

**An archaeological evaluation
by trial-trenching on land
to the rear of 46 High Street,
Great Dunmow, Essex
December 2011**



**report prepared by
Adam Wightman**

**on behalf of
Enterprise Heritage**

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1 Summary

Three evaluation trenches excavated to the rear of 46 High Street, Great Dunmow, Essex have shown that Roman archaeological features survive beneath the car-park of the former Uttlesford District Council offices. Large pits, linear features and small pits/post-holes containing Roman finds were cut into the natural. Most of the Roman pottery sherds date to the early Roman period (mid 1st-early 2nd century), with some sherds dating to the mid Roman period (mid 2nd-mid 3rd century). No Anglo-Saxon, medieval or post-medieval features were identified.

The Roman features were overlaid by a thick layer of silty-clay topsoil up to 0.7m deep. The series of small pits/post-holes appears to be the remains of a Roman building which fronted onto Stane Street. The large Roman pits appear to relate to an open area to the rear of this building.

The low number of post-Roman finds and features identified during the evaluation suggests little activity during these periods, although the site was within the built-up area of the medieval town. It is likely, therefore, that the evaluation site is located in an open area of gardens, yards or paddocks to the rear of properties which fronted onto the High Street and/or New Street.

2 Introduction (Figs 1 and 3)

- 2.1 This is the archive report on the archaeological evaluation by trial-trenching carried out on behalf of Enterprise Heritage by the Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT) in December 2011 on land to the rear of 46 High Street, Great Dunmow, Essex (site centred at NGR TL 6263 2167; Fig 1).
- 2.2 The site is situated on the south of the High Street and was occupied by the Planning Offices of Uttlesford District Council. It is proposed that part of the former council offices building will be converted to residential use and part will be demolished and replaced by a terrace of four houses. In addition, two separate dwellings will be built in the former car-park (Fig 3).
- 2.3 Two planning applications were made to Uttlesford District Council (UTT/21116/10, UTT/2117/10/LB) in October 2010. As the development lies within the area formerly occupied by the Roman 'small town' as well as the medieval and post-medieval town of Great Dunmow (Medlycott 1998), the Essex County Council Historic Environment Management (ECC HEM) team recommended that an archaeological evaluation by trial-trenching should be carried out.
- 2.4 A brief detailing the required archaeological work was written by the HEM team officer Richard Havis (HEM 2011). All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) produced by CAT in response to the HEM team brief and agreed with the HEM team (CAT 2011).
- 2.5 In addition to the WSI, all fieldwork and reporting was done in accordance with the Colchester Archaeological Trust's *Policies and procedures* (CAT 2008). This report mirrors standards and practices contained in the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (IfA 2008a) and *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (IfA 2008b). Other sources used are *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE), and *Standards for field archaeology in the East of England* (EAA 14).

3 Archaeological background (Fig 2)

A Roman 'small town' (one of many in the Trinovantian *civitas*) developed at Great Dunmow, where Stane Street (the road from Colchester to St Albans) was joined by routes from London and Chelmsford and to Cambridge on a prominent ridge above the crossing of the River Chelmer. Roman occupation started in the 1st century and extended along both frontages of Stane Street to

the west of the road junction for approximately 500m, giving the small town an estimated size of 10-12 hectares (HEM 2011).

A number of excavations (beyond the limits of Fig 2) have now been undertaken on land behind the High Street, several of which have produced Roman deposits. Recent excavations at the southern end of New Street and south of Springfields identified the probable boundary of the Roman settlement (HEM 2011). To the east of the evaluation site, on the opposite side of the High Street, a Roman kiln was excavated (EHER no 46525; AS 2006) and archaeological monitoring in New Street has identified quantities of Roman and Anglo-Saxon material. Watching briefs on nos 9, 36, 44, and 58 New Street have all produced quantities of Roman pottery (EHER no 13883), and work at no 36 also produced fragments of a middle Saxon bowl which probably dates to the 7th to 9th centuries (HEM 2011).

To the west, there have been various excavations in and around Chequers Lane over the past 40 years or so (Fig 2). In 1970-72, an excavation was undertaken on a site to the south of Chequers Lane (Wickenden 1988). This excavation produced extensive evidence of Roman occupation, including burials and a shrine (EHER nos 13864-13869). Three trial-trenches excavated on the site of a former market garden at New Street in 1972 produced 1st-century finds (Wickenden 1988, 83-4; EHER nos 13880-13882). In 1999, a trial-trenching evaluation on land at the rear of the Saracen's Head Hotel in the High Street identified medieval and post-medieval pits (FAU 2006). In 2004, an excavation was undertaken on land to the south-west of Redbond Lodge which uncovered evidence of early to mid-Roman ditches and trackways, a later Roman enclosure and pits (Robertson 2005). In 2006, archaeological monitoring by the FAU at the Saracen's Head did not produce any Roman-period material (FAU 2006). A Roman pit was found during an evaluation north of Chequers Lane in 2008 (FAU 2008). In 2009-10, Roman pits were found during an evaluation and monitoring by CAT at 2 Chequers Lane (CAT Report 524), and an evaluation and excavation by CAT in 2009 and 2010 at the Salerooms site on Chequers Lane found the remains of a late Roman inhumation cemetery (CAT Report 535).

In late 2011, an evaluation 40m to the east of the current evaluation site, at the rear of no 52 High Street, identified post-medieval and modern landscaping features and rubbish-disposal pits but no Roman material (CAT Report 631; Fig 2).

4 Aims

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 redevelopment. This information would then enable an informed decision to be taken on the preservation or otherwise of any deposits and the need for further work and/or mitigation. The site-specific research aims included were to:

- Identify surviving evidence relating to the Roman and medieval town and the nature of that occupation
- Define the longevity of the settlement
- Examine the economy of the Roman and medieval settlement including industrial, domestic and commercial production
- Study samples from any surviving organic deposits
- Examine all elements of burial and ritual activity
- Study the transition period between the Late Iron Age and Roman and the Roman to Anglo-Saxon periods, if present.

5 Results (Figs 2-5)

None of the buildings on the site had been demolished prior to the evaluation, so the evaluation trenches were located in the tarmac hardstanding of the car-park (Fig 3). Scarring in the tarmac surface and the presence of numerous inspection hatch covers indicated that services were located within the evaluation site. The trenches were located to avoid these services while still evaluating within, or as close as possible to, the footprints of the proposed buildings. Trench 1 (T1) was located as near as possible to the building to be demolished and replaced (Fig 3), and Trenches 2 and 3 (T2 and T3) were positioned across the footprints of the two proposed houses near the southern boundary (Fig 3).

All three trenches were 1.8m wide and were excavated under archaeological supervision using a tracked excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket. The trenches were all excavated into the same stratigraphic sequence. Tarmac, steel-reinforced concrete and crushed brick/hoggin (L1) overlay a thick layer of clayey-silt soil accumulation (L2), which in turn overlay the natural geology (L3) (Fig 5). The natural consisted of clay with gravel patches (T1 and northern part of T2), gravel (southern part of T2 and the northern part of T3), and sand with gravel patches (in the southern part of T3). The natural gravel was very similar in appearance to the natural gravel seam identified by CAT during excavations at the Salerooms site (Fig 2), which may have been used as a convenient surface for a route in the Roman period (CAT Report 535).

The exposed natural was cleaned by hand immediately after machine-stripping. Sixteen archaeological features were cut into the natural, none of which appeared to be cut from higher up in the overlying soil layer (L2). Moreover, the low number of finds observed in the latter (see below, section 6) supports the view that most of L2 must have accumulated after the features had been cut. An archaeological summary of each evaluation trench follows below.

T1 (Figs 4-5)

Three archaeological features were identified in T1, ie F1-F3 (Fig 4), all of which contained Roman pottery sherds. The features were overlaid by 0.7m of homogeneous clayey-silt topsoil (L2) which contained relatively few inclusions or finds. One sherd of Roman pottery (mid-late 1st century) was recovered from L2 in T1, but no medieval or post-medieval finds were found.

A shallow pit or ditch terminal (F1), with a grey clayey-silt fill containing Roman pottery sherds, was identified in the north-western corner of T1 (Figs 4-5). To the south of F1, a section was excavated into a large pit with a similar fill (F2; Figs 4-5). Roman pottery sherds (dated mid-late 1st century-2nd century), Roman tile, fired clay, a penannular iron ring and a piece of quern or millstone were recovered from F2 (see section 6, below). In the centre of T1, another large feature (F3) was identified, containing Roman pottery (1st-2nd century), fired clay and CBM (Fig 4). Based on the size and profile of F3 (Figs 4-5), it is possible that F3 is a backfilled quarry-pit. Due to the presence of a live drain and a concrete block which continued below 0.7m below modern ground-level, it was not possible to define the south-eastern edge of F3.



Plate 1: T1, view north-west.

T2 (Fig 5)

The top of the natural geology was found to slope downwards to the north in T2. The depth at which natural was encountered in the northern end of T2 was approximately 0.5m below the level of the natural in the southern end. However, the surface of the car-park was relatively level due to a deeper deposit of topsoil (L2) overlying natural at the northern end of the trench than in the southern (Fig 5).

Nine features were found in T2, ie the terminal end of a gully (F11), four small pits or post-holes (F4, F5, F7, F12), and four larger pits (F6, F8, F9, F10) (Fig 4). Roman pottery sherds were recovered from four of them (F7, F8, F10, F11), and a piece of fired clay with a wattle void was recovered from F4. The only post-Roman find recovered from T2 was a sherd of medieval Mill Green ware (13th-14th century) collected from near the top of the overlying topsoil layer (L2) during the excavation of the trench. All of the features had similar dark grey clayey-silt fills containing frequent stones but no other notable inclusions such as charcoal flecks. Sections excavated into the pit F10 and the two small pits/post-holes F4 and F12 found all three features to be relatively shallow (Fig 5).



Plate 2: T2, view north.

T3 (Figs 4-5)

The slope of the top of the natural to the north was only very slight in T3, and the depth of the overlying topsoil layer (L2) was similar at each end of the trench (Fig 5). No finds were observed during the machine-excavation of this trench.

Four features, all cut into the natural, were found in T3 (Fig 4). In the northern part of the trench, a pit-shaped feature (F13) was half-sectioned (Figs 4-5); this had a grey clayey-silt fill almost as stony as the natural into which it was cut. No finds or inclusions were observed during the excavation of F13 and it is possible that it was a natural feature such as a tree-throw pit. F14 was probably a backfilled geotechnical pit as it contained a fill of chalk-flecked orange clay mixed with soil (Plate 3, in front of the ranging pole). A fragment of peg-tile was recovered from F14. A slightly curved, east-west aligned linear feature (F15) crossed the centre of T3 (Fig 4). No finds were recovered during the excavation of F15 (Fig 5). A round pit (F16), which continued beyond the eastern limit of excavation, was only partially excavated as it contained 19th- to 20th-century finds.



Plate 3: T3, view south.

6 Finds

by Stephen Benfield

A small quantity of bulk finds of Roman, medieval, post-medieval and modern date were recovered from the three evaluation trenches (T1-T3). The finds consist of pottery, ceramic building material (CBM), fired clay, clay pipe and glass. There are also two individually recorded small finds (SF1, SF2). The finds were recovered from a buried topsoil layer (L2) and a number of features consisting of pits, small pits/post-holes and linear features. The bulk finds are listed in the bulk finds table (Table 2) and a spot-date is provided for each context finds number. The two small finds are described separately below.

The pottery sherd count and weight was recorded by fabric type for each finds number by context. The fabric names are listed below (Table 1) and the quantity of each fabric type is listed in the bulk finds table (Table 2). The Roman pottery fabrics and forms refer to the Essex (Chelmsford) fabric series (Going 1987). The medieval and post-medieval pottery fabric types recorded refer to the Essex post-Roman fabric series (Cunningham & Drury 1985; *CAR 7*) and are listed below.

Table 1: pottery fabrics.

Fabric code	Fabric name	date
<i>Roman:</i>		
26	Brockley Hill wares	mid 1st-mid 2nd century
27	Colchester buff ware	mid 1st-2nd/3rd century
36	Hadham grey wares	Roman
40	black-burnished ware 1	early/mid 2nd-3rd century
41	black-burnished ware 2	early/mid 2nd-4th century
44	storage jar fabrics	Roman
45	Romanising grey wares	mid 1st-early 2nd century
47	sandy grey wares	Roman
50	South Essex shell-tempered ware	1st century
<i>Post-Roman:</i>		
35	Mill Green ware	12th-14th century
40	post-medieval red earthenwares (general)	16th/17th-18th century
48D	Staffordshire-type white earthenwares	18th/19th-20th century

Table 2: list of finds with spot-dating.

Trench	context	context type	finds no	finds	spot date
T1	F1 mid	pit/ditch terminal	2	pottery Roman: Fabric 47, 1@4 g (poss. Hadham grey wares); Fabric 45, 2@ 11 g, soft, silty grog-tempered?) red-brown fabric, stab-decorated shoulder, grey surface (Late Iron Age/early Roman)	Roman
T1	F2 mid	pit	3	pottery Roman: Fabric 36, 9@81 g (form B4); Fabric 40, 1@42 g, bowl with bead rim (form B4); Fabric 41, 1@9 g (form B3); Fabric 44, 1@28 g; Fabric 45, 1@ 16 g; Fabric 47, 4@81 g (poss. Hadham grey wares); Fabric 50, 1@2 g CBM Roman: 1@189 g, tile piece, much of surfaces flaked away fired clay 2@11 g, one with silty orange fabric, the other streaked with pale firing clay	Roman, mid 2nd-mid 3rd century
T1	F3	pit	4	pottery Roman: Fabric 26, 1@27 g, mortarium rim, low bead type (see Saunders & Havercroft 1977, fig 10, 196-9), form used by potters with counterstamp Lugdunum or Lugudunum, dated c AD 55/60-80/90 (Tyers 1999, 132 & table 40); Fabric 27, 1@7 g; Fabric 36, 1@10 g; Fabric 44, 2@357 g fired clay 3@9g, small fragments in sandy orange fabric	Roman, mid/late 1st-2nd century(?)
T1	F3 mid	pit	5	pottery Roman: Fabric 44, 1@21 g, grey fabric; Fabric 45, 2@59 g, micaceous black surfaces CBM Roman: 1@51 g	Roman, 1st-early 2nd century(?)
T1	L2	buried topsoil	1	pottery Roman: Fabric 45, soft, silty, black surface	Roman, mid-late 1st century
T2	F4	pit/post-hole	10	fired clay 2@56 g, irregular, light, vesicular lump with abraded wattle void (possibly two), both <10 mm and second small fragment	
T2	F7	pit/post-hole	9	pottery Roman: Fabric 36, 1@4 g	Roman

Trench	context	context type	finds no	finds	spot date
T2	F8	pit	8	pottery Roman: Fabric 45, 1@1 g, black surface	Roman, mid-late 1st century
T2	F10	pit	7	pottery Roman: Fabric 47, 1@6 g	Roman
T2	F10	pit	11	pottery Roman: Fabric 44, 1@11 g; Fabric 47 1@5 g	Roman
T2	F11	linear feature	6	pottery Roman: Fabric 36, 1@27 g; Fabric 47 1@10 g	Roman
T2	L2 upper	buried topsoil	14	pottery medieval: Fabric 35, 1@9 g, green glaze over white slip with vertical comb decoration	medieval, 13th-14th century
T3	F14 upper	modern ?geo-technical pit	12	CBM post-Roman: peg-tile, 1@16 g (13th century+), mortar over breaks (poss. re-used)	medieval-post-medieval/modern
T3	F16	pit	13	pottery post-Roman: Fabric 40, 2@19 g; Fabric 45/45M, 1@4 g; Fabric 48D, 3@26 g CBM post-Roman: peg-tile, 2@50 g, other fragments, 2@ 10 g clay pipe 1@4 g, stem piece glass window glass: 1@0.3 g, small, thin flat piece stone chalk, 1@19 g, unworked, rounded small lump	modern, 19th-20th century

Small finds

There are two individually numbered small finds. One is a piece of millstone grit (SF1) which is part of a quern or millstone, and the other is a corroded penannular iron ring (SF2). Both are from the same context F2 (T1). Other closely-dated finds from this feature are Roman and indicate a Roman date for both these objects.

In the Roman period, millstone grit quern or millstones came to predominate in Essex from the later 2nd century, becoming more common than those of imported Rhenish lava; although there are a few pieces of millstone grit which are associated with early Roman contexts (Major 2004, 284).

SF1 Millstone grit. Single small lump from a quern or millstone retaining part of a flat, worked surface. Surface possibly pecked. Weight 42 g. (T1, F2, finds no 3)

SF2 Penannular iron ring, ?complete. Corroded. ?D-shaped section, ?broad body which narrows at the two terminal ends. Weight 15 g, diameter probably originally about 23 mm. (T1, F2, finds no 3)

Discussion

The assemblage is dominated by Roman pottery sherds, but there is a small but significant medieval and post-medieval element in it.

The Roman finds were mostly recovered from pits, although also from small pits/post-holes and linear features. The Roman pottery consists entirely of coarse wares, which include a sherd from a mortarium (Fabric 26). Most were supplied from the local Hadham industry, but the assemblage includes products from regionally important potteries at Brockley Hill/Verulamium (St Albans), Colchester, South Essex and from Dorset (Fabric 40). While pottery dating to the early Roman period (mid 1st-early 2nd century) and the mid Roman period (mid 2nd-mid 3rd century) is present, there is no pottery which can be closely dated to the late Roman period (late 3rd-4th century). The two small finds (SF1, SF2), although not closely dated, are associated with Roman finds (both are from the same context) and can be dated to the

Roman period. The millstone grit quern or millstone piece (SF1) is likely to date to the mid-late Roman period (c mid/late 2nd-4th century).

Finds of medieval, post-medieval and modern date were recovered from two features (F14, F16) in T3 and from topsoil in T2 (finds no 14).

7 Conclusions (Fig 2)

This evaluation has shown that Roman archaeological features survive beneath the car-park of the former Uttlesford District Council Planning offices. These features include pits of varying sizes, possible post-holes and terminals of linear features. Roman finds, consisting mostly of pottery sherds, but also including fired clay, CBM, quern stone and a penannular iron ring, were recovered from the features. Most of the Roman pottery sherds date to the early Roman period (mid 1st-early 2nd century), with some sherds dating to the mid Roman period (mid 2nd-mid 3rd century). The Roman archaeological features were overlaid by a deep deposit of topsoil (up to 0.7m deep) and modern hardstanding (up to 0.5m deep). The significant depth of these deposits, particularly in the north of the site, is a result of the site having originally sloped downwards to the north.

The evaluation site is located immediately north of the approximate line of Roman Stane Street (Fig 2). It is possible that the small pits/post-holes uncovered in T2 may be associated with a Roman building which fronted onto Stane Street. The larger pits in T1 are probably Roman rubbish-pits which were located in open ground behind this building. The presence of a possible Roman building with associated early Roman pottery in this location supports the hypothesis that Roman occupation developed along Stane Street to the west of the of the road junction in the early Roman period (Medlycott 1998). The recovery of mid 2nd- to mid 3rd-century Roman pottery sherds suggests that occupation continued in this area into this period.

The evaluation site is located east of New Street (the oldest building on which dates to the 14th century) and to the south of the High Street, which is medieval or earlier in origin (Fig 2). The absence of medieval and post-medieval archaeological remains in the evaluation trenches, and the recovery of only two finds from the topsoil dating to these periods, suggests that the evaluation site is located in an open area behind buildings which fronted onto the High Street and/or New Street.

8 Archive deposition

The paper archive and finds are currently held by CAT at 12 Lexden Road, Colchester, Essex, but will be permanently deposited with Saffron Walden Museum under accession code SAFWM 2012.3.

9 Acknowledgements

CAT is grateful to Enterprise Heritage for commissioning and funding this project. Site work was undertaken by A Wightman with M Baister. The project was monitored by Mr Richard Havis for the Essex County Council Historic Environment Management team.

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

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11 Abbreviations and glossary

Anglo-Saxon	period from c AD 410 to Norman conquest of AD 1066
AOD	above Ordnance Datum
CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
CBM	ceramic building material, ie brick and tile
context	specific location on an archaeological site, especially one where finds are made
EAA	East Anglian Archaeology
ECC	Essex County Council
EHHER	Essex Historic Environment Record
feature (F)	an identifiable thing like a pit, a wall, a drain, a floor; can contain 'contexts'
HEM	Historic Environment Management
IfA	Institute for Archaeologists
layer (L)	distinct or distinguishable deposit of soil
medieval	period from AD 1066 to Henry VIII
modern	period from c AD 1800 to the present
natural	geological deposit undisturbed by human activity
NGR	National Grid Reference
peg-tile	rectangular thin tile with peg-hole(s) used mainly for roofing, first appeared c AD 1200 and continued in use to present day, but commonly post-medieval to modern
post-medieval	after Henry VIII to around the late 18th century
prehistoric	pre-Roman
residual	something out of its original context, eg a Roman coin in a modern pit
Roman	the period from AD 43 to c AD410
section	(abbreviation sx or Sx) vertical slice through feature/s or layer/s
U/S	unstratified, ie without a well-defined context
WSI	Written Scheme of Investigation

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12 Appendix 1: contents of archive

One A4 document wallet containing:

1 Introduction

- 1.1 Copy of the evaluation brief issued by ECC HEM
- 1.2 Copy of the WSI produced by CAT
- 1.3 Risk assessment
- 1.4 1 x A3 site plan provided by developer

2 Site archive

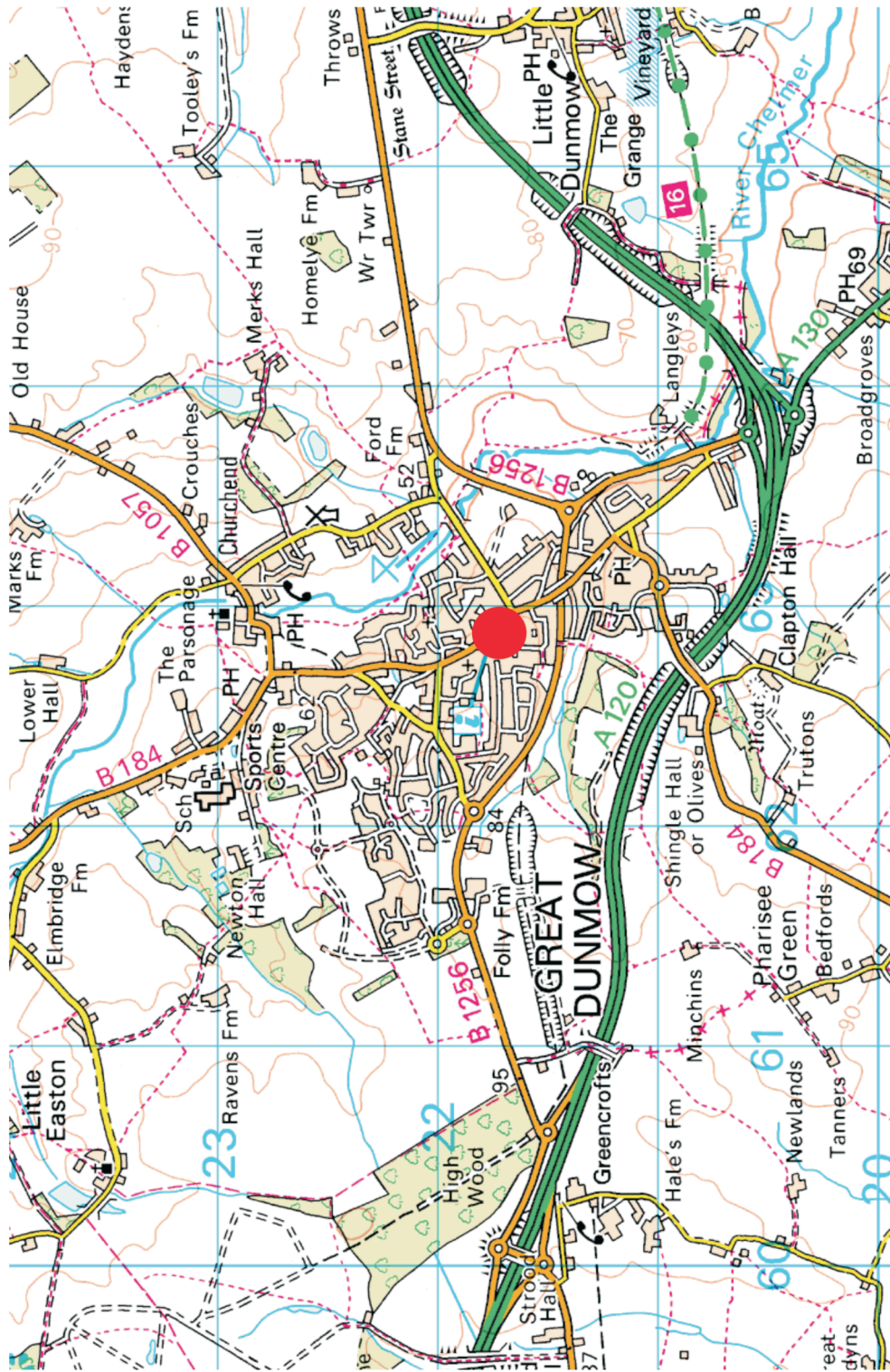
- 2.1 Site digital photographic record
- 2.2 Attendance register
- 2.3 Context sheets (F1-F16, L1-L3, 3 x trench sketch sheets)
- 2.4 Finds register
- 2.5 Site photographic record on CD
- 2.6 Benchmark data

3 Research archive

- 3.1 Monitoring (client) report

Not in wallet

The finds (these occupy less than 1 museum box)
1 x A3 and 1 x A4 Sx drawing sheets



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Fig 1 Site location (marked by a red dot).

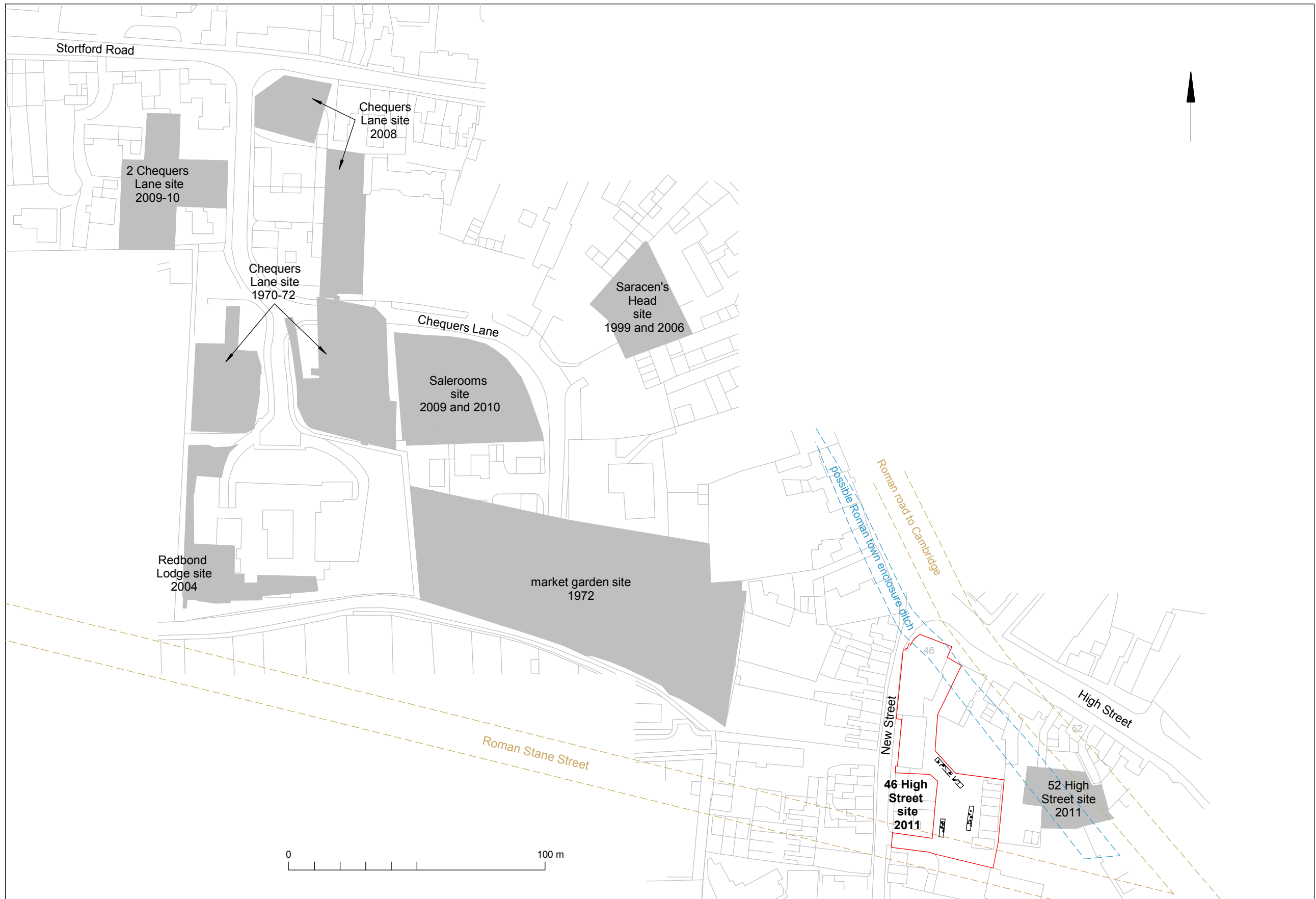
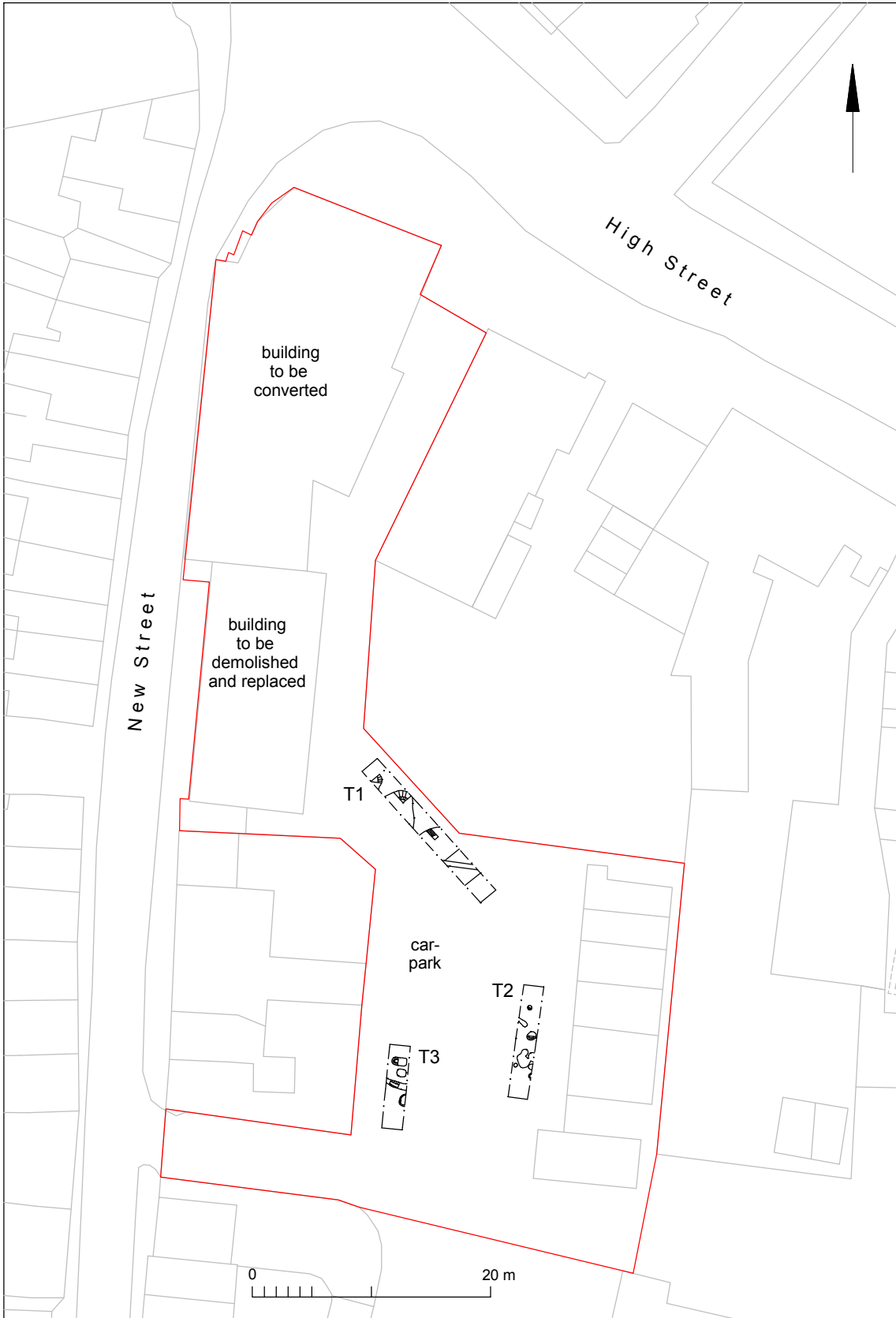


Fig 2 Site location (red outline), showing previous excavations (grey tone) in the vicinity of the site and the lines of two Roman roads and the possible Roman town enclosure ditch (Medlycott 1998).



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Fig 3 Site plan (site outlined in red).

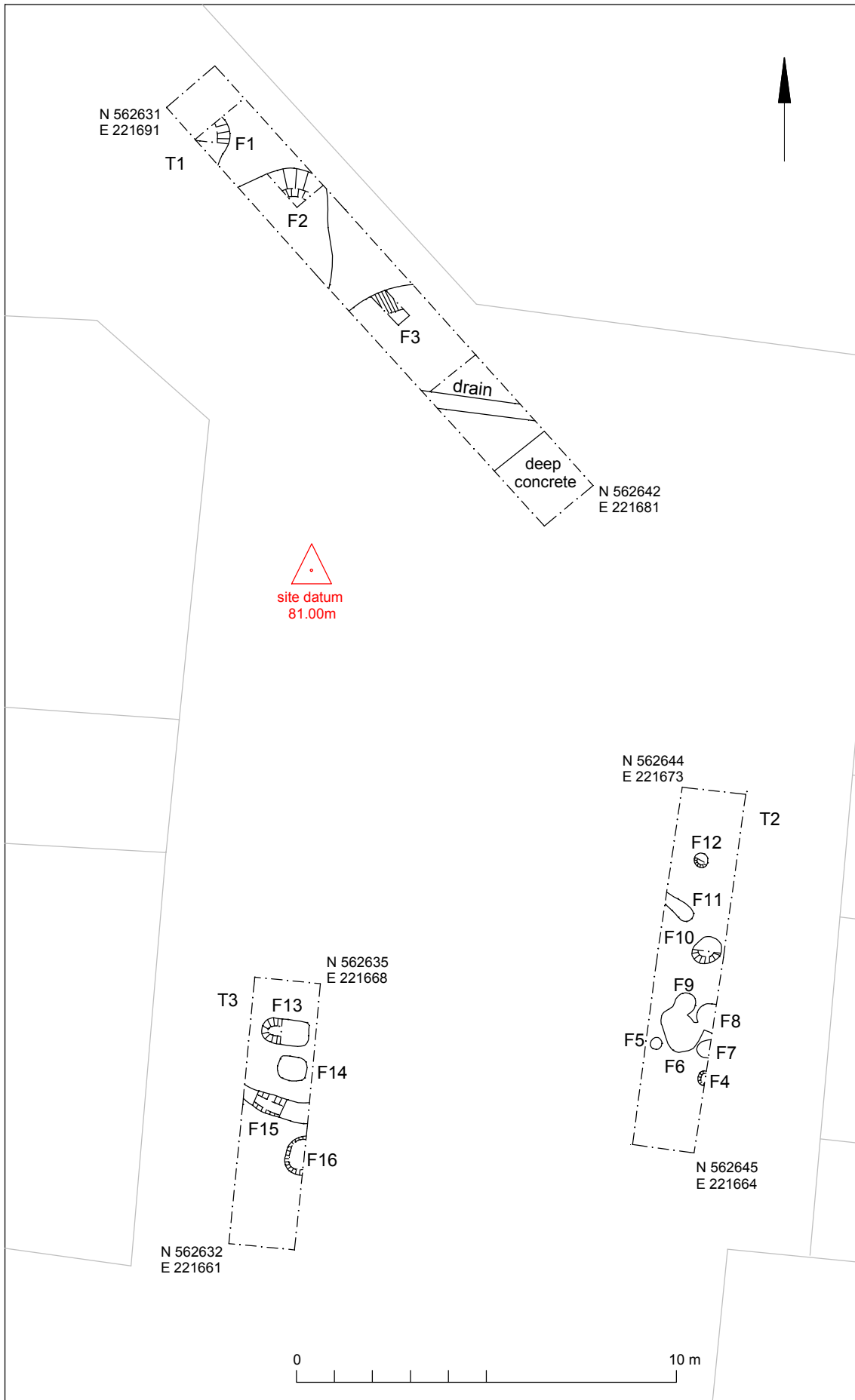


Fig 4 Results.

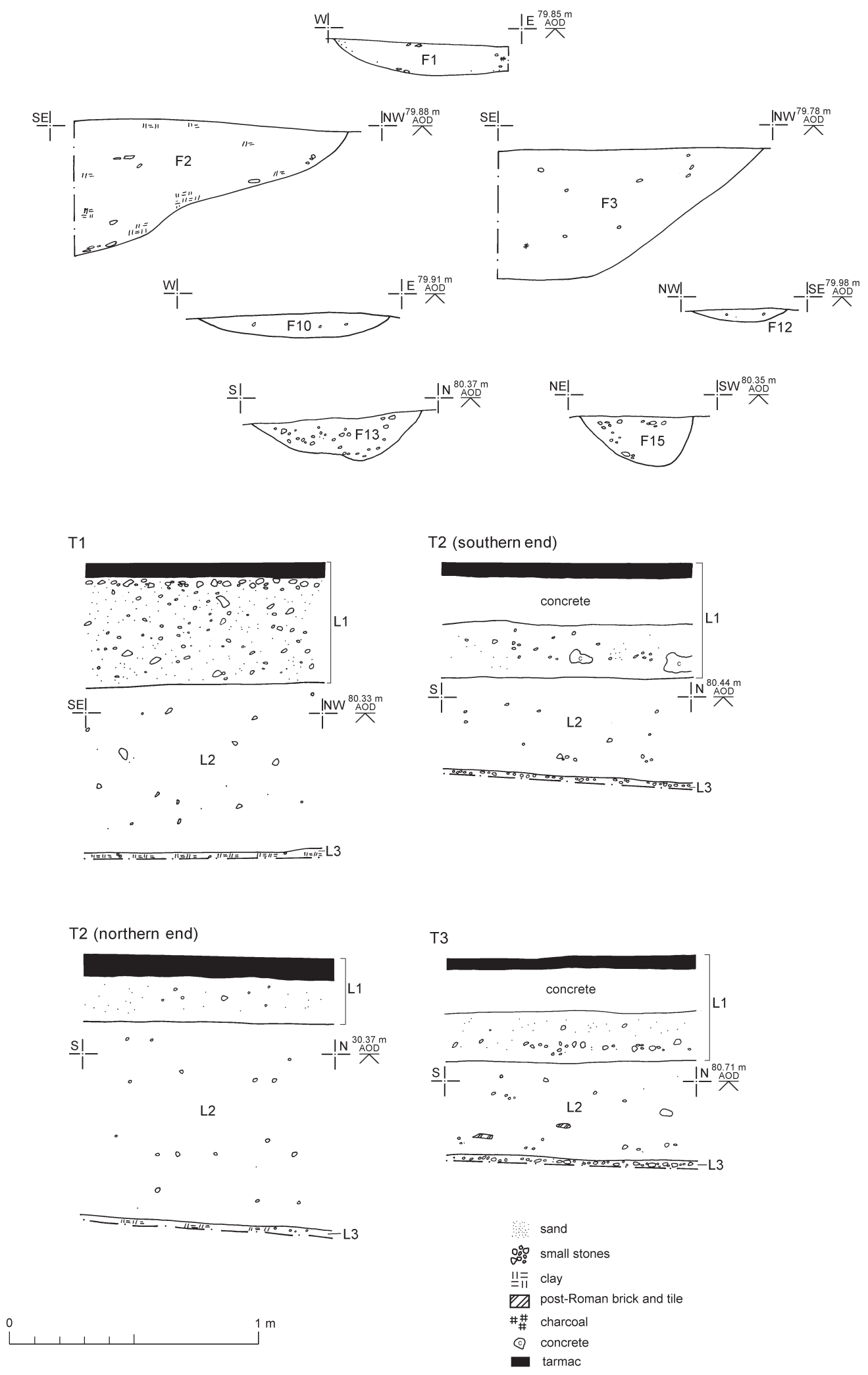


Fig 5 F1-F3, F10, F12-F13, F15: sections; T1-T3: representative sections (all heights relate to site datum of 81.00m).

Essex Historic Environment Record/ Essex Archaeology and History

Summary sheet

Address: land to the rear of 46 High Street, Great Dunmow, Essex	
Parish: Great Dunmow	District: Uttlesford
NGR: TL 6263 2167 (c)	Site codes: CAT project – 11/11c ECC – GD34 Museum accession – SAFWM 2012.3
Type of work: Evaluation	Site director/group: Colchester Archaeological Trust
Date of work: 20th-21st December 2011	Size of area investigated: approx. 1,600m ² site, three trenches totalling 32m x 1.8m
Location of curating museum: Saffron Walden Museum	Funding source: Developer
Further seasons anticipated? No	Related EHER numbers: 13883, 46525, 13864-13869, 13880-13882
Final report:	CAT Report 632
Periods represented:	Roman
<p>Summary: <i>Three evaluation trenches excavated to the rear of 46 High Street, Great Dunmow, Essex have shown that Roman archaeological features survive beneath the car-park of the former Uttlesford District Council offices. Large pits, linear features and small pits/post-holes containing Roman finds were cut into the natural. Most of the Roman pottery sherds date to the early Roman period (mid 1st-early 2nd century), with some sherds dating to the mid Roman period (mid 2nd-mid 3rd century). No Anglo-Saxon, medieval or post-medieval features were identified.</i></p> <p><i>The Roman features were overlaid by a thick layer of silty-clay topsoil up to 0.7m deep. The series of small pits/post-holes appears to be the remains of a Roman building which fronted onto Stane Street. The large Roman pits appear to relate to an open area to the rear of this building.</i></p> <p><i>The low number of post-Roman finds and features identified during the evaluation suggests little activity during these periods, although the site was within the built-up area of the medieval town. It is likely, therefore, that the evaluation site is located in an open area of gardens, yards or paddocks to the rear of properties which fronted onto the High Street and/or New Street.</i></p>	
Previous summaries/reports: none	

Keywords: Roman, building, pottery, pit, linear feature, pit/post-hole	Significance: **
Author of summary: Adam Wightman	Date of summary: January 2012