An archaeological watching brief at Reeds House, 40 London Road, Maldon, Essex September 2011

report prepared by Donald Shimmin

on behalf of Sheena Berney

CAT project ref.: 11/9c NGR: TL 84590 07113



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Essex Historic Environment Record/ Essex Archaeology and History

CAT Report 615

Site address: Reeds House, 40 London Road, Maldon, Essex		
Parish: Maldon	District: Maldon	
NGR: TL 84590 07113	Site codes: CAT project - 11/9c	
Type of work: Watching brief	Site director/group: Colchester Archaeological Trust	
Date of work: September 2011	Size of area investigated: Two small test-pits, each approx. 2.0 m long x 0.5 m wide	
Location of finds/curating museum: Colchester and Ipswich Museums	Funding source: Developer	
Further seasons anticipated? No	Related EHER nos: 38416, 7768-7771	
Final report: CAT Report 615	1	

Periods represented: modern

Summary of fieldwork results:

An archaeological watching brief took place at Reeds House, 40 London Road, Maldon, Essex, during the machine-excavation of two test-pits. These were dug for ground investigation purposes in advance of a proposed development, which included a garage and boat shed, and a new gateway into the rear of the property. The site lies close to the centre of the historic town of Maldon, in an area where Iron Age and Saxon remains, as well as later deposits, might be expected. The watching brief was carried out by the Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT) on 20th September 2011. This followed a brief written by the Essex County Council Historic Environment Management (HEM) team officer in August 2011.

The test-pits (T1 & T2; Fig 1) were dug using a mini-digger in the north-western part of the garden. In both trenches there was a thick layer of dark greyish-brown topsoil or 'dark earth'. This was approximately 1.0m thick and finds of modern date were found throughout the deposit. In both cases the 'dark earth' sealed an olive brown layer, 0.2m thick, which was probably re-worked subsoil. A small sherd of late medieval or later date was recovered from this layer in T2. The natural subsoil was reached at a depth of 1.4m in T1 and 1.0m in T2, and was a hard, pale brown, clayey deposit.

In conclusion, no significant archaeological remains were uncovered. A small quantity of unstratified finds, including fragments of modern pottery and glass, clay pipe, peg-tile and animal bone, was recovered from the machine spoil but subsequently discarded.

Previous summaries/reports:	None		
Keywords: -		Significance:	neg

Author of summary: Donald Shimmin	Date of summary: September 2011
No OASIS online record initiated	

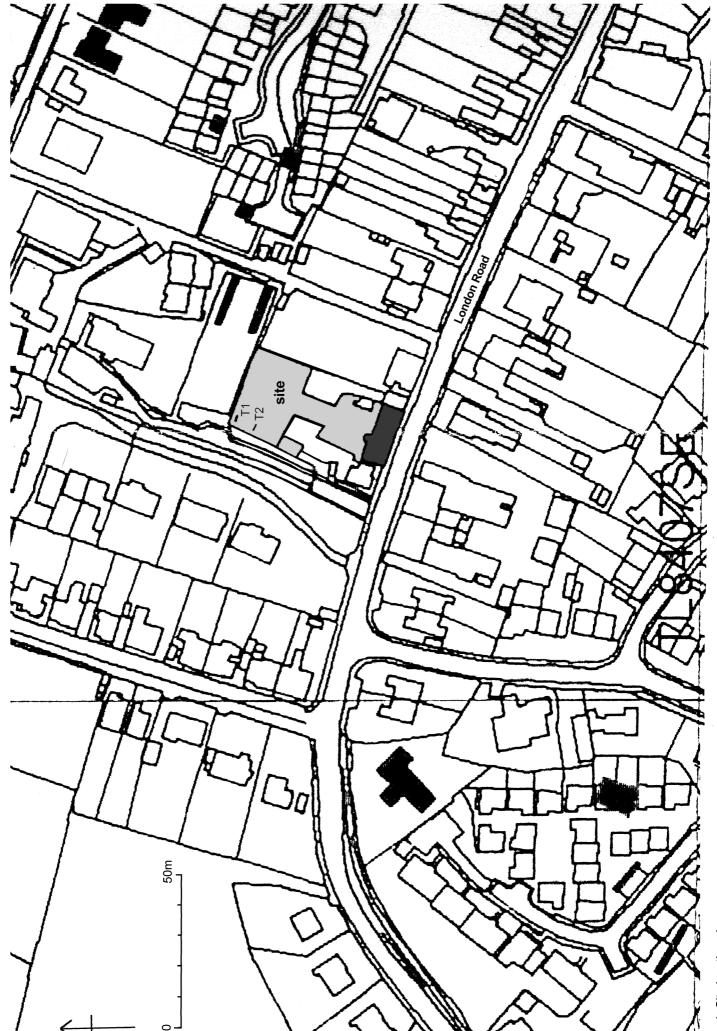


Fig 1 Site location plan.