

Archaeological evaluation on land at Maldon Wycke, Spital Road, Maldon, CM9 6SQ

April 2021



by Sarah Veasey

figures by Chris Lister, Ben Holloway and Emma Holloway

fieldwork by Ben Holloway with Nik Pryke

**commissioned by Paula Robertson, Plaiter Claiborne
on behalf of Pharaoh Group**

NGR: TL 84004 06109 (centre)

Planning ref.: APP/X1545/W/19W3243280 (MAL/19/00786)

CAT project ref.: 2021/03cc

ECC code: MD67

OASIS ref.: colchest3-418889



Colchester Archaeological Trust

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

tel.: 01206 501785

email: sv@catuk.org

CAT Report 1659

June 2021

Contents

1	Summary	1
2	Introduction	1
3	Archaeological background	1
4	Aims	2
5	Results	2
6	Finds	3
7	Conclusion	4
8	Acknowledgements	4
9	References	4
10	Abbreviations and glossary	5
11	Contents of archive	5
12	Archive deposition	5
	Appendix 1 Context list	7
	Figures	after p7
	OASIS summary sheet	

List of photographs, tables and figures

Cover: Site shot

Photograph 1	Trench 3 – view N	2
Photograph 2	Pit F2 – view SSE	3
Table 1	Details on the main types of ceramics and pottery	3
Table 2	Quantities of pottery and CBM by features	4
Table 3	Approximate dates for the individual features	4

- Fig 1 Site location and trench layout in relation to the proposed development (dashed blue lines)
Fig 2 Trench results
Fig 3 Feature and representative sections.

1 Summary

An archaeological evaluation of three trenches was carried out on land at Maldon Wycke, Spital Road, Maldon, Essex, in advance of the construction of three new dwellings. The site was located to the southeast of the historic town of Maldon and within a farmstead that has origins in the medieval period. Despite the sites location only two pits were recorded, one medieval/post-medieval in date and one 18th-19th century in date.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This is the report for an archaeological evaluation by trial-trenching on land at Maldon Wycke, Spital Road, Maldon, Essex which was carried out on the 14th April 2021. The work was commissioned by Paula Roberson (Plaiter Claiborne) on behalf of Pharaoh Group in advance of the construction of three detached dwellings and was undertaken by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT).

In response to consultation with Essex County Council Place Services (ECCPS), Historic Environment Advisor Maria Medlycott advised that in order to establish the archaeological implications of this application, the applicant should be required to commission a scheme of archaeological investigation in accordance with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2019).

All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with a *Brief for trial-trenching and excavation at Land at Maldon Wycke, Spital Road, Maldon* detailing the required archaeological work, written by Maria Medlycott (ECCPS 2020), and a written scheme of investigation (WSI) prepared by CAT in response to the brief and agreed with ECCPS (CAT 2021).

In addition to the brief and WSI, all fieldwork and reporting was done in accordance with *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)* (Historic England 2015), and with *Standards for field archaeology in the East of England* (EAA 14 and 24). This report mirrors standards and practices contained in the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014a) and *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (ClfA 2014b).

3 Archaeological background

The following archaeological background draws on the brief and the Essex Historic Environment Records (EHER) held at Essex County Council, County Hall, Chelmsford, Essex (accessible to the public via <http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk>).

The proposed development site is located just south of a Maldon Hall, where a number of listed buildings exist (NHLE 1256294-7, NHLE 1256299, EHER 38490-4). Relating the medieval and post-medieval hall and farm, the buildings date from the 15th century to the 19th century. Maldon Hall is enclosed by a large rectangular homestead moat (EHER 7778), the majority of which is still visible today.

Within the grounds of Maldon Hall is a possible Roman villa (EHER 7777), with finds including a gold stater of Bellovaci (EHER 7780).

An archaeological excavation carried out at Maldon Hall Farm recorded a small enclosed cemetery, dated to the second half of the 1st century AD (EHER 14778). Three of the nine pits excavated contained cremation burials, and a selection of pedestal urns and bowls was recovered (Lavender, 1991). Metal finds included a silver brooch, an iron disc and fragments of copper alloy (EHER 14779).

In 2019 CAT undertook an archaeological evaluation at Maldon Hall Farm, to the north of the development site, which uncovered a post-medieval culvert, a post-medieval ditch and an undated posthole (CAT Report 1397).

Approximately 500m to the west is a complex of cropmarks (EHER 7989, 8026), mainly linear features but also a small rectangular cropmark.

4 Aims

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

5 Results (Figs 2-4)

Three trial-trenches were machine-excavated under the supervision of a CAT archaeologist. T1 consisted of two 10m long trenches arranged in a T-shape, T2 was 20m long and T3 25m long. All trenches were 1.8m wide. A full context list can be found in Appendix 1.

The trenches were excavated through three layers. Modern topsoil (L1, c 0.14-0.21 thick) sealed subsoil (L2, c 0.10-0.25m thick) beneath which lay natural (L3, encountered at a depth of c 0.28-0.45m below current ground level).



Photograph 1 Trench 3 – view N

Sondages were excavated in all three trenches to confirm the identification of natural ground level. No archaeological remains were discovered in T2.

Trench 1 (T1)

Pit F1 produced a small assemblage of finds of different dates. The pit was most likely dated 18th-19th century and the earlier finds residual. It was circular in shape with a flat base and was not fully exposed due to the trench edge. The exposed area was 1.93m by 0.77m and 0.17m deep.

Trench 3 (T3)

F2 was a large, shallow pit dating to the medieval/post-medieval period. Four peg-tile fragments were recovered from the fill of F2. The exposed area of F2 was 5.55m by 2.42m and 0.21m deep.



Photograph 2 Pit F2 – view SSE

6 Finds

6.1 Ceramic and pottery finds

By Dr Matthew Loughton

The evaluation uncovered a small collection of pottery and ceramic building material (henceforth CBM) with eight sherds with a weight of 419g (Table 1). The mean sherd weight is 52g.

Ceramic material	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)
Pottery	1	2	2
CBM	7	417	60
Total	8	419	52

Table 1 Details on the main types of ceramics and pottery

This material was recovered from just two features (Table 2).

Context	Description	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)
F1	Pit	4	82	21
F2	Pit	4	337	84
Total		8	419	52

Table 2 Quantities of pottery and CBM by features

Pit F1 contained one sherd of medieval sandy greyware (fabric F20) pottery with a weight of 2g which dates to c 1150-1375/1400. In addition, there was also a sherd of Roman brick or tile (RBT) with a weight of 18g, one sherd of medieval/post-medieval peg-tile (28g), and a small fragment of brick (34g) dating from the 18th to the 19th century.

Pit F2 contained four sherds of medieval/post-medieval peg-tile with a weight of 337g.

Conclusion

Table 3 summarizes the dating evidence for the features and layers which produced dateable ceramic finds.

Context	Feature type	Post-Roman pottery	CBM	Overall date Approx.
F1	Pit	F20	BR, PT	18th-19th century
F2	Pit	-	PT	Medieval/post-medieval

Table 3 Approximate dates for the individual features

7 Conclusion

Two features were uncovered during the evaluation at Maldon Wycke. Pit F1 was dated to the 18th to 19th century and pit F2 more broadly to the medieval/post-medieval period. Both features are likely associated with the Maldon Wycke farmstead. Residual finds from pit F2 (Roman brick and medieval pottery) are indicators of earlier activity in the vicinity of the development site.

8 Acknowledgements

CAT thanks Paula Robertson (Plaiter Claiborne) for commissioning and Pharaoh Group for funding the work. The project was managed by C Lister with fieldwork carried out by B Holloway with N Pryke. Figures are by C Lister, B Holloway and E Holloway. The project was monitored for ECCPS by Maria Medlycott.

9 References

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

- | | | |
|--------------------------|-------|---|
| Brown, N & Glazebrook, J | 2000 | <i>Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties 2. Research agenda and strategy.</i> East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 8 (EAA 8) |
| CAT | 2021 | <i>Health & Safety Policy</i> |
| CAT | 2020 | <i>Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching at land a Maldon Wycke, Spital Road, Maldon, SM9 6SQ</i> by S Carter |
| CAT Report 1397 | 2019 | <i>Archaeological evaluation at Maldon Hall Farm, Spital Road, Maldon, Essex, CM9 6SQ: March 2019</i> By E Hicks |
| CIfA | 2014a | <i>Standard and Guidance for archaeological evaluation</i> |
| CIfA | 2014b | <i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i> |

ECCPS	2020	<i>Brief for trial trenching & excavation at Land at Maldon Wycke, Spital Road, Maldon</i> by M Medlycott
Gurney, D	2003	<i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14)
Historic England (HE)	2015	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i>
Lavender, N J	1991	<i>A Late Iron Age Burial Enclosure at Maldon Hall Farm, Essex, Vol 57, p203-207</i>
Medlycott, M	2011	<i>Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 (EAA 24)
MHCLG	2019	<i>National Planning Policy Framework</i> . Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government

10 Abbreviations and glossary

CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
CBM	ceramic building material, ie brick/tile
CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
context	specific location of finds on an archaeological site
ECC	Essex County Council
ECCHEA	Essex County Council Historic Environment Advisor
ECCPS	Essex County Council Place Services
EHHER	Essex Historic Environment Record
feature (F)	an identifiable thing like a pit, a wall, a drain: can contain 'contexts'
layer (L)	distinct or distinguishable deposit (layer) of material
medieval	period from AD 1066 to c 1500
modern	period from c AD 1800 to the present
natural	geological deposit undisturbed by human activity
NGR	National Grid Reference
OASIS	O nline A cces S to the I ndex of A rchaeological I nvestigati S , http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main
post-medieval	from c AD 1500 to c 1800
section	(abbreviation sx or Sx) vertical slice through feature/s or layer/s
ws	written scheme of investigation

11 Contents of archive

Finds: None retained

Paper and digital record

One A4 document wallet containing:

The report (CAT Report 1659)

ECC evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation

Original site record (feature and layer sheets, finds record, plans)

Site digital photos and log

Digital record

The report (CAT Report 1659)

CBC evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation

Site digital photographs, thumbnails and log

Graphic files

Survey data

12 Archive deposition

The paper and digital archive is currently held by the Colchester Archaeological Trust at Roman Circus House, Roman Circus Walk, Colchester, Essex CO2 7GZ, but will be permanently deposited with Colchester Museum under the reference number MD67.

© Colchester Archaeological Trust 2020

Distribution list:

Paula Robertson (Plaiter Claiborne)
Pharaoh Group
ECC Place Services Historic Environment Advisor
Essex Historic Environment Record, Essex County Council



Colchester Archaeological Trust

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

tel.: 01206 501785

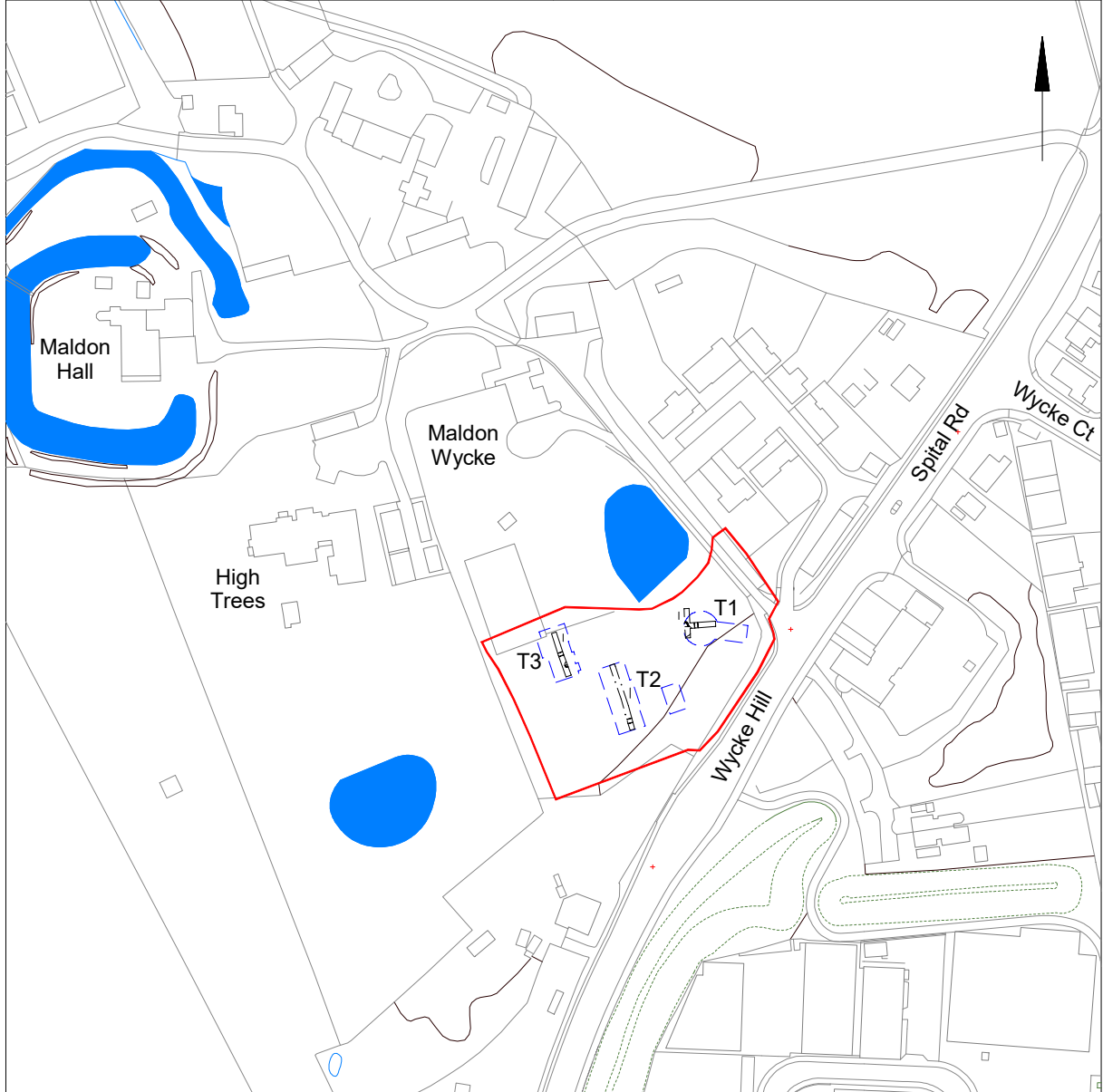
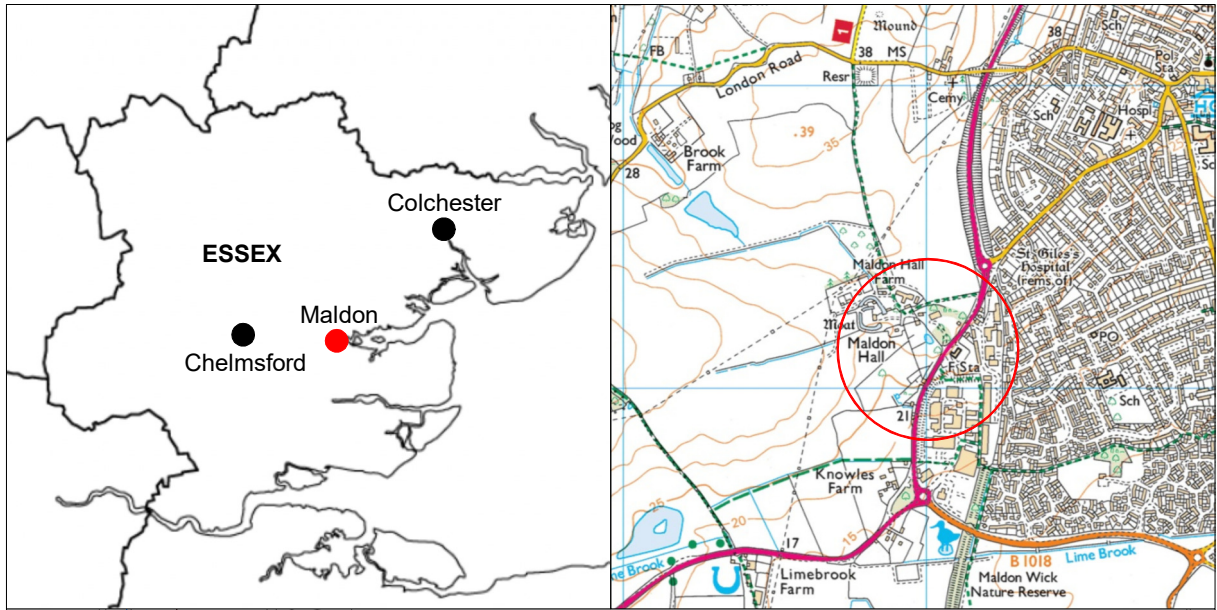
email: sv@catuk.org

Checked by: Philip Crummy

Date: 09/06/2021

Appendix 1 Context List

Context number	Trench number	Finds number	Feature type	Description	Date
L1	All trenches	-	Paddock topsoil	firm moist dark grey/brown silty clay	Modern
L2	All trenches	-	Subsoil	firm moist medium grey/brown silt with charcoal flecks	Undated
L3	All trenches	-	Natural	medium grey/brown clay and inclusions of: gravel 10% and stone 40%	Post-glacial
F1	T3	1	Pit	firm moist light/medium grey/brown silty clay with brick flecks and inclusions of: stone 50%, tile/brick 5% and pot 2%	18th-19th century
F2	T1	2	Pit	firm moist medium grey/brown silty clay with charcoal flecks	Medieval/post-medieval



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

Fig 1 Site location and trench layout in relation to proposed development (dashed blue lines).



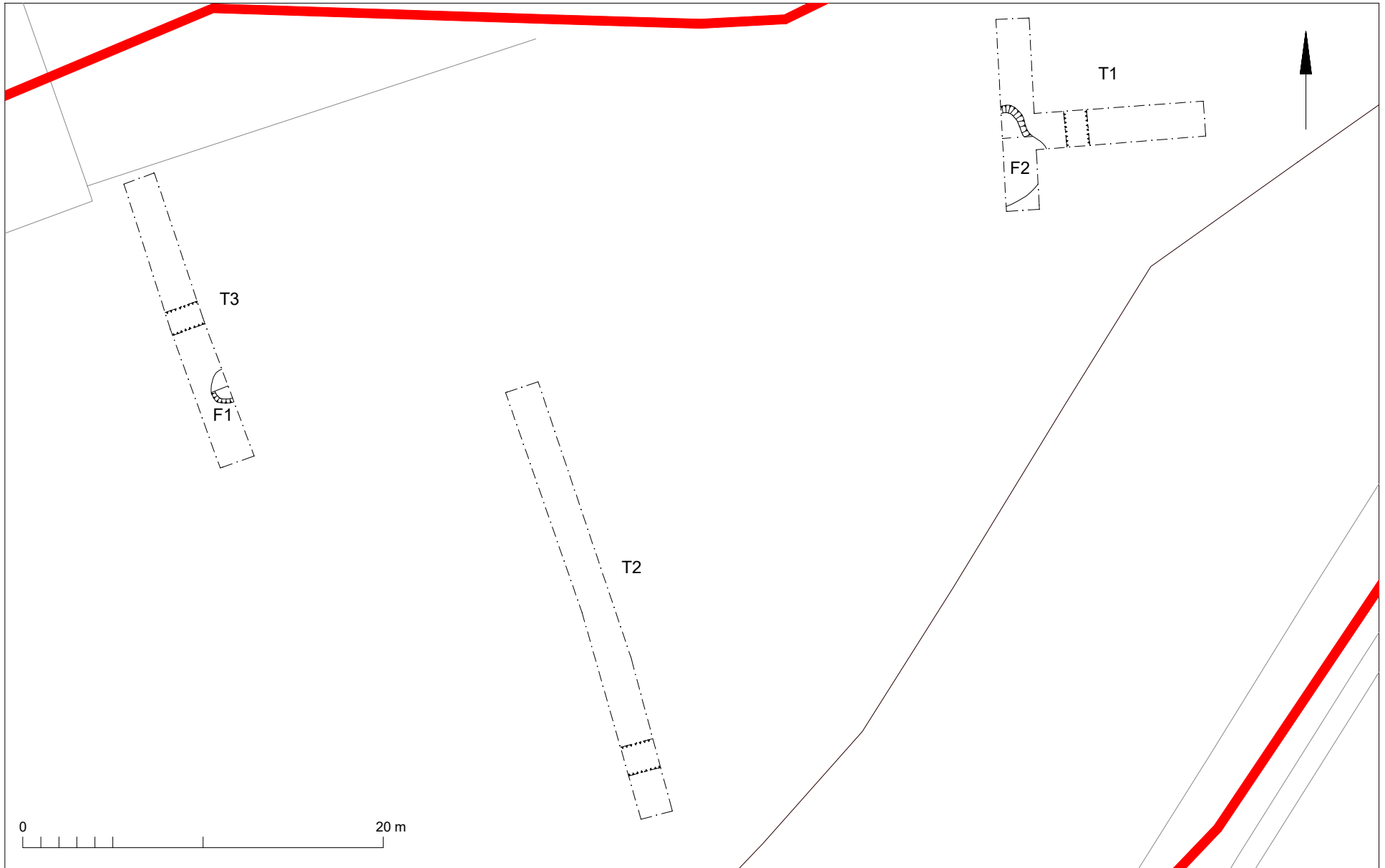


Fig 2 Trench results.

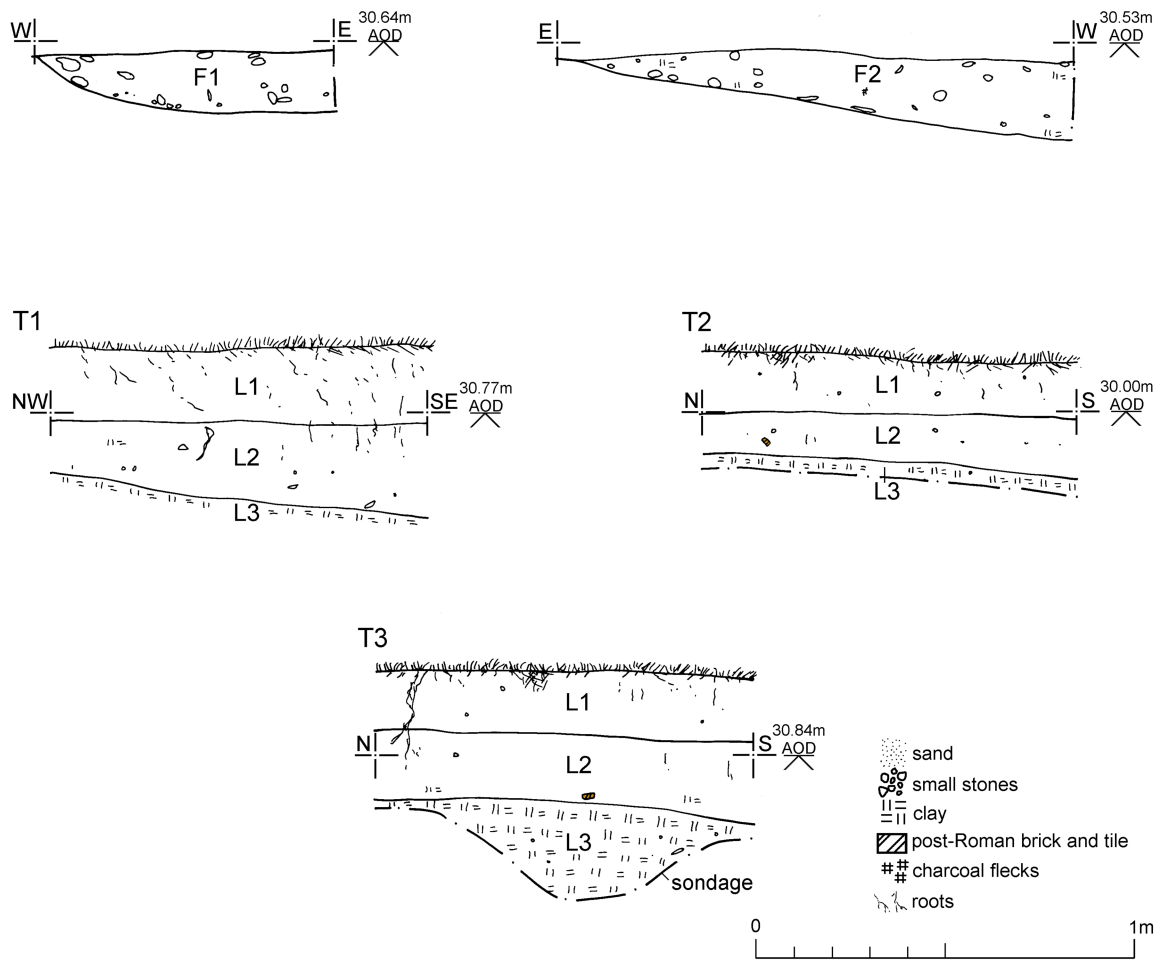


Fig 3 Feature and representative sections.

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

[List of Projects](#) | [Manage Projects](#) | [Search Projects](#) | [New project](#) | [Change your details](#) | [HER coverage](#) | [Change country](#) | [FAQs](#) | [Log out](#)

Printable version

OASIS ID: colchest3-418889

Project details

Project name	Archaeological evaluation at Land at Maldon Wycke, Spital Road, Maldon
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation of three trenches was carried out on land at Maldon Wycke, Spital Road, Maldon, Essex, in advance of the construction of three new dwellings. The site was located to the south-east of the historic town of Maldon and within a farmstead that has origins in the medieval period. Despite the sites location only two pits were recorded, one medieval/post-medieval in date and one 18th-19th century in date.
Project dates	Start: 14-04-2021 End: 14-04-2021
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	MD67 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	APP/X1545/W/19W3243280 (MAL/19/00786) - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	2021/03cc - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Listed Building
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Significant Finds	BRICK Roman
Significant Finds	PEG TILE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Small-scale (e.g. single house, etc.)
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	ESSEX MALDON MALDON Land at Maldon Wycke, Spital Road, Maldon
Postcode	CM9 6SQ
Study area	0.56 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 8400 0610 51.722868699383 0.664306611873 51 43 22 N 000 39 51 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Project brief originator	HEM Team Officer, ECC
Project design originator	Sarah Carter
Project	Chris Lister

director/manager
 Project supervisor Ben Holloway
 Type of sponsor/funding body Developer

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists? No
 Digital Archive recipient Archaeological Data Service
 Digital Contents "none"
 Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"
 Paper Archive recipient Colchester Museum
 Paper Contents "none"
 Paper Media available "Notebook - Excavation',' Research',' General Notes","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey "

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
 Title Archaeological evaluation on land at Maldon Wycke, Spital Road, Maldon, CM9 6SQ: April 2021
 Author(s)/Editor(s) Veasey, S.
 Other bibliographic details CAT Report 1659
 Date 2021
 Issuer or publisher Colchester Archaeological Trust
 Place of issue or publication Colchester
 Description A4 loose-leaf comb-bound
 URL cat.essex.ac.uk
 Entered by S Veasey (sv@catuk.org)
 Entered on 4 June 2021

OASIS:

Please e-mail [Historic England](#) for OASIS help and advice
 © ADS 1996-2012 Created by [Jo Gilham](#) and [Jen Mitcham](#), email Last modified Wednesday 9 May 2012
 Cite only: <http://www.oasis.ac.uk/form/print.cfm> for this page

[Cookies](#) [Privacy Policy](#)

Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching at land at Maldon Wycke, Spital Road, Maldon, CM9 6SQ

NGR: TL 84004 06109 (centre)
District: Maldon

Planning reference: APP/X1545/W/19W3243280 (MAL/19/00786)

Commissioned by: Paula Roberson (Plaiter Claiborne)
Client: Pharaoh Group

Curating museum: Colchester
ECC project code: [tbc](#)

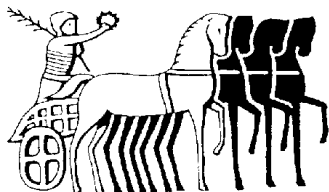
CAT project code: 2021/03cc

Oasis project ID: colchest3-418889

Site manager: Chris Lister

ECC monitor: Maria Medlycott

This WSI written: 09/04/2021



COLCHESTER ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST,
Roman Circus House,
Roman Circus Walk,
Colchester,
Essex, CO2 7GZ

tel: 01206 501785
email: sc@catuk.org

Site location and description

The proposed development site is located in the south-east of Maldon, Essex at Maldon Wycke, Spital Road (Fig 1). The site is centred at National Grid Reference (NGR) TL 84004 06109. The site is currently an empty field, with trees and overgrowth around its extremities.

Proposed work

The planning application proposes the construction of 3 detached dwellings with associated groundworks.

Archaeological background

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

The proposed development site is located just south of a Maldon Hall, where a number of listed buildings exist (NHLE 1256294-7, NHLE 1256299, EHER 38490-4). Relating the medieval and post-medieval Hall and Farm, the buildings date from the 15th century to the 19th century. Maldon Hall is enclosed by a large rectangular homestead moat (EHER 7778), the majority of which is still visible today.

Within the grounds of Maldon Hall is a possible Roman villa (EHER 7777), find spots include a gold stater of Bellovaci (EHER 7780).

In the 1980s an archaeological excavation carried out at Maldon Hall Farm recorded a small enclosed cemetery, dated to the second half of the 1st century AD (EHER 14778). Three of the nine pits excavated contained cremation burials, and a selection of pedestal urns and bowls was recovered (Lavender, 1991). Metal finds included a silver brooch, an iron disc and fragments of copper alloy (EHER 14779).

In 2019 CAT undertook an archaeological evaluation at Maldon Hall Farm, to the north of the development site, which uncovered a post-medieval culvert, a post-medieval ditch and an undated posthole.

500m to the west is a complex of cropmarks (EHER 7989, 8026), mainly linear features but also a small rectangular cropmark.

Planning background

A planning application (MAL/19/00786) was submitted to Maldon District Council in July 2019 for *permission for three detached dwellings*. The application was originally denied but approved on appeal (APP/X1545/W/19/3243280).

As the site lies within an area highlighted by the EHER as containing archaeological remains a phased full archaeological condition was recommended by the Essex County Council Historic Environment Advisor (ECCHEA). This recommendation follows the guidelines given in National Planning Policy Framework (MHCLG 2019).

Requirement for work (Fig 1)

The required archaeological work will consist of a phased archaeological programme, beginning with an archaeological evaluation by trial-trenching. Details are given in a Project Brief written by the ECCHEA (Brief for trial trenching & excavation at Land at Maldon Wycke, Spital Road, Maldon – ECC 2020).

Specifically, three trenches within the footprints of the proposed buildings. T1 and T3 will measure 20m by 1.8m and T2 will measure 25m by 1.8m, equating to 65m of trenching covering 117m² (Fig 1).

Further area excavation may be required should significant archaeological deposits/features be identified that cannot be preserved *in situ*. This will be decided by the ECCHEA on completion of the trial-trenching and report.

General methodology

All work carried out by CAT will be in accordance with:

- professional standards of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, including its *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2014a, b)
- Standards and Frameworks published by East Anglian Archaeology (Gurney 2003, Medlycott 2011)
- standards and guidelines published in the Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (*MoRPHE*) (Historic England 2015)
- relevant Health & Safety guidelines and requirements (CAT 2020)
- the Project Brief issued by ECC Historic Environment Advisor (ECC 2020)

Professional CAT field archaeologists will undertake all specified archaeological work, for which they will be suitably experienced and qualified.

Notification of the supervisor/project manager's name and the start date for the project will be provided to ECCHEA one week before start of work.

Unless it is the responsibility of other site contractors, CAT will study mains service locations and avoid damage to these.

At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> will be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms. At the end of the project all parts of the OASIS online form will be completed for submission to EHER. This will include an uploaded .PDF version of the entire report.

A project or site code will be sought from ECCHEA and/or the curating museum, as appropriate to the project. This code will be used to identify the project archive when it is deposited at the curating museum.

Staffing

The number of field staff for this project is estimated as follows:

- One CAT officer and three archaeologists for one day.

In charge of day-to-day site work: Mark Baister/Ben Holloway

Evaluation methodology

Where appropriate, modern overburden and any topsoil stripping/levelling will be performed using a mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket under the supervision and to the satisfaction of a professional archaeologist. If no archaeologically significant deposits are exposed, machine excavation will continue until natural subsoil is reached.

Where necessary, areas will be cleaned by hand to ensure the visibility of archaeological deposits.

If archaeological features or deposits are uncovered, time will be allowed for these to be excavated, planned and recorded.

There will be sufficient excavation to give clear evidence for the period, depth and nature of any archaeological deposit. For linear features 1m wide sections will be excavated across their width to a total of 10% of the overall length. Discrete features, such as pits, will have 50% of their fills excavated, although certain features may be fully excavated. Complex archaeological structures such as walls, kilns, ovens or burials will be carefully cleaned, planned and fully recorded, but where possible left *in situ*. Only if it can be demonstrated that the complex structure/feature is likely to be destroyed by groundworks, and only then after discussion with the ECCHEA, will it be removed.

Fast hand-excavation techniques involving (for instance) picks, forks and mattocks will not be used on complex stratigraphy.

The depth and nature of colluvial or other masking deposits will be established. Therefore, a sondage will be excavated in each trench to test the stratigraphy of the site. This will occur in every trench unless it can be demonstrated that a feature excavated within a particular trench has clearly penetrated into natural.

A representative section will be drawn of each trench, to include ground level, the depth of machining within the trench and the depth of any sondages.

Trained CAT staff will use a metal detector to scan all trenches both before and during excavation. All spoil heaps will also be scanned and finds recovered.

Individual records of excavated contexts, layers, features or deposits will be entered on pro-forma record sheets. Registers will be compiled of finds, small finds and soil samples.

All features and layers or other significant deposits will be planned, and their profiles or sections recorded. The normal scale will be site plans at 1:20 and sections at 1:10, unless circumstances indicate that other scales would be appropriate.

The photographic record will consist of general site shots, and shots of all archaeological features and deposits. A photographic scale (including north arrow) shall be included in the case of detailed photographs. A photographic register will accompany the photographic record. This will detail as a minimum feature number, location, and direction of shot.

Trenches will not be backfilled until they have been signed off by the ECCHEA.

Site surveying

The evaluation trench and any features will be surveyed by Total Station or GPS, unless the particulars of the features indicate that manual planning techniques should be employed. Normal scale for archaeological site plans and sections is 1:20 and 1:10 respectively, unless circumstances indicate that other scales would be more appropriate.

The site grid will be tied into the National Grid. Corners of excavation areas will be located by NGR coordinates.

Environmental sampling policy

The number and range of samples collected will be adequate to determine the potential of the site, with particular focus on palaeoenvironmental remains including both biological remains (e.g. plants, small vertebrates) and small sized artefacts (e.g. smithing debris), and to provide information for sampling strategies on any future excavation. Samples will be collected for potential micromorphical and other pedological sedimentological analysis. Environmental bulk samples will be 40 litres in size (assuming context is large enough).

Sampling strategies will address questions of:

- the range of preservation types (charred, mineral-replaced, waterlogged), and their quality
- concentrations of macro-remains
- and differences in remains from undated and dated features
- variation between different feature types and areas of site

CAT has an arrangement with Val Fryer / Lisa Gray whereby any potentially rich environmental layers or features will be appropriately sampled as a matter of course. Trained CAT staff will process the samples and the flots will be sent to Val Fryer or Lisa Gray for analysis and reporting.

Should any complex, or otherwise outstanding deposits be encountered, VF or LG will be asked onto site to advise. Waterlogged 'organic' features will always be sampled. In all cases, the advice of VF/LG and/or the Historic England Regional Advisor in Archaeological Science (East of England) on sampling strategies for complex or waterlogged deposits will be followed, including the taking of monolith samples.

Human remains

CAT follows the policy of leaving human remains *in situ* unless there is a clear indication that the remains are in danger of being compromised as a result of their exposure or unless advised to do so by the project osteologist or ECCHEA. If circumstances indicated it were prudent or necessary to remove remains from the site during the evaluation, the following criteria would be applied; if it is clear from their position, context, depth, or other factors that the remains are ancient, then normal procedure is to apply to the Department of Justice for a licence to remove them and seek advice from the project osteologist. Following HE guidance (HE 2018) if the human remains are not to be lifted, the project osteologist should be available to record the human remain *in situ* (i.e. a site visit). Conditions laid down by the DoJ license will be followed. If it seems that the remains are not ancient, then the coroner, the client, and the ECCHEA will be informed, and any advice and/or instruction from the coroner will be followed.

Photographic record

Will include both general and feature-specific photographs, the latter with scale and north arrow. A photo register giving context number, details, and direction of shot will be prepared on site, and included in site archive.

Finds

All significant finds will be retained.

All finds, where appropriate, will be washed and marked with site code and context number. CAT may use local volunteers to assist the CAT Finds Officer with this task.

Most of our finds reports are written internally by CAT Staff under the supervision and direction of Philip Crummy (Director) and Howard Brooks (Deputy Director). This includes specialist subjects such as:

ceramic finds (pottery and ceramic building material): Matthew Loughton

animal bones: Alec Wade (or Adam Wightman, small groups only)

small finds, metalwork, coins, etc: Laura Pooley

non-ceramic bulk finds: Laura Pooley

flints: Adam Wightman

environmental processing: Bronagh Quinn

project osteologist (human remains): Meghan Seehra

or to outside specialists:

animal and human bone: Julie Curl (*Sylvanus*)

environmental assessment and analysis: Val Fryer / Lisa Gray

radiocarbon dating: SUERC Radiocarbon Dating Laboratory, Glasgow
conservation/x-ray: Laura Ratcliffe (LR Conservation) / Norfolk Museums Service,
Conservation and Design Services

Other specialists whose opinion can be sought on large or complex groups include:

flint: Hazel Martingell

prehistoric pottery: Stephen Benfield / Nigel Brown / Paul Sealey

Roman pottery: Stephen Benfield / Paul Sealey / Jo Mills / Val Rigby /
Gwladys Monteil

Roman brick/tile: Ernest Black / Ian Betts (MOLA)

Roman glass: Hilary Cool

small finds: Nina Crummy

other: EH Regional Adviser in Archaeological Science (East of England).

All finds of potential treasure will be removed to a safe place, and the coroner informed immediately, in accordance with the rules of the Treasure Act 1996. The definition of treasure is given in pages 3-5 of the Code of Practice of the above act. This refers primarily to gold or silver objects.

Requirements for conservation and storage of finds will be agreed with the appropriate museum prior to the start of work, and confirmed to ECCHEA.

A contingency will be made in the budget for scientific assessment/analysis if suitable deposits are identified. This can include soil micromorphological and geochemical analysis of floors and dark earth deposits and/or absolute dating (such as archaeomagnetic and radiocarbon). The Historic England Regional Science Advisor will be consulted for advice.

Post-excavation assessment

An updated post-excavation assessment will be submitted within 2 months or at an alternatively agreed time with the ECCHEA.

Where archaeological results do not warrant a post-excavation assessment then agreement will be sought from the ECCHEA to proceed straight to grey literature / publication.

Results

Notification will be given to ECCHEA when the fieldwork has been completed.

An appropriate archive will be prepared to minimum acceptable standards outlined in *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (HE 2015).

The report will be submitted within 6 months of the end of fieldwork, with a copy supplied to the Historic Environment Advisor as a single PDF.

The report will contain:

- Location plan of trenches in relation to the proposed development. At least two corners of each excavated area will be given a 10 figure grid reference.
- Section/s drawings showing depth of deposits from present ground level with Ordnance Datum, vertical and horizontal scale.
- Archaeological methodology and detailed results including a suitable conclusion and discussion. Appropriate discussion and results section assessing the site in relation to the Regional Research Frameworks (Brown and Glazebrook 2000, Medlycott 2011).
- All specialist reports or assessments
- A concise non-technical summary of the project results.

An OASIS summary sheet shall be completed at the end of the project and supplied to the ECCHEA. This will be completed in digital form with a paper copy included with the archive. A copy (with trench plan) will also be emailed to the Hon. Editor of the Essex Archaeology and History Journal for inclusion in the annual round-up of projects (paul.gilman@me.com).

Publication of the results at least a summary level (i.e. round-up in *Essex Archaeology & History*) shall be undertaken in the year following the archaeological fieldwork. An allowance will be made in the project costs for the report to be published in an adequately peer reviewed journal or monograph series.

Archive deposition

The requirements for archive storage shall be agreed with the Curating museum.

The paper archive will be deposited with the appropriate museum within two months of the completion of the final publication report and confirmed in writing to the ECCHEA.

The digital archive resulting from the work will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (www.archaeologydataservice.ac.uk) to safeguard the long-term curation of the digital records. The ECCHEA will be notified when the digital archive has been deposited. Prior to deposition CAT's data management plan (based on the official guidelines from the Digital Curation Centre [DCC 2013]) will ensure the integrity of the digital archive. A summary of the contents of the archives shall be supplied to the ECCHEA at the time of their deposition.

Monitoring

ECCHEA will be responsible for monitoring progress and standards throughout the project, and will be kept regularly informed during fieldwork, post-excavation and publication stages.

Notification of the start of work will be given ECCHEA one week in advance of its commencement.

Any variations in this WSI will be agreed with ECCHEA prior to them being carried out.

ECCHEA will be notified when the fieldwork is complete.

The involvement of ECCHEA shall be acknowledged in any report or publication generated by this project.

References

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

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|-------|--|
| Brown, N & Glazebrook, J | 2000 | <i>Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties 2. Research agenda and strategy.</i> East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 8 (EAA 8) |
| CAT | 2020 | <i>Health & Safety Policy</i> |
| CAT Report 1397 | 2019 | <i>Archaeological evaluation at Maldon Hall Farm, Spital Road, Maldon, Essex, CM9 6SQ: March 2019</i> By Elliott Hicks |
| CIfA | 2014a | <i>Standard and Guidance for archaeological evaluation.</i> Updated Oct 2020 |
| CIfA | 2014b | <i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials.</i> Updated Oct 2020 |
| Digital Curation Centre (DCC) | 2013 | <i>Checklist for Data Management Plan v. 4.0</i> |
| ECC | 2020 | <i>Brief for trial trenching & excavation at Land at Maldon Wycke, Spital Road, Maldon</i> by Maria Medlycott |
| Gurney, D | 2003 | <i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England.</i> East |

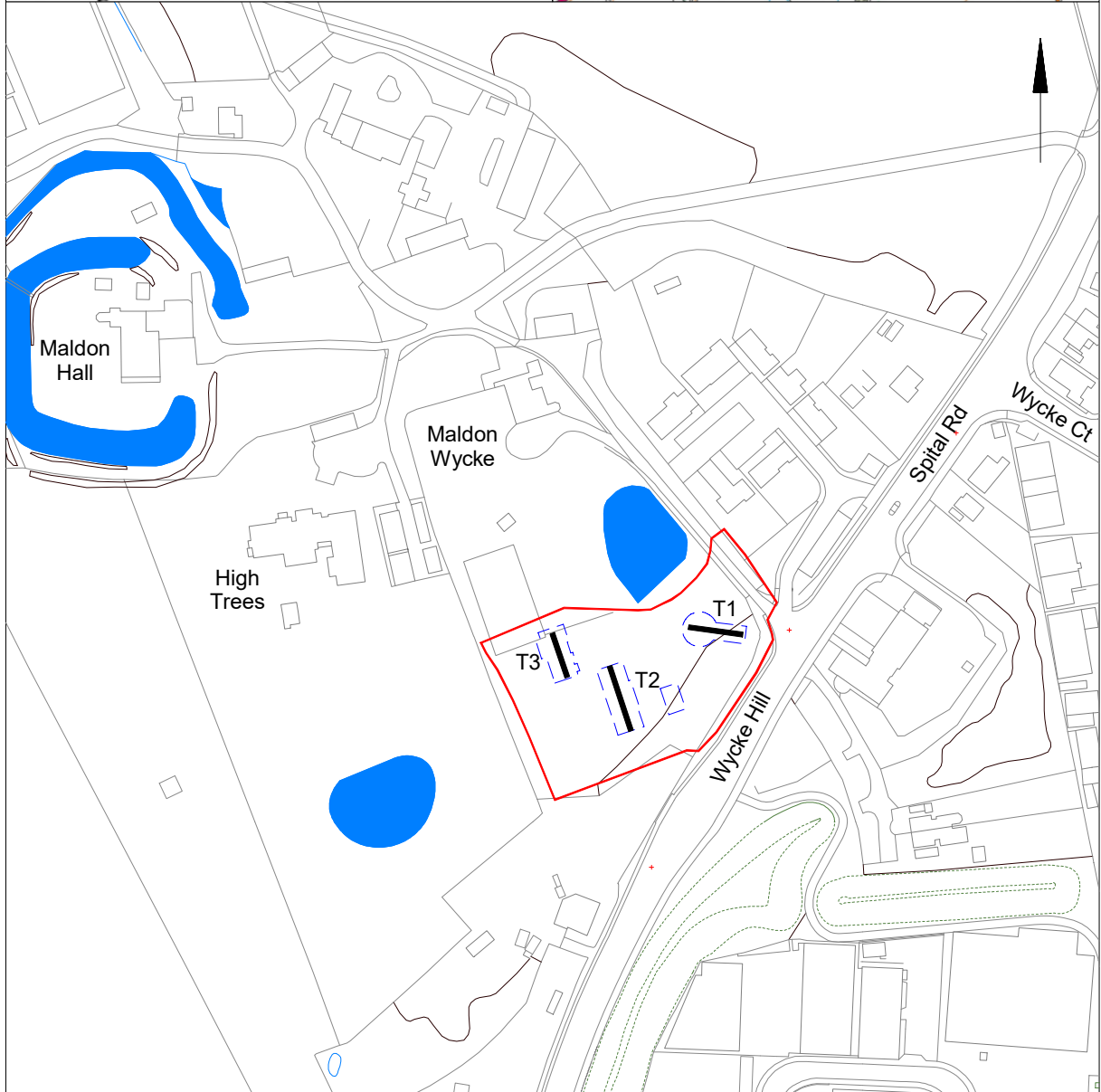
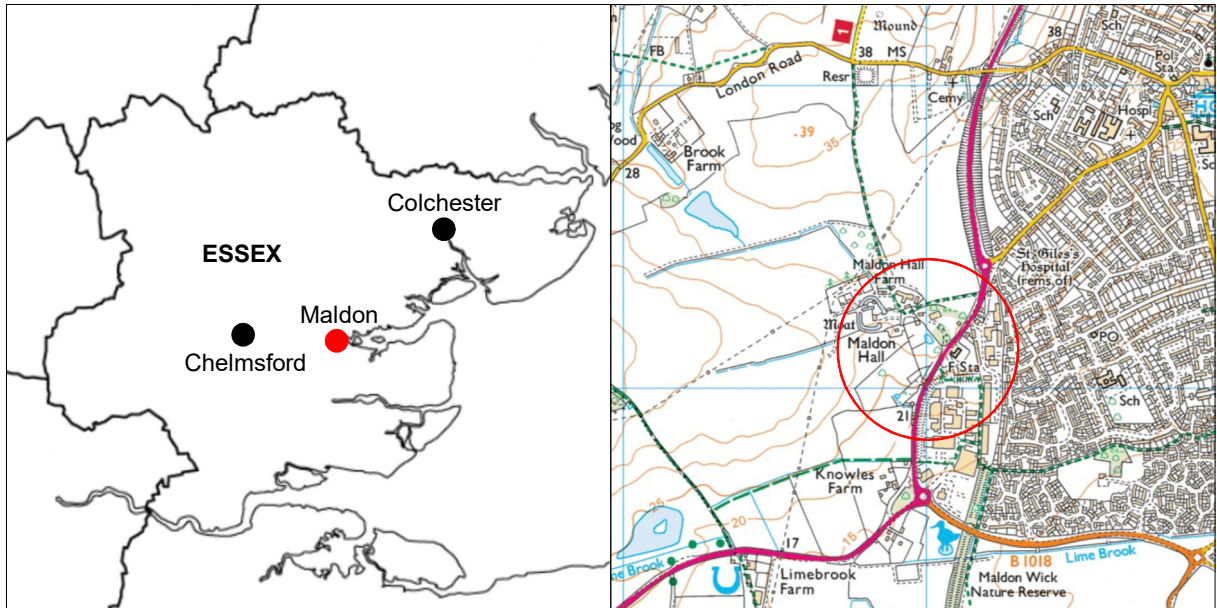
Historic England (HE)	2015	Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14). <i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i>
Historic England (HE)	2018	<i>The Role of the Human Osteologist in an Archaeological Fieldwork Project</i> . By S Mays, M Brickley and J Sidell
Lavender, NJ	1991	<i>A Late Iron Age Burial Enclosure at Maldon Hall Farm, Essex, Vol 57, p203-207</i>
Medlycott, M	2011	<i>Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 (EAA 24)
MHCLG	2019	<i>National Planning Policy Framework</i> . Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government.

Sarah Carter



Colchester Archaeological Trust,
 Roman Circus House,
 Roman Circus Walk,
 Colchester,
 Essex, CO2 2GZ

tel: 01206 501785
 email: sc@catuk.org



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

Fig 1 Site location and trench layout in relation to proposed development (dashed blue lines).

