

Archaeological Evaluation

Martello Caravan Park

Walton-on-the-Naze

Essex

ASE Project No: 8319

Site Code: FWMT15

ASE Report No: 2015374



December 2015

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Walton-on-the-Naze
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Centred at NGR: TM 25080 22010

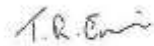
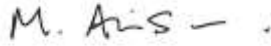
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Abstract

Archaeology South-East (ASE), the contracting division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology (CAA), Institute of Archaeology (IoA), University College London (UCL) was commissioned by Ashley House Plc to undertake an archaeological evaluation in advance of the proposed construction of a two-storey medical centre and pharmacy on land at the Martello Caravan Park, Kirby Road, Walton-on-the-Naze, Essex.

Six 30m-long trial trenches were excavated across the c.9000sq m development area.

Archaeological remains dating to the prehistoric and medieval periods were present in three trenches. The main concentration was in the west of the site (Trench 2) where eight shallow pit-like features were investigated, of which four contained small amounts of possible Bronze Age pottery. The pits may be part of a structure or area of activity that clearly extends beyond the limits of the trench. Also in the same trench was a pit or ditch of medieval or later date containing abraded 13th to 14th century pottery.

In the south of the site were a north-west/south-east aligned Bronze Age boundary ditch (Trench 5) and the highly truncated remains of a small gully of probable Iron Age date (Trench 4). Also passing through these trenches was a boundary ditch that is depicted on late 19th and early 20th century editions of Ordnance Survey mapping. Its modern backfill included pottery fragments deriving from items formerly belonging to London County Council who used the area as a campsite prior to the Second World War.

Although the development area is located immediately adjacent to the Napoleonic-period Martello Tower no remains associated with the construction or use of this defensive fortification were identified.

Given the discovery of archaeological remains within this site, albeit of low density and relatively local significance, it is possible that the ECC Historic Environment Advisor and Local Planning Authority will require further archaeological mitigation works to be undertaken prior to or during any development.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Background

1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE), the contracting division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology (CAA), Institute of Archaeology (IoA), University College London (UCL) was commissioned by Ashley House Plc to undertake an archaeological evaluation in advance of the proposed construction of a two-storey medical centre and pharmacy on land at the Martello Caravan Park, Kirby Road, Walton-on-the-Naze, Essex.

1.2 Location, Topography and Geology

1.2.1 The 9000sq m site is situated off Kirby Road on the north side of Walton-on-the-Naze (NGR TM 25080 22010). The site was most recently used as a caravan park, further elements of which lay immediately to the north and west, with agricultural land beyond to the north and residential development to the west. Immediately to the east of the development area are the standing remains of the historic Martello Tower from which the caravan park takes its name and beyond this Walton Mere (Figure 1).

1.2.2 .By the commencement of fieldwork, the development area had largely been cleared of park-related buildings and structures and a layer of brick hard-core covered much of the western part of the site. Towards the east were a few surviving areas of concrete hard-standing and a number of gravel patches and garden related features. The site was fairly flat but did slope gradually from north-west (over 8m AOD) to south-east (under 6m AOD).

1.2.3 The geology of the site as mapped by the British Geological Survey comprises silty clay of the Thames Group, which outcrops across the site without any overlying superficial deposits. Immediately to the east of the site Mill Lane appears to effectively mark the boundary between wet and dry land, with the geology to the east of the lane consisting of Thames Group clay overlain by Intertidal Deposits (British Geological Survey © NERC 2015).

1.3 Planning Background

1.3.1 A planning application (14/01320/OUT) was submitted to Tendring District Council in September 2014 for development at Martello Caravan Park comprising a two storey medical centre and pharmacy. As the site lies in an area highlighted by the Essex Historic Environment Record as having potential for archaeological deposits to be present, ECC Place Services, in their capacity as archaeological advisors to the local planning authority, recommended that a suite of archaeological conditions be attached to any grant of planning consent.

1.3.2 The conditions that have been recommended and are likely to be attached to planning consent for the scheme are based upon guidance contained in the National Planning Policy Framework (DCLG 2012) and state that:

11. No development or preliminary groundworks shall commence until a programme of archaeological trial trenching has been secured and

undertaken in accordance with a written scheme of investigation, which shall have first been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. Following the completion of this initial phase of archaeological work, a summary report will be prepared and a mitigation strategy detailing the approach to further archaeological excavation, monitoring and/or preservation in situ through re-design of the development, shall be submitted to the Local Planning Authority. The development shall be undertaken in accordance with the approved details.

Reason – To protect and preserve any below ground heritage assets.

12. No development or preliminary groundworks shall commence on those areas of the development site that will affect archaeological deposits, until the satisfactory completion of archaeological fieldwork, as detailed in the mitigation strategy in condition 10 (sic – should be 11?) above, which has been approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

Reason – To protect and preserve any below ground heritage assets.

13. Following completion of the archaeological fieldwork, the developer will ensure the completion of post excavation analysis, preparation of a full site archive and report ready for deposition at the local museum, and submission of a publication report where applicable.

Reason – To protect and preserve any below ground heritage assets.

1.3.3 The archaeological work was undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by Archaeology South-East (2015) The WSI was submitted to, and approved by, ECC Place Services in their capacity as archaeological advisors to Tendring District Council.

1.3.4 The archaeological evaluation was subsequently undertaken in order to address Condition 11. Its results will be used to enable an informed decision to be taken on the nature and scope of any further archaeological work that is required to mitigate the impact of the development upon the archaeological record. This process is based upon guidance contained in the National Planning Policy Framework (DCLG 2012).

1.4 Aims and Objectives

1.4.1 The general aim of the archaeological evaluation was to determine the presence or absence of any archaeological remains and to establish their character, location, extent, date, quality and significance. Any archaeological remains uncovered by the evaluation were to be assessed against the wider background of previous fieldwork in the area.

1.4.2 The results of the fieldwork have the potential to contribute towards an improved understanding of settlement and land use in the Walton-on-the-Naze area from prehistory to the present day, with particular regard to periods of coastal marshland use and reclamation.

3.2.2 In the event that significant discoveries were made the resulting report was to

seek to identify appropriate research objectives for any future work, in line with those laid out in *Research and Archaeology: a framework for the Eastern Counties, 2. Research agenda and strategy* (Brown and Glazebrook 2000) and *Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England* (Medlycott 2011).

1.4 Scope of Report

- 1.5.1 This report details the results of the archaeological evaluation undertaken between the 5th and 7th May 2015 and has been prepared in accordance with the WSI. The fieldwork was carried out by Trevor Ennis with assistance from Sam Riley and Gemma Ward.

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The following archaeological background utilises the Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER), held at County Hall, Chelmsford, the National Heritage List for England and a desk-based assessment completed for the Crag Walk Project (Heppell 2010).

2.2 Archaeological Background

2.2.1 The development site is located just within Historic Environment Characterisation Zone 5 (Frinton and Walton) of the Tendring Historic Environment Characterisation Project, although it lies close to an area of former coastal grazing marsh in Zone 4 (Hamford Water Former Marshes) and land forming part of an ancient agricultural fieldscape at the eastern end of Zone 6 (South East Tendring Plateau and the Sokens).

2.2.2 The Walton area is significant for the established presence of prehistoric archaeological remains, particularly of the later Neolithic, the discovery of much of which is linked to the results of the Hullbridge Survey (Wilkinson and Murphy 1995). Thousands of worked flints, including polished axes, have been collected from vicinity of the Naze and form a large component of the entries in the EHER. More recently, a Middle Bronze Age bucket urn containing cremated human bone was recovered from the foot of the cliffs at the Naze having eroded from the exposed upper strata and presumably deriving from a grave (Heppell 2010).

2.2.3 At the northern end of the Naze, on the foreshore in front of low lying marshland, remains described as 'red hills' have been noted (e.g. EHER 3511, not illustrated). These features are typically associated with salt working, and are usually of Late Iron Age or Roman date. Towards the south of the Naze, Late Iron Age and Roman pottery was recovered during development on the west side of Old Hall Lane (EHER 3563/3564). Another potential 'red hill' has been recorded on low-lying land to the north-west of the site (EHER 3529). On farmland, also to the north-west of the site, cropmarks of former field boundaries have been plotted along with the tentatively identified remains of a possible ring-ditch (EHER 17239).

2.2.4 In the medieval period Walton was part of the 'soke' or estate of St Pauls, along with Kirby and Thorpe. Walton Hall was first recorded as a separate entity in 1222. The Tendring Historic Environment Characterisation Project notes that no buildings pre-dating the 18th century survive within Walton and that the town's historic core developed from the early 19th century onwards. The lack of earlier buildings can be blamed on coastal erosion as the medieval settlement originally extended further east (Morant 1768, 484-5), with the former medieval church being lost to the sea in 1796 (ERO T/Z 561/17/3). Medieval features and deposits have been identified around the periphery of Hamford Water which probably relate to marsh edge farming (e.g. EHER 46743, not illustrated) whilst the marshes themselves were utilised for the grazing of both sheep and cattle.

2.3 Historical Background

- 2.3.1 Immediately to the east of the development site lies Martello Tower K, which was built c.1810-1812 and is one of the largest of the eleven Clacton Defence Towers. The structure is Grade 2 Listed (NHLE 1111504) and, along with a battery situated 80m further west (NHLE 1016787), is also protected as a Scheduled Monument (SM 29434).
- 2.3.2 The monument, which is in two areas of protection, includes a martello tower and the both standing and buried remains of an associated forward battery, situated on the landward side of Walton on the Naze overlooking Mill Lane, Walton Town Hard and the Walton Backwaters to the north east of the town. The tower was originally identified by the letter 'K' within the series of towers built along the Essex coastline between 1809 and 1812.
- 2.3.3 Tower K stands complete to its original height of about 10m. The date-stone above the door and the denticulated stone mouldings around the door and windows all protrude slightly from the brickwork, indicating that this tower, as with many on the east coast, was originally covered by a layer of coarse stucco. Patches of render, including possible traces of the original coating, still adhere to the exterior brickwork.
- 2.3.4 Tower K, the most northerly in the line of Essex martello towers, was built to command the landing places and safe harbours to the rear of Walton on the Naze; whilst Tower J (demolished in 1835-6) stood further to the east on Walton Cliffs and faced out to sea. All the Essex towers, except for that at Holland Marsh (Tower H), were built to accompany forward batteries, some of which had already stood for over ten years. The battery near Tower K was built in 1795, during the early stages of the French war, and is one of only two surviving examples on the Essex coast; the other lies near Tower A at Stone Point, St Osyth.
- 2.3.5 As with all the Essex martello towers, Tower K was armed and provisioned but not garrisoned after its completion in 1812. A report by the Ordnance Barrack Department in that year pointed to the unhealthy nature of the Essex coastline and recommended that the artillerymen be stationed at Weeley (some 8km inland), where barracks had been built for the Essex defence regiments in 1803. Little is known of the tower's use through the remainder of the 19th century although the strategic importance of the Walton Backwaters was such that it continued to mount its 24 pound cannon for some time after the Napoleonic War.
- 2.3.6 Late 19th century Ordnance Survey mapping shows the tower and forward battery located within a rectangular field surrounded by farmland. By the 1920s the eastern part of this field containing the forward battery had been sub-divided off and, by the 1950s, had developed into a series of properties and buildings. At around the same time, land to the west of the tower was used as a London County Council run campsite. By the 1950s the western boundary to the rectangular field had been infilled and numerous camp site associated buildings constructed on land to the immediate west of the tower.
- 2.3.7 By the 1970s the site had expanded into a large privately-run caravan and

camping park with additional infra-structure (pool, cinema, putting Green, etc.) constructed to the north, south and west of the camp area. During the 20th century, the tower itself has been used as a bar and more recently as a storeroom and electricity sub-station.

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

3.1 Fieldwork

- 3.1.1 The evaluation consisted of a 4% sample of the proposed development area comprising six 30m long by 1.8m wide trenches (Figure 2). Trenches 1 and 5 were aligned north-east/south-west, Trenches 2, 3 and 4 were broadly aligned north-west/south-east and Trench 6 was aligned east/west.
- 3.1.2 All trenches were opened under the supervision of an experienced archaeologist using a tracked excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. The excavation stopped at the top of the archaeological horizon or on reaching the top of the undisturbed natural geological deposit. The spoil heaps were scanned for any artefacts.
- 3.1.3 All trenches and archaeological features were located in relation to the Ordnance Survey National Grid using GNSS technology.
- 3.1.4 Standard ASE excavation, artefact collection and recording methodologies were employed throughout. All work was undertaken in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation, Code of Conduct (CIfA 2014a & 2014b), and the ALGAO Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (Gurney 2003). ASE is a Registered Archaeological Organisation with the CIfA.
- 3.1.5 All stratigraphy was recorded using the ASE context recording system including the completion of individual trench record sheets. All exposed archaeological features and deposits were recorded and excavated, except obviously modern features and disturbances.
- 3.1.6 A c.50% sample of most contained features was excavated, along with a similar percentage (using 1m-long segments) of the non-structural linear features. Post-medieval and modern features were only excavated as necessary in order to establish their date and significance. Features were excavated using hand tools. Plans were drawn at 1:20 scale and sections at 1:10 scale. A digital photographic record was also created.
- 3.1.7 All finds were collected from investigated features and deposits and identified by context number to a specific deposit. These have been processed according to ASE and CIfA guidelines. All pottery and other finds where appropriate were marked with the site code and context number and have been retained for specialist study.
- 3.1.8 A bulk soil sample of 40 litres was taken from a suitable excavated context to target the recovery of plant remains (including wood charcoal and macrobotanicals), fish, bird, small mammal and amphibian bone, and small artefacts. The sample was processed according to ASE and CIfA guidelines.

3.2 Archive

3.2.1 The site archive is currently held at the offices of ASE and will be deposited with the Colchester and Ipswich Museums Service in due course. The contents of the archive are tabulated below (Table 1).

Item	Quantity
Number of Contexts	44
No. of files/paper record	1
Plan and sections sheets	4
Bulk soil samples	1
Photographs	40 (digital)
Bulk finds	0.10 box
Registered finds	0
Environmental flots/residue	1

Table 1: Quantification of site archive

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 All six evaluation trenches were successfully excavated in the proposed positions set out in the WSI (Figure 2).
- 4.1.2 The removed overburden varied in depth from 0.3m to 0.5m and consisted of dark greyish brown clay silt topsoil, crushed brick rubble, concrete slab, stone chippings and gravel overlying varying amounts of grey brown silty clay subsoil. In places the topsoil was heavily disturbed and contained a variety of modern inclusions (brick, concrete, etc.).
- 4.1.3 The natural deposits exposed in the base of the trenches varied between clay and clay silt, and in colour from yellow brown to orange with occasional patches of light grey. Where investigated to a deeper depth by machine bucket the natural clay was seen to become gradually greyer with depth. Patches of grey contaminated/stained clay noted within the natural all appeared to underlie modern deposits of crushed stone and gravel associated with former trackways and areas of hard-standing/garden features.
- 4.1.4 Most trenches contained disturbances of modern or natural origin and patches of contaminated/stained clay. Archaeological remains ranging in date from Bronze Age to medieval were present in Trenches 2, 4 and 5. Only one deposit was judged to have potential for environmental analysis.
- 4.1.5 Feature legibility was variable with some of the prehistoric features fairly poorly defined. All recorded archaeological features were cut into natural clay with prehistoric features generally being sealed by small amounts of subsoil. Truncation from past farming activities seemed minimal with most disturbances (pipes, cables, brick walls etc.) probably associated with 20th century use of the site as a camp site and caravan park.

4.2 Trench 1 (Figure 2)

- 4.2.1 The overburden in Trench 1 consisted of disturbed topsoil overlying pale orange clay natural. In the centre of the trench was a 6.8m wide and 0.3m deep patch of contaminated grey clay (Figure 2, photo). No definite archaeological features were identified. A number of light grey silt patches where investigated all appeared to be of natural origin. Several modern disturbances (with concrete, cables etc.) were also present.

Total trench depth 0.4m. No recorded AOD

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Depth
1/001	Layer	Topsoil	30m	1.8m	0.3m
1/002	Layer	Natural	30m	1.8m	0.1m+
1/003	Layer	Grey clay	1.8m+	6.8m	0.3m

Table 2: Trench 1 Contexts

4.3 Trench 2 (Figure 3)

4.3.1 The overburden in Trench 2 consisted of crushed rubble over light brownish grey subsoil. Exposed natural in the base of the trench consisted of light brown/orange silty clay.

4.3.2 A number of shallow pit-like features [2/006], [2/008], [2/010], [2/012], [2/014], [2/016], [2/018] and [2/020] were investigated in the southern half of the trench. Some of the pits were elongated, others more rounded, though nearly all continued beyond the edge of the trench. Elongated pit [2/006] was the most substantial of the excavated features, being 2m long and 0.23m deep (Figure 3, Section 1). Several of the smaller pits, such as [2/016] (0.65m long by 0.06m deep) and [2/020] (0.85m long by 0.05m deep) were comparatively shallow being under 0.10m in depth (Figure 3, Section 2). All were filled with similar mid grey to mid greyish brown clay silt. Four of the features [2/006], [2/010], [2/012] and [2/016] contained very small amounts of prehistoric pottery, possibly dating to the Late Bronze Age.

Total trench depth 0.43m. The recorded AOD at top of trench was 8.06m

Feature	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Depth
2/001	Layer	Crushed rubble	30m	1.8m	0.2m
2/002	Layer	Subsoil	30m	1.8m	0.23
2/003	Layer	Natural	30m	1.8m	-
2/004	Cut	Pit? - probably natural	0.9m+	0.85m	0.07m
2/005	Deposit	Fill of 2/005	0.9m+	0.85m	0.07m
2/006	Cut	Pit	2m	0.5m+	0.23m
2/007	Deposit	Fill of 2/006	2m	0.5m+	0.23m
2/008	Cut	Pit (or gully)	1.2m+	0.64m	0.09m
2/009	Deposit	Fill of 2/008	1.2m+	0.64m	0.09m
2/010	Cut	Pit	0.9m	0.6m+	0.09m
2/011	Deposit	Fill of 2/010	0.9m	0.6m+	0.09m
2/012	Cut	Pit	1.1m	0.4m+	0.18m
2/013	Deposit	Fill of 2/012	1.1m	0.4m+	0.18m
2/014	Cut	Pit	c.1.5m	0.64m+	0.17m
2/015	Deposit	Fill of 2/014	c.1.5m	0.64m+	0.17m
2/016	Cut	Pit	0.65m	c.0.5m	0.06m
2/017	Deposit	Fill of 2/016	0.65m	c.0.5m	0.06m
2/018	Cut	Pit?	0.6m	0.38m+	0.11m
2/019	Deposit	Fill of 2/018	0.6m	0.38m+	0.11m
2/020	Cut	Pit?	0.85m	0.3m+	0.05m
2/021	Deposit	Fill of 2/020	0.85m	0.3m+	0.05m
2/022	Cut	Pit (or ditch)	1.8m+	1.6m	-

Table 3: Trench 2 Contexts

4.3.3 In the south of the trench was a possible linear feature or pit, [2/022] (unexcavated), that continued beyond the confines of the trench both to north and south. This feature was also filled with mid grey to mid greyish brown clay silt from which three sherds of abraded 13th to 14th century pottery were collected, suggesting that the feature was likely to be of medieval or later (given the abrasion) date. At the northern end of the trench were a number of more natural-looking features. These included an area of root-disturbance, a shallow irregular pit [2/004] and a nearby pear-shaped feature

(unexcavated).

4.4 Trench 3 (Figure 2)

- 4.4.1 The removed overburden in Trench 3 consisted of rubble and stone chippings in the west of the trench and darker mixed topsoil and rubble in the east. Underlying the darker topsoil was a c.10m wide by 0.2m thick band of mottled grey clay. Exposed natural in the base of the trench consisted of orange brown clay that became greyer with depth. Three modern drainage features were present in the western half of the trench. No archaeological remains were identified.

Total trench depth 0.34m. The recorded AOD at top of trench was 7.36m

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Depth
3/001	Layer	Rubble/crushed stone	20m	1.8m	0.34m
3/002	Layer	Natural	30m	1.8m	0.75m+
3/003	Layer	Mottled grey silty clay	10m	1.2m	0.2m
3/004	Layer	Topsoil/rubble	10m	1.8m	0.34m

Table 4: Trench 3 Contexts

4.5 Trench 4 (Figure 4)

- 4.5.1 The removed overburden in Trench 4 consisted mainly of mixed topsoil and rubble above grey brown silty clay subsoil. Exposed natural in the base of the trench consisted of orange brown clay with occasional light grey patches.
- 4.5.2 At the southern end of the trench was a narrow irregular gully, [4/006], aligned roughly north-east/south-west (Figure 4, photo). The gully had an apparent rounded south-west end but had clearly been severely truncated, being only 0.05m deep. It was filled with charcoal-flecked dark grey silt and contained three sherds of Middle to Late Iron Age date pottery.
- 4.5.3 A number of modern features were identified within the trench. In the centre was a large north-east/south-west aligned ditch, [4/004], 2.75m wide and in excess of 0.8m deep. It had a lower grey silty fill [4/005] and an upper fill, [4/008], containing an abundance of brick rubble. A variety of pottery sherds recovered from fill [4/005] date to the mid-twentieth century. Partially exposed at the very western edge of the trench were the remains of a brick structure, possibly part of a drain, leading to a square manhole. Elsewhere were a number of cables and a modern post impression.

Total trench depth 0.5m. The recorded AOD at top of each end of the trench was 5.85 (SE) and 6.41 (NW)

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Depth
4/001	Layer	Topsoil	30m	1.8m	0.3m
4/002	Layer	Subsoil	30m	1.8m	0.2m
4/003	Layer	Natural	30m	1.8m	-
4/004	Cut	Ditch	1.8m+	2.75m	0.8m+
4/005	Deposit	Lower fill of 4/004	1.8m+	2.75m	0.2m+
4/006	Cut	Gully	1.4m+	0.25m	0.05m
4/007	Deposit	Fill of 4/006	1.4m+	0.25m	0.05m
4/008	Deposit	Upper fill of 4/004	1.8m+	1m	0.6m

Table 5: Trench 4 Contexts

4.6 Trench 5 (Figure 5)

- 4.6.1 The removed overburden in Trench 5 consisted mainly of disturbed topsoil, which overlay natural deposits of light orangey grey silty clay.
- 4.6.2 The centre of the trench was crossed by a north-west/south-east aligned ditch [5/003]. The ditch was 1.2m wide, 0.2m deep (Figure 5, Section 3) and filled with mid to light clay silt [5/004]. It contained numerous sherds of prehistoric pottery of probable Late Bronze Age date. A soil sample was collected for environmental analysis but proved largely uninformative.
- 4.6.3 At the north-east end of the trench was a modern flint-rubble filled linear drainage feature that aligned exactly with ditch [4/004] in Trench 4. Between the two linear features was a patch of grey contaminated clay that lay directly below a layer of modern gravel on textile. In the south-west half of the trench was an irregular feature of probable natural origin.

Total trench depth 0.36m. The recorded AOD at top of trench was 5.69m

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Depth
5/001	Layer	Topsoil	30m	1.8m	0.36m
5/002	Layer	Natural	30m	1.8m	-
5/003	Cut	Ditch	2.2m+	1.2m	0.2m
5/004	Deposit	Fill of 5/003	2.2m+	1.2m	0.2m

Table 6: Trench 5 Contexts

4.7 Trench 6 (Figure 2)

- 4.7.1 The removed overburden in Trench 6 consisted of rubble and topsoil which overlay natural deposits of yellowy brown and orange clay silt.
- 4.7.2 Other than modern drainage features, no definite archaeological remains were identified. The modern rubble-filled drainage feature from Trench 5 continued through the west end of the trench. To its east was a patch of contaminated clay (0.18m deep) located directly beneath an area of modern disturbance and overlying (clean) natural clay.

Total trench depth 0.5m. The recorded AOD at the top of each end of the trench was 5.8m (E) and 5.42m (W)

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Depth
6/001	Layer	Rubble and crushed stone	30m	1.8m	0.34m
6/002	Layer	Topsoil	30m	1.8m	0.5m
6/003	Layer	Natural	30m	1.8m	-

Table 7: Trench 6 Contexts

5.0 FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 A small assemblage of finds was recovered during the evaluation. Finds were all washed and dried or air dried as appropriate. They were subsequently quantified by count and weight and bagged by material and context (Table 8). Finds were all packed and stored according to ClfA guidelines (2014) (Table 9). None require further conservation.

Context	Pottery	Wt (g)	Glass	Wt (g)
2/007	2	4		
2/011	2	6		
2/013	2	8		
2/017	1	2		
2/023	3	14		
4/005	16	336	1	30
4/007	3	12		
5/004	14	54		
<i>Total</i>	<i>43</i>	<i>436</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>30</i>

Table 8: Quantification of the hand-collected bulk finds

Finds	Quantity
Bulk finds boxes (450mm x 240mm x 220mm)	0.10

Table 9: Finds archive quantification

5.2 Prehistoric Pottery by Anna Doherty

5.2.1 A small assemblage of 42 sherds of prehistoric pottery, weighing 129g, was recovered during the evaluation, including both hand-collected sherds and material from the residue of environmental sample <1>. The fabrics have been broadly classified according to their major inclusion type in Table 10 but have not been assigned to a formal type-series at present. It is recommended that the assemblage should be retained and integrated into any future assessment/analysis programme in the event of further archaeological work at the site.

Fabric group	Sherds	Weight (g)
Flint-tempered wares	39	118
Quartz-rich wares	3	11
Total	42	129

Table 10: Quantification of prehistoric and Roman pottery by broad ware type

5.2.2 The vast majority of the prehistoric pottery is flint-tempered, including that recovered from contexts [2/007], [2/011], [2/013], [2/017] and [5/004]. In the absence of diagnostic elements, it is difficult to assign definitive spot-dates to this material because most of the contexts produced only one or two small bodysherds. However, ditch fill [5/004], which contained 32 sherds,

probably includes enough material to give strong indication of Late Bronze Age date, based on the co-occurrence of coarser non-sandy flint-tempered wares (usually with ill-sorted inclusions of c.1-3mm) and finer examples (mostly with flint of 0.5-1mm). Both finer and coarser wares also tend to be associated with relatively thin-walled and reasonably well-fired vessels, suggesting that a pre-late 2nd millennium date is less likely. The other flint-tempered fabrics are broadly similar to those in [5/004] and could also be of Late Bronze Age date but dating is less certain for these contexts.

- 5.2.3 Gully fill [4/007] contained three sherds in completely different well-fired dark-surfaced quartz-rich fabrics, lacking any other major tempering agent. Fabrics of this type are likely to be of Middle to Late Iron Age date. Two conjoining sherds feature a thick internal charred residue which may be suitable for future radiocarbon dating.

5.3 Medieval and later pottery by Helen Walker

- 5.3.1 A small amount of pottery, nineteen sherds weighing 352g, was excavated from two contexts and has been catalogued according to Cunningham's typology of post-Roman pottery in Essex (Cunningham 1985, 1-16).

- 5.3.2 Found in fill [2/023] of pit/ditch [2/022] were three very abraded sherds of unfeatured sandy orange ware, all from the same vessel. Their coarse texture indicates a medieval rather than a late medieval date, of 13th to 14th century.

- 5.3.3 A rather different assemblage was recovered from fill [4/005] in ditch [4/004] consisting entirely of fragments from modern porcelain vessels. Finds comprise the remains of at least two undecorated cylindrical mugs with recessed bases, one with the printed backstamp 'LCC Globe Pottery Co. Ltd, Shelton, England'. The Globe Pottery was a Staffordshire factory in operation at Shelton between 1934 and c.1948 (<http://www.thepotteries.org/allpotters/441.htm>, accessed 28 May 2015). Other sherds comprise a thicker walled rim perhaps from larger mug, a handle and rim sherd from a cup or mug with a blue-painted band around the rim and blue line along the handle, and two upright rims showing a green-painted band around the top. The plainness of the pottery and the banded rims suggest that the pottery could belong to an institution. It is possible that the 'LCC' on the backstamp could denote London County Council which was in operation between 1889 and 1965.

5.4 Glass by Elke Raemen

- 5.4.1 A single clear glass fragment (weight 30g) was recovered from [4/005]. The piece comprises the base (di. 45mm) from a cylindrical vessel (e.g. vase), with acid etched monogram beneath. The fragment is of 19th-century date.

5.5 Environmental Sample by Angela Vitolo

5.5.1 During the evaluation one bulk soil sample was taken to recover environmental material such as charred plant macrofossils, wood charcoal, fauna and mollusca as well as to assist finds recovery. The sample was collected from context [5/004], a fill of Prehistoric feature [5003].

5.5.2 The sample was processed by flotation in its entirety; the flot and residue were captured on 250µm and 500µm meshes respectively and were air dried. The dried residue was passed through graded sieves of 8, 4 and 2mm and each fraction sorted for environmental and artefactual remains (Table 11). Artefacts recovered from the sample were distributed to specialists, and are incorporated in the relevant sections of this volume where they add further information to the existing finds assemblage. The flot was scanned under a stereozoom microscope at 7-45x magnifications and its contents recorded (Table 12).

5.5.3 The flot was dominated by rootlets, which suggest the presence of disturbance at the site. No plant remains were recorded. Charcoal was present in a low amount and it was not deemed to have the potential to provide any significant information on fuel selection and use. A very low amount of finds, including small fragments of burnt and non-burnt bone, was recorded from the residue.

Sample Number	Context	Sample Volume litres	Sub-Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
1	5/004	40	40	**	<2	**	<2	*	<2	*	<2	*	<2	FCF */14 - Pot **/50 - Glass */<2 - Magnetised Material **/2 - Natural? */18

Table 11: Environmental Residue quantification (* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250, **** = >250)

Sample Number	Context	Weight g	Flot volume ml	Volume scanned	Uncharred %	Sediment %	Charcoal <2mm
1	5/004	1.5	20	20	80	10	**

Table 12: Environmental Flot quantification (* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250, **** = >250)

6.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

6.1 Discussion

6.1.1 The archaeological evaluation has successfully established the below-ground archaeological potential of the development site. Archaeological remains of prehistoric and medieval date were identified along with a more recent boundary ditch infilled in the 20th century. Although the range, density and complexity of the remains is fairly limited they do have some potential to contribute to the understanding of past landscape use and development in the Walton-on-the-Naze area.

Prehistoric

6.1.2 Prehistoric remains were mostly concentrated on Trench 2 and consisted of four shallow pit-like features containing small amounts of possible Bronze Age pottery. Nearby, a further four undated features of similar shape and fill may be associated. The pits may be part of a structure or area of activity that clearly extends beyond the limits of the trench to east and west. Other prehistoric remains consisted of a north-west/south-east aligned Bronze Age boundary ditch in Trench 5 and a truncated irregular Iron Age gully in Trench 4.

6.1.3 The prehistoric remains are likely to be associated with agricultural and/or settlement activity and confirm the utilisation of the landscape in the Bronze Age period. At between 8 and 5.5 metres OD the site is situated on slightly higher ground than the near-by marshland. Although no finds evidence has been recovered from this evaluation to confirm it, the resources of the marsh were almost certainly exploited by the Bronze Age inhabitants of the area.

Medieval

6.1.4 Medieval remains consisted of a single feature in Trench 2 containing three sherds of 13th to 14th century pottery. It was not clear if the feature was a ditch or pit, but as it was not observed in Trench 3 and did appear to narrow close to the eastern edge of Trench 2, the latter is perhaps more likely. The pottery recovered from the top of the feature was very abraded and therefore there is a possibility that it is residual material in a feature of post-medieval date. Either way, the rural location of the feature suggests it too is associated with agricultural activity.

Post-medieval and modern

6.1.4 No remains associated with the Martello Tower, built c.1810-12, were identified. Initially it was thought that the areas of contaminated land in Trenches 1 and 3 might indicate the position of a contemporary ditch on the landward side of the tower. However, machine-dug slots excavated beneath these deposits confirmed that they overlay natural clay, whilst examination of the overburden indicated the position of the contamination correlated with that of make-up deposits associated with modern trackways and hard-standing.

6.1.5 The modern north-east/south-west aligned field boundary ditch identified passing through trenches 4, 5 and 6 is depicted on late 19th and early 20th century editions of Ordnance Survey mapping. Pottery stamped LCC, recovered from the backfill of this ditch where excavated in Trench 4, almost

certainly belonged to London County Council which used the area as a campsite either side of the Second World War.

6.2 Conclusions

- 6.2.1 The evaluation has successfully established the presence and nature of below-ground archaeological remains in the proposed development area within the caravan park. Although no remains associated with the construction or use of the Martello tower have been identified, other features and deposits of earlier date have been recorded.
- 6.2.2 While only three trenches (2, 3 and 4) contained remains of any antiquity, there is a concentration of features of possible Bronze Age and medieval date centred upon Trench 2. The archaeological features clearly continue beyond the edges of this trench and there is potential for more to exist elsewhere within this vicinity of the site.
- 6.2.2 Trench 2 is located within the footprint of the proposed new medical centre. The recorded archaeological remains in this area are overlain by c.0.4m of overburden deposits and are therefore at most risk from disturbance from construction groundworks associated with the new development. Remains within Trenches 4 and 5 were seemingly more widely scattered and less likely to be impacted by disturbance from the development, being located in areas of proposed new car park.
- 6.2.3 The recorded remains supplement previous knowledge of Bronze Age activity in the Walton-on-the-Naze area and have some limited potential to contribute to the understanding of settlement and land use alongside the Walton Mere and within the Tendring Peninsula in general.
- 6.2.4 Given the discovery of archaeological remains within this site, albeit of low density and relatively local significance, it is possible that the ECC Historic Environment Advisor and Local Planning Authority will require further archaeological mitigation works to be undertaken prior to or during any development.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

ASE would like to thank Ashley House Plc for commissioning the work and Adrian Gascoyne of ECC Place Services who monitored the work on behalf of the local planning authority.

The site work was directed by Trevor Ennis, assisted by Sam Riley and Gemma Ward. Elissa Menzel processed the finds which were assessed by Anna Doherty, Elke Raemen and Helen Walker. The environmental evidence was assessed by Angela Vitolo. Andrew Lewsey produced the figures. The project was managed by Adrian Scruby (field) and Mark Atkinson (post-excavation).

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ERO T/Z 561/17/3

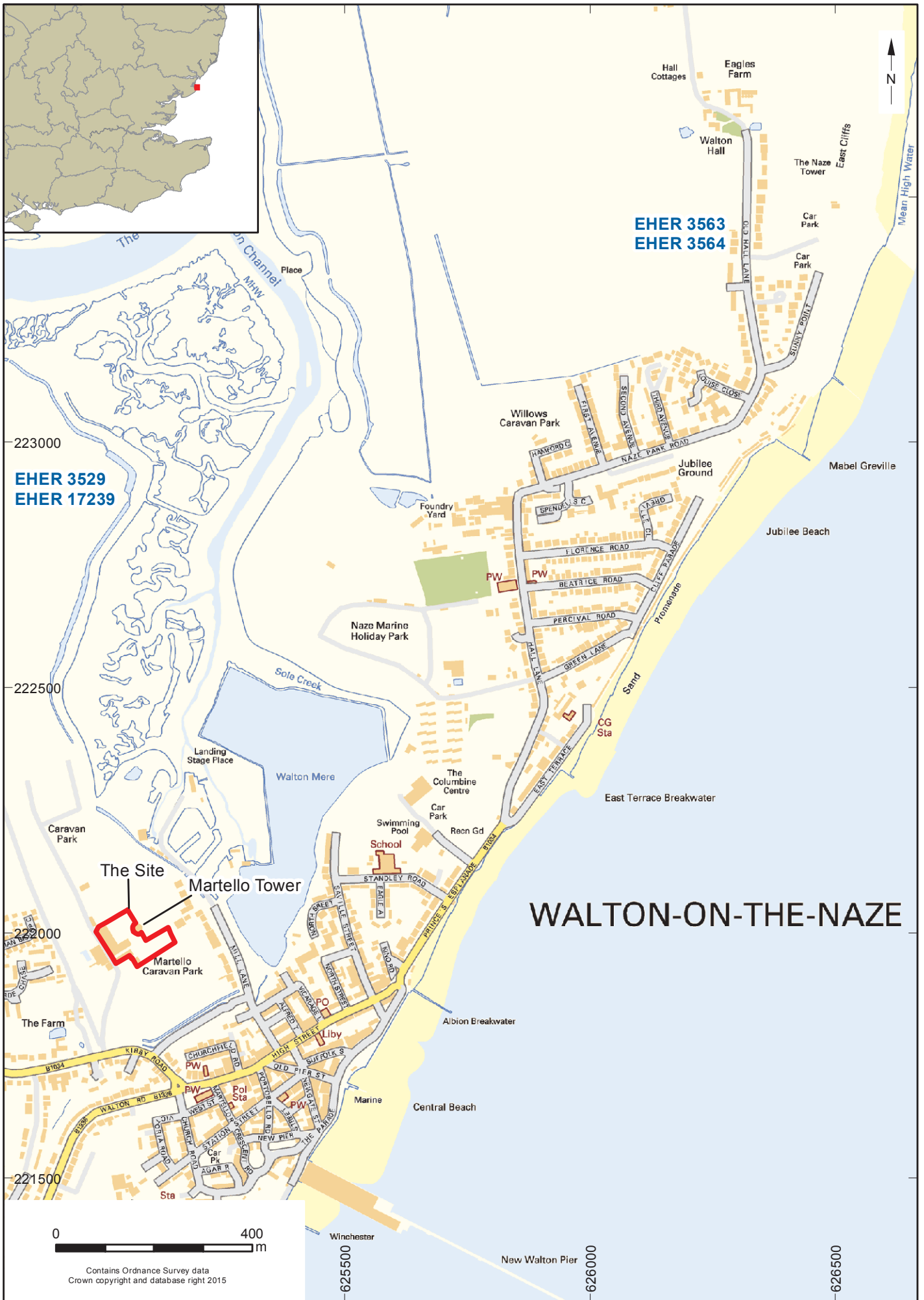
Appendix 1: HER Summary Form

Site name/Address: Martello Caravan Park, Walton-on-the-Naze	
Parish: Walton-on-the-Naze	District: Tendring
NGR: TM 25080 22010	Site Code: FWMT15
Type of Work: Evaluation	Site Director/Group: Trevor Ennis, Archaeology South-East
Date of Work: 5th - 7th May 2015	Size of Area Investigated: c.9000 sq. m.
Location of Finds/Curating Museum: Colchester and Ipswich Museums	Funding source: Developer
Further Seasons Anticipated?: Yes	Related EHER Nos:
Final Report: EAH annual roundup	OASIS Ref: 229904
Periods Represented: Prehistoric, medieval, modern	
SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS:	
<p>Six 30m-long trenches were excavated across the c.9000sq m development area. Archaeological remains dating to the prehistoric and medieval periods were present in three trenches. The main concentration was in the west of the site (Trench 2) where eight shallow pit-like features were investigated of which four contained small amounts of possible Bronze Age pottery. The pits may be part of a structure or an area of activity that clearly extends beyond the limits of the trench. Also in the trench was a pit or ditch of later date containing abraded medieval pottery.</p> <p>In the south of the site were a north-west/south-east aligned Bronze Age boundary ditch (Trench 5) and the highly truncated remains of a small gully of probable Iron Age date (Trench 4). Also passing through these trenches was a boundary ditch depicted on late 19th and early 20th century editions of the Ordnance Survey whose modern backfill included broken pottery belonging to London County Council who used the area as a campsite prior to the Second World War. Other features, such as a brick drain, and gravel deposits were associated with the site's modern usage as a caravan park.</p> <p>Although the development area is located immediately adjacent to the Napoleonic Martello Tower no remains associated with this building were identified.</p>	
Previous Summaries/Reports: none	
Author of Summary: T. Ennis	Date of Summary: December 2015

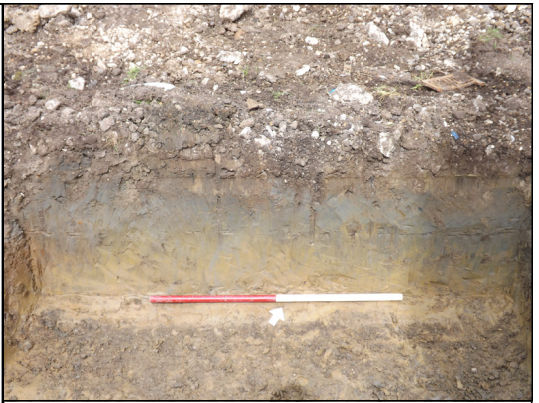
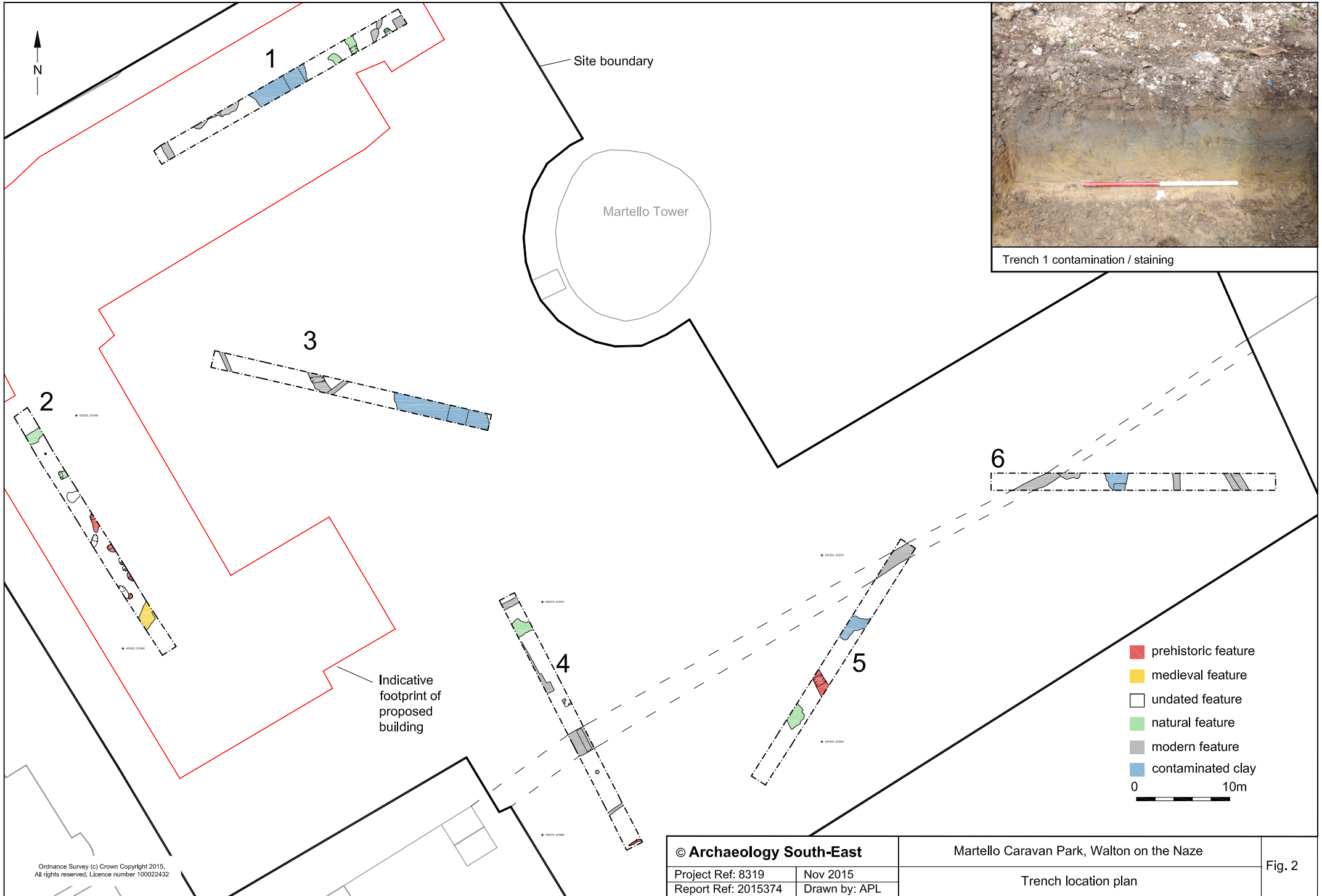
Appendix 2: OASIS Record

OASIS ID: 229904	
Project details	
Project name	Martello Caravan Park, Walton-on-the-Naze: Archaeological Evaluation
Short description of the project	Six 30m-long trenches were excavated across the c.9000 sq. m. development area. Archaeological remains dating to the prehistoric and medieval periods were present in three trenches. The main concentration was in the west of the site (Trench 2) where eight shallow pit-like features were investigated of which four contained small amounts of possible Bronze Age pottery. The pits may be part of a structure or area of activity that clearly extends beyond the limits of the trench. A north-west/south-east aligned Bronze Age boundary ditch was identified in the south of the site (Trench 5). The probable Bronze Age remains are likely to be associated with agricultural and/or settlement activity on land close to the marsh edge. Other remains consisted of a small truncated gully of probable Iron Age date (Trench 4) and a pit or ditch of medieval or later date in Trench 2. Passing through the south and east of the site (Trenches 4, 5 and 6) was a boundary ditch depicted on late 19th and early 20th century editions of the Ordnance Survey whose modern backfill included broken pottery formerly belonging to London County Council who used the area as a campsite prior to the Second World War. No remains associated with the nearby Martello Tower were identified.
Project dates	Start: 05-05-2015 End: 07-05-2015
Previous/future work	No / No
Associated project reference codes	FWMT15 – Site code
Type of project	Field evaluation
Current Land use	Other 14 - Recreational usage
Monument type	DITCH Late Bronze Age GULLY Iron Age PITS Late Bronze Age DITCH Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Late Bronze Age POTTERY Iron Age POTTERY Modern
Methods & techniques	"Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Public building
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS
Position in the planning process	After full determination (e.g. As a condition)
Project location	
Country	England

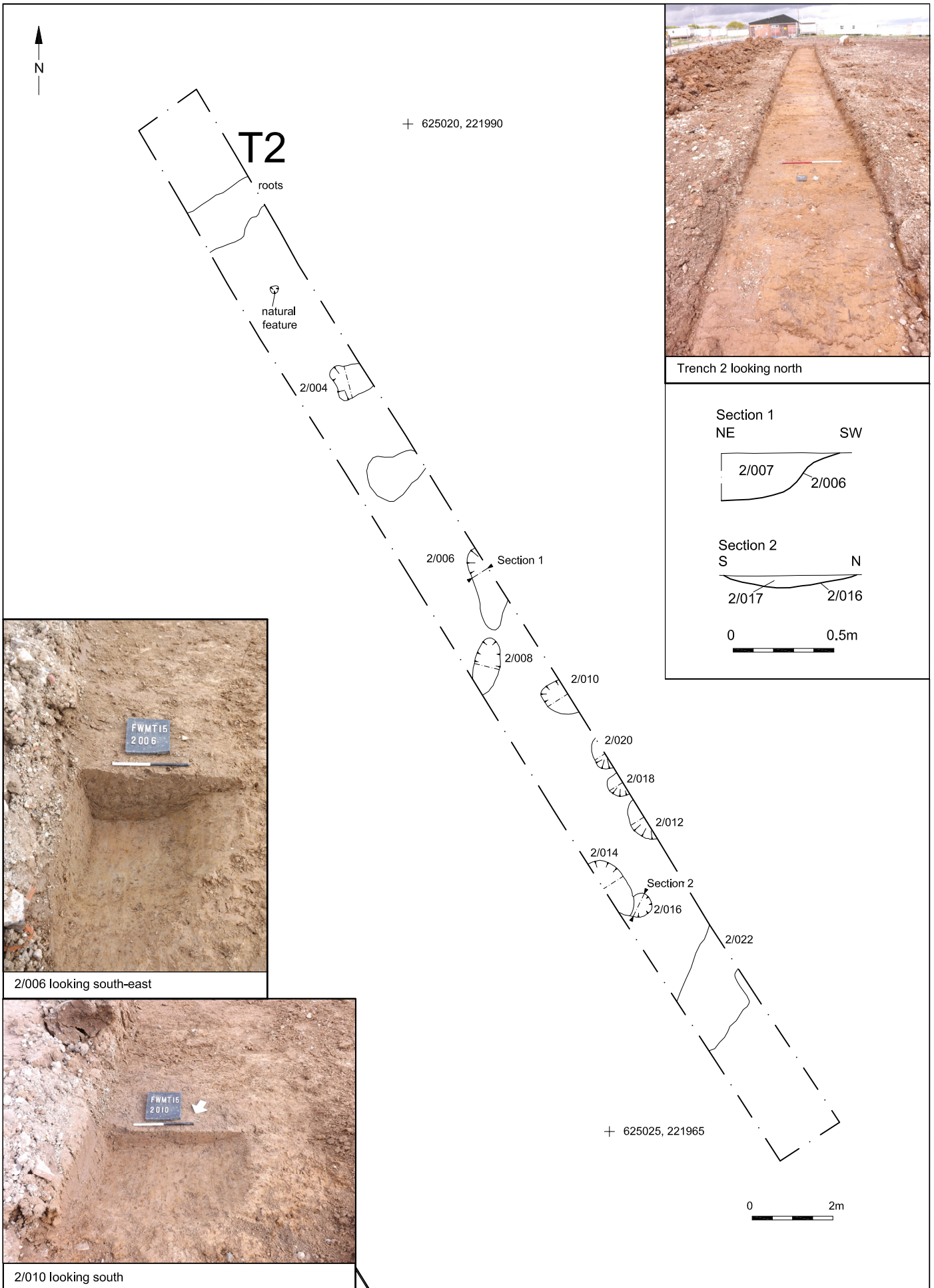
Site location	ESSEX TENDRING FRINTON AND WALTON Martello Caravan Park, Walton-on-the-Naze
Study area	9000 Square metres
Site coordinates	TM 25080 22010 51.850643961765 1.268515739386 51 51 02 N 001 16 06 E Point
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Archaeology South-East
Project brief originator	Essex County Council Place Services
Project design originator	Archaeology South-East
Project manager	Adrian Scruby
Project supervisor	Trevor Ennis
Type of sponsor/ funding body	client
Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	Colchester and Ipswich Museums Service
Physical Archive ID	FWMT15
Physical Contents	"Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	Colchester and Ipswich Museums Service
Digital Archive ID	FWMT15
Digital Contents	"Ceramics", "Environmental", "Glass", "Stratigraphic"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Survey", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Colchester and Ipswich Museums Service
Paper Archive ID	FWMT15
Paper Contents	"Ceramics", "Environmental", "Glass", "Stratigraphic"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section", "Survey "
Project biblio	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological Evaluation: Martello Caravan Park, Walton-on-the-Naze, Essex
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Ennis, T.
Other biblio details	2015374
Date	2015
Issuer or publisher	Archaeology South-East
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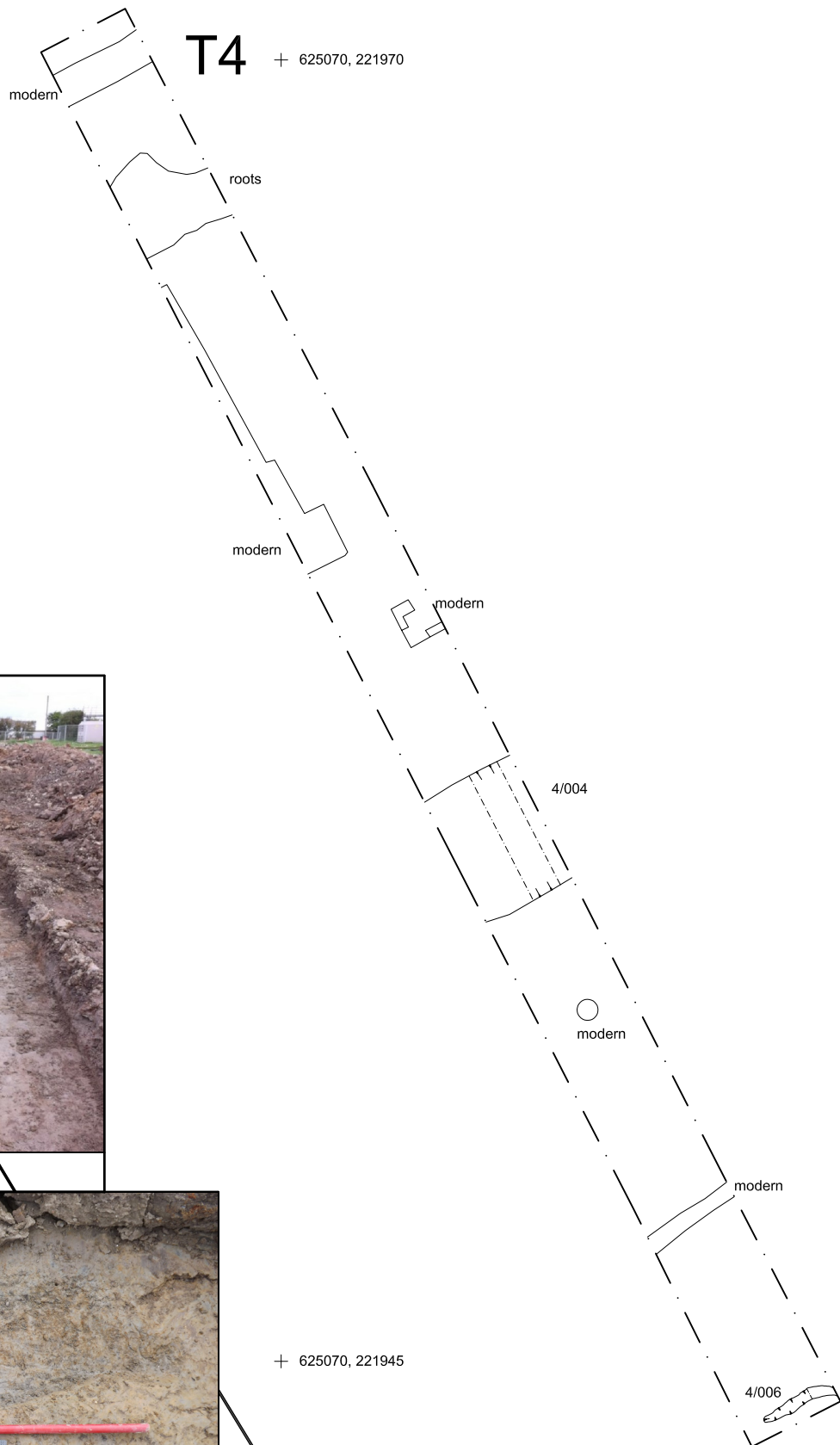
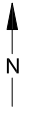
© Archaeology South-East		Martello Caravan Park, Walton on the Naze	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 8319	Nov 2015	Site location	
Report No: 2015374	Drawn by: APL		



Trench 1 contamination / staining



© Archaeology South-East		Martello Caravan Park, Walton on the Naze	Fig. 3
Project Ref: 8319	Oct 2015	Trench 2, plan, sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2015374	Drawn by: APL		



Trench 4 looking north-west



4/006 looking south-east

© Archaeology South-East		Martello Caravan Park, Walton on the Naze	Fig. 4
Project Ref: 8319	Oct 2015	Trench 4, plan and photographs	
Report Ref: 2015374	Drawn by: APL		

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