

Colchester Archaeological Trust



**CAT Report 1910
issued March 2023**

**Archaeological evaluation on land to the rear of
1-3 Gate Street, Maldon, Essex CM9 5QW:
February 2023**



**CAT project ref.: 2023/01q
ECC code: MD69**

**Archaeological evaluation on land to the rear of
1-3 Gate Street, Maldon, Essex CM9 5QW:
February 2023**

NGR: TL 84768 07066

Planning ref.: FUL/MAL/22/00626

**CAT project ref.: 2023/01q
CAT Report 1910**

**ECC code: MD69
OASIS id: colchest3-512684**

**report prepared by Harvey Furniss
with contributions by Dr Matthew Loughton,
Alec Wade, Adam Wightman, Laura Pooley and
Bronagh Quinn**

fieldwork by Harvey Furniss with Alexander Smith

**commissioned by
Graham Holdgate, Moreland Limited**

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Issued:	06/04/2023	

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1 Summary

An archaeological evaluation (one trial-trench) was carried out on land to the rear of 1-3 Gate Street, Maldon, Essex, in advance of the construction of a new dwelling. Maldon's Anglo-Saxon *burh* ditch was projected to cross the site, but no trace of this was present within the evaluation trench. The evaluation did, however, reveal a prehistoric ditch that may relate to the earlier settlement of Maldon, and an undated post-hole.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This is the report for an archaeological evaluation carried out by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT) on land to the rear of 1-3 Gate Street, Maldon, Essex on 22nd February. The work was commissioned by Graham Holdgate of Moreland Limited, and took place in advance for the construction of a new dwelling with associated landscaping, parking and other groundworks.

In response to consultation with Essex County Council Place Services (ECCPS), the Historic Environment Advisor 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 2021).

All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with the *Brief for trial trenching and excavation at land rear of 1-3 Gate Street, Maldon* written by Maria Medlycott and detailing the required archaeological work (ECCPS 2023), and a written scheme of investigation (WSI) prepared by CAT in response to the brief and agreed with ECCPS (CAT 2023).

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 2016), 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 includes extracts of the ECC Brief (ECCPS 2023), CAT report archives, and Essex Historic Environment Records (EHER) held at Essex County Council, County Hall, Chelmsford, Essex (accessed via <http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk>).

The proposed development is located in an archaeologically-sensitive area where groundworks might potentially impact on remains relating to the origins and development of Maldon. The town is first documented in the historical record of AD 913, when Edward the Elder stationed part of his army and fleet here during his war against the Danes. In 916, Edward ordered that a *burh* (Anglo-Saxon fortification or fortified settlement) be constructed at Maldon and, during the following year, it was besieged by East Anglian Danes, who were repelled. It has been postulated that the *burh* was constructed at the site of an ancient earthworks, either prehistoric or Roman in date. Nothing is known about its internal arrangement. It is now largely obliterated and its precise location has not been identified, although London Road seems to align with two of its former entrances. The town of Maldon subsequently developed around the east gate of the *burh*, and a small market was established at the crest of the hill slope (Brown 1986; EHER 7718, EHER 7766). The curving layout of Silver Street and the top of the High Street has led to speculation that an enclosure was constructed here during the Late Anglo-Saxon period with a ditch and bank extending along this line and the *burh* bank forming its rear defence. The King's Hall and possibly a mint may have been located within this enclosure (EHER 18787).

The development site itself is located within the area of the *burh*, the ditch of which is projected to pass through the site. Archaeological investigations conducted at 9 London Road in the 1980s what may have identified this ditch. However, no trace of the latter was observed during archaeological monitoring at the same site in 2016, although patches of compacted dirty gravel

possibly forming a metalled yard or street surface were seen, along with three post-medieval pits cutting this surface (EHER 16858) (CAT Report 993).

Excavations at the former Youth Hostel site, some 300m west northwest of the present site, revealed evidence for Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age settlement, perhaps relating to an earlier defensive structure on the hilltop (EHER 7768-7771). Prehistoric features were also identified at 20-22 London Road (EHER 47134) along with medieval and modern remains. Excavations around Gate Street have similarly revealed features and finds from the Roman, medieval, post-medieval and modern periods (EHER 14547-9). However, no significant archaeological remains were encountered during monitoring at 40 London Road (EHER 48091). In 2019, CAT monitored groundworks in advance of a new rear extension at 34a London Road, approximately 140m west northwest of the present site. The excavations revealed three brick wells and an associated pipe structure dating from the mid 19th to the early 20th centuries (CAT Report 1418).

4 Aims

The aims of the archaeological evaluation were 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 2-3; Appendix 1)

A trial-trench, 10m long and 1.8m wide, was excavated through topsoil (L1, c 0.3m thick), subsoil (L2, c 0.5m thick) and into natural (L3). A layer of demolition material (L4, c 0.21m thick) was observed at the northern end of the trench between L1 and L2.



Photograph 1 Trench view, looking north north-east.

Ditch F1 (c 1.0m wide by 0.34m deep) was on a north-east to south-west alignment at the northern end of the trench. Finds from the ditch consisted of prehistoric pottery sherds, a fragment of worked flint blade, a piece of burnt flint and two pieces of animal bone, one of which

had cut marks. After excavation and recording, a wider slot was excavated across F1 to confirm that this was actually a discrete feature and not a layer within the backfill of the burh ditch.

Undated post-hole F2 (0.27m in diameter by 0.06m deep) was located on the southern edge of ditch F1.



Photograph 2 Ditch F1, looking south-west.



Photograph 3 Post-hole F2, looking north-east.

6 Finds

6.1 Pottery

by Dr Matthew Loughton

Ditch F1 (finds no. 1 and from sample no. 1) produced a small assemblage of prehistoric pottery with a total of four sherds with a weight of 27g. There was two sherds (18g) of possible Bronze Age handmade flint-tempered (fabric HMF) pottery, one sherd (6g) of handmade sand and grog-tempered (fabric HMSG) pottery, and one possible sherd (3g) of handmade sand-tempered (fabric HMS?) pottery from a fineware jar or bowl with an everted rim (EVE:0.03) which could date to the Iron Age.

6.2 Animal bone

by Alec Wade

The animal bone assemblage amounted to just two fragments, both recovered from prehistoric ditch F1 (sample no 1). One piece was part of a cattle scapula and the other a fragment from either a sheep or a goat humerus. Both pieces were in fair to poor condition with some loss of surface detail.

No. of pieces	Weight (g)	Species	Comments
1	50	Bos taurus (cattle)	Fragment of a right scapula with five (possibly six) short cut or chop marks on the medial side of the posterior border.
1	6	Medium-sized mammal (sheep/goat)	Fragment of distal left humerus.

Table 1 Catalogue of animal bone from F1 (sample no.1).

Five or six short parallel cut or chop marks were present on the medial side of the posterior border of the cattle scapula fragment. These varied in length from five to thirteen millimetres and were approximately equidistant from each other, covering an area 40mm across. The purpose or activity related to the creation of these marks is not definitive as they are generally not typical of either butchery practice or bone working.



Photograph 4 The cut or chop marks on the cattle scapula.

6.3 Flint & burnt flint

by Laura Pooley and Adam Wightman

Sample <1> from ditch F1 produced fragments of worked (1.8g) and burnt flint (22.4g). The worked flint is a proximal end of a tertiary blade with the distal end broken/snapped off. There is evidence of platform preparation prior to the removal of the blade from the core. There is no

retouch, but evidence of use-wear/edge-damage on both lateral edges. Could be Mesolithic in date, but more likely to date to the Early Neolithic.

7 Environmental assessment

by Bronagh Quinn

One sample (10L) was taken from the fill of ditch F1. The sample was floated by a trained member of CAT staff and the flot (of <0.1 litres in volume) was analysed by the author. Nomenclature for all plant remains is taken from Stace (2010).

The sample contained minimal environmental remains, with a single grain of suspected *Hordeum sp.* (barley), two grains of *Triticum sp.* (wheat) and a small amount of charcoal. All of the environmental material was preserved through charring. Such a small amount of environmental material suggests that this was residual and not part of a purposeful deposit.

In conclusion, the sample produced a very small amount of environmental remains with minimal significance to the overall interpretation of site. The presence of these remains could suggest further remains would be present if a later stage of excavation was to take place. It is recommended that further sampling should take place if more work is undertaken at this site.

8 Conclusion

Archaeological evaluation on land to the rear of 1-3 Gate Street, Maldon revealed a prehistoric ditch and undated post-hole. It has been postulated that the Anglo-Saxon *burh* was constructed on the site of ancient earthworks, either of prehistoric or Roman date. Therefore the discovery of a prehistoric ditch on the site is significant, possibly providing evidence for a prehistoric settlement on which the *burh*'s layout was based. According to Paul Brown (Brown 1986), the Anglo-Saxon *burh* ditch is projected to pass through the current development area. However, there was no trace of the ditch or any other Anglo-Saxon remains within the evaluation trench.

9 Acknowledgements

CAT would like to thank Graham Holdgate for commissioning the work. The project was managed by A Wightman and L Pooley, with fieldwork carried out by H Furniss with A Smith. Figures were compiled by C Lister, H Furniss, R Mathieson and E Holloway. The project was monitored for ECCPS by Maria Medlycott.

10 References

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

- | | | |
|--------------------------|-------|---|
| Baker, P & Worley, F | 2019 | <i>Animal bones and archaeology: recovery to archive</i> . Swindon: Historic England. |
| Binford, LR | 1981 | <i>Bones: ancient men and modern myths</i> . New York: Academic Press. |
| 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) |
| Brown, P | 1986 | <i>The Maldon Burh Jigsaw</i> |
| CAT | 2022 | <i>Health & Safety Policy</i> |
| CAT Report 993 | 2016 | <i>Archaeological monitoring and recording at 9 London Road, Maldon, Essex, CM9 6HD: July-August 2016</i> , by L Pooley |
| CAT Report 1418 | 2019 | <i>Archaeological monitoring at 34a London Road, Maldon, Essex, CM9 6HD: April 2019</i> , by E Hicks |
| CifA | 2014a | <i>Standard and Guidance for archaeological evaluation</i> . Revised October 2020 |
| CifA | 2014b | <i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i> . Revised October 2020 |
| CifA | 2014c | <i>Code of Conduct</i> . Revised October 2022 |
| ECCPS | 2023 | <i>Brief for trial trenching and excavation at Land rear of 1-3 Gate Street</i> , |

Gurney, D	2003	<i>Maldon</i> , by M Medlycott <i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14)
Hillson, S	2016	<i>Mammal bones and teeth: an introductory guide to methods of identification</i> . Abingdon: Routledge.
Jacomet, S <i>et al.</i>	2006	<i>Identification of cereal remains from archaeological sites</i> . 2nd ed.
Historic England	2016	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</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	2021	<i>National Planning Policy Framework</i> . Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government.
Schmid, E	1972	<i>Atlas of animal bones</i> . Amsterdam: Elsevier Publishing Company.
Stace, C	2010	<i>New Flora of the British Isles</i> . 3rd edition.

11 Abbreviations and glossary

Anglo-Saxon	period from c. 500 – 1066
Burh	an Anglo-Saxon fortification or fortified settlement
CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
context	a single unit of excavation, which is often referred to numerically, and can be any feature, layer, or find
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
modern	period from cAD 1800 to the present
natural	geological deposit undisturbed by human activity
NGR	National Grid Reference
OASIS	Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations, http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main
post-medieval	from c. AD 1500 to 1800
prehistoric	pre-Roman
residual	something out of its original context, eg a Roman coin in a modern pit
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

12 Contents of archive

Finds: two small bags

Digital record

CAT Report 1910

ECCPS brief

Digital photographs

Site data

Survey data

13 Archive deposition

The 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 (finds) and the Archaeological Data Service (digital files).

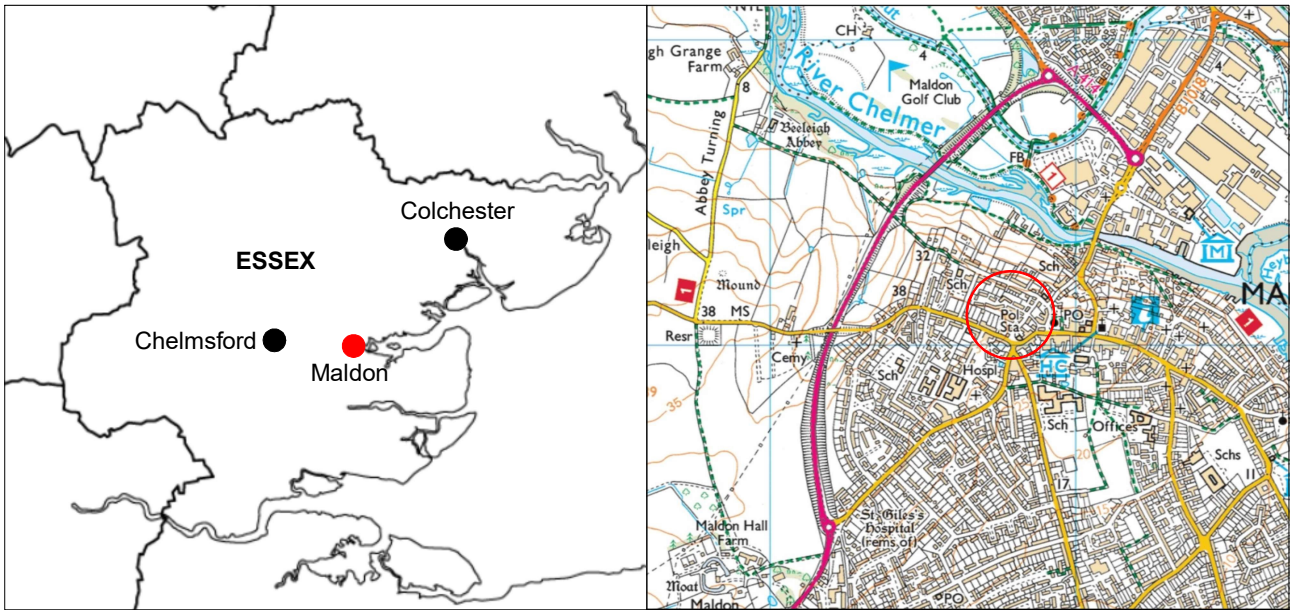
© Colchester Archaeological Trust 2023

Distribution list:

Graham Holdgate, Moreland Limited
ECC Place Services Historic Environment Advisor
Essex Historic Environment Record, Essex County Council

Appendix 1 Context list

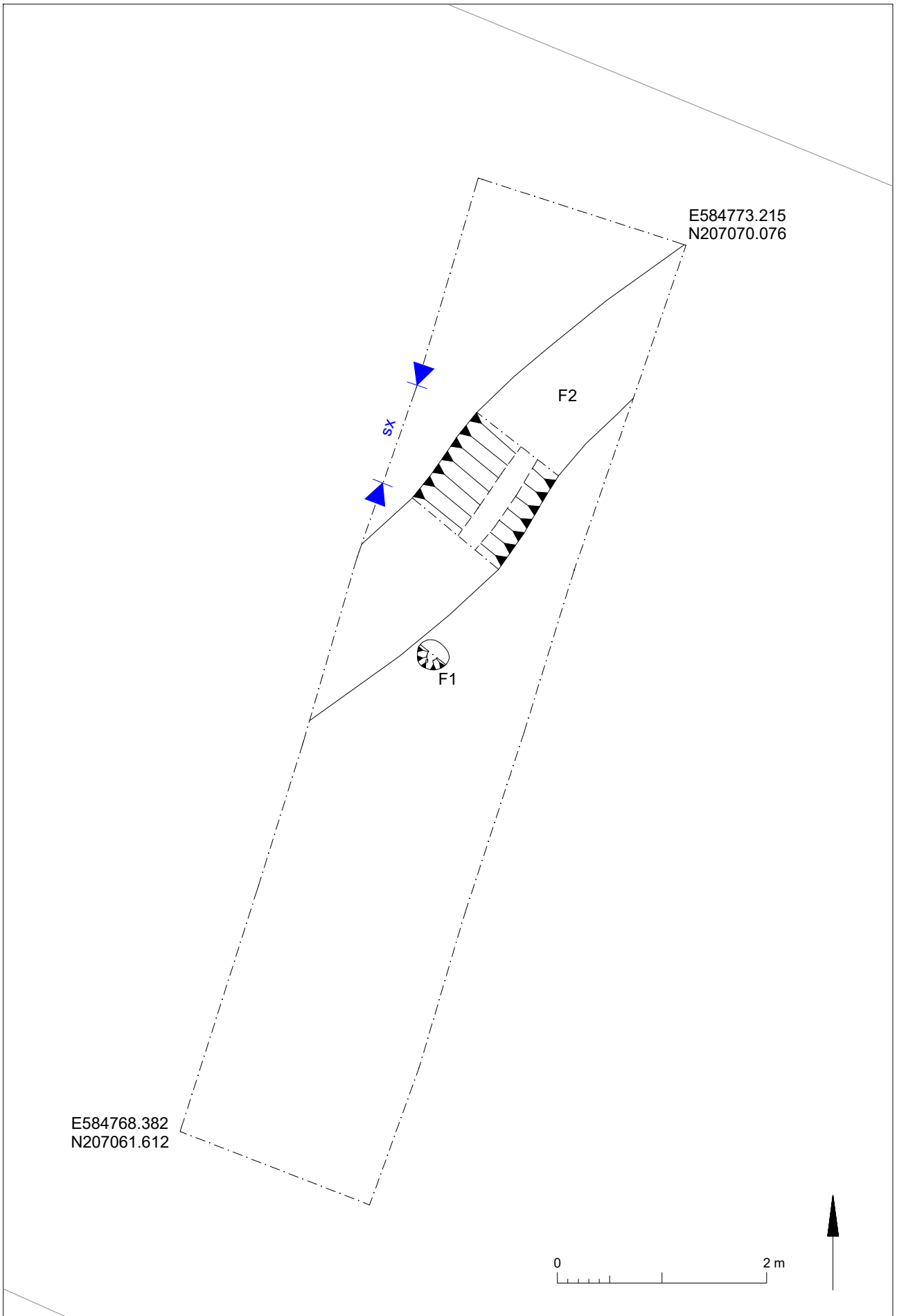
Context	Finds no.	Sample no.	Context type	Description	Date
L1	-	-	Topsoil	Friable, dark blueish-grey sandy silt with occasional stone inclusions with heavy rooting	Modern
L2	-	-	Buried topsoil	Friable, dark grey sandy-silt with occasional stone inclusions with infrequent rooting. Late post-medieval to modern blue china was present in the make-up of L2.	Post-medieval/ modern
L3	-	-	Natural	Compact, mid yellowish-grey gravel/firm, moist mid brownish-orange clay.	Post-glacial
L4	-	-	Demolition layer	Firm, mid orangey-brown mortar filled layer. Layer made up mostly of mortar and broken CBM pieces.	Post-medieval/ modern
F1	1	<1>	Ditch	Soft, dark blueish-grey sandy silt with infrequent stone inclusions. 0.28m (L) x 0.28m (W) x 0.07m (D)	Prehistoric
F2	-	-	Post-hole	Friable, moist mid to dark greyish-brown silty clay with occasional charcoal and frequent stones. >5.39m (L) x 1.05m (W) x 0.34m (D)	Undated



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

0 20 m



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Fig 2 Results.

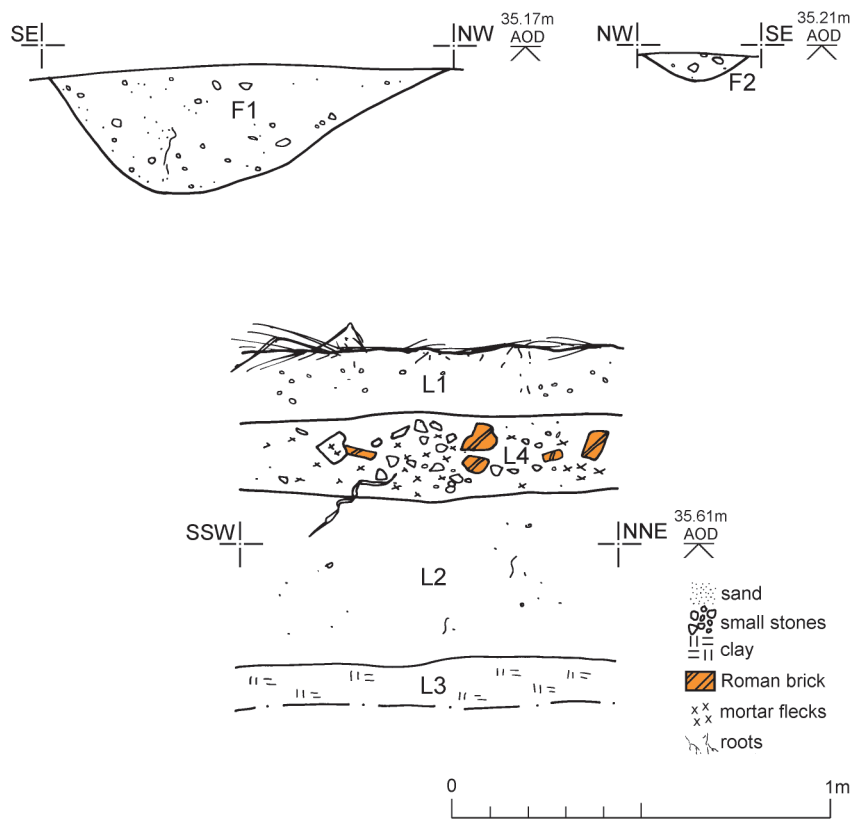
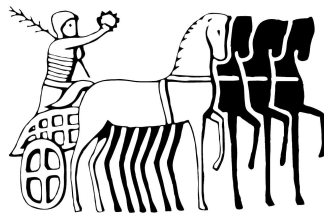


Fig 3 Feature and representative sections.

Summary for colchest3-512684

OASIS ID (UID)	colchest3-512684
Project Name	Archaeological evaluation at Land to the rear of 1-3 Gate Street, Maldon, Essex, CM9 5QW
Sitename	Land to the rear of 1-3 Gate Street, Maldon, Essex, CM9 5QW
Activity type	Evaluation
Project Identifier(s)	2023/01q
Planning Id	FUL/MAL/22/00626
Reason For Investigation	Planning: Post determination
Organisation Responsible for work	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Project Dates	22-Feb-2023 - 22-Feb-2023
Location	Land to the rear of 1-3 Gate Street, Maldon, Essex, CM9 5QW NGR : TL 84768 07066 LL : 51.7318511168461, 0.674217942752689 12 Fig : 584768,207066
Administrative Areas	Country : England County : Essex District : Maldon Parish : Maldon
Project Methodology	Archaeological evaluation (one trial-trench) carried out as specified in the project brief and wsi.
Project Results	An archaeological evaluation (one trial-trench) was carried out on land to the rear of 1-3 Gate Street, Maldon, Essex, in advance of the construction of a new dwelling. Maldon's Anglo-Saxon burh ditch was projected to cross the site, but no trace of this was present within the evaluation trench. The evaluation did however, reveal a prehistoric ditch that may relate to the earlier settlement of Maldon, and an undated post-hole.
Keywords	Ditch - LATER PREHISTORIC - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types
Funder	
HER	Essex HER - unRev - STANDARD
Person Responsible for work	H, Furniss
HER Identifiers	HER Event No - MD69
Archives	Physical Archive, Documentary Archive - to be deposited with Colchester & Ipswich Museum Service (Colchester Collection); Digital Archive - to be deposited with Archaeology Data Service Archive;

Colchester Archaeological Trust



**Written scheme of investigation
for an evaluation by trial-trenching at
1-3 Gate Street, Maldon, Essex, CM9 5QW**

January 2023

**CAT project ref.: 2023/01q
ECC code: [tbc](#)**

**Written scheme of investigation
for an evaluation by trial-trenching at
1-3 Gate Street, Maldon, Essex, CM9 5QW**

January 2023

NGR: TL 84768 07066

**Planning district.: Maldon
Planning ref.: FUL/MAL/22/00626**

CAT project ref.: 2023/01q

**ECC code: tbc
ECC monitor: Maria Medlycott
OASIS id: colchest3-512684**

**WSI prepared by: Dr Elliott Hicks
Figure by: Chris Lister**

**Commissioned by: Graham Holdgate (Moreland
Limited)**

Prepared by:	Dr Elliott Hicks	Junior Project Officer
Reviewed and approved by:	Chris Lister	Contracts Manager
Issued:	31/01/2023	

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Site location and description

The site is located in the north of the historic settlement of Maldon, on land to the rear of 1-3 Gate Street, Maldon, Essex (Fig 1). The site is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) TL 84768 07066.

Proposed work

The proposed development comprises the construction of a new dwelling.

Archaeological background

The following archaeological background includes extracts of the ECC Brief (ECCPS 2023), CAT report archives and Essex Historic Environment Records (EHER) held at Essex County Council, County Hall, Chelmsford, Essex (accessed via <http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk>).

The proposed development is located in an archaeologically-sensitive area where groundworks might potentially impact on remains relating to the origins and development of Maldon. The town is first documented in the historical record in 913, when Edward the Elder stationed part of his army and fleet here during his war against the Danes. In 916, Edward ordered that a *burh* be constructed at Maldon, and during the following year it was besieged by East Anglian Danes, who were repelled. It has been postulated that the *burh* was constructed at the site of an ancient earthworks, either prehistoric or Roman in date. Nothing is known about its internal arrangement. It is now largely obliterated and its precise location has not been identified, although London Road seems to align with two of its former entrances. The town of Maldon subsequently developed around the east gate of the *burh*, and a small market was established at the crest of the hill slope (Brown 1986; EHER 7718, EHER 7766). The curving layout of Silver Street and the top of the High Street has led to speculation that an enclosure was constructed here during the late Anglo-Saxon period, with a ditch and bank extending along this line, and the *burh* bank forming its rear defence. The King's Hall and possibly a mint may have been located within this enclosure (EHER 18787).

The development site itself is located within the area of the *burh*, the ditch of which is projected to pass through the site. Archaeological investigations conducted at 9 London Road in the 1980s identified what may have been the ditch of the *burh*. However, no trace of this ditch was observed during archaeological monitoring at the same site in 2016, although patches of compacted dirty gravel possibly forming a metalled yard or street surface were seen, along with three post-medieval pits cutting this surface (EHER 16858) (CAT Report 993).

Excavations at the former Youth Hostel site, some 300m west northwest of the present site, revealed evidence for Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age settlement, perhaps relating to an earlier defensive structure on the hilltop (EHER 7768-7771). Prehistoric features were also identified at 20-22 London Road (EHER 47134) along with medieval and modern remains. Excavations around Gate Street have similarly revealed features and finds from the Roman, medieval, post-medieval and modern periods (EHER 14547-9). However, no significant archaeological remains were encountered during monitoring at 40 London Road (EHER 48091). In 2019, CAT monitored groundworks in advance of a new rear extension at 34a London Road, approximately 140m west northwest of the present site. The excavations revealed three brick wells and an associated pipe structure dating from the mid 19th to the early 20th centuries (CAT Report 1418).

Planning background

A planning application (FUL/MAL/22/00626) was submitted to Maldon District Council in May 2022 proposing the construction of a new dwelling.

As the site lies within an area highlighted by the EHER as having a high potential for archaeological remains an archaeological condition was recommended. This follows the guidelines given in National Planning Policy Framework (MHCLG 2021).

Requirement for work (Fig 1)

The archaeological work will consist of an evaluation by trial-trenching. Details are given in a Project Brief written by ECCPS (*Brief for trial-trenching and excavation at Land rear of 1-3 Gate Street, Maldon* – ECCPS 2023).

The evaluation will comprise a single trench, located within the footprint of the proposed dwelling. The trench will measure 10m long and 1.8m wide covering an area of 18m².

Specific project aims to look for evidence relating to origins, extent and date range of the Anglo-Saxon *burh*, as well as other evidence of earlier and later activity at the site.

The initial work will comprise of the trial-trenching which will be followed by a site meeting with the ECCHEA. Further archaeological work may be required. 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-c)
- East of England Standards and Frameworks published by East Anglian Archaeology (Gurney 2003, Medlycott 2011) and the recent review updates on <https://researchframeworks.org/eoe/>
- Relevant Health & Safety guidelines and requirements (CAT 2022)
- the Project Brief issued by ECC Historic Environment Advisor (ECCPS 2023)

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 the 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 the project (when the WSI is written) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> will be initiated and key fields completed (Activity type, Location and Reviewers/Admin areas). At the end of the project all parts of the OASIS online form will be completed for submission to the 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 CAT project officer and one archaeologist for one day.

In charge of day-to-day site work: Ben Holloway/Harvey Furniss/Nigel Rayner/Sarah Veasey

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 geology 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. All features or deposits will be excavated by hand. This includes a 50% sample of discrete features (pits, etc), at least 10% of linear features (ditches, etc) in 1m wide sections, and 100% of complex structures/features. Complex archaeological structures such as walls, kilns or ovens 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 the natural geology.

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.

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

Site surveying

The evaluation trenches 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 micromorphological 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.
- 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 the 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 Historic England guidance (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 photographic register giving context number, details, and direction of shot will be prepared on site, and included in the site archive.

Finds

All significant finds will be retained.

All finds, where appropriate, will be washed and marked with site code and context number.

Most of our finds reports are written internally by CAT staff under the supervision and direction of Philip Crummy (Director) and Laura Pooley (Post-excavation Manager). This includes specialist subjects such as:

ceramic finds (pottery and ceramic building material): Matthew Loughton
animal bones: Alec Wade (or Adam Wightman/Pip Parmenter - small groups only)

small finds, metalwork, coins, etc: Laura Pooley
non-ceramic bulk finds: Laura Pooley
flint: Adam Wightman
environmental processing: Bronagh Quinn
osteology: (human remains): Megan Seehra

or to outside specialists:

animal and human bone: Julie Curl (Sylvanus)
environmental assessment and analysis: Val Fryer / Lisa Gray
archaeometallurgy: David Dungworth
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: Tom Lawrence
prehistoric pottery: Stephen Benfield / Nigel Brown / Paul Sealey
Roman pottery: Stephen Benfield / Paul Sealey / Jo Mills / Gwladys Monteil
Roman brick/tile: Ian Betts
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 the 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 (Historic England 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. <https://researchframeworks.org/eoe/>).
- All specialist reports or assessments
- A concise non-technical summary of the project results.

An OASIS summary sheet will 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.

A PDF copy of the full report will be uploaded by CAT to the OASIS website and the Colchester Archaeological Trust's Online Report Library (<http://cat.essex.ac.uk/>), both of which are publicly accessible.

Archive deposition

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

If finds are retained from the site the full archive will be deposited with Colchester Museum unless otherwise agreed in advance. (A full copy of the archive shall in any case be deposited). If there are no finds a full digital archive will be deposited with ADS Archaeology.

The requirements for archive storage will be agreed with the curating museum.

If the finds are to remain with the landowner, a full copy of the archive will be housed with the curating museum and provision must be made for additional recording (e.g. photography, illustration and analysis) as appropriate.

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.

The ECCHEA will be notified when the digital archive has been deposited.

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 the ECCHEA prior to them being carried out.

The ECCHEA will be notified when the fieldwork is complete.

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

Public outreach

As part of CAT's public outreach programme, CAT is committed to engaging our local community with their archaeological resource. Among other activities, CAT regularly invites volunteers to engage in finds processing tasks at our office, such as washing, marking, sorting and packing bulk archaeological finds from commercial archaeological projects. Our volunteer programme is not designed to replace the work of paid archaeologists but to compliment it, and to provide greater public benefit by means of community engagement and participation.

CAT volunteers are fully trained in all tasks they are engaged in and are fully supervised by a CAT employee at all times. Finds processing volunteers are managed and supervised by a Senior Post-Excavation Assistant, whose role is to ensure that all volunteer processing is carried out to the highest possible standard and within professional guidelines. This is overseen by the Post-Excavation Manager and Director.

CAT will never use volunteers in place of employees when funding is agreed for the latter, or if doing so would disadvantageously affect the timetable of works agreed between CAT and our clients.

CAT's liability insurance policies cover the activities of volunteers and liability towards them. All activities are carried out according to CAT's 'Volunteer and work experience policy' and 'Outreach, public relations and publicity policy'.

Events, activities and social media

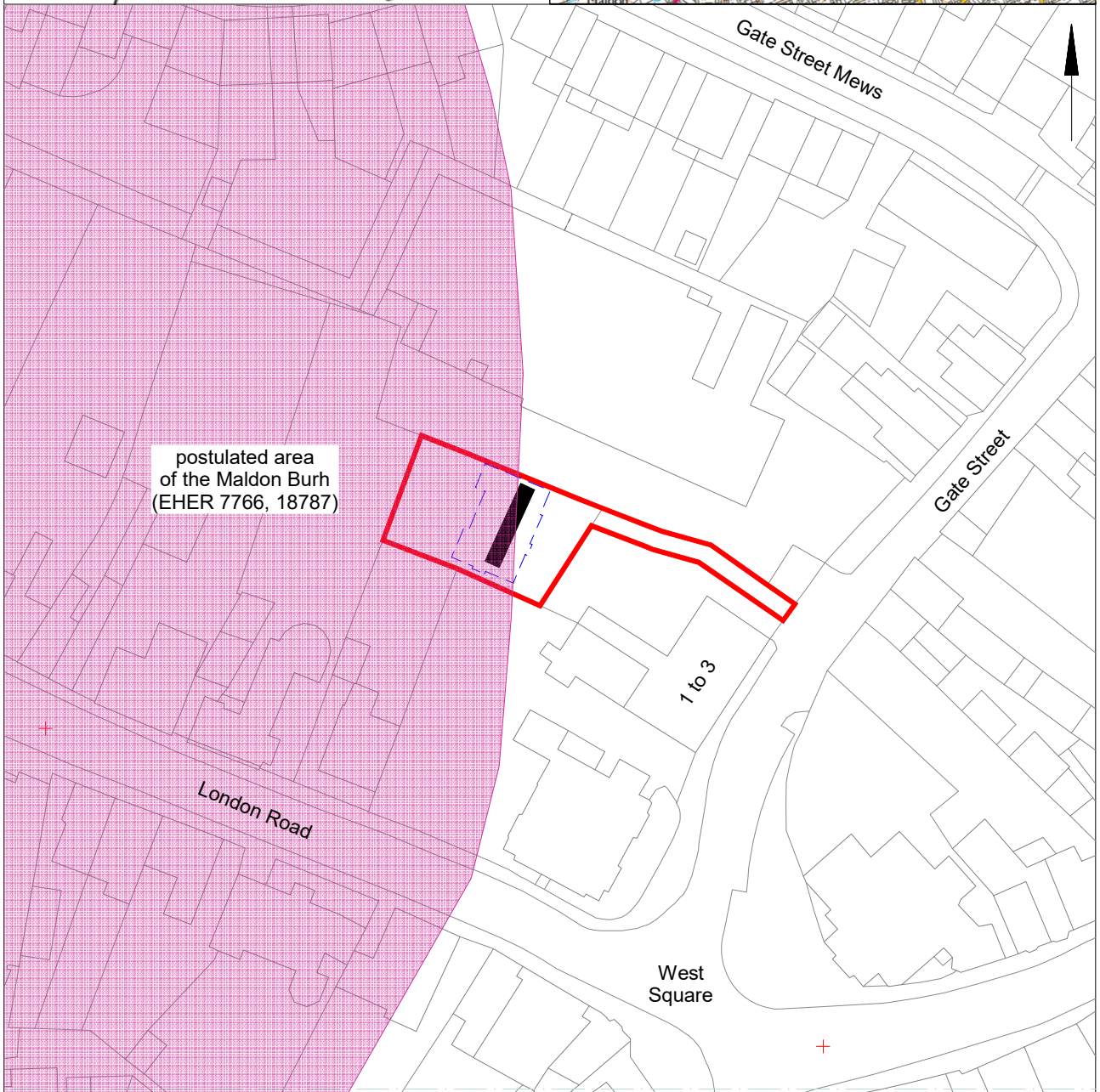
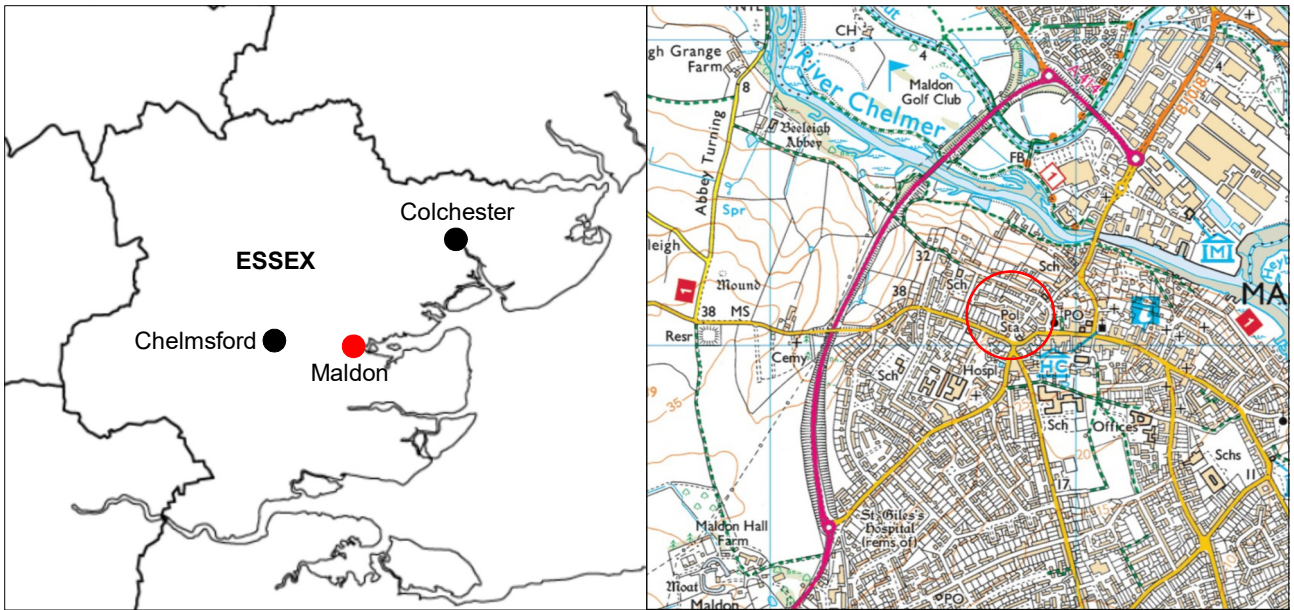
In addition, the CAT website (www.thecolchesterarchaeologist.co.uk) and social media sites are updated regularly with information on our events and activities, with copies of our archaeological reports freely available at <http://cat.essex.ac.uk/>. Staff regularly give talks/lectures to groups, societies and schools, information on which (including any fees) is available by contacting the office on 01206 501785. CAT also works in partnership with both the Colchester Archaeological Group and Young Archaeologists Club providing venues for their meetings, advice and assistance.

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)
Brown, P	1986	<i>The Maldon Burh Jigsaw</i>
CAT	2022	<i>Health & Safety Policy</i>
CAT Report 993	2016	<i>Archaeological monitoring and recording at 9 London Road, Maldon, Essex, CM9 6HD: July-August 2016</i> , by L Pooley
CAT Report 1418	2019	<i>Archaeological monitoring at 34a London Road, Maldon, Essex, CM9 6HD: April 2019</i> , by E Hicks
CIfA	2014a	<i>Standard and Guidance for archaeological evaluation.</i> Revised October 2020
CIfA	2014b	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials.</i> Revised October 2020
CIfA	2014c	<i>Code of Conduct.</i> Revised October 2022
Digital Curation Centre (DCC)	2013	<i>Checklist for Data Management Plan v. 4.0.</i>
ECCPS	2023	<i>Brief for trial trenching and excavation at Land rear of 1-3 Gate Street, 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	2015	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment</i>

Historic England	2018	<i>(MoRPHE)</i> <i>The Role of the Human Osteologist in an Archaeological Fieldwork Project</i> , by S Mays, M Brickley & J Sidell.
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	2021	<i>National Planning Policy Framework</i> . Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government



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

