

**MILL HOUSE
NEWMARKET ROAD
GREAT CHESTERFORD
ESSEX**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND EXCAVATION



**Essex County Council
Field Archaeology Unit**

DECEMBER 2007

**MILL HOUSE
NEWMARKET ROAD
GREAT CHESTERFORD
ESSEX**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND EXCAVATION

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	Essex Historic Environment Record

As part of our desire to provide a quality service, we would welcome any comments you may have on the content or the presentation of this report.

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**MILL HOUSE
GREAT CHESTERFORD
ESSEX**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND EXCAVATION

Client: Mr and Mrs King

NGR: TL 5046 4273

Site Code: GC 44

Oasis No.: essexcou1- 30064

Dates of Fieldwork: 15th to 20th August 2007

SUMMARY

Archaeological monitoring and excavation was undertaken at Mill House, Newmarket Road, Great Chesterford during groundworks for an extension to an existing dwelling, a converted former outbuilding associated with Mill House, within the grounds of the property.

The fieldwork revealed a late Roman ditch and a possible Roman pit. Additional finds recovered included a late Roman shale spindle whorl and a 4th-century coin. These remains provide further evidence of late Roman settlement activity within the bounds of the postulated second walled enclosure/annex of the Roman town.

No archaeological features of Saxon or medieval date were identified. A quarry pit of post-medieval date was investigated along with an 18th century rubbish pit. The latest feature was an L-shaped foundation for a garden structure of later 19th or 20th century date. Most of the archaeological remains were sealed beneath deep topsoil attributed to landscaping and garden activities over the last 200 years.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report describes the results of archaeological monitoring and excavation undertaken at Mill House, Newmarket Road, Great Chesterford prior to the construction of an extension to a dwelling (a converted former outbuilding) within the grounds of the property. The fieldwork was carried out by the Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit (ECC FAU) on behalf of Mr and Mrs King, in accordance with an archaeological brief for monitoring and excavation prepared by the ECC Historic Environment Management team (ECC HEM 2007) and a written scheme of investigation prepared by ECC FAU (2007). The project was monitored by ECC HEM.

The site archive will be deposited in Saffron Walden Museum. A digital version of this report will be submitted, along with a project summary, to the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis>).

2.0 BACKGROUND

2.1 Topography and Geology

The property of Mill House is located in the southwest of Great Chesterford, accessed via a small lane off Newmarket Road that leads to Kings Mill (Fig. 1). It lies to the south west of All Saints' Church and north and west of a slight meander in the Cam or Granta river.

The site of the proposed extension is located to the north east of the main house, immediately adjacent to the east end of an already-converted outbuilding in its garden (NGR TL 50464273). The site is presently occupied by a shrubbery/flower bed and gravel path and bounded by a garden wall to the north. The owner has stated that a mains sewer runs east-west through the southern part of the extension footprint. The building footprint was approximately 5m x 6m (Fig.1).

The underlying geology consists of river terrace deposits of sands, gravels and bands of clay overlying bedrock chalk of the Holywell Formation.

2.2 Archaeological and Historical Background

This background makes use of the Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER) held and maintained at County Hall, Chelmsford.

Great Chesterford is the former site of a Roman fort and town, the evidence for which has been extensively described elsewhere (e.g. Collins 1996; Medlycott 1998; Wachter 1995).

The remains of the town cover a wide area, and have been identified by geophysical survey to the west of the site of the proposed extension (Wardill 2003). The survey identified roads, pits, buildings and ditches. Numerous archaeological sites, yielding Roman and Anglo-Saxon remains, have been investigated and artefact findspots recorded across the village and its surrounds over the last two centuries.

Although outside the scheduled area of the Roman walled town (SAM 24871), the Mill House vicinity has significant archaeological potential. As early as 1756 Dr Gower, a local antiquarian, noted the presence of a second enclosure on the south side of Newmarket Road. The northern churchyard wall has been conjectured to mark the position of this second enclosure, which has been speculated to be either a military fortification pre-dating the walled town, or part of the Theodosian strengthening of its defences in the 4th century (EHER 13922; Collins 1996). The graveyard wall was subsequently confirmed to be built upon the foundations of a substantial masonry, and probably Roman, wall during works undertaken immediately outside the NE corner of the graveyard (EHER 18906; Gadd 1999). This enclosure is postulated to extend as far south as the river and appears to contain Roman period occupation remains.

Amateur excavations in the south-west part of the churchyard (only c.50m from Mill House) encountered a large number of pits, ditches and other cut features of Roman date (EHER 13897; Miller 1988). The ECC FAU later excavated a small evaluation trench to the south of the church. This located the remains of a late Roman wall, some 0.4m below the present ground surface, that had been disturbed by inhumations of a later period (Ennis 2001).

Excavations adjacent to the 18th century Bishop's House, found extensive multi-phased Roman occupation remains dating to the 4th century and earlier (Garwood 2004) and Roman pits have been recorded at the Old Vicarage only to the east 150m east of Mill House (EHER 4958).

Roman cemetery remains have been found on the opposite side of Newmarket Road to Mill House and are also postulated to occupy an area to the south, on the opposite side of the river. There is an antiquarian record of four Roman stone coffins being found in 1785, possibly in the grounds of Mill House (EHER 16398, precise location unknown), and remains of the western arm of the second walled enclosure / town annex is projected to pass through the garden (EHER 4941). Apparent early Saxon graves have also been found adjacent to the southwest corner of the churchyard (EHER 4951).

There are no recorded findings of later Saxon remains in this vicinity of Great Chesterford and it is likely that this location was relatively peripheral to the later, Medieval period, settlement. It is postulated that the Newmarket Road frontage was built-up. However, the listed buildings south of Church Street are almost all 18th century or later. Readily available historic mapping of the later 19th century (e.g. OS 25" series) depicts Mill House, its gardens and the outbuilding. Mill House itself, is a Grade II listed early 19th century building (LBS no.121911) and currently lies within the Conservation Area of the historic village.

3.0 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 General aims

The aim of the archaeological investigation was to determine the presence and survival of archaeological deposits within the area of the extension footprint, and to preserve by record (by excavation and recording) any significant deposits present that would be destroyed by construction works.

3.2 Research objectives

The research objectives for the project were undertaken with reference to those laid out in *Research and Archaeology: a Framework for the Eastern Counties, 2. research agenda and strategy* (Brown and Glazebrook 2000); in particular those research topics identified for Roman towns (ibid., 22).

The specific objectives of the investigation were:

- To identify and investigate settlement remains associated with the occupation of the second walled enclosure/annex of the Roman town.
- to identify and investigate Roman and/or Saxon period cemetery remains

4.0 METHOD

Topsoil was removed from the building footprint under archaeological supervision by a small mechanical excavator fitted with a flat bladed bucket. Excavation briefly paused whilst a post-medieval foundation was recorded within the topsoil and then continued down until the required construction level was reached. The resulting exposed surface was hand-cleaned and recorded.

A 0.5m-wide wall foundation trench was then excavated along the south-east side of the lowered footprint. The line of the foundation was initially established by machine fitted with a narrow bucket and the remainder of the topsoil (c.0.10m-0.15m) was removed. Exposed

archaeological deposits within the trench were then excavated by hand down to the top of the natural. The south-west end of the trench was excavated up to the edge of an existing main sewer trench.

A second wall foundation trench was planned to run along the south-west side of the lowered footprint, approximately on the line of the existing main sewer. However, after consultation between the architect, building contractor and Uttlesford District Council, it was agreed that a raft could be constructed over the sewer. Consequently a second foundation trench was not required.

All work was carried out in accordance with IFA (Institute of Field Archaeologists) by-laws and guidelines and complied with Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (Gurney 2003). Standard ECC FAU excavation, artefact collection and recording methodologies were employed throughout.

5.0 FIELDWORK RESULTS (Figs 2-4)

A number of archaeological features and deposits were identified and are described below in sections 5.1 and 5.2. Additional context information is presented in Appendix 1.

The topsoil within the building footprint consisted of dark grey-brown sandy silt. This varied considerably in thickness, being 0.3m to 0.4m deep by the outbuilding wall and up to c.0.8m deep along the south-east side of the new building footprint.

5.1 Footprint

Sealed beneath 0.2m to 0.4m of topsoil was an L-shaped foundation trench (16). The longest arm (4.2m+) of the foundation ran parallel with the former outbuilding wall and the shorter arm (2.4m) with the existing garden wall. Both were separated from their respective walls by a 1.4m gap and almost certainly post-date these structures. The foundation was 0.4m wide by 0.25m deep and filled with loose white and buff mortar mixed with large pieces of animal bone, post-medieval tile and 19th/20th century brick (15). It was positioned in a sunny corner of the garden and was perhaps the foundation for a free standing greenhouse, large coldframe or garden shed that once occupied this corner.

Further topsoil was removed from beneath the foundation until the required build-depth was reached at approximately 36.10m OD. The lowered footprint was cleaned and a few indistinct sandy patches were revealed along with a darker band of gravelly silt and clay

adjacent to the outbuilding wall and possibly associated with its foundations. However, the base of the topsoil layer remained over the greater part of the footprint (Plate 1).

A variety of finds were recovered from the removed topsoil (1) including fragments of lead, post-medieval bottle glass and late Roman pottery. Two late Roman finds (10), a copper alloy coin and a shale spindle whorl, were found during surface cleaning of the lowered footprint.

5.2 Foundation Trench

The remainder of the topsoil was removed only within the wall foundation trench to reveal a number of underlying archaeological features. The tops of the features and the surrounding natural sandy gravel showed clear signs of root disturbance.

At the south-west end of the trench a possible south-east/north-west aligned ditch (2) was partly exposed (Plate 2). This was 0.65m deep and contained two fills (3 and 4). Finds included late Roman pottery, animal bone, oyster shell, and a 4th-century worked bone hairpin in the lower fill (3). The top of ditch 2 was truncated by a poorly defined linear feature (5). This was 0.8m wide by 0.28m deep and filled with greyish brown sandy silt. No dating evidence was recovered.

A second possible Roman feature, a pit (7), tentatively dated on one piece of pottery, was recorded in the centre of the trench. This pit was 1.3m wide on the northern side of the trench and had narrowed to 0.75m wide on the southern side and contained two fills (8 and 9). The upper fill (9) of dark brown sandy silt produced the sherd of Roman pottery. The lower fill (8), mostly evident in the southern section, comprised pea gravel and silt.

In the north-east half of the trench was large flat-bottomed feature (14), perhaps the remains of a 0.7m-deep quarry pit that cut through the natural sandy gravel and contained a sequence of at least 11 fills (Plate 3). The fills (17-27) comprised alternating bands of silt, sand and gravel that all sloped steeply downwards from north-west to south-east. A small group of finds (13) were recovered from the lower fills (23-27) but could not be more accurately assigned due to the steeply sloping nature of the fills. The finds included three fragments of post-medieval roof tile suggesting a post-medieval date for this quarry. Underlying the quarry and below the required foundation level was a compact deposit of light brown sandy clay silt, in excess of 0.15m deep, that appeared to continue beneath the natural sandy gravel in the centre of the trench and is presumed to be itself a natural deposit.

The top fills of the quarry were clearly cut by a small 0.4m-deep pit (12) containing a variety of post-medieval finds including two base sherds from an 18th century wine bottle.

6.0 FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL MATERIAL by Joyce Compton

6.1 Introduction

Small groups of finds were recovered from eight contexts. Post-medieval and Roman material is present in approximately equal amounts. All of the finds have been recorded by count and weight, in grams, by context. Full quantification details can be found in Appendix 2. The finds are described by category below. The post-Roman pottery was examined and dated by Helen Walker.

6.2 Pottery

Six contexts produced pottery, amounting to a total of fifty-five sherds, weighing 966g, more than 80%, by weight, of which is of Roman date. Four large modern sherds, including flowerpot fragments, were found unstratified. In addition, a sherd of 17th-century slipware came from the fill of pit 12 and a small sherd of early medieval shell-tempered ware came from the fill of quarry pit 14. Forty-nine sherds are Roman, with most datable pieces indicating a late Roman, perhaps 4th century, date. The latest pieces, representing half of the Roman pottery, by weight, were found unstratified. The Roman pottery is in good condition, with an average sherd weight of 15.8g. The highest proportion is locally-made coarse wares, although characteristically late 4th century fabrics (Oxford red colour-coated and late shell-tempered wares) were also present in small numbers (unstratified). Nene Valley colour-coated ware was also noted. Few forms were recorded, with most of the assemblage comprising body sherds. Almost all of the stratified Roman assemblage came from the fills of ditch 2.

6.3 Brick and tile

Ten fragments of brick and tile, total weight 2118g, were recovered; all are of post-medieval or modern date. Most of the fragments came from the fill of foundation 16, and these include two pieces of late 19th or 20th-century frogged brick. Small pieces of post-medieval roof tile were recovered from the fills of pit 12 and quarry pit 14.

6.4 Glass

Joining base sherds from a cylindrical wine bottle of probable 18th century date came from the fill of pit 12. A further small sherd of bottle glass was found unstratified.

6.5 Post-medieval metalwork

This mainly comprises unstratified pieces of scrap lead, along with a small fragment of white metal, perhaps pewter. A single iron nail was found in the fill of post-medieval pit 12.

6.6 Roman objects

Three objects of late Roman date were recorded. The first, from the fill of ditch 2, is a worked bone hairpin, SF1, now in two pieces. This is a Crummy (1983) Type 5 hairpin which has a reel beneath a conical head. The type was current during the 4th century at Colchester. Two items were found during surface cleaning (10); SF2 is a 4th-century copper-alloy coin, probably of the House of Valentinian, and the second, SF3, is an oblate shale spindle whorl in good condition.

6.7 Animal bone

Thirteen pieces of animal bone, weighing 1295g, were recovered. The majority comprises horse bones, including a near-complete femur which was found unstratified. Part of the pelvis and three teeth came from the fill of foundation trench 16. The horse bones were evidently from relatively modern contexts and their presence cannot be satisfactorily explained, unless they derive from the disturbed burial of an entire animal somewhere in the vicinity. The remaining eight pieces of animal bone, most of which came from fills of ditch 2, are too small for further comment.

6.8 Shell

Two contexts, both fills of ditch 2, produced a small number of oyster shells, weight 76g. The ditch probably dates to the late Roman period.

6.9 Comments on the Assemblage

A variety of finds, albeit in small numbers, was recovered. The recovery of a range of late Roman items would not be unexpected in this part of Great Chesterford and the assemblage is comparable with that found at nearby Bishops House (Garwood 2004). Further work on any of the material is not required. The shale spindle whorl, which was beginning to laminate, has been sent to Colchester Museum's conservation service for stabilisation. Most of the finds should be retained; the exceptions are the modern and unstratified items. These should all be discarded at the archiving stage.

7.0 DISCUSSION

The fieldwork has revealed the presence of a late Roman ditch (2), that probably runs WNW-ESE across the garden, and a nearby pit (7) that possibly may also be of Roman date. Additional finds, a late Roman shale spindle whorl and a late 4th century coin, were recovered from the remaining thin layer of topsoil (10). These finds may have been disturbed from the top of other underlying Roman features or, perhaps, from the north-westerly continuation of ditch 2. The remains provide evidence of late Roman settlement activity within the bounds of the postulated second walled enclosure.

No archaeological features of Saxon or medieval date were identified which may suggest abandonment of this part of the town by the end of the Roman period and the absence of Saxon period cemetery activity in the near vicinity. A single sherd of early medieval pottery was recovered but this was a residual find in a later quarry pit. The quarry pit (14) itself, which was dated to the post-medieval period on tile evidence, was sited to exploit a seam of natural gravel. Patches of sand visible in the surface of the remaining topsoil (Fig. 2) may indicate that the quarry continued in a north-westerly direction across the site. The quarry fills comprised fairly distinct silty sandy bands that presumably represented graded waste material left over after the gravel had been extracted. The fills all sloped down to the south-east suggesting that backfilling had been undertaken in a systematic and linear fashion. Post-medieval and modern quarrying was not uncommon elsewhere in Great Chesterford and indeed has led to destruction of part of the Roman town and Saxon cemetery (Medlycott 1998, 19). A number of large unexplained anomalies, that could also be evidence of quarrying, were revealed during a geophysical survey of the neighbouring garden to the east of Mill House in 2000 (Wardill 2000).

Later activity on site is represented by an 18th century or later rubbish pit (12) and an L-shaped foundation (16), probably part of a garden structure of later 19th or 20th century date. The foundation was unusual in incorporating pieces of horse bone along with the mortar, brick and tile – presumably from an incidental burial in the garden. As the adjacent outbuilding could have functioned as a stable or coach/cart house, the burial of a horse in the vicinity would not be improbable.

Most of the archaeological remains, including the 18th century pit, were sealed beneath deep topsoil which can be attributed to landscaping and garden activities over the last 200 years.

8.0 ASSESSMENT OF RESULTS

Whilst the relatively substantial thickness of topsoil within the garden of Mill House has helped to protect and preserve below-ground archaeological remains present at this location, the shallow and limited nature of the majority of groundworks associated with the extension to the outbuilding has resulted in their minimal exposure. It has therefore only been possible to partially meet the specific objectives of the investigation.

Although no Roman or Saxon cemetery remains were investigated, archaeological features and finds were identified that further substantiate the presence of later Roman settlement and occupation within the postulated second walled enclosure/annex of the Roman town. It is likely that such remains are widespread across this vicinity and, barring disturbance from post-medieval quarrying activity, future area excavation has the potential to provide more informative information on its nature and function.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The archaeological monitoring was undertaken by Trevor Ennis and Dave Smith of the ECC Field Archaeology Unit. Illustrations were produced by Andrew Lewsey. The co-operation of the owners, Mr and Mrs King, is gratefully appreciated as is assistance of Jeremy Denn of The Kenneth Mark Practice and the building contractors, A. Cox and Sons Ltd. The project was managed by Mark Atkinson of ECC FAU and monitored by Richard Havis of ECC HEM on behalf of the local planning authority.

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APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT DATA

All dimensions given in metres.

Context	Type	Description	Period
1	Finds	Unstratified finds from topsoil and soil dump (by builders)	Various
2	Ditch	0.5m+ x 0.9m+ x 0.65m deep	Roman
3	Fill of 2	Dark grey brown sandy silt primary fill, 0.3m thick	Roman
4	Fill of 2	Dark grey brown sandy silt upper fill, 0.36m thick	Roman
5	Gully/pit?	0.5m+ x 0.8m 0.28m deep	Undated
6	Fill of 5	Greyish brown (reddish brown mottle) sandy silt, 0.28m thick	Undated
7	Pit?	0.5m+ x 1.3m x 0.36m deep	Roman?
8	Fill of 7	Grey brown fine pea gravel/silt, 0.12m thick	Roman?
9	Fill of 7	Dark yellowish brown sandy silt, 0.3m thick	Roman?
10	Finds	From unexc ground at base of dig, possibly equals 4	Roman
11	Fill of 12	Dark grey brown sandy clay silt	Post-medieval
12	Pit	0.88m x 0.33m+ x 0.4m deep	Post-medieval
13	Fill of 14	Finds from lower half of pit , equals fills 23-27	Post-medieval
14	Quarry pit	4.8m+ x 1.8m+ x 0.7m deep	Post-medieval
15	Fill of 16	White to buff mortar and animal bone	Post-medieval
16	Foundation	L-shaped trench/slot, 4.2m & 2.4m x 0.4m x 0.25m deep	Post-medieval
17	Fill of 14	Mixed buff to grey buff sand and fine gravel, 0.12m thick	Post-medieval
18	Fill of 14	Orange sand, 0.06m thick	Post-medieval
19	Fill of 14	Brown sand, some grey silt, 0.04m thick	Post-medieval
20	Fill of 14	Buff sand, 0.05m thick	Post-medieval
21	Fill of 14	Mixed brown sand and grey silt, 0.08m thick	Post-medieval
22	Fill of 14	Mixed sands, yellow/orange/buff/brown, 0.17m thick	Post-medieval
23	Fill of 14	Mixed brown sand and grey silt, 0.07m thick	Post-medieval
24	Fill of 14	Pale yellow sand, 0.03m thick	Post-medieval
25	Fill of 14	Mixed brown to orange sand and grey silt, 0.09m thick	Post-medieval
26	Fill of 14	Yellow to orange fine sandy gravel, 0.08m thick	Post-medieval
27	Fill of 14	Grey silt with some brown sand/gravel, 0.26m thick	Post-medieval

APPENDIX 2: FINDS DATA

All weights in grams

Context	Feature	Count	Weight	Description	Date
1	u/s	1	2	White metal, ?pewter fragment	-
		3	40	Lead dribbles/scrap	-
		1	925	Animal bone; horse femur, almost complete	-
		1	10	Bottle glass; body sherd, decayed surfaces	Post med.
		4	158	Pottery; slipped kitchen earthenware flanged rim bowl sherd; flowerpot sherds	Modern
		16	386	Pottery; rim, base and body sherds, various forms and fabrics (late shell-tempered ware, Oxford red colour-coated and white-slipped wares, Nene Valley colour-coated ware, fine grey ware, black-surfaced ware)	Late 4th C
3	2	4	12	Animal bone; fragments, inc mandible	-
		4	62	Shell; oyster, four valves	-
		2	1	SF1, Worked bone hairpin, Crummy Type 5	4th C
		13	98	Pottery; rim and body sherds, Hadham black-surfaced ware, buff and fine grey wares	Late Roman
4	2	3	14	Animal bone; long bone shaft, medium-sized mammal; fragments	-
		2	14	Shell; oyster fragments	-
		18	284	Pottery; rim, base and body sherds, various fabrics (Hadham white-slipped grey ware, storage jar fabric, black-surfaced ware, samian, fine and sandy grey wares)	Roman
9	7	1	2	Pottery; body sherd, black-surfaced ware	Roman
10	Finds	1	-	SF2, Copper alloy coin, ?House of Valentinian	Late 4th C
		1	22	SF3, Shale spindle whorl	Late Roman
11	12	1	38	Iron nail, encrusted	-
		2	312	Bottle glass; joining base sherds, ?cylindrical wine bottle, surface weathering	18th C
		2	54	Roof tile fragments	Post med.
		1	22	Pottery; Metropolitan-type slipware dish body sherd	17th C or later
		1	4	Pottery; body sherd, Nene Valley colour-coated ware	3rd C+
13	14	1	6	Animal bone; shaft fragment	-
		3	14	Tile fragments	Post med.
		1	12	Pottery; body sherd, shell-tempered	10th to 12th C
15	16	4	338	Animal bone; horse molars, incisor and pelvis fragment	-
		2	1540	Brick fragments, frogged, depth 70mm	Modern
		3	510	Roof tile fragments, all with traces of mortar, one with peg hole	Post med/ modern

APPENDIX 3: CONTENTS OF ARCHIVE

SITE NAME: Mill House, Newmarket Road, Great Chesterford

SITE CODE: GC 44

Index to Archive:

1. Introduction

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- 1.2 ECC FAU WSI

2. Research Archive

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3. Site Archive

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- 3.2 Context Records (1 to 27)
- 3.3 Plan Register
- 3.4 Section Register
- 3.5 2 A4 plan sheets
- 3.6 Levels Register
- 3.7 Trench location plan
- 3.8 Photographic Registers
- 3.9 Site Photographic Record (1 set of Black & White prints, 1 Set of digital images on disk)
- 3.10 Miscellaneous notes/plans

Not in File

One large plan, one large section drawing

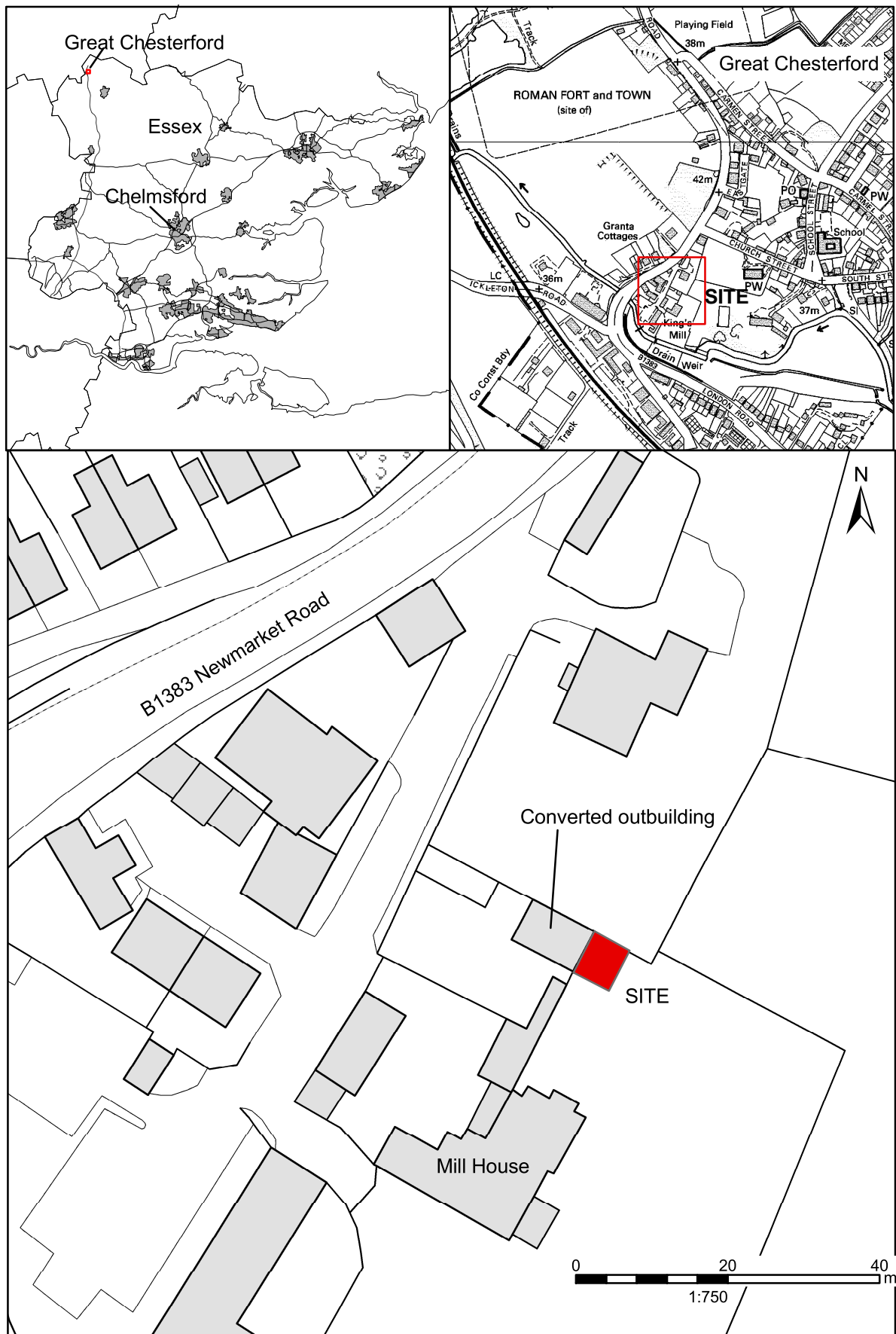
Finds

The finds occupy one box.

APPENDIX 4: EHER SUMMARY SHEET

EHER SUMMARY SHEET

Site name/Address: Mill House, Newmarket Road, Great Chesterford	
Parishes: Great Chesterford	District: Uttlesford
NGR: TL 5046 4273	Site Code: GC 44
Type of Work: Archaeological Monitoring and Excavation	Site Director/Group: T. Ennis, ECC Field Archaeology Unit
Date of Work: 15th to 20th August 2007	Size of Area Investigated: c.30 sq m
Location of Finds/Curating Museum: Saffron Walden	Funding source: Mr and Mrs King
Further Seasons Anticipated?: No	Related HER Nos.: 16398
OASIS No: essexcou1- 30064	Final Report: EAH round-up
Periods Represented: Roman, post-medieval	
SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS: <p>Archaeological monitoring and excavation was undertaken at Mill House, Newmarket Road, Great Chesterford during groundworks for a small extension to an existing dwelling, an already-converted former outbuilding, within the grounds of the property.</p> <p>A late Roman ditch and a possible Roman pit were investigated within the foundation trench. In addition to late 4th century pottery recovered finds included a late Roman shale spindle whorl, bone hairpin and a 4th century coin. These remains provide further evidence of late Roman settlement activity within the bounds of the postulated second walled enclosure/annex of the Roman town.</p> <p>No archaeological features of Saxon or medieval date were identified. A quarry pit of post-medieval date was investigated along with an 18th century rubbish pit. The latest feature was an L-shaped foundation for a garden structure of later 19th or earlier 20th century date, probably contemporary with the house and garden. Most of the archaeological remains were sealed beneath deep topsoil attributed to landscaping and garden activities over the last 200 years.</p>	
Previous Summaries/Reports:	
Author of Summary: T. Ennis	Date of Summary: December 2007



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Fig.1. Site location

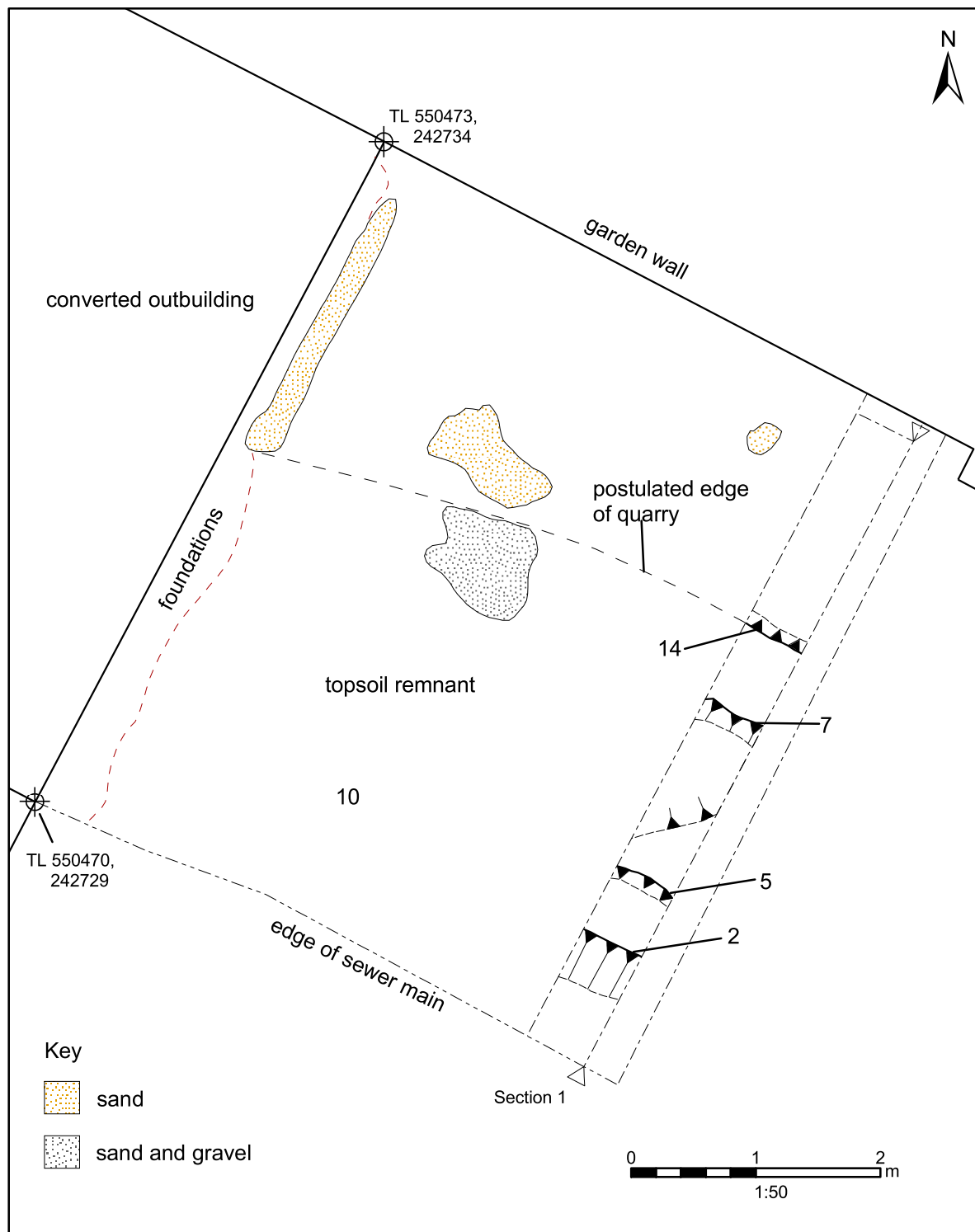


Fig.2. Earlier features

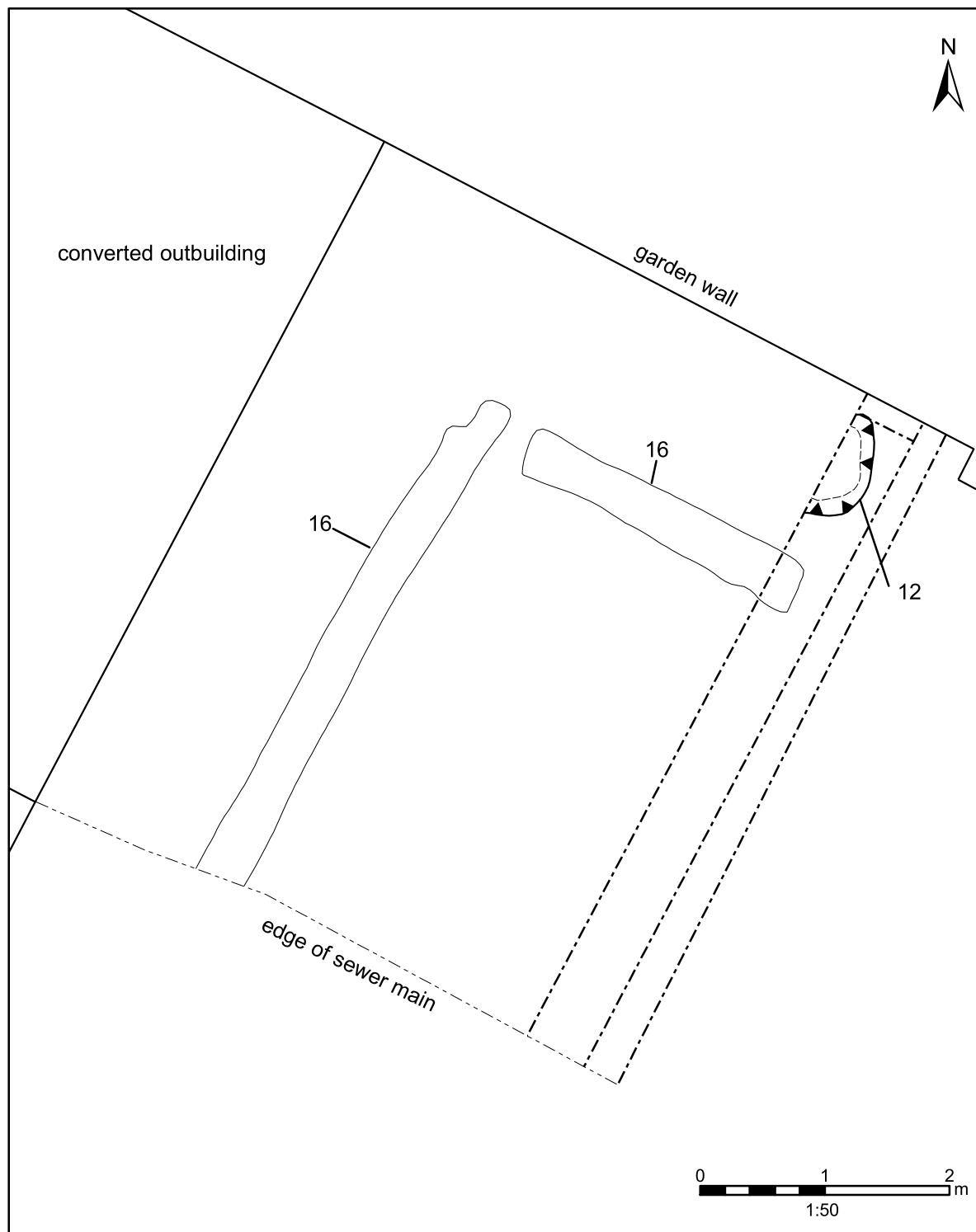


Fig.3. Later features

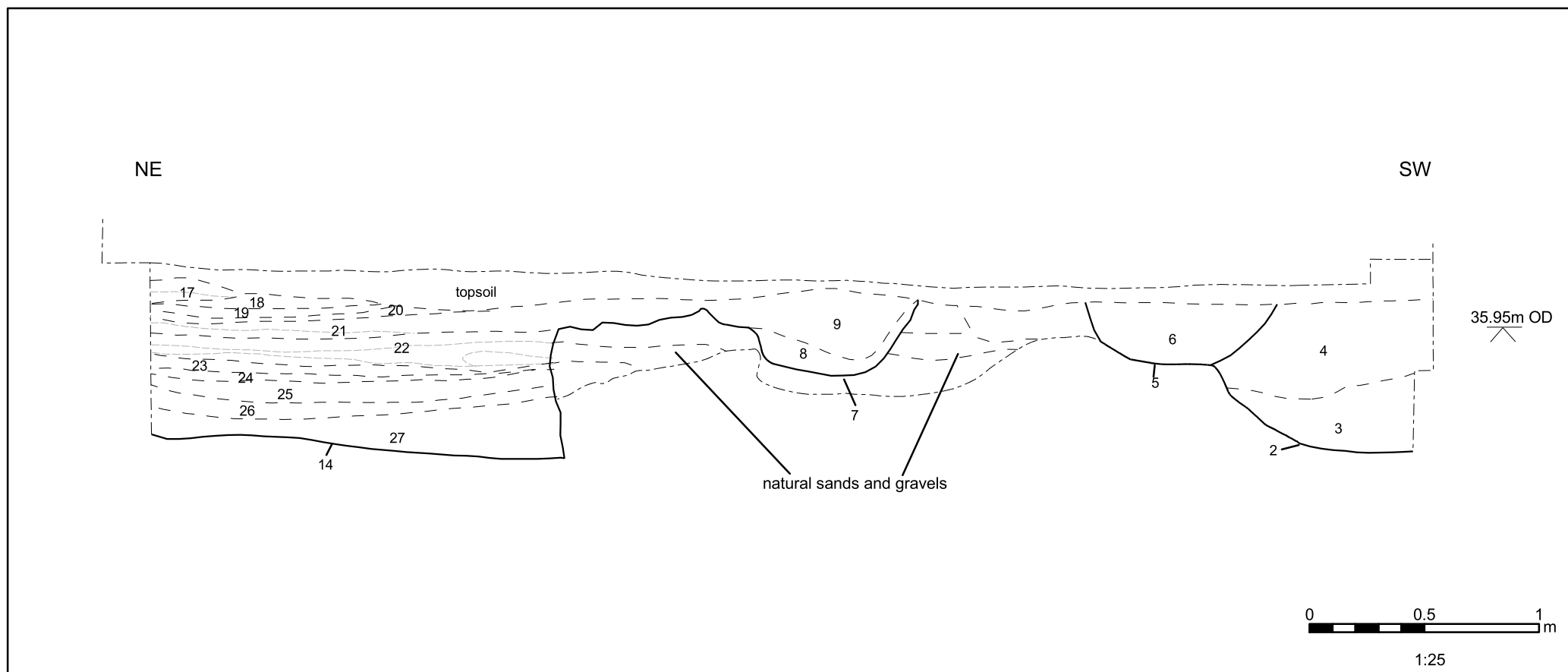


Fig.4. Section 1



Plate 1. General view of initial footprint strip (2m scale)



Plate 2. Ditch 2 (1m scale)



Plate 3. Quarry Pit 14 (1m scale)