

**Archaeological Evaluation and Excavation  
Land between Park Drive and Mundon Road  
Maldon, Essex**

**NGR: TL 85800 05700**

**ASE Project No: 8316**

**ASE Report No: 2015375  
OASIS id: archaeol6-230847**



**November 2015**

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**By Kate Clover  
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**November 2015**

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**Abstract**

*Archaeology South-East was commissioned by CgMs Consulting to carry out a programme of archaeological evaluation and subsequent excavation at land between Park Drive and Mundon Road, Maldon. The site's location close to the Blackwater Estuary suggested that this may have been a favoured area for settlement.*

*The evaluation was carried out in June and July 2015 and comprised the excavation of 43 trenches across the c.4.8ha site area. This work identified the presence of below-ground archaeological remains of Roman and possibly earlier date alongside Mundon Road, in trenches 35, 37 and 39. It also revealed a scatter of largely undated features to the east that included field boundary ditches, a drainage gully, pits and postholes.*

*The subsequent archaeological excavation was targeted on the Mundon Road frontage and was carried out in August and September 2015. A low density of below-ground archaeological remains was encountered. Very few features intercut each other and their artefactual content was sparse, which makes their dating and phasing difficult.*

*Prehistoric activity, spanning the Late Bronze Age to Middle Iron Age, was represented by three probable pits and a stakehole, as well as by flint-tempered pottery and worked flint residual in later features.*

*The natural north-west facing slope appears to have influenced the layout of field boundaries, drainage gullies and the alignment of Mundon Road. A field boundary ditch of Roman date ran parallel to Mundon Road and a loose cluster of Roman period pits, or pit-like features, were recorded, mainly between this ditch and the road. A few other pits were recorded in this same area which could not be certainly dated but seem likely to have been of prehistoric or Roman date.*

*Three broadly parallel gullies aligned with Mundon Road are assumed to be the remains of post-medieval land drainage, perhaps as late as 19th or early 20th century.*

*The incidence of archaeological features decreased further away from Mundon Road and the eastern side of the excavation area only produced one undated pit, three undated charcoally spreads and a probable prehistoric stakehole.*

*The recorded remains are judged to be of only local significance and low to negligible research potential. No further analysis work is proposed. A brief summary of results will be prepared for inclusion in the Essex Archaeology & History annual roundup of fieldwork.*

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## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Site Background**

1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE), the contracting division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology (CAA), Institute of Archaeology (IoA), University College London (UCL) was commissioned by CgMs Consulting to undertake a programme of archaeological evaluation, followed by an excavation, at land between Park Drive and Mundon Road, Maldon, in advance of residential development. The evaluation was carried out between the 22nd June and 9th July 2015. This was followed by an excavation on part of the development area which was carried out between the 22nd August and 6th September 2015. The results of both phases of fieldwork are presented in this report.

### **1.2 Location, Geology and Topography**

1.2.1 The proposed development is a 48244sq m area situated on the south-eastern edge of Maldon, between the junction of Park Drive and Mundon Road and the Maldon and Tiptree Football Club (NGR TL 85800 05700; Figure 1). The development area is bounded by Park Drive and residential development to the north, the football ground to the east, beyond which lies the Blackwater estuary, arable land to the south and Mundon Road to the west.

1.2.2 The height AOD of the development area ranges from 4.9m AOD in the north-west to 9.2m AOD in the south-east. It has most recently been under arable cultivation. The 2800sq m area next to Mundon Road selected for further excavation (hereafter 'the excavation area') was centred on NGR TL 85814 05701 (Figure 2). This excavation area sloped slightly, with heights AOD being 5.9m in the south-east falling to 4.9m in the north-west.

1.2.3 The solid geology of the site is London Clay. In northern part of the development site the London Clay is overlain by Head deposits of clay, silt, sand and gravel (BGS Geology of Britain Viewer; accessed 8/09/2015).

### **1.3 Planning Background**

1.3.1 A planning application (FUL/MAL/14/00581) for the erection of 131 dwellings with access from Park Drive, associated internal access roads, cycle ways/footpaths, garaging, parking, open space and landscaping was submitted to Maldon District Council in June 2014.

1.3.2 ECC Place Services act as archaeological advisors to Maldon District Council. As the site lies within an area highlighted by the Historic Environment Record as having a high potential for archaeological deposits to be present they advised that the local planning authority place an archaeological condition on the planning consent.

1.3.3 The archaeological conditions (17 and 18) that were subsequently attached to the grant of outline planning permission are based upon guidance contained in the National Planning Policy Framework (DCLG 2012) and state that:

*Condition 17 - Archaeological Assessment*

*No development including any site clearance or groundworks of any kind shall take place within the site until the applicant or their agents; the owner of the site or successors in title has submitted an archaeological assessment by an accredited archaeological consultant to establish the archaeological significance of the site. Such archaeological assessment shall be approved by the local planning authority and will inform the implementation of a programme of archaeological work. The development shall be carried out in a manner that accommodates such approved programme of archaeological work.*

*Condition 18 - Implementation of Archaeological Fieldwork Programme*

*No development including any site clearance or groundworks of any kind shall take place within the site until the applicant or their agents; the owner of the site or successors in title has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work from an accredited archaeological contractor in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority. The development shall be carried out in a manner that accommodates the approved programme of archaeological work.*

- 1.3.4 A brief of works was issued by ECC Place Services (2014). A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was subsequently prepared for both the Evaluation and excavation phases (ASE 2015a; 2015b) and approved by ECC Place Services prior to their commencement.

**1.4 Scope of Report**

- 1.4.1 This report presents the combined results of the archaeological evaluation and excavation.
- 1.4.2 The report describes and interprets the results and places them within the local archaeological and historical setting. The significance of the recorded remains and their potential for further analysis and reporting is assessed.

## 2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 A desk-based assessment submitted as part of the planning application for the development established that although the site contained no known archaeological sites/ features it had the potential to contain locally important as yet unknown remains (CAT 2014). The following is partly taken from that assessment.
- 2.2 The site lies in a landscape within which archaeological remains of virtually every period from prehistory through to the present have been recorded. Of particular importance to the history of settlement and landuse in the area is the nearby estuary of the River Blackwater, which will have provided access to natural resources and facilitated transport and trade, both inland, along the coast and to the continent.
- 2.3 Mesolithic flintwork has been collected from the intertidal zones of the Blackwater and Crouch estuaries, which were land surfaces when sea levels were lower than those of today. The population became more settled during the Neolithic period and some of the best preserved evidence for this period in the east of England comes from the Blackwater estuary. Structural features, pits and large quantities of flintwork, pottery and important environmental remains were recorded at the Stumble (Wilkinson and Murphy 1995; Wilkinson et al 2012). Sites on the gravels on the north side of the Blackwater, at Elms Farm, Lofts Farm and Chigborough Farm, show evidence for Neolithic occupation (Wallis and Waughman 1998).
- 2.4 A probable Early Bronze Age burial in an urn was recorded at the Landfill Site, to the south-east (EHER 8899-8905).
- 2.5 In 1991 limited excavation prior to development at Brick House Farm, c.500m to the west of the development site, uncovered two phases of land-use, the earliest dating to the Late Bronze Age. Features included post-holes and pits and a curving gully to the east of a large field boundary ditch. A Roman field boundary ditch was also found, cutting across the prehistoric ditch (MD 14; EHER 14775 and 14776).
- 2.6 Iron Age remains in the district are also extensive. An early Iron Age settlement was established in Maldon at the top of the hill, defended by a timber palisade. Roundhouses have been excavated at Slough House Farm and Lofts Farm, along with extensive Late Iron Age/Early Roman field systems (Wallis and Waughman 1998). Excavations at Elms Farm, Heybridge, revealed a prosperous settlement to the north of Maldon on the opposite side of the crossing of the river Chelmer, with strong trade links to the Continent (Atkinson and Preston in press).
- 2.7 1km to the west of the development site, observation of works for the Southern Relief Road/ Safeways, north of Limebrook Way revealed a concentration of small pits and post-holes suggesting a Late Iron Age round house. Subsequent trial trenching revealed a farming settlement which was established in the Late Iron Age and continued into the 2nd half of the 3rd century AD (EHER 9040).
- 2.8 Closer to the development site, pits dating to the Early Iron Age were

excavated at the Landfill Site, 150m to the south-east, as well as Late Iron Age and Roman features (EHER 8899-8905).

- 2.9 Before the Roman Invasion in 43AD the Maldon area had long-established links with Roman Gaul. The main Romano-British settlement in the area was at Elms Farm, Heybridge which prospered in the Early Roman period before a steady decline and abandonment in the 5th or 6th century (Medlycott 1999). Mundon Road follows the line of a Roman road (EHER 7824) leading south-eastwards from Heybridge.
- 2.10 Extensive Roman remains were also discovered ahead of the Southern Relief Road and the Safeways supermarket development, off Limebrook Way, 1km to the west of the development site (MD13; EHER 9041). Here a farming settlement with its origins in the Late Iron Age was revealed as well as a complex of Roman ditches (enclosure ditches?) containing plentiful Roman finds, plus at least two Roman cremation burials.
- 2.11 Due to its estuarine location, the Maldon area was settled by the Saxons early on and many sites have been dated to the 5th and 6th century, centred on the Blackwater estuary. Maldon itself was an important regional settlement from the 9th/10th century onwards and is first mentioned in 913 when Edward the Elder stationed his army and fleet here during his campaign against the Danes. A Saxon burh, believed to stand on the hill to the west of the town centre on the site of the earlier Iron Age settlement, was established in 916 (EHER 7766; Medlycott 1999).
- 2.12 1km to the north of the development site, investigations in 2007 at the former Croxley Works site (MD39), north of Church Street, revealed the first stratified evidence for Middle Saxon occupation in Maldon, suggesting that the town may have originated in the Hythe area rather than at the west end of the High Street as has previously been assumed. Two phases of Middle Saxon and a Late Saxon/early medieval phase of activity are identified (Ennis forthcoming).
- 2.13 The Battle of Maldon reputedly took place just to the south-east of the town and the development area in 991, at a site near Northey Island, and the vicinity is a Registered Battlefield (EHER 7825). The battle was between the army of Earl Brythnoth and a Danish Viking force and his endeavours are recounted in a famous poem. The archaeological investigations of the Landfill site, 150m to the south-east of the development site and to the north-west of the battlefield site revealed only two unstratified sherds of Anglo-Saxon pottery (EHER 8902).
- 2.14 The Late Saxon town was significant in that it had a royal mint from as early as AD925. Evidence of Late Saxon occupation has been identified during excavations at several High Street sites, between 1-1.5km north-west of the development site. It is probable that by the 13th/14th century occupation extended all the way down the High Street from the Market Place, outside an east entrance of the former burh, to the Hythe, alongside the river Chelmer.
- 2.15 The Domesday survey records Maldon as only one of two boroughs within Essex, a status later confirmed for Maldon by royal charter in 1171 (EHER

7719). The wealth of medieval Maldon was produced by its port and represented by the presence of three parish churches as well as a Carmelite Friary, the St Giles leper hospital, the chapel of St Helen, the D'Arcy townhouse and Beeleigh Abbey, which was located outside the town (Medlycott 1999).

- 2.16 Post-medieval land use is shown on historic OS mapping. The site is formed of one field that has remained largely unchanged since the 1880s, apart from the imposition of Park Drive on its northern boundary sometime before the 1990s. In 2009 ECC FAU carried out a trial trenching evaluation on the southern part of the playing field on Mundon Road, just 200m north-west of the development site. This was in advance of a proposed Colchester Institute Vocational Training Centre. A ditch of probable 19th or 20th century date was identified running parallel with Mundon Road, but little else was revealed (Ennis 2009).
- 2.17 The historic maps depict a gradual expansion of the town southwards from its historic core starting from the 1930s. Google Earth shows that sometime in the 1990s the area immediately to the north of Park Drive was developed for housing. Little archaeological investigation was carried out during the development between the town centre and the site until relatively recently, most work focussing on the peripheries of the town, along Limebrook way, Brick House Farm and at the Landfill Site.

### **3.0 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**

#### **3.1 General aims**

3.1.1 The general aims of the two phases of archaeological work were to:

- excavate, record, analyse and report on any archaeological remains identified within the development area, thereby achieving the preservation by record of any remains that would otherwise be damaged or destroyed by the proposed development;
- assess and interpret any archaeological remains uncovered against the wider background of previous fieldwork in the area;
- By using appropriate palaeo-environmental techniques attempt to model the landscape and its transformation, as brought about by natural events and human action;
- contribute towards an improved understanding of settlement and landuse in the Maldon area from prehistory to the present day.

#### **3.2 Site Specific aims**

3.2.1 Specific research objectives for the excavation phase, formulated with reference to the evaluation results, were to:

- Further investigate the prehistoric remains found by the evaluation, no doubt located to take advantage of the natural resources provided by the estuary, and to more fully understand their form, date, function and significance;
- Further investigate the Iron Age/ Roman remains found by the evaluation in order to more fully understand their form, date, function and significance;
- Further investigate the medieval remains found by the evaluation in order to more fully understand their form, date, function and significance. In particular, the relationship between the medieval town and the surrounding countryside, including the farmsteads and local cottage industries that would have produced food and other goods for sale at the markets in the town. The regional research framework for the medieval and post-medieval periods highlights the development of towns and their role as centres of supply and demand, as needing further study (Medlycott 2011).



## 4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

### 4.1 Fieldwork Methodology

#### *Evaluation*

4.1.1 The evaluation followed the methodology laid out in the WSI (ASE 2015a), i.e. a 5% sample of the 48244sq m site equalling 43 trial trenches (Trenches 1-43) measuring 1.8m x 30m. The trench locations were laid out according to a plan drawn up by ASE in January 2015 and agreed by the client and ECC Place Services. Some of the trench locations had to be changed to avoid a public footpath on the southern boundary of the site and to avoid an overhead electric cable. Figure 2 shows the location of the trenches as dug. Features and layers identified in the evaluation trenches are preceded by their trench number e.g. [10/004].

#### *Excavation*

4.1.2 The 2800sq m excavation area was targeted on archaeological remains exposed in the trial trenches, specifically Evaluation Trenches 35, 37, 38 and 39, as described in the WSI (ASE 2015b). Figure 2 shows the location of the excavation area. Figure 6 shows the location of archaeological features within the excavation area. Features and layers were assigned context numbers starting from [1000]. Where several intervention slots were excavated through the same linear feature, they have been collectively assigned a Group Number, i.e. [G1], [G2], etc.

4.1.3 The excavation area was stripped of overburden using a tracked mechanical 360° excavator. All mechanical excavation was undertaken using a toothless ditching bucket under the direct supervision of an experienced archaeologist. Topsoil and subsoil were removed down to the level of the surface of natural geology whereupon archaeological features were exposed. Care was taken not to machine off seemingly homogenous layers that might have been the upper parts of archaeological features. The resultant surfaces were cleaned as necessary and a pre-excavation plan prepared using Global Positioning System (GPS) planning technology. This was made available to the Project Manager, the CgMs consultant and the ECC Place Services monitoring archaeologist.

4.1.4 This pre-excavation plan was made available in AutoCAD and PDF format and printed at a suitable scale (1:20 or 1:50) for on-site use. The plan was updated by regular visits to site by Archaeology South-East Surveyors who plotted excavated features and recorded levels in close consultation with the Supervisor. Where necessary, features were hand planned at 1:20 and then digitised to be included on the overall plan. Modern features were not planned.

4.1.5 After the cleaning and planning of the excavation area the following sampling strategy was employed:

- Pits were 50% excavated
- Ditches and gullies had all relationships defined, investigated and recorded. All terminals were excavated. Sufficient of the feature lengths were excavated to determine the character of the feature over its entire course; the possibility of recuts of parts, and not the whole, of the feature were considered.



- Small discrete features, such as post- and stake-holes, were fully excavated

4.1.6 Standard ASE methodologies were employed. All stratigraphy was recorded using the ASE context recording system. All excavated deposits and features were recorded according to current professional standards in accordance with *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003).

4.1.7 Sections were drawn at 1:10 including representative sections of the stripped area.

4.1.8 Datum levels were taken where appropriate. Sufficient levels were taken to ensure that the relative height of the archaeological/subsoil horizon can be extrapolated across the whole of the development area.

4.1.9 A full digital photographic record of all features was maintained. This illustrated the principal features and finds both in detail and in a general context. The photographic record also includes working shots to represent more generally the nature of the fieldwork.

4.1.10 All finds recovered from excavated deposits were collected and retained in line with the ASE artefacts collection policy.

4.1.11 No finds of gold or silver or anything that qualified as 'Treasure' under the Treasure Act was found.

#### *Environmental Sampling Strategy*

4.1.12 On-site sampling methodology, processing and recording was undertaken within the guidelines laid out by English Heritage (2002). Samples were taken from all features/deposits judged in the field to have potential for the preservation of plant macrofossil and small faunal remains.

4.1.13 A standard bulk sample size of 40 litres (or 100% of small features) was taken from dated/datable sealed contexts to recover environmental remains such as fish, small mammals, molluscs and botanicals.

4.1.14 Environmental samples were assigned a sample number starting at 10 and are given thus <10>, <11>, etc.

## **4.2 Archive**

4.2.1 The site archive is currently held at the offices of ASE and will be deposited at Colchester and Ipswich Museum Service in due course, subject to agreement with the legal landowner.

4.2.2 All necessary arrangements will be made and procedures for the acceptance of finds and archive will be followed prior to their deposition. The contents of the archive are tabulated below (Table 1).

4.2.3 Guidelines contained in UKIC's Guidelines for the Presentation of excavation Archives for Long Term Storage and the MGC's Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections were followed for the preparation of the

archive for museum deposition.

<b><i>Item</i></b>	<b><i>Evaluation</i></b>	<b><i>Excavation</i></b>
Number of Contexts	142	59
No. of paper record sheets	99	67
Plan and sections sheets	8	5
Bulk Soil Samples	0	2
Photographs	129	59
Bulk finds	1.21kg	1.5kg
Registered finds	2	0
Environmental flots/residue	0	2

Table 1: Quantification of site archive

## 5.0 EVALUATION RESULTS

### 5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 The majority of the 43 trenches did not reveal the presence of any archaeological features apart from occasional modern field drains. Seven trenches contained archaeological features (Trenches 3, 10, 23, 35, 36, 37 and 39). A straightforward sequence of topsoil over subsoil over natural strata, as described below (5.2.1), was recorded across the site.

5.1.2 The results from the trenches containing archaeological features are described briefly below. Trenches 35, 36, 37 and 39 are described more fully in Section 6 where they have been integrated into the excavation results. The details of negative trenches are tabulated in Appendix 1.

### 5.2 General soil descriptions

5.2.1 Between 0.2m-0.35m of topsoil [/001], consisting of brownish grey friable to firm silty clay with infrequent stones, overlay 0.03m-0.15m of subsoil [/002] of orangey brown friable to firm silty clay with rare small to medium sized stones. The undisturbed natural deposit (weathered London Clay) was silty clay varying in colour from brownish orange to yellowish grey. Frequent small flecks of dark brown/blackish mineralisation and very occasional small flecks of chalk were present in the natural strata in some of the trenches. In Trenches 18, 19, 22, 24, 28 and 32 there were irregular bands of darker brownish grey clay within the natural which are interpreted as geological features and variations. Other trenches (Trenches 4, 5, 6, 8, 27 and 34) had patches of lighter brownish grey silty clay.

### 5.3 Trench 3 (Fig. 3)

Ground level: 5.39-5.74m AOD  
Top of natural: 5.14-5.31m AOD  
Depth of trench: 0.39m

5.3.1 This trench contained one feature – an east-west aligned undated ditch [3/03]. It was maximum 1.07m wide and 0.31m deep and contained five irregularly deposited fills – some containing charcoal but none containing any finds. The ditch cut through subsoil which indicates a more recent date than most of the other features.

### 5.4 Trench 10 (Fig. 4)

Ground Level: 8.27-8.93m AOD  
Top of natural: 7.94-8.56m AOD  
Depth of trench: 0.36m

5.4.1 This trench contained one feature – a pit [10/03] which was only partially exposed toward its south end. It was 1.25m wide and only 0.1m deep. Its fill contained a fragment of Roman vessel glass and some mussel shell, suggesting a possible Roman date.

**5.5 Trench 23** (Fig. 5)

Ground Level: 5.62-5.92m AOD  
Tops of natural: 5.29-5.55m AOD  
Depth of trench: 0.35m

- 5.5.1 This trench contained three features. [23/003] was a north-south aligned field ditch containing flecks and fragments of coal and brick in its fill [23/004]. The ditch was 0.92m wide and 0.39m deep and contained a ceramic drain at the base. [23/05] and [23/07] were two undated shallow postholes, one small one larger, located toward the middle of the trench.

**5.6 Trench 35** (Figs 6 to 8)

Ground Level: 4.9 -5.08m AOD  
Top of natural: 4.48-4.79m AOD  
Depth of trench: 0.45m

- 5.6.1 Three possible linear features were exposed. Middle/Late Iron Age ditch or elongated pit [35/004] crossed the northern end. A medieval/post-medieval gully [35/006] crossed the trench on a NNW-SSE alignment and has been assigned the group number [G2]. Similarly aligned Roman ditch [35/008], at the south end of the trench, has been given the group no [G1]. These features are considered further in section 6.

**5.7 Trench 36** (Figs 6 and 7)

Ground level: 5.09 - 5.54m AOD  
Top of natural: 4.8-4.96m AOD  
Depth of trench: 0.6m

- 5.7.1 Three fragments of CBM of broadly Roman date were found unstratified within the trench [36/003].
- 5.7.2 Six potential archaeological features were identified. Five are of uncertain date - possible posthole [36/007]; two shallow pits [36/011] and [36/016]; a small pit/posthole [36/014] and layer [36/009]. NNW-SSE aligned gully [36/005], in the middle of the trench, is of medieval to post-medieval date. These features are considered further in section 6.

**5.8 Trench 37** (Fig. 6)

Ground Level: 5.03-5.49m AOD  
Top of natural: 4.77m -5.08m AOD  
Depth of trench: 0.4m

- 5.8.1 Eight sherds of Roman pottery were found unstratified in the trench [37/003].
- 5.8.2 Two putative archaeological features were identified – what was recorded in the field as pit [37/005] which extended outside the northern limit of the trench, and a pit or ditch terminus [37/007] at the junction with Trench 38, both of Roman date. These features are considered further in section 6.

**5.9 Trench 38** (Fig. 6)

Ground level: 5.32 – 5.78m AOD

Top of natural: 5.03- 5.45m AOD

Depth of trench: 0.37m

- 5.9.1 There were no well-defined archaeological features within this trench, only two poorly defined greyish areas, one of which had pottery of unknown date on its surface (not kept). Neither of these patches were excavated or given context numbers. Two Roman pottery sherds were found unstratified at the northwestern end of the trench, near Trench 37 [38/003].

**5.10 Trench 39** (Figs 6 to 8)

Ground Level: 5.4-5.91m AOD

Top of natural: 4.92-5.58m AOD

Depth of trench: 0.56m

- 5.10.1 Fragments of Roman CBM were found within the subsoil [39/002]. Unstratified finds [39/003] included Roman CBM, Roman and post-medieval pottery and a post-medieval lead tobacco tin lid-handle <RF 2>.
- 5.10.2 Six probable pits were revealed, most of which were poorly defined as their fills were hard to distinguish from the natural strata that they cut, being of similar colour and texture. Five of these contained Roman pottery or Roman CBM – pit [39/005], pit or linear feature [39/007], pit [39/012] and intercutting pits [39/014] and [39/016]. An undated pit [39/009] was also recorded at the northern end of the trench.
- 5.10.3 Two other vague areas of darker material [39/018] and [39/017] were exposed in the centre of the trench but not excavated and not recorded on plan. These may represent root disturbance, perhaps caused by a hedge that may have formally run along the western boundary of the site.

## **6.0 EXCAVATION RESULTS**

### **6.1 Summary**

6.1.1 On the basis of the results of the evaluation fieldwork, it was determined by the ECC Place Service's Historic Environment Advisor that an area of 2800sq m at the western end of the site be further investigated by means of open area excavation.

6.1.1 A total of 32 archaeological features were located and recorded during the combined evaluation and open area excavation phases in the western part of the site:

- Roman field boundary ditch [G1]
- drainage gullies [G2] and [36/005] of medieval or post-medieval date, and [G3] of uncertain date
- two probable pits that were thought to be ditches in the evaluation; Middle or Late Iron Age pit [35/004] and Roman pit [37/007]
- unrelated stakeholes with charcoally fills - one of probable prehistoric date containing fire cracked flint [1058] and the other one undated [1004]
- Three undated charcoally spreads [1043], [1048] and [1053]
- 21 pits or postholes, 15 of which are of uncertain date and six of which are Roman.

6.1.2 The recorded features were of fairly low density across the excavation area, although there was perhaps some clustering alongside Mundon Road. Features were mostly poorly defined with very hazy edges and were often irregular in plan and section. The shallow depth of the features indicates a high degree of truncation, probably from ploughing. Most features contained only one fill. Very few finds were present in these fills. All features cut the natural deposit and most were sealed by subsoil. Although at least three phases of land use are identified, stratigraphic complexity was low, with the only intercutting features being pits [39/012] / [1031] / [1040] and [39014] / [39016].

6.1.3 The archaeological remains encountered within the open area excavation are described below (sections 6.3-6.6), with further context detail supplied in Appendix 2. A plan of all recorded features is presented as Figure 6, with selected section drawings and photographs in Figures 7 and 8.

### **6.2 Natural deposits and features**

6.2.1 The natural deposit (weathered London Clay) was a silty clay varying in colour from brownish orange to yellowish grey, with infrequent flint inclusions and frequent small flecks of manganese. The top of natural clay was encountered at between 4.5m and 5.6m AOD, i.e. at about 0.4m below ground level. In the south-east of the excavation area the natural yellowish silty clay here appeared to be cut by darker curvilinear features. These were too irregular to be humanly-made and are thought instead to be geological in origin, possibly ice wedges/striations or formed by the action of water. Occasional Roman pottery, one flint flake and a fragment of coal was found on the surface of these darker patches [1024].

6.2.2 A number of the pit-like features which did not contain any finds may have been natural in origin, i.e. hollows that had gradually filled, or possibly tree holes. Some of the shallowest discrete features that contained finds may simply have been areas of slightly deeper subsoil.

### **6.3 Phase 1: Prehistoric**

6.3.1 Prehistoric activity on the site was suggested by the presence of prehistoric pottery and occasional flint flakes. Largely these appeared residually in features that also contained later finds, i.e. pottery in Roman features [39/005], [39/014] and [1032], flint flakes in probable medieval/post-medieval gullies [G2] and [36/005]. However, in a small number of features, described below, there were no later finds present and the prehistoric finds are therefore assumed to date the feature.

6.3.2 Stakehole [1058] was recorded in the eastern side of the excavation area. This was 0.2m in diameter and 0.1m deep, with a charcoally fill (Figs 7.14 and 8). It did not contain pottery but did contain fire cracked flint, suggesting a prehistoric date.

6.3.3 Near the Mundon Road frontage two small pits [1031] and [1040], with similar fills, were exposed. Only [1031] contained any finds – a struck flint and a sherd of flint tempered pottery. Both pits were probably cut by a shallow Roman pit recorded in Trench 39 [39/012] and are assumed therefore to be prehistoric.

6.3.4 A sandy layer [1016] containing a struck flint was originally thought to be a fill of G1 ditch segment [1014]. However, it has since been interpreted as either a natural Head Deposit or, less likely, a layer of hillwash which the ditch was cut into. No other finds were retrieved from this layer.

6.3.5 A possible ditch or elongated pit [35/004] in Trench 35 is the only feature that can definitely be ascribed to the prehistoric period. This was a 1m wide and 0.34m deep feature (Fig. 7.6). Its single fill [35/003] contained nine heavily abraded sherds of prehistoric pottery, probably Middle or Late Iron Age in date. This feature was not subsequently re-located during the excavation and could therefore rather have been an elongated pit. In the absence of any later finds the feature is assumed to be Middle or Late Iron Age.

### **6.4 Phase 2: Roman**

6.4.1 Roman features were seemingly clustered along the Mundon Road frontage. Six of these were pits that were found in evaluation Trenches 37 and 39.

6.4.2 The possible pit or ditch terminus [37/007] was poorly-defined and its northern extent was not determined in the open area excavation. It appeared to be 0.32m deep and its fill contained two fragments of Late Iron Age or Roman pottery and one fragment of Roman CBM. Two Roman pottery sherds were found close-by in Trench 38. The feature had no clear form and was perhaps more of a darker patch than a feature.

6.4.3 Possible pit [39/005] was only partially exposed within the southern end of Trench 39. This feature was 0.39m deep and was not therefore merely a



spread of darker subsoil (Fig.7.11). Roman pottery and Roman CBM was present in its fill [39/004], providing a Roman date. Two prehistoric flint-tempered sherds and one piece of worked flint were presumably residual. Unfortunately, the full extent of this feature was not discerned during the excavation phase.

- 6.4.4 Irregular feature [39/007] toward the northern end of Trench 39 was further investigated during the excavation as [1032] and revealed to be more pit-like rather than being ditch terminal (Figs 7.13 and 8). Rounded at its southwest and tapering at its northeast, its upper fill [39/006 and 1034] was flecked with charcoal and contained very small sherds of Late Iron Age/early Roman pottery as well as fired clay and residual prehistoric flint-tempered pottery. Lower fill [1033] contained no finds.
- 6.4.5 A shallow pit was exposed near the centre of Trench 39 [39/012]. This was 1.7m wide and at least 2m long but continued beyond the limit of the trench. It contained two fills, the primary fill containing Roman pottery and Roman CBM (Fig.7.12). During the excavation two smaller intercutting pits [1031] and [1040] were exposed where the continuation of [39/012] was expected. Although these two pits were smaller, the remainder of pit [39/012] was not discerned around or under them.  
Pit [1031] contained a single struck flint in its single fill and was seen in plan to be cut by pit [1041], which is undated. Although pit [1041] cut [1031] it had a very similar fill and may well have been broadly contemporary. It would seem likely that these two pits were prehistoric in date and were presumably cut by shallow Roman pit [39/012].
- 6.4.6 Two shallow intercutting pits [39/014] and [39/016] were exposed at the southern end of Trench 39. Both had irregular bases and similar fills and it was not possible to ascertain their relationship. Pit [39/014] contained three tiny fragments of CBM of Roman date and a single flint tempered prehistoric sherd, probably residual. Pit [39/016] contained one fragment of Roman CBM.
- 6.4.7 A small pit [1044] which was 0.2m deep, containing Roman pottery, CBM and occasional charcoal flecks, was located near to the other Roman pits toward the Mundon Road frontage.
- 6.4.8 Relatively substantial ditch G1 ran down the west side of the excavation area on a NNW to SSE alignment, petering out halfway down the excavation area. Four segments were dug across it, including one in Trench 35 – [35/008, 1014, 1037, 1049] (Fig.7.7). A further part of the ditch was partially dug into in Trench 37, where it was mistakenly recorded as pit [37/005]; the ditch was not easily distinguishable from the natural clay which it cut. Two out of the four excavated segments contained Roman pottery and CBM and there was also further Late Iron Age/ Roman pottery found elsewhere on its machined surface. Ditch G1 was 0.31-0.36m deep and 1.2m-1.9m wide. The most northerly slot that was dug through the ditch [1014] was overcut (Fig. 8) as the edges and base of the ditch could not be readily identified where it cut layers of sand and what looked like crushed stone with charcoal flecks, rather than London Clay.

## 6.5 Phase 3: Medieval or Post-medieval

- 6.5.1 Gully [G2] ran on a NNW-SSE alignment down the middle of the excavation area, seemingly parallel with the earlier G1 ditch. It was 0.6m wide and between 0.13m and 0.4m deep. Recorded for a distance of c.37m, the gully could be seen clearly until it reached the southern part of the excavation area where it merged with some darker geological patches [1024]. Four intervention slots were dug through [G2] including one in Trench 35; [35/006, 1000, 1051, 1056] (Fig.7.8). The dating from the feature is confused as it includes a prehistoric flint flake, Roman pottery and CBM, medieval pottery, peg-tile and clinker. In Trench 35 it was observed that the feature appeared to cut through the subsoil as well as the natural, which would indicate a later date than most of the other features on the site. If [G2] is a later feature, the flint flake and Roman pottery and CBM must be residual within the feature and the shared alignment with adjacent Roman ditch G1 coincidental.
- 6.5.2 A similar gully was recorded in Trench 36 [36/005], just east of the excavation area. It contained peg-tile and slate in its fill. It was broadly parallel to gully [G2] and of similar width and depth (Fig.7.9); located approximately 29m east of ditch G2, it may therefore be associated. It is likely to be post-medieval or modern in date.
- 6.5.3 A third gully, G3, was recorded running from NW to SE, to the west of and broadly parallel medieval/post-medieval gully G2. Two intervention slots, [1002] and [1047], were dug through the 0.6m wide feature. It was found to be 0.15m deep and the only finds retrieved from its fill were a small quantity of undated CBM and one small sherd of flint-tempered pottery found on the surface. The flint tempered pottery may be residual and therefore cannot be used to reliably date the feature. The CBM suggests a Roman or later date. Approximately 22.5m distant from the G2 gully, it is postulated that it was associated with it and with gully [36/005] and therefore of medieval or post-medieval date.

## 6.6 Uncertain date

- 6.6.1 Several discrete pits, or pit-like features, of varying sizes that did not contain any definitely datable material clustered close to the Mundon Road frontage: [1008], [1022], [1025], [1027], [1035], [1041], [1044], [1054] and [39/009]. Pit [1022] contained one tiny sherd of prehistoric pottery, but also a piece of coal. Irregular pit [1027] contained what might be slag. An isolated posthole [1004] was also recorded near the Mundon Road frontage.
- 6.6.2 Further to the east, and on the northern edge of the excavation area, another undated pit was encountered [1006].
- 6.6.3 To the south and east of [1006] were three shallow cuts or depressions [1043], [1048] and [1053], containing charcoal, all located within 10m of each other. They were all irregular oval shapes and 0.06-0.08m deep. There was no cut as such; each appeared more like a deposit lying on top of the natural clay and sealed by subsoil and topsoil. Each had a fill of yellowish brown hard baked clayey silt mixed with charcoal and ash. Bulk soil samples yielded fragments of oak charcoal from [1053] and slag from [1048]. The charcoally spreads remain undated although the slag in [1048] suggests a date in the

Iron Age or later. The development of a sealing layer of subsoil indicates that these are not the remnants of recent burning activity.

- 6.6.4 The three pits, posthole and deposit in Trench 36, to the east of the excavation area - [36/007], [36/009], [36/011], [36/014] and [36/016] - are all of uncertain date. Possible posthole [36/007] was poorly defined. It had two fills, one of which was dark blackish grey suggestive of charcoal or some decayed organic matter. The feature did not contain any finds.
- 6.6.5 The deposit [36/009] was poorly defined with no clear edges or base. It was probably a patch of deeper subsoil, rather than a feature or deposit. One fragment of CBM of broadly Roman date was found on its surface.
- 6.6.6 Pit [36/011] was better defined than some of the other features in the trench although only its base survived. It contained one tiny sherd of prehistoric (probably Middle or Late Iron Age) pottery.
- 6.6.7 Pit/posthole [36/014] was somewhat irregular in profile (Fig. 7.10). Its upper fill contained one sherd of Late Iron Age or early Roman pottery and its middle fill was very charcoally.
- 6.6.8 Pit [36/016] was well defined although only the base survived. It contained one tiny fragment of CBM which may be Roman in date.
- 6.6.9 These pit-like features in Trench 36 either do not contain any dating evidence or not enough to positively date them. They are therefore probably better defined as all undated although the unstratified CBM found in the trench and the sherd of Late Iron Age/early Roman pottery found in pit/posthole [36/014] does suggest some Late Iron Age and Roman activity in the area.

## 7.0 FINDS

### 7.1 Introduction

A small assemblage of finds was recovered. All finds were washed and dried or air dried as appropriate. They were subsequently quantified by count and weight and were bagged by material and context (Table 2). All finds have been packed and stored following ClfA guidelines (2014). No further conservation is required.

Context	Pottery	Wt (g)	CBM	Wt (g)	Shell	Wt (g)	Flint	Wt (g)	Stone	Wt (g)	F Clay	Wt (g)	Slag	Wt (g)	Glass	Wt (g)	FCF	Wt (g)
10/004					1	4									1	6		
24/004	1	4																
35/003	9	6																
35/005	1	2											1	6				
35/007	5	32	1	442			1	8										
36/003			3	52														
36/004			5	62	4	2			2	4			1	8				
36/009			1	8														
36/010	1	<2																
36/012	1	4																
36/015			1	<2														
37/003	8	26	1	56														
37/004			1	<2														
37/006	2	5	1	<2														
38/003	2	10									1	8						
39/002			4	176														
39/003	8	24	4	18														
39/004	7	24	2	28			1	4										
39/006	2	12									10	26						
39/011	8	38	1	92							3	8						
39/013	1	2	3	2	1	4												
39/015			1	12														
u/s	12	28					1	5										
1000							1	<2										
1001	2	3	2	16														
1003	1	2																
1011	6	8																
1013	1	13																
1015	1	<2																
1016							1	3										
1023	1	2																
1024	2	8					1	7										
1027													4	5				
1028							1	<2										
1034	6	27																
1045	2	<2																
1050	2	7																
1052	1	4	2	9														
1059																	28	137
<b>Total</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>973</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>137</b>

Table 2: Overview of the bulk finds assemblage

## 7.2 Flintwork by Karine Le Hégarat

7.2.1 The evaluation and excavation produced a small flint assemblage consisting of six pieces of struck flint, weighing 25g and 28 fragments (137g) of unworked burnt flint. The struck flints were thinly distributed with no contexts producing more than one artefact. No chronologically diagnostic pieces were present, and the assemblage comprised four flakes, a blade-like-flake and a bladelet. They were manufactured from a dark brown or dark grey fine-grained flint. The edge condition varied from fair to moderate. The fragmentary flakes from [39/004] (the fill of pit [39/005]) and the surface of geological feature [1024] may also show evidence of usewear. The small assemblage size and fragmentary condition of the flakes doesn't allow particularly confident dating, but the artefacts provide limited evidence for prehistoric presence.

## 7.3 Prehistoric and Roman Pottery by Anna Doherty

7.3.1 A small assemblage of prehistoric and Roman pottery was recovered during the two stages of fieldwork, quantified in Table 3. Most of the sherds were highly fragmented and found in stratified groups of fewer than five, suggesting a fairly strong possibility that much of the assemblage is residual. Given the lack of precise dating evidence, the prehistoric wares have been broadly grouped in two fabric types described in the text below. The Late Iron Age and Roman pottery has been recorded according to the Essex regional type-series (codes published in Doherty 2015). The pottery was quantified by sherd count and weight on pro forma records and entered into an Excel spreadsheet.

Fabric	Sherds	Weight (g)
FLIN1	18	26
FLIN2	5	25
BSW1	1	2
BSW2	10	25
GROG	1	13
GRS	32	123
HAX	3	15
RED	14	35
STOR	1	10
<i>Total:</i>	<i>85</i>	<i>274</i>

Table 3: Quantification of prehistoric and Roman pottery fabrics

7.3.2 The earliest material comprises a number of flint-tempered bodysherds. In most cases the flint-tempered wares were found as residual material in Roman or later deposits. However, in contexts [35/003] and [36/010] (the fills of features [35/004] and [36/011] respectively) small flint-tempered sherds were recorded without any later material. It should be noted that it is impossible to conclusively date isolated undiagnostic sherds of this type since flint-tempering was prevalent throughout most prehistoric periods. However, attributes like size, frequency and sorting of inclusions and surface finish may give some hints as to the likely date. Overall, the flint-

tempered wares (including all the possible in situ stratified examples) are mostly very well-sorted with fairly fine inclusions, usually of less than 1mm, sometimes set within fairly sandy matrixes (FLIN1). This may suggest that the sherds are of Middle Iron Age date. Generally speaking, flint-tempered wares were largely replaced by grog-tempered fabrics after the mid-1st century BC in Essex but it is possible that flint-tempering also survived to some extent in the Late Iron Age. A few residual flint-tempered wares are a little coarser with more ill-sorted inclusions of up to 2.5mm (FLIN2) and these are probably more likely to belong broadly to the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age (c.1150-400BC).

7.3.3 The majority of the assemblage is of Late Iron Age/early Roman date and includes grog-tempered wares (GROG), sparsely grog-tempered black-surfaced wares (BSW2), early Roman sandy fabrics (BSW1), storage jar fabrics (STOR) and more Romanised grey wares (GRS) or oxidised fabrics (RED). Most of the contexts containing Late Iron Age/early Roman pottery produced at least one sherd or CBM fragment of post-conquest type.

7.3.4 Some individual contexts contained single greyware fragments which could belong to a wider Roman date range (GRS). The only diagnostic feature sherd in the whole assemblage, a bead and flange bowl in Hadham red ware (HAX), from unstratified context [37/003], is in fact of later Roman date (c.AD250-410).

#### **7.4 Post-Roman Pottery** by Helen Walker

7.4.1 The only post-Roman pottery to be excavated comprises two joining body sherds of sandy orange ware from context [1001], the surface of G2 gully segment [1000]. The fragment is abraded but shows an applied strip and slip-painting all under a plain lead glaze. This decorative style indicates a 13th to 14th century date.

#### **7.5 Ceramic Building Material** by Trista Clifford

7.5.1 A small assemblage of 29 fragments weighing a total of 933g was recovered during the evaluation and excavation, from 15 separate contexts. The assemblage consists primarily of Roman material in two fabrics, most of which is very abraded and undiagnostic of form. Context [35/007] (the single fill of G1 ditch segment [35/008]) contained an abraded tegula fragment, together with an underfired brick or tile fragment with slightly bevelled edges. Other pieces could derive from either brick or tile but are too abraded to distinguish.

7.5.2 Small amounts of medieval or later roof tile were recovered from context [36/004] (the single fill of gully [36/005]) which contained two fragments of curved (?ridge) tile in a sandy fabric similar to MoL3065, and subsoil layer [32/002] which contained flat roof tile, as well as Roman material. The fill of G2 gully segment [1000] contained a fragment of flat tile which is again too abraded to be diagnostic. Finally, context [1052] (the fill of G2 gully segment [1051]) produced a small crumb of post-medieval brick in fabric MoL3032.



**7.6 Fired Clay** by Trista Clifford

7.6.1 Small fired clay fragments with a total weight of 42g were recovered from probable pits [39/007] and [39/012]. The fragments are reduced, abraded and are undiagnostic of form or function.

**7.7 Glass** by Elke Raemen

7.7.1 A green-tinged, colourless, fragment of glass from a blown, cylindrical vessel was recovered from pit [10/03] in evaluation Trench 10. It comprises part of a tubular base ring with concave, shallow base. It probably derives from a small bowl, beaker or cup, but too little remains to establish the exact type. The fragment can only be dated broadly, to the Roman period.

**7.8 Shell** by Trista Clifford

7.8.1 Six shell fragments weighing a total of 10g were hand collected from three separate contexts. Pit [10/003] contained the right valve of an edible mussel (*Mytilus edulis*) shell. Mussel shell fragments were also recovered from gully [36/005]. An incomplete common oyster (*Ostrea edulis*) upper valve was recovered from pit [39/014].

**7.9 Geological Material** by Luke Barber

7.9.1 The fill of gully [36/005] produced two pieces of Welsh slate. These consist of a 2g fragment of roofing slate and a 1g fragment from a school pencil. Both are of 19th- to early 20th- century date.

**7.10 Slag** by Luke Barber

7.10.1 Two deposits on the site produced slag. G2 gully segment [35/006] contained a 6g piece of black aerated clinker of probable 18th- to 19th-century date. Gully [36/005] contained a 10g piece of fuel ash slag with some lenses of burnt coal shale. Again, an 18th- to 19th- century date is likely.

**7.11 Registered Finds** by Trista Clifford

7.11.1 Two metal finds were recovered from contexts [41/001] and [39/003]. All finds were assessed for conservation requirements. Unless indicated in the relevant section no further conservation for stabilisation or analytical purposes is required. Metal work is boxed in airtight Stewart tubs with silica gel.

7.11.2 A copper alloy object, RF<1>, was recovered from the topsoil of Trench 41. The object measures 95.6mm in length. It consists of a handle or lever of circular section with a diameter 7.5mm expanding to 13mm at the terminal, with a flattened oval element at the opposite end encompassing a diamond shaped aperture. A worn break on the opposite side of the oval suggests a further element, perhaps a second handle, now missing. The object may be a decorative handle, perhaps for a tap, or part of a household fitting. It is of late post-medieval date.



- 7.11.3 A cast lead alloy circular lid handle with raised central knob RF<2> was recovered from unstratified context [39/003]. The handle is mounted on a waisted shank. A fragment of lead alloy, possibly solder or a fragment of the lid remains attached to the base of the shank. The handle is 27mm high and has a diameter of 22mm. A late 17-19th century date is probable.

## 8.0 ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLES by Angela Vitolo

### 8.1 Introduction

8.1.1 During archaeological excavation at the site, two bulk soil samples were collected – samples <10> and <11>. These came from charcoally spreads [1048] and [1053] and were taken to recover environmental material such as charred plant macrofossils, wood charcoal, fauna and mollusca, as well as to assist finds recovery.

8.1.2 The following report summarises the contents of the excavation samples and discusses the information provided by the environmental remains regarding the local vegetation environment, fuel use and selection and the agricultural economy or other plant use.

### 8.2 Methodology

8.2.1 The samples were processed by flotation in their entirety. The flots and residues were captured on 250µm and 500µm meshes respectively and were air dried. The dried residues were passed through graded sieves of 8, 4 and 2mm and each fraction sorted for environmental and artefactual remains (Table 4). Artefacts recovered from the samples were distributed to specialists, and are incorporated in the relevant sections of this volume where they add further information to the existing finds assemblage. The dried flots were scanned under a stereozoom microscope at 7-45x magnifications and their contents recorded (Table 5). Identifications of macrobotanical remains have been made through comparison with published reference atlases (Cappers *et al.* 2006), and nomenclature used follows Stace (1997).

8.2.2 Charcoal fragments were fractured along three planes (transverse, radial and tangential) according to standardised procedures (Gale & Cutler 2000; Hather 2000). Specimens were viewed under a stereozoom microscope for initial grouping, and an incident light microscope at magnifications up to 400x to facilitate identification of the woody taxa present. Taxonomic identifications were assigned by comparing suites of anatomical characteristics visible with those documented in reference atlases (Hather 2000; Schoch *et al.* 2004; Schweingruber 1990). Taxonomic identifications of charcoal are recorded in Table 4, and nomenclature used follows Stace (1997).

### 8.3 Results

8.3.1 Both flots contained a large amount of uncharred rootlets, which are likely to have infiltrated the deposits through root action. The only charred plant remains consisted of an indeterminate seed picked out of the heavy residue. Finds included magnetised material and slag.

Sample Number	Context	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume litres	Sub-Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications	Charred botanicals (other than charcoal)	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
10	1048	Charcoal Spread	40	40	*	<2	**	<2		*	<2			Slag */8 - Magne tised Materi al **/<2
11	1053	Charcoal Spread	40	40	****	170	****	36	<i>Quercus</i> sp. 6, cf2 Indet 2			*	<2	Magne tised Materi al **/2

(\* = 1-10, \*\* = 11-50, \*\*\* = 51-250, \*\*\*\* = >250) and weights in grams. Key: cf= compares with, Indet.=Indeterminate

Table 4: Environmental Sample Residue quantification

Sample Number	Context	Weight g	Flot volume ml	Volume scanned	Uncharred %	Sediment %	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm
10	1048	3	150	100	80	10			**
11	1053	35	250	100	40	10	**	***	****

(\* = 1-10, \*\* = 11-50, \*\*\* = 51-250, \*\*\*\* = >250) and weights in grams

Table 5: Environmental Sample Flot quantification

8.3.2 10 charcoal fragments were randomly selected from sample <11> and underwent identification. The preservation state was generally poor, with many fragments displaying signs of sediment encrustation and percolation, which is likely due to fluctuations in ground water. The only identified taxon was oak (*Quercus* sp.); only two fragments were so badly preserved that they could not be identified. Although it can also be used as timber, oak makes a good fuel wood (Taylor 1981) and its presence as the only identified woody taxon in sample <11> suggests that its wood might have been preferentially selected for the purpose of fuel procurement.

## **8.4 Discussion**

- 8.4.1 The two soil samples have not yielded identifiable charred plant macrofossils and as such they do not allow for a discussion on diet and agrarian economy at the site. However, the presence of charcoal highlights the potential of the local deposits for the preservation of charred material and any future work in the vicinity of the site should continue sampling, targeting primary deposits.

## 9.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

### 9.1 Overview of stratigraphic sequence

9.1.1 The natural London Clay was encountered at approximately 0.4m below ground level. In the south-eastern area of the excavation site the natural yellowish silty clay appeared to be cut by darker curvilinear features, [1024]. These are too irregular to be man-made and are thought instead to be geological in origin, possibly ice wedges or formed by the action of water.

9.1.2 Archaeological remains were cut into the natural clay; most though not all sealed below a layer of subsoil, itself underlying topsoil. A low density of below-ground archaeological remains was encountered across the site as a whole. Very few features intercut each other and the artefactual content of their fills was low, which makes the determination of their dating difficult. They were primarily located alongside Mundon Road and were mainly of Roman, post-medieval or uncertain date. Scattered/isolated features were noted in evaluation trenches 3, 10, 23 and 36 and in the eastern part of the excavation area.

9.1.3 Prehistoric activity was represented by three probable pits and a stakehole, as well as by flint-tempered pottery and worked flints occurring residually in later features. Widely dispersed, their remains display no meaningful distribution or patterning and attest only to a low level of activity in the late prehistoric periods.

9.1.4 A ditch of likely Roman date ran parallel to Mundon Road and may have functioned as a field boundary. A loose cluster of probable Roman period pits, or pit-like features, were located to the west of this ditch. A few other pits were recorded in this area which could not be certainly dated, but seem likely to have been prehistoric or Roman. It is likely that these constitute further parts of enclosures systems and activity recorded previously, further west along Limebrook Way. Roman landscape alignments may have influenced the later layout, including the route of Mundon Road.

9.1.5 Two, or possibly three, broadly parallel gullies appear to be aligned with Mundon Road and, as they follow the downslope from SE to NW, seem to have functioned as land drainage. Their relatively late post-medieval date is likely, perhaps as late as 19th or even early 20th century. These gullies are on the same alignment as a ditch found to the north in the Colchester Institute site (Ennis 2009), which was also thought to be 19th or 20th century in date.

9.1.6 The incidence of archaeological features decreased further away from Mundon Road and the eastern side of the excavation area contained only one undated pit, three undated charcoally spreads and a probable prehistoric stakehole.

### 9.2 Deposit survival and existing impacts

9.2.1 Features were mostly poorly defined with very hazy edges and were often irregular in plan and section. Very few finds were present.

9.2.2 The shallow depth of the features indicates a high degree of truncation,

probably from ploughing. The only other observable impacts were occasional field drains.

### 9.3 Consideration of research aims

#### 9.3.1 *Assess and interpret any archaeological remains uncovered against the wider background of previous fieldwork in the area.*

The low density and quality of the archaeological remains encountered and the small quantity of artefactual material found make it difficult to make any meaningful comparisons with other remains found nearby. However, the incidence of Late Prehistoric and Roman features, presumably relating to agricultural land use, would seem to be similar to that recorded at Limebrook Way and Brick House Farm.

#### 9.3.2 *By using appropriate palaeo-environmental techniques attempt to model the landscape and its transformation, as brought about by natural events and human action.*

Only a limited number of contexts were suitable for palaeo-environmental sampling. The two that were selected did not yield any identifiable charred plant macrofossils and as such they do not allow for a discussion on diet and agrarian economy at the site. Both samples contained charcoal (oak) but the preservation state was generally poor. Many fragments displayed signs of sediment encrustation and percolation, which is likely due to fluctuations in ground water.

#### 9.3.3 *Further investigate the prehistoric remains found by the evaluation, no doubt located to take advantage of the natural resources provided by the estuary, and to more fully understand their form, date, function and significance.*

The investigations have revealed that that this area attracted settlement, albeit low level, from the prehistoric period onwards. A probable pit of Mid to Late Iron Age date is the earliest definitely datable feature and there is also suggestion of Bronze Age and Iron Age activity represented by flint tempered pottery and occasional flint flakes found residually in later features. Understanding of the function and significance of this small number of prehistoric features is extremely limited.

#### 9.3.4 *Further investigate the Iron Age/ Roman remains found by the evaluation in order to more fully understand their form, date, function and significance.*

The presence of the Roman ditch suggests that the landscape in this vicinity was enclosed and presumably functioned as a managed agricultural landscape. Seemingly contemporary pitting alongside might indicate settlement activity, but its artefactual content is uninformative. The proximity and similarity of alignment of the extant Mundon Road alongside the ditch suggests that the Roman landscape endured and influenced its later development.

#### 9.3.5 *Further investigate the medieval remains found by the evaluation in order to more fully understand their form, date, function and significance. In particular, the relationship between the medieval town and the surrounding countryside, including the farmsteads and local cottage industries that would have produced food and other goods for sale at the markets in the town. The*

*regional research framework for the medieval and post-medieval periods highlights the development of towns and their role as centres of supply and demand, as needing further study (Medlycott 2011).*

No features of definitely medieval date were found by the evaluation, the medieval pottery recovered probably being residual in a later feature. It is however likely that this location was under cultivation in this period. The three parallel gullies identified in the excavation area indicate land management and drainage of late post-medieval to modern date. Historic mapping depicts the site as being located within an enclosed farming landscape.

#### **9.4 Further work requirement**

- 9.4.1 The quality and significance of the recorded remains within this site has been demonstrated to be low, with potential to contribute to both project-specific and regional research aims being negligible beyond confirmation of a degree of activity in this vicinity in the landscape in the Late Prehistoric, Roman and Post-medieval periods.
- 9.4.2 In view of the low potential and significance of these results, it is proposed that no further work is undertaken beyond the preparation of a brief site summary for inclusion in the annual roundup of archaeological work in Essex in the county journal *Essex Archaeology & History*.

#### **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

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### Appendix 1: Table of Negative Trenches

All the trenches below have the same profiles of topsoil [/001] overlying subsoil [/002] overlying natural geology.

Trench	Depth	Height of ground level m AOD	Height of top of natural m AOD
1	0.45	5.25-5.28	4.81-4.95
2	0.44	5.28-5.33	4.97- 5.07
4	0.44	5.54-6.09	5.23-5.67
5	0.37	5.83-6.43	5.56-6.03
6	0.41	5.75-5.96	5.48-5.57
7	0.41	5.22-5.39	4.89-5.09
8	0.47	6.05-6.41	5.79-5.97
9	0.42	7.27-8.06	6.91-7.78
11	0.44	8.88-9.22	8.61-8.76
12	0.28	7.83-8.2	7.57-7.93
13	0.4	6.9-7.03	6.53-6.8
14	0.33	7.33-7.9	7.12-7.58
15	0.41	7.33-7.55	6.96-7.31
16	0.33	7.7-7.92	7.42-7.43
17	0.33	7.41-7.64	7.12-7.4
18	0.37	6.68-6.83	6.39-6.45
19	0.36	6.37-6.98	6.03-6.56
20	0.41	5.36-5.54	5.04-5.06
21	0.35	5.14-5.35	4.87-5.04
22	0.45	5.76-6.35	5.47-5.94
24	0.43	5.76- 6.25	5.36-5.98
25	0.34	6.77-7.26	6.47-7.26
26	0.35	6.98-7.35	6.65-7.04
27	0.42	5.98-6.16	5.71-5.8
28	0.4	5.23-5.66	4.94-5.37
29	0.37	5.07-5.2	4.79-4.83
30	0.34	5.03-5.21	4.81-4.9
31	0.46	5.12-5.29	4.8-5.04
32	0.45	5.45-5.86	5.23-5.42
33	0.43	5.63-5.99	5.29-5.74
34	0.58	4.88-5.03	4.49-4.56
40	0.55	6.07-6.31	5.53-6.07
41	0.46	5.5-5.98	5.21-5.62
42	0.47	6.07-6.29	5.89-5.9
43	0.38	6.29-6.67	5.88-6.32

## Appendix 2: Context Data

Context	Type	Parent Context	Group No	Comments	Date
3-01	Layer			Topsoil – dark brownish grey silty clay	Modern
3-02	Layer			Subsoil – firm orangey/greyish brown clayey silt	?
3-03	Gully			E-W gully. L0.94 x W1.07 x D0.31m	undated
3-04	Fill	3-03		Primary fill. Pale yellowish brown silt clay with infreq. small stones & flecks of charcoal	undated
3-05	Fill	3-03		Fourth fill. Brownish grey / black silt clay with frequent flecks of charcoal	undated
3-06	Fill	3-03		Third fill. Yellowish brown silt clay with frequent small stones and flecks of charcoal	undated
3-07	Fill	3-03		Top fill. Dark brownish grey silt clay with infrequent small stones	undated
3-08	Fill	3-03		Secondary fill. Brownish grey / black silt clay with frequent flecks of charcoal	undated
10-01	Layer			Topsoil. Dark brownish grey silty clay	Modern
10-02	Layer			Subsoil. Firm orangey/greyish brown clayey silt	?
10-03	Pit			Oval pit. L1.6 x W1.25 x D0.1m	Roman
10-04	Fill	10-03		Single fill. Brownish orange / grey silt clay with infrequent stones	Roman
23-01	Layer			Topsoil. Dark brownish grey silty clay	Modern
23-02	Layer			Subsoil. Firm orangey/greyish brown clayey silt	?
23-03	Ditch seg			SE-NW aligned. L0.76 x W0.92 x D0.39m	Modern
23-04	Fill	23-03		Single fill. Brownish orange / grey silt clay with infrequent stones	Modern
23-05	Post-hole			Circular. Diam. 0.44 x D0.13m	Undated
23-06	Fill	23-05		Single fill. Brownish grey silt clay with infrequent small stones & flecks of charcoal	Undated
23-07	Post-hole			Circular. Diam.0.15 x D0.05m	Undated
23-08	Fill	23-07		Single fill. Brownish grey silt clay	Undated
35-01	Layer			Topsoil. Dark brownish grey silty clay	Modern
35-02	Layer			Subsoil. Firm orangey/greyish brown clayey silt	?
35-03	Fill	35-04		Single fill. Dark orange grey silt clay with occasional flecks of charcoal	Prehistoric
35-04	Ditch seg			EW aligned. L1.8 x W1.02 x D0.35m	Prehistoric
35-05	Fill	35-06		Single fill. Orange grey silt clay with occasional flecks of chalk	Post-med
35-06	Ditch seg			NW-SE aligned. L2.4 x W0.65 x D0.4m	Post-med
35-07	Fill	35-08	G1	Single fill. Dark brownish grey silt clay with occasional small stones and flecks of chalk	Roman
35-08	Ditch seg		G1	NW-SE aligned. L1.9 x W2.1 x D0.36m	Roman
36-01	Layer			Topsoil. Dark brownish grey silty clay	Modern
36-02	Layer			Subsoil. Firm orangey/greyish brown clayey silt	?
36-03	Artefacts			Unstratified surface finds from trench 36	Roman

36-04	Fill	36-05		Single fill. Brownish grey silt clay with occasional small stones and infrequent flecks of baked clay and charcoal	Ppost-med
36-05	Ditch seg			NW-SE aligned. L2.5 x W0.5 x D0.18m	Post-med
36-06	Fill	36-07		Primary fill. Pale yellowish brown silt clay with infreq. small stones & flecks of charcoal	undated
36-07	Post-hole			Elongated oval. L0.4 x W0.21 x D0.12m	undated
36-08	Fill	36-07		Latest fill. Dark blackish grey silt clay	undated
36-09	Layer			Patch of subsoil?	Roman?
36-10	Fill	36-11		Single fill. Slightly orange brownish grey silt clay with infreq. small stones & chalk flecks	Undated
36-11	Pit			Oval. L1.5 x W1.3 x D0.17m	Undated
36-12	Fill	36-14		Latest fill. Dark brownish grey silt clay with infrequent stones & small frags/flecks of charcoal	Undated
36-13	Fill	36-14		Primary fill. Slightly orange brownish grey with infreq. small stones and charcoal flecks	Undated
36-14	Pit / posthole			Irregular pit. Diam. 0.7-0.75 x D0.18m	Undated
36-15	Fill	36-16		Single fill. Brownish grey silt clay with infreq. small stones & flecks of baked clay	Undated
36-16	Pit			Circular pit. Diam.1.4 x D0.2m	Undated
36-17	Fill	36-14		Secondary fill. Dark brownish grey silt clay with frequent small flecks/frags of charcoal	Undated
37-01	Layer			Topsoil. Dark brownish grey silty clay	Modern
37-02	Layer			Subsoil. Firm orangey/greyish brown clayey silt	?
37-03	Artefacts			Unstratified surface finds from trench 37	Roman
37-04	Fill	37/05		Single fill. Orange grey silt clay with occasional flecks of chalk	Roman
37-05	Pit			Oval pit. L1.6 x W1.5 x D0.37	Roman
37-06	Fill	37/07		Single fill (Orange brown clay)	Roman
37-07	Pit			Pit, or ditch terminus? L2.0 x W1.32 x D0.32m	Roman
38-01	Layer			Topsoil. Dark brownish grey silty clay	Modern
38-02	Layer			Subsoil. Firm orangey/greyish brown clayey silt	?
38-03	Artefacts			Unstratified surface finds from trench 38	Roman
39-01	Layer			Topsoil. Dark brownish grey silty clay	Modern
39-02	Layer			Subsoil. Firm orangey/greyish brown clayey silt	?
39-03	Artefacts			Unstratified surface finds from trench 39	Roman / post-med / modern
39-04	Fill	39-05		Single fill (Slightly orange brownish grey silt clay with infrequent small stones and flecks of chalk)	Roman
39-05	Pit			?oval, part exposed. L2.7 x W1.1 x D0.39m	Roman
39-06	Fill	39-07		Single fill. Dark brownish grey silt clay with infreq. small stones & flecks of baked clay	Roman
39-07	Pit			Elongated pit or linear feature? L unknown, W1.2 x D0.27m	Roman

39-08	Fill	39-09		Single fill. Dark brownish grey / orange brown silt clay with occasional small to mid-sized stones	Undated
39-09	Pit			Irregular oval. L1.2m, W – 1.2m, D – 0.18	Undated
39-10	Fill	39/12		Latest fill. Slightly orange, brownish grey silt clay with infrequent small stones and flecks of baked clay	Roman
39-11	Fill	39/12		Primary fill. Slightly orange brownish grey silt clay with infrequent small stones and flecks of baked clay	Roman
39-12	Pit			Oval. L1.7 x W2.1 x D0.38m	Roman
39-13	Fill	39-14		Single fill. Brownish grey silt clay with infrequent small stones	Roman
39-14	Pit			Irregular oval. L1.9 x W1.3 x D0.1m	Roman
39-15	Fill	39-16		Single fill. Brownish grey silt clay with infrequent small stones	Roman
39-16	Pit			Irregular oval. L1.4 x W1.1 x D0.15m	Roman
1000	Gully seg	1000	G2	NW-SE aligned. L0.95m+ x W0.63 x D0.13m. Same as 35/006, 1056 and 1051	Post-med
1001	Fill	1000	G2	Single fill. Mid orangey grey clayey sand. Charcoal flecks, fired clay and Med pottery	Post-med
1002	Gully seg	1002	G3	NW-SE aligned. L0.93+ x W0.37-0.54 x D0.18m. Same as 1047	Post-med?
1003	Fill	1002	G3	Single fill. Mid grey silty sand with orange streaks. Contains CBM.	Post- med?
1004	Posthole	1004		Circular. Diam. 0.12 x D0.06m	undated
1005	Fill	1004		Single fill. Black/ grey silty clay. Inc charcoal	undated
1006	Pit	1006		Sub-circular. L1.06 x W0.92 x D0.08m	undated
1007	Fill	1006		Mid orangey brown silty clay with flecks of charcoal	undated
1008	Pit	1008		Oval. L1.3 x W0.7 x D0.07-0.16m	undated
1009	Fill	1008		Orangey grey silty clay with charcoal. Flecks of CBM	undated
1010	Ditch		G1	Recut of ditch cut into the top fill of 1014. L – not known, W – 0.88, D -0.21	Roman
1011	Fill	1010	G1	Single fill of re cut ditch 1010 in 1014. Light grey silty clay. Contains pottery	Roman
1012	Ditch		G1	Recut of 1014. L? x W0.58 x D0.17m	Roman
1013	Fill	1012	G1	Single fill. Mid reddish brown silty clay.	Roman
1014	Ditch seg	1014	G1	L0.98+ x W? x D0.35-0.4. Overcut into layers 1016-1021	Roman
1015	Fill	1014	G1	Light reddish brown sandy clay. Pottery	Roman
1016	Layer			Loose reddish brown sand and stones. Head Deposit or Hillwash?	Undated
1017	Layer			Compact light pinkish brown silty clay with inclusions of frequent white grit. Head Deposit or hillwash?	Undated
1018	Layer			Compact light yellowish brown sand with stone inclusions.Head Deposit or hillwash?	Undated
1019	Layer			Compact mid yellow brown silty clay.Head Deposit or hillwash?	Undated
1020	Layer			Loose orange sand.Head Deposit or hillwash or natural sand?	Undated



1021	Layer			Loose reddish sand. Head Deposit or hillwash or natural sand?	Undated
1022	Pit	1022		Oval. L2.2 x W2.0 x D0.26m	undated
1023	Fill	1022		Pale grey/brown clayey silt. pottery, fired clay and coal	undated
1024	Deposit			Darkish clay with occasional pottery and coal found on surface. Geological?	?
1025	Pit	1025		Oval. L1.9 x W0.79 x D0.21m	Undated
1026	Fill	1025		Dark brownish/blackish clay. pottery	Undated
1027	Pit	1027		Sub-circular, irregular. L0.8 x W0.6 x D0.17m	Undated
1028	Fill	1031		Dark grey silty clay with charcoal. Struck flint	Prehistoric
1029	Fill	1027		Orangey brown silty sand with flecks of coal	Undated
1030	Fill	1027		Mid grey silty sand. flecks of charcoal and coal	Undated
1031	Pit	1031		Oval. truncated by trench 39 and pit 1040, dimensions unknown	Prehistoric
1032	Pit	1032		Sub-circular. L2.2 x W1.5 x D0.26m. continuation of 39/007	Roman
1033	Fill	1032		Primary fill. Hard yellow silt, slightly clayey	Roman
1034	Fill	1032		Upper fill. Firm light grey clayey silt. fired clay, pottery, flecks of charcoal	Roman
1035	Pit	1035		Circular. Diam.0.53 x D0.05m	Undated
1036	Fill	1035		Single fill. Mid greyish brown silty sand	Undated
1037	Ditch seg	1037	G1	NE-SW aligned. Terminus? L1.13+, W2.1 (overcut) x D0.37m	Roman
1038	Fill	1037	G1	Mid brownish grey clay silt	Roman
1039	Fill	1040		Dark grey silty clay with flecks of charcoal	Prehistoric?
1040	Pit	1040		Oval. L0.65 x W0.5 x D0.2m	Prehistoric?
1041	Pit	1041		Oval. L1.17 x W0.52 x D0.11m	Undated
1042	Fill	1041		Mid orangey brown clay silt with moderate charcoal flecks	Undated
1043	Layer			Charcoal spread. Hard yellowish brown silt mixed with charcoal and ash	Undated
1044	Pit	1044		Oval. Diam 0.95 x D0.21m	Roman
1045	Fill	1044		Mid yellowish brown silty clay. CBM, occas. charcoal inclusions, fragments of pottery	Roman
1046	Fill	1047	G3	Greyish brown silty clay	post-med?
1047	Gully seg	1047	G3	NE-SW aligned. L0.6+ x W1.0 x D0.14m	post-med?
1048	Layer			Charcoal spread. Hard yellowish brown silt mixed with charcoal and ash	Undated
1049	Ditch seg	1049	G1	NE-SW aligned. L1.0+ x W1.17 x D0.31m	Roman
1050	Fill	1049	G1	Light blueish grey with orange manganese staining. pottery	Roman
1051	Gully seg	1051	G2	NW-SE aligned. L1.0+ x W0.4 x D0.17m	post-med
1052	Fill	1051	G2	Greyish yellow clayey silt. CBM or fired clay	post-med
1053	Layer			Charcoally spread. Hard yellowish brown silt mixed with charcoal and ash	Undated
1054	Pit	1054		Oval. L0.81 x W0.5 x D0.15m	Undated
1055	Fill	1054		Dark greyish brown silty clay	Undated



1056	Gully	1056	G2	NW-SE aligned. L0.5+ x W0.4 x D0.13	Post-med
1057	Fill	1056	G2	Mid greyish brown silty clay. CBM	Post-med
1058	Posthole			Circular. Diam. 0.24 x D0.1m	Prehistoric?
1059	Fill	1058		Frequent charcoal and fire cracked flint	Prehistoric?

### Appendix 3: EHER Summary Form

<b>Site name/Address:</b> Land between Park Drive and Mundon Road, Maldon, Essex	
<b>Parish:</b>	<b>District:</b> Maldon
<b>NGR:</b> TL 85800 05700	<b>Site Code:</b> MDPD15
<b>Type of Work:</b> Evaluation and Excavation	<b>Site Director/Group:</b> Kate Clover, Archaeology South-East
<b>Date of Work:</b> June to August 2015	<b>Site Area:</b> Eval area: 48244 sq m Excavation area: 2800sq m area
<b>Location of Finds/Curating Museum:</b> Colchester and Ipswich Museum Service	<b>Funding source:</b> CgMs
<b>Further Seasons Anticipated?:</b> No	<b>Related HER Nos:</b>
<b>Final Report:</b> ASE Report 2015375 and EAH roundup	<b>OASIS No:</b> archaeol6-230847
<b>Periods Represented:</b> Prehistoric, Roman, Medieval, Post-medieval	
<p><b>SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS:</b> A programme of archaeological evaluation, followed by open area excavation, was undertaken at land between Park Drive and Mundon Road, Maldon.</p> <p>The trial trench evaluation identified below-ground archaeological remains of Roman and possibly earlier date alongside Mundon Road. It also revealed a scatter of largely undated features to the east – comprising field boundary ditches, a drainage gully, pits and postholes.</p> <p>The subsequent excavation investigated the Mundon Road frontage. A low density and complexity of below-ground archaeological remains was encountered. Prehistoric activity was represented by three probable pits and a stakehole, as well as by flint-tempered pottery and worked flint residual in later features.</p> <p>A field boundary ditch of Roman date ran parallel to Mundon Road and a loose cluster of Roman period pits, or pit-like features, were recorded, mainly occurring between this ditch and the road. A few other pits were recorded in this same area which could not be certainly dated but seem likely to have been of prehistoric or Roman date.</p> <p>Three broadly parallel gullies had the same alignment as Mundon Road and relate to the post-medieval drainage of the land – possibly as late as 19<sup>th</sup> or early 20<sup>th</sup> century.</p> <p>The incidence of archaeological features decreased further away from Mundon Road and the eastern side of the excavation area only produced one undated pit, three undated charcoally spreads and a probable prehistoric stakehole.</p>	
<b>Previous Summaries/Reports:</b> CAT Desk-based assessment (CAT report 755)	
<b>Author of Summary:</b> Kate Clover	<b>Date of Summary:</b> November 2015

#### Appendix 4: OASIS Form

<b>Project details</b>	
Project name	Evaluation and excavation at Land between Park Drive and Mundon Road, Maldon, Essex
Short description of the project	Archaeology South-East was commissioned to carry out a programme of archaeological evaluation followed by an excavation at land between Park Drive and Mundon Road, Maldon. The site's location close to the Blackwater Estuary suggested that this may have been a favoured area for settlement.
Project dates	Start: 22-06-2015 End: 06-09-2015
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	MDPD15 - Sitecode 8316 - Contracting Unit No. FUL/MAL/14/00581 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 3 - Operations to a depth more than 0.25m
Monument type	PITS Middle Iron Age PITS Roman DITCHES Post Medieval PITS Uncertain DITCHES Uncertain STAKEHOLE Bronze Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman POTTERY Iron Age
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Rural residential
Position in planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)
<b>Project location</b>	
Country	England
Site location	ESSEX MALDON MALDON Land between Park Drive and Mundon Road, Maldon, Essex
Postcode	CM9 6PW
Study area	48244 Square metres
Site coordinates	TL 8580 0570 51.718679900504 0.690126311316 51 43 07 N 000 41 24 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 4.5m Max: 8.8m
<b>Project creators</b>	
Name of Organisation	Archaeology South-East

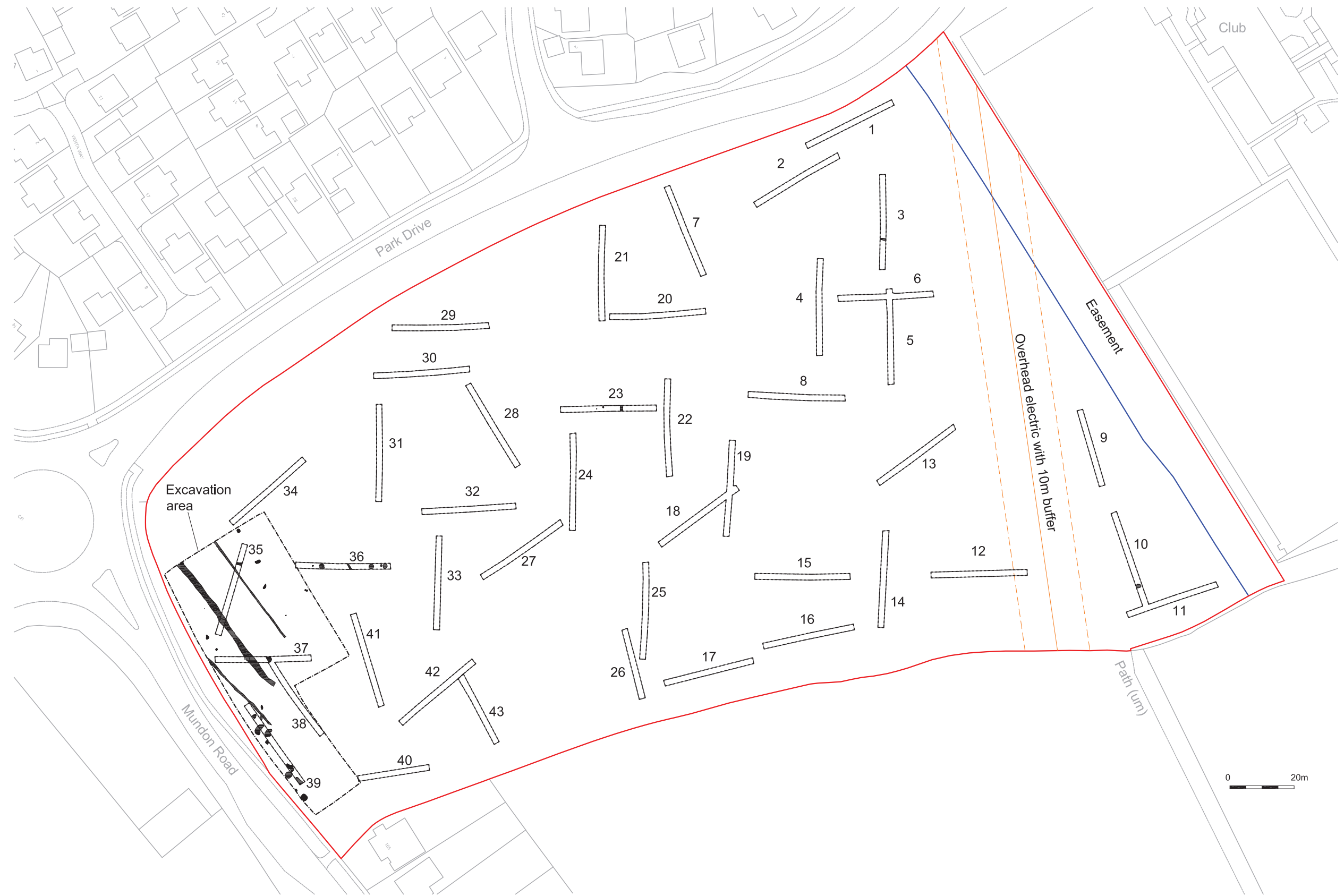
Project brief originator	Essex County Council Place Services
Project design originator	ASE/CgMs
Project director/manager	Adrian Scruby / Andy Leonard
Project supervisor	Kate Clover
sponsor/funding body	via CgMs
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Crest Nicholson
<b>Project archives</b>	
Physical Archive recipient	Colchester and Ipswich Museums Service
Physical Archive ID	MDPD15
Physical Contents	"Ceramics","Environmental","Glass","Metal"
Digital Archive recipient	Colchester and Ipswich Museums Service
Digital Archive ID	MDPD15
Digital Contents	"other"
Digital Media available	"Database","Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Colchester and Ipswich Museums Service
Paper Archive ID	MDPD15
Paper Contents	"other"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Correspondence","Drawing","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section"
<b>Project bibliog</b>	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Report on an Archaeological Evaluation and Excavation Land between Park Drive and Mundon Road, Maldon, Essex, CM9 6PW
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Clover, K
Other biblio details	ASE report no 2015375
Date	2015
Issuer or publisher	ASE
Place of issue	Witham, Essex
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© Archaeology South-East		Land between Park Drive and Mundon Road, Maldon		Fig. 1
Project Ref: 8316	Oct 2015	Site location		
Report No: 2015375	Drawn by: APL			





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<b>© Archaeology South-East</b>		Land between Park Drive and Mundon Road, Maldon	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 8316	Oct 2015	Location of evaluation trenches and excavation area	
Report No: 2015375	Drawn by: APL		

# T3

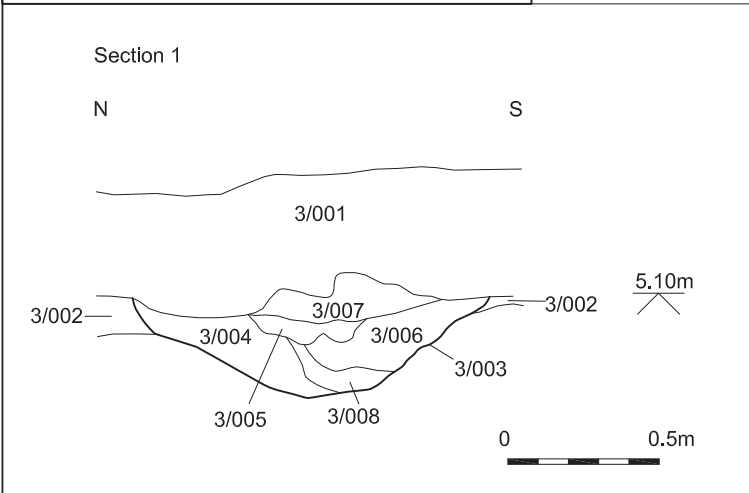
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Trench 3 view north



Gully 3/003 view east

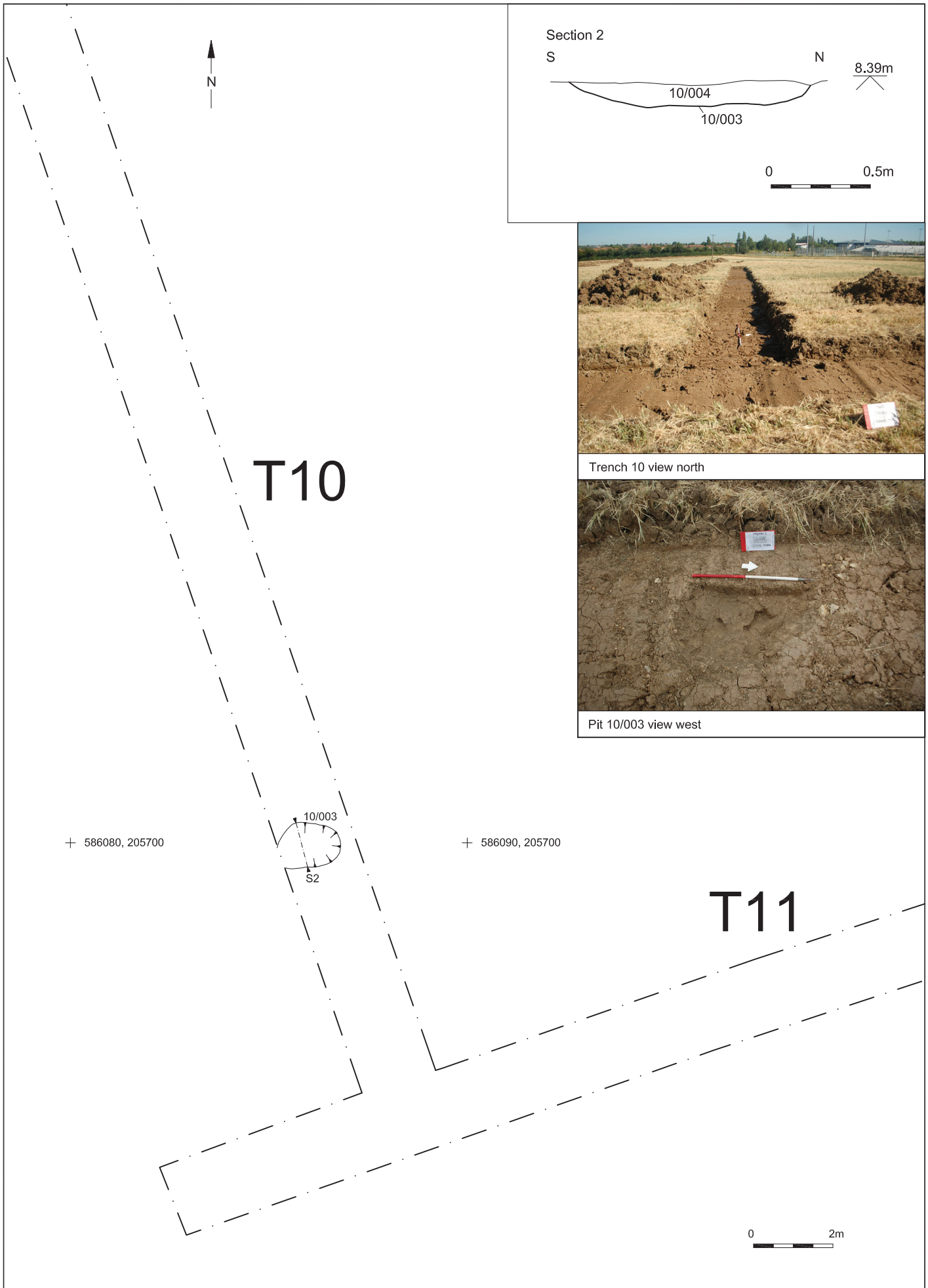


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© Archaeology South-East		Land between Park Drive and Mundon Road, Maldon	Fig. 3
Project Ref: 8316	Oct 2015	Trench 3 plan, section and photographs	
Report No: 2015375	Drawn by: APL		



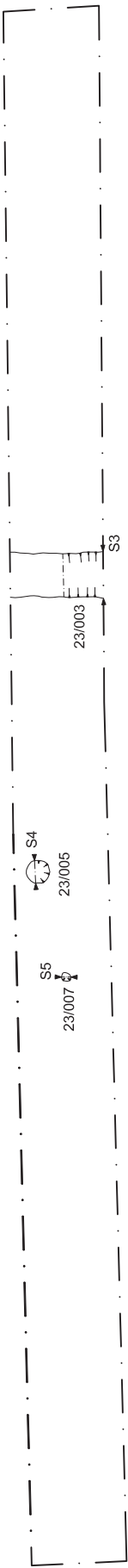


© Archaeology South-East		Land between Park Drive and Mundon Road, Maldon	Fig. 4
Project Ref: 8316	Oct 2015	Trench 10 plan, section and photographs	
Report No: 2015375	Drawn by: APL		

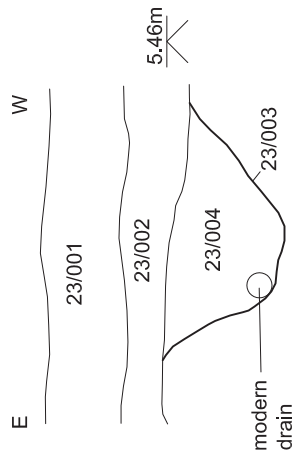
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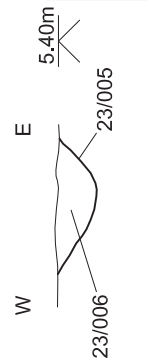
# T23



Section 3



Section 4



Section 5



Trench 23 view east

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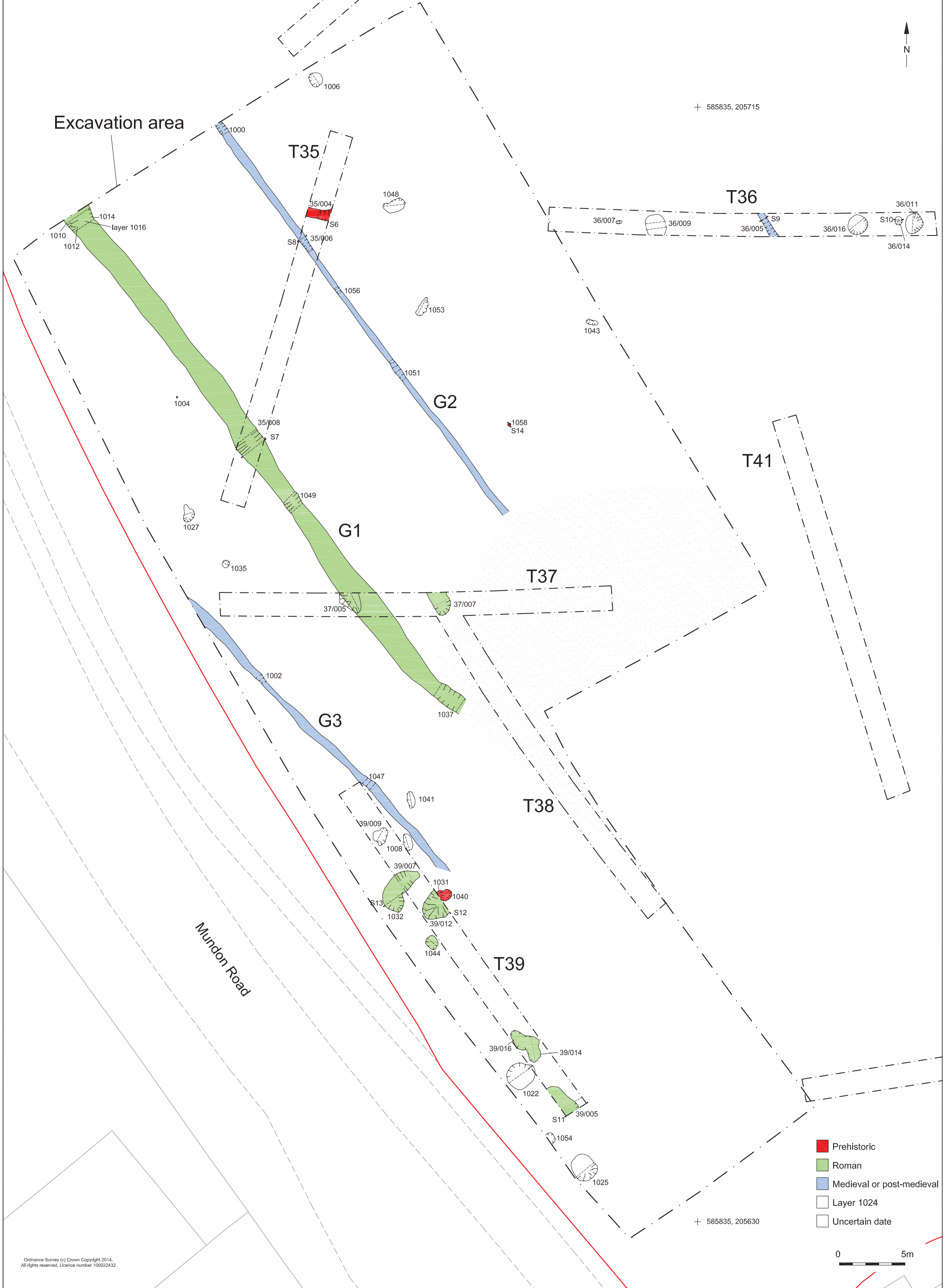
Land between Park Drive and Mundon Road, Maldon

Project Ref: 8316

Oct 2015

Report No: 2015375

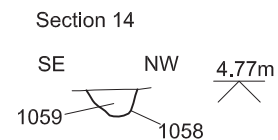
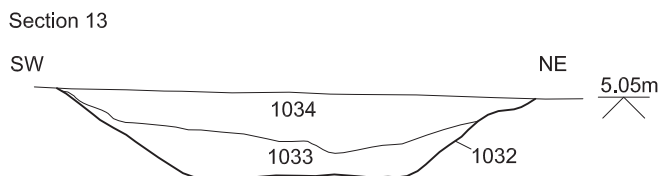
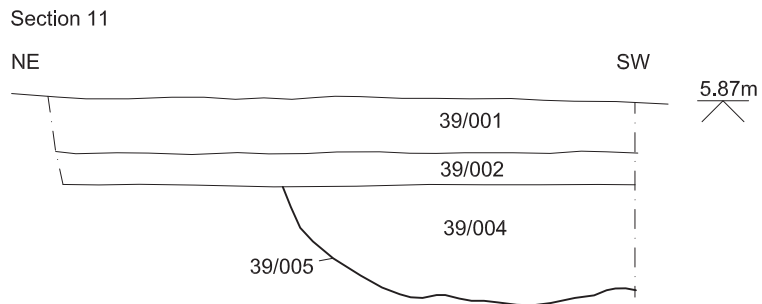
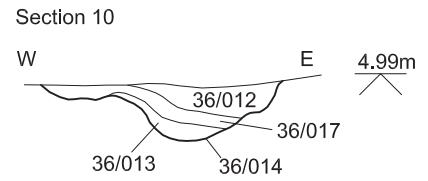
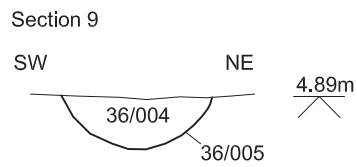
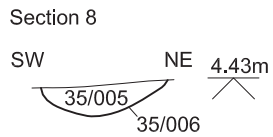
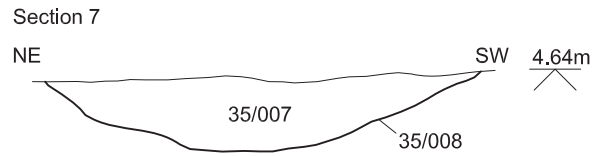
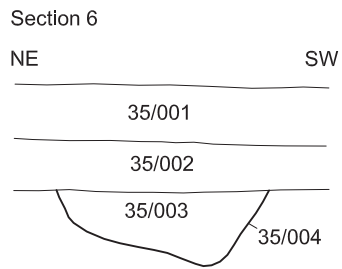
Trench 23 plan, sections and photograph



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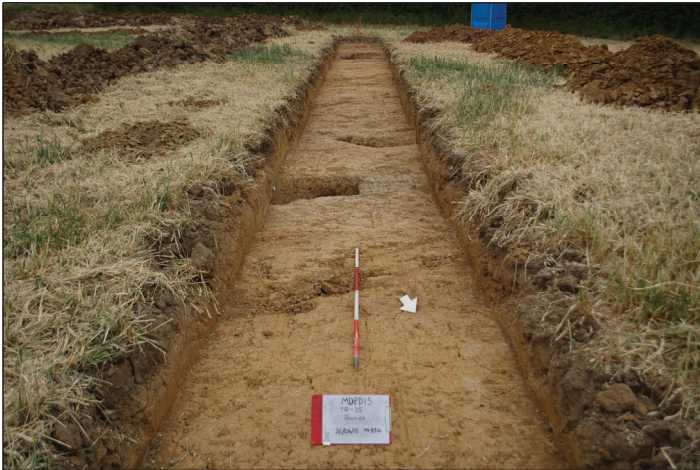
- Prehistoric
- Roman
- Medieval or post-medieval
- Layer 1024
- Uncertain date



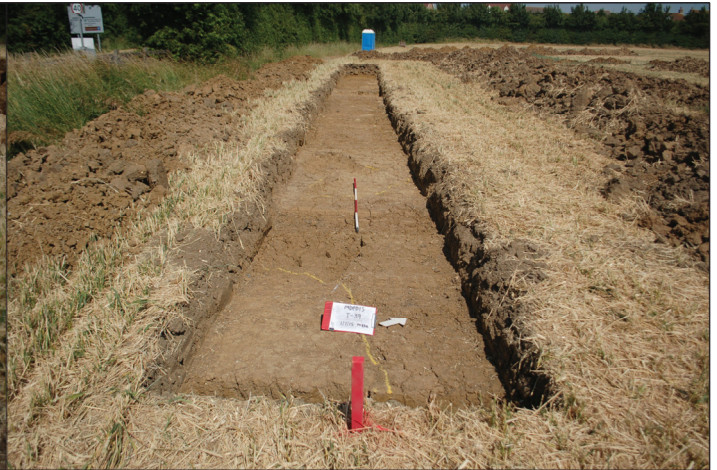


© Archaeology South-East		Land between Park Drive and Mundon Road, Maldon	Fig. 7
Project Ref: 8316	Oct 2015	Sections 6 -14	
Report No: 2015375	Drawn by: APL		





Trench 35 view south-west



Trench 39 view north-west



The excavation site, view north-west



Ditch 1014, G1, view north-west



Pit 1032, view north-west



Posthole 1058, view south-west

© <b>Archaeology South-East</b>		Land between Park Drive and Mundon Road, Maldon	Fig. 8
Project Ref: 8316	Oct 2015	Selected photographs	
Report No: 2015375	Drawn by: APL		

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