Archaeological evaluation on land behind Chesterfords Community Centre, Newmarket Road, Great Chesterford, Essex, CB10 1NS

October 2017

by Dr Elliott Hicks

with contributions by Stephen Benfield and Lisa Gray
figures by Ben Holloway and Emma Holloway

fieldwork by Ben Holloway with Nigel Rayner and Elliott Hicks

commissioned by Emma Briggs, Montessori Group

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CAT Report 1188
November 2017
1 Summary

An archaeological evaluation (three trial-trenches) was carried out at land behind Chesterfords Community Centre, Newmarket Road, Great Chesterford, Essex in advance of the construction of a new pre-school. Archaeological evaluation at this site revealed three undated pits, an undated gully, an undated ditch and a ditch of probable Roman date which may represent the boundary of the Eastern cemetery of the Roman town.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This is the archive report for an archaeological evaluation by trial-trenching on land behind Chesterfords Community Centre, Newmarket Road, Great Chesterford, Essex which was carried out on 25th to 26th October 2017. The work was commissioned by Emma Briggs of Montessori Group in advance of the construction of a new pre-school adjacent to the Chesterfords Community Centre, and was carried out by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT).

In response to consultation with Essex County Council Place Services (ECCPS), Historic Environment Advisor Richard Havis 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 (DCLG 2012).

All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with a Brief for trial-trenching evaluation, detailing the required archaeological work, written by Richard Havis (ECCPS 2017), and a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by CAT in response to the brief and agreed with ECCPS (CAT 2017).

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 the Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER) held at Essex County Council, County Hall, Chelmsford, Essex.

The proposed development site lies c 150m to the east of the pre-Flavian (AD 43-60) Roman fort at Great Chesterford built during a time of Roman conquest, military expansion, the Boudiccan revolt and Roman retribution (Medlycott 2011b, p. 18). Despite this, it appears to have been rather short-lived with the ditches backfilled in the post-Boudiccan period (AD 60-70) (ibid). As well as the fort ditch, sections of Roman road running north/south and east/west have been investigated with further ditches suggesting possible internal divisions.

The development site is also located on the eastern edge of the later 4th-century walled Roman town (Scheduled Monument 24871). Within the recently published "The Roman Town of Great Chesterford" (ibid) the town wall is projected to run along the western edge of Newmarket Road. The town wall was still visible at the beginning of the 18th century but was practically non-existent by the mid-20th century after it had been robbed for road-mending materials (ibid, p. 49). A plan of the town walls was published in 2011 using a combination of archaeological evidence (excavation, geophysics and aerial photography) and educated guesswork (ibid, p. 51, Fig 3.26). In plan it was an oval circuit built in the 4th century with an external ditch, enclosing an
area of about 15ha (ibid, pp. 51, 182-4, 195-6). Where seen, the foundations of the wall comprised rammed chalk or ragstones and mortar, with the wall itself constructed of flint, rubble, stone and mortar with courses of brick. Antiquarian records state that the standing wall averaged 3.6-4m wide, although as seen during Brinson's 1940s excavations the northern wall foundations averaged 2.7m wide (ibid, p. 49-51).

Internally, six principal roads and a number of smaller lanes divided the town into twenty-one insula, within which was a central market place, possible octagonal temple and c 20 buildings.

The development site is located within the eastern extra-mural settlement, although as stated by Medlycott, as the walls date to the mid- to late 4th century, at least part of the extra-mural settlement may originally have been an integral part of the main town (ibid, p. 57). Evidence from this area is scarce but two of the roads identified by geophysics within the town head in this direction, with one probably continuing eastwards towards the Roman temple (c 720m ENE of the development site) (ibid, p. 61).

Archaeological investigations close to the development site suggest that the area was largely used as a cemetery with isolated pockets of occupation (ibid). These investigations include (see Fig 1 for locations; Gazetteer numbers from Medlycott 2011b):

- Gazetteer 59: Excavated in 1846 and not precisely located but probably on or close to the modern recreation ground immediately southwest of the development site. Excavations uncovered a large number of Roman burials and urned cremations accompanied by accessory pots. The urns were recorded at 0.15-0.9m below ground level at the time (ibid, p. 233)
- Gazetteer 68: Levelling for a new bowling green in 1972 produced a large quantity of human bone as well as some animal bone and samian. A subsequent trench 6m long by 1m wide on the site revealed two rectangular graves, an area of flint and a post-hole (ibid, p. 61). Burial 1 was a male, 35-40 years old, buried in coffin with a Nauheim-style brooch, and burial 2 was a woman, 20-30 years old, buried on a bed of fine shingle (ibid, p. 237)
- Gazetteer 69: To the west of Gazetteer 68 the EHER records that 'Foundations were found in this field', but no further details are known (ibid, p61).

The current planning application was supported with a heritage statement which included the results of a geophysical survey over the development site. The geophysical survey failed to clarify the nature of any surviving archaeological features (Archer Buildings Consultancy Ltd 2017).

4 Aims
Archaeological evaluation was undertaken to ascertain the extent of any surviving archaeological deposits that may exist on site, to determine whether further investigations were required.

5 Results (Figs 2-3)
Three trial-trenches were excavated within the development site. Two layers were recorded. Modern topsoil (L1, c 0.3-0.35m thick, soft, moist dark yellow/brown sandy-loam with occasional large chalk nodules and frequent chalk fleck inclusions) sealed naturally-deposited soils (L2, loose to soft, moist, medium yellow/orange/brown sandy-silt with small, medium and large chalk nodules, small, medium and large flint nodules and chalk fleck inclusions, encountered at a depth of c 0.3-0.35m below current ground level).

Trench 1a (T1a): 15m long by 1.8m wide
Undated pit F1 measured 0.75m in width and 0.28m in depth.
Trench 1b (T1b): 15m long by 1.8m wide
Possible Roman ditch F2 was aligned WNW-ESE and measured 1.03m in width and 0.1m in depth. Undated pit F3 measured 1.91m in width and 0.27m in depth. Undated pit F6 was uncovered. The precise dimensions of this feature could not be determined as it extended beyond the limit of excavation, but the exposed feature measured 0.58m in width and 0.19m in depth.

Trench 2 (T2): 30m long by 1.8m wide
Undated gully F4 was aligned N-S and measured 0.68m in width and 0.17m in depth.
Trench 3 (T3): 30m long by 1.8m wide
Undated ditch F5 was aligned NNE-SSW and measured 1.28m in width and 0.26m in depth.

Finds
by Stephen Benfield

Only a very few finds were recovered. All of these are associated with two trenches (T1a and T1b). The finds are catalogued and described by context and finds number below. The small size and abraded nature of most of the finds makes identification and close-dating difficult. Given the proximity of previously recorded human burials (inhumations) to the site a single piece of bone recovered was examined by Adam Wightman and his comments are incorporated in this report.

Finds were recovered from two features, both located in T1b. A very small sherd of pottery of probable Roman date was recovered from the fill of ditch F2 (finds no. 2). The nature of this sherd would indicate it is residual in this context. The corroded shaft of a small iron nail and piece of bone also came from the fill of this ditch. The bone is almost without doubt animal, probably sheep. It can be noted that the bone itself is in a moderately good condition, although it does not appear to be recent is of some age. The only other stratified find comes from the fill of pit F3 (finds no. 3). This is a small piece of corroded iron and is not closely-dated.

The largest single find is a piece of abraded brick (c 45 mm-50 mm thick) from the topsoil layer L1 (finds no 1) which is probably Roman. A small piece of very hard brick/tile was also recovered from L1 (finds no. 4). This might be a piece of peg-tile (current from the medieval period onward) but is not closely dated.

Trench 1a (T1a)
Topsoil L1 (1)
Ceramic building material: Piece from the end of a brick (c 45-50 mm thick), abraded, orange sandy fabric with some dark red inclusions and pale silt/clay inclusions. Presumed Roman but not closely dated.

Trench 1b (T1b)
Ditch F2 (2)
Pottery: Small sherd (1 g), some abrasion to surfaces, sandy dark grey fabric, presumed Roman. Metal (iron): Corroded shaft from an iron nail (45 mm), possibly near complete length but with head missing. Bone: Single piece (6 g) in relatively good condition, broken at both ends, almost certainly animal and most probably part of a sheep tibia.

Pit F3 (3)
Metal (iron): Single small, corroded piece (4 g) lgth. 25 mm, wth. 10 mm, thck. 4 mm (not closely-dated) Other: Two small pieces of natural stone recovered as thought possibly to be pottery (discarded).

Topsoil L1 (4)
Ceramic building material: Single, small abraded piece (6 g) in very hard sandy orange fabric. Possibly peg-tile (common from the 14th century onwards) but not closely dated.
7 Environmental assessment
by Lisa Gray MSc MA ACIfA Archaeobotanist

Introduction – aims and objectives
One sample was presented for assessment taken from a ditch provisionally dated as Roman.

The aims of this assessment are to determine the significance and potential of the plant macro-remains in the sample, consider their use in providing information about diet, craft, medicine, crop-husbandry, feature function and environment.

Sampling and processing methods
A 40 litre sample was taken and processed by Colchester Archaeological Trust. It was processed using a Siraf-type flotation device. Flot was collected in a 300-micron mesh sieve then dried.

Once with the author the flot was scanned under a low powered stereo-microscope with a magnification range of 10 to 40x. The whole flots were examined. The abundance, diversity and state of preservation of eco- and artefacts in each sample were recorded. A magnet was passed across each flot to record the presence or absence of magnetised material or hammerscale.

Identifications were made using uncharred reference material (author’s own and the Northern European Seed Reference Collection at the Institute of Archaeology, University College London) and reference manuals (such as Beijerinck 1947; Cappers et al. 2006; Charles 1984; Fuller 2007; Hillman 1976; Jacomet 2006). Nomenclature for plants is taken from Stace (Stace 2010). Latin names are given once and the common names used thereafter.

At this stage, to allow comparison between samples, numbers have also been estimated but where only a very low number of items are present they have been counted. Identifiable charred wood >4mm in diameter has been separated from charcoal flecks. Fragments this size are easier to break to reveal the cross-sections and diagnostic features necessary for identification and are less likely to be blown or unintentionally moved around the site (Asouti 2006, 31; Smart and Hoffman, 1988, 178-179). Charcoal flecks <4mm diameter have been quantified but not recommended for further analysis unless twigs or roundwood fragments larger then 2mmØ were present.

Results

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sample description</th>
<th>Charred Grain</th>
<th>Flot volume (ml)</th>
<th>Charred wood &gt;4mmØ</th>
<th>Charred wood &lt;4mmØ</th>
<th>Charred plant tissue</th>
<th>Dried waterlogged Seeds</th>
<th>Modern root/rhizomes</th>
<th>Terrestrial mollusca</th>
<th>Ceciliodes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ditch</td>
<td>1 2</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
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</table>

Table 1 Plant remains

Key: a = abundance [1 = occasional 1-10; 2 = moderate 11-100; and 3 = abundant >100]
d = diversity [1 = low 1-4 taxa types; 2 = moderate 5-10; 3 = high]
p = preservation [1 = poor (family level only); 2 = moderate (genus); 3 = good (species identification possible)]
The plant remains (Table 1)
This sample produced a small charred assemblage consisting of charcoal flecks, low numbers of poorly preserved barley (*Hordeum* sp.), possible oat (*Avena* sp.) grains and a poorly preserved pea/vetch (*Pisum/Vicia* sp.) cotyledon. Low numbers of dried waterlogged seeds of the ruderals black bindweed (*Fallopia convolvulus*) and fool’s parsley (*Aethusa cynapium*).

Fauna
Seeds of terrestrial snails, particularly those of and *Ceciliodes acicula* (Müller) were present.

Artefactual remains
No artefacts were present.

Discussion

Biases in recovery, residuality, contamination
The likelihood of bioturbation and stratigraphic movement in this sampled context is clear in the presence of modern root/rhizome fragments and terrestrial snails, particularly *Ceciliodes acicula* (Müller). This snail burrows well below the ground surface (Kerney & Cameron 1979, 149). Where roots, worms and snails are present in a sample with a small number of dried waterlogged seeds and charred plant remains it is possible that these durable charred plant remains survived being moved between contexts by human action and bioturbation so cannot be properly interpreted unless radiocarbon dates are gained from the plant macro-remains themselves. (Pelling et al. 2015, 96).

Quality and type of preservation
Charred and desiccated plant macro-remains were found in these samples. No plant remains were preserved by mineralisation or waterlogging.

Charring of plant macrofossils occurs when plant material is heated under ‘...reducing conditions...’ where oxygen is largely excluded (Boardman and Jones 1990, 2) leaving a carbon skeleton resistant to biological and chemical decay (English Heritage 2011,17). These conditions can occur in a charcoal clamp, the centre of a bonfire or pit or in an oven or when a building burns down with the roof excluding the oxygen from the fire (Reynolds, 1979, 57).

The desiccated plant remains were seeds that had no internal structure surviving and very tough testas. Plant remains like this can survive changing preservation conditions and survive many years, but their actual date could only be determined by radiocarbon dating because these seeds are small enough to be moved in the soil by bioturbation.

Potential and significance of these samples to provide information about food, crop-processing, craft, medicine, trade, feature function and environment
The charred plant-remains are of the type likely to be found in Roman contexts but, due to the possibility of stratigraphic movement, unless the charred plant remains are radiocarbon dated not much more can be inferred about them.

Recommendations for further work
No further archaeobotanical work is recommended on these samples unless radiocarbon dating of the charcoal is required, for which identifications will have to be made. Further whole-earth bulk sampling may reveal more charred and possibly mineralised plant remains.

8 Discussion
Archaeological evaluation at this site revealed three undated pits, an undated gully, an undated ditch and a ditch of probable Roman date. In view of the proximity of the site
to two Roman burials uncovered some 20m southeast in 1972, and to several burials
and cremation urns discovered some 115m further to the southeast in the mid-19th
century (Medlycott 2011b, pp. 61, 237, 233), it is possible that the ?Roman ditch might
have formed a boundary defining the eastern cemetery area of the Roman town
postulated by Medlycott (ibid., pp. 233-7). The fact that the feature was not detected in
T3, however, suggests that it terminates prior to this point, and serves to qualify such
speculation.

9 Acknowledgements
CAT thanks Emma Briggs and the Montessori Group for commissioning and funding
the work. The project was managed by C Lister, fieldwork was carried out by B
Holloway with N Rayner and E Hicks. Figures are by Ben Holloway and Emma
Holloway. The project was monitored for Essex County Council by Richard Havis.

10 References
Note: all CAT reports, except for DBAs, are available online in PDF format at
http://cat.essex.ac.uk
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Consultancy Ltd
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Beijerinck, W
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Jones, G
Brown and
Glazenbrook
Cappers, R J T,
Bekker, R M &
Jans, J E A
CAT
CAT
Charles, M
CIfA
CIfA
DCLG
ECCPS
English Heritage
English Heritage
Fuller, D
Gurney, D
Hillman, G C
Jacomet, S
2017
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2014
2017
1984
2014a
2014b
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Identification of cereal remains from archaeological sites -


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11 Abbreviations and glossary

CAT Colchester Archaeological Trust
CBM ceramic building material, ie brick/tile
CIfA 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
EHER Essex Historic Environment Record
feature (F) an identifiable thing like a pit, a wall, a drain: can contain ‘contexts’
layer (L) distinct or distinguishable deposit (layer) of material
modern period from c AD 1800 to the present
medieval period from AD 1066 to c 1500
natural geological deposit undisturbed by human activity
NGR National Grid Reference
OASIS Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations, http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main

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
residual something out of its original context, eg a Roman coin in a modern pit
section (abbreviation sx or Sx) vertical slice through feature/s or layer/s
wsi written scheme of investigation

12 Contents of archive

Finds: None retained

Paper and digital record

One A4 document wallet containing:
The report (CAT Report 1188)
ECC evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation
Original site record (feature and layer sheets, finds record, plans)
Site digital photos and log, architectural plans, attendance register, risk assessment
13 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 2017.117.

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Distribution list:
Emma Briggs, Montessori Group
Richard Havis, Essex County Council Place Services
Essex Historic Environment Record
### Appendix 1 Context list

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Context Number</th>
<th>Finds Number</th>
<th>Feature Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Date</th>
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<td>L1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Topsoil</td>
<td>Soft, moist dark yellow/brown sandy-loam with occasional large chalk nodules and frequent chalk fleck inclusions</td>
<td>Modern</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Natural</td>
<td>Loose to soft, moist, medium yellow/orange/brown sandy-silt with small, medium and large chalk nodules, small, medium and large flint nodules and chalk fleck inclusions</td>
<td>Post-glacial</td>
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<tr>
<td>F1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Pit</td>
<td>Medium yellow/orange/brown sandy-silt with occasional chalk fleck inclusions, occasional small stones and occasional medium to large flint nodules</td>
<td>Undated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F2</td>
<td>2, 5</td>
<td>Ditch</td>
<td>Loose, soft, dry medium orange/brown sandy-silt</td>
<td>?Roman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Pit</td>
<td>Soft, moist, dark yellow/brown sandy-loam</td>
<td>Undated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F4</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Gully</td>
<td>Firm, moist, medium brown sandy-silt with occasional medium to large stones and occasional charcoal fleck inclusions</td>
<td>Undated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F5</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Ditch</td>
<td>Medium yellow/brown sandy-silt with occasional small stones and occasional medium to large flint nodules</td>
<td>Undated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F6</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Pit</td>
<td>Firm, dry, medium brown sandy-silt</td>
<td>Undated</td>
</tr>
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</table>
Fig 1 Site location

- Location of Medlycott 2011 Gazetteer sites (see p2 for details)
location of Medlycott 2011 Gazetteer sites (see p2 for details)
Fig 4 Feature and representative sections.
Printable version

OASIS ID: colchest3-299114

Project details

Project name: Archaeological evaluation land behind Chesterfords Community Centre, Newmarket Road, Great Chesterford, Essex, CB10 1NS

Short description of the project: An archaeological evaluation (three trial-trenches) was carried out at land behind Chesterfords Community Centre, Newmarket Road, Great Chesterford, Essex in advance of the construction of a new pre-school. Archaeological evaluation at this site revealed three undated pits, an undated gully, an undated ditch and a ditch of probable Roman date which may represent the boundary of the Eastern cemetery of the Roman town.

Project dates: Start: 25-10-2017 End: 26-10-2017

Previous/future work: No / Not known

Any associated project reference codes: 17/10l - Contracting Unit No.

Any associated project reference codes: UTT/17/2228/FUL - Planning Application No.

Any associated project reference codes: GC67 - HER event no.

Any associated project reference codes: SAFWM: 2017.117 - Museum accession ID

Type of project: Field evaluation

Site status: None

Current Land use: Cultivated Land 4 - Character Undetermined

Monument type: PIT Uncertain

Monument type: GULLY Uncertain

Monument type: DITCH Uncertain

Monument type: PIT Roman

Significant Finds: CBM Roman

Significant Finds: POTTERY Roman

Significant Finds: IRON NAIL Uncertain
Significant Finds: ANIMAL BONE Roman
Significant Finds: CBM Uncertain
Methods & techniques: "Sample Trenches"
Development type: Public building (e.g. school, church, hospital, medical centre, law courts 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 behind Chesterfords Community Centre, Newmarket Road
- **Postcode**: CB10 1NS
- **Study area**: 3.5 Hectares
- **Site coordinates**: TL 50677 43309 52.067182166858 0.198477474705 52 04 01 N 000 11 54 E Point
- **Height OD / Depth**: Min: 37.77m Max: 38.61m

**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**: Ben Holloway
- **Type of sponsor/funding body**: Developer

**Project archives**
- **Digital Archive recipient**: Saffron Walden Museum
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- **Paper Media available**: "Context sheet","Drawing","Miscellaneous Material","Photograph","Report"

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