

Colchester Archaeological Trust



CAT Report 1988
issued October 2023

**Archaeological evaluation on land south of
Doctors Pond, Star Lane, Great Dunmow, CM6 1BB:
September 2023**



CAT project ref.: 2023/08f
ECC code: GDDP23

**Archaeological evaluation on land south of
Doctors Pond, Star Lane, Great Dunmow, Essex,
CM6 1BB: September 2023**

NGR: TL 62708 22153 (centre)

Planning refs.: UTT/23/1753/FUL

**CAT project ref.: 2023/08f
CAT Report 1988**

**ECC code: GDDP23
OASIS id: colchest3-518259**

**report prepared by Sarah Veasey
with contributions by Dr Matthew Loughton
& Laura Pooley**

**figures by Robin Matheison, Sarah Veasey and
Emma Holloway**

**fieldwork by Sarah Veasey with Robin Matheison
and Tabitha Lawrence**

commissioned by the landowner

Prepared by:	Sarah Veasey	Junior Project Officer
Reviewed by:	Laura Pooley	Post-Excavation Manager
Reviewed and approved by:	Philip Crummy	Director of Archaeology
Issued:	19/10/2023	

Colchester Archaeological Trust

Roman Circus House,
Roman Circus Walk,
Colchester,
Essex CO2 7GZ

tel.: 01206 501785

email: services@catuk.org

web: www.catuk.org

Contents

1	Summary	1
2	Introduction	1
3	Archaeological background	1
4	Aims	2
5	Results	2
6	Finds	5
7	Conclusion	7
8	Acknowledgements	7
9	References	7
10	Abbreviations and glossary	8
11	Contents of archive	8
12	Archive deposition	8
	Appendix 1 Context list	10
	Appendix 2 Pottery list	11
	Appendix 3 CBM list	11
	Figures	after p11
	OASIS summary sheet	

List of photographs, maps, tables and figures

Cover: working shot

Photograph 1	F1 and F2, looking south	3
Photograph 2	Trench overview, looking east.	4
Photograph 3	F6, looking south.	4
Map 1	Extract of the 1st edition 6-inch OS map (1875). The location of wall F1 highlighted in orange.	3
Table 1	Details on the ceramic find types.	5
Table 2	Quantities of pottery and CBM.	5
Table 3	Post-Roman pottery fabrics recorded.	5
Table 4	Details on the post-Roman pottery.	6
Table 5	Quantities of post-Roman pottery.	6
Table 6	Approximate dates for the individual features and layers.	6
Table 7	Miscellaneous finds listed by context.	7
Fig 1	Site location.	
Fig 2	Results.	
Fig 3	Feature and representative sections.	
Fig 4	Hasler, Dunmow brick (1) and clay tobacco pipe with initials on the foot (2).	

1 Summary

An archaeological evaluation (one X-shaped trench) was carried out on land south of Doctors Pond, Star Lane, Great Dunmow, Essex, in advance of the construction of a single-storey dwelling. The proposed development site is located within the historic village of Great Dunmow and is surrounded by a large number of listed buildings, dating from at least the 17th century through to the 19th century. Six features were identified in the evaluation trench, including a brick wall visible on the 1st edition OS map, a yard surface and a brick culvert.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This is the report for an archaeological evaluation carried out by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT) on land south of Doctors Pond, Star Lane, Great Dunmow, Essex on 20th-21st September 2023. The work was commissioned by the landowner and took place in advance of the construction of a single-storey dwelling.

In response to consultation with Essex County Council Place Services (ECCPS), the Historic Environment Advisor (ECCHEA) advised that in order to establish the archaeological implications of this application, the applicant should be required to commission a scheme of archaeological investigation in accordance with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2021).

All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with a *Brief for Trial Trenching & Excavation at Land South of Doctors Pond, Star Lane, Dunmow* written by Katie Lee-Smith detailing the required archaeological work (ECCPS 2023), and a written scheme of investigation (WSI) prepared by CAT in response to the brief and agreed with ECCPS (CAT 2023).

In addition to the brief and WSI, all fieldwork and reporting was done in accordance with *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)* (Historic England 2016), and with *Standards for field archaeology in the East of England* (EAA 14 and 24). This report mirrors standards and practices contained in the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2020a) and *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (ClfA 2020b).

3 Archaeological background

The following archaeological background includes extracts of the ECC Brief and Essex Historic Environment Records (EHER) held at Essex County Council, County Hall, Chelmsford, Essex (accessed via <http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk>).

The proposed development site lies adjacent to Doctors Pond in the historic town of Great Dunmow. The following is an extract of the 1999 Historic Town Assessment of Great Dunmow:

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

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

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

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

The site is surrounded by listed buildings; 6 and 8 Star Lane, an 18th-century timber-framed cottages (NHLE No. 1051608, EHER 26059, 35m SE); 3, 4 and 7 Star Lane, a terrace of 17th-/18th-century timber-framed houses (NHLE No. 1334878, EHER 26060, 70m SSW); the Star restaurant, a 17th-/18th-century timber-framed house (NHLE No. 1172450, EHER 26014, 70m S); 11 Market Place and 1 Star lane, a 17th-century or earlier timber-framed house (NHLE No. 1328225, EHER 26018, 80m SSW); 2 and 4 North Street, an early 19th-century timber-framed building (NHLE No. 1067781, EHER 26035, 70 SSE); 1 North Street, an early 19th-century timber-framed house (NHLE No. 1142462, EHER 26047, 40m SSE); 3/3a Market Place, 17th-century timber-framed building (NHLE No. 1245221, 35m SSE); 3 and 5 North Street, an early 19th-century timber-framed house (NHLE No. 1342718, EHER 26408, 30m SE); 7 North Street, an early 19th-century red brick building (NHLE No. 1142463, EHER 26049, 25m SE); Scriveners Cottage, an early 19th-century timber-framed house (NHLE No. 1142464, EHER 26050, 25m ESE); south of 13 North Street, an early 19th-century Cobblers Shop (NHLE No. 1076981, EHER 26051, 25m E); 13 and 15 North Street, an early 19th-century timber-framed house and shop (NHLE No. 1142465, EHER 26052, 30m NE) and Brick House, an early 19th-century brewers managers house (NHLE No. 1067727, EHER 26037, 60m NE).

Located to the east of the proposed development was the site of a brewery complex for the former Dunmow Brewery (EHER 15104). The brewery was founded in 1803 and was in use until the mid 20th century. Most of the complex was demolished in the 1970's.

To the south of the development is the site of the Great Dunmow Cage (EHER 18679).

The Geology of Britain viewer (1:50,000 scale¹) shows the bedrock geology of the site is London Clay Formation (clay, silt and sand) with superficial deposits of Head (clay, silt, sand and gravel).

4 Aims

The aims of the archaeological evaluation were to record the extent of any surviving archaeological deposits and to assess the archaeological potential of the site to allow the ECCHEA to determine if further investigation is required.

5 Results (Figs 2-3)

An X-shaped trial trench was machine excavated under the supervision of a CAT archaeologist. The trench had a total length of 16m and was 1.8m wide. A full context list with soil descriptions and dimensions can be found in Appendix 1.

The trench was excavated through a layer of topsoil (L1, c 0.30-0.40m thick) on to a gravel yard surface (F2, c 0.20m thick), which covered much of the footprint of the trench. Four test-holes were excavated through F2. A post-medieval accumulation layer (L2, encountered c 0.52-0.59m below current ground level) was identified below the yard surface. A small area of possible natural was identified in the south-eastern test-hole, but it filled with water too quickly for any recording to take place.

Wall F1 was located in the southern end of the trench. It comprised a course of red bricks laid in header bond with a damp-course and topped with yellow bricks laid in English bond. This wall appears to be associated with a building present on the 1st edition 6-inch OS map from 1875 (Map 1). It has been suggested this building was piggyery (landowner, *pers comm*).

¹ British Geological Survey – <https://geologyviewer.bgs.ac.uk/>



Map 1 Extract of the 1st edition 6-inch OS map (1875). The location of wall F1 highlighted in orange.

Yard surface F2 comprised gravel set into yellow mortar. Finds recovered from amongst the gravel included a pottery sherd, CBM fragments and glass fragments all from the post-medieval period. Modern soakaway F4 and pit F5 were cut into the yard surface.

Drain F3 and culvert F6 were both sealed by the yard surface. Drain F3 had a brick soakaway constructed from unfroged red bricks while culvert F6 comprised froged red bricks.



Photograph 1 F1 and F2, looking south.



Photograph 2 Trench overview, looking east.



Photograph 3 F6, looking south.

6 Finds

6.1 Pottery and ceramic building material

by Dr Matthew Loughton

The evaluation uncovered a small assemblage of pottery and ceramic building material (henceforth CBM) with a total of 59 sherds with a weight of 13.2kg and EVE of 1.96 (Table 1). The mean sherd weight is high at 225g. This material was recovered from five features and two layers (Table 2).

Ceramic material	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)	EVE
Pottery	31	1,144	37	1.96
CBM	28	12,103	432	-
All	59	13,247	225	1.96

Table 1 Details on the ceramic find types.

Context	Description	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)
F1	Wall	1	3,238	3,238
F2	Yard surface	16	1,964	123
F3	Drain	1	3,088	3,088
F5	Pit	14	821	59
F6	Brick culvert	1	3,036	3,036
L1	Topsoil	11	423	38
L2	Accumulation layer	15	677	45
Total		59	13,247	225

Table 2 Quantities of pottery and CBM.

Roman pottery

One coarse oxidised Roman base (fabric DJ) with a weight of 49g came from accumulation layer L2.

Post-Roman pottery

Post-Roman pottery was recorded according to the fabric groups from *CAR 7* (Cotter 2000) while the number of vessels was determined by rim EVE (estimated vessel equivalent) (Table 2). Post-Roman pottery consists of 30 sherds with a weight of just over 1kg and EVE of 1.96 (Table 4). The MSW is quite high at 37g. This material was recovered from four contexts (Table 5). The oldest material is two sherds (40g) of post-medieval red earthenware (fabric F40) which came from topsoil L1 and accumulation layer L2. All the remaining pottery is modern and dates to the 19th and 20th century. Pit F5 contained a small assemblage of modern English stoneware (14 sherds at 821g, EVE:1.52) from three cylindrical jam/marmalade/preserve jars including one with a stamp of WP HARLEY LONDON & LIVERPOOL LIGHTHOUSE EMBLEM which dates from 1901 onwards.

Fabric code	Fabric description	Fabric date range guide
F40	Post-medieval red earthenwares	c 1500-19th/20th century
F45M	Modern English stoneware	19th-20th century
F48D	Staffordshire-type white earthenwares	19th-20th century
F48E	Yellow ware	19th-20th century
F51B	Flowerpot	19th-20th century

Table 3 Post-Roman pottery fabrics recorded.

Fabric Group	Fabric description	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)	EVE
F40	Post-medieval red earthenwares	2	40	20	0.00
F45M	Modern English stoneware	20	900	45	1.85
F48D	Staffordshire-type white earthenwares	6	102	17	0.05
F48E	Yellow ware	1	11	11	0.06
F51B	Flowerpot	1	42	42	0.00
Total		30	1,095	37	1.96

Table 4 Details on the post-Roman pottery.

Context	Description	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)	EVE
F2	Yard surface	1	14	14	0.00
F5	Pit	14	821	59	1.52
L1	Topsoil	8	182	23	0.09
L2	Accumulation layer	7	78	11	0.35
Total		30	1,095	37	1.96

Table 5 Quantities of post-Roman pottery.

Ceramic building material (CBM)

The CBM consists of peg-tile and brick. There were 18 sherds of medieval/post-medieval peg-tile with a weight of 907g from yard surface F2, topsoil L1 and accumulation layer L2. There were 10 brick fragments with a weight of 11,196g. Drain F3 produced an un-frogged brick (220 mm x 110 mm x 68 mm) with a creased side which dates to the 19th century. From brick culvert F6 there was a frogged brick (225 mm x 110 mm x 65 mm/frog: 155 mm x 60 mm) with a stamp of HASLER/DUNMOW (Fig 4) which was made by Robert Hasler of Throws, Little Dunmow who produced bricks between 1882-1917 (Ryan 1999, 136). Finally, the wall F1 produced a frogged compressed and machine made brick (230 mm x 110 mm 70 mm/frog: 180 mm x 68 mm) which dates to the 19th/20th century.

Conclusion

As can be seen from the ceramic dating summary (Table 6) all the contexts and layers are modern dating to the 19th and 20th century. The only ceramic find retained was the stamped brick.

Context	Description	Post-Roman	CBM	Date Approx.
F1	Wall	-	BR (FROGGED)	20th century
F2	Yard surface	F48D	BR (FROGGED), PT	Mid 19th-20th century
F3	Drain	-	BR (UN-FROGGED)	19th century
F5	Pit	F45M (jar)	-	20th century
F6	Brick culvert	-	BR (FROGGED)	1882>
L1	Topsoil	F40, F45M, F48D (cup), F48E (mixing bowl), F51B	BR, PT	19th-20th century
L2	Accumulation layer	DJ, F40, F45M, F48D	PT	19th-20th century

Table 6 Approximate dates for the individual features and layers.

6.2 Miscellaneous finds

by Laura Pooley with the animal bone identified by Alec Wade

Finds included fragments of 19th- to 20th-century bottle glass from L1 and F2 and six fragments of post-medieval clay pipe stem from L1. Included amongst the clay pipe is a fragment with the

initials W S in relief on either side of the foot. Undated finds included iron nails from L2 and F2, pieces of animal bone from L2, and oyster shell and burnt flint from F2. All finds have been recorded in the table below and discarded, aside from the initialled piece of clay pipe which has been retained in the archive.

Context	Finds no.	Description
L1	3	Glass: Four fragments of bottle glass (pale blue, olive green and clear), 36.8g, 19th-20th century. Clay tobacco pipe: Six stem fragments including one foot, 19.3g, post-medieval. One of which has the initials W S in relief on either side of the foot.
L2	2	Iron nail: Complete with rectangular flat head and square-sectioned shank, 24.1g, 91.6mm long. Animal bone: Two ribs from a large- to medium-sized mammal, both sawn at one end, 81.8g.
F2	4	Glass: Four fragments of olive green bottle glass, 21.4g, 19th-20th century. Iron nails: Two fragments, one square-sectioned shank with head missing, and one square-sectioned shank with head obscured within corrosion, 48.2g. Oyster shell: Two fragments, 37.7g. Burnt flint: One fragment, 4.3g

Table 7 Miscellaneous finds listed by context.

7 Conclusion

The oldest indication of activity on the site at Doctors Pond, Great Dunmow was a single sherd of residual Roman pottery. Little Roman archaeology has been found within the immediate vicinity of the development area, but roughly 600m north is the site of a Roman settlement at Church End.

All of the contexts uncovered during the evaluation were Victorian or later in date. Wall F1 was identified to be the northern wall of a building present on the 1st edition OS map (1875) while F2 was probably an associated yard surface, albeit a later addition.

One of the test-holes through the yard surface and modern soakaway F4 were almost immediately flooded when they were excavated, an indication good drainage would have been needed for the area to be usable. It seems drain F3 was the site's original drainage and, as it is earlier in date than wall F1, may be associated with the surrounding buildings. Culvert F6 was likely constructed as drainage for the yard surface, giving the surface a date of 1882 or later.

8 Acknowledgements

CAT would like to thank the landowner for commissioning and funding the project. The project was managed by C Lister, A Wightman and L Pooley, with fieldwork carried out by S Veasey with R Mathieson and T Lawrence. Figures were compiled by R Mathieson and S Veasey. The project was monitored for ECCPS by K Lee-Smith.

9 References

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

Brown, N & Glazebrook, J	2000	<i>Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties 2. Research agenda and strategy.</i> East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 8 (EAA 8)
CAR 7	2000	<i>Colchester Archaeological Report 7: Post-Roman pottery from excavations in Colchester, 1971-85</i>
CAT	2023	<i>Health & Safety Policy</i>
CAT	2023	<i>Written scheme of investigation for an archaeological evaluation and excavation on land south of Doctor's Pond, Star Lane, Great Dunmow, CM6 1BB</i> by S Veasey
CifA	2020a	<i>Standard and Guidance for archaeological evaluation.</i> Published 2014,

		revised October 2020.
CIfA	2020b	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials. Published 2014, revised October 2020</i>
CIfA	2022	<i>Code of Conduct. Published 2014, revised 2022</i>
ECCPS	2023	<i>Brief for Trial Trenching & Excavation At Land South of Doctors Pond, Star Lane, Dunmow</i> by K Lee-Smith
Gurney, D	2003	<i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14)</i>
Historic England	2015	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i>
Medlycott, M	1999	<i>Great Dunmow Historic Town Assessment Report</i>
Medlycott, M	2011	<i>Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 (EAA 24)</i>
MHCLG	2021	<i>National Planning Policy Framework. Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government.</i>
Ryan, P	1999	<i>Brick in Essex: The Clayworking Craftsmen and Gazetteer of Clayworking Sites</i>

10 Abbreviations and glossary

Bronze Age	period from c 2500 – 700 BC
CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
context	a single unit of excavation, which is often referred to numerically, and can be any feature, layer or find
ECC	Essex County Council
ECCHEA	Essex County Council Historic Environment Advisor
ECCPS	Essex County Council Place Services
EHHER	Essex Historic Environment Record
feature (F)	an identifiable thing like a pit, a wall, a drain: can contain 'contexts'
layer (L)	distinct or distinguishable deposit (layer) of material
modern	period from c AD 1800 to the present
natural	geological deposit undisturbed by human activity
NGR	National Grid Reference
OASIS	O nline A ccess to the I ndex of A rchaeological I nvestigation S , http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main
post-medieval	period from c AD 1500 to c 1800
Roman	period from AD 43 to 410.
section	(abbreviation sx or Sx) vertical slice through feature/s or layer/s
Victorian	period from AD 1837-1901
WSI	written scheme of investigation

11 Contents of archive

Finds: part of one box (stamped brick and clay pipe stem)

Digital data:

CAT Report 1988
ECCPS Brief, CAT WSI
Digital photographs
Survey data
Site data

12 Archive deposition

The archive is currently held by the Colchester Archaeological Trust at Roman Circus House, Roman Circus Walk, Colchester, Essex CO2 7GZ, but will be permanently deposited with Saffron Walden Museum (finds) and the Archaeology Data Service (digital archive).

© Colchester Archaeological Trust 2023

Distribution list:

The landowner
ECC Place Services Historic Environment Advisor
Essex Historic Environment Record, Essex County Council

Appendix 1 Context list

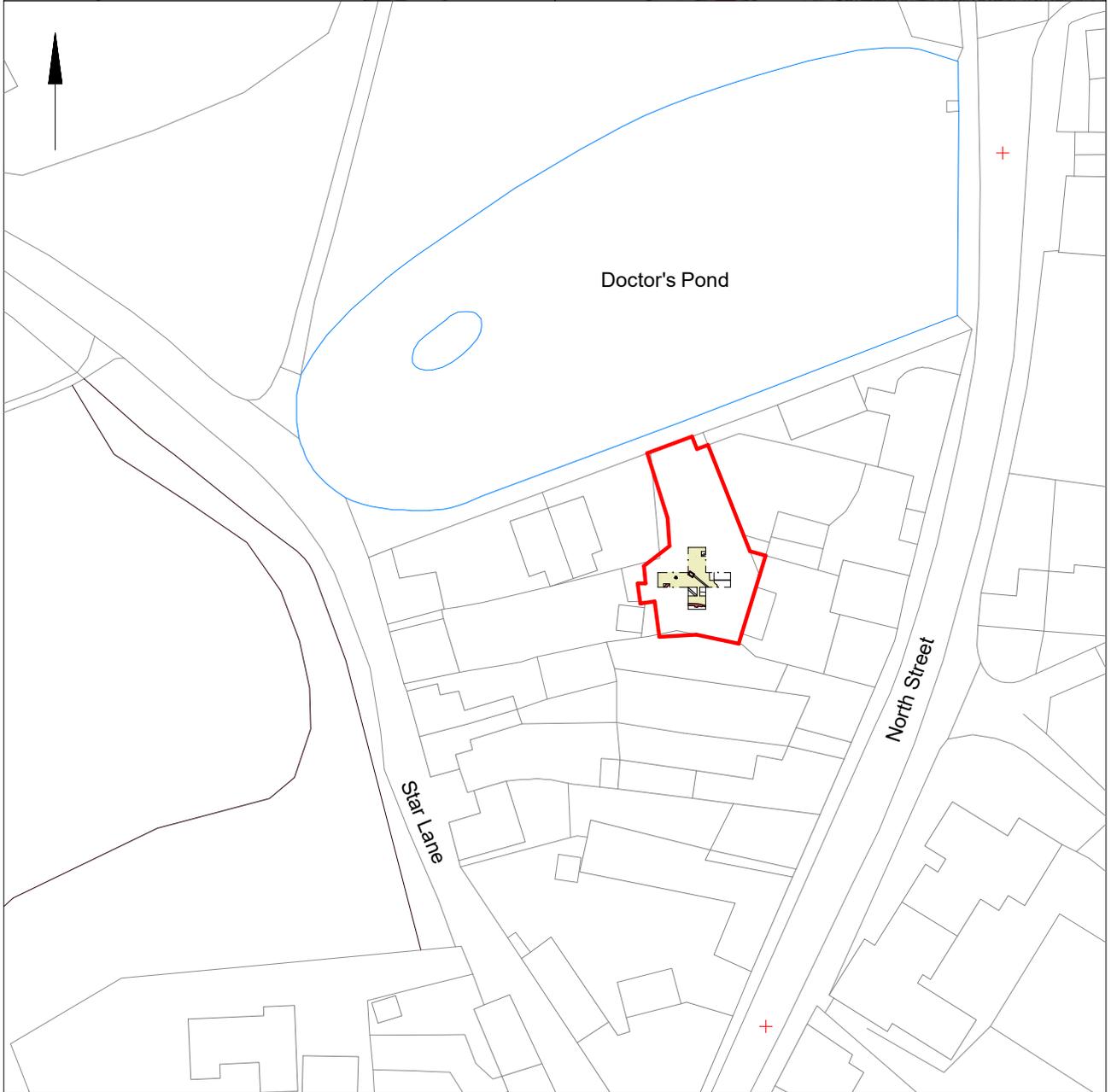
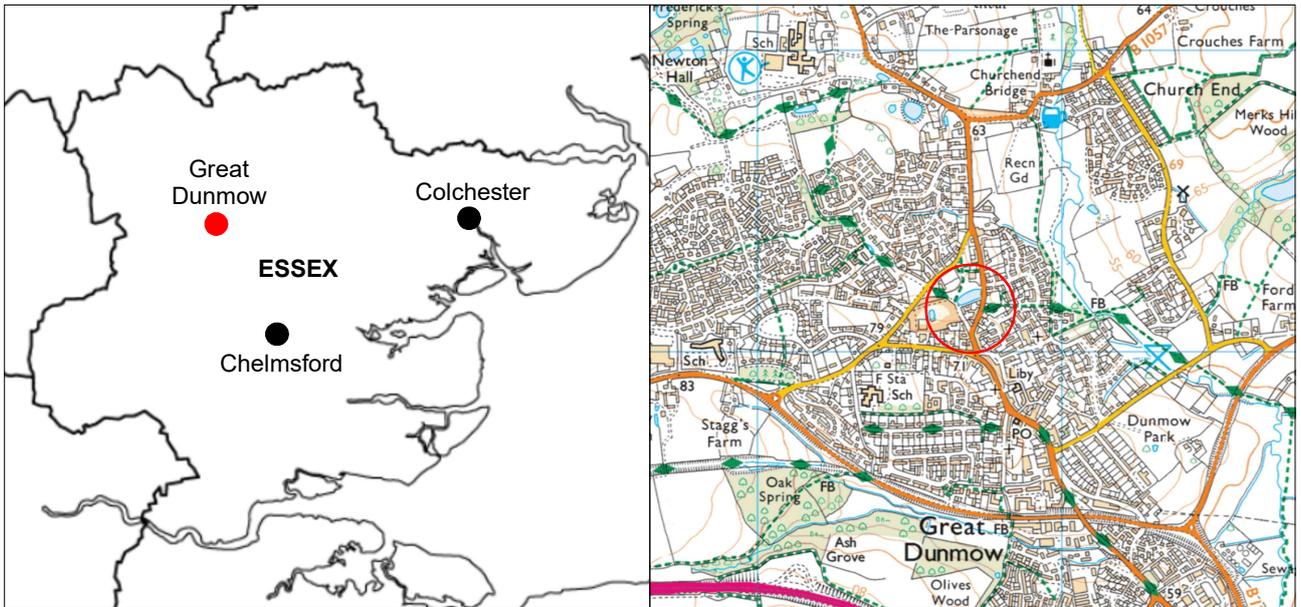
Context	Finds no.	Interpretation	Soil description	Period
L1	3	Topsoil	Soft moist dark grey/brown silt and inclusions of: stone 5%	Modern
L2	2	Accumulation layer	firm wet medium grey/brown silty clay with brick flecks, tile flecks	19th-20th century
F1	5	Wall	Wall constructed from red and yellow frogged bricks	19th century
F2	4	Yard surface	Gravel surface set in yellow mortar	Mid 19th-20th century
F3	6	Drain	Ceramic drain pipe leading to a brick soakaway built from unfrogged red bricks	19th century
F4	-	Soakaway	Soft wet light/medium grey/brown silty clay with brick flecks, tile flecks and inclusions of: tile/brick 0%	Modern
F5	1	Pit	Friable moist dark brown/black silt with charcoal flecks and inclusions of: tile/brick 15% pot 40%	20th century
F6	7	Culvert	Culvert built from frogged red bricks	1882>

Appendix 2 Pottery list

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	NR	GR.	MSW	Discard	Rim	Handle	Base	Stamp	Reading	Abrasion	Fabric Grp	Typology	Function	EVE	Diam.	Comments	Start Date	End Date
F2	YARD SURFACE	4	1	14	14	X							F48D					BLUE TRANSFER PRINT	1800	2000
F5	PIT	1	5	305	61	X	3	0	2	X	WP HARLEY LONDON & LIVERPOOL LIGHTHOUSE EMBLEM		F45M	JAR	JAR	0.78	80	JAM/PRESERVE JAR, CYLINDRICAL, LONDON FACTORY DIDN'T OPEN UNTIL 1901	1901	1920
F5	PIT	1	9	516	57	X	2	0	3				F45M	JAR	JAR	0.44	100	JAM/PRESERVE JAR, CYLINDRICAL	1800	2000
F5	PIT	1				X							F45M	JAR	JAR	0.30	100	JAM/PRESERVE JAR, CYLINDRICAL	1800	2000
L1	TOP SOIL	3	2	74	37	X	0	0	1				F48D						1800	2000
L1	TOP SOIL	3	1	2	2	X	1	0	0				F48D	CUP	CUP	0.03?		BLUE TRANSFER PRINT	1800	2000
L1	TOP SOIL	3	1	9	9	X							F40					GLAZE INT	1500	1800/1900
L1	TOP SOIL	3	1	11	11	X	1	0	0				F48E	MIXING BOWL	BOWL	0.06	250		1780	2000
L1	TOP SOIL	3	1	42	42	X	0	0	1				F51B						1800	2000
L1	TOP SOIL	3	1	15	15	X							F45M						1800	2000
L1	TOP SOIL	3	1	29	29	X	0	0	1				F45M						1800	2000
L2	ACCUMULATION LAYER	2	1	31	31	X						X	F40						1500	1800/1900
L2	ACCUMULATION LAYER	2	4	35	9	X	2	0	0				F45M	JAR	JAR	0.33	60		1800	2000
L2	ACCUMULATION LAYER	2	2	12	6	X	1	0	0				F48D	PLATE	PLATE	0.02?		BLUE TRANSFER PRINT	1800	2000
L2	ACCUMULATION LAYER	2	1	49	49	X	0	0	1				DJ						43	425

Appendix 3 CBM list

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	NR	GR.	MSW	Discard	Typology	Sub-type	Stamp	Readin	PH R	L	BR.	TH.	Frog. L	Frog. Wid.	Mortar	Comments	Date
F1	WALL	5	1	3238	3238	X	BR	FROGGED				230	110	70	180	68	X	YELLOW, OR/RED INCS, MACHINE MADE, COMPRESSED	20TH CENTURY
F2	YARD SURFACE	4	9	241	27	X	PT												MEDIEVAL-POST MEDIEVAL
F2	YARD SURFACE	4	2	1487	744	X	BR	FROGGED											19TH/20TH CENTURY
F2	YARD SURFACE	4	4	222	56	X	BR												POST-MEDIEVAL-MODERN
F3	DRAIN	6	1	3088	3088	X	BR	UN-FROGGED				220	110	68				CREASE ON SIDE	19TH CENTURY
F6	BRICK CULVERT	7	1	3036	3036		BR	FROGGED	X	HASLER/DUNMOW		225	110	65	155	60	X	ROBERT HASLER OF THROW LITTLE DUNMOW , BR PROD 1882-1917 (RYAN 1999, 136)	1882-1917
L1	TOP SOIL	3	1	9	9	X	PT												MEDIEVAL-POST MEDIEVAL
L1	TOP SOIL	3	1	125	125	X	BR												19TH-20TH CENTURY
L1	TOP SOIL	3	1	107	107	X	PT				X							WITH NAIL, MODERN EX	POST-MEDIEVAL
L2	ACCUMULATION LAYER	2	7	550	79	X	PT												MEDIEVAL-POST MEDIEVAL



© Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number 100039294.

Fig 1 Site location.



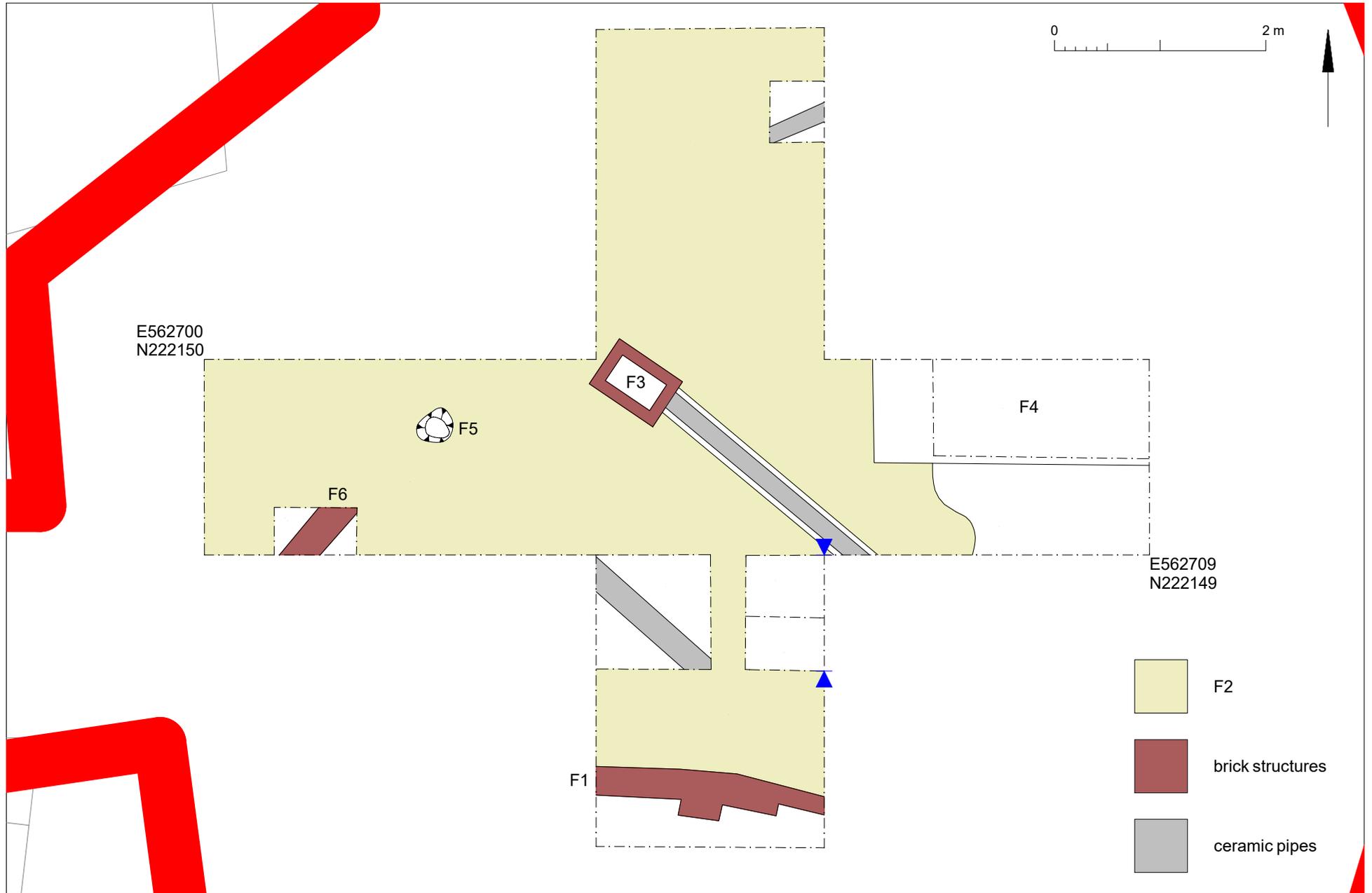


Fig 2 Evaluation results.

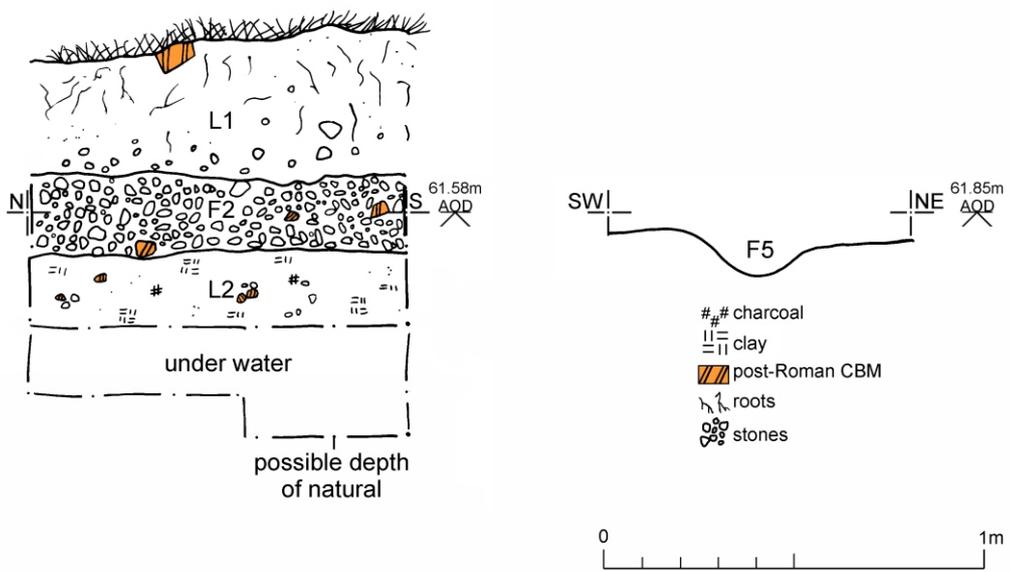


Fig 3 Feature and representative sections and profiles.



Fig 4 Hasler, Dunmow brick (1) and clay tobacco pipe with initials on the foot (2)

OASIS Summary for colchest3-518259

OASIS ID (UID)	colchest3-518259
Project Name	Evaluation at land south of Doctors Pond, Star Lane, Great Dunmow, CM6 1BB
Sitename	land south of Doctors Pond, Star Lane, Great Dunmow, CM6 1BB
Sitecode	
Project Identifier(s)	2023/08f
Activity type	Evaluation
Planning Id	UTT/23/1753/FUL
Reason For Investigation	Planning: Post determination
Organisation Responsible for work	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Project Dates	20-Sep-2023 - 21-Sep-2023
Location	land south of Doctors Pond, Star Lane, Great Dunmow, CM6 1BB NGR : TL 62708 22153 LL : 51.874215112860476, 0.362155113964877 12 Fig : 562708,222153
Administrative Areas	Country : England County/Local Authority : Essex Local Authority District : Uttlesford Parish : Great Dunmow
Project Methodology	An X-shaped trial trench was machine excavated under the supervision of a CAT archaeologist. The trench had a total length of 16m and was 1.8m wide.
Project Results	An archaeological evaluation (one X-shaped trench) was carried out on land south of Doctors Pond, Star Lane, Great Dunmow, Essex, in advance of the construction of a single-storey dwelling. The proposed development site is located within the historic village of Great Dunmow and is surrounded by a large number of listed buildings, dating from at least the 17th century through to the 19th century. Six features were identified in the evaluation trench, including a brick wall visible on the 1st edition OS map, a yard surface and a brick culvert.
Keywords	Backyard - POST MEDIEVAL - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Wall - POST MEDIEVAL - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Drain - POST MEDIEVAL - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Culvert - POST MEDIEVAL - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Brick - POST MEDIEVAL - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus Clay Pipe (Smoking) - POST MEDIEVAL - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus Jar - POST MEDIEVAL - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus
Funder	Private individual
HER	Essex HER - unRev - STANDARD
Person Responsible for work	L Pooley, C Lister, A Wightman
HER Identifiers	HER Event No - GDDP23

Archives	Physical Archive, Documentary Archive - to be deposited with Saffron Walden Museum; Digital Archive - to be deposited with Archaeology Data Service Archive;
----------	---

Report generated on: 19 Oct 2023, 15:48