

**Archaeological evaluation and monitoring
at 2 Chequers Lane,
Great Dunmow, Essex**

May-June 2009 and April 2010

**report prepared by
Howard Brooks and Ben Holloway**

**on behalf of
Gainsmead Ltd**

HEM project code: GD 27
CAT project ref.: 09/5d
Saffron Walden Museum accession code: (pending)
NGR: TL 6247 2194 (c)



Colchester Archaeological Trust
12 Lexden Road,
Colchester,
Essex CO3 3NF

tel.: (01206) 541051
(01206) 500124
email: archaeologists@catuk.org

CAT Report 524
June 2010

Contents

1	Summary	1
2	Introduction	1
3	Archaeological and historical background	2
4	Aim	2
5	Evaluation results	2
6	First phase monitoring results	5
7	Second phase monitoring results	7
8	Finds	
8.1	Roman pottery, <i>by Stephen Benfield</i>	7
8.2	Post-Roman pottery, <i>by Howard Brooks</i>	9
8.3	Faunal Remains, <i>by Adam Wightman</i>	11
8.4	Small finds, iron nails, metal-working debris, and clay tobacco-pipe, <i>by Emma Spurgeon</i>	16
8.5	Brick and tile, <i>by Howard Brooks</i>	17
8.6	Glass, <i>by Howard Brooks</i>	17
9	Discussion	18
10	Acknowledgements	18
11	References	18
12	Abbreviations and glossary	19
13	Archive deposition	19

Figures after p 20

EHER summary sheet

List of figures

- Fig 1 Site location.
- Fig 2 Evaluation trenches, and results of monitoring of building foundations and service trenches.
- Fig 3 Sections

1 Summary

This site is located in the centre of modern Great Dunmow, and also on the northern edge of the Roman small town. The project took place in three phases: an evaluation in May 2009; a first phase of monitoring (footings) in June 2009, and a second phase of monitoring (services) in April 2010.

An evaluation by seven trial-trenches uncovered twenty archaeological features, mainly of medieval and later date and probably associated with the properties fronting onto Stortford Road. There were also several patches of gravel. Subsequent to the evaluation, first phase monitoring of footings revealed a further twenty-eight features. These were mostly of post-medieval date, although there were also Roman pits and further areas of gravel. Second phase monitoring of service trenches exposed a single large pit (presumably post-medieval or modern), and several areas of natural gravel.

The main point of interest in this site is whether the north-south Roman street found during the excavation of the Redbond Lodge site (to the south-east) in 1970-72 crosses the current site. Several patches of gravel were recorded, one associated with Roman pottery, and one with medieval pottery. Others were undated. The implications are that some of the gravel patches may have been parts of a road or track, but others were not (or are not proven to be so). The one gravel patch with associated Roman pottery is more likely to represent the utilisation of a convenient area of natural gravel as the surface of a road or track, rather than a deliberately constructed Roman surface.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This is the archive report on an archaeological trial-trenching evaluation and monitoring on land to the rear of 2 Chequers Lane, Great Dunmow, Essex.

This site, in the centre of modern Great Dunmow, was a slightly irregular 'T' shaped area of open ground with rough grass and shrubs. Its south edge was bordered by trees and a high hedge. The site, whose total size was 0.13 ha, was centred at NGR TL 6247 2194.

The Historic Environment Management (HEM) team of Essex County Council (ECC) were consulted by Uttlesford District Council in November 2008 on an outline planning application (UTT/1777/08/FUL) for a small development of seven houses on the site. In response to consultation, the HEM team made the following recommendation in line with DoE Planning Policy Guidance Note 16: Archaeology and Planning (PPG16: DoE 1990):

'... The applicant should be required to conduct a field evaluation to establish the nature and complexity of the surviving archaeological deposits. This should be undertaken prior to a planning decision being made. This evaluation would enable due consideration to be given to the archaeological implications and would lead to proposals for mitigation of disturbance and/or the need for further investigation ...'

A brief (HEM 2009) detailing the required archaeological work (a 10% evaluation by trial-trenching and archaeological monitoring of groundworks) was written by the HEM team officer (Richard Havis).

CAT were commissioned by Mr Terry Bushell of Gainsmead Ltd to carry out the archaeological work as detailed in the brief. CAT therefore wrote a WSI (Written Scheme of Investigation: CAT 2009) in response to the HEM brief. This WSI was approved by HEM.

The archaeological work was carried out in accordance with the WSI between the 20th May and the 1st June 2009 (evaluation), 18th-29th June (first phase monitoring of building footings), and 20th April (second phase monitoring of service trenches). Post-excavation work was carried out from June to December 2009, and in January and June 2010.

In addition to the WSI, all fieldwork and reporting was done in accordance with the Colchester Archaeological Trust's *Policies and procedures* (CAT 2008), and the

Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (IfA 2008a), *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (IfA 2008b) and *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (IfA 2008c). The guidance contained in the documents *Management of research projects in the historic environment* (MoRPHE), *Research and archaeology: a framework for the Eastern Counties 2. Research agenda and strategy* (EAA 8), and *Standards for field archaeology in the East of England* (EAA 14) were also followed.

3 Archaeological background

This section is based on records held by the Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER) and Medlycott 1998.

The current site is located in an area of high archaeological potential on the northern edge of the small Roman town as defined by Medlycott (1998: Figure captioned 'Roman Interpretation').

The Roman town, which covered an estimated 10-12 hectares, developed along Stane Street, the main road from Colchester to Braughing, and to the west of a Roman road junction on a prominent ridge above a crossing of the River Chelmer.

The current site lies approximately 100m to the north-north-west of Redbond Lodge. Excavations on this site in the 1970s produced extensive evidence of Roman occupation, including 1st- to late 2nd-century burials (including three possible casket burials), and a 4th-century shrine (EHER 13864-13869; Wickenden 1988). There was also evidence of Middle Saxon occupation (EHER 13867).

Further excavations at Redbond Lodge in 2004 exposed archaeological deposits similar to those found in the 1970s, but heavily disturbed by the construction of the residential home on the site (HEM 2009).

Excavations in advance of the construction of a school extension at High Stile (200m to the SW of the current site) found evidence of a Roman cemetery here, and a small pond excavated in the grounds of the school produced a large quantity of Roman finds of 1st- to 3rd-century date (EHER 13876).

Post-Roman development of Great Dunmow was concentrated along the High Street and the Stortford Road (respectively to the east and north of the current site).

4 Aim

The aim of the evaluation was to establish the character, extent, date, significance and condition of any archaeological remains and deposits likely to be affected by groundworks associated with the development of the site. Specific attention was paid to possible evidence of Roman roadside settlement, and to activity associated with the medieval and post-medieval development of Great Dunmow.

5 Evaluation results (Figs 2-3)

This section gives a summary of the evaluation trenches 1-7 (T1-T7). Context and finds-dating information is given for each trench.

For all trenches, a mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless bucket was used to progressively strip the topsoil and upper soil horizons down to the uppermost surviving level of archaeological significance. All further investigation was carried out by hand.

T1: summary

T1 was excavated through the following horizons: a deposit of modern topsoil 200-300mm thick (L1); and a slightly leached-out silty clay 50-100mm thick (L2). L2 sealed the natural, a yellow/orange coarse gravel within an orange silty clay/brick-earth (L3).

T1, located on the southern edge of the site within the footprint of a block of three houses, contained three post-medieval or modern pits (F14, F15, and F17), and one Roman pit (F16).

T1: contexts and dating

Context no	Type	Dated finds	Phase
F14	pit	pottery, peg-tile clay pipe	post-medieval
F15	pit	pottery	post-medieval
F16	pit	pottery, bone	Roman
F17	pit	pottery, peg-tile, coal fragments	modern

Trench 2: summary

T2 (located in the south-western corner of the site within the footprint of the same block of three houses as T1) was excavated through the following horizons: a deposit of modern topsoil 200-300mm thick (L1); and a slightly leached-out silty clay 50-100mm thick (L2). L2 sealed the natural, a yellow/orange coarse gravel within an orange silty clay/brick-earth (L3).

T2 contained two archaeological features, a modern pit (F18), and a Roman pit (F19). Both of these pits were relatively shallow, in comparison to other Roman and post-Roman pits on this site.

T2: contexts and dating

Context no	Type	Dated finds	Phase
F18	pit	peg-tile, brick fragment, pottery	modern
F19	pit	pottery	Roman

Trench 3: summary

T3 was located in the centre of the site, in the proposed parking area.

T3 was excavated through a layer of imported hardcore (L4) laid across the central area of the site as a temporary access road and the base of the finished drive and parking area. This material sealed modern topsoil 200-300mm thick (L1); this sealed a very thin accumulation layer (L2), a slightly leached-out silty clay 50-100mm thick. L2 sealed the natural, a yellow/orange coarse gravel in an orange silty clay/brick-earth (L3).

T3 contained four archaeological features. Three of them were structural features possibly associated with the same medieval building: a clay wall (F6), a structural clay-pad (F7), and a post-hole (F20).

The other feature was a compacted gravel surface (F8) which appears to butt against the clay-pad F7 and is probably associated with it. Although similar gravel patches were identified in T6 and T7 (below), this was associated with medieval pottery.

T3: contexts and dating

Context no	Type	Dated finds	Phase
F6	wall	pottery, cob	?medieval
F7	structural clay-pad	-	undated – medieval?
F8	compacted surface	pottery, bone	medieval
F20	post-hole		undated - modern?

Trench 4: summary

T4 was located on the eastern edge of the site in the footprint of a two-house block.

T4 was excavated through the following horizons: a deposit of modern topsoil 200-300mm thick (L1); and a slightly leached-out silty clay 50-100mm thick (L2). L2 sealed the natural, a yellow/orange coarse gravel within an orange silty clay/brick-earth (L3).

T4 contained two large modern pits (F9, F10) containing modern brick, glass and coal.

T4: contexts and dating

Context no	Type	Dated finds	Phase
F9	pit	glass, coal	modern
F10	pit	glass, brick fragment, coal	modern

Trench 5: summary

As was the case with T4, T5 was located on the eastern edge of the site, within the footprint of a proposed block of two houses.

T5 was excavated through a modern topsoil horizon 200-300mm thick (L1); this sealed a very thin accumulation layer (L2), a slightly leached-out silty clay 50-100mm thick. This material sealed the natural, [a] yellow/orange coarse gravel within an orange silty clay/brick-earth (L3).

T5 contained three modern pits (F11, F12, F13), containing brick, coal fragments and glass.

The pits are associated with F9 and F10 (in T4) and are part of a complex of modern pits and disturbance across the eastern edge of the site.

T5: contexts and dating

Context no	Type	Dated finds	Phase
F11	pit	glass, brick	modern
F12	pit	coal fragments, brick fragment	modern
F13	pit	coal, brick, glass	modern

Trench 6: summary

T6 was located in the footprint of a block of two houses in the northern half of the site. It was excavated through a humic deposit of modern topsoil 200-300mm thick (L1); this sealed a very thin accumulation layer (L2) which sealed the archaeological horizon containing the compacted surface (F4). Natural L3, elsewhere a yellow/orange coarse gravel, was not seen in T6.

T6 contained three archaeological features. Two were post-medieval/modern, ie a brick wall foundation and the remains of an associated brick floor (F3), and a rubble-filled soakaway (F5).

The remaining feature (F4) was a patchy gravel surface. Roman pottery was recovered from the surface of F4. The question regarding this gravel is whether it is a continuation of the N/S-aligned Roman road or track recorded in archaeological investigations carried out to the south of the current site by Chelmsford Archaeological Trust in the 1970s (Wickenden 1988) which should head north across the current site. F4 appears to be a good candidate.

T6: contexts and dating

Context no	Type	Dated finds	Phase
F3	wall/floor	unfrogged brick	post-medieval
F4	compacted surface	pottery	Roman?
F5	soakaway	brick, concrete	modern

Trench 7: summary

T7 was located on the northern edge of the site, within the footprint of the same block of two houses as T6.

It was excavated through the following horizons: a deposit of modern topsoil 200-300mm thick (L1); and a slightly leached-out silty clay 50-100mm thick (L2). L2 sealed the natural, a yellow/orange coarse gravel within an orange silty clay/brick-earth (L3).

T7 contained two archaeological features: a large post-medieval or modern pit (F1), and a gravel surface (F2) which appears to be a continuation the gravel surface identified in T6 to the south (ie, F4) and of the Roman road or track identified at Redbond Lodge). However, no finds were associated with F2

T7 – contexts and dating

Context no	Type	Dated finds	Phase
F1	pit	peg-tile, brick	modern
F2	gravel surface	pottery	undated - Roman or post-medieval ?

6 First phase monitoring results (Fig 2)

First phase monitoring work took place between the 18th and the 25th June 2009 on the contractors' digging of foundation trenches for two of the house blocks, on the northern and southern of the site. The eastern side of the site had been disturbed by intensive modern activity and, as a result, the excavation of the foundation trenches in this area (ie, for third house block) did not require monitoring.

The foundations were machine-dug by the site contractor using a toothless bucket under archaeological supervision.

Twenty-eight archaeological features were identified and recorded during the monitoring work (listed below).

Contexts recorded during monitoring

Context no	Type	Dated finds	Phase
F21	small pit /post-hole	peg-tile, brick, clay tobacco-pipe, fe nails	post-medieval
F22	base of pit	none	post-medieval?
F23	small pit	none	post-medieval?
F24	large pit	peg-tile, brick, post-medieval/ modern pottery, clay tobacco-pipe, animal bone	post-medieval
F25	ditch?	daub, fe object	undated – Roman or medieval?
F26	large pit	peg-tile, brick, post-medieval/ modern pottery, animal bone	post-medieval
F27	ditch	peg-tile, post-medieval/ modern pottery, animal bone	post-medieval?

F28	large pit	peg-tile, brick, post-medieval/ modern pottery, clay tobacco-pipe, fe object, animal bone	post-medieval
F29	pit	Roman pottery, animal bone	Roman
F30	pit	Roman pottery	Roman
F31	foundation	none	medieval?
F32	pit	peg-tile (not retained)	post-medieval
F33	square pit	peg-tile, Roman and post-medieval pottery, clay tobacco-pipe	post-medieval/ modern
F34	small pit	none	unknown – Roman?
F35	pit, part of larger pit ?	peg-tile, post-medieval brick, post- medieval pottery, animal bone	post-medieval
F36	base of small pit	none	unknown - post- medieval?
F37	pit	post-medieval pottery	post-medieval
F38	concrete foundation	none	modern
F39	compacted gravel surface	none	post-medieval?
F40	wall foundation	none	modern
F41	surface built with of unfrogged brick	none	post-medieval/ modern
F42	wall built with unfrogged bricks	none	post-medieval/ modern
F43	large pit	peg-tile, post-medieval brick (not retained)	post-medieval/ modern
F44	large pit	peg-tile, post-medieval brick (not retained)	post-medieval/ modern
F45	large deep pit	peg-tile, post-medieval brick, modern china (not retained)	modern
F46	gravel (surface?)	none	unknown – probably natural
F47	gravel (surface?)	none	unknown – probably natural
F48	gravel (surface?)	none	unknown – probably natural

Most of these features were post-medieval and modern pits dug to the rear of Stortford Road and Chequers Lane properties. Although of local interest, these are not considered to be significant.

However, there were several points of interest. First, the watching brief picked up east-west brick walls F40 and F42. Combined with east-west brick wall F3 found in evaluation T6, these would appear to define a post-medieval outbuilding to the rear of Stortford Road. A soakaway F5 (4m to the south) may have been associate with it. Given the location of a building here, it may be the case that the nearby gravel patches (F4 to the south, F39 to the south-east, and F2 to the north) may have been associated with the building. Some of these had Roman pottery on their surfaces – was this residual?

7 Second phase monitoring results (Fig 2).

Monitoring of service trenches took place in April 2010. The observed trenches are marked on Fig 2. Intended trench depth was 600mm below site level, which meant that in some places the trenches did not penetrate the topsoil.

One large cut feature with a dark soil fill was observed (F49). Due to softness of the trench sides, this was not excavated, but the fill colour indicates a post-medieval or later date.

Gravel was seen in several places. In general, sufficient of the gravel was in view to be certain that it was natural in origin, and not a man-made surface. This means that some of the gravel surfaces seen in the first phase monitoring (F46-F48) may also have been natural in origin.

There were no finds.

8 Finds

8.1 Roman pottery

by Stephen Benfield

Pottery fabrics and recording

Only a small quantity of Roman pottery was recovered (34 sherds, weighing 397g). The pottery was recorded using the Roman pottery fabric type series devised for CAR 10 in which the fabrics are recorded as two-letter codes. These letter codes, together with the full fabric name, are set out in Table 1 (below). Previous published Roman pottery from Great Dunmow (Going & Ford 1988) has been quantified using the pottery fabric series devised for recording Roman pottery from Chelmsford (Going 1987) and the equivalent fabric numbers from this series have been included in Table 1. Where appropriate, the fabric code for the National Roman Fabric Reference Collection has been included (Tomber & Dore 1998). The pot forms were recorded, where possible, using the Camulodunum (Cam) Roman pottery form type series (Hawkes & Hull 1947; Hull 1958). Samian vessels were recorded using Dragendorff (Dr) form numbers or other common form type references, following those used in Webster 1996. Dating of the pottery broadly follows the dating of pottery fabrics and forms in CAR 10, although this has also been compared with the dating of the relevant fabrics and forms at Chelmsford (Going 1987). The pottery fabrics and the vessel forms present in each site context were recorded for each finds number (see Catalogue below). For each fabric type, the number of sherds and the identifiable pottery forms were recorded. The total weight of pottery and an overall spot-date was recorded for each finds number.

Roman pottery discussion

Roman pottery was recovered from seven features (see Catalogue below). Three of these (F26, F36, F37) are dated to the post-Roman period, so that the Roman pottery from them is residual. Only three of the features, ie gravel F4 and pits F29 and F30, are dated as Roman. Overall, the small quantity of Roman pottery recovered does not warrant a general discussion beyond the list and dating provided in the Catalogue. It can be noted that the more closely-datable pottery is predominantly of 2nd- to 3rd-century date. There are three sherds from a bowl which can probably be dated to the 1st or 2nd century (F29, finds no 23, Fabric DJ) and a jar or bowl base with a hole drilled through it is also likely to be of 1st- to early 2nd-century date (F26, finds no 21, Fabric GX), but otherwise early Roman fabric or form types were not recorded. Also, pottery dating specifically from the late Roman period of the 4th century was not recorded.

The latest-dated pottery from the two Roman features (F29, F30) consists of sherds of Nene Valley colour-coated ware. There is a small group of pottery from F29 (21 sherds, weighing 236g) which, as well as two Nene Valley colour-coated

sherds, contains sherds of 2nd- to 3rd-century date. As the two Nene Valley colour-coated sherds are from types of beaker more certainly associated with the 3rd than with the 4th century, this suggests a date bracket of the early-mid 3rd to late 3rd century for the pottery from this feature. The pottery recovered from F30 consists of just two sherds (weighing 28g) and the Nene Valley colour-coated sherd from this feature can only be broadly dated as early-mid 3rd to 4th century.

Table 1: Roman pottery fabrics.

Fabric code	Fabric name	Chelmsford pottery fabrics	National Roman Fabric Reference Collection fabric code
BA	plain samian forms		
-EG	East Gaulish plain samian		
DJ	coarse oxidised and related wares	27/31	COL WH
EA	Nene Valley colour-coated ware	2	LVN CC
GA	BB1: black-burnished ware, category 1	40	DOR BB1
GX	other coarse wares, principally locally-produced grey wares	39/47	
HZ	large storage jars and other vessels in heavily-tempered grey wares	44	
KX	black-burnished ware (BB2) types in pale grey ware	39/47	
MQ	white slipped fine wares and parchment wares		
-G	other unknown fabric	15	
WB	grey slipped wares		

Catalogue of Roman pottery

Note: dating of each numbered vessel form is given in brackets.

F4, finds number 4 (51g).
Fabric GX, 6 sherds,

F19, finds number 16 (1g).
Fabric GX (greyware), 1 sherd

F26, finds number 21 (28 g)
Fabric GA, 1 sherd, very abraded, early 2nd-4th century; Fabric GX, 1 sherd, part of a base of a jar or bowl with part of a post-firing hole though it, Roman ?1st-2nd century.
Pottery dated early 2nd-?3rd/4th century.

F29, finds number 23 (236 g)
Fabric BA(EG) 1 sherd, Dr 38 (mid 2nd-mid 3rd century); Fabric DJ, 4 sherds, 3 are from one bowl (?1st-2nd century); Fabric EA, 2 sherds, Cam 407 (early-mid 3rd to ?4th century), sherd from a second barbotine decorated beaker (early-mid 3rd to ?4th century); Fabric GX, 8 sherds, Roman; Fabric MQ(G), 1 sherd, the vessel may be a Hadham white-slipped ware (Chelmsford Fabric 14), Roman; Fabric HZ, 3 sherds, 1st-2nd/3rd century; Fabric KX, 1 rim sherd, Cam ?278 (mid 2nd to 3rd century); Fabric WB, 1 sherd, CAR 10 Fabric WB Type 60 (early-mid 2nd to 3rd century).
Pottery dated early-mid 3rd to late 3rd/?4th century.

F30, finds number 26 (28 g)
Fabric EA, 1 sherd, early-mid 3rd to 4th century; Fabric MQ(G), 1 sherd from a closed vessel, probably a flagon, the vessel may be a Hadham white-slipped ware (Chelmsford Fabric 14), Roman.
Pottery dated early-mid 3rd to late 3rd/?4th century.

F36, finds number 30 (19 g)
Fabric HZ, 1 sherd, 1st-2nd/3rd century.

F37, finds number 31 (36 g)
Fabric HZ, 1 sherd, flaked surfaces, 1st-2nd/3rd century.

8.2 Post-Roman pottery

by H Brooks

Introduction

This is the report on a sixty-two post-Roman sherds (total weight 684g). Pottery fabric descriptions are after CAR 7.

This group also contains ten residual Roman sherds (total weight 58g). F4 (finds no 4) and F19 (finds no 16) contained only Roman sherds, and are not included in the lists or quantities given here.

Catalogue, with comments on feature dating

F6 (cob wall foundation)

Finds no 2

One residual Roman sherd, 5g.

Finds no 14

Three residual Roman sherds, 6g. Including a shelly rim.

One sherd in Fabric 20 (medieval sandy grey ware), 20g. 13th century.

Two sherds in Fabric 21 (sandy orange ware) 16g. 13th-16th century.

Date: anywhere in the 13th-16th centuries, slightly favouring the earlier end of that date range.

F8 (compacted gravel surface)

Finds no 3

One residual Roman sherd, 8g.

One body sherd in Fabric 20 (medieval sandy grey ware), 7g. 13th century.

Two body sherds in Fabric 21 (sandy orange ware) 14g. 13th-16th century.

Date: anywhere in the 13th-16th centuries, slightly favouring the earlier end of that date range.

F14 (pit)

Finds no 8

Two residual Roman sherds, 7g.

Two body sherds in Fabric 20 (medieval sandy grey ware), 20g. 13th century.

Three body sherds in Fabric 21 (sandy orange ware), 7g. 13th-16th century.

Three body sherds in Fabric 40 (post-medieval red earthenware), 14g. 17th-18th century.

Date: 17th-18th century.

F15 (pit)

Finds no 13

One sherd in Fabric 40 (post-medieval red earthenware), 1g. 17th-18th century.

F17 (pit)

Finds no 1

Two residual Roman sherds, 9g.

Three body sherds in Fabric 21 (sandy orange ware) 8g. 13th-16th century.

Finds no 10

Two residual Roman sherds, 6g.

Two sherds in Fabric 20 (medieval sandy grey ware), 5g. 13th century.

One sherd in Fabric 21 (sandy orange ware) 3g. 13th-16th century.

Six sherds in Fabric 40 (post-medieval red earthenware), 102g. 17th-18th century.

One sherd in Fabric 40a (Metropolitan slipware), 8g. 17th-18th century.

Five sherds in Fabric 40 (black-glazed PMRE), 15g. 17th century.

Two sherds in modern stoneware (Fabric 45m), 19th-20th century. Possibly imitation of Fabric 45g.

Eighteen sherds in English porcelain (Fabric 48b), 92. Includes fragments of plate and tea-bowl or tea-cup

Two unidentified (but probably post-medieval) sherds, 18g.

Date: 19th-20th century.

F18 (pit)

Finds no 15

One sherd in Fabric 21 (sandy orange ware) 8g. 13th-16th century.

One sherd in Fabric 40 (post-medieval red earthenware), 20g. 17th-18th century.

One sherd in Fabric 51b (flowerpot), 5g. 19th-20th century.

Date: 19th-20th century.

F24 (pit)

Finds number 20

Two sherds in Fabric 40 (Post-medieval red earthenware), 64g. 17th-18th century.

Date: 17th-18th century.

F26 (pit)

Finds number 21

Two sherds in Fabric 20 (medieval sandy grey ware), 5g. 13th century.

Six sherds in Fabric 21 (sandy orange ware) 147g. Two have a chalky fabric. One has external mottled green glaze over white slip, rather in imitation of Colchester-type ware (not sandy enough for Colchester-type ware). 13th-16th century.

One sherd in Fabric 21a (Colchester-type ware). External slip paint in band. 15th-16th century

Date: 15th-16th century.

F27 (ditch)

Finds number 24

One lid-seated rim sherd in Fabric 40 (post-medieval red earthenware), 14g. 17th-18th century.

Date: 17th-18th century.

F28 (pit)

Finds number 25

One sherd in Fabric 51b (flower pot), 9g. 19th-20th century.

Three sherds in Fabric 40 (post-medieval red earthenware), 187g. 17th-18th century.

Date: 17th-18th century.

F31 (foundation pad)

Finds number 31

One sherd in Fabric 21 (sandy orange ware) in imitation of Hedingham-type ware. External mottle green and clear glaze. Slightly micaceous fabric, but not high enough quality to be Hedingham ware. 8g. 15th-16th century?

Date: 15th-16th century?

F33 (pit)

Finds number 27

One sherd in Fabric 21 (sandy orange ware) 4g. Chalky fabric. 13th-16th century.

Two sherds fabric 40 PMRE, 20g.

Date: 17th-18th century.

F35 (pit)

Finds number 29

Three sherds in Fabric 40 (post-medieval red earthenware), 18g. 17th-18th century.

Date: 17th-18th century.

L1 (modern topsoil)

Finds no 5

Three sherds in Fabric 21 (sandy orange ware) 37g. 13th-16th century. Includes rim with external slip painting.

Two sherds in Fabric 35 (Mill Green-type ware), 108g. 14th century. Includes jug rim/handle fragment.

Date: this pottery look slightly residual in this modern topsoil.

u/s

Finds number 32

One huge sherd in modern stoneware porcelain (Fabric 48d), 193g. From a modern garden 'planter' pot.

Date: 20th century

Comment

The range of pottery here is typical of a site first occupied in the Roman period, and then again in the medieval period, the post-medieval and modern periods. There is no Anglo-Saxon pottery. The later sherds show a bias towards medieval and post-medieval sherds, but this (ie, the relative lack of modern sherds) could simply be due to different methods of waste disposal in the 19th-20th centuries (ie, domestic waste was being taken off site, rather than dumped in pits in the back gardens).

One interesting contrast with typical post-medieval groups from larger towns (such as Colchester) is the absence of German stonewares (Fabrics 45a-g) and of tin-glazed earthenware (Fabric 46).

8.3 Faunal remains analysis report

by Adam Wightman

Introduction

Seventy pieces of animal bone (weight 2289g) were hand-collected from Roman, medieval, and post-medieval contexts. The bone was generally quite well preserved.

Methodology

All bone was examined to determine range of species and elements present. The assemblage was inspected for evidence of bone-, horn-, or antler-working. Butchering and any indications of skinning, horn-working and other modifications were recorded. When possible, a record was made of ages (l-infantile, j-juvenile, sa-sub-adult, a-adult in Table 2) and any other relevant information, such as pathologies. Counts and weights were taken and recorded for each context. All information was input directly into a Microsoft Works Spreadsheet for analysis. Measurements were not taken for the bones as there would have been too little data for any meaningful interpretation. Bones of sheep and goats were recorded as *Ovis* (sheep species) based on the greater frequency of this species in these climes, but horn cores, metapodials and deciduous fourth premolars (DPM4) of sheep or goat were distinguished between the two species. The side of the body from which the bones were derived was noted. The zones of the bone that were represented by the fragment (Z1-Z8 in Table 2) and the zone on which butchery marks occurred were recorded using the methodology devised by Serjeantson (1996). The freshness of the bone was also recorded.

The analysis was carried out following a modified version of guidelines by English Heritage (Davis, 1992) and to methods and practices outlined in Cohen and Serjeantson 1996, Hillson 1986, and Payne 1987. A catalogue of given as Table 2.

Context	F17				F17			
Finds nc	1				10			
date/type	modern pit				modern pit			
Total qty	2				26			
Wt (g)	4.9	12.9	130.3	14	19.2	12.5	15.2	18.7
Species	med mammal	sus	bos	ovis	sus	lrg mammal	ovis	lrg mammal
Sp qty	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
Prox F			f					
Dist F				f	u			
Age			a	a	j			
Bone	pelvis	radius	tibia	radius	humerus	pelvis	pelvis	vertebrae
Butchery		chop mark		cut marks	cut marks	cut marks	chopped	
zone		6		5 & 6	6			
Bone frag type								
Comments				rodent gnawing around break				
Z1-Z2								
Z3-Z4					1		1	
Z5	1	1	1	1	1		1	
Z6		1	1	1	1	1	1	

Z7			1	1			1	
Z8			1	1				
Freshness		fresh	fresh	not	not	not	fresh	
Side	right	left	right	left	left?		left	

Table 2 (part 1): bone catalogue: F17, finds number1, finds number 10.

Context	F17							
Finds no	10							
date/type	modern pit							
Total qty								
Wt (g)	8.5	3.7	4.7	10.2	9.2	2.1	2.5	0.7
Species	sus	ovis	ovis	ovis	unid	med mammal	lrg mammal	homo sapiens
Sp qty	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1
Prox F			f					
Dist F								
Age			a					j
Bone	ulna	ulna	radius	calcaneus	unid	unid	unid	molar
Butchery				rodent gnawing				
zone	3&4							
Bone frag type					axial	diaphysis	diaphysis	
Comments				large area gnawed				
Z1			1	1				
Z2		1	1	1				
Z3	1	1		1				
Z4	1	1		1				
Z5				1				
Z6				1				
Z7				1				
Z8				1				
Freshness			fresh					
Side	right	right	right	right				

Table 2 (part 2): bone catalogue: F17, finds number 10 (continued)

Context	F17			
Finds nc	10			
date/type	modern pit			
Total qty				
Wt (g)	1.3	1.8	3.1	0.1
Species	gallus domesticus	anserinae	lrg bird	sm mammal
Sp qty	2	1	4	1
Prox F				
Dist F				
Age				
Bone	tarso-metatarsus	ulna	unid	1st or 2nd phalanx
Butchery				
zone				
Bone frag type			diaphysis	
Comments		proximal end		rabbit?
Z1				
Z2				
Z3				
Z4				
Z5				
Z6				
Z7				
Z8				
Freshness				
Side		left		

Table 2 (part 3): bone catalogue: F17, finds number 10 (continued)

Context	F18	F24	F26	F26	F26	F26	F26
Finds n°	22	20	21	21	21	21	21
date/type	modern pit	post-med pit	post-med pit	post-med pit	post-med pit	post-med pit	post-med pit
Total qty	5	1	6				
Wt (g)	647.2	200.3	28.9	23.9	24.6	8	6.3
Species	equus	bos	lrg mammal	lrg mammal	bos	lrg mammal	lrg mammal
Sp qty	5	1	2	1	1	1	1
Prox F	f	f					
Dist F	f	u					
Age	a	j					
Bone	femur	metatarsal	rib	rib	pelvis	cranium	rib
Butchery			cut marks	rodent gnawing	chop marks		
zone			7	3	7		
Bone frag type							
Comments				area of heavy gnawing			
Z1	1	1					
Z2	1	1					
Z3	1	1		1			
Z4	1	1		1			
Z5	1	1					1
Z6	1	1					
Z7	1		1		1		
Z8							
Freshness							
Side	left	left			right		

Table 2 (part 4): bone catalogue: F18, F24, F26

Context	F27	F27	F27	F27	F27	F27	F27
Finds n°	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
date/type	post-med ditch	post-med ditch	post-med ditch	post-med ditch	post-med ditch	post-med ditch	post-med ditch
Total qty	7						
Wt (g)	160	113.1	115.6	55	15.8	16.6	3.7
Species	bos	bos	bos	bos	lrg mammal	ovis	sus
Sp qty	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Prox F	f		f			f	f
Dist F	f	f		u			u
Age	a	a		j/sa			j
Bone	metacarpal	radius	scapula	femur	unid	metacarpal	metacarpal iii
Butchery						cut and chop marks	
zone							
Bone frag type					diaphysis		
Comments							
Z1	1		1			1	1
Z2	1		1			1	1
Z3	1		1			1	1
Z4	1		1			1	1
Z5	1	1					1
Z6	1	1					1

Z7		1						
Z8	1							
Freshness		not	fresh		fresh	fresh		
Side	left	left	right			left		left

Table 2 (part 5): bone catalogue: F27

Context	F28	F28	F28	F28	F2	F28	F28	F28	F28
Finds n°	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
date/type	post-med pit	post-med pit	post-med pit	post-med pit	post-med pit	post-med pit	post-med pit	post-med pit	post-med pit
Total qty	9								
Wt (g)	173.7	47.5	37.7	36.6	17.5	14.2	9.5	4.2	0.8
Species	bos	bos	lrg mammal	lrg mammal	sus	lrg mammal	ovis	canid	gallus domesticus
Sp qty	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Prox F	f								u
Dist F	f	f					f	f	
Age	a	a							j
Bone	metacarpal	metacarpal	cranium	axis	atlas	rib	scapula	scapula	tarso-metatarsus
Butchery	cut marks	chop marks		chopped					
zone	6	6							
Bone frag type									
Comments	whole, well-preserved	poorly preserved		halved					
Z1	1						1	1	
Z2	1						1	1	
Z3	1						1	1	
Z4	1						1	1	
Z5	1								
Z6	1	1						1	
Z7	1	1				1		1	
Z8	1	1						1	
Freshness									
Side	left						right	left	left

Table 2 (part 6): bone catalogue: F28

Context	F29	F35	F35	L2	L2	L2	L2	L2
Finds n°	23	29	29	17	17	17	17	17
date/type	Roman pit	post-med pit	post-med pit	post-med soil	post-med soil	post-med soil	post-med soil	post-med soil
Total qty	6	3		7				
Wt (g)	180.3	7.6	13.3	57.4	0.9	5.3	5.1	0.8
Species	bos	med mammal	sus	ovis	galliform	gallus domesticus	gallus domesticus	gallus domesticus
Sp qty	6	2	1	1	3	1	1	1
Prox F				f				
Dist F	f							f
Age								
Bone	scapula	radius	radius	humerus	sternum	femur	femur	ulna
Butchery	cut and chop marks	cut mark	gnawed	chop marks, chopped				
zone	3&4	3		3				
Bone frag type								
Comments	small dents on underside?			stone compacted into bone	most likely gallus domesticus			
Z1	1			1		1		
Z2				1		1	1	
Z3	1	1	1	1		1	1	
Z4	1		1	1		1	1	
Z5	1	1	1			1	1	1

Z6	1		1			1	1	1
Z7						1	1	1
Z8						1	1	1
Freshness		not		fresh				
Side	left			left		right	left	right

Table 2 (part 7): bone catalogue: F29, F35, L2

Bone discussion

Roman pit (F29)

Six fragments of *Bos* scapula exhibiting evidence of butchery (chop and cut marks) were recovered from the Roman Pit F29. No other Roman features contained animal bone.

Post-medieval pits (F24, F26, F28, F35)

The post-medieval pit F24 had one juvenile *Bos* metatarsal that was complete with the exception of the unfused distal epiphysis. Two *Bos* metacarpals were also found in the pit F28 (different conditions of preservation?). These metacarpals exhibited butchery on the shaft of the long bone near to the distal epiphysis, perhaps indicating some sort of industry in the close vicinity (i.e. tanning). The rest of the assemblage from F28 has an equally non-table-waste-like composition. More waste elements such as cranium, atlas and axis, ribs and scapula (not really waste- 1 is dog!) and a complete absence of long bone fragments. The three main domesticates were all represented along with the scapula of a *Canid* and the tarso-metatarsus of a *Gallus domesticus*. The pit F26 also had an absence of long bones consisting entirely of axial elements from lrg mammal/*Bos* (rib, pelvis, cranium). Evidence of butchery was observed on the bone as well as another incidence of rodent gnawing. A fourth post-medieval pit (F35) contained three radius fragments from *Sus* and med mammal one of which displayed a cut mark and the other evidence of *Canid* gnawing. *Post med bone appearing industrial!!!*

Post-medieval ditch (F27)

The Post-medieval ditch F27 had a small animal bone assemblage comprised of large, well preserved fragments of *Bos*/lrg mammal, *Ovis*, and *Sus*. The bones identified included metacarpals, scapula as well as long bone fragments. Butchery marks were rare but the breaks on the bone appeared to have occurred when the bone was fresh.

Post-medieval accumulation (L2)

This small assemblage of bone was recovered from one locality and is comprised of one *Ovis* humerus exhibiting evidence of butchery and four *Galliform* bones. Three of the *Galliform* bones were identifiable as *Gallus domesticus*, an ulna and two femurs (most likely from the same bird), and the other, a sternum, was also most probably from a *Gallus*. This assemblage most likely represents rubbish from one consumption event.

Modern pits (F17, F18)

The modern pit F17 contained twenty-eight bone fragments. Of the domesticated mammal bones attributable to a specific species the three main domesticates of *Bos* (Cattle), *Sus* (pig species), *Ovis* were recovered in fairly equal quantities. Seven bird bones were recovered from the context. Two of the bones were attributable to *Gallus domesticus* (domestic chicken), one was ascribable to *Anserinae* (ducks) and the other fragments were not identifiable. Also recovered from the pit was a well worn human molar (presumably it had fallen out and been thrown away) and a small bone that is probably a phalanx of a rabbit. The skeletal elements of the domesticated mammals were mainly meat bearing bones and many of them, in particular the larger fragments, exhibited evidence of butchery. Gnawing by *Canids* (biological family of the dog) was observed on one bone and gnawing by rodents was observed on three bones, on one of the bones over an extensive area! Mixture of freshly broken bone and not freshly broken- some must have been left lying around to be

gnawed by rodents. Another modern pit (F18) contained an almost complete *Equus* (horse) femur not in association with any other bones. In general, this may be interpreted as domestic waste, with the exception of the horse bone.

Discussion

Overall the medieval/post-medieval bone assemblage suggests a pattern of domestic waste. No significant differences were noted between the bones of different periods/sub-periods. Few abnormalities in the assemblage suggests that no specific practices involving animals (tanning, butchery etc) were taking place in the vicinity. A low frequency of bone, both across the site and within each context, prevents many conclusions being drawn about the role/use of animals at this site.

8.4 Small finds, iron nails, metal-working debris, and clay tobacco-pipe by Emma Spurgeon

Small finds

The assemblage consists only of one copper-alloy object and three iron objects that cannot be closely dated but are probable post-medieval or modern. Measurements are all based on corroded sizes.

SF1. F17. Finds number 11. Copper-alloy object. Possible squashed thimble or strap end for a thin belt, with no visible decoration. Length 20.30 mm, width 6.01 mm, height 15.79.

SF2. F17. Finds number 12. Iron object. Fragment of possible iron sheet with one surviving edge. Length 48.76 mm, width 32.67 mm, height 8.76 mm

SF3. F20. Finds number 6. Iron object. Iron object that tapers to a point with some mineral-replaced wood attached to the top and bottom. Two nails remain, one near the point and the other near the other end. Length 86.39 mm, width at tip 6.08 mm, depth at tip 4.75 mm. Width at widest part 19.13 mm, depth at widest part 13.76 mm.

SF4 F28. Finds number 25. Iron object. Fragment of iron sheet with one surviving edge. Length 88.13 mm, width 23.17 mm, depth 4.68 mm.

Iron nails

Nails have a round flat or slightly convex head unless otherwise specified. Those described as complete may lack the last few millimetres of the shank.

F14. Finds number 8. Head and partial shank fragment. Surviving length 45.16 mm. Two joining shank fragments, lengths 1) 26.23 mm 2) 16.10 mm.

F17. Finds number 10. 1 complete iron nail in two fragments. Length 52.37 mm. Two incomplete nails. Surviving lengths 1) 39.64 mm. 2) 33.07 mm.

F20. Finds number 6. Shank fragment. Length 25.62 mm.

F21. Finds number 18. Amorphous lump of iron. Length 15.82 mm by 17.18 mm.

F24. Finds number 20. Complete iron nail. Length 54.49 mm.

F26. Finds number 21. Two complete nails Lengths 1) 58.59 mm. 2) 56.53 mm.

Metal-working debris

F17. Finds number 10. Fragment from the base of an iron-working hearth or furnace. Weight 373.4g.

Clay tobacco-pipe

Most of the clay tobacco pipe assemblage consists of plain stem fragments that cannot be closely dated. The exceptions are the bowls from pits F17, F33 and L2 that belong to Colchester Type 9, dated to c 1700-40 (CAR 5, 51-52).

F14. Finds number 8. Plain stem fragment, length 43 mm; bore diameter 2.3 mm

F17. Finds number 10. Type 9 complete bowl and partial stem of type 9, with a long bowl with slight curve to the front, straight back and plan rim. Two plain stem fragments. 1) Length 19 mm; bore diameter 2.4 mm. 2) Length 34 mm; bore diameter 2.2 mm.

F18. Finds number 15. Plain stem fragment. Length 39 mm; bore diameter 3.4 mm.

F21. Finds number 18. Plain stem fragment. Length 40.37 mm; bore diameter 2.11 mm.

F28. Finds number 25. Partial bowl with partial stem of type 9, with a long bowl with slight curve to the front, straight back and plan rim. Four plain stem fragments. 1) Length 66.68 mm; bore diameter 2.09 mm. 2) Length 52.71 mm; bore diameter 2.66 mm. 3) Length 40.95 mm; bore diameter 2.44 mm. 4) Length 35.38 mm; bore diameter 2.34 mm.

F33. Finds number 27. Two plain stem fragments. 1) Length 37.57 mm; bore diameter 2.96 mm. 2) Length 35.49 mm; bore diameter 3.38 mm

L2. Finds number 17. Complete bowl with partial stem of type 9, with a long bowl with slight curve to the front, straight back and plan rim.

8.5 Brick and tile list

by Howard Brooks

D = discarded. First figure, quantity, second figure, weight in grammes

Find no	Context	Roman Brick or tile	Peg tile	Post-medieval brick	Notes
8	F14			6: 80	D.
10	F17	1: 96	13: 1072	2: 533	4 peg tiles have circular peg holes: 2 undated brick/tile 27g. D. (except one peg tile 395g and Roman brick or tile fragment retained).
15	F18		1: 100	2:457	tile 12mm thick; one brick 65mm thick. D
5	L1		1: 130		13mm thick: possibly split across peg hole. D
21	F28		1: 48		abraded. D.

8.6 Post-medieval glass

by Howard Brooks

Introduction

This is the report on twelve pieces of post-medieval glass (total weight 684g).

Catalogue

F17 (pit)

Finds no 10

Ten pieces from a the body of a pale green bulbous glass vessel, 111g. 19th-20th century?

One piece of very pale green almost clear but slightly bubbly vessel glass, 1g. 19th-20th century?

One piece of 2mm-thick window glass, 1g. 19th century?

Comment

These unremarkable glass fragments are from a rubbish pit which also contains medieval, post-medieval and modern pottery.

9 Discussion

Of the 49 recorded archaeological contexts, 35 were of post-medieval or modern date (mostly pits). The majority of the pits were clustered in locations close to the north and south edges of the site, where they may be associated with buildings on Stortford Road and Chequers Lane frontages respectively. Associated finds (pottery, animal bone and oyster shells) indicate that these were domestic rubbish-pits in yards and gardens.

Perhaps the most significant post-medieval finds were the brick walls and floor patches (F3, F40-F42) which define a post-medieval brick building to the rear of the Stortford Road frontage.

Significant medieval remains were localised, but of interest. They consisted of a cob wall and an adjacent (and presumably associated) clay pad (presumably structural). These may have been parts of a small structure (of unknown use) with which adjacent gravel area F8 may also have been associated. There are no plans to build on this part of the development site (it is intended as car parking and access), so these remains will survive below ground.

The Roman remains are difficult to interpret. Four Roman pits on the south edge of the site show some Roman-period activity on the part of the site closer to the 1970s excavation site at Redbond Lodge. A Roman gravel street on the Redbond Lodge site appears to head north to cross the current site, and a number of gravel patches were identified on the current site. Were they parts of the Roman street? Feature 4 was associated with Roman pottery, so may have been part of the street, but other adjacent gravel patches were undated, and one was certainly medieval. The view taken after the watching brief on the services is that much of the exposed gravel was in fact natural. The question of whether there was a Roman street crossing the site, while supported by the dating of some gravel, remains open.

10 Acknowledgements

The Trust would like to thank Mr Terry Bushell of Gainsmead Ltd for commissioning and funding the work.

The project was managed by B Holloway, and the site work was carried out by B Holloway, C Lister, A Wightman, E Spurgeon, and H Brooks.

The project was monitored for the ECC HEM team by Richard Havis.

11 References

- | | | |
|-------------|------|--|
| CAR 5 | 1988 | <i>Colchester Archaeological Report 5: The post-Roman small finds from excavations in Colchester, 1971-85</i> , by N Crummy |
| CAR 7 | 2000 | <i>Colchester Archaeological Report 7: Post-Roman pottery from excavations in Colchester, 1971-1985</i> , by J Cotter |
| CAR 10 | 1999 | <i>Colchester Archaeological Report 10: Roman pottery from excavations in Colchester, 1971-86</i> , by R P Symonds and S Wade, ed by P Bidwell and A Croom |
| CAT | 2008 | <i>Policies and procedures</i> |
| CAT | 2009 | <i>Written Scheme of Investigation for archaeological fieldwork at Thistle Hall, Mope Lane, Wickham Bishops, Essex</i> , January 2009 |
| Cohen, A, & | 1996 | <i>A manual for the identification of bird bones from archaeological</i> |

Serjeanston, D		sites, Archetype Publications
Davis, S J M	1992	<i>A rapid method of recording mammal bones from archaeological sites</i> , English Heritage, Ancient Monuments Laboratory, report 19/92
DoE	1990	<i>Planning Policy Guidance Note 16: Archaeology and Planning (PPG16)</i>
EAA 8	2000	<i>Research and archaeology: a framework for the Eastern Counties 2. Research agenda and strategy</i> , East Anglian Archaeology, Occasional Papers, 8, ed by N Brown & J Glazebrook
EAA 14	2003	<i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England</i> , East Anglian Archaeology, Occasional Papers, 14, ed by D Gurney
Going C	1987	<i>The mansio and other sites in the south-eastern sector of Caesaromagus: the Roman pottery</i> , CBA, Research Report, 62
Going, C, & Ford, B	1988	'Romano-British pottery', in <i>Excavations at Great Dunmow, Essex: a Romano-British small town in the Trinovantian Civitas</i> , by N Wickenden, EAA, 41
Hawkes, C F C, & Hull, M R	1947	<i>Camulodunum, first report on the excavations at Colchester 1930-39</i> , RRCSAL 14
HEM	2009	'Archaeological trial trenching and excavation at the rear of 2 Chequers Lane, Great Dunmow'. HEM Brief, May 2009
Hillson, S	1986	<i>Teeth</i> , Cambridge Manuals In Archaeology
Hull, M R,	1958	<i>Roman Colchester</i> , RRCSAL, 20
IfA	2008a	<i>Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation</i>
IfA	2008b	<i>Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief</i>
IfA	2008c	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i>
Medlycott, M	1998	<i>Great Dunmow: Historic Towns Project Assessment Report</i> : Essex County Planning Dept
MoRPHE	2006	<i>Management of research projects in the historic environment</i> (English Heritage)
Payne, S	1987	<i>Reference codes for wear states in the mandibular cheek teeth of sheep and goats</i> , Journal of Archaeol Science, 14, 609-614
Tomber, R, & Dore, J	1998	<i>The National Roman Fabric Reference Collection, a handbook</i> , MoLAS, Monograph, 2
Webster, P	1996	<i>Roman samian pottery in Britain</i> , CBA, Practical handbook in archaeology, 13
Wickenden, N	1988	<i>Excavations at Great Dunmow, Essex: a Romano-British small town in the Trinovantian civitas</i> . East Anglian Archaeology 41.

12 Abbreviations and glossary

AOD	above Ordnance Datum
axial	bones in the head and trunk of the body
<i>bos</i>	cattle
<i>canid</i>	biological family of the dog
CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
context	specific location on an archaeological site, especially one where finds are made
ECC	Essex County Council
EHES	Essex Historic Environment Record, held by Essex County Council
feature	an identifiable thing like a pit, a wall, a drain, a floor; can contain 'contexts'
fill	the soil filling up a hole such as a pit or ditch
<i>galliform</i>	fowl (chicken, pheasant, grouse, etc)
HEM	Historic Environment Management team of ECC

IfA Institute for Field Archaeologists
natural geological deposit undisturbed by human activity
NGR National Grid Reference
ovis sheep species
RRCSAL Report of the Research Committee of the Society of Antiquaries of London
Roman the period from AD 43 to around AD 430

13 Archive deposition

The paper and digital archive is currently held by the Colchester Archaeological Trust at 12 Lexden Road, Colchester, Essex CO3 3NF, but will be permanently deposited with Saffron Walden Museum (accession code pending).

© Colchester Archaeological Trust 2010

Distribution list:

Mr Terry Bushell, Gainsmead, Ltd
Saffron Walden Museum
Essex Historic Environment Record, Essex County Council



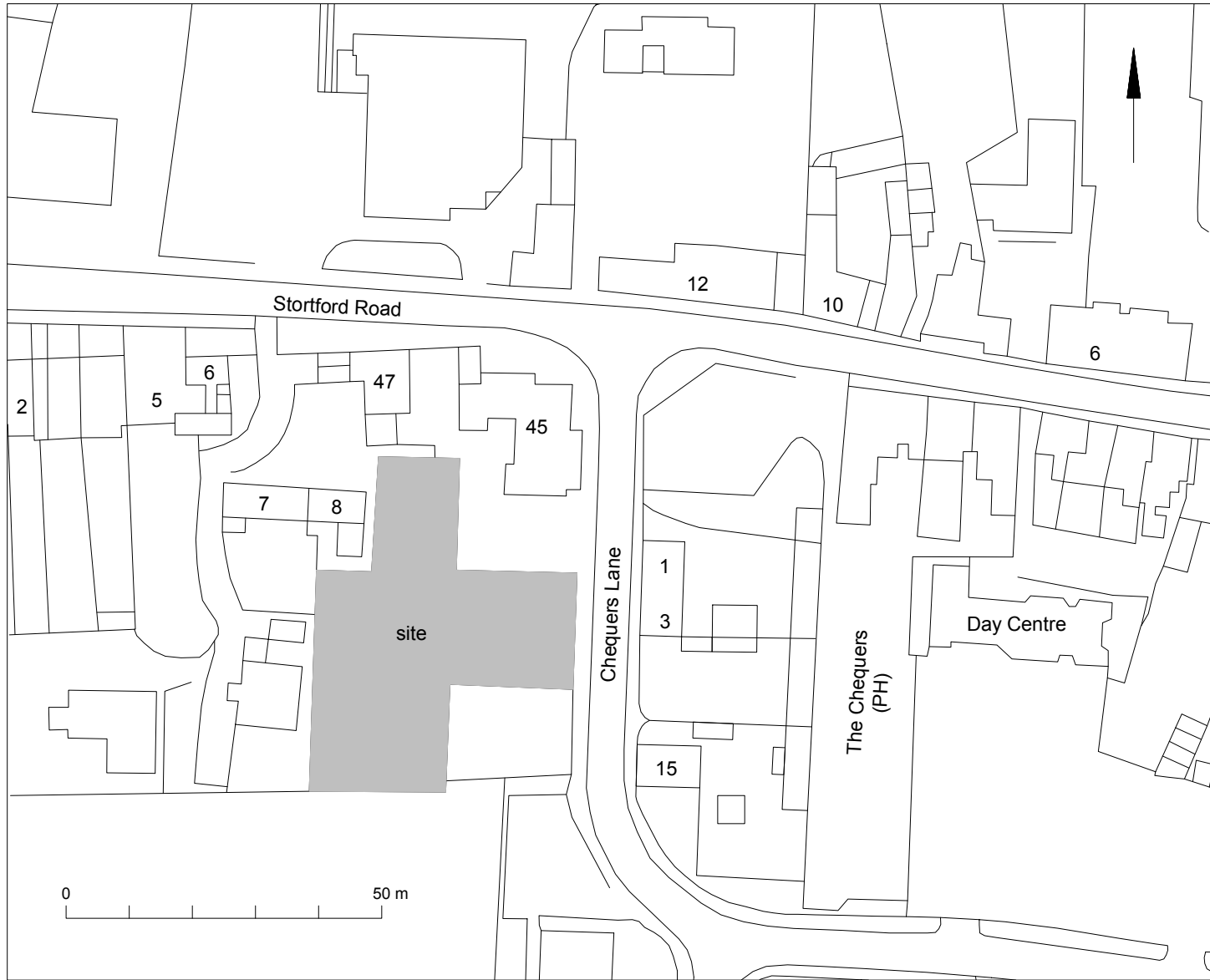
Colchester Archaeological Trust

12 Lexden Road,
Colchester,
Essex CO3 3NF

tel.: (01206) 541051
(01206) 500124

email: archaeologists@catuk.org

Checked by: Philip Crummy
Date: 15.06.10



Copyright Colchester Archaeological Trust. © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number 100039294.

Fig 1 Site location.

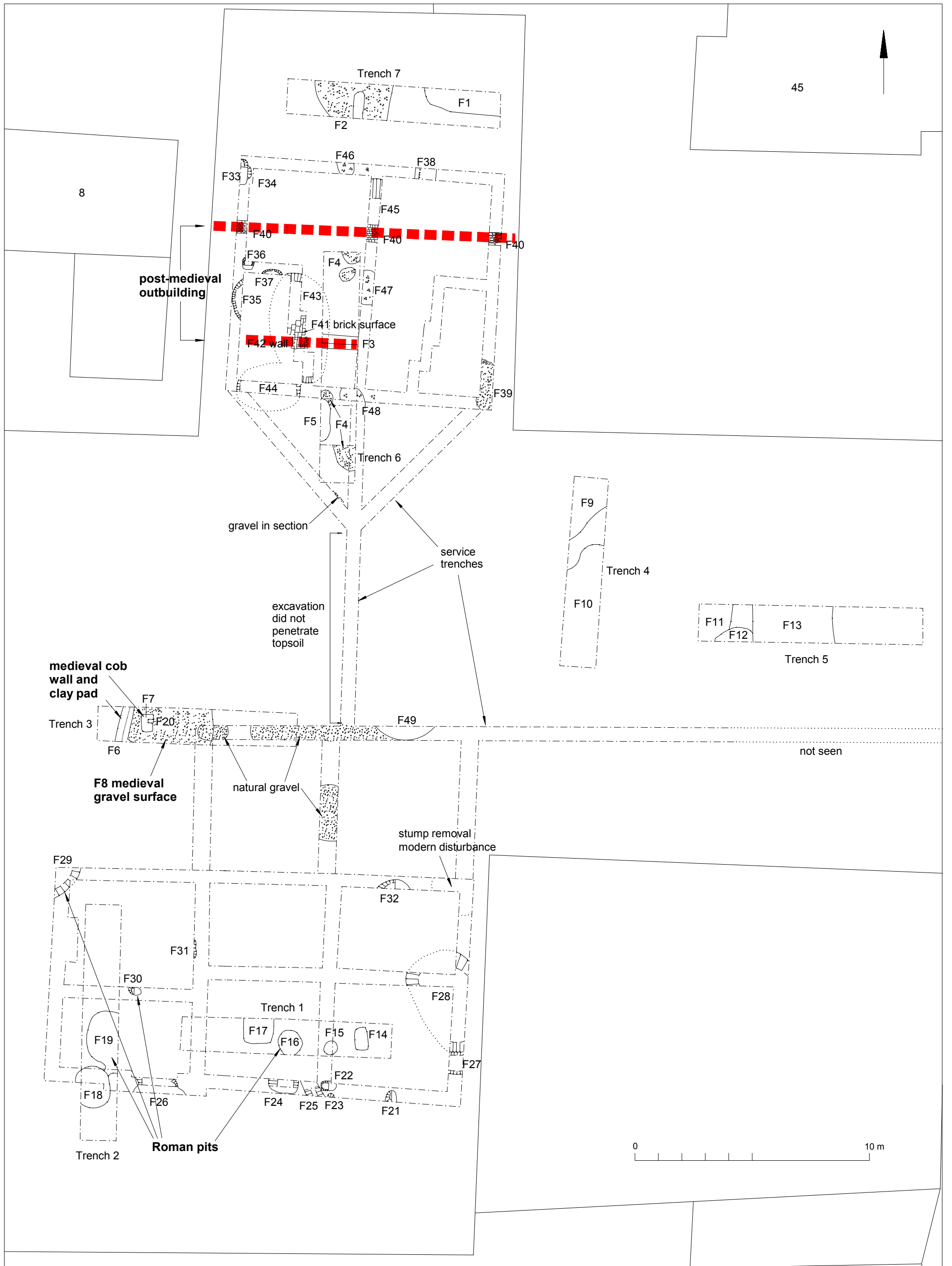


Fig 2 Evaluation trenches, results of monitoring building foundations, and service trenches.

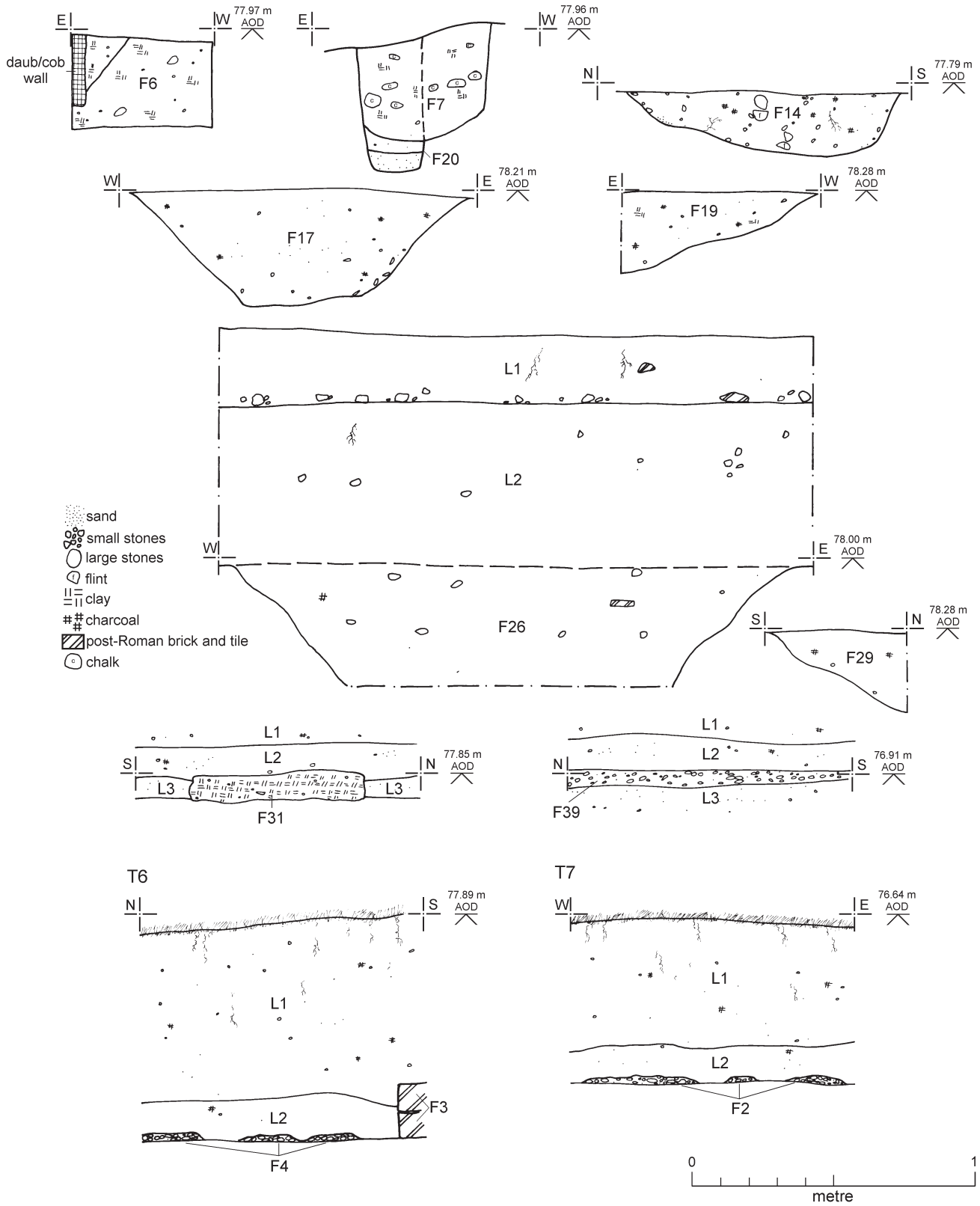


Fig 3 Sections.

Essex Historic Environment Record/ Essex Archaeology and History

Summary sheet

Site address: 2 Chequers Lane, Great Dunmow, Essex	
Parish: Dunmow	District: Uttlesford
NGR: TL 6247 2194 (c)	Site codes: CAT project – 09/5d HEM – GD27
Type of work: Evaluation/Monitoring	Site director/group: Colchester Archaeological Trust
Date of work: May-June 2009, April; 2010	Size of area investigated: 0.13 ha
Curating museum: Saffron Walden (code pending)	Funding source: Developer
Further seasons anticipated? No	Related EHER nos: 13864-13869, 13867, 13876
Final report: CAT Report 524 and summary in <i>EAH</i>	
Periods represented: Roman, medieval, post-medieval, modern	
<p>Summary of fieldwork results:</p> <p><i>This site is located in the centre of modern Great Dunmow, and also on the northern edge of the Roman small town. The project took place in three phases: an evaluation in May 2009; a first phase of monitoring (footings) in June 2009, and a second phase of monitoring (services) in April 2010.</i></p> <p><i>An evaluation by seven trial-trenches uncovered twenty archaeological features, mainly of medieval and later date and probably associated with the properties fronting onto Stortford Road. There were also several patches of gravel. Subsequent to the evaluation, first phase monitoring of footings revealed a further twenty-eight features (mostly of post-medieval date, although there were also Roman pits and further areas of gravel). Second phase monitoring of service trenches exposed a single large pit (post-medieval or modern), and several areas of natural gravel.</i></p> <p><i>The main point of interest in this site is whether the north-south Roman street found during the excavation of Redbond Lodge (to the south-east) in 1970-72 crosses the current site. Several patches of gravel were recorded, one associated with Roman pottery, and one with medieval pottery. Others were undated. The implications are that some of the gravel patches may have been parts of a road or track, but others were not (or are not proven to be so). The one gravel patch with associated Roman pottery is more likely to represent the utilisation of a convenient area of natural gravel as the surface of a road or track, rather than a deliberately constructed Roman surface.</i></p>	
Previous summaries/reports: none	
Keywords: Roman pits, medieval cob wall, post-medieval pits, post-medieval brick structure	Significance: *
Author of summary: Howard Brooks and Ben Holloway	Date of summary: June 2010