

**PHASE 4  
37 – 61 HIGH STREET  
GREAT DUNMOW  
ESSEX**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION  
BY TRIAL TRENCHING**



**Essex County Council**  
Field Archaeology Unit

**March 2010**



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**PHASE 4**  
**37 – 61 HIGH STREET**  
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**SUMMARY**

**Client:** CgMs Consulting

**NGR:** TL 6285 2180

**Planning Application No:** UTT/0006/07/FUL      **Site Code:** GD21

**Project No:** 2193

**Date of Fieldwork:** February 2010

**Oasis Accession Number:** essexcou1-73679

*An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit on the site of the former Dunmow Inn, High Street, Great Dunmow, Essex, in advance of redevelopment. This work forms the final part (phase 4) in a series of investigations on land to the rear of No's 37 – 61 High Street, Great Dunmow. Although the site lies within the historic core of the town, in an area of high archaeological significance, the evaluation demonstrated that the survival of archaeological features and deposits across the development area was generally poor, with remains of Post-medieval and Early Modern date surviving only in localised pockets behind the site of the former Public House. These remains consisted of a number of shallow inter-cutting scoops or pits, possibly for gravel extraction, an Early Modern rubbish pit and a series of largely undated post-holes that are thought to be of relatively late date due to the presence of fragmentary remains of the timber posts in dry, non-waterlogged conditions.*

*The street frontage area, formerly a car park for the Inn, was shown to be disturbed by service runs and the foundations for a brick-built building depicted on the 1<sup>st</sup> Edition 1881 Ordnance Survey map and demolished sometime after 1923, while the central area of the site appears to have been very heavily disturbed, to a depth in excess of 1.5m below existing ground level, by the demolition of the Inn. Consequently, the localised and poor levels of survival noted, coupled with the late date of those features present would suggest that the development is unlikely to have a significant impact upon the archaeological record.*

## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Planning Background**

In February 2010, the Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit (ECC FAU) carried out an archaeological evaluation on behalf of CgMs Consulting, in relation to planning application UTT/0006/07/FUL. The development site lies in an archaeologically sensitive area on the south-eastern edge of the medieval town and an archaeological evaluation was requested by Uttlesford District Council following specialist advice from the Essex County Council Historic Environment Management team (ECC HEM), based upon guidance contained in Planning Policy Guidance note 16 (PPG16), Archaeology and Planning. Due to the piecemeal nature in which various elements of the site have become available for evaluation, work has by necessity been undertaken in several phases, with previous work relating to the development site as a whole carried out by the Cambridge Archaeological Unit in 2003 (Reegan 2003) and two subsequent phases of work undertaken by ECC FAU in 2007 and 2009 respectively (Pocock 2007, Germany 2009). The current investigation constitutes the final phase of work required in connection with the current application.

The archaeological work was carried out in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (WSI) prepared by CgMs Consulting (2010) following consultation with ECC HEM in their capacity as archaeological advisors to Uttlesford District Council. The site code is GD21 and in order to avoid unnecessary duplication or confusion with the previous phase of investigation context numbers were started at 301.

### **1.2 Report and Archive**

Copies of this report will be supplied to CgMs Consulting, ECC HEM and the Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER). A version will be uploaded to the Online Access Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis>). The project archive, including two copies of the report, will be deposited at Saffron Walden Museum.

## **2.0 BACKGROUND**

### **2.1 Location, Topography and Geology**

Great Dunmow is situated in north-west Essex, midway between Braintree and Bishops Stortford. The site (TL 6285 2180) lies within the historic town core and slopes down from west to east, towards the River Chelmer, from approximately 72m AOD to 65m AOD (Fig. 1). The underlying geology consists of glacial sands and gravels.



## **2.2 Historical and Archaeological Background**

The following archaeological information is derived from the Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER), the Historic Town Assessment for Great Dunmow (Medlycott 1998) and reports on the previous phases of evaluation work (Reegan 2003, Pocock 2007, Germany 2009).

The site lies within the historic core of Great Dunmow, immediately to the east and rear of properties fronting onto the High Street. Settlement is known in the area from the Bronze Age onwards and in the Roman period a small town was established to the north west of the junction of Stane Street and a road connecting Chelmsford to Cambridge. Previous archaeological investigations to the west of the High Street demonstrate activity from the post-conquest period through to the 4th century (Medlycott 1998; Wickenden 1988, Robertson *in press*) although the initial phase of evaluation works at 37 – 61 High Street did not reveal any features of Roman date, suggesting that the development sites lies outside the Roman settlement (Reegan 2003; Wickenden 1988, 92)

Evidence for Saxon occupation within the area of the Roman town is slight and the focus of early medieval settlement appears to have been at Church End, to the north of the medieval and later town. The establishment of a market, granted a charter in 1227, indicates a shift in the settlement focus from Church End to the High Street area. Previous evaluation works in the development area produced a range of rubbish and small quarry pits, post-holes, possible boundary ditches and levelling layers (Reegan 2003, Pocock 2007, Germany 2009) typical of the “backyard” location that elements of the site occupy in relation to the High Street frontage. Similar deposits were encountered to the north-west of the site, at the rear of the Saracens Head hotel (Germany 1999; Letch 2006).

## **3.0 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**

### **3.1 Aims**

The aim of the investigation was to record the presence or absence, date, character, condition and significance of any surviving archaeological remains within the current area under investigation and to relate and compare this evidence with the results of the previous phases of evaluation work on the site as a whole.

### **3.1 Objectives**

Specific objectives for the evaluation were to:

- Evaluate the likely impact of past land use and development;

- Identify any evidence of Medieval or Post-Medieval occupation and its nature and extent;
- Identify any evidence of the relationship of any Medieval/ Post-Medieval occupation with the development of the historic town.

In the event of significant discoveries this report would also seek to highlight appropriate research objectives for any further work, in accordance with those laid out in *Research and Archaeology: a Framework for the Eastern Counties, 2. research agenda and strategy* (Brown and Glazebrook 2000). However, the largely negative results of the evaluation suggest that further work will not be required.

#### **4.0 METHODS**

The archaeological investigation was initially intended to comprise the excavation of three trenches, forming a rough U-shape and totalling 75.6 sqm (CgMs 2010, fig. 2), targeted to investigate the plot as whole. However, as machining progressed and the nature and extent of previous disturbance to the site became clear alterations were made to the trench layout reflecting localised constraints. Trench 1, originally running east to west, parallel to the street frontage, became an irregular-shaped trench, largely disturbed by the foundations of a previous building on the site and numerous service runs, both within the trench and immediately to east and west. Trench 2, which was originally intended to run north-east from the western end of trench 1, was shifted further to the north-east in order to avoid an extensive area of disturbance resulting from the demolition of the Dunmow Inn, while trench 3 was also shifted north-east for the same reason and was excavated in two sections due to the presence of live services (see Fig. 2)

All fieldwork methods and recording conformed to the codes of practice and guidance issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA 1999) and adhered to regional guidelines (Gurney 2003). Standard ECC FAU recording and excavation methods were used.

Topsoil, subsoil and other overburden was stripped using a tracked excavator fitted with a toothless bucket, under the supervision of an archaeologist. All surfaces were sufficiently cleaned to ensure that any features present were visible and spoil heaps were examined for archaeological material. Archaeological features and deposits were excavated using hand tools and finds were collected and bagged by context. The trench locations were surveyed using a total station and levels were taken relative to Ordnance Datum. Features and deposits were recorded using pro forma site recording sheets. Plans and sections were

drawn at 1:20 and 1:10 respectively. A full photographic record was maintained throughout the investigation.

## **5.0 RESULTS**

The following description of the fieldwork results is supplemented by further information on the excavated features and deposits presented in Appendix 1.

### **5.1 Trench 1**

Trench 1 (28 sqm – Figure 2) was located toward the south-western edge of the site, alongside the High Street. The presence of live services immediately outside the trench, to east and west, limited the available space while machining showed the area to be largely occupied by the foundations of a brick-built building (320) shown on the 1881 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map and demolished sometime after 1923 (Fig. 4). The bricks were a uniform size and colour, measuring 225mm by 110mm by 75mm, bonded with a non-cementitious buff mortar, and while unfroged, referring to the typology in Ryan (1996), can be dated to the 19th/ 20th centuries.

### **5.2 Trench 2**

Trench 2, running north-east to south-west, was 18.6m in length by 1.6m wide and covered an area approximately 29.76 sqm in size (see Fig. 2).

Undisturbed natural was encountered at the north-eastern end of the trench at a depth of 0.91m below existing ground level (70.25m OD) in the form of a yellow-grey sandy gravel. Cutting natural was a series of five postholes (308, 310, 312, 314 and 316 – sections 2 and 3, plate 3) appearing to demarcate a boundary or fence line running back at 90° to the High Street. The postholes were of broadly similar dimensions, with identical fills (309, 311, 313, 315 and 317) consisting of a dark grey-brown sandy silt, and were largely undated with the exception of context 311 which produced a single sherd of medieval pottery and context 309 which produced oyster shell fragments and post-medieval roof tile. The degraded remains of wooden posts were visible in all of the posthole and given the dry, non-waterlogged conditions on site their survival is attributed to them being of comparatively recent date – most likely 19<sup>th</sup> or 20<sup>th</sup> century – with the medieval pottery in context 311 being residual. At the north-eastern end of the trench, extending out of the north-west facing section, was a rectangular pit (305 – section 1) which produced a variety of Early Modern material, including pottery, glass and animal bone, from its two fills (306 and 307) and is most convincingly seen as a simple domestic rubbish pit.

Occupying the central part of the trench were at least two large, intercutting pits (301 and 321), containing identical fills (302/ 303 and 322 respectively). Pit 301 (section 4, plate 2) was at least 3.2m wide, with gently sloping sides, and contained two fills; 302, a light grey-brown lense of sandy gravel that appeared to be redeposited natural and 303, a dark grey-brown sandy silt that was identical in colour and consistency to the fills of postholes 308 – 316 and appeared to extend out over the northern half of the site as a deliberate levelling layer (context 329 in trench 2 and context 325 in trench 3). Context 303 produced a small assemblage of medieval pottery spanning the 12<sup>th</sup> to the 15<sup>th</sup> centuries, a single sherd of abraded Roman pottery, animal bone and two pieces of Post-medieval roof tile, suggesting that the earlier material is residual, most likely incorporated in the backfill of a shallow scoop dug at the back of the plot for localised/ piecemeal gravel extraction.

At the south-western end of the trench was a brick-built soakaway or sewer chamber, with saltglaze stoneware drain pipes running into it, and an area of modern disturbance consisting of brick and concrete rubble down to a depth of at least 1.46m below existing ground level, which is no doubt associated with the demolition of the former Dunmow Inn.

As noted above, all of the features in the trench, with the exception of the soakaway, were sealed by context 329, a dark grey-brown sandy silt, which was indistinguishable from the feature fills and had the consistency of garden soil, suggesting that it had been imported onto site to deliberately backfill and level the various pits and scoops, perhaps prior to the area becoming a domestic garden for the Inn or the building that preceded it on the street frontage. Context 329 was in turn sealed by a layer of crushed brick and general building rubble (304).

### **5.3 Trench 3**

Trench 3, running north-east to south-west and excavated in two sections, was 19m in length by 1.6m wide and covered an area approximately 30.4 sqm in size (see Fig. 2). At the south-western end of the trench, and corresponding broadly with the modern demolition debris seen in trench 2, was a further area of modern disturbance at least 1.3m deep that had removed all other features/ deposits. No archaeological features were noted in the trench.

Undisturbed natural sand and gravel deposits were encountered in a machine-dug sondage at the north-eastern end of the trench at a depth of 1.35m below existing ground level, overlain by a 45cm thick deposit of very clean, artefact-free, mid-grey sandy gravel (326) that may have been heavily colour-stained natural (owing to the very dark, humic layer above - 325). Context 326 was not conclusively bottomed at the south-western end of the trench, where excavation was halted at a depth of 1.3m below existing ground level. Context 325

consisted of a 0.42 to 0.5m thick layer of dark grey-brown sandy silt that extended across the entire length of the trench and appeared to be the same as context 329 in trench 2. Above this were a series of rubble layers and former yard surfaces of comparatively recent date, consisting of a 0.43m thick layer of demolition rubble (328) capped by a thin layer of old tarmac (327) at the north-eastern end of the trench and a 0.14m thick layer of mortar-rich gravel silt (324) capped by 0.26cm of crushed brick at the south-western end of the trench.

## **6.0 FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL MATERIAL**

### **By Joyce Compton with Helen Walker**

Finds were recovered from five contexts in Trench 2 and a sample brick was retrieved from a structure in Trench 1. All of the material has been recorded by count and weight, in grams, by context. Full quantification details can be found in Appendix 02. Most of the finds are modern, but medieval pottery was present in two contexts. The finds are described by category below.

### **6.1 Pottery**

Four contexts produced pottery, amounting to 50 sherds, weighing 805g. A single sherd of abraded Roman grey ware was found, residually, in the top fill of pit 301. Two contexts, both of which are fills of pit 305, contained pottery that was wholly modern, comprising flowerpot sherds and white earthenware plate fragments. A small amount of medieval pottery (from pit 301 and post-hole 310) has been examined by Helen Walker, as follows;

A total of eighteen sherds of medieval pottery, weighing 150g, was excavated. That from the top fill of pit 301 is very much a mixture of dates, with pottery from the early medieval, medieval and late medieval periods, although pottery of the 13th to 14th centuries is the most abundant. With the exception of the early medieval cooking-pot rim, the pottery is unabraded, but the sherd size is small with an average weight of only 8g. The medieval pottery is therefore likely to be residual.

### **6.2 Brick and tile**

Brick and tile fragments, amounting to 15 pieces, weighing 508g, were recovered from four contexts. A sample brick was also collected from a structure in Trench 1. The brick and roof tile fragments are small and undiagnostic and not closely datable within the post-medieval or modern periods. A piece of floor tile came from fill 307 of modern pit 305; this is red and regular-sided with a depth of 24mm. The sample brick is also regular-sided and unfrogged. Using the typology in Ryan (1996, 94-6) the dimensions suggest a 19th or 20th century date.

### **6.3 Glass**

A quantity of both bottle and window glass sherds was found in fills 306 and 307 of modern pit 305. The remains of at least three colourless cylindrical bottles were recorded in fill 307.

### **6.4 Metalwork**

The metalwork comprises several undatable iron nails and a large number of iron sheet fragments which probably derive from at least two relatively-recent objects. The sheet fragments came from fills 306 and 307 of modern pit 305.

### **6.5 Animal bone and shell**

Three contexts produced animal bone, amounting to 25 pieces, weighing 226g. The bone was scanned for condition and completeness and the skeletal elements were identified, where possible, using Schmid (1972). Most of the bone is in good condition, with much evidence of butchery, and cattle, pig and sheep/goat were all recorded. Also present are bird bones, probably domestic chicken, and frog bones were noted in fill 306 of pit 305. With the exception of the latter, the animal bone assemblage almost certainly derives from domestic food waste. Two tiny pieces of oyster shell were recovered from the fill of post-hole 308.

### **6.6 Other finds**

A range of post-medieval and modern finds came from fills 306 and 307 of pit 305, comprising clinker/burnt stone, slate fragments, clay pipe stems and a fragment of cement/render with several small pieces of brick adhering to one surface. Of interest is a piece of slate pencil from fill 307.

### **6.7 Comments on the assemblage**

Small groups of finds were recorded. Most, even those which are intrinsically undatable, are modern. Medieval pottery was found in two contexts, but is most likely to be residual. The sherd of Roman pottery in pit 301 is certainly residual. Most of the finds have been discarded, following recording, due to the recent nature of the material. The medieval and Roman pottery, along with the slate pencil, has been retained, although no further work is required on this material. The few finds have been incorporated with the retained finds from previous work. All of the retained finds occupy one box.

## **7.0 CONCLUSIONS**

The trenches identified a small group of post-medieval, and modern features typical of the kind of "backyard" activity expected given the location of the site, to the rear of the High Street. Unfortunately, the site as a whole has been subject to a variety of processes which

have resulted in a considerable degree of re-working and truncation of any archaeological remains that may have been present, particularly at the front of the site and in the centre of the plot, with only the basal remains of more-substantial features generally surviving.

The posthole sequence appears to demarcate a boundary running back from the High Street frontage and is most likely of 19<sup>th</sup> or 20<sup>th</sup> century date. Feature 301 and the uninvestigated 321 are most likely shallow scoops for the localised extraction of gravel at the back of the plot and it seems reasonable to suggest that layer 329/ 325 represents a deliberate attempt to backfill the abandoned scoops and level-off the site. Given the location on the High Street it is not surprising that pottery of various dates, particularly medieval, made its way into the backfilled features as part of this operation.

As has already been noted elsewhere in this report, the structural remains seen in trench 1 appear to correspond broadly with the location of a building shown on the front of the plot on the 1<sup>st</sup> Edition Ordnance Survey map, which was in turn demolished sometime between 1923 and 1953 when Ordnance Survey mapping shows the front of the plot to be vacant and the Dunmow Inn standing on the middle of the site. Although the date of construction for this earlier building has not been conclusively established examination of sample bricks recovered from one of the walls suggests a 19<sup>th</sup> century date.

Collectively the four phases of evaluation undertaken across the site have served to highlight the vulnerability of archaeological remains in a small/ historic town environment, where stratigraphy may be limited and the remains buried at no great depth. In this kind of environment relatively-small scale redevelopment in the past can have resulted in the truncation or complete removal of archaeological deposits, leaving remains surviving only in isolated pockets, such as those seen in the 2007 evaluation at the rear of no's 37 to 47 High Street, that make broader interpretation and reconstruction difficult.

It appears from the October 2002 and February 2007 evaluations that occupation in the High Street area was established by the 13th century and possibly as early as the 12th. This would accord well with the granting of a market charter in 1227, which is taken to indicate a shift in the settlement focus from Church End to the High Street area. The artefactual evidence is also interesting in that it demonstrates that pottery was reaching Great Dunmow during this period from a variety of production centres. There is no direct evidence for settlement during the late 14th and 15th centuries although this may be simply a result of the small area investigated, with the pottery evidence suggesting a marked rise in activity/ consumption in the 16th and 17th centuries. As is to be expected given the location, subsequent activity takes the form of a sequence of early modern and modern dumping,

pitting and other landscaping activities associated with the premises along the street frontage and their subsequent business use (e.g. 19th/ 20th century pits, modern drains and services, etc), most clearly seen in the 2009 and current phase of work.

## **8.0 ASSESSMENT OF RESULTS**

The archaeological potential of the Phase 4 site appears to be very limited with remains of local significance appearing to survive mainly as deeper features at the rear of the plot. Deposits have been lost across much of the site, particularly at the front and in the middle, and due to the relatively small area exposed and the patchy nature of the surviving remains the evaluation has been unable to provide a detailed account of the development of the site in relation to activity alongside and to the rear of the High Street, or to any outlying remains that were encountered during the previous phase of works, beyond noting that the activities/ features revealed are broadly comparable with the Late 18th century and later features/ activity revealed in the FAU November 2009 evaluation (Germany 2009).

Accordingly, construction works are unlikely to cause significant disturbance to the archaeological record, either because archaeological deposits are not present, having already been disturbed/ removed, or because they are of relatively low significance and have been investigated and characterised as part of this exercise.



## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

The ECC Field Archaeology Unit would like to thank CgMs Consulting for commissioning the work. Lorraine Darton (CgMs) produced the Written Scheme of Investigation for the project and managed/ monitored the work on behalf of the client, Taylor Wimpey. John Hewitt, Laura Sapsford and Andrew Lewsey carried out the fieldwork under the supervision of Adrian Scruby. The finds were processed by Laura Sapsford and Joyce Compton, and the finds and report was prepared by Joyce Compton with Helen Walker. The main report text was written by Adrian Scruby with digital illustrations produced by Andrew Lewsey. The project was managed by Mark Atkinson/ Adrian Scruby and monitored by Richard Havis of ECC HEM on behalf of the local planning authority.

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## APPENDIX 1: FIELDWORK DATA

N.B. Contexts began at **301** to continue from/ avoid conflicts with previous investigations

**Key:** N.A. – not applicable (e.g. natural); UD – undated (stratigraphically suggested dates in brackets where possible); Med. – medieval; P-Med – post-medieval; Mod. – modern.

No.	Type	Location	Descrip.	Date
301	Cut	Tr2	Cut of Feature	P-Med/Mod.
302	Fill	Tr2	Fill of feature 301	P-Med/Mod.
303	Fill	Tr2	Fill of feature 301	P-Med/Mod.
304	Layer?	Tr2	Upper fill of pit and possible levelling layer - same as 329	P-Med/Mod.
305	Cut	Tr2	Cut of pit	P-Med/Mod.
306	Fill	Tr2	Fill of pit 5	P-Med/Mod.
307	Fill	Tr2	Fill of pit 5	P-Med/Mod.
308	Cut	Tr2	Cut of posthole	P-Med/Mod.
309	Fill	Tr2	Fill of feature 8	P-Med/Mod.
310	Cut	Tr2	Cut of posthole	P-Med/Mod.
311	Fill	Tr2	Fill of feature 10	P-Med/Mod.
312	Cut	Tr2	Cut of posthole	P-Med/Mod.
313	Fill	Tr2	Fill of feature 12	P-Med/Mod.
314	Cut	Tr2	Cut of posthole	P-Med/Mod.
315	Fill	Tr2	Fill of feature 14	P-Med/Mod.
316	Cut	Tr2	Cut of posthole	P-Med/Mod.
317	Fill	Tr2	Fill of posthole 16	P-Med/Mod.
318	Cut	Tr2	Cut of pit?	P-Med/Mod.
319	Fill	Tr2	Fill of (?)318	P-Med/Mod.
320	Structure	Tr1	Brick structure/ foundation	P-Med/Mod.
321	Cut	Tr2	Unexcavated pit	P-Med/Mod.
322	Fill	Tr2	Upper fill of pit 321	P-Med/Mod.
323	Layer	Tr2	Layer of crushed brick	Mod.
324	Layer	Tr3	Layer of loose, intermixed mortar, gravel and brick	Mod.
325	Layer	Tr3	Dark, grey-brown sandy silt layer	P-Med/Mod.
326	Layer	Tr3	Grey gravely sand layer	P-Med/Mod.
327	Layer	Tr3	Thin band of old tarmac	Mod.
328	Layer	Tr3	Thick layer of demolition rubble	Mod.
329	Layer	Tr2	Layer – same as 303?	P-Med/Mod.

## APPENDIX 2: FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL DATA

### Finds data

Context	Feature	Count	Weight	Description	Date
303	301	1	14	Iron nail	-
		8	72	Animal bone; cattle and sheep/goat molars; ulna hinge and long bone shaft, poor condition, medium-sized mammal; astragalus, chopped, ?cattle; rib fragment, large mammal	-
		2	22	Roof tile fragments (Discarded)	Post med.
		17	132	Pottery; rim, base and body sherds	Medieval
		1	10	Pottery; body sherd, fine grey ware, abraded	Roman
306	305	2	24	Iron nails	-
		38	650	Iron fragments; rectangular container made from sheet iron, ?oil can, with spout of aperture diameter 20mm (Discarded)	Modern
		13	74	Animal bone; mandible fragment with erupting molars and loose molar 'cap', pig; rib, large mammal; tibia, distal end, bird; leg bones, frog; fragments	-
		1	4	Clinker/burnt stone (Discarded)	-
		1	4	Slate fragment (Discarded)	-
		2	20	Glass; colourless bottle body sherds (Discarded)	Modern
		8	36	Glass; colourless window sherds (Discarded)	Modern
		1	1	Clay pipe stem (Discarded)	Post med.
		2	16	Brick fragments (Discarded)	Post med.
		3	36	Roof tile fragments (Discarded)	Post med.
		6	30	Pottery; base sherd, flowerpot, body sherds, white earthenware (4/6g discarded)	Modern
307	305	1	14	Iron nail (Discarded)	-
		41	212	Iron fragments; cylindrical container made from sheet iron, similar to above, ?paint can (Discarded)	Modern
		4	80	Animal bone; pelvis fragment, unfused, chopped, large mammal; tibia, proximal end, unfused, and epiphysis, sheep/goat; fragment, bird (Discarded)	-
		1	22	Clinker (Discarded)	-
		1	118	Cement/render (Discarded)	Modern
		1	62	Slate fragment (Discarded)	-
		1	6	Slate pencil	Post med.
		1	2	Clay pipe stem (Discarded)	Post med.
		57	386	Glass; green bottle body sherd; colourless rim, base and body sherds from at least three cylindrical bottles, one base sherd is embossed '657' (Discarded)	Modern
		3	24	Glass; colourless window sherds (Discarded)	Modern
3	90	Brick fragments (Discarded)	Post med/		

Context	Feature	Count	Weight	Description	Date
		1	46	Roof tile fragment (Discarded)	modern
		1	204	Floor tile fragment, depth 24mm	Post med.
		25	615	Pottery; rim, base and body sherds, mainly plates, white earthenware; rim sherd, ribbed stoneware jar; porcelain saucer base sherd; flowerpot base and lower wall sherds [not flowerpot in 306] (All discarded)	Modern
309	308	2	1	Shell; oyster fragments (Discarded)	Post med.
		3	34	Roof tile fragments (Discarded)	
311	310	1	18	Pottery; body sherd	Medieval
320	Structure	1	3090	Sample brick; regular-sided, 225 x 110 x 70mm (Discarded)	19th/20th C

## **APPENDIX 3: CONTENTS OF ARCHIVE**

### **SITE NAME; PHASE 4: 37- 61 HIGH STREET, GREAT DUNMOW, ESSEX**

#### **Index to the Archive**

File containing:

#### **Introduction**

Brief for the archaeological investigation  
Written scheme of investigation

#### **Research Archive**

Client Report x2 (x1 bound at the rear of the folder)  
Analytical Reports  
Finds Report  
Catalogues  
Context Finds Record  
Finds Catalogue

#### **Site Archive**

Context Index  
Context Record Sheets 301 - 329  
Registers  
Photo Registers (inc. 6 B+W prints & negatives at the rear of the folder)  
Levels Registers  
Section Registers  
Plan Register

File contains a CD (Digital photos and archive data)

#### **Not in files**

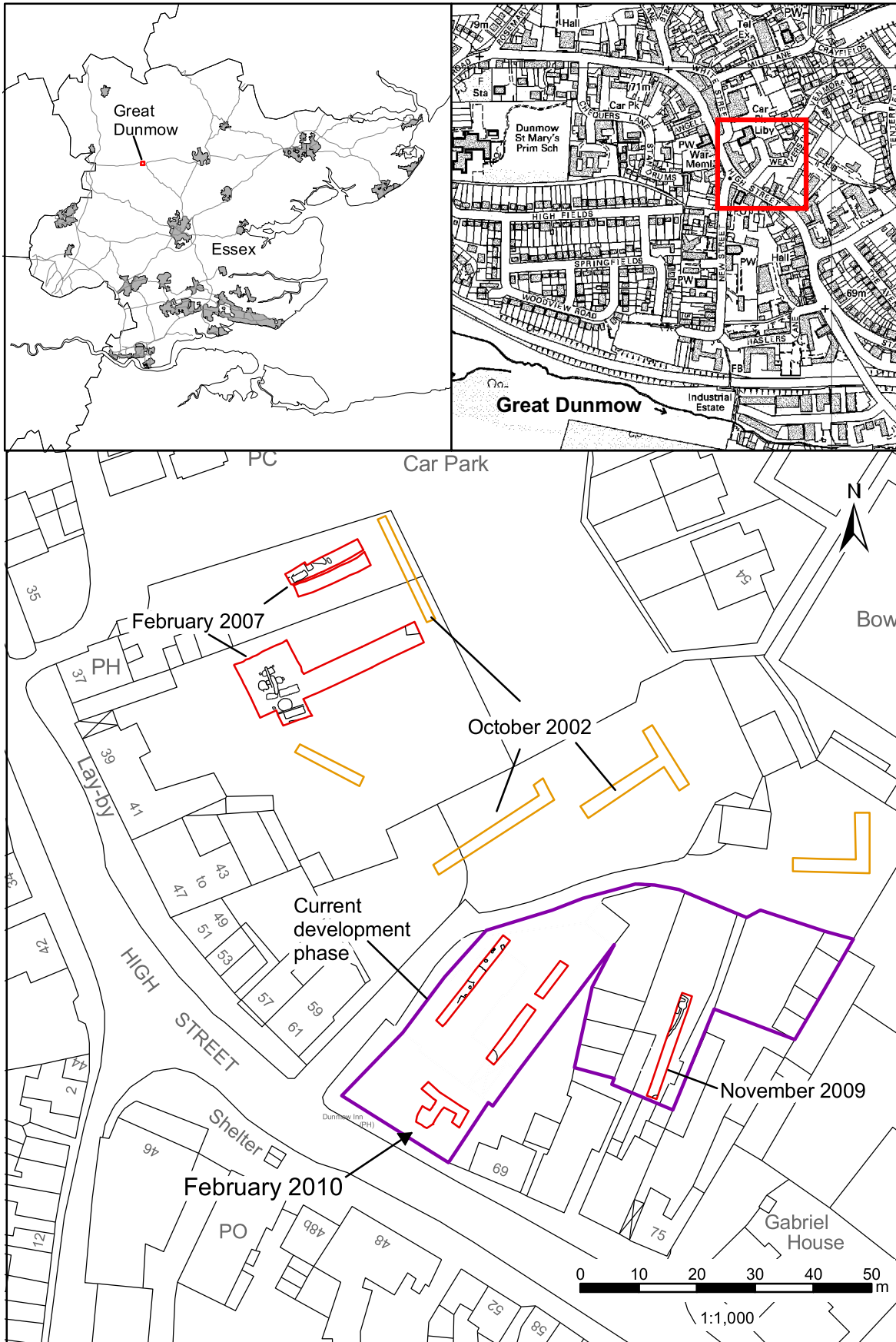
Site Drawings (x3 A1 Plans an Sections)

N.B. The finds occupy one box.

#### APPENDIX 4: EHER SUMMARY

<b>SITE NAME/ADDRESS:</b>	Phase 4: 31-61 High Street, Great Dunmow	
<b>CONTRACTING UNIT PROJECT NUMBER</b>	2193	
<b>OASIS ACCESSION NUMBER</b>	essexcou1-73679	
<b>PARISH:</b> Great Dunmow	<b>DISTRICT:</b> Uttlesford	
<b>NGR:</b> TL 6285 2180	<b>SITE CODE:</b> GD21	
<b>TYPE OF WORK:</b> Evaluation (Trial Trenching)	<b>SITE DIRECTOR/GROUP:</b> Adrian Scruby	
<b>DATE OF WORK:</b> February 2010	<b>SIZE OF AREA INVESTIGATED:</b> 280 sqm	
<b>FINDS/CURATING MUSEUM:</b> Saffron Walden	<b>FUNDING SOURCE:</b> Developer	
<b>FURTHER WORK ANTICIPATED.</b> No	<b>RELATED HER Nos.</b>	
<b>FINAL REPORT:</b>	EAH summary	
<b>PERIODS REPRESENTED:</b>	Post-medieval, Modern	
<b>SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS:</b>		
<p>An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit on the site of the former Dunmow Inn, High Street, Great Dunmow, Essex, in advance of redevelopment. This work forms the final part (phase 4) in a series of investigations on land to the rear of No's 37 – 61 High Street, Great Dunmow. Although the site lies within the historic core of the town, in an area of high archaeological significance, the evaluation demonstrated that the survival of archaeological features and deposits across the development area was generally poor, with remains of Post-medieval and Early Modern date surviving only in localised pockets behind the site of the former Public House. These remains consisted of a number of shallow inter-cutting scoops or pits, possibly for gravel extraction, an Early Modern rubbish pit and a series of largely undated post-holes that are thought to be of relatively late date due to the presence of fragmentary remains of the timber posts in dry, non-waterlogged conditions.</p> <p>The street frontage area, formerly a car park for the Inn, was shown to be disturbed by service runs and the foundations for a brick-built building depicted on the 1<sup>st</sup> Edition 1881 Ordnance Survey map and demolished sometime after 1923, while the central area of the site appears to have been very heavily disturbed, to a depth in excess of 1.5m below existing ground level, by the demolition of the Inn. Consequently, the localised and poor levels of survival noted, coupled with the late date of those features present would suggest that the development is unlikely to have a significant impact upon the archaeological record.</p>		
<b>PREVIOUS SUMMARIES/REPORTS:</b>	<p>Reegan, R. 2003 <i>Great Dunmow, Essex: evaluation to the rear of 37 – 61 High Street</i>. Cambridge Archaeological Unit</p> <p>Pocock, M. 2007 <i>37-61 High Street, Great Dunmow, Essex. Archaeological Evaluation by Trial-trenching</i>. ECC FAU report 1752</p> <p>Germany, M. 2009 <i>Phase 3: 37-61 High Street, Great Dunmow, Essex. Archaeological Evaluation by Trial-trenching</i>. ECC FAU report 2148</p>	
<b>AUTHOR OF SUMMARY:</b>	Adrian Scruby (ECCFAU)	<b>DATE OF SUMMARY:</b> March 2010





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Fig.1. Site location

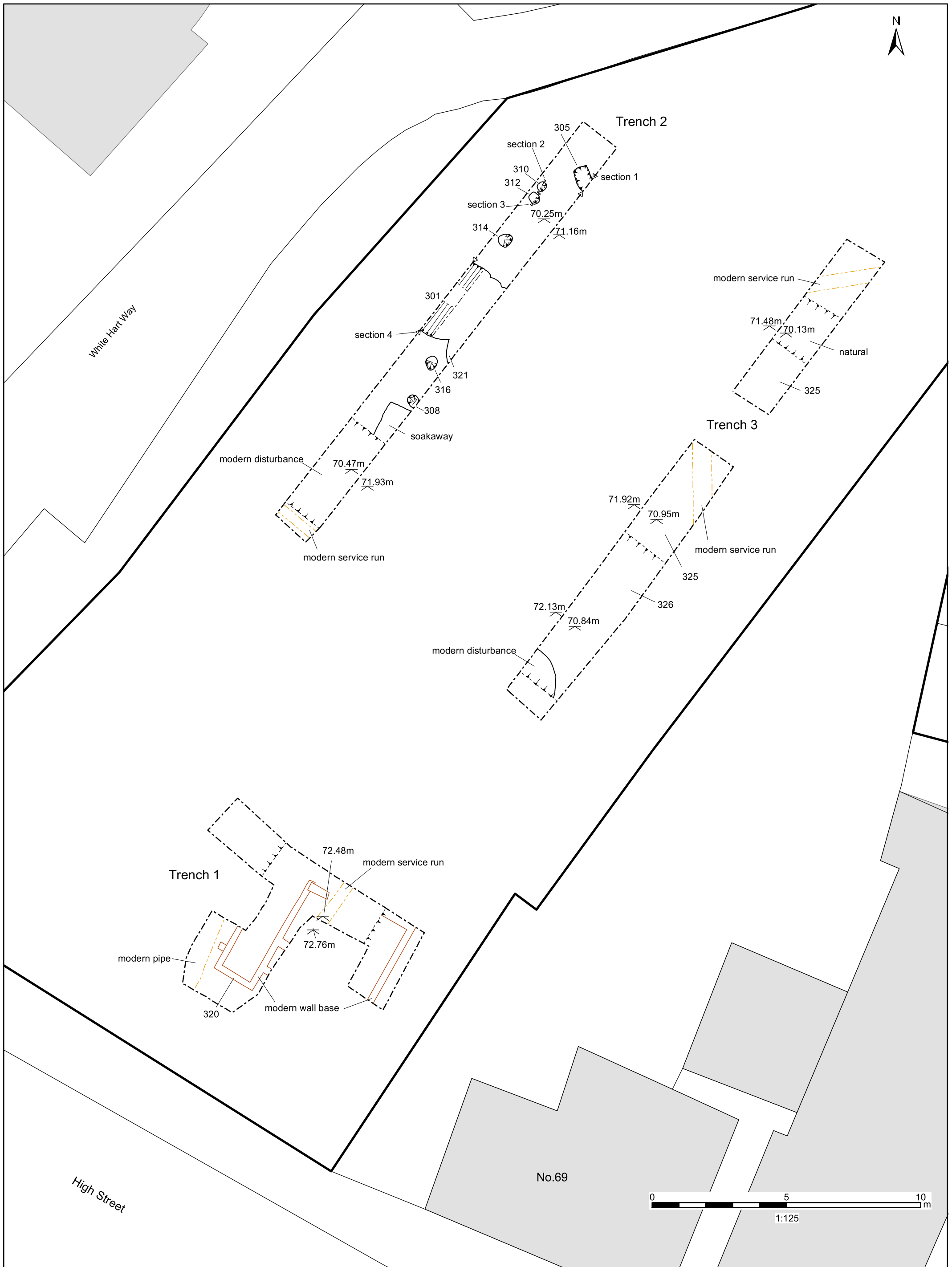


Fig.2. Excavated features

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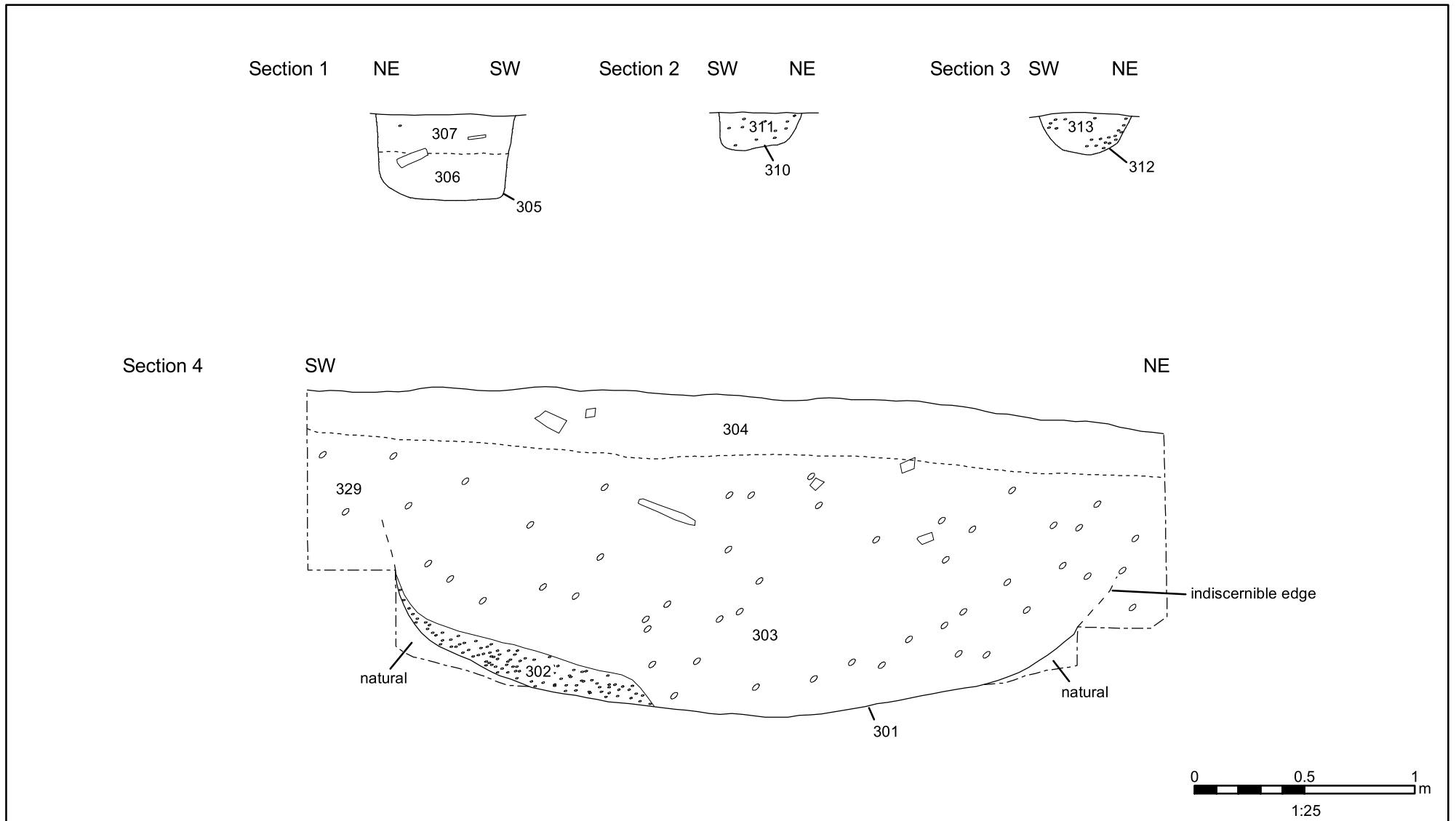


Fig.3. Sections 1 - 4

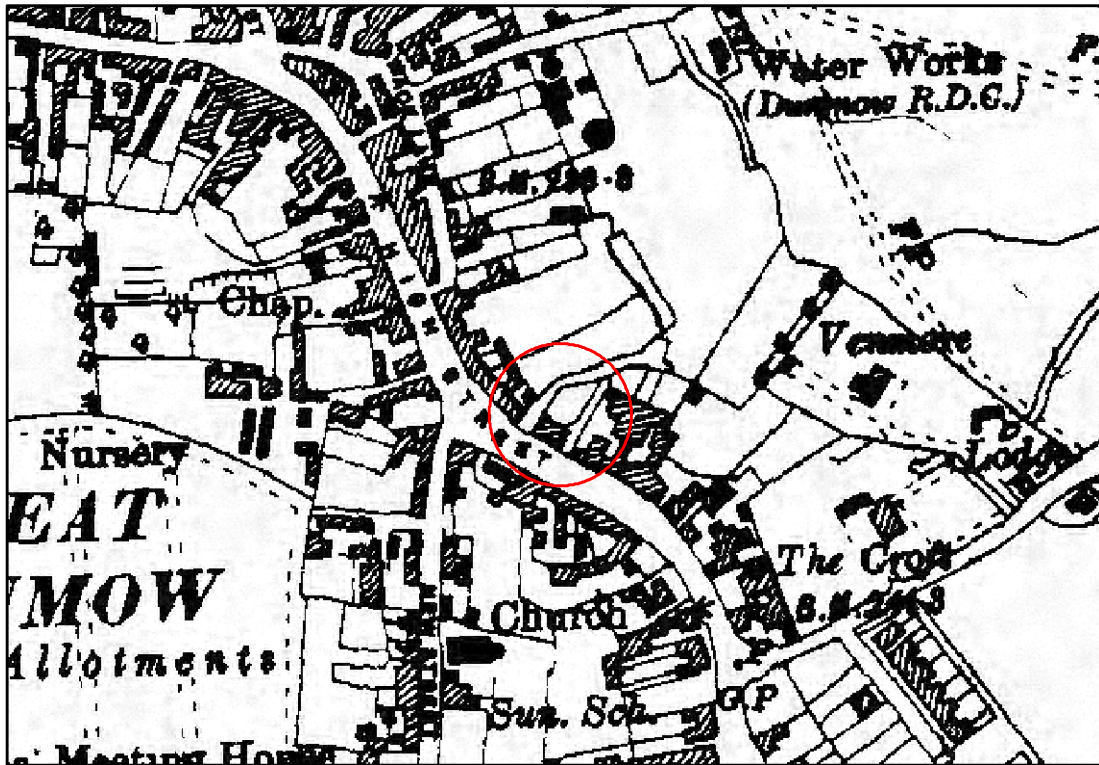


Fig.4. The site on the 3rd Edition (1920-25) Ordnance Survey 6"

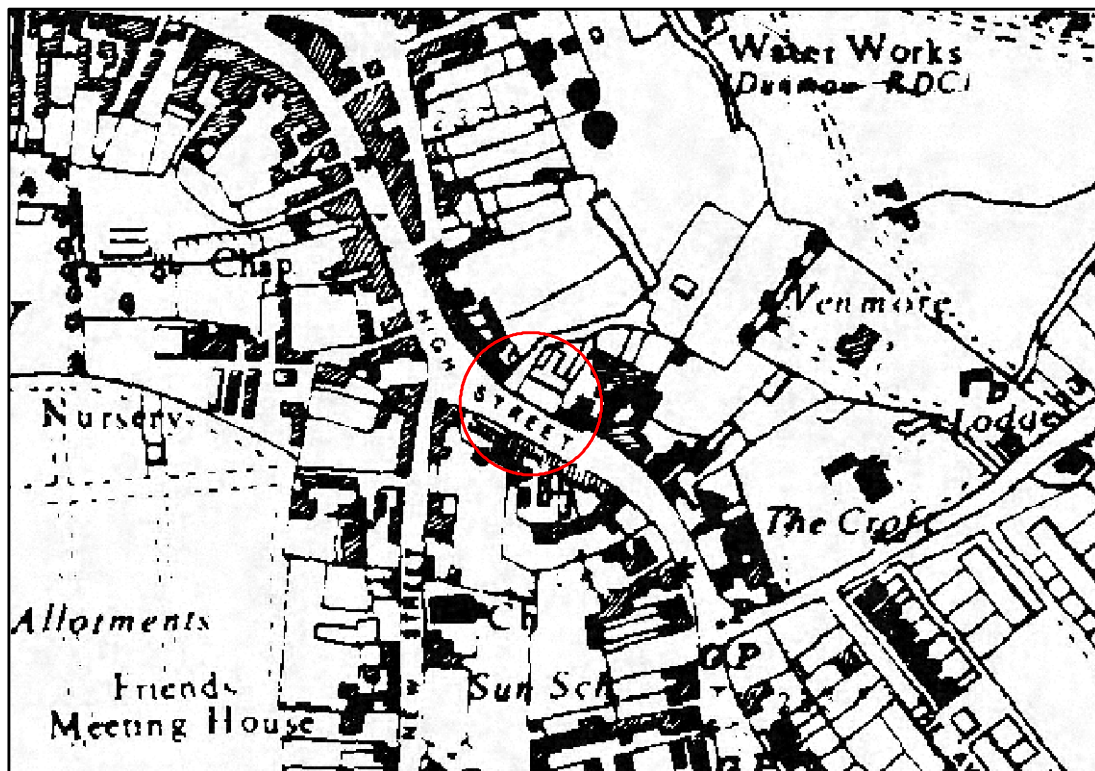


Fig.5. The site on the 4th Edition (1938-53) Ordnance Survey 6"





Plate 1: Trench 2 under excavation



Plate 2: Trench 2 – pit/ scoop 301





Plate 3: Trench 2 – postholes 310 and 312



Plate 4: Modern disturbance at SW end of Trench 2 corresponding with site of former Dunmow Inn