

T H A M E S V A L L E Y

ARCHAEOLOGICAL

S E R V I C E S

S O U T H

**The Old Brewery Site, Fullbridge Quay,
Maldon, Essex**

Archaeological Evaluation

by Sean Wallis

**Site Code: OBM14/53
MD48**

(TL 8512 0729)

The Old Brewery Site, Fullbridge Quay, Maldon, Essex

An Archaeological Evaluation

for Marden Homes Ltd

by Sean Wallis

Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd

Site Code
MD48

May 2014

Summary

Site name: The Old Brewery Site, Fullbridge Quay, Maldon, Essex

Grid reference: TL 8512 0729

Site activity: Evaluation

Date and duration of project: 8th – 10th April 2014

Project manager: Sean Wallis

Site supervisors: Sean Wallis

Site code: MD48

Area of site: c. 0.14 ha

Summary of results: The evaluation at Fullbridge Quay successfully investigated those parts of the site which will be most affected by the new development. Numerous features were recorded, including medieval pits and post-medieval walls and made ground deposits. Some of the post-medieval deposits may relate to surfaces relating to previous use of the site.

Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited with Colchester Museum in due course.

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www.tvas.co.uk/reports/reports.asp.*

Report edited/checked by: Steve Ford ✓ 07.05.14 Steve Preston ✓ 07.05.14

The Old Brewery Site, Fullbridge Quay, Maldon, Essex An Archaeological Evaluation

by Sean Wallis

Report 14/53

Introduction

This report documents the results of an archaeological field evaluation carried out at the Old Brewery Site, Fullbridge Quay, Maldon, Essex (TL 8512 0729) (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Mr Andrew Cooke of Dovetail Architects, Dovetail House, 60 Station Road, Upminster, Essex, RM14 2TJ, on behalf of Marden Homes Ltd, 275 Princes Avenue, Southend-on-Sea, Essex, SSO 0JP.

Planning permission (MAL/07/01211) had been gained from Maldon District Council to demolish the existing structures on the site and re-develop the site for housing. This permission was renewed in 2011 (MAL/11/00235). The permissions were subject to standard planning conditions relating to archaeology, which required the implementation of a programme of archaeological work prior to the commencement of groundworks. A brief prepared by Ms Maria Medlycott, of the Essex County Council Historic Environment Team, indicated that this should initially take the form of a field evaluation, by means of trial trenching, to better inform the planning process and to help formulate a mitigation strategy as necessary.

This is in accordance with the Department of the Environment's Planning Policy Guidance, *Archaeology and Planning* (PPG16 1990), and the District Council's policies on archaeology. However, it is acknowledged that PPG16 and PPS5 has now been superseded by the *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF 2012). The field investigation was carried out to a specification approved by Ms Maria Medlycott of the Essex County Council Historic Environment Team, the archaeological advisers to the District Council. The fieldwork was undertaken by Odile Rouard and Sean Wallis between the 8th and 10th April 2014, and the site code is MD48. The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited with Colchester Museum in due course.

Location, topography and geology

The site lies to the south of the River Chelmer, at the junction of Fullbridge Quay and Anchorage Hill, close to the historic core of Maldon (TL 8512 0729) (Fig. 1). Until recently the site was largely occupied by industrial buildings, which were demolished prior to the commencement of the evaluation. These buildings are still

depicted on the latest Ordnance Survey map of the area (Fig. 2). The site has clearly been landscaped in the past, probably when the industrial buildings were constructed, but there is still a noticeable slope up towards the south-east corner. As a result, the height above Ordnance Datum varies from between 4m and 5m. The British Geological Survey (1975) maps the underlying geology as landslip, in an area dominated by London Clay. The natural deposits encountered during the evaluation generally consisted of dark orange brown sandy clay with gravel and pea grit inclusions, although these inclusions were absent in the south-east corner of the site, suggesting that this part of the site may have been truncated.

Archaeological background

The archaeological potential of the site had been highlighted in a brief prepared by Ms Maria Medlycott, of the Essex County Council Historic Environment Team. In summary, the potential stems from the fact that there are documentary records indicating the presence of houses at Fullbridge, dating back as far as the late 12th century. The marshland between the rivers Chelmer and Blackwater was embanked and a causeway built linking Fullbridge at Maldon with Heybridge High Street, by the 12th or 13th century. Fullbridge Quay is known to have been quite active from at least the post-medieval period, with a combination of wharves and other structures being built close to the river Chelmer. The site was therefore felt to have the potential to contain buried archaeological deposits dating from the medieval and post-medieval periods, and there was also the possibility of waterlogged remains to have survived. There was also the potential for earlier deposits, dating from the Iron Age onwards being present (ECCHET 2011).

Despite its name, there was never a brewery on the site, but the buildings which were recently demolished were used as a warehouse and depot by the Shrimp Brewery Company. More recently, the buildings were occupied by various companies specialising in commercial embossing dies, engraving, and taxidermy. The buildings are believed to date from 1924, and there was originally a terracotta plaque showing this date and a shrimp. Certainly, the buildings are not depicted on the 1922 Ordnance Survey, so this date for their construction is entirely plausible.

The First Edition Ordnance Survey of 1875 shows that much of the site was occupied by a coal yard and a marble and stone yard. The western part of the site had a large L-shaped building which still appears, albeit altered, on the 1959 edition of the Ordnance Survey.

More broadly, Maldon or its environs have been settled since the Bronze Age and by the time of Domesday Book the town numbered around 100 houses and was second in importance in the county only to Chelmsford (ECC 1999, 5; 20).

Objectives and methodology

The purpose of the evaluation was to determine the presence/absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological deposits within the area of proposed development.

Specific aims of the project were;

To determine if archaeologically relevant have survived on this site.

To determine if archaeological deposits of any period are present.

To determine if archaeological deposits associated with medieval occupation are present.

To determine if archaeological deposits associated with post-medieval harbour-side activity are present.

To determine if any waterlogged archaeological deposits are present.

Three trenches were to be dug, measuring 10m (trench 1), 20m (trench 2) and 15m (trench 3) in length, targeting those parts of the site that would be most affected by the proposed development. These were to be dug using a JCB type machine fitted with a toothless ditching bucket under constant archaeological supervision. All spoilheaps were monitored for finds.

Results

Due to the presence of numerous services and other obstructions, it was necessary to sub-divide Trench 1 into two smaller trenches, numbered 1 and 4 (Fig. 3). Similar reasons led to Trench 2 being shorter than originally intended, as services encountered at either end of the trench. These modifications to the approved scheme were agreed on site by Ms Maria Medlycott during her monitoring visit on 10th April 2014. The resulting four trenches measured between 3.50m and 15.20m in length, between 1.50m and 1.70m in width, and between 1.15m and 1.55m in depth. A complete list of the trenches giving lengths, breadths, depths and a description of sections and geology is given in Appendix 1.

Trench 1 (Figs 4,5)

This trench was positioned in the western part of the site, in an area which had previously been an access road. It was aligned approximately N-S and was 3.50m long, 1.60m wide, and up to 1.15m deep. The trench had to be shortened and moved slightly from its intended position due to the presence of a buried tank and associated pipes. Up to 0.40m of made ground deposits (50), probably representing 20th century gravel surfaces, lay above

a buried garden soil horizon (51). This layer sealed a small pit or post-hole (1), which had been cut through a more gravelly soil deposit (53) and the underlying natural geology. One sherd of 19th-century pottery was recovered from deposit 53, along with a fragment of tile. Feature 1 measured up to 0.45m in diameter and was 0.44m deep. It was filled with a deposit of dark brown clayey silt (52) which contained two small pieces of tile and a fragment of bone from a sheep or goat.

Trench 2 (Figs 4, 6 and 7)

This trench was aligned approximately WNW-ESE and, due to the presence of services at either end was only fully dug to a length of 15.20m. Due to walls being encountered along much of its length the width of the trench varied slightly from between 1.50m and 1.70m. The trench had to be stepped in places to allow safe access, and varied in depth from 1.00–1.40m. Modern concrete and brick surfaces were removed initially, and this revealed the remains of two walls (79 and 80) along much of the southern edge of the trench. As a result, the north- and south-facing sections of the trench were significantly different for much of their length. Walls 79 and 80 were both constructed from standard sized yellow frogged bricks, bonded with a sandy cement mortar. Both walls appeared to share the same construction cut (7), although wall 79 was not as well built as wall 80, which contained a slate damp course. Despite the bricks suggesting a 19th or 20th century date, there is nothing shown on the historic maps from the 1870s onward to indicate what structure(s) the walls originally belonged to.

Away from these walls, the south-facing section revealed the remains of a probable red brick surface, with further layers of made ground beneath it. Two modern services were recorded along with the remnants of a stone lined culvert (70). The construction cut for the culvert (10) had clearly truncated a presumed levelling layer of light grey sand and gravel, along with underlying deposits of clinker and gravel (86) and clinker (85). A small patch of lime mortar (87) was recorded in the south facing section between layers 86 and 85. It is possible that a layer of clinker and gravel (93) visible in the north-facing section is the same as deposit 86.

The remains of a possible chalk and lime mortar surface were recorded at the western end of the trench in both the north- (92) and south- (83) facing sections. Small patches of orange sand and gravel (84 and 91) were noted in both sections, which may represent repairs to the chalk and lime mortar surface. A dark grey deposit of charcoal and clinker (82) was observed in the south-facing section immediately below the chalk and lime mortar surface, but was not present in the north-facing section. Several deposits (74, 76, 77, 78) in the western half of the trench were interpreted as representing dumps of material imported to the site to build up the ground level. No closely dateable finds were recovered from these deposits, but they were seen to seal a pit (8) at the far western end of the trench.

Only the western edge of pit 8 was observed, as the central section of the trench was machined slightly higher due to the presence of services and another pit (9). No attempt was made to bottom pit 8 due to health and safety considerations, but a small slot through the feature revealed that it was at least 0.32m deep and 1.5m wide, with a steep western side. Two distinct fills were identified (67 and 68), and ten sherds of 12th-century pottery were recovered from the lower of the two (67), along with one small fragment of tile and five pieces of animal bone. One residual sherd of Roman pottery was also found within this deposit. Pit 9 appeared to be sub-circular in plan and was partially revealed along the northern edge of the trench. The pit had clearly truncated deposits 74 and 76, and was at least 1.50m long, 0.40m wide and 0.52m deep. A large piece of wood was visible in section, and brick and tile fragments were recovered from its lower fill (69), along with a small piece of animal bone.

The stratigraphy recorded in the eastern part of the trench, to the east of the area disturbed by modern services, differed significantly from the western end. Traces of a possible lime mortar surface (95) and an underlying deposit of clinker (94) were recorded immediately beneath the made ground deposits in the north facing section. A layer of yellow clayey sand (90) was observed beneath deposit 94, and was also visible in the south facing section. This sandy deposit sealed a layer of clinker (89) which, once again, was visible in both sections. In the north facing section the clinker lay directly above the natural geology, which consisted of orange brown sandy clay with gravel inclusions. In the south facing section the clinker lay above two deposits of orange sand and gravel (88 and 97), both of which were seen to overlie pit 6. Layer 88 also sealed a deposit of mid greyish brown clayey silt (72) which contained three small sherds of 16th-century (or later) pottery, a fragment of horse bone, and five pieces of tile. This was interpreted as another made ground deposit due to its amorphous shape in plan.

Pit 6 was not fully exposed in plan, but was seen to be at least 3.4m long and 2.4m wide. The feature was unusual as it had been 'lined' with numerous cattle horn cores, which had been placed upright against the inside edge (63). The pit had subsequently been filled with a deposit of greyish brown silty clay (64), which was at least 0.42m thick. Two sherds of 12th-century pottery were recovered from this deposit along with five small fragments of tile.

Trench 3 (Figs 4 and 5)

This trench was aligned approximately SSW-NNE, and was 15.00m long, 1.60m wide, and up to 1.55m deep. At the southern end of the trench the natural geology (orange brown clay) was encountered beneath 1.05m of demolition rubble and made ground. The southern wall of a basement (81) was recorded at 3.7m from this end of the trench, along with its construction cut (11). The basement had a concrete floor and occupied the central part

of the trench. The northern wall of the basement (54) and its associated construction cut (2) were observed between 11m and 12m. This basement is clearly 20th century in date and relates to one of the buildings which was recently demolished.

The flint and lime mortar foundations of another wall (56) were recorded at 13m. A small slot through this wall determined that the remaining foundations were 0.26m high, and sat on a thin layer of yellow clayey sand (62). The construction cut for this wall (3) was sealed by a probable chalk surface (58) which abutted wall 56. Two small pieces of tile were found within the chalk surface. It is not clear whether this wall relates to any structures depicted on early editions of the Ordnance Survey.

Trench 4 (Figs 4, 5)

This trench was excavated due to the fact that Trench 1 had to be shortened due to the presence of services and an underground tank. It was aligned approximately SSW-NNE and was 4.05m long, 1.50m wide, and up to 1.25m deep. Up to 0.54m of concrete and made ground were removed to reveal a layer of buried garden soil (51). The remains of a probable red brick floor were observed at the southern end of the trench above this soil layer. Another soil deposit (53), containing a moderate amount of gravel inclusions, was recorded beneath layer 51. Both soil layers had been truncated by pit 4, which was clearly visible in the west facing section. Despite the fact that this feature was not fully exposed in the trench, it appeared to be sub-circular in plan, and was at least 0.60m deep. The pit was not excavated, but a sherd of 16th-century (or later) pottery was recovered from the surface of its fill of greyish brown clayey silt (65). However, as a sherd of 19th-century pottery was found within deposit 53 in trench 1, the pottery in pit 4 may be residual.

Another pit (5) was observed at the northern end of the trench although, once again, it was not seen fully in plan. It appeared to be sub-rectangular in plan, measuring at least 2.20m in length and 0.70m in width. The feature was not excavated, but three sherds of late 13th-century pottery were recovered from the surface of its fill of mid greyish brown sandy silt (66), along with several fragments of animal bone. The pit had been sealed by soil layer 53.

Finds

Pottery by Paul Blinkhorn

The pottery assemblage comprised 21 sherds with a total weight of 192g. It was recorded utilizing the coding system and chronology of the Post-Roman pottery from Colchester (Cunningham 1985; Cotter 2000), as follows:

F13: Early Medieval Sandy Ware, early 11th – early 13th century. 1 sherd, 12g.
F20: Medieval Grey Sandy ware. 12th – 14th century. 13 sherds, 95g.
F35: Mill Green ware, 1270–1350. 1 sherd, 15g.
F40: Red Earthenware, late 15th – 18th century. 4 sherd, 22g.
F48X: Miscellaneous 19th/20th century wares. 1 sherd, 39g.
RB: Roman grey wares. 1 sherd, 9g.

The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown in Appendix 3.

All the wares are types which are well-known in the region, with the medieval material suggesting that there was activity at the site from the 12th– early/mid 14th centuries. The assemblage of that period comprised entirely unglazed jars, other than the single bodysherd from a reduced, white-slipped Mill Green Ware glazed jug with combed *sgraffito* decoration, a common product of the tradition (Pearce *et al.* 1982). The medieval material is generally in good, fresh condition, and appears to be reliably stratified.

Animal Bone by Felicity Howell

A moderate sized assemblage of animal bone was recovered from ten contexts during this evaluation. A total of 176 fragments were present for analysis, weighing 3363g (Appendix 4). The bones were in good to fair condition and had experienced a moderate degree of fragmentation. The fragments had been broken post-depositionally with the exception of a partial helical fracture noted in a sheep metacarpal recovered from garden soil (51). No gnawing, burning or butchery marks were observed in the assemblage. Some new bone growth was recorded on the lingual and lateral surface of a sheep mandible recovered from garden soil (51) and may suggest a present infection at the time of death.

Analysis of the elements in this assemblage shows that the minimum number of individuals (MNI) represented is seven: one horse, eight cattle and two sheep/goat. The horse is represented by a first phalanx recovered from made ground layer (72). The sheep/goat was represented by extremities that is, head and hoof elements, waste products from butchery. Cattle horn cores were the most abundant and best preserved elements within the entire assemblage and provided an MNI of eight cattle (other bones could only provide an MNI of four cattle). Horn is generally representative of waste production, nevertheless, the presence of fifteen virtually complete horn cores and additional horn fragments within pit 6 may imply more industrial activity. The absence of other cattle butchery by-products, specifically the hooves, and the lack of butchery on the horn cores themselves should be noted. This evidence suggests rather than representing the tanning or horning industry directly, the horns were used as lining, in the construction of pit 6, perhaps as a cheaper alternative to bricks.

The eruption of a third molar in the sheep mandible indicated an age at death for this individual between 18–24 months (Payne 1973). The age determination from an unfused, proximal cattle femur was 3½ years (Silver 1969). There was insufficient material recovered to make significant conclusions about assemblage demographics, nonetheless both results indicate optimal age for killing ungulates for meat.

Brick and Tile by Sean Wallis

Thirty-five fragments of ceramic building material, weighing 1428g, were recovered during the evaluation (Appendix 5). The vast majority consisted of small un-diagnostic pieces of plain red tile. However, the finds from pit 9 (69) included one piece of peg tile and a fragment of vitrified brick.

Conclusion

The evaluation successfully investigated those parts of the site which will be most affected by the proposed development. A modest amount of archaeological features were identified, including three medieval pits, and numerous deposits dating from the post-medieval and modern periods. The function of the medieval pits is unknown, although they all seem to be quite large in size. Although the pottery from two of the pits (6 and 8) dates from the 12th century, the presence of tile fragments within these features may indicate a slighter later date as tile was not commonly used in this early period.

One of the pits (6) was unusual in that it appeared to have been lined with cattle horn cores. The use of horn cores to line pits has been noted on post-medieval sites, where they may have been used as a cheaper alternative to bricks. However, in the case of pit 6 the horn cores have been placed upright, and there only appeared to be one layer of them. It is therefore possible that they may have been a decorative feature. In any event, the presence of large amounts of horn cores on an archaeological site usually indicates some sort of industrial activity, which could include horn working but, where heads and feet are both represented, could also involve secondary uses of hides arriving with heads and feet attached, such as for tanning. Despite documentary evidence for post-medieval tanning in the Fullbridge area (ECC 1999, 26), the evidence here does not suggest horning (the outer horn had not been stripped from the cores) nor tannery waste (no feet), even though the location (close to a water supply and on the periphery of the settled area for the medieval or early post-medieval periods) would also suit the ‘noxious’ tanning industry.

Evidence of activity in the post-medieval and modern periods is attested by various walls and pits, and numerous layers of material (mostly recorded in section). Whilst some of these may relate to post-medieval

surfaces, many appear to be dump layers, presumably imported to build up the ground level of this low lying area (mapped as landslip on the geological map, so a reaction to that may be posited). The presence of large amounts of clinker could be related to the former coal yard which is shown on the 1875 Ordnance Survey.

The walls recorded in Trench 2 (79 and 80) appear to belong to a building which was recently demolished.

References

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APPENDIX 1: Trench details

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Length (m)</i>	<i>Breadth (m)</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>	<i>Comment</i>
1	3.50	1.60	1.15	0-0.40m made ground (50); 0.40-0.84m buried soil (51); 0.84-1.15m dark brown grey sandy silt with moderate gravel (53); 1.15m+ natural geology (orange brown sandy clay with gravel patches). Pit/post-hole 1.
2	15.20	1.50-1.70	1.40	Western end: 0-0.70m concrete and made ground; 0.70-0.80m clinker and gravel (86); 0.80-0.86m lime mortar and chalk (83); 0.86-1.04m charcoal and clinker (82); 1.04-1.20m mid grey brown clayey silt (77); 1.20m+ natural geology (orange brown sandy clay). Eastern end: 0-0.48m made ground; 0.48-0.54m lime mortar (95); 0.54-0.58m clinker (94); 0.58-0.74m yellow clayey sand (90); 0.74-0.83m clinker (89); 0.83m+ natural geology (orange brown sandy clay). Pits 6, 8 and 9. Walls 79 and 80. Culvert 70. Construction cuts 7 and 10. [Pls 1 5 and 6]
3	15.00	1.60	1.55	Southern end: 0-1.05m demolition rubble and made ground; 1.05-1.55m+ natural geology (orange brown clay). Northern end: 0-0.44m concrete and made ground; 0.44-0.62m probable chalk surface (58); 0.62-0.74m+ natural geology (orange brown clay with occasional gravel). Walls 54, 56 and 81. Construction cuts 2, 3 and 11. [Pl. 2]
4	4.05	1.50	1.25	0-0.54m concrete and made ground; 0.54-0.80m buried soil (51); 0.80-1.08m dark brown grey sandy silt with moderate gravel (53); 1.08m-1.25m+ natural geology (orange brown sandy clay). Pits 4 and 5. [Pls 3 and 4]

APPENDIX 2: Feature details

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill (s)</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Dating evidence</i>
1	1	52	Pit / post-hole	Modern	Stratigraphic
3	2	54, 55	Wall	Modern	Bricks
3	3	56, 57, 62	Flint wall foundations	Undated	
4	4	65	Pit	Post-medieval	Pottery
4	5	66	Pit	Medieval	Pottery
2	6	63, 64	Pit	Medieval	Pottery and tile
2	7	75, 79, 80	Brick walls	Modern	Bricks
2	8	67, 68	Pit	Medieval	Pottery and tile
2	9	69, 96	Pit	Post-medieval	Brick and tile
2	10	70, 71	Culvert	Post-medieval	Stratigraphy
3	11	81, 98	Wall	Modern	Bricks

APPENDIX 3: Pottery occurrence by number and weight (in g) of sherds per context by fabric type

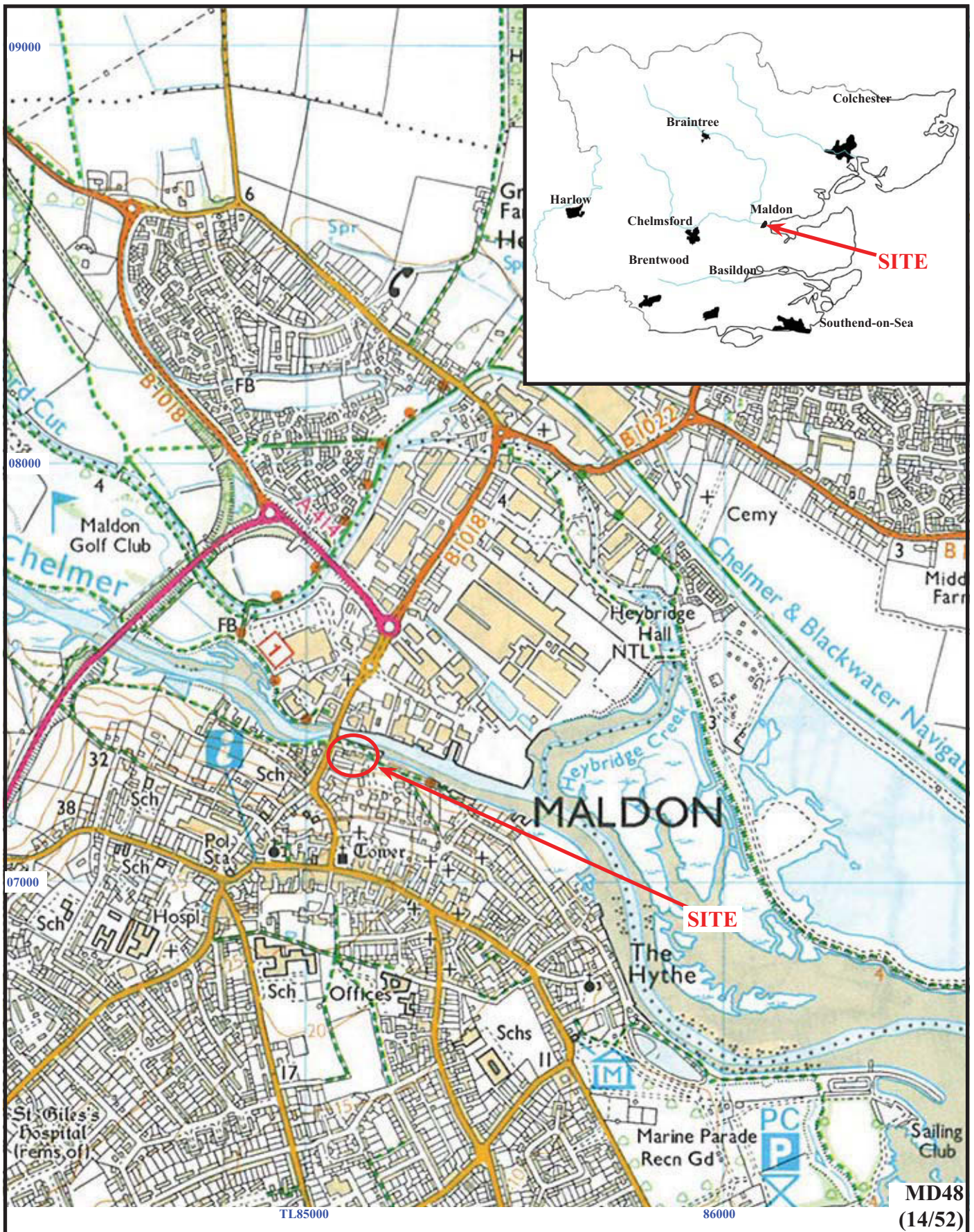
<i>Trench</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Roman</i>		<i>F13</i>		<i>F20</i>		<i>F35</i>		<i>F40</i>		<i>F48X</i>	
			<i>No</i>	<i>Wt</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt</i>
		53											1	39
		72									3	17		
4	4	65									1	5		
4	5	66					2	6	1	15				
2	6	64			1	12	1	10						
2	8	67	1	9			10	79						
		Total	1	9	1	12	13	95	1	15	4	22	1	39

APPENDIX 4: Catalogue of animal bone

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>No.frag</i> s	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>Sheep/goat</i>	<i>Cow</i>	<i>Horse</i>	<i>Unidentified</i>
1		51	3	78	3			
1	1	52	1	3	1			
1		53	4	153		4		
2	6	63	144	2777		144		
4	5	66	7	162		6		1
2	8	67	5	64	1			4
2	9	69	1	12	1			
2		72	1	52			1	
2		74	5	54				5
2		78	5	8	3			2
		Total	176	3363				

APPENDIX 5: Catalogue of brick and tile

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>No.frag</i> s	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>Comments</i>
1	1	52	2	39	Tile
3		58	2	56	Tile
2	6	64	5	134	Tile
2	8	67	1	44	Tile
2	9	69	4	531	Tile and one fragment of vitrified brick
2		72	5	108	Tile
2		74	7	229	Tile
2		76	4	112	Tile
2		78	4	78	Tile
		Total	35	1428	

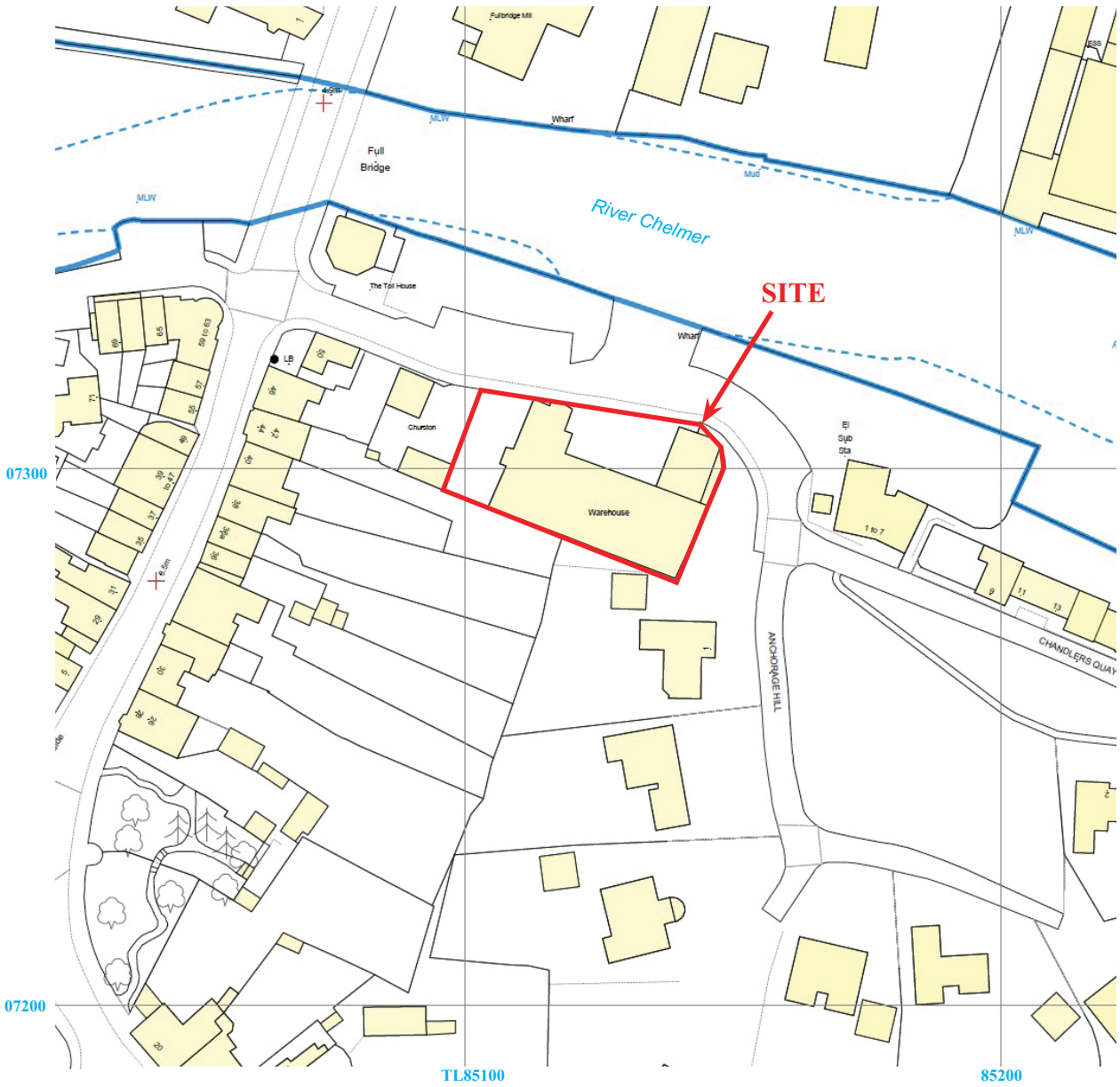


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Archaeological Evaluation**

Figure 1. Location of site within Maldon and Essex.

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THAMES VALLEY
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SERVICES
SOUTH



MD48
(14/53)

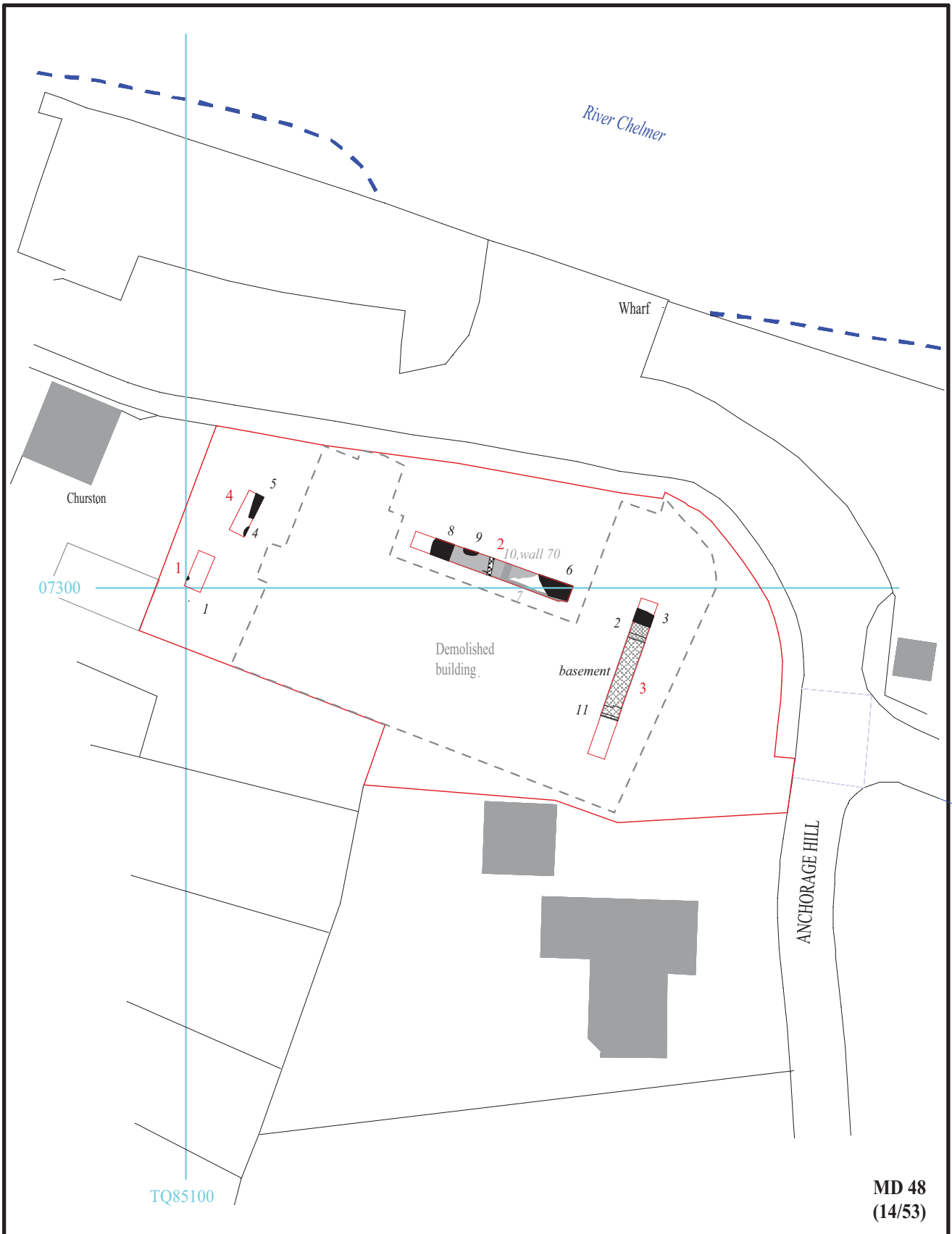


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Figure 2. Detailed location of site, prior to demoliton.

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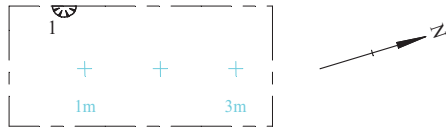


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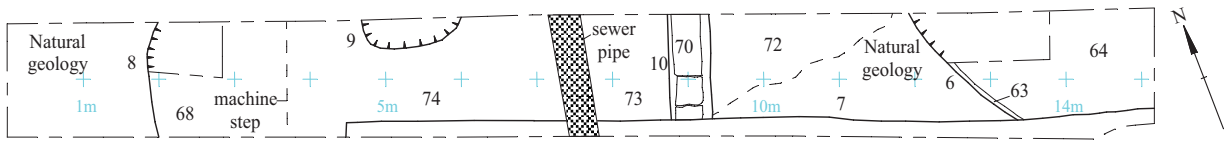
Figure 3. Location of trenches.



Trench 1



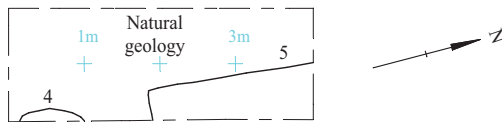
Trench 2



Trench 3



Trench 4



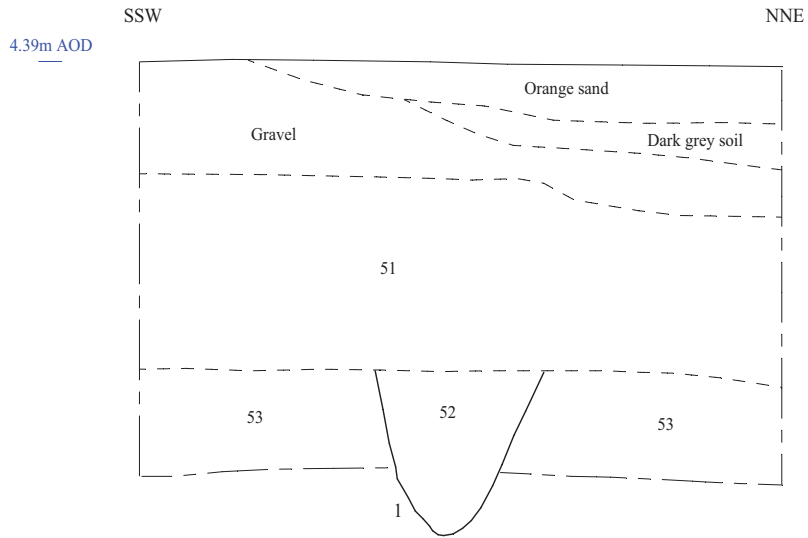
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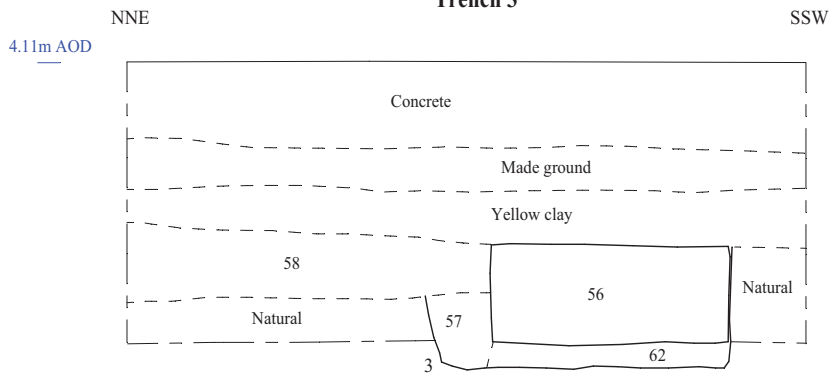
Figure 4. Plan of trenches 1, 2, 3 and 4.



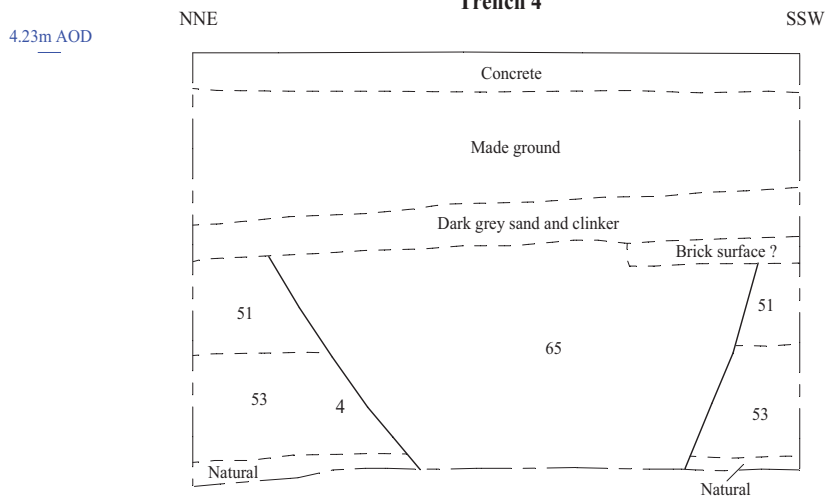
Trench 1



Trench 3



Trench 4

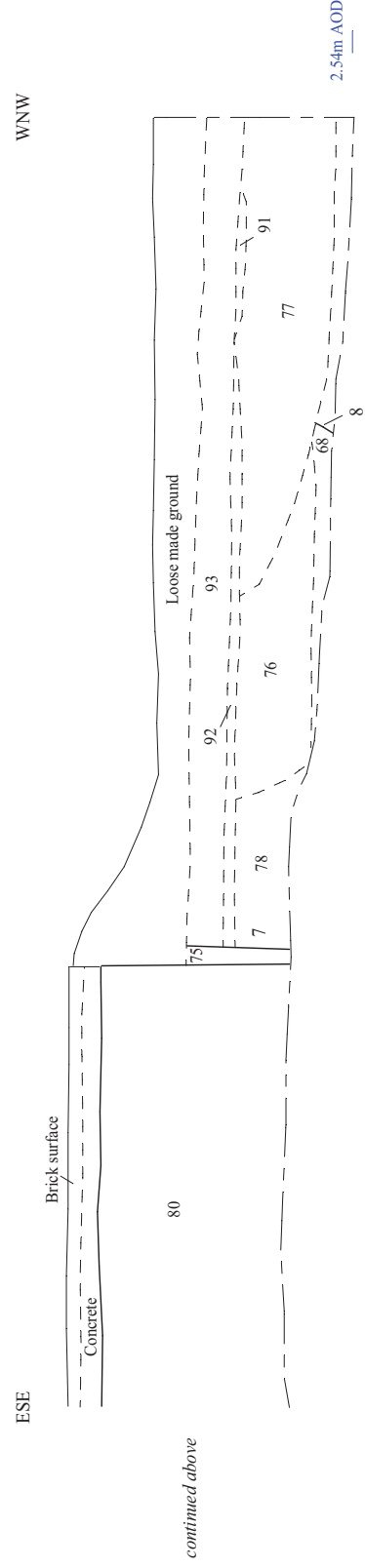
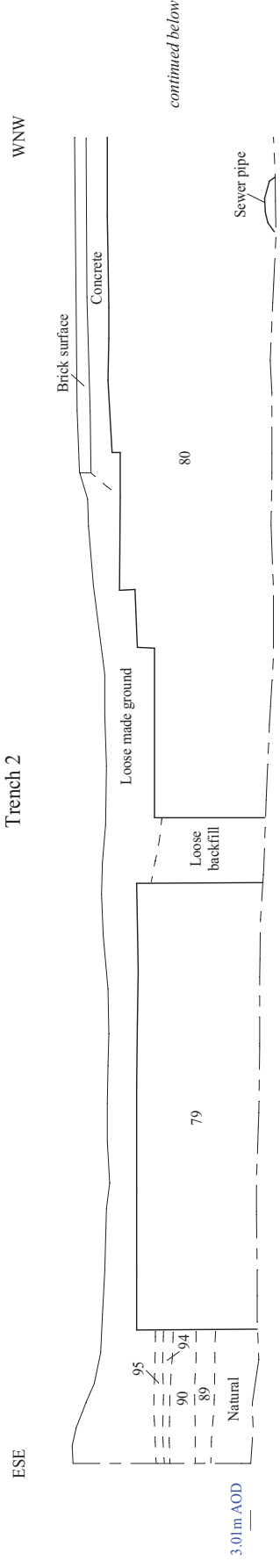


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Figure 5. Representative sections of trenches 1, 3 and 4.





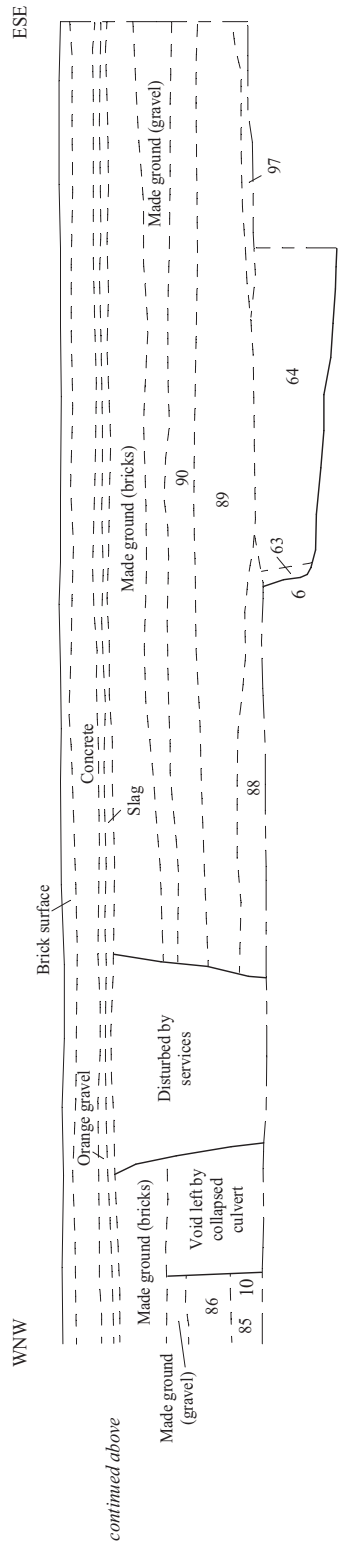
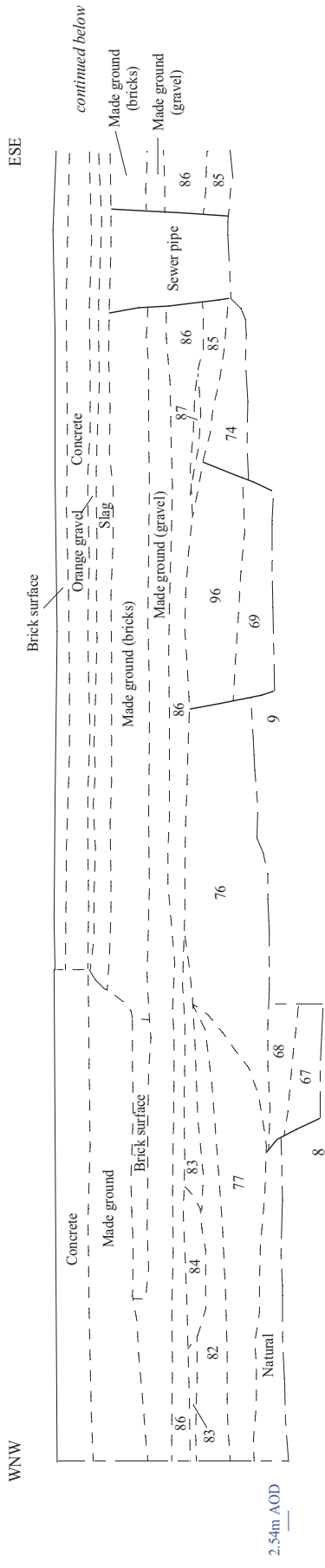
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Figure 6. NNE facing section of trench 2.



Trench 2



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Figure 7. SSW facing section of trench 2.





Plate 1. Trench 2, looking west north west, Scales: horizontal 2m and 1m, vertical 0.5m.



Plate 2. Trench 3 (south end), looking south west, Scales: horizontal 2m and 1m, vertical 0.5m.

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Plate 3. Trench 4, looking north, Scales: horizontal 2m and 1m, vertical 0.5m.



Plate 4. Trench 1 section and pit 1, looking west, Scales: 2m and 1m.

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Plate 5. Trench 2 (east end), pit 6, looking north west, Scales: 0.5m and 0.1m.



Plate 6. Trench 2, (west end), pit 8, looking north west, Scales: horizontal 0.5m, vertical 0.5m.

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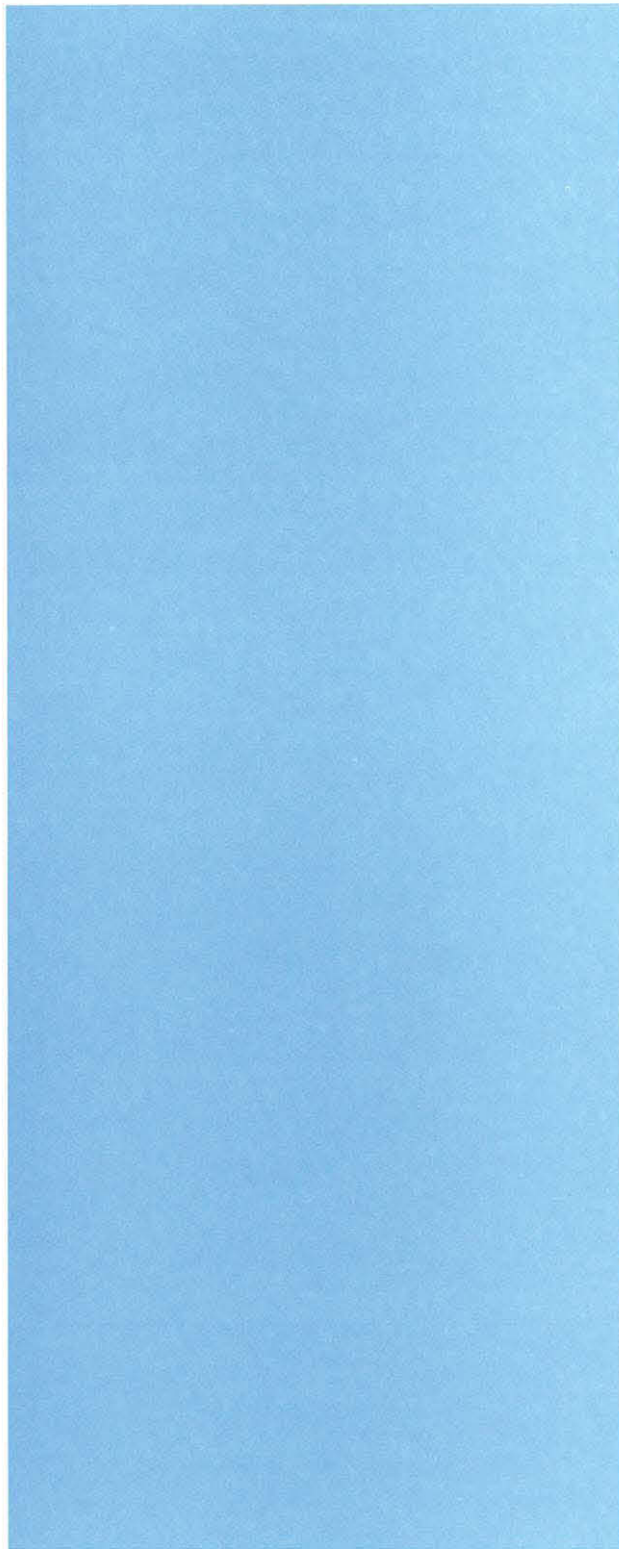
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Plates 5 - 6.**

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TIME CHART

	Calendar Years
Modern _____	AD 1901
Victorian _____	AD 1837
Post Medieval _____	AD 1500
Medieval _____	AD 1066
Saxon _____	AD 410
Roman _____	AD 43
Iron Age _____	BC/AD 750 BC
Bronze Age: Late -----	1300 BC
Bronze Age: Middle -----	1700 BC
Bronze Age: Early -----	2100 BC
Neolithic: Late	3300 BC
Neolithic: Early	4300 BC
Mesolithic: Late	6000 BC
Mesolithic: Early	10000 BC
Palaeolithic: Upper	30000 BC
Palaeolithic: Middle	70000 BC
Palaeolithic: Lower	2,000,000 BC





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