

**LAND WEST OF THAXTED ROAD,
SAFFRON WALDEN,
ESSEX.**

NGR: 554433.237083 / 554622.237287

ARCHAEOLOGICAL STRIP, MAP AND SAMPLE

February 2025

Report No. 1666

A. Hood BSc MCIfA



**LAND WEST OF THAXTED ROAD,
SAFFRON WALDEN,
ESSEX.**

NGR: 554433.237083 / 554622.237287

Accession Code: SAFWM.2024.5

**REPORT ON AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL STRIP, MAP AND SAMPLE
INVESTIGATIONS**



February 2025
Report No. 1666

Quality Assurance

This Document has been compiled and authorised in accordance with AMS's Quality Procedures (ISO 9001: 2015)

Author: A. Hood BSc MCIfA

Date: 30th January 2025, revised 28th February 2025

Approved: T. Michaels BSc MCIfA

QA Checked: Katie Arnesen PCIfA

This report has been compiled with all reasonable skill care and attention to detail within the terms of the project as specified by the client and within the general terms and conditions of Archaeological Management Services Ltd trading as Foundations Archaeology, but no explicit warranty is provided for information and opinions stated. AMS Ltd accepts no responsibility whatsoever to third parties to whom this report or any part thereof is made known. Any such party relies on this report at their own risk. Copyright of this document is retained by AMS Ltd, but unlimited licence to reproduce it in whole or part is granted to the client and/or their agents and/or assignees on payment of invoice.

CONTENTS

Summary

Glossary of Archaeological Terms and Abbreviations

- 1 INTRODUCTION
- 2 PROJECT BACKGROUND
- 3 AIMS
- 4 METHODOLOGY
- 5 STRATIGRAPHIC EVIDENCE
- 6 DISCUSSION
- 7 CONCLUSION
- 8 BIBLIOGRAPHY
- 9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Stratigraphic Data

Appendix 2: The Ceramics

Appendix 3: The Animal Bone

Appendix 4: The Struck Flint

Appendix 5: Miscellaneous Finds List

Appendix 6: The Palaeoenvironmental Evidence

Appendix 7: Radiocarbon Certificate

FIGURE LIST

- Figure 1: Site Location
- Figure 2: Site Plan
- Figure 3: Site Relative to Topography
- Figure 4: Area 1 Plan
- Figure 5: Area 2 Plan
- Figure 6: Sections 001 to 017
- Figure 7: Sections 018 to 034
- Figure 8: Sections 035 to 040
- Figure 9: Representative Photographs
- Figure 10: Artefact Distribution Plan
- Figure 11: Features Relative to Geophysical Survey

SUMMARY

Between 26th February and 7th June 2024 Foundations Archaeology undertook two phases of archaeological strip, map and sample on land west of Thaxted Road, Saffron Walden, Essex (NGR: 554433.237083 / 554622.237287). The project was commissioned by Ben Stephenson of ACD Environmental Ltd on behalf of Chase New Homes Ltd.

The archaeological fieldwork comprised two area strips at locations of identified archaeological potential, as suggested by the results of a previous evaluation.

Area 1 contained part of a Medieval rectilinear ditched enclosure, as well as a small number of contemporary pits. The enclosure was likely to be the rear part of a croft, which was associated with a small rural settlement, possibly dating to the 12th – 14th century.

Area 2 contained part of a Prehistoric segmented ditched trackway, with an associated cobbled surface. Limited dating evidence suggested that the trackway may have been in use as early as the middle Bronze Age to early Iron Age, whilst a single radiocarbon determination indicated that the cobbled surface was probably laid in the late Iron Age and represented a later alteration or addition. Area 2 also contained part of a substantial Post-medieval ditched field boundary.

GLOSSARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Archaeology

For the purpose of this project, archaeology is taken to mean the study of past human societies through their material remains from prehistoric times to the modern era. No rigid upper date limit has been set, but AD 1900 is used as a general cut-off point.

CBM

Ceramic Building Material.

Croft

A small, generally narrow plot of land typically attached to a toft (house). Dated to the Medieval period.

Medieval

The period between AD 1066 and AD 1500.

Natural

In archaeological terms, this refers to the undisturbed natural geology of a site.

NGR

National Grid Reference from the Ordnance Survey Grid.

OD

Ordnance datum; used to express a given height above sea-level. (aOD above Ordnance Datum).

OS

Ordnance Survey.

Post-medieval

The period between AD 1500 and AD 1900.

Prehistoric

The period prior to the Roman invasion of AD 43, which can be sub-divided into; *Palaeolithic* – c. 500,000 BC to c. 12,000 BC; *Mesolithic* – c. 12,000 BC to c. 4,000 BC; *Neolithic* – c. 4,000 BC to c. 2,500 BC; *Copper Age (Chalcolithic)* – c. 2,500 BC to 2,200 BC; *Bronze Age* – c. 2,200 BC to c. 800 BC; *Iron Age* – c. 800 BC to AD 43.

Roman

The period traditionally dated AD 43 until AD 410.

Saxon (Early Medieval)

The period between AD 410 and AD 1066.

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This report presents the findings of two phases of archaeological strip, map and sample, undertaken by Foundations Archaeology between 26th February and 7th June 2024, on land west of Thaxted Road, Saffron Walden, Essex (NGR: 554433.237083 / 554622.237287). The project was commissioned by Ben Stephenson of ACD Environmental Ltd on behalf of Chase New Homes Ltd.
- 1.2 The archaeological works were conducted in accordance with an approved Project Design – PD (Foundations Archaeology 2024) and the following standard and guidance issued by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA):
- *Standard for archaeological excavation* (2023);
 - *Universal Guidance for archaeological excavation* (2023);
 - *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (2020);
 - *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (2020).
- 1.3 The CIfA code of conduct was adhered to throughout.

2 PROJECT BACKGROUND

- 2.1 Planning permission (**Ref: S62A/2022/0014**) was granted for up to 170 residential units and related development on land west of Thaxted Road, Saffron Walden, Essex. In accordance with the general principles of NPPF23 and the archaeological policies of Saffron Walden Town Council and Essex County Council, a programme of archaeological works was attached to the planning permission.
- 2.2 The study area is located at the southeast edge of Saffron Walden, approximately 1.5km from the town centre (Figure 1). The site is situated within former arable agricultural land immediately west of Thaxted Road. It is bounded to the northwest by open ground and houses associated with Modern residential development and to the south and southeast by further agricultural land.
- 2.2.1 The site redline comprised an irregularly shaped parcel of land, which encompassed an area of approximately 7.7ha. Archaeological strip, map and sample Area 1 was located in the southwest corner of the site – NGR: 554433.237083, whilst Area 2 was situated adjacent to the northwest boundary – NGR: 554622.237287 (Figure 2). The study area is located to the southeast of a dry valley (Figure 3); with Area 1 located on relatively high and flat ground (100m aOD), which overlooks the valley to the northeast, whilst Area 2 was located further downslope to the northeast (86-82m aOD). There are no recorded water courses within 1km of the site. The underlying geology within and around the site is recorded as *Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation and Seaford Chalk*

Formation – chalk, with overlying *Lowestoft Formation* – diamicton recorded in the vicinity of Area 1 (British Geological Survey Online Viewer).

- 2.3 Saffron Walden has its origins in the later Saxon period and developed into a prosperous market town in the early Medieval period. The castle, around which the town developed, was built during the mid-12th century. Between the 13th and 16th centuries the town was a major centre for the cloth trade and was known for the production of saffron dyestuffs, from which the town derived its name.
- 2.4 An Archaeology and Heritage Statement was produced for this project by BSA Heritage (2022), whilst a report for the geophysical survey was subsequently completed by Headland Archaeology (2022). The conclusions of these documents are summarised thus:
 - 2.4.1 No designated heritage assets lie within or close to the site and there are no Scheduled Monuments or registered landscapes within a kilometre of the study area. The closest designated asset is a Grade II listed barn (HER 26974) at Herberts, approximately 300m to the south. The barn is 16th century and Herberts farmstead (HER 165) is thought to have Medieval origins.
 - 2.4.2 Recent archaeological investigations ahead of new development to the northeast of the study area revealed the site of two ploughed out Bronze Age round barrows (HER 48520). The work included desk-based research, geophysical survey and fieldwalking as well as trial trenching and subsequent archaeological excavation. The barrows were located on the highest land within the area considered. Other significant features were limited to a small number of Bronze Age and Iron Age pits.
 - 2.4.3 No anomalies of clear archaeological potential were identified by the geophysical survey (Figure 11). The most prominent anomalies identified natural variations in the underlying chalk geology and Quaternary superficial deposits, which have created a series of parallel, sinuous, low magnitude anomalies respecting the topography of the site in its northern half. More generally, the survey confirmed a variable magnetic background containing a high proportion of discrete low magnitude anomalies. Against this variable magnetic background, the survey identified a vague spread of magnetic disturbance and two small clusters of magnetically enhanced anomalies in the southern half of the site of uncertain, but possibly natural origin. A former boundary (FB1) was identified across the centre of the site, and linear trend anomalies identified agricultural trends and/or field drains in the southern half of the site.
- 2.5 Subsequent to the geophysical survey a trial trench evaluation was undertaken across the site area by Foundations Archaeology (2023). This work identified localised linear features of Prehistoric, Medieval and Post-medieval date in Trenches 1, 12, and 14, as well as a single Prehistoric pit in Trench 23. Buried soil horizons containing Prehistoric finds were also located in trenches situated on the lower slopes of the site.

- 2.6 The site therefore contained the potential for archaeological features and deposits, predominately dating from the Prehistoric and Medieval periods. This did not prejudice the works against evidence relating to other periods.

3 AIMS

- 3.1 The aim of the archaeological works was to gather high quality data from the direct observation of archaeological deposits in order to provide sufficient information to confirm the nature, extent, preservation and potential of surviving archaeological remains centred on evaluation Trenches 1 and 14.
- 3.2 These aims were achieved through pursuit of the following specific objectives:
- i) to define and identify the nature of archaeological deposits on site, and date these where possible;
 - ii) to attempt to characterise the nature and preservation of the archaeological sequence and recover as much information as possible about the spatial patterning and extent of features present on the site;
 - iii) to recover a well-dated stratigraphic sequence, which would attempt to determine the complexity of the horizontal and vertical stratigraphy present, and to recover coherent artefact, ecofact and environmental samples;
 - iv) to determine the potential of the site to provide palaeoenvironmental and/or economic evidence and the forms in which such evidence may be present;
 - v) to integrate the results of the fieldwork into relevant local and regional research frameworks; and
 - vi) to confirm the nature and extent of the identified Prehistoric, Medieval or other activity.

4 METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 The strip, map and sample areas were excavated as shown in Figure 2 and as agreed with the archaeology officer.
- 4.2 Non-significant overburden was removed using a suitable mechanical excavator, which was equipped with a toothless grading bucket, whilst under constant archaeological direction.
- 4.3 Where necessary, revealed archaeological features and deposits were hand-cleaned to aid identification, interpretation and planning. Thereafter, all further archaeological investigation was conducted manually by archaeologists. All

archaeological excavation and recording was undertaken in accordance with the approved relevant Project Design and the Foundations Archaeology Technical Manual 3: Excavation Manual.

5 STRATIGRAPHIC EVIDENCE

- 5.1 A full description of all contexts recorded during the course of the fieldwork is presented in Appendix 1. Specialist reports on the recovered ceramics, animal bone and struck flint are given in Appendices 2 to 4; a Miscellaneous Finds List is shown in Appendix 5; an assessment of the recovered palaeoenvironmental evidence is presented in Appendix 6 and a radiocarbon certificate is shown in Appendix 7. A summary of the results of the archaeological fieldwork is given below.
- 5.2 **Area 1** (35m long by 28m wide – 640m²): The top of the natural substrates, which consisted of variable light grey to grey brown clay with occasional to frequent flint, were present at an average depth of 0.36m (100.20m aOD) below the Modern ground surface. The natural was sealed by a clay subsoil (4002), average 0.11m thick, which was in turn overlain by a clay silt topsoil (4001), average 0.25m thick. Archaeological features were present cut into the top of the natural deposits, beneath the subsoil. Visibility at the level of the natural substrates were relatively poor, and the site was subject to discrete areas of flooding. Preservation conditions were moderate-good, with numerous land drains present across the excavated area representing limited Modern disturbance.
- 5.3 **Enclosure ditch**
- 5.3.1 Ditch features [4008], [4011], [4014], [4023], [4024], [4029] and [4032] formed parts of a north-south aligned rectilinear enclosure ditch with a rounded profile, which extended beyond the southern limit of excavation. The ditch was between 1.05m and 1.92m wide and up to 0.53m in depth and it enclosed an area 7 – 8m wide by at least 24m in length (190m²). The ditch was continuous, with no evidence for a causewayed entrance within the excavated area. There were no features located within the enclosure. The ditch fills yielded a total of six sherds (39g) of 11th – 14th century Medieval pottery, three fragments (8g) of undiagnostic CBM or fired clay, three fragments of animal bone comprising horse, equid and sheep/goat, two Prehistoric struck flints (1g) and 37 fragments of grey basalt stone (626g).
- 5.3.2 The enclosure ditch was equivalent to evaluation ditches [103] and [107], from which were recovered 13th – 14th century pottery and CBM, as well as residual Prehistoric struck flint and Roman pottery. Evaluation ditches [105] and [110] were not visible within the strip, map and sample area, which was, in part, possibly due to flooding.

5.4 Pits

5.4.1 Features [4003], [4005]/[4021]/[4026]/[4019] and [4017]/[4035] were situated between 9 – 13m to the east of the enclosure ditch and they consisted of a small cluster of rounded and linear pits, which had generally shallow rounded profiles. The pits measured between 0.74m long by 0.55m wide to 10.10m long by 1.75m wide. There was limited evidence that pit [4019] possibly represented a re-cut of pit [4005], although this was not entirely certain. Finds from the pits included 169 sherds (1,244g) of 11th – 14th century Medieval pottery, six fragments (32g) of CBM, one of which was of Medieval date, the others being undiagnostic, three fragments of animal bone, consisting of sheep/goat and cow, nine fragments (61g) of oyster shell and a single handmade iron (fe) nail (7g).

5.5 A single iron artefact (19g), possibly part of a knife blade, was recovered as unstratified material from Area 1.

5.6 **Area 2** (44m long by 18m wide – 768m²): The top of the natural substrates, which consisted of chalk with frequent patches and striations of orange brown silt, were present at a depth of 1.05m (85.65m aOD) below the Modern ground surface at the southwest of the site and 0.47m (81.63m aOD) at the northeast. At the southwest of the site (southwest of linear feature [5012]) the natural was sealed by a clay silt subsoil (5003), average 0.25m thick, which yielded a single sherd (9g) of Prehistoric pottery. This was overlain by clay silt layer (5002), average 0.35m thick, which was in turn sealed by clay silt layer (5001), average 0.23m thick, from which was recovered a single sherd (23g) of Roman pottery. Layer (5001) was subsequently overlain by topsoil (5000), average 0.22m thick, which contained occasional Modern detritus. At the northeast of the site the natural was sealed by a clay silt subsoil (5006), average 0.25m thick, which was equivalent to (5003). This was subsequently overlain by topsoil (5000), average 0.22m thick. Linear feature [5012] was cut through layers (5001-3/6) into the top of the natural, whilst the remaining features within the site were present cut into the top of the natural deposits, beneath the subsoil. Visibility at the level of the natural substrates were relatively good. Preservation conditions were moderate-good.

5.7 Segmented ditched trackway and cobbled trackway

5.7.1 Ditches [5041/3], [5004/15/16], [5030/3], [5035], [5019/25(7)/54/56], [5052] and possibly [5061] comprised at least six segmented ditches. These appeared to form part of a northeast – southwest aligned linear trackway, up to 8m wide, which extended across the middle part of the site area for a distance of at least 26m. The slightly sinuous ditches ranged in length from 1.45m to at least 12m and they were up to 1m wide by 0.31m in depth, with generally rounded profiles. The relatively steep sloping profiles of many of the ditch termini strongly suggested that the ditches had been intentionally dug as individual segments. Ditches [5052] and [5054] appeared to ‘overlap’ in plan, which suggested that they probably represented more than one phase of activity, although the precise stratigraphic sequence was not clear. A generally low-level of finds from the ditch fills consisted of two sherds (10g) of Bronze Age/Iron Age pottery, a small

sherd (4g) of early-middle Saxon pottery, a single fragment of cow bone and eight Prehistoric struck flints (105g).

- 5.7.2 Cut features [5022], [5045], [5037] and [5058] comprised a slightly sinuous northeast – southwest aligned holloway, which had a generally wide and relatively shallow flat profile. It extended across the middle part of the excavation area for a distance of at least 29.50m and it was up to 4.05m wide and 0.38m in depth. It became markedly shallower towards the northeast, where it terminated or dissipated. The holloway was located in between, and on a similar alignment to the segmented ditches, with ditch [5041/3] located approximately 3m to the north and the remaining ditches situated immediately to the south. Holloway [5037] was cut through probable ditch fill (5051), which suggested that the holloway was later than at least one of the ditches and, therefore, that it may have represented a later/latest phase of the trackway.
- 5.7.3 Cobbles (5024), (5040), (5047) and (5059) were parts of a linear cobbled surface, which appeared to extend along the length of the holloway, thus forming a trackway. The cobbled surface was up to 3.40m wide and 0.17m in depth and it was entirely contained within the holloway, situated directly on the base of the cut. A single fragment of cow tooth was recovered from cobbles (5040), from which was obtained a radiocarbon determination with a date range of 169 calBC – 2 calAD at the 95% confidence level.
- 5.7.4 The cobbled trackway was overlain by clay fills (5023), (5038-9), (5046), (5048-9) and (5060), all of which represented hillwash and/or deliberate in-fill. Finds from these fills included two sherds (17g) of Bronze Age/Iron Age pottery, two fragments (6g) of undiagnostic CBM/fired clay and six Prehistoric struck flints (164g). Analysis of a bulk soil sample taken from fill (5023) identified the presence of a small quantity of poorly preserved charred cereal grains (*Triticum* sp.), as well as wood charcoal.
- 5.7.5 The southwest part of the cobbled trackway and associated ditches [5052], [5054] and [5061] were equivalent to evaluation features [1404], [1406], [1408], [1418] and [1421], from which were recovered three sherds of probable Prehistoric pottery, a possible iron (fe) object and possible CBM; although, it should be noted that the evaluation features were located near to later linear feature [5012] and, therefore, at least some of these finds could have been intrusive material. Ditch [5041/3] was equivalent to evaluation ditch [1410]. Evaluation ditch [1412] was not present within the strip, map and sample area.

5.8 Feature [5012]

- 5.8.1 Feature [5012] extended across the southwest part of the excavation area on a northwest – southeast alignment for a distance of 17.50m. It was at least 6m wide and up to 0.86m in depth. The feature had been dug into the sloping ground, such that it formed a terrace cut with a steep sloping southwest edge, which descended to a wide flat base towards the northeast (Sections 002 and 003). It was stratigraphically later than the segmented ditches and the cobbled trackway, as well as soil layers (5001-3). Feature [5012] contained multiple soil

in-fills (5007-11) and (5013-4), from which were recovered two sherds (25g) of 18th century Post-medieval pottery, six fragments of CBM (75g), one of which was of Roman date, two fragments of iron metal (57g), part of an iron metal rod (109g) and a small lump of vitrified material/industrial waste (6g). A further part of iron metal rod (51g) was recovered as unstratified material whilst machining in the southern part of Area 2. Feature [5012] was not demonstrably comparable to any of the features revealed within the previous evaluation trench.

- 5.9 There was a generally poor correlation between the results of the geophysical survey and the strip, map and sample, with feature [5012] being the only feature (FB1) identified by the geophysical survey.

6 DISCUSSION

- 6.1 The segmented ditches and associated cobbled trackway in Area 2 represented the earliest activity within the site. These features were likely to have been part of a trackway, which extended across and beyond the excavated area on a northeast – southwest alignment; although, the cobbles terminated or dissipated within the site. A radiocarbon determination (169 calBC – 2 calAD) from a cow tooth recovered from the cobbles (5040) indicated that the surface was likely to have been laid no earlier than the late Iron Age. This correlated with the occurrence of a sherd of middle to late Iron Age sandy fabric pottery (F1003) within a fill (5023) directly overlying the cobbles. However, the recovery of a small amount of flint and/or sand-tempered pottery (F1002/4) from one of the trackway ditch segments ([5030/33]) suggested that ditched parts of the trackway may have dated back to the middle Bronze Age to early Iron Age, with the cobbles representing a later alteration or addition. This hypothesis was supported by the on-site observation that (cobbled) holloway [5037] was cut through, and therefore later than probable ditch fill (5051). Furthermore, segmented ditches are a relatively common feature on middle and later Bronze Age sites in southern England. A small amount of Prehistoric struck flint recovered from the site was possibly related to this earlier activity, whilst a small sherd of early/middle Saxon pottery from ditch segment [5035] was likely to be intrusive material. No other features or finds were related to the trackway.
- 6.2 In light of the general paucity of evidence for Prehistoric activity in close proximity to the site it is currently difficult to tie the trackway into its wider landscape context. However, its projected alignment suggested that it may have traversed higher ground to the west of the site, and possibly down into a dry valley to the east (Figure 3). It is likely that the exposed part of the trackway, which had a northeast facing aspect, would have been intervisible with the recently discovered Bronze Age barrows located approximately 450m to the northeast.
- 6.3 The partially revealed enclosure ditch in Area 1 could be confidently dated to the Medieval period. The recovered pottery suggested that the ditch in-fills were deposited during the 12th – 14th centuries, although, the presence of possible

CBM may indicate a date at the latter end of this range. The enclosure was relatively long and narrow, which suggested that it may have formed the northern extent of a former Medieval *croft*. The lack of any evidence for an entrance through the ditch suggested that the exposed part of the enclosure represented the rear, or backland part of the croft, and that any associated toft/house would have been located to the south of the site. Similarly sized crofts, or sub-divisions thereof, were found at the roadside polyfocal *toft* settlement at Fen Edge, Over, Cambridgeshire (Sinclair 2021, vii and 32; Figure 7). The construction and use of the crofts at Fen Edge appeared to span the 11th to 13th centuries, which broadly corresponded with the date of the croft ditch present within Area 1. There was no evidence that could be directly related to any activity that may have occurred within the croft. However, on the basis of the associated pottery, the pits to the east were likely to have been broadly contemporary. Although their function was not entirely certain, the occurrence of relatively substantial amounts of apparently dumped artefactual material suggested that they were the remains of former refuse pits. The animal bones and shells recovered from the ditch and pit fills indicated the presence of horse, sheep/goat and cow, as well as oyster; all of which are fairly common finds on Medieval settlement sites. Fragments of basalt stone recovered from the croft ditch were possibly derived from a quern stone.

- 6.4 Medieval toft and croft dwellings are usually associated with roadside polyfocal, or nucleated village settlements, with dwellings sharing common front and rear boundaries; although, smaller unplanned settlements can lack such regularity and may have developed more organically (Historic England 2018, 3). The available archaeological and cartographic evidence indicates that the site was not likely to have been located near to any particular focus of Medieval activity, other than the possible Medieval moated site of Herberts farmstead, 300m to the south (BSA Heritage 2022, para.3.4; 3.17), which suggests that the croft in Area 1 was most likely to have been associated with a smaller, probably rural settlement.
- 6.5 Feature [5012] in Area 2 was located directly beneath the topsoil and it was cut through multiple subsoil layers, into the top of the underlying natural. It was associated with 18th century pottery, as well as other finds including two iron rods and a residual fragment of Roman CBM. The feature can therefore be confidently dated to the Post-medieval period, or later. In plan feature [5012] resembled a ditch, although it had an unusual 'terrace' profile, with a flat northeast edge. Feature [5012] corresponded with geophysical survey feature FB1 (Figure 11), which suggested that it extended across the wider site area for a distance of at least 60m, whilst the Ordnance Survey map of 1881 indicates that feature [5012] formed part of a former field boundary (*ibid.*, Figure 1).

7 CONCLUSION

- 7.1 The strip, map and sample excavations have revealed significant archaeological remains within the site. Area 1 contained part of a Medieval rectilinear ditched enclosure, as well as a small number of contemporary pits. The enclosure was

likely to be the rear part of a croft, which was associated with a small rural settlement possibly dating to the 12th – 14th century.

- 7.2 Area 2 contained part of a Prehistoric segmented ditched trackway, with an associated cobbled surface. Limited dating evidence suggested that the trackway may have been in use as early as the middle Bronze Age to early Iron Age, whilst a single radiocarbon determination indicated that the cobbled surface was probably laid in the late Iron Age and represented a later alteration or addition. Area 2 also contained part of a substantial Post-medieval ditched field boundary.
- 7.3 The archive is currently held at the offices of Foundations Archaeology, but will be deposited with *Saffron Walden Museum* under Accession Code SAFWM.2024.5. A digital report/archive will also be submitted to OASIS/ADS. A short note will be submitted for publication in the relevant local archaeological journal.

8 BIBLIOGRAPHY

BSA Heritage. 2022. *Land West of Thaxted Road, Saffron Walden, Essex: Archaeology and Heritage Statement*. Unpublished report no. BSA 2212_1b.

CIfA. 2020. *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials*. Reading. CIfA.

CIfA. 2020. *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives*. Reading. CIfA.

CIfA. 2023. *Standard for archaeological excavation*. Reading. CIfA.

CIfA. 2023. *Universal Guidance for archaeological excavation*. Reading. CIfA.

Foundations Archaeology. 2023. *Land West of Thaxted Road, Saffron Walden, Essex: Archaeological Field Evaluation*. Unpublished report no. 1609.

Foundations Archaeology. 2024. *Land West of Thaxted Road, Saffron Walden, Essex: Project Design for an Archaeological Strip, Map and Sample Investigation*. Unpublished document; v1.1, 11/01/2024.

Headland Archaeology. 2022. *Land South of Thaxted Road, Saffron Walden, Essex: Draft Geophysical Survey Report*. Unpublished report.

Historic England. 2018. *Medieval Settlements. Introductions to Heritage Assets*. Swindon. Historic England.

Sinclair, K. 2021. *Medieval Toft Development at Fen End, Over, Cambridgeshire*. Unpublished Oxford Archaeology report no. 2457.

9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Foundations Archaeology would like to thank Richard Havis Maria Medlycott and Katie Lee-Smith of Essex County Council, Ben Stephenson of ACD Environmental Ltd and Chad Neaves of Chase New Homes Ltd.

Land West of Thaxted Road, Saffron Walden, Essex: Archaeological Strip, Map and Sample

APPENDIX 1: Stratigraphic Data

CXT	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	DESCRIPTION	CUTS/LATER THAN	CUT BY/EARLIER THAN
				Area 1: 35m long by 28m wide (640m ²). Natural = variable light grey to grey brown clay, which contained occasional to frequent flint. Present at average 100.20m aOD.		
4001	n/a	n/a	0.25	Topsoil: brown clay silt, which contained occasional stones.	4002	n/a
4002	n/a	n/a	0.11	Subsoil: variable beige brown clay.	natural	4001
[4003]	0.74	0.55	0.15	Sub-oval pit with a shallow rounded profile. Contained 4004.	natural	4004
4004	0.74	0.55	0.15	Fill of [4003]: grey brown silt clay, which contained occasional to frequent flint and chalk, as well as occasional charcoal flecks.	[4003]	4002
[4005]	10.10	1.75	0.31	West terminus of east – west aligned linear pit with a shallow rounded profile. Contained 4006. Related to [4021], [4026] and [4019].	natural	4006
4006	?	1.75	0.31	Fill of [4005]: dark grey orange silt clay, which contained occasional flint and chalk.	[4005]	[4019]
4007	?	1.30	0.24	Fill of [4019]: dark grey brown clay silt, which contained frequent stones and occasional charcoal flecks.	[4019]	4020
[4008]	>0.90	1.53	0.53	North-northeast – south-southwest aligned ditch with a steep rounded profile. Contained 4009 and 4010. Part of enclosure ditch.	natural	4009
4009	?	1.17	0.17	Fill of [4008]: mottled orange blue grey silt clay, which contained rare flint and chalk, along with rare charcoal flecks.	4008	4010
4010	?	1.53	0.37	Fill of [4008]: grey brown silt clay, which contained occasional small stones, rare chalk and occasional charcoal flecks.	4009	4002
[4011]	>1.0	1.73	0.52	North-northeast – south-southwest aligned ditch with a wide rounded profile. Contained 4012 and 4013. Part of enclosure ditch.	natural	4012
4012	?	0.73	0.10	Fill of [4011]: blue grey clay, which contained occasional flint.	[4011]	4013
4013	?	1.73	0.42	Fill of [4011]: grey brown clay, which contained occasional flint and occasional to frequent charcoal flecks.	4012	4002
[4014]	>0.95	1.05	0.40	North-northeast – south-southwest aligned ditch with a rounded profile. Contained 4015 and 4016. Part of enclosure ditch.	natural	4015
4015	?	0.47	0.09	Fill of [4014]: blue grey clay.	[4014]	4016
4016	?	1.05	0.31	Fill of [4014]: variable dark to mid tan brown grey clay, which contained occasional flint and rare to occasional charcoal flecks.	4015	4002
[4017]	4.0	1.02	0.18	Southeast terminus of northwest – southeast aligned linear pit with a shallow rounded profile. Contained 4018. Related to [4035].	natural	4018
4018	?	1.02	0.18	Fill of [4017]: dark grey brown clay, which contained occasional flint and rare charcoal flecks.	[4017]	4002
[4019]	1.85	1.29	0.31	Possible sub-oval pit with a wide shallow rounded profile. Contained 4007 and 4020. Note: this feature was recorded on site as a pit. However, rather than a cut feature, it was potentially a 'sharp' horizon between the lower (4006) and upper (4007) fill of linear pit [4005].	4006	4007
4020	?	0.94	0.07	Fill of [4019]: grey silt clay, which contained rare stones and rare to occasional charcoal flecks.	4007	4002
[4021]	10.10	1.55	0.12	East terminus of east – west aligned linear pit with a shallow profile. Contained 4022. Related to [4005], [4026] and [4019].	natural	4022
4022	?	1.55	0.12	Fill of [4021]: light brown grey silt clay, which contained occasional chalk and rare charcoal flecks.	[4021]	4002

Land West of Thaxted Road, Saffron Walden, Essex: Archaeological Strip, Map and Sample

CXT	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	DESCRIPTION	CUTS/LATER THAN	CUT BY/EARLIER THAN
[4023]	>0.95	1.88	0.39	North-northeast – south-southwest aligned ditch with a wide sloping profile. Not demonstrably fully excavated. Contained 4037 and 4038. Part of enclosure ditch.	natural	4037
[4024]	>1.0	1.90	0.42	Northeast – southwest aligned curvilinear ditch with a wide rounded profile. Contained 4025 and 4028. Equivalent to [4029]; northwest corner of enclosure ditch.	natural	4025
4025	?	1.0	0.23	Fill of [4024]: variable orange brown to dark grey clay silt, which contained occasional flint and chalk and rare to occasional charcoal flecks.	[4024]	4028
[4026]	10.10	1.40	0.31	East – west aligned linear pit with a shallow rounded profile. Contained 4027. Related to [4005], [4021] and [4019].	natural	4027
4027	?	1.40	0.31	Fill of [4026]: brown silt clay, which contained frequent chalk and rare charcoal flecks.	[4026]	4002
4028	?	0.99	0.19	Fill of [4024]: variable beige to dark brown clay silt, which contained occasional stones and rare charcoal flecks.	4025	4002
[4029]	>0.85	1.90	0.43	East – west aligned curvilinear ditch with a rounded profile. Contained 4030 and 4031. Equivalent to [4024]; northwest corner of enclosure ditch.	natural	4030
4030	?	0.89	0.27	Fill of [4029]: variable brown grey clay silt, which contained occasional flint and chalk, as well as rare charcoal flecks.	[4029]	4031
4031	?	0.85	0.16	Fill of [4029]: beige brown clay silt, which contained rare charcoal flecks.	4030	4002
[4032]	>0.95	1.92	0.41	East – west aligned ditch with a wide rounded profile. Contained 4033 and 4034. Part of enclosure ditch.	natural	4033
4033	?	1.80	0.22	Fill of [4032]: variable orange grey brown silt clay, which contained occasional stones and chalk, as well as rare charcoal flecks.	[4032]	4034
4034	?	1.78	0.20	Fill of [4032]: light brown silt clay, which contained occasional stones and rare charcoal flecks.	4033	4002
[4035]	4.0	0.90	0.34	Northwest terminus of northwest – southeast aligned linear pit with a shallow rounded profile. Contained 4036. Related to [4017].	natural	4036
4036	?	0.90	0.34	Fill of [4035]: brown silt clay, which contained occasional flint and chalk, as well as frequent charcoal flecks.	[4035]	4002
4037	?	1.59	0.15	Fill of [4023]: mottled orange to dark blue grey silt clay, which contained occasional stones and rare charcoal flecks.	[4023]	4038
4038	?	1.84	0.23	Fill of [4023]: light brown silt clay, which contained occasional chalk, along with rare charcoal flecks.	4037	4002
				Area 2: 44m long by 18m wide (768m²). Natural = chalk with frequent patches and striations of orange brown silt. Present between 85.65m aOD (southwest) and 81.63m aOD (northeast).		
5000	n/a	n/a	0.22	Topsoil: dark brown clay silt, which contained frequent small stones, occasional charcoal flecks and occasional Modern detritus (not retained).	5011	n/a
5001	?	5.0	0.23	Layer of light grey brown clay silt, which contained occasional charcoal flecks.	5002	[5012]
5002	?	5.70	0.35	Layer of grey brown clay silt, which contained occasional stones and occasional charcoal flecks.	5003	5001
5003	?	5.65	0.25	Layer of orange brown clay silt, which contained occasional charcoal flecks. Equivalent to 5006.	natural	5002
[5004]	12.0	0.44	0.12	East – west aligned slightly curvilinear ditch with a shallow rounded profile. Contained 5005. Equivalent to [5015] and [5016].	natural	5005
5005	?	0.44	0.12	Fill of [5004]: brown clay silt, which contained occasional small stones and rare charcoal flecks.	[5004]	5006

Land West of Thaxted Road, Saffron Walden, Essex: Archaeological Strip, Map and Sample

CXT	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	DESCRIPTION	CUTS/LATER THAN	CUT BY/EARLIER THAN
5006	?	>1.90	0.14	Layer of orange brown clay silt, which contained occasional charcoal flecks. Equivalent to 5003.	Natural	[5012]
5007	?	1.45	0.08	Fill of [5012]: mid to light brown clay silt.	[5012]	5008
5008	?	>7.50	0.37	Fill of [5012]: dark grey brown clay silt, which contained occasional chalk and occasional charcoal flecks, as well as occasional CBM fragments (not retained).	5007	5009
5009	?	>3.05	0.16	Fill of [5012]: beige brown clay silt.	5008	5010
5010	?	0.66	0.13	Fill of [5012]: bright beige brown clay.	5009	5011
5011	?	3.80	0.52	Fill of [5012]: variable brown to dark brown clay silt, which contained occasional stones and chalk, occasional charcoal flecks and occasional CBM fragments (not retained).	5010	5000
[5012]	17.50	>6.0	0.86	Northwest – southeast aligned wide linear feature, which had been dug into the sloping ground, such that it formed a terrace cut with a steep sloping southwest edge, which descended to a wide flat base towards the northeast. The cut was associated with in-fills 5007-11 and 5013-4.	5001, 5006, 5048	5013, 5007
5013	?	3.60	0.15	Fill of [5012]: light brown clay silt, which contained occasional charcoal flecks. Possibly equivalent to 5007.	[5012]	5014
5014	?	2.97	0.14	Fill of [5012]: dark grey brown clay silt, which contained occasional charcoal flecks. Possibly equivalent to 5008.	5013	?
[5015]	12.0	0.39	0.14	West terminus of east – west aligned slightly curvilinear ditch with a shallow rounded profile. Contained 5018. Equivalent to [5004] and [5016].	natural	5018
[5016]	12.0	0.60	0.12	East – west aligned slightly curvilinear ditch with a shallow rounded profile. Contained 5017. Equivalent to [5004] and [5015].	natural	5017
5017	?	0.60	0.12	Fill of [5016]: dark brown clay silt, which contained rare charcoal flecks.	[5016]	5006
5018	>1.10	0.39	0.14	Fill of [5015]: dark brown clay silt, which contained rare charcoal flecks.	[5015]	5006
[5019]	10.0	0.68	0.21	Northeast – southwest aligned slightly curvilinear ditch with a rounded profile. Contained 5020 and 5021. Equivalent to [5025/7], [5054] and [5056].	natural	5020
5020	?	0.52	0.11	Fill of [5019]: orange brown clay silt, which contained rare charcoal flecks.	[5019]	5021
5021	?	0.68	0.11	Fill of [5019]: dark brown clay silt, which contained rare charcoal flecks.	5020	5006
[5022]	29.50	2.86	0.22	Northeast - southwest aligned slightly sinuous/irregular linear cut with a wide shallow flat profile. Contained cobbled surface 5024 and fill 5023. Equivalent to [5037], [5045] and [5058].	natural	5024
5023	?	2.86	0.11	Fill of [5022]: dark brown orange clay silt, which contained rare charcoal flecks.	5024	5006
5024	?	2.30	0.13	Fill of [5022]: compact layer of flint cobbles in a matrix of grey gritty silt. Cobbled surface. Equivalent to 5040, 5047 and 5059.	[5022]	5023
[5025]	>0.43	0.88	0.31	Possible re-cut of [5027] with a steep rounded profile. Contained 5026.	5028	5026
5026	>0.43	0.88	0.31	Fill of [5025]: dark brown clay silt, which contained occasional flint and rare charcoal flecks.	[5025]	5006
[5027]	10.0	0.88	0.24	Northeast terminus of northeast – southwest aligned slightly curvilinear ditch with a rounded profile. Contained 5028. Equivalent to [5019], [5054] and [5056].	natural	5028
5028	?	0.88	0.24	Fill of [5027]: mid brown clay silt, which contained rare flint, occasional chalk and occasional charcoal flecks.	[5027]	[5025]

Land West of Thaxted Road, Saffron Walden, Essex: Archaeological Strip, Map and Sample

CXT	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	DESCRIPTION	CUTS/LATER THAN	CUT BY/EARLIER THAN
5029				Void – natural.		
[5030]	2.70	0.40	0.30	Northeast terminus of northeast – southwest aligned ditch segment with a steep rounded profile. Contained 5031 and 5032. Equivalent to [5033].	natural	5031
5031	>0.75	0.40	0.15	Fill of [5030]: brown clay silt, which contained frequent grit.	[5030]	5032
5032	>0.86	0.40	0.17	Fill of [5030]: dark brown clay silt, which contained rare charcoal flecks.	5031	5006
[5033]	2.70	0.33	0.13	Southwest terminus of northeast – southwest aligned ditch segment with a shallow rounded profile. Contained 5034. Equivalent to [5030].	natural	5034
5034	>0.66	0.33	0.13	Fill of [5033]: brown clay silt, which contained rare charcoal flecks.	[5033]	5006
[5035]	1.45	0.40	0.14	Northeast – southwest aligned ditch segment with a shallow rounded profile. Contained 5036.	natural	5036
5036	1.45	0.40	0.14	Fill of [5035]: dark brown clay silt.	[5035]	5006
[5037]	29.50	4.05	0.38	East-northeast – west-southwest aligned slightly sinuous/irregular linear cut with steep sloping sides and a wide, relatively shallow flat profile. Contained cobbled surface 5040, as well as fills 5038-9 and 5048-50. Equivalent to [5022], [5045] and [5058].	5051	5040, 5050
5038	?	1.06	0.15	Fill of [5037]: mid to dark brown clay silt, which contained rare stones and very rare charcoal flecks.	5039	5006
5039	?	1.65	0.15	Fill of [5037]: brown clay silt, which contained frequent flint and chalk, as well as rare charcoal flecks.	5040	5038
5040	?	3.40	0.17	Fill of [5037]: compact layer of flint cobbles in a matrix of grey gritty silt. Cobbled surface. Equivalent to 5024, 5047 and 5059.	[5037]	5039, 5049
[5041]	12.0	0.90	0.19	Northeast – southwest aligned slightly curvilinear ditch with a rounded profile. Contained 5042. Equivalent to [5043].	natural	5042
5042	?	0.90	0.19	Fill of [5041]: dark brown clay silt, which contained rare charcoal flecks.	[5041]	5006
[5043]	12.0	0.75	0.21	Northeast terminus of northeast – southwest aligned slightly curvilinear ditch with a rounded profile. Contained 5044. Equivalent to [5041].	natural	5044
5044	>1.33	0.75	0.21	Fill of [5043]: dark brown clay silt, which contained rare charcoal flecks.	[5043]	5006
[5045]	29.50	2.85	0.12	Northeast terminus of northeast – southwest aligned slightly sinuous/irregular linear cut with a shallow flat profile. Contained cobbled surface 5047, as well as fill 5046. Equivalent to [5022], [5037] and [5058].	natural	5047
5046	?	2.85	0.06	Fill of [5045]: brown clay silt.	5047	5006
5047	?	2.40	0.12	Fill of [5045]: compact layer of flint cobbles in a matrix of grey gritty silt. Cobbled surface. Equivalent to 5024, 5040 and 5059.	[5045]	5046
5048	?	1.87	0.17	Fill of [5037]: mid brown clay silt, which contained rare charcoal flecks.	5049	5006, [5012]
5049	?	1.91	0.23	Fill of [5037]: brown silt clay, which contained rare charcoal flecks.	5040, 5050	5048
5050	?	0.38	0.26	Fill of [5037]: orange brown clay silt, which contained rare flint and frequent chalk.	[5037]	5049
5051	?	0.88	0.21	Fill of [5061]: variable light to mid brown clay silt, which contained frequent flint and chalk, as well as rare charcoal flecks.	[5061]	[5037]

Land West of Thaxted Road, Saffron Walden, Essex: Archaeological Strip, Map and Sample

CXT	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	DESCRIPTION	CUTS/LATER THAN	CUT BY/EARLIER THAN
[5052]	2.0	>0.59	0.26	Northeast terminus of probable northeast – southwest aligned ditch with a sloping southeast edge. Contained 5053. The feature was partially revealed to the southeast of previous evaluation trench.	natural	5053
5053	?	>0.59	0.26	Fill of [5052]: mid brown clay silt, which contained occasional flint and chalk.	[5052]	5006
[5054]	10.0	>0.29	0.14	Southwest terminus of northeast – southwest aligned slightly curvilinear ditch with a rounded profile. Contained 5055. Equivalent to [5019], [5025/7] and [5056]. The feature was partly obscured by previous evaluation trench.	natural	5055
5055	?	>0.29	0.14	Fill of [5054]: dark brown clay silt.	[5054]	5006
[5056]	10.0	0.71	0.18	Northeast – southwest aligned slightly curvilinear ditch with a shallow rounded profile. Contained 5057. Equivalent to [5025/7], [5054] and [5019]. Uncertain stratigraphic relationship with [5058].	natural	5057
5057	?	0.71	0.18	Fill of [5056]: dark brown clay silt, which contained occasional flint.	[5056]	5006
[5058]	29.50	>0.82	0.16	Northeast - southwest aligned slightly sinuous/irregular linear cut with a flat to slightly sloping profile. Contained cobbled surface 5059 and fill 5060. Equivalent to [5037], [5045] and [5022]. Uncertain stratigraphic relationship with [5056].	natural	5059
5059	?	>0.53	0.11	Fill of [5058]: compact layer of flint cobbles in a matrix of grey gritty silt. Cobbled surface. Equivalent to 5024, 5047 and 5040.	[5058]	5060
5060	?	>0.82	0.11	Fill of [5058]: red brown silt.	5059	5006
[5061]	>0.55	>0.88	0.21	Cut feature, possibly a ditch, with a slightly sloping profile. Contained 5051. The feature was partially revealed to the northwest of previous evaluation trench. Possibly related to ditches [5052] and [5054].	natural	5051

APPENDIX 2: The Ceramics

By Paul Blinkhorn

Pottery

The pottery assemblage comprised 184 sherds with a total weight of 1371g. The estimated vessel equivalent (EVE), by summation of surviving rimsherd circumference was 0.78. It comprised a mixture of Prehistoric, Romano-British, early/middle Anglo-Saxon, Medieval, and Post-medieval material.

A total of 15 contexts produced pottery, with an average of 12.3 sherds per context and an average sherd weight of 7.5g. Twelve contexts produced ten or fewer sherds, with one context producing more than 100 sherds. Thirteen of the contexts yielded less than 100g of pottery, with two contexts producing over 500g. The bulk of the pottery from the site (155 sherds, 1149g) came from two Medieval contexts, 4007 and 4027. The Prehistoric and Romano-British pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown in Table 1, while that for the post-Roman pottery is shown in Table 2. Each date should be regarded as a *terminus post quem*.

Prehistoric

The Prehistoric pottery assemblage comprised five sherds with a total weight of 36g. The estimated vessel equivalent (EVE), by summation of surviving rimsherd circumference was 0.10.

The following fabric types were noted:

F1002: Flint. Soft, iron-rich fabric with dense angular white flint up to 2mm. 3 sherds, 27g, EVE = 0.10.

F1003: Fine Sandy. Sandy matrix, few visible inclusions. 1 sherd, 3g, EVE = 0.

F1004: Sand and flint. Sandy fabric, rare flint up to 2mm. 1 sherd, 6g, EVE = 0.

Flint and/or sand-tempered fabrics were in use in the region from the middle Bronze Age to the early Iron Age, with sandy fabrics making up the bulk of middle to late Iron Age groups (Leivers 2008). The entire assemblage from here consisted of plain bodysherds, except for a single rimsherd in fabric F1002. It had an upright form and was lightly finger-tipped, and is similar to middle and late Bronze Age vessels from Stansted (*ibid.* fig. 17.3).

Romano-British

A single Romano-British sherd weighing 23g occurred, in context 5001. It is in very poor condition and is heavily abraded. It is a fairly coarse grey ware typical of the region (Symonds and Wade 1999, 378).

Post-Roman

The post-Roman pottery assemblage comprised 178 sherds with a total weight of 1312g. The estimated vessel equivalent (EVE), by summation of surviving rimsherd circumference was 0.68. Ten contexts produced assemblages of this date, with an average of 17.8 sherds per context and an average sherd weight of 7.4g. It was recorded utilizing the coding system and chronology of the post-Roman pottery from Colchester (Cunningham 1985; Cotter 2000), as follows:

- F9:** Thetford Ware, mid 9th – 12th century. 2 sherds, 6g, EVE = 0.
F13: Early Medieval Sandy Ware, early 11th – early 13th century. 82 sherds, 587g, EVE = 0.12.
F20: Medieval Grey Sandy Ware, 12th – 14th century. 81 sherds, 490g, EVE = 0.56.
F21A: Colchester-type Ware, 13th – 14th century. 5 sherds, 175g, EVE = 0.
F22: Hedingham Ware, late 12th – 14th century. 5 sherds, 25g, EVE = 0.
F40: Red Earthenware, late 15th – 18th century. 1 sherd, 19g.
F45: English Stoneware, late 17th – 18th century. 1 sherd, 6g.
F97: Early/Middle Saxon ‘Brickearth’ fabrics, AD450 – 850. 1 sherd, 4g, EVE = 0.

All the wares are types which are well-known in the region, and indicate that the main period of activity at the site in terms of pottery deposition was during the 12th – 14th centuries. Well-known later Medieval wares, such as late Colchester ware and other transitional wares (Cotter 2000), were entirely absent. Eleven rimsherds were noted, eight from jars (57.4% of the assemblage by EVE), two from jugs (32.4%) and one from a bowl (10.3%). This is a fairly typical pattern for assemblages of the earlier Medieval period. The more “developed” Medieval vessel forms associated with the storage, preparation, transportation and consumption of food and drink, which are generally very rare before the mid – late 14th /15th century (McCarthy and Brooks 1988, 107-115) were entirely absent.

The rims and two handles and a base from jugs aside, the assemblage comprised plain bodysherds from jars, bowls, and glazed jugs. The Hedingham Ware assemblage from context (4027) included a bodysherd from a glazed jug with “North French” style decoration, which is typical of the 13th century (Cotter 2000, fig. 52).

Table 1: Pottery occurrence by number and weight (in g) of sherds per context by fabric type, prehistoric and Roman pottery

	F1002		F1003		F1004		RB		
Cxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date
5001							1	23	RB
5003	1	9							PHIST
5023	1	14	1	3					PHIST
5032					1	6			PHIST
5034	1	4							PHIST
Total	3	27	1	3	1	6	1	23	

Table 2: Pottery occurrence by number and weight (in g) of sherds per context by fabric type, Post- Roman pottery

	F97		F9		F13		F20		F21A		F22		F40		F45		
Cxt	N o	W t	N o	W t	N o	Wt	N o	Wt	N o	Wt	N o	W t	N o	W t	N o	W t	Date
4004							1	14									12th C
4007					46	29 4	55	27 7	1	1							13th C
4009					1	6											11th C
4025							1	16									12th C
4027			2	6	30	26 2	12	11 0	4	17 4	5	25					13th C
4030					1	3											11th C
4036					3	21	10	60									12th C
4038					1	1	2	13									12th C
5014													1	19	1	6	18th C
5036	1	4															SAX
Total	1	4	2	6	82	58 7	81	49 0	5	17 5	5	25	1	19	1	6	

CBM

An assemblage of 19 fragments of fired clay building material was noted. Their occurrence by number and weight of fragments per context by type is shown in Table 3. Most of the material consisted of otherwise unidentifiable chips and worn fragments of tile or brick and amorphous burnt daub. The rest of the assemblage consisted of pieces of unglazed roof-tile.

Tile fabric 1 is a hard, orange, iron-rich sandy fabric with rare angular flint up to 3mm. The fragment from context 4027 was 12mm thick. It is Medieval. Tile fabric 2, which is Romano-British, has a similar fabric, albeit softer and with sparse golden mica. The fragment from context (5014) was 14mm thick. The two unstratified pieces were in poor condition, and none of their original dimensions had survived intact. The fabrics are both typical of the Roman and Medieval tiles of the region (eg. Benedetti-Whitton, 2016).

Table 3: CBM occurrence by number and weight of fragments per context by type

Cxt	Tile 1		Tile 2		Unident	
	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt
U/S A2			2	83		
4007					3	11
4010					2	5
4027	1	15			1	2
4030					1	3
4036					1	4
5013					2	17
5014			1	46	3	12
5039					2	6
Total	1	15	3	129	15	60

Assessment

No further work is required on any of the material.

Bibliography

Benedetti-Whitton, I, 2016 Ceramic Building Material in M Germany, Archaeological Excavation At Harts Yard, King Street, Saffron Walden Essex ASE Report **2016301**, 17-20

Cotter, J, 2000 *Post-Roman pottery from excavations in Colchester, 1971-85* Colchester Archaeological Report **7**

Cunningham, CM, 1985 A Typology for Post-Roman Pottery in Essex in CM Cunningham and PJ Drury, *Post medieval sites and their pottery: Moulsham Street, Chelmsford* Council British Archaeology Research Report **54**, 1-16

Leivers, M, 2008 Prehistoric Pottery in N Cooke, F Brown and C Phillpotts *From Hunter-Gatherers to Huntsmen: A History of the Stansted Landscape* Framework Archaeology Monograph, Oxford and Salisbury, 17.1 – 17.39

McCarthy, MR and Brooks, CM, 1988 *Medieval Pottery in Britain AD900-1600* Leicester University Press

Symonds, RP and Wade, S, 1999 *Roman pottery from excavations in Colchester, 1971-86* Colchester Archaeological Report **10**

APPENDIX 3: The Animal Bone

By Matilda Holmes

Introduction

A small assemblage of 35 refitted, hand-collected animal bones and teeth were recovered from Areas 1 and 2, of which eight were identified to taxon. Findings are summarised, but no further work is recommended.

Methodology

Bones were fully recorded although no attempt was made to speciate sheep and goats, horses and donkeys or dogs and foxes. Those that could not be identified to species were, where possible, categorised according to the relative size of the animal represented (micro – rat/ vole size; small – cat/ rabbit size; medium – sheep/ pig/ dog size; or large – cattle/ horse size). No sieved samples were available at this stage, which may lead to a negative bias in the number and variety of small mammals, fish and bird bones recorded in the assemblage.

Tooth wear and eruption were recorded using guidelines from Grant (1982) and Payne (1973). Bone fusion, metrical data (von den Driesch 1976), anatomy, side, zone (Serjeantson 1996) and any evidence of pathological changes, butchery (Lauwerier 1988) and working were noted. The surface condition of bones was recorded on a scale of 0-5, where 0 is fresh bone and 5, the bone is falling apart (Behrensmeyer in Lyman 1994, 355). Other taphonomic factors included the incidence of burning, gnawing, recent breakage and refitted fragments.

Summary of Findings

Bones were in fair to poor condition and friable with several refitted fragments recorded. Two gnawed fragments from Medieval features indicate that not all deposits were buried immediately following discard.

The later Prehistoric trackway and ditches produced a cattle metacarpal and tooth (Table 1).

The Medieval enclosure ditches included fragments of a sheep/ goat tooth and radius and horse/ donkey metacarpal and femur (Table 1). A sheep/ goat femur and cattle humerus came from a pit.

Potential and recommendations

The sample is small and zooarchaeology unremarkable. No further work is recommended.

Selection and retention

Due to demands for space in long-term archiving, the assemblage has been assessed based on its potential to inform future research, contribute to further analysis and use in educational activities. This assemblage is of low priority for retention.

References

Grant A 1982 The use of toothwear as a guide to the age of domestic ungulates. In Wilson B, Grigson C and Payne S (eds) *Ageing and Sexing Animal Bones from Archaeological Sites*. Oxford: British Archaeological Reports British Series **109** 91-108

Lauwerier R 1988 *Animals in Roman Times in the Dutch Eastern River Area*. Amersfoort: ROB Nederlandse Oudheden **12**

Lyman L 1994 *Vertebrate Taphonomy*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press

Payne S 1973. Kill-off patterns in sheep and goats: The mandibles from Asvan Kale. *Anatolian Studies* **XXIII**: 281-303

Serjeantson D 1996 The animal bones. In Needham S and Spence T (eds) *Refuse and Disposal at Area 16 East Runnymede: Runnymede Bridge Research Excavations*. London: British Museum Press **2** 194-223

von den Driesch A 1976 *A Guide to the Measurement of Animal Bones from Archaeological Sites*. Cambridge, Massachusettes: Harvard University Press

Table 1: Number of fragments recorded for the major domesticates, birds and other taxa

		Unidentified	Cattle	Sheep/ goat	Horse/ donkey	Total identified
Later prehistoric	Cobbled surface		1			1
	Layers above cobbles	2				
	Ditch	1				
	Feature		1			1
Medieval	Ditches	7		2	2	4
	Pit	25	1	1		2

APPENDIX 4: The Struck Flint

By Rebecca Devaney

Introduction and quantification

A small assemblage comprising 16 pieces of worked flint (weighing 270g) were recovered from eight contexts during an SMS near Saffron Walden (*Table 1*). Chronologically diagnostic tools were not recovered, and the assemblage remains undated.

Table 1. Summary of flint by context

Flint category	4038	5005	5023	5026	5034	5044	5049	5053	Total
Flake	1	1			1	2	4	2	11
Bladelet				1					1
Blade-like flake	1								1
Tested nodule			1						1
Notched flake			1						1
Retouched flake						1			1
Total	2	1	2	1	1	3	4	2	16
<i>Total weight (g)</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>160</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>92</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>270</i>

Methodology

The worked flint was catalogued according to a standard debitage, core or tool type (as published by Butler 2005). Information about burning, breaks, condition, raw material and technology (as published by Inizan 1999) was recorded and, where possible, dating was attempted.

Assessment of assemblage

The unretouched debitage comprises flakes, a bladelet and a blade-like flake. It is technologically undiagnostic, with no evidence for planned blade production. The tested nodule is large, weighing 112g, with a couple of struck surfaces, on an otherwise thermal and cortical nodule. Tested nodules are usually the precursor to a core where a knapper has taken a few removals, but discarded the nodule without continuing the reduction sequence. The notched flake is a large secondary removal with a single retouched notch on the right edge. It measures 40mm long, 534mm wide and weighs 48g. The retouched flake is also a large secondary removal, with a plunging termination and abrupt direct retouch to the proximal left which creates a broad convex edge. Its function is unknown, and it may have been an expedient tool created for a specific purpose. It measures 60mm long, 60mm wide and weighs 87g.

Most of the flint (11 pieces, 69%) has retained dorsal cortex, which in all cases is chalk-derived flint, identified by a thick pale coloured cortex. The region is located on chalk bedrock and so the material would have been locally available.

The condition of the worked flint is good, with most of the assemblage (11 pieces, 69%) remaining in a fresh condition and just five pieces having suffered slight post-depositional damage, such as chips to vulnerable unretouched edges. In contrast, surface alteration in the form of cortication affects most of the assemblage, with only two pieces remaining unaffected. Four pieces are broken, and none show visible signs of burning.

Discussion and recommendations

The small assemblage of worked flint from an SMS near Saffron Walden is chronologically undiagnostic and could derive from any flint producing industry during Prehistory. The significance of the assemblage lies in its demonstration of human activity in the area during Prehistory. Further work is not recommended. All worked flint should be kept and deposited with a relevant archive according to local practice.

References

BUTLER, C, 2005, *Prehistoric Flintwork*, Tempus

INIZAN, M-L, REDURON-BALLINGER, M, ROCHE, H, and TIXIER, J, 1999, *Technology and terminology of knapped stone*, Bordeaux

APPENDIX 5: Miscellaneous Finds List

Context	Description
4007	9 x oyster shell fragment, 61g.
4009	37 x fragments of grey basalt stone, 626g.
4027	1 x iron (fe) nail, handmade, 7g.
5014	2 x fragments of metal (fe), 57g.
5014	1 x lump of vitrified material/industrial waste, 6g.
[5012]	1 x bent iron (fe) rod, 109g. Recovered whilst machine stripping across the line of feature [5012].
Area 1 u/s	1 x iron (fe) artefact, possible blade, 19g.
Area 2 u/s	1 x bent iron (fe) rod, 51g. Recovered whilst machine in the southern part of Area 2.

APPENDIX 6: The Palaeoenvironmental Evidence

By Ellen Simmons

Introduction

One bulk sieving (BS) sample was taken during an archaeological excavation of Area 2 at Thaxted Road, Saffron Walden (NGR: 554622 237287) by Foundations Archaeology. The excavation of Area 2 revealed a cobbled trackway with associated parallel ditches tentatively dated to the Bronze Age – Iron Age.

Aims and objectives.

To determine the concentration, diversity, state of preservation and suitability for use in scientific dating, of any palaeoenvironmental material present in the samples.

To evaluate the potential of any palaeoenvironmental material present in the samples to provide evidence for arable agriculture and/or the exploitation of wild plant resources.

To evaluate the potential of any palaeoenvironmental material present in the samples to provide evidence for the natural environment or land use.

Methodology

The sample was processed by flotation using a water separation machine. Floating material was collected in a 300µm mesh, and the remaining heavy residue retained in a 1mm mesh. A total of 26 litres of deposit was processed in this way. The flot and heavy residue were air dried.

The sample was assessed in accordance with Historic England guidelines for environmental archaeology assessments (Campbell *et al.*, 2011) and the CIfA toolkit for specialist reporting (CIfA 2021). The sample was scanned using a stereo-binocular microscope (x10 – x80) and all material present in the sample was quantified using a scale of abundance (x = < 10 items, xx = 10-29 items, xxx = 30-49 items, xxxx = 50-99 items, xxxxx = >100 items).

Preliminary identification of plant material was carried out by comparison with the author's own reference collection and various reference works (e.g. Cappers *et al.*, 2006). Cereal identifications and nomenclature follow Zohary *et al.*, (2012). Other plant nomenclature follows Stace (2019). The results of this assessment are presented in Table 1. The seed, in the broadest sense, of the plant is always referred to in Table 1 and all material referred to in Table 1 is charred, unless stated otherwise. The abbreviation *cf.* means 'compares with' and denotes that a specimen most closely resembles that taxon more than any other. Information relating to the ecology of various plant taxa was sourced from Stace (2019).

Results

A small quantity (<10) of poorly preserved cereal grains, which could only be identified as indeterminate wheat (*Triticum* sp.), is present in the sample. All the cereal grain is puffed, distorted and identifiable by gross morphology only, which points to exposure to high temperature charring conditions (Charles *et al.*, 2015).

A small quantity of >2mm charcoal fragments is also present, although none of these fragments is greater than 4mm in size. Preservation of wood charcoal is good. There is minimal evidence for vitrification, and the charcoal is not heavily concreted with silt particles.

The presence of a very high abundance of the blind burrowing snail (*Ceciloides*) in the sample, which are likely to be intrusive, is an indicator of bioturbation. In addition a high abundance and moderate diversity of land snail shells (Mollusca) is present, which are likely to be derived from the natural environment around holloway [5022].

Context number	Sample number	Context description	Date	Sample volume taken/ processed (l)	Volume of roots/Flot volume excluding roots (ml)	Grain/ chaff	Wild or weed plant seeds	>4mm/ 2-4mm charcoal	Notes
5023	1	Fill of linear feature [5022]	BA – IA	26	0.5/7	x/0	0	0/x	CPR: <i>Triticum</i> sp. grain WC: DP Other: <i>Ceciloides</i> (xxxxx). Mollusca (xxxx). Burnt bone (x)
Abundance scale: x = < 10 items, xx = 10-29 items, xxx = 30-49 items, xxxx = 50-99 items, xxxxx = >100 items. Abbreviations: CPR = charred plant remains, WC = wood charcoal, DP = diffuse porous charcoal, RP = ring porous charcoal.									

Table 1: paleoenvironmental bulk sieving sample assessment.

Discussion of potential

The charred cereal grain is likely to have been charred by accident during drying or food preparation and therefore points to the deposition of domestic hearth material into linear feature [5022]. The poor preservation of the cereal grain indicates high temperature charring and possible subsequent redeposition or reworking of the charred remains in this feature. The charred plant remains have no potential to provide evidence for arable agriculture, aside from the presence of crops at the site.

The wood charcoal associated with the charred cereal grain is likely to be derived from domestic wood fuel. Preliminary examination of the charcoal using low power microscopy indicates that all the charcoal is of diffuse porous taxa (i.e. not oak, ash or elm). The wood charcoal is highly fragmented which also suggests redeposition or reworking of the charred remains in this sample. The wood charcoal has some very limited potential to provide evidence for the availability and exploitation of woodland and/or scrub for wood fuel, although identification of such a small number of charcoal fragments would not be expected to provide representative evidence.

Short life charred material suitable for scientific dating is present in the form of cereal grain. However, due to the poor preservation and low density of charred remains, as well as the evidence for bioturbation, the potential for the charred material in this sample to be residual or intrusive is high.

Significance of the data

The charred plant macrofossils and wood charcoal have no significance for research into arable agriculture or the availability and exploitation of woodland/scrub resources as fuel and no further analysis is recommended.

References

Campbell, G. Moffett, L. and Straker, V. (2011) *Environmental Archaeology. A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation*. 2nd ed. Portsmouth: Historic England.

Cappers, R.T.J. Bekker, R.M. Jans, J.E.A. (2006) *Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands*. Eelde: Barkhuis Publishing.

Charles, M., Forster, E., Wallace, M. & Jones, G. (2015) “Nor ever lightning char thy grain”¹: establishing archaeologically relevant charring conditions and their effect on glume wheat grain morphology, *STAR: Science & Technology of Archaeological Research*, 1:1, 1-6, DOI: 10.1179/2054892315Y.00000000008

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2021) *Toolkit for specialist reporting*. Available at: <https://www.archaeologists.net/reporting-toolkit>

Stace, C. (2019) *New Flora of the British Isles*. 3rd ed. Suffolk: C&M Floristics.

Zohary, D. Hopf, M. and Weiss, E. (2012) *Domestication of Plants in the Old World*, Oxford: Oxford University Press.

APPENDIX 7: Radiocarbon Certificate



Rankine Avenue, Scottish Enterprise Technology Park, East Kilbride, Glasgow G75 0QF, Scotland, UK
Director: Prof. Darren F Mark Tel: +44 (0)1355 223332 www.glasgow.ac.uk/suerc



RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE 29 January 2025

Laboratory Code	SUERC-130320 (GU69846)		
Submitter	Katie Arnesen Foundations Archaeology Shaftsbury Centre Percy Street Swindon SN2 2AZ		
Site Reference	TRS23sms		
Context Reference	5040		
Sample Reference	n/a		
Material	Animal Tooth : unknown		
$\delta^{13}\text{C}$ relative to VPDB	-22.3 ‰	$\delta^{34}\text{S}$ relative to VCDT	3.9 ‰
$\delta^{15}\text{N}$ relative to air	6.4 ‰	C/S ratio (Molar)	602
C/N ratio (Molar)	3.3	N/S ratio (Molar)	182
Radiocarbon Age BP	2080 $\pm$ 25		

N.B. The above ^{14}C age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD) and requires calibration to the calendar timescale. The error, expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.

Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the SUERC AMS Laboratory and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. The laboratory GU coding should also be given in parentheses after the SUERC code.

Detailed descriptions of the methods employed by the SUERC Radiocarbon Laboratory can be found in Dunbar et al. (2016) *Radiocarbon* 58(1) pp.9-23.

For any queries relating to this certificate, the laboratory can be contacted at suerc-c14lab@glasgow.ac.uk.

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by :

Checked and signed off by :

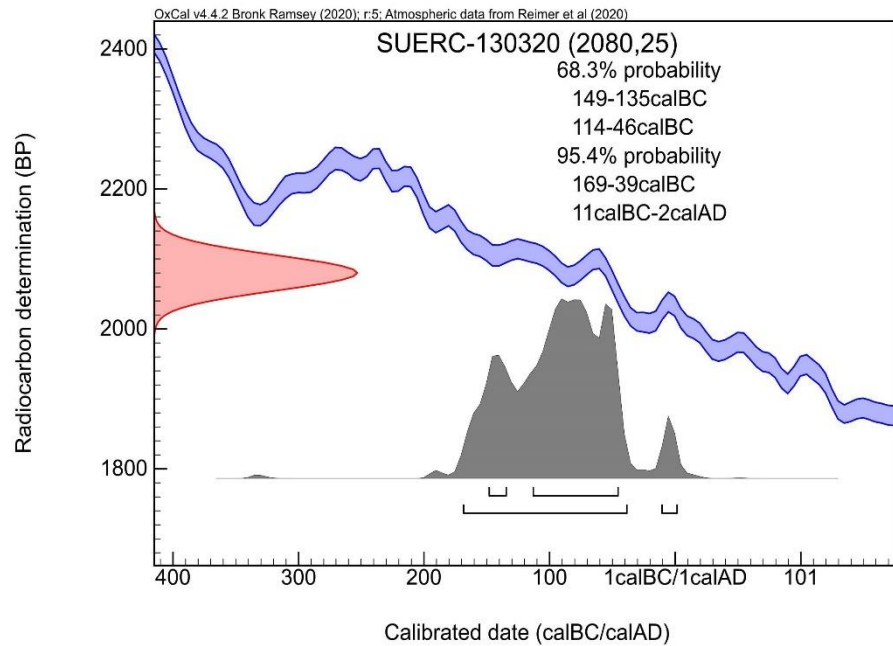


The University of Glasgow, charity number SC004401



The University of Edinburgh is a charitable body, registered in Scotland, with registration number SC005336

Land West of Thaxted Road, Saffron Walden, Essex: Archaeological Strip, Map and Sample



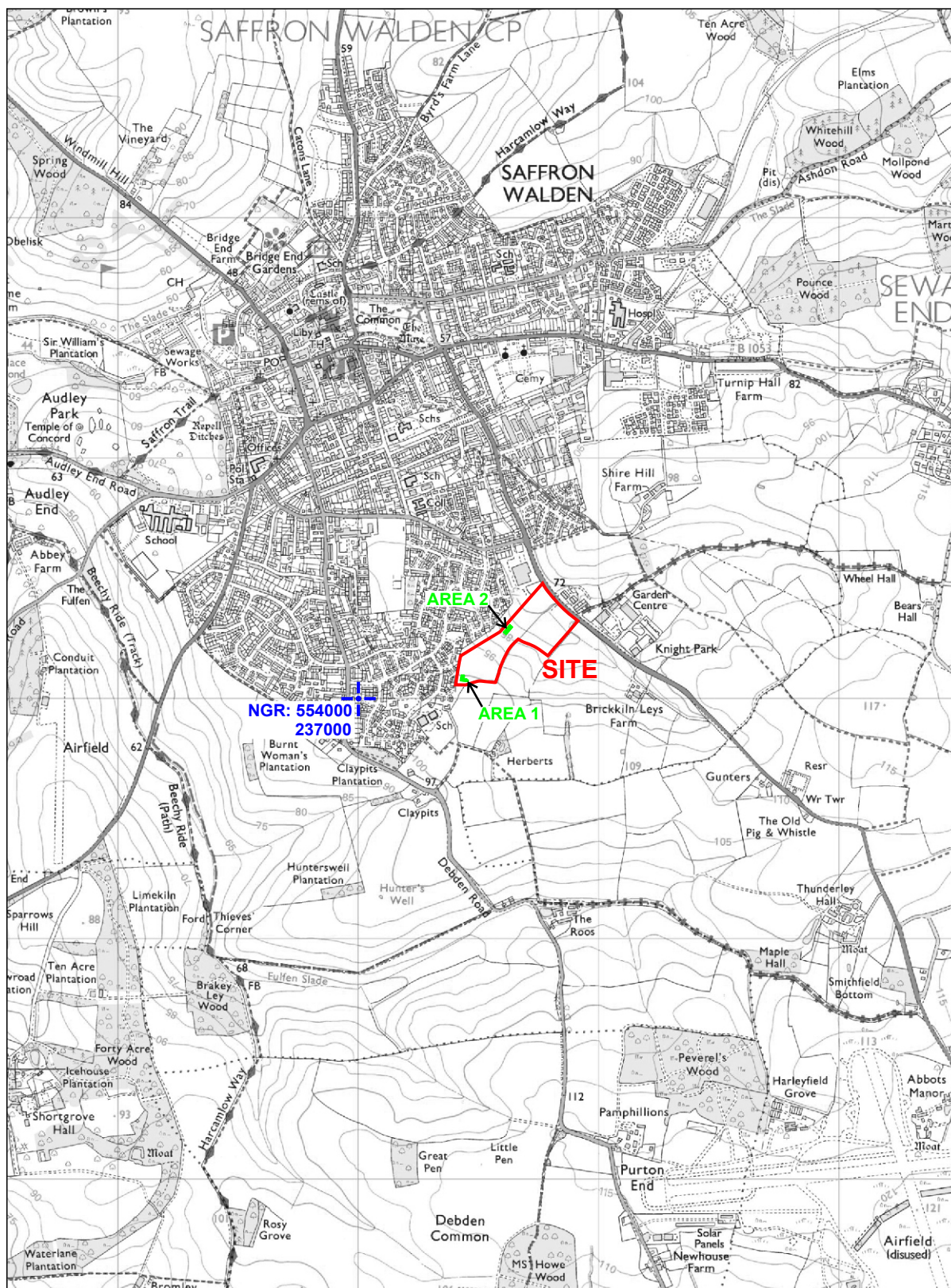
The radiocarbon age given overleaf is calibrated to the calendar timescale using the Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program OxCal 4.*

The above date ranges have been calibrated using the IntCal20 atmospheric calibration curve*.

Please contact the laboratory if you wish to discuss this further.

* Bronk Ramsey (2009) *Radiocarbon* 51(1) pp.337-60

† Reimer et al. (2020) *Radiocarbon* 62(4) pp. 725-57



© Crown Copyright and Database Right 2025.
Ordnance Survey Licence 100015722

Site Code: TRS23sms

Accession Code: SAFWM.2024.5

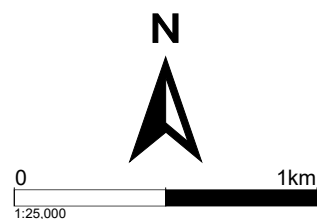
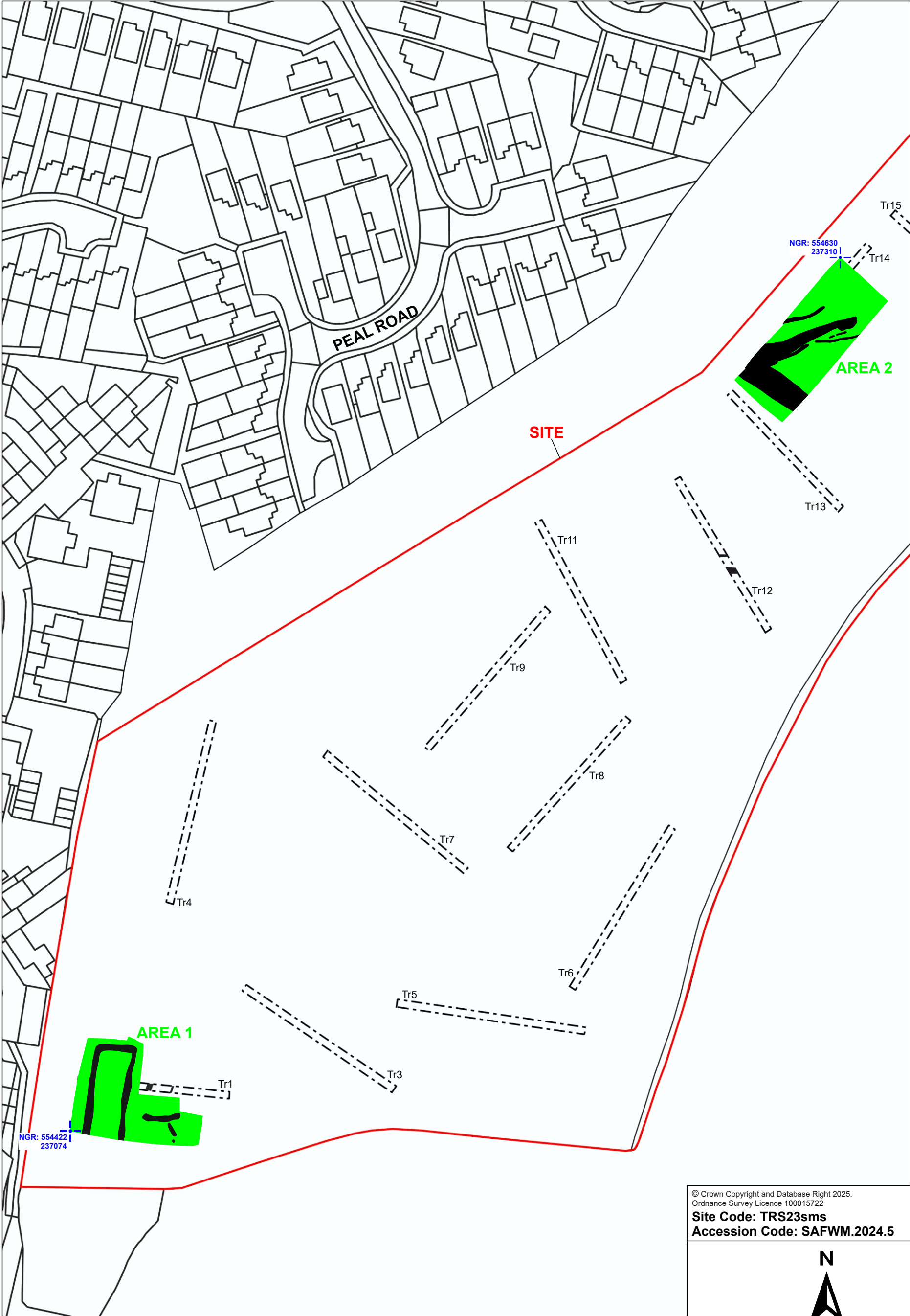


FIGURE 1: Site Location



© Crown Copyright and Database Right 2025.
Ordnance Survey Licence 100015722

Site Code: TRS23sms
Accession Code: SAFWM.2024.5

N

0m 40m
1:1,000

Tr6 = EVALUATION TRENCH
= STRIP, MAP AND SAMPLE AREA
= FEATURE

FIGURE 2: Site Plan

Site Code: TRS23sms
Accession Code: SAFWM.2024.5

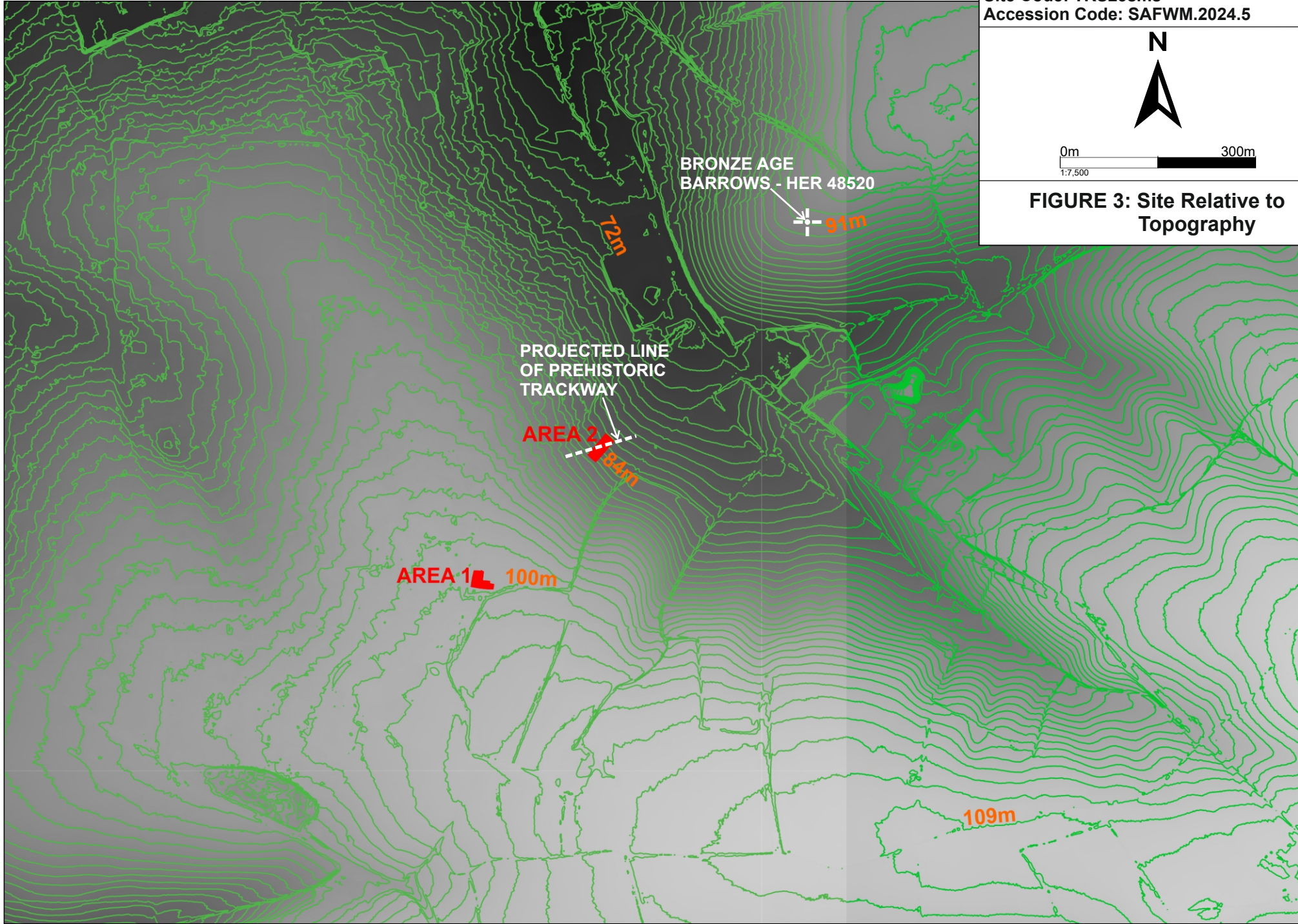
N

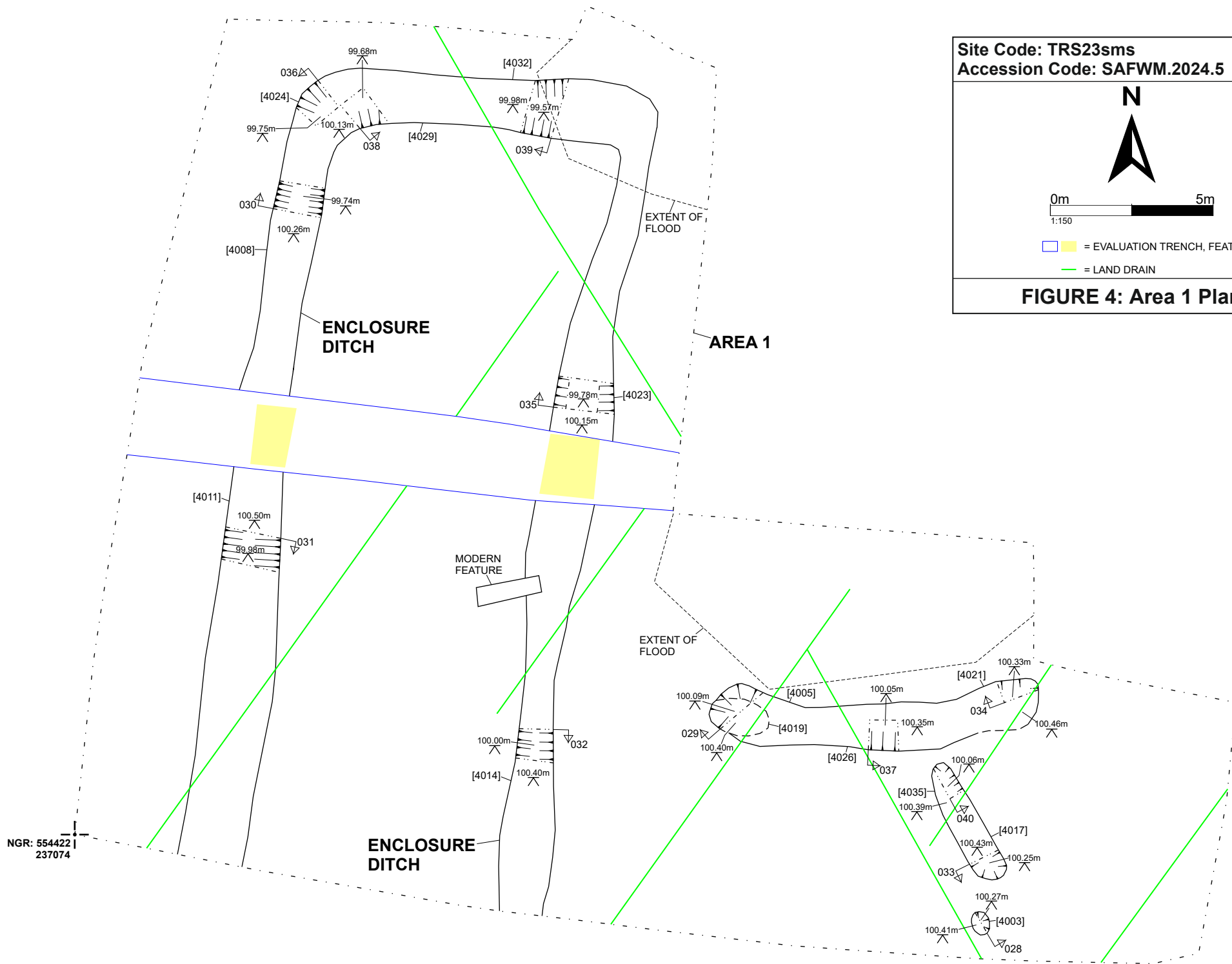
0m

300m

1:7,500

FIGURE 3: Site Relative to
Topography





NGR: 554422 |
237074

Site Code: TRS23sms
Accession Code: SAFWM.2024.5

N

0m

5m

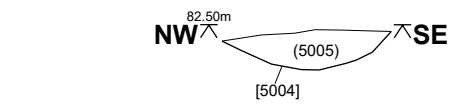
1:150

= EVALUATION TRENCH, FEATURE

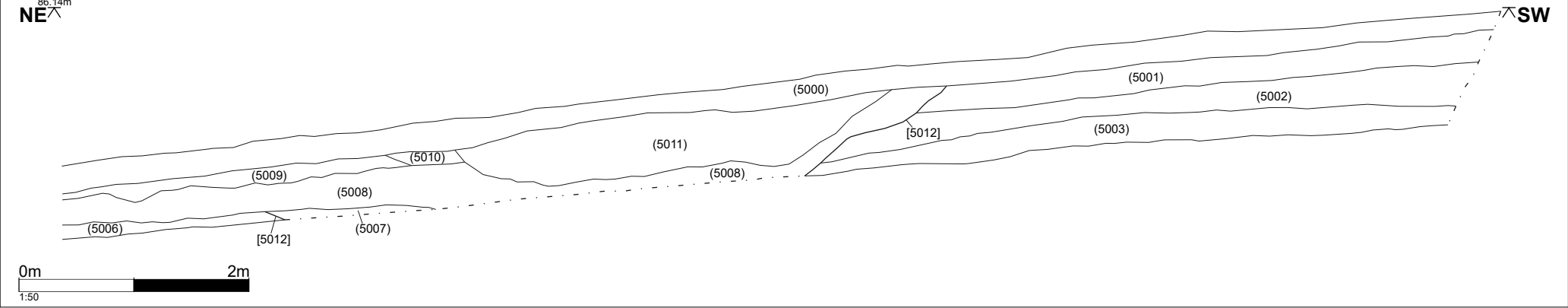
= LAND DRAIN

FIGURE 4: Area 1 Plan

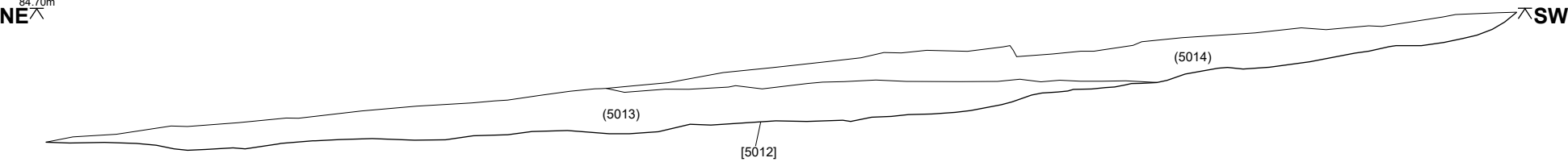
SEC 001: SOUTHWEST FACING SECTION [5004]



SEC 002: NORTHWEST FACING TRENCH SECTION SHOWING [5012]



SEC 003: NORTHWEST FACING SECTION [5012]



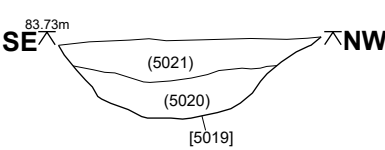
SEC 004: WEST FACING SECTION [5015]



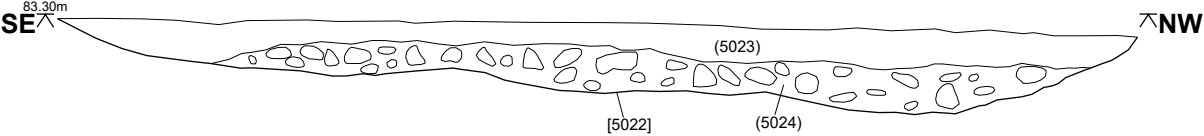
SEC 005: WEST FACING SECTION [5016]



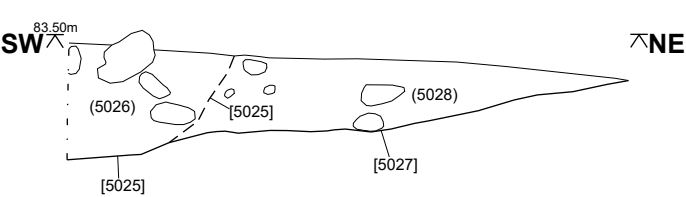
SEC 006: NORTHEAST FACING SECTION [5019]



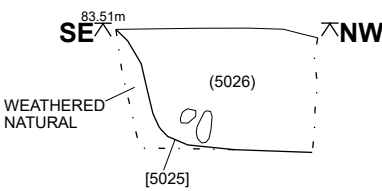
SEC 007: NORTHEAST FACING SECTION [5022]



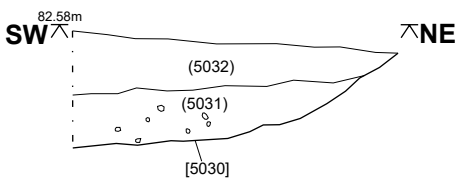
SEC 008: SOUTHEAST FACING SECTION [5025] and [5027]



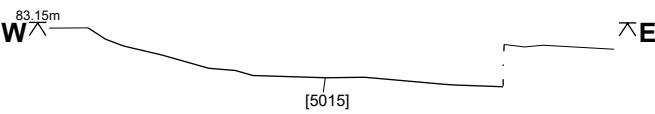
SEC 009: NORTHEAST FACING SECTION [5025]



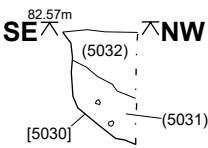
SEC 010: SOUTHEAST FACING SECTION [5030]



SEC 011: SOUTH FACING PROFILE [5015]



SEC 012: NORTHEAST FACING SECTION [5030]



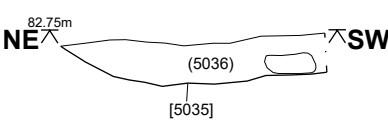
SEC 013: NORTHWEST FACING SECTION [5033]



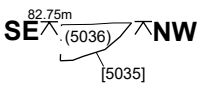
SEC 014: SOUTHWEST FACING SECTION [5033]



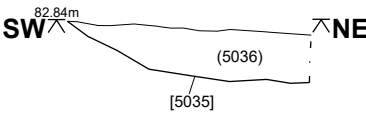
SEC 015: NORTHWEST FACING SECTION [5035]



SEC 016: NORTHEAST FACING SECTION [5035]



SEC 017: SOUTHEAST FACING SECTION [5035]

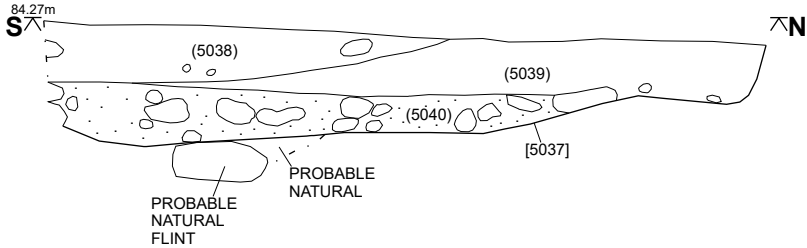


Site Code: TRS23sms Accession Code: SAFWM.2024.5
0m 1:20 1m
FIGURE 6: Sections 001 to 017

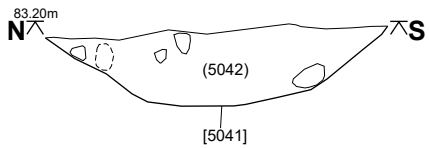
SEC 018: SOUTHWEST FACING SECTION [5035]



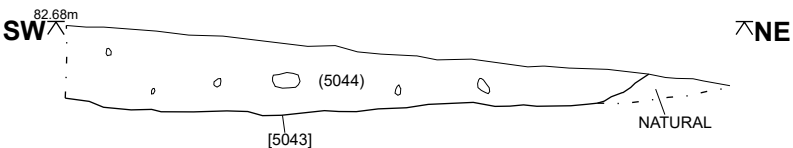
SEC 019: EAST FACING SECTION [5037]



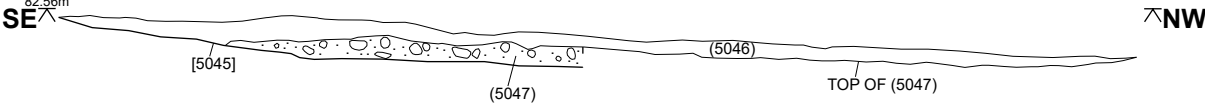
SEC 020: WEST FACING SECTION [5041]



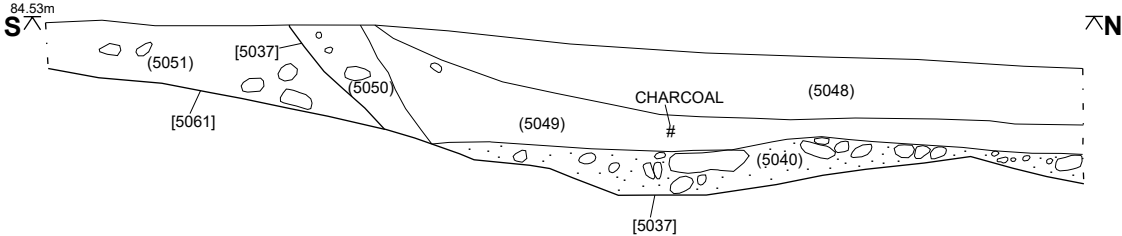
SEC 021: SOUTHEAST FACING SECTION [5043]



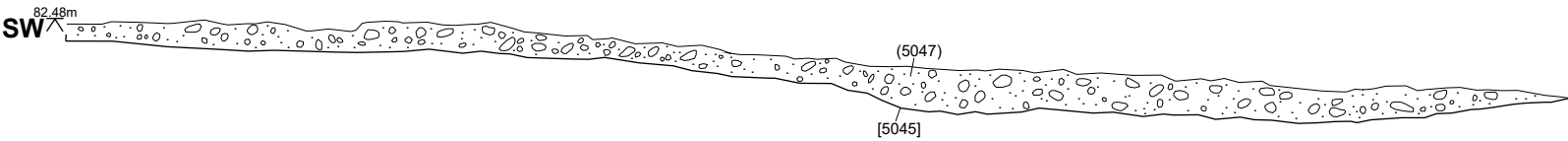
SEC 022: NORTHEAST FACING SECTION [5045]



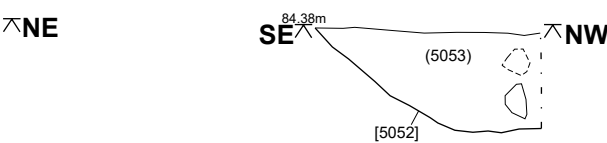
SEC 023: EAST FACING SECTION [5037] and [5061]



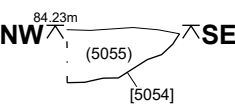
SEC 024: SOUTHEAST FACING SECTION [5045]



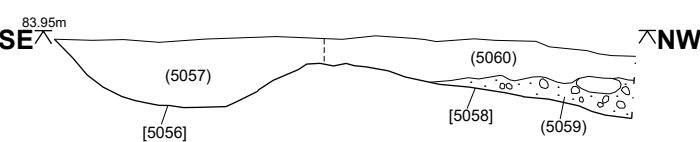
SEC 025: NORTHEAST FACING SECTION [5052]



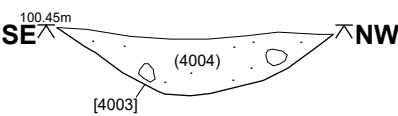
SEC 026: SOUTHWEST FACING SECTION [5054]



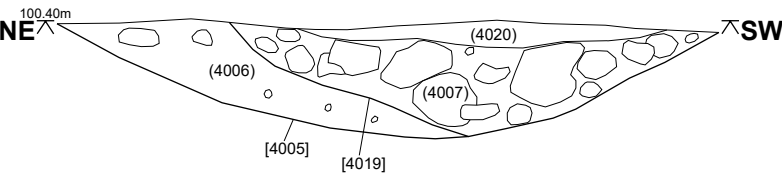
SEC 027: NORTHEAST FACING SECTION [5056] and [5058]



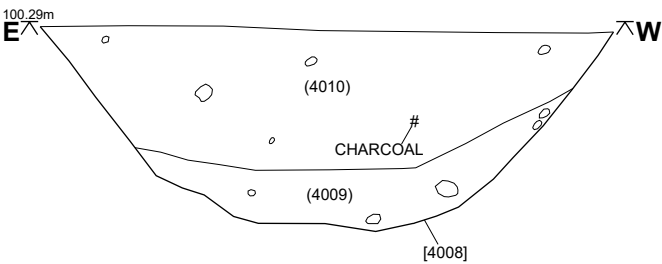
SEC 028: NORTHEAST FACING SECTION [4003]



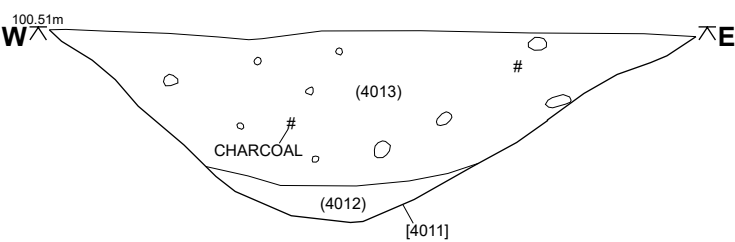
SEC 029: NORTHWEST FACING SECTION [4005] and [4019]



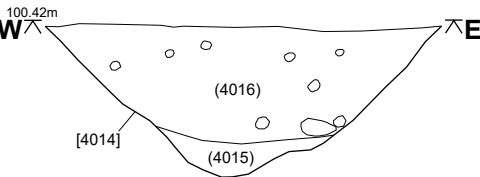
SEC 030: NORTH FACING SECTION [4008]



SEC 031: SOUTH FACING SECTION [4011]



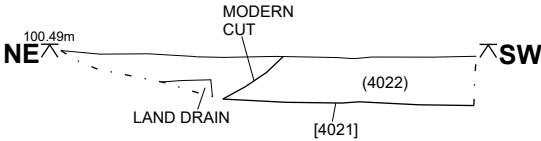
SEC 032: SOUTH FACING SECTION [4014]



SEC 033: SOUTHEAST FACING SECTION [4017]

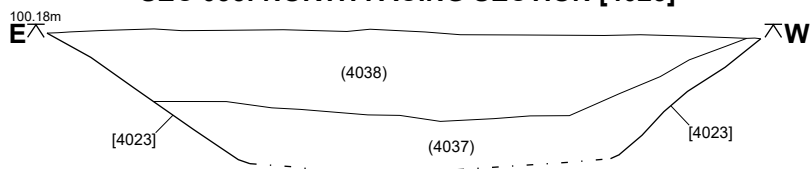


SEC 034: NORTHWEST FACING SECTION [4021]

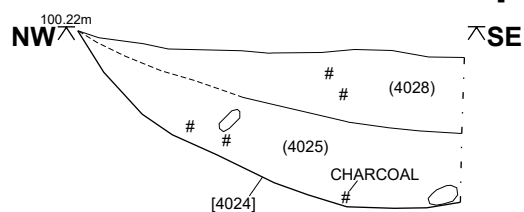


Site Code: TRS23sms
Accession Code: SAFWM.2024.5
0m 1m
1:20
FIGURE 7: Sections 018 to 034

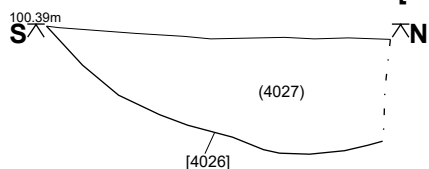
SEC 035: NORTH FACING SECTION [4023]



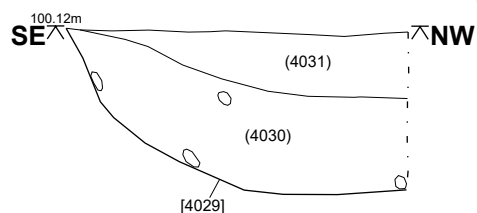
SEC 036: SOUTHWEST FACING SECTION [4024]



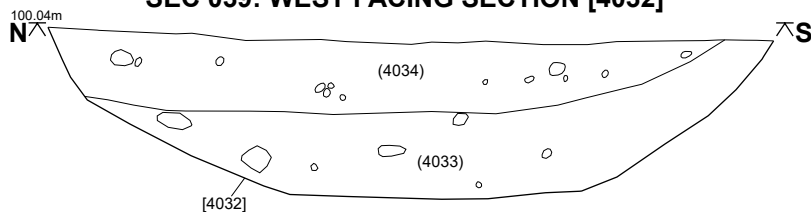
SEC 037: EAST FACING SECTION [4026]



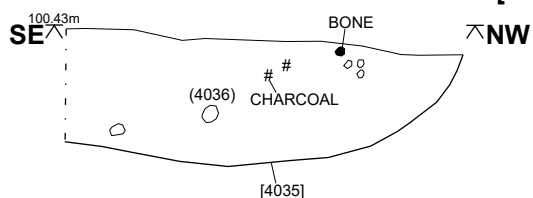
SEC 038: NORTHEAST FACING SECTION [4029]



SEC 039: WEST FACING SECTION [4032]



SEC 040: NORTHEAST FACING SECTION [4035]



Site Code: TRS23sms
Accession Code: SAFWM.2024.5

0m 1m
1:20

FIGURE 8: Sections 035 to 040



PHOTOGRAPH 1: AREA 1 LOOKING NORTHWEST



PHOTOGRAPH 2: TYPICAL DITCH SECTION IN AREA 1; DITCH [4011], SEC 031
LOOKING NORTH



PHOTOGRAPH 3: AREA 2 LOOKING EAST



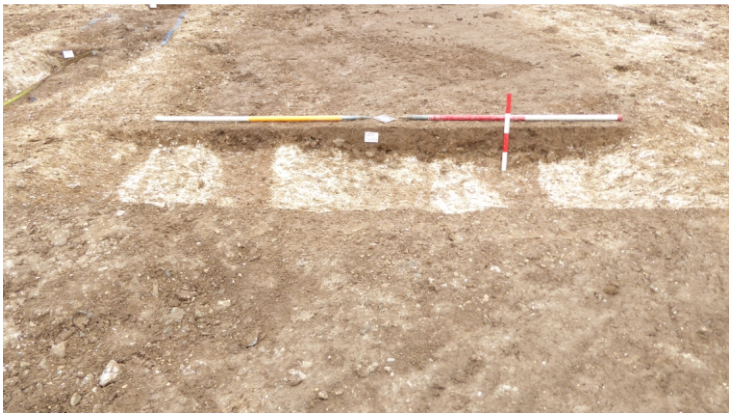
PHOTOGRAPH 4: DITCH [5012], SEC 003 LOOKING SOUTHEAST



PHOTOGRAPH 5: TYPICAL DITCH SECTIONS IN AREA 2; DITCH [5004/15/16], SECS 001/004/005
LOOKING EAST



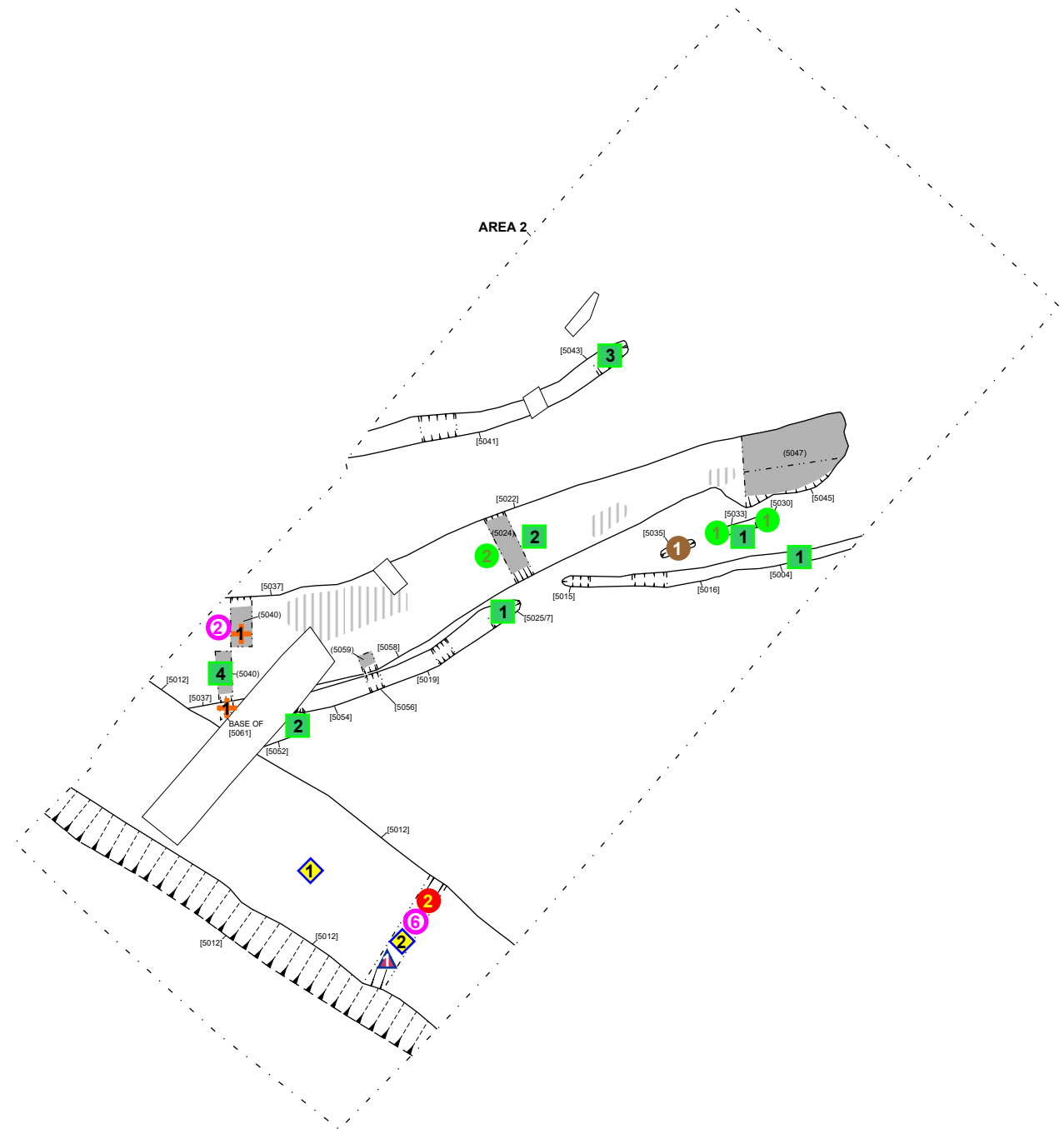
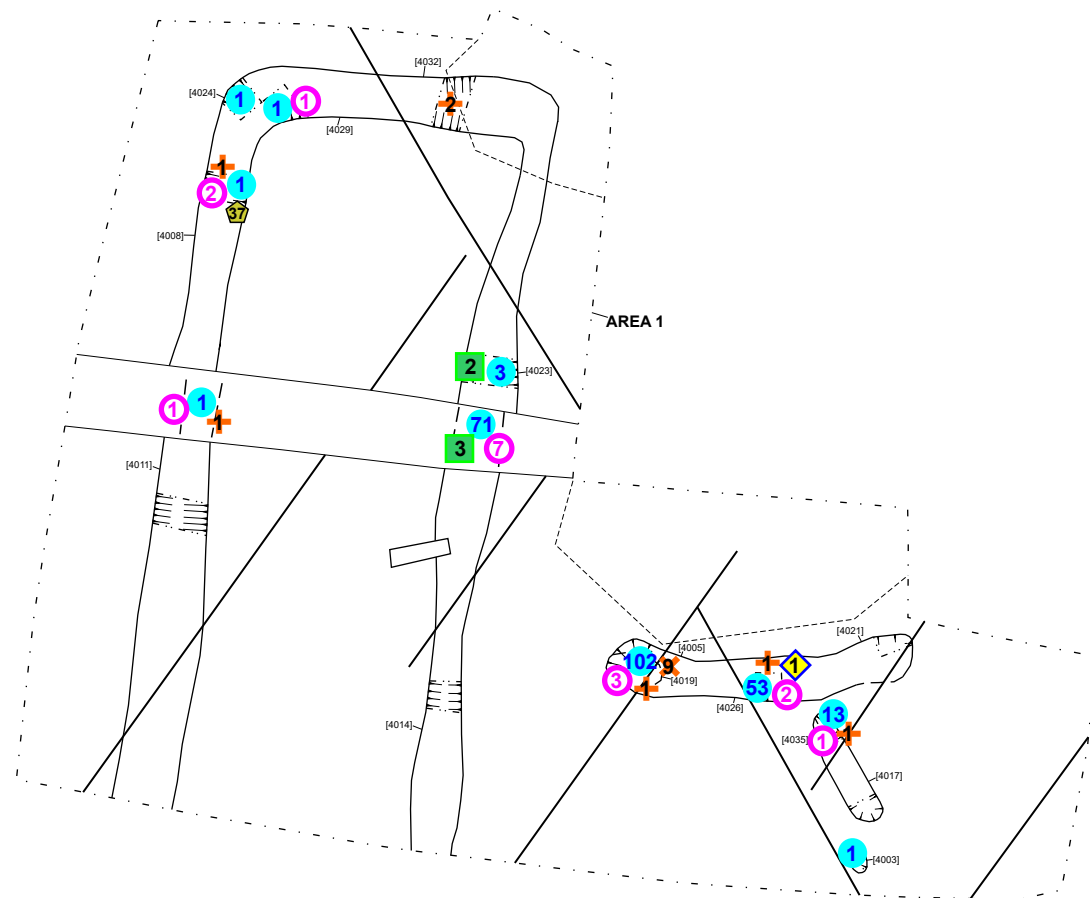
PHOTOGRAPH 6: SEC 007 PRIOR TO REMOVAL OF COBBLED SURFACE (5024)
LOOKING SOUTHWEST



PHOTOGRAPH 7: SEC 007 AFTER REMOVAL OF COBBLED SURFACE (5024)
LOOKING SOUTHWEST



PHOTOGRAPH 8: COBBLED SURFACE (5040) PRIOR TO REMOVAL
LOOKING SOUTHEAST



- = Prehistoric pottery (with quantity)
- 1 = Anglo-Saxon pottery (with quantity)
- 1 = Medieval pottery (with quantity)
- 1 = Post-medieval pottery (with quantity)
- 1 = CBM/fired clay (with quantity)
- 1 = Prehistoric struck flint (with quantity)
- + = Animal bone (with quantity)
- x = Oyster shell (with quantity)
- 1 = Metal artefact (with quantity)
- ▲ = Vitrified material/industrial waste (with quantity)
- 1 = Basalt stone (with quantity)

Site Code: TRS23sms
Accession Code: SAFWM.2024.5

N

0m 10m

1:250

FIGURE 10: Artefact Distribution Plan

