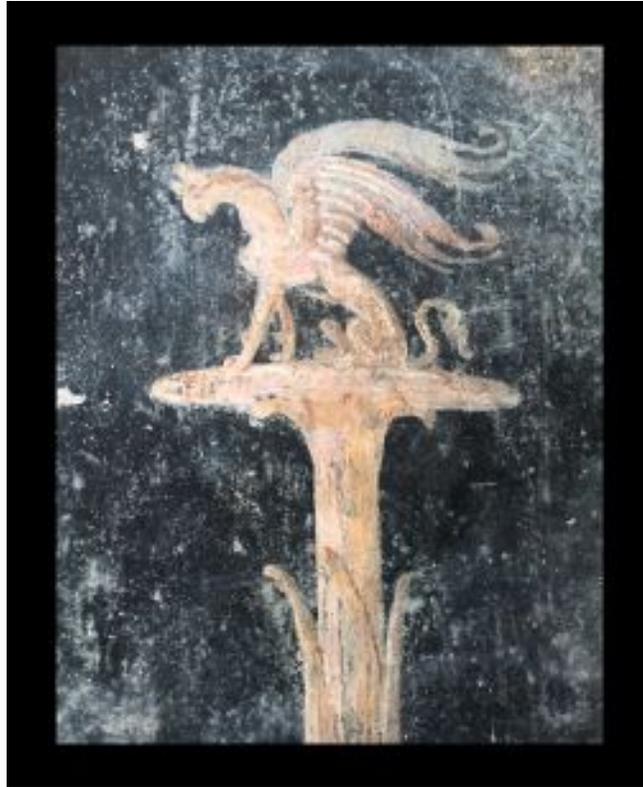


Trial Trenching at Land to the rear of 119 High Street, Maldon CM9 5BS



TOUCHSTONE ARCHAEOLOGY LTD

June 2020

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Archaeological Evaluation to the rear of 119 High Street, Maldon, Essex
CM9 5BS

<i>NGR</i>	<i>OASIS Ref.</i>	<i>Event No.</i>	<i>Planning Ref.</i>
TL 85381 06922	zoeschof1-374659	TBA	FUL/MAL/18/01286
<i>Site Name</i>		<i>Touchstone Archaeology Site Code</i>	
Rear of 119 High Street		HSM19	

<i>Local Planning Authority</i>	<i>Present Land Use</i>
Maldon	Residential
<i>Planning Proposal</i>	
The demolition of two outbuildings and the erection of a new dwelling	

<i>County</i>	Essex
<i>Village/Town</i>	Maldon
<i>Civil Parish</i>	Maldon
<i>Museum</i>	Colchester & Ipswich Museum Service

<i>Version</i>	<i>Author</i>
1	Zoe Schofield
<i>Commissioned by</i>	<i>On behalf of</i>
Mr Jarman	Mr Jarman

Quality control and sign off:

<i>Primary Author</i>	Z Schofield	<i>Date</i>	25 th June 2020
<i>Revision</i>		<i>Date</i>	
<i>Approved by</i>	Maria Medlycott HEA	<i>Date</i>	7 th July 2020

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While every effort has been made to provide detailed and accurate information, Touchstone Archaeology Ltd cannot be held responsible for omissions, errors or inaccuracies that occur or for any loss or damage that result from the contents of this report.

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SUMMARY

Touchstone Archaeology Ltd was commissioned by Mr Jarman to undertake an Archaeological Evaluation on land to the rear of 119 High Street, Maldon (NGR: TL 85381 06922) in order to discharge a planning condition from Maldon District Council (FUL/MAL/18/01286). The PDA lies to the rear of the property of 119 on the historic Maldon High Street, one of four properties (117, 119, 119A & 121) that date to the C15th and were originally built as a Medieval Hall House with two gabled and jettied cross-wings. The site had seen no previous archaeological evaluation. The works were carried out on 26th May 2020. No archaeological features or deposits were uncovered.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In 2018, planning consent was granted by Maldon District Council for the demolition of two outbuildings and the erection of a new dwelling (FUL/MAL/18/01286) with an archaeological condition attached (L1 & L2) (Fig.1).

1.2 The Historic Environment Advisor (Place Services) supplied a Brief for the Archaeological works (Medlycott, M., 24th October 2019).

1.3 A Written Scheme of Investigation for the evaluation was submitted to and approved by the Historic Environment Advisor, Maria Medlycott, in advance of the development (TA, 2019). And an OASIS form initiated (zoeschof1-374659).

1.4 On the 26th May 2020, Touchstone Archaeology carried out an Archaeological Evaluation in the form of Trial Trenching at 119 High Street, Maldon, Essex CM9 5BS (TL 85381 06922).

1.5 The works were carried out in accordance with the WSI (TA, 2019) and the *Standard and guidance: Archaeological Field Evaluation (ClfA, 2014)*, the *Management of Archaeological projects 2 (EH 1991)*, the *Management of Research Projects in the*

Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Manager's Guide (HE 2016) and Research and Archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England, East Anglian Archaeol. Occ. Paper 24 (Medlycott, M. 2011).

1.6 The works were carried out during the COVID-19 pandemic in accordance with Touchstone Archaeology COVID-19 Risk Assessment.

1.7 This report provides an account of the archaeological evaluation.

2.0 THE SITE

2.1 The site is located in the south east of England, to the east of the County of Essex in the District and civil parish of Maldon. The PDA is found to the north side of the High Street, formerly the rear garden/yard of the property of 119. (Fig.1).

2.2 The PDA is within a narrow sub-rectangular plot that housed two C19th/C20th buildings that were demolished prior to the works. It comprises an area of c.145sqm and is situated at an average height of 24m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) (Fig. 1).

2.3 According to the British Geological Survey the underlying solid geology at the site is London Clay Formation - clay, silt and sand. There are no superficial deposits recorded (BGS 2019).

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 The town of Maldon is known for its history and wealth of archaeological evidence from the earliest periods of human history.

The site lies to the rear of the historic Maldon High Street and was formerly part of the rear garden/yard of a Medieval Hall House (EHER38362) and is surrounded by Listed buildings from the Medieval period

The 1839 Tithe map shows the PDA was located within a large plot that belonged to the Parish of St Mary (Church) and a garden (289) adjacent to the Quakers meeting hall (A.R.P,0.3.18) owned by James Marriage and occupied by John Balls. At this time the high Street remains undeveloped.

By 1873 the High Street has spread east and the PDA is located to the rear of a shop and contains a sub-rectangular building. By 1958 this building comprises of 3 adjoining buildings.

In the 19th century, this part of the High Street was a mix of residential, shops and commercial traders working from home and underwent a regular change of inhabitants. The building that bounds the property to the south had a varied history; In 1861 James Jolly was operating as a Hair dresser, ifrom 1871 - 1881 Thomas Southgate was a baker and corn, by 1891 James Last was a dairyman and shopkeeper and in 1901 Martha Walters was a Funeral Dealer with her son and three boarders all boat builders. By 1911 Margaret Balls who in the previous census had been a publican had a fishmongers at the property, which her daughters continued to operate through to at least 1939.

4.0 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

4.1 The purpose of the work is to determine the date, character, function, extent, significance and condition of the archaeological remains and deposits within their cultural and environmental setting.

4.2 Site-specific research objectives were to determine if there was any evidence of:

- Use of the site prior to the Medieval period
- The Medieval Hall House, outbuildings or extensions that may have been demolished

- The development of the Medieval town of Maldon and Medieval occupation
- The continued Post Medieval development of the town and Post Medieval occupation with particular regards to the use of the shop

4.3 The monitoring and recording fulfilled the aims and objectives by determining that there were no archaeological features surviving within the PDA but there were finds dating from the medieval to the modern period that gave evidence for the construction of the buildings on site and the post-medieval to modern use of the shop.

5.0 METHODOLOGY

5.1 All archaeological works were carried out in accordance with the WSI (*TA, 2019*) and the Standards and Guidance of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (*Cifa, 2014*).

5.2 The trench was cut with a mechanical excavator using a bladed bucket.

5.3 All deposits were recorded using Touchstone Archaeology standard recording sheets. A full photographic record was made of contexts. Section drawings of the excavated profiles were drawn and digitised (*Plates 2-3*).

5.4 The Archive was subjected to selection (*Cifa, 2019*) and is currently held at the office of Touchstone Archaeology Ltd in Danbury, Essex. The archive, in the form of a PDF/A report will be deposited to Colchester Museum in due course (*ECC4516*). A summary of information from this project will be entered into the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain (*Appendix I - zoeschof1-394351*).

5.5 Archive

The contents of the archive include:

Type	No.
WSI	1
Site Diary	0
Context Register	1
Context Sheet	0
Finds Register	1
Photographic Register	1
Photographs	213
Drawings	2
HER Summary sheet	1
OASIS form	1
Archive Toolkit	1
Final Report	1

Table 1. Site Archive

6.0 RESULTS

6.1 TRENCH DESCRIPTION

Trench	Direction	L x W	Depth	Plates
1	East West	1.2m x 12.2m	1m bgl	1

6.2 CONTEXT DESCRIPTION

The Brief requested two trenches in a cross shape across the length and width of the property. However, the site measured only c.4.75m x c.12.9m. It was bounded to the south by a neighbouring wall, to the north and east by a driveway accessing properties to the rear and to the south by the neighbouring property. Therefore, in order to safely store the spoil and manoeuvre the machine without causing obstruction to the surrounding properties or risk to those working within the site only one trench was cut across the length and the width was reduced to 1.2m. This was explained to the HEA by telephone on the day of the works.

The site was covered in a concrete hardstanding (the base of the demolished buildings) and had a gully running down the centre of the eastern building. The concrete was mechanically broken and removed to reveal a late post-medieval to modern brick floor at the eastern end with a central gully and a sub base at the western end. The brick floor was mechanically lifted by machine. The Trench was then cut from the west to the east to a length of c.11.2m (Fig.2).

There was a common stratigraphy throughout the trench of made ground (002) overlying gravel (003), sealing clay (004). The made ground (002) was a fairly even deposit of c.50cm of dark brown black, friable sandy loam with inclusions of CBM fragments, bottles and jars, metal and glass ranging from the late C19th to C20th. The gravel (003) was a gentle undulation of mixed coarse stone that was thickest at the SE c.30cm and petered out to the NW and appeared to be natural. The lowest deposit identified was natural clay (004). Towards the middle of the trench, a brick pier (008) extant from the demolished buildings rested on the gravel. At the NE there was a small undefined shallow pit (006) adjacent to a small dump of brick and stone (007). The fill of the pit contained occasional glass, animal bone fragments and pottery with a date range

of c.1225AD through to C20th. Pottery found amongst the brick and stone dump had a similar date range (Fig.3, Plate 1-3).

Table 2: List of recorded contexts

Context No.	Type	Interpretive Category	Depth (m)
001	Sub Base	Levelling Layer	0.00 – 0.2m b.g.l
002	Made ground	Levelling Layer	0.2 – 0.7m b.g.l
003	Gravel	Natural Geology	0.7 – 1.0m b.g.l
004	Clay	Natural Geology	1.0 >
005	Cut	Shallow Pit	0.7 – 0.95 b.g.l
006	Fill	Shallow Pit	0.7 – 0.95 b.g.l
007	Brick/Stone	Dump	0.7 – 0.9 b.g.l
008	Brick pier	Building Foundation	0.2 – 0.7 b.g.l

6.3 FINDS

Pottery

Residual finds found in a shallow pit (006) and an adjacent small dump of brick and stone (007) to the SSW end of the trench provided a mixed date spanning c.1275 through to the C20th and were probably redeposited.

Roof tile was found in both areas and provided a broad date (c.1275 AD – post medieval), the latter part of which falls more in line with the pottery.

The pit (006) produced two sherds of post-medieval red earthenware (body sherd of C16th onwards and a bread crock of C19th to early C20th), 1no yellow ware (jug, jar or bowl late C18th-C20th) and 2no modern earthenware (lid of a teapot 'Brown Betty' (1830's to C20th and a saucer of late 19th to early C20th).

The dump (007) produced 1no fragment of floor tile (c.1225 onwards), 1no sherd of shell and sand tempered ware from a cooking pot or bowl (C12th), 1no medieval coarseware (later C12th – C14th) and post-medieval red earthenware (late C16th to C20th).

The report concluded that the pottery showed very limited evidence for activity in the vicinity during the 12th to 14th centuries. The pottery is locally-made pottery and there is no evidence of traded wares or imports. There is also some evidence of modern activity spanning the mid-19th to earlier 20th centuries. The finds assemblages are too small and insignificant to shed light on the occupation and development of Maldon in the medieval and later periods. Therefore no further work is required (Walker, H., 2020).

Brick

Bricks recovered were a red brick (9 x 4.5 inches) with large rectangular frog bearing the stamp of 'W. Glover (Boreham)'. Unmarked handmade red bricks of a similar size with a small shallow rectangular frog were also recovered.

Bottles & Jars

Bottles found within the made ground were recovered and analysed for date and use. They were typical of either household items or products sold in a shop in the late C19th to early C20th.

ESS "CAMP" COFFEE AND CHICORY, Paterson's, Glasgow, from 1876

Type C: Clear aqua glass, wide shouldered, rectangular bottle 17cm x 4.5cm with necktie around the throat and machine cut scar on base. The Paterson Company found fame with the first instant coffee in **1876** (an essence of coffee-beans, chicory and sugar). It is believed to have begun with a request from the Gordon Highlanders to Campbell Patterson for a coffee drink that could be used by the army on field campaigns in the

field to replace the time taken for grinding and brewing coffee beans in a military kitchen. The label depicted a Sikh man carrying a tray of coffee but this was changed to avoid imperialistic connotations of the Sikh as a servant. The new label showed a Gordon Highlander soldier and a Sikh soldier seated together outside a tent from which a flag flies carrying the drink's slogan: '*Ready Aye Ready*'.

Markham Maldon, Markhams Aerated Waters later Messrs Markham & Sons (Maldon) Ltd, from 1880's onwards

Stoneware bottle 14 x 6cm with 'Markham Maldon' in capital stamped letters around neck. Markham Maldon within oval stamp on top Lower face. Stamp: Bourne.16.Denby (1870s onwards). Bottle top intact, screw top with cork seal (Henry Barrett, from 1872). Contained Ginger Beer.

Fragment of similar bottle with 'Malden' spelling.

Fragment of green glass bottle with Markhams Maldon stamp.

Mr William Smee Markham (1865-1943) was the founder of the company 'Markham's Aerated Waters' later 'Messrs Markham & Sons (Maldon) Ltd', a mineral water and soft drinks manufacturer (Ginger Beer, Lemonade, Tonic Water) in Spital Road. The Company was dissolved in 1975.

Lysol Limited London introduced from 1889 by Gustav Raupenstrauch (later Reckitt Benckiser company)

Reg. d641401: A small round brown glass bottle 9cm x 5.5cm (also available in aqua, emerald green and cobalt blue) bearing the characteristic crosshatch raised ribbing as a warning against ingestion and the Greek Cross and the signature L at it's centre.

Contained a disinfectant manufactured by Schulke & Mayr, Hamburg, Germany.

Eno's Fruit Salts, Eno's Fruit Salt Works, Newcastle Upon Tyne, from 1868 (now GlaxoSmithKline)

Type K: Clear aqua glass, rectangular bottle 17cm x 4cm. Would have been sealed with a strip of cork (not present). Used as an antacid. Available since the early **1890's**.

James Keiller & Sons, Dundee, from 1797

Fragment of white marmalade pot with stamp: 'Grand Medal of Merit Vienna 1873.

James Keiller & Son's Dundee Marmalade. Only Prize Medal For Marmalade London 1862'. The first commercial marmalade brand. By late C19th exported worldwide. This jar continued in production until the end of the C19th.

Kepler – Wellcome, Dartford, from 1880 (Burroughs-Wellcome Chemical Works - later GlaxoSmithKline)

Serial code RP497471: Iridescent brown amber wide mouthed, rectangular, chemist bottle 18.5cm x 6cm. Would have been sealed with a cork (not present). **c.1900**. May have contained Cod Liver Oil. The company was founded by Sir Henry Wellcome and his friend Silas Burroughs in Dartford 1880.

Gartons HP Sauce, HP Foods, Nottingham from 1895

Clear aqua glass rectangular bottle with necktie at throat and suction scar at base 16.5 x 4cm. Invented by Frederick Gibson Garton in his pickling factory in Basford. Patented in 1896. sold to the Midland Vinegar Company to pay off debts to the owner. Sold as F.G. Garton's Sauce until **1903** when it was relabelled HP Sauce. By 1904 it was exported worldwide.

Heinz Catsup, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, from 1876

Type O: Clear Glass machine made "octagon" bottle 18.5 x 5.5cm with necktie around the throat area. The 'O' inside a square confirms that it was made by Owens Bottle Machine Co., Toledo, Ohio, from 1903.

No. 162: Heinz Catsup bottle produced between **1918-1923** and held 8 ounces of Catsup 16.5 x 5.5cm. Heinz began exporting worldwide in **1907**. Catsup was later known as Ketchup.

Bottle jar

Small glass circular bottle 7 x 3cm with necktie at throat. No stamp. Possibly a medicine or ingredient bottle. Undated.

Storage jars

Off white/grey pots 8 x 6cm and 12 x 6cm with vertical ribbed face and rim. No stamp. Probably a storage jar. Undated.

Bottle Stopper

Clear aqua glass bottle stop 3cm Dia. x 4 cm length. No stamp. Undated (may belong to Gartons HP Sauce bottle)

7.0 DISCUSSION

Tithe records suggest that in the mid C18th the PDA was open land, owned by the parish of St Mary. By 1873 site held two rectangular buildings surrounded by three smaller outbuildings to the rear of 119 High Street. By 1897 the smaller buildings had been demolished.

It is probable that the buildings were reconstructed in the early C20th probably around the time that the smaller buildings were demolished and James Last was operating as a dairyman and shopkeeper (c.1891 – 1911). The brick pier foundation sits on the natural gravel therefore the site was excavated to this level when the buildings were constructed and may explain the redeposited, mixed date (c.1275 onwards to early

C20th) material towards the NE of the trench. The late C19th-C20th bottles and jars were also recovered from beneath the oversite of the building at the SW of the trench. The bottles and jars give evidence of the local, regional, national and international products available in the town of Maldon at this time (Fig.2-3, Plate 1-3).

8.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Touchstone Archaeology Ltd would like to thank Mr Jarman for commissioning the work and Maria Medlycott (HEA) for her guidance throughout the project. Zoe Schofield carried out the fieldwork, compiled the archive, prepared it for deposition and authored the report.

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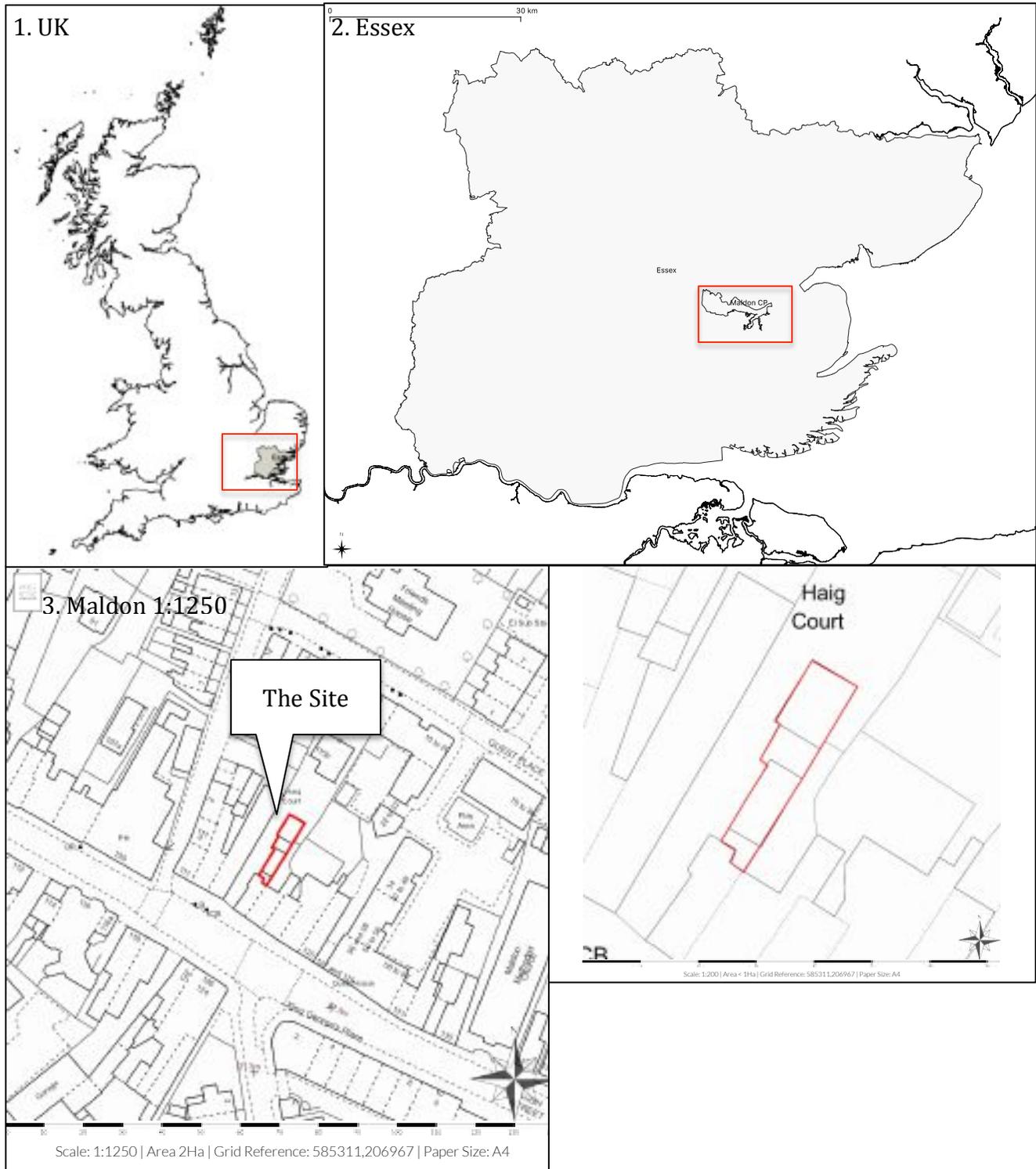
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FIGURES AND PLATES

FIG.1. SITE LOCATION



Archaeological Evaluation to the rear of 119 High Street, Maldon, Essex CM9 5BS

FIG. 2. TRENCH LOCATION WITHIN FOOTPRINT OF NEW BUILDING

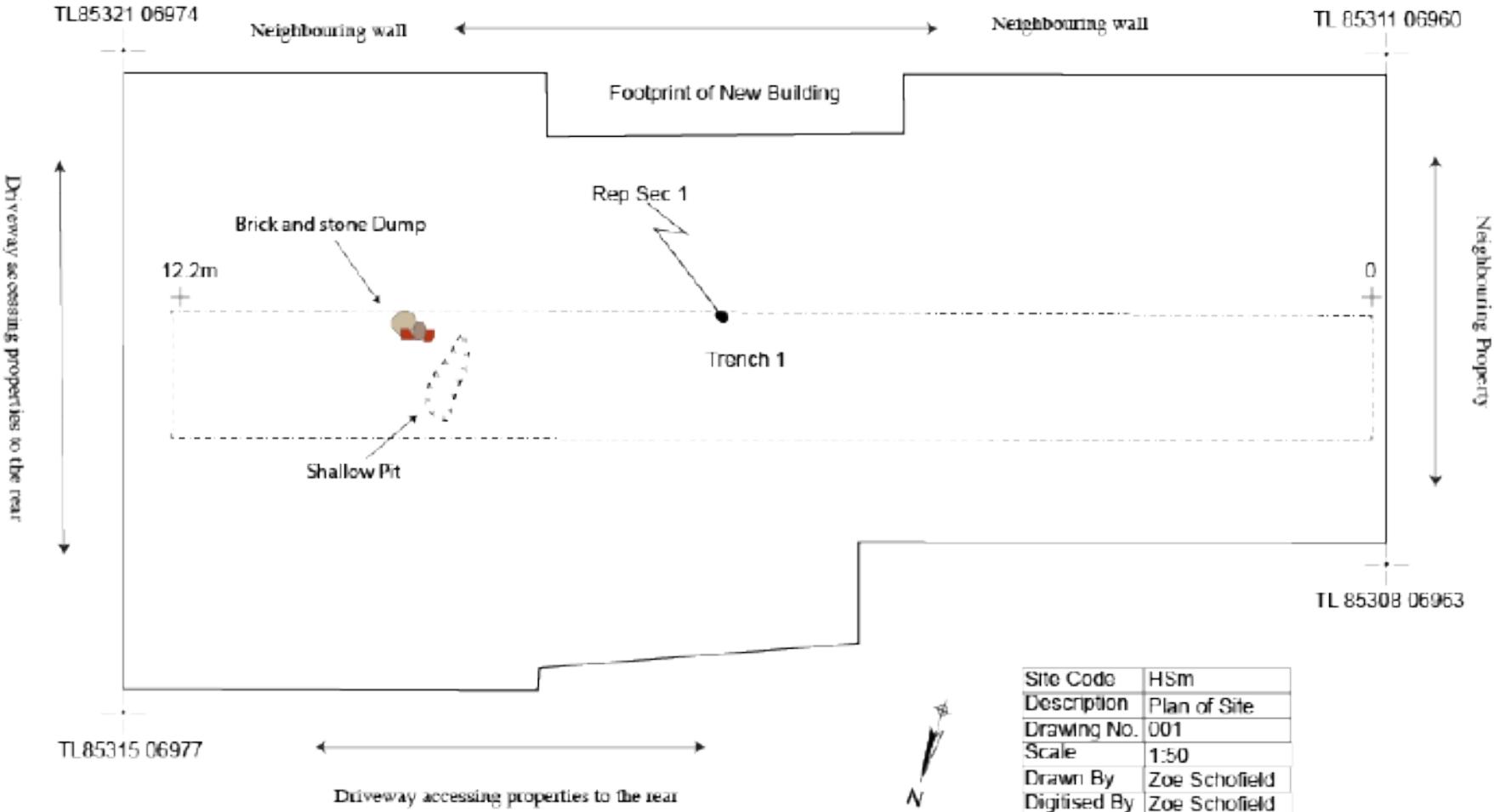
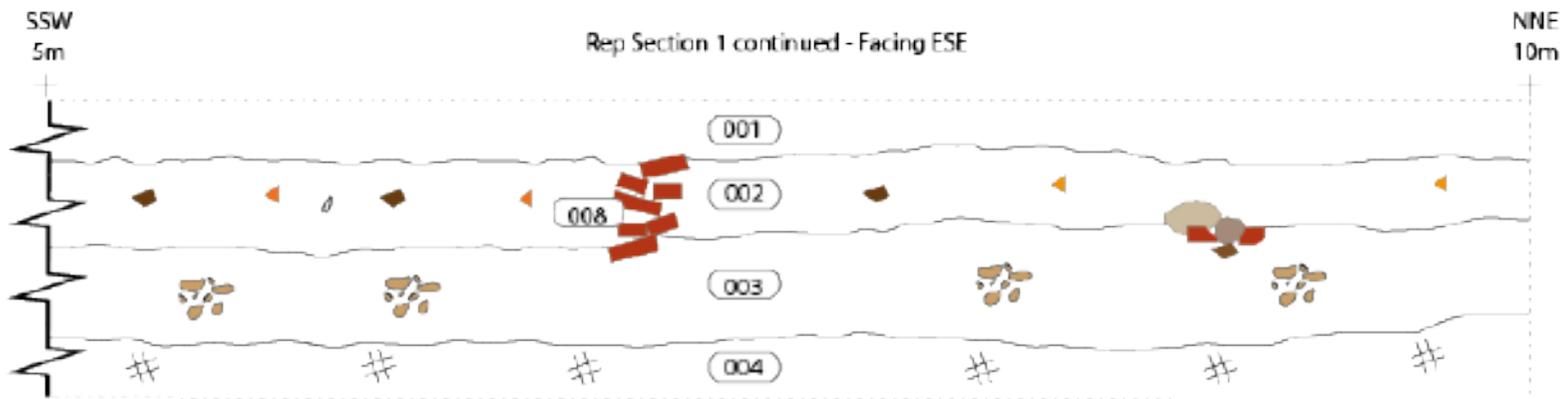
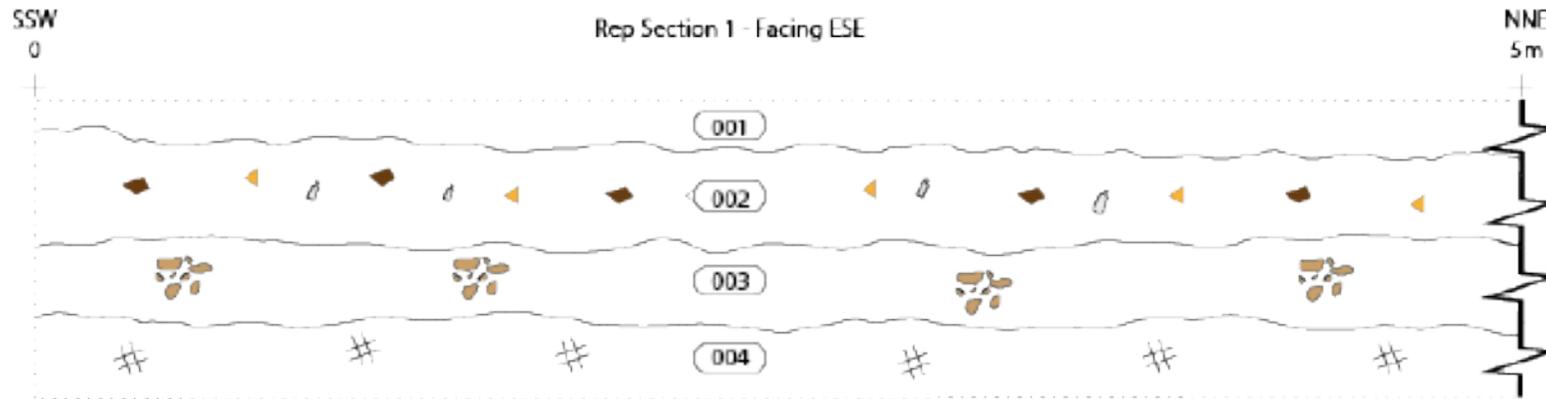


FIG 3. REP SECTION 1



Site Code	H5M20
Description	Rep Section 1
Drawing No.	002
Scale	1:20
Drawn By	Zoe Schofield
Digitised By	Zoe Schofield





PLATE 1. BRICK FLOOR & GULLY: (SCALE 50CM & 20CM)

PLATE 2: TRENCH FACING NE: (SCALE 2M)





PLATE 3. SOUTH SECTION: (SCALE 2M)



APPENDIX I. EHER SUMMARY SHEET

Site Name/Address: Land to the rear of 119 High Street, Maldon, Essex CM9 5BS	
Parish: Maldon	District: Maldon
NGR: TL 85381 06922	Site Code: HSM19
Type of Work: Trial Trenching	Site Director/Group: Touchstone Archaeology Ltd, Zoe Schofield
Date of Work: 26 th May 2020	Size of Area Investigated: 145sqm
Location of Finds/Curating Museum: Colchester	Funding source: Landowner
Further Seasons Anticipated? No	Related EHER No's: 38362
Final Report: Schofield, Z., Touchstone Archaeology Ltd, HSM19 Final Report, 2020	OASIS number: Zoeschof1- 374659
Periods Represented: N/A	
SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS: Archaeological Trial Trenching was carried out on 26 th May 2020 at the rear of 119 High Street, Maldon, Essex. One trench was cut in a west to east direction to a depth of 1.1m. A residual brick floor from the demolished buildings was lifted revealing a sub-base and made ground containing C19th-C20th bottles and jars that may have had some connection to the shop that operated there from 1891 -1911. A shallow discreet pit and a small dump of rubble provided pottery and roof tile of mixed date range c.1275 – early C20th suggesting it had been redeposited. The brick pier foundation of the buildings rested on the natural gravel, which was recorded at 0.7m bgl. It is probable that the buildings were re-constructed in the late C19th to early C20th. Natural clay was encountered at 1.0m. The natural was overcut.	
Previous Summaries/Reports: N/A	
Author of Summary: Zoe Schofield	Date of Summary: 30 th June 2020

APPENDIX II. OASIS FORM

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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

Printable version

OASIS ID: zoeschof1-397907

Project details

Project name	Archaeological Evaluation on Land to the rear of 119 High Street, Maldon, Essex CM9 5BS
Short description of the project	Archaeological trial trenching on land to the rear of 119 High Street, Maldon Essex CM9 5BS in advance of the construction of a new dwelling
Project dates	Start: 26-05-2020 End: 26-05-2020
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	HSM19 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 3 - Retailing
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	SHERD NT Medieval
Significant Finds	SHERD NT Post Medieval
Significant Finds	SHERD NT Modern
Significant Finds	BOTTLE BT Post Medieval
Significant Finds	BOTTLE BT Modern
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	ESSEX MALDON MALDON 119 High Street
Postcode	CM9 5BS
Study area	145 Square metres
Site coordinates	TL 85381 06922 51.729795400649 0.684717485808 51 43 47 N 000 41 04 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 23.3m Max: 23.3m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	TOUCHSTONE ARCHAEOLOGY
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 recipient	Touchstone Archaeology
Physical Archive ID	HSM19
Physical Contents	"Ceramics","Glass"
Digital Archive recipient	COLCHESTER MUSEUM
Digital Archive ID	HSM19
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"GIS","Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets","Text"
Paper Archive Exists?	No

Project bibliography

1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological Evaluation on Land to the rear of 119 High Street, Maldon, Essex CM9 5BS
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Schofield, Z.,
Date	2020
Issuer or publisher	Touchstone Archaeology Ltd
Place of issue or publication	www.touchstonearchaeology.com
Description	PDF/A
URL	www.touchstonearchaeology.com

Entered by	Zoe Schofield (zoeschofield1@gmail.com)
Entered on	30 June 2020

APPENDIX III. ARCHIVE SELECTION STRATEGY

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING & RECORDING AT THE WHITE HORSE <
LAYER MARNEY, COLCHESTER, ESSEX CO5 9XG**

Project TWH20, Site Code: ECC4516, 26th June 2020. V.01

SELECTION STRATEGY

Project Information

Project Management

Project Manager	Zoe Schofield zoeschofield1@gmail.com
Archaeological Archive Manager	Zoe Schofield zoeschofield1@gmail.com
Organisation	Touchstone Archaeology Ltd (TA)

Stakeholders

		Date Contacted
Collecting Institution(s)	Colchester Museums Service (CMS)	12.06.2020
Project Lead / Project Assurance	Maria Medlycott, HEA Place Services	30.06.2020
Landowner / Developer	Mr Jarman	19.06.2020
Other		

Resources

Resources required	No unusual resources required outside of TA normal operating equipment and personnel.
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Context

The full aims and objectives of this project are detailed in the WSI (attached). The aims of this project are to investigate any activity in relation to

- Use of the site prior to the Medieval period
- The Medieval Hall House, outbuildings or extensions that may have been demolished
- The development of the Medieval town of Maldon and Medieval occupation
- The continued Post Medieval development of the town and Post Medieval occupation with

particular regards to the use of the shop

Selection of the working project archive will be guided by the aims and objectives of the project outlined in the WSI, the regional research framework and the Colchester Museum Services Deposition Policy:

Touchstone Archaeology Ltd, 2020, Archaeological Evaluation on Land to the rear of 119 High Street, Maldon, Essex CM9 5BS: Written Scheme of Investigation. Project HSM19

Medlycott. M., 2011, Research and Archaeology Revisited: A revised framework for the East of England, East Anglian Archaeology, Occ. Pap. 24

1 – Digital Data

Stakeholders

Zoe Schofield (TA Project Manager & Archive Manager)

Selection

Location of Data Management Plan (DMP)

All digital data will be collected, stored and selected in line with Touchstone Archaeology Ltd (TA) Data Management Plan located on TA's Main computer (IMAC) and TA Dropbox facility.

The digital data will be reviewed following data gathering and analysis to check that data is being properly preserved and version control upheld in-line with the TA DMP.

Strict version control will be applied throughout the project in line with the TA Data Management Plan (DMP) but it is proposed that only the final version of all born digital documents (reports, databases, images) will be selected for inclusion in the Preserved Archive.

Digital photographs will be assessed during post ex and selection based on the principles set out in the TA DMP and HE guidelines.

All raw and processed survey data will be included in the preserved archive.

The final decision about selection for inclusion in the Preserved Archive will be made following the reporting stage of the project and enacted during archive completion.

The following standards/ guidelines will guide the selection of digital data:

Touchstone Archaeology 2020. Data Management Plan. TA

ADS (2) Guides to good practice. <http://guides.archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/g2gp/Main>

ADS (3) Guidelines for Depositors. <http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/advice/guidelinesForDepositors>

ADS (4) Guidance for the selection of material for deposit and archive

Historic England (2015a) Digital Image Capture and File Storage

Southend Museum Services: Essex Archaeological Archive Deposition Guidelines, 2015

De-Selected Digital Data

The project executive and collecting institution will be consulted on the fate of all de-selected material. It is envisaged that the de-selected material will be retained on the Touchstone Archaeology servers for 2 years following the completion of the project at which point they will be reviewed and deleted as necessary in line with the TA DMP.

Amendments: No Amendments

Date	Amendment	Rationale	Stakeholders
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2 – Documents

Stakeholders

Zoe Schofield (TA Project Manager & Archive Manager)

Selection

2.1 All original documentary material created during data gathering will be selected for inclusion in the Preserved Archive. Duplicates, photocopies of originals and research materials will be de-selected during archive completion in line with Essex Museum Service Deposition Standards.

2.2 The documentary archive will be reviewed following analysis and again at archive completion in order to select for the inclusion in the Preserved Archive.

2.3 The following standards/ guidelines will guide the selection of digital data:

Touchstone Archaeology Ltd, 2020. Data Management Plan. TA

Colchester Museum Services: Essex Archaeological Archive Deposition Guidelines, 2015

De-Selected Documents

It is envisaged that the material de-selected from inclusion in the preserved archive will be duplicates or re-productions created during the analysis phase of the project. De-selected material will therefore either be retained to supplement TA's research files or recycled.

Amendments: No Amendments

Date	Amendment	Rationale	Stakeholders
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3 – Materials

Material type	Residual finds of pottery and roof tile ranging from c.1275AD to C20th Bottles and Jars C19th-C20th	Section 3.	1
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Stakeholders

Zoe Schofield Archive Manager and Project Manager

Selection

No material was selected for the archive.

Uncollected Material

No uncollected material evidence was recorded during the evaluation

De-Selected Material

The material recovered from the site was residual and fragmentary. The material was analysed and the data formed part of the final report. The material was not significant or quality diagnostic pieces and was therefore chosen for de-selection.

Amendments

Date	Amendment	Rationale	Stakeholders

APPENDIX IV: POTTERY REPORT

No. 119 High Street, Maldon (HSM20)

The finds reports by Helen Walker (09/06/2020)**Medieval and later pottery****Summary**

A total of ten sherds of pottery weighing 150g was excavated from two contexts and has been catalogued according to Cunningham's typology of post-Roman pottery in Essex (Cunningham 1985, 1-16; expanded by Drury et al. 1993 and Cotter 2000). The finds are shown by ware, sherd count and weight in Table 1.

Pottery by ware	Sherd count	Wt (g)
Shell-and-sand-tempered ware	1	7
Medieval coarseware	3	27
Post-medieval red earthenware	3	61
Yellow ware	1	22
Modern earthenware	1	30
Modern white earthenware	1	3
Total	10	150

Table 1: The pottery by ware, sherd count and weight, shown in approximate chronological order. A few sherds of medieval pottery were residual in post-medieval – modern dump (008) and include a shell-and-sand-tempered ware thumb, beaded rim from either a cooking-pot or bowl, datable to the 12th century. Also present are three body sherds of grey-firing medieval coarseware, which span the late 12th to 14th centuries, and therefore could be contemporary with the shell-and-sand-tempered ware rim, but are most likely later. The only other find in this context is a sherd of internally glazed post-medieval red earthenware spanning the late 16th to 19th centuries.

All the pottery from pit (006) is modern save for a single sherd of unglazed post-medieval red earthenware which could be as early as 16th century, although a later date is entirely possible. Modern pottery, dating to the 19th to 20th centuries is itemised below:-

Kitchen wares

- The horizontal handle from a post-medieval red earthenware large storage jar or bread crock
- A recessed base in yellow ware from a jug, jar or bowl

Table wares

- A fragment with a lid-seated rim in a buff earthenware fabric showing a brown glaze and a row of seed pearl moulding around the shoulder, this is probably from a type of teapot known as a Brown Betty, its rounded shape thought make a good brew, and was popular from the Victorian period onwards
- The rim of a saucer or perhaps a shallow bowl showing flow-blue decoration, popular during the late 19th to early 20th centuries (Bergesen 1992, 17)

Discussion

The pottery shows very limited evidence for activity in the vicinity during the 12th to 14th centuries. The pottery is locally-made pottery and there is no evidence of traded wares or imports. There is also some evidence of modern activity spanning the mid-19th to earlier 20th centuries.

Table 2: Medieval pottery data

Context	Feature	Sherd Count	Wt (g)	Pottery – ware and featured sherds	Date
006	pit	1	7	Post-medieval red earthenware: unglazed body sherd	16th C onwards
		1	52	Post-medieval red earthenware: horizontal handle with lustrous honey-coloured glaze, from bread crock/storage jar	19th to early 20th C
		1	22	Yellow ware: recessed base from jug, jar or bowl	late 18th to 20th C
		1	30	Modern earthenware: lid-seated rim in buff fabric, all over brown glaze and show a row of 'seed pearl' moulded decoration around the shoulder, probably from a teapot of a type known as a 'Brown Betty'	1830s to 20th C
		1	3	Modern white earthenware: rim of saucer or shallow bowl showing flow-blue decoration	late 19th to early 20th C
008	dump	1	7	Shell-and-sand-tempered ware: thumbbed beaded rim from cooking-pot or bowl	12th C
		3	27	Medieval coarseware: misc. body sherds	later 12th to 14th C
		1	2	Post-medieval red earthenware: internally glazed body sherd	late 16th to 20th C
		10	150		

Ceramic tile

A small amount of roof tile, totalling six fragments weighing 575g, was excavated from contexts (006) and (008). All fragments are between 12mm and 14mm in thickness and an example from dump (008) shows a circular peg-hole enabling attachment to a roof baton. The roof tile fragments date from c.1275 to the post-medieval period. Dump (008) also produced a small, abraded fragment of floor tile (wt 77g), probably worn down through use rather than post-depositional abrasion. There is no evidence of decoration, and no glaze on the surface remains although there are patches of plain lead glaze on the edges. Tiled pavements came into use in high status buildings during the second quarter of the 13th century, diffusing down the social scale to be used in buildings of middling status during the 14th century (Eames 1968, 1), their use continuing into the post-medieval period.

Table 3: Ceramic tile data

Context	Feature	Frag. count	Wt (g)	Tile description	Date
006	pit	2	175	Roof tile: fragments of thicknesses between 12 and 14mm	c.1275 to post-medieval
008	dump	3	323	Roof tile: fragments of thicknesses between 12 and 14mm, one showing a circular peg-hole	c.1275 to post-medieval
		1	77	Floor tile: abraded tile fragment, probably through use rather than post-depositional abrasion, no glaze remaining on the surface, but there are patches of plain lead glaze on the edges, thickness varies between 15 and 21mm	c.1225 onwards
		6	575		

All finds: Significance and further work

The finds assemblages are too small and insignificant to shed light on the occupation and development of Maldon in the medieval and later periods. Therefore no further work is required.

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|---|------|---|
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Context	Feature	Fabric	Form	Sub-form	Diagnostic sherds/comments	Abrasion	Links	Sherd count	Wt (g)	Date
6	pit	Roof tile			Roof tile: fragments of thicknesses between 12 and 14mm			2	175	c.1275 to post-medieval
6	pit	post-medieval red earthenware			Post-medieval red earthenware: unglazed body sherd			1	7	16th C onwards
6	pit	post-medieval red earthenware	bread crock		Post-medieval red earthenware: horizontal handle with lustrous honey-coloured glaze, from bread crock/storage jar			1	52	19th to early 20th C
6	pit	yellow ware		recessed base	Yellow ware: recessed base from jug, jar or bowl			1	22	late 18th to 20th C
6	pit	modern earthenware	teapot	rim: lid-seated	Modern earthenware: lid-seated rim in buff fabric, all over brown glaze and show a row of 'seed pearl' moulded decoration around the shoulder, probably from a teapot of a type known as a 'Brown Betty'			1	30	1830s to 20th C
		modern white		decorate	Modern white earthenware: rim of saucer or shallow bowl					late 19th to

8	dump	Roof tile			Roof tile: fragments of thicknesses between 12 and 14mm, one showing a circular peg-hole			3	323	c.1275 to post-medieval
8	dump	Floor tile			Floor tile: abraded tile fragment, probably through use rather than post-depositional abrasion, no glaze remaining on the surface, but there are patches of plain lead glaze on the edges, thickness varies between 15 and 21mm	abraded		1	77	c.1225 onwards
8	dump	shell-and-sand-tempered ware		rim: thumbbed	Shell-and-sand-tempered ware: thumbbed beaded rim from cooking-pot or bowl			1	7	12th C
8	dump	medieval coarseware			Medieval coarseware: misc. body sherds			3	27	later 12th to 14th C
8	dump	post-medieval red earthenware			Post-medieval red earthenware: internally glazed body sherd			1	2	late 16th to 20th C