

**ALL SAINTS' CHURCH
GREAT CHESTERFORD
ESSEX**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION BY TEST PITTING



Essex County Council

FIELD ARCHAEOLOGY UNIT

April 2011

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GREAT CHESTERFORD
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ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION BY TEST PITTING

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ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, GREAT CHESTERFORD, ESSEX

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION BY TEST-PITTING

Client: Great Chesterford Parochial Church Council

Diocesan app. no. 26:06

Grid reference: TL 50589 42748

Date of fieldwork: 11/3/11 to 15/3/11

Site code: GC 51

ECC FAU project number: 2400

Oasis reference: essexcou1-98447

SUMMARY

The proposed construction of a cremation burial ground within the churchyard of All Saints' Church, Great Chesterford was preceded by archaeological test pitting. The churchyard overlies part of the Roman town of Great Chesterford.

The test pits revealed deposits of grave earth more than 1.16m to 1.58m thick. Contained within the grave earth were inhumation burials and numerous finds, including pieces of Roman pottery. The pot sherds dated to the 3rd and 4th centuries and were an indication that domestic occupation was probably taking place outside the area of the Roman town walls during that period. Other finds included lumps of mortar and numerous flint nodules, probably related to the construction and demolition of Roman buildings and/or the construction and modification of All Saints' Church.

The results of the test pitting suggest that the area of the proposed cremation burial ground has been severely disturbed by medieval and post-medieval graves and is consequently unlikely to contain in situ Roman remains.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation by test-pitting carried out in advance of the proposed construction of a cremation burial ground at All Saints' Church, Great Chesterford. The archaeological work was commissioned by Great Chesterford Parochial Church Council and was undertaken by the Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit (ECC FAU). It was recommended by the Essex County Council Historic Environment Management team (ECC HEM) and was carried out in accordance with an archaeological brief and a Written Scheme of Investigation (ECC HEM 2011; ECC FAU 2011).

The proposed cremation burial ground will consist of a rectangular area of ground in the southern part of the churchyard. It will measure 5m by 13m and will have a three-section memorial wall at its south end, and small trees at its north-eastern and north-western corners.

Copies of this report will be supplied to the client, ECC HEM and the Essex County Council Historic Environment Record. A digital version of the report will become part of the Oasis on-line database of archaeological investigations at www.oasis.ac.uk. The site archive will be stored at Saffron Walden Museum.

2.0 BACKGROUND INFORMATION

2.1 Location and geology

All Saints Church is situated in a walled churchyard alongside Church Street, in the south-western part of Great Chesterford. The valley of the river Granta lies to the south-west.

The geology of Great Chesterford comprises river terrace deposits of sand and gravel and bands of clay above Chalk and Chalky Boulder Clay.

2.2 Archaeology

The area to the north of the churchyard is a Scheduled Monument, part of the Roman town of Great Chesterford (Scheduled Monument 24871) The Roman town was enclosed by a wall during the 4th century (Medlycott 1998).

Archaeological investigations have found a possible Roman flint wall 13m south of the church, and late 3rd/4th-century and late 4th-century building remains at Bishops House,

also to the south of the churchyard (Fig. 1, sites GC34 and GC24 respectively - Ennis 2001; Garwood 2004). The possible Roman wall sat on undisturbed sand and gravel, 0.65m below the present-day ground surface.

The church and Bishops House are postulated to lie within a Roman walled enclosure and previous archaeological investigations have found undated sections of walls that may have been part of this enclosure at Mill Cottage and beneath the northern wall of the churchyard (Medlycott 1998).

All Saints Church is a 13th century, Grade I listed building, modified and partially rebuilt during the early 15th and late 18th centuries. An archaeological excavation in 2006 revealed a pre-15th-century section of one of the walls of one of the aisles (Germany 2006).

3.0 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The general aim of the investigation was to follow up the results of an earlier archaeological excavation which suggested that Roman remains survived between the medieval, post-medieval and modern graves of All Saints churchyard (Fig. 1, site 'GC34').

More specific objectives were:

- To find further evidence for Roman masonry structures
- To obtain more information as to what may have been going on within the postulated Roman enclosure
- To establish the duration of the Roman use of the area
- To find structural remains relating to the construction and development of All Saints

4.0 METHOD

The investigation of the site of the proposed cremation burial ground consisted of the hand excavation of three, vertical-sided 1m-square test pits. Test pit 1 was sited in front of the proposed three-piece memorial wall, and test-pits 2 and 3 near the locations for the new trees at the north-eastern and north-western corners.

The test pits were located by using tapes and the south side of All Saints Church as a reference point.

All human remains were re-interred in the holes from which they came – none of the bones were retained for further study.

The archaeological work was carried out in accordance with the Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* and the Association of Local Government Officers' *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (IFA 2008; Gurney 2003). The ECC FAU is a registered archaeological organisation with the Institute of Field Archaeologists. The ECC FAU uses its own recording system to record all archaeological deposits and features. Further details of the excavation method can be found in the Written Scheme of Investigation (ECC FAU 2011).

5.0 FIELDWORK RESULTS

The test pits revealed lightly compacted grave earth beneath a thin layer of turf (deposits 1 to 3). They also revealed inhumations and numerous residual pieces of human bone. Other finds comprised flint nodules, lumps of mortar, coffin nails, Roman and post-medieval pot sherds, Roman, medieval and post-medieval brick and tile fragments, and medieval and post-medieval window and bottle glass shards.

The grave earth comprised brownish grey friable sand silt clay with occasional gravel stones and was more than 1.16m to 1.58m deep. Undisturbed natural deposits and the base of the grave earth were not exposed.

Two human skeletons extended into each of the test pits (Fig. 2, inhumations 6 to 11). The skeletons lay at different levels and were orientated east-west. All faced east and lay on their backs. Grave cut 4 in test pit 3 was the only identifiable grave cut. An elongated void surrounding inhumation 11 in test pit 3 and numerous coffin nails implied the former presence of coffins. No coffin fittings were found apart from a small fragment of copper-alloy plate and the aforementioned nails. Both of the inhumations in test pit 3 were missing parts of their bodies due to later grave cuts, including grave cut 5. Inhumation 10 had lost its shins, and inhumation 11 the upper two thirds of its body.

6.0 FINDS, by Alan J. Jacobs

A total of 145 fragments of brick, tile, pottery, glass, iron, copper alloy and oyster shell, weighing 5124 grams, were recovered from three contexts. All of the material has been

sorted into context and recorded by count and weight. The finds are described and tabulated in Appendix 2.

6.1 Roman pottery

All fabrics are defined by the Essex County Council Type Series (Going 1987) with additions from the Stansted excavations (Wallace et al 2004, 285-312), unless otherwise stated.

A total of 101 sherds weighing 1302g were recovered from three contexts. These all consisted of well disturbed grave fill and as such all finds must be considered as unstratified with no early features being defined. The group must therefore be considered as an overall assemblage, although of too small a size for statistical analysis to characterise the site.

The assemblage is dominated by the major coarse ware groups (GRF, GRS, BSW) these fabrics are present in the fairly general forms of small jars G23/24.1/1 and G24.2/1 that date from the 2nd to the 4th century. A few earlier Black Surfaced ware (BSW) types were present, in the form of jars G10 bowl forms B2.1/1 that could date more closely from the mid 2nd to mid 3rd century. The later nature of the assemblage was reinforced by the presence of Rettendon type ware (RET) in contexts 1 and 2 in late 3rd to 4th century jar form G24 and bowl B6.

A few sherds of Late Shell tempered ware (LSH) were also recovered from all contexts. Only a single form, that of a small jar G27.2/1 that dated distinctly to the late 4th to early 5th century could be identified. More minor fabrics included Storage Jar fabric (STOR), Unspecified Buff Wares (BUF), Hadham Oxidised Ware (HAWO) and Miscellaneous Red wares (RED) in bowl jar form E2 that dated from the 2nd to the 4th century. Oxford White Slipped Oxidised ware mortaria (OXWM) was present in a fragmentary and much abraded form of a small bowl or mortaria.

Fine wares were dominated by Oxford Red Colour Coat (OXRC) that was present in the form of flanged bowls C8, dating from 280 to 400+ AD. The surface survival was good for this fabric with fragments of decorative body sherds still being definable, although in many cases burnt. Nene Valley ware (NVC) was present in all contexts, mainly as decorated body sherds from small beakers but with one possible lid. This material would appear again to be predominantly of 3rd to 4th century date. Only three sherds of Samian Ware (SGSW, CGSW fabric 60) were recovered; these were much abraded and consisted of a residual 1st century body sherd and 2nd century bowl forms Dragendorff 18/31 and 30.

The overall pottery assemblage is distinct to those common in North Essex, lacking the great fabric diversity of sites to the south east. With one exception, the lack of definable 1st century forms or fabrics or indeed any that could be tied exclusively to the 2nd century emphasizes the 3rd to 4th century dating of this group. This compares well with the nearby site at Bishop's House (Garwood 2004).

6.2 Post-medieval pottery report, by Helen Walker

A total of thirteen sherds weighing 197g were excavated from two contexts. Finds from test pit 2 comprise fragments from a Post-Medieval Red Earthenware thickened or pad base. It has an all over glaze, out-flaring sides and is most likely from a jar or bowl, datable to the 17th to 18th centuries. Also in this context are unglazed sherds in a Post-Medieval Red Earthenware fabric, which are entirely undiagnostic and could date anywhere between the 16th and 19th centuries.

Test pit 3 produced a fragment of flowerpot, which is wheel-thrown and has a reduced core, suggesting it is post-medieval rather than modern. There are two other fragments of earthenware in this context, which may also be associated with horticulture and are probably post-medieval, but again cannot be assigned a close date. The latest pottery in test pit 3 however, comprises sherds of slipped kitchen earthenware, which was produced during the 19th to early 20th centuries.

6.3 Other finds

The Roman brick and tile consisted of fifteen fragments weighing 2931gm and was recovered from all contexts. This material comprised mainly abraded wall brick but small fragments of tegula, imbrex and box flue tile were also present. The fragments of Roman wall brick were not complete enough to be more readily definable to form type.

A single fragment of possible medieval brick was recovered weighing 180grams; the fabric was coarsely formed, vesicular and had rounded arises. This is unusual in Roman tile which is formed in a mould in a more liquid state, and as such must be tentatively identified as a medieval brick. Seven fragments of a medieval glazed floor tile weighing 378 grams were recovered from context 2. These were burnt examples with only traces of glaze surviving and are most likely to date from the 13th to 16th century.

Other finds included modern bottle glass from context 1, and fragments of medieval or post medieval glass window pane from contexts 1 and 2. Two fragments of coffin fitting were recovered, a large iron nail with flattened head and two rivets and a fragment of copper alloy

plate; these are both of modern date and have been discarded. Finally, just two fragments of oyster shell were recovered from context 1.

6.4 Conclusion

The pottery assemblage at Great Chesterford is of too small a size to merit statistical analysis, and as such can not add significantly to our knowledge of North Essex during the Roman period. The pottery assemblage however, displays distinctive patterns of fabric and form that can be used in comparison with other local sites. The overall assemblage is dominated by coarse ware jars, but with comparatively large amounts of dishes/bowls and beakers characteristic of urban sites. The late date of many of the forms recovered does compare well with excavations in this area of Great Chesterford.

Comparatively large amounts of Samian Ware, colour coat and fine wares are present in this assemblage, indicating that the site is distinctly urban. The assemblage can be considered to be fairly standard for this area of the town, with the unabraded nature of many of the fragments suggesting that they have not moved far from their original point of deposition, although the deposits from which they originated appear to have been completely destroyed. The post-Roman materials are more indicative of general maintenance and waste disposal through the medieval and post medieval period within the churchyard.

No further work is required on any of the finds; all post Roman material should be discarded.

7.0 CONCLUSIONS

The results of the test pitting suggest that the area of the proposed cremation burial ground has been severely disturbed and truncated by medieval and post-medieval graves. The graves are intercutting and extend more than 1.16m into the ground. The undisturbed natural geology and possible in situ Roman remains which were found at a depth of just 0.65m during the investigation of adjacent site GC34, in 2001, are therefore probably a rare survival.

The sherds of Roman pottery found by the test pitting suggest 3rd/4th century occupation within the area of the later churchyard. However, the relationship between this occupation and the surrounding postulated Roman walled enclosure remains unknown. The pottery complements the late 3rd/4th century finds and building remains that were found during the investigation of the nearby Bishops House site in 1999 (GC24), and are a further indication that settlement was taking place outside the area of the town walls during that period.

The lumps of mortar and numerous flint nodules that were found are probably related to the construction and subsequent demolition of the Roman walled enclosure or buildings, and/or to the making or modification of the adjacent church. The shards of window glass and medieval glazed floor tile are no doubt pieces of church fabric, perhaps discarded when the building was modified in the early 15th or late 18th century.

It is unlikely that the construction of the new cremation burial ground will have a significant impact on the archaeological resource as, with the exception of numerous burials at depth, the site appears to contain no earlier in-situ archaeological remains.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The archaeological work was commissioned by Great Chesterford Parochial Church Council. ECC FAU thanks Simon Mennie and George Moser for their co-operation and assistance.

The archaeological fieldwork was undertaken by Mark Germany and John Hewitt. The finds were analysed by Alan Jacobs and Helen Walker. Figures 1 to 2 were drawn by Andrew Lewsey. The project was managed by Adrian Scruby, and monitored by Richard Havis of ECC HEM.

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APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT DATA

No.	Test pit	Category	Description	Date
1	1	Grave earth	Brownish grey friable sand silt clay with occasional gravel stones. 1.16m+ thick. Contains 6 and 7	16th to 19th C
2	2	Grave earth	Brownish grey friable sand silt clay with occasional gravel stones. 1.3m+ thick. Contains 8 and 9	16th to 19th C
3	3	Grave earth	Brownish grey friable sand silt clay with occasional gravel stones. 1.26m+ thick. Contains 10 and 11	19th to 20th C
4	3	Grave cut	Straight sided with rounded corner. Not identified until c. 1.3m deep. Filled by 5. Cuts 3 and 11	19th to 20th C
5	3	Grave earth	Brownish grey friable sand silt clay with occasional gravel stones. Similar to 1, 2 and 3, but sandier and slightly lighter in colour. Single fill of 4	19th to 20th C
6	1	Skeleton	Represented by skull, neck and tops of shoulders. Lying on back. Orientated east-west. Facing east. Within 1	16th to 19th C
7	1	Skeleton	Represented by skull and left arm and shoulder. Lying on back. Orientated east-west. Facing east. Within 1	16th to 19th C
8	2	Skeleton	Represented by left leg and foot. Lying on back. Orientated east west. Facing east. Within 2	16th to 19th C
9	2	Skeleton	Represented by skull, vertebrae, arms, hands, shoulders, pelvis and rib cage. Lying on back. Orientated east-west. Facing east. Within 2	16th to 19th C
10	3	Skeleton	Represented by femurs, left hand and part of pelvis and left arm. Lying on back. Orientated east-west. Facing east. Within 3	19th to 20th C
11	3	Skeleton	Represented by leg bones. Lies within elongated void. Orientated east-west. Upper two thirds of body probably removed by grave cut 5	19th to 20th C or earlier

APPENDIX 2: FINDS DATA

No.	Category	Count	Wt (g)	Description	Date
1	Grave earth Test pit 1	1	74	Roman pottery, base sherd of Oxfordshire white slipped oxidised ware mortaria fabric (OXWM fabric 13), an abraded sherd with only traces of slip remaining on exterior and the trituration grits are very worn	240 to 350 AD
		1	8	Roman pottery, body sherd of Nene Valley colour coated ware (NVC fabric 2), relatively unabraded probably part of a bowl	Late 2nd to 4th C
		2	8	Roman pottery, Late Shell Tempered ware (LSH fabric 51), unabraded body sherds	4th to early 5th C
		5	38	Roman pottery, Miscellaneous Red Wares (RED fabric 21), unabraded body sherds and the rim sherd of a small bowl jar, possibly form E2?	2nd to 4th C
		3	18	Roman pottery, body sherds of Sandy Grey ware (GRS fabric 47), unabraded.	1st to 4th C
		2	26	Roman pottery, rim and body sherd of Fine Grey ware (GRF fabric 39) jar, 180mm diameter, 12% EVE, form G24.1/1	2nd to 4th C
		3	56	Roman pottery, rim and body sherds of a Black Surfaced ware (BSW fabric 34/45) jar this was 280mm in diameter, 12% EVE, form G24.2/2, unabraded	2nd to 4th C
		6	138	Roman pottery, rims and body sherds of Rettendon ware (RET fabric 48) in the form of a jar, G24.2/1, 240mm, 12% EVE, and flanged bowl form B6.3/1, 220mm diameter, 27% EVE, unabraded	Late 3rd to 4th C
		2	22	Glass, modern beer or wine bottle neck, heavily tarnished	Late 18th to 19th C
		1	4	Window pane fragment, very tarnished	13th to 18th C
		3	1130	Roman tile, fragment of a Tegula or wall brick, oxidised fragments, mortar on surfaces	Roman
3	1036	Roman tile, fragments of wall brick, 36mm to 40mm thick, oxidised fabric, mortar on surfaces	Roman		

No.	Category	Count	Wt (g)	Description	Date
2	Grave earth Test Pit 2	3	38	Roman pottery, Late Shell Tempered ware (LSH fabric 51), unabraded body sherds	4th to early 5th C
		1	120	Roman pottery, Storage Jar Fabric (STOR fabric 44), burnt and abraded rim sherd	1st to 4th C
		4	50	Roman pottery, body sherds of a Rettendon ware (RET fabric 48) jar with some shoulder riling decoration, unabraded	Late 3rd to 4th C
		8	96	Roman pottery, rim and body sherds of Fine Grey ware (GRF fabric 39), including a jar, 220mm diameter, 6% EVE, form G23.1/1	1st to 2nd C
		7	92	Roman pottery, rim and body sherds of Sandy Grey ware (GRS fabric 47), including a jar, 180mm diameter, 6% EVE, form G24.2/2	2nd to 4th C
		6	76	Roman pottery, rim and body sherds of a Black Surfaced ware (BSW fabric 34/45) , in the form of an abraded jar this was 140mm in diameter, 17% EVE, form G10 of Late 1st to mid 2nd century date, and a bowl form B2.1/1, 220mm, 12% EVE and of mid 2nd to mid 3rd century date	Late 1st to mid 3rd C
		9	82	Roman potteries, Hadham White Slipped ware (HAWO fabric 14) mortaria or bowl sherds, abraded	Late 2nd to 4th C
		2	24	Roman pottery, body sherd of Nene Valley colour coated ware (NVC fabric 2), body sherd relatively unabraded probably part of a beaker with rouletted line decoration and part of a lid rim	Late 2nd to 4th C
		9	86	Roman pottery, Oxfordshire Red colour coat (OXRC fabric 3), abraded sherds of a flanged bowl form C8, with traces of slip remaining on surfaces and some rouletted decoration	280 to 400 AD
		2	18	Roman pottery, Central Gaulish Samian (CGSW fabric 60), in the form of a Dragendorff 18/31, 180mm, 5% EVE and a Dragendorff 30, 220mm, 5% EVE	120 to 200 AD
		2	172	Roman tile, fragments of tegula and Imbrex	Roman
		2	35	Post-medieval red earthenware; joining body sherds, smooth fabric, unglazed	16th to 19th C
		3	51	Post-medieval red earthenware, pad base with out-flaring sides, thick-walled, all over glaze, probably from a jar or bowl	17th to 18th C
		1	2	Window Glass, medieval to post medieval window pane fragment	13th to 18th century
		2	30	Mollusc Shell, oyster shell fragments	Undated
1	180	Medieval Brick? fragment one side surviving coarsely formed irregular arises, oxidised vesicular fabric, laminated texture, 34mm thick	Medieval?		
7	378	Medieval tile, glazed floor tile fragments between 16mm and 23mm thick traces of glaze much abraded	13th to 16th C		

No.	Category	Count	Wt (g)	Description	Date
3	Grave earth Test pit 3	2	16	Roman pottery, body sherds of Nene Valley colour coated ware (NVC fabric 2), relatively unabraded probably fragments of a beaker	Late 2nd to 4th C
		1	4	Roman pottery, South Gaulish Samian (SGSW fabric 60), body sherd	50 to 100 AD
		1	16	Roman potteries, Late Shell Tempered ware (LSH fabric 51), jar form G27.2/1, 160mm diameter, 14% EVE	360 to 400+ AD
		11	70	Roman pottery, Oxfordshire Red colour coat (OXRC fabric 3), abraded and burnt sherds of an incomplete flanged bowl form C8, and C16, 160mm, 13% EVE, with traces of slip remaining	240 to 400 AD
		1	16	Roman pottery, Miscellaneous Red Wares (RED fabric 21), rim sherd of a small bowl jar possibly form E2, 180mm diameter, 12% EVE	2nd to 4th C
		2	6	Roman pottery, Unspecified Buff Wares (BUF fabric 31), abraded body and rim sherds	1st to 4th C
		3	52	Roman pottery, rim and body sherds of Fine Grey ware (GRF fabric 39), including a jar, 140mm diameter, 10% EVE, form G24.1/1	1st to 2nd C
		4	50	Roman pottery, rim and body sherds of Sandy Grey ware (GRS fabric 47), including two jars, 160mm diameter, 11% EVE, form G24.1/1 and 140mm diameter, 11% EVE, form G24.1/1	2nd to 4th C
		2	24	Roman pottery, rim and body sherds of a Black Surfaced ware (BSW fabric 34/45), in the form of an abraded jar this was 200mm in diameter, 7% EVE, form G24.1/1, and a bowl form B3, 180mm, 6% EVE	2nd to 4th C
		7	595	Roman Tile, fragments of the phalange and corner of a Tegula, smaller fragment of a box flue tile and two larger fragments of Roman wall brick, not complete enough to be more readily definable	Roman
		1	70	Iron Nail, coffin furniture	19th to 20th C
		5	50	Slipped kitchen earthenware, body sherds with internal slip-coating (discarded)	19th to early 20th C
		1	26	Flowerpot, sherd from the base of a flowerpot, wheel-thrown and with a reduced core, so unlikely to be modern	Post-medieval
		1	22	Unidentified sherd, tile-like appearance but with smooth outer surface suggesting it is from a vessel, may also be connected with horticulture	Post-medieval
1	13	Unidentified sherd, off-white fabric with pinky-buff margins and internal surface, sand-tempered, wheel-thrown and unglazed, relatively thick-walled, perhaps also a plant pot	Post-medieval		
1	6	Copper Alloy, plate fragment of coffin furniture	19th to 20th C		

APPENDIX 3: CONTENTS OF SITE ARCHIVE

Contained within one A4 folder:

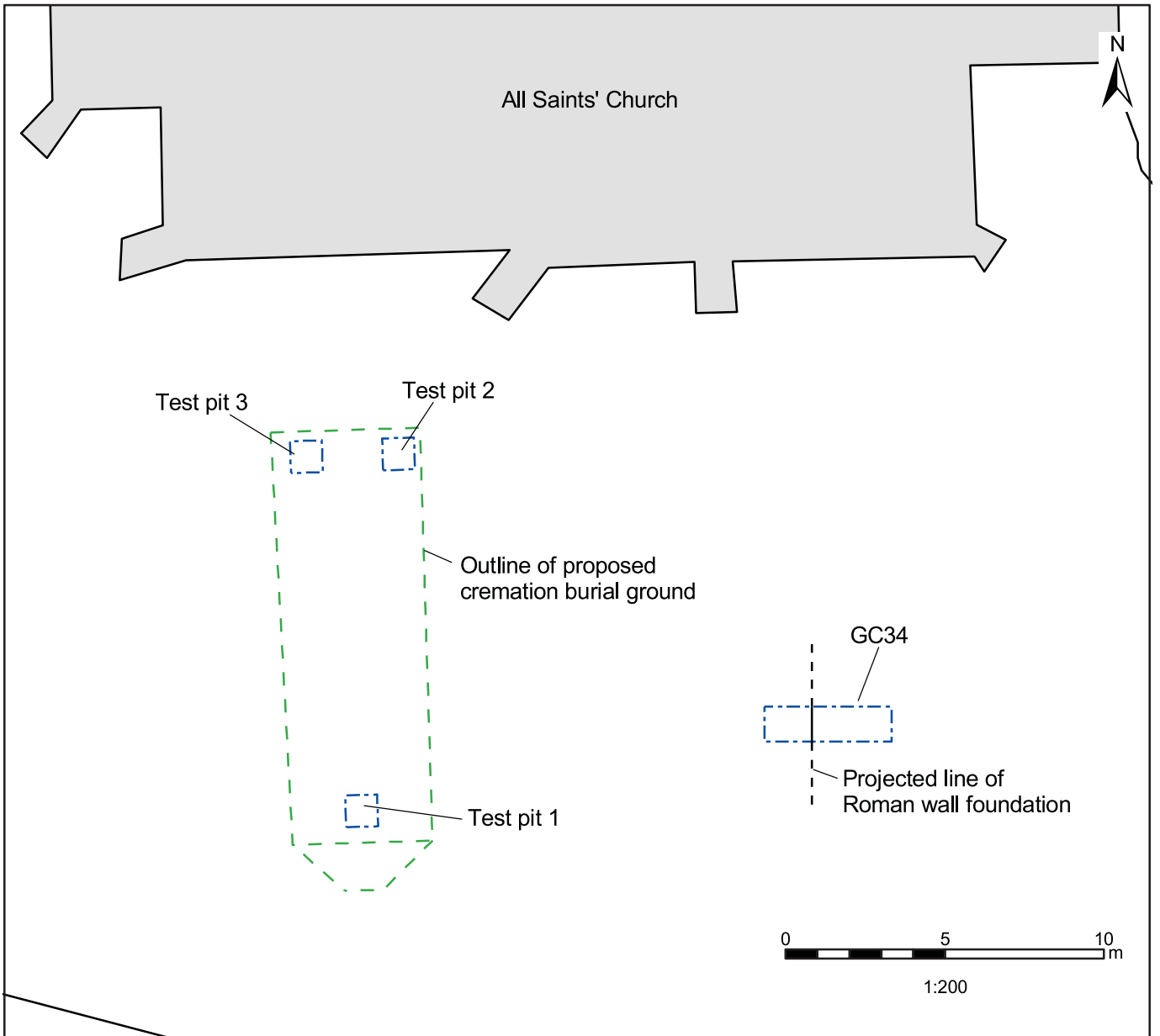
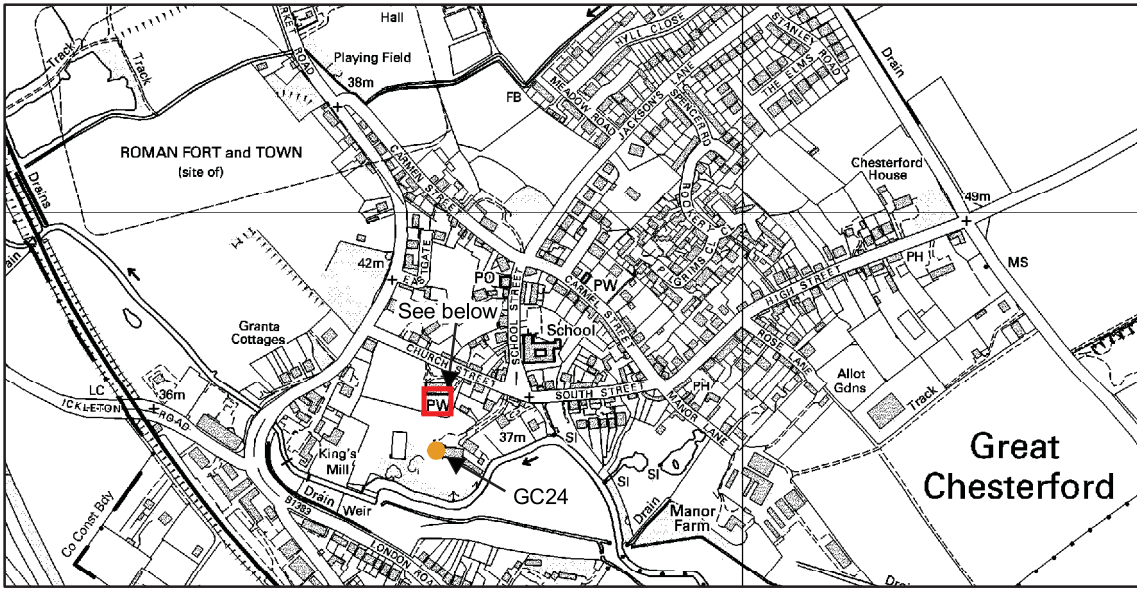
1. Client report
1. Archaeological brief
1. Written Scheme of Investigation
1. Finds report and tables
1. Post-medieval pottery report and table
3. Test pit recording sheets
1. Context register
5. Context sheets
1. Levels register sheet
4. Sheets of site plans and drawings
1. Photo register
29. Photographs

Held separate from folder:

1. Box of finds

APPENDIX 4: ESSEX HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

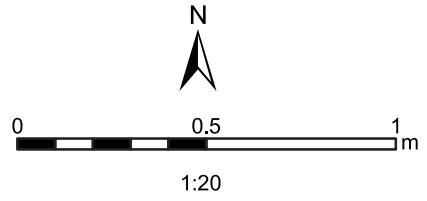
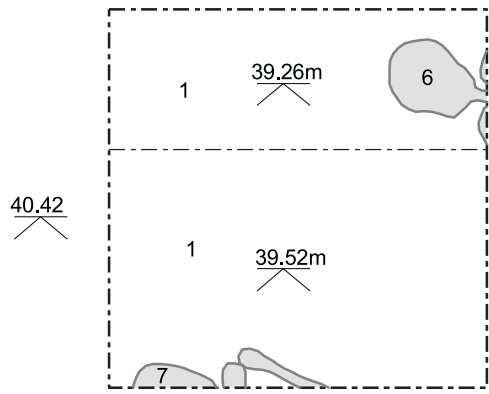
Site name/Address: All Saints' Church, Great Chesterford	
Parish: Great Chesterford	District: Uttlesford
NGR: TL 50589 42748	Site Code: GC51
Type of Work: Archaeological test pitting	Site Director/Group: Mark Germany, Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit
Date of Work: 11/3/11 to 15/3/11	Size of Area Investigated: Three test pits, totalling 3m ²
Location of Finds/Curating Museum:	Client: Great Chesterford Parochial Church Council
Further Seasons Anticipated?: No	Related HER Nos: SM 24871
Final Report: Essex Archaeology and History (summary)	
Periods represented: Roman Medieval Post-medieval	
<p>SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS:</p> <p>The proposed construction of a cremation burial ground within the churchyard of All Saints' Church, Great Chesterford was preceded by archaeological test pitting. The churchyard overlies part of the Roman town of Great Chesterford.</p> <p>The test pits revealed deposits of grave earth more than 1.16m to 1.58m thick. Contained within the grave earth were inhumation burials and numerous finds, including pieces of Roman pottery. The pot sherds dated to the 3rd and 4th centuries and were an indication that domestic occupation was probably taking place outside the area of the Roman town walls during that period. Other finds included lumps of mortar and numerous flint nodules, probably related to the construction and demolition of Roman buildings and/or the construction and modification of All Saints' Church.</p> <p>The results of the test pitting suggest that the area of the proposed cremation burial ground has been severely disturbed by medieval and post-medieval graves and is consequently unlikely to contain in situ Roman remains.</p>	
<p>Previous Summaries/Reports:-</p> <p>Ennis, T. 2001. <i>All Saints Church, Great Chesterford, Essex. Archaeological Evaluation</i>. ECC FAU report 945</p> <p>Garwood, A. 2004. 'Late Roman buildings at Bishop's House, Great Chesterford: Excavations 1999'. <i>Essex Archaeol. Hist.</i> 35, 1-25</p> <p>Germany, M. 2006. <i>All Saints' Church, Great Chesterford, Essex. Archaeological Monitoring and Excavation</i>. ECC FAU report 1672</p>	
Author of Summary: Mark Germany	Date of Summary: April 2011



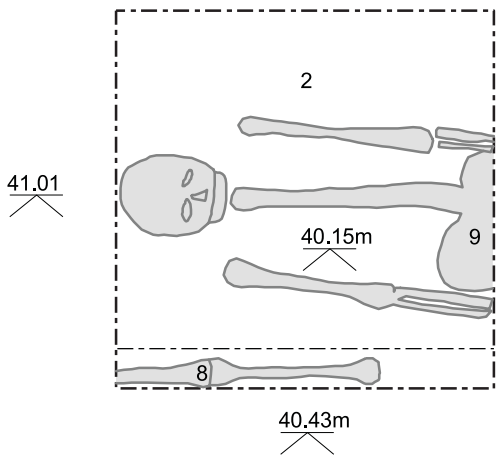
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Fig.1. Location of test pits

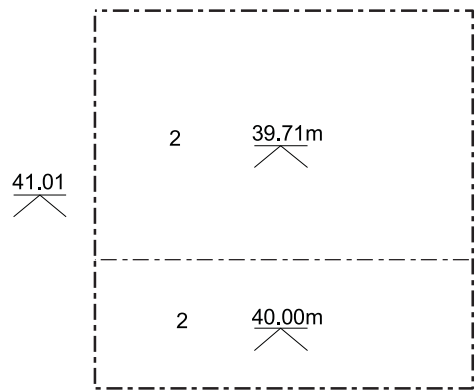
Test pit 1



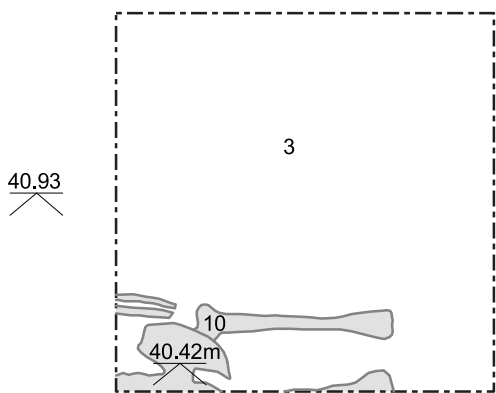
Test pit 2



Test pit 2



Test pit 3



Test pit 3

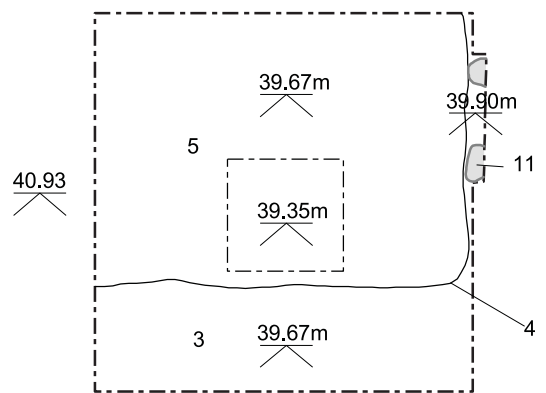


Fig.2. Test pits 1 - 3



Plate 1: Test pit 1, inhumations 6 and 7



Plate 2: Test pit 3, inhumation 10



Plate 3: Test pit 2, inhumations 8 and 9



Plate 4: Test pit 3, inhumation 11