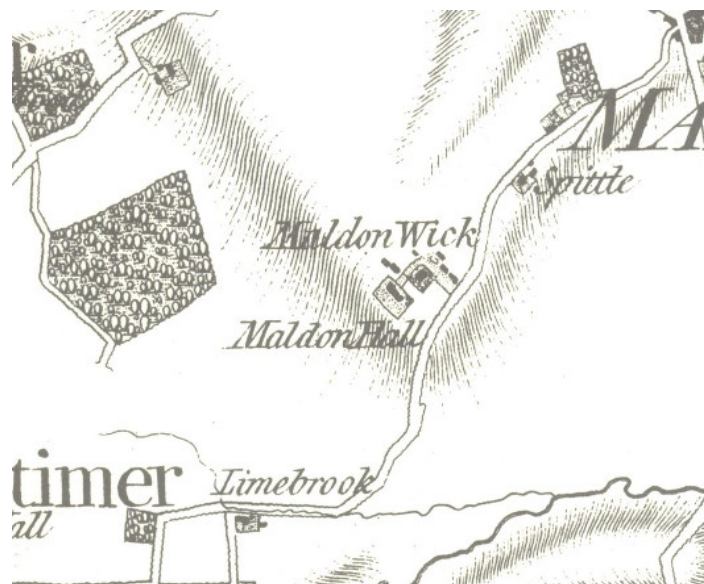


# Archaeological evaluation at Maldon Hall Farm, Spital Road, Maldon, Essex, CM9 6SQ

March 2019



**by Dr Elliott Hicks**

with contributions by Dr Matthew Loughton, Laura Pooley and Adam Wightman  
figures by Chris Lister, Ben Holloway and Emma Holloway

fieldwork by Ben Holloway with Bronagh Quinn

**commissioned by E&M Design**

NGR: TL 83964 06288 (centre)

Planning ref.: MAL/17/00320

CAT project code: 19/03d

ECC code: MD64

Colchester Museum accession code: COLEM 2019.20

OASIS ref.: colchest3-345233



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**CAT Report 1397**

March 2019

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Cover: extract from Chapman and André's map of Essex, 1777

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## 1 Summary

*An archaeological evaluation of two trial-trenches was carried out at Maldon Hall Farm, Spital Road, Maldon, Essex in advance of the construction of three new dwellings. Despite being located next to a medieval manorial site and although previous archaeological work at Maldon Farm has revealed significant archaeological remains dating to the 1st century AD, this investigation instead revealed relatively limited archaeological remains. These dated to the 19th century and consisted of a ditch, a posthole and a culvert.*

## 2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This is the archive report for an archaeological evaluation by trial-trenching at Maldon Hall Farm, Spital Road, Maldon, Essex, which was carried out during 19th-20th March 2019. The work was commissioned by E&M Design in advance of the construction of three 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 2018).

All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with a *Brief for archaeological trial trenching*, detailing the required archaeological work, written by Maria Medlycott (ECCPS 2019), and a written scheme of investigation (WSI) prepared by CAT in response to the brief and agreed with ECCPS (CAT 2019).

In addition to the brief and WSI, all fieldwork and reporting was done in accordance with Historic England's *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)*, 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)*, *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 Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER) held at Essex County Council, County Hall, Chelmsford, Essex and the archaeological brief (ECCPS 2019).

The site lies within the historic farmyard associated with the medieval and post-medieval manorial complex of Maldon Hall, which occupies a medieval moated site (EHER 7778, 7779). The adjoining barn and granary in the former farmyard are both listed (EHER 38491 and 38494). Within the grounds of Maldon Hall Farm, there is record of a possible Roman villa (EHER 7777) and a reputed Roman road approximately 250m southwest of the site (EHER 7940).

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).

Approximately 80m to the south of the site lies a listed timber-framed building, Maldon Wyckes (EHER 38493). Approximately 200m to the south-west of the site, a gold stater of the Bellovaci dated to the Late Iron Age was found (EHER 7780).

#### 4 Aim

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

#### 5 Results (Figs 2-3)

Two archaeological trial-trenches were machine excavated under the supervision of a CAT archaeologist. One trench, T1, 12m long by 1.8m wide. The other, T2, was 29m long by 1.8m wide. T2 was dug in two sections.

Five layers were encountered. A modern concrete barn floor (L1, c 0.06-0.21m thick) was present across the site. Within the area of Trench 2 (T2), L1 sealed a further possible concrete floor (L2, c 0.03-0.05m thick) beneath which was a layer of crush (L3). L3, in turn, sealed natural (L4). In the area of T1, L1 sealed a layer of remnant topsoil (L5, c 0.09-0.12m thick), which overlay L4.

##### Trench 1 (T1):

Post-medieval (19th century) ditch F3 lay on a NNW-SSE alignment and was 0.89m wide and 0.15m deep.



**Photograph 1** T1 trench shot, looking west northwest

##### Trench 2 (T2):

Post-medieval (19th century) culvert F1 was excavated. It was composed of unbonded unfrogged bricks laid in a single course and was positioned adjacent to an area of grey/blue clay which may have been an old pond.

Posthole F2 was 0.3m wide and 0.21m deep. No dating evidence was recovered from the feature but fragments of the wooden post were still present within it, implying that it was fairly recent in date.



**Photograph 2** T2b trench shot, looking north northeast

## 6 Finds

### 6.1 Ceramic finds

*by Dr Matthew Loughton*

The evaluation uncovered four sherds of post-medieval pottery and ceramic building material with a weight of 4015g. This material came from the features F1 and F3.

F1 (2): One complete unfrosted brick (2805g) with dimensions of 216 x 105 x 64 mm, slightly-creased faces, sanded sides, and orange coloured. The dimensions of this brick broadly correspond to 'red bricks' of the 18th to early 19th centuries (210-230 x 110 x 65 mm) in Ryan's Essex brick typology (1996, 95). This brick is remarkably similar to the one recently recovered from the Maldon Central Flood Scheme (F1, 2) (CAT report 1389).

F3 (1): One sherd of peg-tile with a weight of 108g dating from the mid 13th/14th century until the 16th century (McComish 2015, 33). However, as the upper and lower surfaces, and also some of the sides, are covered with mortar this suggests that the sherd was reused as a 'brick' in some form of construction. One unfrosted brick fragment (1,085g) with dimensions of ? x 105 x 67, sanded surfaces, orange coloured with darker reduced (overfired) surfaces in places. This brick is similar to the example from F1 (2). One base sherd, with a weight of 17 gr., of Staffordshire-type white earthenware (fabric F48D) dating to the 19th-20th centuries (Cotter 2000, 253-254).

## Summary

Table 1 provides a brief dating summary for the features with datable ceramic finds.

Feature/Layer	Post-Roman pottery	CBM	Overall date approx.
F1	-	Post-medieval brick	19th century
F3	Fabric 48D	PT	19th century
		Post-Medieval Brick	

**Table 1** Approximate dates for the features

### 6.2 Iron horseshoe and other finds

by Laura Pooley

A large and complete 19th-to 20th-century iron horseshoe was recovered from L3 (3). The horseshoe is a 'toe-clip rim shoe' (Sparkes 1976) and is unfullered with no calkins, 175mm long, 190mm wide, c 12mm thick, 715g.

A single piece of clinker (7g) was recovered from F3 (1).

### 6.3 Animal bone

by Adam Wightman

A single fragment (6g) of mandible (hinge) from a juvenile medium mammal (sheep or pig) was recovered from F3 (1).

## 7 Conclusion

While previous archaeological investigations at Maldon Hall Farm have uncovered substantial archaeological remains dating to around the 1st century AD, and despite its proximity to the moated medieval manorial site of Maldon Hall, during this evaluation excavations revealed only a ditch and a culvert, both dating to the 19th century, and an undatable posthole. OS mapping conducted during the latter part of that century indicates that the area in which all of these features were located was an enclosed area of land to the rear of the farm buildings, either a yard or garden. Both the culvert and the single posthole were positioned adjacent to an area of discoloured ground which may be a backfilled pond, while the ditch appears to have been used for drainage purposes.

## 8 Acknowledgements

CAT thanks E&M Design for commissioning and funding the work. The project was managed by C Lister, fieldwork was carried out by B Holloway with B Quinn. 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 and Glazenbrook	2000	<i>Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties 2 – Research Agenda and Strategy</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 8
CAR 7	2000	<i>Colchester Archaeological Report 7: Post-Roman pottery from excavations in Colchester, 1971-85</i> , by J Cotter
CAT	2018	<i>Health &amp; Safety Policy</i>
CAT	2019	<i>Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an archaeological evaluation at Steel Barn, Maldon Hall Farm, Spital Road, Maldon, Essex, CM9 6SQ</i>
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	2019	<i>Brief for Archaeological Trial Trenching and Excavation at Steel Barn, Maldon Hall Farm, Spital Road, Maldon</i> , by M Medlycott
English Heritage	2006	<i>Recording historic buildings, a descriptive specification</i>
Gurney, D	2003	<i>Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 14.
Historic England	2016	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i>
Lavender, NJ	1991	'A Late Iron Age Burial Enclosure at Maldon Hall Farm, Essex: Excavations 1989', <i>Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society</i> <b>57</b> , 203-9.
McComish, JM	2015	<i>A Guide to Ceramic Building Materials: An Insight Report</i>
Medlycott, M	2011a	<i>Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 24.
MHCLG	2018	<i>National Planning Policy Framework</i>
RCHME	1996	<i>Recording historic buildings, a descriptive specification</i>
Ryan, P	1996	<i>Brick in Essex from the Roman Conquest to the Reformation</i>
Sparkes, I G	1976	<i>Old Horseshoes</i> . Shire Album 19, Shire Publications Ltd.

## 10 Abbreviations and glossary

CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
CBM	ceramic building material, ie brick/tile
CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
clinker	the stony residue from burnt coal or from a furnace
context	specific location of finds on an archaeological site
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'
Iron Age	period from 700 BC to Roman invasion of AD 43
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	<b>O</b> nline <b>A</b> ccess to the <b>I</b> ndex of <b>A</b> rchaeological <b>I</b> nvestigations, <a href="http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main">http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main</a>
peg-tile	rectangular thin tile with peg-hole(s) used mainly for roofing, first appeared c AD1200 and continued in use to present day, but commonly post-medieval to modern
post-medieval	from c AD 1500 to c 1800
Roman	the period from AD 43 to c AD 410
section	(abbreviation sx or Sx) vertical slice through feature/s or layer/s
WSI	Written Scheme of Investigation

## 11 Contents of archive

**Finds:** none retained

### Paper record

One A4 document wallet containing:

The report (CAT Report 1397)

ECC evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation

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

Site digital photos and log

Inked section drawings

### Digital record

The report (CAT Report 1397)

ECC evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation  
Graphics  
Site digital photos and log  
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 accession code COLEM 2019.20.

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### Distribution list:

E&M Design

Maria Medlycott, ECC Place Services Historic Environment Advisor  
Essex Historic Environment Record, Essex County Council



### Colchester Archaeological Trust

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tel.: 01206 501785

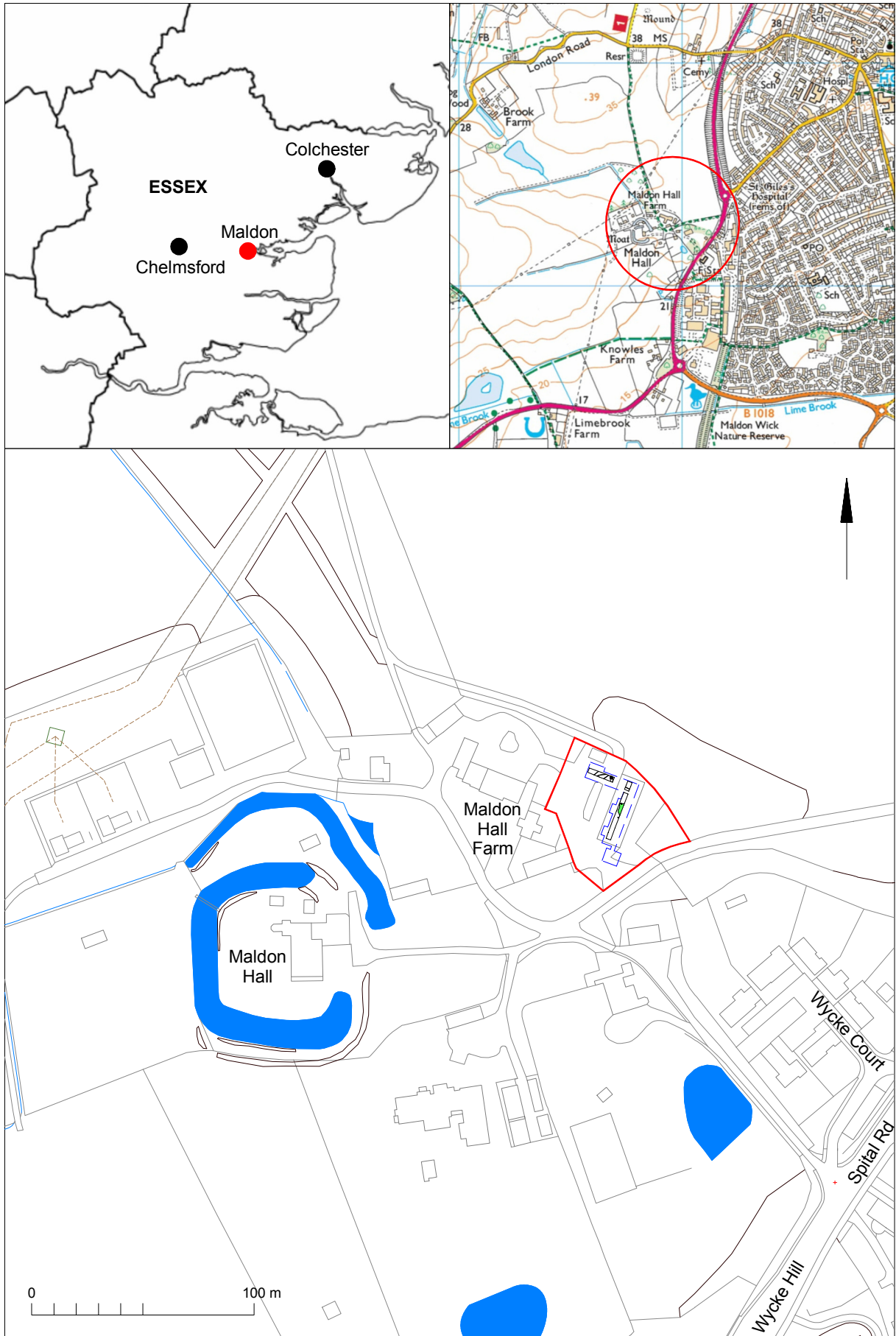
email: [eh2@catuk.org](mailto:eh2@catuk.org)

Checked by: Philip Crummy  
Date: 10.04.2019



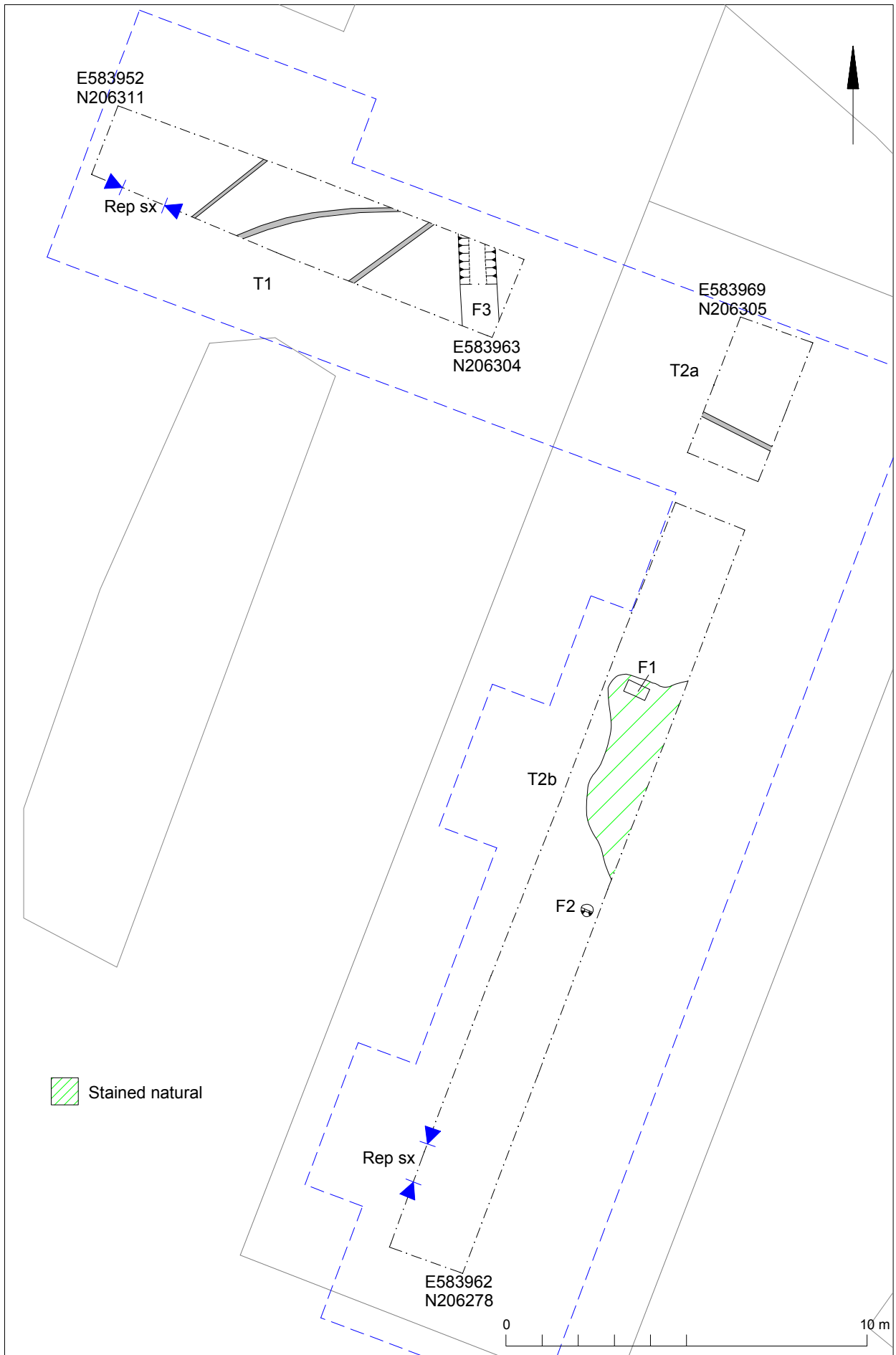
**Appendix 1 Context list**

<b>Context Number</b>	<b>Trench Number</b>	<b>Finds Number</b>	<b>Feature / layer type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Date</b>
L1	All	-	Concrete floor	-	Modern
L2	T2	-	?Concrete floor	-	Modern
L3	T2	3	Crush	Mix of CBM, stone and ?tarmac	Modern
L4	All	-	Natural	Firm, moist yellow/grey clay	Post-glacial
L5	T1		Remnant topsoil	Firm, moist medium grey silty-clay	Undatable
F1	T2	2	Culvert	Constructed from a single course of unfrogged bricks	Post-medieval (19th-century)
F2	T2	-	Posthole	Firm, moist medium/dark grey/blue clay	Undatable
F3	T1	1	Ditch	Firm, moist dark grey/brown silty-clay with charcoal flecks	Post-medieval (19th-century)



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Fig 1 Site location.



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Fig 2 Evaluation results.

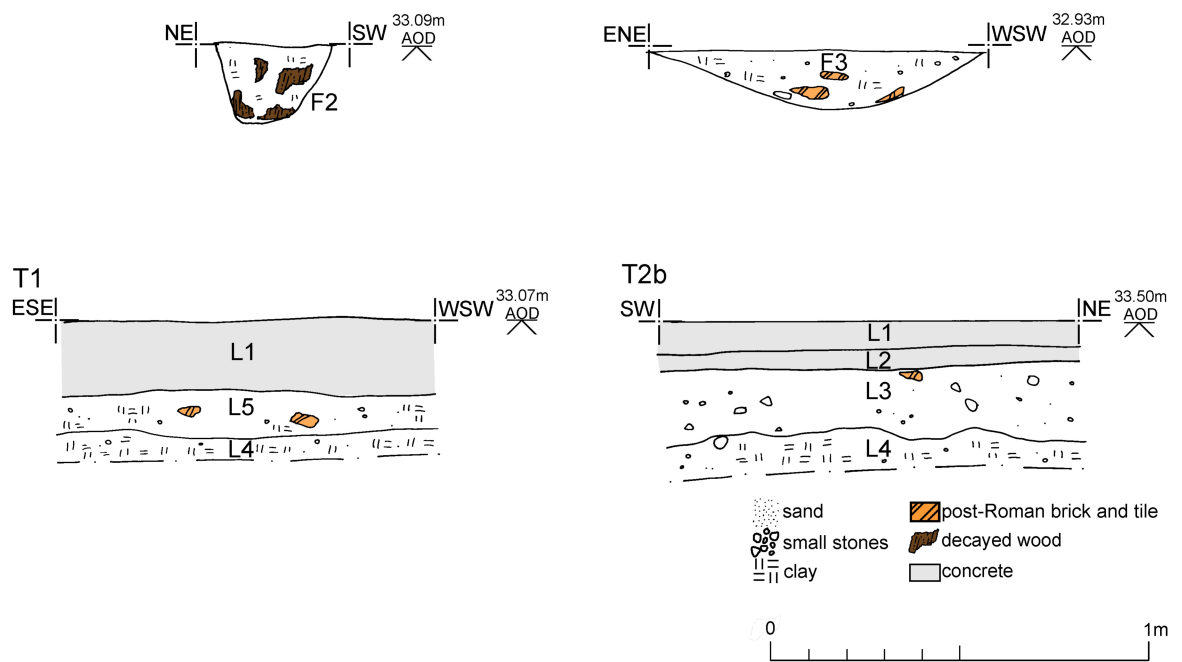


Fig 3 Feature and representative sections.

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## Printable version

**OASIS ID: colchest3-345233**

### Project details

Project name	Archaeological Evalutation at Maldon Hall Farm, Spital Road, Maldon, Essex, CM9 6SQ: March 2019
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation of two trial-trenches was carried out at Maldon Hall Farm, Spital Road, Maldon, Essex in advance of the construction of three new dwellings. Despite being located next to a medieval manorial site and although previous archaeological work at Maldon Farm has revealed significant archaeological remains dating to the 1st century AD, this investigation instead revealed relatively limited archaeological remains. These dated to the 19th century and consisted of a ditch, a posthole and a culvert.
Project dates	Start: 19-03-2019 End: 20-03-2019
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	19/03d - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	MD64 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	COLEM: 2019.20 - Museum accession ID
Any associated project reference codes	colchest3-345233 - OASIS form ID
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 3 - Built over
Monument type	DITCH Post Medieval
Monument type	CULVERT Post Medieval
Monument type	POSTHOLE Uncertain
Significant Finds	BRICK Post Medieval
Significant Finds	PEG-TILE Medieval
Significant Finds	PEG-TILE Post Medieval

Significant Finds POTTERY Post Medieval  
Significant Finds POTTERY Modern

### Project location

Country England  
Site location ESSEX MALDON MALDON Maldon Hall Farm, Spital Road, Maldon, Essex  
Postcode CM6 9SQ  
Study area 0.24 Hectares  
Site coordinates TL 83964 06288 51.724569245594 0.663885255905 51 43 28 N 000 39 49 E  
Point  
Height OD / Depth Min: 32.76m Max: 33.22m

### Project creators

Name of Organisation Colchester Archaeological Trust  
Project brief originator HEM Team Officer, ECC  
Project design originator Sarah Carter  
Project director/manager Chris Lister  
Project supervisor Ben Holloway  
Type of sponsor/funding body Developer

### Project archives

Physical Archive Exists? No  
Digital Archive recipient Colchester Museum  
Digital Archive ID COLEM: 2019.20  
Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"  
Paper Archive recipient Colchester Museum  
Paper Archive ID COLEM: 2019.20  
Paper Media available "Context sheet","Drawing","Photograph","Report"

### Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)  
Title Archaeological evaluaton at Maldon Hall Farm, Spital Road, Maldon, Essex, CM9 6SQ: March 2019  
Author(s)/Editor(s) Hicks, E.  
CAT Report 1397

Other  
bibliographic  
details

Date	2019
Issuer or publisher	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Place of issue or publication	Colchester
Description	A4 loose-leaf ring-bound
URL	<a href="http://cat.essex.ac.uk">http://cat.essex.ac.uk</a>
Entered by	Dr Elliott Hicks (eh2@catuk.org)
Entered on	11 April 2019

## OASIS:

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Brief for archaeological trial-trenching and excavation on The Steel Barn, Maldon Hall Farm, Maldon



Date:  
18/01/2019







**Title:** Brief for archaeological trial-trenching and excavation at Steel Barn, Maldon Hall Farm, Spital Road, Maldon

**Agent:** e + m design partnership, (<mailto:office@e-m-design.co.uk>]

**Planning Reference:** MAL/17/00320

**Date issued:** 18/1/19

**Historic Environment Advisor:** Maria Medlycott [maria.medlycott@essex.gov.uk](mailto:maria.medlycott@essex.gov.uk)

**Museum:** Colchester Museum

*This archaeological brief is only valid for six months. After this period the Historic Environment Advisor of Place Services, Essex County Council should be contacted to assess whether changes are required. Any written scheme of investigation resulting from this brief shall only be considered for the same period.*

*The archaeological contractor is advised to visit the site before completing their **written scheme of investigation (WSI)** as there may be implications for accurately costing the project.*

## **1. Introduction**

The Historic Environment Advisor of Place Services, Essex County Council has prepared this brief for archaeological trial-trenching and excavation at the Steel Barn, Maldon Hall Farm, Spital Road, Maldon. The proposed residential development site is situated on the northern side of a historic moated manor complex to the west of the present town of Maldon.

## **2. Site Location and Description**

The proposed development (TL 8396406288) is located to the west of the modern settlement of Maldon on the site of a medieval manor at Maldon Hall. . The proposed development area lies partially beneath a present steel framed building,, partially under concrete and partially under scrub. Details of the planning application can be found on the Maldon Planning web site under the application number.

## **3. Planning Background**

A planning application for the construction of three two bedroom dwellings was submitted to Maldon District Council (17/00320/MAL) in 2017. The planning application comprised: *Proposed replacement of a barn and outbuildings with 3 two bedroom dwellings*. The development was refused but achieved planning permission on appeal.

The following archaeological condition was placed on the application due to the potential impact on archaeological deposits known to survive in the area. It follows the policies within the National Planning Policy Framework:-

### **L1 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.*

### **L2 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.*

#### **4. Archaeological Background**

The following archaeological background utilises the Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER) held at Essex County Council, County Hall, Chelmsford. Prospective contractors are advised to obtain the EHER information prior to the completion of any written scheme of investigation.

The proposed development is within the historic farmyard associated with the medieval and post-medieval manorial complex of Maldon Hall. Maldon Hall occupies a medieval moated site (EHER 7778). The adjoining barn and granary in the former farmyard are both Listed (EHER 38491 and 38494). There is also the record of a possible Roman villa in the vicinity of Maldon Hall farm (EHER 7777). The proposed development is partially located on the site of a modern steel barn and an area of hardstanding, neither of which is likely to have substantial foundations. The historic mapping shows clearly that there was an earlier building on the site, as well as some form of enclosed yard. It is therefore possible that archaeological features relating to the origins and development of Maldon Hall Farm will be impacted by the proposed development.

#### **5. Requirement for Work**

A programme of trial trenching is required on the site of the new building. The trial trenching should aim to determine, the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains. A single L shaped trial-trench along each length of the proposed building will be excavated, with the trench expanded to encompass the entirety of the building if significant archaeological remains are identified.

The ClfA's *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluations and Excavations* should be used for additional guidance in the production of the content of the WSI and report, and the general execution of the project.

**NB: The work described here forms the first part of the archaeological fieldwork to be undertaken on this site. Further fieldwork comprising open-area excavation maybe required dependent on the results of this phase of investigation.**

## **6. General Methodology**

- 6.1 A professional team of field archaeologists shall undertake the trial-trenching. The number of staff involved and the structure of the team shall be stated in the written scheme of investigation. Notification of the project manager's name for the project shall be provided to the Historic Environment Advisor one week in advance of commencement of work.
- 6.2 A provisional timetable for the work shall be given in the written scheme of investigation.
- 6.3 The archaeological contractor is expected to follow the Code of Conduct of the Institute of Field Archaeologists.
- 6.4 The contractor shall ensure detailed study of all mains' service locations and avoid damage to these.
- 6.5 All Health and Safety guidelines must be followed on site.
- 6.6 At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> must be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms

## **7. Trenching Methodology**

- 7.1 Machine stripping shall be undertaken to an agreed standard, using a toothless ditching bucket, and under the supervision and to the satisfaction of a professional archaeologist. The exposed sub-soil or archaeological horizon will be cleaned by hand immediately after machine stripping, if required and any archaeological deposits or negative features excavated and recorded.
- 7.2 Details of the site planning and recording policies shall be given in the written scheme of investigation. The normal preferred policy for the scale of archaeological site plans is 1:20 and sections at 1:10, unless circumstances indicate that other scales would be more appropriate.
- 7.3 The contractor shall provide details of the site surveying, excavation and finds recovery policy in the written scheme of investigation. The site grid shall be tied into the National Grid.
- 7.4 If walls or other masonry remains are uncovered these should be cleaned up, recorded and sampled, but left in situ where possible.
- 7.5 The contractor shall provide details of the sampling strategies for retrieving artefacts, biological remains (for palaeoenvironmental and palaeoeconomic investigations), and samples of sediments and/or soils (for micromorphological and other pedological/sedimentological analyses). Advice on the appropriateness of the proposed strategies will be sought from the Historic England Regional Adviser in Archaeological Science (East of England).
- 7.6 Details of the site photographic policy shall be given in the written scheme of investigation. The photographic record shall include both general and feature specific photographs, a photographic scale (including north arrow) shall be included in the case of detailed photographs. The photographic record shall be accompanied by a

photographic register detailing as a minimum feature number, location, and direction of shot.

- 7.7 Should human remains be discovered the coroner will be informed and a licence from the Home Office sought immediately; both the client and the monitoring officer will also be informed. These should be left in situ wherever possible.
- 7.8 The IFA's Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluations and excavations and the EAA Standards for Field Archaeology in the Eastern Region document should be used for additional guidance in the production of the written scheme of investigation, the content of the report, and the general execution of the project.
- 7.9 **A meeting will be held on site once the trial trenching has been completed to define the level of further investigation. A summary of the results and a plan of the findings with a completed spot-dating report of all finds will be available at the meeting.**

## **8. Post Excavation Assessment**

- 8.1 An updated post excavation assessment shall be submitted within 2 months or at an alternatively agreed time to the Historic Environment Advisor following the completion of the excavation phase.
- 8.2 Where archaeological results do not warrant a post excavation assessment then agreement will be sought from the Historic Environment Advisor to proceed straight to grey literature /publication.

## **9. Finds**

- 9.1 All finds, where appropriate, shall be washed.
- 9.2 All pottery and other finds where appropriate, shall be marked with the site code and context number.
- 9.3 The written scheme of investigation shall include an agreed list of specialist consultants, who might be required to conserve and/or report on finds, and advise or report on other aspects of the investigation.
- 9.4 The requirements for conservation and storage shall be agreed with the appropriate museum (Colchester) prior to the start of work, and confirmed in writing to the Historic Environment Advisor.

## 10. Results

- 10.1 The report shall be submitted within a length of time (but not exceeding 6 months) from the end of the excavation phase, to be agreed between the developer and archaeological contractor, with a digital copy as a single PDF supplied to the Historic Environment Advisor.
- 10.2 This report must contain:
- The aims and methods adopted in the course of the assessment
  - Location plan of excavated areas and/or other fieldwork in relation to the proposed development. At least two corners of the site shall be given 10 figure grid references.
  - A section/s drawing showing depth of deposits including present ground level with Ordnance Datum, vertical and horizontal scale.
  - Deposit model across the site with labelled individual site stratigraphic sections
  - Methodology and detailed results including a suitable conclusion and discussion. Where appropriate the discussion should be completed in consultation with the Eastern Counties Research Agenda and Strategy (Brown and Glazebrook 2000, Medlycott 2011).
  - All specialist reports
  - A concise non-technical summary of the project results.
- 10.3 An OASIS sheet shall be completed at the end of the project and supplied to the Historic Environment Advisor. This will be completed in digital form. A copy should also be e-mailed to the Hon. Editor of the Essex Archaeology and History Journal for inclusion in the annual round-up of projects in the Journal [paul.gilman@me.com](mailto:paul.gilman@me.com)
- 10.4 Publication of the results at least to a summary level (i.e. round up of archaeology in Essex in Essex Archaeology and History) shall be undertaken in the year following the archaeological field work. An allowance shall be made within the costs for full publication in an appropriate journal.

## 11. Archive Deposition

- 11.1 The requirements for archive storage shall be agreed with the appropriate museum (Colchester), and confirmed to the Historic Environment Advisor.
- 11.2 The full archive shall be deposited with the appropriate museum within 1 month of the completion of the report and confirmed with the Historic Environment Advisor.
- 11.3 A summary of the contents of the archive shall be supplied to the Historic Environment Advisor at the time of deposition to the museum.

## 12. Monitoring

- 12.1 The Historic Environment Advisor will be responsible for monitoring progress and standards throughout the project. This will include the fieldwork, post-excavation and publication stages.
- 12.2 Notification of the start of work shall be given to the Historic Environment Advisor one week in advance of its commencement.
- 12.3 Any variations of the written scheme of investigation shall be agreed with the Historic Environment Advisor prior to them being carried out.

## 13. Contractors Written Scheme of Investigation

- 13.1 In accordance with Standards and Guidance produced by the IFA this design brief should not be considered sufficient to enable the total execution of the project. A WSI is required therefore in order to provide *the basis for a measurable standard* and for submission by the developer to the Local Planning Authority for approval.
- 13.2 Archaeological contractors shall forward a written scheme of investigation to the Historic Environment Advisor for validation **before** any work is undertaken on site. This validation is undertaken on behalf of the Planning Authority.
- 13.3 The involvement of the Historic Environment Advisor shall be acknowledged in any report or publication generated by this project.

## 14. References

Brown, N. and Glazebrook, J.	2000	<i>Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties 2. Research agenda and strategy</i> , East Anglian. Archaeol. Occ. Pap. 8
Gurney, D.	2003	<i>Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England</i> , East Anglian. Archaeol. Occ. Pap. 14
Medlycott, M.	2011	<i>Research and Archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England</i> , East Anglian Archaeol. Occ. Paper 24

For further information regarding the content of this brief and as part of our desire to provide a quality service, we would welcome any comments you may have on the content and presentation of this archaeological brief. Please address them to the author at the address below.

Maria Medlycott  
Historic Environment Advisor  
Place Services  
County Hall  
Chelmsford  
CM1 1QH

# Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an archaeological evaluation at Steel Barn, Maldon Hall Farm, Spital Road, Maldon, Essex, CM9 6SQ

**NGR:** TL 83964 06288 (centre)

**Planning reference:** MAL/17/00320

**Commissioned by:** E&M Design

**Curating museum:** Colchester

**Museum accession code:** tbc

**ECC project code:** tbc

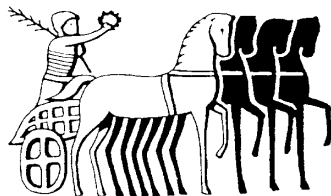
**CAT project codes:** 2019/03d

**OASIS project ID:** colchest3-345233

**Site manager:** Chris Lister

**ECC monitor:** Maria Medlycott

**This WSI written:** 08.03.2019



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## Site location and description

The proposed development site is located at Maldon Hall Farm, Spital Road, Maldon, Essex (Fig 1). The site lies west of the modern settlement of Maldon and is situated on the northern side of an historic moated manor complex. Site centre is at National Grid Reference (NGR) TL 83964 06288. The site is currently partially beneath a present steel framed building, a concrete surface and scrubland.

## Proposed work

The proposed development comprises the construction of three two-bedroom dwellings and associated ground works.

## Archaeological background

The following archaeological background draws on the Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER) held at Essex County Council, County Hall, Chelmsford, Essex and the archaeological brief (ECCPS 2019).

The site lies within the historic farmyard associated with the medieval and post-medieval manorial complex of Maldon Hall, which occupies a medieval moated site (EHER 7778, 7779). The adjoining barn and granary in the former farmyard are both listed (EHER 38491 and 38494). Within the grounds of Maldon Hall Farm there is record of a possible Roman villa (EHER 7777) and a reputed Roman road approximately 250m southwest of the site (EHER 7940).

In the 1980's an archaeological excavation carried out in within 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 were recovered (Lavender, 1991). Metal finds included a silver brooch, an iron disc, fragments of copper alloy (EHER 14779).

Approximatley 80m to the south of the site sits a listed timber-framed building, Maldon Wyckes (EHER 38493). Approximately 200m to the south-west of the site a gold stater of the Bellovaci, dated to the Late Iron Age was found (EHER 7780).

## Planning background

Planning application (MAL/17/00320) was submitted to Maldon District Council in March 2017 proposing *the replacement of a barn and outbuildings with 3 two bedroom dwellings*. The development was refused but achieved planning permission on appeal.

As the site lies within an area highlighted by the EHER as having a high potential for archaeological deposits, an archaeological condition was recommended by the ECC Historic Environment Advisor (ECCHEA). The recommended archaeological condition is based on the guidance given in the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2018).

## Requirement for work (Fig 2)

The required archaeological work will consist of an evaluation by archaeological trial-trenching with the possibility of a wider excavation area. Details are given in a Project Brief written by ECC (*Brief for Archaeological Trial Trenching and Excavation at Steel Barn, Maldon Hall Farm, Spital Farm, Maldon* – ECC 2019).

The archaeological work will comprise the excavation of machine dug trenches within the development area followed by excavation of archaeological deposits identified.

Specifically, the evaluation will include 68m<sup>2</sup> of linear trenching. This comprises of two trenches, T1 12m long by 1.8m wide and T2 26m long by 1.8m wide. There is potential for the

trenches to be expanded to encompass the entirety of the building if significant archaeological remains are identified.

Specific research aims:

- To record the location, extent, date and character of any surviving archaeological remains within the area of the proposed development.
- To identify evidence associated with the historic farm complex.
- To identify any evidence of settlement prior to the farm complex.

This work constitutes the first phase of archaeological fieldwork to be undertaken on this site. Further fieldwork, possibly comprising of an open-area excavation, may be required depending on the results of this first phase of investigation. This decision will be made by the ECCHEA and will be the subject of an additional brief and WSI.

If significant or unexpected archaeological remains are identified, the ECCHEA will be notified immediately.

## **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* (ClfA 2014a, b)
- Standards and Frameworks published by East Anglian Archaeology (Gurney 2003, Medlycott 2011a)
- relevant Health & Safety guidelines and requirements (CAT 2018)
- the project brief (ECCPS 2018)

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 the 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 supervisor plus two archaeologists for two days.

In charge of day-to-day site work: Ben Holloway

## **Trial-trenching 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.

All features or deposits will be excavated by hand. This includes a 50% sample of discrete features (pits, etc), 10% of linear features (ditches, etc) in 1m wide sections, and 100% of complex structures/features. 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 will it be removed.

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

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.

A metal detector will be used to examine trenches, contexts and spoil heaps, and the 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.

### **Site surveying**

The evaluation trenches and any features will be surveyed by Total Station, 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 and trenches 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 (unless complex or otherwise needing specialist processing) and the flots will be sent to VF/LG for reporting.

Should any complex, or otherwise outstanding deposits be encountered, VF/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 CBCAA. If circumstances indicated it were prudent or necessary to remove remains from the site during the monitoring, 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 CBCAA 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

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:

prehistoric and Roman pottery: Matthew Loughton  
post-Roman pottery: Howard Brooks  
animal bones (small groups): Alec Wade / Adam Wightman  
small finds, metalwork, coins, etc: Laura Pooley  
flints: Adam Wightman  
environmental processing: Robin Mathieson

or to outside specialists:

animal bones (large groups) and human remains: Julie Curl (*Sylvanus*)  
environmental assessment and analysis: Val Fryer / Lisa Gray  
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:

prehistoric and Roman pottery: Stephen Benfield  
Roman brick/tile: Ernest Black / Ian Betts (MOLA)  
Roman glass: Hilary Cool  
Prehistoric pottery: Stephen Benfield / Paul Sealey / Nigel Brown  
Small finds: Nina Crummy  
Other: EH Regional Advisor 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.

## 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* (English Heritage 2006).

The report will be submitted within 2 months of the end of fieldwork, with a copy supplied to the ECCHEA as a single PDF.

The report will contain:

- Aims and methods adopted in the course of the archaeological work.
- Location plan of trenches in relation to the proposed development. At least two corners of the development site will be given 10 figure grid references.
- A section/s drawing of every trench 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 sections assessing the site in relation to the Regional Research Frameworks (Brown and Glazebrook 2000 and Medlycott 2011a) and with the results of Great Chesterford report (Medlycott 2011b).
- 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](mailto: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.

If the finds are to remain with the landowner, a full paper copy of the archive will be housed with the curating museum.

The 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.

A summary of the contents of the archive shall be supplied to the ECCHEA at the time of deposition to the museum.

## 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 to the 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>

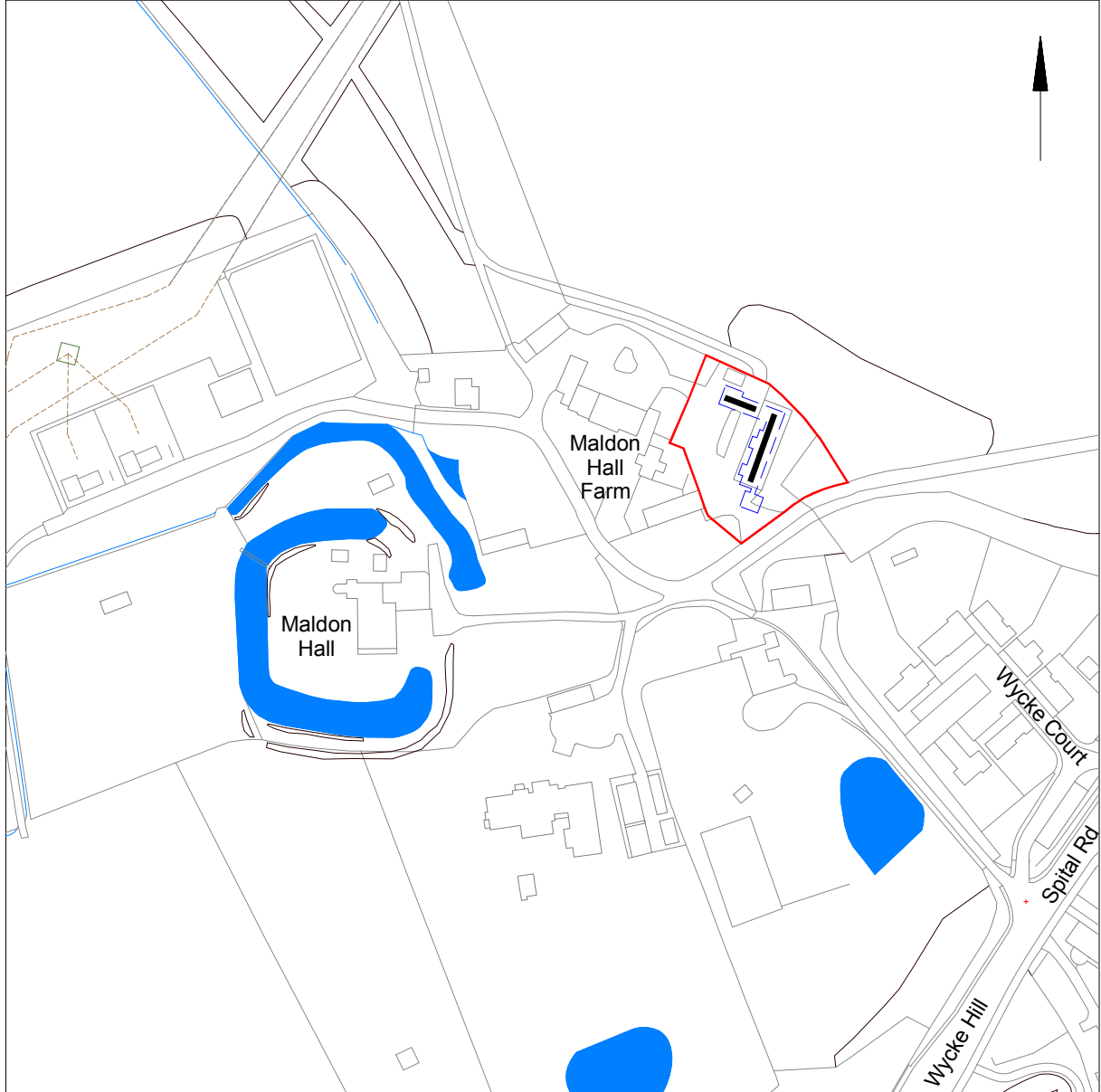
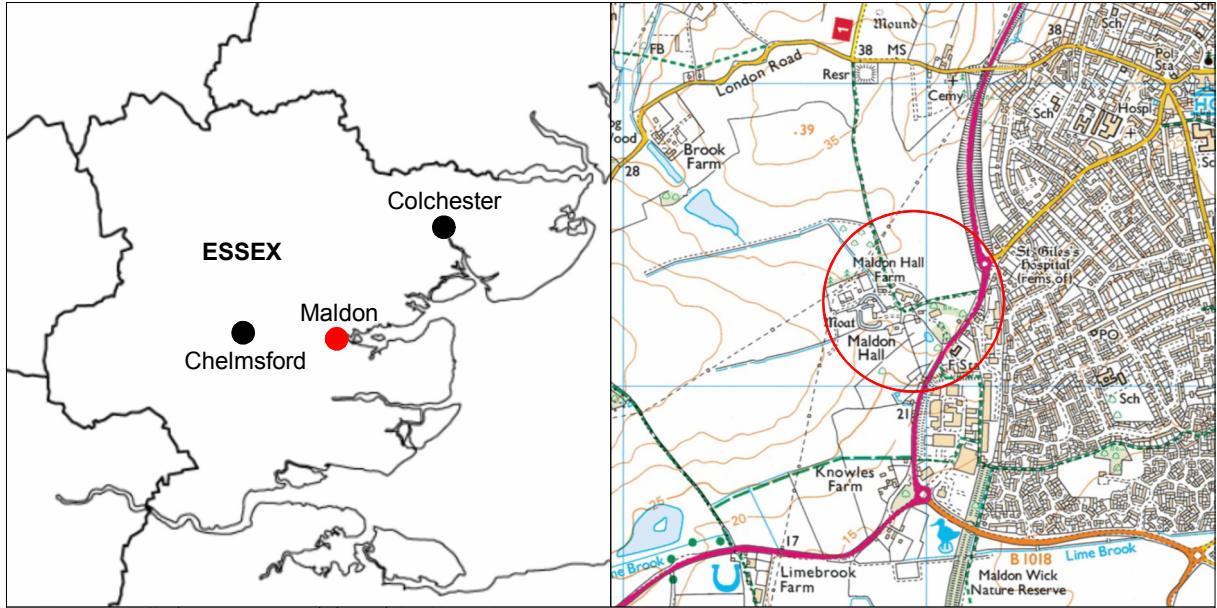
- |                       |       |  |
|-----------------------|-------|--|
| Brown and Glazenbrook | 2000  | <i>Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties 2 – Research Agenda and Strategy</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 8 |
| CAT                   | 2018  | <i>Health &amp; Safety Policy</i>  |
| 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                 | 2019  | <i>Brief for Archaeological Trial Trenching and Excavation at Steel Barn, Maldon Hall Farm, Spital Road, Maldon</i> , by M Medlycott                 |
| English Heritage      | 2006  | <i>Recording historic buildings, a descriptive specification</i>   |
| Gurney, D             | 2003  | <i>Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 14.  |
| Historic England      | 2016  | <i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i>  |
| Lavender, NJ          | 1991  | <i>A Late Iron Age Burial Enclosure at Maldon Hall Farm, Essex, Vol 57, p203-207</i>   |
| Medlycott, M          | 2011a | <i>Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 24.               |
| MHCLG                 | 2018  | <i>National Planning Policy Framework</i>  |
| RCHME                 | 1996  | <i>Recording historic buildings, a descriptive specification</i>   |

S Carter



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Fig 1 Site location.





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Fig 2 Trench locations in relation to proposed development (shown as dashed blue lines).

0 20 m



Site: Maldon Hall Farm EVAL

Site code: MD64

Layer No.

Interpretation Concrete - barn floor

Period Modern

Location Inside barn

**1**

**SOIL DESCRIPTION**

Consistence very loose soft friable firm hard dry moist wet

Colour very light medium dark yellow orange green grey brown black

Soil sand silt clay loam clay silt sand

Type

charcoal oyster daub brick tile

Inclusions: flecks

gravel % stone % tile/brick % pot %

Inclusions: pieces

RECORDING 1:10 rep sx drawing and photo

Plan nos

Section nos

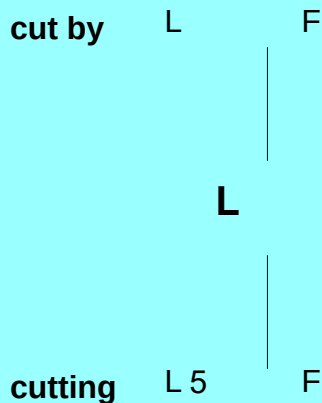
pre-exc ex post-ex

Photos taken

**FINDS**

Find Nos:

**NOTES** Layer of concrete (modern barn floor), this overlays L2, which appears to be a second concrete floor. Maybe L1 was laid over L2 for repairs?



By BQ Date 19/03/19

Site: Maldon Hall Farm EVAL

Site code: MD64

Layer No.

Interpretation Concrete floor

Period Modern

Location Inside barn

**2**

**SOIL DESCRIPTION**

Consistence very loose soft friable firm hard dry moist wet

Colour very light medium dark yellow orange green grey brown black

Soil sand silt clay loam clay silt sand

Type

charcoal oyster daub brick tile

Inclusions: flecks

gravel % stone % tile/brick % pot %

Inclusions: pieces

RECORDING 1:10 rep sx drawing and photo

Plan nos

Section nos

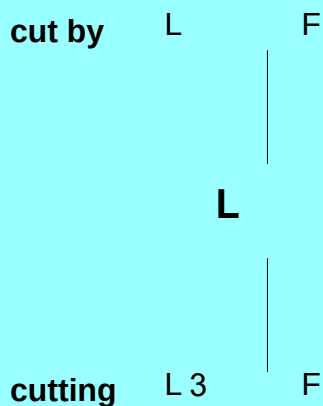
pre-exc ex post-ex

Photos taken

**FINDS**

Find Nos:

**NOTES** Second layer of concrete within barn area, possibly covered with L1 to repair it?



By BQ Date 19/03/19

Site: Maldon Hall Farm EVAL

Site code: MD64

Layer No.

Interpretation Crush for concrete L2

Period Modern

Location Barn area

**3**

**SOIL DESCRIPTION**

Consistence very loose soft friable firm hard dry moist wet

Colour very light medium dark yellow orange green grey brown black

Soil sand silt clay loam clay silt sand

Type

charcoal oyster daub brick tile

Inclusions: flecks

gravel % stone % tile/brick % pot %

Inclusions: pieces

RECORDING 1:10 rep sx drawing and photo

Plan nos

Section nos

pre-exc ex post-ex

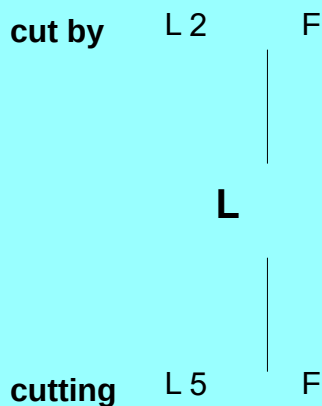
Photos taken

**FINDS**

Find Nos:

3

**NOTES** Mix of ceramic building material, stone and possible tarmac. Used as crush to level out ground for L2.



By BQ Date 19/03/19

Site: Maldon Hall Farm EVAL

Site code: MD64

Layer No.

Interpretation Natural

Period Post-glacial

Location Found in T1-T2

**4**

**SOIL DESCRIPTION**

Consistence very loose soft friable firm hard dry moist wet  
✓ ✓

Colour very light medium dark yellow orange green grey brown black  
✓ ✓

Soil Type sand silt clay loam clay silt sand  
charcoal oyster daub brick tile

Inclusions: flecks

gravel % stone % tile/brick % pot %

Inclusions: pieces

RECORDING 1:10 rep sx drawing and photo

Plan nos

Section nos

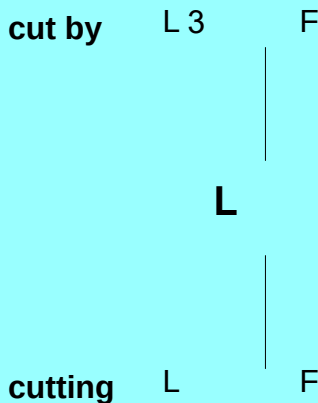
pre-exc ex post-ex

Photos taken

**FINDS**

Find Nos:

**NOTES** Natural geological deposit with occasional gravel and flint inclusions. Some manganese inclusions, patches of grey/blue staining. Might suggest areas of standing water.



By

Date

Site: Maldon Hall Farm EVAL

Site code: MD64

Layer No.

Interpretation Remanent topsoil  
Period Post-medieval  
Location Found in T1 and T2a

**5**

**SOIL DESCRIPTION**

Consistence very loose soft friable firm hard dry moist wet

Colour very light medium dark yellow orange green grey brown black

Soil Type sand silt clay loam clay silt sand

charcoal oyster daub brick tile

Inclusions: flecks

gravel % stone % tile/brick % pot %

Inclusions: pieces

RECORDING 1:10 rep sx drawing and photo

Plan nos

Section nos

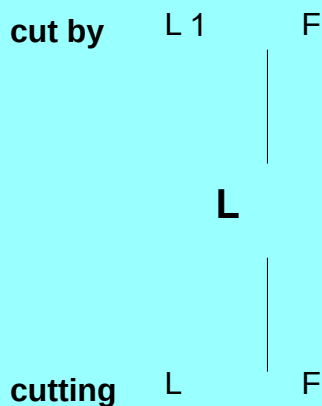
pre-exc ex post-ex

Photos taken

FINDS Coal and ceramic building material fragments - not retained

Find Nos:

NOTES Remanent topsoil, thin deposit seals natural geological deposits L4 cut by modern land drains.



By BH Date 22/03/19

Site: Maldon Hall Farm EVAL

Site Code: MD64

Feature No.

Interpretation Culvert

Period Post-medieval

Location

**1**

**SOIL DESCRIPTION**

Consistence very loose soft friable firm hard dry moist wet  
✓ ✓ ✓

Colour very light medium dark yellow orange green grey brown black  
✓ ✓ ✓

Soil Type sand silt clay loam clay silt sand  
charcoal oyster daub brick tile

Inclusions: flecks

gravel % stone % tile/brick % pot %

Inclusions: pieces

**RECORDING** Photos

Plan nos

Section nos

pre-exc ex post-ex

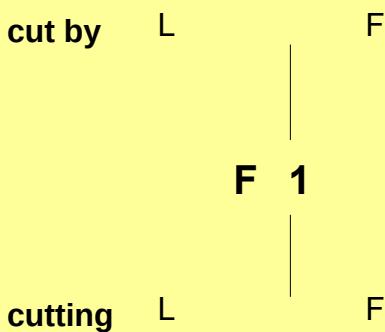
Photos taken

**FINDS**

Find Nos

2

**NOTES** Culvert within possible pond, appears to be made of a single course of bricks, unbonded. Fill contained blue hues.



By BQ Date 19/03/19



Site: Maldon Hall Farm EVAL

Site Code: MD64

Feature No.

Interpretation Linear feature

Period Modern

Location

**3**

**SOIL DESCRIPTION**

Consistence very loose soft friable firm hard dry moist wet

Colour very light medium dark yellow orange green grey brown black

Soil sand silt clay loam clay silt sand

Type

charcoal oyster daub brick tile

Inclusions: flecks

gravel % stone % tile/brick % pot %

Inclusions: pieces

RECORDING 1:10 sx drawing and photo

Plan nos

Section nos

pre-exc ex post-ex

Photos taken

FINDS Brick, pot, coal

Find Nos

1

4

**NOTES** Modern linear feature, N/S aligned. U-shaped profile, 900mm across, 100mm deep. Drainage feature which enters farm yard - bricks are unfrogged by modern drainage suggests first half of 19th century.

cut by L F

**F 3**

cutting L F

By Date 19/05/23



Site: Maldon Hall Farm EVAL

Site code: MD64

Feature No. Layer No.

u/s

Find No.

CONTEXT

3

1

upper fill

middle fill

lower fill

?

good

poor

?

✓

Notes

whole frags prehis Roman Saxon Med Post-med Mod ?

✓

Pottery

R Brick R Tile box tile tessera

unfrogged frogged Peg tile

CBM

P-R Brick

✓

✓

Animal bone Human bone shell leather wood

Organics

flint fe nail R glass P-R glass painted plaster mortar slate clay pipe burnt stone

other

Small Find?

Small Find No.

Small Find type

Sample?

Sample No.

Sample type

Site: Maldon Hall Farm EVAL

Site code: MD64

Feature No. Layer No. u/s

Find No.

CONTEXT

1

2

upper fill

middle fill

lower fill

?

good

poor

?

Notes Brick sample from culvert

whole frags prehis Roman Saxon Med Post-med Mod ?

Pottery

R Brick R Tile box tile tessera

unfrogged frogged Peg tile

CBM

P-R Brick ✓

Animal bone Human bone shell leather wood

Organics

flint fe nail R glass P-R glass painted plaster mortar slate clay pipe burnt stone

other

Small Find?

Small Find No.

Small Find type

Sample?

Sample No.

Sample type

Site: Maldon Hall Farm EVAL

Site code: MD64

Feature No. Layer No. u/s

Find No.

CONTEXT

3

3

upper fill middle fill lower fill ? good poor ?

Notes Horse shoe

whole frags prehis Roman Saxon Med Post-med Mod ?

Pottery

R Brick R Tile box tile tessera unfrogged frogged Peg tile

CBM

P-R Brick

Animal bone Human bone shell leather wood

Organics

flint fe nail R glass P-R glass painted plaster mortar slate clay pipe burnt stone

other

Small Find? Small Find No. Small Find type

Sample? Sample No. Sample type

Site: Maldon Hall Farm EVAL

Site code: MD64

Feature No. Layer No.

u/s

Find No.

CONTEXT

3

4

upper fill

middle fill  
✓

lower fill

?

good

poor

?

Notes

whole frags prehis Roman Saxon Med Post-med Mod ?  
✓

Pottery

R Brick R Tile box tile tessera

unfrogged frogged Peg tile  
✓ ✓

CBM

P-R Brick

Animal bone Human bone shell leather wood

Organics

flint fe nail R glass P-R glass painted plaster mortar slate clay pipe burnt stone

other

Small Find?

Small Find No.

Small Find type

Sample?

Sample No.

Sample type

Site: Maldon Hall Farm EVAL

Site code: MD64

Feature No. Layer No. u/s

Find No.

**CONTEXT**

**5**

upper fill middle fill lower fill ? good poor ?

Notes

whole frags prehis Roman Saxon Med Post-med Mod ?

**Pottery**

R Brick R Tile box tile tessera unfrogged frogged Peg tile

**CBM**

**P-R Brick**

Animal bone Human bone shell leather wood

**Organics**

flint fe nail R glass P-R glass painted plaster mortar slate clay pipe burnt stone

**other**

Small Find? Small Find No. Small Find type

Sample? Sample No. Sample type

Site: Maldon Hall Farm EVAL

Site code: MD64

Feature No. Layer No. u/s

Find No.

**CONTEXT**

**6**

upper fill middle fill lower fill ? good poor ?

Notes

whole frags prehis Roman Saxon Med Post-med Mod ?

**Pottery**

R Brick R Tile box tile tessera unfrogged frogged Peg tile

**CBM**

**P-R Brick**

Animal bone Human bone shell leather wood

**Organics**

flint fe nail R glass P-R glass painted plaster mortar slate clay pipe burnt stone

**other**

Small Find? Small Find No. Small Find type

Sample? Sample No. Sample type



001



002



003



004





005



006



007



008



009



010



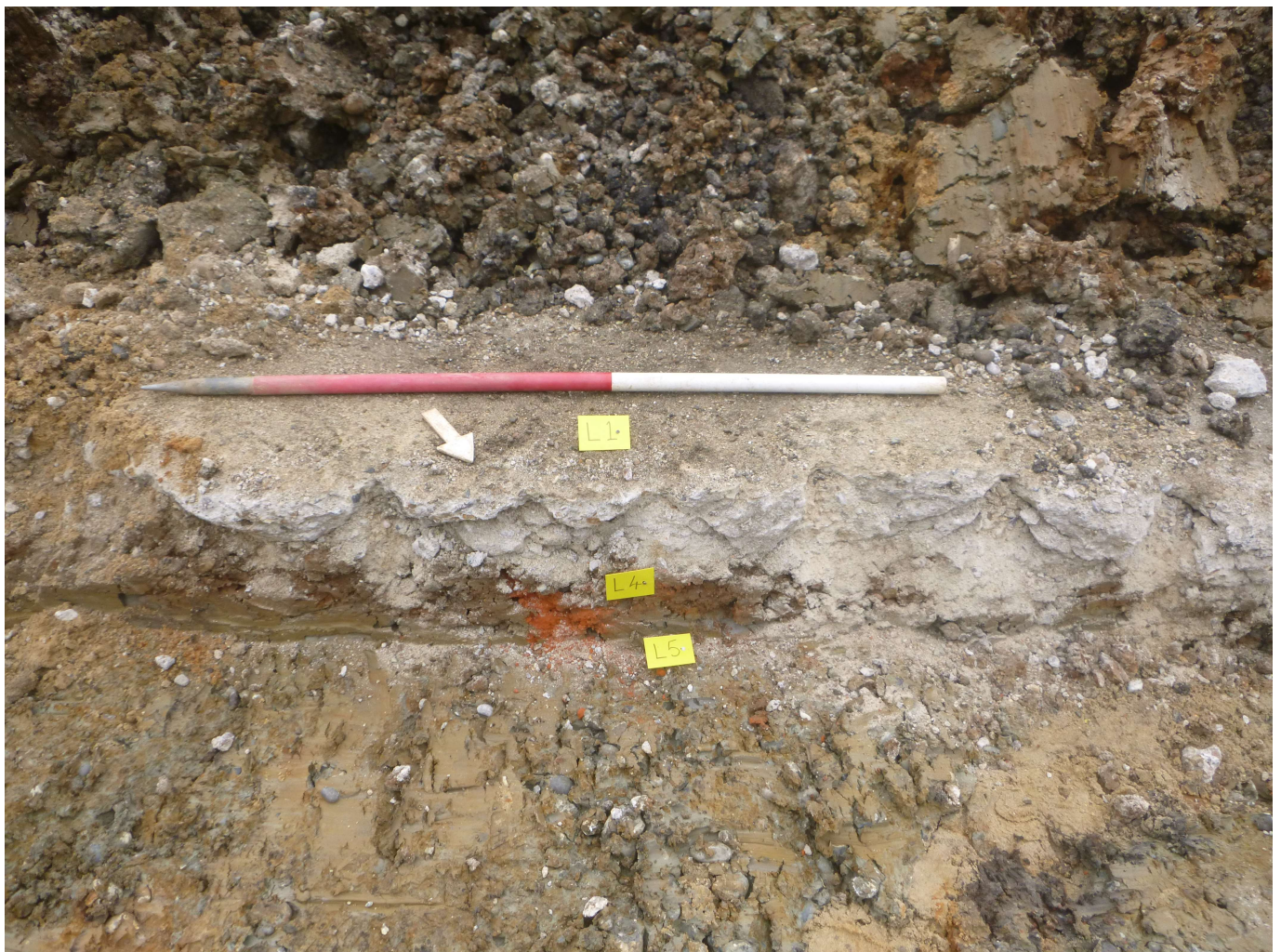
011



012



013



014



015



016



017

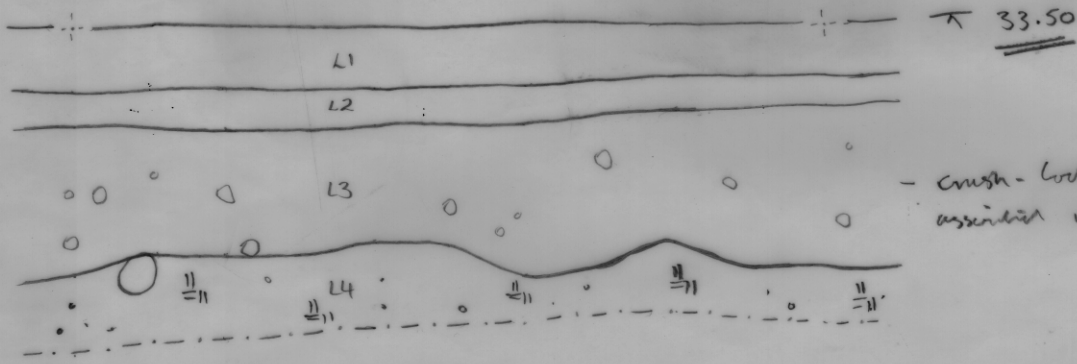


018

Photographic log for Maldon, Maldon Farm Eval

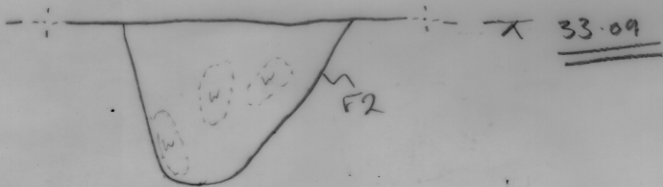
Filename	Description
MD64_PhotoGraph_001.jpg	Site shot
MD64_PhotoGraph_002.jpg	T2B pre-exc - looking north
MD64_PhotoGraph_003.jpg	T1 pre-exc - looking north
MD64_PhotoGraph_004.jpg	T2A pre-exc - looking east
MD64_PhotoGraph_005.jpg	Working shot
MD64_PhotoGraph_006.jpg	F2 sx - looking north-east
MD64_PhotoGraph_007.jpg	F1 - looking east south-east
MD64_PhotoGraph_008.jpg	T2A trench shot (no scale) - looking north north-east
MD64_PhotoGraph_009.jpg	F3 sx - looking south
MD64_PhotoGraph_010.jpg	Site shot
MD64_PhotoGraph_011.jpg	Site shot
MD64_PhotoGraph_012.jpg	T1 trench shot - looking west north-west
MD64_PhotoGraph_013.jpg	T1 trench shot - looking east south-east
MD64_PhotoGraph_014.jpg	T1 rep sx - looking south-west
MD64_PhotoGraph_015.jpg	T2a trench shot - looking south south-west
MD64_PhotoGraph_016.jpg	T2B trench shot - looking north north-east
MD64_PhotoGraph_017.jpg	T2B trench shot - looking south south-west
MD64_PhotoGraph_018.jpg	T2b trench shot view NW





- crush - loamy compact block, sub-surface associated with L1 Hardtop

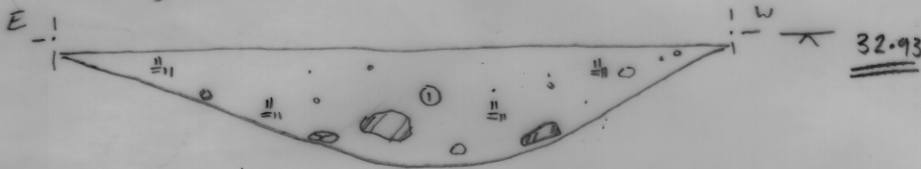
SE facing rep sec T2A  
BQ 19.3.19 1:10



S facing sec F2  
BQ 19.3.19 1:10

all please

N. facing Sx F3 11:0 BH 19/3/19

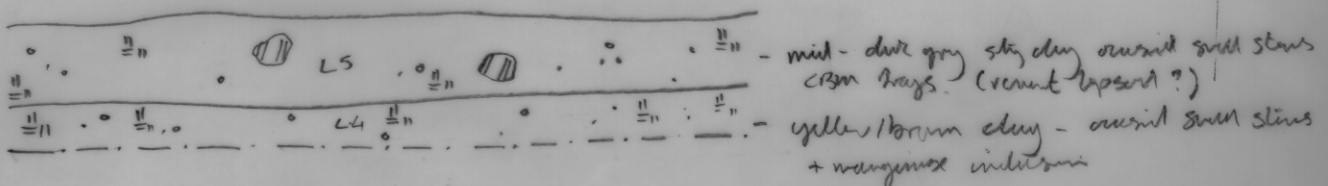


① - dark grey/brown silty clay occasional small stems and pebble inclusions.

NW Facing rep Sx T1 11:0 BH 19/3/19



- concrete hardtop



- mid-dark grey silty clay occasional small stems (some frags. (recent deposit?))

- yellow/brown clay - occasional small stems + manganese inclusions