

Archaeological evaluation on land at Chesterford House, High Street, Great Chesterford, Essex, CB10 1PL

March 2020



by Dr Elliott Hicks

figures by Chris Lister, Ben Holloway and Sarah Carter

fieldwork by Ben Holloway with Robin Mathieson, Matthew Perou and
Alexander Smith

commissioned by Kevin Swayne

NGR: TL 51164 43105 (centre)

Planning ref.: UTT/18/2969/FUL

CAT project ref.: 20/02m

ECC code: CHGC20

Saffron Walden accession code SAFWM: 2020.36

OASIS ref.: colchest3-386844



Colchester Archaeological Trust

Roman Circus House,
Roman Circus Walk,
Colchester,
Essex, CO2 7GZ

tel.: 01206 501785

email: eh2@catuk.org

CAT Report 1539
April 2020

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1 Summary

An archaeological evaluation (three trial-trenches) was carried out on land at Chesterford House, High Street, Great Chesterford, Essex, in advance of the construction of two dwellings. The site lies outside of the Roman and medieval settlement of Great Chesterford, a town of nationally-significant archaeological importance. Previous excavations to the immediate northwest revealed remains of Roman extramural settlement and an Anglo-Saxon burial. A single Roman ditch and a medieval or post-medieval pit cut by two postholes were recorded during this evaluation. The former feature formed part of the extramural area of the Roman town, while the latter features are probably the product of agricultural activity in the area prior to the construction of Chesterford House by the 19th century.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This is the report for an archaeological evaluation by trial-trenching on land at Chesterford House, High Street, Great Chesterford, Essex which was carried out on 23rd March 2020. The work was commissioned by Kevin Swayne in advance of the construction of two dwellings and was undertaken by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT).

In response to consultation with Essex County Council Place Services (ECCPS), Historic Environment Advisor Katie Lee-Smith advised that in order to establish the archaeological implications of this application, the applicant should be required to commission a scheme of archaeological investigation in accordance with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2019).

All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with an *Archaeological Brief for Trial Trenching and Excavation*, detailing the required archaeological work, written by Katie Lee-Smith (ECCPS 2020), and a written scheme of investigation (WSI) prepared by CAT in response to the brief and agreed with ECCPS (CAT 2020).

In addition to the brief and WSI, all fieldwork and reporting was done in accordance with English Heritage's *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)* (English Heritage 2006), and with *Standards for field archaeology in the East of England* (EAA 14 and 24). This report mirrors standards and practices contained in the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (CIfA 2014a) and *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (CIfA 2014b).

3 Archaeological background

The following archaeological background draws on published accounts of the archaeological remains at Great Chesterford (Medlycott 2011), the ECC brief and the Essex Historic Environment Records (EHER) held at Essex County Council, County Hall, Chelmsford, Essex (accessed via <http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk>).

The Historic Environment Record shows that the proposed development lies within an area of highly sensitive archaeological deposits.

Finds of Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age date have been found in the vicinity. A possible Bronze Age barrow is located within the later Roman town and both the Roman town and temple appear to have their origins in the Late Iron Age.

A Roman fort was established here following the Boudican revolt of AD 60/61 but had been abandoned by the end of the 1st century. Around the fort grew a settlement which expanded considerably in the 2nd century, declined in the 3rd century, and then expanded again in the 4th century with the construction of the town walls. The town would have been the economic focus for the surrounding area and was located in an

area of strategic importance. The development site is located c 880m east of the 1st-century Roman fort and 4th-century walled town (SM 24871) within an area of extramural settlement and cemeteries, and there is high potential for Roman deposits surviving here.

A large Early Saxon cemetery is located to the northwest of the Roman town, with other burials recorded close to the Great Chesterford churchyard. The location of the associated Anglo-Saxon settlement has yet to be identified.

The site of the medieval town was the same as that of the Roman town, and lies within the Great Chesterford Conservation Area (HER 18489).

Archaeological trial trenching and excavation conducted directly to the north of the site by Oxford Archaeology East in 2014 uncovered a Roman roadside ditch, well and pits containing a large pottery assemblage alongside glass and metal artefacts. An Anglo-Saxon burial was also excavated and radiocarbon dated to AD 661-770, indicating the potential presence of a cemetery in the area. Most of the remains were located along the southern edge of the 2014 site, 100m west of the current development site (Moan 2014; EHER 48751).

4 Aim

The aim of the archaeological evaluation was to record the extent of any surviving archaeological deposits, and to assess the archaeological potential of the site to allow the ECCHEA to determine if further investigation is required.

5 Results (Figs 2-4)¹

Three trial-trenches were machine-excavated under the supervision of a CAT archaeologist. Trench T1, a T-shaped trench, was 16m long and 1.8m wide; trench T2, an L-shaped trench, was 13m long and 1.8m wide; and trench T3 was 14m long and 1.8m wide.

The trenches were cut through modern topsoil (L1, c 0.2-0.25m thick, firm, moist dark grey/brown silt) and an accumulation layer (L2, c 0.11-0.15m thick, firm, moist medium grey silt) onto natural (L3, firm/hard, dry medium grey sandy-silt with frequent chalk pieces, encountered at a depth of 0.35-0.36m below current ground level).

Trench 1 (T1): 16m long by 1.8m wide

Roman ditch F7 was aligned NNW-SSE and was 0.69m wide and 0.3m deep.

Undatable pit F8 was 1.18m wide and 0.2m deep. It was possibly natural in origin.

A shallow pit, F3 was also excavated. The feature extended beyond the limit of excavation but its exposed extent was 1.99m wide and 19cm deep. It may have been a treethrow.

Trench 2 (T2): 13m long by 1.8m wide

Medieval or post-medieval pit F4 extended beyond the limit of excavation, but its exposed extent was 1.59m wide and 0.72m deep. Two postholes, F5 and F6 were cut into the base of F4. They were 0.17m wide and 0.16m deep and 0.23m wide and 0.22m deep, respectively.

Trench 3 (T3): 14m long by 1.8m wide

F2, an undatable shallow pit-like feature, was 1.97m wide and 18cm deep. It may have been the product of rooting.

¹ The photographic record could not be completed as fieldwork ceased due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Treethrow F1 was also excavated.



Photograph 1 Working shot

6 Finds

by Dr Matthew Loughton

Pit F4 (1) produced one fragment of medieval/post-medieval peg-tile with a weight of 50g. Ditch F7 (2) contained a Roman greyware body sherd with a weight of 7g.

7 Conclusion

Despite being located in an area rich in nationally-significant archaeological remains, only a small number of features were uncovered during this evaluation: a Roman ditch, a medieval or post-medieval pit into which two postholes were cut, two pits, a possible pit, and a treethrow.

Previous archaeological investigations in this area have established that Roman extramural settlement extended into this area, some 675m to the east of the walled town. Excavations carried out to the immediate west and northwest of the present site uncovered a roadside ditch, a well and several pits. It is likely that the ditch recorded in the present investigation forms part of a field system or large paddock attached to an extramural house, but the limited area excavated means its relationship to the other Roman remains in the area is unclear. It does lie at a rough right-angle to the roadside ditch, however.

A medieval or post-medieval pit, cut by two postholes, was also uncovered. The nature of this feature is unclear, but it appears that the pit was excavated and then two posts were set into its base. Historic cartographic evidence indicates that prior to the construction of Chesterford House during the 19th century, this section of the present-day High Street was lined by a series of buildings to the rear of which was unoccupied land which was almost certainly utilised for agricultural purposes (see Map 1 below) and these remains are probably related to this activity. It is also possible, however, that they evidence activity at this site during the medieval period.



Map 1 Extract from Chapman and André's map of Essex, 1777. The approximate location of the site is indicated by the blue arrow.

Finally, while an Anglo-Saxon burial was previously excavated to the west of the present site, no features or material of this date was revealed during this investigation.

8 Acknowledgements

CAT thanks Kevin Swayne for commissioning and funding the work. The project was managed by C Lister, fieldwork was carried out by B Holloway with R Mathieson, M Perou and A Smith. Figures are by C Lister, B Holloway and S Carter. The project was monitored for ECCPS by Katie Lee-Smith.

9 References

Note: all CAT reports, except for DBAs, are available online in PDF format at <http://cat.essex.ac.uk>

- | | | |
|--------------------------|-------|--|
| Brown, N & Glazebrook, J | 2000 | <i>Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties 2. Research agenda and strategy.</i> East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 8 (EAA 8) |
| CAT | 2019 | <i>Health & Safety Policy</i> |
| ClfA | 2014a | <i>Standard and Guidance for archaeological evaluation</i> |
| ClfA | 2014b | <i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i> |
| ECCPS | 2020 | <i>Archaeological brief for trial trenching and excavation on land at Chesterford House, High Street, Great Chesterford,</i> by Katie Lee-Smith |
| Gurney, D | 2003 | <i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England.</i> East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14) |
| Historic England | 2015 | <i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i> |
| Medlycott, M | 2011 | <i>Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England.</i> East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 (EAA 24) |
| Medlycott, M | 2011 | <i>The Roman Town of Great Chesterford.</i> East Anglian Archaeology 137 |
| Moan, P | 2014 | <i>A Romanised section of the Icknield Way at land south of Stanley Road, Great Chesterford, Essex.</i> Oxford Archaeology East Report No. 1638 |
| MHCLG | 2019 | <i>National Planning Policy Framework.</i> Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government. |

10 Abbreviations and glossary

Anglo-Saxon period from c 500 – 1066

Bronze Age	period from c 2500 – 700 BC
CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
ClfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
context	specific location of finds on an archaeological site
ECC	Essex County Council
ECCHEA	Essex County Council Historic Environment Advisor
ECCPS	Essex County Council Place Services
EHHER	Essex Historic Environment Record
feature (F)	an identifiable thing like a pit, a wall, a drain: can contain 'contexts'
Iron Age	period from 700 BC to Roman invasion of AD 43
layer (L)	distinct or distinguishable deposit (layer) of material
medieval	period from AD 1066 to c 1500
Mesolithic	period from c 10,000 – 4000BC
modern	period from c AD 1800 to the present
natural	geological deposit undisturbed by human activity
Neolithic	period from c 4000 – 2500 BC
NGR	National Grid Reference
OASIS	Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations, http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main
Palaeolithic	period c 800,000 BC to c 10,000BC
peg-tile	rectangular thin tile with peg-hole(s) used mainly for roofing, first appeared c AD1200 and continued in use to present day, but commonly post-medieval to modern
post-medieval	from c AD 1500 to c 1800
Roman	the period from AD 43 to c AD 410
section	(abbreviation sx or Sx) vertical slice through feature/s or layer/s
wsi	written scheme of investigation

11 Contents of archive

Finds: none retained

Paper record

One A4 document wallet containing:

The report (CAT Report 1539)

ECC evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation

Original site record (trench sheets, sections)

Site digital photos and log

Inked sections

Digital record

The report (CAT Report 1539)

ECC evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation

Site digital photographs, thumbnails and log

Graphic files

Survey data

12 Archive deposition

The paper and digital archive is currently held by the Colchester Archaeological Trust at Roman Circus House, Roman Circus Walk, Colchester, Essex CO2 7GZ, but will be permanently deposited with Saffron Walden Museum under accession code SAFWM: 2020.36

Distribution list:

Kevin Swayne
ECC Place Services Historic Environment Advisor
Essex Historic Environment Record, Essex County Council

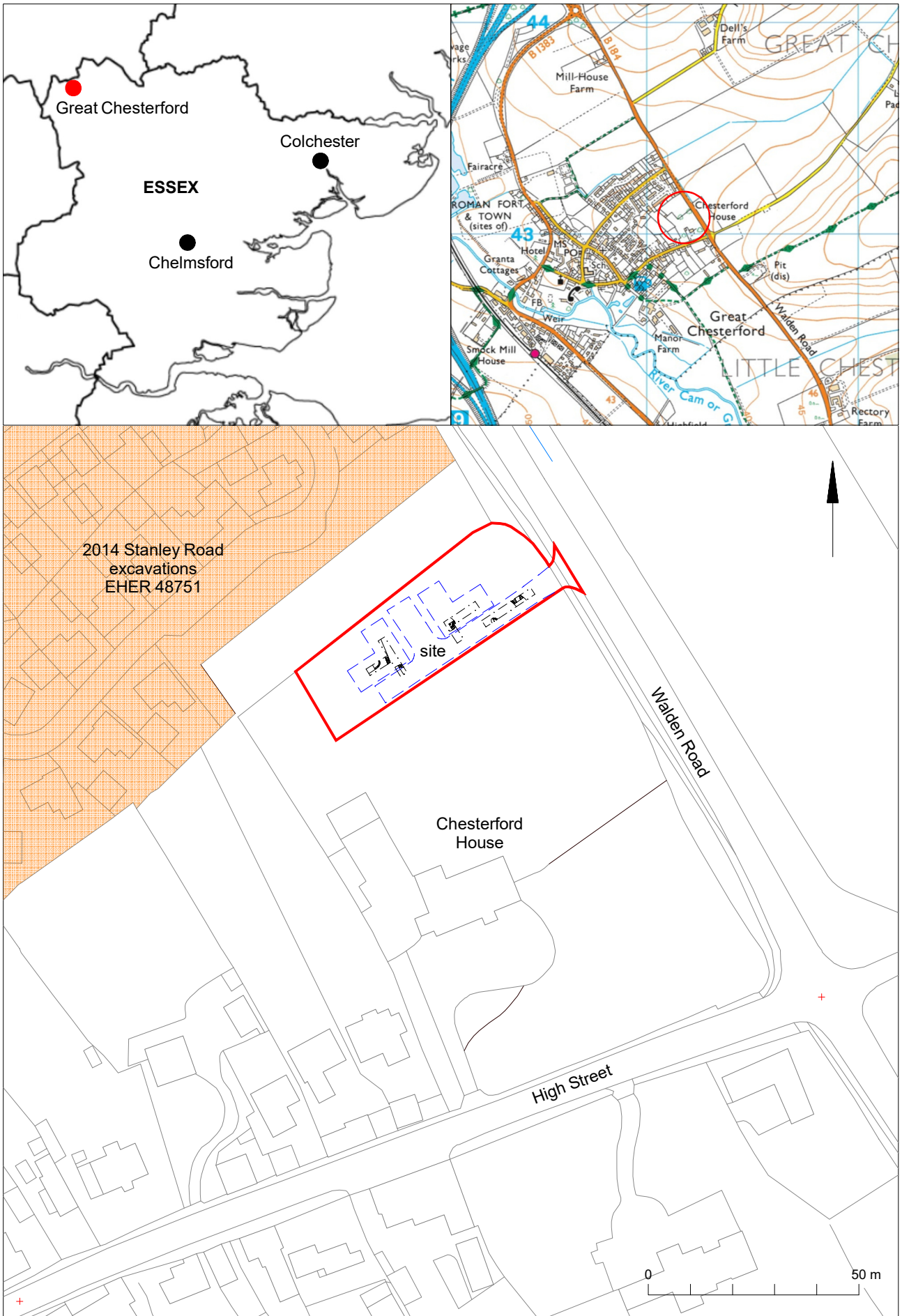


Colchester Archaeological Trust

Roman Circus House,
Roman Circus Walk,
Colchester,
Essex, CO2 7GZ

tel.: 01206 501785
email: eh2@catuk.org

Checked by: Philip Crummy
Date: 01.05.2020



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Fig 1 Site location, (proposed development shown blue)

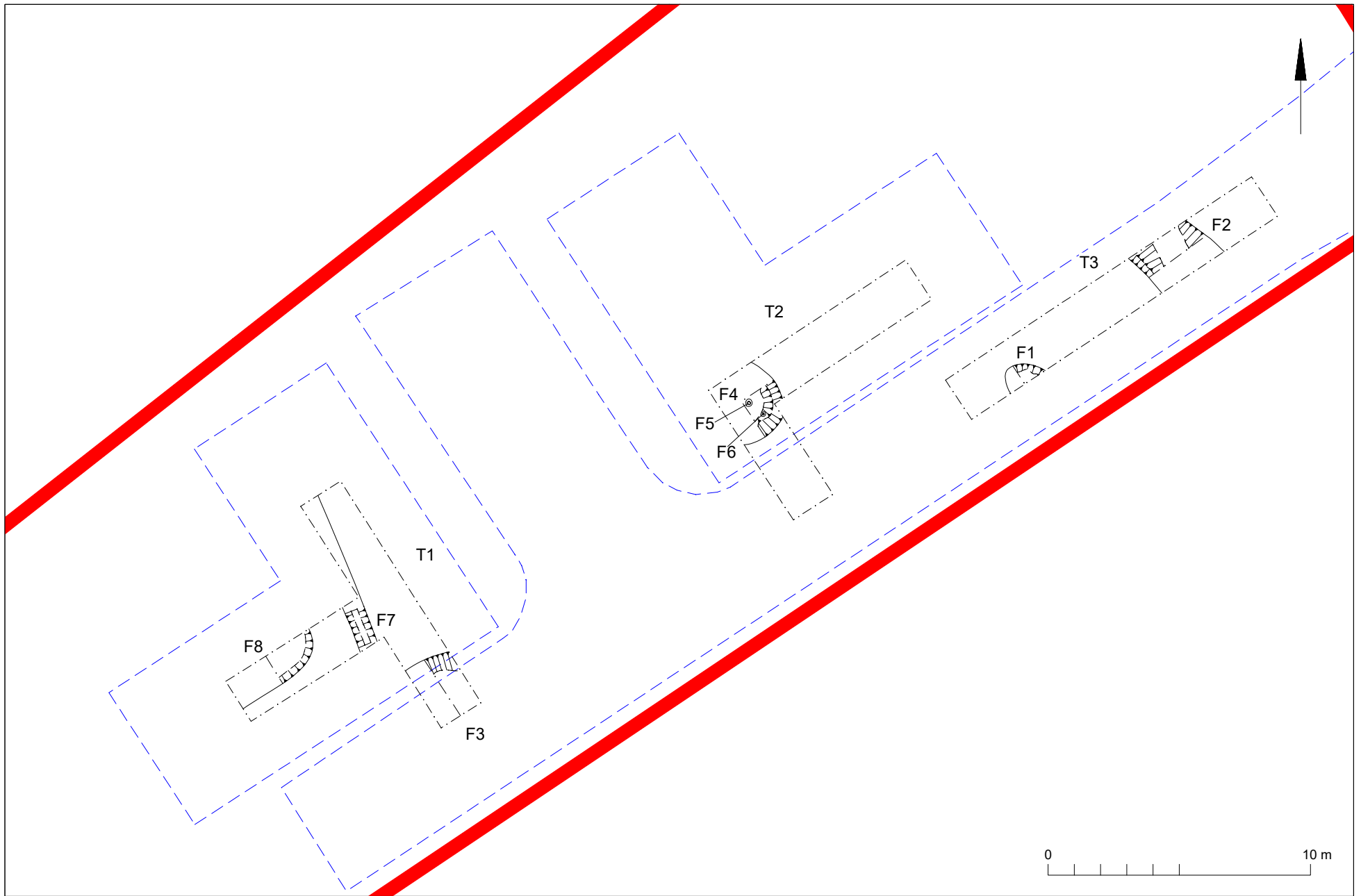


Fig 2 Evaluation results (development dashed blue).

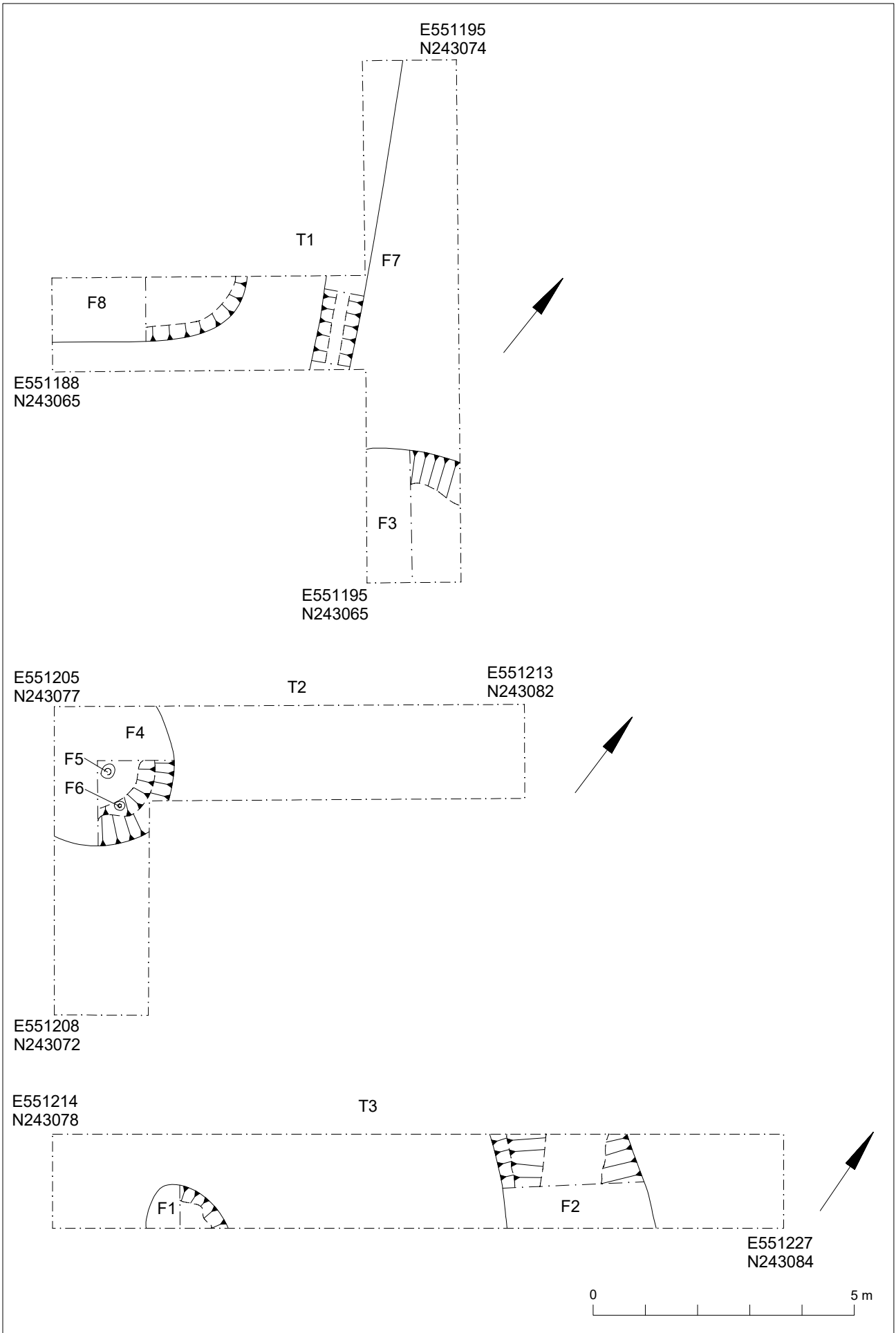


Fig 3 Trench plans.

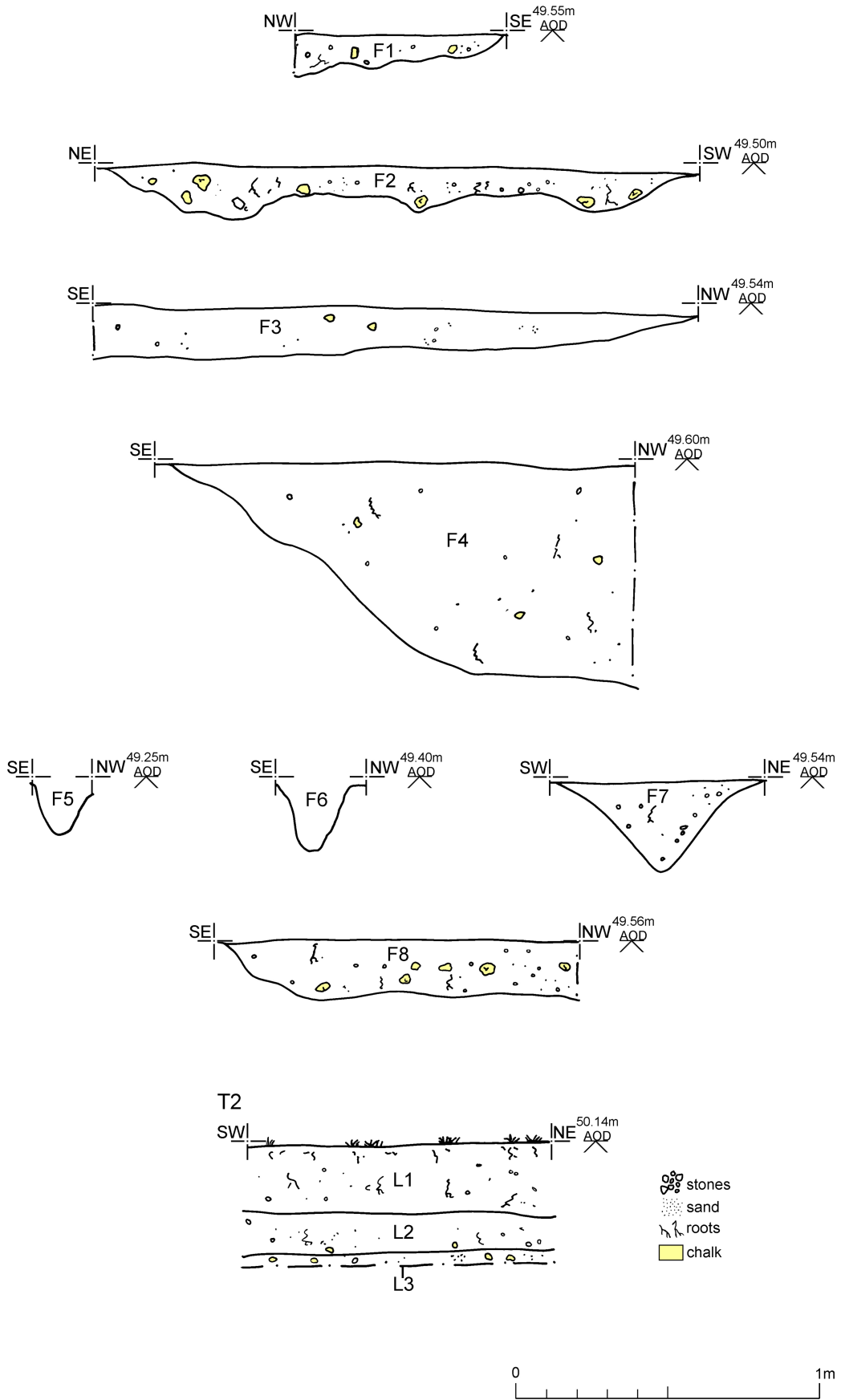


Fig 4 Feature and representative sections.

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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OASIS ID: colchest3-386844

Project details

Project name	Archaeological evaluation on land at Chesterford House, High Street, Great Chesterford, Essex, CB10 1PL
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation (three trial-trenches) was carried out on land at Chesterford House, High Street, Great Chesterford, Essex, in advance of the construction of two dwellings. The site lies outside of the Roman and medieval settlement of Great Chesterford, a town of nationally-significant archaeological importance. Previous excavations to the immediate northwest revealed remains of Roman extramural settlement and an Anglo-Saxon burial. A single Roman ditch and a medieval or post-medieval pit cut by two postholes were recorded during this evaluation. The former feature formed part of the extramural area of the Roman town, while the latter features are probably the product of agricultural activity in the area prior to the construction of Chesterford House by the 19th century.
Project dates	Start: 23-03-2020 End: 23-03-2020
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	2020/02m - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	UTT/18/2969/FUL - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	CHGC20 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	DITCH Roman
Monument type	PIT Uncertain
Monument type	PIT Medieval
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Monument type	POSTHOLE Uncertain
Monument type	TREETHROW Uncertain
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Significant Finds	PEG-TILE Medieval
Significant Finds	PEG-TILE Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	ESSEX UTTLESFORD GREAT CHESTERFORD land at Chesterford House, High Street
Postcode	CB10 1PL
Study area	0.14 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 51164 43105 52.065216166328 0.205487107453 52 03 54 N 000 12 19 E Point

Height OD / Depth Min: 49.22m Max: 49.78m

Project creators

Name of Organisation Colchester Archaeological Trust

Project brief originator HEM Team Officer, ECC

Project design originator Laura Pooley

Project director/manager Chris Lister

Project supervisor Mark Baister

Type of sponsor/funding body Landowner

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists? No

Digital Archive recipient Saffron Walden Museum

Digital Archive ID CHGC20

Digital Media available "Images vector","Survey","Text"

Paper Archive recipient Saffron Walden Museum

Paper Archive ID CHGC20

Paper Media available "Context sheet","Photograph","Report","Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title Archaeological evaluation on land at Chesterford House, High Street, Great Chesterford, Essex, CB10 1PL: March 2020

Author(s)/Editor(s) Hicks, E.

Other bibliographic details CAT Report 1539

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Brief for Trial Trenching & Excavation On Land at Chesterford House, Great Chesterford



Date:
24th February 2020



Title: Archaeological Brief for Trial Trenching and excavation on Land At Chesterford High Street, Great Chesterford



Contractor: Kevin Swayne < kevin@chesterfordhouse.com >

Planning Reference: UTT/18/2969/FUL

Date issued: 24/02/20

Historic Environment Advisor: Katie Lee-Smith | katie.lee-smith@essex.gov.uk |
03330 136866

Museum: Saffron Walden 01799 510333

This archaeological brief is only valid for six months. After this period the Historic Environment Advisor should be contacted to assess whether changes are required to the brief. Any written scheme of investigation resulting from this brief shall only be considered for the same period.

The contractor is strongly advised to visit the site before completing their written scheme of investigation as there may be implications for accurately costing the project.

1. Introduction

The Historic Environment Advisor has prepared this brief for archaeological excavation on the site of Land at Chesterford House. Located on the edge of the Roman and medieval settlement of Great Chesterford, there is a high potential for Roman deposits. The trial trenching will form the first stage of the archaeological work with excavation to follow if archaeological deposits are identified in the trial trenching.

2. Site Location and Description

The proposed development site lies to the east of the historic settlement of Great Chesterford (TL5116443105), north of Chesterford House. The development comprises an application for erection of 2 dwellings with new access off Walden Road. Plans of the proposed development can be obtained from Uttlesford District Council web site under the planning application number.

3. Planning Background

A full planning application was validated by Uttlesford District Council in November 2018 for the erection of 2 no. proposed dwellings with new access off Walden Road. The planning application was identified as being located within a potentially archaeologically sensitive area. Therefore, a full archaeological condition was recommended to the local Planning Authority.

The archaeological condition that was recommended is based on the guidance given in the National Planning Policy Framework and states:

RECOMMENDATION: An Archaeological Programme of Trial Trenching followed by Open Area Excavation

- 1. No development or preliminary groundworks can commence until a programme of archaeological trial trenching has been secured and undertaken**

in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant, and approved by the planning authority prior to reserved matters applications being submitted.

2. A mitigation strategy detailing the excavation/preservation strategy shall be submitted to the local planning authority following the completion of this work.
3. No development or preliminary groundworks can commence on those areas containing archaeological deposits until the satisfactory completion of fieldwork, as detailed in the mitigation strategy, and which has been signed off by the local planning authority through its historic environment advisors.
4. The applicant will submit to the local planning authority a post-excavation assessment (to be submitted within three months of the completion of fieldwork, unless otherwise agreed in advance with the Planning Authority). This will result in the completion of post-excavation analysis, preparation of a full site archive and report ready for deposition at the local museum, and submission of a publication report.

4. Archaeological Background

The following archaeological background utilises the Historic Environment Record and cartographic data. Prospective archaeological contractors should obtain the HER prior to the completion of their WSI.

The Historic Environment Record shows that the proposed development lies within an area of known highly sensitive archaeological deposits. It exists on the edge of the Roman and medieval settlement of Great Chesterford within an area known to contain settlement and burial evidence.

Although outside of the nationally protected area of the walled Roman town (SM 24871) there is high potential for Roman deposits surviving in this area associated with the Roman suburbs. The site also lies within the former Great Chesterford medieval settlement within the Great Chesterford Conservation Area (EHER18489). Archaeological trial trenching and excavation directly to the north of the site has recently uncovered high quality Roman pottery, a roadside ditch and well and an Anglo Saxon burial (EHER48751). The burial indicates the potential presence of a cemetery in the area.

Requirement for Work

The archaeological work will comprise the trial trenching of the foundations of the proposed buildings and the proposed new access. A trench plan will be provided with the WSI.

The archaeological work would aim to target:

- Occupation of Roman date associated with the Roman settlement and burial evidence
- Assess medieval occupation evidence in relation to the historic medieval settlement site

The initial work will comprise the trial trenching which will be followed by a summary report. This will lead to further archaeological work, comprising open area excavation of those significant deposits identified. If no archaeological deposits are identified a report on the trial trenching alone will be required.

5. General Methodology

- 5.1 A professional team of field archaeologists shall undertake the archaeological work.
- 5.2 The number of staff involved and the structure of the team shall be stated in the written scheme of investigation. Notification of the supervisor/project manager's name for the project shall be provided to the Historic Environment Advisor one week in advance of commencement of work.
- 5.3 The archaeological contractor is expected to follow the Code of Conduct of the Institute of Field Archaeologists.
- 5.4 The contractor shall ensure detailed study of all mains' service locations and avoid damage to these.
- 5.5 All Health and Safety guidelines must be followed on site.
- 5.6 At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> must be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms. At the end of the project all parts of the OASIS online form must be completed for submission to the HER. This should include an uploaded .PDF version of the entire report.

6. Trial Trenching Methodology

- 6.1 Machine stripping shall be undertaken to an agreed standard, using a toothless ditching bucket, and under the supervision and to the satisfaction of a professional archaeologist. The exposed sub-soil or archaeological horizon will be cleaned by hand immediately after machine stripping, if required and any archaeological deposits or negative features planned.
- 6.2 Machine stripping will only be undertaken to the top of the archaeological horizon unless agreement is obtained from the Historic Environment Advisor to deepen the trenches by this method.
- 6.3 The contractor shall provide details of the site surveying, excavation and finds recovery policy in the written scheme of investigation. The site grid shall be tied into the National Grid.
- 6.4 Details of the site planning policy shall be given in the written scheme of investigation. The normal preferred policy for the scale of archaeological site plans is 1:20 and sections at 1:10, unless circumstances indicate that other scales would be more appropriate.
- 6.5 The contractor shall provide details of the sampling strategies for retrieving artefacts, biological remains (for palaeoenvironmental and palaeoeconomic investigations), and samples of sediments and/or soils (for micromorphological and other pedological/sedimentological analyses). Advice on the appropriateness of the proposed strategies will be sought from the Historic England Regional Adviser in Archaeological Science (East of England).
- 6.6 Should human remains be discovered the coroner will be informed and a licence from the Home Office sought immediately; both the client and the monitoring officer will also be informed prior to the burials being lifted.
- 6.7 The photographic record shall include both general and feature specific photographs, a photographic scale (including north arrow) shall be included in the case of detailed photographs. The photographic record shall be accompanied by a photographic register detailing as a minimum feature number, location, and direction of shot.
- 6.8 The site and spoil heaps shall be checked by metal detector, with any finds recovered.

6.9 The IFA's *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Excavation*, and the *EAA Standards for Field Archaeology in the Eastern Region* document should be used for additional guidance in the production of the written scheme of investigation, the content of the report, and the general execution of the project.

6.10 A meeting will be held on site once the trial trenching has been completed to discuss requirements for further open area excavation. A summary of the results and a plan of the findings with a completed spot-dating report of all finds will be available at the meeting.

7. Post Excavation Assessment

7.1 An updated post excavation assessment shall be submitted within 2 months or at an alternatively agreed time to the Historic Environment Advisor.

7.2 Where archaeological results do not warrant a post excavation assessment then agreement will be sought from the Historic Environment Advisor to proceed straight to grey literature /publication.

8. Finds

8.1 All finds, where appropriate, shall be washed.

8.2 All pottery and other finds where appropriate, shall be marked with the site code and context number.

8.3 The written scheme of investigation shall include an agreed list of specialist consultants, who might be required to conserve and/or report on finds, and advise or report on other aspects of the investigation.

8.4 The requirements for conservation and storage shall be agreed with the appropriate museum prior to the start of work, and confirmed to the Historic Environment Advisor.

9. Results

9.1 The report shall be submitted within a length of time (but not exceeding 6 months) from the end of the fieldwork, to be agreed between the developer and archaeological contractor, with a copy supplied to the Historic Environment Advisor as a single PDF.

9.2 This report must contain:

- The aims and methods adopted in the course of the trial trenching.

- Location plan of excavated areas in relation to the proposed development. At least two corners of each of the excavated area shall be given 10 figure grid references.
- A section/s drawing showing depth of deposits including present ground level with Ordnance Datum, vertical and horizontal scale.
- Archaeological methodology and detailed results including a suitable conclusion and discussion. Appropriate discussion and result section assessing the site in relation to the Regional Research Frameworks (Brown and Glazebrook 2000, Medlycott 2011).
- All specialist reports
- A concise non-technical summary of the project results.

9.3 An OASIS sheet shall be completed at the end of the project and supplied to the Historic Environment Advisor (in lieu of the previous HER summary sheet). This will be completed in digital form. A copy should also be e-mailed to the Hon. Editor of the Essex Archaeology and History Journal for inclusion in the annual round-up of projects in the Journal paul.gilman@me.com

9.4 Publication of the results, at least to a summary level (i.e. round up of archaeology in Essex in *Essex Archaeology and History*) shall be undertaken in the year following the archaeological field work. An allowance shall be made within the costs for the report to be published in an adequately peer reviewed journal or monograph series.

10. Archive Deposition

- 10.1 The requirements for archive storage shall be agreed with the appropriate museum.
- 10.2 If the finds are to remain with the landowner a full copy of the archive shall be housed with the appropriate museum.
- 10.3 The archive shall be deposited with the appropriate museum within 1 months of the completion of the final publication report with a summary of the contents of the archive supplied to the Historic Environment Advisor

11. Monitoring

- 11.1 The Historic Environment Advisor will be responsible for monitoring progress and standards throughout the project. This will include the fieldwork, post-excavation and publication stages.
- 11.2 Notification of the start of work shall be given to the Historic Environment Advisor one week in advance of its commencement.

11.3 Any variations of the written scheme of investigation shall be agreed with the Historic Environment Advisor prior to them being carried out.

12. Contractors Written Scheme of Investigation

12.1 In accordance with Standards and Guidance produced by the IFA this design brief should not be considered sufficient to enable the total execution of the project. A WSI is required therefore in order to provide *the basis for a measurable standard* and for submission by the developer to the Local Planning Authority for approval.

12.2 Archaeological contractors shall forward a WSI to the Historic Environment Advisor of Uttlesford Council for validation prior to fieldwork commencing.

12.3 The involvement of the Historic Environment Advisor shall be acknowledged in any report or publication generated by this project.

References

- Brown, N. and Glazebrook, J. 2000 Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties
2. Research agenda and strategy East Anglian. Archaeol. Occ. Pap. 8
- Gurney, D. 2003 *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* East Anglian. Archaeol. Occ. Pap. 14
- Medlycott, M. 2011 *Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England* East Anglian. Archaeol. Occ. Pap. 24

Katie Lee-Smith
Junior Historic Environment Advisor
Place Services
County Hall
Chelmsford
CM1 1QH

Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for archaeological evaluation on land at Chesterford House, High Street, Great Chesterford, Essex, CB10 1PL

NGR: TL 51164 43105 (centre)

District: Uttlesford

Parish: Great Chesterford

Planning reference: UTT/18/2969/FUL

Commissioned by: Kevin Swayne

Curating museum: Saffron Walden

Museum accession number: [tbc](#)

ECC project code: [tbc](#)

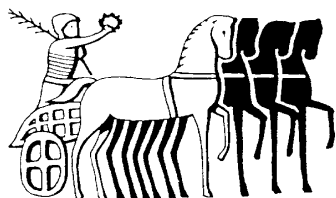
CAT project code: 2020/02m

Oasis project ID: colchest3-386844

Site manager: Chris Lister

ECC monitor: Katie Lee-Smith

This WSI written: 28/2/2020



COLCHESTER ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST,
Roman Circus House,
Roman Circus Walk,
Colchester,
Essex, CO2 7GZ

tel: 01206 501785

email: lp@catuk.org

Site location and description

The proposed development site is on land at Chesterford House, High Street, Great Chesterford, to the west of Walden Road (Fig 1). Site is centred at National grid reference (NGR) TL 51164 43105.

Proposed work

The planning application proposes the erection of two new dwellings with access off Walden Road.

Archaeological background

The following archaeological background draws on published accounts of the archaeological remains at Great Chesterford (Medlycott 2011), the ECC brief and the Essex Historic Environment Records (EHER) held at Essex County Council, County Hall, Chelmsford, Essex (accessed via <http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk>).

The Historic Environment Record shows that the proposed development lies within an area of highly sensitive archaeological deposits.

Finds of Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age date have been found in the vicinity. A possible Bronze Age barrow is located within the later Roman town and both the Roman town and temple appear to have their origins in the Late Iron Age.

The development site is located c 880m east of the 1st century Roman fort and 4th-century walled town (SM 24871), within an area of extra-mural settlement and cemeteries and there is high potential for Roman deposits surviving here. The fort was established following the Boudican revolt of AD 60/61 but abandoned at the end of the 1st century. The settlement that had grown around the fort expanded considerably in the 2nd century, declined in the 3rd century and expanded again in the 4th century with the construction of the town walls. The town would have been the economic focus for the surrounding area and was located in an area of strategic importance.

A large Early Saxon cemetery is located to the northwest of the Roman town, with other burials recorded close to the Great Chesterford churchyard. The location of the associated Anglo-Saxon settlement has yet to be identified.

The development site also lies within the former Great Chesterford medieval settlement within the Great Chesterford Conservation Area (HER 18489).

Oxford Archaeology East Report 1638 (Moan 2014; EHER 48751): Archaeological trial trenching and excavation directly to the north of the site in 2014 uncovered a Roman roadside ditch, well and pits containing a large pottery assemblage alongside glass and metal artefacts. An Anglo-Saxon burial was also excavated and radiocarbon dated to AD 661-770, indicating the potential presence of a cemetery in the area. Most of the remains were located along the southern edge of the 2014 site, 100m west of the current development site.

Planning background

A planning application (18/2969/FUL) was submitted to Uttlesford District Council in November 2018 for the erection of two new dwellings with access off Walden Road.

As the site lies within an area highlighted by the EHER as having a high potential for archaeological remains a phased full archaeological condition was recommended. This follows the guidelines given in National Planning Policy Framework (MHCLG 2019).

Requirement for work (Fig 2)

The required archaeological work will consist of archaeological evaluation by trial-trenching. Details are given in a Project Brief written by ECCPS (*Archaeological brief for trial trenching and excavation on land at Chesterford House, High Street, Great Chesterford – ECC 2020*).

Specifically, three trial-trenches will be positioned within the footprints of the proposed new dwellings and access road (see Fig 2).

- T1: T-shaped 10m and 6m long by 1.8m wide.
- T2: L-shaped 9m and 4m long by 1.8m wide.
- T3: 14m long by 1.8m wide.

Aims of the archaeological work are to target:

- Evidence of Roman occupation and/or burials associated with the Roman settlement
- Evidence of medieval occupation evidence in relation to the historic medieval settlement

Further area excavation may be required should significant archaeological deposits/features be identified that cannot be preserved *in situ*. This will be decided by the ECCHEA on completion of the trial-trenching and report.

General methodology

All work carried out by CAT will be in accordance with:

- professional standards of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, including its *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2014a, b)
- Standards and Frameworks published by East Anglian Archaeology (Gurney 2003, Medlycott 2011)
- relevant Health & Safety guidelines and requirements (CAT 2019)
- the Project Brief issued by ECC Historic Environment Advisor (ECCPS 2020)

Professional CAT field archaeologists will undertake all specified archaeological work, for which they will be suitably experienced and qualified.

Notification of the supervisor/project manager's name and the start date for the project will be provided to ECCHEA one week before start of work.

Unless it is the responsibility of other site contractors, CAT will study mains service locations and avoid damage to these.

At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> will be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms. At the end of the project all parts of the OASIS online form will be completed for submission to EHER. This will include an uploaded .PDF version of the entire report.

A project or site code will be sought from ECCHEA and/or the curating museum, as appropriate to the project. This code will be used to identify the project archive when it is deposited at the curating museum.

Staffing

The number of field staff for this project is estimated as follows: One CAT officer and two archaeologists for two days.

In charge of day-to-day site work: Ben Holloway/Mark Baister

Evaluation methodology

Where appropriate, modern overburden and any topsoil stripping/levelling will be performed using a mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket under the supervision and to the satisfaction of a professional archaeologist. If no archaeologically significant deposits are exposed, machine excavation will continue until natural subsoil is reached.

Where necessary, areas will be cleaned by hand to ensure the visibility of archaeological deposits.

If archaeological features or deposits are uncovered, time will be allowed for these to be excavated, planned and recorded.

There will be sufficient excavation to give clear evidence for the period, depth and nature of any archaeological deposit. For linear features 1m wide sections will be excavated across their width to a total of 10% of the overall length. Discrete features, such as pits, will have 50% of their fills excavated, although certain features may be fully excavated. Complex archaeological structures such as walls, kilns, ovens or burials will be carefully cleaned, planned and fully recorded, but where possible left *in situ*. Only if it can be demonstrated that the complex structure/feature is likely to be destroyed by groundworks, and only then after discussion with the ECCHEA, will it be removed.

Fast hand-excavation techniques involving (for instance) picks, forks and mattocks will not be used on complex stratigraphy.

The depth and nature of colluvial or other masking deposits will be established. Therefore, a sondage will be excavated in each trench to test the stratigraphy of the site. This will occur in every trench unless it can be demonstrated that a feature excavated within a particular trench has clearly penetrated into natural.

A representative section will be drawn of each trench, to include ground level, the depth of machining within the trench and the depth of any sondages.

Trained CAT staff will use a metal detector to scan all trenches both before and during excavation. All spoil heaps will also be scanned and finds recovered.

Individual records of excavated contexts, layers, features or deposits will be entered on proformarecord sheets. Registers will be compiled of finds, small finds and soil samples.

All features and layers or other significant deposits will be planned, and their profiles or sections recorded. The normal scale will be site plans at 1:20 and sections at 1:10, unless circumstances indicate that other scales would be appropriate.

The photographic record will consist of general site shots, and shots of all archaeological features and deposits. A photographic scale (including north arrow) shall be included in the case of detailed photographs. A photographic register will accompany the photographic record. This will detail as a minimum feature number, location, and direction of shot.

Trenches will not be backfilled until they have been signed off by the ECCHEA.

Site surveying

The evaluation trench and any features will be surveyed by Total Station, unless the particulars of the features indicate that manual planning techniques should be employed. Normal scale for archaeological site plans and sections is 1:20 and 1:10 respectively, unless circumstances indicate that other scales would be more appropriate.

The site grid will be tied into the National Grid. Corners of excavation areas will be located by NGR coordinates.

Environmental sampling policy

The number and range of samples collected will be adequate to determine the potential of the site, with particular focus on palaeoenvironmental remains including both biological remains (e.g. plants, small vertebrates) and small sized artefacts (e.g. smithing debris), and to provide information for sampling strategies on any future excavation. Samples will be collected for potential micromorphological and other pedological sedimentological analysis. Environmental bulk samples will be 40 litres in size (assuming context is large enough).

Sampling strategies will address questions of:

- the range of preservation types (charred, mineral-replaced, waterlogged), and their quality
- concentrations of macro-remains
- and differences in remains from undated and dated features
- variation between different feature types and areas of site

CAT has an arrangement with Val Fryer / Lisa Gray whereby any potentially rich environmental layers or features will be appropriately sampled as a matter of course. Trained CAT staff will process the samples and the flots will be sent to Val Fryer or Lisa Gray for analysis and reporting.

Should any complex, or otherwise outstanding deposits be encountered, VF or LG will be asked onto site to advise. Waterlogged 'organic' features will always be sampled. In all cases, the advice of VF/LG and/or the Historic England Regional Advisor in Archaeological Science (East of England) on sampling strategies for complex or waterlogged deposits will be followed, including the taking of monolith samples.

Human remains

CAT follows the policy of leaving human remains *in situ* unless there is a clear indication that the remains are in danger of being compromised as a result of their exposure or unless advised to do so by the project osteologist or ECCHEA. If circumstances indicated it were prudent or necessary to remove remains from the site during the evaluation, the following criteria would be applied; if it is clear from their position, context, depth, or other factors that the remains are ancient, then normal procedure is to apply to the Department of Justice for a licence to remove them and seek advice from the project osteologist. Following HE guidance (HE 2018) if the human remains are not to be lifted, the project osteologist should be available to record the human remain *in situ* (i.e. a site visit). Conditions laid down by the DoJ license will be followed. If it seems that the remains are not ancient, then the coroner, the client, and the ECCHEA will be informed, and any advice and/or instruction from the coroner will be followed.

Photographic record

Will include both general and feature-specific photographs, the latter with scale and north arrow. A photo register giving context number, details, and direction of shot will be prepared on site, and included in site archive.

Finds

All significant finds will be retained.

All finds, where appropriate, will be washed and marked with site code and context number. CAT may use local volunteers to assist the CAT Finds Officer with this task.

Most of our finds reports are written internally by CAT Staff under the supervision and direction of Philip Crummy (Director) and Howard Brooks (Deputy Director). This includes specialist subjects such as:

ceramic finds (pottery and ceramic building material): Matthew Loughton
animal bones: Alec Wade (or Adam Wightman, small groups only)
small finds, metalwork, coins, etc: Laura Pooley
non-ceramic bulk finds: Laura Pooley
flints: Adam Wightman
environmental processing: Robin Mathieson/Bronagh Quinn
project osteologist (human remains): Meghan Seehra

or to outside specialists:

animal and human bone: Julie Curl (*Sylvanus*)
environmental assessment and analysis: Val Fryer / Lisa Gray
radiocarbon dating: SUERC Radiocarbon Dating Laboratory, Glasgow
conservation/x-ray: Laura Ratcliffe (LR Conservation) / Norfolk Museums Service,
Conservation and Design Services

Other specialists whose opinion can be sought on large or complex groups include:

flint: Hazel Martingell
prehistoric pottery: Stephen Benfield / Nigel Brown / Paul Sealey
Roman pottery: Stephen Benfield / Paul Sealey / Jo Mills / Val Rigby /
Gwladys Monteil
Roman brick/tile: Ernest Black / Ian Betts (MOLA)
Roman glass: Hilary Cool
small finds: Nina Crummy
other: EH Regional Adviser in Archaeological Science (East of England).

All finds of potential treasure will be removed to a safe place, and the coroner informed immediately, in accordance with the rules of the Treasure Act 1996. The definition of treasure is given in pages 3-5 of the Code of Practice of the above act. This refers primarily to gold or silver objects.

Requirements for conservation and storage of finds will be agreed with the appropriate museum prior to the start of work, and confirmed to ECCHEA.

A contingency will be made in the budget for scientific assessment/analysis if suitable deposits are identified. This can include soil micromorphological and geochemical analysis of floors and dark earth deposits and/or absolute dating (such as archaeomagnetic and radiocarbon). The Historic England Regional Science Advisor will be consulted for advice.

Post-excavation assessment

An updated post-excavation assessment will be submitted within 2 months or at an alternatively agreed time with the ECCHEA.

Where archaeological results do not warrant a post-excavation assessment then agreement will be sought from the ECCHEA to proceed straight to grey literature / publication.

Results

Notification will be given to ECCHEA when the fieldwork has been completed.

An appropriate archive will be prepared to minimum acceptable standards outlined in *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (HE 2015).

The report will be submitted within 6 months of the end of fieldwork, with a copy supplied to the Historic Environment Advisor as a single PDF.

The report will contain:

- Location plan of trenches in relation to the proposed development. At least two corners of each excavated area will be given a 10 figure grid reference.
- Section/s drawings showing depth of deposits from present ground level with Ordnance Datum, vertical and horizontal scale.

- Archaeological methodology and detailed results including a suitable conclusion and discussion. Appropriate discussion and results section assessing the site in relation to the Regional Research Frameworks (Brown and Glazebrook 2000, Medlycott 2011).
- All specialist reports or assessments
- A concise non-technical summary of the project results.

An OASIS summary sheet shall be completed at the end of the project and supplied to the ECCHEA. This will be completed in digital form with a paper copy included with the archive. A copy (with trench plan) will also be emailed to the Hon. Editor of the Essex Archaeology and History Journal for inclusion in the annual round-up of projects (paul.gilman@me.com).

Publication of the results at least a summary level (i.e. round-up in *Essex Archaeology & History*) shall be undertaken in the year following the archaeological fieldwork. An allowance will be made in the project costs for the report to be published in an adequately peer reviewed journal or monograph series.

Archive deposition

The requirements for archive storage shall be agreed with the Curating museum.

If the finds are to remain with the landowner, a full copy of the archive will be housed with the curating museum.

The archive will be deposited with the appropriate museum within 1 month of the completion of the final publication report, with a summary of the contents of the archive supplied to ECCHEA.

Monitoring

ECCHEA will be responsible for monitoring progress and standards throughout the project, and will be kept regularly informed during fieldwork, post-excavation and publication stages.

Notification of the start of work will be given ECCHEA one week in advance of its commencement.

Any variations in this WSI will be agreed with ECCHEA prior to them being carried out.

ECCHEA will be notified when the fieldwork is complete.

The involvement of ECCHEA shall be acknowledged in any report or publication generated by this project.

References

Note: all CAT reports, except for DBAs, are available online in PDF format at <http://cat.essex.ac.uk>

Brown, N & Glazebrook, J	2000	<i>Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties 2. Research agenda and strategy.</i> East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 8 (EAA 8)
CAT	2019	<i>Health & Safety Policy</i>
CIfA	2014a	<i>Standard and Guidance for archaeological evaluation</i>
CIfA	2014b	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i>
ECCPS	2020	<i>Archaeological brief for trial trenching and excavation on land at Chesterford House, High Street, Great Chesterford,</i> by Katie Lee-Smith
Gurney, D	2003	<i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England.</i> East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14).
Historic England	2015	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment</i>

(HE)		(MoRPHE)
Historic England	2018	<i>The Role of the Human Osteologist in an Archaeological Fieldwork Project.</i> By S Mays, M Brickley and J Sidell
(HE)		
Medlycott, M	2011	<i>Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England.</i> East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 (EAA 24)
Medlycott, M	2011	<i>The Roman Town of Great Chesterford.</i> East Anglian Archaeology 137 .
Moan, P	2014	<i>A Romanised section of the Ickniel Way at land south of Stanley Road, Great Chesterford, Essex.</i> Oxford Archaeology East Report No. 1638
MHCLG	2019	<i>National Planning Policy Framework.</i> Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government.

L Pooley



Colchester Archaeological Trust,
 Roman Circus House,
 Roman Circus Walk,
 Colchester,
 Essex, CO2 2GZ

tel: 01206 501785
 email: lp@catuk.org

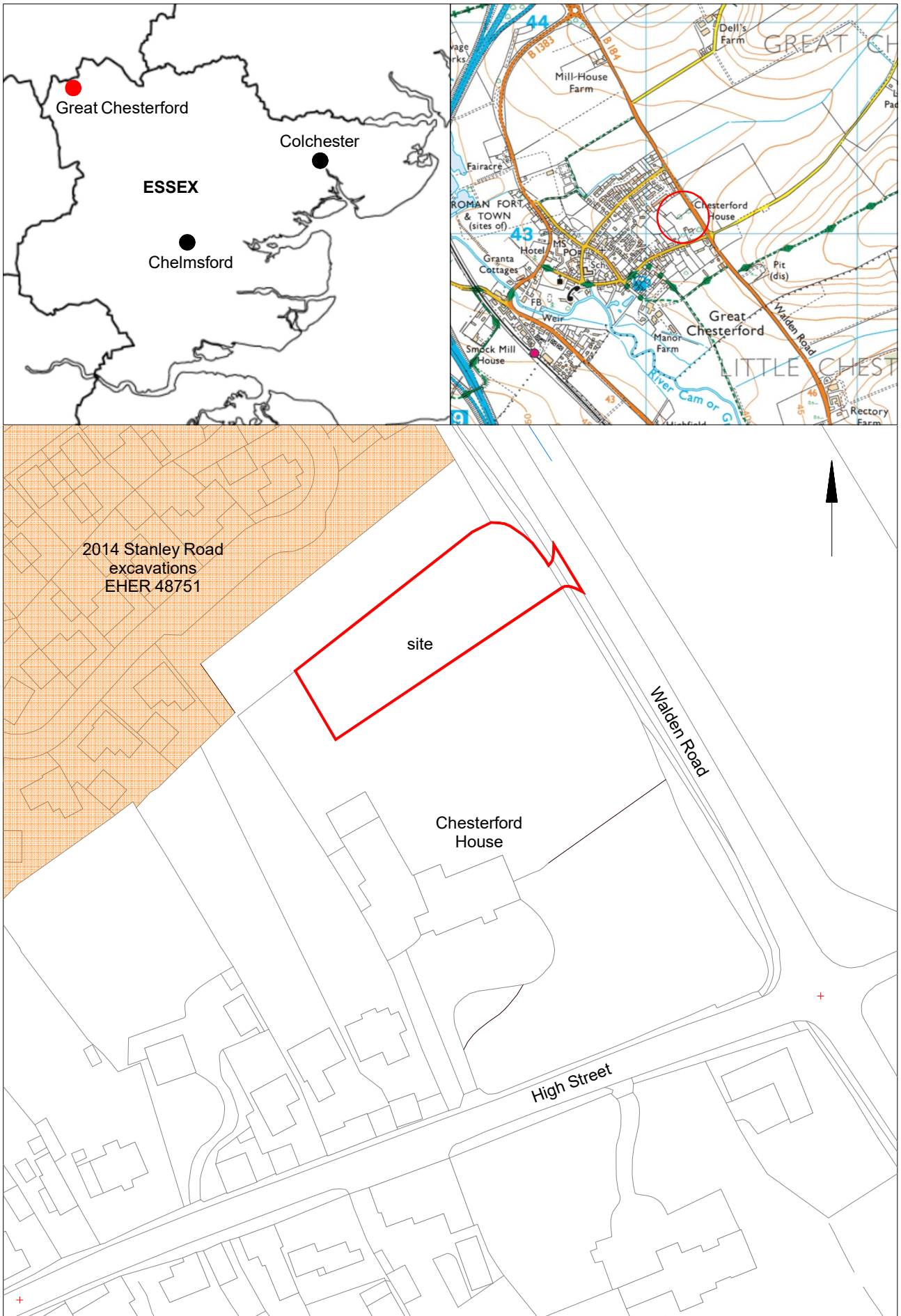


Fig 1 Site location



Fig 2 Trench layout in relation to proposed development (dashed blue lines) and arboreal constraints.

Site: Gt Chesterford Chesterford House EVAL Site code: CHGC20

Layer No.

Interpretation Topsoil

Period Modern

Location Across evaluation area

1

SOIL DESCRIPTION

Consistence very loose soft friable firm hard dry moist wet
✓ ✓

Colour very light medium dark yellow orange green grey brown black
✓ ✓

Soil Type sand silt clay loam clay silt sand
✓

charcoal oyster daub brick tile

Inclusions: flecks

gravel % stone % tile/brick % pot %

Inclusions: pieces

RECORDING 1:10 rep sx drawing and photo

Plan nos

Section nos

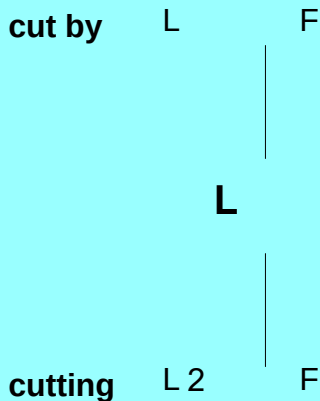
pre-exc ex post-ex

Photos taken

FINDS Coal, brick fragments not retained

Find Nos:

NOTES Modern topsoil, humic deposit. 250-350mm in thickness observed in all evaluation trenches. Some evidence of plant and animal activity, specifically plant rooting.



By BH Date 23/03/20

Site: Gt Chesterford Chesterford House EVAL Site code: CHGC20

Layer No.

Interpretation Accumulated sub-soil deposit

Period

2

Location Across evaluation area

SOIL DESCRIPTION

Consistence very loose soft friable firm hard dry moist wet
✓ ✓

Colour very light medium dark yellow orange green grey brown black
✓ ✓

Soil sand silt clay loam clay silt sand
Type ✓

charcoal oyster daub brick tile

Inclusions: flecks

gravel % stone % tile/brick % pot %

Inclusions: pieces

RECORDING 1:10 rep sx drawing and photo

Plan nos

Section nos

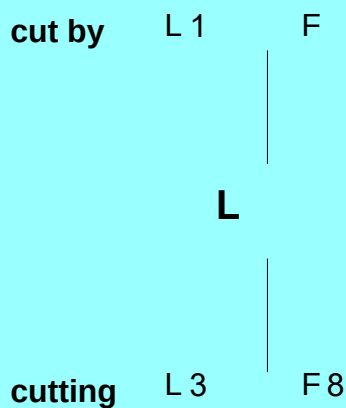
pre-exc ex post-ex

Photos taken

FINDS None recovered

Find Nos:

NOTES Post Roman? deposition, 100-150mm in thickness. Seals cut features and natural geological deposits.



By BH Date 23/03/20

Site: Gt Chesterford Chesterford House EVAL Site code: CHGC20

Layer No.

Interpretation Natural geological deposit

Period Post-glacial

Location Across evaluation area

3

SOIL DESCRIPTION

Consistence very loose soft friable firm hard dry moist wet ✓

Colour very light medium dark yellow orange green grey brown black ✓

Soil Type sand silt clay loam clay silt sand

charcoal oyster daub brick tile

Inclusions: flecks

gravel % stone % tile/brick % pot %

Inclusions: pieces

RECORDING

Plan nos

Section nos

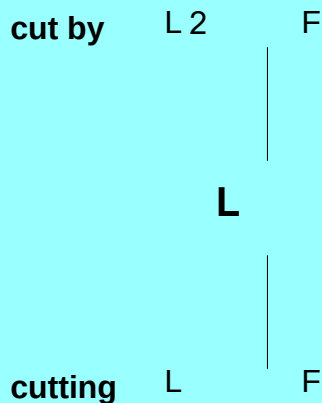
pre-exc ex post-ex

Photos taken

FINDS None

Find Nos:

NOTES Natural geological deposition, chalk and occasional gravel patches. Cut by negative features sealed by subsoil L2.



By BH Date 23/03/20

Site: Gt Chesterford Chesterford House EVAL

Site Code: CHGC20

Feature No.

Interpretation Tree throw

Period Undated

Location

1

SOIL DESCRIPTION

Consistence very loose soft friable firm hard dry moist wet
✓ ✓

Colour very light medium dark yellow orange green grey brown black
✓ ✓

Soil Type sand silt clay loam clay silt sand
charcoal oyster daub brick tile
✓

Inclusions: flecks

gravel % stone % tile/brick % pot %

Inclusions: pieces

RECORDING 1:10 sx drawing and photo

Plan nos

Section nos

pre-exc ex post-ex

Photos taken

FINDS None

Find Nos

NOTES Tree throw, likely to be modern due to fill. No finds
Highly irregular base and feature outline.

cut by L2 F

F 1

cutting L F

By RM Date 23/03/20

Site: Gt Chesterford Chesterford House EVAL

Site Code: CHGC20

Feature No.

Interpretation Hedge throw

Period Undated

Location

2

SOIL DESCRIPTION

Consistence very loose soft friable firm hard dry moist wet
✓ ✓

Colour very light medium dark yellow orange green grey brown black
✓ ✓

Soil Type sand silt clay loam clay silt sand
✓ ✓

charcoal oyster daub brick tile

Inclusions: flecks

gravel % stone % tile/brick % pot %

Inclusions: pieces

RECORDING 1:10 sx drawing and photo

Plan nos

Section nos

pre-exc ex post-ex

Photos taken

FINDS None

Find Nos

NOTES Hedge line, fill similar to sub soil, uneven very shallow undulating base, runs roughly NW-SE.

Chalk rubble within fill.

cut by L2 F

F 2

cutting L F

By XS Date 23/03/20

Site: Gt Chesterford Chesterford House EVAL

Site Code: CHGC20

Feature No.

Interpretation Pit

Period Undated

Location NE

3

SOIL DESCRIPTION

Consistence very loose soft friable firm hard dry moist wet
✓ ✓

Colour very light medium dark yellow orange green grey brown black
✓ ✓

Soil Type sand silt clay loam clay silt sand
✓
charcoal oyster daub brick tile

Inclusions: flecks

gravel % stone % tile/brick % pot %

Inclusions: pieces

RECORDING 1:10 sx drawing and photo

Plan nos

Section nos

pre-exc ex post-ex

Photos taken

FINDS None

Find Nos

NOTES Large feature with a shallow base in relation to its size. Patches of chalk for natural.
No dating evidence

cut by L2 F

F 3

cutting L F

By RM Date 23/03/20

Site: Gt Chesterford Chesterford House EVAL

Site Code: CHGC20

Feature No.

Interpretation Pit

Period Post-medieval

Location

4

SOIL DESCRIPTION

Consistence very loose soft friable firm hard dry moist wet
✓ ✓

Colour very light medium dark yellow orange green grey brown black
✓ ✓

Soil Type sand silt clay loam clay silt sand
✓

charcoal oyster daub brick tile

Inclusions: flecks

gravel % stone % tile/brick % pot %

Inclusions: pieces

RECORDING 1:10 sx drawing and photo

Plan nos

Section nos

pre-exc ex post-ex

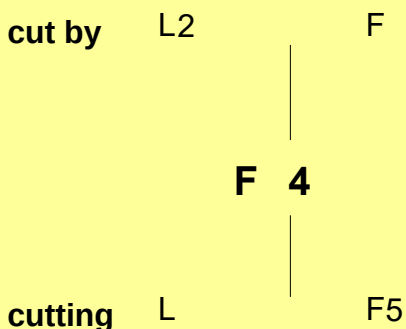
Photos taken

FINDS Ceramic building fragment (peg-tile)

Find Nos

1

NOTES Large pit, regular profile, 2 associated post hole in the base of the cut (F5, F6). Possible quarry? activity. Extends beyond evaluation trench observed, width 2.6m, 600mm depth.



By MP Date 23/03/20

Site: Gt Chesterford Chesterford House EVAL

Site Code: CHGC20

Feature No.

Interpretation Post hole

Period Undated

Location

5

SOIL DESCRIPTION

Consistence very loose soft friable firm hard dry moist wet
✓ ✓

Colour very light medium dark yellow orange green grey brown black
✓ ✓

Soil Type sand silt clay loam clay silt sand
✓

charcoal oyster daub brick tile

Inclusions: flecks

gravel % stone % tile/brick % pot %

Inclusions: pieces

RECORDING 1:10 sx drawing and photo

Plan nos

Section nos

pre-exc ex post-ex

Photos taken

FINDS None

Find Nos

NOTES Possible? post hole. Southern edge of F4, possible association with F6.
Slightly irregular profile, (possible rooting on northern edge)
200mm across, 150mm deep.

cut by L F4

F 5

cutting L F

By Date 23/03/20

Site: Gt Chesterford Chesterford House EVAL

Site Code: CHGC20

Feature No.

Interpretation Post hole

Period Undated

Location

6

SOIL DESCRIPTION

Consistence very loose soft friable firm hard dry moist wet
✓ ✓

Colour very light medium dark yellow orange green grey brown black
✓ ✓

Soil Type sand silt clay loam clay silt sand
✓

charcoal oyster daub brick tile

Inclusions: flecks

gravel % stone % tile/brick % pot %

Inclusions: pieces

RECORDING 1:10 sx drawing and photo

Plan nos

Section nos

pre-exc ex post-ex

Photos taken

FINDS None

Find Nos

NOTES Possible? post-hole located on the right side of the base of F4. Slightly irregular profile possible association with F5, 200mm across, 250mm deep.

cut by L F4

F 6

cutting L F

By MP Date 23/03/20

Site: Gt Chesterford Chesterford House EVAL

Site Code: CHGC20

Feature No.

Interpretation Linear feature (ditch)

Period Roman

Location

7

SOIL DESCRIPTION

Consistence very loose soft friable firm hard dry moist wet
✓ ✓

Colour very light medium dark yellow orange green grey brown black
✓ ✓

Soil Type sand silt clay loam clay silt sand
✓

charcoal oyster daub brick tile

Inclusions: flecks

gravel % stone % tile/brick % pot %

Inclusions: pieces

RECORDING 1:10 sx drawing and photo

Plan nos

Section nos

pre-exc ex post-ex

Photos taken

FINDS Pot

Find Nos

2

NOTES N-S aligned linear feature, regular v-shaped profile, some minor chalk inclusion in lower fill. Single grey-ware body sherd recovered mid fill. 700mm across, 300mm deep.

cut by L2 F

F 7

cutting L F

By BH Date 24/03/20

Site: Gt Chesterford Chesterford House EVAL

Site Code: CHGC20

Feature No.

Interpretation Pit (natural)

Period Undated

Location

8

SOIL DESCRIPTION

Consistence very loose soft friable firm hard dry moist wet
✓ ✓

Colour very light medium dark yellow orange green grey brown black
✓ ✓

Soil Type sand silt clay loam clay silt sand
✓

charcoal oyster daub brick tile

Inclusions: flecks

gravel % stone % tile/brick % pot %

Inclusions: pieces

RECORDING 1:10 sx drawing and photo

Plan nos

Section nos

pre-exc ex post-ex

Photos taken

FINDS None

Find Nos

NOTES Large shallow pit feature, slightly irregular profile, result of plant rooting? Feature runs beyond trench extent. Observed 1.2m across, 150-200mm deep.

cut by L2 F

F 8

cutting L F

By BH Date 23/03/20

Site: Gt Chesterford Chesterford House EVAL

Site code: CHGC20

Feature No. Layer No. u/s

Find No.

CONTEXT

4

1

upper fill

middle fill
✓

lower fill

?

good

poor
✓

?

Notes Also found was ceramic building material, possibly peg tile

Pottery

whole frags prehis Roman Saxon Med Post-med Mod ?
✓

CBM

R Brick R Tile box tile tessera unfrogged frogged Peg tile
P-R Brick ✓

Organics

Animal bone Human bone shell leather wood

other

flint fe nail R glass P-R glass painted plaster mortar slate clay pipe burnt stone

Small Find? Small Find No. Small Find type

Sample? Sample No. Sample type

Site: Gt Chesterford Chesterford House EVAL

Site code: CHGC20

Feature No. Layer No. u/s

Find No.

CONTEXT

7

2

upper fill

middle fill
✓

lower fill

?

good
✓

poor

?

Notes Grey-ware body sherd found

Pottery

whole frags prehis Roman Saxon Med Post-med Mod ?
✓ ✓

CBM

R Brick R Tile box tile tessera unfrogged frogged Peg tile
P-R Brick

Organics

Animal bone Human bone shell leather wood

other

flint fe nail R glass P-R glass painted plaster mortar slate clay pipe burnt stone

Small Find? Small Find No. Small Find type

Sample? Sample No. Sample type



001



002



003



004



005



006



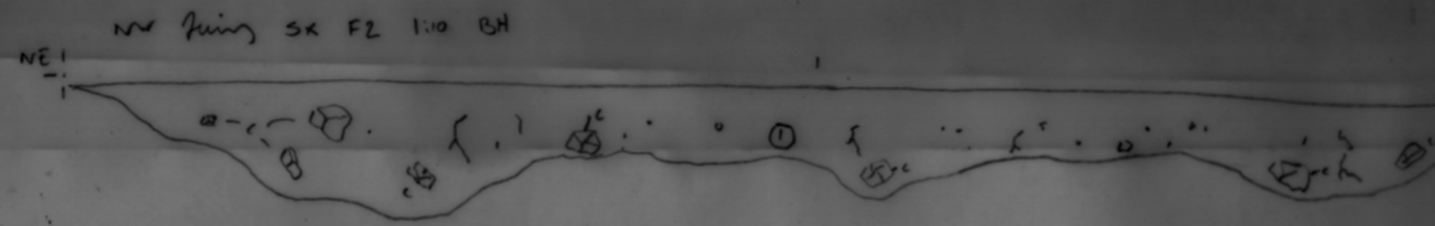
007



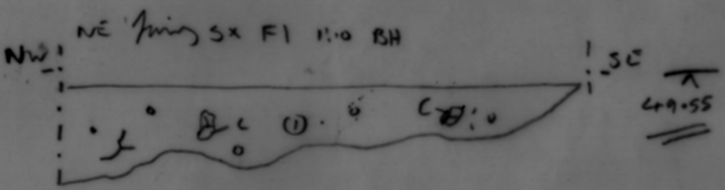
008

SAFWM2020.36_CHGC20_Chesterford-House-Great-Chesterford_EVAL_PhotographicLog

Filename With Ext	annotation
SAFWM2020.36_CHGC20_PhotoGraph_001.jpg	Site shot
SAFWM2020.36_CHGC20_PhotoGraph_002.jpg	Site shot
SAFWM2020.36_CHGC20_PhotoGraph_003.jpg	Site shot
SAFWM2020.36_CHGC20_PhotoGraph_004.jpg	Working shot
SAFWM2020.36_CHGC20_PhotoGraph_005.jpg	F1 plan - looking southwest
SAFWM2020.36_CHGC20_PhotoGraph_006.jpg	F1 sx - looking southwest
SAFWM2020.36_CHGC20_PhotoGraph_007.jpg	F2 plan - looking south
SAFWM2020.36_CHGC20_PhotoGraph_008.jpg	F3 plan - looking west

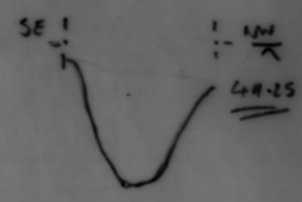


① - mid gray/brown silt around small - med stars high center of dark rubble (c)

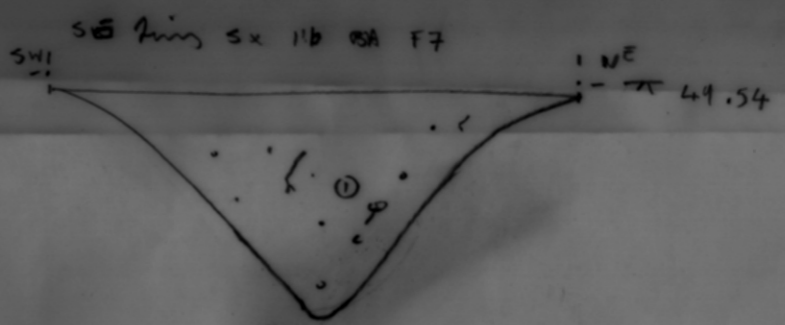
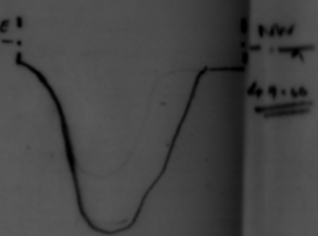


① - mid brown silt slightly compact with around small stars + dark rubble (c)

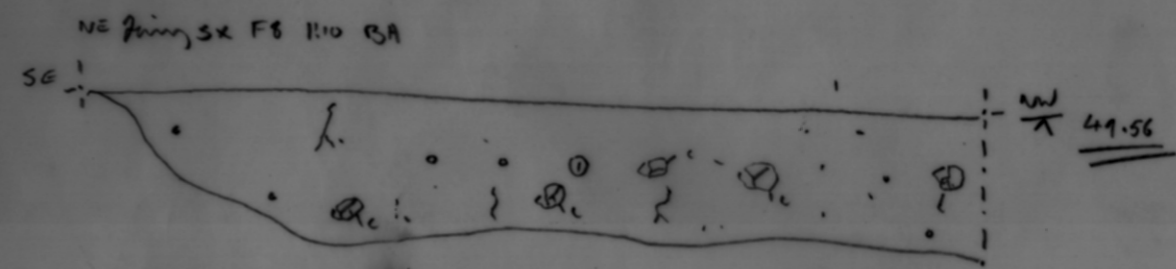
NE Spring profile FS 1:10 BH



NE Spring profile FB 1:10 BH



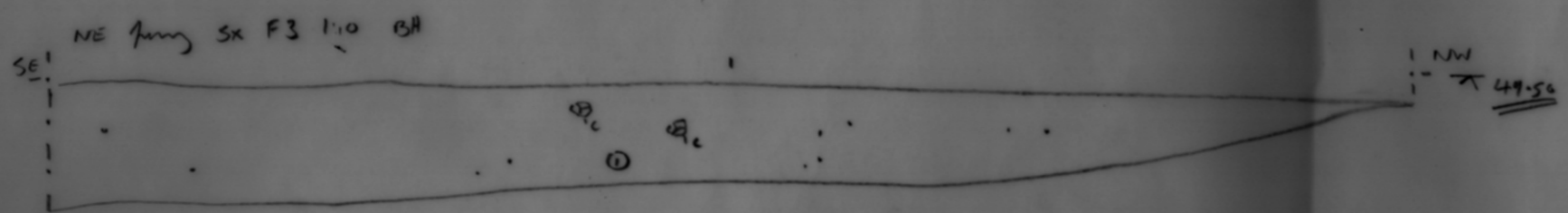
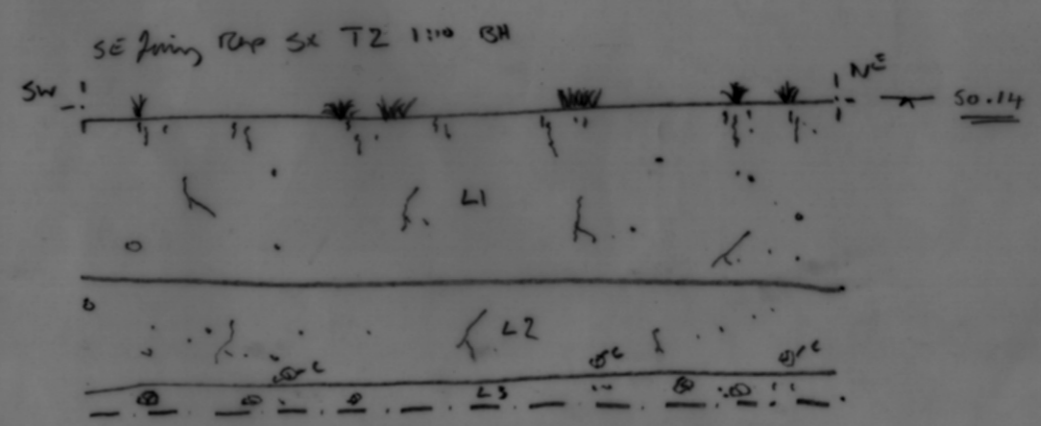
① - mid brown silt, slightly compact around small - med stars some minor dark inclusions (c)



① - mid brown silt with, slightly compact with around dark inclusions (c) some phos. rock along + around small - med stars



① - mid gray/brown silt with slightly compact around dark inclusions (c)



① - mid brown silt with, slightly compact with around dark inclusions in mid - upper part.

INK all please