The Stackyard

Little Chesterford, Essex

Archaeological Evaluation Report

August 2023

Client: Cheffins on behalf of Thos. G Fairhead Farms Ltd

Issue No: 1
OA Report No: 2678
NGR: TL 51552 41980

oxford archaeology

Client Name:	Cheffins on behalf of Thos. G Fairhead Farms Ltd
Document Title:	The Stackyard, Little Chesterford, Essex
Document Type:	Archaeological Evaluation Report
Report No.:	2678
Grid Reference:	TL 51552 41980
Planning Reference:	UTT/21/3751/OP
HER/Accession No.:	LCHSY23
Invoice Code:	XEXSLC23
Receiving Body:	Essex Place Services
OASIS No.:	oxfordar3-518439
OA Document File Location:	https://files.oxfordarchaeology.com/nextcloud/index.php/f/24038561
OA Graphics File Location:	https://files.oxfordarchaeology.com/nextcloud/index.php/f/24038574
Issue No:	V.1
Date:	25 August 2023
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The Stackyard, Little Chesterford, Essex

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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SUMMARY

Between the 24th and 27th of July 2023 Oxford Archaeology conducted a trial trench evaluation at The Stackyard, Little Chesterford in Essex (centred on TL 51552 41980). Five trenches were excavated within a 0.5ha area proposed for residential development.

Whilst the site is located within a Romano-British landscape with known prehistoric features identified in the adjacent fields, no archaeological features dating from before the modern period were recorded. All features identified within the development area were probably related to brick farm structures built and demolished at the site during the 20th century. A small assemblage of finds were recovered from the subsoil of one trench. These comprised prehistoric fired clay, Roman pottery, Anglo-Saxon pottery and undated animal bone.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Oxford Archaeology would like to thank Cheffins on behalf of Thos G Fairhead Farms Ltd for commissioning this project. Thanks are also extended to Katie Lee-Smith who monitored the work on behalf of Essex Place Services.

The project was managed for Oxford Archaeology by Louise Moan. The fieldwork was directed by Steve Graham, who was supported by Georgina Harris. Survey and digitising were carried out by Katharine Waring. The finds processors, specialists, illustrator and editor are thanked for their contributions.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Scope of work

1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology (OA) was commissioned by Cheffins on behalf of Thos. G Fairhead Farms Ltd to undertake a trial trench evaluation at the site of The Stackyard, Little Chesterford (TL 51552 41980; Fig. 1).

1.1.2 The work was undertaken in line with the requirements of Conditions 6-8 of outline planning application UTT/21/3751/OP. A brief was set by Essex Place Services (Lee-Smith 2023) and a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was produced by OA (Moan 2023) detailing the local authority's requirements for work necessary to discharge the planning conditions. This document outlines how OA implemented the specified requirements.

1.2 Location, topography and geology

1.2.1 The village of Little Chesterford is located in the north-western edge of Essex, close to the Essex-Cambridgeshire border, about 4km north-west of Saffron Walden and around 15km east of Royston.

1.2.2 The site is situated on the northern edge of the village in a grass field, which is bounded on the north, east and west by arable fields and to the south by residential houses. A public footpath runs up the western edge of the site. The River Cam is also located just 59m to the west. The site lies on broadly flat land at a height of around 40m OD.

1.2.3 Bedrock geology across the site consists of New Pit Formation chalk, with superficial River Terrace deposits of sand and gravel.

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

Neolithic

1.3.1 A number of struck flint findspots have been recorded approximately 700m north of the site. These include flakes, scrapers, cores and a rough axe (HER 4804) and a fragment of a greenstone axe (HER 13926).

Bronze Age

1.3.2 Aerial photographs of the land to the immediate north of the site have identified three large ring-ditches (HER 4794). One of the ring-ditches clearly contains three internal pits and is itself located within a possible oval enclosure. Furthermore, a north-west to south-east aligned trackway is also recorded within this field. Two further possible ring-ditches have also been recorded in the next field to the north (HER 4803), as well as a north-west to south-east aligned double ditched trackway.

1.3.3 During a watching brief at Bordeaux Farm, approximately 650m to the south-west, a Bronze Age cremation urn was recovered from within a pit that was covered in a flint and soil cairn (HER 4863). A ring, bead and perforated bone object were found in association with this feature.

Romano-British

1.3.4 Great Chesterford, around 1km to the north-west, is the location of a known Roman town. Archaeological works off Walden Road, around 800m north-

west of the current site recorded a pair of roadside ditches , along with an associated Early Romano-British cremation cemetery (HER 48903). The continued route of this Roman road is also recorded on land around 500m north of the site (HER 4986). A number of Romano-British finds have also been recorded in this general area, including pottery (HER 13927) and coins (HER 13972).

Medieval

1.3.5 The medieval dispersed settlement of Little Chesterford is situated to the south of the village. Land around 100m to the south-west of the site contains the earthwork remnants of the shrunken village core (HER 4872), with a hollow way, ditches and house platforms visible on aerial photographs. The land adjacent to this contains an early 13th-century, Grade I listed manor house with 14th- and 16th-century alterations (SMR number 1231793; HER 4837 and 4838). The manor house is located next to the Grade II* Church of St Mary the Virgin (SMR number 1277390; HER 4836), which has its origins in the 13th century.

1.3.6 Around 650m south-west of the site is a scheduled moated manorial site, fishpond and enclosure at Bordeaux Farms (SMR number 1008700; HER 4766).

Post-medieval

1.3.7 A watching brief undertaken at Rose Cottage, just 100m to the south of the site, recorded a substantial amount of post-medieval rubbish within a deep soil layer (HER 19046).

1.3.8 Land approximately 150m west of the side, adjacent to the River Cam, contains cropmarks of former field boundaries (HER 7897). These boundaries are shown on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map.

Modern

1.3.9 Along the edge of the River Cam are the remnants of the GHQ Line anti-tank ditch (HER 8893), which runs from Great Chesterford to Canvey Island. A roadblock (HER 10201) for the GHQ Line was located on the bridge over the River Cam, close to the entrance to the current site.

1.3.10 Multiple Ordnance Survey maps dating from between 1919-1972 show the site contained several buildings, which are presumed to have been barns. An extant area of hardstanding corresponds with one of these buildings, whilst two areas of scrub are also presumed to relate to other demolished structures.

2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

2.1.1 The project aims and objectives were as follows:

i. To establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains on the site, characterise where they were found (location, depth and extent), and establish the quality of preservation of any archaeology and environmental remains.

ii. To provide sufficient coverage to establish the character, condition and purpose of any archaeological deposits.

iii. To provide sufficient coverage to evaluate the impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking deposits

iv. To provide – in the event that archaeological remains are found – sufficient information to construct an archaeological mitigation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

2.2 Methodology

2.2.1 In accordance with the WSI (Moan 2023), a total of five trenches were laid out in a standard grid arrangement. A total of three trenches measuring 30m long by 1.8m wide and two trenches measuring 15m long by 1.8m wide were excavated (Fig. 2). This was equivalent to 5% of the proposed development area. Because of obstructions and ground conditions, there were minor variations to the planned position of the trenches. Across Trench 1, lay a heap of concrete and debris, and further along the trench, an old concrete service shaft ran across the trench from east to west. Accordingly, this trench was split into three parts. The proximity of Trench 5 to the adjacent residential house and garage necessitated its south-western end be moved 5m to the north, changing the orientation of the trench.

2.2.2 Service plans were checked before work commenced by the Project Officer. Before trenching, the footprint of each trench was scanned by a qualified and experienced operator using a CAT and Genny with a valid calibration certificate.

2.2.3 All machine excavation took place under the supervision of the Project Officer. The trial trenches were excavated by a mechanical excavator to the depth of the geological horizon or to the upper interface of the archaeological features or deposits, whichever came first. A toothless ditching bucket with a width of 1.8m was used to excavate the trenches.

2.2.4 Spoil was stored alongside the trenches. Topsoil, subsoil and archaeological deposits were kept separate during excavation, to allow for sequential backfilling of excavations.

2.2.5 Metal detector searches took place at all stages of the excavation. Excavated areas were detected immediately before and after mechanical stripping. Both the excavated areas and the spoil heaps were checked. All features were detected immediately after stripping to prevent potential losses from 'night-hawking'.

2.2.6 Surveying was carried out with a survey-grade differential GPS (Leica CS10/GS08) fitted with "smartnet" technology, with an accuracy of 5mm horizontal and 10mm vertical and the site grid was accurately tied into the Ordnance Survey National Grid and located on the 1:2500 or 1:1250 map of the area. Elevations were levelled to Ordnance Datum.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction and presentation of results

3.1.1 The results of the evaluation are presented below and include a stratigraphic description of all the excavated trenches. The full details of all trenches with dimensions and depths of all deposits can be found in Appendix A. Reports on the finds are presented in Appendix B.

3.1.2 The results of the trenching are shown in Fig. 2, with selected sections presented in Fig. 3.

3.2 General soils and ground conditions

3.2.1 The soil sequence in the trenches was fairly uniform. The natural geology of chalk, sands and gravels was overlain by a sandy silt subsoil, which in turn was overlain by redeposited soils, levelling layers of chalk and mortar and turf.

3.2.2 Ground conditions throughout the evaluation were generally good, and the site remained dry throughout. Archaeological features, where present, were easy to identify against the underlying natural geology.

3.3 General distribution of archaeological deposits

3.3.1 Archaeological features were present in Trenches 3, 4 and 5, although these were all modern.

3.4 Trench 1

3.4.1 Trench 1 was 1.8m wide and 30m long and was located at the north-eastern end of the site. The trench was aligned north-north-east to south-south-west. Natural undisturbed geology was reached between 0.8-1.m below the surface of the trench. The natural geology was overlain by subsoil (26), which was 0.15-0.2m thick and produced three fragments (64g) of fired clay from a possible object, along with three fragments of animal bone, a single sherd (15g) of Anglo-Saxon pottery and two sherds (30g) of Roman pottery. This was overlain by a layer of redeposited sandy silt (25) containing charcoal and fragments of modern brick/tile. This layer was *c.* 0.4m thick. Above this was a layer of redeposited crushed brick (modern frogged) and tile fragments (24). This deposit was *c.* 0.2m thick and was overlain by a layer of turf (23) which was 0.05m thick.

3.4.2 The ground conditions necessitated that the trench be split up into three parts. This was a result of large slabs of concrete debris being present across the intended position of the trench and further to the south, a disused concrete service (most probably related to the former demolished buildings which occupied the site) which cut across the path of the trench.

3.4.3 In order to investigate an apparent change in the natural soils at the base of the trench, a test pit (TP1) measuring 1m x 1m was excavated. However, this deposit simply comprised a 0.2m thick band of natural sand (27) that contained no finds.

3.5 Trench 2

3.5.1 Trench 2 was 1.8m wide by 15m long and was located within the north-western quarter of the site. The trench was aligned north-north-east to south-south-west. Natural undisturbed geology was reached between 0.90-1.05m below the surface of the trench. The natural geology was overlain by subsoil (22), which was between 0.1-0.25m thick. This was overlain by a layer of redeposited sandy silt (21) containing charcoal and fragments of modern brick/tile. This deposit was 0.4m thick. Above this was a layer of redeposited crushed brick (modern frogged) and tile fragments (20), which was 0.15m thick. This was overlain by a layer of redeposited crushed chalk (19) which was 0.15m thick. This in turn was overlain by a layer of turf (18) which was 0.05m thick (Fig. 3, Section 2).

3.5.2 In order to investigate an apparent change in the natural soils at the base of the trench a test pit (TP3) measuring 4m x 1m was cut into the trench. However, the deposit of interest simply represented a band of homogeneous natural sand.

3.6 Trench 3

3.6.1 Trench 3 (Plate 1) was 1.8m wide by 15m long and was located in the north-eastern quarter of the site. The trench was aligned north-west to south-east. Natural undisturbed geology was reached between 0.7-1.30m below the surface of the trench. The natural geology was overlain by subsoil (4), which was between 0.1-0.15m thick. This was overlain by a layer of redeposited sandy silt (3) containing charcoal and fragments of modern brick/tile. This deposit was 0.4m thick. Above this was a layer of redeposited crushed brick (modern frogged), tile fragments and crushed chalk (2). This deposit was 0.4m thick. It was overlain by a layer of turf (1) which was 0.05m thick.

3.6.2 Ditch **7** (Fig. 3, Section 1; Plate 2) was a broadly north-north-east to south-south-west aligned linear feature revealed towards the south-eastern end of the trench. It measured 0.66m wide and 0.19m deep, with a 'U'-shaped profile. Its single fill (8) consisted of a reddish yellow silty sand from which no finds were recovered. The ditch was clearly cut through the subsoil layer and was sealed by the redeposited sandy silt (3).

3.6.3 In order to investigate an apparent change in the natural soils at the base of the trench, a test pit (TP2) measuring 1m x 1m was excavated. However, the deposit of interest represented a band of natural, homogeneous sand (6) that contained no finds.

3.7 Trench 4

3.7.1 Trench 4 (Plate 3) was 1.8m wide by 30m long and was located towards the centre of the site. The trench was aligned east-north-east to west-south-west. Natural undisturbed geology was reached between 0.75-1m below the surface of the trench. The natural geology was overlain by a layer of redeposited crushed chalk (31), which was between 0.08-0.1m thick. This was overlain by a layer of redeposited chalk nodules, crushed mortar and modern (frogged) brick fragments (30) which was 0.3m thick. Above this was a layer of redeposited brick (modern frogged), tile fragments and general rubble (29),

which was 0.25m thick. This was overlain by a layer of turf (28) which was 0.05m thick.

3.8 Trench 5

3.8.1 Trench 5 (Fig. 2; Plates 4 and 5) was 1.8m wide by 3m long and was located towards the southern end of the site. The trench was aligned east-north-east to west-south-west. Natural undisturbed geology was reached between 0.65-0.9m below the surface of the trench. The natural geology was overlain by a layer of redeposited sandy silt (12) containing charcoal and fragments of crushed modern brick/tile. This deposit was between 0.15-0.24m thick. It was overlain by a layer of redeposited silty sand (11) containing crushed mortar and modern (frogged) brick fragments, which measured 0.25m thick. Above this was a layer of redeposited brick (modern frogged), crushed chalk and general rubble (10), which was 0.2m thick. This was overlain by a layer of turf (9) which measured 0.1-0.15m thick.

3.8.2 A single pit was partly exposed at the north-eastern end of the trench (13). This pit (Fig. 3, Section 4) was sub-circular in plan and up to 0.74m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. It had a diameter of 0.65m. The pit contained a single fill (14) which consisted of a mid reddish brown silty sand that produced a modern nail, a shard of glass and fragments of modern tile (not retained).

3.8.3 There were a number of small, dark red sub-circular patches along the base of the trench: these were tested and all revealed to be peri-glacial in nature.

3.9 Finds summary

3.9.1 A total of three sherds of pottery were recovered from the subsoil of Trench 1. Two of the sherds (30g) are Roman in date whilst one sherd (15g) dates to the Anglo-Saxon period.

3.9.2 Three fragments of fired clay totalling 64g were recovered from the subsoil of Trench 1. The fragments have some form to them and could potentially be from a plate or weight of prehistoric date, but the lack of full dimensions or full shape precludes full identification.

3.9.3 Three fragments of animal bone were also recovered from the subsoil of Trench 1. Two of the three fragments originate from cattle and the third fragment comes from a medium-sized mammal. Little other information can be gleaned from the faunal assemblage.

4 DISCUSSION

4.1.1 As noted above (Section 1.3), the site lies in close proximity to an area of Romano-British activity, with the Roman town of Great Chesterford located to the north-west. A pair of roadside ditches and a Romano-British cremation cemetery have additionally been recorded to the north of the site. However, there was no direct evidence of any activity dating from this period, other than some unstratified finds recovered from Trench 1. All of the identified features and deposits were clearly of modern date and most probably related to the brick-built farm structures and barns constructed around the 1920s. The layers of crushed chalk and redeposited brick fragments (all examples of the bricks were frogged and hence postdate the 1850s) most probably formed during the demolition of these buildings in the 1970s. These layers were levelled off and turfed over, hence why the evaluated area was raised slightly higher than the surrounding land.

4.1.2 As a result of this truncation, it is possible that traces of earlier activity within the proposed development area may have been erased by either the construction or demolition processes associated with these modern structures. The presence of a handful of pottery sherds, fragments of fired clay and animal bone within the subsoil of Trench 1 possibly suggests some earlier activity around the north-eastern part of the site; however, the absence of any features and the overall sparseness of the finds possibly indicates that the evaluated area was located on the periphery of any such activity. Beyond that, very little else can be ascertained about past land-use at the site from the available evidence.

APPENDIX A TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench 1						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of turf, redeposited demolition layers and subsoil overlying the natural geology of silty sand and gravel.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.9
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
23	Layer	-	0.05	Turf	-	-
24	Layer	-	0.2	Redeposited brick and chalk	-	-
25	Layer	-	0.4	Redeposited sandy silts	-	-
26	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil	Pot, bone, fired clay	Various
27	Natural	-	-	Natural sand	-	-

Trench 2						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of turf, redeposited demolition layers and subsoil overlying the natural geology of silty sand and gravel.					Length (m)	15
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	1
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
18	Layer	-	0.1	Turf	-	-
19	Layer	-	0.15	Redeposited chalk	-	-
20	Layer	-	0.15	Redeposited brick and mortar	-	-
21	Layer	-	0.4	Redeposited sandy silt	-	-
22	Layer	-	0.1	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 3						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench consisted of topsoil, redeposited demolition layers and subsoil overlying the natural geology of silty sand and gravel. Modern ditch (**7**) cuts across the south-east end of the trench.					Length (m)	15
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	1.1
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.05	Turf	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.4	Redeposited crushed brick and tile	-	-
3	Layer	-	0.4	Redeposited sandy silt	-	-
4	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil	-	-
6	Natural	-	-	Natural Sand	-	-
7	Cut	0.66	0.19	Ditch	-	-
8	Fill	-	0.19	Single fill of **7**	-	Modern

Trench 4						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench consisted of turf and redeposited demolition layers overlying the natural geology of chalk, sand and gravel. Unexcavated ditch containing modern brick rubble and mortar cuts across south-east end of the trench.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.9
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
28	Layer	-	0.05	Turf	-	-
29	Layer	-	0.25	Redeposited brick and mortar	-	-
30	Layer	-	-	Redeposited chalk rubble	-	-
31	Layer	-	-	Redeposited crushed chalk	-	-

Trench 5						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench consisted of turf and redeposited demolition layers overlying the natural geology of chalk, sand and gravel. Modern pit **13** located at the north-east end of the trench.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.8
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
9	Layer	-	0.15	Turf	-	-
10	Layer	-	0.1	Layer of crushed chalk	-	-
11	Layer	-	0.22	Redeposited brick and mortar	-	-
12	Layer	-	0.2	Redeposited sandy silt	-	-
13	Cut	0.65	0.74	Pit	-	-
14	Fill	-	0.74	Single fill of **13**	Nail, tile, glass	Modern

APPENDIX B FINDS REPORTS

B.1 Roman pottery

By Anna Lound

Introduction

B.1.1 Fieldwork produced two sherds of Roman pottery with a mean sherd weight of 15g. Both sherds were recovered from the subsoil of Trench 1. The pottery was analysed using the pottery study guidelines (Barclay *et al.* 2016) and the fabric reference collection (Tomber and Dore 1998).

B.1.2 Two plain greyware sherds – a body and rim sherd from two separate vessels were recovered from context 26 in Trench 1. The rim sherd (24g) has an everted, squared-off shape with a groove in the top where a lid may have sat. From the rim sherd, the vessel diameter was 14cm and the estimated vessel equivalence is 10%. The fabric is a coarse, sand tempered fabric with some mica, occasional flint and black grains. The second sherd is an undiagnostic body sherd (6g) and is slightly more micaceous than the rim sherd. Both sherds are from wheel-thrown vessels.

B.1.3 Both sherds broadly date to between AD 1st-4th centuries. However, the rim sherd could be earlier, possibly dating from the 1st-3rd centuries owing to a similar description of a form found in Colchester (CAM 270B) of a large storage jar with a hooked rim (Symonds and Wade 1999, 479).

B.1.4 The pottery has been fully recorded and should be retained.

B.2 Anglo-Saxon pottery

By Denis Sami

B.2.1 A single sherd of a possible Early/Middle Anglo-Saxon hand-made jar weighing 15g was recovered from the subsoil in Trench 1. The sherd has a grey core, dark grey internal surface and a brownish external surface which is carefully burnished. The fragment is sharp and it is made in a hard-fired prepared sandy and organic fabric.

B.2.2 This sherd is undiagnostic and can only be broadly dated to the Early/Middle Anglo-Saxon period (*c.* AD 450-750). The single sherd should be retained.

B.3 Fired clay

By Ted Levermore

B.3.1 Three fragments (64g) of a hand formed clay object were recovered from subsoil layer (26) in Trench 1. The fragments probably derive from a flattened or blocky object like a plate or weight – but this identification should not be overstated as no full dimensions or shape remains. The fragments all have well-smoothed faces and accompanying adjoining faces/arrises and small, rounded corners. One arris has a raised indented portion as though it is part of a perforation through the body clay. The fragments are made in compact

fine silty clay with occasional to common fine mica and quartz and occasional small, sub-angular flint inclusions. They were probably created using the local alluvial and river clay deposits.

B.3.2 It is possible that these fragments are of prehistoric date, but their limited form prevents further comment.

B.3.3 The fired clay has been satisfactorily recorded. It is recommended that the fragments are retained.

B.4 Animal bone

By Zoë Uí Choileáin

B.4.1 Three fragments of animal bone were found within the subsoil (26) of Trench 1. All bone was recorded with reference to Schimd (1972) and Hillson (1992) where needed.

B.4.2 A single cattle loose maxillary cheek tooth and third phalanx is present, along with a fragment of radius from a medium-sized mammal (Table 1). The assemblage is from an undated context and too small and fragmentary to yield information of any significance.

B.4.3 The fragments can be dispersed prior to deposition of the archive.

Context	Taxon	Element	Condition	Count
26	Cattle	Loose max cheek tooth	3	1
26	Cattle	PH3	3	1
26	Medium mammal	Radius	3	1

Table 1: Animal bone catalogue

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APPENDIX D OASIS REPORT FORM

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-518439
Project Name	The Stackyard, Little Chesterford, Essex

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	LCHSY23	Planning App. No.	UTT/21/3751/OP
HER Number	LCHSY23	Related Numbers	XEXSLC23

Start of Fieldwork	24/07/2023	End of Fieldwork	27/07/2023
Previous Work	Unknown	Future Work	Unknown

Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)
Development Type	Urban Residential
Place in Planning Process	After outline determination (eg. A a reserved matter)

Techniques used (tick all that apply)

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

Monument	Period
Pit	Modern (1901 to present)
Ditch	Modern (1901 to present)

Object	Period
Pottery	Roman (43 to 410)
Pottery	Early Medieval (410 to 1066)
Fired clay	Late Prehistoric (- 4000 to 43)
Animal bone	Uncertain

Project Location

County	Essex
District	Uttlesford
Parish	Little Chesterford
HER office	Essex
Size of Study Area	0.5ha

Address (including Postcode)

The Stackyard
High Street
Little Chesterford
CB10 1TZ

National Grid Ref	TL 51552 41980	

Project Originators

Organisation	Oxford Archaeology
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Project Archives

	Location	ID
Physical Archive (Finds)	Saffron Walden Museum	LCHSY23
Digital Archive	ADS	XEXSLC23/LCHSY23
Paper Archive	Saffron Walden Museum	LCHSY23

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

Digital Media		Paper Media	
Database	☒	Aerial Photos	☐
GIS	☒	Context Sheets	☒
Geophysics	☐	Correspondence	☐
Images (Digital photos)	☒	Diary	☐
Illustrations (Figures/Plates)	☒	Drawing	☐
Moving Image	☐	Manuscript	☐
Spreadsheets	☐	Map	☐
Survey	☒	Matrices	☐
Text	☒	Microfiche	☐
Virtual Reality	☐	Miscellaneous	☐
		Research/Notes	☐
		Photos (negatives/prints/slides)	☐

Plans	☐
Report	☒
Sections	☒
Survey	☐

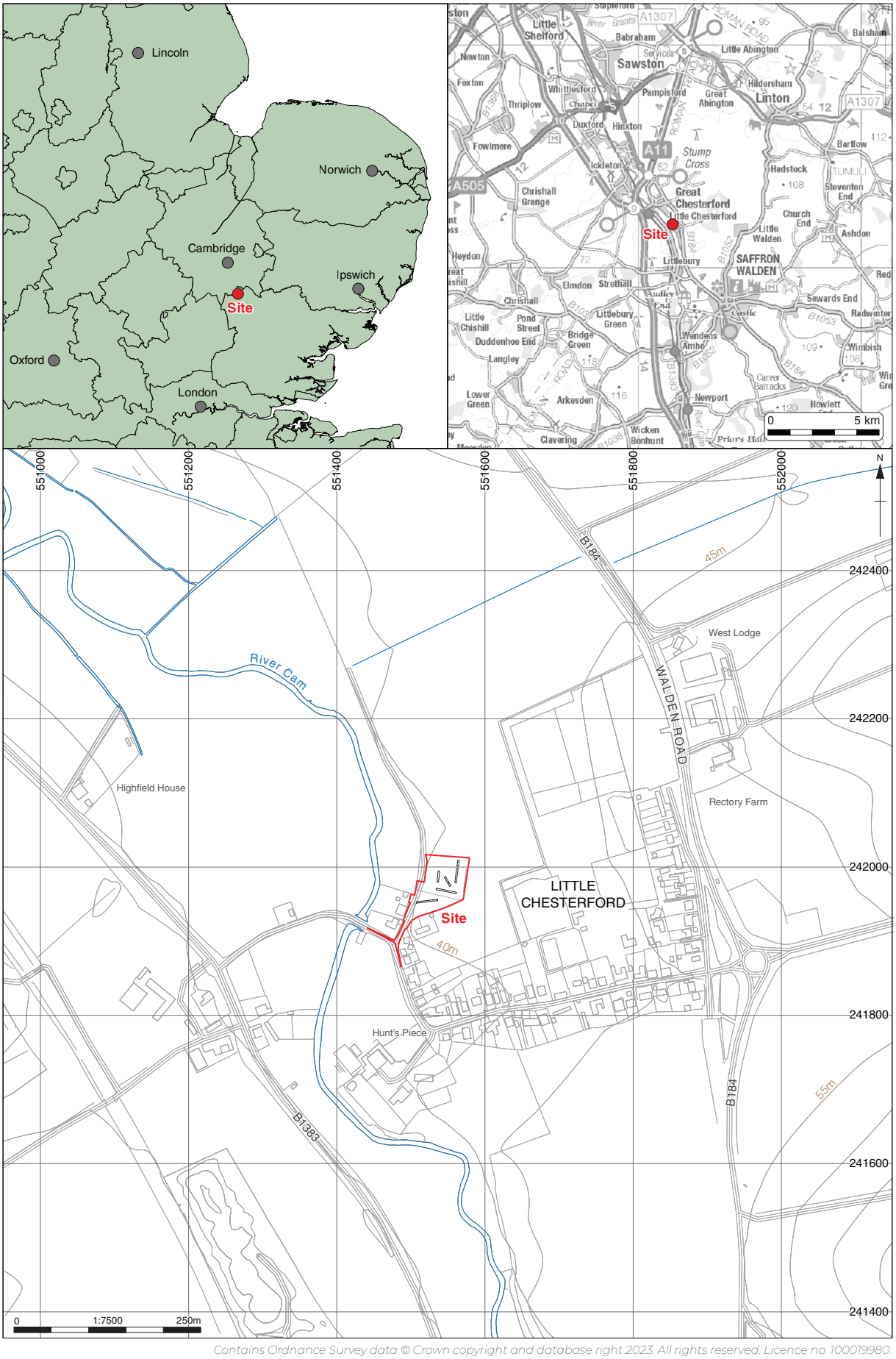

Figure 1: Site location showing trenches (black) within development area (red)

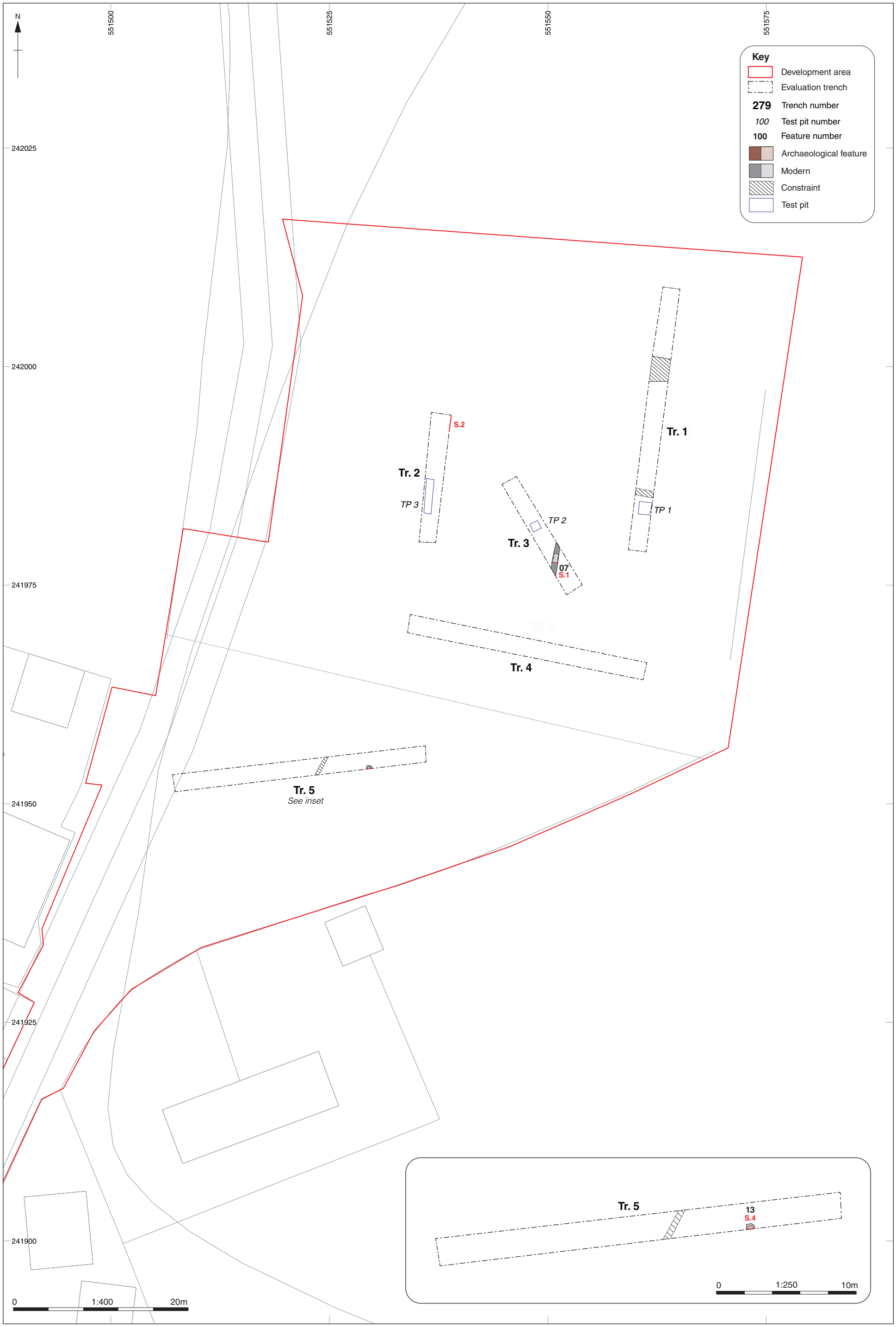

Figure 2: Trench plan, with detail plan of Trench 5

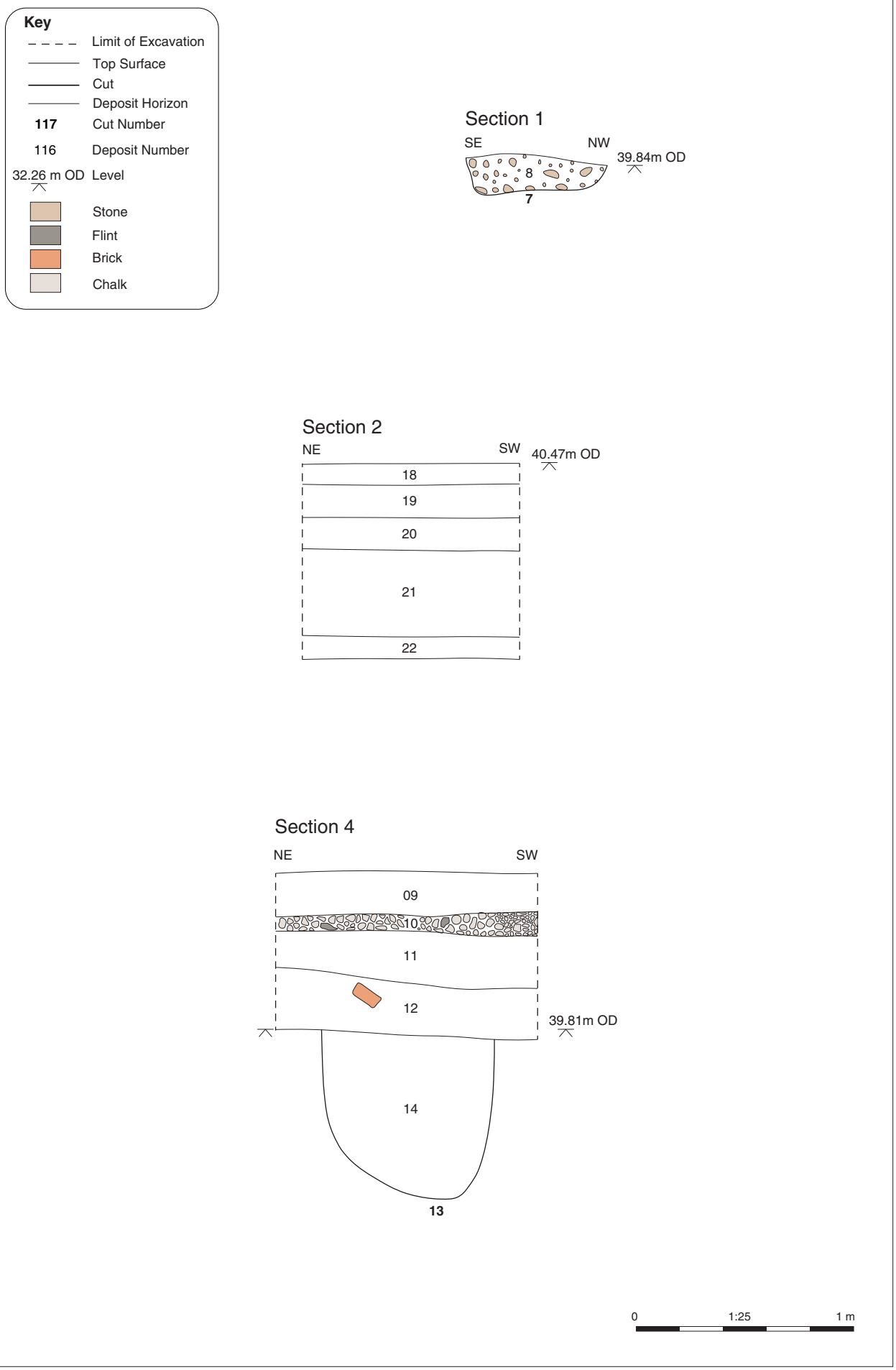

Figure 3: Selected sections

Plate 1: Trench 3 from the south-east

Plate 2: Ditch **7** (Trench 3) from the north-east

Plate 3: Trench 4 from the south-east

Plate 4: Trench 5 from the north-east

Plate 5: Trench 5, north-east facing profile

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