

Archaeological monitoring at Old Hall Marshes, Old Hall Lane, Tollesbury, Essex, CM9 8TP

September 2019



by Dr Elliott Hicks

figures by Chris Lister, Ben Holloway and Sarah Carter
fieldwork by Adam Wightman

commissioned by Kieran Alexander (RSPB)

NGR: TL 97400 12656 (centre)

Planning ref.: MAL/18/01395

CAT project ref.: 19/05b

ECC code: TOO19

OASIS ref.: colchest3-350684



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CAT Report 1475

June 2019

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1 Summary

Archaeological monitoring was carried out at Old Hall Marshes, Old Hall Lane, Tollesbury, Essex during the creation of new wetland scrapes and other amendments to the reserve. In spite of being located in an archaeologically-sensitive area, no significant archaeological deposits or material were encountered.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This is the archive report for archaeological monitoring at Old Hall Marshes, Old Hall Lane, Tollesbury, Essex during 4th to 16th September 2019. The work was commissioned by Kieran Alexander of RSPB during the creation of new scrapes and other amendments to the reserve, and was undertaken by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT).

In response to consultation with Essex County Council Place Services (ECCPS), Historic Environment Advisor Maria Medlycott 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* (MHCLG 2019).

All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with a *Brief for archaeological monitoring and excavation at Old Hall Marshes, Old Hall Lane, Tollesbury*, detailing the required archaeological work, written by Maria Medlycott (ECCPS 2019), and a written scheme of investigation (WSI) prepared by CAT in response to the brief and agreed with ECCPS (CAT 2019).

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 field excavation* (ClfA 2014a) and *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (ClfA 2014b).

3 Archaeological background

The following archaeological background draws on the Brief and the Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER) held at Essex County Council, County Hall, Chelmsford, Essex (accessible to the public via <http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk>).

The Old Hall Marshes are of national significance as a rare example of an intact historic grazing marsh located between Salcott Creek and Tollesbury Fleet, to the southeast of Salcott village. Coastal grazing marshes are a major heritage asset, part of the special landscape character of many parts of the English coast. Essex County Council, often working in partnership with English Heritage, has arranged detailed surveys of those reserves to enhance the approach to their management (Gascoyne & Medlycott 2014).

Reclamation of the Old Hall Marsh area (marsh 41) is thought to have been underway in a piecemeal fashion by the late 16th century, but the process accelerated over the following decades and reached its full extent by the mid 18th century. The sea walls have undergone a number of alterations. The marsh has large fleets, water filled creeks, relict salt marsh surface and raised causeways that cross the marsh. There are nine or more mounds, which are perhaps the remnants of red hills, midden sites, two surviving duck decoy ponds, one of which is scheduled, and remains of barns, a decoy house and a house. The marsh is crossed by a number of counter walls, which appear as raised earthworks. The borrow dykes are crossed by causeways in places (ECC 48467).

Buried land surfaces have been recorded on several grazing-marsh sites, these generally are recorded as a result of erosion of the marsh edge and as a consequence are most visible in the inter-tidal zone, but occasionally have also been recorded during excavations. The buried land surfaces range in date from the Neolithic to the Roman period.

Approximately 426 red hills have been recorded around the Essex coast, and this number is increasing as a consequence of aerial survey and excavation. Red hills are sites where salt was extracted by evaporation from sea water, using clay pans over hearths. They are conspicuous sites, either because of their associated red earth deposits or because they form slight mounds in flat landscapes. The earliest excavated examples appear to date to the Middle Bronze Age (Germany 2004, 192-5), but the majority have their origins in the Late Iron Age and Roman periods. Some were re-used during the medieval period (for an overview, see Fawn *et al* 1990). At the Stanford Wharf Nature Reserve, Oxford Archaeology undertook a large-scale archaeological investigation in advance of the development of a new deep-sea London Gateway container port. An area of approximately 30 hectares was investigated with large areas extensively excavated (HER 47049). Although the artefactual evidence recovered was limited, two large Romano-British salt-production sites with associated buildings were uncovered (Biddulph *et al* 2012). Key evidence included channels dug to catch salt water, briquetage trays and supports, evaporation hearths and traces of red hills.

Two red hills lie very close to the proposed scrapes, one of which is actually situated between the new scrape areas (see Fig 2). Areas of earthworks, thought to be red hills are plotted to the southeast of the site (ECC 11556, ECC 16707 and ECC16192).

CAT carried out a watching brief in 2003 to the west of the current site for the excavation of a 100m ditch as part of water control system enhancements. No features or finds of archaeological significance were recorded during the works. It was noted that the ground appeared to be undisturbed except for the previous removal of the topsoil (CAT Report 249). Archaeology South East undertook monitoring work in 2015 during enhancement work, but no archaeological remains that pre-dated marsh improvement were identified. Post-medieval and modern drainage, particularly in the form of ceramic and gravel filled underdrainage, was present across the site. It was noted, however, that the area was thought to have been subject to levelling in the 1960s (ECC 16192, ASE Report 8438).

4 Aim

Archaeological monitoring was undertaken to excavate and record any archaeological deposits which were exposed by the groundworks.

5 Results (Figs 2-3)

During 4th-16th September 2019, a CAT archaeologist oversaw the reduction of an area measuring 4931.3m² by approximately 0.44-0.50m to form a new wetland scrape. The initial stripping of the eastern section of the area, which was located nearest to a known red hill, was directly monitored, and when the groundworks were completed, on 16th September, a CAT archaeologist returned to inspect the site.

Excavations occurred through topsoil (L1, c 0.04-0.08m thick, loose, dry medium brown silt with frequent rooting) into natural (L2, very hard, dry medium grey/brown/blue clay).

There were no archaeological features.



Photograph 1 Western scrape fully-excavated – looking southeast

6 Finds

by Dr Matthew Loughton

The layer L1 (1) produced one fragment of medieval/post-medieval brick with a weight of 25g and one small sherd of Roman coarse grey ware pottery (fabric GX) with a weight of 1g.

7 Discussion

Groundworks at this site did not reveal any previously unknown red hills, and nor did they expose any other archaeological features. A single, very small sherd of Roman pottery and a fragment of medieval or post-medieval brick were recovered, however, attesting to limited activity at the site during these periods. The field has been altered for agricultural purposes, and it is likely that this involved levelling the marshland to create pasture. The very thin layer of topsoil across the site and absence of any plough scaring on the underlying natural suggest that the site has never been used as arable farmland.

8 Acknowledgements

CAT thanks Kieran Alexander of RSPB for commissioning and funding the work. The project was managed by C Lister, fieldwork was carried out by A Wightman. Figures are by C Lister, B Holloway and S Carter. The project was monitored for ECCPS by Maria Medlycott.

9 References

Note: all CAT reports, except for DBAs, are available online in PDF format at <http://cat.essex.ac.uk>

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------|------|---|
| ASE Report 8438 | 2015 | <i>Tollesbury Wick Nature Reserve, Wyke Lane, Tollesbury. Archaeological Monitoring Report</i> , by E Heppell |
| Brown, N & Glazebrook, J | 2000 | <i>Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties 2. Research agenda and strategy</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 8 (EAA 8) |
| Fawn, AJ, Evans, K, McMaster, I & | 1990 | <i>The Red Hills of Essex: salt-making in antiquity</i> . Colchester Archaeological Group |

Davies, GMR		
CAT	2019	<i>Health & Safety Policy</i>
ClfA	2014a	<i>Standard and Guidance for archaeological evaluation</i>
ClfA	2014b	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i>
Germany, M	2004	'Middle Iron Age red hill at Tollesbury Creek, Tollesbury, Essex', <i>Essex Archaeology and History</i> 34 , 192-195.
ECCPS	2019	<i>Brief for archaeological monitoring and excavation at Old Hall Marshes, Old Hall Lane, Tollesbury</i> , by M Medlycott
Gascoyne, A & Medlycott, M	2014	<i>Essex Historic Grazing Marsh Project</i> . ECC
Gurney, D	2003	<i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14).
Historic England	2015	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i>
Historic England	2018	<i>The Role of the Human Osteologist in an Archaeological Fieldwork Project</i> , by S Mays, M Brickley and J Sidell
Medlycott, M	2011	<i>Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 (EAA 24)
MHCLG	2019	<i>National Planning Policy Framework</i> . Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government.
Biddulph, E, Foreman, S, Stafford, E, Stansbie, D & Nicholson, R	2012	<i>London Gateway: Iron Age and Roman salt making in the Thames Estuary. Excavation at Stanford Wharf Nature Reserve, Essex</i> . Oxford Archaeology Monograph 18

10 Abbreviations and glossary

Bronze Age	period from c 2500 – 700 BC
CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
ClfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
context	a single unit of excavation, which is often referred to numerically, and can be any feature, layer or find.
ECC	Essex County Council
ECCHEA	Essex County Council Historic Environment Advisor
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 (layer) of material
medieval	period from AD 1066 to c 1500
modern	period from c AD 1800 to the present
natural	geological deposit undisturbed by human activity
Neolithic	period from c 4000 – 2500 BC
NGR	National Grid Reference
OASIS	Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations, http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main
post-medieval	from c AD 1500 to c 1800
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: none retained

Paper record

One A4 document wallet containing:
 The report (CAT Report 1475)
 Original site records (layer sheets)
 Photographic thumbnails and log
 Inked sections

Digital record

The report (CAT Report 1475)
Photographs, photographic thumbnails and log
Graphics files

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.

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Distribution list:

Kieran Alexander (RSPB)
ECC Place Services Historic Environment Advisor
Essex Historic Environment Record, Essex County Council

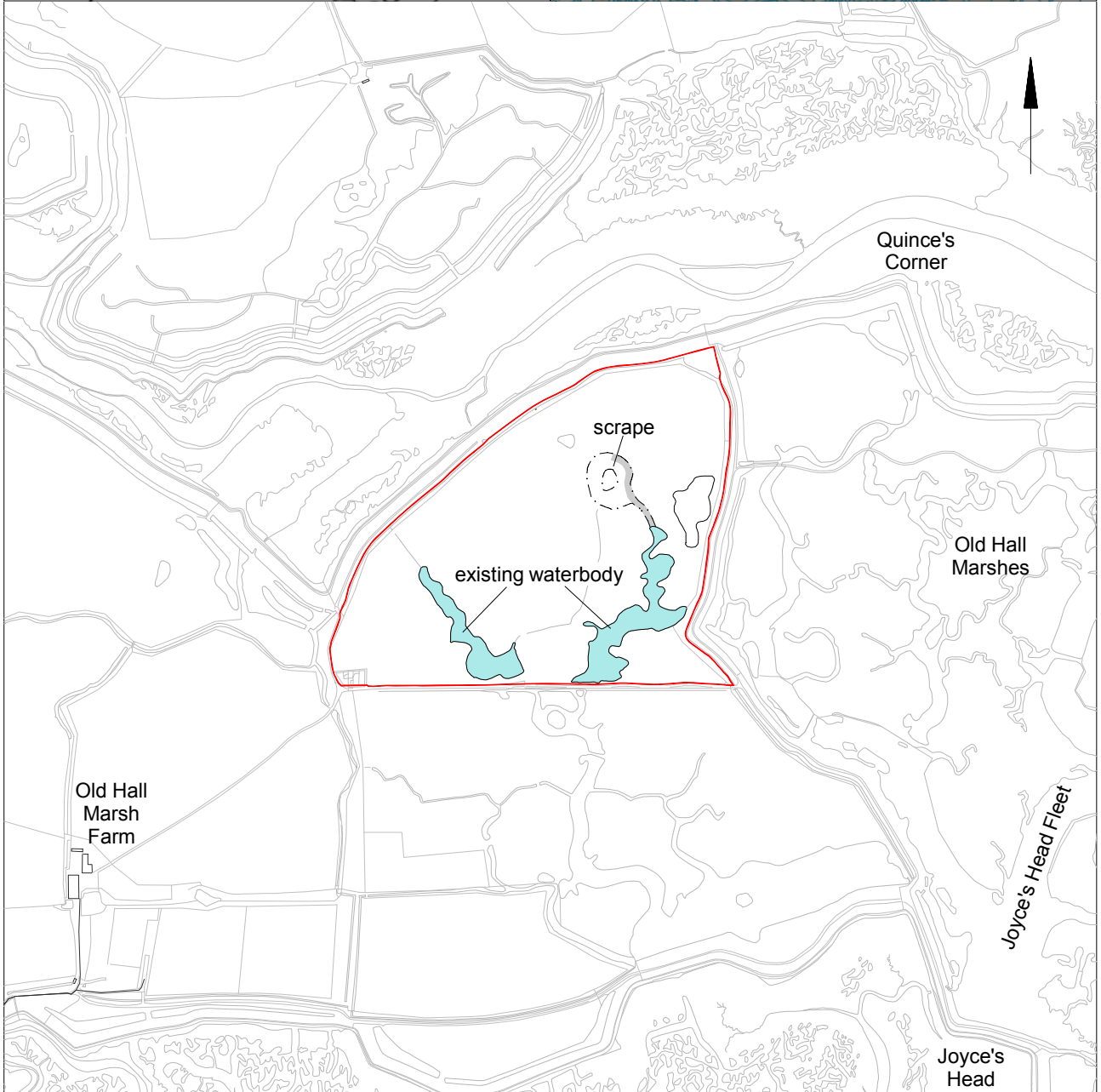
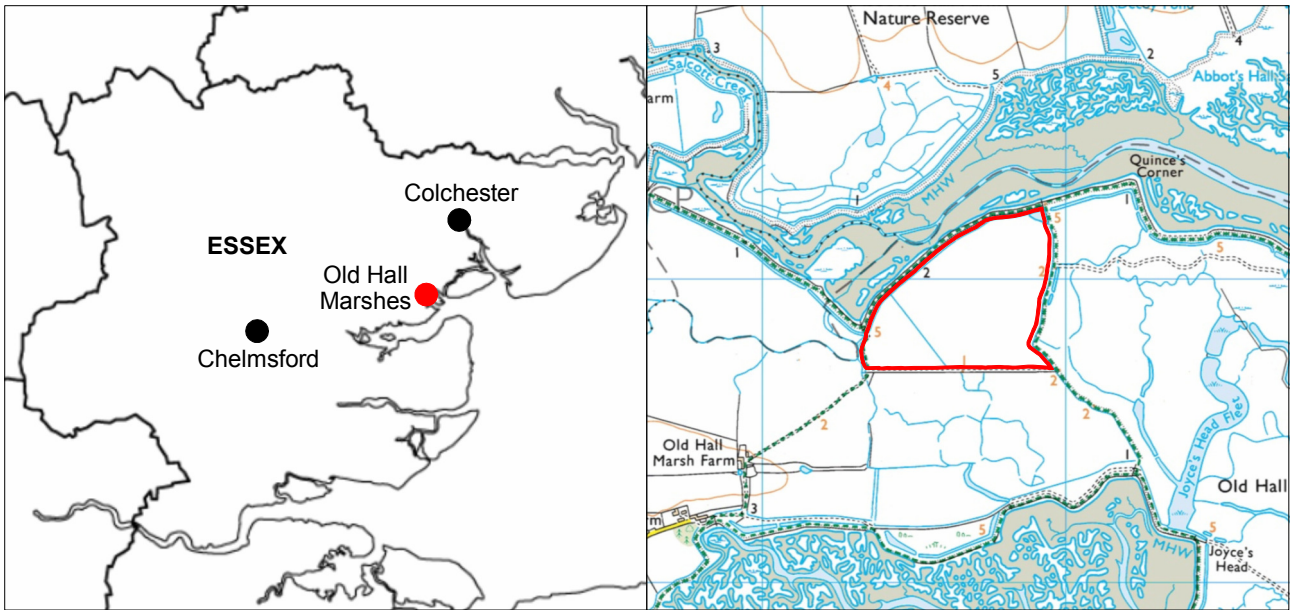


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Checked by: Philip Crummy
Date: 27.09.2019



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Fig 1 Site location.



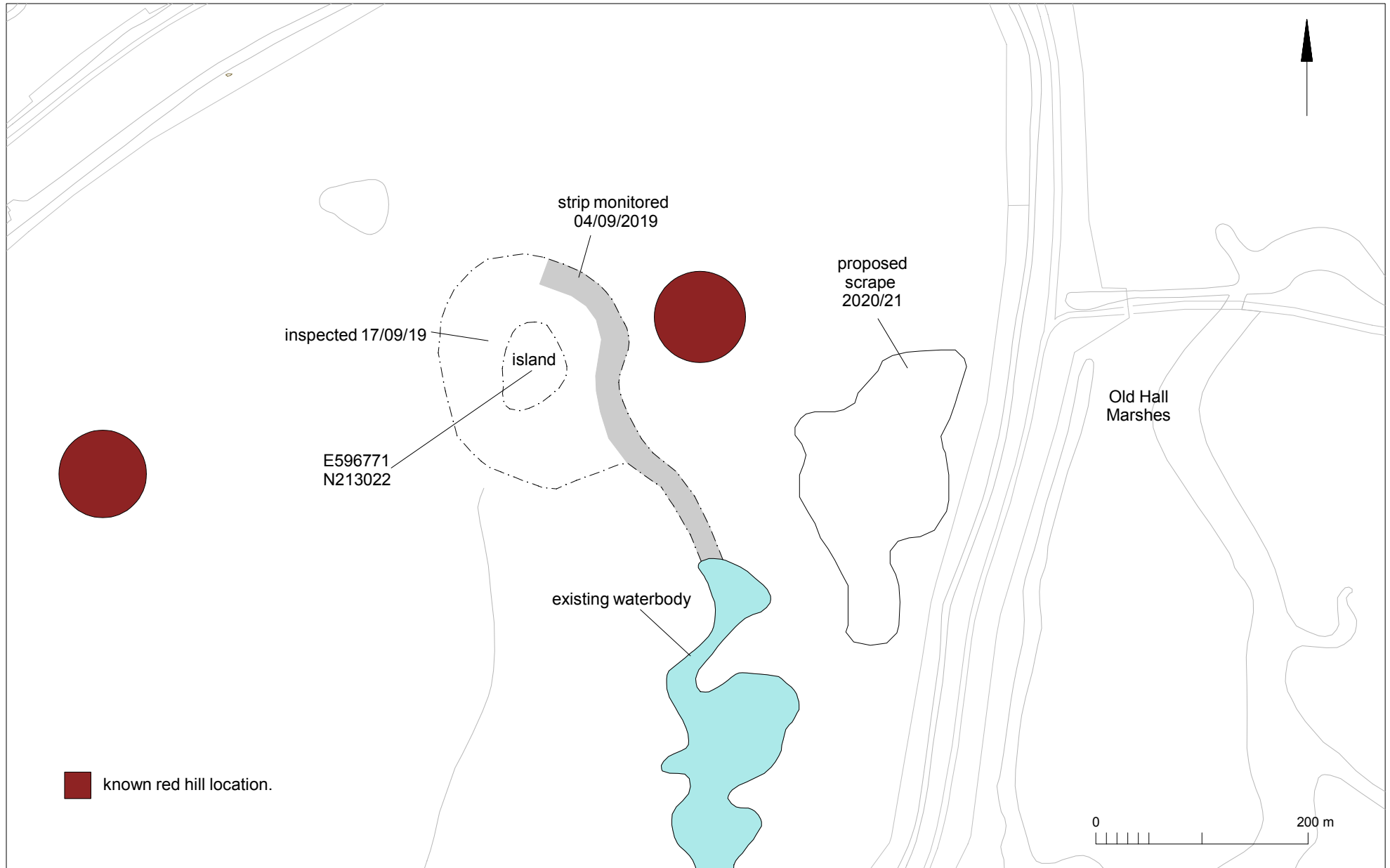


Fig 2 2019 monitoring results.

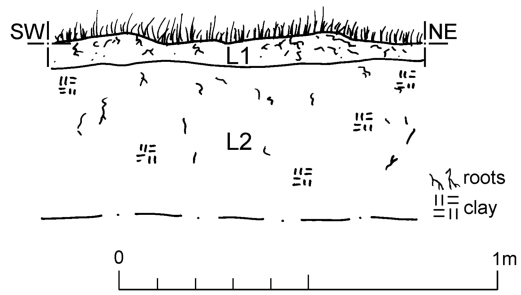


Fig 3 Representative section.

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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Printable version

OASIS ID: colchest3-350684

Project details

Project name	Archaeological monitoring and excavation at Old Hall Marshes, Old Hall Lane, Tollesbury, Essex, CM9 8TP.
Short description of the project	Archaeological monitoring was carried out at Old Hall Marshes, Old Hall Lane, Tollesbury, Essex during the creation of new wetland scrapes and other amendments to the reserve. In spite of being located in an archaeologically-sensitive area, no significant archaeological deposits or material were encountered.
Project dates	Start: 04-09-2019 End: 16-09-2019
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	2019/05b - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	TOOH19 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	colchest3-350684 - OASIS form ID
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	National Nature Reserve
Current Land use	Coastland 4 - Saltmarsh
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Significant Finds	BRICK Medieval
Significant Finds	BRICK Post Medieval
Investigation type	""Watching Brief""
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

Project location

Country	England
Site location	ESSEX MALDON TOLLESBURY RSPB Old Hall Marshes, Old Hall Lane, Tollesbury
Postcode	CM9 8TP
Study area	23.24 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 97400 12656 51.777170801008 0.861807778372 51 46 37 N 000 51 42 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation Colchester Archaeological Trust
 Project brief originator HEM Team Officer, ECC
 Project design originator Emma Holloway
 Project director/manager Chris Lister
 Project supervisor Adam Wightman
 Type of sponsor/funding body Other Charitable Trust
 Name of sponsor/funding body RSPB

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists? No
 Digital Archive recipient Colchester Museum
 Digital Archive ID TOO19
 Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography", "Text"
 Paper Archive recipient Colchester Museum
 Paper Archive ID TOO19
 Paper Media available "Context sheet", "Drawing", "Photograph", "Report"

Project bibliography

1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
 Title Archaeological monitoring at Old Hall Marshes, Old Hall Lane, Tollesbury, Essex, CM9 8TP: September 2019
 Author(s)/Editor(s) Hicks, E.
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 Issuer or publisher Colchester Archaeological Trust
 Place of issue or publication Colchester
 Description A4 loose-leaf ring-bound
 URL <http://cat.essex.ac.uk>
 Entered by Dr Elliott Hicks (eh2@catuk.org)
 Entered on 27 September 2019

OASIS:

Please e-mail [Historic England](#) for OASIS help and advice

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Cite only: <http://www.oasis.ac.uk/form/print.cfm?id=368263> for this page

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Brief for archaeological monitoring and excavation at
Old Hall Marshes, Old Hall Lane, Tollesbury



Date:
9/1/2019





Title: Brief for archaeological monitoring and excavation at Old Hall Marshes, Old Hall Lane, Tollesbury

Applicant: Kieren Alexander Kieren.Alexander@rspb.org.uk

Planning Reference: MAL/18/01395

Date issued: 9/1/19

Historic Environment Advisor: Maria Medlycott maria.medlycott@essex.gov.uk

Museum: Colchester Museum

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

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

1. Introduction

The Historic Environment Advisor of Place Services, Essex County Council has prepared this brief for archaeological monitoring and excavation, on Land within the Old Hall Marshes reserve. The proposed development will comprise the creation of new scrapes as well as other amendments to the reserve. The submitted planning application identifies the site of a red hill in close proximity to one of the new scrapes.

2. Site Location and Description

The proposed development (TL9740012656) is located on the southern side of the Salcott Creek, within the historic marshland. It is currently part of the Old Hall Marshes reserve. The proposed work is to increase the areas of scrapes within the reserves as well as the creations of new islands and to restore historic crossing points across the creeks.

3. Planning Background

A planning application for the development of the site was submitted to Maldon District Council (18/01395/MAL) in November 2018. The planning application comprised the creation of 7,200 square metres of new scrapes (seasonally flooded wetland features), create 3 new islands approximately 120 square metres in size, excavate 610 metres of new foot drains, re-profile 1035 metres of existing foot drain, create 500 metres of bunds across a semi-improved grassland field, and repair and renovate 12 historical but degraded crossing points found in the ancient marshes.

The following condition was placed on the application due to the potential impact on archaeological deposits known to survive in the area. It follows the policies within the National Planning Policy Framework:-

L1 Archaeological Assessment

No development including any site clearance or groundworks of any kind shall take place within the site until the applicant or their agents; the owner of the site or successors in title has submitted an archaeological assessment by an accredited archaeological consultant to establish the archaeological significance of the site. Such archaeological assessment shall be approved by the local planning authority and will inform the implementation of a programme of archaeological work. The development shall be carried out in a manner that accommodates such approved programme of archaeological work.

L2 Implementation of Archaeological Fieldwork Programme

No development including any site clearance or groundworks of any kind shall take place within the site until the applicant or their agents; the owner of the site or successors in title has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work from an accredited archaeological contractor in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority. The development shall be carried out in a manner that accommodates the approved programme of archaeological work.

4. Archaeological Background

The following archaeological background utilises the Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER) held at Essex County Council, County Hall, Chelmsford. Prospective contractors are advised to obtain the EHER information prior to the completion of any written scheme of investigation.

Old Hall Marshes is of national significance, as a rare example of an intact historic grazing-marsh. There is the possibility of archaeological deposits surviving within the application area, relating to the Roman salt-making industry, there is a known red hill (saltern) in close proximity to northern proposed scrape.

5. Requirement for Work

The archaeological monitoring should aim to determine, the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains.

A programme of archaeological monitoring shall be undertaken on the two large scrapes proposed. The archaeologist shall monitor all of the groundworks associated with the creation of the scrapes with the ability to stop the machining at the level of surviving archaeological deposits. Once these have been appropriately recorded the groundworks can recommence.

The ClfA's *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Watching briefs and Excavations* should be used for additional guidance in the production of the content of the WSI and report, and the general execution of the project.

6. General Methodology

- 6.1 A professional team of field archaeologists shall undertake the archaeological monitoring and excavation. The number of staff involved and the structure of the team shall be stated in the written scheme of investigation. Notification of the project manager's name for the project shall be provided to the Historic Environment Advisor one week in advance of commencement of work.
- 6.2 A provisional timetable for the work shall be given in the written scheme of investigation.
- 6.3 The archaeological contractor is expected to follow the Code of Conduct of the Institute of Field Archaeologists.
- 6.4 The contractor shall ensure detailed study of all mains' service locations and avoid damage to these.
- 6.5 All Health and Safety guidelines must be followed on site.
- 6.6 At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> must be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms

7. Monitoring Methodology

- 7.1 Machine stripping shall be undertaken to an agreed standard, using a toothless ditching bucket, and under the supervision and to the satisfaction of a professional archaeologist. The exposed sub-soil or archaeological horizon will be cleaned by hand

immediately after machine stripping, if required and any archaeological deposits or negative features excavated and recorded.

- 7.2 Details of the site planning and recording policies shall be given in the written scheme of investigation. The normal preferred policy for the scale of archaeological site plans is 1:20 and sections at 1:10, unless circumstances indicate that other scales would be more appropriate.
- 7.3 The contractor shall provide details of the site surveying, excavation and finds recovery policy in the written scheme of investigation. The site grid shall be tied into the National Grid.
- 7.4 The contractor shall provide details of the sampling strategies for retrieving artefacts, biological remains (for palaeoenvironmental and palaeoeconomic investigations), and samples of sediments and/or soils (for micromorphological and other pedological/sedimentological analyses). Advice on the appropriateness of the proposed strategies will be sought from the Historic England Regional Adviser in Archaeological Science (East of England).
- 7.5 Details of the site photographic policy shall be given in the written scheme of investigation. The photographic record shall include both general and feature specific photographs, a photographic scale (including north arrow) shall be included in the case of detailed photographs. The photographic record shall be accompanied by a photographic register detailing as a minimum feature number, location, and direction of shot.
- 7.6 Should human remains be discovered the coroner will be informed and a licence from the Home Office sought immediately; both the client and the monitoring officer will also be informed. These should be left in situ wherever possible.
- 7.7 The IFA's Standards and Guidance for Archaeological watching briefs and excavations and the EAA Standards for Field Archaeology in the Eastern Region document should be used for additional guidance in the production of the written scheme of investigation, the content of the report, and the general execution of the project.

8. Post Excavation Assessment

- 8.1 An updated post excavation assessment shall be submitted within 2 months or at an alternatively agreed time to the Historic Environment Advisor following the completion of the excavation phase.
- 8.2 Where archaeological results do not warrant a post excavation assessment then agreement will be sought from the Historic Environment Advisor to proceed straight to grey literature /publication.

9. Finds

- 9.1 All finds, where appropriate, shall be washed.
- 9.2 All pottery and other finds where appropriate, shall be marked with the site code and context number.
- 9.3 The written scheme of investigation shall include an agreed list of specialist consultants, who might be required to conserve and/or report on finds, and advise or report on other aspects of the investigation.
- 9.4 The requirements for conservation and storage shall be agreed with the appropriate museum (Colchester) prior to the start of work, and confirmed in writing to the Historic Environment Advisor.

10. Results

- 10.1 The report shall be submitted within a length of time (but not exceeding 6 months) from the end of the evaluation phase, to be agreed between the developer and archaeological contractor, with a digital copy as a single PDF supplied to the Historic Environment Advisor.
- 10.2 This report must contain:
 - The aims and methods adopted in the course of the archaeological work
 - Location plan of excavated areas and/or other fieldwork in relation to the proposed development. At least two corners of the site shall be given 10 figure grid references.
 - A section/s drawing showing depth of deposits including present ground level with Ordnance Datum, vertical and horizontal scale.

- Methodology and detailed results including a suitable conclusion and discussion. Where appropriate the discussion should be completed in consultation with the Eastern Counties Research Agenda and Strategy (Brown and Glazebrook 2000, Medlycott 2011).
- All specialist reports
- A concise non-technical summary of the project results.

10.3 An OASIS sheet shall be completed at the end of the project and supplied to the Historic Environment Advisor. This will be completed in digital form. A copy should also be e-mailed to the Hon. Editor of the Essex Archaeology and History Journal for inclusion in the annual round-up of projects in the Journal paul.gilman@me.com

10.4 Publication of the results at least to a summary level (i.e. round up of archaeology in Essex in Essex Archaeology and History) shall be undertaken in the year following the archaeological field work. An allowance shall be made within the costs for full publication in an appropriate journal.

11. Archive Deposition

11.1 The requirements for archive storage shall be agreed with the appropriate museum (Colchester), and confirmed to the Historic Environment Advisor.

11.2 The full archive shall be deposited with the appropriate museum within 1 month of the completion of the report and confirmed with the Historic Environment Advisor.

11.3 A summary of the contents of the archive shall be supplied to the Historic Environment Advisor at the time of deposition to the museum.

12. Monitoring

- 12.1 The Historic Environment Advisor will be responsible for monitoring progress and standards throughout the project. This will include the fieldwork, post-excavation and publication stages.
- 12.2 Notification of the start of work shall be given to the Historic Environment Advisor one week in advance of its commencement.
- 12.3 Any variations of the written scheme of investigation shall be agreed with the Historic Environment Advisor prior to them being carried out.

13. Contractors Written Scheme of Investigation

- 13.1 In accordance with Standards and Guidance produced by the IFA this design brief should not be considered sufficient to enable the total execution of the project. A WSI is required therefore in order to provide *the basis for a measurable standard* and for submission by the developer to the Local Planning Authority for approval.
- 13.2 Archaeological contractors shall forward a written scheme of investigation to the Historic Environment Advisor for validation **before** any work is undertaken on site. This validation is undertaken on behalf of the Planning Authority.
- 13.3 The involvement of the Historic Environment Advisor shall be acknowledged in any report or publication generated by this project.

14. References

Brown, N. and Glazebrook, J.	2000	<i>Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties 2. Research agenda and strategy</i> , East Anglian. Archaeol. Occ. Pap. 8
Gurney, D.	2003	<i>Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England</i> , East Anglian. Archaeol. Occ. Pap. 14
Medlycott, M.	2011	<i>Research and Archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England</i> , East Anglian Archaeol. Occ. Paper 24

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

Maria Medlycott
Historic Environment Advisor
Place Services
County Hall
Chelmsford
CM1 1QH

Site: Tollesbury Old Hall Marshes WB

Site code: TOOH19

Layer No.

Interpretation Topsoil

Period Modern

1

Location

SOIL DESCRIPTION

Consistence very loose soft friable firm hard dry moist wet
✓ ✓

Colour very light medium dark yellow orange green grey brown black
✓ ✓

Soil sand silt clay loam clay silt sand
Type ✓

charcoal oyster daub brick tile

Inclusions: flecks

gravel % stone % tile/brick % pot %

Inclusions: pieces

RECORDING 1:10 rep sx drawing and photo

Plan nos

Section nos

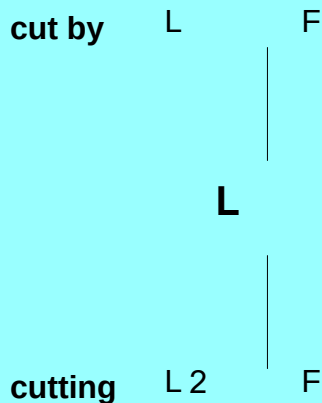
pre-exc ex post-ex

Photos taken

FINDS 3 fired clay, 1 Roman pot, modern ceramic building material (not kept)

Find Nos:

NOTES Very thin 40-80mm. Dust and dry fibrous material (old root matter), basically a matter of roots and dust.



By

Date

Site: Tollesbury Old Hall Marshes WB

Site code: TOOH19

Layer No.

Interpretation Natural geology

Period

2

Location Whole area

SOIL DESCRIPTION

Consistence very loose soft friable firm hard dry moist wet
✓ ✓ ✓

Colour very light medium dark yellow orange green grey brown black
✓ ✓

Soil sand silt clay loam clay silt sand
Type ✓

charcoal oyster daub brick tile

Inclusions: flecks

gravel % stone % tile/brick % pot %

Inclusions: pieces

RECORDING 1:10 rep sx drawing and photo

Plan nos

Section nos

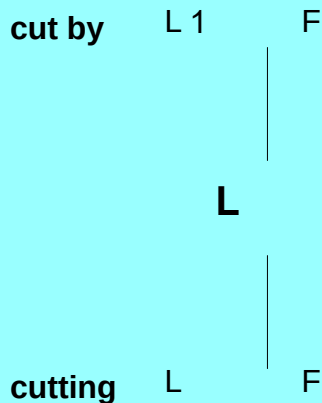
pre-exc ex post-ex

Photos taken

FINDS N/A

Find Nos:

NOTES Blue/grey clay with some orange/brown patches. Very dry and firm. Probably the condor clay.



By

Date



001



002



003



004



005



006



007



008



009



010



011



012



013



014



015



016



017



018



019



020



021



022



023



024

xnview_filelisting

T00H19_Old-Hall-Marshes-Tollesbury_WB_PhotographicLog

Filename With Ext	annotation
T00H19_PhotoGraph_001.jpg	Site shot
T00H19_PhotoGraph_002.jpg	Easternmost strip of first (western) scrape - looking northwest
T00H19_PhotoGraph_003.jpg	Excavator and dry natural clay arisings
T00H19_PhotoGraph_004.JPG	Easternmost strip of first (western) scrape - looking northwest
T00H19_PhotoGraph_005.JPG	Easternmost strip of first (western) scrape - looking northwest
T00H19_PhotoGraph_006.JPG	Easternmost strip of first (western) scrape - looking northwest
T00H19_PhotoGraph_007.JPG	Easternmost strip of first (western) scrape - looking northwest
T00H19_PhotoGraph_008.JPG	L1 topsoil and L2 natural clay - looking southwest
T00H19_PhotoGraph_009.JPG	L1 topsoil and L2 natural clay - looking southwest
T00H19_PhotoGraph_010.JPG	L1 topsoil and L2 natural clay - looking southwest
T00H19_PhotoGraph_011.JPG	Easternmost strip of first (western) scrape, north end - looking northwest
T00H19_PhotoGraph_012.JPG	Easternmost strip of first (western) scrape, north end - looking west
T00H19_PhotoGraph_013.JPG	Easternmost strip of first (western) scrape, north end - looking southeast
T00H19_PhotoGraph_014.JPG	Easternmost strip of first (western) scrape, north end - looking southeast
T00H19_PhotoGraph_015.JPG	L1 topsoil and L2 clay - looking southeast
T00H19_PhotoGraph_016.JPG	Western scrape fully excavated - looking southeast
T00H19_PhotoGraph_017.JPG	Western scrape fully excavated - looking south
T00H19_PhotoGraph_018.JPG	Western scrape fully excavated - looking southeast
T00H19_PhotoGraph_019.JPG	Western scrape fully excavated - looking west
T00H19_PhotoGraph_020.JPG	Western scrape fully excavated - looking west
T00H19_PhotoGraph_021.JPG	Western scrape fully excavated - looking north
T00H19_PhotoGraph_022.JPG	Western scrape fully excavated - looking north
T00H19_PhotoGraph_023.JPG	Re-modelling ditch entering western scrape - looking east
T00H19_PhotoGraph_024.JPG	Western scrape fully excavated - looking northwest