

**FORMER CROXLEY WORKS SITE
CHURCH STREET
MALDON
ESSEX**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION AND EXCAVATION



**Essex County Council
Field Archaeology Unit**

JANUARY 2009

**FORMER CROXLEY WORKS SITE
CHURCH STREET
MALDON
ESSEX**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION AND EXCAVATION

Prepared By: Trevor Ennis Position: Project Officer	Signature: Date:
Checked By: Adrian Scruby Position: Project Manager	Signature: Date:

Document Ref.:	1763 Rep
Report Issue Date:	January 2009
Circulation:	Swift Developments Ltd
	ECC Historic Environment Management
	Essex Historic Environment Record

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

Please contact the Archaeological Fieldwork Manager, at the
Field Archaeology Unit,
Fairfield Court, Fairfield Road, Braintree, Essex CM7 3YQ.
fieldarch@essexcc.gov.uk
Tel: 01376 331470
Fax: 01376 331428

© **Field Archaeology Unit**, Essex County Council, c/o County Hall, Chelmsford, Essex CM1 1LF

CONTENTS

	Page No.
SUMMARY	1
1.0 INTRODUCTION	3
2.0 BACKGROUND	3
2.1 Topography and Geology	
2.2 Archaeological and Historical Background	
3.0 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	4
3.1 General aims	
3.2 Research objectives	
4.0 METHOD	5
5.0 FIELDWORK RESULTS	5
5.1 Trench 1	
5.2 Trench 2	
5.3 Trench 3	
6.0 FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL MATERIAL	11
6.1 Introduction	
6.2 Pottery	
6.3 Brick and tile	
6.4 Baked clay	
6.5 Worked bone	
6.6 Slag	
6.7 Stone and flint	
6.8 Animal bone	
6.9 Shell	
6.10 Other finds	
6.11 Environmental material	
6.12 Comments on the assemblage	
7.0 DISCUSSION	24
7.1 Late Iron Age/Roman	
7.2 Saxon	
7.3 Late Saxon/early medieval	
7.4 Medieval	
7.5 Post-medieval	
8.0 CONCLUSIONS/ASSESSMENT	26

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

27

BIBLIOGRAPHY

28

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1 CONTEXT DATA

APPENDIX 2 FINDS DATA

APPENDIX 3 MEDIEVAL AND LATER POTTERY

APPENDIX 4 BULK SAMPLE DATA

APPENDIX 5 CONTENTS OF ARCHIVE

APPENDIX 6 EHER SUMMARY

FIGURES

Fig. 1 Site location

Fig. 2 Trenches 1-3 all features

Fig. 3 Trench 3 phase plans

Fig. 4 Trenches 1 & 2 phased plan

Fig. 5 Sections

PLATES

Cover Photo: Loom weights

Plate 1 Loom weights

Plate 2 Bone comb

FORMER CROXLEY WORKS SITE

CHURCH STREET, MALDON,

ESSEX

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION AND EXCAVATION

Client: Swift Developments Ltd

NGR: TL 856 068

Site Code: MD39

Oasis No.: essexcou1- 28369

Dates of Fieldwork: 18th-21st June and 11th-19th July 2007

SUMMARY

A trench-based evaluation was undertaken within the footprint of three new buildings at the former Croxley Works, Church Street, Maldon. Two trenches were subsequently enlarged for further excavation.

Residual sherds of Late Iron Age pottery were recorded in all three trenches indicating that there was probable activity in the vicinity in the Late Iron Age. Similarly, residual fragments of Roman brick and tile and building stone were recovered that may have been imported at a later date for reuse as building material.

At least two phases of Middle Saxon occupation were identified, comprising a ditch subsequently backfilled and cut by a series of pits and post-holes. The presence of near-by structures was suggested by the recovery of numerous fragments of baked clay with wattle/wicker impressions. Evidence for craft activities was represented by 18 loom weights and a spindle whorl, plus possible metal-working slag and spheroidal hammerscale. Faunal evidence indicates that pigs and sheep were the predominant food animals supplemented by domestic fowl, oysters and fish, while cereals such as wheat and barley were brought to the site as processed grain. These remains are significant as they are the earliest Saxon stratified remains so far discovered in Maldon and suggest that the town originated in the Hythe area in the Mid Saxon period.

Activity in the Late Saxon period appeared to be less intense with only one gully containing a bone comb firmly dated to the 11th century. Several features were more broadly dated to the Late Saxon/early medieval period including a pit and gully that contained further metal-

working debris. A number of undated post-holes, possibly part of structures fronting onto Church Street, may also have been contemporary.

Medieval (12th-14th century) features included a boundary ditch and a series of intercutting pits that probably represent rubbish disposal to the rear of properties fronting the street. Few remains of late medieval or early post-medieval date were noted and the considerable depth of buried topsoil suggests most of the site may have been in horticultural use prior to re-development in the 18th/19th century.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report describes the results of a programme of archaeological evaluation and excavation undertaken at Croxley Works, Church Street, Maldon, in advance of residential development. The work was carried out by the Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit (ECC FAU) on behalf of Swift Developments Ltd, in accordance with an archaeological brief for the prepared by the ECC Historic Environment Management team (ECC HEM 2006) and a written scheme of investigation prepared by ECC FAU (2007). The brief was originally prepared for trench-based evaluation but subsequently covered a second phase of excavation. The project was monitored by ECC HEM on behalf of Maldon District Council.

The proposed development comprised the demolition of an existing builders yard and the construction of nine residential dwellings. The site lies in an area of significant archaeological potential within the Saxon and later medieval town of Maldon and the trial trenching was designed to identify the presence or absence of any archaeological deposits and to determine the need for any further mitigation works. The trenches were located within the footprint of the proposed new dwellings and the subsequent identification of important remains of Saxon and medieval date during the evaluation led to the enlargement of two of the trenches, at the request of the ECC HEM monitoring officer.

The site archive will be deposited in Colchester Museum. A digital version of this report will be submitted, along with a project summary, to the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis>).

2.0 BACKGROUND (Fig. 1)

2.1 Topography and Geology

The former Croxley Works site (NGR TL 856 068) is situated on Church Street, approximately 40m north-west of St Mary's Church. Church Street is located at the eastern end of the High Street and leads downhill to the Hythe (town quay) and the river Chelmer. Both the site and the church are situated within the 10m contour, overlooking the river at the top of a short sharp rise.

The site contained a number of buildings/workshops and areas of hard standing which were demolished prior to the commencement of the archaeological work. The underlying geological deposits comprised clay, silt and sand of the London Clay Formation.

2.2 Archaeological and Historical Background

The following archaeological background utilises the Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER) held at County Hall, Chelmsford and the Historic Town Assessment Report for Maldon (Medlycott 1998).

Although there is evidence for settlement from at least the Iron Age known from within Maldon, the essential layout of the town as seen today dates from the late Saxon period. The High Street appears to have developed connecting the main area of settlement, possibly around the present All Saints Church, with the quayside located at the Hythe. During the late Saxon period a defended *burh* was constructed against Danish incursions and Maldon was home to a mint giving an indication of the town's status. Evidence for late Saxon occupation has been identified during excavations at several High Street sites including The Chequers Hotel (EHER 14755), Tesco's (EHER 7725-27), Lloyds Bank (EHER 7722) and more recently at the old bus station (Bennett 2000, 219) a short distance from the site. The town prospered into the later medieval period and today contains a large number of medieval and early post-medieval timber-framed buildings.

The development site is close to the medieval church of St. Mary (EHER 7948-52) which dates from the early 12th century. St. Mary's is the eastern-most parish of Maldon and would have formed the focus of medieval settlement around the port facilities located at the Hythe. Roman pottery is known from the churchyard and there is a large amount of reused Roman building material within the fabric of the church.

3.0 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 General aims

Generally, the aim of the evaluation was to identify and record the location, extent, depth, date and character of any surviving archaeological remains within the proposed development area, in order to determine the need for further work to mitigate the potentially destructive impact of development on site. The subsequent excavation phase aimed to preserve by record those remains likely to be destroyed by the development.

Specific attention was to be paid to:

- The nature of any Iron Age and Roman occupation
- Evidence for the Saxon origins of the town
- The presence and nature of medieval and post-medieval deposits

3.2 Research Objectives

The results of the fieldwork will be used to address regional research objectives as laid out in *Research and Archaeology: a Framework for the Eastern Counties, 2. research agenda and strategy* (Brown and Glazebrook 2000). Urban development is one of the key cross-period research themes highlighted in this document (Brown and Glazebrook 2000, 45), while research priorities specific to Maldon were set out by Medlycott in the Historic Towns Assessment Report (1998, 35). Priorities include the development of the town in the Saxon period and, in particular, the role of the Hythe in this process.

4.0 METHOD

Three north-west/south-east aligned evaluation trenches were excavated under archaeological supervision by a JCB fitted with a flat-bladed bucket. Trench 1 was 25m long, Trench 2 was 6.5m long and Trench 3 was 18m long; all were 1.5m wide. During the excavation phase, Trench 1 was widened-out to 3.1m and Trench 3 to 3.3m. The width of Trench 3 was limited by the presence of the substantial concrete foundations of a former building.

All stages of the investigation were hampered by the unexpectedly high water table. This was particularly a problem in Trench 2 where the situation was exacerbated by a near-by leaking water pipe. During the excavation phase a pump was used to aid the investigation of some of the larger features.

The three trenches were cleaned and potential features were hand-excavated. All work was carried out in accordance with IFA (Institute of Field Archaeologists) by-laws and guidelines and complied with Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (Gurney 2003). Standard ECC FAU excavation, artefact collection and recording methodologies were employed throughout.

5.0 FIELDWORK RESULTS (Figs 2-5)

Archaeological remains dating to the Saxon, medieval and post-medieval periods were identified; residual Iron Age and Roman material was also recovered. The investigated features and deposits are described in trench order with additional context information presented in Appendix 1 below.

Overburden across the site varied from 0.75m to just over 1m in depth. Archaeological features in Trench 1 were sealed by 0.4m to 0.55m of dark grey clay silt (62) above which was 0.15m to 0.3m of brownish grey clay silt and a further 0.3m of more modern, disturbed dark grey clay silt and brick rubble. Archaeological features in Trench 2 were sealed by 0.7m of dark grey clay silt (10). In the northern half of the trench this was sealed by a 0.14m thick layer of brown clay upon which were the scant remains of a brick structure comprised of one disturbed course of rough (unfrogged) half bricks in a buff mortar matrix and an adjacent 0.12m thick deposit of mixed ashy clay containing a piece of timber. Archaeological features in Trench 3 were sealed by 0.4m of dark brownish grey clay silt (154) above which was a further 0.45m of mixed modern topsoil (1) containing brick rubble. In all three trenches the lowest deposits (10, 62 and 154) appear to represent buried topsoil of considerable thickness.

5.1 Trench 1 (Fig. 3)

Archaeological remains in Trench 1 were concentrated in the north and south of the trench with an apparent blank area in the centre of the trench.

One short length of curving gully (147) possibly dating to the Mid Saxon period was excavated in the southern part of the trench. The gully was 0.6m wide by 0.19m deep (Fig 5, Section 2) and had been truncated to east and west by later features. It was filled with greyish brown silty clay (146) that contained a variety of finds including one sherd of 7th to 9th century pottery. Near-by pit 127 contained five sherds of 10th to 13th century pottery and may date to the Late Saxon period, although an early medieval date cannot be discounted.

The majority of the features in trench 1 dated to the medieval period. In the southern-half of the trench was an east-west aligned boundary ditch (29) (Fig 5, Section 2). This was 0.45m deep and had a V-shaped profile, its single fill (30) contained fourteen sherds of 13th to 14th century pottery. Two possible stake-hole impressions were noted in plan on the northern edge of the ditch and a possible small post-hole (153) on its south side. To the east, ditch 29 appeared in plan to be cut by curving pit 151. This pit was not fully excavated but produced four sherds of 12th to 14th century pottery.

In the northern half of the trench was a complex of at least three inter-cutting pits (23, 113 and 123) all broadly dating to the 13th to 14th century. The largest of these pits (23) was approximately 3.5m long, in excess of 2m wide and some 0.75m deep. It was filled with dark grey silty clay (24) containing animal bone, oyster, baked clay, Saxon and medieval pottery

and roof tile. Stratigraphically, pit 123 at the south of the complex appeared to be the earliest and pit 113 to the north to be the latest.

To the west of the pit complex was a short stretch of gully (25), 0.8m wide by 0.24m deep, which also contained 13th to 14th century pottery. This gully was truncated to the east by pit 23 and appeared in plan to be truncated to the west by pit 27. Finds from the fill (28) of pit 27 comprised animal bone and two sherds of residual Mid Saxon pottery. To the north of the pit complex was an irregular pit (54/141), measuring 1.25m wide by 0.26m deep, which contained three fills (142, 143 and 144) with the middle fill (143) comprising a horizontal layer of oyster shells (Fig 5, Section 1). Further residual Mid Saxon pottery was recovered from the upper fill (142) of this feature along with one sherd of medieval (12th-14th century) pottery.

Perhaps the latest medieval feature was an oval pit (33) located close to the southern end of the trench and cutting gully 35, which contained one sherd of 14th to 16th century pottery. Two features, 56 and 64, at the north end of the trench may also date to the post-medieval period. Pit 56 contained post-medieval roof-tile while pit 64 clearly cut an adjacent medieval pit (54/141) and as both were located beneath a disturbed part of the trench section they may be of more recent origin.

A number of features within Trench 1 contained no dating evidence. The most significant of these was a line of five adjacent post-holes (129, 131, 133, 135 and 137) in the southern half of the trench. All were small and of fairly shallow (0.08m-0.14m) depth. Post-hole 137 was more substantial, at 0.22m deep, and appeared to contain a linear (east-west aligned) slot in its base, perhaps to support an upright, flat piece of timber rather than a post.. A sixth undated post-hole (139) located 1m to the south of 137 may also have been associated. A small undated gully (35) at the south end of the trench aligned with a similar feature (16) in Trench 2. In the north of the trench further undated features were located amongst the medieval pitting. Two post-holes 117 and 119 were recorded along with two short lengths of gully (115 and 121). Both gullies appeared truncated by the medieval pitting and might therefore be Saxon in origin.

5.2 Trench 2 (Fig. 3)

Three possible Late Saxon features (14, 20 and 22) were excavated. In the centre of the trench was an elongated oval-shaped pit (14) (Fig 5, Section 3) filled by dark grey-black ash-rich silty clay (13) containing common charcoal and over 1kg of metal-working slag. Other finds included animal bone, baked clay and one sherd of 10th to 13th century pottery. The

pit was in excess of 1.6m long and had a base which gently sloped from north-west to south-east with a deeper area in the centre. South-west of pit 14 was a shallow sub-circular depression or scoop (20), 0.4m long by 0.08m deep, filled by a dark grey silty clay (19) which contained one sherd of unidentified pottery of possible Late Saxon date. A second shallow scoop (22), located in the north-west corner of the trench, contained one definite sherd of Late Saxon (10th/11th century) pottery and fragments of oyster shell.

In the north of the trench was an east-west aligned gully (16) that may have been a continuation of gully 35 from Trench 1. It was 0.53m wide by 0.32m deep with steep sides and a concave base (Fig 5, Section 4) and was filled by mottled grey/brown silty clay (15) that produced a single sherd of Late Iron Age pottery and a fragment of oyster shell. In addition, several pieces of slag were recovered that were similar to those from near-by Late Saxon/early medieval pit 14 and provide a more likely date for this feature. Adjacent pit 18 was 0.52m wide, 0.08m deep and had a similar greyish brown fill. This too produced a fragment of Late Iron Age pottery which is assumed to be residual. Although the relationship between gully 16 and pit 18 was uncertain it is possible the two features were contemporary, as also may have been a small undated post-hole (50) located to the immediate south.

In the south of the trench were three further features (12, 48 and 52) that were all undated. The best defined of these was a lozenge-shaped pit (12), with two deeper areas that may be the remains of two post-holes. The pit was up to 0.36m deep and filled by mid-dark grey silty clay containing pieces of oyster shell. Feature 48 was extremely shallow (0.06m deep) with a bulbous, and slightly deeper (0.09m), north-east end. This feature may be the very truncated remains of a small gully or slot. Scoop 52 was also shallow and poorly-defined and may have resulted from natural (root?) disturbance.

5.3 Trench 3 (Fig 4)

The earliest feature in Trench 3 was a north-west/south-east aligned linear feature (71 + cut nos. 6/106, 72 and 77) that appeared to curve around to the north-east at its northern end. This ditch was over 11m long by 1.7m wide and 0.55m deep and contained up to three fills (Fig 5, Sections 6 and 7). The lowest fill (61/69, 78, 86 and 108) comprised of grey to brownish grey clay silt. It contained animal bone, oyster shell, baked clay with wattle/wicker impressions, three fragments of Roman brick and a residual sherd of Late Iron Age pottery. The upper fill (60, 85 and 107) consisted of mixed grey/brown clayey silt with flecks of charcoal, oyster shell and baked clay. Finds included four (possibly five) sherds of 7th to 9th century pottery and fragments of baked clay with wattle/wicker impressions. Traces of a third shallow fill of mixed brown clay (70 and 84) was noted infilling the very top of the ditch. Cut

into the base of the ditch was a possible shallow post-hole impression (75) of uncertain relationship.

A second phase of Mid Saxon activity was marked by a series of post-holes and pits, many of which cut the top of the infilled ditch. Two dated post-holes were excavated (74 and 98) along with a third (83) which may be a post-hole or small pit. Post-hole 74 was 0.4m long by 0.12m deep and was filled with dark grey brown clay silt (73). Finds included three sherds of 7th to 9th century pottery and baked clay with wattle/wicker impressions. Post-hole 98, the best defined of the three, was oval in plan and 0.3m long by 0.2m deep. It was filled with mid-dark greyish brown silty clay that also contained one sherd of 7th to 9th century pottery and fragments of baked clay, one of which had wattle/wicker impressions. Post-hole, or small pit, 83 was truncated to the south by modern concrete foundations but was over 0.48m in length by 0.14m deep. Its fill (82) contained one sherd of 7th to 9th century pottery, animal bone, oyster shell and baked clay. A fourth, well-defined but undated post-hole (96), located near-by, contained fragments of animal bone, oyster shell and baked clay and may be contemporary. Located amidst these post-holes was an elongated pit (57), measuring 1.2m long by 0.4m deep and containing two fills (58 and 59), of which the lower (58) may have formed a clay lining (Fig 5, Section 6). There was no evidence of any *in situ* burning. Finds included a large quantity of animal bone and oyster shell, two sherds of 7th to 9th century pottery, baked clay with wattle/wicker impressions and a baked clay spindle whorl.

Irregular-shaped pit 42 contained two fills (Fig 5, Section 5). The upper fill (41), a mid reddish brown clay silt, contained two sherds of Mid Saxon pottery, eighteen complete or semi-complete loom weights (Plate 1), baked clay with wattle/wicker impressions, animal bone and oyster shell. In addition to the above, carbonised grain, nutshell and metal-working slag were recovered from a soil sample taken from this deposit. The lower fill (67/68) comprised black sandy silt and contained a high percentage of burnt wood and the remains of a large baked-clay object. Cutting the centre of the pit was a circular post-hole (65), 0.29m deep and filled with mid grey clay silt (66). Finds included baked clay and slag although this may be residual material from the underlying pit. Located south-east of pit 42, and adjacent to the trench edge, was a partially exposed feature (79) that produced further fragments of baked clay with wattle/wicker impressions and therefore is likely to be contemporary with the other Mid Saxon features.

In the southern part of the trench was a large pit (8/101), sub-rectangular in plan, with steep sides and a flat bottom (Fig. 5, Section 7). It contained four sandy silt fills (102, 103, 104 and 105) that produced one definite sherd of Mid Saxon pottery, while a second heavily abraded

sherd may also be Saxon in date. Other finds included animal and fish bone, baked clay with wattle/wicker impressions, metal-working slag and oyster shells. Spheroidal hammerscale was noted in a soil sample taken from charcoal-rich fill 104.

A small group of excavated features (40, 44, 46, 94, 109 and 111) contained no dating evidence, although it is likely that some may have been associated with one of the phases of Mid Saxon activity. Stratigraphically, post-hole 94 and a shallow east-west aligned slot (44) were both truncated by a later (11th century) gully and therefore could be of Mid Saxon date. The fill of slot 44 merged with that of an adjacent small pit or post-hole (46) which may also be contemporary.

Gully 38/92 was firmly dated to the Late Saxon period. It was over 8m long, 0.85m wide and 0.18m deep, and was broadly aligned north-south. The fill (37/91) produced a variety of animal, bird and fish bones along with oyster, mussel and cockle shell. Other finds included nine sherds of 11th century pottery and the remains of a composite bone comb (Plate 2).

Only three medieval features were excavated in Trench 3. In the south of the trench was a large pit (150) in excess of 2m in diameter and filled with brownish grey clay silt (2). Finds included animal bone and oyster shell, while two sherds of medieval pottery were also recovered, the latest dating to the 12th century. Two adjacent features (100 and 149) were excavated in the northern half of the trench. Feature 100 was oval in plan and was either a small pit or large post-hole, and feature 149 was sub-rectangular in plan and may have been the end of an east-west aligned gully. No relationship between the two features could be ascertained and they are likely to be broadly contemporary as both contained sherds of 12th to 14th century pottery.

Two post-medieval features were identified. At the north end of the trench was a large pit or ditch (90), not fully excavated, which contained at least three fills (87, 88 and 89). Finds included 17th to 19th century pottery, clay-pipe, roof tile fragments and residual 13th to 14th century pottery. The second post-medieval pit (4) was located in the south-east corner of the trench. This also contained 17th to 19th century pottery and clay pipe, but is likely to date to the 19th century or later as it also contained pantile and coal. Pit 4 was truncated to the east by a modern concrete-filled feature.

6.0 FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL MATERIAL by Joyce Compton

6.1 Introduction

Finds were recovered from sixty-one contexts, representing two stages of work across three trenches. It should be noted, however, that Trench 2 was only investigated during the evaluation stage. All of the finds have been recorded by count and weight, in grams, by context. Full quantification details can be found in Appendix 2. The finds are described by category below.

6.2 Pottery

Pottery, mainly of Saxon and medieval date, was recorded in thirty-six contexts and amounts to 141 sherds, weighing 2927g. The post-Roman pottery forms the subject of a separate report, see below. A sherd of abraded flint-tempered prehistoric pottery and single small sherds dating to the Late Iron Age were recovered, probably residually, from various features across the site.

6.2.1 Post-Roman pottery by Helen Walker

A total of 134 sherds weighing just under 3kg was excavated from thirty-three contexts, and spans the Mid Saxon to post-medieval periods (Appendix 3). It has been catalogued according to Cunningham's typology of post-Roman pottery in Essex (Cunningham 1985, 1-16).

Mid Saxon Ipswich-type ware is the most abundant and significant find, comprising 19% of the total by sherd count, but as sherds are large and thick-walled, it comprises 47% of the total by weight. Most sherds found are of the sandy/smooth fabric; no examples of gritty Ipswich-type ware were noted. Colour tends to be grey, with some examples showing brownish patches and interiors. Vessel forms comprise two upright jar rims, one plain and one showing a band of diamond rouletting below the neck. The plain rim is too fragmented to measure, but the rouletted jar rim is about 200mm diameter, which corresponds to large cooking pot size (West 1963, 247). In addition, there are a number of very thick-walled sherds that must come from large storage jars. One body sherd shows lines of burnishing, which is typical of this ware. Several sherds are internally abraded, probably through use. No other Mid Saxon pottery was found apart from a possible Ipswich-type ware variant from ditch 107 (described below).

Late Saxon St Neots-type ware and Thetford-type ware, most likely dating to the 10th to 11th centuries occur, but are much less common than Ipswich-Type ware (6% and 5% of the total

by sherd count respectively) and, apart from base fragments, there are no featured sherds. Early medieval ware, which is sandy, and the shelly ware fabrics account for 13% of the total by sherd count. Spanning the 10th to 13th centuries, some may be contemporary with the St Neots-type ware and Thetford-type ware. Featured early medieval sherds comprise a thickened, everted rim found with an Ipswich-type ware sherd, which may be non-local (described below). There is also an early medieval ware beaded cooking pot rim, perhaps dating to the 12th century, and fragments from possible bowl rims in shelly fabrics. There is one variant of early medieval ware, which contains orange flint as well as sand-tempering. Much of the early medieval material is residual in later contexts.

There are a number of small groups, mostly in Trench 1, with one example in Trench 3, of 13th to 14th century pottery. There are no nearly complete vessels or even large fragments, but they are typical medieval groups in that they comprise unglazed kitchen wares, especially cooking pots, with a smaller number of glazed fine ware sherds from jugs, which were used at the table and for display. The most abundant of these is the locally-produced Hedingham ware, diagnostic sherds of which comprise a rim decorated with applied red slip pellets from an early rounded jug, datable to c. AD1175-1250 (*cf.* Cotter 2000, fig.49.3), and a second rim from a stamped strip jug, the most common Hedingham ware type, dating from the 13th to early 14th centuries. No Mill Green ware, the other Essex-produced fine ware, is present, but there are examples of slip-decorated and glazed sandy orange wares, which were locally-produced. One sherd, found unstratified, has been identified as Colchester-type ware a type of sandy orange ware which, as the name suggests, was made in and around Colchester.

Traded wares are also in evidence. There are single sherds of London-type ware, traded up the east coast from the late 12th to mid 13th centuries, and Scarborough ware type I, traded down the coast between c. AD1200-1225. The Scarborough ware sherd is part of an arm, or false handle, as found on bridge-spouted jugs (*cf.* Farmer 1979, pl.IV). Three sherds of sandy white ware have been tentatively identified as Surrey white ware products. One is decorated with rows of applied pellets and a second with bands of incised grooves, both under a mottled green glaze. These types of decoration are characteristic of Kingston-type ware, widely traded during the period c. AD1270-1340, but in both cases the fabric is rather untypical. A flat, internally-glazed base sherd has a whitish fabric with streaks of red clay and inclusions of coarse iron-stained sands and may be an example of coarse Border ware, a later type of Surrey white ware produced from the mid 14th century.

The kitchen wares nearly all comprise examples of grey-firing medieval coarse ware, apart from one sandy orange ware jar rim. Vessel forms comprise cooking pot fragments and one jug rim. Cooking pot rim types include H1 rims datable to the 13th century and H3 and E5A rims datable to the late 13th to 14th centuries. The 13th to 14th century assemblage comprises 49% of the total by sherd count. Very little late medieval material is present, comprising an unglazed sandy orange ware jug rim with a bifid handle, dating between the 14th and 16th centuries and a fragment of Low Countries red ware frying pan or skillet. The post-medieval period is represented by a total of five sherds of glazed post-medieval red earthenware, the only featured sherd comprising a hooked jar rim dating to the 17th century or later.

Pottery in Trench 1

Ipswich-type ware occurs in this trench, but is less abundant than in Trench 3. Only two features contained Ipswich-type ware and no other pottery; pit 27 at the northern end of the trench, produced large thick-walled sherds probably from storage jars, and gully 147, towards the southern end of the trench, produced a single small sherd of Ipswich-type ware. All other instances of Ipswich-type ware occur with later pottery, however pit 54/141 produced three sherds of Ipswich-type ware and one of medieval coarse ware but, as the latter is abraded, it may be intrusive and the pit therefore Mid Saxon.

There is a single residual sherd of Thetford-type ware in pit 23, but no St Neots-type ware was found in Trench 1. Pit 127 contained early medieval ware and early medieval shelly wares and can be assigned a 10th to 13th century date. Nearly all other features in this trench contained pottery datable to the 13th to 14th centuries and, of the larger assemblages that had more datable sherds, the date can be refined to the later 13th to mid 14th centuries. These assemblages comprise ditch 29 in the southern half of the trench and inter-cutting pits 23, 113 and 123 at the northern end of the trench. Pit 23 is cut by 113 and 123, but no differences in date could be demonstrated as all contained a mixture of residual sherds and 13th to 14th century pottery. There is much more 13th to 14th century pottery in this trench than in Trench 3.

The latest pottery in pit 33, situated at the southern end of the trench, close to the road, is a late medieval sandy orange ware jug rim dating to the 14th to 16th centuries. The most interesting late medieval find however is part of a Low Countries red ware frying pan or skillet, found unstratified. No post-medieval pottery was found in Trench 1.

Pottery in Trench 2

Since Trench 2 was only investigated at the evaluation stage, just three sherds, from three separate features, were recorded. These comprise a Thetford-type ware base sherd, a shell-tempered ware flanged rim from a small bowl or cooking pot, most likely dating to the 12th to early 13th century, and an abraded fine, pale grey sherd which could be Late Saxon.

Pottery in Trench 3

Most of the features in the northern-most trench, Trench 3, contained Ipswich-type ware and no other pottery. These comprise pits 8/101, 42, and 57, ditch 71 and post-holes 74, 83, and 98. There is a sherd linkage between pit 42 and post-hole 74, indicating that these two features at least were open at the same time. Segment 107 of ditch 71 contained Ipswich-type ware and a thickened everted rim in an oxidised non-local fabric similar to that produced at a medieval kiln at Fore Street, Ipswich. It is therefore possible that this sherd is a variant of Ipswich-type ware. Both the Ipswich-type ware jars/cooking pot rims occurred in this trench, plus several of the thick-walled ?storage jar sherds. Loom weights and a spindle whorl were found in association with the Ipswich-type ware, in pits 42 and 57 respectively.

At the northern end of Trench 3, the assemblage changes, comprising later pottery. Gully 92 produced sherds of Late Saxon St Neots-type ware and Thetford-type ware, providing a 10th to 11th century date for deposition. A Late Saxon bone comb appears in the same context. Small amounts of these Late Saxon wares also occur in pits 90 and 149 at the northern end of the trench, but are likely to be residual. Fill 89 of post-medieval pit 90 produced a small group of medieval pottery comprising glazed fine wares and medieval coarse ware, the latest examples of which date to the 14th century.

At the very southern end of Trench 3, the pottery is again later; fill 2 of pit 150 producing 10th to 11th century Thetford-type ware and 12th century early medieval ware. The latest pottery in Trench 3 comprises sherds of glazed post-medieval red earthenware, which occur in modern pit 4 at the southern end of the trench and pit 90 at the very northern end.

Discussion

Ipswich-type ware, which has a coastal and riverine distribution hence its appearance at Maldon, has been found at other sites in the town, for example at the former Chequers Hotel, Lloyds Bank and Quest Motors, all situated on the High Street, but in each case only one or two sherds are present, and that from The Chequers and Quest Motors is residual in later contexts. Ipswich-type ware is absent at Maldon Bus Station, a site at the bottom of the High

Street and closer to The Hythe than these others. To the author's knowledge, this is the largest group of Ipswich-type ware to be found in the town. Ipswich-type ware is conventionally dated from the early/mid 7th to mid 9th centuries. Perhaps the best-dated example in Essex is a find from Bradwell-on-Sea which came from a deposit immediately pre-dating the building of the church of St Peter-on-the-Wall in c. AD654 (Rodwell 1976, 236). However, it did not reach London until the mid 8th century and may have continued to be traded into the capital into the late 9th to early 10th centuries. As Maldon burh was not established until the early 10th century (AD913 is the first mention in written records) either this settlement pre-dates the burh or as at London, Ipswich-type ware may continue into the early 10th century. The absence of locally-produced Mid Saxon pottery reflects the fact that pottery was not widely made and used in Essex during this period, and the absence of imports could mean that overseas trade was not important at this time.

The pottery would suggest that occupation was at its most intense during the Mid Saxon period; there is certainly much less Late Saxon pottery. Both St Neots-type ware and Thetford-type ware are relatively common in Maldon. Thetford-type ware was first made at Ipswich, evolving out of the Ipswich-type ware industry and was probably traded along the coast; however, St Neots-type ware was made in Cambridgeshire and its trade route to Maldon is not obvious.

There is more evidence of occupation during the High Middle Ages, with pottery spanning the later 12th to 14th centuries. The medieval assemblage is typical of those found in the town, with the usual range of local and traded wares, although no French white wares, which have been found in other assemblages in the town, occur. There is not enough medieval pottery to comment on status or function. There is little evidence from the pottery for occupation during the late medieval and post-medieval periods, although it is interesting to note that the only overseas import is a sherd of late medieval Low Countries red ware.

6.3 Brick and tile

Nineteen contexts produced brick and tile, amounting to 51 fragments, weighing 6142g. More than half of the assemblage by weight is Roman, with almost 95% of this component in Trench 3 features. No brick or tile was found in Trench 2.

Trench 1

Brick and tile was recovered from six Trench 1 contexts and a large fragment of post-medieval floor tile was found unstratified. The latter has a uniform yellow glaze on the upper surface. A total of seven medieval or post-medieval roof tile fragments, mostly small and

undiagnostic, were recorded in four contexts, all in the northern part of the trench. Three contexts also contained medieval pottery and the associated tile fragments are thus likely to be of a similar date. No post-medieval brick was recorded in Trench 1. Two contexts, the fills of medieval pits 127 and 151 in the southern part of the trench, produced single pieces of Roman brick and tile; both are residual.

Trench 3

Twelve Trench 3 contexts produced brick and tile fragments, with eight contexts containing only Roman material, albeit residual. Most of the post-medieval brick and tile was found in two features, modern pit 4 at the southern end of the trench and post-medieval pit 90 to the north. An undiagnostic piece of brick was recovered from segment 72 of Mid Saxon ditch 71. This has a depth of 48mm and, on balance, is considered to be post-medieval and intrusive, although the piece could just as easily be Roman and thus residual.

Half of the Roman tile assemblage by weight came from the fills of underlying ditch 71. Most of the identifiable pieces are from bricks, but single pieces of *tegulae* (flanged roof tiles) were found in segments 6 and 106. Two fragments of brick, with mortared upper and lower surfaces, were recovered from pit 42 and a further overfired or severely burnt piece was found in fill 104 of pit 101 (both Mid Saxon features). Late Saxon gully 92 contained six Roman brick fragments, one of which is overfired.

6.4 Baked clay

Twenty-six contexts contained baked clay, amounting to a total weight of just over 13kg. The assemblage mainly comprises objects which are described by type below. Apart from single small and undiagnostic fragments in three contexts, all of the baked clay came from Trench 3. Ten of the Trench 3 contexts contained small amounts of undiagnostic fragments with an average weight of less than 5g. These are not considered further, although fabric descriptions by context for all of the baked clay can be found in the archive.

Loom weights

Eighteen complete or near-complete annular loom weights (Plate 1) were recovered from fill 41 of pit 42. A further fragment was recorded in fill 66 of post-hole 65 which cut into pit 42; the fragment undoubtedly derives from pit 42. The loom weights form an interesting collection, since they were presumably deposited in a single event, although they may not have derived from a single loom. The fabric of most examples is reddish-buff and sandy; many have flint inclusions, some quite large. The fabric of two weights (SFs 17 and 18) is noticeably finer and these weights are also a slightly different shape. Saxon loom weights

are usually described as doughnut-shaped or bun-shaped. Both descriptions would fit the Croxley Works loom weights. The loom weights vary enormously in size and weight, however, with a range of diameters of 85mm to 125mm and a weight range of 290g to 780g for the complete examples. Thicknesses also vary from 33mm to 59mm. The finer loom weights, SFs 17 and 18, have the greatest thickness, but both have small diameters, appearing more bun-shaped than the remainder. Seven weights retain suspension grooves, some of which are quite deep, to one side of their central holes.

Six loom weights have large blackened patches and most of the remainder are patchily grey to some degree. In one case the blackening goes across a broken edge. It seems likely therefore that the loom weights were swept into pit 42 following a fire and may not have been from the same loom. Their variability in size may be due to variations in cloth weights being produced on different looms, although it's also possible that the smaller weights hung at the centre of the loom and the larger at the edges. Fill 41 is dated to the Mid Saxon period and so it is interesting to note that the loom weight fragments found in a Mid Saxon pit at Cox Lane, Ipswich (West 1963, 243; fig.40), also exhibit much variability in size. Although more fragmentary, the illustrated examples match the Croxley Works weights perfectly, and it may be, therefore, that uniformity in Mid Saxon loom weights was not an issue.

Spindle whorl

Fill 58 of pit 57 produced a baked clay spindle whorl (SF6). This is a dome-shaped whorl with a flat base and a central 10mm diameter hole, made while the clay was still wet. The fabric is fine, with no visible inclusions, and pinkish-buff in colour. The flat base bears two incised concentric grooves around the hole, whereas the dome appears to have an incised groove spiralling from the base to the top of the whorl. Baked clay spindle whorls are common Saxon site finds and this example probably indicates that spinning of thread was taking place prior to weaving itself.

Baked clay with wattle impressions

Fragments of baked clay with wattle or wicker impressions were found in twelve contexts. The fabric is generally hard and sandy, reddish-buff with black and grey patches. More than half of the pieces exhibit grooves which are impressions left by wattles or struts of wicker. The grooves occur singly or as doubles; two examples have both vertical and horizontal impressions. The fragments would seem to represent disposal of burnt material from a structure. Whether the structure formed part of a furnace, or a more substantial building, is hard to establish. Three-quarters by weight of the wicker-impressed clay came from pits 42, 57 and 8/101, associated with other burnt material including slag. Debris from manufacturing

processes may be indicated, rather than the combustion of a building, although the presence of loom weights and a spindle whorl in two of the features may suggest otherwise.

Object (SF8)

This comprises a large shaped block (weight 8.6kg) which was found, resting on its curved surface, in fill 67 of pit 42. Initially the block was thought to be baked clay and perhaps to represent the remains of a hearth. Closer examination, once the block had thoroughly dried out, shows that the fabric has not been baked but, rather, has set in the manner of mortar or cement. The matrix faintly resembles Roman *opus signinum* but the characteristic tile inclusions of this material are lacking. The colour is pinkish-white and the fabric appears to be friable, although the block is solid enough to have maintained its shape. All but two of the surfaces show a broken edge, so the block was probably incomplete when discarded. The main surviving piece shows a flat surface, with an outer curved edge which provides a radius of approximately 180mms. The contiguous curved surface survives to a depth of 100mm. As found, resting on its curved surface, the colour shades from pink at the front flat surface to white towards the back. Further small pieces with a flat surface were recovered from fill 41 of the same feature.

Ascertaining what the block represents proves difficult, however. It would appear that its shape was determined before it was discarded, and that only a fraction of the original item remains. Its friable condition indicates that it was unlikely to have been subjected to high temperatures and so the original identification as a hearth base can be discounted.

6.5 Worked bone

Numerous fragments from the same bone comb (Plate 00) were recovered from the fill of Late Saxon gully 92 (Trench 3). This is a single-sided composite comb (MacGregor 1985, 82-92; fig.50). Reconstruction work indicates that just over half of the comb is present, providing a complete length, when new, of between 200 and 240mm. The comb comprises two decorated plates of plano-convex cross-section with the tooth-plates sandwiched between. The tooth-plates are secured into the comb by iron rivets, now corroded, of which six survive. Both convex outer surfaces of the comb are decorated with narrow blocks of incised parallel lines across the width. Bounded by each block is an incised double-line saltire, the upper and lower panels of which are in-filled with vertical incised lines. The complete comb probably carried three saltire panels at the centre of each side of the comb. A single plain terminal survives, but there are no tooth end-plates which stylistically would provide a close date. The comb fragments are associated with pottery of 10th to 11th

century date and the comb is likely to be contemporary. MacGregor suggests a date range of 10th to 13th century for the examples on fig.50 (1985, 90).

6.6 Slag

Small quantities of slag, amounting to almost 2kg, were recovered from nine contexts. The slag is described, as far as possible, using the terminology provided in the current archaeo-metallurgy guidelines (Bayley *et al* 2001). Many pieces comprise undiagnostic slags (Bayley *et al*, 2001, 11; fig.15) especially those from fill 85 of ditch segment 72 and fill 105 of pit 101 (both Mid Saxon features in Trench 3). It should also be noted that none of the slag is in primary contexts and had probably been disposed of during clearance episodes.

More than half of the slag by weight was found in a single feature, early medieval pit 14 in Trench 2. A number of large pieces, which are faintly magnetic, were hand-collected during excavation of the fill, and further amounts, including 68g of smithing flakes and spheroidal hammerscale, were retrieved from the dried residues of the soil sample. Some pieces are undiagnostic but there are many lightweight and vesicular pieces with glassy surfaces. This is indicative of slag which has collected round the blow-hole of a furnace lining (Bayley *et al* 2001, fig.10). Several pieces also have vitrified clay adhering. Primary refining of the smelted bloom produces iron smithing flakes and spheroidal hammerscale and smithing residues are often found alongside furnace waste (Bayley *et al* 2001, 13-4). Although the quantities of slag from pit 14 are small, it can be suggested that the initial processing of smelted iron was taking place in the vicinity during the early medieval period. Several pieces of lightweight and glassy slag were collected from the fill of nearby gully 16. These are associated with Late Iron Age pottery, but it is more than likely that the pottery is residual and this represents further early medieval smithing waste.

Five Mid Saxon Trench 3 contexts produced small amounts of lightweight cindery slag, along with quantities of spheroidal hammerscale. The slag is noticeably dissimilar to that from pit 14. The pieces are grey, ashy and very faintly magnetic, and those from pit 42 appear to be mixed with off-white chalky material. None has the glassy surface apparent on the pieces from pit 14. In spite of this, the description for fuel-ash slag, which includes a glassy appearance (Bayley *et al* 2001, 21), is the closest and it should perhaps be noted that large amounts of charcoal, along with other burnt materials, were also recovered from pit 42. Fuel-ash slag does not necessarily indicate that smelting was taking place and cindery slag may simply be the product of combustion of fuel in close proximity with a clay source. Waste from manufacturing processes is not discounted, especially in view of the presence of spheroidal hammerscale, but the iron content appears to be minimal.

6.7 Stone and flint

Fragments of stone were recovered from seven contexts. A number of septaria fragments, commonly used as building stone, came from the fill of Mid Saxon pit 57 (Trench 3). A piece of unworked ?limestone, also perhaps building stone, was found in the fill of Mid Saxon ditch segment 72 (Trench 3). Single pieces of burnt stone were recorded in four contexts, one in Trench 1 and three in Trench 3. Their presence is likely to be incidental. Fill 87 of post-medieval pit 90 (Trench 3) produced a substantial fragment from a lava quern. Pecking survives on one surface. The fragment probably derives from a medieval quern, although lava querns were used from the Roman period onwards.

Very few flints were noted, although an Early Neolithic blade (identified by H. Martingell) was found in fill 67 of Mid Saxon pit 42 (Trench 3). Burnt flints were also found in fills 67 and 68 of the same feature. The presence of burnt flints is probably unremarkable, since quantities of other burnt material were recorded in the fills of pit 42.

6.8 Animal bone

Forty-eight contexts produced animal bone, amounting to 868 pieces, weighing 8596g. The bone was scanned for condition and completeness, and identifications of the animal types and skeletal elements present were carried out using Schmid (1972). Most of the bone is in good condition with little abrasion, but the assemblage is fragmentary. The fragmentation has restricted some type identifications and, where detailed identification was not possible, elements were sorted into broad groups based on size. The groups are; small mammal (e.g. cat, rabbit/hare, small dog), medium-sized mammal (e.g. sheep/goat, pig, large dog), large mammal (e.g. horse, cow, deer).

A range of domestic animal types was recorded, the majority of which are sheep/goat and pig, both present in roughly equal amounts. In comparison, cattle bones are relatively infrequent and this low frequency is confirmed by the equally small number of elements ascribed to the large mammal category. Bird bones, probably domestic fowl, were noted in eleven contexts, with three producing bones large enough to derive from either goose or swan. Fish bones were recorded in six contexts, mainly recovered from soil samples. Horse was identified in fill 91 of Late Saxon gully 92 (Trench 3) and a possible deer radius was identified in fill 108 of ditch segment 106 (Mid Saxon ditch 71, Trench 3). Burnt bones were noted in seven Trench 3 contexts.

More than 80% by weight of the animal bone came from Trench 3 contexts. Pit 14 in Trench 2 produced the only animal bone from this trench and these are unidentifiable fragments recovered from the soil sample. Most of the animal bone in Trench 1 was found in medieval contexts, although overall quantities are small. In contrast, most of the animal bone in Trench 3 is from Mid Saxon contexts; this more likely reflects the preponderance of Mid Saxon features in this trench. There appears to be no appreciable differences between the Trench 1 and Trench 3 assemblages in terms of animal types present.

The animal bone is likely to be waste from domestic consumption, except for the horse bone in the fill of Late Saxon gully 92, although no signs of butchery were noted.

6.9 Shell

Forty-eight contexts also produced shell, amounting to 747 pieces, weighing almost 8kg. Almost all of the shell is oyster, but small quantities of cockle and mussel were recorded in three Trench 3 contexts. Fragments which could not be identified to species were recovered from fill 66 of post-hole 65 and fill 104 of pit 101. Some shells are distorted and there are many examples of 'back-to-back' shells. This indicates collection of the shell-fish from a natural environment, rather than from managed oyster beds.

More than three-quarters of the entire assemblage by weight was recovered from Trench 3, mostly from Mid Saxon contexts. Approximately one quarter of the Trench 3 assemblage by weight, however, was found in Late Saxon gully 92. A black deposit was noted on the shell from fill 41 of pit 42 and one shell from fill 70 of ditch segment 72 has a 2mm diameter hole, perhaps the result of attack by a predator. Shells from two contexts, fill 60 of ditch segment 72 and fill 89 of pit 90, have a 2.5mm wide slit on one edge, perhaps marks left by the implement used to open the shell.

Almost all of the shell from Trench 1 was found in medieval contexts. One shell from fill 53 of pit 54 has a 1mm diameter hole, perhaps made by a predator. A large proportion of the shell in Trench 1 came from medieval pit 33 at the southern end of the trench.

6.10 Other finds (all Trench 3)

Iron nails and post-medieval clay tobacco pipe stems came from the fill of modern pit 4, and a further clay pipe stem was found in fill 89 of post-medieval pit 90. Fragments of charcoal were recovered from a number of contexts, with fill 68 of Mid Saxon pit 42 producing over 500g, and a further 200g was recorded in fill 41 of the same feature. Carbonised grain, and a carbonised nut shell, was noted among the charcoal from four contexts (fills 41, 67 and 68

of pit 42, and fill 91 of gully 92); the grain has been identified and described by Val Fryer, see below.

6.11 Environmental material

Bulk soil samples were taken from five contexts for the purposes of environmental analysis and two further samples represent soil collected during finds processing. Full details can be found in Appendix 4. All were processed by wet-sieving with flotation using a 0.5mm mesh and collecting the flotation fraction (flot) on a 0.5mm sieve. The residues were then dried and separated into coarse and fine fractions using 4mm and 2mm sieves. The material in the coarse fraction (>4mm) was sorted by eye, and artefacts and environmental material extracted and bagged separately. The fine fractions were saved but not sorted. The flots were also dried and bagged by context. Retrieved artefacts were recorded by count and weight, where possible, and these details added to the quantification table in Appendix 2. The retrieved finds mainly comprise pottery, baked clay and slag, which includes spheroidal hammerscale. Charcoal was common and carbonised grain was noted in four contexts (see above). The flots were examined by Val Fryer, as follows;

Seven samples were submitted for assessment for plant macrofossil analysis. The dried flots were scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x16 and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed in the archive. Nomenclature used follows Stace (1997). All plant remains were charred.

Results

Cereal grains were particularly abundant within three of the assemblages studied (samples <1>, <3> and <6>). Preservation was generally very good, although some grains were puffed and distorted, possibly as a result of combustion at very high temperatures. Barley (*Hordeum* sp. – including some asymmetrical lateral grains of six-row barley (*H. vulgare*) and wheat (*Triticum* sp.) were both common, although oats (*Avena* sp.) and rye (*Secale cereale*) were also noted. Cereal chaff was entirely absent.

Seeds were very scarce, only occurring as single specimens within four of the assemblages. Taxa noted included brome (*Bromus* sp.), a common contaminant of cereal crops and spike-rush (*Eleocharis* sp.) and blinks (*Montia fontana*), both plants common within areas of damp grassland. A single fragment of hazel (*Corylus avellana*) nutshell was present within sample <1>. Charcoal fragments, including a high density of large fragments >5mm in size, were common or abundant throughout, but other plant macrofossils were extremely scarce.

Ferrous globules and flakes of hammerscale (both possible smithing residues) were noted within <2> taken from the fill of early medieval pit 14. All but one sample, <5>, also contained globules of vitreous material possibly derived from the super-heating of organic fuels ('fuel-ash slag'). Fragments of black porous and tarry material were also possible residues of the combustion of organic remains (including cereal grains) at very high temperatures.

In summary, the assemblages appear to be largely derived from small deposits of mixed refuse, including some industrial detritus and possible domestic/hearth waste. The grains may well have been accidentally spilled during culinary preparation, and the lack of chaff within the assemblages possibly indicates that the cereal was imported to the site, in a ready-processed state, by occupants engaged in activities other than food production.

6.12 Comments on the assemblage

The finds comprise a varied assemblage, ranging in date from Late Iron Age and Roman to medieval and post-medieval. Almost two-thirds of the contexts with finds were located in Trench 3 and these are mainly dated to the Mid and Late Saxon periods. The contexts in Trench 1, nearer the Church Street frontage, are mainly medieval. The Mid Saxon pottery, most of which is stratified, is an important find for Maldon, since the main focus of Saxon occupation is considered to occur further up the High Street at the top of the hill. Other finds in the assemblage, such as the loom weights and the decorated bone comb, are also intrinsically dated to the Mid and Late Saxon periods.

The entire Roman brick and tile assemblage is residual in mainly Mid Saxon contexts, and it is highly likely that the Late Iron Age pottery is also residual. A number of unworked stone fragments were also recorded, and this suggests that these and the Roman tile fragments are likely to represent discarded building materials. It should be noted that re-used Roman tile appears in the fabric of nearby St Mary's Church (Ryan 1996, appendix 2).

Of interest is the quantity of slag and other burnt materials. There is no doubt that iron-smithing was taking place in the early medieval period, but the activity during the Mid Saxon period is harder to define. Four contexts produced spheroidal hammerscale, but the amounts in Mid Saxon features are very small. The associated loom weights show patches of burning and large amounts of charcoal were also recovered. The charcoal from pit 42 included carbonised grain and it is suggested (Val Fryer above) that the grain was accidentally spilled and became incorporated in the pit fill along with other refuse. Indeed, no *in situ* hearths or working areas were identified; all of the finds were recovered as

deposits of rubbish. This has made identification of the processes leading to discard difficult to define, and the finds in pits 42 and 57 may simply derive from clearance of burnt structures.

Further work on any of the finds is not required at this stage. Given the importance of the Mid Saxon pottery, however, this assemblage merits publication. Very little of the remainder of the finds require publication but a summary, perhaps including photographs, could be included in any report. All of the finds should be retained except for the post-medieval and modern items (although very few recent finds were recorded). The burnt flints and some of the unworked stone have already been discarded following recording.

7.0 DISCUSSION

7.1 Late Iron Age/Roman

Residual sherds of Late Iron Age pottery were recorded in all three trenches indicating that there was activity in the vicinity at this time. Similarly, residual fragments of Roman brick and tile were recovered from Trenches 1 and 2. However, no sherds of Roman pottery were identified which is unusual and might indicate that this ceramic material, along with fragments of building stone, was deliberately imported at a later date as building material. Quantities of Roman brick and tile have been noted in the fabric of near-by St Mary's Church (EHER 7948).

7.2 Saxon

One tentatively dated Mid Saxon feature was present in Trench 1, although the recovery of residual Mid Saxon pottery from this trench suggests that other contemporary features were destroyed by medieval pitting.

Mid Saxon activity was concentrated in the north-east of the site, in Trench 3, where at least two phases of occupation were evident. The earliest phase comprised the cutting and subsequent backfilling of a large ditch (71).

A second phase comprised the excavation and infilling of a series of rubbish pits and post-holes, many of which cut the backfill of the earlier ditch. It is possible that the post-holes formed part of fence lines or structures that continue beyond the limits of the trench. A notable characteristic of the Mid Saxon features in Trench 3 is the recovery of fragments of baked clay with wattle/wicker impressions, possibly from a demolished structure or structures, while charcoal and scorch marks on the loom weights recovered from pit 42 may

point to accidental destruction by fire. Finds such as the loom weights, spindle whorl, metal-working slag and spheroidal hammerscale point to craft activities taking place in the near vicinity.

Environmental and finds evidence allows a few comments to be made on the Mid Saxon diet. Animal bone suggests that pigs and sheep were the predominant food animals, supplemented by domestic fowl, oysters and fish, while cereals such as wheat and barley were also in use and appear to have been brought to the site as processed grain.

7.3 Late Saxon/early medieval

Activity in the Late Saxon period appeared to be less intense, with only one gully (38/92) in Trench 3 firmly dated to the 11th century, although this may simply be a reflection of the relatively small area investigated. Other features in Trenches 1 and 2 were more tentatively and/or broadly dated, with pit 127 in Trench 1 containing pottery dating to the 10th to 13th century, as did pit 14 in Trench 2. The latter pit also produced clear evidence of metal-working.

It is likely that several of the undated features at the south end of Trench 1 and in Trench 2 also date to the Late Saxon/early medieval period and these may be associated with, or part of, structures fronting onto Church Street. A few sherds of Late Saxon pottery (St Neots and Thetford-type ware) were also found as residual material in later features.

7.4 Medieval

Medieval features broadly dating from the 12th to 14th century were present in Trenches 1 and 3. A number of large pits were investigated, the earliest of which was perhaps pit 150 in Trench 3 and these pits probably represent rubbish disposal towards the rear of properties fronting onto the street. Ditch 29 in Trench 1 runs roughly parallel with Church Street and is likely to have formed a distinct boundary, which may account for the c.8m gap in medieval features to its immediate north. The latest medieval feature was a small pit (33) in Trench 1 which broadly dated to the 14th to 16th century. No other late medieval features were identified, suggesting a decline in activity on the site at this time and it is possible that in the late medieval or early post-medieval the site was abandoned and perhaps only used for horticultural purposes, resulting in the considerable build-up of topsoil.

7.5 Post-medieval

Post-medieval pitting was recorded in Trenches 1 and 3, while other post-medieval/modern features and disturbances were noted higher in section. All remains of a more modern (19th/20th century) date were situated above or cut through the underlying buried topsoil. Brick rubble at the south end of Trench 1 may have been associated with a former public house known to have been on the site, as may the fragment of brickwork at the top of the sequence in Trench 2. Overall, post-medieval and modern deposits were given less attention due to the necessary prioritisation of remains of an earlier date.

8.0 CONCLUSIONS/ASSESSMENT

The recovery of Late Iron Age pottery, albeit residual in later contexts, does suggest probable rural settlement/farming activity on the higher ground south of the River Chelmer, which may be contemporary with the Late Iron Age settlement at Elms Farm, Heybridge, to the north.

Although no evidence of Roman or early Saxon settlement was identified, the excavation has provided the first instance of stratified Middle Saxon remains within the town of Maldon. These would appear to be part of an area of occupation on the river terraces above what is now the Hythe, perhaps inhabited by fisherman or traders who used the near-by shore to draw up their boats. This is highly significant as it indicates that the earliest settlement may have been located here and not at the western end of the High Street, close to the postulated site of the Late Saxon *burh*, as has previously been assumed. The size and nature of this settlement is hard to ascertain from such a small site; however, the lack of stratified Middle Saxon remains from previously excavated sites in the High Street suggests that the area of mid Saxon occupation maybe focused towards the river frontage and as such may be geographically limited. The recovered finds are fairly typical of the Mid-Saxon period, with similarities to those from contemporary sites such as Ipswich (Wade 1988), indicating textile manufacture, metal-working and fishing taking place. The faunal assemblage indicates that both marine and land-based food sources were being exploited, with fish and shellfish featuring in the diet alongside sheep, pigs and cereals.

Occupation appears less intense in the Late Saxon/early medieval period and may equate with a shift in settlement focus to the west, closer to the presumed site of the *burh*, in the early 10th century. Most of the Late Saxon/early medieval features were located in the south of the site, close to Church Street, perhaps indicating that the position of the road was

formalised by this time. It is likely that some of the undated post-holes in Trenches 1 and 2 are associated with structures on this frontage. Later medieval features are more widely spread across the site with the concentration of pits in Trench 1 perhaps representing rubbish disposal towards the rear of established properties. A lack of late medieval and early post-medieval features coupled with a build-up of topsoil suggests a hiatus in occupational use of much of the site perhaps lasting until the 18th or 19th century.

The results of the investigation should significantly contribute to both regional and national research themes, as the development of towns in the Saxon period is poorly understood (Brown and Glazebrook 2000, 45; Rippon 1996, 125). More importantly, it begins to address the specific question of the development of Saxon Maldon and the role of the Hythe in this process (Medlycott 1998, 35). Further work in the area may help to confirm the extent of Mid-Saxon activity and shed further light on the nature of the settlement and the range of activities taking place within it

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The archaeological fieldwork was undertaken by Trevor Ennis, Chris Down, Adrian Scruby and David Maynard of the ECC Field Archaeology Unit. The work was commissioned by Ian Pope on behalf of Swift Developments Ltd. The project was managed by Adrian Scruby of ECC FAU and monitored by Pat Connell of ECC HEM.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Bayley, J.,
Dungworth, D. and
Paynter, S. 2001 *Archaeometallurgy*, Centre for Archaeology Guidelines; English Heritage
- Bennett, A. (ed) 2000 'Archaeology in Essex 1999', *Essex Archaeol. Hist.* **31**, 210-32
- Brown, N. and
Glazebrook, J. (eds) 2000 *Research and Archaeology: a Framework for the Eastern Counties, 2. research agenda and strategy*, E. Anglian Archaeol. Occ. Pap. **8**
- Cotter, J. 2000 *The post-Roman pottery from excavations in Colchester 1971-85*, Colchester Archaeol. Rep. **7**
- Cunningham, C. M. 1985 'A typology for post-Roman pottery in Essex', in Cunningham, C. M. and Drury, P. J., *Post-medieval sites and their pottery: Moulsham Street, Chelmsford*, Chelmsford Archaeol. Trust Rep. **5**, Counc. Brit. Archaeol. Res. Rep. **54**, 1-16
- ECC FAU 2007 *Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching at Croxley Works, Church Street, Maldon*. ECC FAU.
- ECC HEM 2006 *Archaeological Investigation Phase 1 at Croxley Works, Church Street, Maldon*. ECC HEM brief.
- Farmer, P. G. 1979 *An Introduction to Scarborough ware and a Re-assessment of Knight jugs* (Sussex, Farmer and Farmer)
- Gurney, D. 2003 *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, E. Anglian Archaeol. Occ. Pap. **14**
- Institute of Field
Archaeologists 2001 *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation* (revised)
- Jennings, S., 1981 *Eighteen centuries of pottery from Norwich*, E. Anglian Archaeol. **13**
- MacGregor, A.M. 1985 *Bone, Antler, Ivory and Horn. The Technology of Skeletal Materials Since the Roman Period* (London)
- Medycott, M. 1998 *Maldon: Historic Towns Project Assessment Report*. ECC HEM internal publication
- Pearce, J. E. and
Vince, A. G. 1988 *A Dated Type-Series of London Medieval Pottery Part 4: Surrey Whitewares*, Trans London Middlesex Archaeol. Soc. Spec. Pap. **10**
- Rippon, S. 1996 Essex c.700-1066 in Bedwin, O. (ed) *The Archaeology of Essex*, Proceedings of the Writtle Conference, ECC, 117-128
- Rodwell, R., 1976 'Some unrecorded archaeological discoveries in Essex, 1946-75', *Essex Archaeol. Hist.* **8**, 234-48

- Ryan, P. 1996 *Brick in Essex: from the Roman conquest to the Reformation* (Chelmsford)
- Schmid, E. 1972 *Atlas of Animal Bones: For Prehistorians, Archaeologists and Quaternary Geologists* (Amsterdam, London, New York)
- Stace, C. 1997 *New Flora of the British Isles*. Second edition. Cambridge University Press
- Wade, K. 1988 'Ipswich' in Hodges, R. and Hobbley, B. (eds) *The rebirth of the towns in the west AD700-1050*, Counc. Brit. Arcaeol. Res. Rep. **68**, 93-100
- West, S.E. 1963 'Excavations at Cox Lane (1958) and at the town defences, Shire Hall Yard, Ipswich (1959)', *Proc. Suffolk Inst. Archaeol.*, **29**, 233-303

APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT DATA

All dimensions given in metres.

Context	Location	Type	Description	Period
01	TR3	Layer	Mixed dark brownish grey clay silt/ brick rubble (topsoil)	-
02	TR3	Fill of 150	Brownish grey clay silt	Medieval
03	TR3	Layer	Orange brown clay silt	Natural
04	TR3	Pit	Sub-rectangular, 1m+ x 0.85m+ x 0.4m+ deep	Post-medieval
05	TR3	Fill of 04	Greyish brown clay silt	Post-medieval
06	TR3	Ditch	Same as 106	Mid Saxon
07	TR3	Fill of 06	Same as 107	Mid Saxon
08	TR3	Pit	Same as 101	Mid Saxon
09	TR3	Fill of 08	Same as 102	Mid Saxon
10	TR2	Layer	Dark grey clay silt (buried topsoil)	-
11	TR2	Fill of 12	Mid-dark grey silty clay	Undated
12	TR2	Pit	Lozenge-shaped, 0.8m+ x 0.6m+ x 0.36m deep	Undated
13	TR2	Fill of 14	Dark grey-black ashy silty clay	L Saxon /E med
14	TR2	Pit	Oval, 1.6m+ x 0.75m x 0.25m deep	L Saxon /E med
15	TR2	Fill of 16	Mottled grey/brown silty clay	Undated /?L Sax
16	TR2	Gully	1.5m+ x 0.53m x 0.32m deep	Undated /?L Sax
17	TR2	Fill of 18	Mid grey to greyish brown silty clay	Undated /?L Sax
18	TR2	Pit	Oval, 0.8m+ x 0.52m x 0.08m deep	Undated /?L Sax
19	TR2	Fill of 20	Dark grey silty clay	?L Saxon
20	TR2	Scoop	Sub-circular, 0.4m x 0.36m x 0.08m deep	?L Saxon
21	TR2	Fill of 22	Dark grey silty clay	L Saxon
22	TR2	Scoop	Sub-circular, 0.4m x 0.2m+ x 0.07m deep	L Saxon
23	TR1	Pit	c.3.5m x 2m+ x 0.75m deep	Medieval
24	TR1	Fill of 23	Dark grey silty clay	Medieval
25	TR1	Gully	0.4m x 0.8m wide x 0.24m deep	Medieval
26	TR1	Fill of 25	Dark brownish grey silty clay	Medieval
27	TR1	Pit	1.23m x 0.4m x 0.13m+ deep	?Medieval
28	TR1	Fill of 27	Dark grey silty clay	?Medieval
29	TR1	Ditch	E/W aligned, 3m+ x 1.75m x 0.45m deep	Medieval
30	TR1	Fill of 29	Dark grey silty clay	Medieval
31	TR1	Pit/gully	1.65m x 0.54m x 0.28m+	Undated
32	TR1	Fill of 31	Dark brownish grey silty clay	Undated
33	TR1	Pit	Oval, 1.15m x m 0.63m x 0.2m	Medieval
34	TR1	Fill of 33	Dark grey brown silty clay	Medieval
35	TR1	Gully	1.5m+ x 0.33m x 0.12m deep	Undated
36	TR1	Fill of 35	Mid grey silty clay	Undated
37	TR3	Fill of 38	Dark brownish grey clay silt	Late Saxon
38	TR3	Gully	Same as 92	Late Saxon
39	TR3	Fill of 40	Brownish grey clay silt	Undated
40	TR3	Pit	Oval, 1.15m 0.52m x 0.19m deep	Undated
41	TR3	Fill of 42	Dark brownish grey clay silt	Mid Saxon
42	TR3	Pit	Irregular, 1.7m x 1.65m x 0.33m deep	Mid Saxon
43	TR3	Fill of 44	Brownish grey clay silt	Undated

Context	Location	Type	Description	Period
44	TR3	Gully	0.8m+ x 0.25m x 0.10m deep	Undated
45	TR3	Fill of 46	Brownish grey clay silt	Undated
46	TR3	Pit	Sub-circular, 0.75m x 0.7m x 0.25m deep	Undated
47	TR2	Fill of 48	Mid-dark brownish grey silty clay	Undated
48	TR2	Gully	0.85m+ x 0.35m x 0.09m deep	Undated
49	TR2	Fill of 50	Dark grey silty clay	Undated
50	TR2	Post-hole	0.3m x 0.18m x 0.07m deep	Undated
51	TR2	Fill of 52	Mid grey/brown (mottled) silty clay	Undated
52	TR2	Scoop	0.4m x 0.3m+ x 0.08m deep	Undated
53	TR1	Fill of 54	equals 142	Medieval
54	TR1	Pit	equals 141	Medieval
55	TR1	Fill of 56	Mid grey silty clay	Post-medieval
56	TR1	Pit	Elongated, 0.72m+ x 0.42m x 0.15m deep	Post-medieval
57	TR3	Pit	1.2m x 0.6m x c.0.4m deep	Mid Saxon
58	TR3	Fill of 57	Dark brownish grey clayey silt	Mid Saxon
59	TR3	Fill of 57	Mixed yellow & orange brown silty clay	Mid Saxon
60	TR3	Fill of 72	Brownish grey clayey silt	Mid Saxon
61	TR3	Fill of 72	Same as 69	Mid Saxon
62	TR1	Layer	Dark grey clay silt (buried topsoil)	-
63	TR1	Fill of 64	Mid-dark grey silty clay	?Post-med
64	TR1	Pit	Partly exposed, 1.3m+ x 0.2m+ x 0.2m deep	?Post-med
65	TR3	Post-hole	Circular, 0.4m diameter x 0.29m deep	?Sax/Undated
66	TR3	Fill of 65	Mid grey clayey silt	?Sax/Undated
67	TR3	Fill of 42	Black sandy silt	Mid Saxon
68	TR3	Fill of 42	Same as 67	Mid Saxon
69	TR3	Fill of 72	Grey clay silt, 0.25m+ deep	Mid Saxon
70	TR3	Fill of 72	Mixed brown clay silt	Mid Saxon
71	TR3	Ditch	Overall number, consists of cuts 72, 77, 6/106 11m x 1.7m x 0.55m deep	Mid Saxon
72	TR3	Ditch Segment	Part of 71	Mid Saxon
73	TR3	Fill of 74	Dark grey brown clay silt	Mid Saxon
74	TR3	Post-hole	Oval, 0.4m x 0.32m x 0.12m deep	Mid Saxon
75	TR3	Post-hole	Circular, 0.31m diam. x 0.10m deep	?Mid Saxon
76	TR3	Fill of 75	Mid grey clayey silt	?Mid Saxon
77	TR3	Ditch Segment	Part of 71	Mid Saxon
78	TR3	Fill of 77	Mid grey clay silt	Mid Saxon
79	TR3	Unknown cut	Irregular, 1.1m x 0.26m+ x 0.14m deep (at edge of Tr)	Mid Saxon
80	TR3	Fill of 79	Dark grey brown clay silt	Mid Saxon
81	TR3	Layer	Mid-dark brownish grey clay silt, 0.10m thick	Mid Saxon
82	TR3	Fill of 83	Greyish brown clay silt	Mid Saxon
83	TR3	Post-hole	Sub-circular, 0.48m+ x 0.4m x 0.14m deep	Mid Saxon
84	TR3	Fill of 72	Light brown silty clay, 0.08m thick	Mid Saxon
85	TR3	Fill of 72	Mixed grey brown clay silt, 0.24m thick	Mid Saxon
86	TR3	Fill of 72	Mid brownish grey clay silt, 0.4m thick	Mid Saxon
87	TR3	Fill of 90	Dark grey silty clay (top fill)	Post-med
88	TR3	Fill of 90	Brown clay (middle fill)	Post-med
89	TR3	Fill of 90	Dark grey silty clay (lower fill)	Post-med

Context	Location	Type	Description	Period
90	TR3	Pit	3m+ x 2m+ x 0.2m+ (not fully excavated)	Post-med
91	TR3	Fill of 92	Mid grey silty clay	Late Saxon
92	TR3	Gully	8m+ x 0.85m x 0.18m deep	Late Saxon
93	TR3	Fill of 94	Mid grey silty clay, 0.12m deep	Undated
94	TR3	Post-hole	Oval?, 0.33m+ x 0.3m x 0.12m deep	Undated
95	TR3	Fill of 96	Mid grey silty clay	Undated
96	TR3	Post-hole	Circular, 0.3m diam. x 0.16m deep	Undated
97	TR3	Fill of 98	Mid-dark greyish brown silty clay	Mid Saxon
98	TR3	Post-hole	Oval, 0.3m x 0.22m x 0.2m deep	Mid Saxon
99	TR3	Fill of 100	Grey silty clay	Medieval
100	TR3	Pit	Oval, 0.68m x 0.46m x 0.14m deep	Medieval
101	TR3	Pit	Sub-rectangular, 1.4m x 1.10m x 0.75m deep	Mid Saxon
102	TR3	Fill of 101	Mid grey sandy silt, 0.25m deep (top fill)	Mid Saxon
103	TR3	Fill of 101	Dark grey brown sandy silt, 0.48m thick	Mid Saxon
104	TR3	Fill of 101	Black sandy silt, 0.3m thick	Mid Saxon
105	TR3	Fill of 101	Greenish grey silty sand, 0.25n thick (primary fill)	Mid Saxon
106	TR3	Ditch Segment	4m+ x 1.12m x 0.53m deep Part of 71	Mid Saxon
107	TR3	Fill of 106	Dark grey brown clayey silt, 0.4m thick (top fill)	Mid Saxon
108	TR3	Fill of 106	Mid greyish yellow clayey silt, 0.15m thick (primary fill)	Mid Saxon
109	TR3	Post-hole	Circular, 0.29m diam. x 0.09m deep	Undated
110	TR3	Fill of 109	Mid grey clayey silt	Undated
111	TR3	Post-hole	Circular, 0.32m diam. x 0.09m deep	Undated
112	TR3	Fill of 111	Mid grey clayey silt	Undated
113	TR1	Pit	1.6m x 0.55m x 0.38m deep	Medieval
114	TR1	Fill of 113	Dark grey brown silty clay	Medieval
115	TR1	Gully	0.91m x 0.42m x 0.07m	Undated
116	TR1	Fill of 115	Pale grey brown silt clay	Undated
117	TR1	Post-hole	0.46m x 0.36m x 0.11m deep	Undated
118	TR1	Fill of 117	Mid brown silty clay	Undated
119	TR1	Post-hole	Sub-square, 0.31m x 0.31m x 0.11m deep	Undated
120	TR1	Fill of 119	Dark brown silty clay	Undated
121	TR1	Gully	0.33m x 0.61m x 0.13m deep	Undated
122	TR1	Fill of 121	Mid grey-brown silty clay	Undated
123	TR1	Pit	1.36m x 1.25m x 0.56m deep	Medieval
124	TR1	Fill of 123	Dark grey silty clay	Medieval
125	TR1	Post-hole/pad	Circular, 0.4m x 0.39m x 0.18m deep	Undated
126	TR1	Fill of 125	orangey-brown (yellow mottles) clay silt	Undated
127	TR1	Pit	0.89m x 0.81m x 0.22m deep	L Saxon /E med
128	TR1	Fill of 127	Dark grey brown silty clay	L Saxon /E med
129	TR1	Post-hole	Oval, 0.40m x 0.34m x 0.11m deep	Undated
130	TR1	Fill of 129	Mid grey-brown silty clay	Undated
131	TR1	Post-hole	0.26m x 0.23m x 0.10m deep	Undated
132	TR1	Fill of 131	Dark grey silty clay	Undated
133	TR1	Post-hole	Shield-shaped, 27m x 0.19m x 0.14m deep	Undated
134	TR1	Fill of 133	Dark grey silty clay	Undated
135	TR1	Post-hole	Oval, 0.2m x 0.16m x 0.08m deep	Undated

Context	Location	Type	Description	Period
136	TR1	Fill of 135	Dark grey clay silt	Undated
137	TR1	Timber-slot?	Sub-rectangular cut with deeper slot in base, 0.68m x 0.24m x 0.22m deep (slot 0.07m wide x 0.06m deep)	Undated
138	TR1	Fill of 137	Grey clay silt	Undated
139	TR1	Post-hole	Oval, 0.46m x 0.3m x 0.18m deep	Undated
140	TR1	Fill of 139	Mid-dark brownish grey clay silt	Undated
141	TR1	Pit	Irregular, 1.6m+ x 1.25m x 0.26m	Medieval
142	TR1	Fill of 141	Mid grey/mid yellowish brown silty clay, 0.09m thick	Medieval
143	TR1	Fill of 141	Oysters, 0.04m thick	Medieval
144	TR1	Fill of 141	Dark grey clayey silt, 0.07m thick (primary fill)	Medieval
145	TR1	Fill of pit 151	Dark grey clay silt	Medieval
146	TR1	Fill of 147	Mixed greyish brown silty clay	?Mid Saxon
147	TR1	Gully	1.5m+ x 0.6m x 0.19m deep	?Mid Saxon
148	TR3	Fill of 149	Mid-dark greyish brown silty clay	Medieval
149	TR3	Pit/gully	Sub-rectangular, 1m+ x 0.52m x 0.16m deep	Medieval
150	TR3	Pit	Sub-circular? 2m+ x 1.8m+ x 0.4m+ deep	Medieval
151	TR1	Pit	Semi-circular, 1.2m+ x 0.9m+ x 0.15m+ deep	Medieval
152	TR1	Fill of 153	Dark greyish brown silty clay	?Medieval
153	TR1	Post-hole	0.18m x 0.10m x 0.10m deep	?Medieval
154	TR1	Layer	Dark brownish grey clay silt (buried topsoil)	-

APPENDIX 2: FINDS DATA

All weights in grams

Context	Feature	Count	Weight	Description	Date
2	150	2	34	Animal bone; sheep/goat molar; ?metapodial fragment, large mammal, unfused	-
		3	24	Shell; oyster, three valves	-
		2	70	Pottery; rim and body sherds	Medieval
5	4	2	4	Iron nails	-
		8	126	Animal bone; cattle astragalus; tibia, distal end, sheep/goat; bird bones; fragments	-
		16	116	Shell; oyster, twelve valves and fragments	-
		1	2	Coal fragment (Discarded)	-
		3	26	Clay pipe stems, max. dia. 11mm	Post med.
		7	132	Brick and tile fragments, inc modern pantile	Post med.
7	6	9	174	Animal bone; mandible, pelvis and tibia, distal end, sheep/goat; rib fragment, large mammal; skull fragments, inc occipital condyle	-
		23	280	Shell; oyster, fifteen valves and fragments	-
		1	52	Tile fragment, depth 32mm	Roman
		5	38	Baked clay fragments, two with flat surfaces	-
9	8	3	16	Baked clay fragments	-
		1	58	Pottery; base sherd	Mid Saxon
11	12	4	52	Shell; oyster, two valves and fragments	-
13	14	9	2	Animal bone; fragments from sample 2	-
		1	14	Baked clay	-
		44	1010	Slag, some light and vesicular; 28/356g from sample 2; 64g spheroidal hammer scale and small magnetic particles from sample 2	-
		1	24	Pottery; rim sherd	Medieval
15	16	1	4	Shell; oyster, fragment	-
		5	164	Slag (one may be an iron object)	-
		1	2	Pottery; body sherd, grog-tempered	LIA
17	18	1	1	Shell; oyster, fragment	-
		1	12	Pottery; body sherd, grog-tempered	LIA
19	20	1	4	Pottery; body sherd	?Late Saxon
21	22	2	2	Shell; oyster fragments	-
		1	14	Pottery; base sherd	Late Saxon
24	23	5	84	Animal bone; humerus, distal end, pig; rib, large mammal; bird bones	-
		3	56	Shell; oyster, three valves	-
		1	12	Baked clay	-
		1	42	Roof tile fragments, one with peg hole	Med/post med.
		10	136	Pottery; rim, base and body sherds, some glazed	Medieval
		2	52	Pottery; body sherds	Saxon
26	25	1	4	Animal bone; rib, medium-sized mammal	-
		3	48	Shell; oyster, three valves	-
		2	12	Pottery; body sherds	Medieval
27	Cut No	5	162	Animal bone; pig mandible fragment with one molar; sheep/goat maxilla with three molars; cattle astragalus; sheep/goat metapodials, one unfused, one incomplete	-

Context	Feature	Count	Weight	Description	Date
		2	172	Pottery; body sherds	Mid Saxon
30	29	3	18	Animal bone; fragments, inc radius, proximal end	-
		4	82	Shell; oyster, four valves	-
		14	108	Pottery; rim, handle and body sherds	Medieval
34	33	7	258	Animal bone; vertebra, medium-sized mammal; scapula, glenoid cavity, cattle; tibia, distal end, unfused, rib and pelvis fragments, all large mammal	-
		29	520	Shell; oyster, twenty-seven valves, three are 'back-to-back', and fragments	-
		2	60	Pottery; body and rim/handle sherds	Medieval
		2	50	Pottery; base and body sherds	Mid Saxon
37	38	7	20	Animal bone; rib and vertebra fragments; fragments	-
		5	46	Shell; oyster, three valves and fragments	-
		2	20	Baked clay	-
39	40	12	108	Animal bone; horn core and part of skull, cattle; pelvis fragment and long bone shafts, medium-sized mammal; fragments	-
		1	1	Shell; oyster fragment	-
41	42	27	150	Animal bone; pig incisor; long bone shaft and calcaneus fragment, medium-sized mammal; fragments, some part-burnt, one (?glenoid cavity) with black deposit adhering; 15/96g humerus shaft, ?pig, axis vertebra fragment, sheep/goat, and fish bones, from sample 1	-
		5	68	Shell; oyster, two valves and fragments, one with black deposit adhering	-
		1	62	Burnt flint	-
		-	200	Charcoal, inc carbonised nut shell; 150g, inc carbonised grain, from sample 1	-
		40	346	Slag, light and vesicular, 38/290g, inc spheroidal hammerscale, from sample 1	-
		41	7335	Baked clay; SF1-5, SF9-22, Loom weights, eighteen complete or semi-complete, and fragments, some with burnt patches	Saxon
		226	1136	Baked clay fragments, some with wattle/wicker impressions; 190/716g similar fragments from sample 1	-
		5	254	Baked clay, with flat surfaces, similar to SF8 in 67	-
		2	740	Brick fragments, depth 37mm, mortar adhering to top and bottom surfaces	Roman
43	44	1	14	Animal bone; fragment	-
		1	10	Shell; oyster fragment	-
45	46	13	162	Animal bone; mandible and rib fragments; pig molar; vertebrae fragments, unfused and epiphysis; humerus, proximal end, sheep/goat; metatarsus, proximal end, cattle	-
		9	82	Shell; oyster, four valves and fragments	-
53	54	5	48	Animal bone; rib and pelvis fragments, medium-sized mammal; humerus, distal end, sheep/goat; ulna, pig	-
		12	136	Shell; oyster, six valves and fragments, one has a 1mm diameter hole	-
		1	156	Pottery; body sherd	Mid Saxon
55	56	2	58	Roof tile fragments	Post med.
58	57	26	128	Animal bone; femur head, calcaneus and scapula, sheep/goat; rib fragments, large and medium-sized mammals; vertebrae, unfused, some chopped,	-

Context	Feature	Count	Weight	Description	Date
		17	180	medium-sized mammal; bird bones; fragments Shell; oyster, thirteen valves and fragments; cockle, one valve	-
		1	1	Charcoal (Discarded)	-
		7	96	Siltstone/septaria fragments (Discarded)	-
		1	20	SF6 Baked clay spindle whorl	Saxon
		17	488	Baked clay fragments, some with wattle/wicker impressions	-
		2	44	Pottery; body sherds	Mid Saxon
60	72	78	1105	Animal bone; pig mandible fragments with molars and canines; pig incisor, humerus, distal end, radius x3 and metapodial; sheep/goat mandible with two molars; calcaneus, sheep/goat; phalanx, cattle; long bone shafts, pelvis and scapula fragments, vertebrae and ribs, large and medium-sized mammals, two unfused; bird bones, inc humerus 170mm long; fragments, seven part-burnt	-
		56	700	Shell; oyster, forty-two valves and fragments, one with 2.5mm wide slit on one edge	-
		1	52	Plaster/mortar, with one flat surface	-
		26	875	Baked clay fragments, some with wattle/wicker impressions	-
		1	326	Tile fragment (?tegula)	Roman
		1	82	Pottery; rim sherd	Mid Saxon
61	72	20	292	Animal bone; mandibles, sheep/goat and pig, pig canine and ulna; scapula blade; tibia, proximal end, large mammal, unfused; humerus, proximal epiphysis, chopped, ?pig; fragments	-
		15	186	Shell; oyster, ten valves and fragments	-
62	u/s	1	740	Floor tile fragment, yellow glaze on upper surface and part of knife-trimmed side, depth 40mm	Post med.
		7	286	Pottery; rim, base, body and handle sherds, some glazed	Medieval
		1	80	Pottery; lower wall sherd	Mid Saxon
66	65	3	6	Animal bone fragments, inc vertebra	-
		1	1	Shell fragment, not oyster	-
		1	4	Slag, light and vesicular	-
		1	34	Baked clay, probably a loom weight fragment	-
67	42	18	116	Animal bone; sheep/goat mandible and molars; cattle molar; femur, distal end, unfused, medium-sized mammal; fragments, four burnt; ten small bones from sample 6	-
		2	14	Shell; oyster, two valves	-
		1	1	Flint blade	E Neo
		-	25	Charcoal, inc carbonised grain, from sample 6	-
		22	8590	SF8 Object, in pieces, ?baked clay, ?mortar	-
		48	362	Baked clay fragments, some with wattle/wicker impressions; 32/146g fragments and cindery pieces from sample 6	-
68	42	3	1	Burnt bone from sample 3	-
		-	525	Charcoal, inc carbonised grain, from sample 3	-
		3	4	Burnt flints from sample 3 (Discarded)	-
		22	340	Baked clay fragments from sample 3, one or two have grooves	-
		-	2	Slag; spheroidal hammerscale and small particles from sample 3	-
69	72	10	268	Animal bone; cattle horn core and part of skull; pig canine and scapula, most of blade missing; sheep/goat mandible with molars; long bone shafts	-

Context	Feature	Count	Weight	Description	Date
		6 1	78 66	and vertebra fragment, medium-sized mammal Shell; oyster, six valves Baked clay	- -
70	72	2 7 1 3	22 78 70 184	Animal bone fragments, one is from skull Shell; oyster, seven valves, one has remains of 2mm dia. hole ?Limestone fragment Baked clay fragments, largest piece has impressions of at least three vertical struts and one horizontal	- - -
73	74	1 1 4 3 1	2 6 80 186 2	Animal bone fragment Shell; oyster, one valve Baked clay fragments, some with wattle/wicker impressions Pottery; body sherds Pottery; body sherd, residual	- - - Mid Saxon Prehistoric
76	75	1	36	Animal bone; vertebra fragment, large mammal, abraded	-
78	77	29 8 6 2 1	292 86 116 985 2	Animal bone; pelvis fragments, large mammal; radius, proximal end, sheep/goat; humerus, distal end, ?pig, unfused; phalanges, sheep/goat and pig; vertebra, skull, rib and long bone fragments Shell; oyster, six valves and fragments Baked clay fragments, some with wattle/wicker impressions Brick fragments, joining Pottery; rim sherd, ?grog-tempered	- - - Roman ?LIA
80	79	3 2 7	18 6 176	Animal bone fragments Shell; oyster fragments Baked clay fragments, some with wattle/wicker impressions	- - -
81	Layer	6 9	194 176	Animal bone; cattle metapodial, distal end missing; tibia, distal end, sheep/goat; fragments Shell; oyster, eight valves and fragment	- -
82	83	7 12 1 1	80 134 20 12	Animal bone; sheep/goat maxilla with molars; metatarsus, proximal end, ?sheep/goat; radius section, distal end, medium-sized mammal; fragments, one part-burnt Shell; oyster, ten valves and fragment Baked clay Pottery; body sherd	- - - Mid Saxon
84	72	1 7 1	4 58 168	Animal bone; rib fragment, medium-sized mammal Shell; oyster, five valves and fragments Brick fragment, no surfaces	- - ?Roman
85	72	14 41 1 2	354 520 98 88	Animal bone; sheep/goat mandible with molars; vertebrae, large mammal; radius, proximal end, pig; long bone, scapula and rib fragments, large and medium-sized mammals Shell; oyster, thirty-seven valves and fragments, some 'back-to-back' Slag Pottery; body sherds	- - - Mid Saxon
86	72	38	580	Animal bone; vertebra, pelvis, skull and long bone fragments, large mammal; sheep/goat mandible fragment with molars; pig ulna hinge; cattle metatarsus, proximal end; tibia shaft, unfused; sheep/goat tibia, distal end and scapula fragments;	-

Context	Feature	Count	Weight	Description	Date
		47 1	470 505	bird bones; fragments Shell; oyster, thirty-four valves and fragments Brick fragment, depth 48mm, ?post-medieval	- Undated
87	90	2 1 9 4	30 810 660 50	Animal bone; pig ulna hinge; ?humerus shaft, ?pig Lava quern fragment, pecking on one surface Roof tile fragments, one with peg hole Pottery; rim and body sherds, two glazed	- ?Medieval Med/post med. Med/post med.
89	90	6 20 1 1 9 15	30 262 66 4 298 152	Animal bone; pig metatarsus, proximal end; fragments Shell; oyster, sixteen valves and fragments, one with 2.5mm wide slit on one edge ?Burnt stone Clay pipe stem Roof tile fragments, at least two look like baked clay Pottery; rim and body sherds, some glazed	- - - Post med. Med/post med. Medieval
91	92	107 213 - 1 5 10 6 9	396 1625 1 104 62 34 690 104	Animal bone; radius and part of fused ulna, proximal end, horse; pig mandible fragments; rib fragments, large and medium-sized mammals; vertebra fragments, large mammal; bird bones; fish bones (24/28g); small bones (42/2g) and fish bones (4g) from sample 7 Shell; oyster, ninety-three valves and fragments; mussel, forty-seven valves and fragments; cockle, one valve Charcoal, inc carbonised grain Burnt stone Baked clay fragments SF7 Composite bone comb fragments Brick fragments, one overfired, depth 40mm Pottery; base and body sherds	- - - - - Late Saxon Roman Late Saxon
95	96	1 1 2	2 2 12	Animal bone fragment Shell; oyster fragment Baked clay fragments	- - -
97	98	12 1	94 10	Baked clay fragments, one with wattle/wicker impression Pottery; body sherd	- Mid Saxon
99	100	1 2	20 6	Shell; oyster, one valve Pottery; body sherds	- Medieval
102	101	6 7 1 3 22	226 82 102 66 755	Animal bone; cattle metapodial, distal end; mandible fragment and ribs, large mammal Shell; oyster, three valves and fragments Burnt stone, as 89 Slag, light and vesicular (one is a nail) Baked clay fragments/ furnace lining, some with wattle/wicker impressions	- - - - -
104	101	97 31 121 - 1 1	234 28 446 2 110 1	Animal bone; cattle horn core and part of skull; acetabulum, ?pig; ribs, medium-sized mammal; long bone fragment, part-burnt; 92/30g metatarsus, proximal end, sheep/goat, fragments, inc burnt, and fish bones from sample 4 Shell; oyster, one valve and fragments; mussel fragment; unidentified x 2, all from sample 4 Baked clay fragments; 117/322g fragments from sample 4 Spheroidal hammerscale and small magnetic particles from sample 4 Brick fragment, overfired/burnt, depth 37mm Pottery; body sherd, only one surface, from sample 4	- - - - - ?Roman ?Late Saxon

Context	Feature	Count	Weight	Description	Date
105	101	78	94	Animal bone; tibia shafts and radius, unfused, medium-sized mammal; 75/4g small bones, inc bird vertebra, and fish bones from sample 5	-
		9	18	Shell; oyster, one valve and fragments from sample 5	-
		7	8	Baked clay from sample 5	-
		1	270	Slag	-
107	106	136	1795	Animal bone; cattle maxilla, molars and metacarpus, proximal end missing; sheep/goat atlas vertebrae x3, axis vertebra fragment, horn core, metacarpus, proximal end, mandible fragments and molars; pig mandible fragment and heavily-worn molar; tibia, proximal end broken, tibia and radius, proximal ends, sheep/goat; tibia, distal end, pig; humerus, distal end x2, sheep/goat, one unfused; pelvis fragments, sheep/goat and ?pig; vertebrae, large and medium-sized mammals;, sheep/goat; pig skull fragments, metapodials and terminal phalanges; scapulae, sheep/goat and pig; ribs, large, medium and small mammals; bird bones, inc humerus, 165mm long; single fish bone; fragments, two part-burnt, two well burnt	-
		84	1165	Shell; oyster, seventy-one valves and fragments, two are 'back-to-back'	-
		-	1	Charcoal	-
		2	78	Baked clay fragments, one with wattle/wicker impressions	-
		1	158	Tile fragment; tegula flange	Roman
		1	72	Pottery; rim sherd	Late Saxon
		1	16	Pottery; body sherd	Mid Saxon
108	106	13	108	Animal bone; cattle astragalus; pig metatarsus, unfused; radius, ?deer; radius, unfused, medium-sized mammal; bird bones; skull, rib and vertebra fragments; ?fish bone	-
112	111	2	10	Shell; oyster, one valve and fragment	-
114	113	3	66	Animal bone; humerus fragment and vertebra spine, large mammal; bird metacarpus, 94mm long	-
		1	18	Shell; oyster, one valve	-
		3	260	Roof tile fragments	Med/post med.
		5	56	Pottery; rim and body sherds, one glazed	Medieval
		1	96	Pottery; body sherd	Mid Saxon
116	115	1	6	Animal bone fragment	-
		4	32	Shell; oyster, four valves	-
		1	8	Baked clay	-
124	123	3	58	Animal bone; sheep/goat mandible and molars; ribs, large and medium-sized mammal	-
		4	102	Shell; oyster, four valves	-
		1	24	Tile fragment, sandy fabric	Medieval
		15	288	Pottery; rim, base and body sherds, one glazed	Medieval
128	127	1	10	Shell; oyster, one valve	-
		1	176	Brick fragment, depth 35mm	Roman
		5	40	Pottery; body sherds	Medieval
134	133	1	6	Burnt stone (Discarded)	-
142	141	36	565	Animal bone; cattle metatarsus, distal end is unfused; sheep/goat horn core, scapula and humerus, distal end; long bone and rib fragments and unfused vertebrae, large and medium-sized	-

Context	Feature	Count	Weight	Description	Date
		9	188	mammals; pig metacarpus	- Medieval Mid Saxon LIA
		1	8	Shell; oyster, twelve valves, some 'back-to-back'	
		2	54	Pottery; body sherd	
		1	2	Pottery; rim sherd, grog-tempered	
145	151	2	52	Animal bone; long bone shaft, large mammal; ulna hinge, ?pig	- Roman Medieval
		1	16	Flint piece	
		1	18	Tile fragment	
		4	40	Pottery; body sherds	
146	147	2	66	Animal bone; tibia, sheep/goat, proximal end is unfused; bird bone	- Mid Saxon LIA
		4	70	Shell; oyster, four valves	
		1	8	Pottery; body sherd	
		1	28	Pottery; rim sherd, large jar, grog-tempered	
148	149	1	6	Animal bone; sheep/goat molar	- - - Medieval Late Saxon
		3	46	Shell; oyster, three valves	
		2	8	Baked clay	
		2	2	Pottery; body sherds	
		1	2	Pottery; body sherd	

APPENDIX 3: MEDIEVAL AND LATER POTTERY

All weights in grams

Context	Feature	Count	Weight	Description	Date
2	150	1	57	Thetford-type ware flat base ?from jar, fire-blackened, unabraded	10th/11th C
		1	13	Early medieval ware beaded rim, abraded	12th C
5	4	2	10	Early medieval ware	10th to 13th C
		2	40	Post-medieval red earthenware, glazed sherds including very thick-walled base	17th to 19th C
9	8	1	58	Ipswich-type ware, sandy/smooth fabric, base of fairly large vessel	mid 7th to 9th C
13	14	1	24	Shell-tempered ware everted flanged rim from small bowl or cooking pot, unabraded	12th to 13th C
19	20	1	4	Unidentified fine, uniform pale grey fabric, abraded, iron-stained	??Late Saxon
21	22	1	14	Thetford-type ware, flat base	10th/11th C
24	23	1	46	Ipswich-type ware	mid 7th to 9th C
		1	6	Thetford-type ware, rilled body sherd	10th to 11th C
		3	71	Early medieval ware, misc. sherds including sagging base and sherd with thumbled applied strip	10th to 13th C
		3	25	Medieval coarse ware, misc. sherds including sagging base	12th to 14th C
		1	7	Surrey white ware sherd decorated with rows of applied pellets as found Kingston-type ware jugs, but fabric more like coarse border ware	c.1270-1340
		3	30	Sandy orange ware featured sherds comprising a slip-coated sherd showing an applied red slip strip rouletted in a diamond pattern under a mottled green glaze, plus a fragment of small lid-seated jar rim, fire-blackened	13th and ?14th C
26	25	1	5	Medieval coarse ware	12th to 14th C
		1	7	Hedingham ware sherd decorated with red and white slip under a partial plain lead glaze	?13th C
27	27	2	172	Ipswich-type ware, one sherd is very thick-walled and abraded internally possibly through use rather than weathering	mid 7th to 9th C
30	29	2	41	Hedingham ware, comprising a jug rim sherd, abraded on both the outer and inner edges and decorated with ring-and-dot stamps under a dark green glaze, also a rod handle, circular in section, from small jug showing green glaze with streaks of clear glaze, typical of Hedingham ware, abraded	13th to early 14th C
		1	4	??Kingston-type ware, although with uncharacteristic buff-pink fabric, decorated with bands of incised grooved decoration, which is typical of this ware (Pearce & Vince 1988, 44)	c.1270-1340
		2	4	Sandy orange ware, one sherd showing applied white slip stripes under a plain lead glaze	13th C
		9	56	Medieval coarse ware including flat-topped rim with internal thickening, external fire-blackening, ?from cooking pot	13th to 14th C
34	33	1	8	Sand-with-orange-flint-tempered ware, sherd from small curved vessel, externally fire-blackened, probably a cooking pot	10th to 13th C
		2	49	Ipswich-type ware base sherd and body sherd, both internally abraded (ID confirmed by Jane Young)	Mid 7th to 9th C
		1	50	Sandy orange ware jug rim with bifid handle, unglazed apart from single spot	14th to 16th C
41	42	2	130	Ipswich-type ware upright rim with band of diamond rouletting around shoulder, plus body sherd from second vessel, internally abraded	mid 7th to 9th C
53	54	1	156	Ipswich-type ware from large vessel perhaps a storage jar	mid 7th to 9th C
58	57	2	44	Ipswich-type ware, includes base sherd with slight rilling on walls, abraded	mid 7th to 9th C

Context	Feature	Count	Weight	Description	Date
60	57	1	82	Ipswich-type ware, upright jar rim, undecorated	mid 7th to 9th C
62	U/S	1	81	Ipswich-type ware slightly sagging base, internally abraded (cross-fit with context 34)	mid-7th to 9th C
		2	14	Medieval coarse ware	12th to 14th C
		2	93	Colchester-type ware body sherd from shoulder of jug and handle, both slip-painted and glazed	13th to 14th C
		1	8	Sandy orange ware, abraded sherd from neck of jug showing traces of slip	13th to 14th C
		1	169	Low Countries red ware, fragment of frying pan or skillet with pouring lip, showing beaded rim and sagging base, internally glazed, fire-blackened on underside (cf. Jennings 1981, fig.58)	14th to 17th C
73	74	3	186	Ipswich-type ware, ?all from same vessel, 2 joining sherds show rouletting and are from same vessel as found in context 41	mid 7th to 9th C
82	83	1	12	Ipswich-type ware from shoulder of vessel, from smaller vessel than some other examples, unabraded	mid 7th to 9th C
85	72	2	90	Ipswich-type ware, includes a thick-walled base sherd, similar in other contexts	mid 7th to 9th C
87	90	1	12	Thetford-type ware, abraded	10th/11th C
		1	11	Early medieval ware	10th to 13th C
		2	31	Post-medieval red earthenware, glazed sherds including hooked jar rim	17th to 19th C
89	90	1	24	Hedingham ware, coarser fabric, B3 jug rim, abraded, applied red pellets below rim, spots of glaze and globules of lead, early rounded jug, cf. Cotter (2000, fig.49.3)	c1175 to 1250
		1	7	Hedingham ware sherd with incised ?wavy line above row of thumbing	13th C
		2	13	Sandy orange ware slip-painted and green-glazed sherds	13th to 14th C
		10	100	Medieval coarse ware including two E5A cooking pot rims, one with narrow applied cordon around shoulder, and an in-turned jug rim	late 13th to 14th C
		1	7	Medieval white ware with coarse iron-stained sands and streaks of red clay, flat base, full internal glaze, partially glazed externally, ??coarse border ware	?14th C
91	92	7	93	St Neots-type ware, sherds from bases, two vessels represented, one fire-blackened inside the base, the other fire-blackened on the underside	?11th C
		2	8	Thetford-type ware, internally abraded sherds	10th/11th C
97	98	1	10	Ipswich-type ware, from shoulder of vessel	mid 7th to 9th C
99	100	2	6	Medieval coarse ware, misc. sherds	12th to 14th C
104	101	1	1	Very abraded sherd in relatively fine sandy fabric, unidentifiable, from soil sample <4>	Saxon or medieval
107	106	1	72	Ipswich-type ware, from large vessel	mid 7th to 9th C
		1	16	Thickened everted jar rim, in hard, fine, micaceous, red-brown fabric with darker surfaces, similar to medieval fabric from Fore Street kiln at Ipswich, perhaps an oxidised variant of Ipswich-type ware	?mid 7th to 9th C
114	113	1	95	Ipswich-type ware from large vessel	mid 7th to 9th C
		1	15	Sand-with-sparse-shell-tempered ware everted cooking pot rim	10th to 13th C
		1	15	Scarborough ware phase I, lower attachment of 'arm' or false handle as found on bridge-spouted jugs (Farmer 1979, pl IV)	c.1200-1225
		3	28	Medieval coarse ware H1 cooking pot rim fragment and two body sherds	13th C
124	123	3	104	Shell-and-sand-tempered ware sagging base, sherd family	10th to 13th C
		1	28	Sand-with-sparse-shell-tempered ware ?bowl with horizontal flanged rim	12th to early 13th C
		8	95	Medieval coarse ware body and base sherds, some joining	12th to 14th C

Context	Feature	Count	Weight	Description	Date
		1	40	Medieval coarse ware small H1 cooking pot rim and shoulder, externally fire-blackened	13th C
		1	16	Medieval coarse ware H3 cooking pot rim	late 13th to 14th C
		1	2	London-type ware, decorated with an applied white slip stripe beneath a mottled green-glaze	late 12th to mid 13th C
128	127	2	22	Shell-tempered ware	10th to 13th C
		2	13	Shell-and-sand-tempered ware	10th to 13th C
		1	4	Early medieval ware	10th to 13th C
142	141	2	54	Ipswich-type ware, one sherd shows lines of burnishing	mid 7th to 9th C
		1	8	Medieval coarse ware, abraded	12th to 14th C
145	151	4	40	Medieval coarse ware, misc. sherds	12th to 14th C
146	147	1	8	Ipswich-type ware	mid 7th to 9th C
148	149	1	1	St Neots-type ware	?11th C
		2	2	Medieval coarse ware	12th to 14th C
		134	2867		

APPENDIX 4: BULK SAMPLE DATA

Sample	Context	Feature	Bulk weight	Bone	Burnt bone	Charcoal	Seeds/ Grain	Slag Particles
1	41	Pit 42	19kg	X	X	X	X	X
2	13	Pit 14	16kg	X				X
3	68	Pit 42	18kg		X	X	X	X
4	104	Pit 101	8kg	X	X			X
5	105	Pit 101	9kg	X				
6	67	Soil from around SF8	3kg	X			X	
7	91	Soil from finds	2.5kg	X			X	

APPENDIX 5: CONTENTS OF ARCHIVE

SITE NAME: Former Croxley Works Site, Church Street, Maldon

SITE CODE: MD39

Index to Archive:

1. Introduction

1.1 ECC HEM Brief

1.2 ECC FAU WSI

2. Research Archive

2.1 Client Report

2.2 Finds Reports

3. Site Archive

3.1 Context Record Register

3.2 Context Records (1 to 154)

3.3 Plan Register

3.4 Section Register

3.5 5 A4 plan/section sheets

3.6 Levels Register

3.7 Trench location plan

3.8 Photographic Register

3.9 Site Photographic Record (1 set of Black & White prints, Set of digital images on disk)

3.10 Miscellaneous notes/plans

Not in File

Seven large section/plan sheets

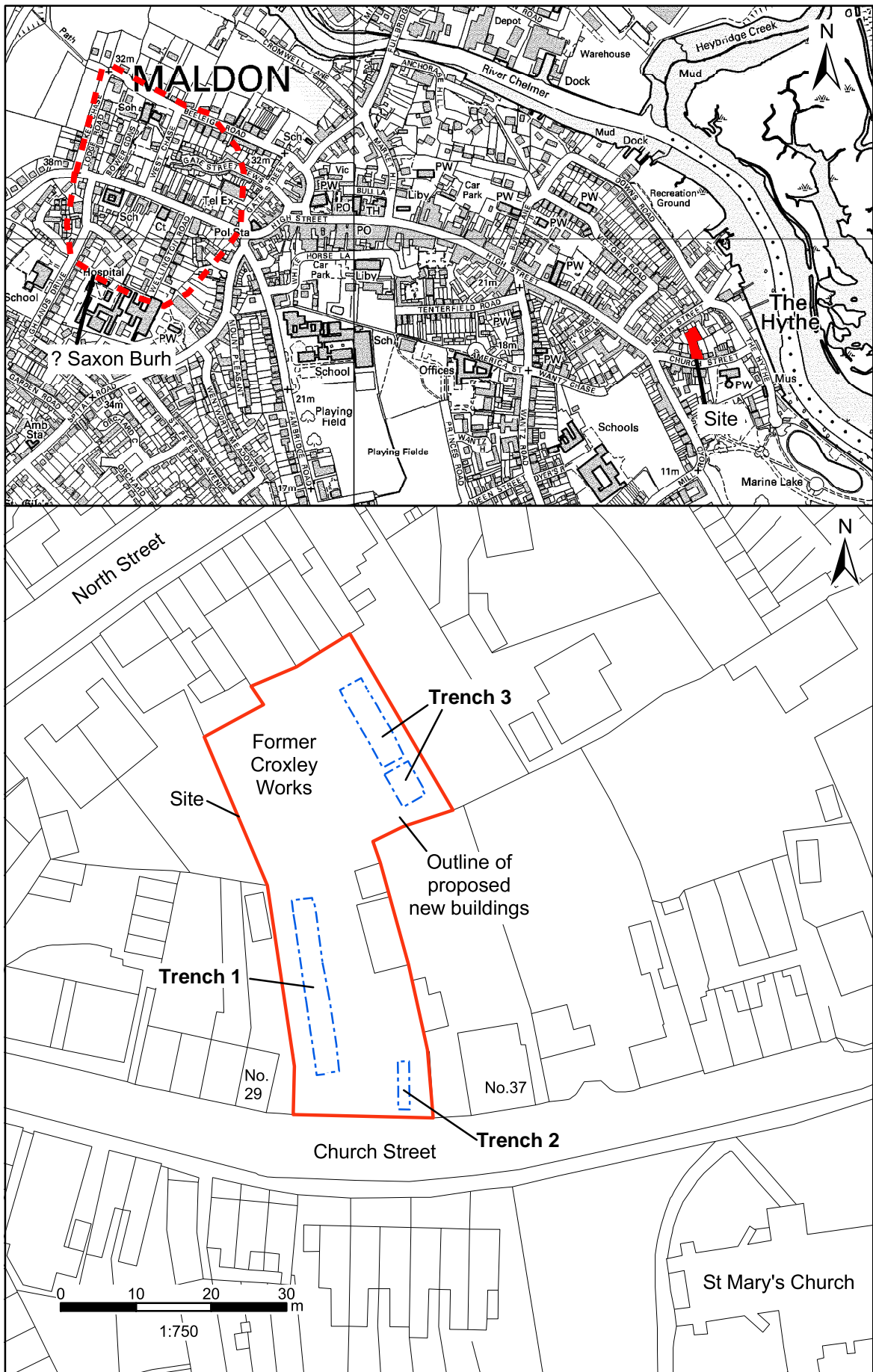
Finds

The retained finds occupy ten boxes.

APPENDIX 6: EHER SUMMARY SHEET

EHER SUMMARY SHEET

Site name/Address: Croxley Works, Church Street, Maldon, Essex	
Parishes: Maldon	District: Maldon
NGR: TL 856 068	Site Code: MD 39
Type of Work: Evaluation and Excavation	Site Director/Group: T. Ennis, ECC Field Archaeology Unit
Date of Work: 18th-21st June and 11th-19th July 2007	Size of Area Investigated: 135 sq m
Location of Finds/Curating Museum: Colchester	Funding source: Swift Developments Ltd
Further Seasons Anticipated?: No	Related HER Nos.: -
Final Report: EAH Shorter Note	Oasis No.: essexcou1-28369
Periods Represented: Saxon, medieval, post-medieval	
SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS:	
<p>A trench-based evaluation was undertaken within the footprint of three new buildings at the former Croxley Works, Church Street, Maldon. Two trenches were subsequently enlarged for further excavation.</p> <p>Residual sherds of Late Iron Age pottery were recorded in all three trenches indicating that there was probable activity in the vicinity in the Late Iron Age. Similarly, residual fragments of Roman brick and tile and building stone were recovered that may have been imported at a later date for reuse as building material.</p> <p>At least two phases of Middle Saxon occupation were identified, comprising a ditch subsequently backfilled and cut by a series of pits and post-holes. The presence of near-by structures was suggested by the recovery of numerous fragments of baked clay with wattle/wicker impressions. Evidence for craft activities was represented by 18 loom weights and a spindle whorl, plus possible metal-working slag and spheroidal hammerscale. Pigs and sheep were the predominant food animals supplemented by domestic fowl, wild oysters and fish, while cereals such as wheat and barley were brought to the site as processed grain. These remains are significant as they are the earliest Saxon stratified remains so far discovered in Maldon and suggest that the town originated in the Hythe area in the Mid Saxon period.</p> <p>Activity in the Late Saxon period appeared to be less intense with only one gully containing a bone comb firmly dated to the 11th century. Several features were more broadly dated to the Late Saxon/early medieval period including a pit and gully that contained further metal-working debris. A number of undated post-holes, possibly part of structures fronting onto Church Street, may also have been contemporary.</p> <p>Medieval (12th-14th century) features included a boundary ditch and a series of intercutting pits that probably represent rubbish disposal to the rear of properties fronting the street. Few remains of late medieval or early post-medieval date were noted and the considerable depth of buried topsoil suggests most of the site may have been in horticultural use prior to re-development in the 18th/19th century.</p>	
Previous Summaries/Reports:	
Author of Summary: T. Ennis	Date of Summary: January 2009



Mapping reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the Controller of HMSO. Crown copyright. Licence no.LA100019602.

Fig.1. Site location

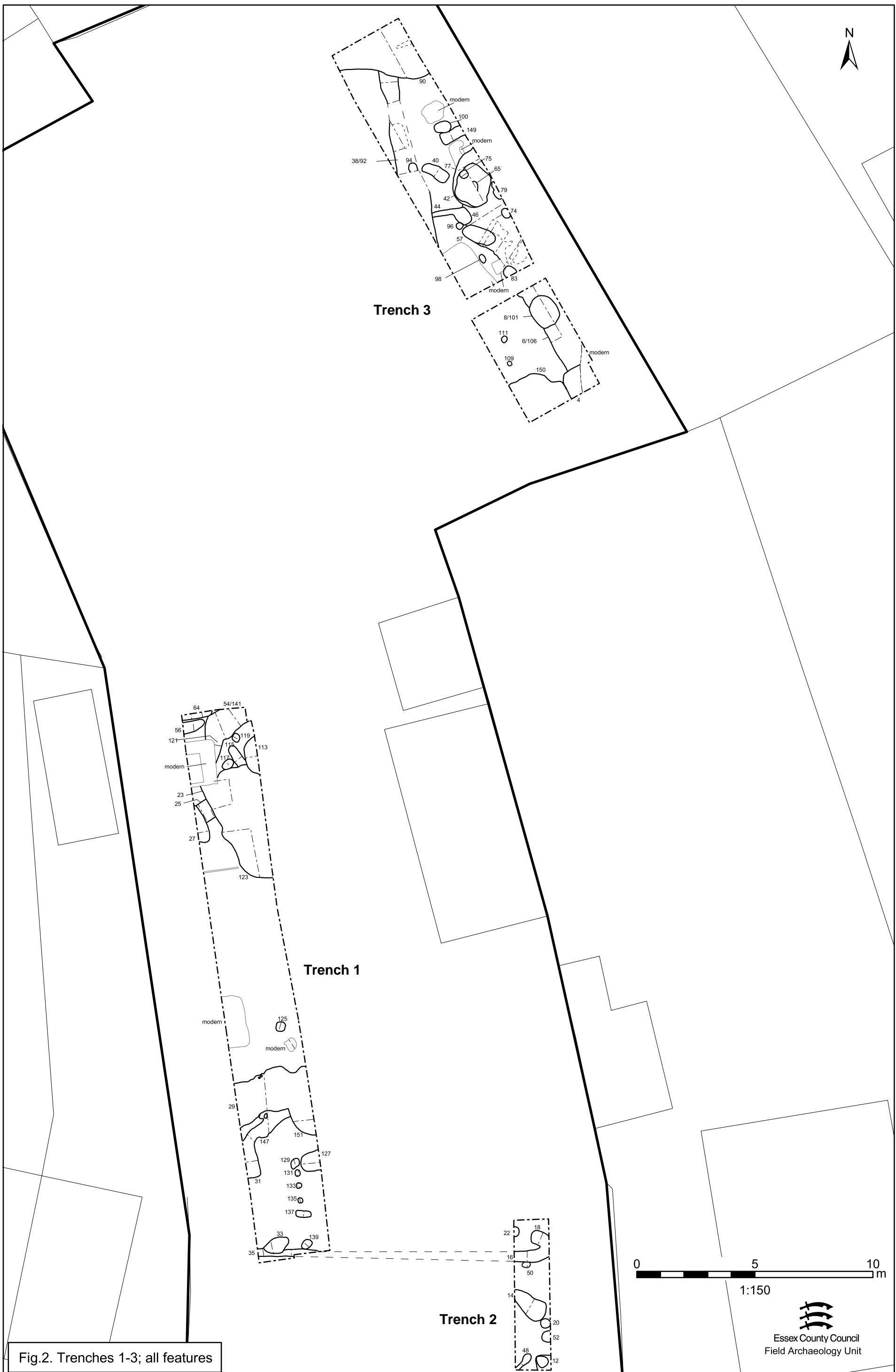


Fig.2. Trenches 1-3; all features

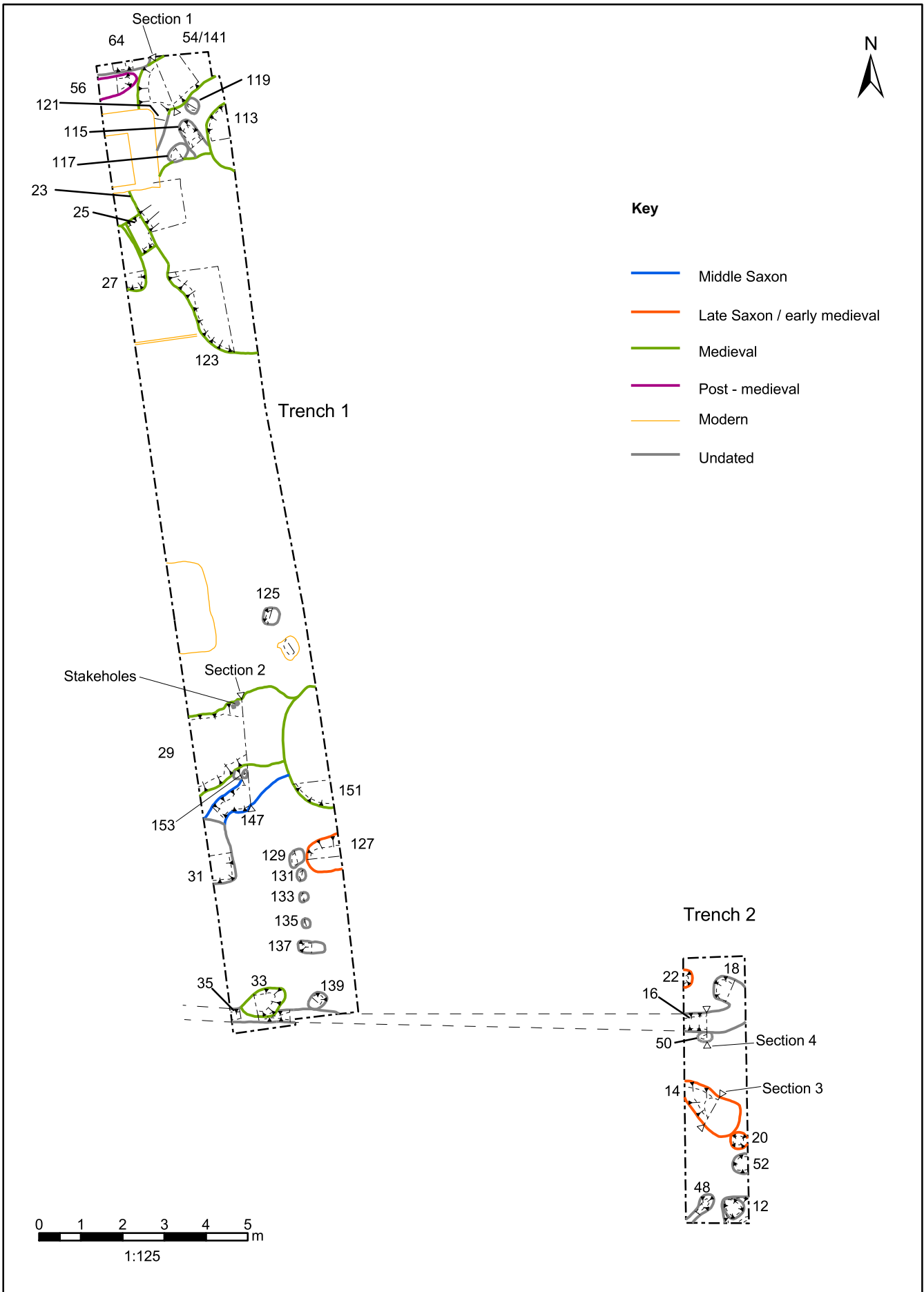


Fig.3. Trenches 1 & 2; phased plan

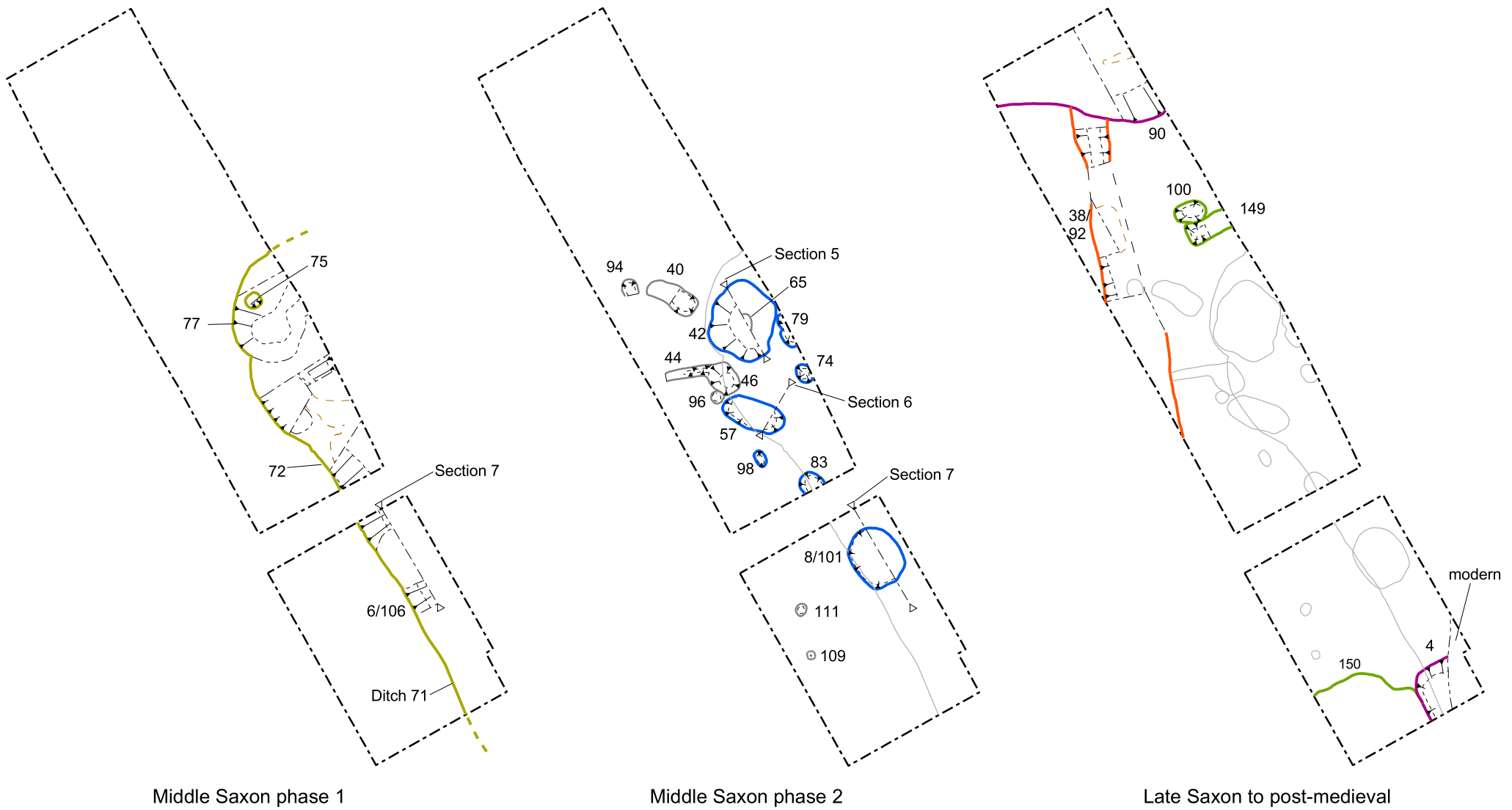
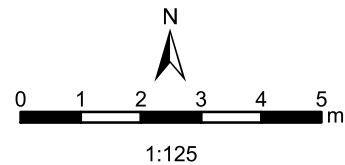


Fig.4. Trench 3; phase plans



- Key**
- Middle Saxon 1
 - Middle Saxon 2
 - Late Saxon
 - Medieval
 - Post - medieval
 - Undated

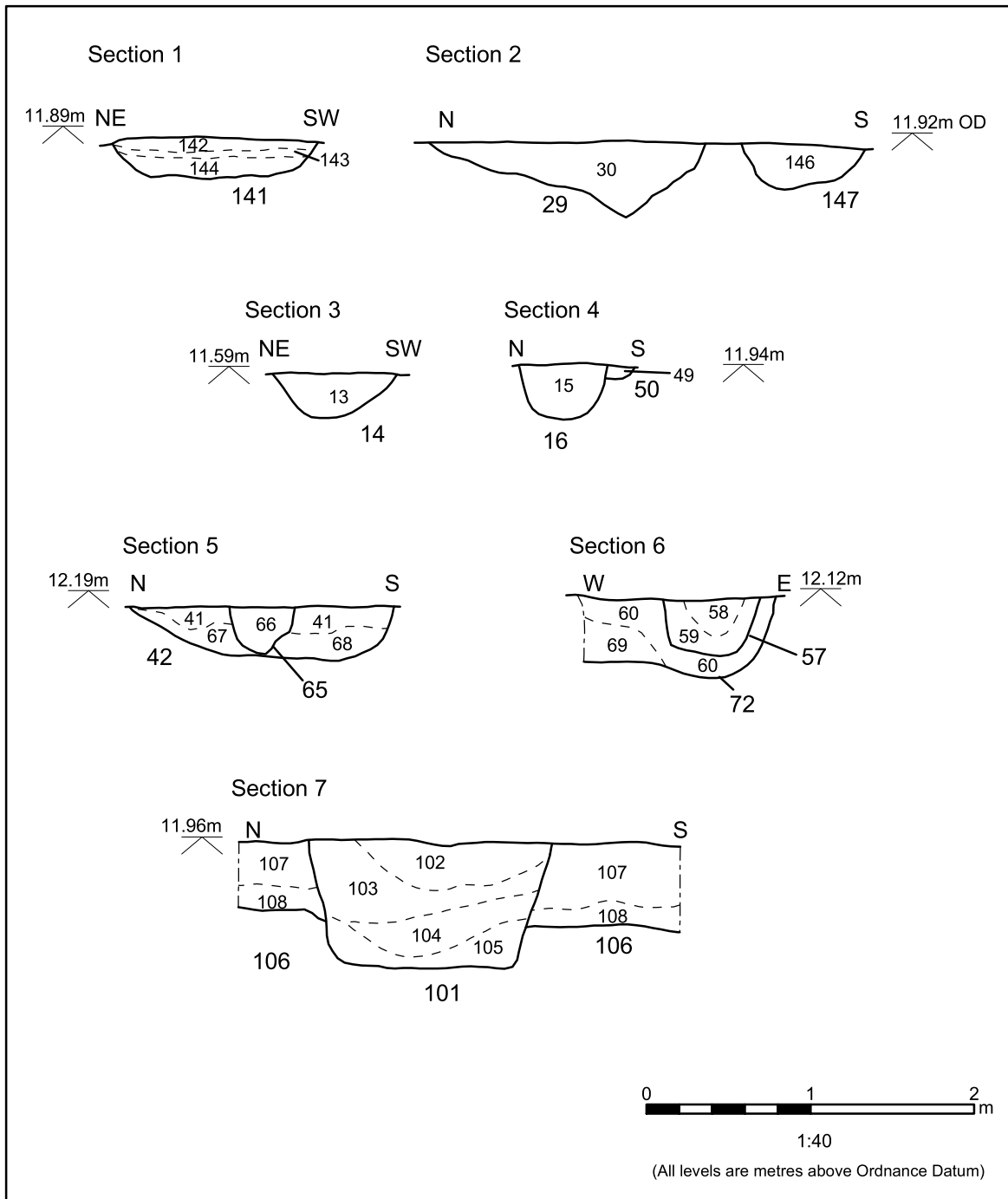


Fig.5. Sections



Plate 1 Loom weights



Plate 2 Bone comb