

Archaeological Evaluation Report
Land at St Edmunds Lane, Great Dunmow
Essex

NGR: TL 6345 2231

ASE Project No: 7810

ASE Report No: 2015384

OASIS id: archaeol6-226980



October 2015

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NGR: TL 6345 2231

Planning Ref: APP/C1570/A/14/2223280

ASE Project No: 7810
Site Code: GDEL15

ASE Report No: 2015384
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Author: Kate Clover

Illustrations: Andrew Lewsey

Prepared by:	Kate Clover	Archaeologist	<i>Kate Clover</i>
Reviewed and approved by:	Mark Atkinson	Project Manager	<i>M. Atkinson</i>
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Revision:	Mark Atkinson	Project Manager	<i>M. Atkinson</i>

Archaeology South-East
27 Eastways
Witham
Essex
CM8 3YQ

Tel: 01376 331470
Email: fau@ucl.ac.uk
Web: www.archaeologyse.co.uk

Abstract

Archaeology South-East (ASE), the contracting division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology (CAA), Institute of Archaeology (IoA), University College London (UCL) was commissioned by CgMs to conduct an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching on a piece of land at St Edmunds Lane, Great Dunmow, Essex.

The evaluation was carried out in advance of a proposed residential development. The site is located within an arable field occupying a south-eastern facing slope and overlooking a tributary of the River Chelmer. Nine evaluation trenches were excavated, across the 1.8ha development area, in accordance with an agreed Written Scheme of Investigation for the work.

Archaeological features were limited to two of the trenches, both situated at the top of the hill and near to St Edmunds Lane. These consisted of a recently filled-in probable pond, two post-medieval or later shallow pits and an undated gully. The features were consistent with the site's use for agriculture in the post-medieval and modern periods.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Background

1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE), the contracting division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology (CAA), Institute of Archaeology (IoA), University College London (UCL) was commissioned by CgMs Consulting to conduct an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching at St Edmunds Lane, Great Dunmow, Essex, CM6 3AT (Figure 1). The evaluation was carried out in relation to a planning application for the construction of 22 self/custom built residential units.

1.1.2 The 1.8 ha development site – hereafter ‘the site’ - is located at National Grid Reference TL 6345 2231 and occupies the majority of one arable field located on the eastern side of St Edmunds Lane, itself on the eastern edge of Great Dunmow. To the north-west is a dwelling and to the south is Dunmow Bowling Club. A small stream forms the site’s south-eastern boundary (Figure 1).

1.2 Geology and Topography

1.2.1 The site lies in the valley of the River Chelmer. The geology is mapped by the British Geological Survey as London Clay formation overlain by Head Deposits (BGS Map Viewer, viewed 16/10/15).

1.2.2 The site is rural in character being surrounded on most sides by other arable fields. It is situated on a south-east facing slope – the small stream at the base of the slope draining into the River Chelmer on the other side of Braintree Road. The land varies in height from 61.66m AOD to 54.39m AOD.

1.3 Planning Background

1.3.1 The evaluation was carried out as a condition to an outline planning permission granted on appeal for the construction of 22 self/custom built residential units with associated access, parking and amenity space (Uttlesford District Council ref APP/C1570/A/14/2223280).

1.3.2 The District Council placed an archaeological condition on the planning consent on the advice of ECC Place Services, who provide archaeological advice to the District Council. The condition required that prior to the work commencing a programme of archaeological trial trenching be undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) which was to be submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority. The scope of the work was agreed between CgMs and Richard Havis of ECC Place Services and the WSI was subsequently submitted (ASE 2015) and approved. This specified that a sample of the site would be evaluated equating to nine trenches each measuring 2m x 30m.

1.4 Scope of the Report

1.4.1 This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation at the site, Essex, carried out between the 13th and 15th of October 2015.

1.4.2 The report describes and interprets the results of the evaluation, and assesses the potential for the survival of archaeological remains on the site.

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The site is located in an area of uncertain archaeological potential with various finds and archaeological events being recorded on the Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER) in the close vicinity but not within the site itself.

2.2 Prehistoric

2.2.1 Prehistoric activity in the vicinity of the site includes undated prehistoric ditches as well as Bronze Age pottery and Mesolithic and Neolithic pottery from an excavation at Chequers Lane approximately 0.75m south-west of the site (EHER 13863-9).

2.2.2 Cropmarks possibly indicating prehistoric enclosures and boundaries have been recorded to the east of the site, at NGR TL 639 221 (EHER 14077) and TL 641 224 (EHER 1301). Cropmarks of a round barrow, ring ditch and various linear features have also been mapped to the north-west, near St Marys Church, Church End (EHER 1278).

2.3 Roman

2.3.1 Dunmow was the site of a small Roman town which developed at the junction of two Roman roads - Stane Street (Braintree Road) and the Chelmsford to Cambridge road. The Roman settlement was centred to the west of the site, with extensive activity recorded at Redbond Lodge. Roman cremation burials have been recorded at Haslers Lane and the Chequers Lane site (Medlycott 1998; EHER 13869). This occupation activity does not appear to have extended east beyond the High Street or north of Stortford Road.

2.3.2 There was a second settlement focus to the north at Church End, near St Mary's Church. Various Roman finds have been made west of the church (EHER 13871, 13873) including box flue tile. These findings, as well as the presence of Roman brick in the church's fabric (EHER 13872), are potential indicators of the site of a Roman villa. A Roman cremation cemetery was discovered west of the church in the 1930s (EHER 1277). Cropmarks of three square enclosures with possible central pits in an aligned group have been mapped near St Marys Church and may be associated with the Roman cremation cemetery (EHER 1278).

2.4 Anglo-Saxon

2.4.1 The Roman settlement was reoccupied in the 7th century AD and an Anglo-Saxon settlement developed to the west of site in what is now the town centre. The evidence for this is one sherd of pottery dating from the early 5th century and a significant assemblage of middle Saxon pottery (Medlycott 1998, 3; EHER 13866-7, 1882-4).

2.4.2 The name Dunmow means 'meadow on the hill' (Reaney 1969, 476). It is first referred to by that name in 951 AD in an Anglo-Saxon will (Medlycott 1998, 3).

2.4.3 In the late Saxon period the settlement focus appears to have shifted northwards to Church End, a hamlet 0.7km to the north-west of the site. The Church of St Mary in Church End is thought to be on the site of an earlier, Anglo-Saxon, church (Medlycott 1998, 8-9).

2.5 Medieval and Post-medieval

2.5.1 The medieval settlement of Great Dunmow was bi-focal, the original centre was probably around the church at Church End, with a second larger settlement on the High Street and Market Place in Great Dunmow proper (Medlycott 1998, 8).

2.5.2 The development site itself is thought to have lain relatively undisturbed through the medieval and post-medieval periods, being used for agriculture into modern times. The earliest map consulted for this evaluation is the 1st edition OS map of the 1870s which depicts the field that constitutes the site as the same size and shape as today. There appears to have been little boundary loss since the time the map was surveyed. St Edmunds Lane is shown by its former name of 'Deadman's Lane'.

2.5.3 A windmill is still extant to the north of the site, now incorporated into the Tower House. This is a Grade II Listed Building. Four other Listed Buildings line Braintree Road to the south of the site – two cottages and two farm buildings associated with Ford Farm. All are of 18th or 19th century date.

2.5.4 The OS map of the 1950s shows scattered settlement along the lane and by the 1980s the western side of the lane had become quite built up with residential properties.

2.5.5 Within living memory the field which forms the site contained a dairy herd (Mr Kirby pers. comm.).

2.6 Previous work in the vicinity

2.6.1 No previous archaeological work has been undertaken within the development site.

2.6.2 An evaluation was carried out by ASE at Brick Kiln Farm, in 2014, which lies 0.35km to the north of the site, on the other side of St Edmunds Lane. Twenty-five trenches were excavated across the 3.4ha site. These revealed the presence of only a low density of below-ground archaeological remains. The earliest recorded feature was a single ditch of medieval date. In the absence of associated occupation remains, this is likely to be a simple field boundary – perhaps part of a wider enclosure system on the valley side. Apart from two undated features, the remainder of the recorded archaeological remains were parts of ditches of later post-medieval and/or modern date. All related to the division of the valley side into fields and their drainage. Some contained inserted modern ceramic field drains (ASE 2014).

2.7 Aims and objectives of the project

- 2.7.1 The aims of the project, as described in the WSI (ASE 2015), were to:
'determine the presence or absence of any archaeological remains and to establish their character, location, extent, date, quality and significance. Any archaeological remains uncovered by the evaluation will be assessed against the wider background of previous fieldwork in the area.'
- 2.7.2 In the event of any significant discoveries the report was to identify appropriate research objectives for any future work, in line with those laid out in *Research and Archaeology: a framework for the Eastern Counties*, 2. *Research agenda and strategy* (Brown and Glazebrook 2000) and *Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England* (Medlycott 2011).

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

3.1 Fieldwork Methodology

- 3.1.1 The archaeological evaluation took place between 13th and 15th of October 2015 and was conducted in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (ASE 2015).
- 3.1.2 Nine evaluation trenches (numbered 1–9) were excavated. Trenches were excavated using a tracked 14 ton 360° mechanical excavator under archaeological supervision. All trenches were 30m long.
- 3.1.3 The trenches were machine-excavated to depths of between 0.3 and 0.8m. In one location machine-excavation continued to a greater depth in order to assess the strata. Mechanical excavation continued to the surface of archaeological deposits or else to the top of the ‘natural’ i.e. the geological stratum. Archaeological features were mainly excavated by hand except where not practical.
- 3.1.4 Archaeological features, soil horizons and the natural strata were recorded using a unique sequence of context numbers for each trench. They were drawn in plan (at scales of 1:20 or 1:50, as appropriate) and section (at scales of 1:10 or 1:20, as appropriate). The drawn records were located by reference to survey points at each end of the trench located using a GPS. Written records (trench and context descriptions) were made on *pro forma* trench recording sheets or on the section drawings.
- 3.1.5 A digital photographic record was made, consisting of high-resolution .jpg images.
- 3.1.6 Finds from all investigated features were collected and bagged according to context number, and retained for identification and study.
- 3.1.7 No environmental samples were taken.

3.2 Archive

- 3.2.1 The fieldwork archive is currently held at the offices of ASE in Witham and Portslade and will be deposited with Saffron Walden Museum. The contents of the archive are described in Table 1.

Description	Number
Trench recording sheets	9
Context sheets	13
registers	1
Plan and sections sheets	3
Digital images	36

Table 1: Quantification of the fieldwork archive

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 Archaeological deposits and features were recorded in only two of the nine evaluation trenches (Trenches 2 and 3), both located in the western part of the site. These are described in Sections 4.3 and 4.4. The results from the archaeologically negative trenches are tabulated in Appendix 1.

4.2 General soil descriptions

4.2.1 Natural geology varied across the site varied from sandy silt to clay to gravel.

4.2.2 At the top of the slope, in Trenches 1-4, natural geology was sealed by topsoil, with no intervening subsoil layer. In the remaining five trenches topsoil overlaid a slightly sandy silty subsoil, containing very little artefactual material and ranging in depth from 0.16m to 0.4m thick.

4.2.3 All archaeological features were cut into the natural geology and were sealed by topsoil. No features were encountered in areas of subsoil.

4.3 Trench 2 (Figs 2 and 3)

Depth: 0.46-0.9m

Ground level: 59m AOD (S), 60.3m AOD (N)

Context	Type	Description	Length & width m	Thickness/ depth m
2/001	Layer	Topsoil - dark grey brown claggy clay silt	Trench wide	0.3-0.46
2/002	Layer	Natural strata – pale orangey brown clay	Trench wide	0.60
Un-numbered	Layer	Natural strata - gravels	Only seen at S end	@ 0.90
2/003	Fill	Single fill of 'pond' [2/004] – light reddish brown silty clay		0.50
2/004	Cut	Filled-in 'pond'	11 x > 2	0.50
2/005	Fill	Single fill of ditch [2/006] – light brown grey clayey silt		0.40
2/006	Cut	Ditch	> 2 x 1	0.40
2/007	Fill	Single fill of pit [2/008] – light brown grey silty clay		0.15
2/008	Cut	Pit	1.1 x 1	0.15

Table 2: Summary of deposits and features in Trench 2

4.3.1 Trench 2 was located at the most westerly part of the site near the top of the slope and was north-south aligned. It contained three features, probably of post-medieval or modern date.

4.3.2 A 0.9m deep sondage was dug with the machine at the southern end of the trench in order to investigate the clay layer [2/002]. The clay was seen to be 0.6m thick and to be clean, with no artefactual material and to overlie gravel. Both the clay and the gravel are natural strata and assumed to be Head Deposits (see Section 1.2.1). The rest of the trench was dug to approximately

0.46m depth.

- 4.3.3 The centre of the trench was occupied by a large cut feature, 11m long [2/004]. Its southern edge was irregular, having probably been subject to some tree root disturbance or trampling by cattle. Occasional asphalt, one oyster shell (not kept) and occasional peg-tile was visible on its surface. The northern part of the feature was excavated by machine in order to establish its depth and to retrieve some further dating material. The feature was found to be 0.5m deep with an irregular curving side and base and its fill [2/003] contained a small amount of peg-tile, some vitrified. The feature had the look of a backfilled pond which accords with information given by the farmer (Mr Kirby) of his memory of a 'muddy hole' formerly in this location.
- 4.3.4 To the north of 'pond' [2/004] was an east-west aligned ditch [2/006], 1m wide and 0.4m deep. Its fill [2/005] contained rare fragments of peg-tile (not kept).
- 4.3.5 At the northern end of the trench was a pit [2/008], 1.1m wide and 0.15m deep, with a stepped side. Its fill [2/007] contained occasional charcoal flecks and peg-tile fragments.

4.4 Trench 3 (Figs 2 and 4)

Depth: 0.36m – 0.45m

Ground level: 60.36m AOD (E), 61.66m AOD (W)

Context	Type	Description	Length & Width m	Thickness/depth m
3/001	Layer	Topsoil – dark grey brown claggy clayey silt	Trench wide	0.3-0.36
3/002	Layer	Natural strata – orange brown clayey silt	Trench wide	
3/003	Fill	Single fill of pit [3/004] – pale orangey brown silty clay		0.11
3/004	Cut	Shallow pit	>1.4 x 1.1	0.11
3/005	Fill	Single fill of [3/006] – pale orange brown silty clay with coarse sand		0.32
3/006	Cut	V-shaped gully	> 2.6 x 0.6	0.32

Table 3: Summary of deposits and features in Trench 3

- 4.4.1 Trench 3 was situated at the north-western side of the site, at the top of the slope and was aligned east-west. Two features were encountered within it; one undated, one probably post-medieval or modern.
- 4.4.2 At the eastern end of the trench was a shallow irregular pit [3/004] which was at least 1.4m side but extended beyond the trench limits. It was only 0.11m deep and had a stepped western side. Its fill [3/003] contained two fragments of peg-tile.
- 4.4.3 The western end of the trench was traversed by a 0.6m wide gully [3/006]. This was seen to have a V-shaped profile and a sterile fill which had a similar appearance and texture to the natural. This likely drainage feature did not contain any finds and therefore remains undated.

5.0 FINDS

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 The only finds retrieved from the evaluation was a small quantity of peg-tile which is reported on below.

5.2 Ceramic building material by Isa Benedetti-Whitton

5.2.1 A total of eight tile fragments weighing 234g were recovered from three contexts: [2/003]; [2/007]; and [3/003]. The most substantial of these pieces was taken from [2/003] the single fill of 'pond' [2/004], and although too vitrified to determine fabric was very well-formed which would suggest a later post-medieval date. All the other tile pieces were very fragmentary and none had distinguishing characteristics (e.g. peg holes).

5.2.2 Two fabrics were identified within the rest of the assemblage; fabric T1, a sandy orange fabric with moderate-to-common unsorted quartz, and T2, a fine and dense orange fabric with sparse medium-sized quartz (0.25-0.5mm), and sparse Fe-rich inclusions. T1 was the more common of the two, with a total of five fragments recovered across all three evaluation contexts; only two fragments of T2 were found, from contexts [2/003] and [3/003]. Although it is very difficult to date building materials based upon fabric alone, sandy brick fabrics are common in the early post-medieval/Tudor period, and so T1 may represent earlier material than the dense fabric T2, but as both fabric types are found within the same contexts they most likely represent later post-medieval refuse.

Context	Fabric	Form	No.	Wt (g)	Th (mm)	Comments
2/007	T1	TILE	2	40	11	Very fragmentary
3/003	T1	TILE	1	23	12	
3/003	T2	TILE	1	47	12	Coarse moulding sand on the sides and base
2/003	VITR	TILE	1	59	15	Very coarse moulding sand. Well-formed post-medieval tile
2/003	T1	TILE	2	53	10--11	Thin tile fragments
2/003	T2	TILE	1	12	11	Coarse moulding sand
<i>Totals</i>			<i>8</i>	<i>234</i>		

Table 4: Ceramic Building Material quantities

6.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

6.1 Overview of stratigraphic sequence

- 6.1.1 There was little stratigraphy within the evaluation trenches. At the top of the slope, in Trenches 1-4, natural geology was sealed by 0.3-0.46m thickness of topsoil, with no intervening subsoil layer. In the remaining five trenches topsoil overlaid a slightly sandy silty subsoil/colluvium, containing very little artefactual material and ranging in depth from 0.16m to 0.4m thick. Natural geology varied across the site from a sandy silt to clay to gravel.
- 6.1.2 Archaeological features were present in Trenches 2 and 3 only; the remaining trenches being blank apart from modern field drains in Trenches 1, 7 and 8. All recorded archaeological features were cut into natural strata and sealed by topsoil and all were probably of post-medieval or modern date, containing only fragments of peg-tile.
- 6.1.3 Peg-tile was also visible on the surface of the field, presumably deriving from the roof of a demolished building or buildings somewhere in close proximity to the site. This material may have been ploughed up from features below; however, the lack of any large concentrations of peg-tile might be more consistent with the activity of 'manuring' the field in the past.

6.2 Deposit survival and existing impacts

- 6.2.1 Ploughing will have had an impact on any archaeological remains present, but little other disturbance was in evidence. The absence of archaeological features of any definite antiquity should therefore probably be interpreted as an actual lack of substantive past activity/site use, rather than as a result of disturbance.
- 6.2.2 When the field was used as pasture, cows would have caused churning of topsoil and the creation of depressions near gates and feeding troughs. Shallow pits [2/008] and [3/004] may have been caused by the action of cattle rather than being man-made features.

6.3 Consideration of project aims and potential research objectives

- 6.3.1 Insofar as the aims of the project were to establish the presence, date and quality of any surviving remains, the evaluation has shown that there is little of archaeological interest surviving, at least within the limits of the trenches. The site has negligible potential to contribute to research questions on any aspect of past land use.

6.4 Conclusions

- 6.4.1 The evaluation uncovered remains consistent with the site's use as an arable field and as pasture during the post-medieval and modern periods. No other remains were encountered that indicate earlier or alternative land use activity.

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Online resources

British Geological Survey, BGS Geology of Britain Viewer - <http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html>

Digimaps - <http://digimap.edina.ac.uk/>

Essex Historic Environment Record - <http://unlockingessex.essexcc.gov.uk/>

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

ASE would like to thank Suzanne Gailey from CgMs for commissioning the project and the landowner Mr Kirby for arranging access and providing useful site information. Richard Havis of ECC Place Services monitored the project.

Niall Oakey managed the fieldwork and Jim Stevenson managed the post-excavation process. Kate Clover directed the fieldwork and was assisted by Sam Riley. Lukasz Miciak was responsible for the site survey and Andrew Lewsey produced the figures for this report.

Appendix 1: Summary of archaeologically negative trenches

Trench	Ground level height m AOD	Trench Depth m	Context	Type	Description	Thickness/Depth m
Tr 1	56.76 - 57.98	0.3-0.35	1/001	Layer	Topsoil - dark grey brown claggy clayey silt	0.3-0.35
			1/002	Layer	Natural – mid brown orange clayey silt	
Tr 4	59.8 - 60.34	0.3-0.45	4/001	Layer	Topsoil – dark grey brown claggy clayey silt	0.3-0.38
			4/002	Layer	Natural – mid brown orange clayey silt	0.07
Tr 5	56.91-58.63-	0.46-0.8	5/001	Layer	Topsoil – dark brown grey claggy clayey silt	0.3-0.4
			5/002	Layer	Subsoil – mid brown slightly sandy silt	0.16-0.4
			5/003	Layer	Natural – mid brown orange clayey silt with manganese	0.09
Tr 6	56.06-56.74	0.65-0.78	6/001	Layer	Topsoil - dark brown grey sandy silt	0.27-0.34
			6/002	Layer	Subsoil – light yellowish brown slightly sandy silt. Occasional peg-tile (not kept)	0.34
			6/003	Layer	Natural – firm light brownish yellow silt with manganese	0.10
Tr 7	55.39-56.27	0.55-0.67	7/001	Layer	Topsoil – dark brown grey claggy clayey silt	0.3-0.4
			7/002	Layer	Subsoil – mid brown orange slightly sandy silt	0.2-0.25
			7/003	Layer	Natural – mid brown orange clayey silt with manganese	0.05-0.07
Tr 8	54.39-55.37	0.6-0.8	8/001	Layer	Topsoil – dark grey brown claggy clayey silt	0.3-0.4
			8/002	Layer	Subsoil – pale grey brown-red clayey silt	0.2-0.3
			8/003	Layer	Natural – mid brown orange clayey silt with frequent gravel	0.01
Tr 9	56.29-57.2	0.6-0.65	9/001	Layer	Topsoil – mid grey brown sandy silt	0.31-0.33
			9/002	Layer	Subsoil – orangey brown slightly sandy silt with occasional flecks of CBM	0.27
			9/003	Layer	Natural – firm light orange silt with frequent flecks of manganese	0.03-0.07

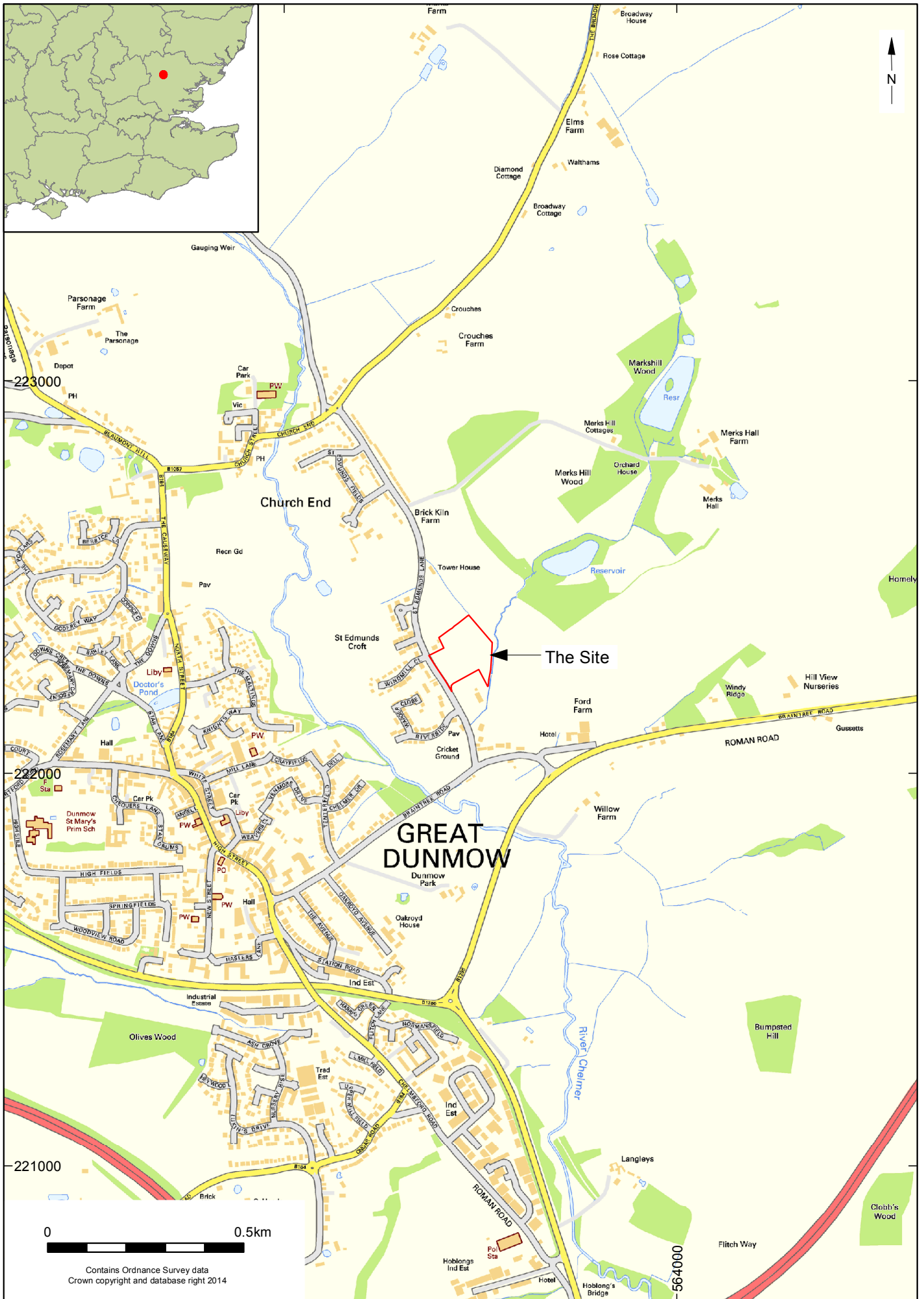
EHER Summary

Site name/Address: Land at St Edmunds Lane, Great Dunmow, Essex	
Parish: Great Dunmow	District: Uttlesford
NGR: TL 6345 2231	Site Code: GDEL15
Type of Work: Evaluation	Site Director/Group: Kate Clover Archaeology South-East
Date of Work: 13th -15th October 2015	Size of Area Investigated: 1.8 ha
Location of Finds/Curating Museum: Saffron Walden Museum	Funding source: Client
Further Seasons Anticipated?: No known	Related HER Nos:
Final Report: ASE report 2015384 and roundup in EAH	OASIS ref: archaeol6- 226980
Periods Represented: Modern or post-medieval	
SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS:	
<p><i>Archaeology South-East (ASE) was commissioned by CgMs to conduct an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching at a piece of land on St Edmunds Lane, on the eastern edge of Great Dunmow. The evaluation was carried out in advance of the construction of a residential development.</i></p> <p><i>The site was located within an arable field occupying a south-eastern facing slope and overlooking a tributary of the River Chelmer. Nine evaluation trenches were excavated across the 1.8ha development area, in accordance with an agreed Written Scheme of Investigation for the work.</i></p> <p><i>Archaeological features were limited to two of the trenches, both situated at the top of the hill and near to St Edmunds Lane. These remains consisted of a recently filled-in probable pond, two post-medieval or later shallow pits and an undated gully. The features were consistent with the site's use for agriculture in the post-medieval and modern periods.</i></p>	
Previous Summaries/Reports: None	
Author of Summary: K. Clover	Date of Summary: October 2015

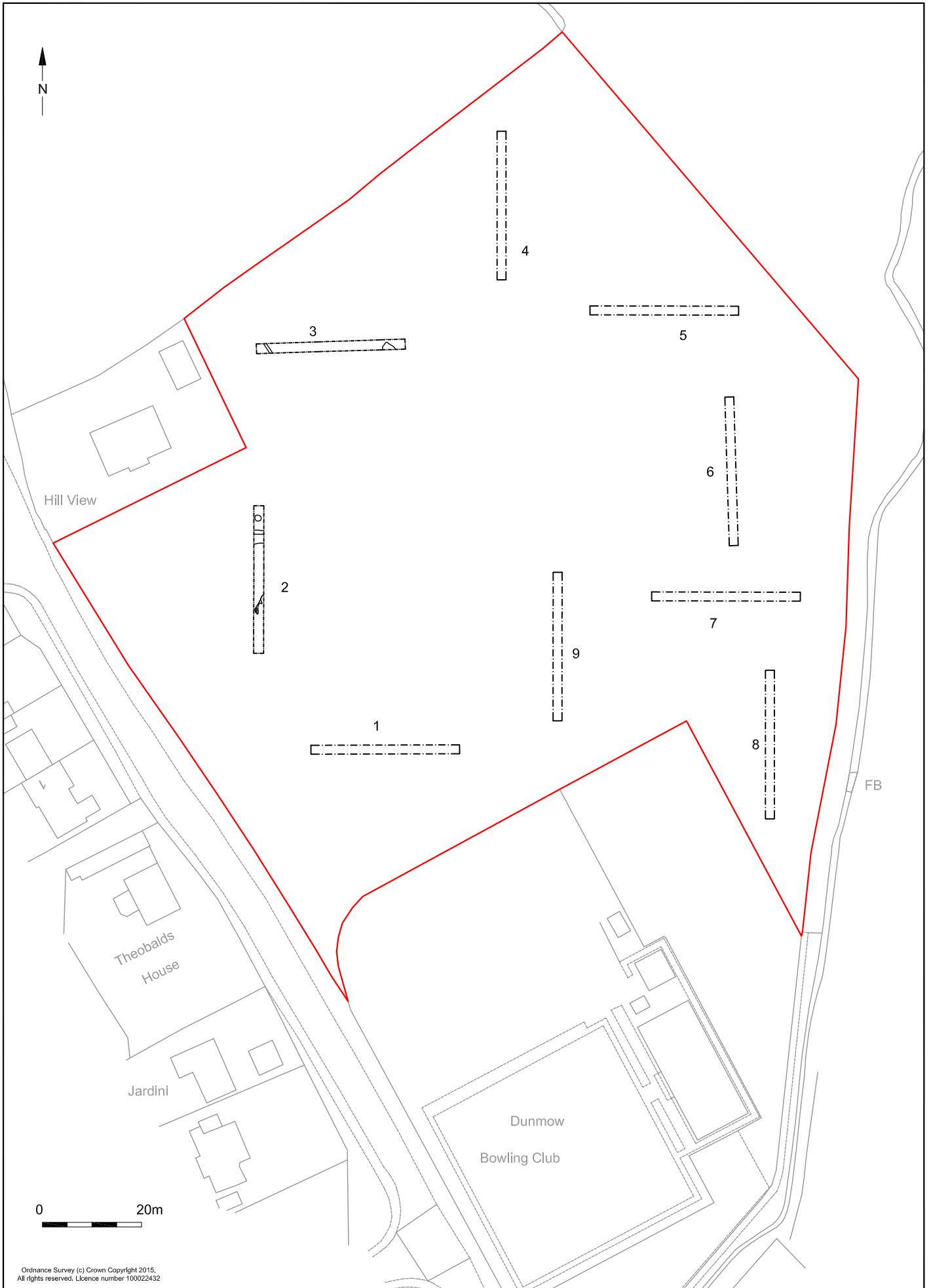
OASIS Form

OASIS ID: archaeol6-226980	
Project details	
Project name	Archaeological Evaluation Report Land at St Edmunds Lane, Great Dunmow Essex
Short description of the project	Archaeology South-East was commissioned by CgMs to conduct an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching at a piece of land on St Edmunds Lane, Great Dunmow, Essex. The evaluation was carried out in advance of the construction of a residential development. Nine evaluation trenches were excavated, covering 1.8ha development area, in accordance with an agreed Written Scheme of Investigation for the work. The site was located within an arable field occupying a south-eastern facing slope and overlooking a tributary of the River Chelmer. Archaeological features were limited to two of the trenches, both situated at the top of the hill and near to St Edmunds Lane. These consisted of a recently filled in probable pond, two post-medieval or later shallow pits and an undated gully. The features were consistent with the site's historic use for agriculture.
Project dates	Start: 13-10-2015 End: 15-10-2015
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	7810 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	GDEL15 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	APP/C1570/A/14/2223280 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 2 - Operations to a depth less than 0.25m
Monument type	PITS Post Medieval
Monument type	POND Modern
Monument type	DITCH Uncertain
Significant Finds	PEG-TILE Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After outline determination (eg. As a reserved matter)
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	ESSEX UTTLESFORD GREAT DUNMOW Land at St Edmunds Lane, Great Dunmow, Essex
Postcode	CM6 3AT
Study area	1.8 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 6345 2231 51.874894566687 0.374678195084 51 52 29 N 000 22 28 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 53.8m Max: 61.2m
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Archaeology South-East
Project brief originator	Essex County Council Place Services
Project design	ASE

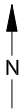
originator	
Project director/manager	Niall Oakey
Project supervisor	Kate Clover
Type of sponsor/funding body	CgMs Consulting
Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	Saffron Walden Museum
Physical Archive ID	GDEL15
Physical Contents	"Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	Saffron Walden Museum
Digital Archive ID	GDEL15
Digital Contents	"other"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Saffron Walden Museum
Paper Archive ID	GDEL15
Paper Contents	"other"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Drawing","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section"
Entered by	Kate Clover (k.clover@ucl.ac.uk)
Entered on	19 October 2015



© Archaeology South-East		St Edmunds Road, Great Dunmow	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 7810	Sept 2015	Site location	
Report Ref:	Drawn by: JLR		

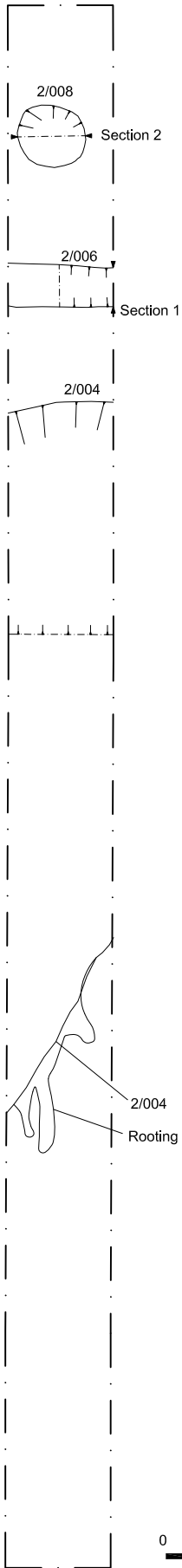


© Archaeology South-East		St Edmunds Lane, Great Dunmow	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 7810	Oct 2015	Trench locations	
Report Ref:2015384	Drawn by: APL		

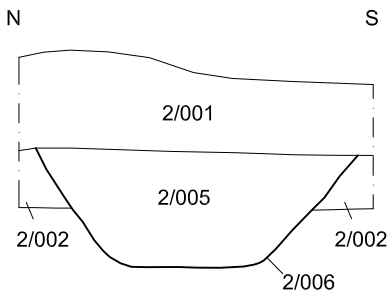


T2

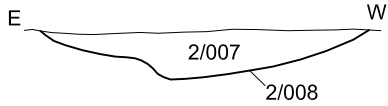
+ 563415, 222305



Section 1



Section 2



'Pond' feature 2/004, view south-west



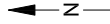
Trench 2 view south

+ 563415, 222280

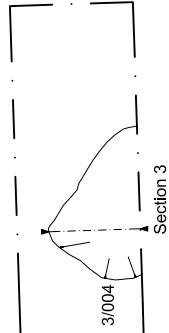
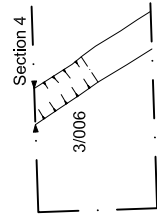
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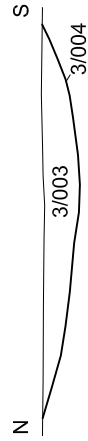
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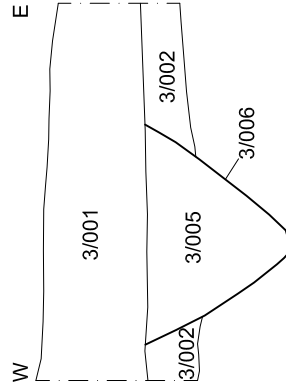
T3



Section 3



Section 4



Pit 3/003, view east



Trench 3, view west

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St Edmunds Lane, Great Dunmow

Project Ref: 7810

Oct 2015

Report Ref: 2015384

Drawn by: APL

Trench 2 plan, sections and photographs

Fig. 4