

# TOWN ASSESSMENT REPORT

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# **GREAT DUNMOW TOWN ASSESSMENT REPORT**

## **INTRODUCTION**

This report is an archaeological and historical assessment of Great Dunmow and forms part of the Essex Historic Towns Survey. This is an extensive urban survey as defined by English Heritage (1992a) of 32 historic settlements in Essex. This project, funded by English Heritage, forms part of a nationwide reassessment of the management of the urban archaeological resource. The project is being carried out by Essex County Council's Planning Department and takes as its basis a survey carried out by the County Council in the early 1980's. This was published as Historic Towns in Essex (Eddy and Petchey 1983) and adopted as Supplementary Planning Guidance by the County and District Councils.

This report has been compiled using a number of sources, including the Essex Sites and Monuments Record (ESMR), the List of Buildings of Architectural and Historical Interest, records held by the County Planning Department's Historic Buildings Section, and various cartographic and documentary records (following an assessment of such records by Dr Chris Thornton of the Victoria County History, Essex). The preparation of this report has involved the addition of information to the ESMR database and the digitising of spatial data onto a Geographic Information System (GIS).

For the purposes of this study the Roman period is the time-span between 43-410, the Saxon period is 410-1066, the medieval period is 1066-1536, the post-medieval period is 1536-1900 and the modern period is 1900 to the present day. This corresponds to the period divisions used by the ESMR.

## **LOCATION AND TOPOGRAPHY**

Dunmow lies in Uttlesford District, at the junction of the Colchester-St Albans road (Roman Stane Street) and the Cambridge-Chelmsford road. The soil-type is chalky boulder-clay, with glacial sand and gravel in the valley of the river Chelmer.

## **BRIEF HISTORY OF THE TOWN**

There is some evidence for Bronze Age settlement within the urban area. However, the earliest urban settlement dates to the Roman period. A Roman small town developed on the junction between Stane Street and the Roman roads which ran north-east to south-west from Sudbury to London and north-west to south-east from Cambridge to Chelmsford. The main settlement area spread westwards from the road junction along a spur between the Chelmer and a tributary stream. There was a second Roman settlement at Church End immediately to the north of present day Great Dunmow.

Both Roman settlements were reoccupied during the Saxon period, at Great Dunmow in the seventh century and at Church End in the later Saxon period.

The earliest medieval settlement appears to have been a continuation of the late Saxon settlement at Church End, where the parish church is located. The granting of a market charter in 1227 may mark the time of the movement of the main focus of settlement from Church End to the High Street and market-place.

The sixteenth and seventeenth centuries saw a time of growth with the establishment of cloth and tanning industries. By contrast the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries were times of economic decline. Dunmow is now a small market town and a commuter town.

## **EVIDENCE**

### **DOCUMENTARY**

#### ***Summary assessment of the documentary and cartographic evidence***

by Chris Thornton (Victoria County History)

Dunmow would appear to be well documented. There are some thirteenth and fourteenth century manorial documents, and account and court rolls from the late fourteenth century onwards, including documentation from a number of small manors such as Newton Hall, Shingle Hall etc., see especially (Essex Record Office [ERO] D/DWv M114-118, 159, 218-234, 244, 195-6. Additionally, there is a fairly large number of deeds in the Essex Record Office and a lot of miscellaneous material, deeds, fines, releases in the various collections in the British Library (BL). The collection of maps from the town from the seventeenth to nineteenth centuries is probably above average. There are local government records from the late nineteenth century onwards. There does not appear to be a substantial history of the town, although see: Dowsett, D.C., 1979, *Dunmow through the Ages*.

#### ***Assessment of the place-name and documentary evidence***

The place-name Dunmow means 'meadow on the hill' (Reaney, 1935), presumably referring to the hill-slopes of the Chelmer valley. It is first referred to by that name in 951 in an Anglo-Saxon will. By 1369 it was also called Chipping Dunmow, because of its market, and Great Dunmow to distinguish it from Little Dunmow.

By 1066 (Rumble, 1983) Great Dunmow was divided into six manors and a number of smaller land-holdings held by 'free men' and sub-tenants, with a total of forty-eight families and a priest. By 1086 the number of manors and holdings were the same, but the population had risen to sixty-four families and the priest. It is not known how many of these were actually living within the later Church End/Great Dunmow urban area and how many were scattered around the various hamlets within the parish.

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL

### ***Above ground remains***

There are no above ground remains of the Roman town or the Saxon settlement, although it is possible that the medieval street-pattern echoes the limits of the Roman town. The medieval and post-medieval above ground remains consist of the street-pattern, the parish church of St Mary the Virgin and much of the built environment, the latter largely dating to the post-medieval period.

### ***Excavations***

There has been one significant excavation in Great Dunmow, the Chequers Lane Site, and an important evaluation in Church End (Brooks, 1995). In addition there have been a number of trial-trenches and watching-briefs, largely concentrated on the area of the Roman town.

ESMR	SITE	DATE	ARCHIVE LOCATION	PUBLICATION
13863-9	Chequers Lane	1970-2	Finds & archive: Chelmsford Museum	Wickenden, N.P. "Excavations in Great Dunmow, Essex" <i>East Anglian Archaeol.</i> 41
13880-2	Market Garden Site, adj. to Redbond Lodge	1970-2	Finds & archive: Chelmsford Museum	Wickenden, N.P. "Excavations in Great Dunmow, Essex" <i>East Anglian Archaeol.</i> 41
13883-4	New Street	1970-2	Finds & archive: Chelmsford Museum	Wickenden, N.P. "Excavations in Great Dunmow, Essex" <i>East Anglian Archaeol.</i> 41
6770	28 High St, Doctor's surgery (GD1)	1986	Finds: Discarded; Archive: ESMR	Brown, N. "Excavations in Essex, 1986" <i>Essex Archaeol. Hist.</i> 18, 1987
13394	Rear of 39-41 High St (GD3)	1990	Archive: ESMR; Finds: Discarded	Brooks, H. and Havis, R., 1991 'Great Dunmow, rear of 39/41 High Street', in 'Work of the Essex County Council Archaeology Section, 1990', <i>Essex Archaeol. Hist</i> 22, 141
16230	71, Springfields (GD4)	1990	Finds: None; Archive: ESMR	Havis, R. "71, Springfields" ECC Int. Rep. 1990, ESMR
16231	35 High St (GD2)	1990	Archive: ESMR; Finds: None	Brooks, H. "35, High Street, watching-brief" ECC Int. Rep. 1990, ESMR
16232	17, Highfields (GD4)	1991	Finds: None; Archive: ESMR	Havis, R. "17 Highfields, Great Dunmow, W/B" ECC Int. Rep. 1991, ESMR
16233	32, Woodview Rd (GD5)	1991	Finds: None; Archive: ESMR	Brooks, H. "32, Woodview Rd., W/B" ECC Int. Rep. 1991, ESMR
16773-6	Church View, Church End	1994	Finds & archive: Saffron Walden Museum	Brooks, H., 1995, 'Great Dunmow, Church End', in Gilman, P. J. and Bennett, A., 'Archaeology in Essex 1994', <i>Essex Archaeol. Hist.</i> 26, 243

## ***Finds***

### **Roman pottery** by Scott Martin and Colin Wallace (Essex County Council Field Archaeology Group)

All of the archaeological investigations on Roman sites in Great Dunmow have been fully published. Going and Ford have published two groups, Gravel Pit 857 and the primary sequence from the late Roman shrine, in detail using the Chelmsford typology (Going 1987). The site seems to be post-conquest in origin (there is an absence of Late Pre-Roman Iron Age material in any quantity), the earliest material from the cremation cemetery being dated to the Flavian to early 2nd century, while the latest can be assigned to the later 4th century. Ceramic evidence from the late Roman shrine suggested continued activity into the late 4th century and beyond. This comprised a large group from the initial phase dated to the period after c. AD 350 which contained fabrics commonly associated with groups from the latest Roman horizons in Essex (e.g. Alice Holt wares, Oxfordshire red colour-coat and Late shell-tempered wares) and a second phase dated to the very end of the 4th century (after c. AD 390) associated with an assemblage in poor condition and thus regarded as being entirely residual. This was interpreted as evidence for cessation in pottery supply to this part of the site (Going and Ford, in Wickenden 1988, 66). A possible inhumation cemetery to the north-east of the town provides tentative evidence of continuity into the post-Roman period (Wickenden 1988, 90). In addition the peripheral Buildings Farm site (Lavender, 1997), a farmstead on the edge of the town, has also just been published.

### **Saxon finds** by Sue Tyler (Essex County Council Archaeological Advisory Group)

Pottery dating from the early 5th century and a significant assemblage of middle Saxon pottery demonstrates some settlement in Great Dunmow in the Saxon period (Wickendon 1988, 32-50, ESMR 13866-7, 1882-4).

### **Medieval pottery and post-medieval pottery** by Helen Walker (Essex County Council Field Archaeology Group)

Insufficient medieval or post-medieval pottery has been recovered for any analysis on dating, trade, and socio-economic factors to be undertaken. However, the pottery does demonstrate occupation from the Saxo-Norman period onwards, and the wares represented are largely north and west Essex in origin. Dunmow lies on the junction of Stane Street and other routes, so some extended distribution of pottery may be noted.

#### Medieval pottery

Medieval pottery from the *Chequers Lane* site is published in microfiche (*Cunningham 1. Mg in Wickendon 1988*). The earliest group contains a possible Saxo-Norman shell-tempered base, but medieval pottery mainly consists of medieval coarse ware dating to the 13th and 14th centuries. Forms comprise cooking pot rims and part of a small jug. In addition, there are also a small number of sherds from slip-painted jugs of the 13th to 15th centuries.

The rear of 39/41 High Street (Brooks and Havis 1991, GD3) An evaluation produced a Hedingham coarse ware cooking pot rim of Cunningham's sub-form H3, and a single residual sherd of early medieval ware.

Church End (Brooks, 1995, 243) An evaluation produced 11th - 12th century, and 13th century pottery including Hedingham ware.

#### Post-medieval pottery

*Chequers Lane site (Wickendon 1988, in microfiche)* Post-medieval pottery comprises mainly post-medieval red earthenware, some is slip-painted and there are examples of black-glazed ware and Metropolitan slipware. Other post-medieval wares comprise one sherd of Surrey-Hampshire white ware, tin-glazed earthenware, stonewares, Staffordshire-type slipware, porcelain, creamware and China. Eighteenth century pottery from a north-south ditch is mentioned in the publication report (p. 50).

*Chequers Lane GD1 (Brown 1987, 92)*, This excavation behind the High Street, produced a large post-medieval pot sherd.

The rear of 39/41 High Street (Brooks and Havis 1991, GD3) A single residual sherd of black-glazed ware was found during this evaluation.

## **LISTED BUILDINGS**

in consultation with Hilary Brightman and Dave Stenning (Listed Buildings)

The schedule of listed buildings provided in this report is derived from the List of Buildings of Special Architectural and Historical Interest. This List has been compiled over many years through the work of many inspectors and, as a result, the reliability of the List varies from District to District. Time was extremely limited and very few interiors were looked at, or even the rear wings of buildings. Where further research has been carried out on individual buildings, this has often shown the limitations of the List descriptions. The List for Great Dunmow was originally compiled in 1984, and can be considered to be of fair reliability. It has been possible to supplement the information provided in the List through the knowledge and records of the County Historic Buildings and Design Section.

There are 167 Listed Buildings in Great Dunmow and Church End, of which two, the Parish Church and Clock House, are Grade I, seven are Grade II\* and the remainder are Grade II. There are six pumps and one coffin-shaped tomb Listed, the remainder of the Listings are buildings. They are listed by century below:-

CENTURY	NUMBER
13	2
14	8
15	11
16	27
17	43
18	13
19	61

The number of buildings constructed in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries reflects the economic boom that Great Dunmow underwent at that period.

There are a number of structures of particular interest, these are described below and general information concerning the development of the town is incorporated in the period syntheses.

- No. 34, High Street seems typologically to be a Priest's House, probably the priest which served the Chapel of St George the Martyr on the High Street.
- 'The Old Vicarage', Church End is definitely a purpose built sixteenth century Priest's House.
- Pieces of the late sixteenth century Market Cross still survive.
- 20-24 High Street is a particularly fine late fourteenth century Hall House with two cross-wings, one with a 'smoke bay' to the rear.
- 20/20A Stortford Road has a 'muntin-rail' partition, which is a Kentish feature.

## **SYNTHESIS**

### **PRE-URBAN SYNTHESIS**

#### ***Prehistoric***

There is evidence from the excavations of activity in the Bronze Age and Early Iron Age within the urban area, albeit on a limited scale. Cropmarks of possible barrows close to the church at Church End may be Late Iron Age in date.

### **URBAN SYNTHESIS**

#### ***Roman synthesis and components***

There is little evidence of occupation dating to the period of the Conquest, however it has been suggested that a Cunobelin coin and a military bronze from the Market Garden site (Wickenden, 1988) indicate a military presence to the east of the Roman town. The junction of Stane Street and the Chelmsford-Cambridge road close to the Chelmer river-crossing has been identified as a suitable site for a small post-Boudiccan fort (Wickenden, 1988). The town itself was sited on the ridge to the west of the road junction. There was a second focus of settlement, possibly a small villa and burial ground, to the north at Church End, and several other villas and farmsteads are known to have existed in the vicinity of the town (Going in Wickenden, 1988; Lavender, 1997)

#### ***Built-up area*** (TL 6251 2177)

The distribution of Roman findspots and the excavation evidence within Great Dunmow indicates that the Roman town developed along Stane Street, to the west of the road junction on a prominent ridge above the River Chelmer crossing. Unusually the cross-roads junction was not the focal point of the town. The town area is estimated to cover about ten to twelve hectares. Excavations at the Chequers Lane site (ESMR 13863-9) revealed property boundaries and possible minor roads aligned to the main road layout; these dated to the first and second centuries.

The evidence for domestic activity consists of numerous finds of pottery, both from the excavations at Chequers Lane and Market Street (ESMR 13880-2) and of stray and watching-brief finds. In addition some building materials, mainly tile, and possible rubble wall foundations have been recovered, the latter at 58 New Street (ESMR 13883-4), and a late fourth-century building on the Chequers Lane site, identified by its gravel floor. There was a second-century timber-lined well on the Chequers Lane site.

### ***Cemeteries***

A small enclosed cremation cemetery was found on the Chequers Lane site (ESMR 13863-9, TL 6257 2188), and has been interpreted as a family burial ground, located in the backlands of a property on the fringe of the town. A second cremation cemetery (TL 6289 2145) is postulated on the basis of past finds as having been located in or near the Station Yard (ESMR 13886) and on New Street Fields (ESMR 13879) on the southern periphery of the town. A third cremation cemetery was located at Church End (ESMR 1277, TL 6280 2209) and there are aerial photographs of possible square barrows and a ring-barrow in the same field (ESMR 1278). A fourth cremation cemetery (TL 6263 2166) is suggested by the discovery of urns in 1935-6 in a field under what is now the Highfields Housing Estate (ESMR 13870). Human skeletons are reported to have been found during building work in the vicinity of Don's Coachworks, North Street (ESMR 13874). Although undated, these may be late Roman or Saxon in date.

### ***Shrine*** (TL 6257 2188)

A shrine has been identified on the Chequers Lane site (Wickenden, 1988). This was constructed around 350-360 AD and comprised of a turf or cob-walled structure, square in plan, with a slightly sunken floor. This was replaced by a structure with a trapezoidal cobbled flint surface, with posts along three of the sides, which lasted into the fifth century. Three pits, interpreted as votive pits, were found close to the shrine.

### ***Possible town enclosure*** (TL 6255 2201)

The possibility that the Roman town had an enclosing bank and ditch has been postulated (Wickenden, 1988), because the medieval High Street abandons the presumed line of Stane Street and curves around the northern and western side of the Roman town suggesting that some form of visible boundary was present in the late Saxon/early medieval period when the new town was developing.

### ***Saxon synthesis and components***

There is one early Saxon sherd from the excavations at Great Dunmow, from a layer which overlay the shrine. There is evidence for middle Saxon occupation, in the form of pottery sherds, over a considerable portion of the Roman town area (Wickenden, 1988). It is possible that the skeletons found on North Street (ESMR 13874) are Saxon in date.

In the Late Saxon period the focus of settlement appears to have shifted northwards to Church End, where the parish church was sited. The Domesday book records the presence of six manors and a number of smaller land-holdings in the Great Dunmow area and a growing population, with presumably some form of settlement focus around the church.



## ***Medieval synthesis and components***

Medieval Great Dunmow was a bifocal settlement. The original centre was probably around the church at Church End to the north-east of the current town, with a second and larger settlement on the High Street and market-place in Great Dunmow proper.

### ***Built-up area***

The built-up area divides into two distinct parts, Church End (TL 6295 2296) and the town centre (TL 6272 2193).

Church End consists of the parish church and two streets, Church Street and Church End road which crosses the River Chelmer. The settlement here was prone to flooding by the Chelmer. Trial trenching at Church View, immediately to the south-west of the church (ESMR 16773-6) revealed a road-side ditch dating to the eleventh or twelfth centuries and a possible small house with internal hearth, dating to the thirteenth century.

The town centre is sited approximately 1km to the south-west of Church End, on the junction of the Cambridge to Chelmsford Road and the Stortford to Colchester road. Interestingly the medieval town largely skirts the area of the Roman town and the route of the Stortford to Colchester road abandons the original line of Roman Stane Street to a new line curving around the Roman town, suggesting the presence of an landscape feature, such as an enclosure ditch dictating the medieval town morphology. It is probable that the medieval town centre saw its origin as ribbon development around the road junction, and that the shift of emphasis from Church End to the High Street is marked by the granting of the market in 1227. The market-place was a triangular area on the eastern side of the High Street, immediately to the south of the junction between the main roads. The town essentially consists of the High Street with White Street forming the back lane to the market-place, and the present Market Place and North Street (on the Cambridge road). New Street which runs south from the High Street is first named as such in 1527, however the oldest building on it is fourteenth century in date, suggesting that its origins date at least to that century.

### ***Market-place*** (TL 6274 2197)

A market charter and yearly fair was granted to Simon FitzRichard, who held Great Dunmow, in 1227, a second market charter and fair was granted in 1253 to John de Berners. It is thought that the block of land between the High Street and White Street (formerly Back Lane) represents an infilled market-place. The earliest building, the White Horse Public House, in the infilled market-place, is fourteenth century in date, so the infilling process must have begun by that date. The guildhall was located on the northern edge of the market-place and the fifteenth century Chapel of St. George the Martyr was located in the centre of the market area.

### ***St Mary's Church*** (TL 6295 2296)

The Parish Church of St Mary the Virgin is located at Church End. There are Domesday references to there having been a priest at Great Dunmow (Rumble, 1983), and it is presumed that the present church is on the site of the Late Saxon church. The present church is of flint rubble construction with limestone and clunch dressings. The south door-way and some voussoirs that have been re-used in the nave arcade indicate the presence of an aisled nave dating to c.1280. The chancel and north and south aisles were rebuilt c.1350. The West Tower was built and the south aisle and the nave

extended to meet it in the first half of the fifteenth century. In the late fifteenth or early sixteenth century the south chapel was built and the nave clerestorey added.

### ***Chapel of St George the Martyr*** (TL 6277 2196)

The Chapel of St George the Martyr, sited in the infilled market-place, had been erected by 1456 when Pope Calixtus III granted an indulgence to the parishioners who had built and furnished it, to institute in it one or more priests to celebrate services 'whenever the weather was rough' (Dowsett, 1979). It was closed by the Reformation in 1541 and rented out by the Dunmow Corporation to private individuals. In 1899 the demolition of two small cottages on the east side of the High Street revealed the chapel, sited immediately behind the frontage dwellings. The remnants of this structure are still located behind the White Horse Public House. It was jettied on three sides (south, east and west), with a crown post roof, and is thought to be 14th century in date (D. Stenning, pers. comm.).

### ***Priest's Houses***

The Old Vicarage (TL 6291 2297) beside St Mary's Church is a purpose-built sixteenth century priest's house, and may well stand on the site of an earlier vicarage. No. 34 High Street (TL 6280 2183) also has the appearance of a priest's house. If this identification is correct, it is probable that it was built for the priest who served the Chapel of St. George the Martyr.

### ***Guildhall*** (TL 6273 2200)

The guildhall, later the Old Town Hall, is located at the top end of the market on the junction of Star Hill and the High Street. It is a timber-framed building with jettied first floor of fifteenth century date. There were two guilds in Great Dunmow, St John's and St Saviour's; locally this guildhall is said to be that of St John's Guild (D. Stenning pers. comm.).

### ***Public Buildings***

There are two possible Public Buildings in Great Dunmow, both originally behind and now incorporated into Public Houses. To the rear of No. 37 High Street, the Boar's Head Public House (TL 6282 2187), is a structure c.1500 in date, formerly jettied on the east and south faces, with a dragon beam floor and crown post roof. The Chequers Public House, Stortford Road (TL 6260 2199) incorporates a fifteenth century public building, two-storied, jettied to the south and east, and dragon-beamed.

### ***Stocks***

The town stocks mentioned in a court roll of 1364, were located near the guildhall. They are no longer extant.

### ***Market Cross*** (TL 6271 2200)

A 'great stone cross' apparently stood in the market-place in 1413, and is thought to have been located close to the Old Town Hall (Dowsett, 1979).

### ***Mills***

There was a watermill sited on the Chelmer, at the end of Mill Lane (TL 6309 2212). A windmill stood on Rosemary Lane (TL 6255 2227) in 1413, when it was known as Windmill Street.

### ***Post-medieval and modern synthesis and components***

In 1555 (confirmed in 1590) Great Dunmow was granted a Town Corporation, with a bailiff elected from the burgesses of the town, but the corporation was abolished in 1885. By the end of the sixteenth and during the seventeenth century the bay and say cloth industry in Dunmow brought in about £500 a year and led to a population increase of about 40% (Dowsett, 1979). The cloth industry came to an end in the eighteenth century. There was also a considerable leather tanning industry in the town.

### ***Built-up area*** (TL 6272 2193)

The early post-medieval period saw a population increase of about 40%, and it is presumed that the town expanded to accommodate this population, particularly along North Street and New Street. There was considerable rebuilding undertaken in the nineteenth century, but little actual expansion appears to have taken place until the end of the nineteenth and the twentieth centuries when Dunmow became a commuter town.

### ***Market-place*** (TL 6270 2203)

In 1671 the corporation records note the appointment of 'searchers and sealers of leather, flesh and fish, aletasters and breadweighers'. The infilling of the medieval market-place was complete by the early post-medieval period and the market itself had moved northwards to the main road junction and the current Market Place, which is a widening of the Saffron Walden road.

### ***Town hall*** (TL 6272 2201)

The guilds were closed in 1545 and the guildhall passed into the hands of the town corporation. In 1596 a sum of money was allowed for providing a clock for the guild hall.

### ***Market Cross and Pump*** (TL 6272 2199)

The medieval stone market cross was apparently replaced in 1578 by a domed and columned building, inscribed 'William Stuard, Bayliff, 1578' and with the names of people who sponsored and organised the repair of the monument in 1761. The town pump stood next to the market cross until its destruction in 1786.

### ***St Mary's Church*** (TL 6295 2296)

The years following the Reformation saw considerable changes to the interior of the church. In 1549-50 the altars were taken down, in 1550-1 the rood-screen was removed as was a tabernacle of Our Lady of Pity, and in 1543 the interior was white-washed in order to obliterate any wall-paintings. In the nineteenth century the church was restored and the north vestry added.

### ***The Baptist Chapel*** (TL 6278 2187)

The Baptist Chapel on the High Street opened in 1823, and is still extant.

### ***Congregational Chapel*** (TL 6282 2168)

The first Congregational Chapel was built in New Street in 1728 and was replaced by the present church in 1867.

### ***Work-house***

The parish workhouse was sited in three adjoining buildings, Nos. 43-61 High Street (TL 6284 2182). In 1840 it was sold as three separate lots to private individuals and in

its place the Dunmow Union Workhouse (TL 6332 2127) was built. Designed by Sir G. Gilbert Scott, it cost £10,000 and held 500 inmates (Dowsett, 1979). It was closed in 1914, and the building used as army and refugee billets and later as a Prisoner of War camp. In 1932 it was sold for conversion into flats. The external appearance is still extant, but it is presumed that the conversion has disturbed the internal arrangements.

### ***Almshouses***

There were twelve almshouses sited on Parsonage Downs (Dowsett, 1979), but these were demolished in 1668/9.

### ***Pest House***

The date of the Pest House is unclear, but it probably gave its name to Deadman's Lane on which it stood which is first recorded as such in 1620. It may have been built in response to the plague in 1603 when forty-eight people died (Dowsett, 1979).

### ***The Cage***

The parish cage was sited in North Street

### ***Maltings***

The Maltings, Boyes Croft, is a brick and timber-framed malthouse belonging to the Crown Brewery (ESMR 15061, TL 6282 2203), dated to 1833. Much of its internal layout survives, including the fire-box and conical kiln. Part of the maltings for the Dunmow Brewery, North Street (TL 6276 2223) also survives, but is scheduled for demolition. Many of the Public Houses and inns in Great Dunmow also had their own brewing facilities.

### ***Tanneries***

There were a number of tanneries in the town in the post-medieval period (Dowsett, 1979). Pleasant Terrace is built on one, as construction works uncovered a number of pits filled with horns and hoofs. There was a second tannery under the bacon factory, where further animal remains were uncovered during building works. There was a further tannery on the left side of the causeway going to Clock House and one on Mill Lane somewhere to the back of the gasworks.

### ***Gasworks*** (TL 6289 2198)

The gasworks were established shortly before 1839, as in that year it was decided to use them to provide street lighting (Dowsett, 1979). These have been destroyed and built over.

### ***The railway*** (TL 6299 2146)

The branch line from Bishop's Stortford to Braintree, which had a station on the southern edge of Great Dunmow opened in 1864. It was closed in 1952 and the railway line is now a country park and public foot-path.

### ***Brickworks*** (TL 6337 2152)

The 1920 3rd edn. OS map shows brickworks immediately to the south-east of the railway station, this area is now a paddock.

### ***Second World War defences***

Great Dunmow was on the line of the General Headquarters Line (GHQ) in 1940 and a number of pill-boxes have survived on the bank of the River Chelmer which served as an anti-tank ditch.

## **SUMMARY OF GENERAL IMPORTANCE OF THE TOWN**

### **HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SUMMARY**

Great Dunmow is of considerable archaeological and historical importance, as an example of a small Roman town and a medieval and post-medieval small market town.

There is some evidence for Bronze Age settlement within the later urban area. However, the earliest urban settlement at Great Dunmow dates to the Roman period. A Roman small town developed on the junction between Stane Street and the Roman roads which ran north-east to south-west from Sudbury to London and north-west to south-east from Cambridge to Chelmsford. The main settlement area spread westwards from the road junction along a spur between the Chelmer and a tributary stream. There was a second Roman settlement at Church End immediately to the north of present day Great Dunmow. Both Roman settlements were reoccupied during the Saxon period, at Great Dunmow in the seventh century and at Church End in the later Saxon period.

The earliest medieval settlement appears to have been a continuation of the late Saxon settlement at Church End, where the parish church is located. The granting of a market charter in 1227 may mark the time of the movement of the main focus of settlement from Church End to the High Street. The new town centre effectively consisted of development along the main north-south routeway with a large triangular market-place on one side of the High Street.

The sixteenth and seventeenth centuries saw a time of growth with the establishment of cloth and tanning industries. By contrast the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries were a time of economic decline. Dunmow is now a small market town and a commuter town.

### **SURVIVAL**

The excavation evidence demonstrates that archaeological deposits and features survive, albeit at no great depth. The cellar survey of the High Street area has demonstrated that approximately a quarter of the buildings are cellared and that the cellars are largely concentrated on the western side of the street, the distribution of cellars of course has considerable impact on the survival of earlier deposits along the street frontage. At present the Roman period is better represented than the medieval period, but this is largely due to the location of the sites investigated. Survival of the late medieval and post-medieval built environment is very good, and they represent an important and well-preserved archaeological resource. Waterlogged deposits are expected to be rare or absent in the town itself, apart from in specialised features such as wells, and possibly in the immediate vicinity of the River Chelmer. The soil-type of chalky boulder-clay is alkaline, and conducive for the preservation of calcareous materials such as bone and shell. Ceramics, metalwork and building materials are

known to survive well. There has been one major excavation in the Roman town and a number of trial-trenches and watching-briefs. These have all been collated and published. However, the medieval town has had only one positive evaluation at Church End, which has been summarised in *Essex Archaeol. Hist.* and a few negative watching-briefs and evaluations. Dunmow would appear to be well documented, but to date there has been no major synthesis of the Dunmow records.

Great Dunmow has the visual appearance of a medieval and post-medieval small market town. The built environment is very good, although it largely dates to the last three centuries. There are no above ground remains of the Roman town.

## CURRENT PLANNING CONSTRAINTS

The majority of the medieval and post-medieval town lies within the Conservation Area, the exception being the Union Workhouse on the southern side of the town. There are 167 buildings listed as being of special architectural and historical importance, two of which are Grade I, seven are Grade II\* and the remainder are Grade II. The route of the old railway is now a Country Park and a Site of Importance for Nature Conservation, as are a number of woodlands in the immediate environs of the town. The greens at Beaumont Hill and the Doctors Pond are Common Land. Much of the countryside around Great Dunmow is designated as a Special Landscape Area.

## RESEARCH PRIORITIES

### ***Roman period***

Great Dunmow appears to have originated in the Roman period on a greenfield site, which is unusual for Roman towns in Essex. Going (in Brown and Glazebrook, forthcoming) has identified a period of defensive building in the later Antonine period and evidence of decay and dereliction in many of the East Anglian region's towns after the mid third century. Questions have also been raised regarding the nature of later Roman industries in towns and the presence of agricultural activities within the urban area (Going forthcoming). With regard to these issues the archaeology of Great Dunmow has a significance at a local and regional level.

The immediate research priorities for the Roman period are:-

- The origins and subsequent development of the Roman small town needs to be examined.
- The hypothesis that there may have been an early fort at Great Dunmow needs to be further studied, as does the suggestion that the town had a town enclosure ditch.
- The economic basis of the town, its internal morphology and chronological development is little understood and further work is required in these areas.
- Work has already been undertaken on exploring the relationship between the Roman town and its hinterland (Going in Wickenden, 1988), however this theme could be further developed following the excavations at Buildings Farm on the outskirts of Great Dunmow (Lavender, 1997).

### ***Saxon Period***

The processes of change from the late Roman to early Saxon period and the late Saxon to early medieval periods have been highlighted as an important area of study at the national level (English Heritage, 1997).

The immediate research priorities for the Saxon period are:-

- The period of transition from the Roman town to the early Saxon settlement needs to be examined. It is not known whether the town had been abandoned by the time the first Saxon settlers arrived at Great Dunmow, or whether both population groups co-existed, or indeed whether one group forcibly expelled the other.
- The location, dating and morphology of the early Saxon settlement needs to be established.
- It has been suggested that the later Saxon settlement was focused on the parish church, but this hypothesis needs testing.

### ***Medieval and post-medieval period***

The understanding of the development and function of the medieval and post-medieval small market town and the exploration of theories regarding the interaction of settlement form with social action, economy, politics etc. have been highlighted as an important area of study at the national level (English Heritage, 1997; Ayres in Brown and Glazebrook, forthcoming).

The immediate research priorities for the medieval and post-medieval period are:-

- Fieldwork undertaken within Great Dunmow has added little to our knowledge of the medieval, principally because modern development has led to a concentration of archaeological investigation on the area of the Roman town and the backlands rather than the street frontage. Subsequent fieldwork should be targeted to correct this imbalance.
- The transition from the late Saxon to the medieval periods needs to be examined.
- Further excavation will be needed before the medieval and post-medieval pottery evidence can reveal anything about dating, trade and distribution networks and socio-economic factors. Dunmow lies on the junction of Stane Street and other routes, so some extended distribution of pottery may be noted.
- The role of the cloth trade in the development of the medieval town and how it is represented in the archaeological and historical record is an important area of research.

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## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I would like to thank the Great Dunmow and District Historical and Literary Society who undertook the cellar-survey.



## APPENDICES

### APPENDIX 1: Documentary sources

Archive	Classmark	Number	Date	Description
P.R.O.	SC2	123/1859-63	Edw. II - Geo. II	Books of reliefs and fines etc for Clare Honor including Dunmow.
P.R.O.	SC6	1117/13	16-18 Hen. III	Accounts of lands forming Honor of Arundel, late of Hubert de Burgh, including Dunmow.
B.L.	Add. MS.	6041, f.81b	temp. Edw. III	Abstracts of charters relating to the manor.
E.R.O.	D/DB	M138	1338-1371	Accounts of manor of Alfretons.
P.R.O.	SC6	840/14	25-26 Edw. III	Account roll of lands of Roger Earl of Norfolk, including Dunmow.
B.L.	Add. Ch.	26817-26820	1377-1399	Court rolls of manor of Marks in Dunmow.
P.R.O.	SC6	42/807	45 Richard II	Reeve's account.
E.R.O.	D/DB	M127	1380-1393	Court roll manor of Alfretons.
E.R.O.	D/DB	M137	c. 1400-1449	Rental of manor of Alfretons.
E.R.O.	T/A	563/1-2	1403-1509	Court rolls of manor of Clopton alias South Hall.
B.L.	Add. Ch.	56814-56824	1408-1539	Deeds.
P.R.O.	DL 43	2/31	7 Hen. V.	Extent and survey of the manor.
P.R.O.	SC6	840/15-16	7-9 Hen. V	Account rolls of Roger Bigod, earl of Norfolk, including Dunmow.
P.R.O.	SC6	1117/3-4	7-9 Hen. V.	Accounts of lands late of Joan de Bohun, Countess of Hereford, including Dunmow.
P.R.O.	SC6	42/820	9 Hen. V - 1 Hen. VI	Accounts of lands of Joan de Bohun, Countess Hereford, Essex and Northampton, including Dunmow.
P.R.O.	DL 43	14/7	Hen. VI	Detailed rental of the manor.
P.R.O.	SC6	42/825 - 44/851	17-18 Hen. VI - 20-21 Edw. IV	Accounts of lands of Joan de Bohun, Countess of Hereford, Essex and Northampton, including Dunmow.
P.R.O.	SC6	1093/15-17	31-32 Hen. VI, 7-8 Edw. IV	Accounts of lands of Margaret the Queen including Dunmow.
E.R.O.	D/DB	M128	1486	Rental manor of Alfretons.
P.R.O.	SC2	72/893	4-6 Hen. VII	Estreat book for Mandeville Honor, including Great Dunmow.
P.R.O.	SC2	171/65	37-38 Hen. VIII, 1 Edw. VI	Court rolls of Great Dunmow.
E.R.O.			1527-1834	Parish records. Churchwardens' accounts (1527-1834) and Vestry minutes (1768-1844).
E.R.O.	D/B	1	1555-1886	Borough Records: accounts, bye-laws, minutes, constitutions, charters etc. Includes accounts of repairs to Guildhall, market cross etc., 1646-87.
E.R.O.	D/B	1/5-6	1555/6	Borough Charter.
B.L.	Add. Ch.	26821-26824	1559-1586	Court rolls of the manor of Marks in Dunmow.
B.L.	Add. Ch.	64950-65597	1574-1654	Deeds of Great and Little Dunmow.
E.R.O.	T/A	350	1589/90	Borough Charter.
P.R.O.	SC2	74/915	21 Jas I	Mandeville and Tutbury Honors including full list of tenants and holdings with fines and services in the Hundred of Dunmow. Memoranda of courts to be held.
B.L.	Add. Ch.	26825	1614-1659	Court rolls of manor of Marks in Dunmow.
B.L.	Add. MS.	41848	1622	Map of demesne lands in manor of Garnetts in Dunmow.

E.R.O.	D/DDr	M1-3	1624-1840	Court rolls of Clopton alias South Hall.
P.R.O.	E317	Essex 4	Commonwealth	Survey (of Hundred?).
P.R.O.	SC 12	7/39	23 Chas. II	Rental of Hundred of Dunmow.
E.R.O.	D/DMg	P1(7)	1730	Estate map. Dunmow, incl. Dunmow High Street. Scale: 20 in. to 1 m.
E.R.O.	D/DWv	M112-13	1746-1881	Court roll of manor of Alfretons.
E.R.O.	D/DU	293/152	1762	Estate map of lands in centre of parish of Great Dunmow. Building shown in perspective. Scale: 33 in. to 1m.
E.R.O.	T/M	188	c. 1800	Plans of whole parish showing Dunmow town bowling green; Dissenters' and Quakers' meeting-houses; windmills; poorhouse etc. Scale: 2.6 in. to 1m. & 4 in. to 1m.
E.R.O.	D/CT	119	c. 1843	Tithe map of Gt. Dunmow, showing workhouse. Scale:
E.R.O.	Q/RUm	2/124	1858	Railway map showing tannery, pest-house and brick- fields at Dunmow. Scale: 13.3 in. to 1m.
E.R.O.	D/RD		1894-1974	Dunmow Rural district
E.R.O.	D/B	1	-	Dunmow Borough records.
B.L.	various	-	-	A lot. of misc. material for Dunmow in various collections in B.L.
E.R.O.	D/DWv	M114-18, 159, 195-96, 218-34, 244	various	Manorial documents from other manors in the parish including Newton Hall, Shingle Hall, Marks and Alfretons.

## APPENDIX 2: Listed buildings

Serial No.	Area	Date	Street	No.	Name	Building Type	GV	Grade	Material
7/13		13	Church Street		Parish Church of St. Mary the Virgin	Parish church	Y	I	Flint rubble, limestone, clunch, brick
8/15		13	Stortford Road	1	Old Forge Cottage	House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered, pargetted
7/25		14	Church Street	2, 4, 6	Porters Yard	House	Y	II*	Timber framed, plastered
8/39		14	High Street	20, 22, 24		House	Y	II*	Timber framed, plastered,
8/44		14	High Street	37	Boar's Head Public House	Public House	Y	II	Timber framed, rendered
8/30		14	High Street	15	White Horse Public House	Public House	Y	II*	Timber framed, plastered
7/50		14	North Street		Maltings	House	Y	II	Timber framed, rendered, weatherboarded, brick
8/9		14	Stortford Road	55, 57		House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
7/78		14	Stortford Road	8		House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
8/12		14	Stortford Road		The Chequers Public House	Public House	Y	II	Timber framed, rendered
7/29	Church End	15		18	Jackmans	House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
3/70		15	Buttleys Lane		Highwood Farmhouse	House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
7/16		15	Church Street	28, 30, 32		Terraced house	Y	II	Timber framed, rendered
8/47		15	High Street	34	Staceys	House	Y	II	Timber framed, rendered
8/33		15	High Street	14, 14a		House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered,
7/98		15	Market Place		Old Town Hall	Guildhall	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
7/87		15	Market Place	12		Hall house	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
7/81		15	Market Place	7, 9		House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
7/62		15	North Street		King's Head Hotel	Public House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
7/3		15	Parsonage Downs	3	Portways	House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
8/16		15	Stortford Road	17		House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
7/4		15/16	Parsonage Downs		Heathfield Cottage	House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
7/12		16	Church Street		Vicarage & St. Mary's Side	Vicarage	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
7/22	Church End	16	Church Street	18/20		House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
7/18	Church End	16	Church Street	22/24, 1	No 1 Church End, 22/24 Church Street	House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
8/59		16	High Street	48		Public House	Y	II	Timber framed,

8/21		16	High Street	2	Saracen's Head Public House	Public House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered,
8/61		16	High Street	75	Blowers	House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered,
8/48		16	High Street	43, 45, 47	Rumseys	House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
8/45		16	High Street	39, 41	Electricity Showrooms	House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
8/22		16	High Street	4, 6, 4a, 4b	Bread Bin and A. Willett & Son	House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered,
7/83		16	Market Place	14		House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
7/95		16	Market Place	4		House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
7/89		16	Market Place	8		Shop	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
7/103		16	Mill Lane	1, 3	Small Corner	House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
7/31		16	North Street	60	Brook House	House	Y	II*	Timber framed, plastered
7/52		16	North Street		North House	House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
7/73		16	North Street	20, 24		House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered, brick
8/18		16	Stortford Road	9/11		House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
7/94		16	Stortford Road		The Chestnuts	House	Y	II*	Timber framed, plastered
7/63		16	Stortford Road	12		House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
7/47		16	Stortford Road	18		House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
7/43		16	Stortford Road	20, 20a		House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
8/20		16	Stortford Road	1, 3		House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
7/65		16	Stortford Road	10		Shop	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
8/4		16	Stortford Road, Threaders Green	71, 73, 2, 3		House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
7/11		16	The Causeway		The Limes	House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
7/10		16	The Causeway		The Clock House	House	Y	I	Timber framed, plastered, brick
8/35		16	White Street	6/8		House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
7/101		16	White Street		Maltings at Boyes Croft	Maltings	N	II*	Timber framed, plastered, weatherboarded, brick

7/96		17		1, 1b		House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
7/20	Church End	17		23/25		House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
7/24	Church End	17	Church Street	16	Angel and Harp Public House	Public House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
7/26		17	Church Street	12	Porters Yard	House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
7/23		17	Church Street	1, 3		House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
8/24		17	High Street	8, 10	H. Bradley	Shop	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered,
8/66		17	High Street	58, 60, 62		Shop	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
8/55		17	High Street	48a, 48b		Shop	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered, flemish bond brick
8/37		17	High Street	18/18a, 1		Shop	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered,
7/76		17	Market Place		The Star Restaurant	House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
7/77		17	Market Place, Star Lane	11, 1		House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
8/65		17	New Street	11/15		House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
8/69		17	New Street		The Mow	House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
7/1		17	Parsonage Downs		Pink Cottage	House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
7/45		17	Rosemay Lane	2, 4	Bumble [2]	House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
7/46		17	Rosemay Lane	8	Talberd Ley	House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
7/44		17	Stortford Road	51/53		House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
8/1		17	Stortford Road		Queen Victoria Public House	Public House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
8/17		17	Stortford Road		Kingdom Hall	House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
8/19		17	Stortford Road	5		House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
8/5		17	Stortford Road		Ashtree Cottage	House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
8/7		17	Stortford Road		Oak Cottage	House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
7/64		17	Stortford Road	12a		Office	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
8/11		17	Stortford Road	47		House	N	II	Timber framed, plastered

7/48		17	Stortford Road	14, 16, 16a		House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
8/14		17	Stortford Road	2	Old Forge Cottage	House	Y	II	Pargetted, weatherboarded
8/6		17	Stortford Road	67	High Stile	House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
8/3		17	Stortford Road, Threaders Green	75, 77, 4, 5		House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
7/9		17	The Causeway		Wall & Gate Arch including Railings	Railings	Y	II	Brick,
7/33		17	The Downs	1		House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
7/39		17	The Downs			House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
7/99		17	White Street	1, 2	+ St. John's House,	House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
7/100		17	White Street		Boyes Croft	House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
8/74		17/18	Braintree Road		Dunmow Park	House	N	II	Timber framed, plastered
7/21		17/18	Church Street	5, 7		House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
7/27		17/18	Church Street	8, 10		Semi detached house	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
7/97		17/18	Market Place	2		House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
7/88		17/18	Market Place	10		Restaurant	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
8/53		17/18	New Street	12, 14		Semi detached house	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
8/62		17/18	New Street	7		Semi detached house	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
7/75		17/18	Star Lane	3, 5, 7		Terraced house	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered, pargetted
8/8		17/18	Stortford Road	61, 63	Alpha Cottages	Semi detached house	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
7/102		17/18	White Street	4/5		House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered, pargetting
7/6		18	Beaumont Hill	5, 7	Cape Cottage[5]	House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
7/8		18	Beaumont Hill	3		House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
7/7		18	Beaumont Hill	1		House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered

7/106		18	Braintree Road		Walnut Tree Cottage and Nutshell	House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
8/67		18	High Street	64		Shop	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
8/60		18	High Street	73	H. Stokes Family Butchers	House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered, weatherboarded
8/31		18	High Street	12	Diabold	House	Y	II*	Timber framed, plastered,
7/61		18	North Street		Cottage	House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
7/5		18	Parsonage Downs	4		House	N	II	Timber framed, plastered
7/66		18	Star Lane	6, 8		House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
7/93		18	Stortford Road		Railings	Railings	Y	II	Cast / wrought iron
7/92		18	Stortford Road		Garden Wall	Wall	Y	II	Brick
7/35		18	The Downs	14		House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
7/105		18	Braintree Road	1-4	Ford Cottages	Terraced house	Y	II	Timber framed, brick
7/30	Church End	18/19			Forge	Forge	Y	II	Brick, weatherboarded
7/15		18/19	Church Street	34		House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
7/28	Church End	19		2Y6		Terraced house	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
7/108		19	Braintree Road		Outbuildings	Farm building	Y	II	Brick
7/107		19	Braintree Road		Ford Farmhouse	Farmhouse	Y	II	Brick
8/75		19	Chelmsford Road		The Close	Workhouse	N	II	English bond brick
8/73		19	Chelmsford Road		Chelmsford House	House	N	II	Brick, rendered
7/14		19	Church Street		Coffin Shaped Tomb	Tomb	Y	II	Limestone
7/19		19	Church Street		Railings	Railings	Y	II	Cast iron
7/17		19	Church Street	26	Victoria House	House	Y	II	Cast iron
8/46		19	High Street		Pump	Pump	N	II	Timber, lead, wrought/cast iron
8/40		19	High Street	28		House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered,
8/29		19	High Street	9	Ropers	Shop	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered, pargetted
8/49		19	High Street		Pump	Pump	N	II	Timber, lead, wrought/cast iron
8/68		19	High Street	66		House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
8/42		19	High Street	30a	Streets	Shop	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered, brick
8/36		19	High Street	21, 23,	May, Bretts & Hairdressers	House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered

				25					
8/34		19	High Street	17, 19	E.C. Perry & Pulfords	Shop	N	II	Timber framed, plastered, ashlaed
8/38		19	High Street		Pump	Pump	Y	II	Cast iron
8/52		19	High Street	46		House	Y	II	Timber framed, rendered, brick
8/41		19	High Street	33/35	David L Lipsons & G.W. Blower & Sons	Shop	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
8/43		19	High Street	30b, c		Shop	Y	II	Timber framed, brick, pargetted
7/91		19	Market Place	6, 6b		Shop	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
7/90		19	Market Place	5		House	Y	II	Brick
8/58		19	New Street	3, 5		House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
8/64		19	New Street	9		House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
8/51		19	New Street	6		House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
8/56		19	New Street	26 -36 [even]		Terraced house	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
8/57		19	New Street	38-48 [even]		Terraced house	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
8/63		19	New Street		Railings	Railings	Y	II	Iron
8/70		19	New Street	68/70		Semi detached house	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
8/71		19	New Street	72/74		Semi detached house	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
8/72		19	New Street	76/78		Semi detached house	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
8/54		19	New Street	16, 18, 20, 22		Terraced house	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
8/50		19	New Street, High Street	2, 4, 44		Shop	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
7/54		19	North Street	27/29		House	Y	II	Brick, plastered
7/74		19	North Street	1		House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
7/55		19	North Street	23		House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
7/56		19	North Street	19/21		House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
7/57		19	North Street	17		House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
7/68		19	North Street	13, 15		House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
7/69		19	North Street		A. Ashard,	Shop	Y	II	Brick, weatherboarded
7/70		19	North Street	9	Scriveners Cottage	House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
7/72		19	North Street	3, 5		House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
7/51		19	North Street	56	Ivy House	House	Y	II	Brick, rendered



7/53		19	North Street	52a		Terraced house	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
7/58		19	North Street	36	Taurus	House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
7/59		19	North Street	34		House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered, pargetted
7/67		19	North Street	26	Brick House	House	Y	II	Flemish bond brick
7/82		19	North Street	2, 4		Shop	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
7/71		19	North Street	7		House	Y	II	Flemish bond brick
8/76		19	Ongar Road	2, 4	Kicking Dickey	Public House	N	II	Brick, rendered
7/2		19	Parsonage Downs		Pump	Pump	Y	II	Cast iron
7/104		19	St Edmund's Lane		Tower House	Tower mill	N	II	Brick
8/2		19	Stortford Road		Pump	Pump	Y	II	Cast iron
7/42		19	Stortford Road	22		House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
8/13		19	Stortford Road	23/25		Shop	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
8/10		19	Stortford Road		Westbury House	House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
7/86		19	Stortford Road		Rood End House	House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
7/34		19	The Downs	6, 7		House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
7/32		19	The Downs		Buildings Farmhouse	Farmhouse	N	II	Timber framed, plastered
7/37		19	The Downs	29-30		House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
7/36		19	The Downs	27-28		House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
7/38		19	The Downs	31-32		House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
8/23		19	White Street		Dunmow Kitchens	Warehouse	Y	II	Brick
8/26		19	White Street		Railings	Railings	Y	II	Cast iron
8/28		19	White Street		Pump	Pump	Y	II	Timber cased, lead

### APPENDIX 3: Urban components list

ID	DESCRIPTION
ROMAN	
659	BUILT-UP AREA
660	CEMETERIES
661	SHRINE
662	POSSIBLE TOWN ENCLOSURE
663	ROADS
MEDIEVAL	
664	BUILT-UP AREA
665	MARKET-PLACE
666	ST MARY'S CHURCH
667	CHAPEL OF ST GEORGE THE MARTYR
668	GUILDHALL
669	STOCKS
670	MARKET CROSS
671	MILLS
672	INFILLED MARKET-PLACE
690	PRIEST'S HOUSE
691	PUBLIC BUILDING
POST-MEDIEVAL	
673	BUILT-UP AREA
674	MARKET-PLACE
675	TOWN HALL
676	MARKET CROSS AND PUMP
677	ST MARY'S CHURCH
678	BAPTIST CHAPEL
679	CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL
680	PARISH WORKHOUSE
681	UNION WORKHOUSE
682	ALMSHOUSES
683	PEST HOUSE
684	CAGE
685	MALTINGS
686	TANNERIES
687	GASWORKS
688	RAILWAY
689	BRICKWORKS