

Walden Road  
Great Chesterford  
Essex

*Archaeological Evaluation*



*for:*  
Orien Heritage

*on behalf of:*  
Catesby Land & Planning Ltd

CA Project: SU0339  
CA Report: SU0339\_1

June 2022



# Walden Road Great Chesterford Essex

## *Archaeological Evaluation*

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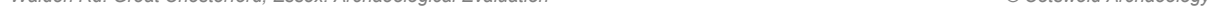
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## SUMMARY

<b>Project name:</b>	Walden Road
<b>Location:</b>	Great Chesterford, Essex
<b>NGR:</b>	550612 243592
<b>Type:</b>	Evaluation
<b>Date:</b>	22 November - 3 December 2021 and 17 January – 10 February 2022
<b>Location of Archive:</b>	To be deposited with Saffron Walden Museum and the Archaeology Data Service (ADS)
<b>Accession Number:</b>	SAFWM : 2022.5
<b>Site Code:</b>	WRGC22

In November and December 2021, and January and February 2022, Cotswold Archaeology carried out an archaeological evaluation of land at Walden Road, Great Chesterford, Essex. A total of 167 trenches were excavated during the two phases.

Despite its proximity to the Roman fort and town immediately to the west, and to the locations of large contemporary and later cemeteries, the evaluation recorded a largely agricultural landscape with transit routes to the north and east, two small stock enclosures, a single burial and a probable Roman quarry. Artefactual and environmental assemblages were limited and of little significance. Two long linear features, a holloway and a boundary ditch are potentially Middle Bronze Age in date, the holloway perhaps earlier, the remainder of the features recorded being of 1<sup>st</sup> to 3<sup>rd</sup> century date. There was limited Medieval or Post-Medieval activity, with an area of gravel quarrying close to the main Newmarket Road.

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1. During November and December 2021, and in January and February 2022, Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out two phases of archaeological evaluation of land at Walden Road, Great Chesterford, Essex (centred at NGR: 550612 243592; Fig. 1). An initial 24 trenches were excavated in the most sensitive areas of the site and which informed and was followed by the 2<sup>nd</sup> phase of a further 142 trenches. This report combines the results of both phases of this evaluation. This evaluation was undertaken for Orion Heritage, who were acting on behalf of Catesby Land & Planning Ltd.
- 1.2. The evaluation results will inform pre-application consultations with Uttlesford District Council, the local planning authority (LPA), in relation to the future potential development of the site.
- 1.3. A need for pre-application archaeological investigation of the site was identified by Essex Place Services (EPS; Richard Havis - Principal Historic Environment Consultant), the archaeological advisor to the LPA and by Historic England due to the proximity of the Scheduled Monuments of the Roman town, Roman fort and IA/Roman temple and of large Roman and Anglo-Saxon cemeteries.
- 1.4. The scope of the fieldwork was determined in discussion between Orion Heritage and EPS with input from Historic England. The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by CA (2019) and approved by EPS.
- 1.5. The evaluation was also in line with Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (Gurney 2003), *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (CIfA 2014; updated October 2020), *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) PPN 3: Archaeological Excavation* (Historic England 2015) and *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide* (Historic England 2015).

### The site

- 1.6. The proposed development site, measuring approximately 30.15ha in extent, is located immediately to the north of the village of Great Chesterford in the Uttlesford District of Essex, on the north-western boundary with Cambridgeshire (see Figures 1&2). It is bounded to the north by a small agricultural field and by the Newmarket

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Road; to the east by Walden Road (B184) with agricultural fields beyond; to the south by the village of Great Chesterford; and to the west by Newmarket Road (B1383), a large residential property and further agricultural fields. Chesterford's Community Centre with associated facilities is located immediately adjacent to the site's southern boundary. The M11 is located c.180m to the west of the study site and a tributary of the River Cam flows east to west along the site's southern boundary towards the River Cam which flows south to north c.500m to the west. The site divides into three fields, the large Upper field, the narrow Central field and the smaller Lower field. To the immediate southwest of the development area are the interlinked Scheduled Monuments of the Roman Fort, Fort Annexe and Roman Town. Large Roman and Anglo-Saxon cemeteries also lie to the immediate west and southwest and an Iron Age & Roman temple complex to the east side of Walden Road.

- 1.7. The site slopes very gently down from c.50m aOD (above Ordnance Datum) along its northern and western boundary to c.40m aOD along its southern and eastern. The bedrock geology of the site comprises New Pit Chalk Formation with Holywell Nodular Chalk Formation along the western boundary. No superficial deposits are recorded on the site but River Terrace Deposits, 3 – Sand and Gravel which formed up to three million years ago during the Quaternary Period are recorded just beyond the western extent of the site along the River Cam and these deposits can in fact be seen within the trenches in the west of site (BGS 2021), albeit only in patches.

## 2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1. The archaeological background of the site has previously been presented in detail as part of a Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA: Orion Heritage 2021), which includes the results of a programme of geophysical survey (SUMO 2021). The following represents a summary of the more relevant sources within and immediately around the evaluation's boundaries. Further information is available within *The Roman Town of Great Chesterford* by Maria Medleycott (East Anglian Archaeology 137: 2011). Below is a summary of the known and suspected archaeology prior to evaluation.

### Earlier prehistoric & Bronze Age

- 2.2. There have been frequent finds of Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age date to all sides of the site, with none as yet recorded within its bounds. A single, straight ditch, aligned north-northeast/south-southwest through the Central and Lower fields, seen on the geophysical survey and on Google Maps, may represent a Middle Bronze Age



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feature (see Figure 3, and Ditch **A** on Figure 2); it extends for at least 1.1km in length. There is a second such feature parallel to this c.350m further east (Ditch **B** on Fig 2). The site lies within an area of large open prehistoric field boundaries and trackways and was thought unlikely, being largely on dry chalk subsoil, to contain much by way of settlement activity.

- 2.3. To the north of the site, on the east side of the A11, recent evaluations have recorded a group of three Bronze Age Barrows (M of Fig 2) and a small Middle Bronze Age enclosure (N).

### Iron Age & Roman

- 2.4. The earlier geophysical survey of the southern part of the site (see Figure 3) shows a potentially segmented ditch (**C** on Fig 2) extending east-northeast from the north-eastern corner of the Roman Fort annex in the Central field (SMR 13914; scheduled monument NHLE1013484: **F** on Fig 2). Three, possibly four rectangular ditched enclosures, with internal divisions, hang off this ditch to the north with a wide trackway heading north between them (**D** on Fig 2). This trackway/road continues all the way across the northern part of the site and can clearly be seen on ariel photographs as well as the geophysical plots.
- 2.5. Ditch C can be seen to continue to the east, presumably marking a routeway, to a point just to the north of the Temple/Shrine complex (**E** on Fig 2). Another northeast/southwest aligned road, parallel to C, extends from the south end of town (**H** on Fig 2).
- 2.6. The site of the Roman fort (SMR 4942; F), constructed in the 1st century AD, is recorded immediately to the west of the study site and forms part of the scheduled monument (Roman fort, Roman town, Roman and Anglo-Saxon cemeteries at Great Chesterford, NHLE1013484). The fort covers an area of c.15 hectares and several watching briefs have located the course of the fort ditch (SMR 13911 and 13915, see above) and shown the existence of an annexe (SMR 13914, located at the extreme southwest of the study site). This area will not be subjected to trenching.
- 2.7. The fort gave way to a later Roman town (approximated as **G** on Fig 2) and Ditch/Trackway C may represent the main route east, past the temple/shrine, from both the fort and the north gate of the town.

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- 2.8. The whole of the area to the west, southwest and south of the development area is dense with Romano-British and Anglo-Saxon finds and features, with the vast majority of these occupying the river terrace gravels alongside the River Cam. As the land rises onto the chalk to the east the settlement-related archaeology diminishes, giving way to fields and trackways; 400m east of the site alongside ditch/trackway C, is the large Temple/Shrine complex.
- 2.9. Extensive cemeteries surround the town, with known locations to the north, east, southeast and southwest (outlined in Blue on Fig 2). The true extents of the cemeteries are not all known. Recent and ongoing archaeological work by Groundworks Archaeology at the new school site, immediately to the south of the proposed development area (K on Fig 2), indicates that the density of burials here at the northern extent of the Eastern Cemetery remains very high. Approximately 30 to 40 inhumation burials (with hints of a couple of possible cremations) have so far been recorded, some within a possible eastern boundary ditch (James Roberts pers. comm.). There appears to be a good boundary to the east – no burials were found beneath the adjacent school site - but there is no clear boundary to the north, and it is possible that this cemetery extends further north than is currently thought, into the proposed development area. Burials have also been recorded under the bowling green to the west (SMR 13916).
- 2.10. It had been suggested (R. Havis pers. comm.) that the enclosures recorded on the geophysical survey alongside the Temple Road, to the north of the known cemetery, could even represent Mausolea. Mausolea here, alongside the road from the town to the temple/shrine complex, might not be unexpected, a good number of stone coffins, carved stones and mortared remains have been found in and around the town (SMR 16398, 4988).
- 2.11. The possible findspot of a carved stone of Roman date (SMR 4988) was recorded immediately east of the site's north-eastern corner. It was presented to the British Museum in 1803 and it was concluded that the stone could have formed the base of a Jupiter column.

### Early medieval

- 2.12. The site of the Middle and Late Anglo-Saxon settlement is presumed to lie beneath the medieval and modern village core to the south of the development area.

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2.13. Anglo-Saxon burials (SMR 4939) were excavated outside the north gate of the Roman town in 1953-1955 (EEX17132, EEX17133, with later field visits by English Heritage in 1979, 1980 and 1982 (EEX17142 – 17144)) with the cemetery comprising 161 inhumation graves, 33 cremation graves as well as two horse and two dog burials. This northern burial area is believed to extend to the east at least as far as Newmarket Road, as further burials were recovered to the east, closer to Newmarket Road (SMR 13931, Roman cemetery) and from the areas of 19th century quarrying adjacent to the road (SMR 13930, 13928, Roman burials). It is possible that the cemetery area extends towards, and perhaps into, the northwest area of the study site.

#### Undated

2.14. A series of linear, curvilinear and sub-oval trends, plus areas of enhancement, were recorded in the northwest area of the site during the magnetometer survey of a large part of the study site in spring 2021 (see Figure 3). They were thought to indicate potential enclosures, but which proved to be geological in origin.

2.15. Immediately to the northeast of the site's north-eastern corner a cropmark is recorded of a linear feature (SMR 16229) running northwest to southeast (**J** on Fig 2). This may represent the former course of Park Road, and this route is implied on the 1777 Chapman & Andre Map of the County of Essex.

### 3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1. The general objective of the evaluation was to provide further information on the likely archaeological resource within the site, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date and state of preservation. This information will enable the LPA, as advised by EPS, to identify and assess the particular significance of any archaeological heritage assets within the site, consider the impact of the proposed development upon that significance and, if appropriate, develop strategies to avoid or minimise conflict between heritage asset conservation and the development proposal, in line with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2021). A further objective of the project is to compile a stable, ordered, accessible project archive (see Section 7).

3.2. More specific objectives of the evaluation were to:

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- investigate features of probable and possible archaeological origin identified by the geophysical survey (SUMO 2021),
  - confirm the presence or absence of any archaeological features in those areas which appear devoid of features, and to act as a means of prospection for remains of a type or period that may not respond to gradiometer survey,
  - attempt to delimit the extent of the cemetery known to the immediate south of the development area,
  - look at the relationship between the fort/town and the temple complex to the east and at the occupation/use of the land in between – specifically the purpose of the enclosures,
  - assess the significance of this occupation/land use,
  - relate the results of the evaluation to both the East Anglian Research Framework and the EAA Great Chesterford publication.

3.3. During the course of the fieldwork the results were assessed and, where relevant, reference is made to the regional research objectives outlined in *Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England* (Medlycott 2011) so that the remains can, be placed within their local and regional contexts, and a project-specific research agenda be implemented if applicable.

## 4. METHODOLOGY

4.1. The evaluation fieldwork comprised the excavation of 166 trenches (Figs. 3 & 3b):

- 163no. 30m x 1.8 trenches; and
- 3no. 30m x 4m trenches.

4.2. The trenches were located to test geophysical anomalies and to provide a representative sample of the remainder of the site. Twenty trenches were removed from the original number of trenches stated within the WSI, with the approval of EPA, as it became clear that large areas of the site were totally devoid of archaeology and one trench was removed due to its proximity to a powerline. Trenches kept their original numbering hence the trenches are numbered to 177. The trenches were excavated in two phases, the 1<sup>st</sup> phase in November and December 2021 excavated

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the first 24 trenches with the remaining trenches excavated in the 2<sup>nd</sup> phase in January and February 2022.

- 4.3. Trenches were set out on OS National Grid co-ordinates using Leica GPS. Overburden was stripped from the trenches by a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless grading bucket. All machining was conducted under archaeological supervision to the top of the natural substrate, which was the level at which archaeological features were first encountered.
- 4.4. Archaeological features/deposits were investigated, planned and recorded in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 1: Fieldwork Recording Manual*.
- 4.5. Deposits were assessed for their palaeoenvironmental potential and samples were taken in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 2: The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites*.
- 4.6. Artefacts were processed in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 3: Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation*.
- 4.7. CA will make arrangements with Saffron Walden Museum (SAFWM : 2022.5) for the deposition of the project archive and, subject to agreement with the legal landowner(s), the artefact collection. A digital archive will also be prepared and deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS). The archives (museum and digital) will be prepared and deposited in accordance with *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (ClfA 2014; updated October 2020).
- 4.8. A summary of information from this project, as set out in Appendix D, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

## 5. RESULTS

- 5.1. This section provides an overview of the evaluation results. Detailed summaries of the recorded contexts are given in Appendix A. Details of the artefactual material recovered from the site are given in Section 6 and Appendix B. Details of the environmental samples (palaeoenvironmental evidence) are given in Section 7 and Appendix C.

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- 5.2. The natural geological substrate varied between those trenches excavated in the centre, east and north of the site and those excavated in the west and south. The substrate with the former areas comprised white chalk with patches of orange brown sandy silt with flint inclusions. Trenches to the west and south of site encountered a geological substrate comprising mid orange to yellow brown silty sand with moderate flint inclusions, likely forming part of the River Terrace Deposits 1 To 2 mapped to the immediate west of the site boundary (BGS 2022) The natural substrate was sealed by ploughsoil in the northern field, comprising friable mid brown grey silty loam, measuring 0.29m thick on average. Within the central and southern fields, the natural substrate was also sealed by ploughsoil but it had been modified and ploughed into deep furrows for potato crops and so appeared darker and looser, measuring 0.36m thick on average.
- 5.3. Trenches 2-4, 11-12, 14-23, 26-32, 34-39, 42-61, 63-88, 92-96, 99-100, 102, 111-137, 139, 141, 144-146, 149-158, 160-166, and 168-177 were devoid of archaeological features.

## Prehistoric

### *Ditch A (Figs. 2&3)*

- 5.4. Trenches 138, 148, 159 and 167 in the Central and Lower fields all exposed north-northeast/south-southwest aligned Ditch A in the east of site, correlating with the previous geophysical survey. It measured on average 2.41m wide and was excavated in Trenches 138 and 167. Excavation was halted in Trench 167 at a depth of 0.7m without reaching the base. A wider area was opened around the ditch in Trench 138 (Fig. 6) and found to have a depth of 0.85m here. Both had moderate straight sides and were filled with three fills of naturally accumulated silting. Trench 138 (cut [13802]) showed it to have a flat and narrow base. A single sherd of later prehistoric pottery, probably either early or middle Iron Age, was recovered from the top fill of the ditch – context 13808.
- 5.5. Grave cut 13806 was found to be cut through the upper fills of Ditch A within Trench 138. It was aligned on the same south-southwest/north-northeast orientation as the ditch and was sub-ovoid in shape with steep, straight sides and a slightly concave base. It contained skeleton 13807 (Fig. 7).
- 5.6. Skeleton 13807 was the remains of a young adult male, laid in the grave with knees bent upwards. The skeleton had two sizeable, rough, unworked stones within its

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mouth, which was very wide open. It is notable that the young male had suffered a fracture to the right mandible which had healed badly leaving him no longer able to use that side. The body was supine, but with the knees bent upwards and the feet very close together. The right arm was flexed at the elbow with the hand across the body adjacent to the left hand. The left arm was straight but with the elbow bent downwards. A radiocarbon date was obtained from a rib fragment and gave a date of 21-110 Cal AD at 68.3 probability (SUERC-102952), which suggests that the burial falls within the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD and is either late Iron Age or early Roman.

- 5.7. Within Trench 148 Ditch A was overlain by the remains of gravelled trackway (14806) which ran alongside Roman Ditch C (see below).

#### *Holloway D (Figs. 2&3)*

- 5.8. Trenches 13, 24, 33, 41, 62, 90, 106 and 107 in the Upper and Central fields all exposed Holloway D running on a north/south alignment down the centre of site, correlating with a linear anomaly identified on the previous geophysical survey. Holloway D varied in width from 7.88m to 13.2m, a wide range that is likely due to the very gradual break of slope at the top of both sides, and to where on the downward slope of the site it was measured. It was excavated by machine in Trenches 24 and 41 (Fig. 9) both of which showed fairly straight, shallow sides and a flat base with a depth of 0.98m and 1.2m respectively. Within both interventions a similar basal fill of light brown yellow chalky sand was overlain by a main fill of mid orange brown silty sand both produced through secondary silting. A further darker orange brown silty sand was also observed in the top of Holloway D in Trench 41 which may represent a slower tertiary silting process. In Trench 106, between the later Roman enclosures (see below) it was partially excavated by hand and 2 sherds of Roman pottery and 4 fragments of CBM were recovered from its uppermost fill. Apart from those, no artefacts were recovered or observed within any of the trenches containing Holloway D but it is interpreted as a pre-historic track owing to its similar alignment to prehistoric boundaries A and B to the east, because the Roman enclosures in the centre of site are split to either side of it indicating it was established prior to the creation of the enclosures, to its great depth, and to its absolute cleanliness – a Roman or later trackway of this depth would undoubtedly have contained at least some fragmentary Roman artefacts.

#### *Trench 10*

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- 5.9. Within Trench 10, located in the south-west corner of the Upper field, a shallow hollow containing a preserved land surface was excavated (1004/1005), it contained two sherds of probably Neolithic pottery, a sherd of possibly Earlier Bronze Age pottery, some scraps of animal bone and 13 pieces of worked flint, including two possible small blades; the flint is most likely Neolithic.

## Roman

### *Boundary C*

- 5.10. Boundary C was exposed running on an east-northeast/west-southwest alignment through Trenches 106, 140, 142 147 and 148 to the east of Holloway D and through Trenches 5, 8 and 105 to the west of Holloway D. In a couple of places, notably in Trench 148, traces of an accompanying, parallel gravelled road surface survived to the south side of the ditch.
- 5.11. To the east Boundary C averaged 2.36m wide. It was excavated in Trenches 106, 140 and 148 (see Figs 16 & 18) and comprised an original ditch (see Fig. 16 10602) with a recut on the southern side (10607) indicating that any bank would have lain to the north. 10602 had straight moderately steep sides with a flat base measuring c.0.7m deep. It contained a single fill comprising mid yellow brown sandy silt with frequent flint and chalk inclusions deriving from secondary silting. Recut 10607 had straight moderately steep sides with a concave base at a depth of 0.59m. In Trench 106, immediately to the east of Holloway D, the recut (ditch 10607) had an initial thin deposit (10604) of dark orange brown silty sand containing charcoal and burnt clay which was not seen along the rest of the feature. This is similar to (10505) within ditch recut 10508 immediately to the west of the gap for Holloway D. The remainder of the ditch was then filled with mid orange brown silty sand, a secondary silting similar to the fills seen along the rest of the ditch recut. Lower fill 10605 contained one sherd of Roman pottery and one fragment of box flue tile.
- 5.12. In Trench 148 (Fig. 18) Boundary C crossed Prehistoric Ditch A. Where it did this there is a deliberate northern 'kink' before it returns to its course, as if the ditch was diverting around something on the line of the earlier ditch. Again, the original ditch (14802) was recut to the south (14804) and both their fills contained small numbers of Romano-British pottery (3 sherds and 1 sherd respectively in fills 14803 and 14805). Where the ditch diverts to the north it is notable that what remains of the



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gravelled roadway (14806) at the south continues straight on, overlying the earlier ditch.

- 5.13. To the west of Holloway D, Boundary C averaged 2.71m wide. There was again evidence for recutting of the ditch line within Trenches 5 and 8 both showing that there were at least two phases to the ditch. However, here, a much larger, deeper ditch appeared to truncate a narrower, shallower one along its northern edge, though the relationships were not completely clear.
- 5.14. In Trench 8 initial Ditch 803 measured on c.1.24m wide as seen and 0.51m deep, with a straight moderately steep side and a flat base. It was filled with a mid yellow-brown sandy silt with flint and chalk inclusions, deriving from secondary silting (804, 807) and containing one sherd of Roman pottery and one fragment of tile (an intrusive sherd of post-Medieval stoneware was also collected from the feature's surface). Ditch C4 (805) which truncated it along its northern edge measured c. 2.58m wide with straight moderately steep sides and a concave base at a depth of c.0.85m. It was filled by secondary silting fill 806 which contained six sherds of 1st/2nd century pottery.
- 5.15. In Trench 5 to the east there was indication that there may have been silting from bank material located on the northern edge of the ditch. It is likely that this ditch relates to ditch 805 to the west (separated by the entrance to the enclosure), and Ditch C1 to the east of Holloway D.
- 5.16. Within Trench 5 to the east initial ditch 507 (fill 508) was again narrow and shallow, at 1.14m wide. It was truncated on its northern edge by the terminus of recut ditch 509, indicating the presence of a later entrance way to the enclosure to the north of Boundary C here. Ditch 509 (fills 510-12) contained more pottery than in any other feature, though still relatively small quantities. Lower fills 510 & 511 contained 16 sherds of 2<sup>nd</sup> century material, and upper fill 512 50 sherds of 2<sup>nd</sup>/3<sup>rd</sup> century.
- 5.17. The hollow in the top of the silted-up Ditch 509 was infilled with a much darker sandy silty, material (506), probably representing the remnant of a wider surface spread around the entrance to the enclosure here – it contained 21 sherds of mixed 2<sup>nd</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> century pottery as well as small quantities of CBM, fired clay, iron nails and a fragment of Roman glass. Overlying this darker fill was a concentration of flint (513) measuring 0.1m thick which may represent the remains of a gravelled surface around and within

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the entranceway. A further 0.1m thick layer of tertiary silting (514), comprising mid orange brown sandy silt, had accumulated over these stones.

- 5.18. Trench 105 exposed Boundary C to the immediate west of Holloway D as it curved towards the north to form the eastern side of an enclosure, and the western side of the Holloway route. A single, wide and deep, phase of the ditch was recorded here, ditch 10507 measured 2.4m wide by 1.13m deep with steep convex sides and a narrow concave base. The main lower and central fill (10506) comprised light yellow brown clay silt and contained 8 sherds of Roman pottery. The hollow in the top of the silted-up ditch (10508) which measured 1.1m wide by 0.42m deep, was filled by an initial thin deposit (10505) comprising dark red brown clay silt containing charcoal and burnt clay (similar to 10604, fill of ditch 10607 on the eastern side of Holloway D). This was then overlain by fill (10504) and the whole feature sealed by (10503), these were clean natural silting comprising silty sands and containing no finds.

#### *Eastern Enclosure ditches*

- 5.19. The geophysical survey showed at least two enclosures to the north of Boundary C, one either side of where it connects with Holloway D. The ditches defining the three sides of the eastern enclosure – the fourth being the trackway ditch - were exposed in Trenches 6, 106, 107, and 109 and all were filled with a similar clean mid orange brown silty sand.
- 5.20. The eastern side of the enclosure was excavated in Trench 6. Ditch 603 ran on a north-northwest/south-southeast alignment and measured 1.17m wide by 0.48m deep with straight moderate sides and a concave base. One small sherd of Late Prehistoric pottery and one Roman sherd were recovered from fill 604. Both these ditches were seen to be bordering the deep fills of the Holloway.
- 5.21. Ditches 10613 and 10702 ran on a north-northwest/south-southeast alignment through Trenches 106 and 107 forming the western edge of the enclosure. Ditch 10613 measured 1.38m wide by 0.24m deep with straight moderate sides and a concave base. Ditch 10702 measured 1.82m wide by 0.22m deep with straight shallow sides and a flat base. 3 sherds of Roman pottery and 2 fragments of tile were recovered from fills 10614 and 10703 respectively.

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5.22. The northern side of the enclosure was defined by ditch 10902 running on an east-northeast/south-southwest alignment through Trench 109. It measured 2.25m wide by 0.53m deep with convex moderately steep sides and a flat base. No finds were recovered.

#### *Western Enclosure Ditches*

5.23. Ditches defining the western enclosure were exposed in Trenches 7 and 104. Ditch 703 ran through Trench 7 on an east-northeast/west-southwest alignment and correlated with the northern edge of the enclosure as identified on the geophysical survey. Ditch 703 measured 1.57m wide by 0.76m deep with straight moderately steep sides and a concave base. It was filled by 704, a mid yellow brown sandy silt with frequent flint and chalk inclusions from which 20 sherds of Roman pottery were recovered. It was truncated on its northern side by what is probably the butt end of a recutting ditch 705. Ditch 705 extended only 0.3m into the trench from the baulk and measured 1.23m wide with a depth of 0.68m. It had steep straight sides and a concave base and was filled with mid grey brown sandy silt.

5.24. Probable Ditch 707 ran parallel to Ditch 703/705 to the north, extended into the trench 1.2m and measured 1.72m wide by over 0.92m deep with steep straight sides and the base not reached. The main fill (708) was a clean grey-brown sandy silt from which 6 sherds of 2<sup>nd</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> century pottery were recovered, the upper fill (710) was darker and siltier and contained 35 sherds of 2<sup>nd</sup>-3<sup>rd</sup> century pottery and 2 iron nails. It is feasible that 707 and 705 represent some kind of pitting, but they perhaps are more likely to mark the butt ends of a set of recut ditches representing one side of a secondary entranceway into the enclosure. Entranceway/ditch butt 505 on the south side of the enclosure also contained quantities of finds materials in its uppermost fill.

5.25. Ditch 10402 ran on a north/south alignment through the centre of Trench 104 and defines the western limit of the enclosure. It measured 1.9m wide by 0.61m deep with straight moderately steep sides and a concave base. It contained two fills of secondary silting comprising mid red brown sandy silt with frequent flint inclusion in the base from which no finds were recovered (10403 and 10403).

5.26. Ditch 10206 (Fig. 12) ran through the western end of Trench 102 on a north/south alignment and may represent the western side of a third enclosure to the north of Boundary C which has not shown up clearly on the geophysical survey. It measured 1.86m wide by 0.38m deep with moderate straight sides and a concave base. Its fill,

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10207, a loose mid orange-brown silty sand with occasional flint inclusions, produced 22 sherds of 3<sup>rd</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> century pottery.

- 5.27. Ditch 10206 truncated what was possibly a narrow, shallow ditch on a SW to NE alignment (10204), though its fill (10205), which contained 3 sherds of Roman pottery, spread out over and around the feature and it may dimply represent a linear natural hollow. Slight hollow 10202 (fill 10203) to the west is also likely to have been of natural origin. The whole trench was sealed by deep deposit 10208, a friable mid grey-brown sandy silt with flint inclusions, which may relate to quarrying activity to the north, most likely post-Medieval.

#### *Quarrying*

- 5.28. Two main areas of quarrying were recorded, one potentially of Roman origin in Trench 103 in the Central field and one probably post-Medieval in Trenches 97, 98 and 101 in the Upper: both were located within the lower southwestern corner of the site where the chalk gives way to the gravel.
- 5.29. A large quarry (10302) took up the majority of Trench 103, immediately outside the northeast corner of the putative Roman fort. A sondage as excavated into its eastern end where the edge was seen to be steep and clean: the base could not be reached. It contained two visible fills, 10303 along the edge was a thick band of fine, clean, washed-looking yellow-brown sandy silt with rare flint inclusions and, covering the rest of the surface of the feature 10304, more mixed, darker and with more small flint inclusions. The underlying marly chalk natural in this area contained abundant large flint nodules, the quarry may have been to extract these flints for construction.
- 5.30. A more extensive area of quarrying was recorded across three trenches in the south-eastern corner of the north field, in Trenches 97, 98 and 101. They were within an area of flint gravel outcropping from the main deposits to the west of site, the only such area within the development area. Clearly quarrying for gravel, these were not investigated by excavation. The only find recovered was a Medieval iron T-shaped padlock bolt, from the surface of fill 10104 in Trench 101. While dating is unclear, the impression was of a later Medieval or post-Medieval date, there are extensive late gravel quarries along the other side of the Newmarket Road.

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### *Modern*

- 5.31. The bases of two probable potato trenches (903 and 905), aligned NW to SE, were excavated and recorded relatively high in the sequence in Trench 9. One produced a fragment of post-medieval/modern glass.

### *Solution Hollows*

- 5.32. Two geophysical 'hotspots' were targeted by Trench 1 in the Upper field. On excavation they proved to be large, shallow solution hollows, caused by collapse within the underlying chalk, 102 and 107. Both were large, up to 5m wide, more than 7m long, and despite extensions being excavated off the trench neither was seen fully in plan. They were irregular in plan, though broadly linear on a NE to SW alignment, and were no more than 1m deep at their centres, with sides/edges that sloped gradually but unevenly. Their bases were on the chalk natural and they each contained two principal fills, a lower fill (103, 109) of dark grey brown sandy silt with occasional chalk and flint inclusions representing the original early buried soils, and an upper fill of colluvial subsoil. The buried soil fills produced 32 and 8 sherds of Roman pottery of the 2<sup>nd</sup>/3<sup>rd</sup> centuries and a couple of fragments of brick. The fact no later material was found within the soils may suggest that the hollows were formed towards the end of the Roman period or in the early Medieval.
- 5.33. A third, much smaller hollow (105) was excavated just to the east of the two principal features. It exhibited a similar fill sequence but the buried soil fill 106 produced no finds, perhaps suggesting that it formed in the pre-Roman period.

## **6. THE FINDS**

The artefactual material was recovered from 16 deposits: the fills of ditches, a grave, solution hollows and subsoil (Appendix B). The numbers of finds were limited, in fact relatively sparse when considering the proximity of the Roman town to the immediate west of the site. Pretty much all the material is Roman in date.

### **Pottery**

The assemblage comprises 260 sherds, weighing 3966g. The group is in a moderate condition with fractures and surfaces exhibiting moderate signs of wear. The mean sherd weight is 15.3g. The bulk of the material (248 sherds, weighing 3843g) is

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Transitional and Roman, up to the 3<sup>rd</sup> century. There are 10 sherds of Prehistoric pottery and one sherd of post-Medieval.

### **Lithics**

- 6.1. A total of 13 pieces of struck and potentially struck Neolithic flint weighing 26g was recovered.

### **Ceramic Building Material (CBM)**

- 6.2. A total of 19 pieces of CBM weighing 1023g was recovered. The material is consistently Roman in date and includes box flue tile and tegular. It is all in fragmentary and worn condition.

### **Other finds**

- 6.3. 19 metalwork objects weighing 242.7g were recovered, 15 iron objects and 4 of copper alloy. The overall condition of the objects is poor with evidence of wear or corrosion. A single Roman coin was recovered, and a 13<sup>th</sup>/14<sup>th</sup> C jetton, both unstratified. Fourteen iron nails were collected, principally from Roman ditches. One fragment of Roman glass was recovered from the uppermost fill of a ditch.

## **7. THE BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE**

### **7.1 Animal bone**

77 fragments of fragmented and poorly preserved animal bone weighing 2578g was recovered via hand excavation and the processing of bulk soil samples from 13 deposits. Only 40% of the assemblage was identifiable and comprised cattle, sheep, horse and pig.

### **7.2 Plant macrofossils**

A small number of environmental bulk samples was taken and produced limited quantities of charred plant remains and no waterlogged remains. Terrestrial snail shells were recovered from all the samples and indicated an open grassy chalkland.

### **7.2 Marine Shell**

A total of 35 shell fragments were collected by hand excavation from 14 contexts in six trenches. All but one fragment, a piece of Mussel shell, were Oysters.

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## 8. DISCUSSION

- 8.1. 164 trenches were excavated across the three fields (Upper, Central and Lower), the majority 30m x 2m in size with three double-width trenches in the Central field prospecting for any extension of the Roman cemetery to the south. The archaeology revealed by the evaluation was of two principal periods – Prehistoric and Romano-British – with the former represented by Holloway D, a boundary ditch (Ditch A) and a small patch of buried soil, in the Upper and Central fields, and the latter by a ditched trackway (Ditch C) and enclosures within the Central field. A single burial, of Later Iron Age or Early Roman date, was recorded in the Lower field, in the upper fills of the Prehistoric ditch.

### Prehistoric

- 8.2. Neither Ditch A nor Holloway D are precisely datable, though both clearly pre-date any Roman occupation of the area. The Holloway is wide and deep and remarkably finds-free where excavated, it is coming from the south, probably from an early ford on the River Cam (see Fig. 2) and may represent the prehistoric version of what became the Roman road from Braughing to Chesterford (and on to Suffolk & Norfolk) and is now the A11. The fording points on the Cam here have likely altered through the millennia and these routes may have more than one surviving track.
- 8.3. Ditch A may be Middle Bronze Age in date and mark a routeway and boundary across the high chalkland that lies between the Cam and Granta valleys. These ‘highlands’ were, and still are, very dry, used for winter pasture and dotted with barrows, burials and cemeteries. A second prehistoric ditch can be seen on cropmarks running parallel 400m to the east (Ditch B), perhaps marking the next boundary eastwards.
- 8.4. A small patch of preserved buried soil was recorded in the lowest corner of the Upper field as the chalkland starts to give way to the lower-lying gravels in the valley to the west – perhaps an indication of the easternmost extent of the man ‘occupation area’ to the west. Scraps of Neolithic pottery and a few flints were recovered from it.

### Late Iron Age and Early Roman

- 8.5. The only potentially Late Iron Age feature revealed by the evaluation was the burial in the top of the earlier Ditch A. These two were also the only archaeological features encountered within the Lower field. The body was lain on its back but with its feet together and knees up, its jaw wide open with two stones appearing to be wedged within. A radiocarbon sample returned a date of 21-110 Cal AD at 68.3 probability

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(SUERC-102952), which suggests that the burial falls within the 1st century AD and is either Late Iron Age or Early Roman.

- 8.6. The principal Romano-British feature recorded was the west-southwest to east-northeast aligned Ditch C which ran the length of the Central field, parallel to and to the north of the putative Roman fort: it can be followed as a cropmark extending out at least as far as the Roman Temple a kilometre to the east. Occasional patches of metalling along the south side of Ditch C indicate that it marked the line of the gravelled road to the Temple. One point of interest along the ditch is where it crosses the Prehistoric Ditch A and it kinks around something that must have lain on or adjacent to the earlier ditch. Speculation could see a shrine here perhaps, halfway between the town and the temple, or a notable tree perhaps, which may have amounted to the same thing, particularly if the route is pre-Roman in origin.
- 8.7. Attached to and extending to the north of Ditch C were two relatively small rectangular enclosures, arranged one either side of the route of Holloway D, thus showing that the Holloway was still in use at this point, if perhaps only as a grassy hollow into the fields. Its Roman successor can be seen to the west exiting the fort and town as the old A11 (I on Fig. 2). No settlement, funerary or industrial activity was found within these enclosures, though in the hollows of the tops of some of the ditches, around later entrances, there is a limited amount of later Roman debris, mostly fragmentary pottery. They would appear to represent stock enclosures, and outside the town, at the junction of two tracks/roads and at the foot of the higher pastureland, these would make sense. The lack of archaeological finds and features across the high dry parts of the Upper field, allied to the geology and the limited environmental evidence (grassland land snails) suggests that the bulk of this land was dry pasture.
- 8.8. The only other likely Roman feature of note was the large quarry at the western end of the Central field. The make-up of the geology here suggests that the quarry may have been intended to extract large flint nodules, probably for building work and which could possibly be linked to the construction of the later Roman Town walls, though this is speculation.
- 8.9. The features, the limited numbers of finds and what environmental evidence there is all show that the development area, despite its proximity to the Roman fort and town, never came under direct occupation but was an area of routeways, sheep runs and stock enclosures. The near-complete absence of burials within the area is of note,



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with large cemeteries immediately to the south and west, the temple to the east and prehistoric barrows to the north and east. The land would appear to have been liminal, an area to travel across between the settlement and the sacred places.

## 9. CA PROJECT TEAM

9.1. Fieldwork was undertaken by Ralph Brown and Tara Schug, assisted by Eilidh Barr, Gemma Deaney, Andrew Firth, Eliza Greenwell, Chloe Groves, Dale Langford, Liam O’Kelly, Jandre Wolmarens. This report was written by Ralph Brown. The finds and biological evidence reports were written by Pete Banks and Emma Aitken, respectively. The report illustrations were prepared by Helena Munoz-Mojado. The project archive has been compiled by Ralph Brown and prepared for deposition by Hazel O’Neill. The project was managed for CA and the report edited by Richard Mortimer.

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## APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Context #	Context type	Fill of	Interpretive Category	Comments	Length	Width (m)
100	layer		Ploughsoil	Friable mid brown grey silty loam with moderate chalk and flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8
101	layer		Natural	Firm white with mid orange brown patches chalk and sandy silt with moderate flint inclusions 0.04-0.15m	>30	>1.8
102	cut		Solution hollow	Sub ovoid as seen with shallow irregular sides and a undulating base	4.77	4.17
103	fill	102	Secondary Fill	Friable dark grey brown sandy silt with occasional chalk and flint inclusions 0.01-0.07m	>2.14	>2.18
104	fill	102	Primary silting	Firm light white brown sandy silt with frequent small chalk inclusions	1.98	>0.9
105	cut		Solution hollow	Sub ovoid with shallow irregular sides and a undulating base	1.6	1.24
106	fill	105	Secondary Fill	Firm dark grey brown silty sand with occasional flint inclusions and chalk flecks	1.6	1.24
107	cut		Solution hollow	N-S linear as seen with shallow concave sides and an irregular base	>7.3	3.88
108	fill	107	Primary silting	Firm light white brown sandy silt with frequent small chalk inclusions	>1	2.65
109	fill	107	Secondary Fill	Firm mid grey brown silty sand with moderate flint inclusions 0.01-0.06m and chalk flecks	>1	>3
200	layer		Ploughsoil	Friable mid brown grey silty loam with moderate chalk and flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>4
201	layer		Natural	Loose mid brown orange silty sand with frequent flint inclusions 0.05-0.18m overlying firm chalk with brown orange patches	>30	>4
300	layer		Ploughsoil	Friable mid brown grey silty loam with moderate chalk and flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>4
302	layer		Natural	Loose mid brown orange silty sand with frequent flint inclusions 0.05-0.18m overlying firm chalk with brown orange patches	>30	>4
400	layer		Ploughsoil	Friable mid brown grey silty loam with moderate chalk and flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>4
402	layer		Natural	Loose mid brown orange silty sand with frequent flint inclusions 0.05-0.18m overlying firm chalk with brown orange patches	>30	>4
500	layer		Ploughsoil	Friable mid brown grey silty loam with moderate chalk and flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8
501	layer		Colluvial Layer	Friable mid yellow brown sandy silt with moderate flint inclusions 0.02-0.01m	>30	>1.8
502	layer		Natural	Firm white with mid orange brown patches chalk and sandy silt with moderate flint inclusions 0.04-0.15m	>30	>1.8
503	cut		Ditch	NE-SW linear with shallow concave sides and a concave base	>1.8	1.83
504	fill	503	Secondary Fill	Loose mid grey brown sandy silt with occasional flint inclusions 0.01-0.05m	>1	1.83
505	hollow		Terminus	semi circular as seen with shallow concave sides and a concave base	>0.7	1.92
506	fill	505	Deliberate Backfill	Friable dark grey brown sandy silt with occasional flint inclusions 0.01-0.04m	>0.57	1.75
507	cut		Ditch	NE-SW linear with straight moderate sides and a flat base	>1.8	>1.14
508	fill	507	Secondary Fill	Friable mid yellow brown sandy silt with frequent flint and chalk inclusions 0.01-0.06.	>1	>1.14
509	cut		Terminus	Semi-circular as seen with straight moderate sides and a concave base	>1.2	3.05
510	fill	509	Bank silting	Loose light yellow brown silty sand with frequent flint inclusions 0.01-0.01m	>0.6	0.85
511	fill	509	Secondary Fill	Loose mid grey brown sandy silt with occasional flint inclusion 0.01-0.04m	>0.7	1.45
512	fill	509	Secondary Fill	Friable mid orange brown sandy silt with occasional flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>1.2	3.05
513	fill	505	Ploughing backfill	Loose mid orange brown sandy silt with frequent flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>1.2	2.2
514	fill	505	Tertiary Fill	Loose mid orange brown sandy silt with occasional flint inclusions 0.01-0.07m	>0.7	2.75
600	layer		Ploughsoil	Friable mid brown grey silty loam with moderate chalk and flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8
601	layer		Natural	Firm white with mid orange brown patches chalk and sandy silt with moderate flint inclusions 0.04-0.15m	>30	>1.8
603	cut		Ditch	NW-SE linear with straight moderate sides and a concave base	>1.8	1.17

604	fill	603	Secondary Fill	Friable mid orange brown silty sand with moderate flint inclusions 0.01-0.09m	>1	1.17
700	layer		Ploughsoil	Friable mid brown grey silty loam with moderate chalk and flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8
701	layer		Colluvial Layer	Loose mid brown orange silty sand with moderate flint inclusions 0.01-0.14m	>30	>1.8
702	layer		Natural	Firm white with mid orange brown patches chalk and sandy silt with moderate flint inclusions 0.04-0.15m	>30	>1.8
703	cut		Ditch	NE-SW linear with straight moderate sides and a concave base	>1.8	1.57
704	fill	703	Secondary Fill	Friable mid yellow brown sandy silt with frequent flint and chalk inclusions 0.01-0.06.	>1	1.57
705	cut		Pit	Semi-circular as seen with steep straight sides and a concave base	>0.3	1.23
706	fill	705	Deliberate Backfill	Firm mid grey brown sandy silt with moderate flint and chalk inclusions 0.01-0.07m	>0.3	1.23
707	cut		Pit/terminus	Semi-circular as seen with steep straight sides and the base not reached	>1.2	1.72
708	fill	707	Deliberate Backfill	Friable mid brown grey sandy silt with moderate flint and chalk inclusions 0.01-0.06m	>1.2	1.72
709	cut		Ditch	NE-SW Linear with concave moderate sides and concave base	>1	1.4
710	fill	709	Secondary Fill	Loose mid orange brown silty sand with occasional flint inclusions 0.01-0.07m	>1	1.4
711	cut		Geological	Irregular linear with moderate irregular sides and base	>1	1.3
712	fill	711	Natural silting	Loose mid orange brown silty sand with occasional flint inclusions 0.01-0.07m	>1	1.3
713	cut		Natural Feature	Sub semi-circular as seen with moderate irregular sides and a concave base	>1.1	3.07
714	fill	713	Natural silting	Loose mid orange brown silty sand with occasional small flint inclusions	>1.1	3.07
800	layer		Ploughsoil	Friable mid brown grey silty loam with moderate chalk and flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8
802	layer		Natural	Firm white with mid orange brown patches chalk and sandy silt with moderate flint inclusions 0.04-0.15m	>30	>1.8
803	cut		Ditch	NE-SW linear with straight moderate sides and a flat base	>1.8	1.44
804	fill	803	Secondary Fill	Loose mid yellow brown silty sandy with frequent flint and chalk inclusions 0.01-0.07m	>1	1.44
805	cut		Ditch	NE-SW linear with straight moderate sides and a concave base	>1.8	2.1
806	fill	805	Secondary Fill	Friable mid orange brown silty sand with occasional flint inclusions 0.01-0.06m	>1	2.1
807	fill	808	Secondary Fill	Friable mid yellow brown sandy silt with occasional flint inclusions 0.01-0.06m	>1	1.04
808	cut		Ditch	NE-SW linear with straight shallow sides and a concave base	>1.8	1.04
900	layer		Ploughsoil	Friable mid brown grey silty loam with moderate chalk and flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8
901	layer		Colluvial Layer/quarry disturbance	Friable mid grey brown sandy silt with frequent flint inclusions 0.01-0.07m	>30	>1.8
902	layer	902	Natural	Loose light orange brown silty sand with occasional flint inclusions 0.01-0.09m	>30	>1.8
903	cut		Ditch	NW-SE linear with straight shallow sides and a concave base	>1.8	0.55
904	fill	903	Secondary Fill	Friable mid brown grey sandy silt with moderate flint inclusions 0.01-0.06m	>1	0.55
905	cut		Ditch	NW-SE linear with moderate irregular sides and an irregular base	>1.8	0.43
906	fill	905	Other Fill	Friable mid brown grey sandy silt with moderate flint inclusions 0.01-0.06m	>1	0.43

907	layer	907	Colluvial Layer	Loose mid red brown silty sand with moderate flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8
908	cut		Geological	Irregular curvilinear with moderate straight sides and a flat base	>4	1.26
909	fill	908	Natural silting	loose mid yellow brown silty sand with frequent flint inclusions 0.01-0.08m	>1	1.26
1000	layer		Ploughsoil	Friable mid brown grey silty loam with moderate chalk and flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8
1001	layer		Colluvial layer	Loose mid orange brown sandy silt with occasional flint inclusions 0.01-0.07m	>30	>1.8
1002	layer		Natural	Loose light yellow silty sand with occasional flint inclusions in the east and light yellow sandy gravel with orange silty patches in the west	>30	>1.8
1004	cut		Possible pit	Sub semi-circular as seen with shallow concave sides and a flat base	>0.8	1.74
1005	fill		Secondary Fill	Soft light yellow brown chalky sand with rare small flint inclusions	>0.8	1.74
1100	layer		Ploughsoil	Friable mid brown grey silty loam with moderate chalk and flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8
1101	layer		Colluvial layer	Loose mid orange brown sandy silt with moderate flint inclusions 0.01-0.07m	>30	>1.8
1102	layer		Natural	Loose light yellow sandy gravel with orange silty patches	>30	>1.8
1200	layer		Ploughsoil	Friable mid brown grey silty loam with moderate chalk and flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8
1201	layer		Colluvial layer	Loose mid orange brown sandy silt with frequent flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8
1202	layer		Natural	Firm white with mid orange brown patches chalk and sandy silt with moderate flint inclusions 0.04-0.15m	>30	>1.8
1300	layer		Ploughsoil	Friable mid brown grey silty loam with moderate chalk and flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8
1301	layer		Natural	Firm white with mid orange brown patches chalk and sandy silt with moderate flint inclusions 0.04-0.15m	>30	>1.8
1302	cut		Holloway	N-S linear not excavated here	>1.8	7.88
1303	fill	1302	Secondary Fill	Loose mid yellow brown silty sandy with occasional flint inclusions 0.01-0.09m	>30	>1.8
1400	layer		Ploughsoil	Friable mid brown grey silty loam with moderate chalk and flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8
1401	layer		Subsoil	Loose mid orange brown silty sand with moderate flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8
1500	layer		Ploughsoil	Friable mid brown grey silty loam with moderate chalk and flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8
1502	layer		Natural	Loose mid orange brown silty sand with moderate flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8
1600	layer		Ploughsoil	Friable mid brown grey silty loam with moderate chalk and flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8
1602	layer		Natural	Firm white with mid orange brown patches chalk and sandy silt with moderate flint inclusions 0.04-0.15m	>30	>1.8
1700	layer		Ploughsoil	Friable mid brown grey silty loam with moderate chalk and flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8
1702	layer		Natural	Loose light yellow gravelly sand and mid orange brown silt with frequent flint inclusions 0.04-0.01	>30	>1.8
1800	layer		Ploughsoil	Friable mid brown grey silty loam with moderate chalk and flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8
1802	layer		Natural	Loose mid orange brown silty sand with moderate flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8
1900	layer		Ploughsoil	Friable mid brown grey silty loam with moderate chalk and flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8
1901	layer		Natural	Firm white chalk and gravels with mid orange brown sandy patches with moderate flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8

2000	layer		Ploughsoil	Friable mid brown grey silty loam with moderate chalk and flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8
2002	layer		Natural	Firm white chalk and gravels with mid orange brown sandy patches with moderate flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8
2100	layer		Ploughsoil	Friable mid brown grey silty loam with moderate chalk and flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8
2101	layer		Natural	Firm white chalk and gravels with mid orange brown sandy patches with moderate flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8
2200	layer		Ploughsoil	Friable mid brown grey silty loam with moderate chalk and flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8
2201	layer		Natural	Firm white chalk and gravels with mid orange brown sandy patches with moderate flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8
2300	layer		Ploughsoil	Friable mid brown grey silty loam with moderate chalk and flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8
2302	layer		Natural	Loose mid yellow brown sand with frequent flint inclusions 0.01-0.14	>30	>1.8
2400	layer		Ploughsoil	Friable mid brown grey silty loam with moderate chalk and flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8
2401	layer		Natural	Firm white with mid orange brown patches chalk and sandy silt with moderate flint inclusions 0.04-0.15m	>30	>1.8
2402	cut		Holloway	N-S linear with straight shallow sides and flat base, machine excavated	>1.8	12
2403	fill	2402	Secondary Fill	Loose mid yellow brown silty sand with moderate flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>1.8	12
2404	fill	2402	Secondary Fill	Firm light brown yellow chalky sand with occasional flint inclusions 0.04-0.15m	>1.8	4.9
2600	layer		Ploughsoil	Friable mid brown grey silty loam with moderate chalk and flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8
2601	layer		Natural	Firm white with mid orange brown patches chalk and sandy silt with moderate flint inclusions 0.04-0.15m	>30	>1.8
2700	layer		Ploughsoil	Friable mid brown grey silty loam with moderate chalk and flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8
2701	layer		Natural	Firm white with mid orange brown patches chalk and sandy silt with moderate flint inclusions 0.04-0.15m	>30	>1.8
2800	layer		Ploughsoil	Friable mid brown grey silty loam with moderate chalk and flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8
2801	layer		Natural	Firm white with mid orange brown patches chalk and sandy silt with moderate flint inclusions 0.04-0.15m	>30	>1.8
2900	layer		Ploughsoil	Friable mid brown grey silty loam with moderate chalk and flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8
2901	layer		Natural	Firm white with mid orange brown patches chalk and sandy silt with moderate flint inclusions 0.04-0.15m	>30	>1.8
3000	layer		Ploughsoil	Friable mid brown grey silty loam with moderate chalk and flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8
3001	layer		Natural	Loose mixed mid orange brown and light yellow white silty sand with moderate flint inclusions 0.04-0.10m	>30	>1.8
3100	layer		Ploughsoil	Friable mid brown grey silty loam with moderate chalk and flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8
3101	layer		Natural	Loose mixed mid orange brown and light yellow white silty sand with frequent flint inclusions 0.04-0.15m	>30	>1.8
3200	layer		Ploughsoil	Friable mid brown grey silty loam with moderate chalk and flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8
3201	layer		Natural	Loose mixed mid orange brown and light yellow white silty sand with frequent flint inclusions 0.04-0.15m	>30	>1.8

3300	layer		Ploughsoil	Friable mid brown grey silty loam with moderate chalk and flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8
3301	layer		Natural	Loose mixed mid orange brown and light yellow white silty sand with frequent flint inclusions 0.04-0.15m	>30	>1.8
3302	cut		Holloway	N-S linear, not excavated here	>1.8	8.2
3303	fill	3302	Tertiary Fill	Loose mid yellow brown silty sand with occasional flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>1.8	8.2
3400	layer		Ploughsoil	Friable mid brown grey silty loam with moderate chalk and flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8
3401	layer		Natural	Loose mixed mid orange brown and light yellow white silty sand with frequent flint inclusions 0.04-0.15m	>30	>1.8
3500	layer		Ploughsoil	Friable mid brown grey silty loam with moderate chalk and flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8
3501	layer		Natural	Loose mid yellow brown silty sand with moderate flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m and chalk patches	>30	>1.8
3700	layer		Ploughsoil	Friable mid brown grey silty loam with moderate chalk and flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8
3701	layer		Natural	Loose mid yellow brown silty sand with moderate flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8
3800	layer		Ploughsoil	Friable mid brown grey silty loam with moderate chalk and flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8
3801	layer		Natural	Loose mid yellow brown silty sand with moderate flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m and chalk patches	>30	>1.8
3900	layer		Ploughsoil	Friable mid brown grey silty loam with moderate chalk and flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8
3901	layer		Natural	Firm white with mid orange brown patches chalk and sandy silt with moderate flint inclusions 0.04-0.15m	>30	>1.8
4000	layer		Ploughsoil	Friable mid brown grey silty loam with moderate chalk and flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8
4001	layer		Natural	Loose mid orange brown silty sand with moderate flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m and chalk patches	>30	>1.8
4002	cut		Posthole	Circular with steep straight sides and concave base	0.25	0.25
4003	fill	4002	Secondary Fill	Friable mid brown grey sandy silt with no inclusions	0.25	0.25
4100	layer		Ploughsoil	Friable mid brown grey silty loam with moderate chalk and flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8
4101	layer		Natural	Firm white and mid orange brown chalk and sandy silt with moderate flint inclusions 0.04-0.15m	>30	>1.8
4102	cut		Holloway	N-S linear with straight shallow sides and flat base, machine excavated	>1.8	13.2
4103	fill	4102	Secondary Fill	Light brown yellow chalky sand. Friable. Rare flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>1.8	4.48
4104	fill	4102	Secondary Fill	Loose mid orange brown silty sand with occasional flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>1.8	5.48
4105	fill	4102	Secondary Fill	Loose dark orange brown silty sand with occasional flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>1.8	13.2
4200	layer		Ploughsoil	Firm white with mid orange brown patches chalk and sandy silt with moderate flint inclusions 0.04-0.15m	>30	>1.8
4201	layer		Natural	Firm white with mid orange brown patches chalk and sandy silt with moderate flint inclusions 0.04-0.15m	>30	>1.8
4300	layer		Ploughsoil	Friable mid brown grey silty loam with moderate chalk and flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8
4301	layer		Natural	Firm white with mid orange brown patches chalk and sandy silt with moderate flint inclusions 0.04-0.15m	>30	>1.8
4400	layer		Ploughsoil	Friable mid brown grey silty loam with moderate chalk and flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8

4401	layer		Natural	Loose mid orange brown silty sand with moderate flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m and chalk patches	>30	>1.8
4500	layer		Ploughsoil	Friable mid brown grey silty loam with moderate chalk and flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8
4501	layer		Natural	Loose mid yellow brown silty sand with moderate flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8
4600	layer		Ploughsoil	Friable mid brown grey silty loam with moderate chalk and flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8
4601	layer		Natural	Firm white with mid orange brown patches chalk and sandy silt with moderate flint inclusions 0.04-0.15m	>30	>1.8
4800	layer		Ploughsoil	Friable mid brown grey silty loam with moderate chalk and flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8
4801	layer		Natural	Firm white with mid orange brown patches chalk and sandy silt with moderate flint inclusions 0.04-0.15m	>30	>1.8
4900	layer		Ploughsoil	Friable mid brown grey silty loam with moderate chalk and flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8
4901	layer		Natural	Firm white with mid orange brown patches chalk and sandy silt with moderate flint inclusions 0.04-0.15m	>30	>1.8
5000	layer		Ploughsoil	Friable mid brown grey silty loam with moderate chalk and flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8
5001	layer		Natural	Firm white with mid orange brown patches chalk and sandy silt with moderate flint inclusions 0.04-0.15m	>30	>1.8
5100	layer		Ploughsoil	Friable mid brown grey silty loam with moderate chalk and flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8
5101	layer		Natural	Soft mid orange brown silty sand with moderate flint 0.01-0.15m and chalk patches	>30	>1.8
5200	layer		Ploughsoil	Friable mid brown grey silty loam with moderate chalk and flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8
5201	layer		Natural	Loose mid yellow brown silty sand with frequent flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8
5300	layer		Ploughsoil	Friable mid brown grey silty loam with moderate chalk and flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8
5301	layer		Natural	Loose mid orange brown silty sand with moderate flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8
5600	layer		Ploughsoil	Friable mid brown grey silty loam with moderate chalk and flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8
5601	layer		Natural	Loose mid orange brown silty sand with frequent flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8
5700	layer		Ploughsoil	Friable mid brown grey silty loam with moderate chalk and flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8
5701	layer		Natural	Loose mid orange brown silty sand with frequent flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8
5800	layer		Ploughsoil	Friable mid brown grey silty loam with moderate chalk and flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8
5801	layer		Natural	Loose mid orange brown silty sand with frequent flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8
5900	layer		Ploughsoil	Friable mid brown grey silty loam with moderate chalk and flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8
5901	layer		Natural	Loose mid orange brown silty sand with frequent flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8
6000	layer		Ploughsoil	Friable mid brown grey silty loam with moderate chalk and flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8



6001	layer		Natural	Loose mid orange brown silty sand with moderate flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8
6100	layer		Ploughsoil	Friable mid brown grey silty loam with moderate chalk and flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8
6101	layer		Natural	Firm white with mid orange brown patches chalk and sandy silt with moderate flint inclusions 0.04-0.15m	>30	>1.8
6200	layer		Ploughsoil	Friable mid brown grey silty loam with moderate chalk and flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8
6201	cut		Holloway	Not excavated or seen in plan as it covers the whole trench. Seen on geophysics.	>30	1.8
6202	fill	6201	Secondary Fill	Soft mid yellow brown silty sand with moderate flint inclusions 0.04-0.15m	>30	1.8
6300	layer		Ploughsoil	Friable mid brown grey silty loam with moderate chalk and flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8
6301	layer		Natural	Firm white with mid orange brown patches chalk and sandy silt with moderate flint inclusions 0.04-0.15m	>30	>1.8
6400	layer		Ploughsoil	Friable mid brown grey silty loam with moderate chalk and flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8
6401	layer		Natural	Firm white with mid orange brown patches chalk and sandy silt with moderate flint inclusions 0.04-0.15m	>30	>1.8
6500	layer		Ploughsoil	Friable mid brown grey silty loam with moderate chalk and flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8
6501	layer		Natural	Firm white with mid orange brown patches chalk and sandy silt with moderate flint inclusions 0.04-0.15m	>30	>1.8
6600	layer		Ploughsoil	Friable mid brown grey silty loam with moderate chalk and flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8
6601	layer		Natural	Firm white with mid orange brown patches chalk and sandy silt with moderate flint inclusions 0.04-0.15m	>30	>1.8
6700	layer		Ploughsoil	Soft mid orange brown silty sand with moderate flint 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8
6701	layer		Natural	Soft mid orange brown silty sand with moderate flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8
6800	layer		Ploughsoil	Friable mid brown grey silty loam with moderate chalk and flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8
6801	layer		Colluvial Layer	Loose mid yellow grey silty sand with moderate flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8
6802	layer		Natural	Loose mixed mid orange brown and light yellow white silty sand with frequent flint inclusions 0.04-0.15m	>30	>1.8
6900	layer		Ploughsoil	Friable mid brown grey silty loam with moderate chalk and flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8
6901	layer		Natural	Loose mid yellow brown silty sand with moderate flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8
7000	layer		Ploughsoil	Friable mid brown grey silty loam with moderate chalk and flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8
7001	layer		Natural	Loose mid yellow brown silty sand with frequent flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8
7100	layer		Ploughsoil	Friable mid brown grey silty loam with moderate chalk and flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8
7101	layer		Natural	Loose mid orange brown silty sand with moderate flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8

7200	layer		Ploughsoil	Friable mid brown grey silty loam with moderate chalk and flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8
7201	layer		Natural	Loose mid orange brown silty sand with moderate flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8
7300	layer		Ploughsoil	Friable mid brown grey silty loam with moderate chalk and flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8
7301	layer		Natural	Firm white with mid orange brown patches chalk and sandy silt with moderate flint inclusions 0.04-0.15m	>30	>1.8
7400	layer		Ploughsoil	Friable mid brown grey silty loam with moderate chalk and flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8
7401	layer		Natural	Soft mid orange brown silty sand with moderate flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8
7500	layer		Ploughsoil	Friable mid brown grey silty loam with moderate chalk and flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8
7501	layer		Natural	Firm white with mid orange brown patches chalk and sandy silt with moderate flint inclusions 0.04-0.15m	>30	>1.8
7600	layer		Ploughsoil	Friable mid brown grey silty loam with moderate chalk and flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8
7601	layer		Natural	Firm white with mid orange brown patches chalk and sandy silt with moderate flint inclusions 0.04-0.15m	>30	>1.8
7700	layer		Ploughsoil	Friable mid brown grey silty loam with moderate chalk and flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8
7701	layer		Natural	Firm white with mid orange brown patches chalk and sandy silt with moderate flint inclusions 0.04-0.15m	>30	>1.8
7800	layer		Ploughsoil	Friable mid brown grey silty loam with moderate chalk and flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8
7801	layer		Natural	Firm white with mid orange brown patches chalk and sandy silt with moderate flint inclusions 0.04-0.15m	>30	>1.8
7900	layer		Ploughsoil	Friable mid brown grey silty loam with moderate chalk and flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8
7901	layer		Natural	Firm white with mid orange brown patches chalk and sandy silt with moderate flint inclusions 0.04-0.15m	>30	>1.8
8000	layer		Ploughsoil	Friable mid brown grey silty loam with moderate chalk and flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8
8001	layer		Natural	Firm white with mid orange brown patches chalk and sandy silt with moderate flint inclusions 0.04-0.15m	>30	>1.8
8100	layer		Ploughsoil	Friable mid brown grey silty loam with moderate chalk and flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8
8101	layer		Natural	Soft mid orange brown silty sand with moderate flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m and chalk patches	>30	>1.8
8200	layer		Ploughsoil	Friable mid brown grey silty loam with moderate chalk and flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8
8201	layer		Colluvial Layer	Loose mid yellow brown silty sand with moderate flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8
8202	layer		Natural	Loose mixed mid orange brown and light yellow white silty sand with frequent flint inclusions 0.04-0.15m	>30	>1.8
8300	layer		Ploughsoil	Friable mid brown grey silty loam with moderate chalk and flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8
8301	layer		Natural	Loose mid orange brown silty sand with moderate flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8

8400	layer		Ploughsoil	Friable mid brown grey silty loam with moderate chalk and flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8
8401	layer		Natural	Loose mid orange brown silty sand with moderate flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8
8500	layer		Ploughsoil	Friable mid brown grey silty loam with moderate chalk and flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8
8501	layer		Natural	Loose mid yellow brown silty sand with moderate flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m and chalk patches	>30	>1.8
8600	layer		Ploughsoil	Friable mid brown grey silty loam with moderate chalk and flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8
8601	layer		Natural	Loose mid yellow brown silty sand with moderate flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8
8700	layer		Ploughsoil	Friable mid brown grey silty loam with moderate chalk and flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8
8701	layer		Natural	Loose mid yellow brown silty sand with frequent flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8
8800	layer		Ploughsoil		>30	>1.8
8801	layer		Colluvial Layer	Loose mid yellow brown silty sand with moderate flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8
8802	layer		Natural	Loose mixed mid orange brown and light yellow white silty sand with frequent flint inclusions 0.04-0.15m	>30	>1.8
8900	layer		Ploughsoil	Friable mid brown grey silty loam with moderate chalk and flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8
8901	layer		Natural	Firm white with mid orange brown patches chalk and sandy silt with moderate flint inclusions 0.04-0.15m	>30	>1.8
8902	cut		Ditch	NE-SW linear with steep straight sides and a flat base	>1.8	0.56
8903	fill	8902	Secondary Fill	Loose mid grey brown sandy silt with occasional flint inclusions 0.01-0.05m	>1	0.56
9000	layer		Ploughsoil	Friable mid brown grey silty loam with moderate chalk and flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8
9001	layer		Natural	Firm white with mid orange brown patches chalk and sandy silt with moderate flint inclusions 0.04-0.15m	>30	>1.8
9002	cut		Holloway	Not seen in plan as it covers the whole trench. Machine sondage excavated in northern end. Seen on geophysics.	>30	>1.8
9003	fill	9002	Secondary Fill	Soft mid yellow brown silty sand with moderate flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8
9200	layer		Ploughsoil	Friable mid brown grey silty loam with moderate chalk and flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8
9201	layer		Natural	Soft mid orange brown silty sand with moderate flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8
9300	layer		Ploughsoil	Friable mid brown grey silty loam with moderate chalk and flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8
9301	layer		Natural	Firm to friable mixed white and mid orange brown chalk and sandy silt with moderate flint inclusions 0.04-0.15m	>30	>1.8
9400	layer		Ploughsoil	Friable mid brown grey silty loam with moderate chalk and flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8
9401	layer		Colluvial Layer	Loose mid yellow brown silty sand with moderate flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8

9402	layer		Natural	Loose mixed mid orange brown and light yellow white silty sand with frequent flint inclusions 0.04-0.15m	>30	>1.8
9500	layer		Ploughsoil	Friable mid brown grey silty loam with moderate chalk and flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8
9501	layer		Colluvial Layer	Loose mid yellow brown silty sand with moderate flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8
9502	layer		Natural	Loose mixed mid orange brown and light yellow white silty sand with frequent flint inclusions 0.04-0.15m	>30	>1.8
9600	layer		Ploughsoil	Friable mid brown grey silty loam with moderate chalk and flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8
9601	layer		Colluvial Layer	Loose mid yellow brown silty sand with moderate flint inclusions 0.04-0.15m	>30	>1.8
9602	layer		Natural	Loose mixed mid orange brown and light yellow white silty sand with frequent flint inclusions 0.04-0.15m	>30	>1.8
9700	layer		Ploughsoil	Friable mid brown grey silty loam with moderate chalk and flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8
9701	layer		Natural	Loose mixed mid orange brown and light yellow white silty sand with frequent flint inclusions 0.04-0.15m	>30	>1.8
9702	cut		Quarry	Too large to see shape in plan. Straight shallow sides, base not seen. Partially machine excavated	>5	>1.8
9703	fill	9702	Secondary Fill	Loose mid yellow grey silty sand with moderate flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>5	1.8
9800	layer		Ploughsoil	Friable mid brown grey silty loam with moderate chalk and flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8
9801	layer		Natural	Loose light white yellow chalky sand with occasional flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8
9802	cut		Quarry	Too large to see in plan. Straight shallow side and base not reached	>20.5	>1.8
9803	fill	9802	Secondary Fill	Loose light brown white sandy silt with occasional flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>20.5	>1.8
9804	fill	9802	Secondary Fill	Loose mid yellow grey silty sand with moderate flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>20.5	>1.8
9900	layer		Ploughsoil	Friable mid brown grey silty loam with moderate chalk and flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8
9901	layer		Colluvial Layer	Loose mid yellow brown silty sand with moderate flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8
9902	layer		Natural	Loose mixed mid orange brown and light yellow white silty sand with frequent flint inclusions 0.04-0.15m	>30	>1.8
10000	layer		Ploughsoil	Friable mid brown grey silty loam with moderate chalk and flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8
10001	layer		Colluvial Layer	Loose mid yellow brown silty sand with moderate flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8
10002	layer		Natural	Loose mixed mid orange brown and light yellow white silty sand with frequent flint inclusions 0.04-0.15m	>30	>1.8
10100	layer		Ploughsoil	Friable mid brown grey silty loam with moderate chalk and flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8

10101	layer		Colluvial Layer	Loose mid yellow grey silty sand with moderate flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8
10102	layer		Natural	Loose mid brown orange and white yellow silty sand with frequent flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8
10103	cut		Quarry	Too large to see shape in plan, vertical straight sides, base not seen	>4	>1.8
10104	fill	10103	Secondary Fill	Loose dark red brown sandy silt with occasional flint inclusions 0.01-0.06m	>4	>1.8
10200	layer		Ploughsoil	Friable dark grey brown silty loam with moderate flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8
10201	layer		Natural	Loose mixed mid orange brown and light yellow white silty sand with frequent flint inclusions 0.04-0.15m	>30	>1.8
10202	cut		Ditch	NE-SW linear with straight shallow sides and a concave base	>3.5	0.5
10203	fill	10202	Secondary Fill	Friable mid orange grey silty sand with moderate flint inclusions 0.01-0.07m	>1	0.5
10204	cut		Quarry	Too large to see in plan, convex moderate sides and base not seen	>2	>1.8
10205	fill	10204	Secondary Fill	Loose mid brown grey silty sand with moderate flint inclusions 0.01-0.07m	>1.7	>1.3
10206	cut		Ditch	N-S linear with moderate straight sides and a concave base	>1.8	1.86
10207	fill	10206	Secondary Fill	Loose mid orange brown silty sand with occasional flint inclusions 0.01-0.07m	>1	1.86
10208	fill	10204	Tertiary Fill	Friable mid grey brown sandy silt with moderate flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>4	>1.8
10209	cut		Quarry	Too large to see in plan with steep straight sides and base not seen	>15	>1.8
10210	fill	10209	Deliberate Backfill	Loose light white yellow chalk and silty sand with moderate flint inclusions 0.01-0.14m	>2.8	>1.6
10211	fill	10209	Tertiary Fill	Loose mid orange brown silty sand with moderate flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>15	>1.8
10300	layer		Ploughsoil	Dark grey brown with lots of flint inclusions	>30	>1.8
10301	layer		Natural	Mid greyish orange silty sand with chalk patches	>30	>1.8
10302	cut		Quarry	Too large to see shape in plan, steep straight sides and base not seen	>26	>1.8
10303	fill	10302	Secondary Fill	Friable mid yellow brown sandy silt with rare flint inclusions 0.01-0.04m	>1.08	>1.06
10304	fill		Secondary Fill	Friable mid orange brown silty sand with moderate flint and chalk inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>5.8	>1.8
10400	layer		Ploughsoil	Friable dark grey brown silty loam with moderate flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8
10401	layer		Natural	Loose mid yellow brown silty sand with frequent flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m and chalk patches	>30	>1.8
10402	cut		Ditch	N-S linear with straight moderate sides and a concave base	>1.8	1.9
10403	fill	10402	Secondary Fill	Loose mid red brown sandy silt with rare flint inclusions 0.01-0.05m	>1	1.85
10404	fill		Secondary Fill	Loose mid red brown silty sand with frequent inclusions 0.01-0.05m	>1	1.9

10500	layer		Ploughsoil	Friable dark grey brown silty loam with moderate flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8
10501	layer		Colluvial Layer	Loose mid yellow brown silty sand with moderate flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8
10502	layer		Natural	Firm white chalk with mid orange brown sandy patches with moderate flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8
10503	fill	10508	Tertiary Fill	Loose Mid brown grey silty sand with moderate flint inclusions 0.01-0.04m. Looks like it's been ploughed in over the top of the ditch	>1	1.8
10504	fill	10508	Secondary Fill	Friable mid grey brown silty sand with moderate chalk and flint inclusions 0.01-0.07m	>1	1.18
10505	fill	10508	Deliberate Backfill	Friable dark red brown clay silt Burnt clay with small shell inclusions and chunks of charcoal.	>1	0.44
10506	fill	10507	Secondary Fill	Friable light yellow brown clay slit with occasional flint inclusions 0.01-0.05m	>1	2
10507	cut		Ditch	NE-SW linear with steep convex sides and a concave base	>1.8	2.4
10508	cut		Ditch	NE-SW linear with moderate straight sides and a concave base	>1.8	1.1
10600	layer		Ploughsoil	Friable dark grey brown silty loam with moderate flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8
10601	layer		Natural	Firm white with mid orange brown patches chalk and sandy silt with moderate flint inclusions 0.04-0.15m	>30	>1.8
10602	cut		Ditch	NE-SW Linear with moderate straight sides and the base not reached	>4	1.7
10603	fill	10602	Secondary Fill	Friable mid yellow brown silty sand with moderate chalk and flint inclusions 0.01-0.06m	>1	0.85
10604	fill	10607	Deliberate Backfill	Friable dark orange brown silty sand with moderate charcoal and burnt clay	>1	0.52
10605	fill	10607	Secondary Fill	Friable dark orange brown silty sand with moderate small flint and chalk inclusions	>1	0.92
10606	fill	10607	Secondary Fill	Loose mid orange brown silty sand with occasional small flint inclusions	>1	1.4
10607	cut		Ditch	NE-SW linear with moderate straight sides and a concave base	>4	>1
10608	cut		Quarry	Too large to see in plan. Straight moderate sides and the base not reached	>6.5	>1.8
10609	fill	10608	Deliberate Backfill	Firm light yellow brown sandy silt with rare small flint inclusions	>1.4	>1.8
10610	fill	10608	Deliberate Backfill	Friable light yellow brown silty sand with frequent chalk and flint inclusions 0.01-0.07m	>2.08	>1.8
10611	fill	10608	Deliberate Backfill	Firm light yellow brown sandy silt with rare small flint inclusions	>6.5	>1.8
10612	layer		Colluvial Layer	Loose mid orange brown silty sand with occasional flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>23	>1.8
10613	cut		Ditch	NW-SE linear with straight moderate sides and a concave base	>1.8	1.38
10614	fill	10613	Secondary Fill	loose mid orange brown silty sand with occasional small flint inclusions	>1	1.38
10700	layer		Ploughsoil	Friable dark grey brown silty loam with moderate flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8

10701	layer		Natural	Loose mid orange brown silty sand with moderate flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8
10702	cut		Ditch	N-S. Linear with shallow straight sides and flat base	>1.8	1.82
10703	fill	10702	Secondary Fill	Friable mid orange brown sandy silt with occasional flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>1	1.82
10704	cut		Other Cut	Holloway N-S linear not excavated here	>1.8	9.6
10705	fill	10704	Secondary Fill	Loose mid yellow brown silty sand with occasional flint inclusions 0.01-0.05m	>1.8	9.6
10900	layer		Ploughsoil	Friable dark grey brown silty loam with moderate flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8
10901	layer		Natural	Loose mid orange brown silty sand with frequent flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m and chalk patches	>30	>1.8
10902	cut		Ditch	E-W linear with moderate convex sides and flat base	>1.8	2.25
10903	fill	10902	Secondary Fill	Loose mid red brown silty sand with moderate flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>1	2.25
11000	layer		Ploughsoil	Friable dark grey brown silty loam with moderate flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8
11001	layer		Natural	Firm white with mid orange brown patches chalk and sandy silt with moderate flint inclusions 0.04-0.15m	>30	>1.8
11002	cut		Ditch	E-W linear with straight moderate sides and a flat base	>1.8	1.2
11003	fill	11002	Secondary Fill	Loose mid orange brown silty sand with moderate flint inclusions 0.01-0.15m	>1	1.2
11100	layer		Ploughsoil	Friable dark grey brown silty loam with moderate flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8
11101	layer		Natural	Firm white with mid orange brown patches chalk and sandy silt with moderate flint inclusions 0.04-0.15m	>30	>1.8
11200	layer		Ploughsoil	Friable dark grey brown silty loam with moderate flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8
11201	layer		Natural	Mid orange brown sandy silt with patches of firm white chalk and moderate flint inclusions 0.04-0.15m	>30	>1.8
11300	layer		Ploughsoil	Friable dark grey brown silty loam with moderate flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8
11301	layer		Natural	Mid orange brown sandy silt and patched of firm white chalk with moderate flint inclusions 0.04-0.15m	>30	>1.8
11400	layer		Ploughsoil	Friable dark grey brown silty loam with moderate flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8
11401	layer		Natural	Loose light brown white chalk and flint sandy gravels with patches of mid orange brown silty sand with moderate flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8
11600	layer		Ploughsoil	Friable dark grey brown silty loam with moderate flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8
11601	layer		Natural	Firm white and friable mid orange brown chalk and sandy silt with moderate flint inclusions 0.04-0.15m	>30	>1.8
11700	layer		Ploughsoil	Friable dark grey brown silty loam with moderate flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8
11701	layer		Natural	Loose mid orange brown silty sand with moderate flint inclusions 0.04-0.15m	>30	>1.8
11800	layer		Ploughsoil	Friable dark grey brown silty loam with moderate flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8
11801	layer		Natural	Loose mid orange brown silty sand with moderate flint inclusions 0.04-0.15m	>30	>1.8

11900	layer		Ploughsoil	Friable dark grey brown silty loam with moderate flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8
11901	layer		Natural	Loose mid orange brown silty sand with frequent flint inclusions 0.04-0.15m	>30	>1.8
12000	layer		Ploughsoil	Friable dark grey brown silty loam with moderate flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8
12001	layer		Natural	Firm white with mid orange brown patches chalk and sandy silt with moderate flint inclusions 0.04-0.15m	>30	>1.8
12100	layer		Ploughsoil	Friable dark grey brown silty loam with moderate flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8
12101	layer		Natural	Loose mid yellow brown silty sand with occasional flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m and gravel patches	>30	>1.8
12200	layer		Ploughsoil	Friable dark grey brown silty loam with moderate flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8
12201	layer		Natural	Loose mid yellow brown silty sand with occasional flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m and gravel patches	>30	>1.8
12300	layer		Ploughsoil	Friable dark grey brown silty loam with moderate flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8
12301	layer		Natural	Loose mid yellow brown silty sand with occasional flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m and gravel patches	>30	>1.8
12400	layer		Ploughsoil	Friable dark grey brown silty loam with moderate flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8
12401	layer		Natural	Loose mid yellow brown silty sand with occasional flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m and gravel patches	>30	>1.8
12600	layer		Ploughsoil	Friable dark grey brown silty loam with moderate flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8
12601	layer		Alluvial Layer	Loose mid yellow brown silty sand with occasional flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8
12602	layer		Natural	Loose mid brown orange silty sand with frequent flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8
12700	layer		Ploughsoil	Friable dark grey brown silty loam with moderate flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8
12701	layer		Natural	Loose mid yellow brown silty sand with occasional flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m and gravel patches	>30	>1.8
12800	layer		Ploughsoil	Friable dark grey brown silty loam with moderate flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8
12801	layer		Natural	Light orange brown sandy silt with moderate flint inclusions 0.04-0.15m	>30	>1.8
12900	layer		Ploughsoil	Friable dark grey brown silty loam with moderate flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8
12901	layer		Natural	Light orange brown sandy silt with moderate flint inclusions 0.04-0.15m	>30	>1.8
13000	layer		Ploughsoil	Friable dark grey brown silty loam with moderate flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8
13001	layer		Natural	Mid orange brown sandy silt with moderate flint inclusions 0.04-0.15m	>30	>1.8
13100	layer		Ploughsoil	Friable dark grey brown silty loam with moderate flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8
13101	layer		Natural	Light orange brown sandy silt with moderate flint inclusions 0.04-0.15m	>30	>1.8
13200	layer		Ploughsoil	Friable dark grey brown silty loam with moderate flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8



13201	layer		Natural	Mid orange brown sandy silt with moderate flint inclusions 0.04-0.15m	>30	>1.8
13300	layer		Ploughsoil	Friable dark grey brown silty loam with moderate flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8
13301	layer		Natural	Mid orange brown sandy silt with moderate flint inclusions 0.04-0.15m	>30	>1.8
13400	layer		Ploughsoil	Friable dark grey brown silty loam with moderate flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8
13401	layer		Natural	Mid orange brown sandy silt with moderate flint inclusions 0.04-0.15m	>30	>1.8
13500	layer		Ploughsoil	Friable dark grey brown silty loam with moderate flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8
13501	layer		Natural	Firm white and friable mid orange brown chalk and sandy silt with moderate flint inclusions 0.04-0.15m	>30	>1.8
13600	layer		Ploughsoil	Friable dark grey brown silty loam with moderate flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8
13601	layer		Natural	Mid orange brown sandy silt with moderate flint inclusions 0.04-0.15m	>30	>1.8
13700	layer		Ploughsoil	Friable dark grey brown silty loam with moderate flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8
13701	layer		Natural	Firm white and friable mid orange brown chalk and sandy silt with moderate flint inclusions 0.04-0.15m	>30	>1.8
13800	layer		Ploughsoil	Friable dark grey brown silty loam with moderate flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8
13801	layer		Natural	Mid orange brown sandy silt with moderate flint inclusions 0.04-0.15m	>30	>1.8
13802	cut		Ditch	N-S linear with straight moderate sides and a flat base	>6.7	2.28
13803	fill	13802	Secondary Fill	Friable mid orange brown silty sand with moderate small flint inclusions 0.01-0.05m	>2.3	0.62
13804	fill	13802	Secondary Fill	Loose mid orange brown silty sand with moderate flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>2.3	2.28
13805	fill	13802	Tertiary Fill	Loose mid grey brown silty sand with moderate flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>2.3	2.05
13806	cut		Grave Cut	N-S sub ovoid with steep straight sides and concave base	1.45	0.65
13807	fill	13806	Skeleton	Juvenile skeleton lying on back with head slightly raised and knees raised. Right arm alongside with elbow bent with forearm pointing vertically upwards. Left arm crosses body to hold right hand.	1.4	1.16
13808	fill	13806	Grave Fill	Loose mid grey brown silty sand with occasional flint inclusions 0.01-0.07	1.45	0.65
13900	layer		Ploughsoil	Friable dark grey brown silty loam with moderate flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8
13901	layer		Natural	Mid orange brown sandy silt with chalk patches and moderate flint inclusions 0.04-0.15m	>30	>1.8
14000	layer		Ploughsoil	Friable dark grey brown silty loam with moderate flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8
14001	layer		Natural	Firm white and mid orange brown chalk and sandy silt with moderate flint inclusions 0.04-0.15m	>30	>1.8
14002	cut		Ditch	NE-SW linear with moderate straight sides and a flat base	>1.8	2.26

14003	fill	14002	Secondary Fill	Loose mid yellow brown sandy silt with frequent chalk and flint inclusions 0.01-0.07m	>1	1.56
14004	cut		Ditch	NE-SW linear with straight moderate sides and a concave base	>1.8	1.65
14005	fill	14004	Secondary Fill	Loose mid orange brown sandy silt with occasional flint inclusions 0.01-0.07m	>1	1.65
14100	layer		Ploughsoil	Friable dark grey brown silty loam with moderate flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8
14101	layer		Natural	Firm white and mid orange brown chalk and sandy silt with moderate flint inclusions 0.04-0.15m	>30	>1.8
14200	layer		Ploughsoil	Friable dark grey brown silty loam with moderate flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8
14201	layer		Natural	Firm white and mid orange brown chalk and sandy silt with moderate flint inclusions 0.04-0.15m	>30	>1.8
14202	cut		Ditch	E-W linear, unexcavated here	>1.8	2.05
14203	fill		Secondary Fill	Loose mid orange brown silty sand with occasional flint inclusions 0.01-0.05m	>1.8	2.05
14400	layer		Ploughsoil	Friable dark grey brown silty loam with moderate flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8
14401	layer		Natural	Firm white and mid orange brown chalk and sandy silt with moderate flint inclusions 0.04-0.15m	>30	>1.8
14500	layer		Ploughsoil	Friable dark grey brown silty loam with moderate flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8
14501	layer		Natural	Firm white and friable mid orange brown chalk and sandy silt with moderate flint inclusions 0.04-0.15m	>30	>1.8
14600	layer		Ploughsoil	Friable dark grey brown silty loam with moderate flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8
14601	layer		Natural	Firm white and mid orange brown chalk and sandy silt with moderate flint inclusions 0.04-0.15m	>30	>1.8
14700	layer		Ploughsoil	Friable dark grey brown silty loam with moderate flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8
14701	layer		Natural	Firm white and mid orange brown chalk and sandy silt with moderate flint inclusions 0.04-0.15m	>30	>1.8
14702	cut		Ditch	E-W linear, unexcavated	>1.8	1.84
14703	fill	14702	Secondary Fill	Loose mid orange brown silty sand with occasional flint inclusions 0.01-0.05m	>1.8	1.84
14800	layer		Ploughsoil	Friable dark grey brown silty loam with moderate flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8
14801	layer		Natural	Firm white and mid orange brown chalk and sandy silt with moderate flint inclusions 0.04-0.15m	>30	>1.8
14802	cut		Ditch	NE-SW Linear with moderate straight sides and a flat base	>1.8	1.8
14803	fill	14802	Secondary Fill	Friable mid yellow brown sandy silt with moderate chalk and flint inclusions 0.01-0.07m	>1	1.8
14804	cut		Ditch	NE-SW linear with straight moderate sides and a flat base	>1.8	1.46
14805	fill	14804	Secondary Fill	Loose mid orange brown silty sand with occasional flint inclusions 0.01-0.06m	>1	1.46
14806	layer		Trackway	Compact layer of flints, moderately sorted 0.01-0.08m	>1.8	7.72

14807	layer		Colluvial Layer	Friable mid orange brown sandy silt with occasional flint inclusions 0.01-0.08m	>1.8	14.7
14808	cut		Ditch	N-S linear, unexcavated	>1.8	1.7
14809	fill	14808	Secondary Fill	Loose mid yellow brown silty sand with occasional flint inclusions 0.01-0.05m	>1.8	1.7
14900	layer		Ploughsoil	Loose dark grey brown silty loam with moderate flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8
14901	layer		Natural	Firm white with mid orange brown patches chalk and sandy silt with moderate flint inclusions 0.04-0.15m	>30	>1.8
15000	layer		Ploughsoil	Loose dark grey brown silty loam with moderate flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8
15001	layer		Natural	Firm mid orange brown silty sand with frequent flint and chalk 0.01-0.1m and chalk patches	>30	>1.8
15100	layer		Ploughsoil	Friable dark grey brown silty loam with moderate flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8
15101	layer		Natural	Loose mid orange brown silty sand with frequent flint and chalk inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8
15200	layer		Ploughsoil	Friable mid brown grey silty loam with moderate chalk and flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8
15201	layer		Natural	Firm white with mid orange brown patches chalk and sandy silt with moderate flint inclusions 0.04-0.15m	>30	>1.8
15300	layer		Ploughsoil	Friable mid brown grey silty loam with moderate chalk and flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8
15301	layer		Natural	Firm white with mid orange brown patches chalk and sandy silt with moderate flint inclusions 0.04-0.15m	>30	>1.8
15400	layer		Ploughsoil	Friable mid brown grey silty loam with moderate chalk and flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8
15401	layer		Natural	Firm white with mid orange brown patches chalk and sandy silt with moderate flint inclusions 0.04-0.15m	>30	>1.8
15500	layer		Ploughsoil	Loose dark grey brown silty loam with moderate flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8
15501	layer		Natural	Firm white with mid orange brown patches chalk and sandy silt with moderate flint inclusions 0.04-0.15m	>30	>1.8
15600	layer		Ploughsoil	Friable dark grey brown silty loam with moderate flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8
15601	layer		Natural	Firm white with mid orange brown patches chalk and sandy silt with moderate flint inclusions 0.04-0.15m	>30	>1.8
15700	layer		Ploughsoil	Friable dark grey brown silty loam with moderate flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8
15701	layer		Natural	Firm white with mid orange brown patches chalk and sandy silt with moderate flint inclusions 0.04-0.15m	>30	>1.8
15800	layer		Ploughsoil	Friable dark grey brown silty loam with moderate flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8
15801	layer		Natural	Firm white with mid orange brown patches chalk and sandy silt with moderate flint inclusions 0.04-0.15m	>30	>1.8
15900	layer		Ploughsoil	Friable dark grey brown silty loam with moderate flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8
15901	layer		Natural	Firm white with mid orange brown patches chalk and sandy silt with moderate flint inclusions 0.04-0.15m	>30	>1.8
15902	cut		Ditch	N-S linear, not excavated	>1.8	2.6

15903	fill	15902	Secondary Fill	Friable orange brown sandy silt with occasional flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>1.8	2.6
16000	layer		Ploughsoil	Friable mid brown grey silty loam with moderate chalk and flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8
16001	layer		Natural	Firm white with mid orange brown patches chalk and sandy silt with moderate flint inclusions 0.04-0.15m	>30	>1.8
16100	layer		Ploughsoil	Friable mid brown grey silty loam with moderate chalk and flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8
16101	layer		Natural	Firm white with mid orange brown patches chalk and sandy silt with moderate flint inclusions 0.04-0.15m	>30	>1.8
16200	layer		Ploughsoil	Friable mid brown grey silty loam with moderate chalk and flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8
16201	layer		Natural	Firm white with mid orange brown patches chalk and sandy silt with moderate flint inclusions 0.04-0.15m	>30	>1.8
16300	layer		Ploughsoil	Friable mid brown grey silty loam with moderate chalk and flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8
16301	layer		Natural	Firm white with mid orange brown patches chalk and sandy silt with moderate flint inclusions 0.04-0.15m	>30	>1.8
16400	layer		Ploughsoil	Friable mid brown grey silty loam with moderate chalk and flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8
16401	layer		Natural	Firm white with mid orange brown patches chalk and sandy silt with moderate flint inclusions 0.04-0.15m	>30	>1.8
16500	layer		Ploughsoil	Friable mid brown grey silty loam with moderate chalk and flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8
16501	layer		Natural	Firm white with mid orange brown patches chalk and sandy silt with moderate flint inclusions 0.04-0.15m	>30	>1.8
16600	layer		Ploughsoil	Friable mid brown grey silty loam with moderate chalk and flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8
16601	layer		Natural	Firm white with mid orange brown patches chalk and sandy silt with moderate flint inclusions 0.04-0.15m	>30	>1.8
16700	layer		Ploughsoil	Friable mid brown grey silty loam with moderate chalk and flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8
16701	layer		Natural	Firm white with mid orange brown patches chalk and sandy silt with moderate flint inclusions 0.04-0.15m	>30	>1.8
16702	cut		Ditch	N-S linear with moderate concave sides. Base not seen	>1.8	3.05
16703	fill	16702	Secondary Fill	Loose mid grey brown sandy silt with occasional chalk and flint inclusions 0.01-0.07m	>1	3.05
16704	fill	16702	Secondary Fill	Friable mid brown grey sandy silt occasional flint inclusions 0.01-0.07m	>1	2.03
16705	fill		Secondary Fill	Firm light brown grey chalky silt with moderate chalk inclusions and occasional flint 0.01-0.05m	>1	2.8
16800	layer		Ploughsoil	Friable mid brown grey silty loam with moderate chalk and flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8
16801	layer		Natural	Firm white with mid orange brown patches chalk and sandy silt with moderate flint inclusions 0.04-0.15m	>30	>1.8
16900	layer		Ploughsoil	Friable mid brown grey silty loam with moderate chalk and flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8
16901	layer		Natural	Firm white with mid orange brown patches chalk and sandy silt with moderate flint inclusions 0.04-0.15m	>30	>1.8
17000	layer		Ploughsoil	Friable mid brown grey silty loam with moderate chalk and flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8

17001	layer		Natural	Firm white with mid orange brown patches chalk and sandy silt with moderate flint inclusions 0.04-0.15m	>30	>1.8
17100	layer		Ploughsoil	Friable mid brown grey silty loam with moderate chalk and flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8
17101	layer		Natural	Firm white with mid orange brown patches chalk and sandy silt with moderate flint inclusions 0.04-0.15m	>30	>1.8
17200	layer		Ploughsoil	Friable mid brown grey silty loam with moderate chalk and flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8
17201	layer		Natural	Firm white with mid orange brown patches chalk and sandy silt with moderate flint inclusions 0.04-0.15m	>30	>1.8
17300	layer		Ploughsoil	Friable mid brown grey silty loam with moderate chalk and flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8
17301	layer		Natural	Firm white with mid orange brown patches chalk and sandy silt with moderate flint inclusions 0.04-0.15m	>30	>1.8
17400	layer		Ploughsoil	Friable mid brown grey silty loam with moderate chalk and flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8
17401	layer		Natural	Firm white with mid orange brown patches chalk and sandy silt with moderate flint inclusions 0.04-0.15m	>30	>1.8
17500	layer		Ploughsoil	Friable mid brown grey silty loam with moderate chalk and flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8
17501	layer		Natural	Firm white with mid orange brown patches chalk and sandy silt with moderate flint inclusions 0.04-0.15m	>30	>1.8
17600	layer		Ploughsoil	Friable mid brown grey silty loam with moderate chalk and flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8
17601	layer		Natural	Firm white with mid orange brown patches chalk and sandy silt with moderate flint inclusions 0.04-0.15m	>30	>1.8
17700	layer		Ploughsoil	Friable mid brown grey silty loam with moderate chalk and flint inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8
17701	layer		Natural	Firm white with mid orange brown patches chalk and sandy silt with moderate flint inclusions 0.04-0.15m	>30	>1.8

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## APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

by Pete Banks

The artefactual material was recovered from 16 deposits: the fills of ditches, a grave, solution hollows and subsoil (Appendix B). The material was recovered by hand and is recorded in accordance with the ClfA finds Toolkit (ClfA 2021).

### Pottery

The pottery from the evaluation has been recorded direct to an Excel spreadsheet from which Appendix B (Table 1) is derived. This forms part of the project archive. The assemblage was examined by context, using a x10 binocular microscope and quantified according to sherd count and weight per fabric type. The fabrics are described in summary in Appendix B (Table 2) in accordance with national guidelines (Barclay *et al.* 2016) and cross-referenced where appropriate with the National Roman Fabrics Reference Collection (Tomber and Dore 1998). A concordance with the Essex fabric series has been provided where possible (Biddulph *et al.* 2015).

The assemblage comprises 260 sherds, weighing 3966g. The group is in a moderate condition; fractures and surfaces exhibit moderate signs of wear. The mean sherd weight is moderately high at 15.3g.

### Prehistoric

Six sherds (44g) of handmade pottery date to the prehistoric period. Three sherds (12g) made in quartz and flint-tempered fabric (QFL2) and two sherds sherd (16g) made in a coarse flint-tempered fabric (FL3), the latter with oxidised exterior surfaces and reduced black cores and interior surfaces, were recovered from pit 1004 and the subsoil of trench 105. The use of flint as an additive to pottery is known throughout the Neolithic, Bronze Age and Early Iron Age periods in the region (Brudenell 2012). Based on the coarseness of the flint inclusions and the poor firing a Neolithic date is considered possible for these sherds. Also from the subsoil of trench 105 is one sherd (16g) with abundant fine shell inclusions (SH1) is also recorded. The use of shell-temper is known throughout the prehistoric period in East Anglia, however, based on the fineness and density of shell inclusions a Bronze Age date is most likely.

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### *Late prehistoric*

Four sherds (38g) of handmade pottery can be broadly dated to the late prehistoric period. An everted rim sherd (13g), recovered from the subsoil of trench 7, is made in a medium flint-tempered fabric (FL2). It is most likely of Early Iron Age date. Two sherds (21g), made in sandy fabric Q2, were recorded from ditch 10613 and grave 13806. One sherd (4g) of pottery containing large organic shaped voids (V3) was recovered from ditch 603. Sherds in these fabrics did not exhibit any diagnostic features and a broad Iron Age date is probable.

### *LIA/Roman*

The Late Iron Age and Roman assemblage comprises 248 sherds, weighing 3843g. The earliest material is represented by pottery made in transitional Late Iron Age/Early Roman grog-tempered fabrics (UNS GR) or a poorly fired black sandy ware (UNS BSW). The majority of the group, however, consists of reduced (UNS GW/UNS MGW/UNS BSW/IMT BB) and oxidised (UNS BUF/UNS OX) coarsewares. The origin of these fabrics is not known, however they are most likely of local production. Vessel forms are mostly represented by feature sherds surviving only as out-curved rims probably from jars or bowls. Other types include a beaker with an everted rim (UNS MGW), recorded from ditch 10206, and five straight-sided bowls with flat or beaded rims, from ditches 709 and 14004 and pits 505 and 509. These forms are all Middle Roman in date (c. 2nd to 3rd centuries AD).

Regional imports are uncommon and only represented by a relatively small number of sherds from the Colchester (**COL BB2**), Hadham (**HAD OX/HAD RE2**), Oxfordshire (**OXF WH**), Lower Nene Valley (**LNV CC**) and Verulamium (**VER WH**) industries. Early Roman regional wares are rare and represented by just two sherds of Verulamium-region white wares (mid-1st to 2nd centuries AD) recovered from ditches 805 and 10206. Plain or beaded rim dishes/bowls made in Colchester Black-burnished wares (**COL BB2**) and Lower Nene Valley corniced rim beakers (**LNV CC**) were recorded from pits 505 and 509, and pits 102 and ditch 709 respectively. All are Middle Roman forms dating to between the 2nd to 3rd centuries AD (Bidwell 1971, 494; Perrin 1999, 92). Ditch 503 produced a plain rim (**LNV CC**), possibly from a Castor box, however due its poor preservation only a broad date between the 2nd to 4th centuries AD can be assigned (Perrin 1999). Likely to be of a similar date is a single sherd of Oxfordshire white ware mortarium (**OXF WH**) recovered from trench 5. Late Roman regional wares

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are characterised by six unfeathered body sherds of Hadham oxidised and reduced ware (**HAD OX/HAD RE2**) dating from the late 2nd/3rd to 4th centuries AD (Biddulph *et.al.*2015).

Continental import are also uncommon, although they are characterised by sherds of Baetican amphora (**BAT AM2**) and samian from both South (**LGF SA**) and Central Gaulish (**LEZ SA2/CNG BS**) production areas. Ditch 709 contained the rim of a Dressel 20 amphorae (**BAT AM2**) dating to between the 1st and 3rd centuries AD (University of Southampton 2014). The majority of the samian wares consist of sherds from the Lezoux region of Central Gaul. Two beaded rims, possible from Drag.18/31 or Drag.31 platters/bowls, a plain rim, possibly from a Drag.33 cup and the rim of a Curle 15 bowl are all suggestive of a date during the 2nd century AD.

### *Post-medieval*

One sherd of glazed red earthenware (GRE), dating to the 16th to 18th centuries, was recovered from ditch 905. Ditch 803 produced a sherd of British stoneware (BSW) dating to between the 17th and 19th centuries.

### *Summary*

The pottery provides some evidence for activity during the prehistoric and late prehistoric periods, although the main focus of activity occurred during the Middle Roman period (c. 2nd to 3rd centuries AD). The bulk of the Roman group comprises locally produced coarsewares and is characteristic of a low status rural settlement of this period. The dominance of utilitarian forms such as jars and bowl is indicative of usage associated with domestic activity. Regional and Continental imports suggest access to markets supplying these goods, and although the quantities recorded are small, they are from a relatively diverse selection of sources. The distribution of the assemblage would suggest a focus of activity in the areas around trenches 102, 105 and 106.

### *Ceramic building material*

The ceramic building material (CBM) consists of 19 fragments, weighing 1023g. The assemblage is made in oxidised fine (fs), medium (ms) and coarse sandy fabrics (cs), some with calcareous (c), clay pellet (cp), ferrous (fe) or flint (f) inclusions. Two fragments of box flue tile, keyed with a combed pattern on one surface were recorded from trench five and ditch 10607. Flue tiles were used to conduct heated air through



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buildings and can be dated to the Roman period. A fragment of tegula flanged roof tile was recorded from pit 505. Five fragments of tile and three fragments of brick were recovered from six deposits. Based on their fabric, thickness and characteristic of firing they most likely date to the Roman period. A single tile fragment from ditch 905 is, based on the fabric, thickness and firing conditions, considered to be of post-medieval or modern date. The remainder of the assemblage does not exhibit any diagnostic features and could not be closely dated.

### *Clay tobacco pipe*

One fragment of clay tobacco pipe stem (1g), recovered from ditch 903, can be broadly dated to the post-medieval period.

### *Fired clay*

Seven fragments (31g) of fired clay were recorded from five deposits. They are made in oxidised fine (fs), medium (ms) or coarse sandy fabrics (cs), some with calcareous (c) or organic inclusions (v). They do not exhibit any diagnostic features and it is not possible to determine their date or function.

### *Flint*

Pit 1004 produced 13 fragments (26g) of grey-brown flint. The assemblage includes five flakes, six chips and two possible small blades. The flakes show signs of both moderate edge and surface damage. Two examples exhibit distal fractures. The blades are small and both exhibit dorsal flake scars. The use of blade technology was common during the Mesolithic and Neolithic periods. Given the presence of flint-tempered pottery also found within pit 1004 a Neolithic date is considered most likely.

### *Glass*

Two fragments of glass (4g) were recovered from two deposits. A fragment of blue-green vessel glass (pit 505) is most likely of Roman date. Ditch 905 produced a fragment of ?blue vessel glass. The fragment is poor preserved and degradation of the glass surface prohibits certain identification. It is possible the fragment dates to the post-medieval or modern periods, based on the post-medieval pottery and post-medieval/modern CBM found in association.

### *Stone*

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Registered artefact 4 is a roughly cuboid fragment of unidentified ?metamorphic rock, measuring 110mm x 55mm x 35mm. It is fractured at one end and worn smooth on two sides. The fragment possibly represents a fragment of rubber used in association with a saddle quern. The use of saddle querns is known throughout the prehistoric period in Britain, however their use declines from the Middle Iron Age onwards with the introduction of the rotary quern. Recovered from grave 13806, it is possible this may have been a deliberate grave deposit.

### ***Further work and selection strategy***

The finds have been recorded in sufficient detail at this stage and no further work is required. The finds assemblage recovered during the evaluation indicates any future mitigation work within the development site has the potential to produce a larger and more informative assemblage of pottery, as well as other prehistoric and Roman remains.

The pottery assemblage has the potential for further archaeological research should larger quantities be retrieved at mitigation. Most sherds are of prehistoric or Roman date and long-term retention is recommended.

The CBM, Roman glass, flint and stone assemblages provide little potential for further archaeological research but should be retained in the first instance and the selection strategy considered in light of any further work at the site.

The fired clay, post-medieval/modern glass and clay pipe assemblages are of limited archaeological significance and long-term curation is not recommended.

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## **Registered artefacts (RA)**

**Ruth Beveridge**

### **INTRODUCTION**

- 10.1. Nineteen metalwork objects weighing 242.7g were recovered from the archaeological evaluation at Waldon Road, Great Chesterford, Essex; 17 are from stratified deposits, two are unstratified, having been recovered from the ploughsoil or subsoil by metal detecting. Two of the stratified objects were collected during the post-excavation processing of soil samples. The assemblage comprises 15 iron objects and four of copper alloy.
- 10.2. The artefacts have been catalogued directly onto an MS Excel spreadsheet and recorded in accordance with guidelines set out in the ClfA Toolkit for Specialist Recording ([ClfA 2021](#)). The objects have been examined with the assistance of low powered magnification but without the assistance of radiography. A summary catalogue listing is provided as Table 1.
- 10.3. The overall condition of the objects is poor with evidence of wear or corrosion. Two of the non-ferrous medieval or later objects are more stable with less evidence for corrosion products. They are packed in perforated bags and stored in an airtight box with silica gel.

#### **Roman**

- 10.4. From the ploughsoil layer 100 in trench 1 a worn and corroded copper alloy coin (Ra 2) was collected. It is likely a 3rd or 4th century denomination.

#### **Medieval**

- 10.5. One unstratified copper alloy object (Ra 1) from trench 3 and one iron item from quarry pit fill 10104 (trench 101) are of medieval date.
- 10.6. The copper alloy object (Ra 1) is an English jetton, catalogued using Mernick's [online resource](#). It has a rose obverse (Mernick 4J) and reverse of long cross patonce with rosette of six pellets in each quarter and legend of pellets (as Mernick 4j.24). This type of jetton was issued during the reigns of Edward I to III between c. 1280 – 1350. Whilst jettons were used as reckoning counters they were often converted into items of jewellery; the central perforation in Ra 1 indicates it likely had a clip attached for this secondary use (Bliss 2017).

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- 10.7. From quarry pit 10103 in trench 101, an iron T-shaped padlock bolt was recovered; characterised by a circular end plate and single spine with three double leaf springs. Corrosion obscures some detail. T-shaped padlock bolts were used with Goodall's (2011) Type E barrel padlocks with shackles, that were intended for multipurpose uses, including restraining the limbs of either animals or humans (Goodall 2011, 233). Type E barrel padlocks are found throughout the medieval period.

#### Post-medieval and modern

- 10.8. A copper alloy lace tag from fill 103 of hollow 102, trench 1 is the only object recovered of 16th century date. It is probably an Oakley Type 1 (Margeson 1993, 22), though corrosion masks detail. Lace tags were used in great proliferation during the 16th and 17th centuries to prevent the edges of laces fraying.
- 10.9. Found in colluvial layer 701, trench 7, was a copper alloy object of uncertain identification. Its construction and preservation indicate it could be from a piece of modern farm machinery.

#### Uncertain date

- 10.10. Fourteen nails were collected from stratified deposits, with ten of these being from ditch fills in trench 5; a further two nails were recovered in fill 710 of ditch 709, trench 7 and also one each from trenches 105 and 106. The nails are standard hand forged carpentry nails, of a type that developed little between the Roman and post-medieval period, with standardised, machine-made forms only becoming common in the modern period.

## DISCUSSION

- 10.11. This small assemblage of metalwork is of limited value in assisting with dating or in understanding the function of the site. Earliest activity, as represented in the metalwork assemblage, is reflected in the 3rd to 4th century coin (Ra 1) from trench 1.
- 10.12. It is likely that the objects entered the archaeological record as either casual losses or discarded debris. The artefacts have been fully recorded to archive standards, and as such it is recommended that all unstratified modern material is not retained for deposition with the archive.

- 10.13. Should further mitigation work be undertaken it is recommended that the metalwork undergo radiography before deposition with the archive.

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Table 1. Summary catalogue of the metalwork

Context	Ra. No.	Sample No.	Trench	Material	Ct.	Wt. (g)	Comments
100	2		1	Copper alloy	1	1.6	Coin
104	3		1	Copper alloy	1	0.5	Lace tag
301	1		3	Copper alloy	1	1.5	Jetton
504			5	Iron	1	6.7	Nail
506		1	5	Iron	2	11.6	Nails
508			5	Iron	1	10.5	Nail
510			5	Iron	1	5.9	Nail
512			5	Iron	1	4	Nail
512			5	Iron	4	22.8	Nails
701			7	Copper alloy	1	84.8	Object
710			7	Iron	2	25.3	Nails
10104			101	Iron	1	61.7	Padlock bolt
10501			105	Iron	1	2.9	Nail
10604			106	Iron	1	2.9	Nail

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## HUMAN REMAINS

By Sharon Clough

### *Summary*

A single inhumation was recovered from a ditch in Trench 138. The skeletal remains of a young adult male had been laid in the top fill of the ditch with the knees bent upwards and probably then covered by soil and large stones. It is possible that stones had been intentionally placed over the facial area and come to a final position appearing to hold open the mouth. It is notable that the young male had suffered a fracture to the right mandible which had healed badly leaving him no longer able to use that side. A radiocarbon date was obtained from a rib fragment 16 cal BC- 121 cal AD (SUERC-102952), which suggests that the burial is either late Iron Age, transition period or early Roman.

An adult human vertebral arch was recovered from trench 104, Ditch 10102.

### *Methodology*

The skeletal remains were analysed and recorded in accordance with the recommendations in Mitchell and Brickley 2017 and Mays *et al.* 2018. Further methodologies are detailed in the text.

### *Results*

#### **Trench 104**

Fill 10403 Ditch 10402

Adult vertebral arch (lumbar) recovered.

#### **Trench 138**

Skeleton 13807 was recovered from Trench 138 from the top of ditch A. The burial appeared to have been cut into the top fills of the ditch, then the individual laid supine, but with the knees bent upwards and the feet very close together. The right arm was flexed at the elbow with the hand across the body adjacent to the left hand. The left arm was straight but with the elbow bent downwards. Two medium un-worked rocks had been placed over the face of the individual; it is likely that as the jaw decomposed one of the rocks moved (secondary void) so that it appeared to have been placed into the mouth. The position of the body with the legs still in an upright position indicate that backfilling of the grave took place immediately, filling the voids, so that upon decomposition the bones did not move far from their original position.

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About 85% of the skeleton was recovered from the grave, the notable absence was of the knee area, which as this was the highest point and had been lost due to vertical truncation. The bone surface was in generally good condition (grade 1, after McKinley 2004), with medium fragmentation, mainly affecting as previously detailed the lower legs, lower arms, ribs and facial area on the skull. The smallest bones of the fingers and toes were recovered.

The sex was estimated from the morphology of the skull and pelvis as male (Ferembach *et al.* 1980). The age was estimated from the pubis (Brooks and Suchey 1990) and auricular surface (Lovejoy *et al.* 1985) as well as the last areas of the skeleton to fully fuse (McKern and Stewart 1957; Webb and Suchey 1985) and these all indicated over 25 years and under 30 years. The young age was counter to the poor state of the dentition, areas of joint disease and these are detailed below.

The right mandible had a fracture which had healed misaligned located on the body close to the ramus. The right condyle was no longer present and only a thin spicule of bone was extant. Since there was no longer a condyle to articulate with the temporo-mandibular fossa bony changes occurred on the temporal bone adjacent, creating an additional ridge and slightly larger zygomatic process. The lack of articulation also meant that the remaining dentition on the right side could not be used, and this resulted in a large accumulation of calculus across all the molars, premolars and canine teeth. There was also no dental attrition on these teeth. In contrast the left side maxilla teeth were very heavily worn and angled wear in some cases indicating uneven attrition such as you see when teeth do not occlude correctly. None of the mandibular teeth were present and the alveolar were all healed over indicating the teeth had been lost some time before death. The presence of attrition on the left side though would suggest that at least some had been present for a while. It is surmised that the injury causing the mandible fracture may have dislodged some mandibular teeth, particularly the right side. Given the extensive wear on the left side and lack of any on the right teeth and the young age at death it would suggest that the injury was sustained when quite young, as a child or early adolescent.

### *Dentition*

There were 10 teeth available for analysis all from the maxilla. The mandible was edentulous. The right maxilla teeth were all coated in thick calculus, particular the molar teeth. The left side comprised only one molar, canine and incisors, the premolar had been lost antemortem. Heavy attrition to the teeth was at a steep angle, which occurs where teeth are not in normal occlusion. Since the right side was not used to chewing, the left had been subjected to more



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than usual and the uneven wear indicated that this was further exacerbated by loss of some teeth. There was some calculus on the remaining left side teeth.

A single healed rib fracture on the left side was present on a lower rib near the head. The location would involve injury to the lower back area.

The spine had Schmorl's nodes on thoracic vertebrae 6-12 and lumbar vertebrae 1-5. Degeneration of the joints of the spine was present as porosity on the articulating facets of cervical vertebrae 6-7 and on all the lumbar vertebrae.

Degeneration of the joints of the spine in someone of 25-30 years is unusual. It is more often associated with older age (Rogers and Waldron 1995) and as such it may be that it is caused by injury rather than by the process of aging. The Schmorl's nodes are large and are present on all the lower half of the spine, these result from excessive vertical forces to the intervertebral disc causing the nucleus pulposus to bulge out into the end plate of the vertebra. They are commonly seen in archaeological populations, but in this instance in association with joint degeneration, evidence for trauma elsewhere on the skeleton, it is more likely they result from injury than daily activities.

The first sacral vertebra was not attached to the rest of the sacrum which had occurred from a process called lumbarisation. This developmental anomaly occurs during fetal growth and is relatively rare in the population (compared with sacralisation which is more common). Although not pathological in itself lumbarisation can lead to instability in the lower back and therefore a greater likelihood of spinal changes.

The right hip joint had osteonecrosis, this was evident on the right femoral head superior surface which had an indented area of irregular, undulating joint collapse. Secondary changes to the femoral head were extension of the surface towards the neck and in the hip joint acetabulum there was porosity and osteophytic growth on the superior aspect. The femur was very flattened (see metrics) anterior – posterior and differed slightly in robusticity to the left. The left hip joint, though not affected by necrosis did have minor changes to the lunate surface of the acetabulum porosity and small amount of osteophytic growth around the edge. The left femoral head though was normal in appearance.

Right scapula acromion process was not complete and ended in a porous surface. This is likely to be *os acromiale* where the growth plate has not fused resulting in continued separate bones, though the unattached element was absent. Since the left side was complete, the young age of the individual is not a factor, since it can fuse as late as 25 years. Although the

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aetiology is unknown it is more often seen in modern clinical cases in young athletes, and it may be that there is a genetic predisposition to the condition combined with mechanical stress.

In relation to the above the often-associated pain and possible loss of shoulder motion appear not to have had any effect on the use of the arm. The right arm was larger (see metrics) and more robust than the left arm. This was very obvious in the humerus, clavicle and scapula, though more subtle in the radius and ulna. The hands were also noticeably different, as the right had more defined muscle attachments and fractionally wider shafts on the metacarpals and phalanges than the left. There is often a discrepancy between left and right arms and hands due to the dominant use of one over the other, however the differences here and especially on a young individual, do call into question whether the left arm is in regular use? Impingement of a nerve or reduced blood supply would reduce the use of the arm and increase the use of the right side. Although there is no obvious skeletal injury to the left side, this does not preclude soft tissue damage.

The first metatarsals (big toes) both had cortical defects on the medial side on the head. These may suggest impingement at the joint causing bone death (necrosis) but in a very localised manner.

Stature was calculated from the upper limb bones (Trotter 1970), which are not as accurate as the lower limb, but give an indication as to the standing height.

Humerus	Left – 165.62cm $\pm$ 4.05
	Right – 167.47cm $\pm$ 4.05
Radius	Left – 169.73cm $\pm$ 4.32
Ulna	Right – 168.03 $\pm$ 4.32

Flattening of the upper shafts of the femur and tibia are demonstrated through a calculated index. The left and right femora were 62 and 66 respectively which places them both in the platymeric range (<85). The tibia both were 76, so eurycnemic (>69.9).

The skeleton was examined for non-metric traits, there was one cranial ossicle in the lambdoid suture on each side.

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## DISCUSSION

The presence of a fragment of human vertebra in the ditch 10402 would suggest that there may have been a burial in the vicinity. As a lumbar vertebra it is from the lower back near the pelvis, an area which is not usually easily disturbed without affecting the rest of the skeleton.

The location of the skeleton in ditch A in trench 138 could follow the pattern that is observed in the Iron Age where they are located in the middle or upper fills of ditches (Harding 2016, 105), in the Roman period burials are more often found aligned with and adjacent to the ditch (Smith *et al.* 2018, 231). The radiocarbon date spans the range from Late Iron Age through to the Roman period, and burials do not always follow the general patterns, so it is not entirely clear which period the burial is from, other than to say it is most likely sometime in the 1st century AD.

Great Chesterford is well-known for the early Roman fort and town, but also Late Iron Age settlement and a shrine (Medlycott 2011), so the burial fits in with the local known activities. A burial (not directly dated) thought to date to Late Iron Age or Early Roman period was recovered from the top of a ditch and laid supine extended on a site to the north of the present one in Hinxton (Fletcher 2021). The Eastern Cemetery associated with the Roman town, is probably Later Roman (3rd-4th century), so the two coffined inhumation burials found under the bowling green (Medlycott 2011) post-date the present ditch burial.

SK13807 is an interesting addition to the understanding of burials around Great Chesterford. The facial injury and possible un-used arm and bad hip would have been very noticeable to those who buried this young man. He is likely to have needed extra care or help and not able to perform tasks as others his own age.

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## APPENDIX C: THE PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

By Emma Aitken

Nine environmental samples (147 litres of soil) were processed from Roman ditches, a buried soil and a LIA/Early Roman grave. These features included those of grave 13806, ditches 505, 1004, 10507 and 16702. This was done to evaluate the preservation of palaeoenvironmental remains across the area and with the intention of recovering environmental evidence of industrial or domestic activity on the site. It was also hoped that the environmental remains may aid in the dating of these sampled undated features. The samples were processed by standard flotation procedures (CA Technical Manual No. 2).

Preliminary identifications of plant macrofossils are noted in Table 1, following nomenclature of Stace (1997) for wild plants, and traditional nomenclature, as provided by Zohary *et al* (2012) for cereals. The presence of mollusc shells has also been recorded, following nomenclature according to Anderson (2005) and habitat preferences according to Kerney (1999) and Davies (2008).

The flots varied in size from small to moderately large with low to high numbers of rooty material and uncharred seeds. The charred material comprised varying levels of preservation, with much of the material being encrusted in silt residue. Due to the poor to moderate preservation levels, it was difficult to identify many of the charred cereal grains to species, but where possible this was achieved. The silt encrustation also inhibited further wood species identification on the charcoal observed in the samples. The charcoal was comminuted.

Any dates discussed within this report have been obtained through the spot dating of finds (see Banks, this report).

### *Trench 5*

#### Ditch Hollow 505

Fill 506 (sample 8) of hollow 505 in the top of a Roman ditch contained a moderate number of charred cereal grains, including those of hulled wheat (emmer or spelt (*Triticum dicoccum/spelta*)) and barley (*Hordeum vulgare*). Charcoal was noted in a moderate quantity alongside terrestrial snail shells. These snail shells include such species as the open country species *Valonia* sp., *Helicella itala* and *Pupilla muscorum*. The charred remains are likely to be indicative of a small dump of domestic hearth waste material, whilst the mollusc

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assemblage is indicative of a well-established open landscape. Hulled wheat was common in the prehistoric and Roman period in this part of Britain (Greig 1991)

#### *Trench 10*

##### Buried soil 1004

Sample 9 prehistoric buried soil 1004 contained a very small number of indeterminate cereal grain fragments alongside a single charred great-fen sedge (*Cladium mariscus*) seed. Charcoal was observed in small quantities alongside a few shells of the open country species *Vallonia* sp. The environmental remains are likely to be representative of wind-blown/dispersed waste material. The presence of a charred great-fen seed is interesting as this may suggest the exploitation of some damper environments in the area at some time.

#### *Trench 105*

##### Ditch 10507

Roman ditch 10507 (sample 2) contained a moderate number of cereal grains, including those of hulled wheat and barley. A very small number of curled dock (*Rumex crispus*) seeds were also noted alongside a small amount of charcoal. A large quantity of snail shells was noted and includes such species as the open country species *Vallonia* sp., *Helicella itala*, *Truncatellina cylindrica*, *Vertigo* sp. and *Pupilla muscorum*, and the intermediate species *Trochulus hispidus*. The charred remains recovered from sample 2 are likely to be indicative of a small dump of domestic hearth waste material. Again, this assemblage would be compatible with a Roman date. The presence of the rare land snail *Truncatellina cylindrica* is noteworthy and this species is an obligatory xerophile (Kerney 1999), meaning a mollusc that has to live in dry, but not arid, conditions such as short turved grassland. The mollusc assemblage appears to suggest a local open environment of short grassland, with possibly some arable in the vicinity.

#### *Trench 138*

##### Grave 13806

Five samples were taken from Iron Age grave 13806 from different sections of the skeleton, principally for the retrieval of small bones. No charred plant remains were observed in any of the samples, with sample 3 only containing a very small number of charcoal fragments. Snail shells were noted in all five assemblages and include such species as the open country species *Vallonia* sp., *Helicella itala*, and *Pupilla muscorum*, and the intermediate species *Trochulus hispidus* and *Cochlicopa* sp. The sparse charred remains are typical of those that you would get as a result of the backfilling of a grave.

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### *Trench 167*

Sample 1 of fill 16704 from prehistoric ditch 16702 contained a very small number of indeterminate cereal grains and charcoal fragments. A large number of terrestrial snail shells were noted, including those of the open country species *Vallonia* sp., *Helicella itala*, *Truncatellina cylindrica* and *Pupilla muscorum*, the intermediate species *Cochlicopa* sp., and the shade-loving species *Aegopinella* sp. The charred remains are likely to be indicative of wind-blown/dispersed waste material, whilst the mollusc assemblage is indicative of a well-established open landscape with possibly some patches of longer grass alongside or within the ditch.

### **Summary**

The environmental remains recovered from ditch/hollow 505 and ditch 10507 indicate that some form of settlement/agricultural activity was taking place within the vicinity of trenches 5 and 105 during Roman period. Due to the low volume of charred remains it is not possible to say much about the other sampled features on the site. There is also no indication of industrial activities taking place in the area.

The molluscan assemblages suggest a well-established open landscape.

### References

- Anderson, R. 2005 'An annotated list of the non-marine Mollusca of Britain and Ireland', *Journal of Conchology* **38**, 607-637
- CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2012 *The taking and processing of environmental and other samples from archaeological sites* Technical Manual No. **2**
- Davies, P. 2008 *Snails Archaeology and Landscape Change*, Oxford, Oxbow Books
- Greig, J. 1991 'The British Isles' in van Zeist, W., Wasylkova, K. and Behre, K-E. (eds) 1991, 229-334
- Kerney, M.P. 1999 *Atlas of the Land and Freshwater Molluscs of Britain and Ireland*, Colchester, Harley

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Stace, C. 1997 *New flora of the British Isles*, 2<sup>nd</sup> edition Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Zohary, D., Hopf, M. and Weiss, E. 2012 *Domestication of plants in the Old World: the origin and spread of cultivated plants in West Asia, Europe, and the Nile Valley*, 4th edition Oxford, Clarendon Press



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## MARINE SHELL ASSESSMENT

by Emma Aitken

A total of 35 shell fragments, representing a minimum number of 27 individuals, were collected by hand excavation from 14 contexts in six trenches (trenches 1, 5, 6, 7, 8, 104, and 105) from across an evaluation excavation. The majority of the shell was recovered from Roman pit and ditch fills. All shells have been tabulated by species and context and the results are summarised in Table 1 below. The species and habitat information follow that of Barret and Younge (1958) and Younge (1960).

Thirty-four of the shells recovered were those of oyster (*Ostrea edulis*), a species found commonly on rocky shores and estuaries. The one other shell fragment recovered was identified as mussel (*Mytilus edulis*), which again is a species found commonly on rocky shores. The quantity of marine shells retrieved from the site suggests that they were not likely to represent a major food source on this site at any time, but rather used to augment the local diet occasionally. The assemblage is too small to make any comments on the likely source of the shells and the nature of the oyster and mussel beds.

Table 1: Summary marine shell quantification

Area	Spot Date	Feature	Context	Oyster		Mussel		Total	Total MNI
				No.	MNI	No.	MNI		
Tr. 1	RB	Pit 102	103	11	6	-	-	11	6
Tr. 1	RB	Pit 107	109	1	1	-	-	1	1
Tr. 5	-	Natural	502	1	1	-	-	1	1
Tr. 5	RB	Pit 509	510	3	2	-	-	3	2
Tr. 5			511	3	2	-	-	3	2
Tr. 5			512	2	2	-	-	2	2
Tr. 6	RB	Ditch 603	604	3	3	-	-	3	3
Tr. 7	RB	Ditch 703	704	-	-	1	1	1	1
Tr. 7	-	Pit 705	706	3	3	-	-	3	3
Tr. 7	RB	Ditch 709	710	3	2	-	-	3	2
Tr. 8	RB	Ditch 805	806	1	1	-	-	1	1
Tr. 104	-	Ditch 10402	10403	1	1	-	-	1	1
Tr. 105	-	Subsoil	10501	1	1	-	-	1	1
Tr. 105	RB	Ditch 10507	10506	1	1	-	-	1	1

MNI = minimum number of individuals.

### References

Barrett, J.H and Yonge, C.M. 1958 *Collins pocket guide to the sea shore* London, Collins

Yonge, C.M. 1960 *Oysters* London, Collins

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## ANIMAL BONE

7.1 Animal bone amounting to 77 fragments (2578g) was recovered via hand excavation and the processing of bulk soil samples from 13 deposits. Artefactual material dating to the Iron Age and the Romano-British period was also recovered (Appendix C, Table 1). The material was highly fragmented and poorly preserved, with much of the bone displaying extension surface erosion, possibly due to the acidic soil conditions. A combination of factors that has rendered 60% of the assemblage unidentifiable. However, it was possible to confirm the presence of cattle (*Bos taurus*), sheep/goat (*Ovis aries/Capra hircus*), pig (*Sus scrofa sp*) and horse (*Equus caballus*). Where damage was present and re-fitting was possible, those fragments were counted as a single bone.

### *Late Iron Age/Early Roman*

7.2 A single fragment (15g) was recovered from deposit 13808, a fill of grave 13806. It was identified a small piece of pig maxilla.

### *Romano-British*

7.3 A total of 73 fragments (2526g) were recovered from seven deposits consisting mainly of the fills of five ditches. Cattle was identified from fifteen fragments (580g), a recovery that is normally too low to provide any information other than species identification. However, an origin in butchery waste is suggested by chop mark on a fragment of a distal tibia from deposit 10207. Horse was identified from seven fragments (1598g). Of note among these was the fragmented, but almost complete skull from ditch fill 10506. The reason for the deposition is unclear, but the teeth present showed extensive wear, indicating an aged animal that was perhaps slaughtered at the end of its working life. This suggestion is supported by the waste cattle bone also recovered from this deposit. Sheep/goat was identified from seven fragments (45g), an amount that can only provide a species identification.

### *Undated*

7.4 The remaining four fragments (52g) in the assemblage were recovered from two deposits that remain undated, the only identifiable bone being that of cattle.

7.5 The low recovery of animal remains from site, coupled with the limited evidence of butchery practice, severely limits what can be said in terms of site economy and animal husbandry. However, each species was a commonly exploited domestic animal so their inclusion in an assemblage of either period is to be expected.

**Table 1:** Identified animal species by fragment count (NISP) and weight and context.

Cut	Fill	BOS	O/C	SUS	EQ	LM	MM	Ind	Total	Weight (g)
<b>Iron Age</b>										
13806	13808			1					1	15
<b>Romano-British</b>										
10204	10205		1						1	6
10206	10207	3			5	1		21	30	489
10402	10403	2	4			2			8	158
10507	10506	2			1				3	1351
10508	10505		1						1	3
10602	10903	5							5	163
10607	10606							10	10	39
10608	10611	1			1				2	177
10613	10614	1	1					5	7	70
14004	14005	1				4			5	55
<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>15</b>	<b>7</b>		<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>		<b>36</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>2526</b>
<b>Undated</b>										
10202	10203		1				1		2	48
	10501							2	2	4
<b>Subtotal</b>			<b>1</b>				<b>1</b>		<b>4</b>	<b>52</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>15</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>77</b>	
<b>Weight</b>		<b>580</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>1598</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>2578</b>	

BOS = Cattle; O/C = sheep/goat; SUS = pig; EQ = horse; LM = large sized mammal; MM = medium size mammal; Ind = indeterminate

*RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE*

28 March 2022

**Laboratory Code** SUERC-102952 (GU60226)

**Submitter** Emma Aitken  
Cotswold Archaeology  
Unit 8 The IO Centre  
Fingle Drive  
Stonebridge  
Milton Keynes MK13 0AT

**Site Reference** Walden Road, Gt Chesterford

**Context Reference** SK13807

**Sample Reference** WRGC22-SK13807

**Material** Human bone : Human bone - rib

**$\delta^{13}\text{C}$  relative to VPDB** -20.0 ‰

**$\delta^{15}\text{N}$  relative to air** 10.0 ‰

**C/N ratio (Molar)** 3.2

**Radiocarbon Age BP** 1967  $\pm$  23

**N.B.** The above  $^{14}\text{C}$  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 Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre 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.

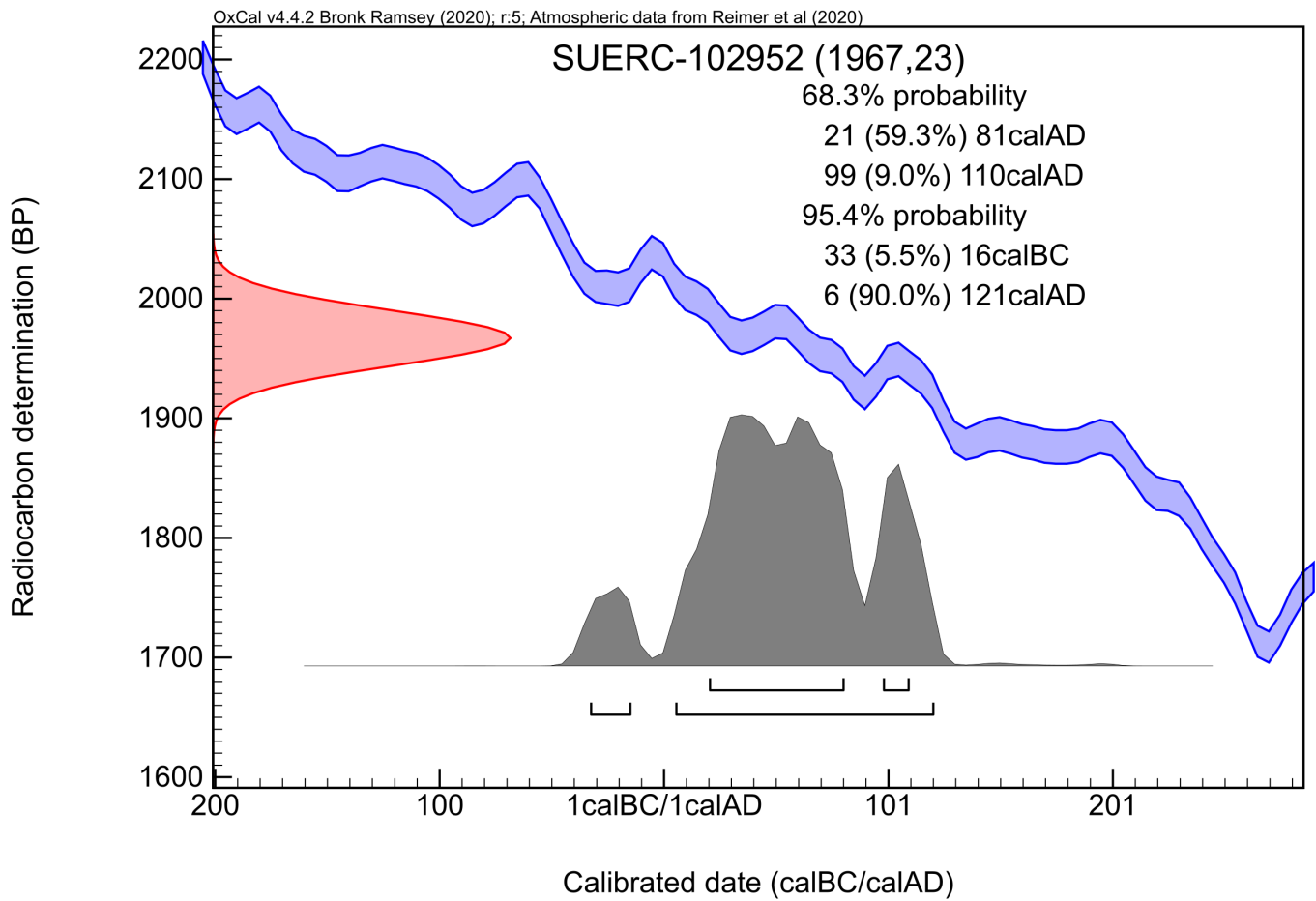
For any queries relating to this certificate, the laboratory can be contacted at [suerc-c14lab@glasgow.ac.uk](mailto:suerc-c14lab@glasgow.ac.uk).

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by :

*E. Dunbar*

Checked and signed off by :

*P. Nayantub*



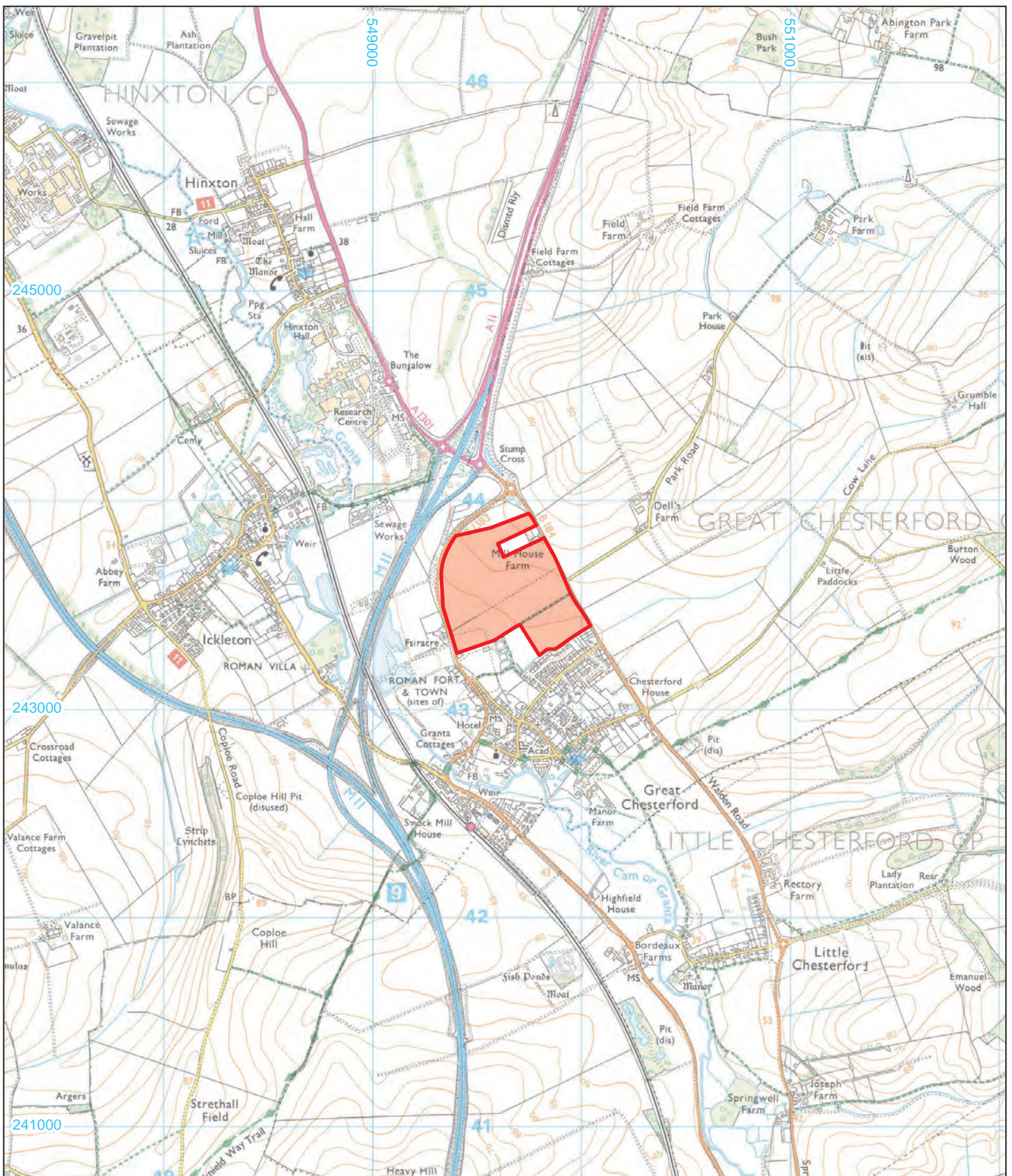
The radiocarbon age given overleaf is calibrated to the calendar timescale using the Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program OxCal 4.\*

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



 Site boundary



0  1km



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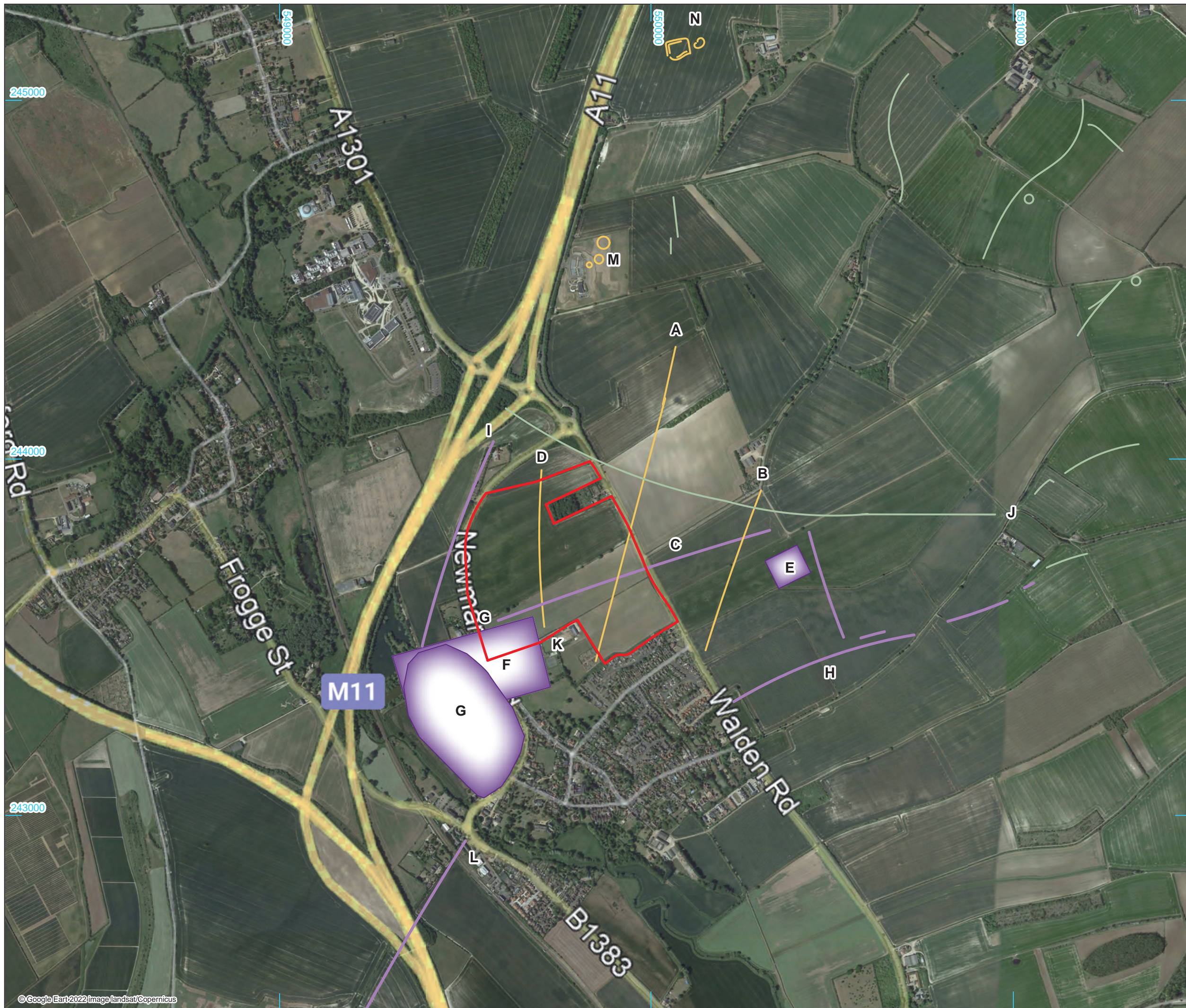
PROJECT TITLE

Walden Street, Great Chesterford, Essex

FIGURE TITLE

Site location plan

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CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	22/02/2021	1
APPROVED BY	RM	SCALE	@A4 1:25,000	



- Site boundary
  
- Prehistoric site**
- A** Bronze Age ditch
- B** Probable Bronze Age ditch
- D** Deep prehistoric hollow way
- M** Barrows (OA East evaluation)
- N** MBA Enclosure (OA East evaluation)
  
- Roman**
- C** Roman ditch and metalled trackway
- E** Temple
- F** Possible location of early Roman fort
- G** Later Roman walled town
- H** Roman ditched trackway
- I** Main Roman road
- K** Location of Roman burials
- L** Roman road to Braughing/Puckeridge (A11)
  
- Medieval**
- J** Medieval trackway

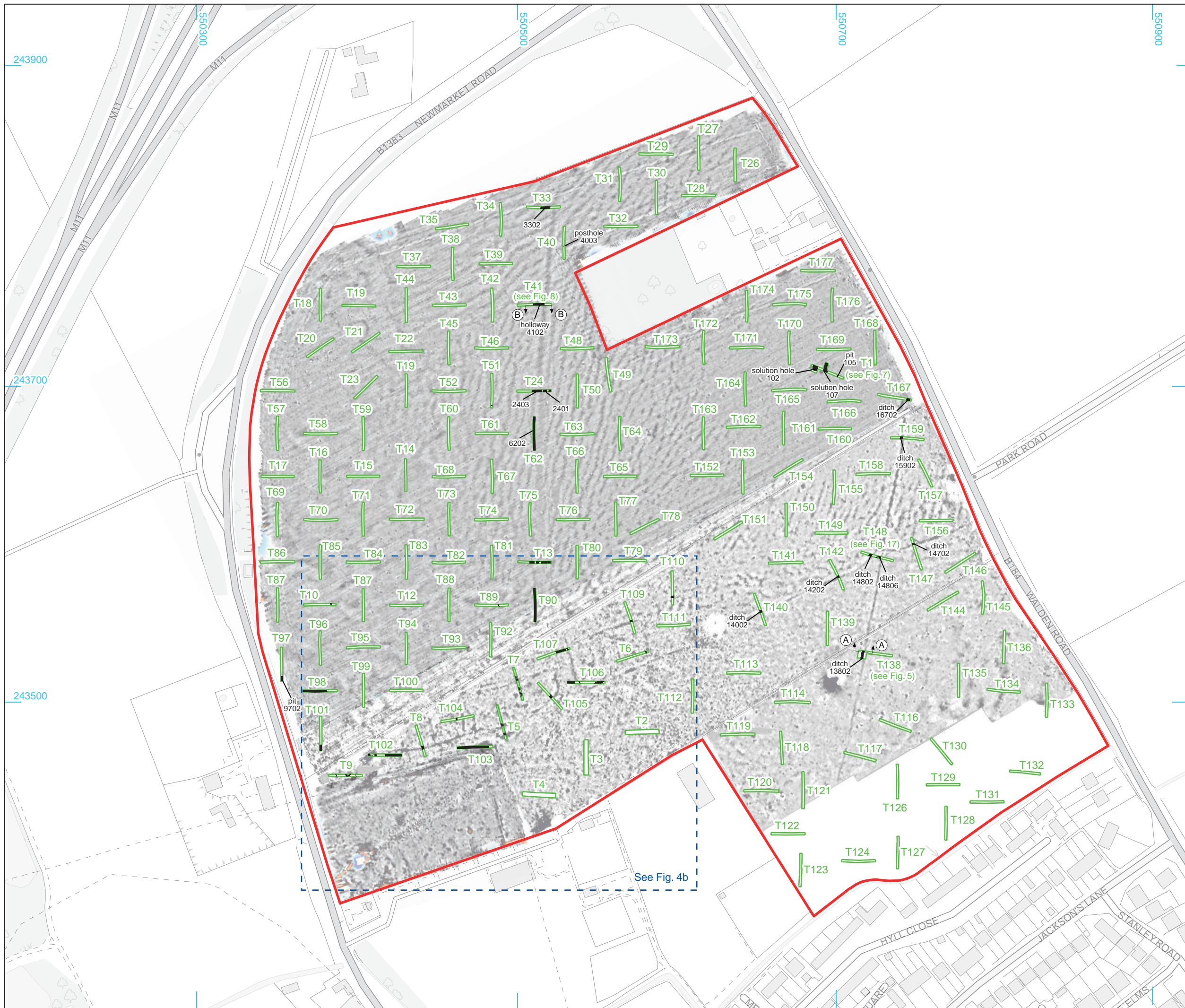
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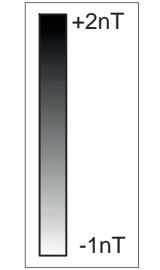
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 Chesterford archaeological context

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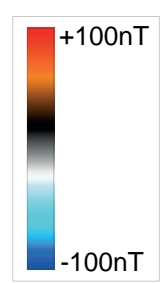


- Site boundary
- Evaluation trench
- Archaeological feature
- A A Section location

**Geophysical Survey results**  
**WYAS (2014)**



**Geophysical Survey results**  
**SUMO (2021)**



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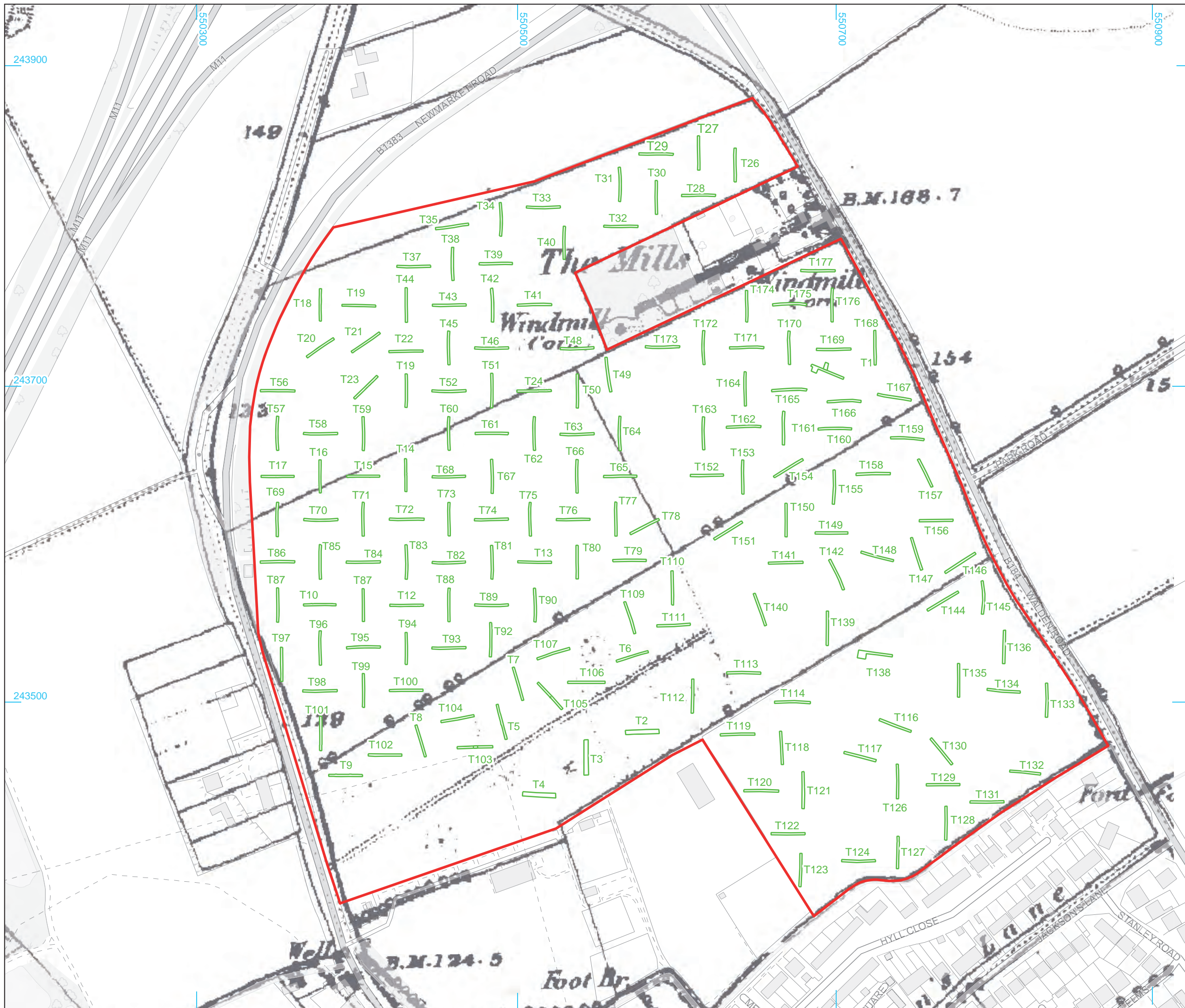
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**FIGURE TITLE**  
Trench plan showing archaeological features and geophysical survey results

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<b>CHECKED BY</b> DJB	<b>DATE</b> 22/02/2022	<b>3</b>
<b>APPROVED BY</b> RB	<b>SCALE</b> @A3 1:3000	





- ▭ Site boundary
- ▭ Evaluation trench



**Landmark Historical Map**  
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 Published Date(s): 1880  
 Originally plotted at: 1:10,560



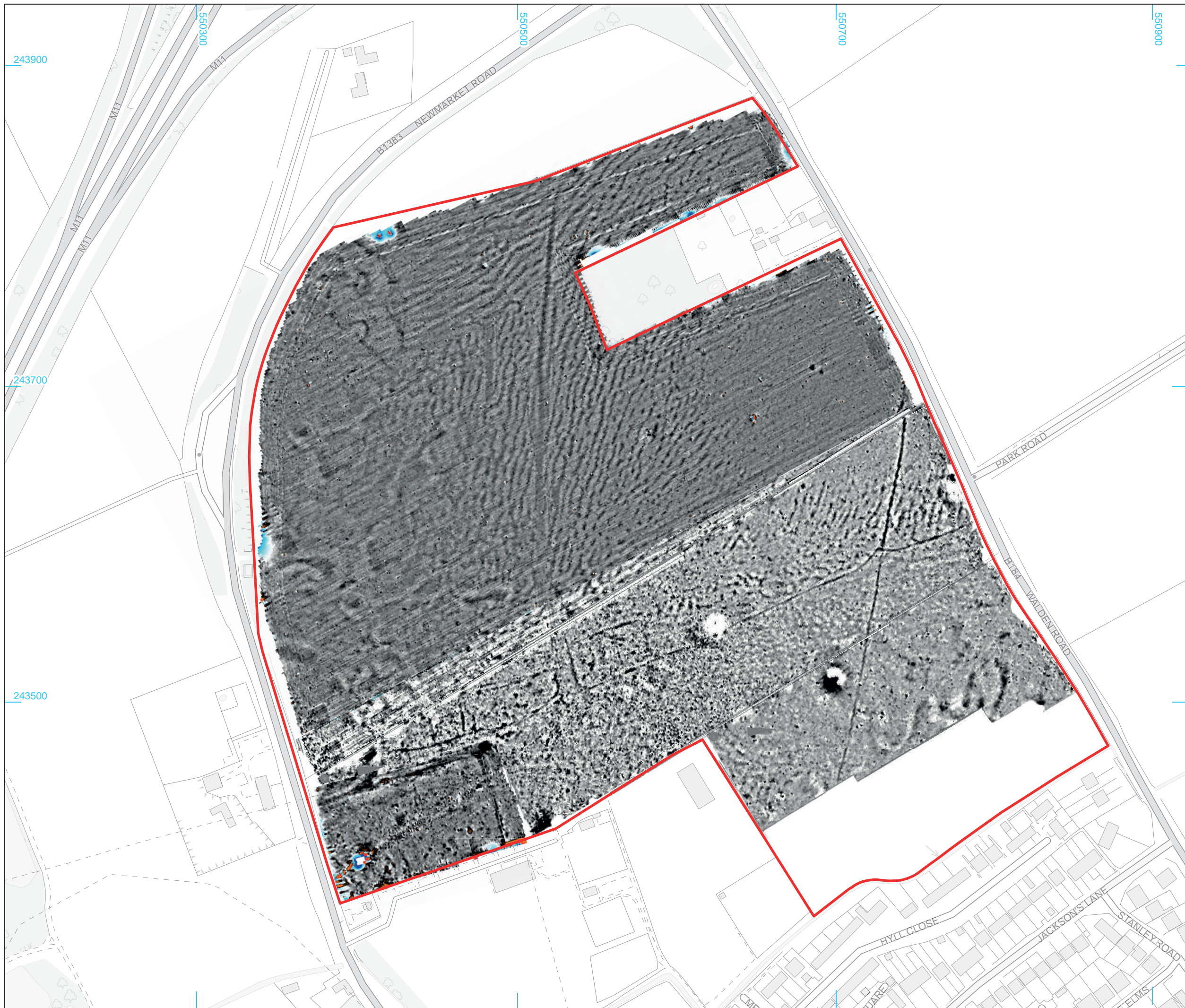
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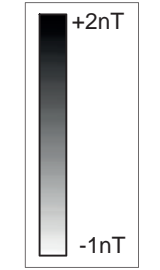
**FIGURE TITLE**  
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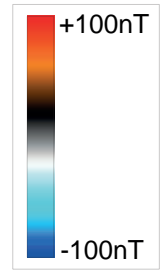


 Site boundary

**Geophysical Survey results  
WYAS (2014)**



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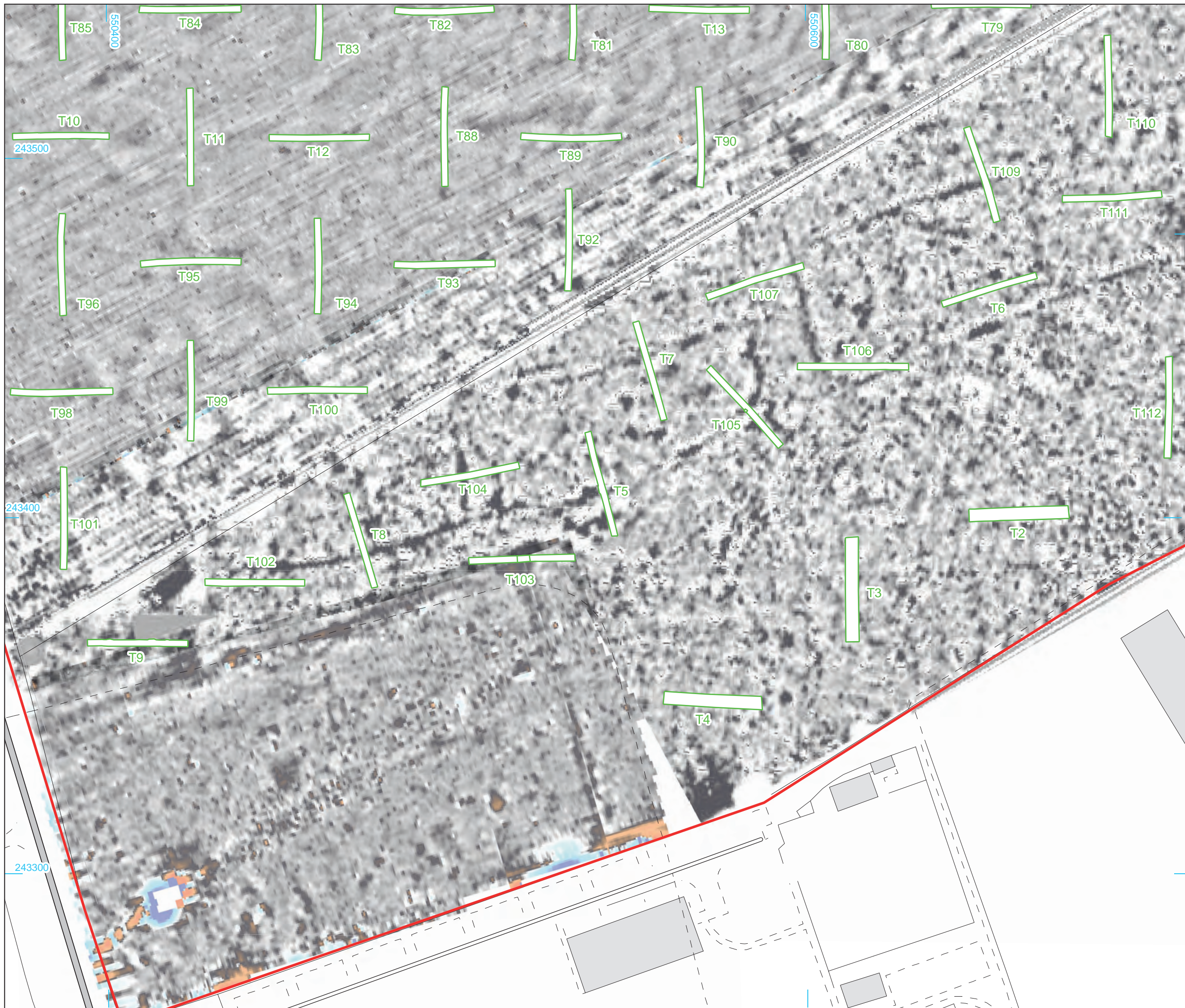
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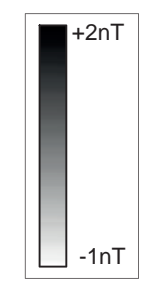
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Trench plan showing archaeological features and geophysical survey results

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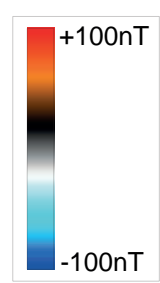


- Site boundary
- Evaluation trench

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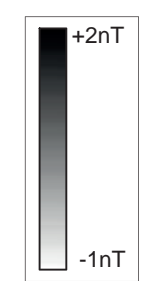
**FIGURE TITLE**  
Trench plan of area covering Roman enclosures and geophysical survey results

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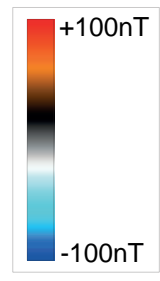


- Site boundary
- Evaluation trench
- Enclosure
- Archaeological feature (unexcavated/excavated)
- Natural (unexcavated/excavated)
- Deposit
- A Section location

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**FIGURE TITLE**  
Trench plan of area covering Roman enclosures, showing archaeological features and geophysical survey results

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APPROVED BY	RB	SCALE	A3 1:1000	



Central field view, looking west



Northern field view, looking north-west



Souther field view, looking south

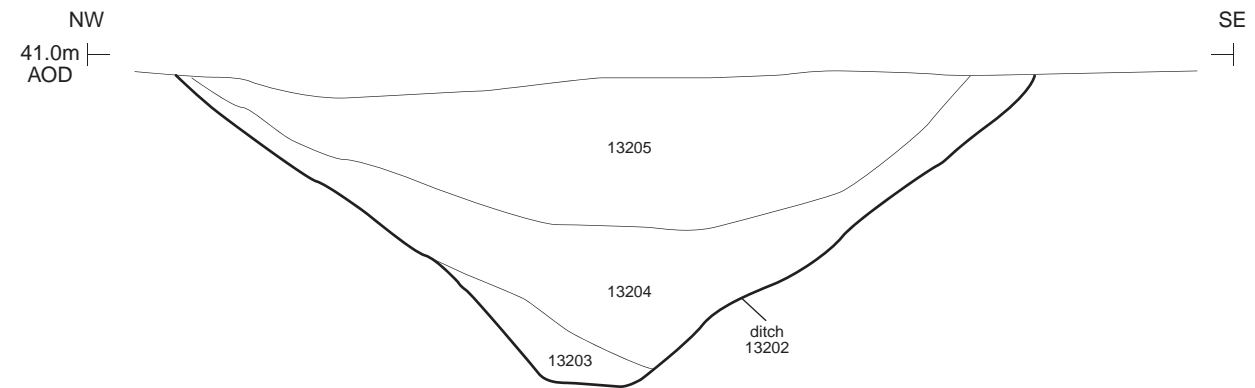

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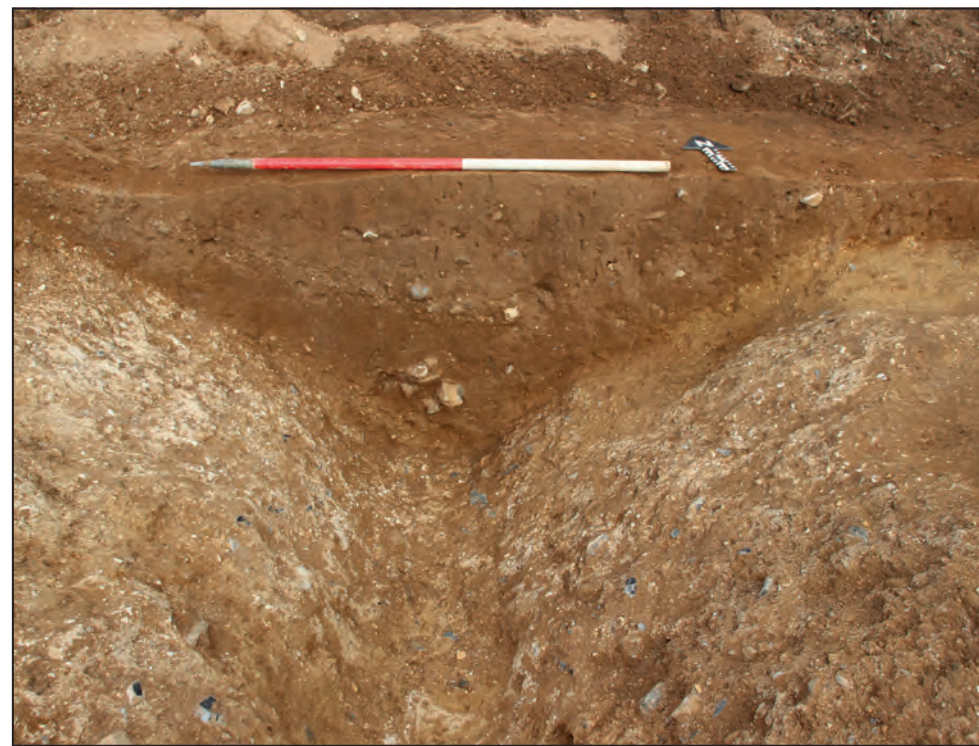
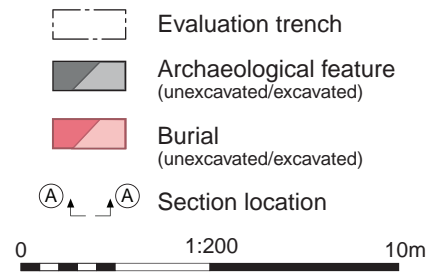
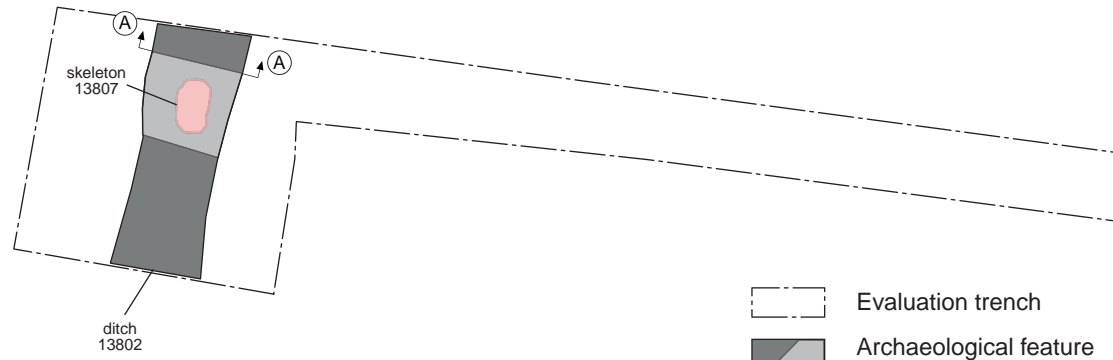
FIGURE TITLE  
**General site shots**

DRAWN BY	HMM	PROJECT NO.	SU0339	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	22/02/2022	5
APPROVED BY	RB	SCALE	@A3 NA	

Section AA



Trench 138



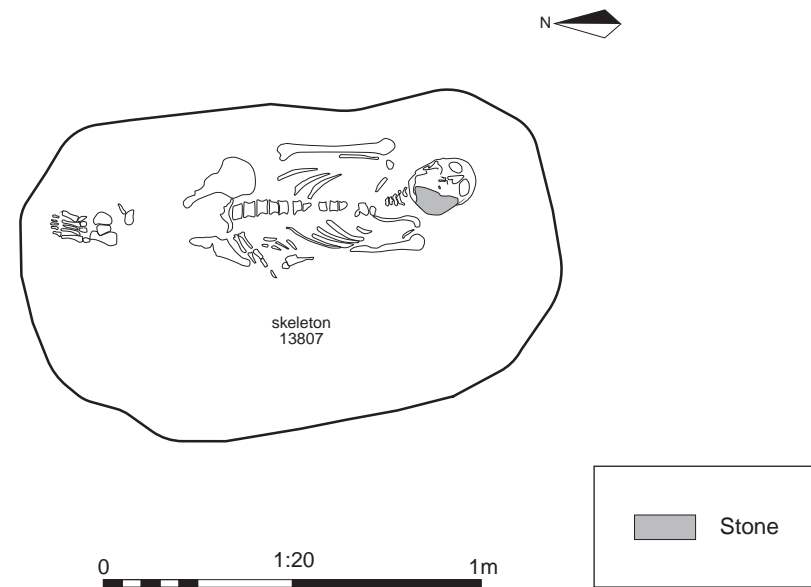
Ditch 13802, looking north-east (1m scale)

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PROJECT TITLE  
 Walden Road, Great Chesterford, Essex

FIGURE TITLE  
**Trench 138: plan, section and photograph**

DRAWN BY	HMM	PROJECT NO.	SU0339	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	22/02/2022	
APPROVED BY	RB	SCALE @A3	1:20 & 1:200	<b>6</b>



Skeleton 13807, looking north-west (1m scale)



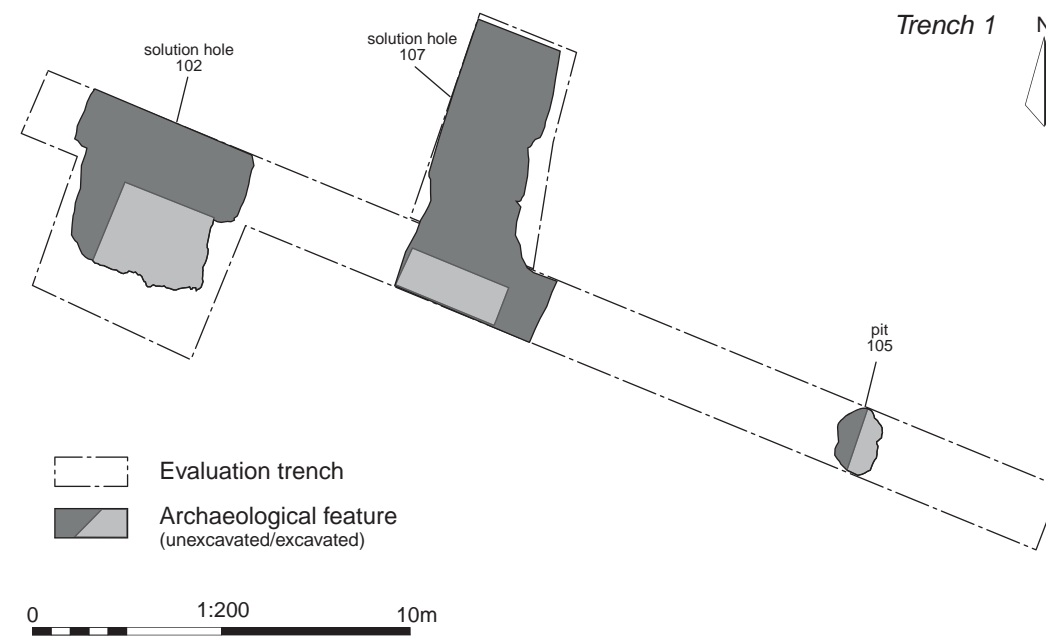
Skeleton 13807, overhead view (1m scale)


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FIGURE TITLE  
**Skeleton 13807: drawing and photographs**

DRAWN BY	HMM	PROJECT NO.	SU0339	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	22/02/2022	7
APPROVED BY	RM	SCALE	@A3 1:20	



Solution hole 102, looking north-east (1m scale)



Solution hole 107, looking south-east (1m scales)

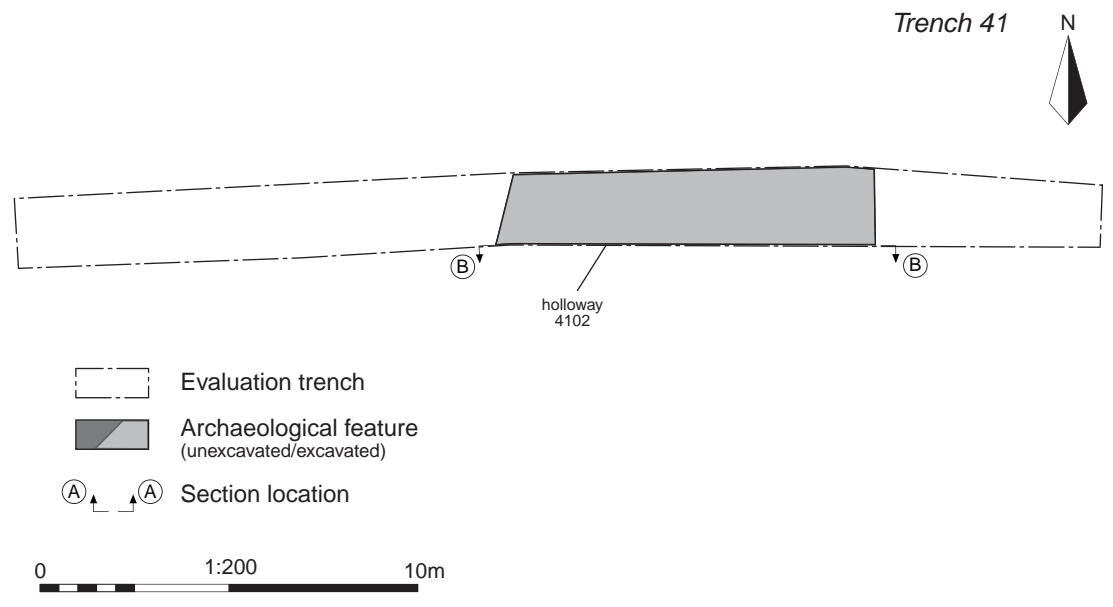
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PROJECT TITLE  
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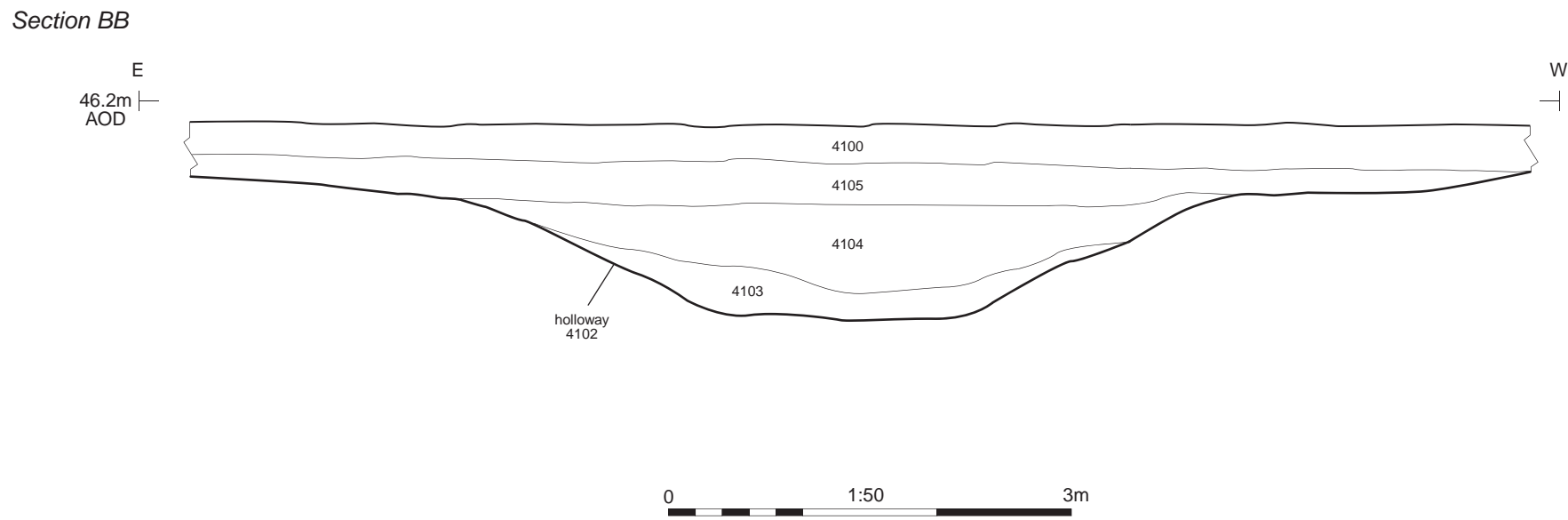
FIGURE TITLE  
 Trench 1: plan and photographs

DRAWN BY	HMM	PROJECT NO.	SU0339	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	23/02/2022	8
APPROVED BY	RB	SCALE @A3	1:200	





Holloway 4102, looking south (2m scale)



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PROJECT TITLE  
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FIGURE TITLE  
**Trench 41: plan, section and photograph**

DRAWN BY	HMM	PROJECT NO.	SU0339	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	22/02/2022	9
APPROVED BY	RB	SCALE@A3	1:50 & 1:200	



Ditch 603, looking south-east (1m scale)



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PROJECT TITLE

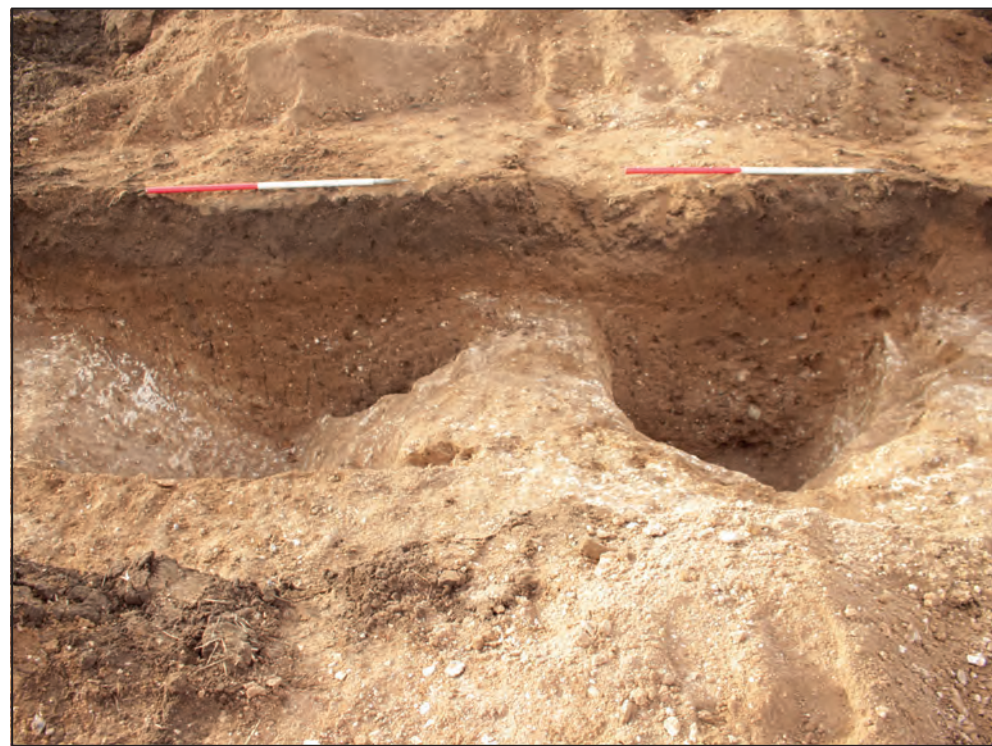
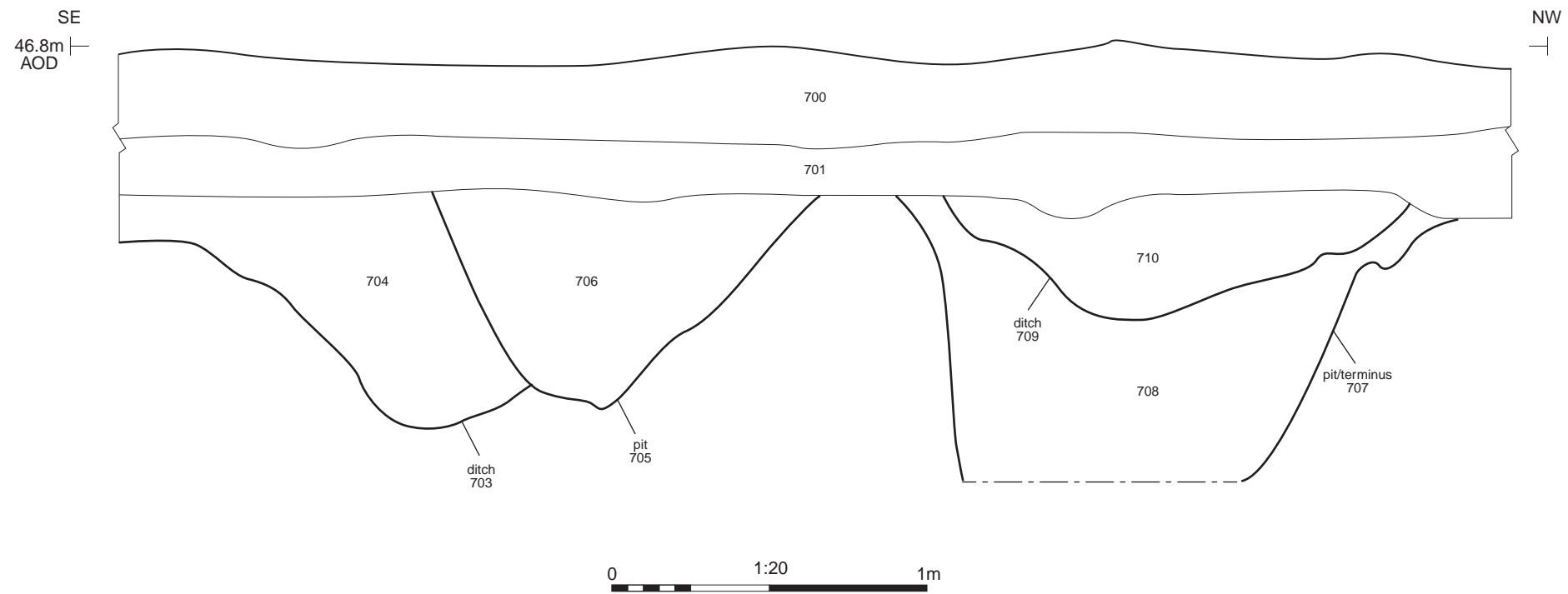
Walden Road, Great Chesterford, Essex

FIGURE TITLE

Trench 6: photograph

DRAWN BY	HMM	PROJECT NO.	SU0339	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	22/02/2022	10
APPROVED BY	RB	SCALE@A4	NA	

Section CC



Ditch 703, pit 705 and gully 707, looking south-west (1m scales)



Ditches 803 and 805, looking north-east (1m scales)

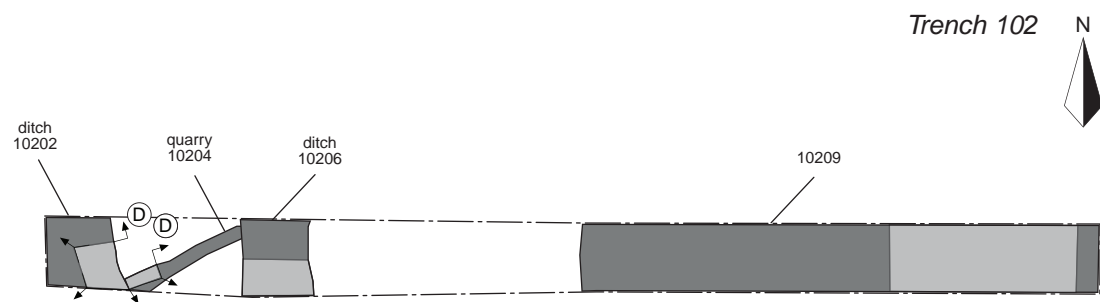
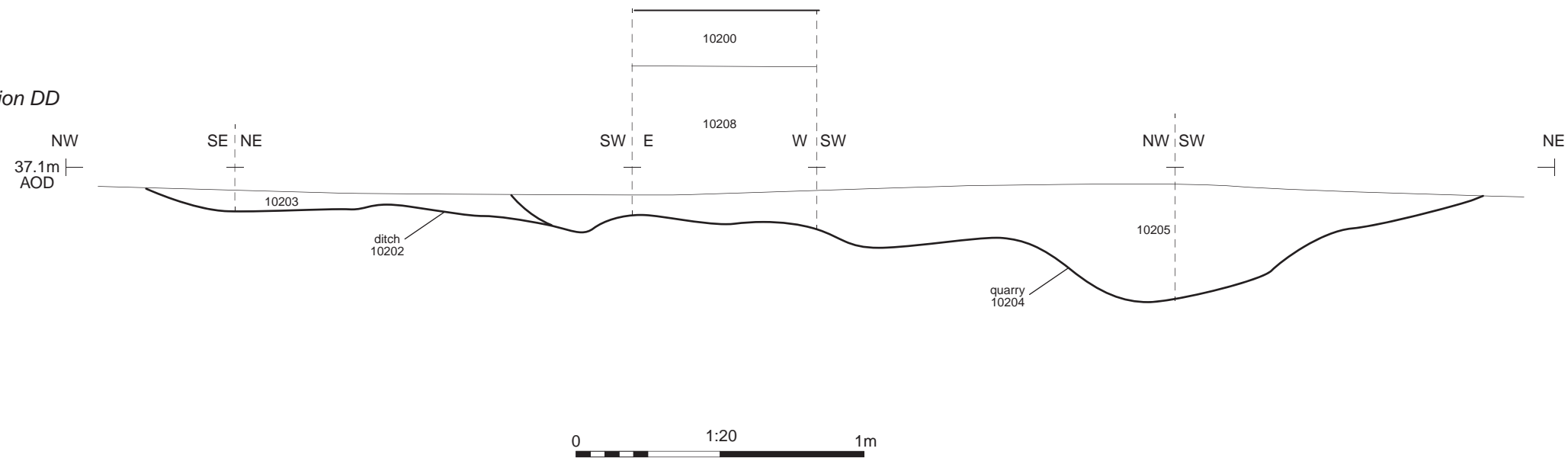

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PROJECT TITLE  
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FIGURE TITLE  
**Trenches 7 and 8: section and photographs**

DRAWN BY	HMM	PROJECT NO.	SU0339	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	22/02/2022	11
APPROVED BY	RB	SCALE @A3	1:20	

Section DD



- Evaluation trench
- Archaeological feature (unexcavated/excavated)
- Section location



Trench 102, looking east (1m scales)

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PROJECT TITLE  
 Walden Road, Great Chesterford, Essex

FIGURE TITLE  
**Trench 102: plan, section and photograph**

DRAWN BY	HMM	PROJECT NO.	SU0339	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	23/02/2022	12
APPROVED BY	RB	SCALE@A3	1:20 & 1:200	



Ditch 10206, looking south (2m scale)



Quarry 10209, looking north-east (1m scale)



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PROJECT TITLE

Walden Road, Great Chesterford, Essex

FIGURE TITLE

Trench 102: photographs

DRAWN BY	HMM	PROJECT NO.	SU0339
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	23/02/2022
APPROVED BY	RB	SCALE@A4	NA

FIGURE NO.

13



Trench 103, looking west (1m scales)



Quarry 10302, looking north-east (1m scale)



Ditch 10402, looking south (1m scale)


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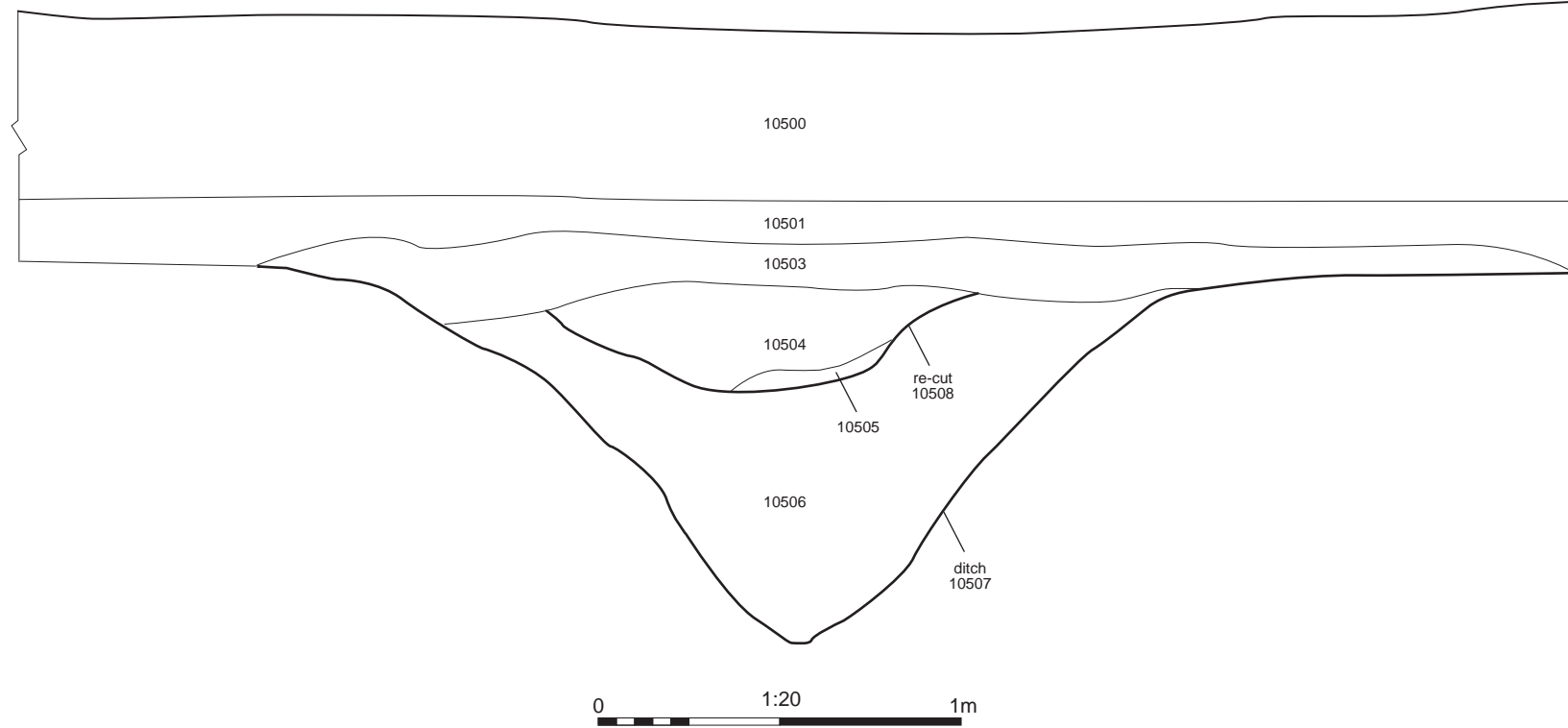
FIGURE TITLE  
**Trenches 103 and 104: photograph**

DRAWN BY	HMM	PROJECT NO.	SU0339	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	23/02/2022	14
APPROVED BY	RB	SCALE	@A3 NA	

Section EE

SE  
38.7m  
AOD

NW



Trench 105, looking north-west (1m scales)



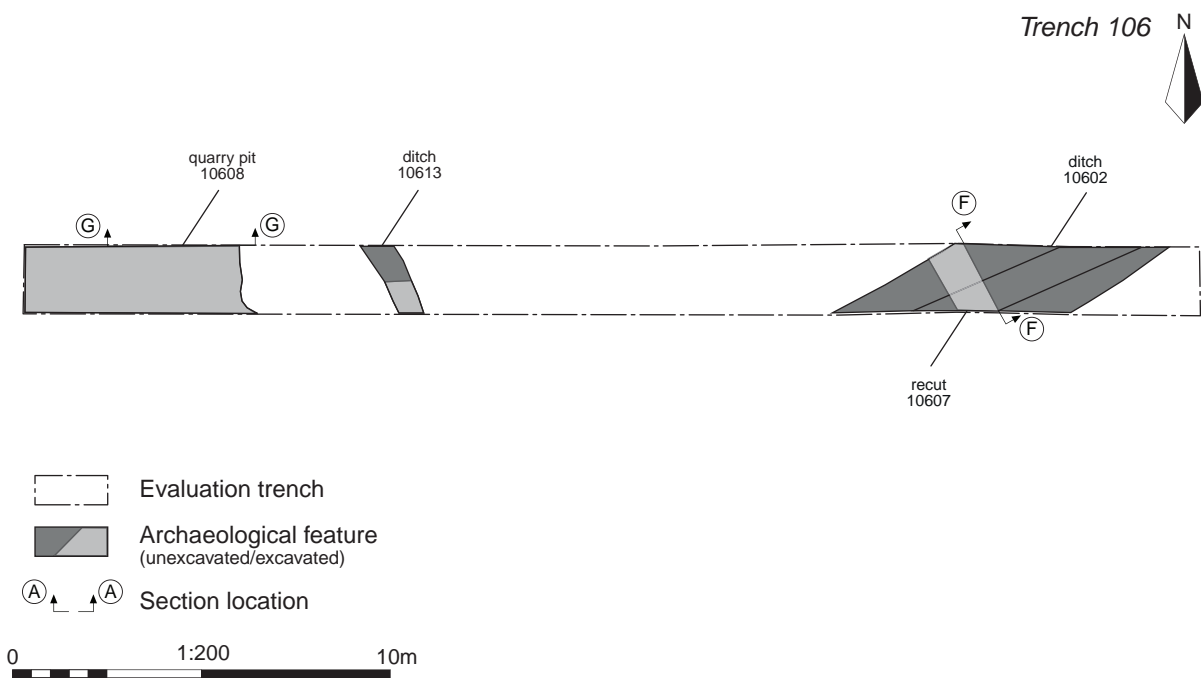
Ditch 10502, looking south-west (1m scale)


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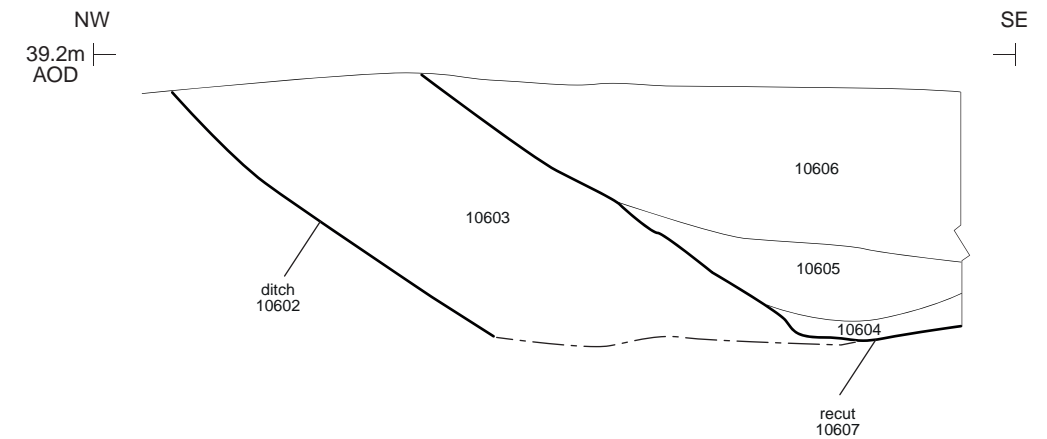
PROJECT TITLE  
 Walden Road, Great Chesterford, Essex

FIGURE TITLE  
**Trench 105: section and photographs**

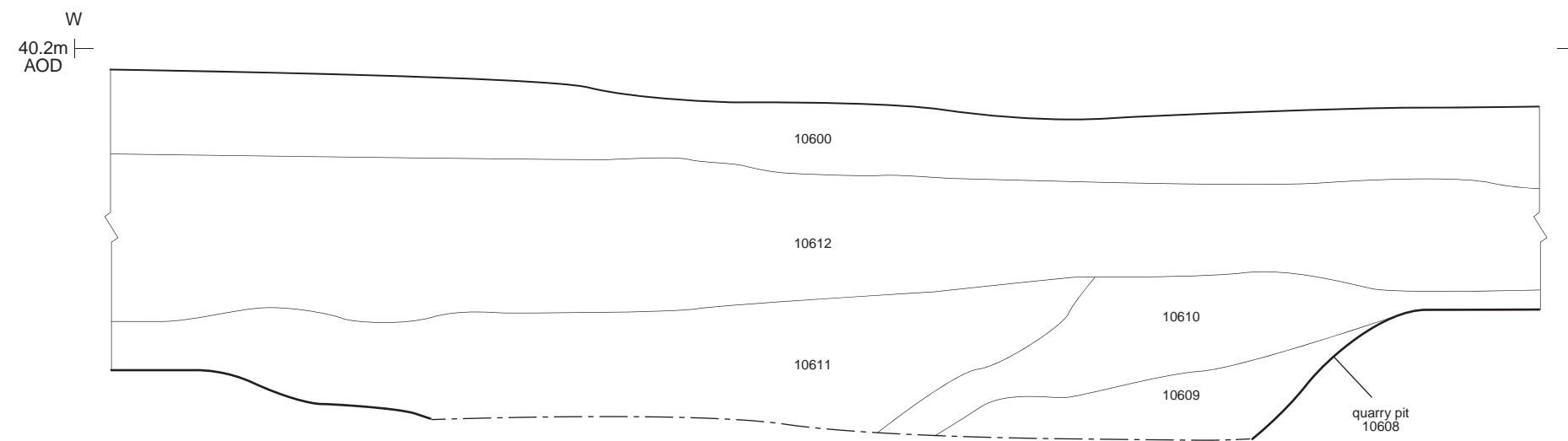
DRAWN BY	HMM	PROJECT NO.	SU0339	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	23/02/2022	15
APPROVED BY	RB	SCALE	@A3 1:20	



Section FF



Section GG




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**Walden Road, Great Chesterford, Essex**

FIGURE TITLE  
**Trench 106: plan and sections**

DRAWN BY	HMM	PROJECT NO.	SU0339	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	23/02/2022	<b>16</b>
APPROVED BY	RB	SCALE@A3	1:20 & 1: 200	





Quarry 10608, looking north (1m scale)



Ditch 10613, looking south(1m scale)



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PROJECT TITLE

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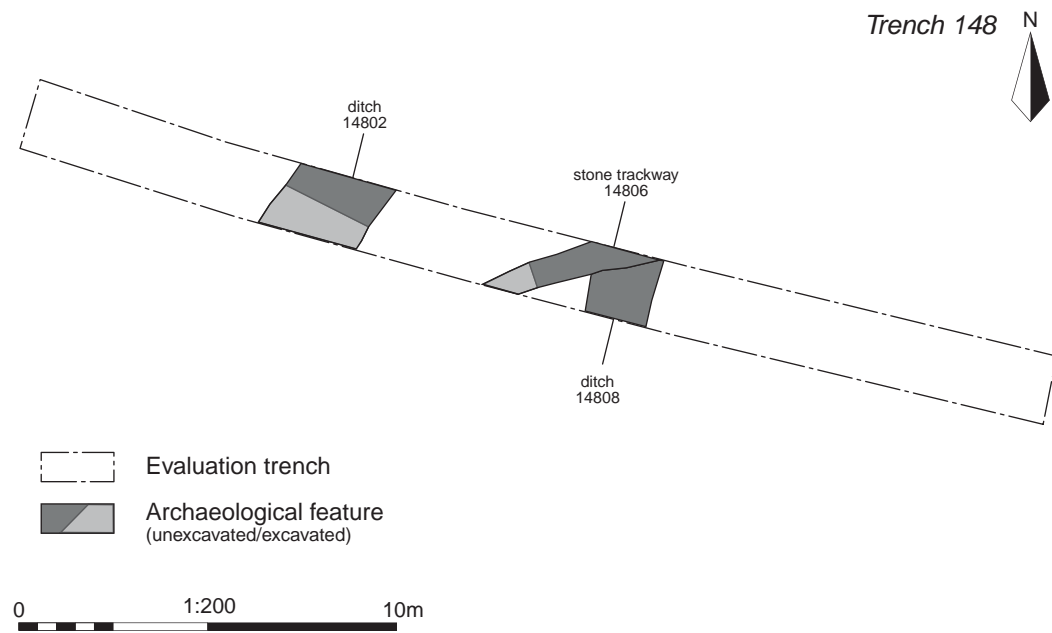
FIGURE TITLE

Trench 106: photographs

DRAWN BY HMM PROJECT NO. SU0339  
 CHECKED BY DJB DATE 23/02/2022  
 APPROVED BY RB SCALE@A4 NA

FIGURE NO.

17



Ditch 14802, looking south-west (1m scale)



Ditch 14806, stone trackway 14806, looking west (1m scale)



Stone trackway 14806, looking south-west (0.3m scale)



Ditch 16702, looking south (1m scale)



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PROJECT TITLE

Walden Road, Great Chesterford, Essex

FIGURE TITLE

Trench 167: photograph

DRAWN BY	HMM	PROJECT NO.	SU0339	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	22/02/2022	
APPROVED BY	AH	SCALE@A4	NA	19



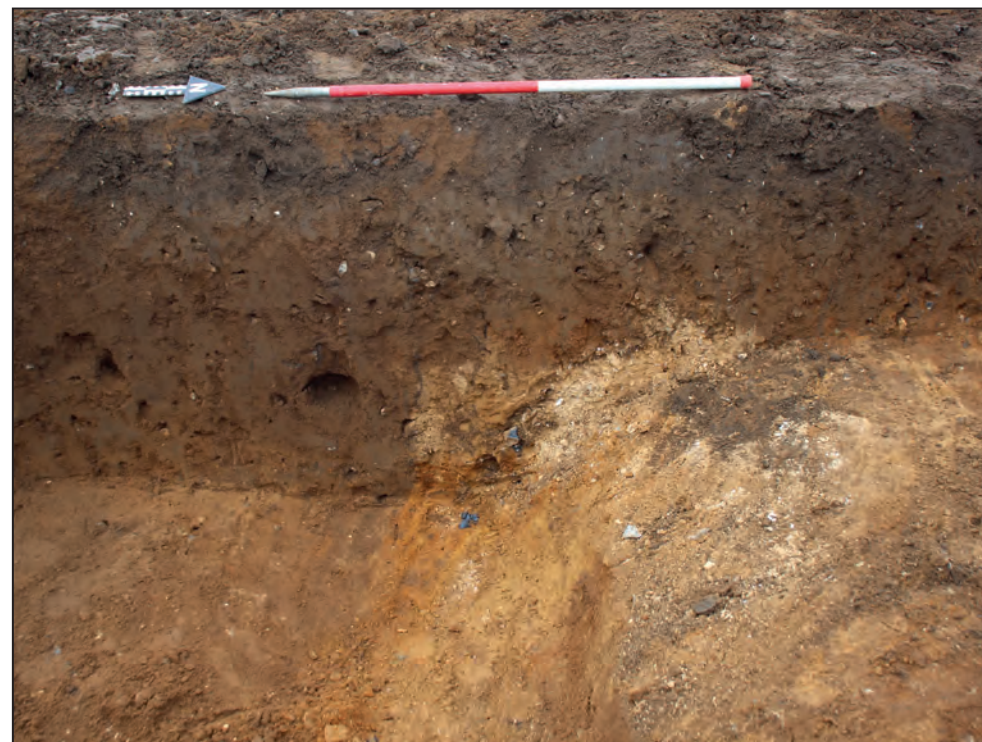
Trench 97, including quarry 9702, looking north (1m scale)



Quarry 9802, looking south-west



Trench 101, including quarry 10103, looking north (1m scales)



Quarry 10103, looking west (1m scale)


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FIGURE TITLE  
**Post-medieval quarries**

DRAWN BY	HMM	PROJECT NO.	SU0339	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	23/02/2022	20
APPROVED BY	RP	SCALE	@A3	

## APPENDIX D: OASIS REPORT FORM

<b>PROJECT DETAILS</b>		
Project name	Walden Road, Great Chesterford, Essex	
Short description	A total of 167 trenches were excavated during the two phases. Despite its proximity to the Roman fort and town immediately to the west, and to the locations of large contemporary and later cemeteries, the evaluation recorded a largely agricultural landscape with transit routes to the north and east, two small stock enclosures, a single burial and a probable Roman quarry. Artefactual and environmental assemblages were limited and of little significance. Two long linear features, a holloway and a boundary ditch are potentially Middle Bronze Age in date, the holloway perhaps earlier, the remainder of the features recorded being of 1st to 3rd century date. There was limited Medieval or Post-Medieval activity, with an area of gravel quarrying close to the main Newmarket Road.	
Project dates	November and December 2021, and January and February 2022,	
Project type	archaeological evaluation	
Previous work	Archaeological Services WYAS; Land west of Walden Road, Great Chesterford, Essex, Geophysical Survey, report no. 2560, January 2014	
Future work	Unknown	
<b>PROJECT LOCATION</b>		
Site location	Walden Road, Great Chesterford, Essex	
Study area (m <sup>2</sup> /ha)	30ha	
Site co-ordinates	TL 50661 43550	
<b>PROJECT CREATORS</b>		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project brief originator	Essex Place Services	
Project design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Richard Mortimer	
Project Supervisor	Tara Schug & Ralph Brown	
<b>MONUMENT TYPE</b>	Trackways, Ditches, Enclosures, Burial, Quarry	
<b>SIGNIFICANT FINDS</b>	None	
<b>PROJECT ARCHIVES</b>		
	<b>Intended final location of archive (museum/Accession no.)</b>	<b>Content (e.g. pottery, animal bone etc)</b>
	<b>Saffron Walden Museum</b>	<b>All Finds</b>
Physical		Ceramics, metalwork
Paper		Context sheets, matrices etc
Digital		Database, digital photos etc
<b>BIBLIOGRAPHY</b>		
Cotswold Archaeology 2020 Walden Road, Great Chesterford, Essex: Archaeological Evaluation. Report SU0339 1		

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