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**PRIMARY SCHOOL SITE
AT THE FORMER NEWTON WORKS
GREAT DUNMOW
ESSEX**

**TRIAL TRENCHING AND
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION**



Essex County Council

Field Archaeology Unit

September 2004

**PRIMARY SCHOOL SITE
AT THE FORMER NEWTON WORKS
GREAT DUNMOW
ESSEX**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION

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As part of our desire to provide a quality service, we would welcome any comments you may have on the content or the presentation of this report.

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**PRIMARY SCHOOL SITE AT THE FORMER NEWTON WORKS,
GREAT DUNMOW, ESSEX**

**TRIAL TRENCHING
AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION**

Client: Stanley Bragg Architects

NGR: TL ~~6136 2180~~ 6140 2209

Planning application number: UTT/0006/03/CC

Site code: GD 16

ECC FAU project number: 1353

Date of fieldwork: 10/5/04 to 28/5/04

SUMMARY

Archaeological excavation in advance of construction work at the former Newton Works site, Great Dunmow has uncovered evidence for 1st-century AD enclosures and ritual activity, early and late Roman enclosures, and mid to late 4th-century clay extraction. The evidence for ritual activity consists of a neonate buried in an inverted pot, and placed deposits in the terminals of 1st-century ditches.

The evidence from the Newton Works site is used to reappraise the results of the adjacent 1993 Woodlands Park (Buildings Farm) excavation (Lavender 1997). Most of the evidence from the two neighbouring sites is thought to be associated with farming connected with nearby undiscovered farmsteads, or to the holding of livestock and the production of food on the periphery of Roman Great Dunmow. The development of Stane Street and the Roman town in the mid to late 1st century AD sees an intensification in the use of the landscape from that point onwards.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project history

1.1.1 In May 2002, an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching, followed by an archaeological excavation, were carried out in advance of the construction of a primary school at the former Newton Works, Great Dunmow, Essex. Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit undertook both stages of work on behalf of Stanley Bragg Architects acting for the school governors. The trial trenching and excavation were carried out in accordance with the stipulations of an archaeological brief and were monitored by Essex County Council Heritage Advice, Management and Promotion (ECC brief HAMP 2004). The site finds and records will be archived at Saffron Walden museum.

1.1.2 No separate trial trenching report was produced because the trial-trenching went immediately into excavation in order that the construction programme could continue according to schedule.

1.1.3 In this report are the following abbreviations:

ECC FAU: Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit

ECC HAMP: Essex County Council Heritage Advice Management and Promotion

EHCR: Essex Heritage Conservation Record

2.0 BACKGROUND

2.1 Location and topography (Fig. 1)

2.1.1 The development area lies c. 800m west from the centre of Great Dunmow and consists of a 120m by 180m block of derelict land. It borders the former A120 (Stane Street) and has a gentle south-facing slope. The middle of the site has been disturbed by the former Newton Works, which was no longer standing when the excavation began. The west half of the development area is covered by thick layer of modern overburden.

2.2 Geology

2.2.1 The underlying natural is Chalky Boulder Clay. The overlying topsoil is a thin deposit of dark greyish brown friable silt clay with infrequent pieces of chalk and flint.

2.3 Archaeology

- 2.3.1 The site is located on the western outskirts of Great Dunmow, which was formerly a Roman town on the junction of Stane Street and the Roman road from Chelmsford to Great Chesterford (Medlycott 1998).
- 2.3.2 In 1993 the ECC FAU carried out an archaeological excavation in the field immediately north of the primary school site in advance of the construction of the Woodlands Park residential development. The main findings were Middle Iron Age roundhouses, and Late Iron Age/early Roman and Roman field systems on the same alignment as nearby Stane Street (Lavender 1997). Lying within some of the enclosures were a possible corral or large circular structure, and a small number of pits and post-holes.

3.0 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 Evaluation

- 3.1.1 The main aim of the evaluation was to determine the location, extent, date, character, condition and significance of any archaeological remains contained within the area of the proposed development.

3.2 Excavation

- 3.2.1 The aim of the excavation was to determine more clearly the nature of the Roman features present in the undisturbed north-east corner of the former Newton Works site, and to use that information to enhance the results of the 1993 excavation.

4.0 METHOD

4.1 Evaluation

- 4.1.1 The trial trenching consisted of six trial trenches, the positions of which were decided by ECC HAMP and the developer (Appendix 1). Care was taken to avoid likely areas of disturbed ground, as suggested by the results of earlier non-archaeological test-pitting. The area assigned for the proposed school buildings was evaluated by trenches 2 to 4, and the areas for proposed landscaping and playing fields by trenches 1, 5 and 6. The topsoil in each trench was removed by a 360° mechanical excavator with a broad toothless bucket.

4.1.2 The purpose of an extension added to the south side of trench 2 was to establish more clearly the extent of a distinctive deposit of black silt clay and Roman pottery.

4.1.3 The archaeological methods outlined in sections 4.2.2 to 4.2.4 below were used to excavate and record the evaluation features.

4.2 Excavation

4.2.1 Archaeological features within an area c. 65m by 40m (2600m²) were uncovered under archaeological supervision by removing the overlying topsoil and modern overburden (where present) with a 360° tracked mechanical excavator with a 1.8m wide bucket. The west side of the excavation area was taken up to the start of the modern overburden, and the south side to the beginning of modern disturbance from the former Newton Works.

4.2.2 The archaeological features were dug by hand, apart from two box-sections (153 and 173) within pit 210, which were dug by mechanical excavator (Fig. 2). The minimum samples sizes were 50% for pits and post-holes, 10% for gullies and ditches, and 100% for cremations and burials. Modern features were planned, but not excavated or recorded in detail.

4.2.3 The ECC FAU single context recording system was used to record the archaeological deposits and features. Registers were used to list and record small finds, photographs, soil samples, plans, sections and levels. The plans were drawn at a scale of 1:20 and the sections at a scale of 1:10. A total station theodolite was used to locate the site to the Ordnance Survey national grid. A metal detector was used to look for non-ferrous finds.

4.2.4 All work was carried out in accordance with IFA (Institute of Field Archaeologists) by-laws and guidelines.

4.2.5 Only six soil samples were taken because few well-dated and securely stratified charcoal-rich deposits were encountered and many features appeared to be contaminated by modern disturbance. Selected samples were bulk floated by a member of ECC FAU staff using a 500 micron mesh sieve, before being air-dried in trays on racks. Both 2mm and 4mm sieves were used to separate the residue. Artefacts and fragments of bone were extracted by hand from the coarse fraction (>2mm). The flots and fine fraction (< 2mm) were saved, but not sorted.

5.0 FIELDWORK RESULTS

5.1 Range and condition of archaeological features (Fig. 2)

- 5.1.1 The trial trenching exposed Chalky Boulder Clay in trenches 3 to 6 and in the east half of trench 2. Although archaeological features were found cut into Chalky Boulder Clay in trench 3 and in the east half of trench 2, no archaeological features were found cut into the clay in trenches 4 to 6. Deep deposits of modern overburden were found in trench 1 and in the west half of trench 2.
- 5.1.2 The excavation found an inhumation burial, two possible votive deposits, and ditches, gullies, post-holes and pits. All features had been truncated by modern disturbance and many were cut by modern pits and field drains.
- 5.1.3 The pottery and coin dating evidence and the stratigraphic and spatial relationships were used to analyse and group the archaeological features within four chronological phases (Table 1). Eighteen features were left unphased because they contained no or very few datable finds.

Date	Stratigraphic evidence
Prehistoric	?Pit 132.
Late Iron Age/Roman c. 100 BC to 50 AD	Enclosure ditches 201, 203 ?and 202. Inhumation burial 100. Pits 18, 78 and 211 and post-holes 21, 23, 25 and 27.
Early Roman c. 50 to 100 AD	Ditch 200
Late Roman c. 300 to 410 AD	Ditches 204 to 208, gullies 214 and 213, clay pit 210 and post-holes 67, 76 and 101

Table 1. Phasing

5.2 Prehistoric (Fig. 2)

- 5.2.1 Pit 132, located in the centre of the site, contained one undiagnostic sherd of prehistoric pottery and two pieces of probably earlier Neolithic worked flint.

5.3 Late Iron Age/early Roman (Fig. 3)

- 5.3.1 A small rectangular enclosure dated to the 1st century AD consisted of three shallow ditches (201 to 203). The east end of ditch 201 (segment 122) contained a near-complete upright bowl, and the east end of ditch 203 (segment 29) a small stack of large sherds from a storage vessel. The upright bowl and the storage jar sherds were probably votive offerings because they appeared to have been deliberately placed (see sections 6.6.1 to 6.6.5). The bowl in segment 122 contained no finds, apart from a few broken-off sherds and a very small amount of degraded bone.
- 5.3.2 In pit 100, south of the east end of ditch 201, was the skeleton of a neonate, accompanied by an inverted jar. Although the skeleton was near-complete, less than 10% of the jar remained because the burial pit had been severely truncated by ploughing. Inside the pottery vessel, which lay in the north half of the pit, were most of the bones from the lower two-thirds of the skeleton, comprising ribs, vertebrae, pelvis and limb bones. In the south half of the pit, outside the vessel, were some of the vertebrae and many fragments of skull, as well as limb bones and possibly some of the bones from the neonate's hands. The evidence suggested that the neonate had been buried entire, and that the pot had been inverted over the lower two-thirds of its body.
- 5.3.3 Four poorly dated post-holes (21, 23, 25 and 27), arranged in a line perpendicular to the east end of ditch 203, possibly indicated a Late Iron Age/early Roman post-built building or fence. No finds were found in 21, 23 and 25, but one sherd of Late Iron Age/early Roman pottery was found in 27. All four features were less than 0.3m deep.
- 5.3.4 Pits 18, 78 and 211 contained Late Iron Age pottery.

5.4 Early Roman (Mid to 1st century AD) (Fig. 4)

- 5.4.1 Ditch 200, to the north of ditch 201, was probably unrelated to ditches 201 to 203 because it was substantially deeper and wider. Because the ditch varied in depth and width it seemed likely that it had been recut and cleaned out during its lifetime, although no clear sign of a recut could be seen in either plan or section to confirm this. In segment 146 it was 2.7m wide and 1.2m deep, and in segments 10 and 186 c. 1.2m wide and c. 0.5m deep. It is possible that a bank had originally been present along the south side of the ditch because a number of its fills (57, 151, 149 and possibly 148) were found slumped up against the inside south edge of its cut. Segment 146 across the middle of the feature contained large amounts of mid to late 1st-century pottery. A late Roman coin in the top fill

of the segment was probably intrusive. Evidence from the 1993 excavation suggests that the ditch formed one side of a ditched enclosure.

5.5 Late Roman (4th century AD) (Fig. 5)

- 5.5.1 Co-aligned ditches 204 and 205 were probably the same feature, separated by a 5m wide break. Ditch 205 cut Late Iron Age/early Roman ditch 201 and was cut in turn by late Roman gully 206. Ditch 204 contained a small number of sherds of mid-to-late 4th-century pottery.
- 5.5.2 Features 213 and 214 were two shallow gullies arranged in the shape of an 'L'. Gully 214 contained sherds of 4th-century pottery and was cut by late 4th-century ditch 207. No finds were found in gully 213. The function of the two gullies is not known.
- 5.5.3 Feature 31, to the south-east of gullies 213 and 214, was a small shallow post-hole with three small sherds of late Roman pottery.
- 5.5.4 Three sides of a small late 4th-century rectangular enclosure near the west end of the excavation area was defined by gullies 206 and 207. Gully 206 was much more regular than gully 207, which varied in depth and width and looked as if it had been recut and/or extended during its life. Gully 206 contained pieces of 4th-century pottery, and gully 207 many sherds of late 4th-century pottery. Also inside gully 207 were three 4th-century coins, a fragment of late Roman glass, and the skeleton of a small dog.
- 5.5.5 Placed within the area of the enclosure were three post-holes (67, 76 and 101) which may have been part of a late 4th-century structure (218), measuring 4m by 8m. Post-holes 67 and 101 contained pieces of 4th-century pottery and post-hole 67 had a post-packing of quern stone fragments and large lumps of flint. There were no finds in post-hole 76. Post-hole 67 was approximately three times as deep as the other two post-holes, which were both very shallow.
- 5.5.6 Ditch 208, to the east of the enclosure and structure, was slightly unusual because it was not perpendicular to the other linear features. It contained infrequent small pieces of late 4th-century pottery.
- 5.5.7 Feature (210) at the west end of the site is thought to be clay pit because it had an irregular, uneven base consisting of many small pits and large scoop-like depressions. It

cut early Roman ditch 200 and it was 0.8m deep and more than 38m long and more than 20m wide. The full width of the feature is not known because it extended underneath the modern overburden in the west half of trial trench 2. Inside the pit and its many associated cuts were infrequent pieces of 4th-century pottery. Lying over part of the south end of the feature was a thin, but extensive deposit of black silt clay with frequent pieces of late 4th-century pottery. Metal-detecting found four late Roman coins in the top of the pit and seven late Roman coins in the black silt clay.

6.0 FINDS, by Joyce Compton

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 Finds were recovered from a total of seventy-seven contexts, one of which (59) was allocated to metal-detected finds. In addition, three sherds of pottery (30g) were unstratified. The finds have been recorded by count and weight, in grams, by context, initially onto paper proformas. These details were transferred onto a spreadsheet for ease in manipulation of the data. Appendix 3 summarises the finds; full details by context and category can be found in the archive.

6.1.2 The largest assemblage component is pottery, amounting to a total of 1,532 sherds, weighing 16,717g, recovered from a total of seventy-one contexts, including unstratified material. All of the pottery is Late Iron Age/Roman in date except for two sherds (12g) which are prehistoric and three (6g) which are post-medieval. The latter are from a post-medieval feature (ditch 212) and were found with fragments of post-medieval tile. The prehistoric pottery has been examined by N.J. Lavender, and although these sherds are small, they are dated tentatively to the early Iron Age. The largest sherd (10g) came from fill 134 of pit 132 and provides the main dating evidence for the feature. The Late Iron Age and Roman pottery is discussed fully below.

6.1.3 Other categories of finds were recovered in smaller quantities and are described by category below. The coins were identified by Mark Curteis and the flint artefacts are reported on by Hazel Martingell. Full archive reports for all categories can be found in the research archive.

6.2 Coins and jettons, identified by M. Curteis

6.2.1 Three 4th-century Roman coins were found during excavation, and twelve 4th-century coins and two 15th/16th-century jettons by metal-detecting. Most of the coins are late 4th

century and were extracted from the top of clay pit 210 and the black silt-clay layer 105. The 15th/16th-century jettons were discovered in areas of modern disturbance. The three Roman coins found during excavation were recovered from ditch 207. All coins have been cleaned and conserved.

- 6.2.2 Fewer coins were found during the 1993 excavation than the 2004 excavation, even though the 1993 excavation was surveyed by metal detector and was a much larger site. The date range of the coins from the 1993 excavation, however, is greater than the date range of those from the primary school site. In summary, the 1993 excavation found eight 4th-century coins, one 3rd/4th-century coin, two 2nd-century coins, one Late Iron Age coin, one George II or III coin, and one undatable coin (McMichael 1997).

6.3 Late Iron Age/Roman pottery

- 6.3.1 The Late Iron Age/Roman pottery assemblage amounts to a total of 1,524 sherds, weighing 16,669g, and was recovered from seventy contexts. A further three sherds (30g), from a beaker base, were unstratified. The average sherd weight is low at 11g and much of the assemblage comprises body sherds.

- 6.3.2 The pottery has been recorded by sherd count and weight, in grams, by fabric and context on paper proformas which form part of the archive. Fabrics were recorded for each context using the Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit fabric series. Any forms present were recorded using the *Camulodunum* type series (Hawkes and Hull 1947, 215-73) for the Late Iron Age material, and the series devised for Chelmsford (Going 1987, 13-54) for pottery of Roman date. Sherds of intrinsic interest were also recorded, for instance, pierced sherds or those with notches, stamps or graffiti. Most of the pottery was rapidly recorded in this way, but contexts which contained a fuller range of forms were recorded in more detail. Just seven contexts warranted this detailed recording; none contained sufficient forms for full quantification by EVE (Estimated Vessel Equivalents). The range of fabrics present is shown in Table 2 below.

Fabric	Fabric Name	Count	Weight	% Count	% Weight
AMPH	Amphora fabrics	5	410	0.3	2.5
BSW	Black-surfaced wares	189	2022	12.4	12.1
BUF	Unsourced buff wares including mortaria	8	378	0.5	2.3
COLB	Colchester buff ware	12	53	0.8	0.3
ESH	Early shell-tempered ware	61	277	4.0	1.7
GRF	Fine grey wares	96	981	6.3	5.9
GROG	Grog-tempered ware	283	2405	18.5	14.4
GROGC	Coarse grog-tempered ware	48	1228	3.1	7.4
GRS	Sandy grey wares	153	1369	10.0	8.2
HAR	Hadham reduced wares	92	683	6.0	4.1
HAX	Hadham oxidised ware including mortaria	382	3136	25.0	18.8
LSH	Late shell-tempered ware	87	680	5.7	4.1
MWS	All white-slipped wares including mortaria	7	100	0.5	0.6
NVC	Nene Valley colour-coated ware	17	115	1.1	0.7
OXRC	Oxfordshire red colour-coated ware	26	185	1.7	1.1
OXSWM	Oxfordshire white-slipped mortaria	8	176	0.5	1.0
PORD	Portchester D ware	2	27	0.1	0.2
RED	Unsourced oxidised wares	6	46	0.4	0.3
STOR	Storage jar fabrics	36	2359	2.4	14.1
TSG	All samian (not sourced)	9	69	0.6	0.4
Totals		1527	16699		

Table 2. Roman pottery (fabrics)

6.3.3 The assemblage is dominated by locally made coarse wares of both Late Iron Age and Roman date. These wares form more than 60% by weight of the total pottery recovered. As expected, given the proximity of Great Dunmow to the production site in eastern Hertfordshire, Hadham wares comprise 23% of the total. Many of the unsourced grey wares probably also originated from this production centre, making this a major supplier of pottery to the settlement. There is an abundance (19% by weight) of the oxidised ware from this source. This was produced in quantity during the 3rd and 4th centuries, but was normally uncommon in Essex until the later Roman period. The availability of vessels in this fabric seems to have kept those in Oxfordshire red-colour-coated ware out of the market in this part of Essex at this time. Other fine wares are poorly represented at 4% of the total, with samian forming a very small proportion at 0.4%. Apart from one tiny sherd, the samian is entirely residual. Imported amphoras are also scarce at 2.5% by weight, amounting to just five sherds, and mainly deriving from Gaulish wine containers. Mortaria are uncommon, although, at 4.6% by weight, conform to the average proportions normally present in Essex pottery assemblages.

6.3.4 The pottery was recorded, in the first instance, to provide dating evidence for site features and deposits. Since most of the pottery comprises body sherds, much of the identification was based on fabrics rather than forms, resulting in broad date ranges for many contexts. The apparent absence of mid-Roman pottery may be ascribed to the lack of diagnostic forms, rather than a genuine absence. There is, though, a general lack of dishes throughout the assemblage. These forms are the most common dating indicators for the mid-to late Roman period. In addition, there are just two contexts with large assemblages of 100 sherds or more, and fourteen with those of medium size (30 - 100 sherds). Approximately three-quarters of the total number of contexts contain less than thirty sherds each, and this, coupled with the lack of identifiable forms, has resulted in unreliable dating evidence for at least half of the assemblage. Several features can be firmly dated, however. These include burial 100, pit 211, ditch 200, ditch 207, and the sections through clay pit 210. The pottery from these and other selected features is described in more detail below.

6.4 The pottery from burial 100

6.4.1 This comprises a single vessel, apparently buried in an inverted position, and much of which had been removed in antiquity. Just over 80% of the circuit of the rim survives; body sherds and several small base sherds are also present. The vessel is a *Cam 254* cooking pot in early shell-tempered ware, with shell highly visible within the fabric. The jar has an external groove around the circumference under the rim. The diameter of the vessel is 170mm and the walls of the pot survive for an average depth of just 40mm. *Cam 254*-type vessels are handmade and relatively long-lived, with origins in the Middle Iron Age, current throughout the Late Iron Age and dying out as a form during the second half of the 1st century AD when superseded by wheel-thrown pottery types.

6.5 The pottery from pit 211

6.5.1 This feature was half-sectioned and produced pottery of Late Iron Age date from six contexts. A total of 127 sherds, weighing 1,358g, was recovered and included a range of grog-tempered forms, such as platters, bowls and jars. Vessels which provide a mid 1st-century date comprise comb-stabbed body sherds from an H1 beaker and a cream-slipped sherd, with handle springing, from a flagon. The majority of the pottery is grog-tempered, however. Of interest is a sherd with a drilled 4mm-diameter hole made after firing.

6.6 The pottery from ditches 201 and 203

- 6.6.1 Single vessels were recovered from the terminal segments of shallow ditches 201 and 203, which are broadly dated to the Late Iron Age/early Roman period.
- 6.6.2 A single vessel was discovered in segment 122 of ditch 201. The vessel is now in many pieces but appears to have been buried complete in an upright position. Enough of the vessel remained for reconstruction to take place, and this has been classified as a *Cam* 217 bowl in black-surfaced ware. The bowl form has its origins in the Late Iron Age, but the addition of sand as a tempering agent indicates that manufacture of the vessel was more likely to have occurred in the mid 1st century AD. At least two-thirds of the rim was removed in antiquity, apparently confirming that the bowl had been buried upright. Several unrelated sherds were also recovered from the fills of segment 122. These comprise eight grog-tempered body sherds and one with shell temper, all of Late Iron Age date.
- 6.6.3 A soil sample was taken in order to ascertain whether the bowl had been buried empty. The results from the dried, sieved residue were inconclusive, with just a few bone fragments and further small sherds from the bowl apparent (see 6.26.2 below).
- 6.6.4 Sherds from a storage jar were found in segment 29 of ditch 203. Two non-joining sections of rim and parts of the shoulder are present. The shoulder has a line of stabbed decoration, with zones of combing beneath. Combed decoration is a Late Iron Age characteristic, although the fabric is hard-fired and not the true coarse grog-tempered ware normally associated with Late Iron Age vessels. This appears to be a transitional vessel, feasibly with the same mid 1st-century date ascribed to the bowl in segment 122. The evidence supports the contention that both ditch terminals were contemporary.
- 6.6.5 The interpretation of the jar as a votive vessel is problematical. Measurement of the jar rim indicates that less than a quarter of the rim circuit was recovered. Given the size of these storage jars, it is likely that less than 10% of the vessel is present, and the ditch is too shallow a feature for a complete storage jar to have been buried intact. It is possible that these large sections of the rim and shoulder were used for ritual purposes, but the purpose, if there was one, is now obscure.

6.7 The pottery from ditch 200

- 6.7.1 This was excavated in three segments and all three produced pottery. The best dating evidence came from segment 146, where four contexts produced a range of fabrics and

forms dating to the mid to late 1st century AD, amounting to a total of 183 sherds, weighing 3,002g. Jars, platters and flagons are major components of the assemblage, with large sections from a single cordoned jar occurring in two of the fills (148 and 151). Two of the five amphora sherds recovered also came from this segment of ditch. A third sherd was found in the fill of segment 10. Mortarium fragments also came from two sections of ditch, the example from the top fill of segment 146 has a herringbone stamp across the flange. This indicates manufacture at Colchester, where production of these stamped vessels is thought to take place c. AD 130-170 (Hartley 1999, 209). The occurrence of this vessel in the top fill probably indicates the latest episode of infilling, though small intrusive sherds of 3rd and 4th-century pottery were also retrieved from this ditch segment. A 4th-century coin (SF24) was also recovered.

6.8 The pottery from ditch 207

6.8.1 This was excavated in five segments, all of which produced pottery of 4th century date, amounting to 275 sherds, weighing 2,737g. Three of the sections produced pottery more closely dated to the second half of the 4th century. A range of late 4th century fabrics and forms came from these contexts, along with a quantity of residual material. A number of vessels are in oxidised fabrics and these include bowls and pedestal jars, probably made in the Hadham area. Sherds with so-called Romano-Saxon decoration were also noted. Oxford wares are present in small numbers, and vessels include white-slipped mortaria (Young 1977, type WC7) and flanged bowls (Young 1977, type C51). Of interest is a ledge-rimmed jar in Portchester D ware, which has rilled decoration on the shoulder. This form does not appear in the Portchester Castle type-series (Fulford 1975, fig.191). Vessels in this fabric were made in Surrey, and were among the latest products to appear in Essex. Other late 4th-century forms present include shell-tempered G27 jars. Three 4th-century coins were also recovered.

6.9 The pottery from clay pit 210

6.9.1 This was excavated in seven segments, all of which produced pottery and most of which is 4th century in date. In total, the excavated sections produced 493 sherds, weighing 3,873g. Three of the contexts could be more closely dated to the second half of the 4th century, and, of these, fill 105 in particular, contained nearly half of the total pottery excavated from the feature (260 sherds, 2,021g). A similar range of forms as that found in ditch 207 was recovered, with the addition of flanged Hadham ware dish sherds (B10), Nene Valley ware folded beakers and dishes, one of which is rouletted, and a frill-rimmed jar (G26). Oxford forms included a Young (1977) type C81 bowl. A large bead-rimmed

dish in oxidised Hadham ware is also present, along with mortaria fragments and further sherds with Romano-Saxon decoration. Residual material was also noted, including samian and amphora. A total of ten 4th-century coins were recovered from this feature during metal-detecting.

6.10 Comparison with the pottery from 1993 excavation

6.10.1 The amount of pottery from the Primary School site represents only a quarter of that recovered from the 1993 site (Wallace 1997, 66), reflecting perhaps the difference in size of the excavated areas. The pottery from the Primary School site is also, however, more restricted in the range of identified forms and fabrics. More samian (c. 750g) was found at the 1993 site, for example, although the proportion is still low at 1.1% by weight of the total. Gallo-Belgic fine ware types found at the 1993 site are absent at the Primary School site. The proportion of early to late Roman types at both sites seems to concur, although similar difficulties in dating were apparent at the 1993 site (Wallace 1997, 66-8). Unsurprisingly, Hadham wares dominate the 1993 excavation assemblage at 20% by weight, and a lower proportion of Oxford and late shell-tempered wares than would be expected is also noted (Wallace 1997, 76). This accords with the evidence at the Primary School site, and reinforces the premise that the Hadham industry was sufficiently prolific to keep competitors out of the local markets.

6.11 Roman glass

6.11.1 Sherds of Roman glass were recovered from two contexts, both of 4th-century date. The first (SF2), from the fill of segment 3 in ditch 207, is a ribbed handle, probably from a small jug or bottle, in natural blue-green glass. The piece is probably contemporary with its context, that is, early-to-mid-4th century.

6.11.2 The second piece (SF20) is the rim from a cup or, more likely, a beaker in yellow-green glass which has many fine bubbles. The rim is fire-rounded and there is a horizontal band of abrasion on the inner surface. This is from a late Roman vessel type, which normally occurs in contexts of mid-4th to early 5th century date (Price and Cottam 1998, 130). The rim was recovered from the fill of segment 104 in clay pit 210, which is dated to the second half of the 4th century.

6.12 Ironwork

6.12.1 Eleven iron objects were recorded, some of which were found with a metal detector and may be modern. Six items came from clay pit 210, although none has a recognisable

function and may just be nail fragments. Thirty-seven nails, weighing 246g, were found in a total of fifteen contexts; at least half came from clay pit 210.

6.13 Brick and tile

- 6.13.1 Very little brick and tile was recovered, which is relatively unusual for a Roman site. This indicates that any buildings in the vicinity were unlikely to be tiled, and that secondary use of tile fragments, for example as hearth bases, was also not taking place.
- 6.13.2 Brick fragments, weighing a total of 1,107g, came from seven contexts, and a tiny intrusive fragment of modern brick from the fill of segment 216 in clay pit 210 was discarded at the recording stage. A fragment of modern brick (8g) was also found in the fill of segment 37 of ditch 207. The remaining brick fragments are all Roman, but are too small for further comment, except for the fragments (665g) from the fill of segment 186 of ditch 200. These fragments are from the same piece of overfired brick, although the dimensions of the unbroken brick cannot now be established.
- 6.13.3 Roof tile fragments, amounting to a total of 817g, came from six contexts. Two of these fragments (92g) are modern pantile and are intrusive. One each was found in the fills of segment 53 of gully 214 and segment 55 of ditch 207. Two small fragments of post-medieval, or late medieval, roof tile came from a modern feature, 212. The remaining fragments (721g) are all Roman and include a *tegula* flange in the fill of segment 104 in clay pit 210.
- 6.13.4 Similar small quantities were noted at the 1993 site (Major 1997, 88), where a quarter of the tile assemblage was post-medieval.

6.14 Baked clay

- 6.14.1 Fragments of baked clay, with a total weight of 857g, were recovered from 24 contexts. Half of the assemblage came from Late Iron Age or early Roman contexts. The fabric of most of the material is normally pale buff to orange, with the chalky inclusions to be expected of baked clay produced from local sources. Nearly all of the assemblage is too fragmentary to determine whether any function can be ascribed, but there is a large piece with a deep groove in the fill of pit 62 which may derive from structural daub. Three contexts contained pieces of baked clay with flat surfaces. Two of these are fills of mid to late 1st-century ditch 200. It is unclear whether these flat surfaces indicate that the fragments derive from clay slabs or from structures.

6.14.2 The baked clay found during the 1993 excavation included pieces from loom weights (Major 1997, 86). Flat fragments present were deemed to be derived from either slabs ('Belgic' bricks) or structural daub, with nothing certainly diagnostic identified.

6.15 Quern stone fragments

6.15.1 Fragments from probable quern stones were recovered from six contexts. The fragments are all very small and are probably from imported Rhenish lava querns, except for three fragments, one large, of millstone grit. These came from the fill of post-hole 67 and from the fill of segment 50 in ditch 207, and are likely to be fragments from the same mill stone. Datable features are lacking, but it is likely that all of the fragments are derived from Roman querns. A variety of querns and rubbing stones were recovered during the 1993 excavation (Major 1997, 86-8). The querns included examples resembling those at the Primary School site, with the lava fragments noted as being similarly small and eroded.

6.16 Burnt flints

6.16.1 Burnt flints, amounting to a total of 58g, were recovered from two contexts, both dated mid to late 4th century. The burnt flints have been discarded following recording.

6.17 Worked flints, by Hazel Martingell

6.17.1 Nineteen flints were retrieved from a total of eleven contexts and most are residual in Roman features. These include one scraper, three blades, seven flakes, one modified core, one chipping and one fragment. Eleven of these artefacts came from two pits (132 and 211).

6.17.2 The earliest pit (132) has two early prehistoric, probably early Neolithic, worked flints. These are a core that has been modified into a tool and a blade that is of early Neolithic type. Both are patinated with a light, white surface which is indicative of an early date.

6.17.3 Late Iron Age/early Roman pit 211 contained seven worked flints. One is an irregular scraper of later prehistoric date, probably Late Iron Age. Five are waste flakes and one is half of a long blade. The blade is likely to be earlier, probably collected from nearby for use in the Late Iron Age.

6.18 Human skeletal remains

6.18.1 These are the remains of a single baby. The bones are fragile and thus highly fragmented, but it is possible to ascertain the completeness of the skeleton. Context 96 represents the

lower part of the skeleton, comprising ribs, vertebrae, pelvis and limb bones. Part of the pelvis is missing (or is fragmented beyond recognition). Context 99 represents the skull and upper portion, comprising the skull in many fragments, vertebrae and at least two limb bones, including small bones presumably from the hands. The soil sample from the fill of the pottery vessel (97) contained a number of fine fragments and vertebrae. Context 103 contained further vertebrae, along with tooth 'caps'. The skeleton seems to have few missing elements. The fragile nature of the bones, coupled with the presence of the budding teeth, indicates that this is a neonate, which probably had not survived for long after birth.

6.19 Animal bone

- 6.19.1 Animal bone was recovered from a total of fifty-seven contexts, comprising 1,270 pieces weighing 10,931g. The bone was scanned for condition and completeness, and basic identifications of the taxa and the skeletal elements present were carried out using Schmid (1972) and Cornwall (1956). Generally, the bones are in a fragmentary but good condition, with little abrasion. Only three contexts contained an appreciable quantity of animal bone, although several stratigraphic units, such as clay pit 210, have accumulations worthy of further comment (see below).
- 6.19.2 A range of domestic animal types is present, but bird and fish bones were not certainly identified. Where detailed identification was not possible, due to fragmentation, elements were sorted into broad groups based on size. The groups are: small mammal (e.g. cat, rabbit/hare, small dog), medium-sized mammal (e.g. sheep/goat, pig, large dog), large mammal (e.g. horse, cow, deer). Of the animals identified, cattle and sheep/goat were present in approximately equal numbers, and form the major components in the assemblage. Other animals comprise horse, pig and dog, and a single antler tine was present. Pig is poorly represented, identified in only eight contexts.
- 6.19.3 Almost 50% of the assemblage by weight was found in contexts dated to the 4th century, and this is the most fragmentary (average weight per fragment of 6.2g). Just over 20% of the assemblage came from Late Iron Age and early Roman contexts. The animals identified are broadly similar, and in similar proportions, in each date band, which appears to indicate little change in dietary habits between the early and late Roman periods. An antler tine was found in the late 4th-century fill of segment 104 in clay pit 210. This had been sawn from the beam and also had two saw marks at the tip. The presence of antler

need not indicate that venison was being consumed, since utilisation of naturally-shed antler is well documented in the late Roman and post-Roman periods.

6.19.4 As noted above, the assemblage is fragmentary, and, unfortunately, much of this appears to be the result of recent damage, although several bones exhibit knife and/or chop marks, as a result of the preparation of carcasses into joints for consumption. There are few foot bones present, indicating that preparation of hides was probably not taking place in the immediate vicinity, and there is also no evidence for bone-working.

6.19.5 Four assemblages are described in more detail below, although combined quantities from individual features are not particularly large.

6.20 The bone from pit 211

6.20.1 Six fills in this firmly dated Late Iron Age pit produced animal bone, amounting to seventy-seven pieces weighing 1,414g. Horse, cattle, sheep/goat and pig were all identified, but not in sufficient quantities for meaningful comment.

6.21 The bone from ditch 200

6.21.1 Six fills in sections of this mid-to late 1st-century ditch yielded animal bone amounting to ninety pieces weighing 1,568g. Horse, cattle, sheep/goat and pig were again identified, although horse bones were less frequent than in pit 211, and those from cattle and pigs were more numerous. A larger proportion of bones identified by size only (in this case, mostly large mammal) was present in this feature.

6.22 The bone from ditch 207

6.22.1 This is a 4th-century feature and five fills produced animal bone amounting to 415 pieces weighing 2,397g. A quarter of this total is represented by an articulated dog skeleton which was found in adjacent ditch segments 3 and 55. This is the skeleton of a young, adult, hound-sized animal, since all of the bones had fused, but the teeth are unworn. Cattle, sheep/goat and pig were among the rest of the assemblage, which is fragmentary.

6.23 The bone from clay pit 210

6.23.1 This is a large feature, with seven excavated sections, and is dated to the second half of the 4th century. Ten contexts produced animal bone, amounting to 296 pieces weighing 2,287g, and this represents one of the largest accumulations of animal bone recovered

from a single feature. Horse, cattle, sheep/goat and pig were all identified, along with a mandible from a large dog and a sawn antler tine.

6.24 Comparison with the animal bone from the 1993 excavation

6.24.1 The assemblage from the Primary School site, although smaller, is broadly comparable to that from the nearby 1993 excavation (Wade 1997, 88). The majority of the bone (28%) from the latter also came from 4th century contexts, but that from the 2004 site is more fragmentary. Cattle and sheep/goat were predominant on both sites, with horse, pig and dog showing similar proportions. Deer bones were recognised in more contexts at the 1993 site, but this might be due to the lower degree of fragmentation and subsequent ease of identification. As at the Primary School site, bird bones were few and fish apparently absent at the 1993 site.

6.25 Shell

6.25.1 Ninety-six fragments of shell weighing 698g, were recovered from nineteen contexts. The assemblage consisted entirely of oyster. Fifty-seven valves were recorded, representing a minimum of twenty-eight individuals. Quantities recovered are too low for further comment.

6.26 Environmental samples

6.26.1 The following soil samples were taken:

1. Single fill (56) of segment 55 across latest Roman ditch 207
2. Secondary fill (66) of segment 62 across Late Iron Age/early Roman pit 211
3. Single fill (97) of pot 98, part of Late Iron Age/early Roman inhumation burial 100
4. Primary fill (99) of Late Iron Age/early Roman inhumation burial 100
5. Single fill (124) of pot 124 in segment 122 across Late Iron Age/early Roman ditch 201
6. Sixth fill (148) of segment 146 across mid to late 1st-century ditch 200

Samples 3 and 4 were collected for human bone recovery, 5 for fragments of animal bone, and 1, 2 and 6 for carbonised macrofossils. The volume of samples 1, 2 and 6 was c. 14 litres each, and of 3, 4 and 5 the maximum available amount of c. 1 litre.

6.26.2 Samples 3 and 4 from the neonate burial (100) contained fragments of human bone, and sample 5 from pot 124 2g of unidentifiable animal bone. Also contained within all three samples were small amounts of charcoal and carbonised seeds (4g to 10g). Samples 1, 2 and 6 have not been processed because the total number of samples from any one period

is considered to be too low from which to draw quantitative and analytically valid conclusions.

6.27 Conclusion and recommendations for publication

- 6.27.1 The range and type of finds recovered adds to the growing body of information for the outskirts of Roman Great Dunmow. The assemblages, although smaller, compare well with those recovered at the adjacent 1993 site (Lavender 1997). Pottery, tile, stone and baked clay assemblages were similar in range, date and condition, if not in quantity. The coin assemblages are also broadly comparable. Some differences are apparent, though, apart from the overall reduced quantities which were recovered at the primary school site. No copper alloy objects were found, in contrast to the twenty, including seven brooches, found during the 1993 excavation. Perhaps surprisingly, no vessel glass was noted at the 1993 site, although there was a single glass bead. Certainly, the finds assemblages indicate mundane, self-sufficient settlement in the vicinity, with little inclination for imported luxury goods. The impression gained is that the Primary School site is on the periphery of rubbish disposal perhaps connected with middening, with quantities deposited appearing to diminish towards the main Roman road (Stane Street).
- 6.27.2 Very little in the finds assemblage requires further work towards publication. The pottery is too fragmented to be considered worthwhile, and there are too few meaningful assemblages for full quantification to be carried out. A summary report, comparing the pottery with that from previous excavations nearby (Wallace in Lavender 1997) is all that will be required. The vessel from ditch terminal 122 has been reconstructed and could be illustrated. It is also possible for the jar from ditch terminal 29 to be illustrated, although this is incomplete, comprising two sections from the shoulder and rim of the jar only.
- 6.27.3 The coins have been cleaned and conserved, and a comprehensive catalogue should be prepared for publication. The small amount of ironwork present appears to be either modern or recognisably nails, and thus does not require further work. All of the finds should be retained, except perhaps for the shell and the post-medieval building material. Some of the ironwork could be selected for discard at the archiving stage. As noted above, the burnt flints have already been discarded. All flots, residues and unprocessed soil samples will be retained for six months.

7.0 CONCLUSIONS

7.1 Phasing (1993 and 2004 excavations combined) (Fig. 6)

7.1.1 The evidence from the 1993 and 2004 excavations can be combined and synthesised within six broad periods (Table 3).

Period	Date	1993 (Woodlands Park)	2004 (Primary School)
1	Prehistoric	No evidence	?Pit. Worked flint and pottery
2	Middle Iron Age	Settlement	No evidence
3	LIA/early Roman	Enclosures. Pits	Enclosures and pits. Inhumation. Placed-deposits.
4	Early Roman (1st/2nd century)	Enclosures and pits	Enclosures
5	Late Roman (3rd/4th century)	Enclosures and pits. ?Settlement. ?Clay extraction	Enclosures. Post-built structure. Clay extraction. Pit
6	Post-Roman	?Enclosures/fields. Saxon pottery	No evidence

Table 3: Phasing: 1993 and 2004 excavations combined

7.1.2 The combined phasing makes the following changes to the 1993 site (Woodlands Park) phasing (Table 4):

Phase	Original date	Revised date
III	LIA/early Roman	Early Roman (1st/2nd century)
IV	Mid to late Roman	Late Roman (3rd/4th century)
V	Late and latest Roman	Post-Roman

Table 4: Revisions to 1993 site (Woodlands Park) phasing

7.1.3 The adjustment of the 1993 phasing takes into account the new evidence acquired by the Primary School excavation, the likelihood of small groups of abraded finds being residual, the apparent absence of mid-to-late Roman pottery, and the fact that the latest deposits in any given feature were no longer present due to truncation.

7.2 Period 1 (Prehistoric)

- 7.2.1 Prehistoric activity within the area of the two sites is attested by the prehistoric finds and possibly pit 132, which contained two pieces of worked flint and a sherd of possible Early Iron Age pottery.

7.3 Period 2 (Middle Iron Age)

- 7.3.1 The absence of Middle Iron Age features and finds in the 2004 site supports the conclusion of the 1993 excavation that the main focus of Middle Iron Age activity lies off to the north-west.

7.4 Period 3 (Late Iron Age/early Roman)

- 7.4.1 Both excavations have found indirect evidence (e.g. finds, pits and ditches etc., but not buildings) for Late Iron Age occupation. It seems likely that a Late Iron Age settlement lies close to the north-west corner of the 1993 excavation because a large mid-1st-century AD ditch in that area was found to contain large amounts of burnt daub and charcoal.
- 7.4.2 Period 3 probably contains evidence from two different phases of land use because two sets of ditches appear to be present. One set is comprised of regular enclosures formed by shallow ditches (Fig 6. period 3, black), and the other of three slightly curved ditches and the terminal of a very large ditch (Fig. 6, period 3, grey). The rectangular enclosure in the 2004 site is thought to be part of the Late Iron Age/early Roman set of regular enclosures because its ditches are physically similar and contain Late Iron Age/early Roman pottery. Because it is morphologically similar to the regular period III and IV enclosures which follow it, the regular set of enclosures probably post-dates the set formed by the three slightly curved ditches.
- 7.4.3 The pottery vessel and the pot sherds in the terminals of ditches 201 and 203 of the enclosure on the 2004 site are likely to be votive offerings because they appear to be paired and deliberately placed. The common practice of placing votive offerings in the terminals of ditches during the Late Iron Age and Roman periods is thought to have been related to the termination and the veneration of boundaries (Merrifield 1987). In this case it can be suggested that the vessel was used to hold a libation because it was placed upright, and the pottery sherds to cover a small deposit of food because they appear to have been arranged in a small stack.

7.4.3 The baby burial probably reflects what was probably a high rate of infant mortality during the Late Iron Age and Roman periods because infant burials are common on Late Iron Age and Roman sites. In Roman Britain, the burial of a new born infant outside a recognised cemetery was an accepted practice because children under the age of ten days old had no legal existence.

7.4.4 Further evidence for the veneration of boundaries is possibly present in the placing of the neonate burial on the line between the two ditch terminals with the votive deposits. The use of a dead neonate for a ritualistic purpose is not unknown in Roman Britain, where they are sometimes found in pits and wells (Fulford 2001).

7.5 Period 4 (Early Roman)

7.5.1 The large ditch recorded in the 2004 excavation is part of a complex of rectangular enclosures, laid out in the mid to late 1st century. It can be conjectured that the imposition of these enclosures was connected to the establishment of Roman Great Dunmow, which was already in use, complete with property boundaries and streets, by the late 1st century (Wickenden 1988). One possible explanation for the enclosures is that they were used for small-scale cultivation or paddocks by the inhabitants of the new Roman town.

7.6 Period 5 (Late Roman)

7.6.2 Period 5 saw the imposition of a new set of strip-like rectangular enclosures with a north-west to south-east axis. The development of these enclosures probably relates to a change in land use or farming practice.

7.6.3 It is possible that most of the period 5 evidence relates to the development of a late Roman farmstead because two circular ditches within or partly within the 1993 excavation area are probably the remains of late Roman corrals or round-houses.

7.6.4 Repeated episodes of clay extraction for the making of clay floors and walls or pots, tiles and bricks are thought to be represented by the pits and scoop-like depressions that give clay pit 210 its irregular profile. Clay extraction possibly took place in the area of the 1993 excavation as well because it contains two large late 4th-century pits with similarly irregular profiles.

7.6.5 The function of post-built structure 218, which is thought to be the remains of a simple timber building, is not known, although it is possible that it was related to the nearby clay extraction because the two groups of evidence appear to have been contemporary.

7.6.6 It seems likely that the late Roman enclosures had gone out of use or had begun to go out of use by the late 4th century because one of the probable clay pits in the 1993 excavation area cut a late Roman ditch, and building 218 overlay two late Roman ditches.

7.7 Period 6 (Post-Roman)

7.7.1 Three undatable ditches that were the latest in the stratigraphic sequence and a small number of Early Saxon sherds, all from within the area of the 1993 excavation constitute the only evidence for post-Roman activity.

7.8 General conclusions

7.8.1 Most of the Late Iron Age and Roman evidence probably relates to farming connected with nearby undiscovered farmsteads, or to the holding of livestock and the production of food on the periphery of Roman Great Dunmow. It is unlikely that a high status settlement like a Roman villa is present in the vicinity because both excavations found very little Roman brick and tile, and only small numbers of expensive goods like jewellery, glass and samian.

7.8.2 The change and intensification in the use of the landscape seen in the phase plans from period 3 onwards is likely to be associated with the establishment of Roman Great Dunmow in the mid to late 1st century AD. The south-west-west to north-east-east alignment of nearby Stane Street probably accounts for the corresponding alignment of the period 3 to 5 enclosures. If the period 3 enclosures pre-date the Roman conquest (AD 43) then the matching alignment of Roman Stane Street possibly indicates that it was preceded by a Late Iron Age forerunner.

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Appendix 1: Evaluation trench descriptions

Trench	Description	Co-ordinates
1	40m x 1.8m x 0.62m, orientated north-south. Modern-made ground, including clay, sand, gravel, wood, brick etc (0.62m +) below redeposited topsoil (0.03m). Natural sub-soil not encountered.	561768.18 222003.87 561768.26 221963.87
2	63m x 1.8m x 0.3 to 1m, orientated east-west. 10m x 1.8m x 0.5m north-south extension on south side. West end: topsoil (0m → 0.3m) above modern mixed yellow clay (0.3m → 0.7m) above modern brownish grey silt clay (0.7m → 1m). East end and extension: topsoil (0m → 0.3) above modern brownish grey silt clay (0.3m → 0.5m) above clay pit 210. Far east end: topsoil (0 → 0.3m) above chalky boulder clay.	561787.58 222016.26 561847.74 222022.10
3	33m x 1.8m x 0.2m, orientated east-west. Topsoil (0m → 0.2m) above chalky boulder clay. Natural cut by areas of modern disturbance and archaeological features 3 and 7.	561856.10 222022.33 561884.91 222030.70
4	10m x 1.8m x 0.2m, orientated east-west. Topsoil (0m → 0.2m) above chalky boulder clay. Natural cut by modern features.	561883.40 222040.52 561893.18 222042.59
5	5m x 1.8m x 0.4m, orientated north-south. Topsoil (0m → 0.4m) above chalky boulder clay.	561906.74 221983.32 561906.57 221988.32
6	5m x 1.8m x 0.6m, orientated north-south. Topsoil (0m → 0.04m) above brown silt clay (0.04m → 0.58m), above modern disturbance (0.58m → 0.66m), above natural chalky boulder clay.	561907.45 221963.49 561907.45 221958.49

*Co-ordinates of trenches 5 and 6 indicative only

Appendix 2: Fieldwork data

No.	Category	Part of	Description
1	Deposit	Segment 216	Black plastic silt clay with infrequent flint and chalk and occasional flecks of charcoal. Top fill
2	Deposit	Segment 3	Very dark greyish brown friable silt clay with infrequent flint and gravel and infrequent flecks of charcoal. Single fill.
3	Segment	Ditch 207	1.42m long, 0.27m wide, 0.3m deep. Steep sides, concave base. Filled by 2.
4	Deposit	Segment 7	Not recorded. Single fill of segment 7 across south end of pit 211.
5	Deposit	Segment 6	Not recorded. Single fill
6	Segment	Ditch 201	1m long, 0.5m wide, 0.05m deep. Gradual sides, slightly concave base. Filled by 5.
7	Segment	Pit 211	0.36m long, 0.88m wide, 0.5m deep. Steep sides, concave base. Filled by 4.
8	Artefacts		Unstratified finds.
9	Deposit	Segment 10	Not recorded. Single fill
10	Segment	Ditch 200	Machine-dug segment, 1.9m long, 1.55m wide, 0.5m deep. Steep to moderate sides, concave base. Filled by 9.
11	Cut	Pit	Rectangular with rounded corners, 1.37m long, 0.94m wide, 0.18m deep. Moderate to steep sides, slightly concave base. Filled by 12 and 13.
12	Deposit	Pit 11	Pale yellowish brown plastic silt clay with infrequent chalk and flint. Primary fill.
13	Deposit	Pit 11	Yellowish brown plastic silt clay with infrequent chalk and flint. Top fill.
14	Cut	Post-hole	Oval, 0.33m long, 0.28m wide, 0.12m deep. Steep sides, concave base. Filled by 15.
15	Deposit	Post-hole 14	Pale yellowish brown plastic silt clay with infrequent chalk and flint. Single fill.
16	Segment	Ditch 204	0.78m long, 0.62m wide, 0.12m deep. Gradual sides, slightly concave base. Filled by 17.
17	Deposit	Segment 16	Yellowish brown plastic silt clay with infrequent chalk and flint. Single fill
18	Cut	Pit	Oval, 1.45m long, 1.12m wide, 0.2m deep. Steep sides, concave base. Filled by 19 and 20.
19	Deposit	Pit 18	Yellowish brown plastic silt clay with occasional chalk. Primary fill.
20	Deposit	Pit 18	Orange brown plastic silt clay with infrequent flint and occasional chalk. Top fill.
21	Cut	Post-hole	Rectangular with rounded corners, 0.6m long, 0.33m wide, 0.16m deep. Steep sides, slightly concave base. Filled by 22.
22	Deposit	Post-hole 21	Yellowish brown plastic silt clay with infrequent flint and infrequent flecks of chalk and charcoal. Single fill.
23	Cut	Post-hole	Oval, 0.37m long, 0.28m wide, 0.06m deep. Gradual sides, slightly concave base. Filled by 24.
24	Deposit	Post-hole 23	Yellowish brown plastic silt clay with infrequent flint and infrequent flecks of chalk and charcoal. Single fill.

No.	Category	Part of	Description
25	Cut	Post-hole	Oval, 0.29m long, 0.25m wide, 0.05m deep. Gradual sides, slightly concave base. Filled by 26.
26	Deposit	Post-hole 25	Yellowish brown plastic silt clay with infrequent flint and infrequent flecks of chalk and charcoal. Single fill.
27	Cut	Post-hole	Oval, 0.41m long, 0.36m wide, 0.05m deep. Gradual sides, slightly concave base. Filled by 28.
28	Deposit	Post-hole 27	Yellowish brown plastic silt clay with infrequent flint and infrequent flecks of chalk and charcoal. Single fill.
29	Segment	Ditch 203	1.07m long, 0.53m wide, 0.08m deep. Gradual sides, slightly concave base. Filled by 30.
30	Deposit	Segment 29	Yellowish brown plastic silt clay with infrequent chalk and flint and infrequent flecks of charcoal. Single fill.
31	Cut	Post-hole	Pear-shaped, 0.7m long, 0.42m wide, 0.1m deep. Moderate to steep sides, slightly concave base. Filled by 32 and 33.
32	Deposit	Post-hole 31	Yellowish brown plastic silt clay with infrequent chalk and flint and infrequent flecks of charcoal. Primary fill.
33	Deposit	Post-hole 31	Dark yellowish brown plastic silt clay with infrequent chalk and flint and infrequent flecks of charcoal. Top fill.
34	Cut	Post-hole	Oval, 0.34m long, 0.29m wide, 0.07m deep. Steep sides, flat base. Filled by 35 and 36.
35	Deposit	Post-hole 34	Yellow plastic clay with occasional chalk. Primary fill.
36	Deposit	Post-hole 34	Dark yellowish brown plastic silt clay with infrequent chalk and flint and infrequent flecks of charcoal. Top fill.
37	Segment	Ditch 207	0.89m long, 0.8m wide, 0.11m deep. Gradual to moderate sides, flat base. Filled by 38.
38	Deposit	Segment 37	Greyish brown plastic silt clay with occasional flint and occasional flecks of charcoal. Single fill.
39	Segment	Ditch 207	0.33m long, 1.25m wide, 0.26m deep. Steep sides, flat base. Filled by 40.
40	Deposit	Segment 39	Dark grey/black friable silt clay with occasional flint and occasional flecks of charcoal. Single fill.
41	Segment	Gully 213	0.63m long, 0.37m wide, 0.05m deep. Gradual sides, slightly concave base. Filled by 42.
42	Deposit	Segment 41	Dark yellowish brown friable silt clay with infrequent chalk and flint and infrequent flecks of charcoal. Single fill.
43	Segment	Ditch 203	0.8m long, 0.46m wide, 0.08m deep. Gradual sides, slightly concave base. Filled by 44.
44	Deposit	Segment 43	Yellowish brown friable silt clay with infrequent chalk and flint and infrequent flecks of charcoal. Single fill.
45	Cut	Post-hole	Oval, 0.53m long, 0.46m wide, 0.24m deep. Steep sides, slightly concave base. Filled by 46 and 47. Uncertain stratigraphic relationship with ditch 203.

No.	Category	Part of	Description
46	Deposit	Post-hole 45	Yellowish brown plastic silt clay with infrequent chalk and flint and infrequent flecks of charcoal. Primary fill.
47	Deposit	Post-hole 45	Dark yellowish brown friable silt clay with infrequent chalk and flint and infrequent flecks of charcoal. Top fill.
48	Cut	Post-hole	Oval, 0.77m long, 0.53m wide, 0.37m deep. Steep sides, concave base. Filled by 49 and 52. Cuts ditch 207.
49	Deposit	Post-hole 48	Black/grey friable silt clay with infrequent chalk and flint and infrequent flecks of charcoal. Top fill.
50	Segment	Ditch 207	2.4m long, 0.45m wide, 0.08m deep. Moderate sides, flat base. Filled by 51.
51	Deposit	Segment 50	Greyish brown friable silt clay with infrequent flint. Single fill.
52	Deposit	Post-hole 48	Greyish brown friable silt clay with yellow clay lenses and infrequent chalk and gravel.. Top fill.
53	Segment	Gully 214	2.75m long, 0.35m wide, 0.05m deep. Gradual sides, slightly concave base. Filled by 54.
54	Deposit	Segment 53	Greyish brown firm silt clay with infrequent flint and gravel. Single fill.
55	Segment	Ditch 207	2.6m long, 0.75m wide, 0.25m deep. Steep sides, flat base. Filled by 56.
56	Deposit	Segment 55	Black plastic silt clay with infrequent chalk and flint and occasional flecks of charcoal. Single fill.
57	Segment	Ditch 204	0.8m long, 0.58m wide, 0.1m deep. Moderate sides, slightly concave/irregular base. Filled by 58.
58	Deposit	Segment 57	Yellowish brown firm silt clay with infrequent flint and chalk and infrequent flecks of charcoal. Single fill.
59	Artefacts	-	Metal detecting finds
60	Cut	Post-hole	Oval, 0.35m long, 0.27m wide, 0.04m deep. Gradual sides, concave base. Filled by 61. Uncertain stratigraphic relationship with gully 214.
61	Deposit	Post-hole 60	Light brown firm silt clay with infrequent flint and chalk. Single fill.
62	Segment	Pit 211	1.45m long, 1.7m wide, 0.62m deep. Moderate sides, slightly concave base. Filled by 62, 63, 64, 65, 66 and 91.
63	Deposit	Segment 62	Brownish grey firm silt clay with infrequent flint and occasional flecks of chalk and charcoal. Top fill.
64	Deposit	Segment 62	Yellowish brown firm silt clay with occasional flint and occasional flecks of chalk and charcoal. Fourth fill.
65	Deposit	Segment 62	Mixed grey and yellowish brown firm silt clay with occasional flint. Third fill.
66	Deposit	Segment 62	Dark brownish grey firm silt clay with infrequent flint and infrequent flecks of chalk and charcoal. Secondary fill.
67	Cut	Post-hole	Oval, 0.53m long, 0.5m wide, 0.23m deep. Steep sides, flat base. Filled by 68 and 69.
68	Deposit	Post-hole 67	Black/grey firm silt clay with infrequent chalk and flint. Includes large quern fragment and large flint nodules, which appear to have been used as post-packing. Top fill.

No.	Category	Part of	Description
69	Deposit	Post-hole 67	Yellowish brown firm clay with infrequent chalk and flint. Includes large flint nodules, which appear to have been used as post-packing. Primary fill.
70	Cut	Post-hole	Oval, 0.43m long, 0.37m wide, 0.08m deep. Steep sides, slightly concave base. Filled by 71.
71	Deposit	Post-hole 70	Yellowish brown firm silt clay with infrequent flint and chalk and infrequent flecks of charcoal. Single fill.
72	Cut	Modern	0.28 long, 0.28m wide, 0.15m deep. Filled by 73.
73	Deposit	Modern 72	Brown loose silt clay with infrequent flint and chalk. Single fill of 72.
74	Cut	Post-hole	Rectangular with rounded corners, 0.27m long, 0.22m wide, 0.07m deep. Steep sides, slightly concave base. Filled by 75.
75	Deposit	Post-hole 74	Dark yellowish brown firm silt clay with infrequent flint and chalk and infrequent flecks of charcoal. Single fill of 74.
76	Cut	Post-hole	Oval, 0.43m long, 0.25m wide, 0.08m deep. Steep sides, flat base. Filled by 77.
77	Deposit	Post-hole 76	Dark yellowish brown firm silt clay with infrequent chalk and flint and infrequent flecks of charcoal. Single fill.
78	Cut	Pit	Rectangular with steep sides and rounded corners, 1.9m long, 1.2m wide, 0.58m deep. Filled by 79, 80, 81, 82, 83 and 86.
79	Deposit	Pit 78	Dark orange brown firm/plastic silt clay with infrequent chalk and flint and infrequent flecks of charcoal. Primary fill.
80	Deposit	Pit 78	Yellowish brown firm/plastic silt clay with infrequent chalk and flint and infrequent flecks of charcoal. Secondary fill.
81	Deposit	Pit 78	Dark greyish brown firm/plastic silt clay with infrequent chalk and flint and infrequent flecks of charcoal. Third fill of pit
82	Deposit	Pit 78	Yellowish brown firm/plastic silt clay with infrequent chalk and flint and infrequent flecks of charcoal. Fourth fill.
83	Deposit	Pit 78	Black firm/plastic silt clay with infrequent chalk and flint and occasional flecks and small pieces of charcoal. Top fill.
84	Segment	Ditch 208	1.25m long, 0.34m wide, 0.09m deep. Moderate sides, concave base. Filled by 85.
85	Deposit	Segment 84	Greyish brown plastic silt clay with infrequent chalk and flint. Single fill.
86	Deposit	Pit 78	Yellowish brown firm/plastic silt clay with infrequent chalk and flint. Primary fill.
87	Segment	Ditch 208	1.35m long, 0.52m wide, 0.15m deep. Gradual sides, concave base. Filled by 88.
88	Deposit	Segment 87	Yellowish brown firm silt clay with infrequent flint and chalk and infrequent flecks of charcoal. Single fill.
89	Cut	Post-hole	Oval, 0.5m long, 0.4m wide, 0.11m deep. Gradual sides, slightly concave base. Filled by 90. Uncertain stratigraphic relationship with ditch 208.
90	Deposit	Post-hole 89	Yellowish brown firm silt clay with infrequent flint and chalk and infrequent flecks of charcoal. Single fill.
91	Deposit	Segment 62	Mixed pale greyish brown and pale yellowish brown firm silt clay with infrequent flint and infrequent flecks of chalk and charcoal. Primary fill.

No.	Category	Part of	Description
92	Cut	Post-hole	Circular, 0.3m long, 0.3m wide, 0.08m deep. Gradual sides, concave base. Filled by 93. Cut by ditch 209.
93	Deposit	Post-hole 92	Brown firm clay silt with infrequent flint and chalk. Single fill.
94	Segment	Ditch 209	0.85m long, 0.36m wide, 0.09m deep. Gradual sides, concave base. Filled by 95.
95	Deposit	Segment 94	Brown firm silt clay with infrequent flint and chalk. Single fill.
96	Skeleton	Burial pit 100	Skeleton of neonate within pottery vessel 98.
97	Deposit	Burial pit 100	Brown firm silt clay with infrequent chalk and gravel. Fill of pottery vessel 98.
98	Artefact	Burial pit 100	Inverted (truncated) pottery vessel.
99	Deposit	Burial pit 100	Brown firm silt clay with infrequent chalk and gravel
100	Cut	Burial pit	Oval, 0.3m long, 0.28m wide, 0.05m deep. ?Gradual sides, flat base. Filled by 96 to 99.
101	Cut	Pit	Oval, 0.9m long, 0.72m wide, 0.07m deep. Gradual sides, flat base. Filled by 102.
102	Deposit	Pit 101	Brownish grey firm silt clay with infrequent flint and occasional flecks of chalk. Single fill.
103	Deposit	Burial pit 100	Equals 97.
104	Segment	Pit 210	5.5m long, 1m wide, 0.4m deep. Moderate sides, irregular base, cut by cut features 197 and 198. Filled by 105, 113 and 114.
105	Deposit	Segment 104	Black plastic silt clay with infrequent flint and chalk and occasional flecks of charcoal. Top fill.
106	Natural	-	Scorched natural chalky boulder clay (0.58m long, 0.36m wide)
107	Artefacts	-	Spread of unstratified finds (1.75m long, 0.3m wide)
108	Artefacts	-	Equals 107.
109	Segment	Ditch 206	1.7m long, 0.8m wide, 0.08m deep. Gradual sides, flat base. Filled by 110.
110	Deposit	Segment 109	Brownish grey firm silt clay with infrequent flint and chalk. Single fill.
111	Segment	Ditch 206	1m long, 1.19m wide, 0.14m deep. Gradual sides, sloping base. Filled by 112.
112	Deposit	Segment 111	Brownish grey firm silt clay with infrequent flint and chalk. Single fill.
113	Deposit	Segment 104	Dark greyish brown plastic silt clay with infrequent flint and chalk. Secondary fill.
114	Deposit	Segment 104	Greyish brown plastic silt clay with infrequent flint and chalk. Primary fill.
115	Segment	Ditch 205	1.23m long, 0.5m wide, 0.15m deep. Moderate sides, concave base. Filled by 116 and 117.
116	Deposit	Segment 115	Orange brown firm silt clay with infrequent chalk. Primary fill
117	Deposit	Segment 115	Dark brown firm silt clay with infrequent chalk and flint. Top fill
118	Segment	Ditch 205	0.69m long, 0.2m wide, 0.03m deep. Gradual sides, concave base. Filled by 119.

No.	Category	Part of	Description
119	Deposit	Segment 118	Orange brown firm silt clay with infrequent chalk. Single fill.
120	Segment	Ditch 201	0.6m long, 0.2m wide, 0.03m deep. Gradual sides, concave base. Filled by 121.
121	Deposit	Segment 120	Dark orange brown firm silt clay with infrequent chalk. Single fill.
122	Segment	Ditch 201	1.1m long, 0.5m wide, 0.14m deep. Gradual sides, concave base. Filled by 123 and 124.
123	Deposit	Segment 122	Dark yellowish brown firm silt clay with infrequent flint and chalk. Single fill. Contains 124.
124	Artefacts	Segment 122	Upright pottery vessel (near complete) within 123.
125	Cut	Pit	Circular, 0.85m long, 0.85m wide, 0.3m deep. Moderate sides, concave base. Filled by 126 and 127. Cuts clay pit 210.
126	Deposit	Pit 125	Yellowish brown plastic silt clay with infrequent flint and chalk. Primary fill.
127	Deposit	Pit 125	Dark greyish brown plastic silt clay with infrequent flint and chalk and infrequent flecks of charcoal. Top fill
128	Segment	Pit 210	0.8m long, 0.7m wide, 0.15m deep. Gradual side, base not exposed. Filled by 129.
129	Deposit	Segment 128	Dark grey plastic silt clay plastic silt clay with infrequent flint and chalk and occasional flecks of charcoal. Single fill.
130	Cut	Post-hole	Oval, 0.24m long, 0.22m wide, 0.05m deep. Steep sides, slightly concave base. Filled by 131.
131	Deposit	Post-hole 130	Yellowish brown firm silt clay with infrequent flint and chalk. Single fill.
132	Cut	Pit	Rectangular with rounded corners, 1.6m long, 1.3m wide, 0.36m deep. Steep sides, concave base. Filled by 133, 134 and 135.
133	Deposit	Pit 132	Yellowish brown soft clay with infrequent chalk and flint and infrequent flecks of charcoal. Primary fill.
134	Deposit	Pit 132	Dark yellowish brown soft silt clay with infrequent flint and infrequent flecks of charcoal. Secondary fill.
135	Deposit	Pit 132	Yellowish brown firm silt clay with infrequent flint and chalk. Top fill.
136	Segment	Ditch 202	1.35m long, 0.4m wide, 0.06m deep. Gradual sides, slightly concave base. Filled by 137.
137	Deposit	Segment 136	Yellowish brown firm silt clay with infrequent flint and chalk. Single fill
138	Cut	Post-hole	Oval, 0.44m long, 0.42m wide, 0.07m deep. Moderate sides, concave base. Filled by 139. Uncertain stratigraphic relationship with ditch 202.
139	Deposit	Post-hole 138	Dark yellowish brown firm silt clay with infrequent flint and chalk and infrequent flecks of charcoal. Single fill.
140	Segment	Ditch 202	0.7m long, 0.53m wide, 0.24m deep. Moderate sides, slightly concave base. Filled by 141.
141	Deposit	Segment 140	Dark yellowish brown firm silt clay with infrequent flint and chalk and infrequent flecks of charcoal. Single fill.

No.	Category	Part of	Description
142	Segment	Pit 210	1.5m long, 1.46m wide, 0.73m deep. Steep sides, undulating base. Filled by 143, 144 and 145.
143	Deposit	Segment 142	Dark greyish brown plastic silt clay with infrequent chalk and flint and infrequent flecks of charcoal. Primary fill
144	Deposit	Segment 142	Light yellowish brown plastic silt clay with infrequent chalk and infrequent flecks of charcoal. Secondary fill
145	Deposit	Segment 142	Black plastic silt clay with infrequent flint and chalk and occasional flecks of charcoal. Top fill.
146	Segment	Ditch 200	1m long, 2.74m wide, 1.2m deep. Steep sides, slightly irregular concave base. Filled by 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 156 and 157.
147	Deposit	Segment 146	Brown firm silt clay with infrequent chalk and flint. Top fill.
148	Deposit	Segment 146	Greyish brown firm silt clay with infrequent chalk and flint. Fifth fill.
149	Deposit	Segment 146	Orange brown firm silt clay with infrequent chalk and flint. Fourth fill.
150	Deposit	Segment 146	Light yellowish brown firm silt clay with infrequent chalk. Fourth fill.
151	Deposit	Segment 146	Orange/yellow firm silt clay with dark brown lenses and infrequent chalk. Third fill.
152	Not used	-	-
153	Segment	Pit 210	Machine-dug segment. Filled by 154 and 155. Not bottomed.
154	Deposit	Segment 153	Dark yellowish brown firm silt clay with infrequent flint and chalk and infrequent flecks of charcoal. ?Primary fill. Not excavated.
155	Deposit	Segment 153	Pale yellowish brown firm silt clay with infrequent flint and chalk. Top fill.
156	Deposit	Segment 146	Greyish yellow firm silt clay with infrequent chalk. Primary fill.
157	Deposit	Segment 146	Pale yellow firm silt clay with infrequent chalk. Secondary fill.
158	Segment	Pit 210	Equals 142.
159	Cut	Pit	Circular, 0.75m long, 0.75m wide, 0.16m deep. Moderate sides, flat base. Filled by 160.
160	Deposit	Pit 159	Mixed yellow and greyish brown plastic silt clay with infrequent flint and chalk. Single fill.
161	Pit 159	Post-hole	Oval, 0.5m long, 0.4m wide, 0.18m deep. Steep sides, flat base. Filled by 162.
162	Deposit	Pit 161	Mixed yellow and greyish brown plastic silt clay with infrequent flint and chalk. Single fill.
163	Cut	Post-hole	Oval, 0.53m long, 0.53m wide, 0.26m deep. Steep sides, concave base. Filled by 164.
164	Deposit	Post-hole 163	Mixed yellow and greyish brown plastic silt clay with infrequent flint and chalk. Single fill.
165	Cut	Post-hole	Circular, 0.35m long, 0.35m wide, 0.16m deep. Steep sides, concave base. Filled by 166.

No.	Category	Part of	Description
166	Deposit	Post-hole 165	Mixed yellow and greyish brown plastic silt clay with infrequent flint and chalk. Single fill.
167	Segment	Ditch 201	1.5m long, 0.35m wide, 0.04m deep. Gradual sides, concave base. Filled by 168.
168	Deposit	Segment 167	Light to mid brown firm silt clay with infrequent flint and chalk. Single fill.
169	Segment	Ditch 212	1.15m long, 0.45m wide, 0.06m deep. Steep sides, flat base. Filled by 170.
170	Deposit	Segment 169	Dark greyish brown plastic silt clay with infrequent flint and chalk and infrequent flecks of charcoal. Single fill.
171	Cut	Pit	Circular, 0.75m long, 0.75m wide, 0.1m deep. Moderate sides, concave base. Filled by 172.
172	Deposit	Pit 171	Mixed yellow and greyish brown plastic silt clay with infrequent flint and chalk. Single fill.
173	Segment	Pit 210	Machine dug segment. Base truncated flat by machine, sides not exposed. Contains cut-features 176, 178, 180 and 182. Filled by 174 and 175.
174	Deposit	Segment 173	Mid to dark brown firm silt clay with infrequent flint and gravel. Top fill.
175	Deposit	Segment 173	Olive brown firm silt clay with infrequent chalk. Primary fill.
176	Cut	Cut-feature	?Oval, >0.5m long, >0.29m wide, 0.33m deep. Moderate sides, flat base. Cuts base of pit 210 in segment 173. Filled by 177.
177	Deposit	Cut-feature 176	Yellowish grey firm silt clay with infrequent chalk nodules. Single fill.
178	Cut	Cut-feature	?Circular, >0.8m long, >0.65m wide, 0.31m deep. Steep sides, flat base. Cuts base of pit 210 in segment 173. Filled by 179.
179	Deposit	Cut-feature 178	Yellowish grey firm silt clay with infrequent chalk. Single fill.
180	Cut	Cut-feature	?Oval, >0.51m long, >0.33m wide, 0.23m deep. Moderate sides, concave base. Cuts base of pit 210 in segment 173. Filled by 181.
181	Deposit	Cut-feature 180	Yellowish grey firm silt clay with infrequent chalk. Single fill.
182	Cut	Cut-feature	Oval, 0.5m long, 0.29m wide, 0.08m deep. Moderate sides, concave base. Cuts base of pit 210 in segment 173. Filled by 183.
183	Deposit	Cut-feature 182	Yellowish grey firm clay with infrequent chalk. Single fill.
184	Deposit	Segment 186	Dark greyish brown firm silt clay with infrequent chalk and flint. Top fill.
185	Deposit	Segment 186	Light olive brown firm silt clay with infrequent chalk. Primary fill.
186	Segment	Ditch 200	1m long, 1.2m wide, 0.5m deep. Steep sides, flat base. Filled by 184 and 185.
187	Cut	Cut-feature	?Sub-rectangular, >1.2m long, >0.3m wide, 0.45m deep. Moderate sides, concave base. Cuts base of pit 210 in segment 215. Filled by 188.
188	Deposit	Cut-feature 187	Dark brown firm silt clay with infrequent flint and chalk and infrequent flecks of charcoal. Single fill.
189	Cut	Cut-feature	Irregular cut-feature (>1.25m long, >0.75m wide, 0.6m deep). Steep sides, flat base. Cuts base of clay pit 210 in segment 215. Filled by 190.

No.	Category	Part of	Description
190	Deposit	Cut-feature 189	Mixed dark brown/grey/yellowish brown firm silt clay. Single fill.
191	Deposit	Segment 215	Mixed dark grey/dark brown/yellowish brown firm silt clay with infrequent chalk and flint. Primary fill.
192	Deposit	Segment 215	Dark brownish grey firm silt clay with infrequent flint and chalk. Top fill.
193	Cut	Cut-feature	?Circular, >1.7m long, >0.7m wide, 0.58m deep. Steep east side, gradual west and north sides, slightly concave base. Cuts base of pit 210 in segment 215. Filled by 194.
194	Deposit	Cut-feature 193	Mixed dark brown/dark grey/yellowish brown firm silt clay. Single fill of cut-feature 193.
195	Cut	Cut-feature	Equals 193.
196	Cut	Cut-feature	Circular, 1m wide, 1m long, 0.24m deep. Gradual sides, flat base. Cuts base of pit 210 in segment 104. Filled by 197.
197	Deposit	Cut-feature 196	Dark green/grey plastic silt clay with infrequent flint and infrequent flecks of charcoal. Single fill.
198	Cut	Cut-feature	Circular, 0.2m long, 0.2m wide, 0.2m deep. Steep sides, concave base. Cuts base of pit 210 in segment 104. Filled by 199.
199	Deposit	Cut-feature 198	Dark brown plastic silt clay with infrequent flint and chalk. Single fill.
200	Ditch	-	Segments 10, 146 and 186. Cut by pit 210.
201	Ditch	-	Segments 6, 120, 122 and 167. Cut by ditch 205.
202	Ditch	-	Segments 136 and 140. Uncertain stratigraphic relationship with post-hole 138.
203	Ditch	-	Segments 29 and 43. Uncertain stratigraphic relationship with post-hole 45.
204	Ditch	-	Segments 16 and 57.
205	Ditch	-	Segments 115 and 118. Cuts ditch 201. Cut by ditch 206.
206	Ditch	-	Segments 109 and 111. Cuts ditch 205.
207	Ditch	-	Segments 3, 37, 50 and 55. Cuts gully 214. Cut by post-hole 48.
208	Ditch	-	Segments 84 and 87. Uncertain stratigraphic relationship with post-hole 89.
209	Ditch	-	Segment 94. Cuts post-hole 92.
210	Pit	-	Segments 104, 128, 142, 153, 173, 215 and 216. Cuts ditch 200. Cut by pit 125.
211	Pit	-	Segments 7 and 62. Uncertain stratigraphic relationship with ditch 205.
212	Ditch	-	Segment 169.
213	Gully	-	Segment 41.
214	Gully	-	Segment 53. Cut by ditch 207.
215	Segment	Pit 210	2.9m long, 0.9m wide, 0.6m deep. Irregular base and sides. Contains cut-features 187, 189 and 193. Filled by 191 and 192.

No.	Category	Part of	Description
216	Segment	Pit 210	3.8m long, 0.6m wide, >0.5m deep. Irregular side, base not exposed. Filled by 1 and 217.
217	Deposit	Segment 216	Not recorded. Primary fill.

Appendix 3: Finds by Context

Context	Feature	Description	Date
u/s	Finds	Pottery; beaker base and body sherds, fabric BSW (30g)	3rd C+
1	216	Iron nail (8g) Animal bone, including sheep/goat and large mammals (94g) Oyster shell (8g) Baked clay (32g) Brick (1g, Discarded) Pottery; rim and body sherds, fabrics HAX, HAR and OXRC (190g)	- - - - Modern Late 4th C+
2	3	Coin, House of Valentinian SF1 Coin, Constantius II, Caesar SF23 Iron nails (14g) Animal bone; complete dog skeleton, plus cattle and pig (730g) Oyster shell (106g) Slag (76g) Vessel glass, ribbed handle SF2 (1g) Roof tile (60g) Pottery; rim and body sherds, fabrics OXSWM, LSH, GRS, GROG, OXRC and HAX (454g)	AD364-78 AD335-37 - - - - Roman Roman Early-mid 4th C
4	7	Animal bone, including horse (266g) Baked clay (12g) Pottery; body sherds, fabrics GROGC, GROG and RED (98g)	- - LIA
5	6	Animal bone; sheep/goat molar (2g) Oyster shell (18g) Pottery; body sherd, fabric BSW (146g)	- - Early Roman
8	Finds	Pottery; rim and body sherd, fabrics HAX and ?OXSWM (46g)	4th C
9	10	Animal bone (24g) Pottery; rim and body sherds, fabrics AMPH, TSG, MWSRSM, BSW, HAR and GRS (244g)	- Late 1st C+
12	11	Animal bone (4g) Baked clay (180g) Vessel glass chip (Discarded)	- - Modern
13	11	Animal bone (12g) Pottery; rim and body sherds, fabrics AMPH and GROG (64g)	- Roman
17	16	Animal bone (1g) Baked clay (26g) Pottery; body sherd, fabric GROG (2g)	- - LIA
19	18	Pottery; body sherd, fabric GROG (24g)	LIA
20	18	Iron nail (4g) Animal bone (2g) Baked clay (10g) Flints (2g) Pottery; rim and body sherds, fabrics STOR and GROG (925g)	- - - - LIA
28	27	Pottery; body sherd, fabric GROGC (24g)	LIA
30	29	Animal bone (12g) Baked clay (10g) Pottery; rim and body sherds, fabrics STOR and GROG (1435g)	- - Mid 1st C+
33	31	Iron nail (8g) Pottery; body sherds, fabrics NVC, MWSRF and GRF (18g)	- 3rd C+

Context	Feature	Description	Date
38	37	Animal bone, including cattle and pig (72g) Baked clay (4g) Lava quern fragments (12g) Brick (8g) Pottery; rim, base and body sherds, fabrics LSH, STOR, ?OXRC, ?NVC, HAX, BSW, GRS and HAR (470g)	- - Roman Modern Late 4th C+
40	39	Coin, House of Valentinian SF25 Iron nail (2g) Animal bone, including cattle (62g) Oyster shell (56g) Lava quern fragments (48g) Pottery; rim and base sherds, fabrics HAX and GRF (202g)	AD364-78 - - - Roman 4th C
44	43	Animal bone (10g) Pottery; body sherds, one prehistoric, one in fabric GROG (4g)	- LIA
47	45	Pottery; base sherd, fabric GRS (6g)	Roman
49	48	Iron nail (10g) Animal bone (6g) Baked clay (14g) Burnt flints (50g) Pottery; rim and body sherds, fabrics LSH, GRS and BUF (74g)	- - - - Mid-late 4th C
51	50	Iron nail (12g) Animal bone, including sheep/goat (46g) Oyster shell (24g) Quern fragment (1170g) Pottery; rim and body sherds, fabrics LSH, PORD, HAX, ?OXRC and GRS (102g)	- - - ?Roman Mid-late 4th C
54	53	Animal bone (1g) Oyster shell (20g) Flint, blade flake (2g) Roof tile (14g) Pottery; rim and body sherds, fabrics LSH, HAX, BSW and GRS (70g)	- - - - ?Modern 4th C
56	55	Iron strip and iron nails (32g) Animal bone, including cattle, dog and sheep/goat (1490g) Oyster shell (100g) Baked clay (78g) Roof tile (78g) Brick (160g) Pottery; rim, pedestal base and body sherds, fabrics TSG, STOR, NVC, LSH, BSW, GRS, HAR, OXRC, OXSWM and HAX (1509g)	- - - - - Modern Roman Mid-late 4th C
58	57	Iron nail (14g) Animal bone, including cattle and sheep/goat (18g) Brick (82g) Pottery; body sherds, fabrics LSH, HAX, GRS and NVC (60g)	- - Roman Mid-late 4th C

Context	Feature	Description	Date
59	MD Finds	Coin, Constantine II, Caesar SF13 Coin, Constans SF14 Coin, House of Constantine copy SF8 Coin, Valentinian I SF17 Coin, Valentinian I SF18 Coin, Valentinian I SF5 Coin, Valens SF10 Coin, Valens SF7 Coin, Valens SF11 Coin, Gratian SF6 Coin, House of Valentinian SF4 Jetton, Hans Krauwinkel SF15 ?Jetton SF16 Copper alloy fragment SF3 Lead, domed piece SF9 Iron fitting SF12 Iron blade SF19	AD335-37 AD337-41 AD354+ AD367-75 AD364-75 AD367-75 AD367-75 AD367-75 AD364-78 AD364-78 AD364-78 16th C 15/16th C ?Modern - ?Modern -
61	60	Pottery; body sherd, fabric HAX (2g)	Roman
63	62	Animal bone, including pig, sheep/goat and horse (146g) Oyster shell (10g) Baked clay, ?daub (146g) Flint flakes (8g) Pottery; rim and body sherds, fabrics ESH, GROGC, GROG and BSW (280g)	- - - - LIA
64	62	Animal bone, including cattle and horse (530g) Oyster shell (30g) Baked clay (8g) Flint blade (10g) Pottery; rim sherds, fabric GROG (94g)	- - - - LIA
65	62	Animal bone, including horse and pig (122g) Flint scraper and four flakes (56g) Pottery; rim, base and body sherds, fabrics GROGC, MWSRF, ESH, BSW and GROG (720g)	- - LIA
66	62	Animal bone, including sheep/goat (70g) Pottery; rim and body sherds, fabric GROG (104g)	- LIA
68	67	Animal bone, including cattle (390g) Lava quern fragments (1260g) Pottery; base and body sherd, fabrics HAX and MWSGS (40g)	- Roman 4th C
81	78	Pottery; body sherd, fabric GRS (16g)	Roman
83	78	Animal bone, including cattle (140g) Baked clay (14g) Pottery; rim, base and body sherds, fabrics GROGC, GROG, LSH, BSW and GROGRF (374g)	- - LIA
85	84	Animal bone, including cattle (156g) Pottery; rim and body sherds, fabrics BSW, HAX and RED (18g)	- Roman
86	78	Iron nail (8g) Animal bone (18g) Pottery; body sherd, fabric BSW (8g)	- - Roman
88	87	Animal bone (30g) Oyster shell (68g) Pottery; rim and body sherds, fabrics LSH, HAX, OXRC, GRS and GROG (48g)	- - Mid-late 4th C

Context	Feature	Description	Date
91	62	Animal bone, including horse (280g) Pottery; body sherds, fabrics GROGC and GROG (62g)	- LIA
96	100	Human bone, baby burial (58g)	-
97	100	Human bone, baby burial (6g) Pottery; crumbs from sample 3, fabric ESH (2g)	- LIA
98	100	Pottery; rim, base and body sherds, all same vessel, fabric ESH (242g)	LIA
99	100	Human bone, baby burial (46g)	-
102	101	Animal bone (14g) Flint chip (<1g) Pottery; rim and body sherds, fabrics HAX and LSH (186g)	- - 4th C
103	100	Human bone, babby burial (4g) Pottery; body sherd from sample 4, fabric ESH (1g)	- LIA
105	104	Iron flat fragments and nails (106g) Animal bone, including horse, cattle, sheep/goat, pig, dog and deer (1120g) Oyster shell (54g) Baked clay (112g) Flint (4g) Burnt flint (8g) Vessel glass rim sherd SF20 (2g) Roof tile (515g) Pottery; rim, base and body sherds, fabrics AMPH, BUFM, BUF, NVC, LSH, STOR, HAR, BSW, GRS, OXRC and HAX (2021g)	- - - - - - Late Roman Roman Mid-late 4th C
108	Finds	Animal bone (1g) Baked clay (66g) Pottery; rim, base and body sherds, fabric GROG (312g)	- - LIA
110	109	Animal bone (160g) Flint, natural (1g) Pottery; body sherds, fabrics GROG, GRS and HAX (24g)	- - 4th C
112	111	Animal bone, including horse and cattle (410g) Oyster shell (54g) Pottery; body sherds, fabrics GRS, GROG, BSW and HAX (328g)	- - 4th C
113	104	Iron nail (6g) Animal bone, including cattle (1510g) Brick (158g) Pottery; body sherd, fabric GROG (4g)	- - Roman LIA
114	104	Iron ?buckle SF21 Animal bone (32g) Pottery; body sherds, fabrics GRS and HAX (52g)	- - Roman
117	115	Animal bone (18g) Oyster shell (62g) Pottery; base and body sherds, fabrics BSW, GRS, GROG and GROGC (140g)	- - Roman
123	122	Animal bone; sheep/goat molar; 2g from sample 5 (18g) Oyster shell (14g) Pottery; body sherds, fabrics GROG and ESH (10g)	- - LIA

Context	Feature	Description	Date
124	122	Pottery; near-complete vessel, fabric BSW, includes crumbs from sample 5 (416g)	Mid 1st C
126	125	Pottery; rim and body sherds, fabric HAXM (188g)	Late 3-mid 4th C
127	125	Animal bone (24g) Oyster shell (2g) Pottery; rim and body sherds, fabrics LSH, GRF, RED and HAX (86g)	- - 4th C
129	128	Animal bone (1g) Pottery; rim and body sherds, fabric HAX (90g)	- 4th C
133	132	Animal bone, including pig (222g)	-
134	132	Animal bone (30g) Flint core, blade and flake (68g) Pottery; body sherds, flint-tempered (10g)	- - Prehistoric
143	142	Pottery; rim and body sherds, fabrics BSW and HAX (30g)	4th C
144	142	Iron fragments Animal bone, including cattle (224g) Oyster shell (28g) Baked clay (12g) Brick (4g) Pottery; rim, base and body sherds, fabrics NVC, LSH, STOR, GROGC, HAX, BSW, HAR and GRS (724g)	- - - - Roman Mid-late 4th C
147	146	Coin, Theodora SF24 Animal bone, including sheep/goat, pig and cattle (218g) Oyster shell (18g) Baked clay (10g) Lava quern fragments (26g) Pottery; rim, base and body sherds, fabrics BUFM, AMPH, MWSRF, GROGC, STOR, GROG, BSW, GRF and GRS (1014g)	AD337-41 - - - Roman Mid-late 1st C
148	146	Iron nails (6g) Animal bone, including sheep/goat, pig, cattle and horse (500g) Oyster shell (4g) Baked clay with flat surfaces (48g) Flint, natural (4g) Roof tile (146g) Pottery; rim, base and body sherds, fabrics NVC, LSH, RED, STOR, GROG, BSW and GRF (822g)	- - - - - Roman Mid-late 1st C
151	146	Animal bone, including cattle (100g) Baked clay, one with flat surface (38g) Pottery; rim and body sherds, fabrics STOR, GROG, GRS, BSW and GRF (486g)	- - Mid-late 1st C
157	146	Animal bone (28g) Pottery; rim, base and body sherds, fabrics AMPH, GROGC, BSW and GROG (680g)	- Mid-late 1st C
160	159	Animal bone (4g) Pottery; rim and body sherd, fabrics GROG and COLB (4g)	- Roman
164	163	Animal bone (2g) Baked clay (4g) Pottery; body sherds, fabrics GROG, BSW and HAX (4g)	- - Roman
168	167	Pottery; body sherds, fabric GROG (6g)	LIA

Context	Feature	Description	Date
170	169	Roof tile (4g) Pottery; body sherds, fabric PMRE (6g)	Post med. Post med.
172	171	Animal bone; cattle molar (16g) Pottery; rim and body sherd, fabrics GROGC and GRF (50g)	- Roman
174	173	Pottery; body sherd, fabric HAXM (174g)	3rd C+
179	178	Animal bone (256g) Baked clay (4g) Pottery; flagon neck and body sherds, fabrics COLB and GRS (44g)	- - Early Roman
183	182	Iron object SF22	-
184	186	Animal bone, including horse and sheep/goat (698g) Flint flake (12g) Brick, all same piece (665g) Pottery; body sherds, fabrics COLB, STOR, RED and HAX (54g)	- - Roman Roman
188	187	Animal bone (18g) Pottery; rim and body sherds, fabrics NVC, GRF and GROGC (80g)	- Mid 3rd C+
190	189	Iron nail (4g) Animal bone, including horse (36g) Baked clay (28g) Pottery; rim, base and body sherds, fabrics TSG, STOR, GRF, GROGC and GRS (160g)	- - - 3rd C+
192	215	Iron nail (12g) Animal bone, including horse, cattle and sheep/goat (370g) Oyster shell (22g) Brick (30g) Pottery; rim and body sherds, fabrics COLB, HAX, GRF, GROG, GROGC, BSW, HAR and GRS (300g)	- - - 4th C
194	193	Animal bone (20g) Lava quern fragment (16g) Pottery; rim and body sherds, fabrics COLB, PORD, GRF, STOR, HAX, BSW, GRS and HAR (175g)	- Roman 4th C
197	196	Animal bone; cattle mandible and molars (148g)	-
199	198	Pottery; chip, fabric BSW (1g)	Roman

Appendix 4: Contents of Archive

In one arch lever file:

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 Copy of the brief for the evaluation
- 1.2 Copy of the written scheme of investigation for the excavation

2.0 Research Archive

- 2.2 Client Report
- 2.3 Publication Report
- 2.4 Finds reports, catalogues and tables

3.0 Site Archive

- 3.1 Context register
- 3.2 Context sheets
- 3.3 Levels register
- 3.4 Section register
- 3.5 Plans register
- 3.6 Soil sample register
- 3.7 Soil sample sheets
- 3.8 Small finds register
- 3.9 Photographic register
- 3.10 Trench recording sheets

Not in file:

- 46 Monochrome 10cm x 15cm prints and negatives
- 51 Colour transparencies
- 4 Section sheets (34 section drawings)
- 25 Site plans
- 5 Boxes of bone and finds

Appendix 5: EHCR summary sheet

Site name/Address: Primary School site, Great Dunmow	
Parish: Great Dunmow	District: Uttlesford
NGR: TL 6140 2209	Site Code: GD 16
Type of Work: Trial-trenching and excavation	Site Director/Group: Mark Germany, Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit
Date of Work: 4/5/04 to 28/5/04	Size of Area Investigated: Excavation area: 2500m ²
Location of Finds/Curating Museum: Saffron Walden	Client: Stanley Bragg Architects
Further Seasons Anticipated?: No	Related EHR Nos.: 8995
Final Report: Essex Archaeology and History	
Periods represented: Prehistoric, Late Iron Age, Roman	
SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS: Archaeological excavation undertaken in advance of the construction of a new primary school. The excavation uncovered a small prehistoric pit, and 1st-century AD and late 4th-century AD features and finds. The 1st-century evidence consisted of pits, post-holes and ditches, placed deposits, and a neonate burial in an inverted pot. Included amongst the late 4th-century evidence were two or three ditches, a possible post-built structure, and a large clay pit. The finds were mainly comprised of 1st and 3rd/4th-century pottery, and late Roman coins. The placed deposits consisted of a near-complete pot and a small stack of sherds which appeared to be have been deliberately paired and placed in the corresponding east terminals of two parallel ditches. It was concluded that most of the Roman evidence was associated with farming connected to likely nearby undiscovered farmsteads, and to the holding of livestock and the production of food on the edge of the Roman town (Great Dunmow). The formation of Stane Street and the development of the Roman town probably accounted for the corresponding alignment of the ditches and an intensification in the use of the landscape from the mid to late 1st century AD onwards.	
Previous Summaries/Reports:- Archaeological excavation on the site of a new primary school at Newton Works, Great Dunmow, Essex. ECC FAU report for client and EHCR. September 2004.	
Author of Summary: M. Germany	Date of Summary: September 2004

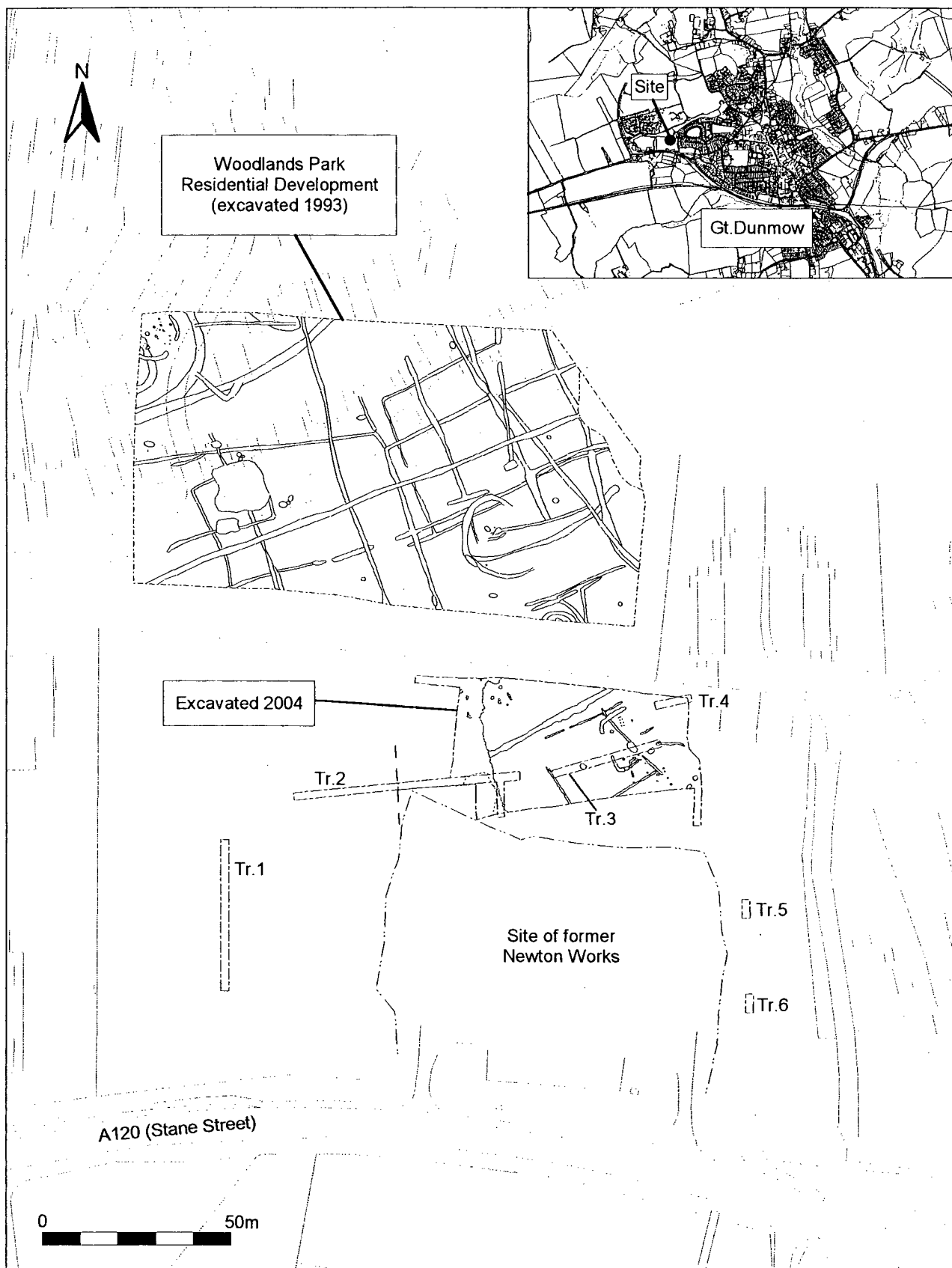


Fig.1. Location of Excavation (1:1500).

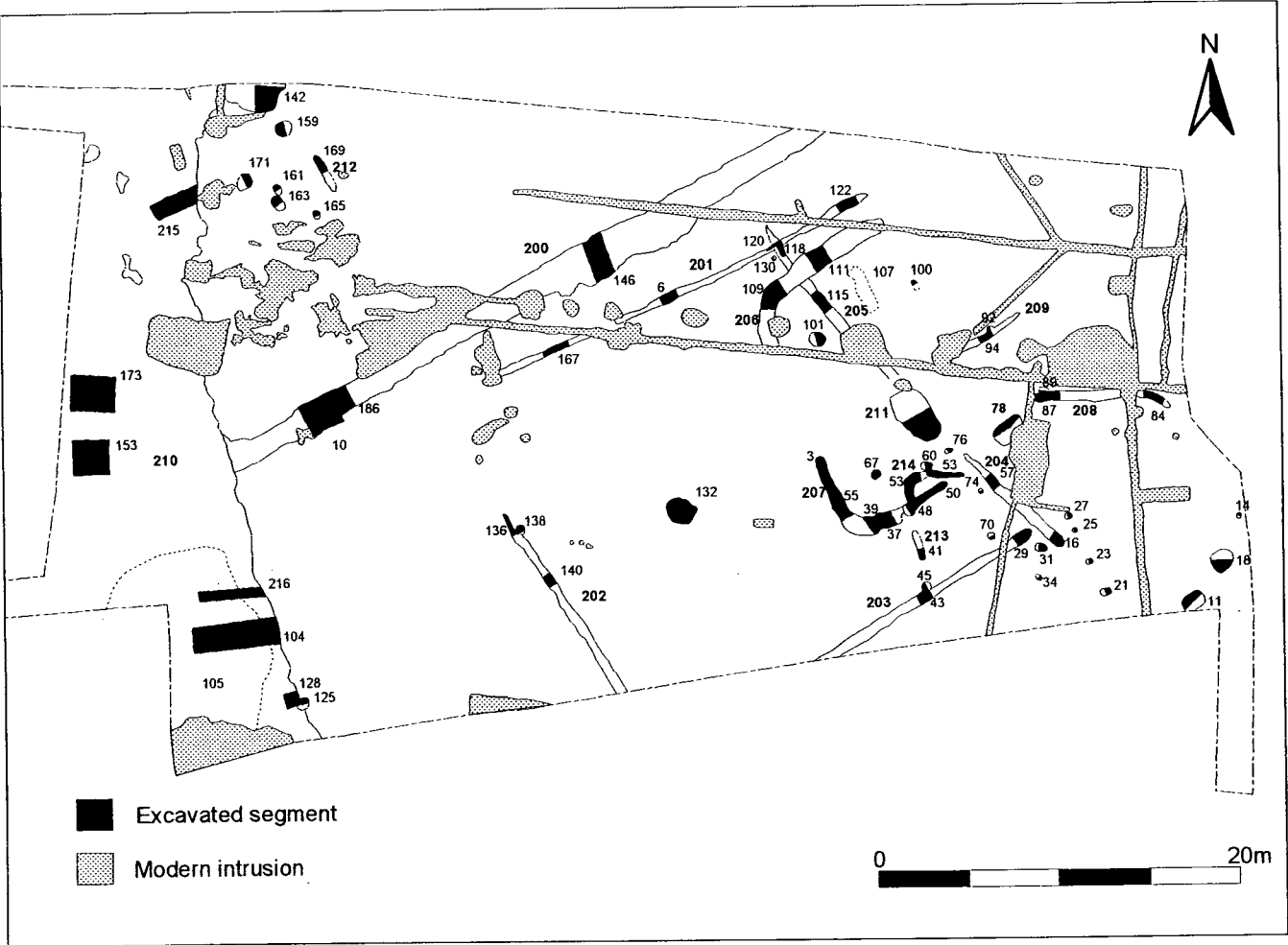


Fig.2. Excavated features (1:400).

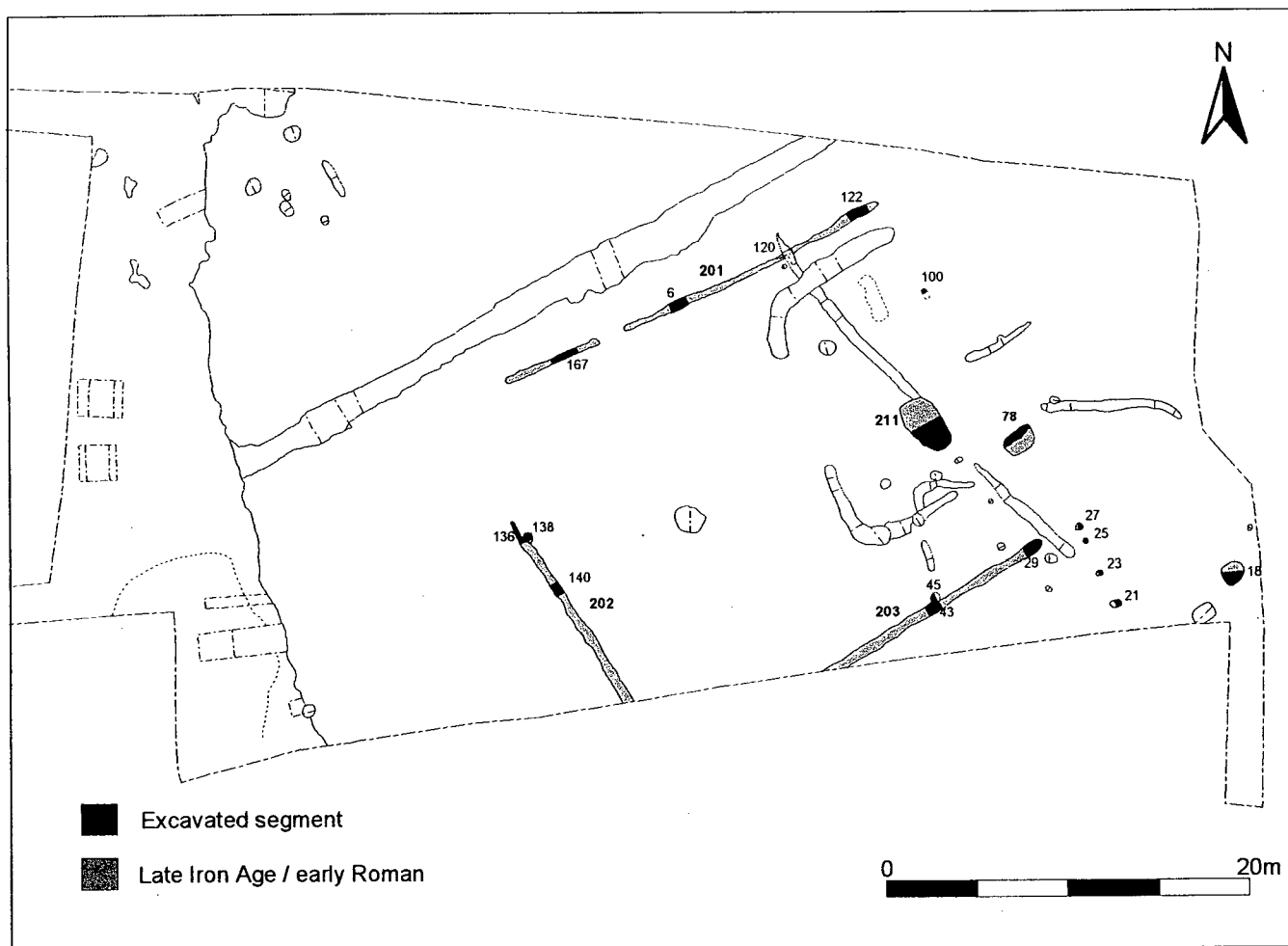


Fig.3. Late Iron Age/early Roman features (1:400).

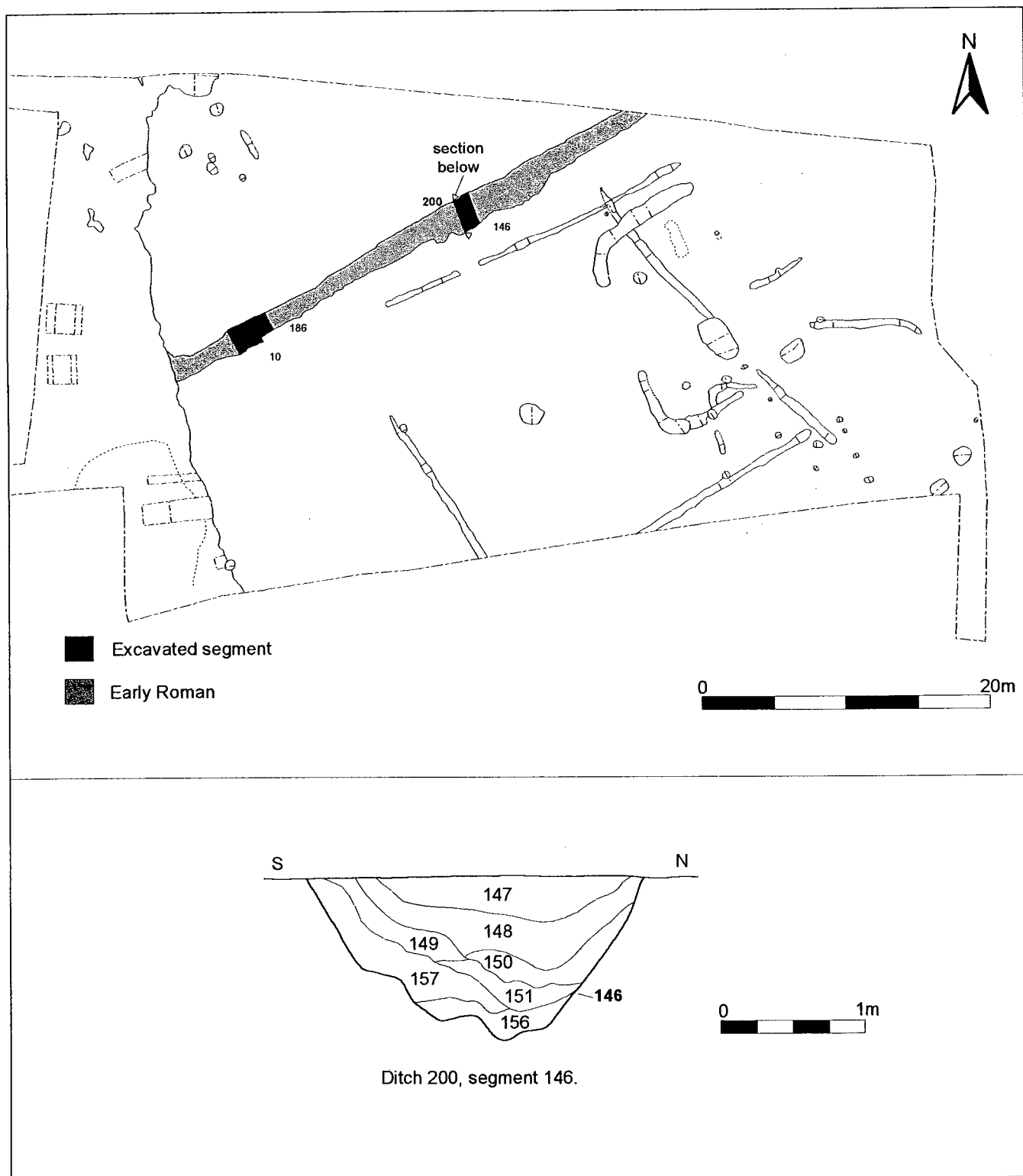


Fig.4. Early Roman features, 1:400 (top) and selected section, 1:40 (bottom).

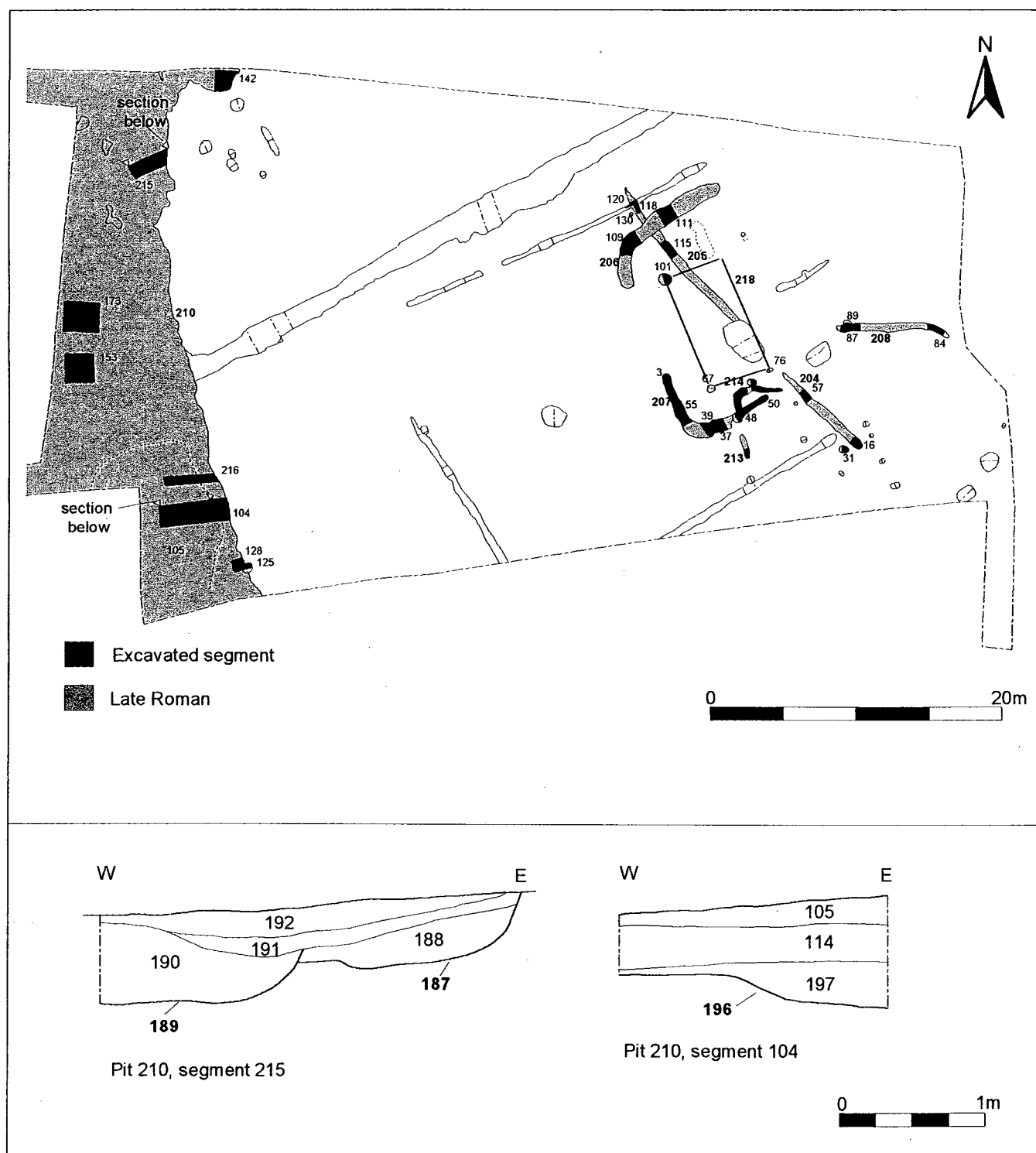


Fig.5. Roman features, 1:400 (top) and selected sections, 1:40 (bottom).

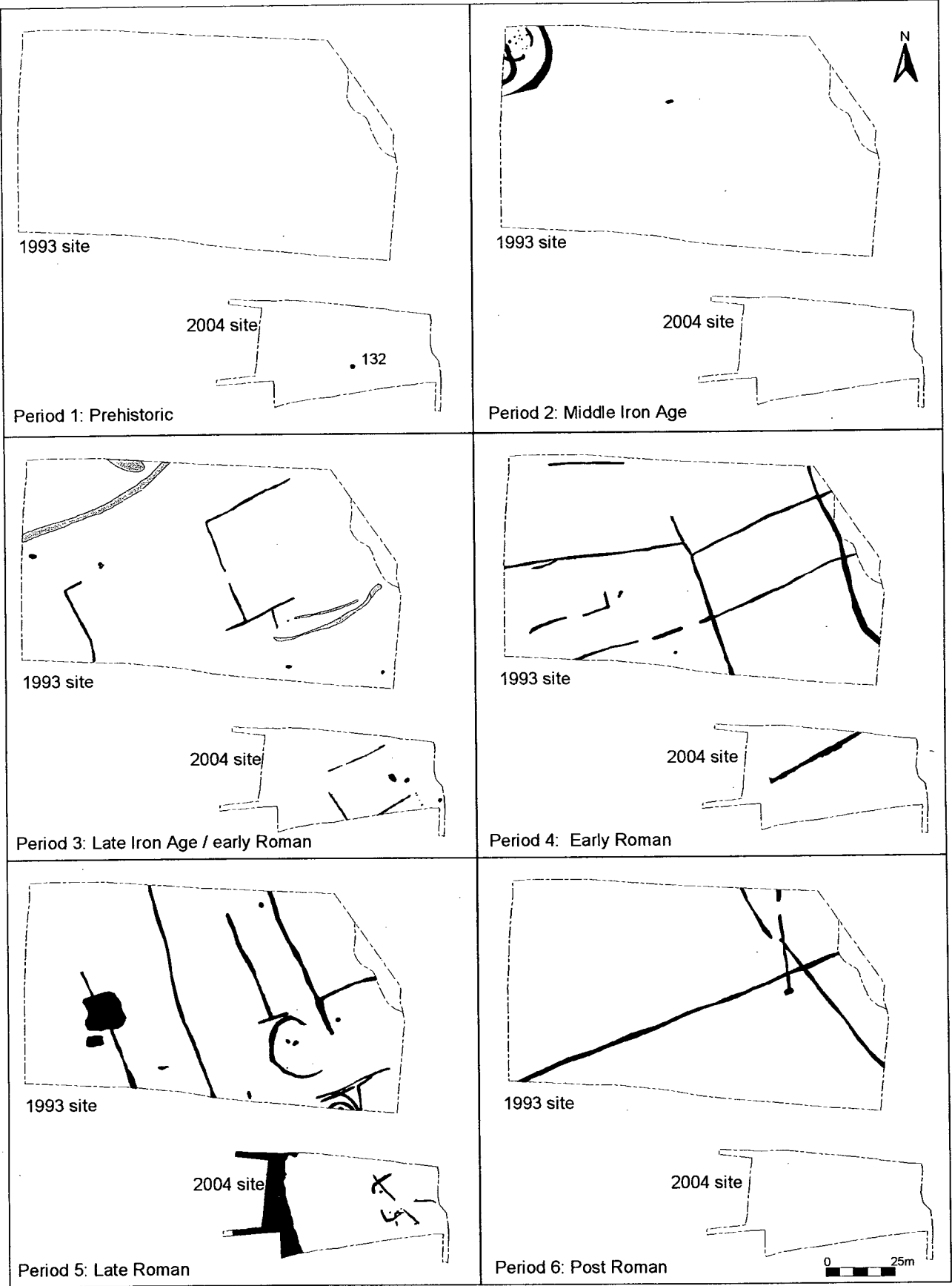


Fig. 6. Landscape development: the 2004 and 1993 sites (1:2000).