

Archaeological evaluation and excavation on land between 20-24 North Road, Tollesbury, Essex

May-June 2013



report prepared by **Ben Holloway**
on behalf of **Mr G Goody**

Planning reference: MAL/00256/13

CAT project ref.: 13/04a

HET Project ref: TONR13

NGR: TL 9546 1065

Colchester and Ipswich Museum accession code: 2013.27



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CAT Report 710

June 2013

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1 Summary

The site is north of the village centre. There are cropmark sites to the west of the site which (together with cremation burials excavated by Maldon Archaeological and Historical Group) indicate that there is a Roman farmstead or villa west of the current site. There are also six 'red hills' (salt-producing sites) within 700m of the site.

A 20m evaluation trench within the footprint a new dwelling was subsequently expanded to an open-area excavation corresponding with the footprint of the whole building.

The evaluation and excavation jointly revealed five ditches, two pits and eight post-holes. There are three parallel groups of features here which appear to define part of a small Roman farmstead, probably of 2nd-mid 3rd century date. First, two ditches defining a trackway: second, a right-angle of ditches aligned on the trackway; third, a rectangular post-built structure to the north of the ditches. Although none of the post-hole are dated, they follow the alignment of the Roman landscape so closely that a Roman date can be suggested (the lack of finds may indicate that it was an animal house, rather than domestic accommodation). Notable finds include fragments of briquetage, which may have been brought to the site from nearby red hills.

These ditches are very likely to be part of the Roman farming estate evident in the adjacent cropmarks and cremation burials to the west. Presumably this Roman estate also controlled the local red hills.

There are also medieval and late medieval pits and a medieval ditch whose presence may explain the intrusive material in the Roman features.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This is the archive report on the archaeological evaluation and area excavation on land between 20-24 North Road, Tollesbury, Essex.

The site is currently grassy open ground used as paddocks and rough grazing. Proposed work is the construction of a new dwelling and associated infrastructure. The site is centred at NGR TL 9546 1065.

The Essex County Council Historic Environment Team (HET) was consulted by Maldon District Council in relation to planning application MAL/00256/13. In response to consultation, HET made the following recommendation, in line with advice given in the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012):

" 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."

A brief detailing the required archaeological work (an evaluation by trial-trenching, and excavation) was written by the HET officer (Maria Medlycott: HET 2013). The client Mr G Goody commissioned Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT) to carry out the work, which it did in accordance with a WSI (Written Scheme of Investigation, produced by CAT and agreed with HET: CAT 2013) between May 30th and June 5th 2013. Post-excavation work was carried out in June 2013. In addition to the WSI, all fieldwork and reporting was done in accordance with CAT 2012, IfA 2008a, IfA 2008b, EAA 14, and EAA 24.

3 Archaeological and historical background

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

The site is on the northern edge of Tollesbury and beyond its medieval core, in lands associated with Tollesbury Hall Manor. There are Roman sites to the north and west, a number of which have been investigated by the Maldon Archaeological and Historical

Group (MAHG). At Carrington's Farm (Essex Historic Environment Record 47319), Roman features include a possible villa site and several cremations at TL 952106 (180m to the SW), . To the north of Tollesbury there are cropmarks of linear features, old field boundaries, part of a rectangular enclosure and a number of pits centred at TL 952107 (EHER 11533: 200m to the NW). Six red-hills are located along the western end of Tollesbury Fleet, to the north and east of the site. Jointly, these cremation burials, cropmarks of rectilinear enclosures and field systems are all indicative of the presence of a Roman farmstead, or perhaps a villa.

4 Aim

The aim of the investigation was to record and establish the character, extent, date, significance and condition of any remains likely to be disturbed by the proposed works.

5 Results (Figs 1-3)

This section gives an archaeological summary of the evaluation trenching (T1) and subsequent area excavation, with context and finds dating information.

The evaluation trench and subsequent area were excavated under archaeological supervision using a tracked excavator. Two layers were removed: modern topsoil 250mm thick (L1), which sealed a silt/clay horizon 100mm thick (L2). L2 sealed natural sand and gravel with occasional patches of clay (L3). Fifteen archaeological features were revealed: six were Roman in date (F4, F5, F7-10), one was post-medieval (F6), and eight were undated (F1-3, F11-F15).

Evaluation Trench 1: summary (Fig 2)

T1 was L-shaped, and located within the footprint of the new dwelling. It contained seven archaeological features, post-holes F1-3, ditches F4, F5 and F7, and pit F6. Finds from the ditches and pit were a mixture of Late Iron Age, Roman, medieval and post-medieval pottery and animal bone. There were no finds in the post-holes.



Plate 1: section across trackway ditches F7, F9. View SE

Excavation

Based on the results of the evaluation, the HET officer made the decision to extend the area of investigation to include the entire footprint of the new build. This enlarged the site to approximately 175m².



Plate 2: large pit F10



Plate 3: the ?Roman building, viewed east. Post-holes F1-3, F13-15 are emphasised with green discs. The section centre is across ditch F4.

Trench 1 and excavated area – contexts and dating evidence.

Feature no	Type	Dated finds	Phase
F1-F3	post-hole	--	undated – Roman?
F4	ditch	Roman pottery early/mid 1st to early 2nd, with residual LIA	2nd to mid 3rd
F5	ditch	Roman, residual LIA pottery, with intrusive peg-tile	Roman
F6	pit	post-medieval pottery, residual medieval pottery and residual Roman and IA pottery	post-medieval
F7	ditch	Roman pottery 2nd-early 3rd or 4th	2nd to mid 3rd
F8	ditch	Roman pottery mid-2nd to 3rd.	2nd to mid 3rd
F9	ditch	Roman pottery mid-1st to early 2nd.	2nd to mid 3rd
F10	large pit	Roman pottery, lava quern, briquetage, intrusive medieval pottery	Roman
F11-15	post-hole	--	undated – Roman?

The enlarged excavation exposed the continuation of ditches initially observed in the evaluation trench (F4, F5 and F7), and revealed previously unidentified ditches F8 and F9, pit F10, and post-holes F11-15. The site sequence is discussed below (Section 7).

6 Finds

by Stephen Benfield

Introduction

Bulk finds of probable prehistoric date and Late Iron Age (LIA), Roman, medieval and post-medieval date were recovered. The finds consist of pottery, ceramic building material (CBM), briquetage, fired clay, quernstone and animal bone. The finds were recovered from ditches, pits and a soil layer. The bulk finds are listed in Table 1 and quantified with spot dates in Appendix 1.

Bulk finds types	no.	wt (g)
Pottery	105	1836
Ceramic building material (CBM)	6	315
Briquetage	29	708
Fired clay	5	52
Quernstone (lava)	3	11
Animal bone	17	249

Table 1. Type and quantities of finds

Pottery

Introduction

The pottery sherd count and weight was recorded by fabric type for each finds number by context. The fabrics recorded are listed below and the quantity of each fabric type is listed in Table 2. The pottery fabrics and forms refer to the Essex (Chelmsford) fabric series (Going 1987 & Cunningham & Drury 1985) and where appropriate the fabric Chelmsford fabric series number is given in brackets after the fabric name. Samian forms refer to Webster (1996).

Fabric code	Fabric name	Fabric date range		
<i>Prehistoric & Roman:</i>				
HMS	Hand-made sand-	prehistoric	2	18

	tempered ware			
GTW	Grog-tempered ware (53)	M1C BC- M1C AD	4	78
CGS	Central Gaulish samian	E-M2-L2C	1	2
COLC	Colchester colour-coated ware (1)		1	10
COLB	Colchester buff ware (27)	M1-2/3C	6	121
BUF	Miscellaneous buff wares (31)	Roman	1	24
STOR	Storage jar fabrics (44)	Roman	6	329
RCW	Romanising grey wares (45)	M1-E2C	69	985
GRS	Sandy grey wares (47)	Roman	12	216
		Sub total	102	1783
<i>Post-Roman:</i>			0	0
MCW	Medieval coarse ware (20)	12-14C	1	42
SOW	Sandy orange wares (21)	13-16C	1	8
GRE	Glazed red earthenware (40)	M16-18C	1	3
		Sub total	3	53
		Total	105	1836

Table 2. Pottery quantities by fabric

Pottery

Prehistoric and Roman pottery

Two small, sand-tempered sherds, which appear to be hand-made (Fabric HMS), are possibly the earliest pottery recovered from the site. These came from ditch F5 and L4. They may be of Later Iron Age date (they are unlikely to date any earlier) and are possibly associated with Iron Age activity here Late in the Iron Age period, evidence by sherds of grog-tempered wares, but are not closely dated. If they are of Iron Age date they are residual in the contexts from which they were recovered.

Four sherds of Late Iron Age grog-tempered ware (Fabric GTW) are the earliest securely dated pottery recovered. This fabric type can be dated to the period of the late 1st century BC-mid 1st century AD, probably remaining current on many sites into the early Roman pre-Flavian period (c 43-70 AD). The sherds come from the ditches F7 & F9 and are probably residual in these contexts as Roman pottery was also recovered with them. Several thick sherds from large storage jars were also noted as having grog-temper and might also date to the Late Iron Age or the early Roman period.

Pottery which can be closely dated to the early Roman period (mid-late 1st century) is well represented (Fabric RCW) not only in terms of count and weight, but also as many of the sherds represent significant proportions of two jars, one from ditch F4 and one from ditch F9. Along with a group of body sherds (Fabric COLB) from a from a flagon recovered from ditch F7, these are the only part vessels recovered. The quantities of sherds from them, which were recovered together as groups, indicates they were almost certainly used in the immediate environs of the site. The base is present on one of the jars (F9) and this has had holes made through it post-firing.

Pottery of 2nd-3rd century date can also be identified. There is one fineware import represented by a rim sherd from a Central Gaulish samian dish or bowl (Fabric CGS), probably of form Dr 18/31 or Dr 31. This was recovered from pit F10 and dates to the period of the early-mid 2nd century to late 2nd century. From the same pit there is a sherd from a 2nd or 3rd century Colchester colour-coated beaker (Fabric COLC). A large sherd from a cordoned, narrow-neck jar (Fabric GRS), recovered from ditch F7, is also probably of 2nd-3rd century date, although this vessel is difficult to date closely. The size of this sherd suggests this vessel was used and broken in the immediate environs of the site.

While some of the pottery cannot be closely dated, other than as Roman, there is no pottery which need date later than the late 2nd-mid 3rd century.

Post-Roman

A single sherd of medieval greyware (Fabric MCW) dating to the 12th-14th century was recovered from pit F10. A late medieval sherd (Fabric SOW) dated 13th-16th century and a post-medieval sherd from a dark glazed drinking vessel (Fabric GRE) were recovered from pit F6.

Ceramic building material (CBM)

There is a small quantity of Roman brick or tile pieces, most recovered from L4. These include an abraded flange from a tegula roof tile from L4 and a small piece from a Roman combed flue tile, dating to after the late 1st or early 2nd century which was recovered from the pit F10. The small assemblage does not suggest any significant Roman buildings on or close to the site and may have been brought to the site as useful salvaged building debris or even in manure scatter, but it could suggest a Roman building with a tile roof and possibly a hypocaust may have been located in the area around Tollesbury.

Two pieces of post-Roman CBM were recovered. One is a small pieces of peg-tile which came from ditch F5. This can only be broadly dated as medieval-post-medieval/modern, but is likely to date to the 14th century or later. The other is an abraded piece of red brick of post-medieval or later date from L4.

Briquetage

There is a significant quantity of red coloured briquetage pieces from the site, all containing voids from burnt out vegetable matter. Most of this was recovered from pit F6 (14 pieces weighing 142 g) and layer L4 (12 pieces weighing 517 g) with one or a few pieces recovered from ditches F4 & F9. Briquetage is associated with coastal salt production sites, often located by the burnt mounds of oxidised fired clay debris known as Red Hills, and with the transport of salt to inland sites evidenced by the recovery of pieces of briquetage vessels or containers. Although beginning earlier and continuing later, this activity is most commonly associated with the Late Iron Age and early Roman period. Most of the pieces recovered from the site are relatively nondescript, possibly from hearth structures or containers, although one piece from L4 is possibly part of a container vessel. There are no fragments which are clearly parts of any of the small pieces of hearth furniture, such as props, pedestals or fire bars, used in production. However, there is a corner piece of a square or rectangular briquetage slab from L4 which is probably associated with production and suggests that salt extraction was being carried out close-by. Red Hill (RH) salt production sites are known from the Tollesbury area. One (RH152) producing a near complete briquetage slab and Late Iron Age and early Roman pottery considered to indicate a date of c 50-100 AD, while a number of medieval sherds are associated with the site of another (RH161) (Fawn et al 1990, 74,78, & PI 13).

Fired clay

Five small, abraded pieces of fired clay were recovered. These come from the pits F6 & F10, ditch F7 and L4. They are oxidised or part oxidised and have silty or fine sand fabrics.

Quernstone

There are three small pieces/fragments of lava quernstone from pit F10. These would have been imported from the Rhineland and are most probably of Roman date, although after a hiatus following the end of the Roman period, the trade in these querns was revived in the later Saxon period and continued throughout the medieval period.

Animal bone

A small quantity of animal bone was recovered from three contexts: ditch F9, pit F10 and L4. All is from medium-large domesticates. The bone from the pit and ditch features consists almost entirely of teeth, the hardest part of the skeleton and the least likely to decay, with one foot bone from a large mammal (probably cow) from F10. The majority of the bone comes from L4 (11 pieces weighing 186 g) and includes parts of

several different large mammal bones including one the end of a long bone (probably cow) which appears to have butchery damage.

Finds discussion

The finds indicate occupation or significant activity on the site from the late Iron Age-early Roman period into the 2nd-3rd century. The significant quantity of briquetage recovered suggests an association with salt production. However, apart from a piece from a briquetage slab, there are no pieces of hearth furniture which might suggest salt production on the site itself; although the quantity of briquetage recovered and the slab piece probably indicate production close by.

There is a small quantity of post-Roman finds, but in terms of quantity these do not indicate any significant level of activity on the site after the Roman period. Given the limited evidence for post-Roman activity the fact that one or two finds of medieval and post-medieval or later date were recovered from four contexts, pits F6 & F10, ditch F5 and L4, makes dating difficult and raises the possibility that some might be intrusive. A summary of the finds dating is given in Table 3 below.

Context	Context type	Finds spot dating summary
F4	ditch	Roman E/M 1st-E 2nd C
F5	ditch	14th C+ (intrusive?) with residual? Roman
F6	pit	16th-18th C with residual Roman and medieval
F7	ditch	Roman 2nd-3rd C? with residual Late Iron Age
F8	ditch	Roman (1st-3rd C?)
F9	ditch	Roman M 1st-E 2nd C
F10	pit	medieval ? 12th-14th C (intrusive?) with residual Roman (E/M 2-M 3C)
L4	hill-wash	post-medieval 16th-19th C (intrusive?) with residual? Late Iron Age and Roman M-L 1st C

Table 3. Finds spot dating summary by context

Significant parts of Roman pottery vessels from ditches F4, F7 & F9 indicate these are of Late Iron Age-Roman date and no later dated finds were recovered from them. L4 produced a significant quantity of finds of Late Iron Age-Roman and Roman date a single piece of later brick which is probably of 16th-19th century date which might well be intrusive. A small piece of tile from F5 is identified as peg-tile and might also be intrusive, although only a small quantity of Roman finds were also recovered from this feature. The sherd identified as medieval from F10 is larger and although the Roman finds are more substantial than for F5, might suggest a medieval or later date for this feature. The presence of two sherds of late medieval-post medieval and post-medieval pottery from F6 is more significant in terms of dating the feature and indicate this pit dates to the 16th-18th century or later.

7 Discussion

There are two points here. First, the majority of the features align with each other, and appear to be part of a Roman building and associated ditches. Second, there is a difficulty in establishing the residuality or intrusiveness of some of the sherds.

The Roman landscape

First, the Roman landscape. Parallel ditches F7 and F9 may represent a narrow track, although the gap between the ditches is only 1.6m. Parallel to them and 2.5m north of the north edge of ditch F7 are ditches F5 and F8, which join at right angles. The fact that they both have one terminus within the excavated area may imply that they are not continuous (field) ditches, but are connected with the post-built structure defined by post-holes F1-3, F11-15 which lies to the north. The post-built structure, measuring 8.5 by 4m, is (strictly speaking) undated, but it does align with the other Roman features, and the whole group seems to be coherent. The date of the whole group is as follows. There is some earlier (1st century) material, but none of is easily associated with particular features. The latest-dated ditch is F7 (2nd century), and all the other finds groups are comfortable in the 2nd to mid 3rd century date range suggested here for the site (F8, F9).

Difficult features

Now for the other features and the question of finds dating. Although ditch F4 contains Roman finds, its north-south alignment is so different to the other features (it actually matches the current landscape), and it cuts the post-building. Therefore this is regarded as a medieval or later field ditch, with residual Roman finds. Ditch F5 contained a fragment of peg tile. Given that F5 seems to align so well with the Roman landscape, the peg-tile is regarded here as intrusive. Likewise pit F10, a shallow feature which may have been a watering hole, contains the base of a medieval pot. It is genuinely difficult to know whether this is a Roman or medieval feature. On balance, a Roman date is preferred, with the medieval sherd being intrusive. The final feature is pit F6, which contained a thick charcoal layer. Although this contained Roman finds (including the briquetage) there are separate medieval and post-medieval sherds in this pit, so it is unlikely to be Roman with intrusive later material, and a post-medieval date is preferred (it may be contemporary with ditch F4).

Function of post-building and status of site

The lack of finds in the building's post-holes may indicate (at a simple level), that it was an animal house rather than domestic accommodation. This is admittedly slightly in contradiction with the other finds, which include pottery probably derived from domestic occupation somewhere close by, fragments of lava quern (demonstrating corn-milling), and briquetage from the local red hills (either salt-lick for cattle or domestic salt supply). The single samian sherd from F10 looks slightly out of place here, and may have been brought in from the Roman villa which must lie to the west around Carrington's Farm. The site therefore appears to be part of this larger Roman villa estate.

There must have been some low level of medieval activity to introduce the intrusive medieval sherds into the Roman features. Ditch F4 aligned with the current landscape, and is probably a post-medieval feature contemporary with pit F6.

8 Acknowledgements

The Trust would like to thank Mr G Goody for commissioning and funding the work. The project was managed by B. Holloway, fieldwork carried out by BH and Mark Baister. The project was monitored for the ECC HET team by Maria Medlycott.

9 References

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10 Abbreviations and glossary

context	specific location of finds on an archaeological site
EHER	Essex Historic Environment Record, held by Essex County Council
feature	an identifiable thing like a pit, a wall, a floor; can contain 'contexts'
fill	the soil filling up a hole such as a pit or ditch
natural	geological deposit undisturbed by human activity
Roman	the period from AD 43 to around AD 430

11 Archive deposition

The paper and digital archive is currently held by the Colchester Archaeological Trust at Roman Circus House, Circular Road North, Colchester, Essex CO2 7GZ, but will be permanently deposited with Colchester and Ipswich Museum under accession code COLEM 2013.27.

12 Contents of archive

Finds

1 museum box containing all finds.

Paper archive

1 A4 paper wallet containing
this report (CAT Report 710)
original site record (feature, layer, and finds sheets)
HET Brief , CAT WSI
Digital photo log
Sundry papers

Appendix 1: List of finds by context

by Stephen Benfield

ctxt no.	finds no	ctxt type	Find type	finds	Fabric	Fabric no	no	Wt/g	form	eve	abr	period	finds spot dating
F004	003	ditch	pot	SV (prob all from one pot) body sherds from a jar/bowl, some grog (BSW), small cordon formed by two closely spaced grooves around body, poss LIA	RCW	45	36	299	Jar/bowl			(Rom)	E/M1-E2C
F004	003	ditch	BQ	Slightly abraded			2	38			(*)	LIA-Rom	1C BC-2C AD+
F005	002	ditch	CBM	Prob PT			1	7				Med--p-med	14C+
F005	002	ditch	pot	Handle from large vessel	BUF		1	24				Rom	M1-3C?
F005	002	ditch	pot	Some grog	RCW	45	1	6				Rom	M-L1C
F005	002	ditch	pot	Fine sand fabric	HMS?		1	4				IA?	L1C BC-M1C AD
F006	001	pit	pot	Orange-red fabric and surface	SOW	21	1	8				med	13-16C
F006	001	pit	pot	Rim, black glaze, drinking vessel (internal & external glaze)	GRE	45	1	3	mug	0.10		p-med	16-18C
F006	001	Pit	pot	base	GRS	47	1	3				Rom	
F006	001	Pit	BQ	Hand-made sherd, prob grog-tempered, poss briquetage frag?	HMG		1	4			*	IA?	5-1C BC
F006	001	Pit	BQ	Pieces & frags			13	138				LIA-Rom	1C BC-2C AD+
F006	001	pit	FC	Small oxidised pieces, poss surface			1	6			*		
F007	005	ditch	pot	Shoulder cordon	GRS	47	1	109	Large narrow-necked jar			Rom	2-3/4C
F007	005	ditch	pot	SV	COLB	27	6	121				Rom	M1-3C
F007	005	ditch	pot		GTW	53	1	3				LIA	L1C BC-M1C AD
F007	005	ditch	FC	Fine sand fabric. part oxidised			2	24					
F008	007	ditch	pot		GRS	47	2	27				Rom	
F008	007	ditch	pot	Prob small abraded SJ frag/sherd	STOR	44	1	4	SJ?		*	Rom	M1-2/3C

ctxt no.	finds no	ctxt type	Find type	finds	Fabric	Fabric no	no	Wt/g	form	eve	abr	period	finds spot dating
F009	006	ditch	pot	Much of the lower part of a jar with slightly protruding foot and holes made in base (BSW)	RCW	45	31	672	jar			Rom	M-L1C
F009	006	ditch	pot	Silty fabric, prob early Rom	GRS	47	1	4				Rom	M1-E2C
F009	006	ditch	pot		GTW	53	1	15			*	LIA	L1C BC-M1C AD
F009	006	ditch	pot	Grog-temper	STOR	44	3	245				LIA-E Rom	1C AD
F009	006	ditch	BQ				1	11				LIA-Rom	1C BC-2C AD+
F009	006	ditch	AB	Teeth (med-large mammal domesticates)			2	22					
F010	006	pit	AB	Teeth & foot bone (med-large mammal domesticates)			4	41					
F010	008	pit	quern	Small frags of imported lava quern			3	11				(Rom)	
F010	009	pit	pot	Prob Dr 18/31 or 31 dish	CGS	00	1	2	18/31 or 31			Rom	E/M2-L2C
F010	009	pit	pot		COLC	01	1	10	beaker			Rom	M2-M3C
F010	009	pit	pot	Light abrasion	GTW	53	2	60			(*)	LIA	L1C BC-M1C AD
F010	009	pit	pot	Inc base sherd	GRS	47	3	54				Rom	
F010	009	pit	pot	Base, cooking pot	MCW	20	1	42	jar			med	12-14C
F010	009	pit	CBM	Combed flue tile, edge of tile			1	63				Rom	L1/2-4C
F010	009	pit	FC	Slit/fine sand fabric. part oxidised			1	8					
L004	004	slope-wash?	pot		STOR	44	2	80				Rom	M1-2/3C
L004	004	slope-wash?	pot	Includes small piece of jar rim	GRS	47	4	19	jar	0.06		Rom	
L004	004	slope-wash?	pot	Abraded (BSW)	RCW	45	1	8			*	Rom	M-L1C
L004	004	slope-wash?	pot	Very sandy fabric, medium-coarse sand	HMS		1	14				IA?	L1C BC-E1C AD?
L004	004	slope-wash?	CBM	<i>Tegula</i> flange			1	104	RT		*	Rom	
L004	004	slope-wash?	CBM	misc			2	24	RBT			Rom	
L004	004	slope-wash?	CBM	Abraded red brick piece			1	117	BR		*	p-med-mod	16-19C

ctxt no.	finds no	ctxt type	Find type	finds	Fabric	Fabric no	no	Wt/g	form	eve	abr	period	finds spot dating
L004	004	slope-wash?	BQ	Corner piece from a briquetage slab/brick, slity fabric with veg-temper in surface (25- 30 mm thick, max surviving length 850 mm)			1	203				LIA-Rom	1C BC-2C AD+
L004	004	slope-wash?	BQ	Poss from a vessel			1	30				LIA-Rom	1C BC-2C AD+
L004	004	slope-wash?	BQ				10	284				LIA-Rom	1C BC-2C AD+
L004	004	slope-wash?	FC	Irregular, abraded, oxidised, silty fabric			1	14			*		
L004	004	slope-wash?	AB	bone (med-large mammal domesticates) old butchery breakage of longbone piece			11	186					

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Distribution list:

Mr G Goody

Maria Medlycott Essex County Council Historic Environment Management Team

Essex Historic Environment Record, Essex County Council



**Colchester Archaeological Trust
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Circular Road North,
Colchester,
Essex CO2 7GZ

tel.: 07436273304

email: archaeologists@catuk.org

Checked by: Philip Crummy

Date: 25.06.13

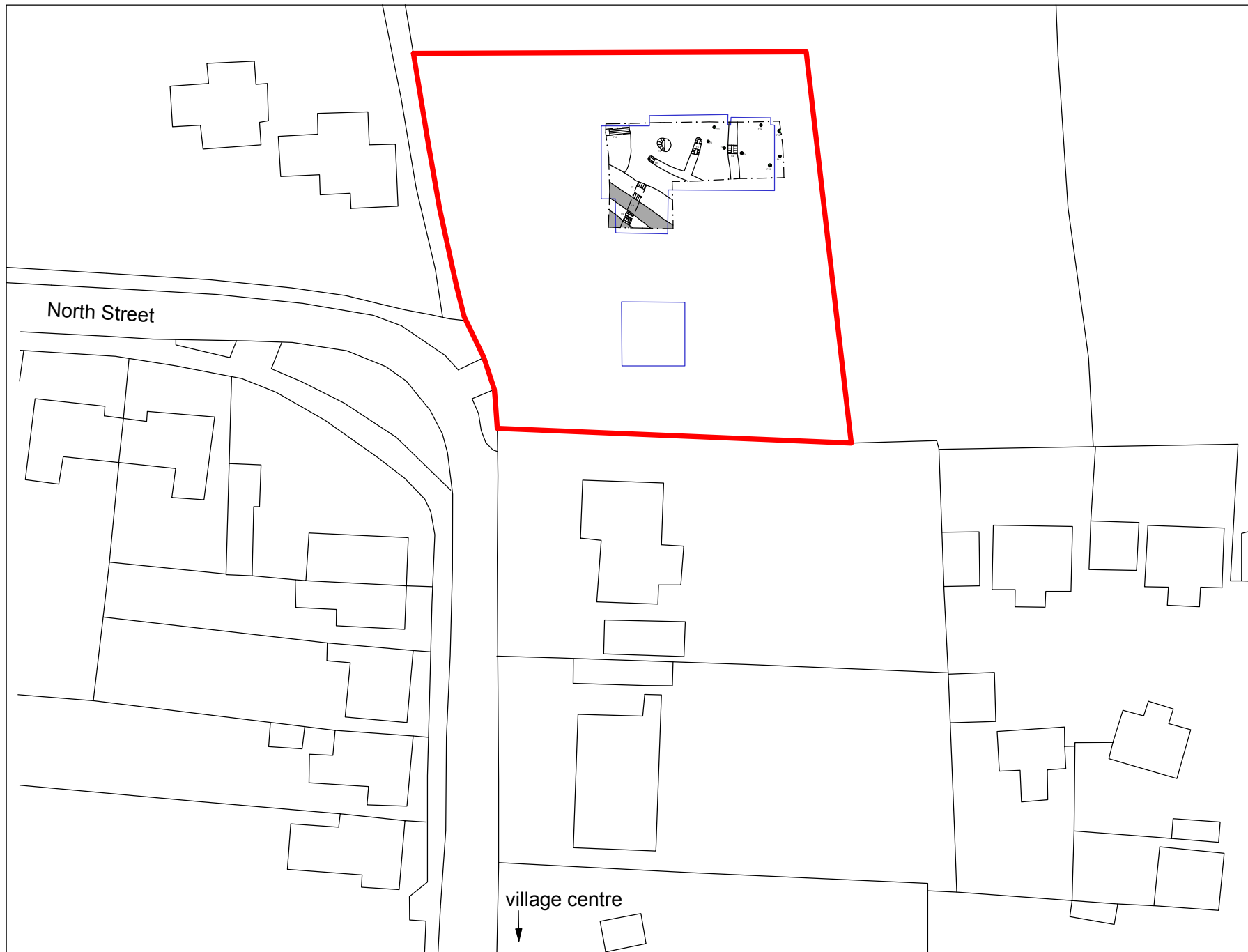


Fig 1 Site location

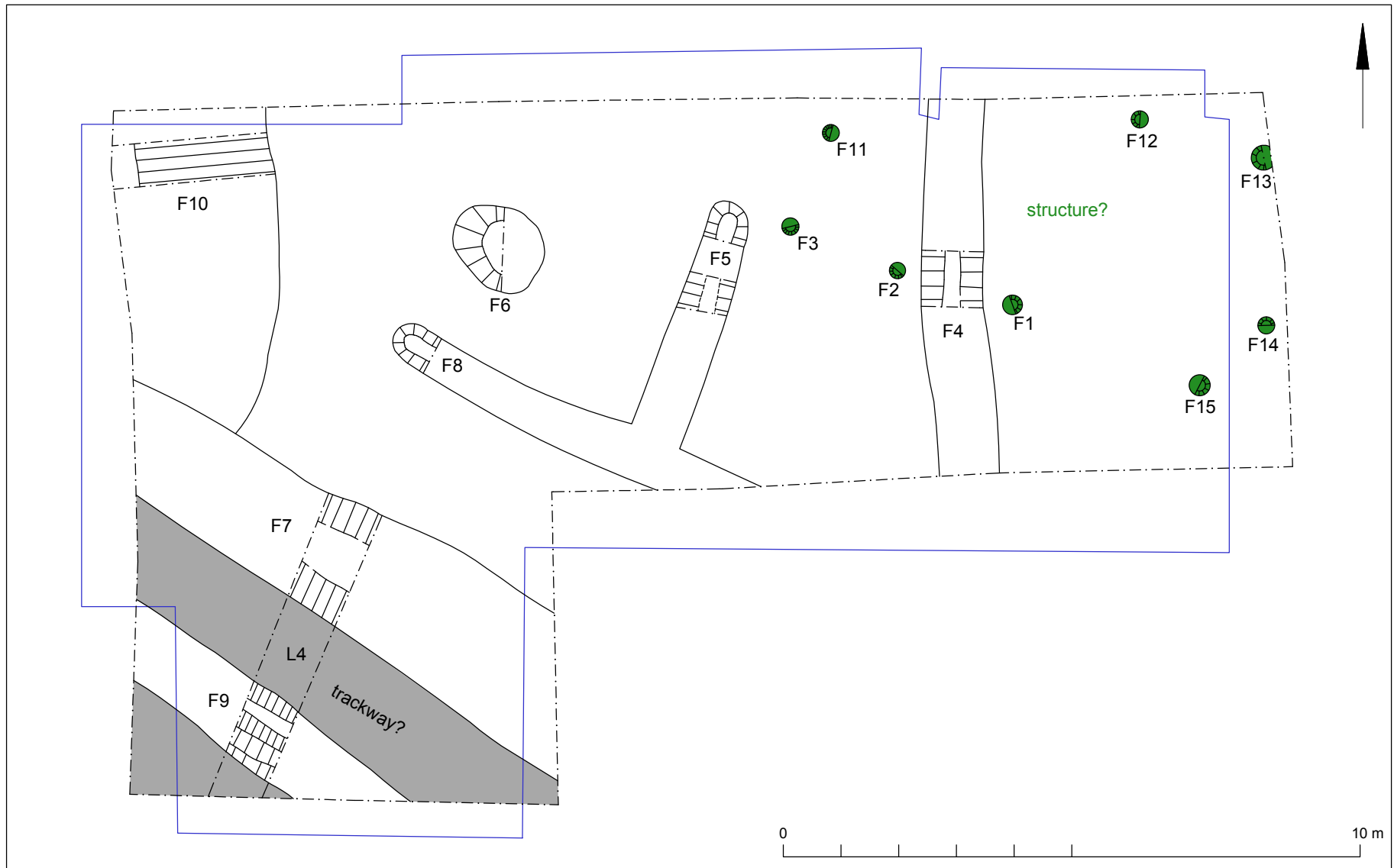


Fig 2 Site plan (proposed building shown in blue)..

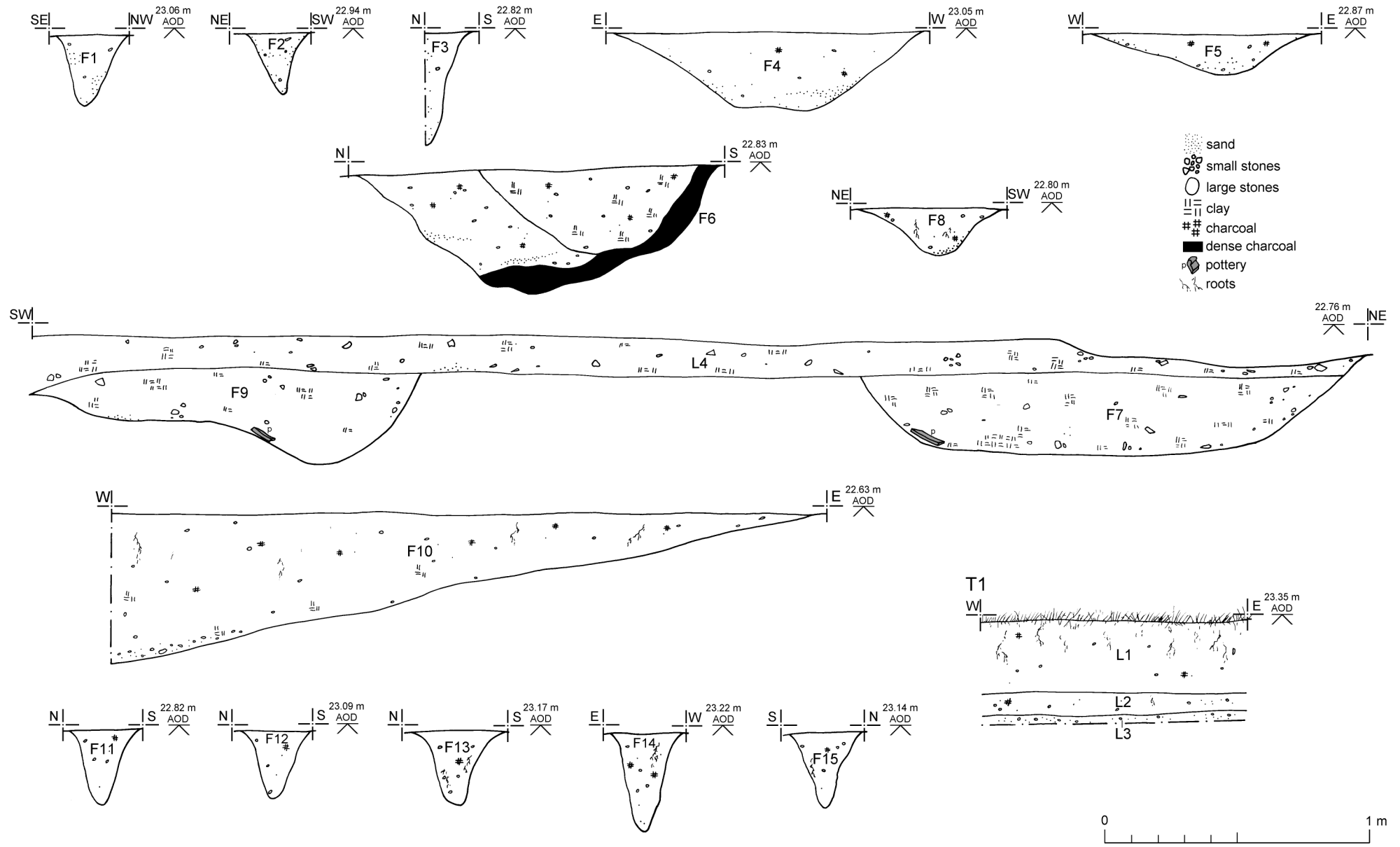


Fig 3 Feature sections (F1-14) and representative section (T1).

Essex Historic Environment Record/ Essex Archaeology and History Summary sheet

Address: 20-24 North Road, Tollesbury, Essex	
Parish: Tollesbury	District: Maldon
NGR: TL 9546 1065	Site code: CAT project code – 13/05b HET Project code – TONR13
Type of work: Evaluation / excavation	Site director/group: Colchester Archaeological Trust
Date of work: 30th May - 5th June 2013	Size of area investigated: 175m2
Location of curating museum: Colchester and Ipswich Museum accession code : 2013.27	Funding source: Developer
Further seasons anticipated? No	Related EHER numbers: 11533, 47319
Final report: CAT Report 710	
Periods represented: Roman, post-medieval	
<p>Summary of fieldwork results:</p> <p><i>The site is north of the village centre. There are cropmark sites to the west of the site which (together with cremation burials excavated by Maldon Archaeological and Historical Group) indicate that there is a Roman farmstead or villa west of the current site. There are also six 'red hills' (salt-producing sites) within 700m of the site.</i></p> <p><i>A 20m evaluation trench within the footprint a new dwelling was subsequently expanded to an open-area excavation corresponding with the footprint of the whole building.</i></p> <p><i>The evaluation and excavation jointly revealed five ditches, two pits and eight post-holes. There are three parallel groups of features here which appear to define part of a small Roman farmstead, probably of 2nd-mid 3rd century date. First, two ditches defining a trackway; second, a right-angle of ditches aligned on the trackway; third, a rectangular post-built structure to the north of the ditches. Although none of the post-hole are dated, they follow the alignment of the Roman landscape so closely that a Roman date can be suggested (the lack of finds may indicate that it was an animal house, rather than domestic accommodation). Notable finds include fragments of briquetage, which may have been brought to the site from nearby red hills.</i></p> <p><i>These ditches are very likely to be part of the Roman farming estate evident in the adjacent cropmarks and cremation burials to the west. Presumably this Roman estate also controlled the local red hills.</i></p> <p><i>There are also medieval and late medieval pits and a medieval ditch whose presence may explain the intrusive material which in the Roman features.</i></p>	
Previous summaries/reports: --	
Keywords: Roman building, trackway, briquetage	Significance: **
Author of summary: Ben Holloway and Howard Brooks	Date of summary: June 2013

**Written Scheme of Investigation for
Archaeological trial trenching at
20-24 North Road,
Tollesbury,
Essex**

NGR: TL 9546 1065 (centre)

May 2013



COLCHESTER ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST,
ROMAN CIRCUS HOUSE,
CIRCULAR ROAD NORTH,
COLCHESTER,
ESSEX,
C02 7GZ

tel: 07436273304

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1 Introduction

This is a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for archaeological investigation by trial trenching at 20-24 North Road, Tollesbury, Essex.

The site is currently an area of open ground consisting of grass and shrubs. The proposed development works involve the construction of a new dwelling and associated driveway and infrastructure.

The site lies on the east side of North Road, in the northern part of Tollesbury centred on NGR TL 9546 1065.

The trial trenching is required to establish the character, extent, date, significance and condition of any archaeological remains and deposits likely to be affected by ground works associated with the development.

This WSI sets out proposals for the trial trenching, the results of which will lead to subsequent post-excavation work and the production of archive and (if necessary) publication texts. Should significant deposits be revealed in the trenching further archaeological works may be required (see section 7).

Any variations to this WSI will be agreed beforehand with Essex County Council's Historic Environment Team.

2 Archaeological background

This section is based on records held by The Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER) held at Essex County Council, County Hall, Chelmsford.

The proposed development site lies on the northern edge of the Tollesbury historic settlement. In the medieval period the site was outside the main extent of settlement, part of the lands associated with Tollesbury Hall Manor. The surrounding area is known for a number of Roman sites to the north and west of the development area. The Maldon Archaeological Group has investigated a number of these. Roman activity has included cremation burials and cropmarks of rectilinear enclosures and field systems all suggestive of a Roman farmstead.

The proposed development site therefore has considerable potential for significant surviving archaeological remains dating from the Roman period.

The history and archaeology of the parish is summarised in Medlycott (2004).

3 Aim

The aim of the evaluation is to establish the character, extent, date, significance and condition of any archaeological remains and deposits likely to be affected by ground works associated with the development. Specific attention shall be paid to the potential for archaeology mentioned in section 2 above.

4 General Methodology

All works will be undertaken by professional archaeologist(s) employed by CAT. The field officer(s) will have a level of experience appropriate to the work.

Prior to excavation, CAT will seek information about existing service locations from the developer.

All the latest Health and Safety guidelines will be followed on site. CAT has a standard Health and Safety policy, which will be adhered to (CAT 2012).

A site code will be obtained from The Historic Environment team. All codes will be quoted in any reports arising from the work.

For purposes of deposition of the archive, a museum accession code will be obtained through Colchester and Ipswich Museum. All codes will be quoted in any reports arising from the work.

The relevant document of the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) will be followed, i.e. *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation (2008a)*, including its 'Code of Conduct'. Other guidelines followed are those published in EAA 3, EAA 8, EAA 14 and EAA 24

At the start of the work an OASIS online record will be initiated. Key fields will be completed on Details, Location and Creators forms.

5 Trial trenching methodology

A single L shaped evaluation trench measuring 20m x 1.8m will be excavated in the footprint of the proposed dwelling. The trench position is shown on the attached figure. Further excavation may be required should significant features/deposits be identified which cannot be preserved *in situ*. A decision will be made regarding further excavation by the Historic Environment Team officer (see Section 7).

A mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless bucket will progressively strip the topsoil down to the uppermost surviving level of archaeological significance. All further investigation will be carried out by hand to an extent necessary to achieve the aims set out in section 3. This includes a 50% sample of discrete features (pits etc) and 10% of linear features (ditches etc).

The evaluation area has potential for human burials, should such deposits be encountered they will be excavated to the extent necessary that the nature of the deposit can be confirmed as a burial. The deposit will then backfilled, its position logged and left *in situ* to be fully excavated and recorded as part of a later excavation stage.

Fast excavation techniques involving (for instance) picks, forks and mattocks will not be used on complex stratigraphy.

Individual records of excavated contexts, layers, features or deposits will be entered on CAT pro-forma record sheets. Registers will be compiled of finds and samples.

The normal recording scale will be feature plans at 1:20 and sections at 1:10.

A metal detector will be used to check spoil heaps and any suitable strata, and the finds recovered. This will not normally be done on demonstrably modern strata.

The photographic record will consist of general site shots, and shots of all archaeological features and deposits. Standard 'record' shots of contexts will be taken on a digital camera. Colour transparencies will be used for overall site shots and all important contexts.

The site boundary and features and site levels will be tied into Ordnance Datum.

The policy for environmental sampling will be as follows; any features, which appear to be organically rich, should be sampled, but only if they can be dated. If advice is required Helen Chapel the English Heritage regional science advisor will be consulted.

6 Finds

Environmental sampling policy. CAT has an arrangement with Val Fryer whereby any potentially rich environmental layers or features will be appropriately sampled as a matter of course, but only if they are datable. Any processing and reporting will be done by Val Fryer. If any complex or outstanding deposits are encountered VF will be asked onto site to advise. Helen Chapel of EH is available for further advice.

The policy with regard to human remains depends on how old they are. If it is clear, from their position, context, depth, or other factors that the remains are ancient, then normal procedure is to apply to the Department of Justice for a licence to remove them. In that case, conditions laid down by the license will be followed. If it seems that the remains are not ancient, then the coroner, the client, and Historic Environment Team officer will be informed, and any advice and/or instruction from the coroner will be followed. **Note: As the relevant legislation is currently in a state of flux, advice will be sought from The Historic Environment team and DoJ on best practice.**

All finds of archaeological relevance will be retained. Policies for later disposal of any finds will be agreed with Historic Environment Team officer and the site owner.

All finds, where appropriate, will be washed.

A policy of marking for pottery and other finds will be agreed with Colchester and Ipswich Museum. Marking will include the site code and context number.

The site archive will be presented to Colchester and Ipswich Museum in accordance with their requirements

All finds of potential treasure will be removed to a safe place, and the coroner informed immediately, in accordance with the rules of the Treasure Act 1996. The definition of treasure is given in pages 3-5 of the Code of Practice of the above act. This refers primarily to gold or silver objects.

Finds work will be to accepted professional standards as presented in *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (IfA 2008b).

A list of specialists available for consultation is given at the end of this WSI.

7 Results

Notification will be given to Historic Environment officer when the fieldwork has been completed. The trial trenching will be followed by a single page summary report, which will either lead to further archaeological work in accordance with a further brief and WSI, or to the production of a report on the trial trenching alone.

An appropriate archive will be prepared to minimum acceptable standards outlined in *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE English Heritage 2006) will be submitted to the Historic Environment officer within a length of time not exceeding 1 month from the end of fieldwork, with one copy supplied to EHER (with a digital copy) and one to Colchester and Ipswich Museum with the archive.

This report will include:

- The aims and methods adopted in the course of the evaluation.
- Location plan of the evaluation trench area, with 10-figure grid references at two points.
- A section drawing showing the depth of deposits including present ground level.
- The evaluation methodology and results with a suitable conclusion and discussion.
- All specialist reports and assessments. Recommendations for further work will be kept separate from the results.
- A concise non-technical summary of the project results.

If, after discussion with Historic Environment officer, the results are considered worthy of publication, a report (at least at a summary level) will be submitted to *Essex Archaeology and History*. An Oasis online form will be completed for submission to the EHER, which will include an uploaded .pdf version of the report.

8 **Archive deposition**

The full archive will be deposited at Colchester and Ipswich Museum within 1 months of completion of final publication report on the project, and confirmed to Historic Environment team. All requirements for archive storage as required by Colchester and Ipswich Museum.

Finds (and other retained materials) will be bagged and boxed in the manner recommended by Colchester and Ipswich Museum.

Plans will be presented on hanging strips to fit Colchester and Ipswich Museum storage systems.

The photographic archive is to be presented as follows: original digital data on disk and hard copies of selected digital photos on high-quality paper, or as otherwise requested by Colchester and Ipswich Museum.

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

9 **Monitoring**

The Historic Environment Team will be responsible for monitoring progress and standards throughout the project, and will be kept regularly informed during fieldwork, post-excavation and publication stages.

Notification of the start of work will be given to Historic Environment Team one week in advance of its commencement.

Any variations of the WSI shall be agreed with Historic Environment Team officer in writing prior to them being carried out.

Historic Environment Team will be notified when the fieldwork is complete. The involvement of Historic Environment Team shall be acknowledged in any report or publication generated by this project.

10 **References**

- | | | |
|---------------------------------|------|--|
| Brown, N and Glazebrook, J. | 2000 | <i>Research and Archaeology: a frame work for the Eastern Counties 2 Research agenda and strategy</i> , East Anglian Archaeological, occasional papers 8 (EAA8) |
| Colchester Archaeological Trust | 2012 | <i>Policies and procedures</i> . |
| English Heritage | 2006 | <i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment</i> (MoRPHE) |
| Glazebrook, J. | 1997 | <i>Research and Archaeology: a frame work for the Eastern Counties 1 resource assessment</i> , East Anglian Archaeological, occasional papers 3 (EAA3) |
| Gurney, D. | 2003 | <i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England</i> East Anglian Archaeological, occasional papers 14 (EAA14) |

IfA	2008a	<i>Standard and Guidance for an archaeological field evaluation.</i>
IfA	2008b	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i>
Medlycott, M.	2004	<i>Tollesbury Historic Settlement Assessment.</i> Essex County Council
Medlycott, M.	2011	<i>Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England,</i> East Anglian Archaeological Occasional Papers 24 (EAA24)
Medlycott, M.	2013	<i>Archaeological Investigation 20-24 North Road,</i> Tollesbury Essex County Council brief

Ben Holloway 28/06/13
bh@catuk.org

APPENDIX: TEAM STRUCTURE

List of team members

Site supervision and Recording

Ben Holloway

Assistants

TBC

Finds consultants

Stephen Benfield (CAT): LIA/Roman pottery, Roman and later CBM, Saxon and Med pottery

Hazel Martingell (Braintree): Lithics

Joanna Bird (Guildford): samian ware

Dr Hilary Cool (Nottingham): Roman glass

Nina Crummy (Colchester): small finds, coins

Julie Curl (Sylvanus): Human/animal bone

Val Fryer (UEA/Loddon): environmental

Valerie Rigby (British Museum): LIA ceramics

Dr Paul Sealey (Colchester Museums): Roman amphoras, prehistoric & Roman pottery

Graphics

E Holloway, G Adams

Report writing

Ben Holloway

Senior Site Staff

Ben Holloway BSc AIFA

Ben joined CAT staff in June 2000, a graduate in Archaeology from Bournemouth University. Ben has conducted fieldwork in Scotland and the Isle of Man. Since joining the Trust Ben has carried out extensive work in Colchester at various supervisory and project positions including evaluations and excavations at Colchester Garrison PFI (including the circus), St Marys Hospital and Colchester 6th Form College. His work in Essex includes the Sandon Park and Ride Site, Skyline 120 Business Park at Great Notley, Dry Street, Basildon and the Stanhope industrial park Stanford-le-hope.

Finds Specialists

Stephen Benfield BA, Cert Archaeol (Oxon) (CAT) Late Iron Age and Roman pottery

Steve's first involvement with Colchester archaeology was in 1985, working on a Manpower Services Commission sponsored project to assist in processing the enormous collection of Roman pottery from excavations in the town. He graduated from Reading University with a degree in archaeology and subsequently studied for his post-graduate Certificate in Archaeology at Oxford. Returning to CAT, he has since worked on many CAT projects at various supervisory and directorial positions, including the major projects at Stanway Iron Age burial site and Gosbecks Roman temple/theatre complex. Stephen has also, through much hands-on experience, built up a considerable working knowledge of LIA and Roman ceramics. He now completes ceramic assessments and full reports for CAT, drawing on the unrivalled catalogues provided by the standard Colchester works *Camulodunum* (Hawkes & Hull 1947), *Roman Colchester* (Hull 1958) and now *CAR 10*, and by examining the fabric series held at CAT headquarters.

Joanna Bird FSA (Guildford) Samian

Joanna is one of the country's top samian specialists. Among her large corpus of work is a contribution to the publication *Colchester Archaeological Report 10: Roman pottery from excavations in Colchester 1971-1986*.

Howard Brooks BA, MIFA (CAT) Medieval and Post-Medieval pottery

Howard's involvement in Essex archaeology goes back to 1970 when he dug at Sheepen, Colchester with Rosalind Dunnett (now Niblett). He studied archaeology at the University of Wales, and graduated in 1975. He worked for Colchester Archaeological Trust between 1976 and 1981, and again in 1985, where he was involved at various levels of responsibility (up to Co-Director) in the excavation of deeply stratified urban remains in Roman Colchester and suburbs (*Colchester Archaeological Report 3* [1994]). Between 1986 and 1991 he worked for Essex County Archaeology Section, first in directing the fieldwalking and excavation project at Stansted Airport (*East Anglian Archaeology 107*, 2004), and then in Development Control. Howard then left ECC to set up and run HBAS, the county's smallest contracting team, in which capacity he carried out over twenty field projects and wrote a dozen consultancy reports. He rejoined CAT in 1997. He regularly contributes to *Essex Archaeology & History*, and teaches University evening classes on archaeology.

Dr Hilary Cool FSA MIFA (Nottingham) Roman glass

Another graduate of the University of Wales, Hilary is now a freelance glass and finds specialist, and has written many reports on glass from Colchester sites, including contributions to *Colchester Archaeological Report 6: Excavations at Culver Street, the Gilbert School, and other sites in Colchester 1971-85*, and *Colchester Archaeological Report 9: Excavations on Roman and later cemeteries, churches and monastic sites in Colchester 1971-88* (1993). Among her major works is the internationally selling *Colchester Archaeological Report 8: Roman vessel glass from excavations in Colchester 1971-85*.

Nina Crummy FSA (Colchester) Small finds

Nina first worked in the early 1970s as finds assistant on the major urban excavations in Colchester for the Colchester Excavation Committee (later the Trust). Over the next twenty years she built up an unrivalled working knowledge of small finds of all types. She has collaborated in most of the *Colchester Archaeological Reports*, and was principal author of the best-selling *Colchester Archaeological Reports 2* (Roman small finds), 4 (*The coins from excavations in Colchester 1971-9*) and 5 (*The post-Roman small finds from excavations in Colchester 1971-85*). She recently worked for the Museum of London, and was instrumental in the recent transfer of and the massive improvement in accessibility to archaeological archives in London. She now works freelance on small finds reports for CAT, HBAS, and other bodies including Winchester Excavation Committee.

Julie Curl AIFA (Sylvanus: Archaeological, Natural History and Illustration Services) Human and Animal Bone

Julie has over 16 years of experience in archaeology and in particular finds for the Norfolk Archaeological Unit and Norfolk Museums Service. Currently working as a freelance specialist in both human and animal bone and Illustration. She has been producing faunal and Human remains reports for many years and produces assessment and analysis reports for clients across the East Anglian region. She has her own extensive bone reference collection built up over many years. Her particular interests in faunal remains are animal husbandry and pathologies. She has also worked as a conservator, particularly on Pleistocene vertebrates and a wide variety of archaeology and natural history projects at the Norwich Castle Museum. Julie is also an extra-mural lecturer with the University of East Anglia, teaching Animal bones in Archaeology.

Val Fryer (Norfolk) Environmental Archaeologist BA, MIFA

Val has fifteen years experience in environmental archaeology, working for English Heritage, County Units and independent archaeological bodies across the United Kingdom and Southern Ireland. She has published reports in *East Anglian Archaeology* (including occasional papers), *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society*, *Medieval Archaeology* and *Norfolk Archaeology*. Specialist work for various police authorities across England and Northern Ireland. Val is a Member of the Institute of Field Archaeologists with special

accreditation for environmental archaeology and she is also a Member of the Association of Environmental Archaeologists.

Valerie Rigby (Hertfordshire) LIA ceramics

Formerly working for the British Museum, Val is one of the country's leading authorities on later prehistoric ceramics in general, and traded wares in particular. She has published widely. Her major works include *Baldock: the excavation of a Roman and pre-Roman settlement, 1968-72* (*Britannia Monograph Series 7*, with Ian Stead). On a more local level, she has contributed to the magisterial *Colchester Archaeological Report 10: Roman pottery from excavations in Colchester 1971-88*, and to Ros Niblett's *Sheepen: an early Roman industrial site at Camulodunum* (CBA Research Report 57, 1985).

Patricia Ryan (Chelmsford) Medieval and later brick and tile

Pat has for many years been examining excavated collections of brick and tile from Essex sites, and contributing reports which are usually consigned to the gloomier parts of archive reports, or as footnotes in published texts. Her regular contributions to *Essex Archaeology & History*, therefore, under-represent the devoted study which Pat has put in over the years. Nobody knows more about local brick and tile, except for David Andrews, with whom she collaborated on significant sections of *Cressing Temple: A Templar and Hospitaller Manor in Essex* (1993).

Dr Paul Sealey (Colchester Museum) Amphoras

Paul has worked at Colchester Museum since the late 1970s. His PhD specialism was Roman amphoras, a topic on which he writes specialist reports. His main areas of interest are prehistory and the Roman period, and he has developed a familiarity with those periods and their ceramics. He has published widely. His major works include *Amphoras from the 1970 excavations at Colchester Sheepen* (BAR 142, 1985), contributions to Ros Niblett's *Sheepen: an early Roman industrial site at Camulodunum* (CBA Res Rep 57, 1985). He regularly contributes to *Essex Archaeology & History*.

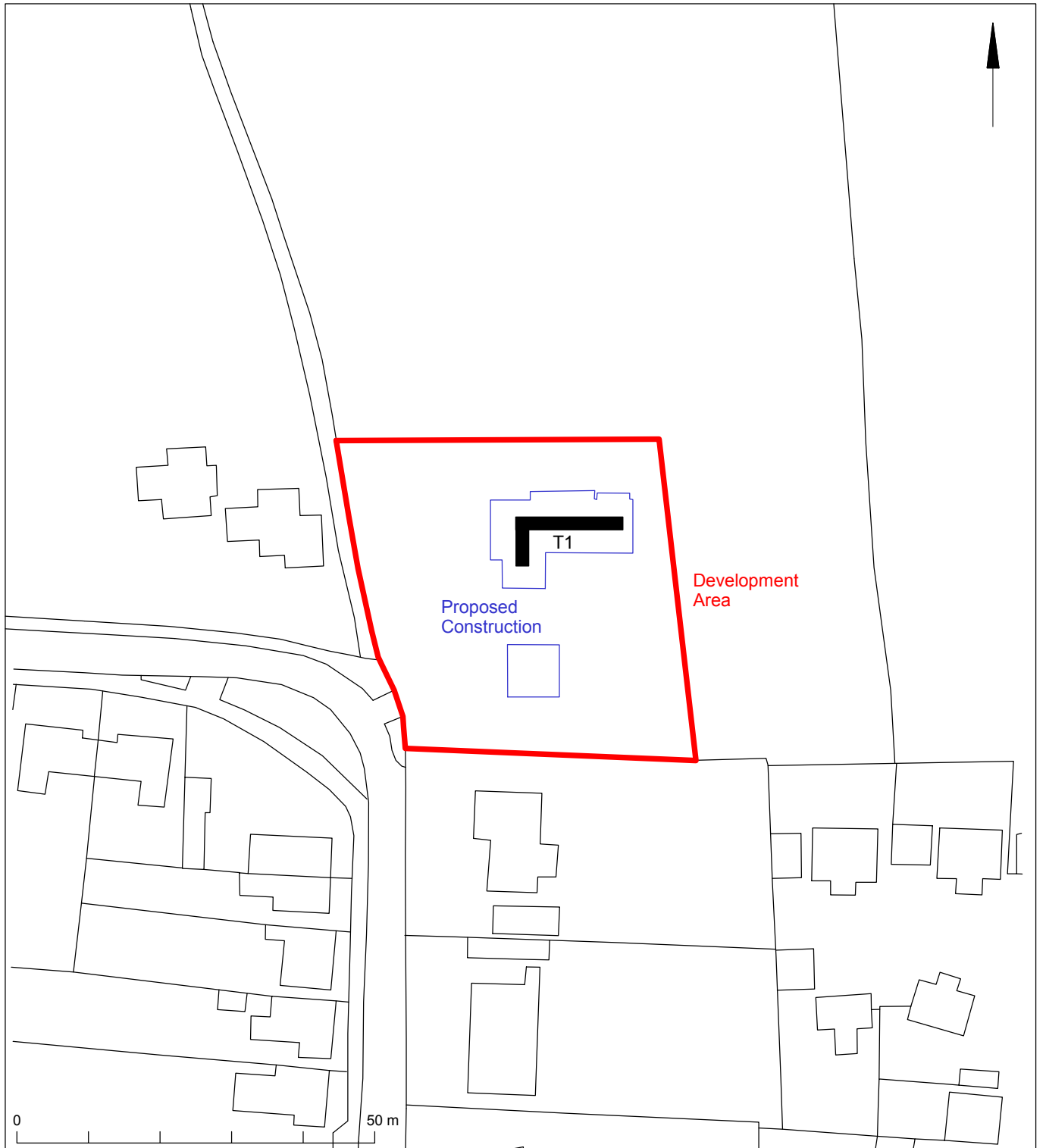
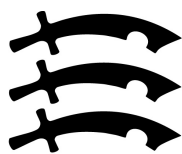


Fig 1 Proposed trench location.

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION
LAND BETWEEN 20-24 NORTH ROAD,
TOLLESBURY**

May 2013



Essex County Council

Site: Land between 20-24 North Road, Tollesbury

Applicant: Mr Goody (geraldandlynn@yahoo.co.uk)

Historic Environment Officer: Maria Medlycott (01245-437641)

Museum: Colchester (01206 828890)

This archaeological brief is only valid for six months. After this period the Historic Environment Officer 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

Archaeological trial-trenching has revealed features and the finds is indicative of a Roman settlement site. Archaeological deposits are both fragile and irreplaceable and a full programme of archaeological work in accordance with this brief should be undertaken before construction work begins.

2. Site Location and Description

The proposed development comprises the erection of a single dwelling with associated car-parking and groundworks (TL9546410655). It is sited on the northern edge of the historic village of Tollesbury.

3. Planning Background

A planning application for the development of the site as outlined above was submitted to Maldon District Council. The following conditions were placed on the application, which are in line with the guidance provided within PPS5:-

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 (HER) held at Essex County Council, County Hall, Chelmsford. Prospective contractors are advised to consult the HER prior to the completion of any written scheme of investigation.

The development lies on the northern edge of the historic settlement of Tollesbury. In the medieval period the area was located outside the main area of settlement, on the demesne lands of Tollesbury Hall manor. There are known Roman sites to the west and north, which have been investigated by the Maldon Archaeological Group, these include cremation burials and cropmarks of rectilinear enclosures and field-systems suggestive of a Roman farmstead. The history and archaeology of the parish is summarised in Medlycott (2004).

The archaeological trial-trenching within the footprint of the house has revealed a series of features, comprising ditches, pits and post-holes. Initial dating of the pottery from the features suggests a Roman date. Other finds include charcoal, burnt clay/daub and ceramic building materials. The nature of both the features and the finds is suggestive of a Roman settlement site. Archaeological deposits are both fragile and irreplaceable and a full programme of archaeological work in accordance with this brief should be undertaken before construction work begins.

5. Requirement for Work

The total foot-print of the proposed dwelling should be stripped under archaeological supervision. All features and finds uncovered will be recorded and planned. All features will be excavated, with the exception of those that are clearly modern or where features have been previously sampled during the trial-trenching (unless terminals or relationships with other features need defining).

6. General Methodology

- 6.1 A professional team of field archaeologists shall undertake the excavation. The number of staff involved and the structure of the team shall be stated in the written scheme of investigation. Notification of the supervisor/project manager's name for the project shall be provided to the Historic Environment Officer 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
- 6.7 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.
- 6.8 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.
- 6.9 The IFA's *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological 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.

7. Finds

- 7.1 All finds, where appropriate, shall be washed.
- 7.2 All pottery and other finds where appropriate, shall be marked with the site code and context number.
- 7.3 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.
- 7.4 The requirements for conservation and storage shall be agreed with the appropriate museum (Colchester) prior to the start of work, and confirmed to the Historic Environment Officer.

8. Results

- 8.1 The report shall be submitted within 4 months from the end of the fieldwork. A full digital copy of the report will be supplied to the Historic Environment Officer as a single .pdf .
- 8.2 This report must contain:
- The aims and methods adopted in the course of the fieldwork including the initial evaluation 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.

- 8.3 An EHER summary sheet shall also be completed within four weeks (copy attached with brief) and supplied to the Historic Environment officer. This will be completed in digital form. This shall include a plan showing the position of the excavations.
- 8.4 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.

9. Archive Deposition

- 9.1 The requirements for archive storage shall be agreed with the appropriate museum (Colchester), and confirmed in writing to the Historic Environment Officer.
- 9.2 If the finds are to remain with the landowner a full copy of the archive shall be housed with the appropriate museum.
- 9.3 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 Officer.
- 9.4 A summary of the contents of the archive shall be supplied to the Historic Environment Officer at the time of deposition to the museum.

10. Monitoring

- 10.1 The Historic Environment Officer of Essex County Council will be responsible for monitoring progress and standards throughout the project. This will include the fieldwork, post-excavation and publication stages (there will be a separate charge to the applicant for this work).
- 10.2 Notification of the start of work shall be given to the Historic Environment Officer in advance of its commencement.
- 10.3 Any variations of the written scheme of investigation shall be agreed with the Historic Environment Officer prior to them being carried out.

11. Contractors Written Scheme of Investigation

- 11.1 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.
- 11.2 Archaeological contractors shall forward a written scheme of investigation to the Historic Environment Officer of Essex County Council for validation **before** any work is undertaken on site. This validation is undertaken on behalf of the Planning Authority.
- 11.3 The involvement of the Historic Environment Officer shall be acknowledged in any report or publication generated by this project.

References

- Brown, N. and Glazebrook, J. 2000 *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties 2. Research agenda and strategy* East Anglian. Archaeol. Occ. Pap. 8

- Gurney, D. 2003 *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* East Anglian. Archaeol. Occ. Pap. 14
- Medlycott, M. 2004 *Tollesbury Historic Settlement Assessment*, ECC Internal Report
- Medlycott, M. 2011 *Research and Archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England*, 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.

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