

Archaeological evaluation at the former Martello Caravan Park, Kirby Road, Walton-on-the-Naze, Essex, CO14 8QP

March 2016



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1 Summary

Archaeological excavation took place at the former Martello Caravan Park, Walton-on-the-Naze in advance of the construction of a medical centre and pharmacy. The majority of the features dated to the Late Bronze Age (c 1000-700 BC). Thirty pits/irregular features were probably associated with agricultural clearance and four ditches (three L-shaped ditches) and six post-holes with stock management. Two Roman pits and five medieval pits indicate a further two phases, both probably related to agricultural activity on the periphery of a settlement.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This is the archive report for an archaeological excavation at the former Martello Caravan Park, Kirby Road, Walton-on-the-Naze, Essex which was carried out from 10th-16th March 2016. The work was commissioned by Sam Fenn of E J Taylor and Sons Ltd in advance of the construction of a medical centre and pharmacy. The work was undertaken by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT).

In response to consultation with Essex County Council Place Services (ECCPS), Historic Environment Advisor Adrian Gascoyne advised that in order to establish the archaeological implications of this application, the applicant should be required to commission a scheme of archaeological investigation in accordance with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012).

All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with a *Brief for Archaeological excavation*, detailing the required archaeological work, written by Adrian Gascoyne (ECCPS 2016), and a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by CAT in response to the brief and agreed with ECCPS (CAT 2016).

In addition to the brief and WSI, all fieldwork and reporting was done in accordance with English Heritage's *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)* (English Heritage 2006), and with *Standards for field archaeology in the East of England* (EAA 14 and 24). This report mirrors standards and practices contained in the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for archaeological excavation* (CIfA 2014a) and *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (CIfA 2014b).

3 Archaeological background

The following archaeological background utilises the Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER) held at Essex County Council, County Hall, Chelmsford.

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 the 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).

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). 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).

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 with the former medieval church being lost to the sea in 1796. Medieval features and deposits have been identified around the periphery of Hamford Water, which probably relate to marsh edge farming whilst the marshes themselves were utilised for the grazing of both sheep and cattle.

Immediately to the east of the development site is Martello Tower K, built c 1810-1812 and one of the largest of the eleven Clacton Defence Tower. It is a grade II listed building (NHLE no. 1111504) and, along with a battery situated 80m further west (NHLE no. 1016787), is also a Scheduled Monument (SM 29434).

An initial evaluation was undertaken on the development site in May 2015 by Archaeology South-East (Ennis, 2016). Six trial-trenches were excavated (see Fig 5) and 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.

4 Results (Figs 2-5)

An excavation area measuring 25m by 20m (500m²) was centred over evaluation Trench 2 (Ennis, 2016) (see Fig 5). Under archaeological supervision the area was stripped of modern topsoil (L1, slightly loamy clay, c 300mm thick) onto natural clay (L2).

Late Bronze Age

Three shallow L-shaped ditches (F1, F2 and F41) measuring between 650-950mm wide and 80-160mm deep were identified along with a fourth linear ditch (F45) measuring 118mm wide by 200mm deep. Ditches F1 and F41 appear to have been associated with five post-holes (F3-F4, F42, F46 and F48). Together the ditches and post-holes may be associated with stock management. In addition were 30 pits/shallow irregular features and one post-hole. The pits/shallow irregular features appeared to be consistent with land clearance associated with agricultural activity. Low levels of pottery, worked flint, burnt stone and fired clay were recovered from most of these features with the remaining undated features probably associated with this phase of activity.

Roman

Two small sherds of Roman pottery were recovered from two pits/irregular features (F20, F30) with a third, probably intrusive, sherd from a prehistoric L-shaped ditch (F41).

Medieval

Five pits/irregular features (F6, F7, F13, F14 and F47) appear to date from the late 12th/13th to the 14th century.

Modern

Modern activity consisted of eight concrete stanchions and an area of modern disturbance located along the north-eastern edge of the site. This was all associated with the former holiday park.



Photograph 1 Excavation area, looking NW



Photograph 2 Excavation area, looking NE

5 Finds by Stephen Benfield

Introduction

Small quantities of finds were recovered from a number of features, mostly shallow irregular pits and ditches/gullies. The finds consist primarily of flint-tempered prehistoric pottery, worked flints and burnt flints, together with some pottery of Roman and medieval date. All of the find types are listed and quantified in Table 1 and are quantified by context in the finds appendix (Appendix 1) with a further appendix detailing the worked flint (Appendix 2).

| Finds type | No. | Wt/g. |
|-----------------------|-----|-------|
| Pottery | 79 | 382 |
| Fired clay | 9 | 18 |
| Flints | 12 | |
| Burnt stones (flints) | 19 | 366 |

Table 1 Types of find

Pottery

Prehistoric

In total there are 65 sherds of prehistoric pottery with a combined weight of 314g (average sherd weight 4.8g). The pottery was quantified based on the fabric series commonly used for recording assemblages in Essex (Brown 1988) and the quantity of pottery for each of the fabrics recorded is listed in Table 2. The majority of the pottery was recovered as one or a few sherds from the fill of shallow pits, with a lesser quantity from ditches and gullies/linear features.

| Fabric description | Fabric code | No. | Wt/g. |
|--|-------------|-----|-------|
| Flint-tempered: | | | |
| Flint, small/fine, generally well sorted in the fabric | A | 6 | 14 |
| Flint, small-medium | B | 20 | 86 |
| Flint, small-medium with occasional large (2 mm or larger) flint | C | 28 | 182 |
| Flint, small-large, generally poorly sorted in the fabric | D | 6 | 21 |
| <i>sub-total</i> | | 60 | 303 |
| Other: | | | |
| Flint and sand | E | 2 | 1 |
| Quartz sand | L | 1 | 4 |
| Quartz sand & flint | O | 2 | 6 |
| <i>sub-total</i> | | 5 | 11 |
| Total | | 65 | 314 |

Table 2 Prehistoric pottery fabrics

Almost all of the prehistoric pottery consists of flint-tempered, plain body sherds of small-medium size. Most are abraded on edges and many surfaces are also abraded. The flint-temper ranges from small and fine to coarse and ill sorted and from moderate to abundant in quantity. A few sherds have prominent translucent quartz sand-temper, or a relatively fine sand-temper, both also occurring with some flint. Diagnostic sherds are few. A single small rim sherd was recovered from ditch F1 Sx1 (1) and sherds from the edge of bases were recovered from ditch F41 Sx3 (30), pits F47 (36) & F40 (27) and post-hole F48 (38). The sherds themselves are of generally relatively thin to moderately thickness consistent with medium size jars/bowls and no very large pots appear to be represented. Although many sherds have some abrasion, several dark-grey sherds with predominantly fine or medium flint-temper have smoothed, well finished surfaces, most

notably a relatively large base sherd from pit F40. This feature also produced by far the largest single group of pottery at nineteen sherds weighing 142g.

Overall the prehistoric pottery sherds, indicating jars or jar/bowl pots with a mix of relatively fine and coarse vessels, almost all flint tempered and with no suggestion of any decoration, indicates a post-Deverel-Rimbury (PDR) assemblage (Barratt 1980) of Late Bronze Age date c 1000-700 BC. The nature of the pottery, made up of mostly small sherds scattered between a significant number of features, does not preclude some being of earlier date (Neolithic-Bronze Age), but there is no indication that this is the case or that it is likely, while the absence of any significant use of sand-temper alongside the flint (i.e. flint & sand-tempered pottery) suggests that the pottery is not of Early Iron Age (PDR) date.

The quantity of prehistoric pottery would suggest occupation on or close to the site. However, apart possibly from the small group of sherds from pit F40, the nature of the sherds (mostly small and abraded) in relation to the features indicates they are mostly incidental to these contexts, being incorporated into the fill rather than being put into it.

Roman and medieval

Three small sherds of Roman greyware pottery (Fabric GX) together weighing 8g (average sherd weight 2.6g) were recovered, one each from pits F20 (15) & F30 (19) and ditch F41 Sx3 (30). All have light-medium grey surfaces but are clearly from more than one pot. While of some value in for dating in providing a possible *terminus post quem* (TPQ) these sherds appear to be incidental to the features from which they came and are clearly peripheral to the Roman occupation from which they derived, possibly resulting from manure scatter.

A larger number of sherds (eleven sherds weighing 60g – average sherd weight 5.5g) can be dated to the medieval period. All are in a similar sandy medieval coarseware fabric (Fabric 20) and can be broadly dated to the period of the late 12/13th-14th century. These were recovered as single sherds from pits F7 (5), F14 (13) & F47 (36) and the terminal of ditch F6 (7), while a small group of seven sherds (weight 47g) was recovered from pit F13 (11). Almost all are body sherds, though some of the sherds from F13 are from the base of a pot, almost certainly either a cooking pot or a dish/bowl. While indicating medieval occupation in the wider area around the site and having relevance to the date of features from which they were recovered, apart possibly from the small group of sherds from pit F13, the remaining sherds are probably incidental to the fill of the features in which they were found.

Fired clay

Pieces of fired clay were recovered from five pits on the site (F7, F13, F30, F44 & F47). In total there are nine pieces (weight 18g). All are abraded, small rounded pieces, predominantly in medium sandy fabrics with occasional pale firing clay streaks/pellets, although one piece from F13 (11) also has small, red ferrous-like inclusions. They are most likely to derive from structures/installations where clay construction has been made to withstand and contain fire, such as a hearth or oven. Although not closely datable of itself, the fired clay is almost entirely associated with contexts also containing Roman or medieval pottery sherds (F7, F13, F30 & F47).

Heat altered (burnt) stone

Small numbers of fire-cracked burnt stones, all flint, were recovered from thirteen features – eleven pits (F9, F19, F20, F21, F28, F30, F33, F40, F43, F44 & F48) and two ditches (F1 (sx2) & F6). In total there are nineteen pieces together weighing 366g. In almost all cases just a single piece was recovered from each context, weights of the individual pieces recovered varying between 4g up to 55g. Heated stones, primarily used to indirectly heat water, are relatively common finds from prehistoric sites and they are undoubtedly associated with the prehistoric, Late Bronze Age, activity as represented by the prehistoric pottery. The scattered nature of the burnt flints between

the features suggests they are incidental to the contexts from which they were recovered.

Flints **by Adam Wightman**

Twelve worked flints were recovered from ten archaeological contexts (Table 3). Nine of the contexts containing worked flints also contained pottery sherds. Two contexts contained sherds dating to the Roman period (F20, F30) and two contained undiagnostic prehistoric pottery sherds (F28 & F29). However, the worked flints from F28 and F29 are both blades which are probably Mesolithic in date. Therefore, it is likely that the flints recovered from the four contexts detailed above are all residual in these features.

Seven of the worked flints came from contexts which contained LBA/IA pottery sherds (F1, F19, F35, F41, F45). A soft hammer flake with platform preparation from F1 probably dates to the Mesolithic/Early Neolithic and is residual. The other four flakes, a side scraper and a retouched flake could conceivably be contemporary with the pottery and date to the Late Bronze Age. A small side scraper was the only find recovered from context F39 and this could also be Late Bronze Age in date.

Very few of the worked flints were typologically diagnostic. As mentioned above, the two blades probably date to the Mesolithic period, whilst the presence of small soft hammer flakes with platform preparation is indicative of flint knapping in the Mesolithic/Early Neolithic. The rest of the assemblage, which includes two retouched flakes and two side scrapers, is only broadly datable to the Neolithic/Bronze Age.

The most common raw material in the assemblage was a grey/brown flint (8 flints) most of which was dark in colour. Three pieces were made from a mottled grey flint and the snapped blade fragment from F29 was made from an unusual dark reddish/brown flint.

In conclusion, the worked flints recovered represent a relatively low level of prehistoric activity in the vicinity of the site from the Mesolithic through to the Early Bronze Age with a probable increase of activity in the Late Bronze Age.

| context | finds no. | artefact type | cortex % | soft/hard hammer | retouch |
|----------------|------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| F1 sx1 | 2 | flake | 15 | soft | |
| F19 | 14 | flake or core rejuvenation fragment | 10 | hard | |
| F20 | 15 | flake/natural piece | 10 | | |
| F28 | 17 | bladelet | 0 | soft | usewear or very small area of retouch |
| F29 | 18 | blade (snapped) | 0 | | |
| F30 | 19 | retouched flake | 0 | | rough abrupt retouch |
| F35 | 24 | flake | 0 | hard | |
| F39 | 26 | side scraper | 15 | hard | semi-abrupt, invasive retouch |
| F41 sx1 | 28 | flake | 0 | soft | usewear/edge damage |
| F41 sx2 | 29 | retouched flake | 35 | hard | |
| F41 sx4 | 37 | side scraper | 20 | hard | straight edge of neat, abrupt retouch |
| F45 sx1 | 34 | flake | 40 | ?soft | |

Table 3 Worked flints by context

6 Environmental Assessment by Val Fryer

Introduction and method statement

Excavations at Walton recorded a limited number of features of Late Bronze Age and medieval date. Samples for the retrieval of the plant macrofossil assemblages were taken from ditch, pit and post-hole fills and five were submitted for assessment.

The samples were bulk floated by CAT and the flots were collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 16 and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed below in Table 4. Nomenclature within the table follows Stace (2010). All plant remains were charred/semi-charred. Modern roots, seeds, arthropod remains and fungal sclerotia were present throughout.

Results

Comminuted and abraded fragments of charcoal/charred wood are present at a very low density within all five assemblages, but other plant macrofossils are exceedingly scarce. It is noted that the cereal grains within the assemblage from sample 4 (including a single, very small specimen of barley (*Hordeum* sp.) type) do not appear to be fully charred, possibly suggesting that they are intrusive within the fill of pit F30. However, both seeds from sample 5 (namely an indeterminate legume (Fabaceae) and a specimen of persicaria (*Persicaria maculosa/lapathifolia*)) are well charred, with their somewhat puffed condition suggesting high temperatures of combustion. Minute fragments of coal (coal 'dust') are present within all but sample 3.

Conclusions and recommendations for further work

In summary, all five assemblages are extremely small (i.e. considerably less than 0.1 litres in volume) and sparse, with three containing only occasional flecks of charcoal and/or small pieces of coal. The origin of this material is entirely unclear. Whilst the charcoal may be contemporary with the contexts from which the samples were taken, it should be noted that such small remains can readily travel through the soil column, resulting in unknown degrees of both residuality and intrusivity. The coal fragments are almost certainly relatively modern in origin, probably being derived from either the dumping of night soil during the later medieval and post-medieval periods or the use of steam implements during the early modern era. The two seeds within the assemblage from sample 5 may again be contemporary with the context, but this supposition is far from certain and cannot be proved. Ultimately, there is insufficient material for any form of interpretation and/or analysis.

| Sample no. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|----------------------------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------------|
| Finds/Feature no. | 4/F2 | 9/F10 | 12/F13 | 20/F30 | 35/F46 |
| Feature type | Ditch (LBA) | Pit (LBA) | Pit (Med) | Pit (LBA) | Post-hole (LBA) |
| Hordeum sp. (grain) | | | | xcf | |
| Cereal indet. (grain) | | | | xfg | |
| Fabaceae indet. | | | | | x |
| Persicaria maculosa/lapathifolia | | | | | x |
| Charcoal <2mm | x | xx | x | x | xx |
| Charcoal >2mm | | x | | | x |
| Small coal frags. | x | x | | x | x |
| Sample volume (litres) | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 |

| | | | | | |
|-------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Volume of flot (litres) | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 |
| % flot sorted | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |

Table 4 Charred plant macrofossils and other remains

Key: x = 1-10 specimens; xx = 11-50 specimens; cf = compare; fg = fragment

7 Discussion

Archaeological excavation at the former Martello Caravan Park confirmed a significant phase of Late Bronze Age activity on the site. The landscape was dominated by three L-shaped ditches, a single linear ditch, 30 pits/shallow irregular features and six post-holes. The ditches and post-holes are possibly associated with stock management and the pits/irregular features are probably the result of agricultural clearance. None of the finds (pottery, worked flint or burnt flint) appear to have been deliberately deposited within the features they were found in, but appear to be incidental inclusions probably from a nearby settlement established to exploit the resources of the marsh.

The 2015 archaeological evaluation revealed two archaeological features outside of T2 (and the subsequent excavation area) (Fig 5). These were a Late Bronze Age ditch in T5 (context 5/003) and a Mid/Late Iron Age gully in T4 (4/006). The LBA ditch is almost certainly related to the LBA features identified during the excavation and may have formed a field boundary, indicating that some peripheral activity extended further to the south-east. However, the scarcity of archaeological features in T1 and T3-T6 may suggest that LBA settlement and further agricultural activity was focussed to the south and west (ie outside of the development site), and further away from the marshes. Although, as numerous modern features and large areas of modern contamination were found to the east/north-east during evaluation this may have removed any trace of earlier activity in this area. This was definitely seen along the north-east edge of the excavation area.

A very small phase of both Roman and medieval activity (late 12th/13th to the 14th century) was probably also associated with agricultural activity on the periphery of a settlement. The Roman sherds may have resulted from a manure scatter with activity probably focussing on the Red Hills identified 1100m to the NNW. Medieval features and deposits have also been identified around the periphery of Hamford Water to the north, which probably relate to marsh edge farming with the marshes themselves utilised for grazing both sheep and cattle. Given the evidence, it is likely that something similar was occurring on this development site.

8 Acknowledgements

CAT thanks Sam Fenn of E J Taylor and Sons Ltd for commissioning and funding the work. The project was managed by C Lister, fieldwork was carried out by B Holloway, R Mathieson, N Rayner and A Wade. Figures are by M Baister and E Holloway. The project was monitored for ECCPS by Adrian Gascoyne.

9 References

Note: all CAT reports, except for DBAs, are available online in PDF format at

<http://cat.essex.ac.uk>

- | | | |
|------------|------|--|
| Barrett, J | 1980 | <i>'The pottery of the later Bronze Age in lowland England'</i> in Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society, Volume 46, 297-320 |
| Brown, N | 1988 | <i>'A Late Bronze Age enclosure at Lofts Farm, Essex'</i> , in Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society, Volume 54, 249-302 |
| CAT | 2014 | <i>Health and Safety Policy</i> |
| CAT | 2015 | <i>Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for archaeological excavation at the Martello Caravan Park, Walton-on-the-Naze, Essex, CO14 8QP</i> |

| | | |
|------------------|-------|--|
| ClfA | 2014a | <i>Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation</i> |
| ClfA | 2014b | <i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i> |
| DCLG | 2012 | <i>National Planning Policy Framework</i> . Dept of Communities and Local Government. |
| EAA 14 | 2003 | <i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England</i> , East Anglian Archaeology, Occasional Papers, 14 . Ed. D Gurney |
| EAA 24 | 2011 | <i>Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England</i> , East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 , by Maria Medlycott |
| ECCPS | 2015 | <i>Brief for Archaeological Excavation on land at Martello Caravan Park, Walton on the Naze</i> |
| English Heritage | 2006 | <i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment</i> (English Heritage) |
| Ennis, T | 2016 | <i>Archaeological Evaluation, Martello Caravan Park, Walton on the Naze. ASE Report</i> |
| Stace, C | 2010 | <i>New Flora of the British Isles. 3rd edition</i> . Cambridge University Press |

10 Abbreviations and glossary

| | |
|---------------|---|
| Bronze Age | period circa 2500- 700 BCE |
| CAT | Colchester Archaeological Trust |
| ClfA | Chartered Institute for Archaeologists |
| context | specific location of finds on an archaeological site |
| ECCPS | Essex County Council Place Services |
| EHHER | Essex Historic Environment Record |
| feature (F) | an identifiable thing like a pit, a wall, a drain: can contain 'contexts' |
| Iron Age | period from 700 BC to Roman invasion of AD 43 |
| layer (L) | distinct or distinguishable deposit of soil |
| medieval | period from AD 1066 to Henry VIII |
| modern | period from c AD 1800 to the present |
| natural | geological deposit undisturbed by human activity |
| NGR | National Grid Reference |
| post-medieval | from Henry VIII to c AD 1800 |
| prehistoric | pre-Roman |
| residual | something out of its original context, eg a Roman coin in a modern pit |
| Roman | the period from AD 43 to c AD 410 |
| Section | (abbreviation sx or Sx) vertical slice through feature/s or layer/s |
| WSI | Written Scheme of Investigation |

11 Contents of archive

Finds: one box

Paper and digital record

One A4 document wallet containing:

The report (CAT Report 927)

ECC Evaluation Brief, CAT Written Scheme of Investigation

Original site record (Feature and layer sheets, Finds record, plans)

Site digital photos and log, Architectural plans, Attendance register, Risk assessment

12 Archive deposition

The paper and digital archive is currently held by the Colchester Archaeological Trust at Roman Circus House, Roman Circus Walk, Colchester, Essex CO2 7GZ, but will be permanently deposited with Colchester Museum under accession code: COLEM 2016.27

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Distribution list:

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Appendix 1 Finds Catalogue

SV=same vessel, NR=not retained, FS=fine sand, MS=medium sand, PC=pale clay, RI=red ferrous-like inclusions

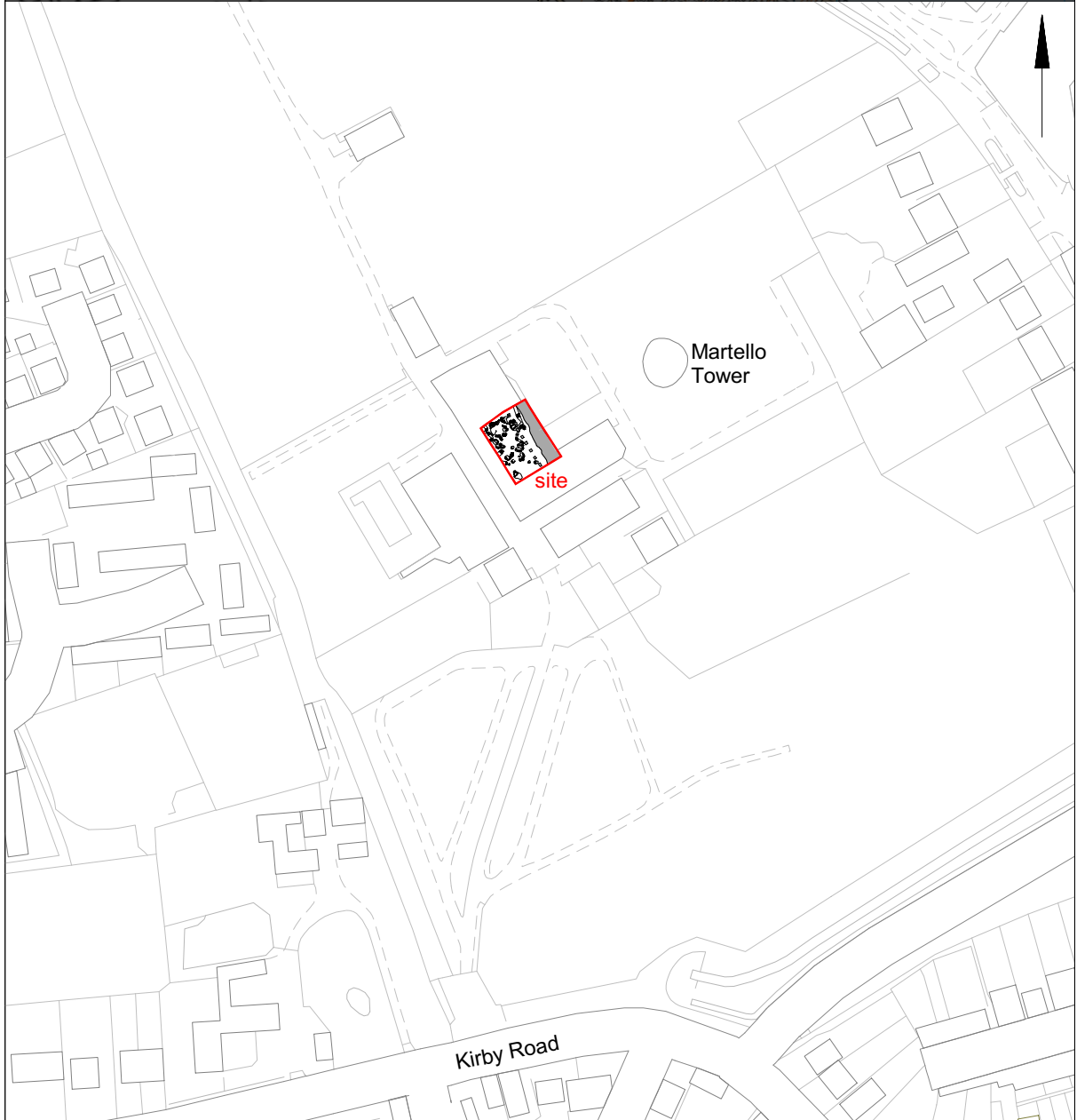
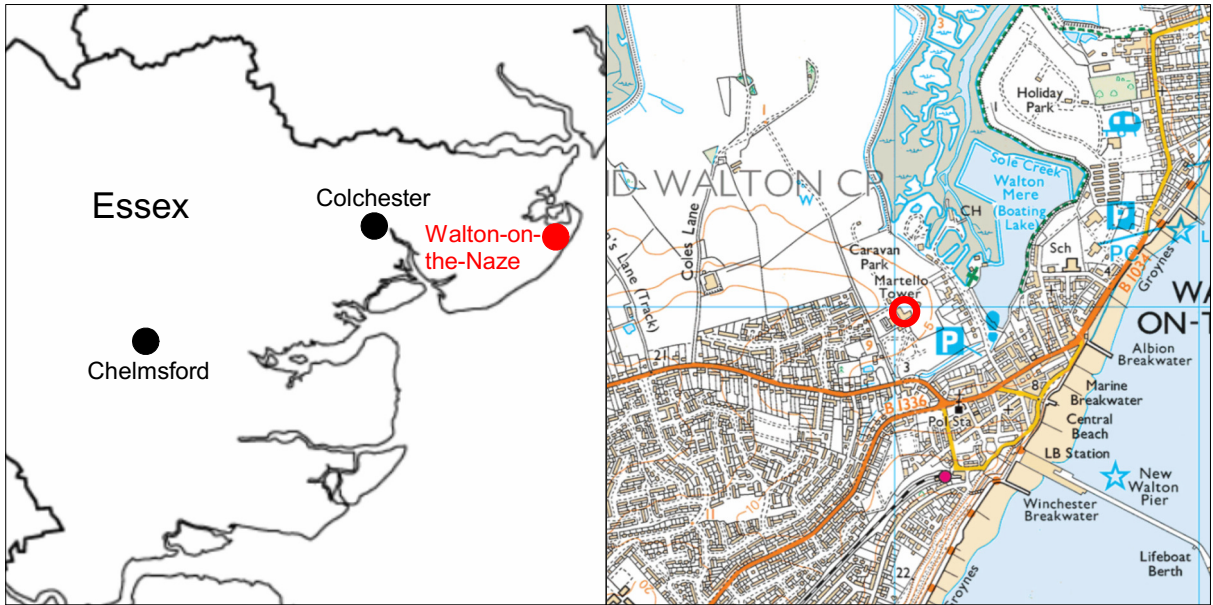
| Ctxt type | Ctxt no. | Find no | Type | Fabric | Description | Period | Form | No | Wt/g | Ab | Period/ spot date |
|-----------|-------------|---------|-------|-------------|--|-------------|-----------------------------|----|------|-----|--------------------|
| ditch | F001 sx1 | 1 | pot | B | small rim sherd, simple, rounded, slightly everted, red-brown oxidised | preh | jar/bowl | 6 | 8 | (*) | preh LBA (PDR) (?) |
| ditch | F001 sx1 | 2 | flint | | flake | preh | | 1 | 2 | | preh |
| ditch | F001 sx2 | 3 | BS | flint | part of small slightly rounded stone (NR) | preh | | 1 | 32 | | preh |
| ditch | F001 sx2 | 3 | pot | B | abraded small sherd | preh LBA(?) | | 1 | 2 | * | LBA/IA (PDR) |
| pit | F006 | 7 | BS | flint | NR | preh | | 1 | 32 | | |
| pit | F006 | 7 | pot | 20 | relatively thin, hard sandy sherd, prob med | med | | 1 | 3 | (*) | med 13-14C |
| pit | F007 | 5 | pot | 20 | relatively thin sandy sherd, prob med | med | | 1 | 5 | | med 13-14C |
| pit | F007 | 5 | FC | FS-MS | very small pieces/fragments | | | 4 | 4 | | |
| pit | F007 | 5 | pot | E | fine sand & sparse flint, small, abraded | preh LBA(?) | | 2 | 1 | * | preh LBA/IA (PDR) |
| pit | F007 | 5 | pot | L | sand & quartz, oxidised | preh | | 1 | 4 | * | preh LBA/IA (PDR) |
| pit | F009 | 6 | BS | flint | (NR) | | | 1 | 27 | | preh |
| pit | F009 | 6 | pot | O | small oxidised sherd | preh LBA(?) | | 1 | 3 | (*) | preh LBA/IA (PDR) |
| pit | F009 | 6 | pot | C | very small sherd, grey/black | preh LBA(?) | | 1 | 1 | | preh LBA (PDR) |
| pit | F011 | 10 | pot | C | | preh | | 2 | 13 | * | preh LBA (PDR)? |
| pit | F013 | 11 | pot | 20 | base sherds in sandy fabric | med | cooking pot or bowl base | 7 | 47 | | med 13-14C |
| pit | F013 | 11 | pot | O | translucent quartz and some sparse flint | preh LBA | | 1 | 3 | * | LBA/IA (PDR) |
| pit | F013 | 11 | FC | MS PC RI | rounded small lump (NR) | | | 1 | 9 | * | |
| pit | F014 | 13 | pot | 20 | relatively thin, hard, sandy sherd, prob med | med | | 1 | 4 | (*) | med 13-14C |
| pit | F019 | 14 | BS | flint | partly smoother stone (NR) | preh | | 1 | 35 | | preh |
| pit | F019 | 14 | flint | | small irregular, thick flake with hinge fracture | preh | | 1 | 4 | | later preh |
| pit | F019 | 14 | pot | C | small gre/black sherds | preh | | 3 | 2 | (*) | preh LBA/IA (PDR) |
| pit | F019 | 14 | pot | D | small sherds, oxidised | preh | | 2 | 4 | (| |
| pit | F020 | 15 | pot | GX | greyware (light grey) fine sand fabric with brown fabric core, Rom? | Rom | | 1 | 3 | * | Rom |
| pit | F020 | 15 | BS | flint | NR | preh | | 2 | 27 | | preh |
| pit | F020 | 15 | flint | | flake | preh | | 1 | 4 | | preh |
| pit | F021 | 16 | BS | flint | (NR) | preh | | 3 | 39 | | preh |
| pit | F025 | 25 | pot | B | small sherd | preh | | 1 | 3 | * | preh LBA (PDR) (?) |
| pit | F028 | 17 | BS | flint | NR | preh | | 1 | 4 | | preh |

| Ctxt type | Ctxt no. | Find no | Type | Fabric | Description | Period | Form | No | Wt/g | Ab | Period/ spot date |
|-----------|----------|---------|-------|--------|--|-----------|----------|----|------|-----|--------------------|
| pit | F028 | 17 | flint | | small long, thin flake | preh | | 1 | 1 | | preh |
| pit | F028 | 17 | pot | D | | preh | | 1 | 1 | | preh LBA (PDR) (?) |
| pit | F029 | 18 | flint | | flake, snapped end piece | preh | | 1 | 1 | | preh |
| pit | F030 | 19 | BS | flint | NR | preh | | 1 | 8 | | preh |
| pit | F030 | 19 | flint | | flake | | | 1 | 11 | | preh |
| pit | F030 | 19 | flint | | cortex removal flake | preh | | 1 | 11 | | preh |
| pit | F030 | 19 | pot | GX | Rom greyware sherd | Rom | | 1 | 4 | (*) | Rom |
| pit | F030 | 19 | FC | FS | small piece/frag red (NR) | preh | | 1 | 1 | (*) | |
| pit | F031 | 21 | pot | B | oxidised | preh LBA? | | 1 | 7 | (*) | preh LBA/IA (PDR) |
| pit | F031 | 21 | pot | | small piece of black, hard sandy material, probably a piece of modern surfacing | mod? | | 1 | 5 | | MOD? |
| pit | F033 | 23 | BS | flint | small stone (NR) | preh | | 1 | 37 | | preh |
| pit | F034 | 22 | pot | A | two small sherds, one dark one oxidised | preh | | 2 | 6 | (*) | preh LBA (PDR) |
| pit | F035 | 24 | flint | | | preh | | 1 | 1 | | preh |
| pit | F035 | 24 | pot | B | fairly dense flint, oxidised orange-brown | preh | | 1 | 8 | * | preh LBA (PDR) (?) |
| pit | F037 | 25 | pot | B | grey/black sherd | preh | | 1 | 2 | (*) | preh LBA (PDR) (?) |
| pit | F037 | 25 | pot | C | oxidised brown/red | preh | | 2 | 5 | (*) | preh LBA (PDR) (?) |
| pit | F039 | 26 | flint | | flake, some retouch along one edge | preh | | 1 | 4 | | |
| pit | F040 | 27 | BS | flint | inc. rounded small stone (NR) | preh | | 2 | 55 | | Preh |
| pit | F040 | 27 | pot | C | misc sherds, grey colour, some relatively fine flint, others with more M-L pieces, but with variety within sherds, well sorted flint and generally well embedded other than where abraded, surfaces roughly smoothed - inc base sherd(s) one medium to large in size and prob several sherds are from the same pot(s) - jar/bowl with rounded shoulder & flat base | preh LBA | jar/bowl | 16 | 126 | | LBA (PDR) |
| pit | F040 | 27 | pot | D | oxidised sherds, SV, ill sorted flint, possibly from a base(?) | preh LBA | | 3 | 16 | | LBA (PDR) |
| ditch | F041 sx1 | 28 | flint | | | preh | | 1 | 1 | | preh |
| ditch | F041 sx1 | 28 | pot | C | small sherd | preh | | 1 | 2 | * | preh LBA (PDR) (?) |
| ditch | F041 sx2 | 29 | flint | | | preh | | 1 | 3 | | preh |
| ditch | F041 sx2 | 29 | pot | B | dull red-brown | preh | | 1 | 5 | | preh LBA (PDR) (?) |
| ditch | F041 sx2 | 29 | pot | B | relatively sparse flint with fine sand, dull red-brown with dark grey core | preh | | 1 | 6 | * | preh LBA (PDR) (?) |
| ditch | F041 sx3 | 30 | pot | GX | pale greyware, sandy Rom or Med, small sherd (intrusive?) | Rom | | 1 | 1 | * | Rom or med |
| ditch | F041 | 30 | pot | C | quite dense flint, base edge | preh | | 1 | 11 | | preh LBA (PDR) (?) |

| Ctxt type | Ctxt no. | Find no | Type | Fabric | Description | Period | Form | No | Wt/g | Ab | Period/ spot date |
|---------------|----------|---------|-------|--------|---|-------------|-------------|----|------|-----|--------------------|
| | sx3 | | | | | | | | | | |
| ditch | F041 sx3 | 30 | pot | B | oxidised red/brown | preh | | 1 | 8 | * | preh LBA (PDR) (?) |
| ditch | F041 sx4 | 37 | flint | | flake | | | 1 | 15 | | preh |
| ditch | F041 sx4 | 37 | flint | | triangular blade, snapped | | | 1 | 3 | | preh |
| ditch | F041 sx4 | 37 | pot | C | oxidised fabric | preh LBA(?) | | 1 | 3 | (*) | preh |
| ph | F042 | 31 | pot | B | moderate flint, oxidised orange-brown | preh | | 1 | 5 | * | preh LBA (PDR) (?) |
| pit | F043 | 32 | BS | flint | possibly burnt - whitened, poss nat discolouration (NR) | | | 1 | 43 | | preh? |
| pit | F043 | 32 | pot | C | rather coarse and ill sorted flint, sherd quite abraded | preh LBA(?) | | 1 | 19 | * | LBA (PDR) |
| pit | F044 | 33 | BS | flint | NR | preh | | 1 | 10 | | preh |
| pit | F044 | 33 | FC | FS | small piece/frag red (NR) | preh | | 1 | 1 | | |
| ditch | F045 sx1 | 34 | flint | | | preh | | 1 | 2 | | preh |
| ditch | F045 sx1 | 34 | pot | A | A/B small sherd, oxidised | preh | | 1 | 3 | * | preh LBA (PDR) (?) |
| ditch | F045 sx1 | 34 | pot | A | small dark sherd | preh | | 1 | 2 | | preh LBA (PDR) |
| ph | F046 | 39 | flint | | natural flint (NR) | | | | | | nat |
| pit/ scoop | F047 | 36 | pot | 20 | one small abraded sherd, sandy, probably medieval | med | | 1 | 1 | * | med 13-14C |
| pit/ scoop | F047 | 36 | pot | A | small sherds, dark grey | preh | | 2 | 3 | * | preh LBA (PDR)? |
| pit/ scoop | F047 | 36 | pot | B | base sherd | preh | | 1 | 7 | * | preh LBA (PDR)? |
| pit/ scoop | F047 | 36 | FC | MS | probably FC, numerous small voids in fabric | | | 1 | 2 | (*) | |
| pit/ scoop | F047 | 36 | FC | MS PC | very small piece prob FC | | | 1 | 1 | * | |
| ph | F048 | 38 | BS | flint | NR | preh | | 3 | 17 | | preh |
| ph | F048 | 38 | pot | B | quite dense flint, inc edge of base sherd | preh | jar/bowl(?) | 4 | 25 | * | preh LBA (PDR) (?) |

Appendix 2 Worked flint catalogue

| Feature no. | Finds no. | Qt | Total length (mm) | Total width (mm) | Total thick (mm) | Broken, hinge, failed prev rem | Type | Pri, Sec, Tert | Cortex % | Raw material | Hard/Soft hammer | Platform prep | Previous removals | Abrupt, semi-abr, inv, usewear | Edges | Tool type or comments |
|-------------|-----------|----|-------------------|------------------|------------------|--------------------------------|--------------|----------------|----------|--------------------|------------------|---------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|-----------|---|
| F1 sx1 | 2 | 1 | 29 | 15 | 3 | | flake | secondary | 15 | Light grey/brown | soft | yes | 3 | | | sharp, thin, soft hammer flake |
| F19 | 14 | 1 | 30 | 17 | 6 | Plunge & breaks | ?flake | secondary | 10 | Grey/brown | hard | no | 3 | | | waste flake or core rejuvenation piece |
| F20 | 15 | 1 | 22 | 23 | 7 | ?break | ?flake | secondary | 10 | Light grey | | | 4 | | | possible waste flake, could easily be a natural peice |
| F28 | 17 | 1 | 27 | 6 | 3 | | blade/micro | tertiary | 0 | Light grey/brown | soft | yes | 4 | ?tiny bit of retouch? | | microlith or micro-blade Mesolithic? |
| F29 | 18 | 1 | 24 | 14 | 3 | Break prox | blade | tertiary | 0 | Dark reddish brown | | | 3 | | | Snapped blade fragment? |
| F30 | 19 | 1 | 42 | 31 | 9 | Break distal | flake | tertiary | 0 | Mottled grey | | | 6+ | Rough, abrupt retouch | P, RL, LL | rough retouched tertiary flake |
| F35 | 24 | 1 | 3 | 25 | 5 | | flake | tertiary | 0 | Dark grey/brown | hard | no | 2 | | | small waste flake |
| F39 | 26 | 1 | 25 | 21 | 6 | | edge scraper | secondary | 15 | Mottled grey | hard | | 1 | Semi-abrupt, invasive | LL | edge scraper, small, neat, invasive retouch |
| F41 sx1 | 28 | 1 | 22 | 10 | 3 | | flake | tertiary | 0 | Dark grey/brown | soft | | 3 | Usewear, edge damage | | very small waste flake with possible usewear |
| F41 sx2 | 29 | 1 | 25 | 15 | 5 | Break & hinge | flake | secondary | 35 | Dark grey/brown | hard | | 2 | Semi-abrupt | D | small flake with short length of neat semi-abrupt retouch at the distal end |
| F41 sx4 | 37 | 1 | 47 | 28 | 12 | | edge scraper | secondary | 20 | Dark grey/brown | hard | no | 4 | Abrupt | LL | straight edge of neat, abrupt scraper retouch. |
| F45 sx1 | 34 | 1 | 18 | 32 | 6 | Plunge & break | flake | secondary | 40 | Dark grey/brown | ?soft | yes | 3 | | | small waste flake |



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Fig 1 Site location



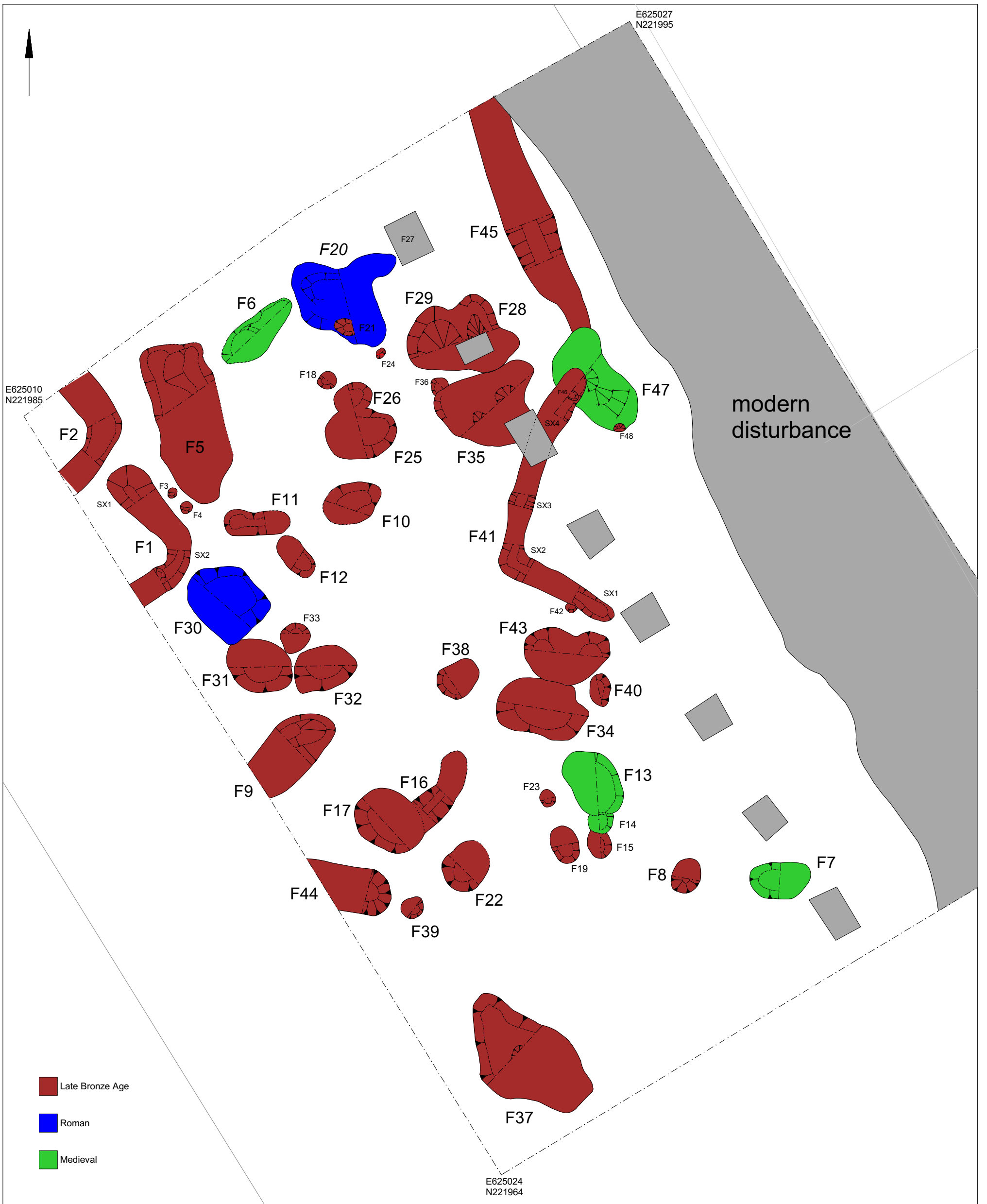


Fig 2 Excavation results.



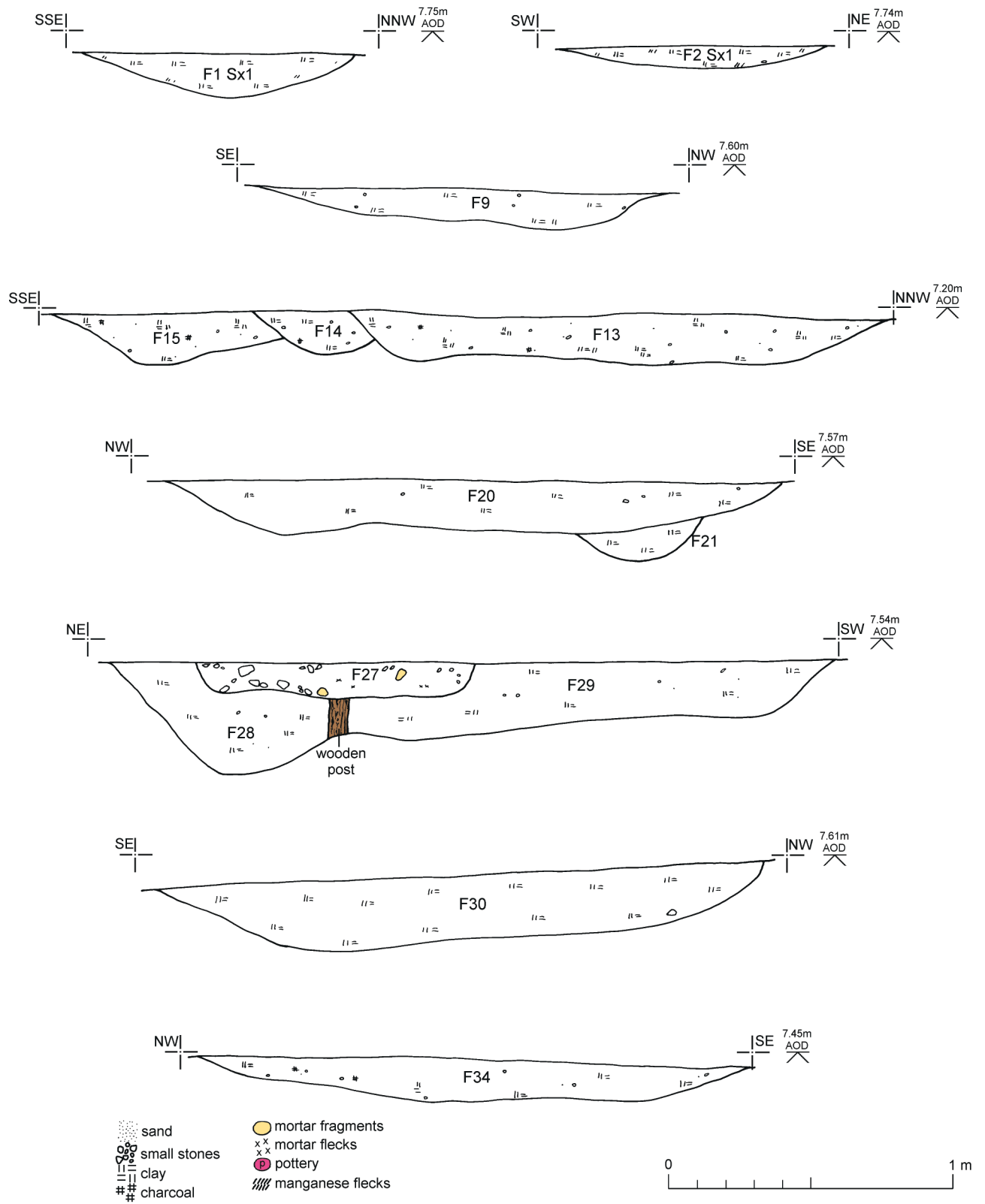


Fig 3 Sections.

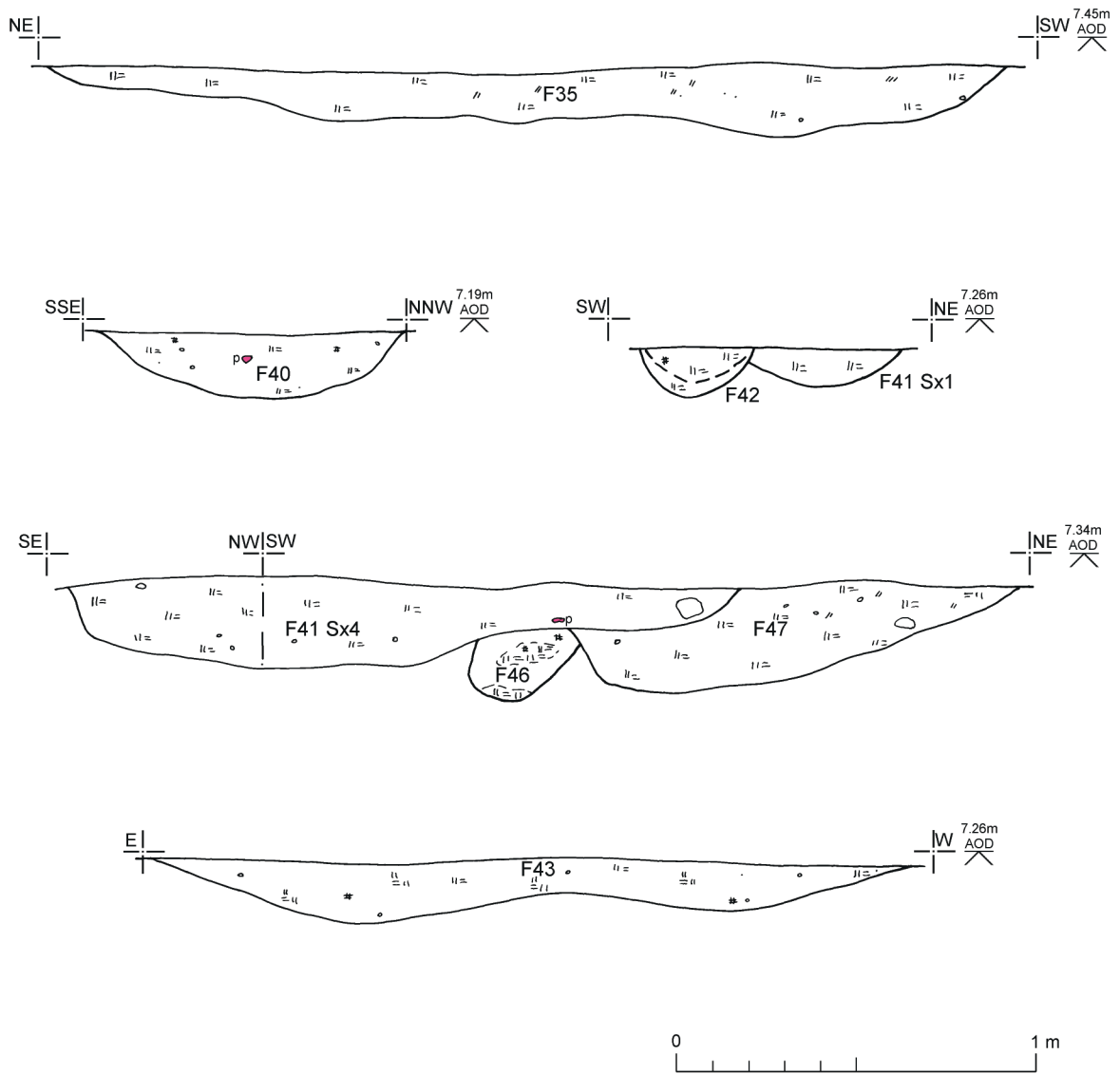
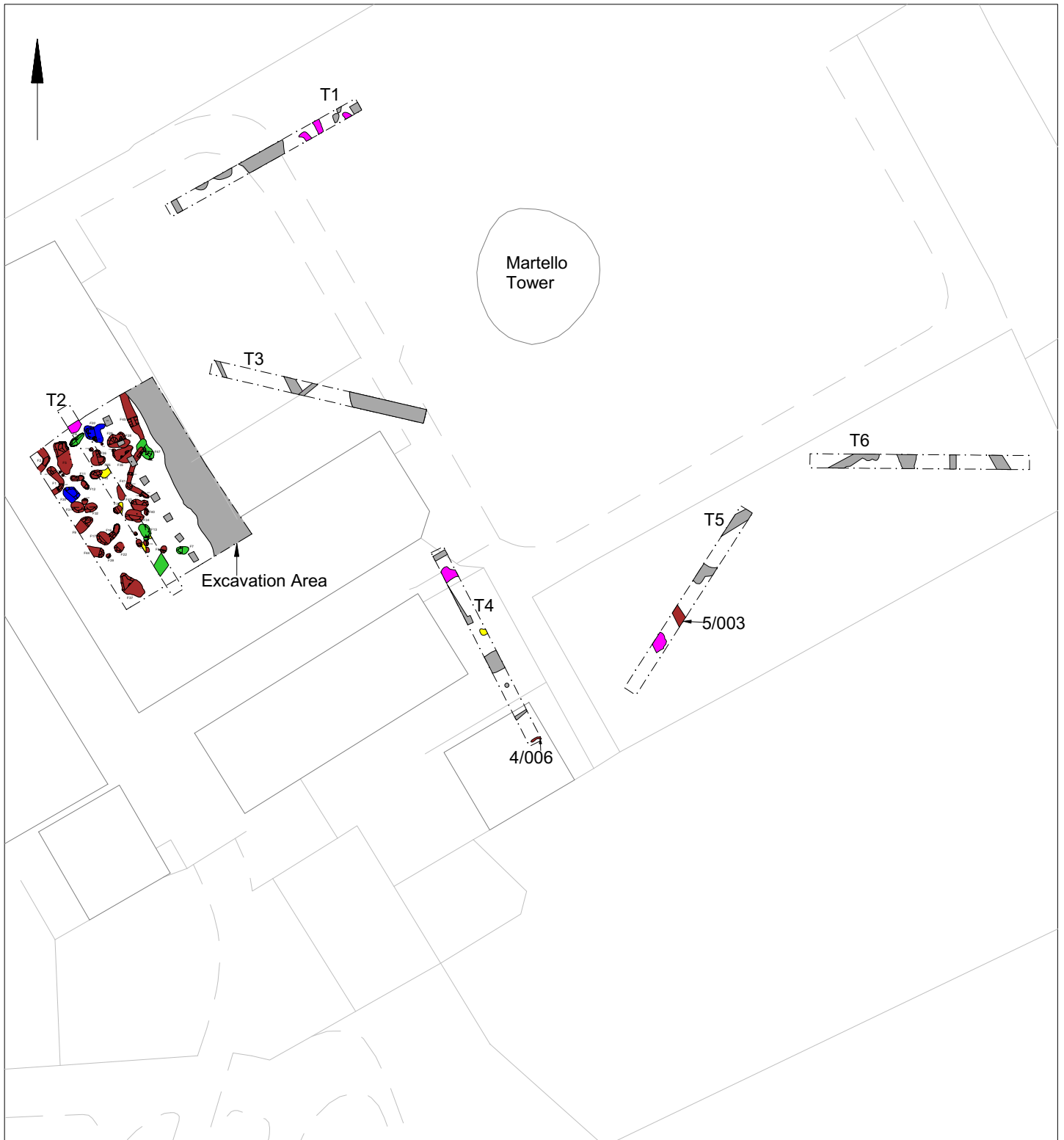


Fig 4 Sections.



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Fig 5 Excavation and trial trenching results.

0 20 m

- Late Bronze Age
- Roman
- Medieval
- Modern/Contaminated
- Natural
- Undated

Essex Historic Environment Record/ Essex Archaeology and History

Summary sheet

| | |
|--|---|
| Address: former Martello Caravan Park, Kirby Road, Walton-on-the-Naze, Essex, CO14 8QP | |
| Parish: Frinton and Walton | District: Tendering |
| NGR: TM 25080 22010 (centre) | Site code: CAT project code: 16/03b ECC project code: FWMT16 OASIS project ID: colchest3-244675 |
| Type of work: Excavation | Site director/group: Colchester Archaeological Trust |
| Date of work: 10th-16th March 2016 | Size of area investigated: 25m x 20m (500m ²) |
| Location of curating museum: Colchester Museum accession code – COLEM: 2016.27 | Funding source: Developer |
| Further seasons anticipated? No | Related EHER number: |
| Final report: CAT Report 927 | |
| Periods represented: Late Bronze Age, Roman, medieval | |
| Summary of fieldwork results: Archaeological excavation took place at the former Martello Caravan Park, Walton-on-the-Naze in advance of the construction of a medical centre and pharmacy. The majority of the features dated to the Late Bronze Age (c 1000-700 BC). Thirty pits/irregular features were probably associated with agricultural clearance and four ditches (three L-shaped ditches) and six post-holes with stock management. Two Roman pits and five medieval pits indicate a further two phases, both probably related to agricultural activity on the periphery of a settlement. | |
| Previous summaries/reports: - | |
| Keywords: Late Bronze Age | Significance: * |
| Author of summary: Laura Pooley | Date of summary: June 2016 |