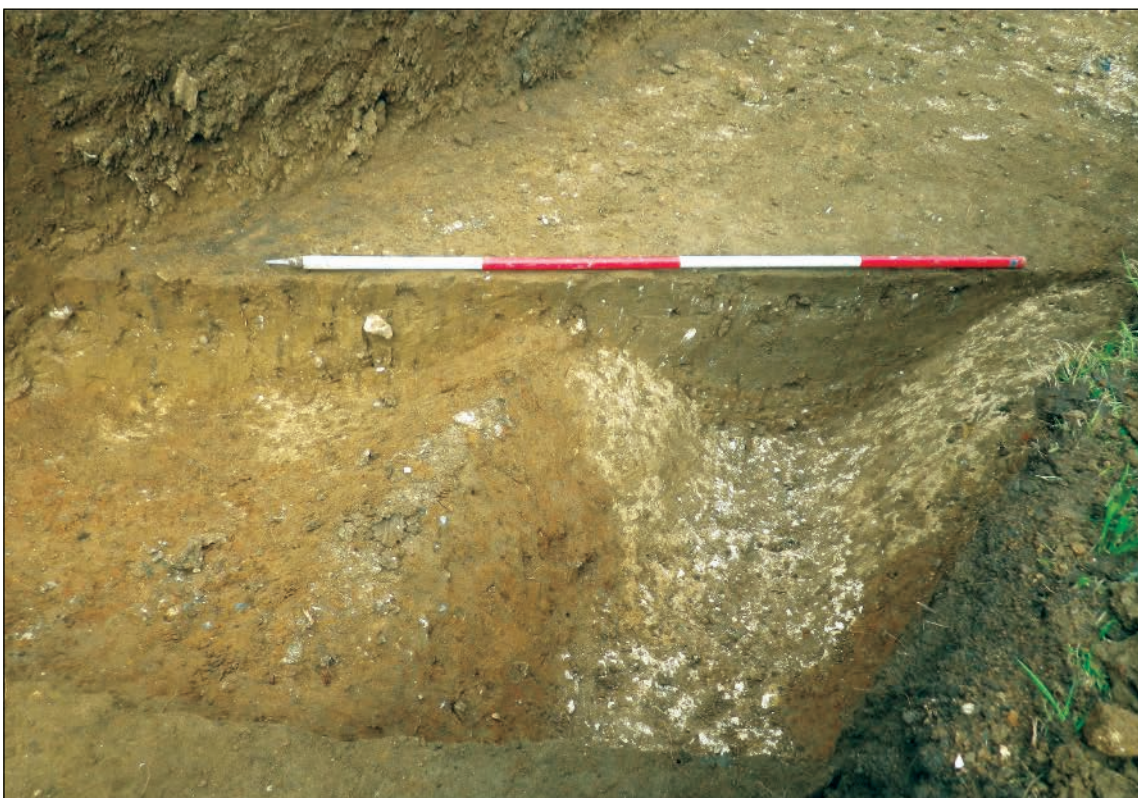


Plate 2: Detail of ditches 5 and 8 (Section 5) in Trench 1, from the south-east



Plate 3: Detail of ditch 9 and pit 15 in Trench 3 (Section 1), from the north-west



Plate 4: General shot of ditches 9, 11 and 13 in Trench 3, from the east



Plate 5: General shot of extended south-west end of Trench 3, showing (unexcavated) ditches 24, 26, 29 and 30, from the south-west



Plate 6: Ditch 20 in Trench 6, from the north-east



Head Office/Registered Office/ OA South

Janus House
Osney Mead
Oxford OX2 0ES

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

OA North

Mill 3
Moor Lane
Lancaster LA1 1QD

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

OA East

15 Trafalgar Way
Bar Hill
Cambridgeshire
CB23 8SQ

t: +44 (0) 1223 850500
e: [oaeast@oxfordarchaeology.com](mailto: oaeast@oxfordarchaeology.com)
w: <http://oxfordarchaeology.com>



Director: Gill Hey, BA PhD FSA MCIFA
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