

Land at the former  
Three Suns Nursery  
Wycke Hill, Maldon  
Essex



**Desk-Based Assessment**



August 2013

**Client: Galliford Try Partnership on  
behalf of Linden Homes**

OA East Report No: 1378

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NGR: TL 583937 205499

**Land at the former Three Suns Nursery,  
Wycke Hill, Maldon, Essex**

*Desk-Based Assessment*

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*Report Date: August 2013*

**Report Number:** 1378

**Site Name:** Land at the former Three Suns Nursery, Wycke Hill,. Maldon, Essex

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**Client Name:** Galliford Try Partnership on behalf of Linden Homes

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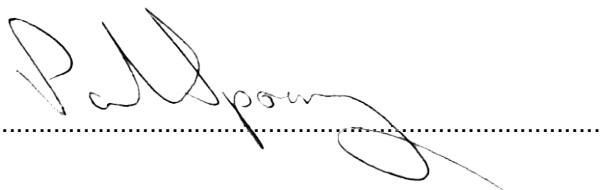
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## Summary

*In June 2012 Oxford Archaeology East (OA East) were commissioned by Galliford Try Partnership on behalf of Linden Homes to undertake a desk-based assessment for a c.2.4ha site at the former Three Suns Nursery, Wycke Hill, Maldon. The aim of this report is to assess the presence, nature and extent of any heritage assets likely to be affected by the proposed development.*

*The proposed development site comprises an irregularly-shaped area located to the immediate south-west of the urban expansion of Maldon within a semi industrial/rural setting. It is bounded to the immediate north-west by the A414 Wycke Hill / Spital Road and the B1018 is located to the northeast, the land to the immediate south is all undeveloped.*

*Cartographic sources indicate that there has been no obvious activity on the site until the construction of most of the current buildings within the last 30 years. Before this time maps show the site was used as arable land.*

*Assessment of the distribution of known finds, listed buildings and archaeological investigations in the vicinity of the site indicates that the site has a moderate level of archaeological potential. There is low potential for deposits of prehistoric date but more moderate-to-high likelihood of encountering Late Iron Age / Roman deposits given the proximity of the site to the Roman town of Maldon, a known Roman Road as well as a evidence from archaeological investigations just over half a kilometre to the east. The medieval period has a low-moderate potential for surviving remains with archaeological evidence as well as significant buildings from the period including a moated site at Maldon Hall and St Giles Hospital site, both within 1km radius.*



## 1 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Planning Background

- 1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology East were commissioned to carry out this desk-based assessment prior to the submission of a planning application for development of the site. This desk-based archaeological assessment has been undertaken prior to any other investigation such as geophysical or aerial survey.

### 1.2 Location, Geology and Topography

- 1.2.1 The site is located to the south-west edge of the urban expansion of modern Maldon at TL 583937 205499, approximately 2km from the historic core (Figures 1 and 2). The study comprises an irregularly-shaped area located on the south side of, and accessed from, the A414 Wycke Hill and comprises an area of approximately 2.4ha.
- 1.2.1 The underlying geology comprises London Clay Formation (Clay, Silt And Sand) ([www.http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk](http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk)). The overlying soils are slowly permeable seasonally wet, slightly acid but base-rich loamy and clayey soils. These soils are suited to seasonally wet pastures and woodlands and commonly covered with grassland and arable ([www.landis.org.uk/soilscapes](http://www.landis.org.uk/soilscapes)).
- 1.2.2 The site lies at around 15mOD and from the site visit, the area appears to be relatively flat.

### 1.3 Acknowledgements

- 1.3.1 OA East would like to thank Hayley Woods of Galliford Try Partnership (working on behalf of Linden Homes) for commissioning this desk-based assessment. Research, collation of material and photography was undertaken by the author who would like to thank Maria Medlycott of Essex HER, in addition to staff at Essex Records Office, Chelmsford for their assistance.

## 2 DEVELOPMENT AREA

### 2.1 Description of Development Area

- 2.1.1 The proposed development area (referred to from here on as “the site”) comprises an irregularly-shaped area located on the south side of the A414 / Wycke Hill / Spital Road. The site measures approximately 2.4ha which is roughly triangular shaped with an additional rectangular parcel of land at the southern limit. The site is bound by the A414 / Wycke Hill / Spital Road from which the site is accessed along the north-west side and Limebrook Way is on the north-east side which forms the current limits of the modern urban expansion of Maldon (Figure 2). A disused railway is positioned to the east of the site on a north-south orientation and the site is bounded by the course of Lime Brook to the south, beyond which are open fields.

### 2.2 Site Visit

- 2.2.1 A brief site visit was undertaken on the 19th June 2012 with the aim of assessing the study area within the context of its topography, current land-use and relationship with known and previously unidentified heritage assets.
- 2.2.2 The main site access is from the A414 / Wycke Hill / Spital Road which provides access to the properties on the site (Plate 1). Fronting onto the main road is a bungalow which probably dated to the mid 20th century (Plate 2). At the rear of the bungalow, also accessed from the same track is a light industrial/storage unit containing a number of temporary buildings and cabins (Plate 3).
- 2.2.3 Located at the end of the track, on the left hand side is a small stable range where a riding school is based (Plate 4), the small wooden stable building is relatively modern. Opposite this on the other side of the track is a house which looks to be no earlier than the late 20th century in date and externally appears to be of little historical or architectural significance (Plate 5). It may have been built on the position of an earlier building as there is a building depicted on the 1922 Edition Ordnance Survey Map (Figure 7) called “Rosary” which still appears on the 1970 map, however, there has been a slight change in form by the 1981 map (Figure 9) and considering the modern materials used, suggest it was re-built between the date of these later maps. The site is still referred to on the modern Ordnance Survey map as “The Rosary” ([www.emapsite.com](http://www.emapsite.com)).
- 2.2.4 To the south of the house and stables is a large field, also in use by the riding school (Plate 6). The field appears to be relatively flat with no obvious signs of undulation or disturbance.
- 2.2.5 There is another building which fronts onto the road called “Leas” (Plate 7). This is a two storey house, again, no earlier than early-mid 20th century. It first appears on the 1970 Ordnance Survey Map.
- 2.2.6 Further along Wycke Hill a small field/paddock occupies the area to the west of the site and also fronts onto the main road (Plate 8). This field looks to be relatively flat and undisturbed, with a small cluster of bushes in the middle. It is bounded to the south by a tree-lined brook and to the west by a small track which provided access from the road to the fields behind.

### 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL SOURCES

A variety of sources have been used to compile this desk-based study. Secondary sources have been used to collate the background information for Maldon and the area surrounding the development site. These include published books, online resources, CHER records and reports and surveys. For the site-specific analysis, maps consulted at the Essex Records Office in Chelmsford were the most useful source for understanding the development of the site over the last 200 years.

#### 3.1 Historical Background of Maldon

- 3.1.1 The site is within the former parish of Maldon St Peters. Although now positioned on the edge of the town, the major episodes of expansion only took place in the late 20th century and prior to this, the historic core of the town was approximately 2km to the north-east.
- 3.1.2 The place-name *Maldon* first appears in 913 in the [Anglo-Saxon Chronicle](#), where it appears as *Maeldun*. Maldon's name comes from *Mael* meaning 'monument or cross' and *dun* meaning 'hill', translating as 'monument on the hill' (Ekwall 1960)
- 3.1.3 Information for the following section has derived from the Historic Town Project Assessment Report.

##### ***Prehistoric***

- 3.1.4 There is substantial evidence for Prehistoric settlement along the shores of the Blackwater estuary from the Mesolithic period onwards. Rural settlements from the Neolithic and Bronze Age have been excavated at sites to the north-east of the town. The earliest occupation of the Maldon hill-top appears to date to the early Iron Age when there was extensive settlement on the crest of the hill.

##### ***Late Iron Age***

- 3.1.5 A new settlement shift from the hill-top to the low-lying grounds occurred in the Late Iron Age in the north-eastern part of the town. Archaeological evidence indicates it was relatively sparse but high-status occupation, wide spread over the low-lying areas.

##### ***Roman***

- 3.1.6 Settlement continued on the low-lying land into the Roman period which developed into a small town. Metalled roads and large expanses of gravel surfaces characterises the transition between periods. The gravel surfaces were used for occupation to support the construction of buildings, pits and ditches which were cut into them. A network of roads, side streets and river crossings were established, providing a layout of distinct zones of activity for pitting, occupation, small-scale industry and market-place, temple and domestic activity on the northern side of the town. A cemetery was positioned on the east of the town.
- 3.1.7 The Roman settlement seems to have had a market function for an agricultural hinterland, a religious function centred on the temple and also to have undertaken a broad range of small -scale manufacturing activities. Imported ceramic recovered from archaeological investigations suggests a decrease in the amount of imported pottery from the second century onwards however the archaeological evidence suggests that the town itself witnessed its greatest decline in the third and fourth centuries.

### ***Saxon***

- 3.1.8 The earliest evidence for Saxon activity in the town is again from the low-lying area at the head of the estuary where the archaeological evidence indicates settlement very close to the features of Roman date. There is extensive archaeological evidence of Saxon occupation at Elms Farm and Crescent Road at Heybridge in the north of the town.
- 3.1.9 A defensive burh was built at Maldon in 916 as part of King Edward the Elder's attempts to recover England from Danish control. The remnants of the burh were identified as an earthwork in the 18th century on the west side of the town. The Saxon town developed around the east gate of the burh and included a small market place, a church, timber buildings and a royal mint. A Viking fleet which sailed into Maldon along the estuary resulted in a battle which has become one of the most significant events in the town's history.
- 3.1.10 The Domesday survey records Maldon as being the second in importance only to Colchester in Essex at the beginning of the Conquest. The wealth of the town is indicated by the presence of three parish churches within the urban area : All Saints, St Mary's and St Peter's. Maldon and Colchester are the only towns in Essex to have more than one church in the early medieval period and in addition to the churches the town had a friary, leper hospital and Chapel of St Mary.

### ***Medieval***

- 3.1.11 The basic layout of the historic town was established in the medieval period. It was subdivided into four main areas: the urban core which approximated to All Saints parish (this included the market-place), the High Street, the Hythe and Fullbridge at the crossing of the River Chelmer. The town stayed within its medieval limits until the 18th century.
- 3.1.12 The reformation and growth of non-Conformism led to significant changes in the town including the closure of the friary and St Giles Hospital (and most likely the Chapels of St Mary and Helen) and St Peter's and St Mary's churches suffered structural neglect. New religious establishments formed in this period including the Independent/Congregational Chapel and the Friends Meeting House.

### ***Post-Medieval***

- 3.1.13 Maritime trade with London led to economic revival in the 18th century and the town witnessed the construction of a number of important new buildings including the Plume Library, the merchants houses on Market Hill and brick façades were added to many of the older timber-framed buildings.
- 3.1.14 Industrial development was confined mostly to the Fullbridge area on the northern side of the town, close to the estuary. The Hythe area was mostly occupied with loading and unloading goods destined for London. Mills and warehouses were rapidly constructed along the waterfronts of the town, however the completion of the Chelmer and Blackwater Navigation in 1797 re-routed some of the maritime trade to Chelmsford.
- 3.1.15 Maldon's first railway link was a branch line to Witham opened in 1846. Later a second line linked Maldon with Woodham Ferrers on the Crouch Valley Line between Southminster and Wickford line. This railway line passes through Maldon approximately



150m to the east of the site on a north-south orientation. The impact on the landscape is depicted on the historic maps.

### **3.2 The Historic Environment Record (HER) including Archaeological Investigations**

- 3.2.1 A 1km search of the archaeological and historical record around the proposed development area was carried out by Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER). The EHER is a computerised database of all listed and other historic buildings and all known archaeological sites, historic parks and gardens and other historic landscape features in the county, plotted onto linked digital mapping and often supplemented by photographs, drawings and substantial written accounts. The search was carried out by staff at the EHER and all records falling within 1km radius of the site were provided in descriptive form with corresponding datasets supplied as shapefiles to provide the exact geographic location of each record (Figure 3).
- 3.2.2 There are no HER entries within the study area, although there are a number of records in the vicinity, ranging from cropmarks to listed buildings and archaeological investigations. Figure 3 shows the location of the returned records, NB: prefix letters SMR have been omitted from this figure). Appendix A provides a summary of all records returned in the search in table form.

#### ***Prehistoric***

- 3.2.3 There are no records relating to Prehistoric finds or activity within the 1km radius search of the site.

#### ***Late Iron Age and Roman***

- 3.2.4 A Late Iron Age settlement site was recorded during trial trenching prior to the construction of the Southern Relief Road/Safeway Supermarket in the late 1980s (SMR9040), approximately 650m to the east of the study site. Features recorded included pits, ditches, postholes and a roundhouse. These investigations recorded more significant Roman settlement remains including a field system, cremations and enclosures dated by building material, high status pottery, coins and cremation vessels (SMR9041).
- 3.2.5 There is a site of a possible villa at Maldon Hall approximately 700m north-west of the site (SMR7777), although little physical evidence for this survives. A gold stater of the Bellovaci was found near Maldon Hall in the 19th century (SMR7780).
- 3.2.6 The course of a reputed Roman Road (SMR7940) runs on a north-east to south-west orientation, less than 500m from the site to the north-west (at its closest point). There has been no recorded archaeological investigation of this road within 1km of the site. Closer investigation of an orange “soilmark” thought to be the Roman Road showed it to be a wider strip caused by a large amount of sand or brickearth mixed with loam at this point (SMR7941). There were a number of modern looking pipes scattered in the sandy patch – no pottery was found.
- 3.2.7 Approximately 600m to the north-west of the site, an archaeological evaluation was carried out in 1991 prior to residential development (SMR14780). Only one ditch was recorded, dated by pottery to the 1st-3rd Century BC. An unstratified coin of similar

date was also found. Features dating to the medieval period were also identified (see section 3.3.13).

- 3.2.8 An archaeological excavation at Maldon Hall Farm approximately 1.2km to the north west of the site was carried out in advance of a borrow pit for the Maldon Bypass (SMR14778). This investigation recorded a small enclosed cemetery dating to the second half of the 1st century BC.
- 3.2.9 Significant amounts of Roman building material including brick and tile have been recorded within the extant ruins of St Giles Hospital (Listed 12th century chapel) located 950m to the north-east of the study site (SMR7712), suggesting there may have been a Roman building here previously. Excavations in the late 1950s recovered several sherds of Roman pottery.

### **Saxon**

- 3.2.10 There are no records relating to Saxon activity within the 1km search radius. (although there is a record for a Saxon burh, 7718, not included in this study).

### **Medieval**

- 3.2.11 The medieval and post-medieval town of Maldon has a SMR record in its own right (SMR7719). This is summarised in Appendix A.
- 3.2.12 There is a known medieval moat at Maldon Hall, 700m north-west of the site (SMR7778) which survives as an earthwork. The rectangular water-filled moat has a retaining bank and archaeological investigations prior to the construction of a conservatory in 1986 recovered several sherds of medieval pottery.
- 3.2.13 An archaeological investigation prior to residential development 600m to the north-west of the site (SMR14781) recorded a pit and ditch dated by pottery to the medieval period.
- 3.2.14 The site of the Grade I Listed St Giles Hospital almost 1km to the north-east of the site includes a 12th-13th century leper hospital and chapel (SMR7713). The site underwent later phases of repair in the 16th and 17th century to convert to use as a barn (SMR7714).
- 3.2.15 Findspots include a coin found during the excavations of the late Iron Age cemetery at Maldon Hall (SMR14779).

### **Post-medieval**

- 3.2.16 There are a number of Grade II listed buildings within the 1km search radius of the site. These include the 16th century Maldon Hall located 700m to the north-west (SMR38490), its associated barn (SMR38491) and a 19th century vase located within the grounds (SMR38492). Other buildings include the 17th century timber-framed Maldon Wycke and attached walled gardens approximately 700m to the north (SMR38493) and its associated granary and cart lodge (SMR38494).
- 3.2.17 There is also a record of "Bacons", an 18th century timber-framed cottage located 1km to the south-west and a 18th/19th century brew-house on the same site (SMR39057). The 16th century Brookhead Farmstead is the closest listed building to the site, positioned 550m to the south-west (SMR39075).

- 3.2.18 The site of Maldon Hall (SMR7779) located 700m to the north-west of the site comprises a 19th century house and garden, an estate map of the site from 1786 shows the moat.
- 3.2.19 A study was undertaken by James Kemble in 1996 plotting the position of former boundary posts from the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map. Although most of these are no longer present, each is still ascribed a SMR number and position. There are several of these within a 1km radius of the site; 15222 (now under modern housing development), 15223, 15224 and 15225 (on the route of Limebrook Way), 15226 alongside the disused railway,

### ***Modern***

- 3.2.20 There are a number of records relating to World War II defences and occurrences resulting from a survey carried out by Fred Nash in 1999. Approximately 800m to the north-east of the site, at Spitals Road was the site of a Road Barrier (now destroyed) (SMR20279) and approximately 1km to the north, also on Spital Road was the site of an ammunition shelter (SMR21272), (now destroyed) which supported the road barrier.
- 3.2.21 Approximately 700m to the south-west was the site of a floodlight which was erected as a defence against German bombers (SMR20296) and the location of possible World War II bomb craters appearing as earthworks on RAF aerial photographs in 1946 and as cropmarks in 1950 are located south of Brook Farm (SMR8881), 1km to the north-west of the site.

### ***Undated***

- 3.2.22 Cropmarks south of Brook Farm, 1km to the north-west of the site, have been interpreted as a possible small rectangular enclosure, sub-divided into two equal parts (SMR7989) and the cropmark of a possible ring ditch has been recorded north of Hazeleigh Hall (SMR8025), 800m to the south of the site. West of Maldon Hall Farm (600m to the north-west of the site), cropmarks have been noted of a linear feature (SMR8026).

## **3.3 Cartographic Evidence**

- 3.3.1 Historic maps showing the current study area and spanning the period 1838 to the mid 20th century were examined at Essex Records Office (ERO). These on the whole show little change on the site for the past c. 200 years other than changes of internal field boundaries and the construction of a number of buildings within the last 50 years.

### **1838 Tithe Map Maldon St Peters (ERO D/CT 228B ) (Figure 4)**

- 3.3.2 The Tithe Map for the parish of St Peters, Maldon, is the earliest located which depicts the study area (Figure 4). Tithe maps were created following the Tithe Communication Act of 1836 to show all lands accountable for taxable payments to the church. This map shows the study area broadly as it appears today with the obvious absence of the railway line (now disused). There is also an absence of the rectangular shaped parcel of land at the south of the site. This map also depicts a north-south orientated boundary running through the site which is no longer in existence. Interestingly, several of the

surrounding field boundaries shown on this map are still present, many of which have brooks indicating that land drainage has always been a significant factor in this area.

- 3.3.3 There is no evidence of any buildings on the site at this time, however, as it was not the purpose of the Tithe map to depict property, only land, the absence on this map does not necessarily mean there were no buildings present. It does however show what appears to be a building on the opposite side of Wycke Hill which is no longer present.
- 3.3.4 The straight route of Lime Brook going east – west which creates the boundary to the south of the area is shown (although not labelled) and the course of Wycke Hill is as it appears today, however, this map clearly pre-dates the urban and industrial expansion of the town which later sees the course of the road meet up with new roads such as Limebrook Way to the east and converging roundabouts which provide access to the superstores etc now located in that area.
- 3.3.5 On the whole the site is located within the triangular piece of land numbered 193, the additional small square to the south falls in the field below, numbered 196 on the Tithe Map. The accompanying schedule (ERO D/CT 228A) lists the detail of the fields into which the study area fell at that time. The table below is a summary of the information in the Schedule. It shows that the site use (over both fields covered) during the mid 19th century was arable, owned by William Hutley and farmed by Richard Crick Staines.

Schedule Number	Use	Quantity (Acres, roods, poles)	Owned by	Occupied by
193	Arable	2.0.32	William Hutley	Richard Crick Staines
196	Arable	16.1.34	William Hutley	Richard Crick Staines

#### 1876 1st Edition Ordnance Survey Map 25" to 1 mile (Figure 5)

- 3.3.6 The introduction of the Ordnance Survey mapping provided reliable, scaled maps which show unbiased accurate detail of the landscape. Although the map sheet covering the area immediately north was not available, this was not an issue as the proposed development area is shown entirely on the sheet present (Figure 5).
- 3.3.7 This map, although more detailed, shows no change to the study site from the previous Tithe Map of almost 40 years previous (Figure 4). The boundaries are the same, however this map shows that they were tree-lined and also the use of double lines on the boundary to the south indicates this may be a brook or stream.
- 3.3.8 The map also shows the small building opposite, however there was no indication of its use or a name and was most likely a small residential property. Beyond the study area, it does not reveal more information about the surrounding landscape. For example it shows the "Liberty and Parliamentary Boundary" to the south and also labels the house to the west as "Limebrook".

#### 1897 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey Map 25" to 1 mile (Figure 6)

- 3.3.9 The only significant difference to the site which occurred between the tie of the previous Ordnance Survey map of 21 years earlier was the removal of the north-south boundary within the site as well as the construction of the railway line 150m to the east.
- 3.3.10 This map does not depict the trees which presumably still line the field boundaries and brooks, however the surrounding field boundaries remain largely unaltered and there is still no evidence of development or change of use to the study area.

#### **1922 Edition Ordnance Survey (Figure 7)**

- 3.3.11 By the time of the 1922 Ordnance Survey Map (Figure 7), there had been an obvious change to boundaries within the study site. Two subdivisions of land were created in the south-west corner. The “plot” created to the far west has no obvious change of use at this point, however the adjacent plot by this time has a house which is labelled “The Rosary”. This house was accessed via a drive from Wycke Hill. Both the house and drive are still present and in use although the modern appearance and slight change in plan-form suggests the house may have been re-built on the same footprint within the last c.30 years (Plates 1 and 5).

#### **1970-4 Edition Ordnance Survey (Figure 8)**

- 3.3.12 The next available map which shows the site in detail is the 1970-4 1:2500 scale map.
- 3.3.13 By the time of this map, there had been more boundaries created within the development area creating two additional rectangular plots; one to the north which is accessed from the drive and has a long rectangular building on it which is most likely a barn/store still in existence, and the rectangular plot positioned on the south side of Lime Brook. (Figure 8).
- 3.3.14 The plot fronting onto Wycke Hill/Spitals Road (labelled here only as Spitals Road) now both have buildings on them. The northern-most of these plots was labelled Three Suns and included what appeared to be a house and range of outbuildings (shaded grey). These buildings are all still present (Plates 2 and 3). The southern-most of the plots had a house labelled “Leas”. This is also still present on the site (Plate 7)

#### **1981 Edition Ordnance Survey (Figure 9)**

- 3.3.15 The latest map consulted is the 1981 1:10 000 scale Ordnance Survey map (Figure 9).
- 3.3.16 Although this map is less detailed, it shows the site labelled as “Nursery” with the only additional building at the rear of “Rosary”. It shows further sub-divisions within the site and the addition of a track which runs along Lime Brook and around the rectangular piece of land at the southern extent of the site.
- 3.3.17 By the time of this map, the urban and industrial expansion of Maldon has spread almost as far as its current position. New infrastructure has been added with the construction of Lime Brook Way which converges with Spital Road/Wycke Hill at a new roundabout. The railway line has clearly gone out of use by this time, interrupted by the new Limebrook Way and the area between the line and the study site is labelled “Maldon Wycke Nature reserve”.

### **3.4 Other Designations**

- 3.4.1 There are no designated sites such as scheduled monuments, Ancient Woodland or listed buildings within the development area. Those sites returned during a search of the area within a 1km radius of the site are listed and described in Section 2.3 and presented in full in Appendix A.

### **3.5 Aerial Photographic Surveys**

- 3.5.1 No aerial photographic surveys have been undertaken for this investigation.
- 3.5.2 Interestingly however, aerial images consulted online at Google Earth show former field boundaries in the field approximately 350m to the south which pre-date the 1838 Tithe map (Figure 4).

## 4 DEPOSIT MAPPING

### 4.1 General

- 4.1.1 This section aims to broadly predict the existence of archaeological remains within the study area based on the mapping of the distribution of all known historic assets outlined in the previous sections.

### 4.2 Prehistoric

- 4.2.1 There is very little evidence within the Historic Environment Record of Prehistoric activity close to the site. There have been no dated Prehistoric finds recovered from nearby archaeological investigations or any reported finds from this period within the 1km radius.
- 4.2.2 The known settlements of Prehistoric date are from the Mesolithic period onwards, located on the north-east side of the town and within closer proximity to the shores of the Blackwater estuary.

### 4.3 Iron Age and Roman

- 4.3.1 Evidence of Late Iron Age and Roman activity within 1km of the site comes from archaeological investigations which have identified Late Iron Age and Roman settlement to the east of the site beneath the current modern housing development as well as the site of a potential villa and cemetery approximately 700m to the north. These discoveries in addition to the proximity to the probable course of a Roman Road less than 600m to the north-west make the site a probable location for the survival of further remains from the Late Iron Age/ Roman period. Roman building material recovered further towards the historic core is of little surprise given the growth and significance of the town in this period.
- 4.3.2 The Maldon Town Historic Project Assessment Report (1999) used deposit mapping to plot the built-up area of the Roman town which was shown positioned on the north-east of the town at the head of the estuary

### 4.4 Saxon

- 4.4.1 There are no records relating to Saxon occupation or activity within 1km of the study area and the development of the town in this period is known to have centred around the low-lying area at the head of the estuary more than 2.3km to the north-east of the site.
- 4.4.2 Many urban excavations have noted the re-siting of Saxon settlement and features directly on top of those of Roman date, however these have only been noted within the known urban core of the town.

### 4.5 Medieval

- 4.5.1 Surviving archaeological remains and finds from the medieval period have been recorded within 600m of the site and the survival of two important medieval buildings at Maldon Hall and St Giles Hospital provide evidence of medieval activity within this part of the town, beyond the known urban core.

## 4.6 Post-medieval and modern

- 4.6.1 Most HER records of post-medieval sites are listed buildings and boundary posts which are still extant. None of these are particularly close to the study site and the site visit suggests that none of the current buildings on the site are of any architectural or historical significance (although no interior inspection was made).
- 4.6.2 All modern records relate to World War II defences and occurrences. There are no records within the study site and although there is record of a floodlight to the south-west, it is unlikely that any further evidence will derive from the development of this site.

## 5 DEGREE OF SURVIVAL

### 5.1 General

- 5.1.1 This section broadly assesses the degree of likely survival of any archaeological remains in the study area. It has not been possible to provide a detailed predictive deposit model as there have been (on present knowledge) no site investigation reports and there are no recorded finds from the subject site, therefore the following is intended as a guide only.
- 5.1.2 The past land-use of much of the study area as agricultural fields (including possible pasture) indicates that the depth of topsoil could be greater than average. As a result any buried archaeological remains may survive well, although more recent cultivation in the post-war years may have had a more detrimental effect. Based on historic mapping, no buildings are known to have been present on the site prior to those standing at the time of the site visit. There is a possibility of some truncation within the footprint of these buildings.

### 5.2 Rating

- 5.2.1 Based on the distribution of known finds and other heritage assets and their likely degree of survival within the study area, a broad rating can be summarised as follows.

<i><b>Period</b></i>	<i><b>Distribution</b></i>	<i><b>Survival</b></i>
Palaeolithic	Zero-Low	Unknown
Mesolithic	Zero-Low	Unknown
Neolithic	Zero-Low	Unknown
Bronze Age	Zero-low	Unknown
Iron Age	Moderate-high	Good
Roman	Moderate-high	Good
Saxon	Low	Good
Medieval	Moderate	Good
Post-medieval	Low-Moderate	Good

### 5.3 Summary

- 5.3.1 Preservation of archaeological deposits on the site is dependent on the type of post-war cultivation, *i.e.* whether the site has been deep-ploughed or not. On current information it seems likely that there has been some impact from ploughing as the site



appears to have been fields with the same long-standing boundaries from the later 19th and into the mid 20th century.

- 5.3.2 There is a low probability of encountering prehistoric deposits. If they are present they are most likely to be finds scatters.
- 5.3.3 The position of the site in proximity to the Roman town of Maldon as well as the Roman Road gives a strong possibility of encountering settlement remains from this period, especially when considered together with the excavated remains from the Late Iron Age and Roman period to the east. The discovery of Roman finds, in particular building material between the site and the town indicate activity or spread in the direction of the former Three Suns Nursery.
- 5.3.4 The likelihood of encountering Saxon remains is low given the paucity of finds of this date in the vicinity.
- 5.3.5 There are known medieval buildings of importance at St Giles Hospital and Maldon Hall. The proximity of these buildings, together with known archaeological remains, makes survival of medieval archaeology in this area more likely. However, there is no direct evidence from cartographic sources of any earlier buildings or settlement on or close to the site.
- 5.3.6 The likelihood of encountering modern remains is low given the cartographic evidence which shows no development other than the existing buildings still present on the site.

## 6 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

### 6.1 General

- 6.1.1 The objective of this desk-based assessment was to assess the archaeological potential of the study area by drawing together all known documentary, cartographic and archaeological evidence from the surrounding area.
- 6.1.2 The area is likely to have been ploughed in the medieval and post-medieval period and has been surprisingly unaffected by the urban expansion of the town or the infrastructure and communication routes which go with it, all of which are in close proximity.
- 6.1.3 Brooks and drains which indicate the presence of former water management are still extant largely to the south and outside of the study area. Lime Brook which forms the southern boundary of the site has been canalised / straightened, and the remains of a precursor, natural drainage feature should be expected somewhere within the vicinity or perhaps on the site. These have the capacity to preserve both cultural material and environmental data pertaining to periods pre-dating creation of the fields and boundaries which are likely to be medieval in date.
- 6.1.4 The site has a moderate level of archaeological potential. There has been very little known archaeological work previously carried out in close proximity, however excavations beneath the nearby housing estates to the east have recorded settlement remains. The absence of more records and investigations within the location of the housing estates is more likely to be due to fact that there was no obligation or planning commitment to archaeology at the time this vast area was developed, prior to the 1990s. Therefore an absence of information from this area does not equate to an absence of archaeological remains.

## **6.2 Impact on Heritage Assets**

- 6.2.1 Any below ground works necessary as part of the redevelopment of the site are likely to affect any archaeological features which may be present within the study area, however this should not create a barrier to development. A programme of archaeological investigation such as trial trenching or monitoring during the ground works would enable an investigation and subsequent record of any below-ground remains to be made. Any decisions regarding the appropriate level of investigation required would be made by the local planning authority in consultation with Essex County Council's Historic Environment Management Team.
- 6.2.2 The greatest impact is likely to be from site preparation/landscaping and tree-removal, and construction of new building foundations, service trenches, access roads, garage footings *etc.*

## APPENDIX A. TABLE 1: ESSEX HER SEARCH RESULTS

SMR No	Mon ID (MEX)	Record Type	Site Name	Description	Date/Period	Status/ Designation	NGR
14778	40138	Monument	Maldon Hall Farm	A small rectangular cropmark enclosure, investigated in advance of a borrow pit for the Maldon bypass, was found to be the site of a small enclosed cemetery dating to the second half of the first century BC. Three of the nine pits excavated contained cremation burials. A selection of pedestal urns and bowls, all in the same grog-tempered ware were recovered. Metal finds included a silver brooch an iron disc and fragments of copper alloy	Late Iron Age		TL 830 064
14779	40144	Findspot	Maldon Hall Farm	An unstratified coin, a Flemish petit denier of C12-C13, was found during the excavation of a cemetery enclosure belonging to 1st century BC	Medieval		TL 830 064
14780	40145	Monument	Bloor's Development Maldon (MD13)	An excavation was carried out prior to development. 13 trenches were run across the site by machine, avoiding the areas of heaviest machine disturbance and areas already under development. One of the features excavated produced pottery dated to C1-C3. An unstratified coin from C2 was also found.	Roman		TL 843 056
14781	40148	Monument	Bloor's Development Maldon (MD13)	An excavation was carried out prior to development. 13 trenches were run across the site by machine, avoiding the areas of heaviest machine disturbance and areas already under development. Three of the features excavated produced medieval pottery	Medieval		TL 843 056
15222	103612 0	Monument	Dorset Road, Maldon	BOUNDARY POST : Depicted on the 1st Ed OS map of 1885, no longer extant	Post Medieval		TL 8467 0580

SMR No	Mon ID (MEX)	Record Type	Site Name	Description	Date/Period	Status/ Designation	NGR
15223	103612 1	Monument	Lime Brook, Maldon	BOUNDARY POST :Depicted on the 1st Ed OS map of 1885, no longer extant	Post Medieval		TL 8480 0550
15224	103612 5	Monument	Lime Brook, Maldon	BOUNDARY POST :Depicted on the 1st Ed OS map of 1885, no longer extant	Post Medieval		TL 8475 0550
15225	103612 7	Monument	Fambridge Road, Maldon	BOUNDARY POST :Depicted on the 1st Ed OS map of 1885, no longer extant	Post Medieval		TL 8482 0543
15226	103612 8	Monument	Brookhead Farm, Maldon	BOUNDARY POST :Depicted on the 1st Ed OS map of 1885, no longer extant	Post Medieval		TL 8413 0508
20279	103555 9	Monument	Road Barrier (destroyed), Spital Road, Maldon	ROAD BARRIER : Contemporary records state, "Road block. Spital Road - nr bridge". and "Road Barrier. Road No. A.414, West Station, Spital Road. Map ref 288248". Spital Road crossed a deep railway cutting at this point via a long road bridge and Maldon West railway station was located here. Neither the station nor the railway line now exist. Although the bridge across the cutting still carries traffic along Spital Road much of the terrain has been altered by the addition of the Maldon by-pass. A list of the Maldon road barriers is given in the appendix of "Warmen Courageous - the Story of the Essex Home Guard", written in 1951, and this includes a rail and socket barrier at "Spital Road (West Station)".The distinctive four-line pattern of the road sockets can be seen on a 1944 aerial photograph taken by the U.S. air force. They crossed Spital Road at the S end of the bridge, immediately outside the entrance of the track to Maldon Hall. There is now no sign of any remains.	Modern WWII		TL 8419 0632
20296	103640 9	Monument	Floodlight (destroyed), A414, Woodham Mortimer	FLOODLIGHT: During the late 1930's/early 1940's, an experiment to light up the night sky with a grid of large, fixed "floodlights" was tried as a defence against German bombers. Each installation consisted of a steel	Modern - 1936 AD to 1940 AD		TL 8318 0512

				<p>enclosure, perhaps 50 feet across, in which the floodlight was mounted surrounded by twelve large mirrors angled towards the sky. Information on this experiment is, at the present time, very scarce; an enquiry to the Imperial War Museum has been unsuccessful. However, it is known that around fifty were constructed in Essex and one still survives at Kit's Hill, Cold Norton (SMR 20565).</p> <p>The floodlight at Woodham Mortimer stood in a field to the S of the A414, just W of Maldon. An aerial photograph taken in 1946 clearly shows the extant site, the steelwork of which is recalled locally as having been painted grey. An aerial photograph taken in 1960 shows no sign of the enclosure and it had clearly been demolished by that date. The path of the A414 has since been altered and the site, now an open field, lies 100 yards SE of a sharp bend in the now-disused former route.</p>			
SMR No	Mon ID (MEX)	Record Type	Site Name	Description	Date/Period	Status/ Designation	NGR
21272	1039523	Monument	Ammunition Shelter (destroyed), Football Field, Spital Road, Maldon	The football field lay on the NW side of Spital Road in the area now formed by the by-pass, Spital Road and St Giles Crescent. From here, it would no doubt have supported the road barrier (SMR 20279) which stood at the S end of the bridge across the railway, now the by-pass. Nothing significant can be seen on a 1946 aerial photograph and the NGR above is a point in the S corner.	Modern - 1939 AD to 1945 AD		TL 8423 0643
38490	1013938	Listed Building	Maldon Hall and Mallards	Large house and small dwelling in former service accommodation, c.1500, C18 and early C19.	Medieval to Post Medieval - 1500 AD to  TIMBER 1599 AD	Listed Building (EH) (II) – 1256294	TL 8382 0622
38491	101393	Listed	Barn to NW of	Mid C17 timber framed barn.	Post	Listed	TL 8390

	9	Building	Maldon Hall and Mallards		Medieval - 1600 AD to 1699 AD	Building (EH) (II) - 1256295	0630
SMR No	Mon ID (MEX)	Record Type	Site Name	Description	Date/Period	Status/ Designation	NGR
38492	101394 0	Listed Building	Coade stone vase approx 8m SW of Maldon Hall and Mallards	Early C19 ornamental vase.	Post Medieval - 1800 AD to 1899 AD	Listed Building (EH) (II) – 1256296	TL 8381 0621
38493	101394 1	Listed Building	Maldon Wycke and attached garden wall	House. Early C17 and early C19. Timber-framed and rendered, with front of white Gault brick and roofs of plain tiles; brick end stacks. Complex plan form of 2 parallel ranges with two blocks at right-angles to rear. A large good quality red-brick garden wall bounds the north-western part of the garden, linked to the north-west corner of the house.	Post Medieval - 1600 AD to 1699 AD	Listed Building (EH) (II) – 1256297	TL 8396 0620
38494	101394 2	Listed Building	Granary and cart lodge approx 60m NE of Maldon Wycke	C18 timber framed granary and cart lodge.	Post Medieval - 1700 AD to 1799 AD	Listed Building (EH) (II) – 1256299	TL 8396 0628
39056	101450 5	Listed Building	Bacons	Early C18 timber framed cottage of c.1725.	Post Medieval - 1700 AD to 1799 AD	Listed Building (EH) (II) – 1110988	TL 8291 0486
39057	101450 6	Listed Building	Brewhouse approx 1m N of Bacons	C18/C19 brewhouse.	Post Medieval - 1700 AD to 1899 AD	Listed Building (EH) (II) – 1146751	TL 8290 0487

SMR No	Mon ID (MEX)	Record Type	Site Name	Description	Date/Period	Status/ Designation	NGR
39075	1014524	Listed Building	Brookhead Farmhouse	C16, or earlier, timber framed house.	Medieval to Post Medieval - 1500 AD to 1599AD	Listed Building (EH) (II) – 1146905	TL 8340 0516
7712	24694	Monument	St Giles' Hospital	Roman brick in extant ruins. > Roman brick in fabric, including a rough relieving arch in Roman brick in the east arm; remains of Roman brick responds in the north arm and a splay of a doorway in this arm; a C12 round arch in the east wall in Roman brick. The large amount of Roman brick suggests a building was here? In c1958/59 excavation in advance of building development adjacent to the remains. Most finds were C14 but Roman pottery was also found. A Roman sherd was found c6ft down below the hospital in c1900 by Chancellor (Mayor and Antiquarian of Maldon). The find is in Chelmsford Museum.	Roman	Listed Building (EH) (I) – 1256378  Scheduled Monument – 1020915	TL 8432 0645
7713	24701	Monument	St Giles' Hospital	Ruined, walls are flint rubble with some Roman brick. The dressings are limestone. Said to have been founded by Henry II for lepers, the existing remains form the east, north and south arms of a cruciform building substantially dating from the end of the C12, except the south wall of the south transept which was built in the early C13. In the C16 and C17 the ruins were much patched with brick and were used for a long time as a barn. Now they are roofless.	Medieval	Listed Building (EH) (I) – 1256378  Scheduled Monument ( ) – 1020915	TL 843 064
7714	24706	Building	The medieval leper hospital of St Giles	In C16 and C17 the ruins were much patched with brick and were used as a barn for a long time. A C17 or C18 doorway has been inserted in the filling of a medieval arch in the north arm's east wall. In the west wall of this arm, a C12 window is blocked with C17 brick. Early C13 lancet windows in the south wall of the south arm are partly filled with C17 bricks. After the dissolution,	LEPER HOSPITAL Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD	Listed Building (EH) (I) - 1256378  02/10/1951	TL 843 064

				in 1547 the hospital was granted to Thomas Dyer and his wife. In the C16 and C17 it was repaired with brick. By 1763/68 it had been converted into a barn. In 1899 it was reported as ruinous and dilapidated. In 1910 the roof collapsed. By 1951 the ruins were in better care.	BARN Post Medieval to Modern - 1763 AD to 2050 AD	Scheduled Monument - 1020915	
SMR No	Mon ID (MEX)	Record Type	Site Name	Description	Date/Period	Status/ Designation	NGR
7719	24720	Monument	Maldon - Medieval Town	<p>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 landspace, demonstrated by the constricted triangular shape imposed on All Saints Church tower - hemmed in by shops even in C13.</p> <p>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 tranship goods to and from London via Maldon rather than by the more direct overland route.</p> <p>The basic framework of the medieval built-up area was established in the Saxon period. It can be sub-divided into four areas.</p> <p>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</p>	Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539		TL 8504 0694



				<p>Chapels. St Peter's Church fell into disuse and partially collapsed in the 17th century. 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.</p> <p>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.</p>			
7777	24915	Monument	Maldon Hall	<p>Possible Roman villa in grounds of Maldon Hall. OS card 1976 reports that 'present' owners knew nothing of any Roman finds. No significant features were seen in the surrounding fields.</p>	Roman		TL 8380 0622
7778	24918	Monument	Maldon Hall	<p>MOAT : Homestead moat. Maldon Hall is C19, enclosed by a large rectangular homestead moat, waterfilled and in excellent condition except for the greater part of the east arm, which has been filled in and overlaid by gardens. Part of its course at the NE corner is still indicated by a strong depression in the ground. There is a retaining bank around the south side. A second, detached outer moat curves around the north and part of the east sides of the site. However, there are no indications that it</p>	Medieval		TL 8380 0622

				<p>was ever of greater extent. Plan of moat on OS plan card. OS 1976 gives dimensions of main enclosure as 70m E-W x 80m N-S overall, arms averaging 8m wide x c1.5m deep with the south retaining bank 1m high. The irregular outer moat averages 6m wide, extending for c120m. Again, no indications it was ever of greater extent. 4-5 sherds ? medieval pottery found in digging foundations for a conservatory in 1986 (info from Maldon Archaeological Group). Copy of estate map of 1786 in SMR, shows both moats. Main one seems to be occupied by formal gardens with a pond(?) in the middle.</p>			
SMR No	Mon ID (MEX)	Record Type	Site Name	Description	Date/Period	Status/ Designation	NGR
7779	24927	Monument	Maldon Hall	Copy of estate map of 1786 in SMR shows moats. Main one, behind the then hall, seems to be occupied by formal gardens with a pond(?) in the middle. Present building is C19 according to OS card. Photo of hall on OS plan card.	Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900		TL 8380 0622
7780	24932	Find Spot	Maldon Hall	Gold stater of the Bellovaci (Mack 1, Evans type A1, 2,8) found near Maldon Hall. In 1868 it was in the possession of Mr Baker of Rayleigh.	Late Iron Age - 100 BC to 42 AD		TL 8380 0622
7940	25561	Monument	Road North East from Hall Farm	Reputed Roman road. SMR gives 'Col Mus' as reference, presumably this is to annotated map in Colchester Museum? See 7941 for adjacent soilmark. Record has sketch map showing route of supposed road.	Roman		TL 8294 0567
7941	25563	Monument	North of Hall Farm	ROAD : Orange soilmark observed N of A414. It was thought to be an alignment of a reputed Roman road (see 7940). Closer inspection showed the soilmark to be a wider strip and to be caused by a large amount of sand or brickearth mixed with loam at this point. There was a lot of modern-looking (water?) pipes scattered in with the sandy patch. It was not quite on the alignment of the reputed road. The soil was very stoney and no	Roman		TL 827 055

				pottery was found			
SMR No	Mon ID (MEX)	Record Type	Site Name	Description	Date/Period	Status/ Designation	NGR
7989	25795	Monument	South of Brook Farm	Cropmarks: small rectangular cropmark, subdivided into two unequal parts, the smaller part at the east end, aligned E-W, inturned entrance at east end?	Undated		TL 829 063
8025	25895	Monument	North of Hazeleigh Hall	Single large ring ditch. Shows as a pond on OS 1:25000	Undated		TL 8402 0467
8026	25897	Monument	West of Maldon Hall Farm	Cropmarks of linear features.	Undated		TL 8330 0595
8881	28444	Monument	Possible bomb craters S of Brook Farm	Possible bomb craters, appearing as earthworks on RAF vertical photography in 1946 and as cropmarks in 1950.	WWII Modern - 1939 AD to 1945 AD		TL 8322 0651
9040	28794	Monument	Southern Relief Road/Safeways site, Maldon	Proposed safeways supermarket site LIA Features noted by Paul Brown sketch plan and site. Observation of the initial road works revealed a concentration of small pits and post holes suggesting a Late Iron Age round house about 17m in diameter. Pottery finds included flint gritted pottery. Subsequently trial trenching revealed a farming settlement which was established in the Late Iron Age and continued into the 2nd half of the 3rd century AD	Late Iron Age - 100 BC to 42 AD		TL 8460 0565
9041	28804	Monument	Southern Relief Road/Safeways Site, Maldon	Proposed Safeways supermarket site S of Maldon. Roman features noted by Paul Brown sketch map/plan of site. Observation of the initial road works revealed Roman field or enclosure ditches, which share the alignment of the Dengie Hundred field system. Finds included coarse and Samian pottery sherds and South Spanish Amphora sherds, a coin of Domitian and at least two Roman cremation burials with pottery grave	Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD		TL 8460 0565

				<p>goods. Roman brick and tile fragments were found but were not plentiful. Fragments of a hypercaust box flue tile were identified as an example of 'Die 5a' as defined by Lowther. From the 80+ Samian ware sherds found all three Gaulish production centres are represented, although most are Central Gaulish. There is also one example of C1 BC Arretine Arrezzo pottery. Three large animal jaw bones were found at the bottom of ditch segments, one identified as ox. Continued excavation revealed a complex pattern of interconnecting ditches. Watching brief and salvage excavation by MAG revealed main E-W ditch approximately parallel to Lime Brook. A section cut across this ditch revealed it to be wide (perhaps 10ft) with steeply sloping sides and very probably recut (recutting may explain the width). The relative abundance of finds, its size, and the presence of cut features (small pits filled with refuse) to the north of it, suggest this is more than a field ditch, i.e. enclosure? Features which were not clarified could have been ditches at right angles to the main one, or even the returns of the main one. Although pot abundant, and 2 coins (1st century AD) found by men with metal detectors, tile was uncommon</p>			
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## APPENDIX B. BIBLIOGRAPHY

Ekwall, E.	1960	<i>Concise Oxford Dictionary of English Place-names</i>
Essex County Council Planning : Archaeology Section	1999	Maldon : Historic Town Project Assessment Report

### WEBSITES CONSULTED

The following websites were all consulted in June 2012

[www.http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk](http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk)

[www.landis.org.uk/soilscapes](http://www.landis.org.uk/soilscapes)

[www.emapsite.com](http://www.emapsite.com)

### MAPS AND OTHER SOURCES CONSULTED

Description	ERO Ref No.	Date
Maldon SS Mary and Peter	D/DU 56/1	1717
Woodham Mortimer and Maldon (St Peter)	D/DBr P1	c.1759
Maldon (St Peter)	D/DMb P5	1759
Engraving	Mint Binder, Maldon 11/1	1779
Maldon (St Peters)	D/DHt P25	1786
Maldon St Peter	D/DA P1	1819
Tithe Map - Maldon (St Peter)		1838
1 <sup>st</sup> Edition Ordnance Survey, 25"	Essex. Sheet LIV.9	1879
Woodham Mortimer, Hazeleigh, St Peter, Maldon, St Mary, Maldon Parishes		
2 <sup>nd</sup> Edition Ordnance Survey, 25"	Essex Sheet LIV.5	1897
1922 Edition Ordnance Survey 25"	Maldon Edition NLV.16	1922

## APPENDIX C. OASIS REPORT FORM

All fields are required unless they are not applicable.

### Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-129232		
Project Name	Land at the Former Three Suns Nursery, Wycke Hill, Maldon, Essex		
Project Dates (fieldwork)	Start	18-06-2012	Finish 22-06-2012
Previous Work (by OA East)	No	Future Work	Unknown

### Project Reference Codes

Site Code	SEXSNM12	Planning App. No.	n/a (pre planning)
HER No.	n/a	Related HER/OASIS No.	n/a

### Type of Project/Techniques Used

Prompt	Planning condition
Development Type	Rural Residential

**Please select all techniques used:**

#### DBA

<input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography - interpretation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Documentary Search
<input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography - new	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Visual Inspection (Site Visit)

### Monument Types & Period

List feature types using the [NMR Monument Type Thesaurus](#) together with their respective periods. If no features were found, please state "none".

Monument	Period
none	Select period...
	Select period...
	Select period...
	Select period...

### Project Location

County	Essex	Site Address (including postcode if possible)
District	Chelmsford	Land at the former Three Suns Nursery, Wycke Hill, Maldon, Essex CM9 6SH
Parish	Maldon	
HER	Essex	
Study Area	2.4ha	National Grid Reference TL 583937 205499

## Project Originators

Organisation	OA EAST
Project Brief Originator	n/a
Project Design Originator	n/a
Project Manager	Paul Spoerry
Supervisor	Taleyna Fletcher

## Project Archives

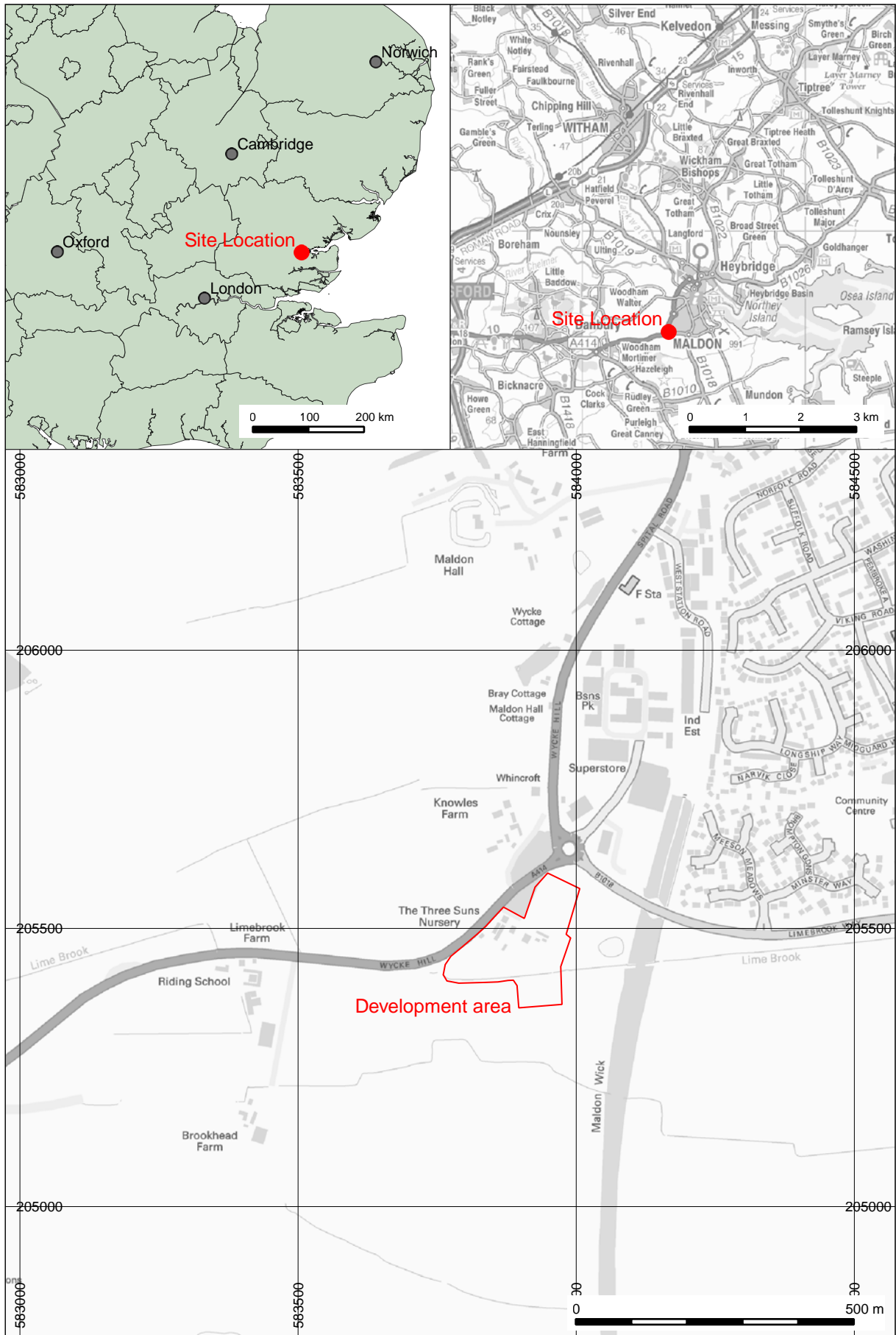
Physical Archive	Digital Archive	Paper Archive
TBA	OA East Offices, Bar Hill	TBA
TBA	XEXSNM12	TBA

## Archive Contents/Media

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Ceramics	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Digital Media	Paper Media
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<input type="checkbox"/> GIS	<input type="checkbox"/> Context Sheet
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<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Illustrations	<input type="checkbox"/> Drawing
<input type="checkbox"/> Moving Image	<input type="checkbox"/> Manuscript
<input type="checkbox"/> Spreadsheets	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Map
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	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Research/Notes
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Photos
	<input type="checkbox"/> Plans
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Report
	<input type="checkbox"/> Sections
	<input type="checkbox"/> Survey

## Notes:



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Figure 1: Site location



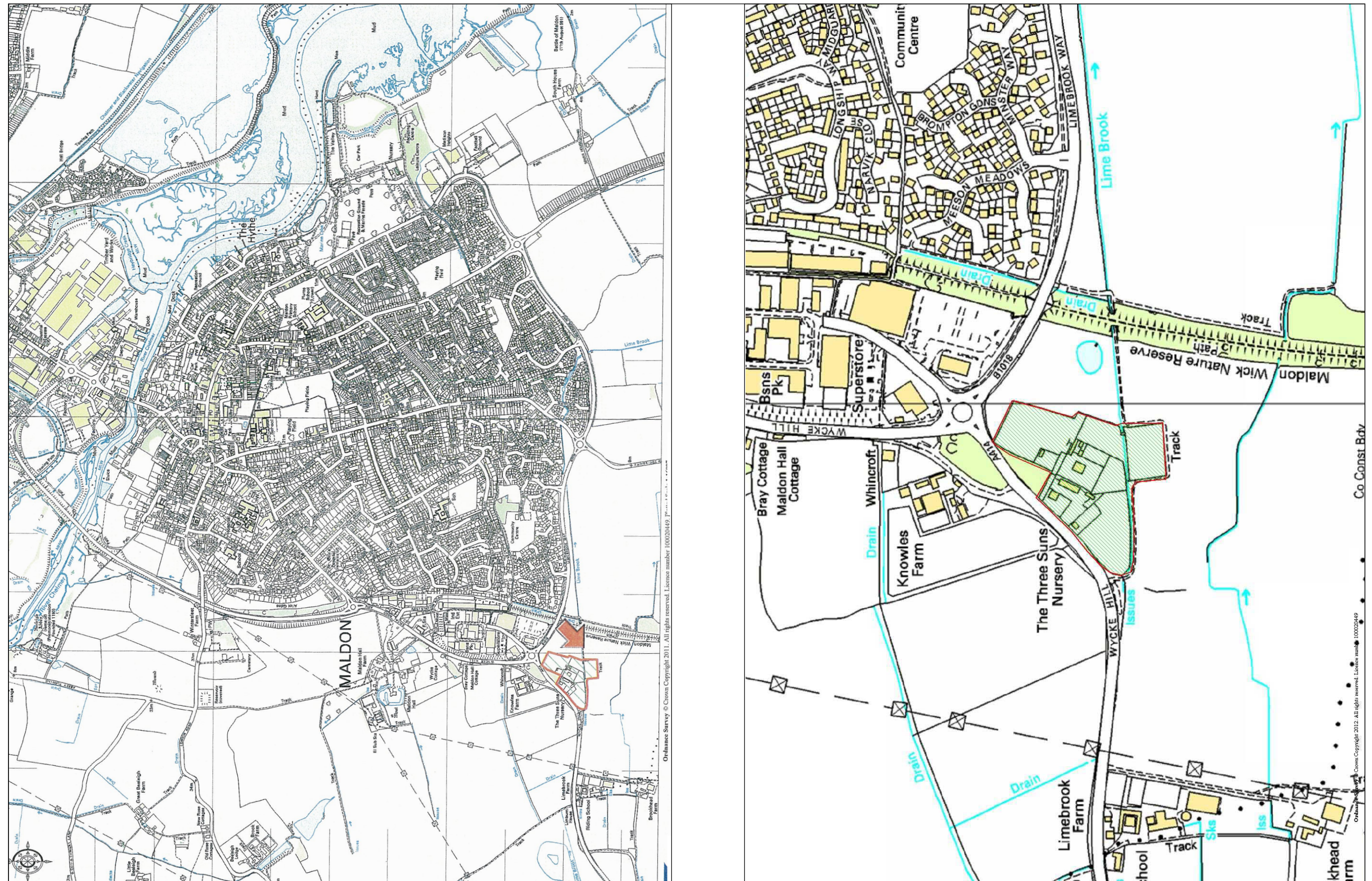


Figure 2: Map showing proposed development area (from data supplied by client)



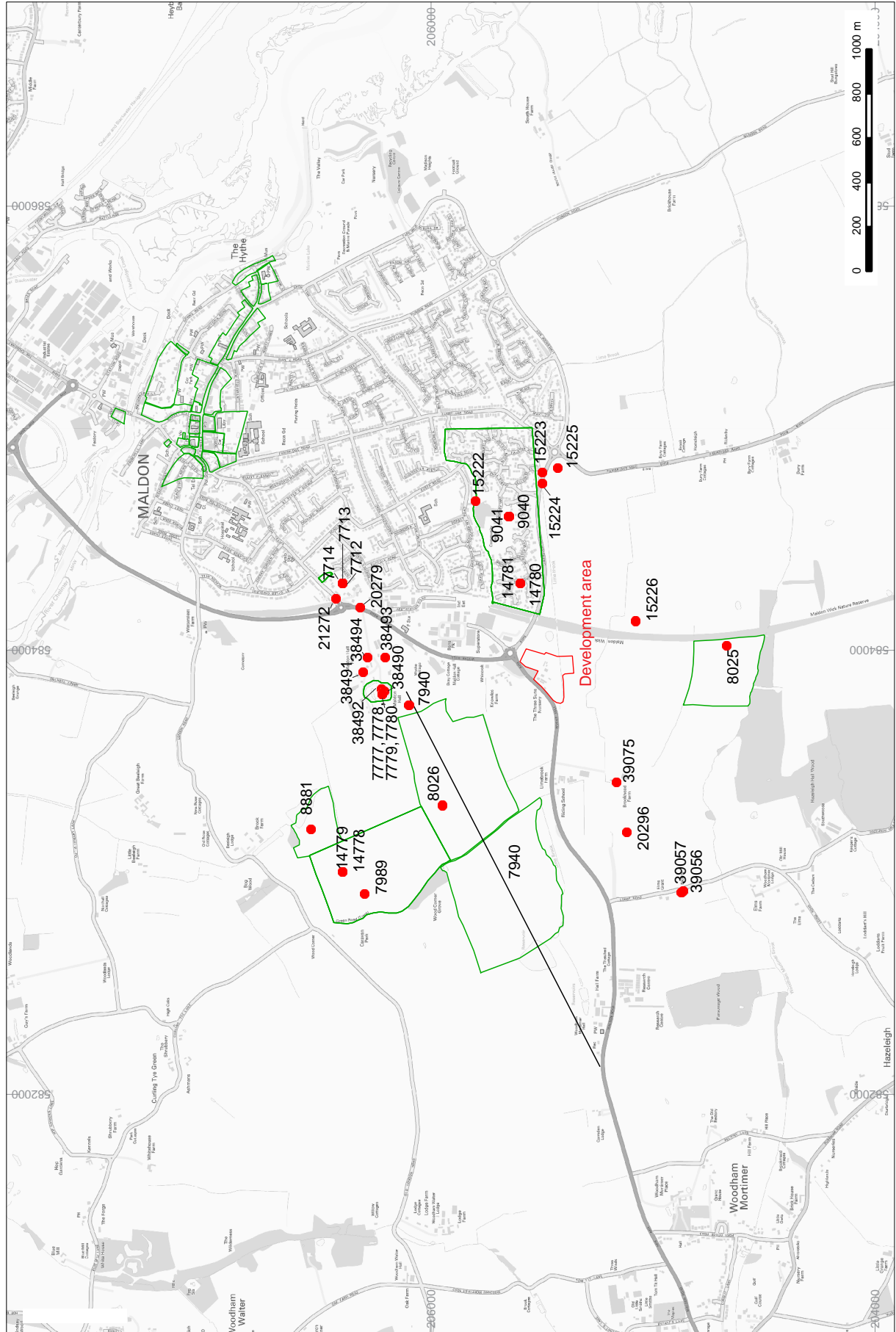


Figure 3: Result of EHER search within 1km radius of development area

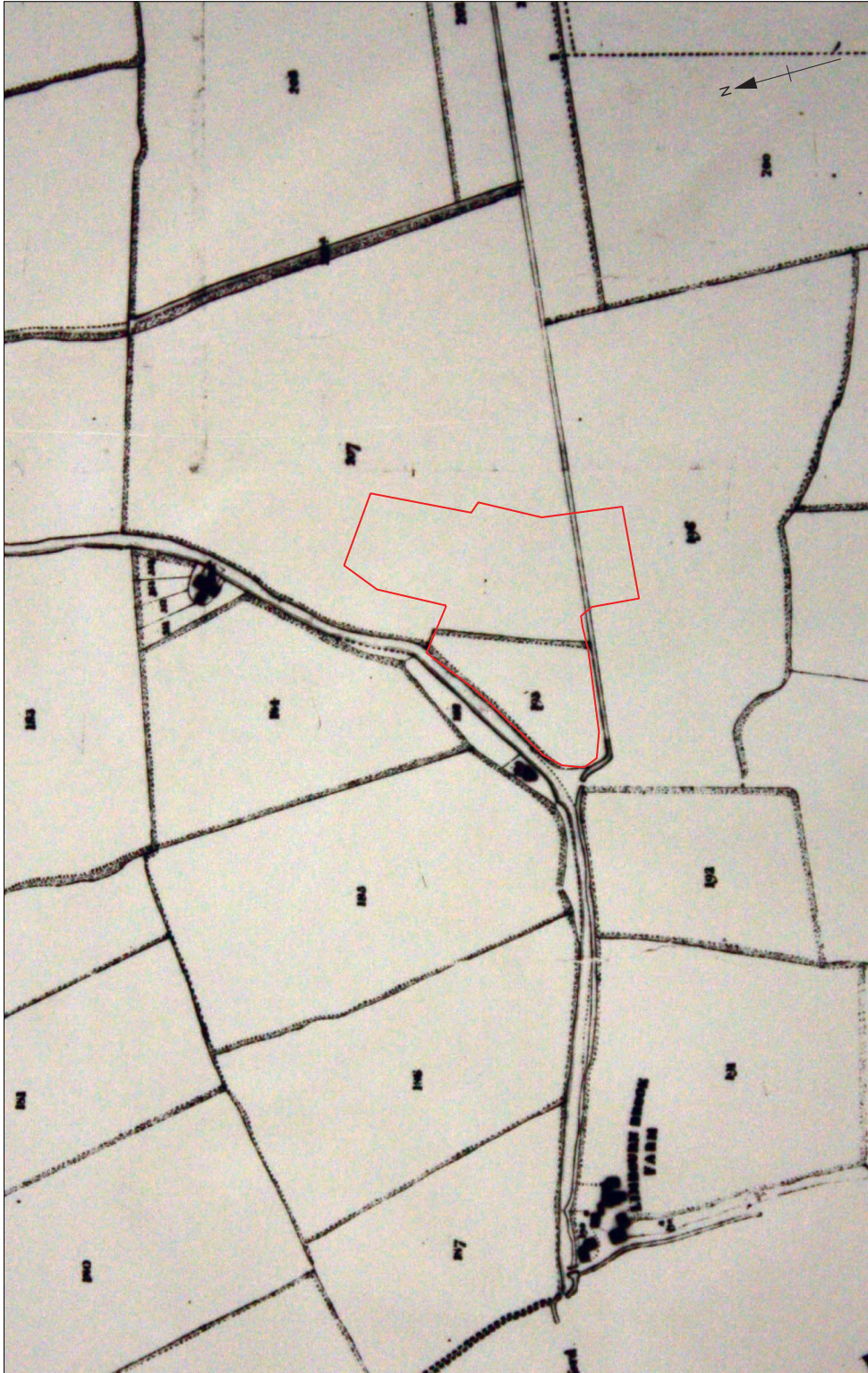


Figure 4: Extract from Tithe Map, Maldon (St Peters), 1838 (ERO D/P 201/27/4), showing location of development area (red)



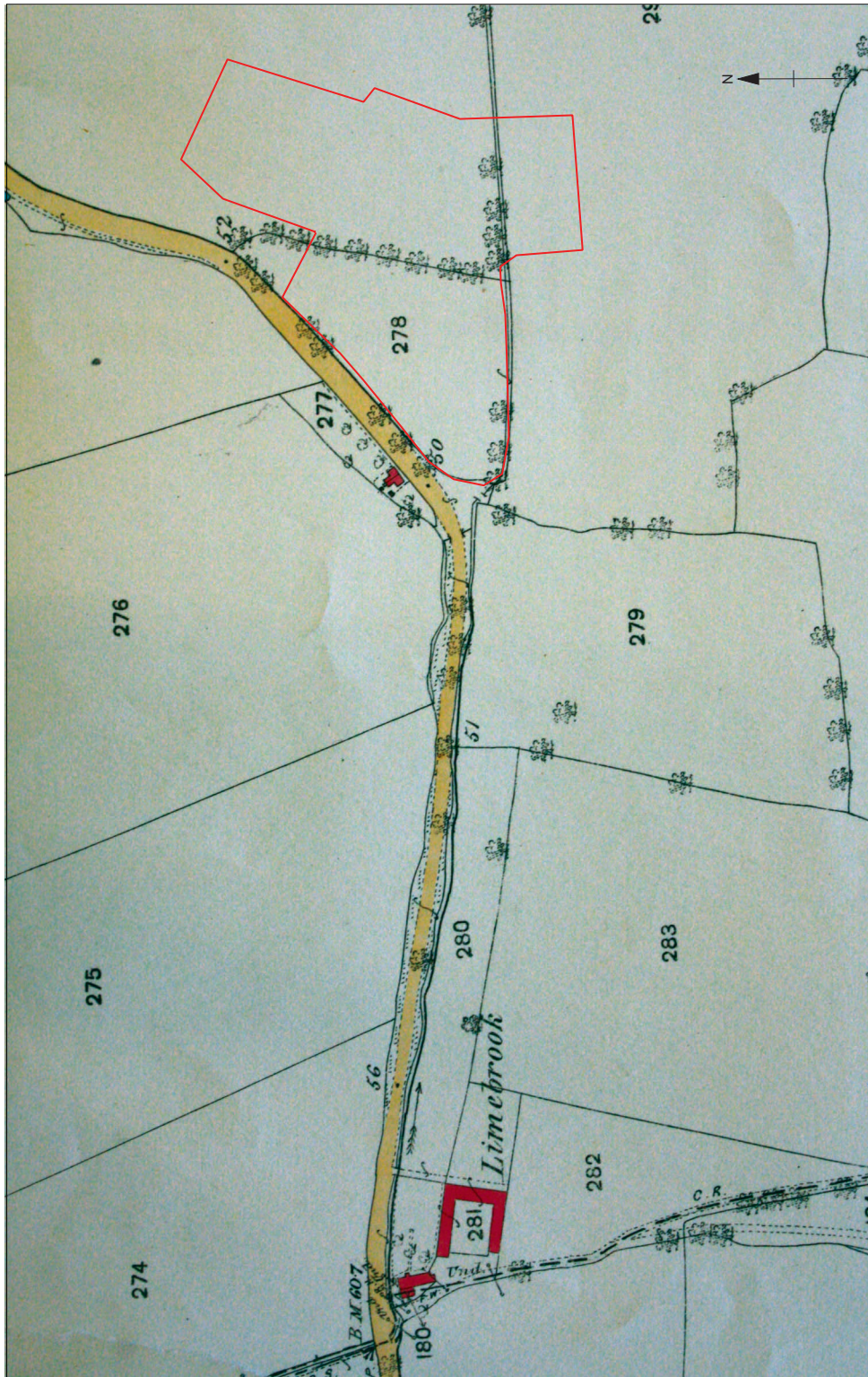


Figure 5: Extract from First Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1876, 25" to 1 mile, showing location of development area (red)



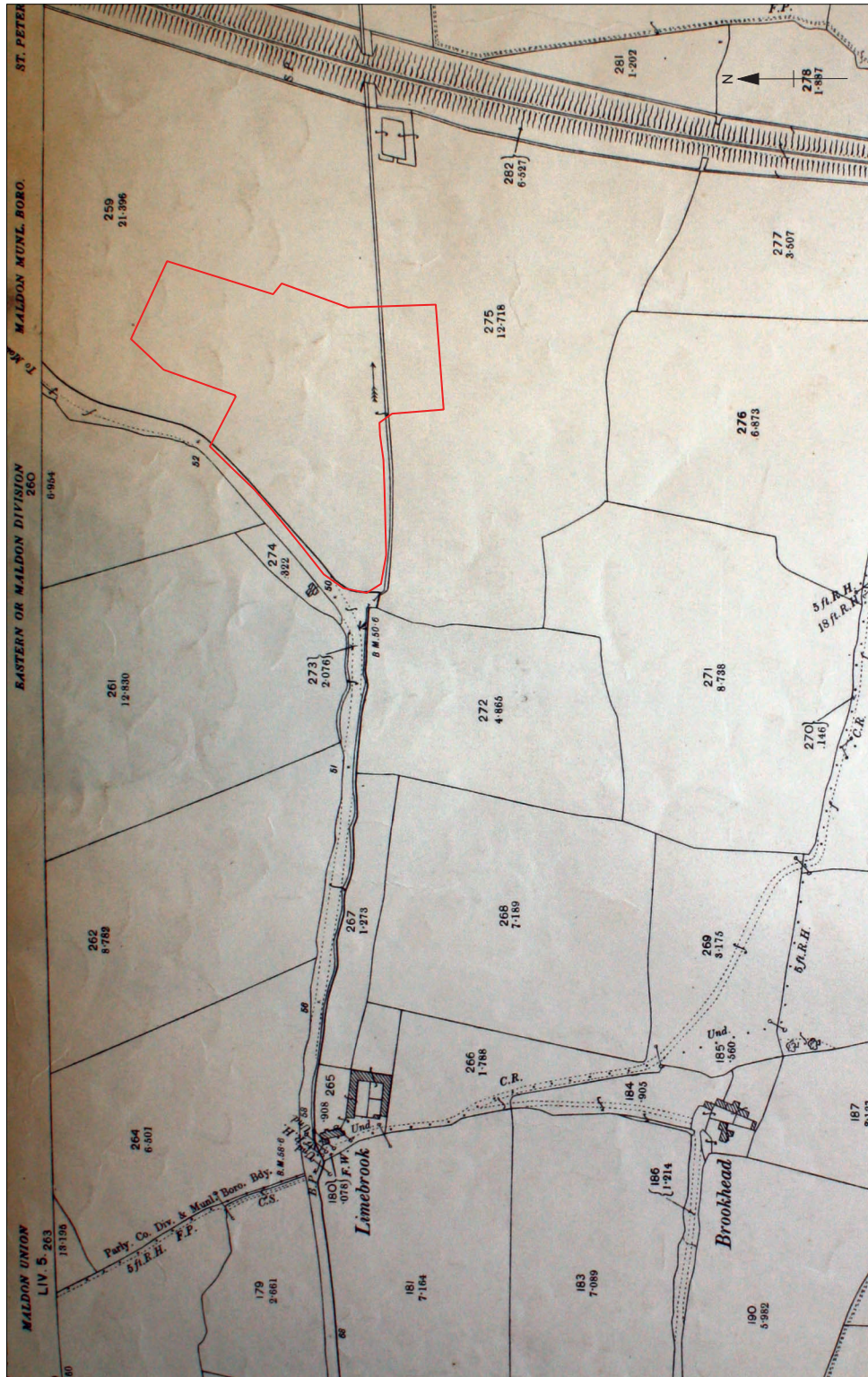


Figure 6: Extract from Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 25" to 1 mile, 1896, showing location of development area (red)





Figure 7: Extract from 1922 Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1: 2500, showing location of development area (red)

Figure 8: Extract from 1970-4 Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1:2500, showing location of development area (red)

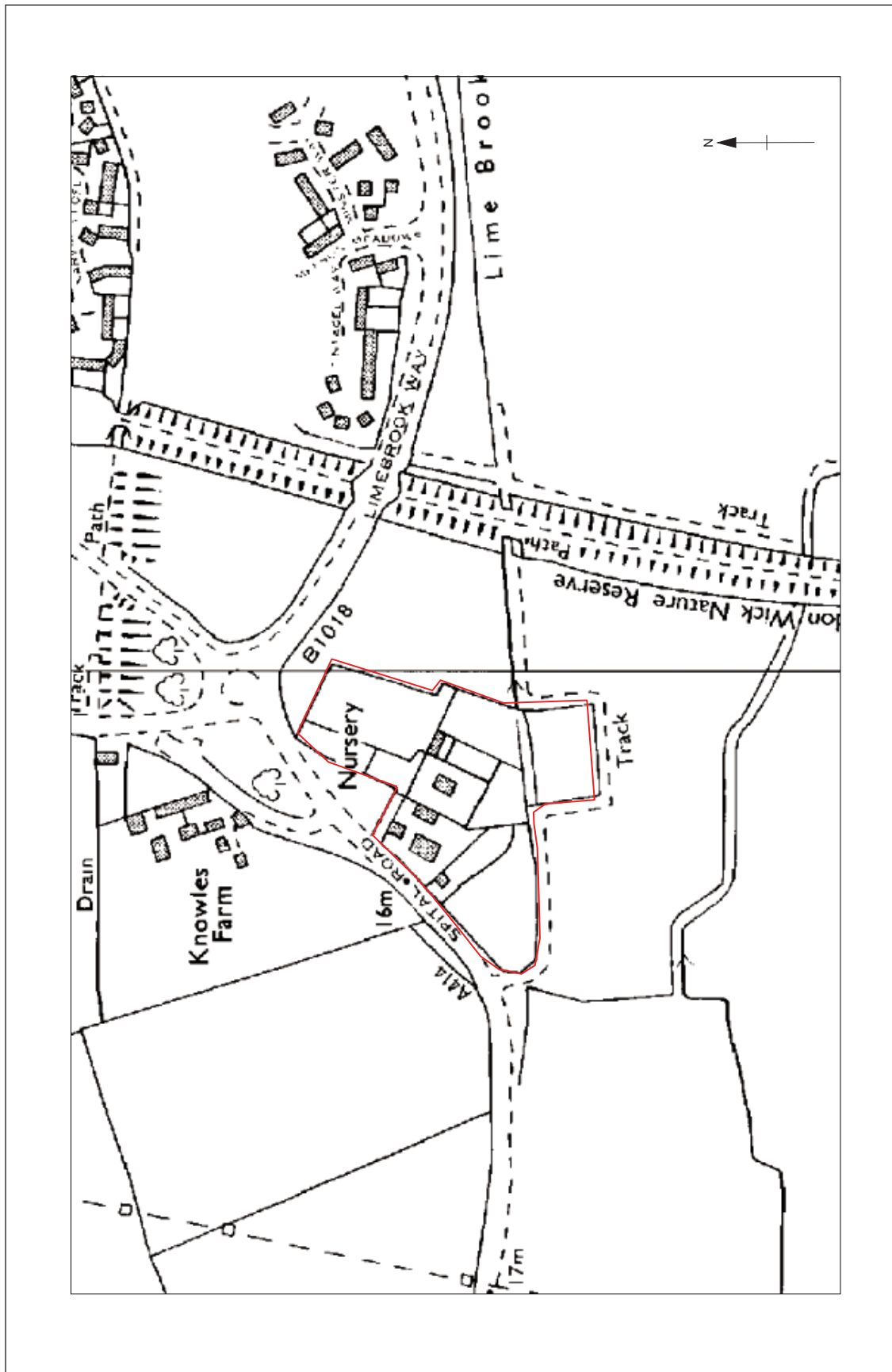


Figure 9: Extract from 1981 Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1:10 000, showing location of development area (red)





Plate 1: Access road/track, viewed from Wycke Hill / Spital Road



Plate 2: Bungalow fronting onto Wycke Hill / Spital Road





Plate 3: Units at rear of bungalow



Plate 4: Riding school stables





Plate 5: "Rosary"



Plate 6: Field at rear of stables



Plate 7: "Leas", viewed from Wycke Hill / Spital Road





Plate 8: South-west field and Wycke Hill / Spitals Road



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