

**Essex Historic Environment Record/  
Essex Archaeology and History**

**CAT Report 497**

**Summary sheet**

<b>Address:</b> All Saints' Church of England Primary School, Highlands Drive, Maldon, Essex	
<b>Parish:</b> Maldon	<b>District:</b> Maldon
<b>NGR:</b> TL 844 069 (c)	<b>Site codes:</b> CAT project code – 08/12a museum accession code – 2008.173 ECC site code – MD41.E
<b>Type of work:</b> Evaluation	<b>Site director/group:</b> Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT)
<b>Date of work:</b> 9th December 2008	<b>Size of area investigated:</b> 1.8 x 9m trench
<b>Location of finds/curating museum:</b> Colchester and Ipswich Museums	<b>Funding source:</b> All Saints' Church of England Primary School
<b>Further seasons anticipated?</b> No	<b>Related EHER numbers:</b> 7719, 7737, 7766-7767, 8028-8030
<b>Final report:</b>	CAT Report 497
<b>Periods represented:</b> None	
<p><b>Summary of fieldwork results:</b> An evaluation trench was excavated by CAT archaeologists on the 9th September 2008 prior to the extension of a classroom on the eastern side of All Saints' Church of England Primary School in Maldon, Essex. The fieldwork was carried out as required in a brief issued by Essex County Council (ECC) in August 2008 and in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) produced by CAT.</p> <p>The topsoil and subsoil were stripped using a toothless bucket. No archaeological deposits or remains were observed in the layers. The dark grey/brown sandy silt topsoil was roughly 320mm thick and contained infrequent fragments of post-medieval and modern building material. Beneath the topsoil was a lighter grey/brown silty sand subsoil roughly 250mm in thickness that contained no observable artefactual evidence. The natural geology of the site was a variable light cream/yellow clayey sand. The natural was reached roughly 570mm below the modern ground-level and thoroughly cleaned by hand.</p>	

<p><i>No archaeological features were observed cut into the natural and the only finds collected were fragments of peg-tile and modern building material. These were not retained. No evidence of the Early Iron Age settlement to the north of the site or of activity relating to the Saxon burh to the east was uncovered.</i></p> <p><i>After consultation with the ECC Historic Environment Management team representative, it was decided that extension of the excavation to encompass the full footprint of the proposed classroom was not required, and the trench was backfilled.</i></p>	
<p><b>Previous summaries/reports:</b> None</p>	
<p><b>Keywords:</b> -</p>	<p><b>Significance:</b> neg</p>
<p><b>Author of summary:</b> Adam Wightman</p>	<p><b>Date of summary:</b> December 2008</p>

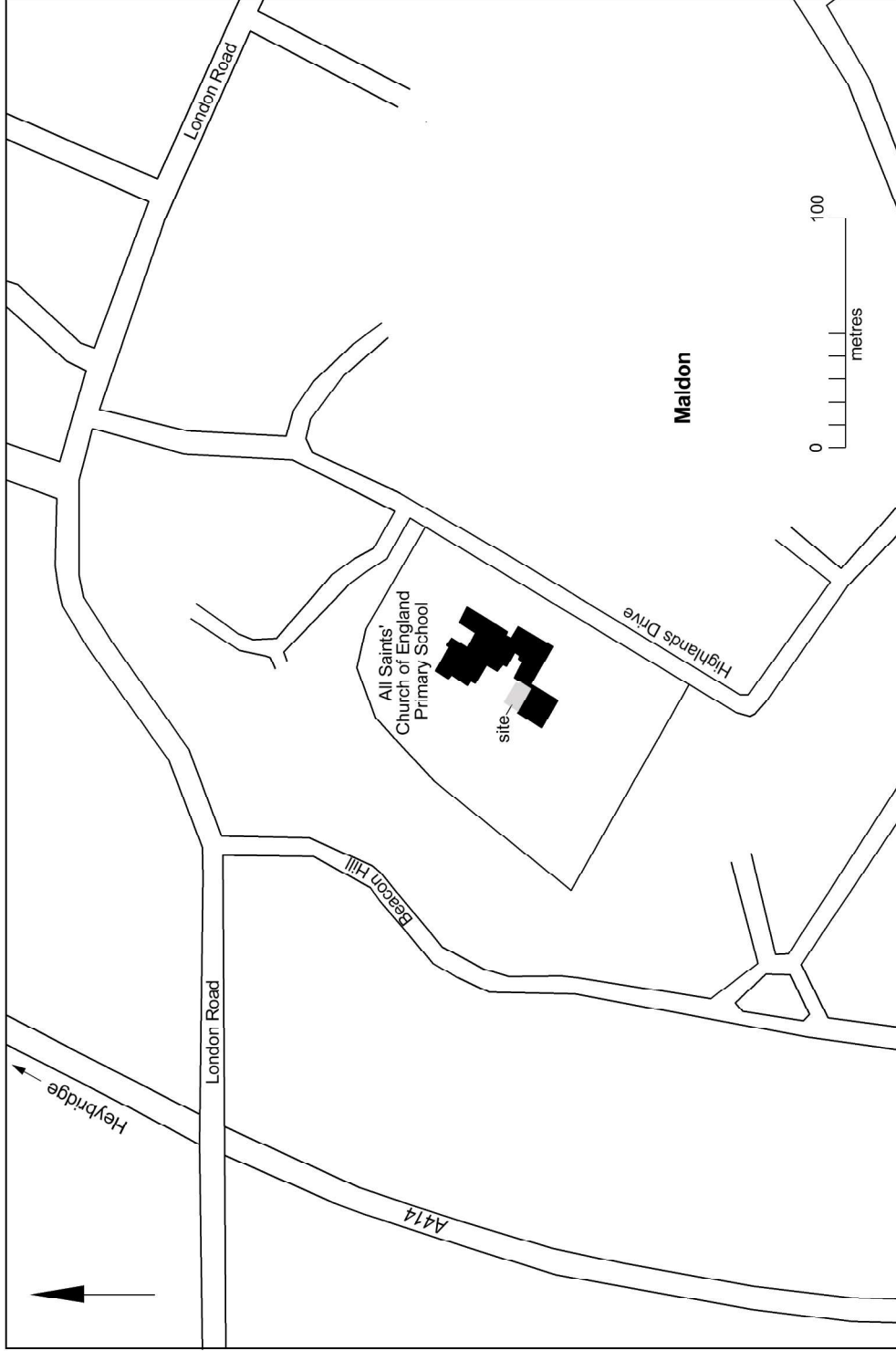


Fig 1 Site location plan.

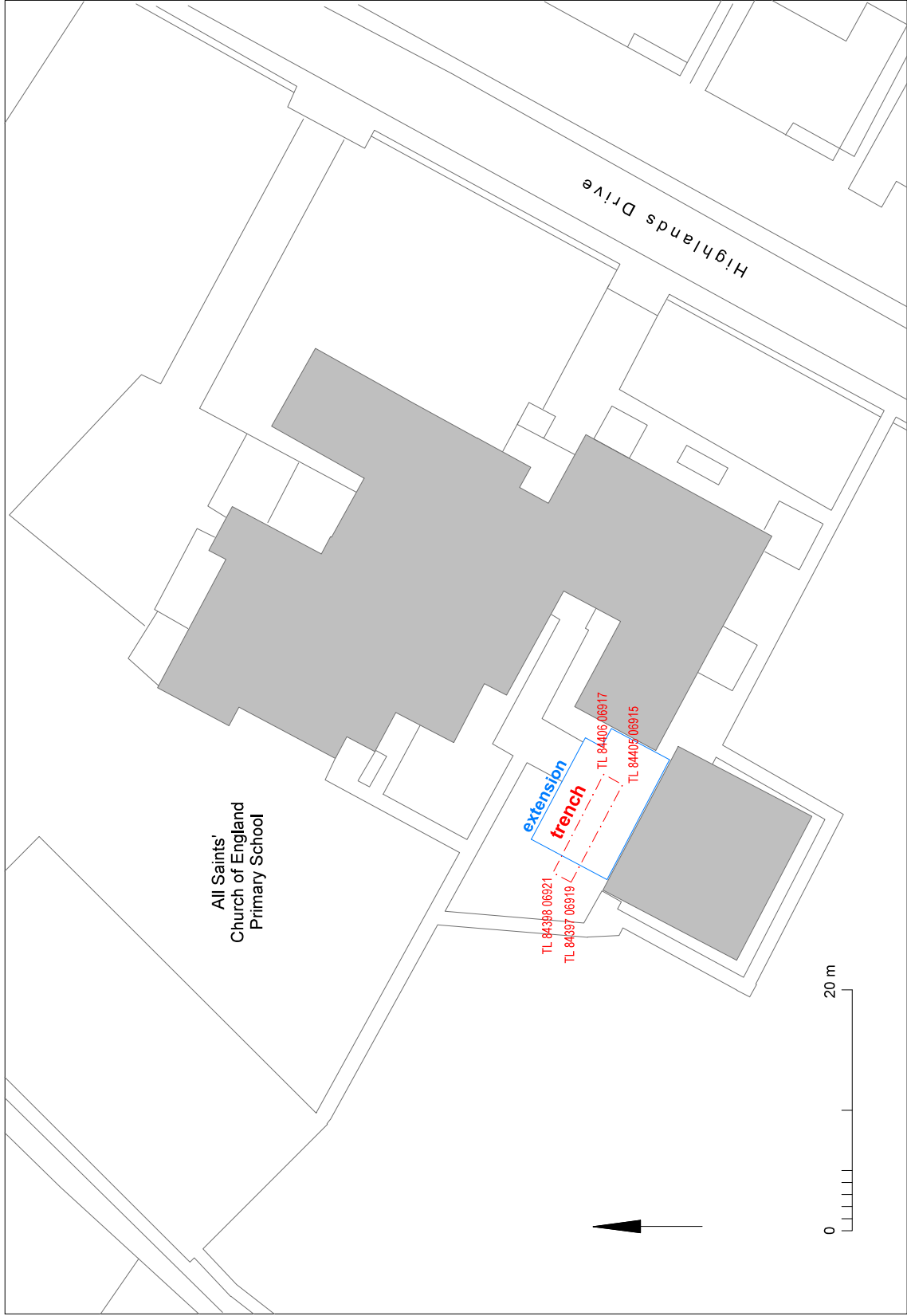


Fig 2 Trench location plan.

cat code 08/12a

# ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELDWORK AT ALL SAINTS PRIMARY SCHOOL, HIGHLANDS DRIVE, MALDON

August 2008



Essex County Council

**Site:** All Saints Primary School, Highlands Drive, Maldon

**Planning app. no.:** CC/MAL/104/08

**Contact:** Tina Hewer, 01621-853519 [admin@allsaints-maldon.essex.sch.uk](mailto:admin@allsaints-maldon.essex.sch.uk)

**Historic Environment Management Team Officer:** Maria Medlycott 01245-437641

**Museum:** Colchester

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

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

## **1. Introduction**

This brief for an archaeological programme has been prepared by the Historic Environment Management Team of Essex County Council. The brief sets out the requirements for the archaeological works on this site.

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

All Saints Primary School is sited on the top of Maldon Hill, the ground drops steeply to the north and east. Due to its topography the hill-top has formed the focus for defensive activity from the Early Iron Age onwards.

## **3. Planning Background**

A planning application (CC/MAL/104/08) was submitted in November 2008, for the construction of a classroom extension (72sq. metres) at All Saints Primary School, Highlands Drive, Maldon. As the site lies in an area of archaeological significance, a full archaeological condition was recommended to the Council. The full archaeological condition that was recommended states:

### **3.1 Recommendation: Full Condition**

*No development or preliminary groundworks of any kind shall take place until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved by the planning authority.*

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

The following archaeological background utilises the Essex Historic Environment Record (HER) held at Essex County Council, County Hall, Chelmsford. It is advisable to visit the HER prior to the completion of any archaeological written scheme of investigation (To make an appointment contact Ms A. Bennett, 01245 437637).

The proposed development lies in an area of archaeological potential (EHER 8028-30, 7367). This comprises an Early Iron Age settlement site, part of which was excavated to the north in 1987 (Bedwin 1992) and which may have extended into the area of the proposed development. In addition the Saxon burh (EHER 7766-7, 7737, 7719) is located to the east of the proposed development and again there is the possibility of features or deposits relating to this monument surviving on the development site.

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

The specific aim of the archaeological work is to preserve, by record, any archaeological features or deposits that will be destroyed by the construction of the classroom extension, and to explain their role in the history of Maldon. A single trench will be excavated within the footprint of the building, if archaeological features or finds are observed, this will be extended out to the full footprint of the proposed classroom.

#### **6. General Methodology**

- 6.1 The excavation shall be undertaken by a professional team of field archaeologists. The number of staff involved and the structure of the team shall be stated in the written scheme of investigation.
- 6.2 Notification of the supervisor/project manager's name for the project shall be provided to the HEM Team one week in advance of commencement of work.
- 6.3 The archaeological contractor is expected to follow the Code of Conduct of the Institute of Field Archaeologists.

- 6.4 The contractor shall ensure detailed study of all mains' service locations and avoid damage to these.
- 6.5 All Health and Safety guidelines must be followed on site.
- 6.6 A site code shall be obtained from the HEM Team officer of Essex County Council
- 6.7 At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> must be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms.

## 7. Methodology

- 7.1 A single trench along the full footprint of the classroom extension (1.8 x 9m) will be stripped. If archaeological features or finds are encountered, this will then widen out to encompass the full footprint of the proposed classroom (8 x 9m).
- 7.2 Machine stripping shall be undertaken to an agreed standard, using a toothless ditching bucket, and under the supervision and control of a professional archaeologist. The exposed sub-soil or archaeological horizon will be cleaned by hand immediately after machine stripping and any archaeological deposits or negative features planned.
- 7.3 The contractor shall provide details of the site surveying, excavation and finds recovery policy in the written scheme of investigation. The site grid shall be tied into the National Grid.
- 7.4 Masonry walls shall be carefully cleaned and planned. Where possible these will be left *in situ*.
- 7.5 Details of the site planning policy shall be given in the written scheme of investigation. The normal preferred policy for the scale of archaeological site plans is 1:20 and sections at 1:10, unless circumstances indicate that other scales would be more appropriate.
- 7.6 The photographic record shall include both general and feature specific photographs, a photographic scale (including north arrow) shall be included in the case of detailed photographs. The photographic record shall be accompanied by a photographic register detailing as a minimum feature number, location, and direction of shot.
- 7.7 The contractor shall provide details of the sampling strategies for retrieving artefacts, biological remains (for palaeoenvironmental and palaeoeconomic investigations), and samples of sediments and/or soils (for micromorphological and other pedological/sedimentological analyses). Advice on the appropriateness of the proposed



strategies will be sought from the English Heritage Regional Adviser in Archaeological Science (East of England). A guide to sampling archaeological deposits (Murphy and Wiltshire 1994) is available from the HEM Team.

- 7.8 Should human remains be discovered the coroner will be informed and a licence from the Home Office sought immediately; both the client and the monitoring officer will also be informed.
- 7.9 The site and spoil heaps shall be checked by metal detector, with any finds recovered.
- 7.10 The IFA's *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Excavations*, and the EAA *Standards for Field Archaeology in the Eastern Region* document should be used for additional guidance in the production of the archaeological specification, the content of the report, and the general execution of the project.

## **8. Finds**

- 8.1 All finds, where appropriate, shall be washed.
- 8.2 All pottery and other finds where appropriate, shall be marked with the site code and context number.
- 8.3 The written scheme of investigation shall include an agreed list of specialist consultants, who might be required to conserve and/or report on finds, and advise or report on other aspects of the investigation.
- 8.4 The requirements for conservation and storage shall be agreed with the appropriate museum (Colchester 01206-282928) prior to the start of work, and confirmed in writing to the HEM Team.
- 8.5 A summary of the contents of the archive shall be supplied to the HEM Team within four weeks of the end of the excavation

## **9. Results**

- 9.1 The report shall be submitted within a length of time (but not exceeding 6 months) from the end of the fieldwork, to be agreed between the developer and archaeological contractor, with a copy supplied to the HER. A single hard copy with a full digital copy shall be supplied to the HEM team.
- 9.2 This report must contain:
  - The results of any documentary and cartographic research.

- The aims and methods adopted in the course of the fieldwork.
  - Location plan of excavated areas in relation to the proposed development. At least two corners of each of the excavated area shall be given 10 figure grid references.
  - A section/s drawing showing depth of deposits including present ground level with Ordnance Datum, vertical and horizontal scale.
  - Archaeological methodology and detailed results including a suitable conclusion and discussion. Appropriate discussion and result section assessing the site in relation to the Regional Research Frameworks (Brown and Glazebrook 2000) and the Historic Town assessment report (Medlycott 1999).
  - All specialist reports or assessments
  - A concise non-technical summary of the project results.
- 9.3 An HER summary sheet shall also be completed within four weeks (copy attached with brief) and supplied to the HEM Team officer. This will be completed in digital form (copy can be emailed). This shall include a plan showing the position of the excavation.
- 9.4 Publication of the results, at least to a summary level (i.e. round up of archaeology in Essex in *Essex Archaeology and History*) shall be undertaken in the year following the archaeological field work. An allowance shall be made within the costs for the report to be published in an adequately peer reviewed journal or monograph series

## **10. Archive Deposition**

- 10.1 The requirements for archive storage shall be agreed with the appropriate museum (Colchester 01206-282928) and confirmed in writing to the HEM Team.
- 10.2 If the finds are to remain with the landowner a full copy of the archive shall be housed with the appropriate museum.
- 10.3 The full archive shall be deposited with the appropriate museum within 1 months of the completion of the final publication report and confirmed with the HEM Team in writing.
- 10.4 All parts of the OASIS online form must be completed for submission to the HER. This should include an uploaded .PDF version of the entire report (a paper copy should also be included with the archive).

## **11. Monitoring**

11.1 The HEM Team of Essex County Council Historic Environment Branch will be responsible for monitoring progress and standards throughout the project. This will include the fieldwork, post-excavation and publication stages.

11.2 Notification of the start of work shall be given to the HEM Team one week in advance of its commencement.

11.3 All excavated areas must be inspected by the HEM Team prior to their backfilling.

11.4 Any variations of the written scheme of investigation shall be agreed with the HEM Team prior to them being carried out.

## 12. Contractors Written Scheme of Investigation

12.1 In accordance with Standards and Guidance produced by the IFA this design brief should not be considered sufficient to enable the total execution of the project. A WSI is required therefore in order to provide *the basis for a measurable standard* and for submission by the developer to the Local Planning Authority for approval.

12.2 Archaeological contractors shall forward a WSI to the HEM Team of Essex County Council for validation prior to fieldwork commencing.

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

## References

- Bedwin, O. 1992 'Early Iron Age settlement at Maldon and the Maldon *burh*: excavations at Beacon Green 1987', *Essex Archaeol. Hist.* 23, 10-24
- Brown, N. and Glazebrook, J. 2000 Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties  
2. Research agenda and strategy East Anglian. Archaeol. Occ. Pap. 8
- Gurney, D. 2003 *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* East Anglian. Archaeol. Occ. Pap. 14
- Medlycott, M. 1999 *Maldon: Historic Town Assessment report*, ECC Internal Rep.

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

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**Written Scheme of Investigation  
for Archaeological fieldwork  
at All Saints Primary School, Maldon,  
Essex**

Planning application no CC/MAL/104/08

December 08



COLCHESTER ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST,  
12 LEXDEN ROAD,  
COLCHESTER,  
ESSEX C03 3NF

*tel/fax:* (01206) 500124

*email:* [archaeologists@catuk.org](mailto:archaeologists@catuk.org)

## **1 Introduction**

This is a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for archaeological fieldwork at All saints Primary School, Highlands Drive, Maldon, Essex, CM6 6HY.

The site is located at the top of Maldon Hill with the ground dropping away steeply to the north and east (Fig 1). Due to the topography the hill-top has formed the focus for defensive activity from the early Iron Age onwards. NGR TL 845 069 (centre).

The fieldwork is required to establish the character, extent, date, significance and condition of any archaeological remains and deposits likely to be affected by ground works associated with the construction of the proposed resource area. The extension is to replace a relocatable classroom on the south-western side of the school.

This WSI sets out proposals for the fieldwork, which will lead to post-excavation work and the production of archive and (if necessary) publication texts

Any variations in this WSI will be agreed beforehand with the Essex County Council Historic Environment Management Officer (HEM).

## **2 Archaeological background**

This section is based on records held by The Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER).

The proposed development lies in an area of archaeological potential (EHER 8028-30, 7367). This comprises an Early Iron Age settlement site, part of which was excavated to the north in 1987 (Bedwin 1992) and which may have extended into the area of the proposed development. In addition the Saxon burh (EHER 7766-7, 7737, 7719) is located to the east of the proposed development and again there is the possibility of features or deposits relating to this monument surviving on the development site.

## **3 Aim**

The aim of the evaluation is to establish the character, extent, date, significance and condition of any archaeological remains and deposits likely to be affected by ground works associated with the construction of the new resource area and explain their role in the history of Maldon.

## **4 General Methodology**

All works will be undertaken by professional archaeologist(s) employed by CAT. The field officer(s) will have a level of experience appropriate to the work.

Prior to excavation, CAT will seek information about existing service locations from the developer.

All the latest Health and Safety guidelines will be followed on site. CAT has a standard health and safety policy, which will be adhered to (CAT 1999 updated 2007).

A site code will be obtained from HEM. All codes will be quoted in any reports arising from the work.

For purposes of deposition of the archive, a museum accession code will be obtained through Colchester Museum. All codes will be quoted in any reports arising from the work.

The relevant document of the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) will be followed, i.e. *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation (1999)*, including its 'code of conduct'. English Heritage's *Management of Research Projects in the Historic*

*Environment* (2006) will be adhered to throughout the course of the project Other guidelines followed are those published in EAA 3, EAA 8 and EAA 14.

At the start of the work an OASIS online record will be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms.

## 5 Fieldwork methodology

One trench 1.8 m wide by 9 m long will be excavated along the footprint of the proposed resource area (Fig 2). Should any archaeological features or finds be encountered the trench will be extended to encompass the full footprint of the proposed classroom (8 m wide and 9 m long to a total of 72 m<sup>2</sup>). A mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless bucket will progressively strip the topsoil down to the uppermost surviving level of archaeological significance. All further investigation will be carried out by hand to an extent necessary to achieve the aims set out in section 3.

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

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

The normal recording scale will be feature plans at 1:20 and sections at 1:10.

A metal detector will be used to check spoil heaps and any suitable strata, and the finds recovered. This will not normally be done on demonstrably modern strata.

The photographic record will consist of general site shots, and shots of all archaeological features and deposits. Standard 'record' shots of contexts will be taken on a digital camera. Colour transparencies will be used for overall site shots and all important contexts.

The site boundary and features and site levels will be tied into Ordnance Datum.

The policy for environmental sampling will be as follows; any features which appear to be organically rich, should be sampled, but only if they can be dated. If advice is required Jen Heathcote the English Heritage regional science advisor will be consulted.

## 6 Finds

Environmental sampling policy. CAT has an arrangement with Val Fryer at the University of East Anglia whereby any potentially rich environmental layers or features will be appropriately sampled as a matter of course, but only if they are datable. Any processing and reporting will be done by VF. If any complex or outstanding deposits are encountered VF will be asked onto site to advise. Jen Heathcote of EH is available for further advice.

The policy with regard to human remains depends on how old they are. If it is clear, from their position, context, depth, or other factors that the remains are ancient, then normal procedure is to apply to the Home Office (Department of Constitutional Affairs) for a licence to remove them. In that case, conditions laid down by the license will be followed. If it seems that the remains are not ancient, then the coroner, the client, and HEM will be informed, and any advice and/or instruction from the coroner will be followed. **Note: As the relevant legislation is currently in a state of flux, advice will be sought from HEM and DCA on best practice.**

All finds of archaeological relevance will be retained. Policies for later disposal of any finds will be agreed with HEM officer and the site owner.

All finds, where appropriate, will be washed.

A policy of marking for pottery and other finds will be agreed with Colchester Museum. Marking will include the site code and context number.

The site archive will be presented to Colchester Museum in accordance with their requirements

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

Finds work will be to accepted professional standards as presented in *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (IFA 2001).

A list of specialists available for consultation is given at the end of this WSI.

## **7 Results**

Notification will be given to HEM officer when the fieldwork has been completed. An appropriate archive will be prepared to minimum acceptable standards outlined in *Management of archaeological projects 2* (English Heritage 1991) will be submitted to the HEM officer within a length of time not exceeding 3 months from the end of fieldwork, with one copy supplied to EHER (with a digital copy) and one to Colchester Museum with the archive.

This report will include:

- The aims and methods adopted in the course of the evaluation.
- Location plan of the stripped area, with 10-figure grid references at two points.
- A section drawing showing the depth of deposits including present ground-level.
- The excavation methodology and results with a suitable conclusion and discussion.
- All specialist reports and assessments. Recommendations for further work will be kept separate from the results.
- A concise non-technical summary of the project results.

If, after discussion with HEM, the results are considered worthy of publication, a report (at least at a summary level) will be submitted to *Essex Archaeology and History*. An Oasis online form will be completed for submission to the EHER which will include an uploaded .pdf version of the report.

## **8 Archive deposition**

The full archive will be deposited at Colchester Museum within 6 months of completion of final publication report on the project, and confirmed to HEM. All requirements for archive storage as required by Colchester Museum.

Finds (and other retained materials) will be bagged and boxed in the manner recommended by Colchester Museum.

Plans will be presented on hanging strips to fit Colchester Museum storage systems.

The photographic archive is to be presented as follows: original digital data on disk and hard copies of selected digital photos on high-quality paper, or as otherwise requested by Colchester Museum.

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



## 9 Monitoring

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

Notification of the start of work will be given to HEM officer one week in advance of its commencement.

Any variations of the WSI shall be agreed with HEM officer in writing prior to them being carried out.

HEM will be notified when the fieldwork is complete.

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

### References

Brown N. and Glazebrook J. 2000 *Research and Archaeology: a frame work for the Eastern Counties 2 Research agenda and strategy*, East Anglian Archaeological, occasional papers 8 (**EAA8**)

Bedwin, O. 2003 *Early Iron Age settlement at Maldon and the Maldon burh: excavations at Beacon Green 1987*, Essex Archaeology and History vol 23, 10-24

Colchester Archaeological Trust 1999 (updated 2007) *Policies and procedures*

English Heritage 1991. *Management of archaeological projects, 2nd edition* (MAP 2)

Glazebrook, J. 1997 *Research and Archaeology: a frame work for the Eastern Counties 1 resource assessment*, East Anglian Archaeological, occasional papers 3 (**EAA3**)

Gurney, D. 2003 *Standards for field archaeology in the East of England* East Anglian Archaeological, occasional papers 14 (**EAA14**)

IFA 1999. *Standard and Guidance for an archaeological field evaluation*.

IFA 2001. *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials*.

Medlycott, M. 1999. *Maldon: Historic Towns Project Assessment Report* ECC Archaeology Section

Medlycott, M. 2008 *Archaeological fieldwork at All Saints Primary school, Highlands Drive, Maldon*. Brief

Emma Spurgeon 04/12/2008

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## **APPENDIX: TEAM STRUCTURE**

### **List of team members**

#### **Site supervision and Recording**

Adam Wightman

#### **Assistants**

TBC

#### **Finds consultants**

Stephen Benfield (CAT): LIA/Roman pottery

Hazel Martingell (Braintree): lithics

Francesca Boghi (NAU) Human bone

Ernest Black (Colchester): Roman brick/tile

Dr Hilary Cool (Nottingham): Roman glass

Nina Crummy (Colchester): small finds

Julie Curl (NAU): animal bone

John Davis (Norwich Museum): Roman coins

Val Fryer (UEA/Loddon): environmental

Valerie Rigby (British Museum): LIA ceramics

Helen Walker (ECC): Saxon, medieval and post-medieval pottery.

#### **Graphics**

M McDonald, E Spurgeon

#### **Report writing**

Adam Wightman, Howard Brooks

### **Senior Site Staff**

#### **Adam Wightman BSc, MA**

After graduating from the University of Sheffield in 2004 with a BSc Hons in Archaeology and Prehistory, Adam worked for CAT during the Roman circus excavations at Colchester Garrison in 2004/5. He then went on to work for Cambridge Archaeological Unit before completing a Masters in the Archaeology of Human Origins at the University of Southampton. He now works for CAT on excavations and has also supervised evaluations and watching briefs. Adam is also our assistant surveyor.

### **Finds Specialists**

#### **Stephen Benfield BA, Cert Archaeol (Oxon) (CAT) Late Iron Age and Roman pottery**

Steve's first involvement with Colchester archaeology was in 1985, working on a Manpower Services Commission sponsored project to assist in processing the enormous collection of Roman pottery from excavations in the town. He graduated from Reading University with a degree in archaeology and subsequently studied for his post-graduate Certificate in Archaeology at Oxford. Returning to CAT, he has since worked on many CAT projects at various supervisory and directorial positions, including the major projects at Stanway Iron Age burial site and Gosbecks Roman temple/theatre complex. Stephen has also, through much hands-on experience, built up a considerable working knowledge of LIA and Roman ceramics. He now completes ceramic assessments and full reports for CAT, drawing on the unrivalled catalogues provided by the standard Colchester works *Camulodunum* (Hawkes & Hull 1947), *Roman Colchester* (Hull 1958) and now *CAR 10*, and by examining the fabric series held at CAT headquarters.

### **Francesca Boghi MSc (Norfolk Archaeological Unit) Human bone**

Francesca has been the Norfolk Archaeological Unit's human bone specialist since 1998. Her previous experience includes work for the Calvin Wells laboratory at the University of Bradford, where she undertook the analysis of 79 skeletons from the medieval cemetery of Pennell Street, Lincoln, Lincolnshire and of a group of Romano-British cremations from Kempston, Bedfordshire. Since joining Norfolk Archaeological Unit she has analysed the medieval assemblage from the parish church of Brettenham, Norfolk (89 skeletons), the human remains from Norwich Whitefriars (thirty-three skeletons from the Carmelite Friary and thirty-seven from the Baptist Chapel of Friary Yard), the skeletal remains from a medieval well in Norwich and numerous other smaller assemblages of inhumations and cremated human remains from the county. In addition she contributes to local education programmes by providing short sessions on skeletal analysis and interpretation. Her professional qualification is an MSc from the University of Sheffield and Bradford in Osteology, Paleopathology and Funerary Archaeology. She is a member of the British Association of Biological Anthropologists and Osteoarchaeologists (BABA).

### **Ernest Black (Colchester) Roman brick/tile**

Ernest is a Colchester schoolteacher with a wide interest in archaeology and the classical world. In this sense, he is following in the footsteps of A.F. Hall, and Mike Corbishley who were also local schoolmasters. He has developed his specialism by large scale hands-on experience with Roman brick and tile, and has contributed to the *Arch J*, *CAR 6: Excavations at Culver Street, the Gilbert School, and other sites in Colchester 1971-1985*.

### **Howard Brooks BA, MIFA (CAT) Medieval and Post-Medieval pottery**

Howard's involvement in Essex archaeology goes back to 1970 when he dug at Sheepen, Colchester with Rosalind Dunnett (now Niblett). He studied archaeology at the University of Wales, and graduated in 1975. He worked for Colchester Archaeological Trust between 1976 and 1981, and again in 1985, where he was involved at various levels of responsibility (up to Co-Director) in the excavation of deeply stratified urban remains in Roman Colchester and suburbs (*Colchester Archaeological Report 3* [1994]). Between 1992 and 1995 he worked for Essex County Archaeology Section, first in directing the fieldwalking and excavation project at Stansted Airport (*East Anglian Archaeology 107*, 2004), and then in Development Control. Howard then left ECC to set up and run HBAS, the county's smallest contracting team, in which capacity he carried out over twenty field projects and wrote a dozen consultancy reports. He rejoined CAT in 1997. He regularly contributes to *Essex Archaeology & History*, and teaches University evening classes on archaeology.

### **Dr Hilary Cool FSA MIFA (Nottingham) Roman glass**

Another graduate of the University of Wales, Hilary is now a freelance glass and finds specialist, and has written many reports on glass from Colchester sites, including contributions to *Colchester Archaeological Report 6: Excavations at Culver Street, the Gilbert School, and other sites in Colchester 1971-85*, and *Colchester Archaeological Report 9: Excavations on Roman and later cemeteries, churches and monastic sites in Colchester 1971-88* (1993). Among her major works is the internationally selling *Colchester Archaeological Report 8: Roman vessel glass from excavations in Colchester 1971-85*.

### **Nina Crummy (Colchester) Small finds**

Nina first worked in the early 1970s as finds assistant on the major urban excavations in Colchester for the Colchester Excavation Committee (later the Trust). Over the next twenty years she built up an unrivalled working knowledge of small finds of all types. She has collaborated in most of the *Colchester Archaeological Reports*, and was principal author of the best-selling *Colchester Archaeological Reports 2* (Roman small finds), *4* (*The coins from excavations in Colchester 1971-9*) and *5* (*The post-Roman small finds from excavations in Colchester 1971-85*). She recently worked for the Museum of London, and was instrumental in the recent transfer of and the massive improvement in accessibility to archaeological archives in London. She now works freelance on small finds reports for CAT, HBAS, and other bodies including Winchester Excavation Committee.

### **Julie Curl (Norfolk Archaeological Unit) Animal Bone**

Julie has over 16 years of experience in archaeology and in particular finds for the Norfolk Archaeological Unit and Norfolk Museums Service and currently works as both a bone specialist and in graphics for the NAU. She has been producing faunal remains reports for many years and produces assessment and analysis reports for clients across the East Anglian region. She has her own extensive bone reference collection built up over many years. Her particular interests in faunal remains are animal husbandry and pathologies. She has also worked as a conservator, particularly on Pleistocene vertebrates and a wide variety of archaeology and natural history projects at the Norwich Castle Museum. Julie is also an extra-mural lecturer with the University of East Anglia, teaching Animal bones in Archaeology.

### **Dr John A Davies (Norwich Museum) Roman coins**

John has, for some years, written reports on Roman coins from Colchester excavations. He specialises in barbarous radiates, and has contributed to *British Numismatic Journal* on that topic. Among his other publications is a contribution to *Colchester Archaeological Report 4: The coins from excavations in Colchester 1971-9*, and *CAR 9: Excavations on Roman and later cemeteries, churches and monastic sites in Colchester 1971-88* (1993).

### **Val Fryer (Norfolk) Environmental Archaeologist BA, MIFA**

Val has fifteen years experience in environmental archaeology, working for English Heritage, County Units and independent archaeological bodies across the United Kingdom and Southern Ireland. She has published reports in *East Anglian Archaeology* (including occasional papers), *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society*, *Medieval Archaeology* and *Norfolk Archaeology*. Specialist work for various police authorities across England and Northern Ireland. Val is a Member of the Institute of Field Archaeologists with special accreditation for environmental archaeology and she is also a Member of the Association of Environmental Archaeologists.

### **Hazel Martingell BA, FAAIS (Braintree): Lithics**

Hazel has for many years worked as a lithics specialist and illustrator, undertaking work for The British Museum, ECC Field Archaeology Unit and for London and Cambridge Universities, to name but a few. Since 1987 she has been self-employed and has excavated at a Middle Stone Age site at Gorham's Cave, Gibraltar as well as writing and illustrating worked flint reports for CAT, ECC FAU, and the British Museum. Her impressive publication record includes reports on sites from around the globe. Closer to home she has published work in *Essex History and Archaeology*, *The East Anglian Archaeology Monograph series*, *Antiquity* and *British Museum Occasional Papers*. Hazel is a fellow of the Association of Archaeological Illustrators and Surveyors and a founder member of the Lithics Study Group, London.

### **Valerie Rigby (Hertfordshire) LIA ceramics**

Formerly working for the British Museum, Val is one of the country's leading authorities on later prehistoric ceramics in general, and traded wares in particular. She has published widely. Her major works include *Baldock: the excavation of a Roman and pre-Roman settlement, 1968-72* (*Britannia Monograph Series 7*, with Ian Stead). On a more local level, she has contributed to the magisterial *Colchester Archaeological Report 10: Roman pottery from excavations in Colchester 1971-88*, and to Ros Niblett's *Sheepen: an early Roman industrial site at Camulodunum* (CBA Research Report 57, 1985).

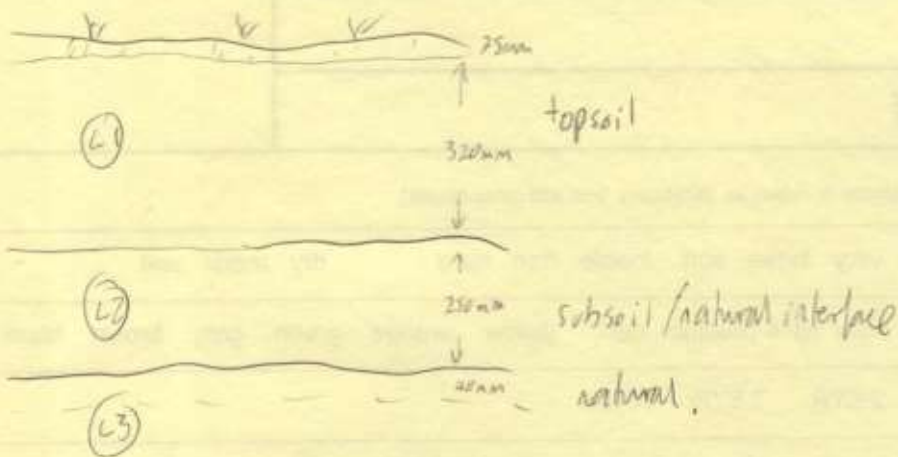
### **Patricia Ryan (Chelmsford) Medieval and later brick and tile**

Pat has for many years been examining excavated collections of brick and tile from Essex sites, and contributing reports which are usually consigned to the gloomier parts of archive reports, or as footnotes in published texts. Her regular contributions to *Essex Archaeology & History*, therefore, under-represent the devoted study which Pat has put in over the years. Nobody knows more about local brick and tile, except for David Andrews, with whom she collaborated on significant sections of *Crissing Temple: A Templar and Hospitaller Manor in Essex* (1993).

**Helen Walker BSc (ECC) Medieval and post-medieval pottery.**

Helen is Essex County Council Field Archaeology Group's medieval and post-medieval pottery specialist. Before joining ECC in 1985, she worked on finds in Carmarthen, and for Hampshire CC on projects in Winchester. Since 1985, she has contributed reports on ceramics to many other projects in the county. A regular contributor to *Essex Archaeology & History*, her principal publications include reports on the Rayleigh kiln dump, and George Street and Church Street, Harwich (*Essex Archaeology & History*, 21 [1990]), and North Shoebury (*EAA* 75).

No Archaeology - no section required (Richard Harris' command)

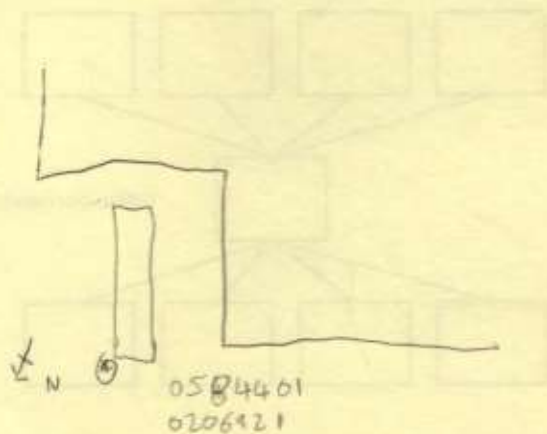


topsoil; Dark grey brown sandy silt - soft, moist + occasional small stones + csm frags (post med/modern)

Subsoil; Slightly lighter grey brown with very light brown/yellow sandy clay. Rare small stones no other inclusions

Natural; very light brown/yellow (white). Mainly sandy clay with some patches more sand than clay and often more clay than sand!!

finds; few peg like pieces + modern pot pieces observed but not retained



Summary sheet with plan + 4 6 figure grid references.



01



02



03



04





05



06



07



08



09



10



11



12

Photographic log for Maldon All Saints Primary School Eval

Filename	Description
08.12_Photograph_01.jpg	View down trench, facing north-west
08.12_Photograph_02.jpg	View down trench, facing north-west
08.12_Photograph_03.jpg	Natural in trench – no archaeology found, facing north-west
08.12_Photograph_04.jpg	Natural in trench – no archaeology found, facing north-west
08.12_Photograph_05.jpg	Natural in trench – no archaeology found, facing north-west
08.12_Photograph_06.jpg	Cleaned up trench section, facing south-west
08.12_Photograph_07.jpg	Cleaned up trench section, facing south-west
08.12_Photograph_08.jpg	South-east end of trench, facing south
08.12_Photograph_09.jpg	Trench with school building in background, facing west
08.12_Photograph_10.jpg	Backfilled trench, facing south-east
08.12_Photograph_11.jpg	Reinstated paving slabs, facing south-east
08.12_Photograph_12.jpg	Reinstated paving slabs, facing south-east