



## Desk Based Assessment

63 High Street, Maldon, Essex CM9 5EP - FUL/MAL/13/01137

### **63 High Street, Maldon, Essex CM9 5EP**

63 High Street (also known from the 1881 census onwards as Church House) is a group of buildings set on either side of Bright's Path joined in a terraced fashion to 63a & 63b.

Church House was constructed in 1700 and is a Grade II Listed building. It forms a historic part of the high street and has been the residence of several people who were important members of the local community and of national importance.

<b>Date</b>	<b>Occupant</b>	<b>Occupation/Trade</b>
Pre-census	Edward Bright b.1721	Grocer
Pre-census	Edward Bright b.1745	1780 – 1790 Proprietor of the 'The Salt Works', Heybridge.
1841	Edward Bright b.1786	Merchant and founder of the Independent Club.
1851	Edward Bright b.1820	1851 – 56 Proprietor of 'The Salt Warehouse', Heybridge selling clean salt and rock salt from the Coal Wharf. Magistrate & Alderman, repositer of land and horses, farm and 3 labourers.
1861	Edward Bright b.1820	Soap & Candle Manufacturer, Lime & Coal Merchant
1871	George Sanders	Corn Merchant and Farmer
1881	Anthony Bentall b.1812	Draper (House becomes Church House)
1891	Anthony Bentall b.1812	Retired Draper
1901	Leonard Bentall b.1841	Woollen Draper and Gents Outfitter
1911	Leonard Bentall b.1841	Retired Draper

### **The Bright Family**

Edward Bright was born in 1721 and was a post boy in his youth riding daily to Chelmsford. He later became a candle manufacturer and grocer. When he died on 10th November 1750, at the age of just 29, Bright was thought to be the 'largest man that had ever lived in this Island'. The last time that he had been weighed when he was 28 his weight was 584lbs or nearly 42 stones. He measured 5'9" in height and round the chest measured 5'6" and the stomach 6'11". At the end of his life it was written 'his corpulence so everpower'd his strength that his life was a burden and his death a deliverence'.

Parish Records note dated two days after his death, 14<sup>th</sup> November 1756:

*Edward, a Tallow Chandler and Grocer of this Town was buried the 12th of November in the parish Church of All Saints near the Belfry door. He weighed upwards of forty two stone, Horseman's Weight, his coffin was three feet six inches over the shoulders, six feet seven inches long and three feet deep. A way was cut through the wall and stair case to let it down into the shop; it was drawn upon a carriage to the church, slid upon rollers to the vault made of brickwork and interred by the help of a Triangle and Pulleys. He was 29 years of age the first of March last; has left a widow now big with her sixth child. He was a very honest Tradesman, a facetious companion, comely in his person, affable in his temper, a kind husband, a tender Father*

*and valuable Friend. William Benson, Vicar.*

Following his death four generations of sons named Edward Bright continued to reside at the house and to trade locally in soap, candles, lime, coal, salt and horses. Edward Bright the third was founder of the Independent Club that fought for Maldon to be recognised as a

Edward Bright the third was a magistrate and an alderman.

By 1871 the Brights had moved on and the house was occupied by George Sanders – a corn merchant and farmer. However, within 10 years the residency had changed to Anthony Bentall a local draper.

### **The Bentall Family**

Anthony Bentall was the father of:

Leonard Bentall who became Mayor of the Borough in 1890 and 1895 and continued to occupy Church House where he established a locally famed ornamental garden.

Frank Bentall established Bentalls Department Store in Kingston-on-Thames in 1867.

Frank's son Leonard Hugh Bentall continued his father's work with Bentalls departments store and was the subject of the book: *'A Merchant Adventurer: Being the biography of Leonard Hugh Bentall, Kingston-on-Thames'* in which he speaks of his time in Maldon and specifically of Church House. In 1944 a bronze statue of Leonard dressed in tail coat, hands clasped and holding a book was commissioned by Bentalls from sculptor Dick Reid with an inscription:

*'1875 – 1942 Leonard Hugh Bentall – to whose organising genius and dynamic personality this store owes its great success. Later the inscription was changed to – son of the founder of Bentalls who in 1930 commissioned Maurice Webb FRIBA to design the department store whose façade is retained in the Bentall Centre.'*

The statue was unveiled by the Hon. Roland Cubitt, Vice Lieutenant of Surrey who read the following statement:

*'As Napoleon learned to his cost, this country which he called 'a nation of shopkeepers' was a nation of shopkeepers possessed of matchless initiative and the courage of their convictions. Leonard Hugh Bentall was just such one of these. He was a local pioneer whose many charitable actions will long be remembered. In addition, he was a man of high adventure, with the ability to mould the materials at his hand into a great and prosperous business, instead of, as so many do, searching in other lands for an El Dorado paved with gold'.*

The Mayor of Kingston, Mr. F.C. Digby described Leonard as " the man who made Kingston"

PMSA Ref: KT08 SWL

## **Summary**

The proposed development site is located in the heart of the historic town of Maldon. The town had its origins in the Saxon period, before growing to be the second largest town in Essex in the medieval period. No. 63 (Church House) and the adjacent 63B are 18<sup>th</sup> century Listed buildings (EHER 38345 and 38346). To the immediate west is the site of the medieval church of St Peter's and the 17<sup>th</sup> century Plume Library. Trial-trenching next door on Old Mill Close revealed archaeological features dating from the late 12<sup>th</sup> century onwards (EHER 46220). Excavations at 68 High Street revealed a Saxon building, well and pits and medieval rubbish pits (SMR.880500) and investigations at 77 & 79 High Street uncovered Roman material (SMR.46097).

## **Potential:**

The proposed development site therefore has considerable potential for significant surviving archaeological remains dating from the Saxon period onwards. The history and archaeology of the historic town is summarised in Medlycott (1999).

## **Geographical & Topographical Placement**

The site is located within the town centre of Maldon, which is in the east of Essex (51°41'N 0°45'E), NGR TL 85070 07066 at an approximate elevation of 12 m AOD.

## **The archaeological history of Maldon, Essex**

### **Mesolithic**

Collections of Mesolithic flintwork have been recovered at many locations in the intertidal zones of the Blackwater and Crouch estuaries. A particularly large site is known at Maylandsea,

### **Neolithic (4000 BC)**

Large areas of what is now the intertidal zone were still dryland and some of the best evidence for early Neolithic settlement in the East of England comes from the Blackwater estuary. Structural features, pits and large quantities of flintwork and pottery were recorded. Numerous sites, particularly on the gravels north of the Blackwater estuary have produced evidence of Neolithic occupation at, for example, Elms Farm, Lofts Farm and Chigborough Farm. Excavations at the latter site revealed the plan of what may be the earliest known house in Essex, a substantial post-built rectangular structure 12 metres by 20 metres. (2.4 miles from site)

An example of a segmented ring-ditch (the ditch crossed by a number of causeways dividing it into 16 segments) at Langford is likely to be of Neolithic date and an example surviving as a ring-ditch constructed in the late Neolithic, has been excavated at Langford Hall reservoir. (1.8 miles from site)

### **Bronze Age (2000 BC)**

Finds of distinctive Early Bronze Age artefacts such as flint barbed and tanged arrowheads, a type of highly decorated ceramic known as Beaker pottery are quite widespread within Maldon District. A very fine flint dagger was recovered during the construction of the water works at Langford. (1.8 miles from the site) A number of house plans mostly round but some rectangular buildings are also known and there is a concentration of sites to the east of

Heybridge, north of the Blackwater estuary, such as those identified at Slough House and Lofts Farms, Rook Hall and Chigborough, close to the Blackwater estuary. (2.8 miles from site) Finds of later Bronze Age metalwork both single objects and hoards are quite widespread in Maldon District.

### **Iron Age (c.750BC-AD43)**

Sites and finds are numerous within the District. During the early part of the Iron Age, a number of the wells at the Late Bronze Age settlements north of the Blackwater were deliberately sealed with deposits including very large quantities of pottery. At about the same time, in Maldon itself, at the top of the hill, an early Iron Age settlement defended by a timber palisade, was established. At Slough House Farm a Middle Iron Age settlement is represented by a group of roundhouses, whilst a similar settlement at Lofts Farm comprised around 15 roundhouses, dispersed along a trackway and adjacent fields. Excavation of the ring gully of one of the Lofts Farm houses yielded a hoard of metal bindings from the edge of a hide shield dating to the 1st century BC. Extensive field systems of Late Iron Age or Late Iron Age/Early Roman Date have been excavated at Slough House and Chigborough Farm's respectively. (2.1 miles from site) A large Late Iron Age site was found at Elms Farm, Heybridge and excavations have shown a society with clear links to the continent and the importation of goods from the Roman Empire.

Maldon District is also important for its number of 'red hills' or salt production sites. Situated close to the coast of the creeks and estuaries, red hills are the remains of a salt making industry that began in the Late Iron Age and proliferated in the Roman period. Large amounts of red/brown briquetage or fired clay from the salt pans not only give the red hills their name but also mark the location of these sites.

### **Romano/British**

Based on the evidence from the excavations at Elms Farm, Heybridge (1 mile from site), there was a slow and gradual Romanisation of the people and their lifestyle. At Elms Farm the Iron Age Shrines were replaced with a more structured temple complex, gravelled roads and an open 'market place'. Round Iron Age dwellings were gradually replaced with rectangular Roman type strip dwellings. Alongside locally produced pottery a much wider range became available from both the rest of Britain and along with a wide range of luxury goods, continental empire. Extensive field systems associated with wells, dispersed buildings and small cemeteries. Although no investigation has taken place a cropmark at Langford is thought to represent a Roman estate and temple. Of later Roman date is another particularly important site the 'Saxon Shore' fort of Othona constructed around the early 4th century at Bradwell on the Dengie peninsula at the mouth of the Blackwater estuary. A string of these military and naval bases were constructed around the south and east coasts with the aim of protecting the rich province from incursions by Saxon raiders. Othona is known to contain significant surviving deposits and is a Scheduled Monument.

### **Saxon 5th/6th Century AD**

Maldon is Close to the Saxon homelands and penetrated some distance inland by the River Blackwater and so following the breakdown of Roman influence and government in the early 5<sup>th</sup> shows evidence of early Saxon settlement. Numerous sites have produced archaeological finds and deposits dating from the 5th and 6th centuries AD and the Late Iron Age and

Romano-British settlement at Elms Farm shows some continuity of settlement with Saxon occupation of the site by the late 5th/early 6th century AD. Recent excavation, also in Heybridge (1 mile from site), close to the Blackwater has revealed a substantial early Saxon cremation cemetery. The line of the Saxon coast is not clear, however it is thought probable that it was still in a period of transgression at the beginning of the Saxon period, before regressing out to approximately its present form by the middle Saxon period. By the late Saxon period the coastal marshes appear to have been principally used for sheep- pasturage and there is no evidence that they were embanked.

An important survival of the Saxon period is the chapel of St. Peters on the Wall at Bradwell-on-Sea. This marks the site of a monastery founded by St. Cedd in 654AD on the site of the Saxon Shore fort at Othona. Now isolated on the edge of the marshes, its original position was in close proximity to a creek that existed immediately south of the fort, with an associated shell ridge or chenier, a southern extension of which has been dated to the 6th or 7th century AD, this features may have provided a sheltered anchorage.

St. Peters lay across the Blackwater from the important Saxon estates on Mersea and the royal villa at Brightlingsea. In the Blackwater estuary itself massive amounts of timber were used to build large fish-traps radiocarbon dated to the middle Saxon period. Examples are known off the Nass, Sales Point, and Pewitt Island with a vast complex at Collins creek.

Evidence for extensive Iron working has been recovered from Rook Hall and Slough House Farm north of the Blackwater estuary. Pollen and plant macrofossils from Slough house and Chigborough indicate increased cereal production. The Blackwater estuary would have provided sea born links with the great trading centres at Ipswich to the north and London to the south as well as the coast of Europe around the southern North Sea.

Maldon was an important regional settlement towards the end of the Saxon period perhaps from the 9/10th century onwards. The presence of a royal mint from as early as 925 AD is cited as a measure of the town's importance. It is probable the middle and late Saxon settlement was situated in the area around All Saints church around the top of the hill (Within 0.5 Km of site). A site close by was chosen by Edward the Elder, son of Alfred the Great, for the construction of a burh or fortified enclosure sometime shortly after 1016 AD. Recent excavation has suggested that by the end of the Saxon period, occupation stretched along much the length of the High Street towards the probable quayside at The Hythe. Fieldwork has identified middle/late Saxon settlement and activity close to St. Mary's Church.

The east coast of England was subject to constant Viking raids during this period and Maldon District contains the only registered battlefield in Essex the site of the famous encounter between Earl Brythnoth and his army against a Danish Viking force in 991AD and is recognised in the famous poem. The battle took place just outside Maldon at a site near Northey Island and the fierce but failed resistance of the earl and his supporters has earned a place in both local and national history. (2.4 miles from the site)

## **Medieval**

Maldon and Burnham-on-Sea are the only major urban areas within the district, and Historic Town Assessment Reports have been written for each (Medlycott 1999). The Domesday survey of 1086 records Maldon as being second only to Colchester in the county, and a charter of 1171 confirmed the town's status as a borough. The town had a mint until at least 1100 and was an important port. The wealth of Maldon is indicated by the presence of three parish churches, All Saints, St Peters and St Mary's at the Hythe. In addition to the churches, Maldon also contained a Carmelite Friary, a leper hospital, the chapel of St Helen and the D'Arcy townhouse. Beeleigh Abbey was located outside the town close to the River Blackwater. The basic framework of the medieval built up area seems to have been established in the late Saxon period with the urban core developing around All Saints parish, the High Street, the Hythe and a further area around Fullbridge.

A large number of excavations and watching briefs have taken place within the historic core of Maldon, archaeological survival is generally good and substantial stratified deposits survive. Waterlogged deposits aiding organic survival are likely in areas around the Hythe and Fullbridge and within deeper cut features within the town.

During the post-medieval period, Maldon itself continued to grow and prosper as a port with a lively trade developing between the town and London. Continuing in importance for the area from the medieval period were the developing oyster fisheries and sea-salt production, which were no doubt valuable locally but also an important export. Excavation within the town has highlighted the importance of the oyster fisheries in the local diet.

Again tied in with the estuary, the post-medieval period saw the introduction of a number of duck decoy ponds that were used to commercially trap the wildfowl that still abound on the estuary today. Around 20 of these decoy ponds are known to have existed and four of the surviving examples are currently Scheduled Monuments.

### **Modern**

A number of locally important industries were founded in the Maldon and Heybridge area during the 19th century. Amongst these were the Maldon Ironworks at Fullbridge (1853) and Bentalls Ironworks established in Heybridge on the Blackwater Navigation in 1815, both of which were significant local employers but which ceased to operate during the mid 20th century. The Bentalls site in particular, producing a range of agricultural implements, was particularly extensive although almost nothing exists above ground today.

In Maldon, the original workhouse built in 1719 was largely replaced with the construction of St. Peter's Union Workhouse on Spital Road, which opened in 1873. St. Peter's is the only example of a corridor plan workhouse in Essex and now survives as St. Peter's Hospital. The Maldon District has a high concentration of military sites relating to the two World Wars. To the east of Burnham on Crouch a World War II Minefield Control Tower and pill box are protected as a Scheduled Monument.

### **Environmental**

A remote area of tidal mud flats and saltmarshes at the eastern end of the Dengie peninsula form the Dengie Special Protection Area. The River Blackwater and River Crouch are of international importance for nature conservation particularly for their extensive population of wildfowl and waders.

### **Summary 3.1.4 HECA 4 Maldon and Heybridge**

**Archaeological character:** Evidence of Bronze Age settlement and an associated cremation cemetery, including a ring-barrow and circular post-built structures have been excavated at the Elms Farm site, Heybridge. The earliest occupation of the Maldon hilltop appears to date to the Early Iron Age when there seems to have been an extensive settlement on the crest of the hill, which was later enclosed by a wooden palisade. In the Late Iron Age the hilltop appears to have been abandoned and a new settlement established on the low-lying ground between Heybridge and Maldon, focused on Elms Farm. Recent excavations at Elms Farm recovered enclosures, round-houses, a possible temple and a quantity of imported pottery including a large assembly of wine amphora.

Settlement on the lowland continued unbroken from the Late Iron Age into the Roman period, and the settlement itself developed into a small town. The transition from the Late Iron Age to the Roman period is characterised by the laying of metalled roads and large expanses of gravelled surfaces between them. The roads provided the framework for the layout of the settlement and divided it into distinct zones of activity. The cemetery appears to have been located to the east of the town.

The Roman settlement had a market function and a religious function. The evidence from the site morphology suggests that the decline of the town took place in the third and fourth centuries. There was still a settlement there in the late fourth or even early fifth century, with the temple remaining more or less intact throughout.

The earliest evidence for the Saxons in Maldon is again from the low-lying area at the head of the estuary in close proximity to those of latest Roman date. A number of Saxon buildings, mainly of sunken-floor type have been excavated. In 916 King Edward the Elder ordered a burh to be built at Maldon, as part of his campaign to recover eastern England from Danish control (see HECA 5).

Maldon stayed within its medieval limits until the 18th century, although within the existing built-up area there was considerable building work, both with the erection of new buildings and the sub-division/conversion of older ones. The Reformation led to changes in the town, including the closure of the Friary and St Giles Hospital.

Maldon's was also the major market for a large rural hinterland. There was industrial development, chiefly concentrated on the Fullbridge area.

### **3.1.5 HECA 5 Saxon and Medieval Town of Maldon**

**Summary:** This area comprises the historic town of Maldon developing on the top of the hill from the Saxon period through to the post-medieval period. A defensive Burh was built at Maldon by Edward the Elder in the 10th century. The basic framework of the medieval built-up area was established in the Saxon period. The medieval town developed along the present High Street with archaeological work finding considerable occupation in the rear plots behind the frontage buildings.

**Historic Urban Character:** This area is focussed on the historic town area of Maldon from the Early Saxon period when occupation of a sporadic nature occurred on the higher ground overlooking the two rivers. In the late Saxon Period Edward the Elder developed a Saxon Burh (defended enclosure) on the western side of the zone from which the medieval town developed to the east.

Maldon was an important town in the medieval period, being one of only two boroughs in Essex. It had a royal mint until at least 1100 and was a major port, as it was easier for towns such as Chelmsford and Billericay to tranship goods to and from London via Maldon rather than by the more direct overland route. The wealth generated by Maldon's trade is demonstrated by its three churches, All Saints, St Peters and St Marys. In 1056 St Mary's Church and parish was granted to St Martins, London. St Peter's parish was much the larger (1667 acres), whilst All Saints was an island of 57 acres within St Peters. There were two manors in Maldon; Great Maldon largely encompassed St Mary's parish and Little Maldon consisted of St Peter's and All Saints' parishes. The basic framework of the medieval built-up area was established in the Saxon period.

The medieval town area can be sub-divided into four distinct elements.

Firstly there is the urban core, which roughly approximated to All Saints' parish; within this area was the market place, the moot hall (dated c.1420), All Saints Church (Thirteenth

Century) and the densest housing. The oldest timber framed building in Maldon, dating to the fourteenth century lies in this area.

Secondly there was the straggle of properties along the High Street linking the market place and the Hythe. A number of timber-framed houses survive in this area including two examples of the early Wealden building type imported from Kent. West of Market Hill the character of the present High Street frontage is largely eighteenth and nineteenth century. The boundary between St Peter's and St Mary's parishes crosses and re-crosses the street so as to enclose small groups of house plots alternately in either parish. As St Peter's parish extent was established by 1244, the house-plots must pre-date this. St Peter's lies beneath the Plume Library which was built in 1698-9, following the partial collapse of the church in c. 1665. Thirdly there was the settlement at the Hythe, in the area between the Church of St Mary and the water.

Finally there was the group of houses at Fullbridge at the foot of Maldon Hill by the crossing of the River Chelmer, where there were dwellings by 1185. The marshland between the Chelmer and the Blackwater was embanked and a causeway built linking Fullbridge at Maldon and High Bridge (Heybridge). The construction of this had taken place by the twelfth or thirteenth century when the Old English place-name Tidwalditun was replaced by the Middle English Heybridge.

### **Archaeological character:**

The earliest occupation of the Maldon hilltop appears to date to the Early Iron Age when there seems to have been an extensive settlement on the crest of the hill, which was later enclosed by a wooden palisade. In the Late Iron Age the hilltop appears to have been abandoned and a new settlement established on the low-lying ground between Heybridge and Maldon, focused on Elms Farm.

Recent excavations have shown early Saxon occupation being present on the high ground above the river. Excavations in the Hythe area have uncovered quantities of Saxon loom weights indicating occupation in the 5th and 6th centuries AD.

In 916 King Edward the Elder ordered a burh to be built at Maldon, as part of his campaign to recover eastern England from Danish control. Evidence of a large ditched enclosure has been excavated in several places around the town. The Saxon town developed around the east gate of the burh, along the main road that led from the burh down to the Hythe. There was a small market place, a church and at least two main phases of late Saxon timber buildings on the south side of the High Street. There may well have been a quay at the Hythe and the church of St Mary is of Saxon origin. There was a royal mint in Maldon, one of only three in the county, from as early as 925 AD.

The Domesday survey records Maldon at the beginning of the Conquest as being second in importance only to Colchester in the county. The wealth of Maldon is indicated by the presence of three parish churches within the urban area, In addition to the churches there was also a friary in the town, a leper hospital and the Chapel of St Helen.

A Historic Town Assessment has been prepared for Maldon Historic Town (Medlycott 1999).

<b>Diversity of historic environment assets</b>	<b>Range of archaeological sites and built heritage</b>	3
Survival	Historic built environment survives well and there is potential for good survival of below ground deposits.	2
Documentation	HER data, Historic town assessment, excavation data	3
Group Value Association	Excavated evidence, historic buildings	3
Potential	High potential for surviving deposits in undeveloped areas including gardens and yard areas.	2
Sensitivity to change	Historic built environment and archaeological deposits sensitive to change.	3
Amenity Value	Historic identity of this zone has a high promotional value. Good potential for interpretation and promotion of the below ground and built heritage	3

### **The National Heritage List for England**

**This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.**

#### **Church House**

**SMR Number:** 38345  
**Type of record:** Listed Building  
**Grid Reference:** TL 851 070  
**Map Sheet:** TL80NE  
**Parish:** MALDON, ESSEX  
**County:** Essex  
**District:** Maldon  
**District Type:** District Authority  
**Parish:** Maldon

#### **Grade II:**

Date first Listed: 24 Sep 1971

Date of most recent amendment: 08 Oct 1996

#### **Summary:**

C18 timber framed house and shop.

**Full description:**

C18 timber framed house and shop.

**Monument Types:**

SHOP (C18, Post Medieval - 1700 AD to 1799 AD)

TIMBER FRAMED HOUSE (C18, Post Medieval - 1700 AD to 1799 AD)

**Protected Status:**

Conservation Area: Maldon

Listed Building (EH) (II) 1256879: Church House, 63 and 63A High Street

**Sources and further reading:**

Photograph: unknown. 1970-1993 c. ECC Historic Buildings Photo Print Archive. 3 frames, 2/1984

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**63 & 63a High Street**

**List Entry Number:** 1256879

**Legacy System:** LBS

**UID:** 464469

**National Grid Reference:** TL 85112 07038

**Description:**

TL8507SW 574-1/7/88 MALDON, HIGH STREET (North East side), Nos. 63 AND 63A Church House (Formerly Listed as: HIGH STREET (North side) Nos. 63, 63A, 63B) 24/09/71 GV II House and shop. c.1770. Timber-framed and rendered with half-hipped gambrel roof to main block and double range of parallel roofs to rear, all in plain tiles. EXTERIOR: 2 storeys with attic and cellar; 3-window range. The main elevation is that facing north-west towards the Plume Library (qv). This has 2 substantial stacks and 3 segmental-headed dormers with margin glazing. The 1st floor has a tripartite sash window with margin glazing, either side of a conventional margin-glazed sash. The walling here is ashlar with coarse-textured plaster. Ground floor has a similar tripartite sash either side of a central open-pedimented Tuscan doorcase with plain semicircular fanlight, panelled pilasters and pulvinated frieze. The 6-panel door has 4 raised-and-fielded panels over 2 flush panels. One cellar opening in plinth with cast-iron bars. On the south-west corner is an entrance through Plume Library boundary wall to private garden with 3 stone steps. Elevation to High Street has central small attic sash window with margin glazing. 2-storey canted bay with flat roof, margin-glazed sashes and glazed light to cellar. Each floor also has one sash with margin glazing and moulded surround. South-east elevation to alley has 2 eaves lines and the upper part of staircase rising as tower to attic level with hipped plain tile roof. This has 2 margin-glazed sash windows. Entrance to shop has tall square fanlight over 6-panel door with 2 glazed lights over 2 moulded panels and 2 flush panels. 2 small horizontal windows, a C19 two-light casement, a cellar light and cellar entrance complete the front part of the main block. The rear part, to the north-east, has a lower eaves line and is of white weatherboarding. This has a canted C19 oriel on 1st floor with

paired plain sashes and ornamental pierced brackets. Door with hood on consoles has C20 small panes and one small-pane tripartite sash. The alleyway here is paved with grey stable blocks. INTERIOR: late C18 character; the entrance hall has cornice ceiling and wide rear arch on pilasters of Adamesque character. The staircase beyond is a slightly curved dogleg well stair with turned balusters, hardwood handrail and shaped tread ends and rises to attics. Rooms have a variety of contemporary cornices and there are numerous late C18 doors and architraves. A 1st-floor room has a ceiling with reeded bands. Good early C19 corner cupboard with doors, semicircular-arched head on pilasters and curved shelves. HISTORY: Built c.1770 by the grocer Edward Bright (c.1743-1790), who was reputed to be 'Largest man ... who ever lived in this island'. (Smith J R: Maldon, A Pictorial History: Maldon: 1971-).

Listing NGR: TL8511207038

### **Selected Sources:**

**Book Reference** - *Author:* Smith, J R - *Title:* Maldon: A Pictorial History - *Date:* 1971

**Book Reference** - *Author:* Smith, J R - *Title:* The Borough of Maldon 1688-1800: A Golden Age - *Date:* 2013 - *Page References:* 211

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### **63B High Street**

**SMR Number:** 38346  
**Type of record:** Listed Building  
**List Entry Number:** 1256883  
**Legacy System:** LBS  
**UID:** 464473  
**Grid Reference:** TL 851 070  
**Map Sheet:** TL80NE  
**Parish:** Maldon, Essex  
**National Grid Reference:** TL 85120 07058

### **Summary:**

Late C18 timber framed cottage, now cafe.

### **Full description:**

Late C18 timber framed cottage, now cafe.

### **Monument Types:**

CAFE (C18, Post Medieval - 1700 AD to 1799 AD)

TIMBER FRAMED HOUSE (C18, Post Medieval - 1700 AD to 1799 AD)

**Protected Status:**

Conservation Area: Maldon

Listed Building (EH) (II) 1256883: 63b High Street (formerly listed as Nos 63, 63a & 63b)

**Sources and further reading:**

Photograph: unknown. 1970-1993 c.. ECC Historic Buildings Photo Print Archive. 3 frames, 10/1992.

**Description**

TL8507SW HIGH STREET 574-1/7/89 (North East side) 24/09/71 No.63B (Formerly Listed as: HIGH STREET (North side) Nos.63, 63A, 63B) GV II Cottage, now cafe. Late C18. Timber-framed and white weatherboarded upper floor over rendered brick ground floor. Roof is plain tiled and gabled. EXTERIOR: 2 storeys with ground-floor lean-to; one-window range. South-east elevation to alley has dormer with catslide roof, breaking through eaves line, of 4 leaded lights with 2 cast-iron casements. 1st floor has one C20 two-light casement with cross glazing pattern. Ground floor has lean-to with felt roof of painted vertical boarding and with 4 Gothick lancet-light windows with coloured glass and cusped fascia. Door with hood on consoles on outside wall but now within lean-to. 4-light leaded-light window formerly horizontal-sliding casement. INTERIOR: 1st floor is of C18 timber-framing with some pegging and through straight braces and of 2 bays with broad chamfer with ogee stops on end of tie beam over fireplace opening. The roof plate on the front is also chamfered at the window opening. Former stack to north end has fireplaces surviving with mantel shelves on each floor and iron range with boiler. Alley here is paved with stable paviments. A pane of glass is inscribed: 1782 Hannah H...

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**Grade II Listed Buildings within 100m of Site**

High Street, Maldon, Essex

No.s: 69 & 71, Swan Hotel - 73, 84, 86, 88, 89, 90 92 94 & Cottage to rear of, 101 & 103, 105, Bloomfields - 106, 107, Rose & Crown Public House - 109, 114 114a 116 & 116a

**Essex HER within 500m of site****Maldon - Early Medieval Settlement**

**SMR Number:** 7718

**Type of record:** Monument

**Grid Reference:** TL 851 070  
**Map Sheet:** TL80NE  
**Parish:** MALDON, MALDON, ESSEX

### **Full description**

Maldon is first mentioned in 913 when Edward the Elder stationed his army and fleet here during his campaign against the Danes, while the burh at Witham was being built. In 916 he built a burh at Maldon itself which withstood a siege by East Anglian Danes in the following year. The burh's precise location is not certain but "is tentatively identified with a now almost obliterated earthwork to the west of the town centre". The alignment of London Road seems to respect two former entrances but there is no other indication of any internal arrangements. Settlement seems to have developed instead around the burh gates although a town enclosure may have been added on the burh's south side. Extra-mural arrangement seems to be a distinctive characteristic of burghal sites in Essex, being present at Witham also. Two main phases of occupation in Late Saxon times have been found in excavations opposite St Peter's church. <1> In 916 King Edward the Elder ordered a burh to be built at Maldon as part of his campaign to recover eastern England from Danish control. Although a substantial earthwork enclosure has been located on the top of Maldon hill, the dating for the enclosure is uncertain, the presumption is however that it represents the Saxon burh. Nothing is known about the internal layout and buildings in the interior of the burh. The Saxon town developed around the east gate of the burh, with a small market-place on the crest of the hill-slope. There may have been a Saxon predecessor to the medieval church of St Peter at this end of the town. From the burh gates, the main street ran eastwards down the slope to the Hythe and the Church of St Mary. There was a royal mint in Maldon, one of only three in the county, from as early as 925 AD. Maldon was one of only two boroughs in Essex in 1066, the other being Colchester. <2> <3> The Anglo-Saxon Chronicles suggest that there was already a settlement on Maldon hill in 913, and that there certainly was one by 917 when the towns-folk were besieged. The archaeological evidence shows that the Saxon town developed outside the eastern burh gates. The main street, now the High Street, led eastwards and downwards towards the Hythe. The Spital and Fambridge Roads came in from the west to join the High Street in front of the burh gate and Cromwell Hill and Market Hill roads led down to the crossing of the river at Fullbridge. The market-place is thought to have been sited at this junction. Excavations on the High Street at the former Chequers Hotel site (PRN 14755), the former Tesco's site (PRN 7725-7), and Lloyds Bank (PRN 7722-3) revealed Saxon buildings. The earliest building was a rectangular timber hall beneath the Tesco's site running parallel to the street, it was dated to the tenth century. It was succeeded by a sequence of timber buildings facing on to the Saxon street frontage dating from the tenth century on both the Tesco's and Lloyds Bank sites. Timber buildings dating to the eleventh century were excavated on the Chequers site. It is clear therefore that the southern side of the road was built-up in the tenth century. It is not known whether there were corresponding timber structures on the opposite side of the High Street or how far eastwards the settlement extended. St Peter's Church is located immediately opposite these sites so there may well have been further settlement on the northern side. The High Street runs eastwards down to the Hythe area, where it is probable that there were quays in the Saxon period. The Church of St Mary at the Hythe (or its predecessor on the site) was late Saxon in origin. The Domesday Book <2>records that there were probably over a hundred houses in the borough of Maldon in 1066 and a hall belonging to the King. <3> The market-place is thought to have been sited on the road junction in front of the eastern burh gates, where the High Street, Spital, Fambridge and Cromwell Hill roads meet. <3>. The earliest known coin minted in Maldon dates to the reign of Athelstan (924-39) and the latest to the reign of

William II (1087-1100). The coins are silver pennies. None of the known specimens have been found in Maldon, but many have been found in Scandinavia, a testament to the Viking presence in the area. The precise location of the mint is not known but it is probable that it was sited on the king's land. <3>

### **Monument Types**

BURH (C10, Early Medieval - 410 AD to 1065 AD)

CHURCH (Early Medieval - 410 AD to 1065 AD)

ENCLOSURE (Early Medieval - 410 AD to 1065 AD)

HARBOUR (Early Medieval - 410 AD to 1065 AD)

MANOR HOUSE (Early Medieval - 410 AD to 1065 AD)

MARKET (Early Medieval - 410 AD to 1065 AD)

TOWN (C10, Early Medieval - 410 AD to 1065 AD)

TOWN DEFENCES (C10, Early Medieval - 410 AD to 1065 AD)

MINT (Early Medieval to Medieval - 924 AD to 1100 AD)

### **Protected Status**

Conservation Area: Maldon

### **Sources and further reading**

--- AP: unknown. unknown. General town AP.

<1> DESC TEXT: Eddy, MR with Petchey, MR. 1983. Historic Towns in Essex: An Archaeological Survey

<2> DESC TEXT: Rumble, A. 1983. Domesday Book - 32, Essex.

<3> DESC TEXT: Medlycott, Maria. 1999. Maldon Historic Town Assessment Report.

### **Related records**

**7719** Parent of: Maldon - Medieval Town (Monument)

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### **Maldon - Medieval Town**

**SMR Number:** 7719

**Type of record:** Monument

**Grid Reference:** TL 850 069

**Map Sheet:** TL80NE

**Parish:** MALDON, MALDON, ESSEX

## Full description

Maldon retained its importance throughout medieval times (see 7718 for Saxon burh) unlike the other Essex burh, Witham. Apart from Colchester, it is the only Essex town to be mentioned in Domesday Book. It was an important port, as it was easier to transport goods by sea through Maldon to London rather than by the direct overland route. There was consequent pressure on land space, demonstrated by the constricted triangular shape imposed on All Saints Church tower - hemmed in by shops even in C13. Maldon's wealth is demonstrated by its three churches, it is the only town in the county, outside Colchester, to have more than one church. The parishes must have been established by early C13, when the benefices of All Saints and St Peter's were combined. The town had enough prestige to attract the foundation of a Carmelite Priory in 1292, and was so densely settled that the house was placed south of the High Street plots with one gate only on the High Street itself. Two other religious houses were established in the area - Beeleigh Abbey and St Giles' leper hospital (see 0000, 0000) for these. By the late C15 the problem of space in the town may have eased; the D'Arcy family acquired a large area of High Street frontage between All Saints and St Peter's for a grand town house. All that remains of this is the south-east corner tower, taken over in the Moot Hall (see 0000). The remainder of the site was recolonised in C16. 'Maldon's topography is relatively straightforward. There is a small infilled triangular market place formed by Gate Street and parts of High Street and Silver Street with one of Maldon's churches, All Saints, adjacent. The High Street runs towards the Hythe with a second parish church, St Peter's, on its north side, 150m downhill'. <1> In 1086 the king had 180 houses in Maldon held by burgesses, and 18 derelict dwellings. <2> Burgage mentioned 1143 and 1147 (what measurement?). In 1171 Henry II granted a charter to the burgesses of Maldon. <3> <4> <5> Maldon was an important town in the medieval period, it and Colchester were the only boroughs in Essex. It also had a royal mint until at least 1100 and was an major port, as it was easier for towns such as Chelmsford and Billericay to transship goods to and from London via Maldon rather than by the more direct overland route. The wealth generated by Maldon's trade is demonstrated by its three churches, All Saints, St Peters and St Marys. It and Colchester are the only towns in Essex to have had more than one church in the early medieval period. In 1056 St Mary's Church and parish was granted to St Martins, London. The parishes and churches of All Saints and St Peters were located near the top of the hill. St Peter's parish was much the larger (1667 acres), whilst All Saints was an island of 57 acres within St Peters. It appears that All Saints (which comprised the heart of the urban area) was originally part of St Peters parish, but that it had acquired its own church before 1189. In the early 13th century the benefices for St Peters and All Saints were united. There were two manors in Maldon; Great Maldon largely encompassed St Mary's parish and Little Maldon consisted of St Peter's and All Saints' parishes. The basic framework of the medieval built-up area was established in the Saxon period. To the west of the town, outside the urban limits, was the Premonstratensian (White Canons) Abbey of Beeleigh, founded in 1180. <7> The basic framework of the medieval built-up area was established in the Saxon period. It can be sub-divided into four areas. Firstly there is the urban core which roughly approximated to All Saints' parish, within this area was the market-place, the moot hall, All Saints Church and the densest housing. Secondly there was the straggle of properties along the High Street linking the market-place and the Hythe. The boundary between St Peter's and St Mary's parishes crosses and re-crosses the street so as to enclose small groups of house plots alternately in either parish. As St Peter's parish extent was established by 1244, the house-plots must pre-date this. Thirdly there was the settlement at the Hythe, in the area between the Church of St Mary and the water. Finally there was the group of houses at Fullbridge at the foot of Maldon Hill by the crossing of the River Chelmer, where there were dwellings by 1185. The marshland between the Chelmer and the Blackwater was embanked and a causeway built linking Fullbridge at Maldon and High Bridge (Heybridge). This had taken place by the twelfth or

thirteenth century when the Old English place-name Tidwalditun was replaced by the Middle English Heybridge. <7> The refurbishment of 160-166 High Street uncovered the original timber-framing of three 15th century buildings. The northern two, which were probably built around 1400, were a pair of 'Wealden' houses, each with a shop in their end bay. A pair of 'Wealden' Houses has also been identified at the Kings Head Hotel (38-40 High Street). Both pairs of 'Wealden' buildings are of very similar dimensions, consisting of four bays about one rod long, again with a shop in the end bays. On the basis of the evidence from the 'Wealden' houses, coupled with the dimensions of the D'Arcy town-house and map-based measurements of the remainder of the town, it has been suggested that the Maldon was laid out in tenement blocks measuring 4 rods (66 feet) in width <8>. In the case of the 'Wealden' pairs these were subsequently sub-divided to form two blocks of two rods each. The D'Arcy townhouse occupied the full tenement block of 4 rods. The 'Wealden' houses are located at either end of the High Street suggesting that there was not only an act of planned land allotment in the heart of the medieval town outside the gates of the Saxon burh but that it extended all the way down the High Street towards the Hythe. It is not known when this planning took place; it may be late Saxon in date or it might have formed part of the 12th and 13th century rebuilding of the town. At 62-66 High Street (PRN 7725-7) in the 12th century an extension, including a kitchen, was built on to the back of the existing Saxon building. The Saxon portion was demolished in the late 13th century and a new timber-framed hall was built running parallel to the street with a single cross-wing at right-angles to it and separated from it by a narrow passage. There were subsequent replacement and additions to this building, but the basic plan remained in position throughout the rest of the medieval period. Part of the building known as Crosse's Great Tenement (now the Blue Boar Inn), was probably constructed around 1390. A trial-trench at the Gasworks site, 139-141 High Street (PRN 14759), revealed a layer of medieval occupation debris dating to the 12th-15/16th century capped by a possible clay floor dating to the very late medieval period. A watching-brief at the Old Gasworks site (PRN 13086) found features consistent with backyard activity, dating from as early as the 12th -13th centuries, but mainly from the 14th-16th centuries. Many of the modern shop-fronts and brick facades conceal medieval timber framing. These have been revealed during refurbishment work, as in the case of the 'Wealdens' at 160-166 High Street. A series of disastrous fires in the 19th century also revealed that the 18th and 19th century buildings contained within them older remains. Fitch (1894) records that a fire at the western end of the High Street in 1892 revealed a piscina, niches, ecclesiastical windows and doorways in the 'thick walls of a business house' <9>. It is not known whether these architectural fittings were in situ or re-used, if the former the building might be the unlocated St Mary's chapel, if the latter they could derive from any of the religious buildings that failed to survive the Reformation, such as St Helen's Chapel, the Friary and St Mary's Chapel, or from the collapsed nave of St Peter's Church. The same fire also revealed 'an immense quantity of stones' resembling those found in the Friary wall on the site of the Old Bull Inn. Maldon stayed within its medieval limits in the 16-17th centuries. However within the built-up area new municipal buildings were purchased or built and many of the existing medieval buildings were subdivided into smaller units or had extensions added. The Reformation and the growth of non-conformism led to striking changes in the town; the Friary and St Giles Hospital were closed and the buildings sold and gradually dismantled and the same fate probably happened to St Mary's and St Helen's Chapels. St Peter's Church fell into disuse and partially collapsed in the 17th century; St Mary's also appears to have been neglected, culminating in the collapse of its tower. In contrast a number of non-conformist structures were erected, including the Independent/Congregational Chapel (original building 1696). With the growth in trade in the

18th century Maldon's fortunes underwent a revival. This is illustrated by a large amount of new building. In 1704 the Plume Library on the site of St Peter's Church was completed. Maldon's main economic role was still as a market for its hinterland. However there was also some industrial development, chiefly concentrated on the Fullbridge area. Coal and chalk was shipped in and stored on the Hythe. Small-scale clothing, tanning and gloving industries were set up in the Fullbridge area. In the 18th century the increase in maritime trade led to the building of mills and warehouses along the waterfronts at both the Hythe and Fullbridge. The Maldon salt-works was also established in the 18th century. Maldon also had the usual range of small industries associated with an urban centre (none of which survive), in addition to major industries such as Maldon Ironworks. An extensive communications system was in operation comprising estuarine and canal waterways, two branch railway lines, and road links with other major towns. Of 20th century date, the salt water pool, or lido and municipal park and promenade by the Hythe attests to the role of Maldon as a day resort for trippers, making use of the railway connections to the rest of Essex and from there to the capital. Maldon had much the same ground plan in 1700 as it had in 1500, having failed to develop outwards significantly in the 16th and 17th centuries. The housing remained concentrated principally along the High Street and down the streets which led to Fullbridge and the causeway to Heybridge. In behind the housing and effectively preventing further expansion outwards were pastures, orchards and market gardens. These in places reached right to the street forming patches of open land on the frontage. Economically this land was too valuable to the owners as places to graze stock (principally the butchers) and grow produce to allow its sale for building. Expensive public building work took place within the market area in the 16th century with the purchase of D'Arcy House as a Moot Hall and the erection of the New Market Place and Corn Cross. On the western side of Fullbridge Street there were tanning pits and glover's worksheds. They were sited there because of the springs welling from the steep slope and the facility of discharging effluent into the river below. The 18th century economic boom in Maldon led to the building of new brick-built dwellings, particularly the substantial merchant's houses in the Market Hill area, and the facing of many of the older buildings with brick facades. Maldon did not play a very active role in the Civil War. However between 1642 and 1648 the corporation spent its money on self defence, that is artillery, road blocks and the construction of ramparts 'at the upper end of the town'. The location of these ramparts is not known, although it is possible that they refortified part of the burh rampart. Site Assessment: Residential growth is likely to proceed in the near future. Growth is limited by Essex Structure Plan to areas already allotted in the District as a whole. Town Centre Local Plan was in preparation in 1983. Proposed relief road postponed until after 1991. Photos Aps 11 in total taken 24/10/02 Photo: Co-op, High St 4 in total

### **Monument Types**

CHAPEL (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)

CHURCH (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)

ENCLOSURE (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)

FRIARY (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)

GUILDHALL (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)

LEPER HOSPITAL (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)

MARKET (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)

MIDDEN (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)

PRIESTS HOUSE (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)

TOWN (Medieval to Modern - 1066 AD to 2050 AD)

TOWN DEFENCES (Post Medieval - 1642 AD to 1648 AD)

### **Associated Events**

77-79 High Street, Maldon (Ref: ?)

Croxley Works, Church Street, Maldon (Ref: ?)

High Street, Maldon, Essex (Ref: ?)

### **Protected Status**

Conservation Area: Chelmer and Blackwater Navigation (MALDON)

Conservation Area: Maldon

### **Sources and further reading**

--- DESC TEXT: Rumble, A. 1983. Domesday Book - 32, Essex.

--- AP: unknown. unknown. 183-3. NOF8473.

<1> DESC TEXT: Eddy, MR with Petchey, MR. 1983. Historic Towns in Essex: An Archaeological Survey

<2> DESC TEXT: Rumble, A. 1983. Domesday Book - 32, Essex. 1,25.

<3> DESC TEXT: Beresford, MW and Finberg, HPR. 1973. English Medieval Boroughs - a handlist.

<3> DESC TEXT: Beresford, MW and Finberg, HPR. 1973. English Medieval Boroughs - A Handlist.

<4> DESC TEXT: unknown. unknown. Regesta Regius Anglo-Normanorum. Vol 3, p201.

<5> DESC TEXT: Ballard. unknown. DESC TEXT . p39, 84, 90, 94, 123, 150, 185.

<6> Photograph: unknown. unknown. Negs. 14,17,19,20.

<7> DESC TEXT: Medlycott, Maria. 1999. Maldon Historic Town Assessment Report.

<8> DESC TEXT: Andrews, DD. and Stenning, DF. 1996. More Maldon Wealdens. The origins and development of the King's Head, Maldon High Street.

<9> DESC TEXT: Fitch, EA. 1905. Maldon and the River Blackwater.

<10> DESC TEXT: Petchey, WJ. 1991. A prospect of Maldon: 1500-1689.

>

<11> AP: Saunders, Helen. 2002. Aerial views of Maldon. NOF13201-9.

>

<12> Photograph: unknown. unknown. Co-op, High St, Maldon. BW print. NOF 8468-72.

>

### **Related records**

**HER within 250m of site****St Peter's Church (Plume Library), Maldon**

<b>SMR Number:</b>	7746
<b>Type of record:</b>	Monument
<b>Grid Reference:</b>	TL 850 070
<b>Map Sheet:</b>	TL80NE
<b>Parish:</b>	MALDON, MALDON, ESSEX

**Summary**

Only the tower remains as the rest of the church fell into disuse and ruin after the Reformation.

**Full description**

Only the tower remains as the rest of the church fell into disuse and ruin after the Reformation. The Plume Library was built on its site, founded by Dr Plume (d 1704). <1> <2> The late C15 tower has walls of flint rubble with limestone dressings, slate covered roof. The tower retains C15 windows and a doorway, part blocked and now used as a window. The Plume Library includes a collection of books dating from C15 to C18. Photo in RCHM of interior of tower. <3> <4> <5> St Peter's parish appears to have been the older of the two parishes on the hill-top and was therefore probably the original Saxon parish and hence parish church for the Saxon town. It may also have had a Minster function. St Peter's Church was located at the corner where the High Street and Market Hill met. It was the titheable property of the Canons of Beeleigh Abbey. The parish was roughly equivalent to the Manor of Little Maldon. The only surviving portion of the church is the late 15th century tower. As the parish church for the oldest portion of the town it is probable that it replaced a much earlier building, possibly of late Saxon date. <6> Excavation of tower floor before anti-subsidence could be done, found compacted floor and tile floor <7>

**Monument Types:**

CHURCH (UM - 410 AD to 1539 AD)

MINSTER (Early Medieval - 410 AD to 1065 AD)

LIBRARY (C15, Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)

TOWER (C15, Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)

FLOOR (Medieval - 1273 AD to 1350 AD)

FLOOR (Medieval - 1401 AD? to 1500 AD?)

**Associated Finds:**

WINDOW (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)

TILE (Medieval - 1273 AD to 1350 AD)

**Associated Events:**

Field visit to 7746 by Chant, K, FMW on JUN-1983 (Ref: FMW)

Excavation within the tower of St. Peter's Church (Ref: MD30)

**Protected Status:**

Conservation Area: Maldon

Listed Building (EH) (I) 1256632: PLUME LIBRARY, INCLUDING TOWER OF FORMER CHURCH OF ST PETER

**Sources and further reading:**

- <1> DESC TEXT: unknown. 1960 onwards. SMR form unknown.
- <2> RECORD SHEET/FORM: Ordnance Survey. unknown. OS cards. TL80NE09, 1956.
- <3> DESC TEXT: RCHME. 1921. An Inventory of the Historical Monuments in Essex - Volume 2. Vol 2, p178.
- <4> DESC TEXT: Department of National Heritage. 1996. Revised List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest: Maldon. p24.
- <5> Scheduling record: Department of the Environment. 1985. DOE Scheduled Ancient Monuments. Part 4.
- <6> DESC TEXT: Medlycott, Maria. 1999. Maldon Historic Town Assessment Report.
- <7> EXCAV REPORT: Clarke, W. 1999. Report on Excavation within Tower of St, Peter's Church.

**Related records:**

**38384** Part of: Plume Library, including tower of former Church of St Peter, Maldon (Listed Building)

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**Old Mill Close, High Street**

**Description:** Site code: MD37. Evaluation in advance of proposed development recorded medieval boundary ditches and a pit. Information from OASIS Online Form.

**Parish:** MALDON

**District:** MALDON

**County:** ESSEX  
**Grid reference:** TL8515007075  
**Map reference:** [ EPSG:27700] 585150, 207075  
**Period/Subjects:** MEDIEVAL - BOUNDARY DITCH

MEDIEVAL - PIT

**Identifiers:** [ ADS] Depositor ID - 1458526  
[ ADS] Associated ID - OASIS ID: essexcou1-22624  
[ ADS] Associated ID - AIP Record Number: C.22.1028

### **People Involved:**

[ Publisher] English Heritage, National Monuments Record  
[ Creator] Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit

**SMR Number:** 46220  
**Type of record:** Monument  
**Grid Reference:** TL 851 070  
**Map Sheet:** TL80NE  
**Parish:** MALDON, MALDON, ESSEX

### **Summary**

Medieval and post-medieval features associated with domestic settlement in the town

### **Full description**

A trial trench was excavated to evaluate each new area of new build within a residential development on the north side of Maldon High Street. In trench A, four closely spaced ditches dated to the late 12th/early 13th century were aligned at right angles to the High Street. One of the ditches was cut by a late 12th/early 13th century pit. The ditches most likely represent a medieval property boundary which was frequently renewed, or possibly ditches either side of an alleyway between neighbouring tenements. The other features in Trench A were two possible 18th century rubbish pits, and two modern postholes. Trench B revealed a 15th/16th century post hole and a large, deep, probably recent, area of disturbance.<1>

### **Monument Types**

DITCH (late 12th/early 13th century, Medieval - 1150 AD to 1250 AD)

PIT (late 12th/early 13th century, Medieval - 1150 AD to 1250 AD)

POST HOLE (15th/16th century, Medieval to Post Medieval - 1400 AD to 1600 AD)

RUBBISH PIT (18th century, Post Medieval - 1700 AD to 1800 AD)

### **Associated Finds**

VESSEL (Medieval to Post Medieval - 1066 AD to 1900 AD)

### **Associated Events**

Old Mill Close, High Street, Maldon (Ref: MD 37)

### **Protected Status**

Conservation Area: Maldon

### **Sources and further reading**

DESC TEXT: Germany, Mark. 2007. Old Mill Close, High Street, Maldon, Essex: Archaeological trial-trench

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### **Rear of 65 High Street, Maldon**

**SMR Number:** 45141

**Type of record:** Monument

**Grid Reference:** TL 852 071

**Map Sheet:** TL80NE

**Parish:** MALDON, MALDON, ESSEX

### **Summary**

Watching brief revealed two intercutting pits in section, the lower of which contained domestic rubbish and a small assemblage of medieval (?12-14thC) pottery

### **Full description**

Watching brief on foundations for a small building to the rear of 65 High Street, Maldon revealed two intercutting pits in section. The fill of the lower pit excavated in the trench bottom cutting natural contained oyster shell, animal bone and a small assemblage of medieval (?12-14thC) pottery. <1>

### **Monument Types**

RUBBISH PIT (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)

### **Associated Finds**

VESSEL (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)

### **Associated Events**

Watching brief to rear of 65 High Street, Maldon by P.Connell (Ref: ?)

### **Protected Status**

Conservation Area: Maldon

### **Sources and further reading**

DESC TEXT: Connell, Pat. 2003. Essex sites and monuments record/Essex archaeology and history Sum

sheet.

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### **68 High Street**

**Description:** No description  
**Parish:** MALDON  
**District:** MALDON  
**County:** ESSEX  
**Grid reference:** TL8510007000  
**Map reference:** [ EPSG:27700] 585100, 207000  
**Period/Subjects:** EARLY MEDIEVAL - TOWN  
MEDIEVAL - TOWN  
MEDIEVAL - BUILDING  
POST MEDIEVAL - TOWN  
POST MEDIEVAL - BUILDING  
**Identifiers:** [ ADS] Depositor ID - 637809

### **People Involved:**

[ Publisher] English Heritage, National Monuments Record  
[ Creator] Essex County Council

**MONUMENT NO.** 880500

**County:** Essex  
**District:** MALDON  
**Parish:** MALDON

**Monument Number:** ( TL 80 NE 53 )

Excavations at 68 High Street have located a Saxon building, well and pits, Medieval rubbish pits and a 15th/16th century building

EARLY MEDIEVAL **BUILDING** 410 - 1066

EARLY MEDIEVAL **DRAIN** 410 - 1066

EARLY MEDIEVAL **PIT** 410 - 1066

EARLY MEDIEVAL **WELL** 410 - 1066

MEDIEVAL **BUILDING** 1066 - 1540

MEDIEVAL **RUBBISH PIT** 1066 - 1540

POST MEDIEVAL **BUILDING** 1500 -

### **Sources:**

#### **General Reference**

Medieval Archceol 23 1979 237, 265 (L.E Webster and J. Cherry)

#### **General Reference**

Essex Archceol Hist 11 1979 107 (M.R Eddy)

#### **General Reference**

CBA Arch in Britain 1978 56

#### **General Reference**

CBA Cal N/L Jan/Feb 1979 127 (M.R Eddy)

#### **General Reference**

Rescue News 16 Dec 1978 3

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### **69 And 71 High Street**

**County:** Essex

**District:** MALDON

**Parish:** MALDON

**Monument Number:** ( TL 80 NE 65 )

POST MEDIEVAL **HOUSE** 1550 -

Mid 16thc building.

### **Sources**

**List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest**

**Land at 77 – 79 High Street**

**Description:** Site code: MD34. Two trenches excavated in advance of proposed development, recording medieval and later backyard features.

**Parish:** MALDON

**District:** MALDON

**County:** ESSEX

**Grid reference:** TL8520007030

**Map reference:** [ EPSG:27700] 585200, 207030

**Period/Subject S:** MEDIEVAL - GULLY

MEDIEVAL - PIT

EARLY MEDIEVAL - GULLY

POST MEDIEVAL - WELL

POST MEDIEVAL - PIT

**Identifiers:** [ ADS] Depositor ID - 1403669

[ ADS] Associated ID - AIP Record Number: C.22.P017

**People Involved:**

[ Publisher] English Heritage, National Monuments Record

[ Creator] Archaeological Solutions Ltd (formerly HAT)

**Bibliographic References:**

Grant J, Keir W & Rowlandson I/2003/77-79 High Street, Maldon, Essex:

an archaeological evaluation/Report No 1375. Hertfordshire Archaeological Trust reports.

**SMR Number:** 46097

**Type of record:** Monument

**Grid Reference:** TL 852 070

**Map Sheet:** TL80NE

**Parish:** MALDON, MALDON, ESSEX

## Summary

Evaluation revealed medieval and post medieval features suggesting domestic occupation

## Full description

The site revealed evidence of activity associated with the medieval and post-medieval use of back plots of the High Street, probably as far back as the Saxo-Norman period. The presence of parallel ditched gullies of probable early date along the rear plots is indicative of land holding divisions. Significantly, one contained undiagnostic shell-tempered sherds of a possible early-middle Saxon date. There were no obvious indications that these were structural (eg beam-slots). A Later post-medieval/modern unlined well or large pit was also recorded.<1> Quantities of oyster, cockle and mussel shell found.<1> The discovery of very sparse, residual sherds of Roman material is of interest, as there have been few finds of this date in the central part of town. <1>

## Monument Types

DITCH (UM - 410 AD to 1539 AD)

PIT (Early Medieval - 410 AD to 1065 AD)

PIT (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)

## Associated Finds

ANIMAL REMAINS (Undated)

ANIMAL REMAINS (Undated)

VESSEL (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)

VESSEL (Early Medieval - 410 AD to 1065 AD)

## Associated Events

77-79 High Street, Maldon (Ref: ?)

## Protected Status

Conservation Area: Maldon

## Sources and further reading

DESC TEXT: Grant, J. 2003. 77-79 High Street, Maldon, Essex:An archaeological evaluation.

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## Rear of Boots Chemist

**Description:** SMR number(Essex): TL 80.04

**Parish:** MALDON

**District:** MALDON  
**County:** ESSEX  
**Grid reference:** TL8510007100  
**Map reference:** [ EPSG:27700] 585100, 207100  
**Identifiers:** [ ADS] Depositor ID - 656485

**People Involved:**

[ Publisher] English Heritage, National Monuments Record

[ Creator] Maldon Archaeological Group

**Bibliographic References:**

11/1979/66 Essex Archaeology and History.

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**Gasworks Site, Alias 139-141 High Street, Maldon**

**SMR Number:** 14760  
**Type of record:** Find Spot  
**Grid Reference:** TL 853 069  
**Map Sheet:** TL80NE  
**Parish:** MALDON, MALDON, ESSEX

**Summary**

Early post medieval red earthenware pottery was found during excavation of a trench prior to development.

**Monument Types**

FINDSPOT (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)

**Associated Finds**

VESSEL (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)

**Associated Events**

SALV EXCAV by Andrews, D, (Ref: ?)

**Protected Status**

Conservation Area: Maldon

**Ref:** Andrews, D, 1990, *Gasworks site, alias 139-141 High Street, Maldon* (DESC TEXT)

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## Early Medieval Gold Fragment

**SMR Number:** 19971  
**Type of record:** Find Spot  
**Grid Reference:** TL 850 070  
**Map Sheet:** TL80NE  
**Parish:** MALDON, MALDON, ESSEX

### Summary

Early Medieval Gold Fragment

**Ref:** DCMS, 2002, *Treasure Annual Report 2000* (DESC TEXT)

### Monument Types

FINDSPOT (Early Medieval - 410 AD to 1065 AD)

### Associated Finds

WORKED OBJECT (Early Medieval - 410 AD to 1065 AD)

### Associated Events

Metal Detecting (Ref:?)

### Protected Status

Conservation Area: Maldon

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This desk-based assessment was prepared by Zoe Schofield using the following resources:

<http://www.pmsa.org.uk/pmsa-database/3883/>

<http://www.ancestry.co.uk>

<http://www.allsaintsmaldon.com/a-guide-to-our-church-2/edwaed-bright-1118.php>

<http://www.churchside1.plus.com/Goldhanger-past/Salt.htm>

<http://www.historyofparliamentonline.org/volume/1790-1820/constituencies/maldon>

<http://www.seax.essexcc.gov.uk>

<http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk>

*Prepared by Essex County Council Historic Environment Branch.*

*Commissioned by: Anthony Lancaster, Jackie Longman*

*Project team: Nigel Brown, Pat Connell, Richard Havis, Maria Medlycott, Teresa O'Connor.*

<b>Site Name/Address:</b> CHURCH HOUSE, 63 HIGH STREET, MALDON, ESSEX CM9 5EP	
<b>Parish:</b> ST PETERS	<b>District:</b> MALDON
<b>NGR:</b> TL8511007043	<b>Site Code:</b> MAL/13/01137
<b>Type of Work:</b> MONITORING & RECORDING	<b>Site Director/Group:</b> ZOE ALLVEY SCHOFIELD
<b>Date of Work:</b> 17 <sup>TH</sup> JULY 2014	<b>Size of Area Investigated:</b> 32SQM
<b>Location of Finds/Curating Museum:</b> COLCHESTER	<b>Funding source:</b> OWNER
<b>Further Seasons Anticipated?</b> NO	<b>Related EHER No's:</b> 38345/38346/46220
<b>Final Report:</b> CH14	<b>OASIS number:</b> 189674

**Periods Represented:** 20<sup>th</sup> Century

**SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS:**

THE SITE IS LOCATED AT THE REAR OF 63 CHURCH ROAD, MALDON, ESSEX AND IS ACCESSED VIA BRIGHTS PATH. IT IS IN CLOSE PROXIMITY TO THE HIGHT STREET AND ST PETERS CHURCH. THE DEVELOPMENT COMPRISES OF A NEW TWO STOREY BUILDING TO BE BUILT ON THE SITE OF AN EXISTING 20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY BUILDING.

A DESK BASED ASSESSMENT WAS COMPLETED PRIOR TO THE COMMENCEMENT OF GROUNDWORKS.

BUILDINGS 63 & 63A ARE BOTH LISTED BUILDINGS - EHER 38345 & 38346 TRIAL TRENCHING AT OLD MILL CLOSE, WHICH IS NEXT DOOR TO THE DEVELOPMENT REVEALED ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURES FROM 12<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY - EHER 46220

THE DEVELOPMENT IS CONSTRUCTED FROM PILED FOUNDATIONS AND THE MONITORING INVOLVED BEING PRESENT DURING THE PILING PROCESS AND EXAMINATION OF THE TRENCH AND SURFACE AREA ON COMPLETION OF THE EXCAVATION WORKS.

MACHINE CLEANED SURFACE REVEALED SUB SOIL WITH BRICK DUST, MORTAR AND STONE DEPOSITS.

THE PILED TRENCHES REVEALED TWO LAYERS OF STRATIGRAPHY.  
 001 - SUB-SOIL (40CM)  
 002 - NATURAL CLAY (90CM)  
 003 - SILT (30CM)

STRATA 001 WAS A DAMP, GREY BROWN SILTY SOIL OF A LOOSE CONSISTENCY WITH DEPOSITS OF OYSTER SHELLS, STONES, CHARCOAL AND CONSTRUCTION DEBRIS.  
 STRATA 002 WAS A NATURAL LIGHT BROWN MUDDY CLAY.  
 STRATA 003 WAS A NATURAL WET, GREY SILT.

THE OYSTER SHELLS AND CHARCOAL DEPOSITS WERE THE ONLY EVIDENCE OF PAST OCCUPATION. THERE WERE NO POTTERY SHERDS OR MAN MADE ELEMENTS WITHIN THE

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**OASIS ID: zoeschof1-189674**

## Project details

Project name	Church House, 63 High Street, Maldon, Essex
Short description of the project	THE SITE IS LOCATED AT THE REAR OF 63 CHURCH ROAD, MALDON, ESSEX AND IS ACCESSED VIA BRIGHTS PATH. IT IS IN CLOSE PROXIMITY TO THE HIGHT STREET AND ST PETERS CHURCH. THE DEVELOPMENT COMPRISES OF A NEW TWO STOREY BUILDING TO BE BUILT ON THE SITE OF AN EXISTING 20TH CENTURY BUILDING. A DESK BASED ASSESSMENT WAS CARRIED OUT PRIOR TO FIELDWORK, FOLLOWED BY A WATCHING BRIEF WHICH RECORDED NO EVIDENCE OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL DEPOSITS OR FEATURES.
Project dates	Start: 22-07-2014 End: 22-07-2014
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	MAL/13/01137 - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	38345 - Related HER No.
Any associated project reference codes	38346 - Related HER No.
Any associated project reference codes	46220 - Related HER No.
Any associated project reference codes	CH14 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	1591572 - NMR No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Listed Building
Current Land use	Residential 1 - General Residential
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Investigation type	""Watching Brief""

Prompt Planning condition

### Project location

Country England  
Site location ESSEX MALDON MALDON Church House, High Street  
Postcode CM9 5EP  
Study area 32 Square metres  
Site coordinates TL 85110 07043 51.730972164 0.680861793954 51 43 51 N 000 40 51 E Point

### Project creators

Name of Organisation Zoe Schofield  
Project brief originator HEA - Maria Medlycott  
Project design originator Zoe Schofield  
Project director/manager Zoe Schofield  
Project supervisor Zoe Schofield  
Type of sponsor/funding body Landowner

### Project archives

Physical Archive Exists? No  
Digital Archive recipient Zoe Schofield  
Digital Archive ID CH14  
Digital Contents "Survey"  
Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography"  
Paper Archive recipient Essex HER  
Paper Archive ID CH14  
Paper Contents "Survey"  
Paper Media available "Context sheet", "Report"

### Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)  
Title FINAL REPORT OF DBA and WATCHING BRIEF AT CHURCH HOUSE, 63 HIGH STREET, MALDON, ESSEX CM9 5EP  
Author(s)/Editor(s) SCHOFIELD, Z.  
Other bibliographic CH14

details

Date	2014
Issuer or publisher	Zoe Schofield
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Entered on	18 June 2015

## OASIS:

Please e-mail [Historic England](#) for OASIS help and advice

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