

**Archaeological evaluation and  
geoarchaeological investigation on land to the  
rear of 60a Maldon Road, Burnham-on-Crouch,  
Essex, CM0 8NR**

**November 2018**



**by Dr Elliott Hicks**

with contributions by Dr Matthew Loughton and Laura Pooley  
figures by Chris Lister, Ben Holloway and Emma Holloway

fieldwork by Ben Holloway with Sarah Carter, Adam Tuffey, Jim Keeble and Bronagh Quinn

**commissioned by David DeVries, Countryside Properties  
on behalf of Mr Hamid Latif**

NGR: TQ 93942 97216 (centre)  
Planning ref: MAL/17/01123  
CAT project ref.: 18/10i  
HER Event Number: BCMR18  
OASIS ref: colchest3-332044



**Colchester Archaeological Trust**

Roman Circus House,  
Roman Circus Walk,  
Colchester,  
Essex, CO2 7GZ

tel.: 01206 501785  
email: [eh2@catuk.org](mailto:eh2@catuk.org)

**CAT Report 1355**  
January 2019

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Report on the Quaternary Geoarchaeology to the rear of 60a Maldon Road, Burnham-on-Crouch, Essex

OASIS summary sheet

## List of photographs, tables and figures

Cover: extract from Chapman and André's map of Essex, 1777

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## 1 Summary

*An archaeological evaluation (nine trial-trenches) and geoarchaeological investigation were carried out on land to the rear of 60a Maldon Road, Burnham-on-Crouch, Essex in advance of the construction of six residential dwellings and ancillary works. Evaluation revealed one pit of possible Iron Age date, which may be related to a significant Iron Age site located to the east which was excavated in 2017. A number of possible features which may have been natural in origin (two possible pits, a posthole, and a ditch), as well as a natural silt patch, were also uncovered.*

## 2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This is the report for an archaeological evaluation by trial-trenching and geoarchaeological investigation by test-pitting on land to the rear of 60a Maldon Road, Burnham-on-Crouch, which was carried out on 28th-29th November 2018. The work was commissioned by David DeVries of Countryside Properties on behalf of Hamid Latif, in advance of the construction six residential dwellings and ancillary works, and was undertaken by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT).

As the site lies within an area highlighted by the EHER as having a high potential for archaeological deposits, an archaeological condition was recommended by the Essex County Council Historic Environment Advisor (ECCHEA). This recommendation was for an archaeological evaluation by trial-trenching and was based on the guidance given in the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2018).

All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with a *Brief for archaeological and geo-archaeological investigation on Land rear of 60a Maldon Road, Burnham-on-Crouch*, detailing the required archaeological work, written by Maria Medlycott (ECCHEA 2018), and a written scheme of investigation (WSI) prepared by CAT in response to the brief and agreed with ECCPS (CAT 2018).

In addition to the brief and WSI, all fieldwork and reporting was done in accordance with English Heritage's *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)* (English Heritage 2006), and with *Standards for field archaeology in the East of England* (EAA 14 and 24). This report mirrors standards and practices contained in the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (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 Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER) held at Essex County Council, County Hall, Chelmsford, Essex.

The proposed development site has the potential to impact on archaeological remains. It is located within a zone of high potential for Palaeolithic archaeological remains. There are two find-spots of flints of Palaeolithic date immediately to the east of the proposed development area (HER 11310, 11350).

The superficial geology of the area is mapped as river terrace gravels which have been identified as having Palaeolithic potential. They comprise the Asheldham Gravels which were laid down by the River Medway when it flowed northwards through Essex. They are associated with Palaeolithic flint tools, possibly of both the Clactonian and Acheulian cultures and Pleistocene faunal remains and have been ranked as being of High and Moderate Potential for Palaeolithic remains by both the Medway Valley Project (MVPP\_EX 15 and MVPP\_EX16 – Wenban-Smith 2007) and the Managing the Essex Pleistocene project (PPA 227 and PPA248 – O'Connor 2015).

Geoarchaeological test-pitting of the neighbouring site (Germany 2018) recorded the basal remnants of a Fluvial River Terrace deposit which forms part of the Post-Anglian

Essex River Terraces, as defined by O'Connor (2015). The base of the intact terrace deposits lies at around 20m OD. A tentative interpretation is that these gravels relate to the post-Anglian Thames-Medway drainage of Marine isotope Stages 10 -9 -8. The topography of the site represents subsequent incision into this 15m terrace by the drainage of Pannel's Brook and involved the erosion and deposition of terrace gravels as part of its bed-load, possibly in the last cold stage (Devensian). A single OSL date was obtained for the base of the Brickearth deposits which infill the palaeo-valley of Pannel's Brook. This date, at 20.7k ( $\pm 1.5$ K) BP indicates an age within the Last Glacial Maximum or Marine Isotope Stage 2. It suggests that the lower parts of the Brickearth sequence date to this period, one for which we have no indication for a human presence in Britain; however, the maximum date range for the Brickearth sequences and whether this extends into the Late Glacial reoccupation of Britain by Magdalenian populations is currently unknown.

Recent excavations to the east of the site, to the south of Brickfield Farm, also recovered a small amount of Mesolithic/Neolithic worked flint residual in later features, later prehistoric and medieval features concentrated in the central south of the site and limited remains of both possible Roman and post-medieval/modern date across the site. Excavation of the prehistoric concentration recorded a Middle Iron Age settlement site (HER 49137, Germany 2018).

#### **4 Aim**

Geoarchaeological surveying was undertaken to investigate the river terrace gravels thought to underlie the site, and which have been identified as having a high potential for containing Palaeolithic artefactual remains and palaeoenvironmental material. The aim of the archaeological evaluation was to record the extent of any surviving archaeological deposits, and to assess the archaeological potential of the site to allow the ECCHEA to determine if further investigation is required.

#### **5 Results (Figs 2-3)**

##### **Archaeological evaluation**

Nine trial-trenches were machine-excavated under the supervision of a CAT archaeologist. Each trench was 30m long by 1.8m wide except T1, which was 10m long and 1.8m wide. They were excavated through modern topsoil (L1, 0.09-0.17m thick) and subsoil (L2, 0.14-0.29m thick) into natural (L3, encountered at a depth of 0.32-0.39m below current ground level [bcgl]).

No significant archaeological remains were encountered in T4, T5, T8 or T9.

##### **Trench 1 (T1):**

Undatable rooting patch / pit F1 was 0.77m wide and 0.08m deep.

##### **Trench 2 (T2):**

?Iron Age pit F4 was 0.52m wide and 0.06m deep.

##### **Trench 3 (T3):**

Undatable pit/animal burrow/rooting F3 was 0.42m wide and 0.12m deep. Undatable posthole/rooting F2 was 0.21m wide and 0.22m deep.

##### **Trench 6 (T6):**

Undated ditch F6 was aligned NNE-SSW and was 0.51m wide and 0.16m deep and was probably of natural origins.



**Photograph 1** T6 trench shot, looking north northwest

**Trench 7 (T7):**  
Silt patch F5 was uncovered.



**Photograph 2** T7 trench shot, looking east northeast

### **Geoarchaeological investigation**

See appended report for the results of the geoarchaeological investigation by Peter Allen.

## **6 Finds**

### **6.1 Pottery and ceramic finds** *by Dr Matthew Loughton*

The evaluation produced a small quantity of ceramic building material (henceforth CBM) and pottery (Table 1).

<b>Ceramic material</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>Weight (g)</b>	<b>MSW/g</b>
Prehistoric Pottery (HMS)?	1	12	12
Medieval/post-medieval Pottery (Fabric 21A)	3	8	8
Ceramic Building Material (CBM)	3	12	4
<b>All</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>5</b>

**Table 1** Details on the main types of ceramics and pottery

### **Prehistoric pottery**

There was one possible (?) burnt sherd of prehistoric hand-made sand-tempered (HMS) pottery with a weight of 12g from F4 (2). This is possibly of Iron Age date.

### **Medieval/post-medieval pottery**

Three small sherds of ?early Colchester type-ware (Fabric 21A (CAR 7), sandy orange ware) with a weight of 8g were recovered from L2 (1). These sherds can be dated to c 1200-1375/1400 (CAR 7, 107-109).

### **Ceramic building material (CBM)**

There were three small sherds of CBM with a weight of 12g from L2 (1). This material appears to be of medieval/post-medieval date and included one piece of peg-tile.

## **6.2 Glass**

*by Laura Pooley*

Two fragments (3.6g) of modern cobalt blue glass were found in L2 (1).

## **6.3 Summary**

All finds are listed by context in Table 2 below and will be discarded once the report has been approved.

<b>Context</b>	<b>Prehistoric</b>	<b>Medieval/ post-medieval</b>	<b>Modern</b>	<b>Context spot date</b>
F4, pit	<b>Pottery:</b> Iron Age?	-	-	?Iron Age
L2, subsoil	-	<b>Pottery:</b> c 1200-1375/1400 <b>CBM:</b> peg-tile, ?brick	<b>Glass:</b> modern	Modern

**Table 2** All finds by context

## **7 Conclusion**

The geoarchaeological survey conducted at the site yielded no archaeological finds or palaeoenvironmental material. The investigation determined that gravel lay at c 21.5 mOD in the area of Trial Pits 4 and 8 and a sandy gravel or sandy clayey gravel at c.22.0 mOD in the area of Trial Pits 3, 4 and 8. These deposits were situated above London Clay which rose up to 22.0 mOD within Trial Pit 1. There are two possible explanations for the presence of clay in the gravels. The first is that the site might be located at the terrace edge and the river was eroding London Clay from its banks which became mixed with the gravel bed. Another possibility is that they are a slope deposit of mixed river gravel and London Clay which has accumulated as a result of material moving downhill.

Archaeological evaluation at this site revealed a pit of possible Iron Age date. It is possible that this feature is related to the extensive Iron Age remains (including two enclosures) uncovered during excavations undertaken by Archaeology South-East to the east of the present site in 2017 (Germany 2018). Additionally, two possible pits, a possible posthole, and a possible ditch were uncovered. No finds were retrieved from these features, which were perhaps of natural origin. A natural silt patch was also

revealed. The small amount of medieval or post-medieval pottery and CBM is also indicative of at least some degree of activity at the site during this period too.

## 8 Acknowledgements

CAT thanks David DeVries of Countryside Properties and Hamid Latif for commissioning and funding the work. The project was managed by C Lister, fieldwork was carried out by B Holloway with S Carter, A Tuffey, J Keeble and B Quinn. Figures are by C Lister, B Holloway and E Holloway. The project was monitored for Essex County Council by Maria Medlycott.

## 9 References

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

- |   |       |  |
|---|-------|--|
| 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 Papers 8 (EAA 8).   |
| CAR 7                                     | 2000  | <i>Colchester Archaeological Report 7: Post-Roman pottery from excavations in Colchester, 1971-85,</i> by J Cotter   |
| CAT                                       | 2018  | <i>Health &amp; Safety Policy</i>  |
| CAT                                       | 2018  | <i>Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for archaeological (trial-trenching) and geoarchaeological (test-pitting) investigation on land to the rear of 60A Maldon Road, Burnham-on-Crouch, Essex, CM0 8NR</i> |
| Cifa                                      | 2014a | <i>Standard and Guidance for archaeological evaluation</i>   |
| Cifa                                      | 2014b | <i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i>  |
| ECCHEA                                    | 2018  | <i>Brief for archaeological and geo-archaeological investigation on land rear of Maldon Road, Burnham-on-Crouch</i>  |
| Germany, M                                | 2018  | <i>Archaeological trial-trenching and excavation, land west of Southminster Road, Burnham-on-Crouch: post-excavation assessment and updated project design.</i> Archaeology South-East.                        |
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| English Heritage                          | 2006  | <i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i>  |
| 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                                     | 2018  | <i>National Planning Policy Framework</i>  |
| O'Connor, T                               | 2016  | <i>Managing the Essex Pleistocene.</i> ECC. EH.  |
| Wenban-Smith, F, Briant, R M & Marshall G | 2007  | <i>The Medway Palaeolithic Project Final Report: The Palaeolithic Resource in the Medway Gravels (Essex),</i> EH.  |

## 10 Abbreviations and glossary

- |             |   |
|-------------|---|
| CAT         | Colchester Archaeological Trust   |
| CBM         | ceramic building material, ie brick/tile  |
| Cifa        | Chartered Institute for Archaeologists  |
| context     | a single unit of excavation, which is often referred to numerically, and can be any feature, layer or find. |
| ECCHEA      | Essex County Council Historic Environment Advisor   |
| ECCPS       | Essex County Council Place Services   |
| 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   |
| Mesolithic  | period from c 10,000 – 4000BC   |
| 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, <a href="http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main">http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main</a>
Palaeolithic	period c 800,000 BC to c 10,000BC
post-medieval	period from c AD 1500 to c 1800
prehistoric	pre-Roman
residual	something out of its original context, eg a Roman coin in a modern pit
Roman	the period from AD 43 to c AD 410
section	(abbreviation sx or Sx) vertical slice through feature/s or layer/s
wsi	written scheme of investigation

## 11 Contents of archive

**Finds:** none retained

### **Paper record**

One A4 document wallet containing:

The report (CAT Report 1355)

CBC evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation

Original site record (trench sketch sheets, feature and layer sheets, sections)

Digital photographic thumbnails and log

### **Digital record**

The report (CAT Report 1355)

CBC evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation

Digital photographic thumbnails and log

Graphics

Survey data

## 12 Archive deposition

The paper and digital archive is currently held by the Colchester Archaeological Trust at Roman Circus House, Roman Circus Walk, Colchester, Essex CO2 7GZ, but will be permanently deposited with Colchester Museum under accession code COLEM: 2018.109.

**Distribution list:**

David DeVries, Countryside Properties

Hamid Latif

Jess Tipper, Colchester Borough Council Planning Services

Essex Historic Environment Record



**Colchester Archaeological Trust**

Roman Circus House,  
Roman Circus Walk,  
Colchester,  
Essex, CO2 7GZ

tel.: 01206 501785

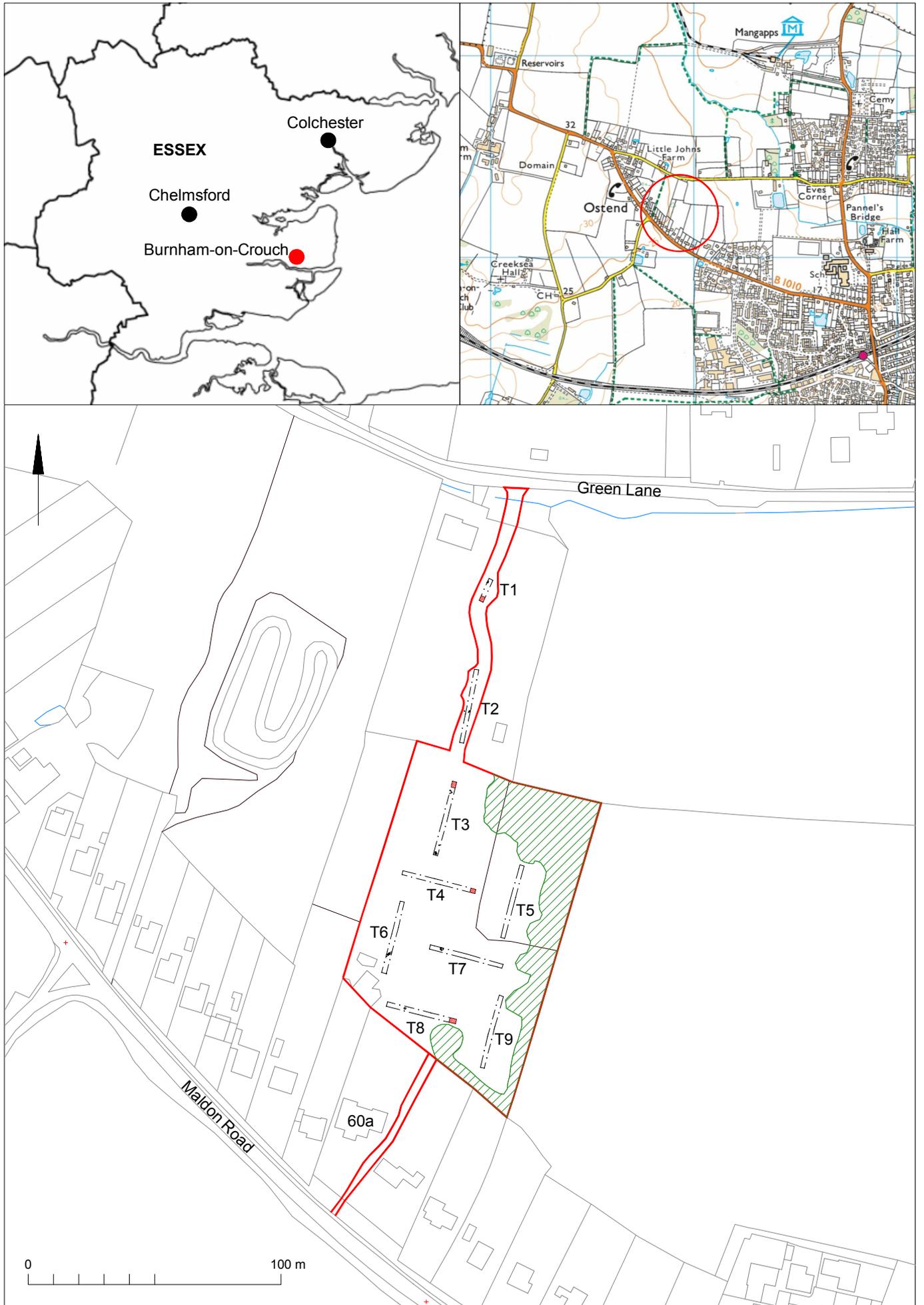
email: [eh2@catuk.org](mailto:eh2@catuk.org)

Checked by: Philip Crummy

Date: 18.01.2019

**Appendix 1 Context list**

Context Number	Trench Number	Finds Number	Feature / layer type	Description	Date
L1	All	-	Topsoil	Firm, moist medium grey/brown silty-clay	Modern
L2	All	1	Subsoil	Firm, moist light grey/brown silty-clay	Undatable
L3	All	-	Natural	Firm, moist light/medium yellow/orange clay	Post-glacial
F1	T1	-	Pit / rooting	Friable/firm, dry/moist medium orange/grey/brown silty-clay	Undatable
F2	T3	-	Posthole / rooting	Soft, moist medium grey silty-clay with charcoal flecks	Undatable
F3	T3	-	Pit / animal burrow / rooting	Soft, moist medium grey silty-clay	Undatable
F4	T2	2, 3	Pit	Soft/friable, dry/moist medium orange/green/brown silty-clay with <8% gravel and >6% stones	?Iron Age
F5	T6	-	Silt patch	Firm, moist grey/brown/white silty-clay	Post-glacial
F6	T6	-	Ditch	Loose/soft, dry/moist light/medium grey clayey-silt with 15% gravel and 12% stones	Undatable



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Fig 1 Site location and trench proposal.



Fig 2 Evaluation results.

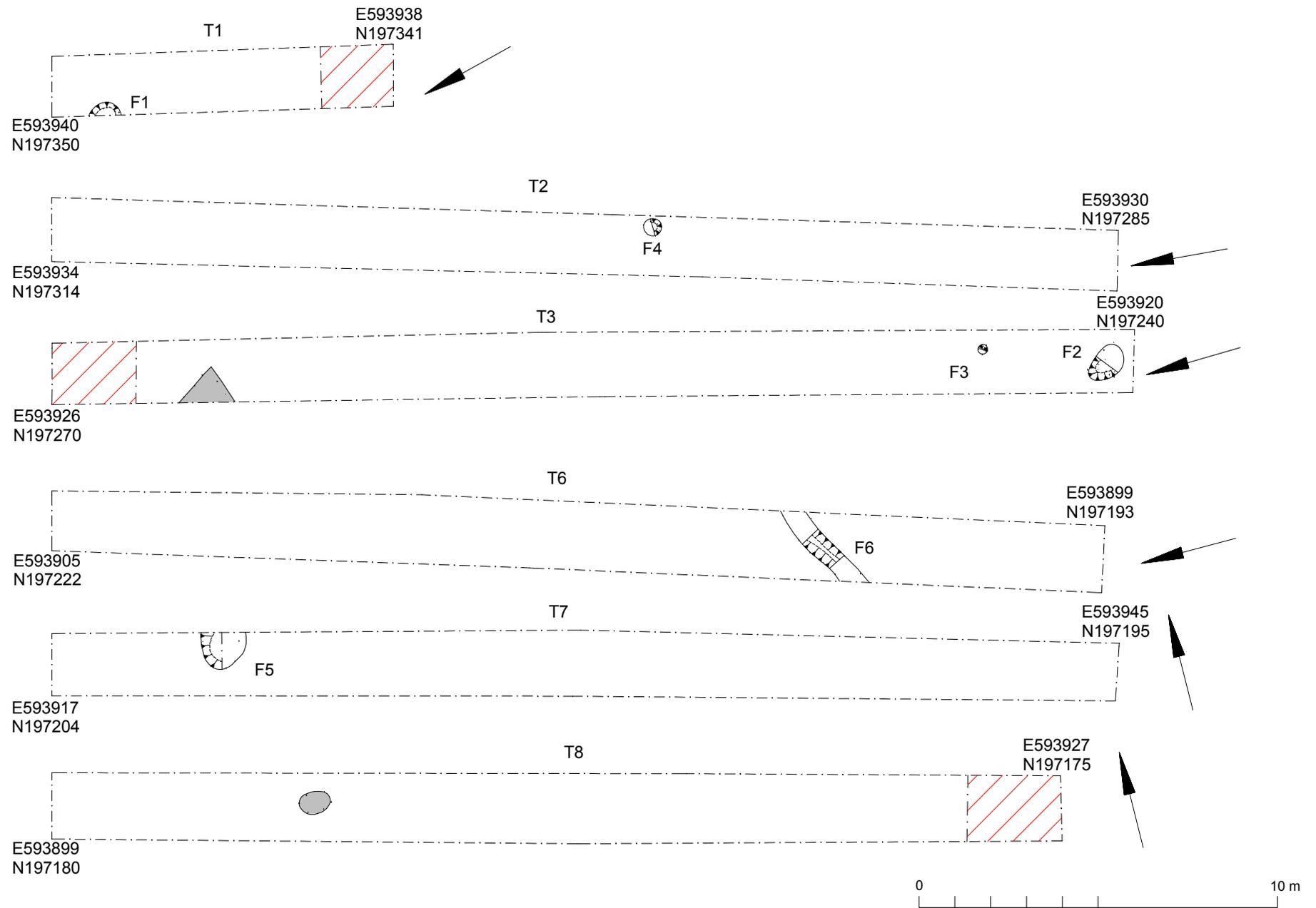


Fig 3 Trench results.

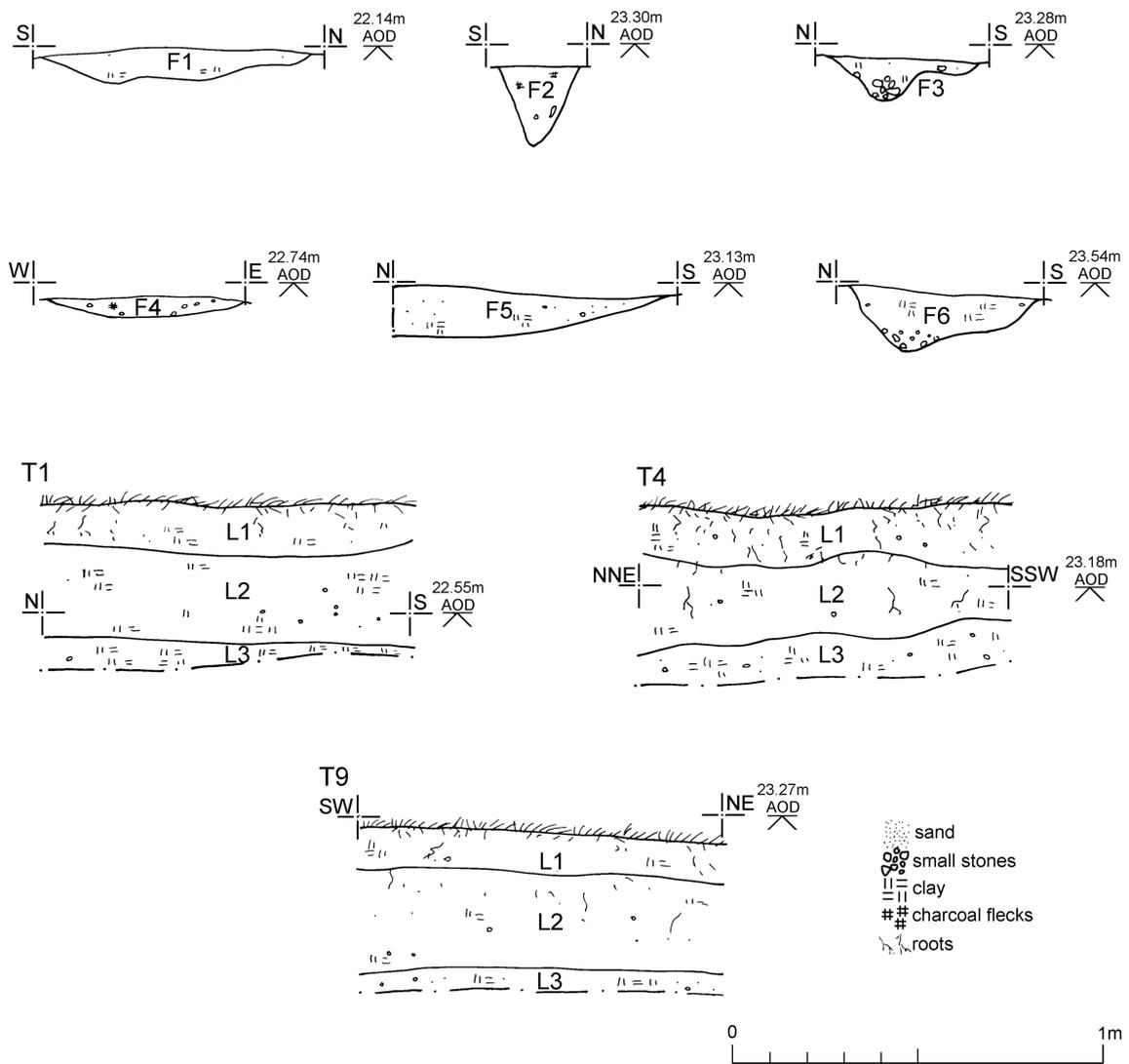


Fig 4 Feature and representative sections.

**REPORT ON THE QUATERNARY GEOARCHAEOLOGY  
TO THE REAR OF  
60a MALDON ROAD,  
BURNHAM-ON-CROUCH, ESSEX**

**Site Visit 29 NOVEMBER 2018**

**P. Allen**

**GeoArcheol**

**13 Churchgate, Cheshunt, Waltham Cross, Herts EN8 9NB**

**01992 630661**

**[peter.allen6@virgin.net](mailto:peter.allen6@virgin.net)**



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# **GEOARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORT FOR LAND TO THE REAR OF 60A MALDON ROAD, BURNHAM-ON-CROUCH**

## **SUMMARY**

Four trial pits were sunk up to depths of c.2 m at a site on land behind 60a Maldon Road but none showed any material of significant geoarchaeological value, either in terms of archaeological finds or supportive palaeoenvironmental (biological or other) material.

## **SITE LOCATION**

The site (60a London Road) is on the north-west outskirts of Burnham-on-Crouch, about 1.5 km from the town centre (Figure 1).

The site lies between 25 and 20 mOD on ground sloping eastwards.

## **GEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND**

The underlying geology is Asheldham Gravel (= Terrace 3 of the British Geological Survey[BGS]) which mapped locally at surface heights between 25 and 15 mOD as Terrace 3 (Sand and Gravel), in places with a covering of loam, less than 0.5 m thick, mapped as Terrace 3 (Loam (River Brickearth)) (Figure 2). From inspection of the BGS borehole archive, the gravel is anticipated to be a maximum of 3 - 4 m thick, so the London Clay below is likely to be a limiting factor for the depth of trial pits.

Terrace 3 is part of a staircase of gravel terraces losing height eastwards. Initially the gravels were deposited by the River Medway which, prior to 5000,000 years ago, flowed across eastern Essex, and later by the confluent Medway-Thames, following the diversion by ice of the Thames into its present valley (Figure 3). The Asheldham Gravel is the equivalent of the Boyn Hill terrace of the Lower Thames and of the Channel deposits at Clacton, both internationally important Palaeolithic sites.

## **PALAEOLITHIC ARCHAEOLOGY**

At Burnham, the Palaeolithic archaeological evidence is conflicting.

On the one hand, only a small number of artefacts have been recovered from the Asheldham Gravel, despite extensive quarrying around Southminster, Asheldham, Tillingham and Bradwell (Curry Farm). This may be a reflection of the low level of attention paid to the deposits by Palaeolithic archaeologists, compared to the Lower and Middle Thames and elsewhere. However, on a short visit to Goldsands Quarry, Southminster, a hand-axe was found by P. Harding (Bridgland, 1994). Warren (1933) “*traced the Clactonian industry in gravel at Burnham-on-Crouch at about 60 feet O.D [c.18.25 mOD]. At Burnham [he] obtained besides a few flakes, etc., one Clactonian chopper that is entirely in the heavy Swanscombe style. They might thus be of nearly the same age as the lower gravel of Swanscombe.*” The finds have not been provenanced but at c.18.25 mOD, the artefacts must be associated with areas immediately to the west and north of Burnham, where the Asheldham Gravel lies at 15 – 25 mOD. In a wider context, the Asheldham Terrace is regarded as the equivalent of the Boyn Hill Terrace of the Lower Thames, as at Swanscombe, and of the Channel deposits at Clacton, both areas of international importance for their Palaeolithic archaeology, associated with MIS 12 – 10 and Clactonian, Acheulian and Levallois industries.

Two Palaeolithic cores and some flakes (EHER 11310, 11350) were found approximately 0.5 km to the east of the site, from head deposits in the valley of the Pannel’s Brook draining Terrace 3. There is a strong probability that these were derived from the higher parts of the terrace.

## **METHODOLOGY**

### **Test Pits**

The site brief required 3 geoarchaeological test pits to be sunk, but one pit reached London Clay immediately below the soil horizon and was not treated as part of the brief. Thus Trial Pit 1 was outside the brief, though a record is provided. Trial Pits 3, 4 and 8 were located to give a representative coverage of the site.

Using an excavator with a ditching bucket of 2.0 m width, the trial pits were sunk to a maximum depth of 2.2 m, at which point seepage was leading to sidewall collapse. For safety reasons excavation was stopped. Also, with seepage and collapse, the gravels could not be sampled satisfactorily. The seepage was probably caused by a build-up of water sitting on the underlying London Clay.

## **Recording and Sampling of Trial Pits**

For scale, a surveying staff was used. Drawn sections were made from each pit at a scale of 1:25, recording pedological and sedimentological changes and noting sampling points. A photographic record was also made. The sedimentology and lithology of the units were assessed. In Trial Pit 4 a sample of c.100 litres of gravel was taken from Unit 4.6, from the excavator bucket. As the matrix was very clayey, making sieving on-site impractical, the sample was spread on the ground and trowelled through. Trial Pit 8 was sampled at 2 points, from Units 8.4 and 8.5, passing 100 litres from each through 10 mm mesh sieves. Sand units were inspected visually during the sinking of the pit. The spoil raised during digging was checked visually.

## **SITE WORK**

Summaries of the trial pitting are shown in Tables 1 to 4 and as graphic logs and photographic logs in Figures 4 to 12.

## **RESULTS**

Trial Pits 4 and 8 showed gravel at c.21.5 mOD and Trial Pits 3, 4 and 8 sandy gravel or sandy clayey gravel at c.22.0 mOD. These deposits overlay London Clay which rose to over 22.0 mOD in Trial Pit 1, cutting out the lower units.

The clayey nature of the gravels and sandy gravels can be explained in various ways. As the London Clay rises northwards, cutting out the gravelly material, the site could be at the terrace edge and the river was eroding London Clay from its banks and mixing it with its gravel. It is also possible that the deposits at the site are Head, a slope deposit formed by material moving down from upslope bringing a mixture of river (terrace) gravel and the underlying London Clay, rather than Terrace 3 sand and gravel as mapped by the British Geological Survey.

Approximately 300 L of gravelly material was examined from Trial Pits 4 and 8 and no humanly-struck flint was found. No palaeobiological or other material that would give environmental information was recognised.

## **RECOMMENDATION**

No further investigation is recommended as no material of Palaeolithic archaeological or geoarchaeological value was found and there is a poor record of finds locally.

## **REFERENCES**

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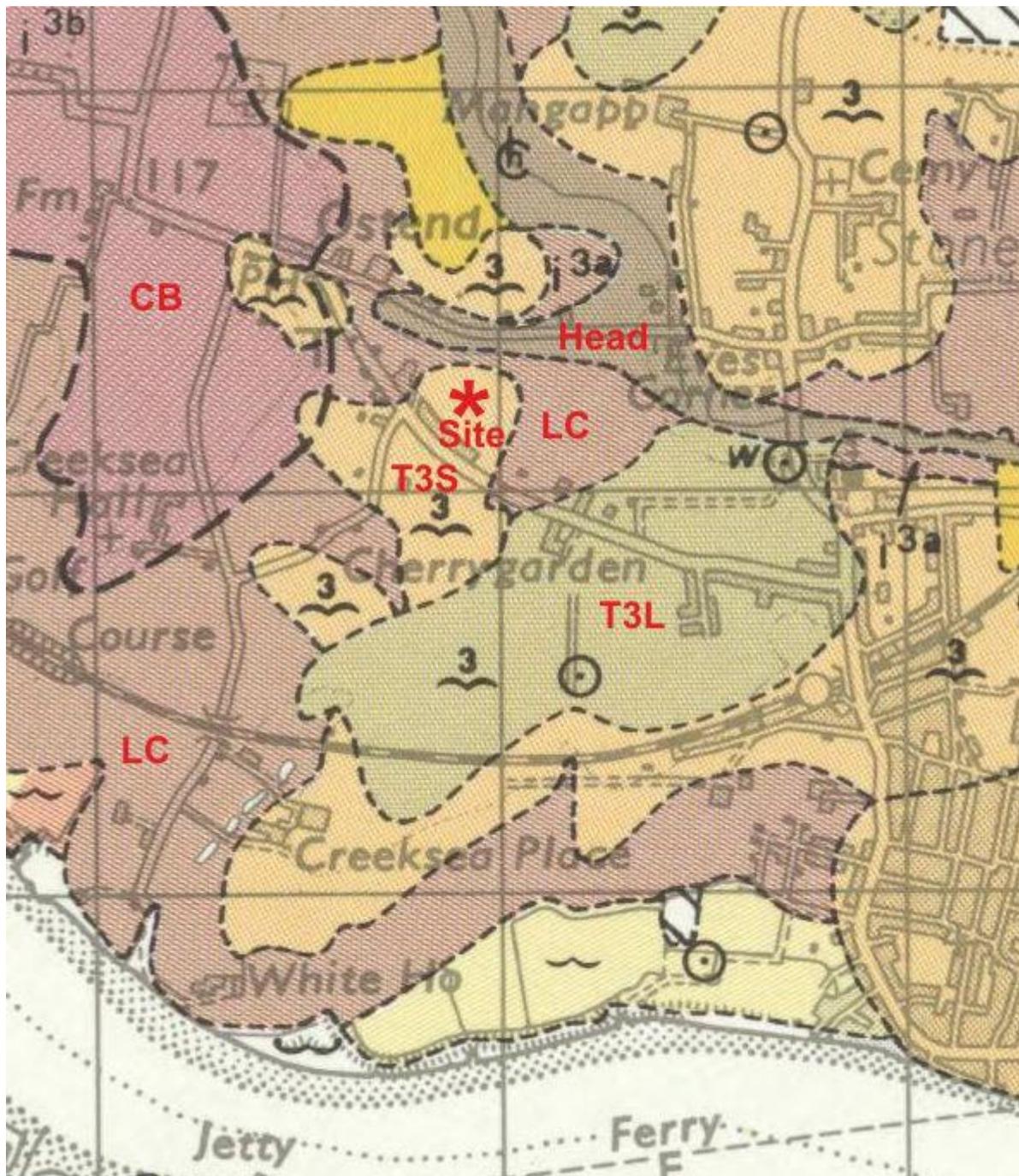
# TABLES AND FIGURES

Figure 1 Site Location.



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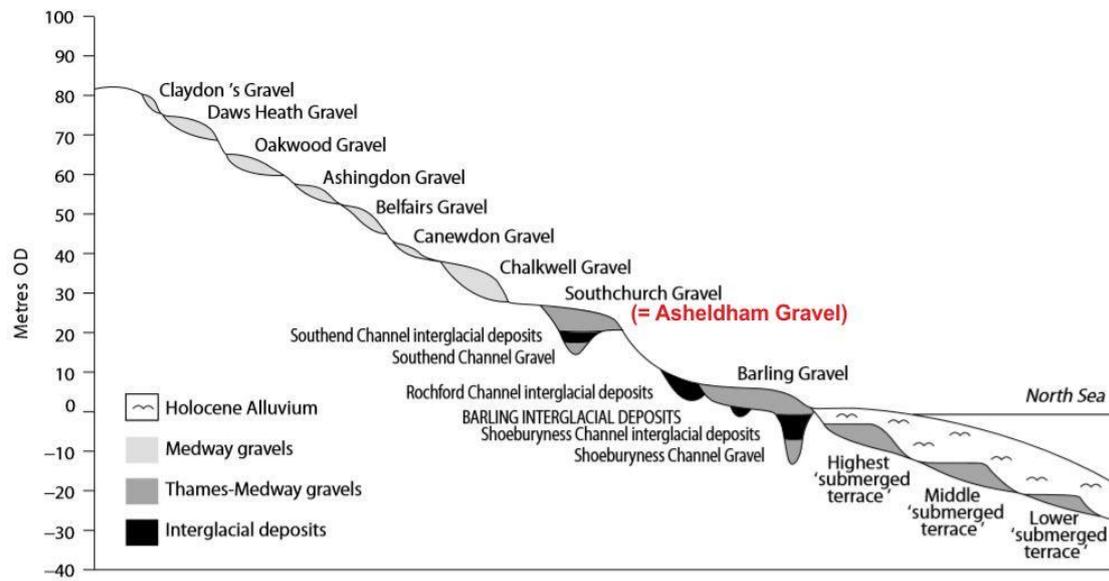
**Figure 2 Site Geological Context.**



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- Head
- T3S Terrace 3 (Sand and Gravel)
- T3L Terrace 3 (Loam/Brickearth)
- CB Claygate Beds
- LC London Clay

**Figure 3 Site Geomorphological Context.**



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Figure 4  
Trench Layout



Fig 2 Evaluation results.

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**Table 1****Burnham-on-Crouch, 60a Maldon Road  
Trial Pit 1 Stratigraphic Log**

Ground Surface c.22.66 mOD

South end of archaeological trench

<b>Unit</b>	<b>m bgs</b>	<b>mOD</b>	<b>Thick (m)</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Sample</b>
1.1	0.0 – 0.3	22.7 – 22.4	0.3	Soil.	
1.2a	0.3 – 0.6	22.4 – 22.1	0.3	Weathered London Clay with occasional flints, sub-angular and rounded, modally 1 – 2 cm, max. 9 cm.	
1.2b	0.6 – 1.0	22.1 – 21.7	0.4	London Clay Fissured, slickensided.	

m bgs – metres below ground surface

OD – Ordnance Datum

L - litres

Figure 5

Trial Pit 1, Graphic Log

**Burnham-on-Crouch  
60a Maldon Road**

**Trial Pit 1**

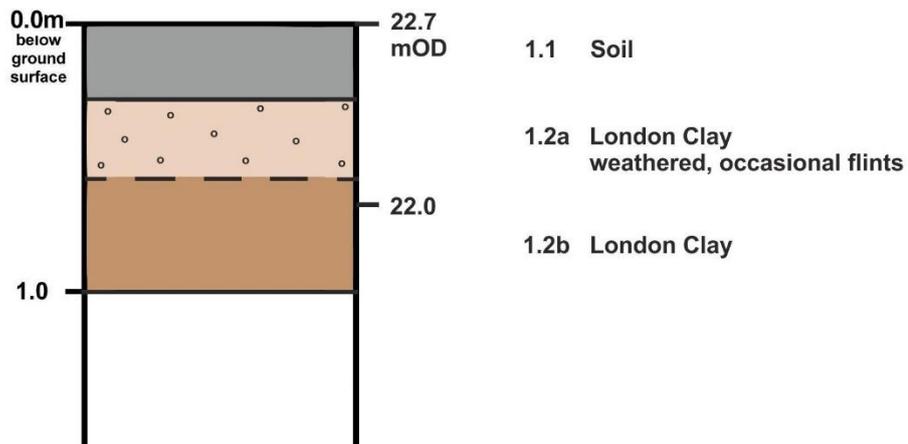
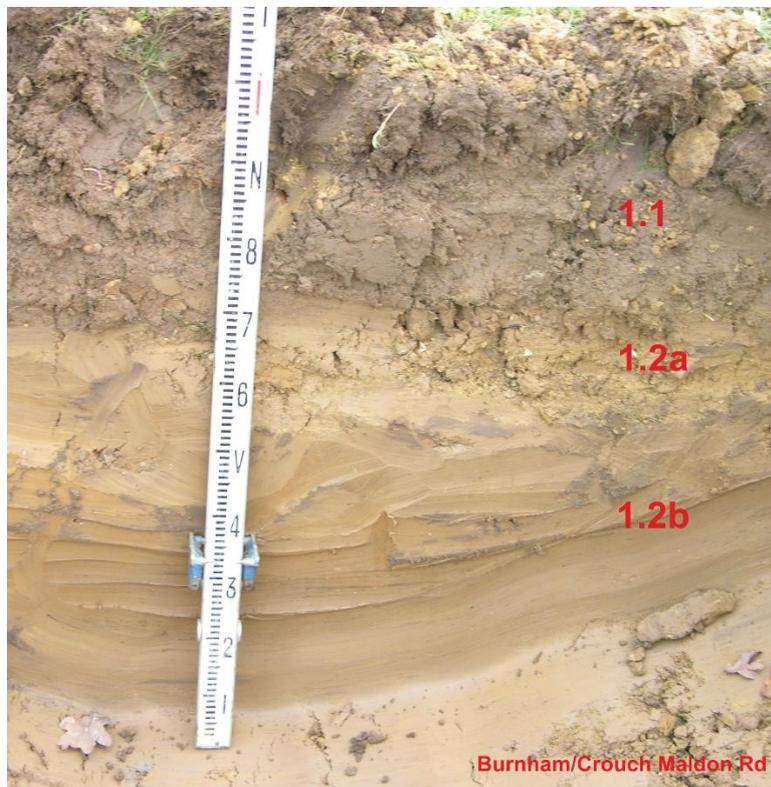


Figure 6

Trial Pit 1, Photographic Log



**Table 2**

**Burnham-on-Crouch, 60a Maldon Road  
Trial Pit 3 Stratigraphic Log**

Ground Surface c.23.36 mOD

North end of archaeological trench

<b>Unit</b>	<b>m bgs</b>	<b>mOD</b>	<b>Thick (m)</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Sample</b>
3.1	0.0 – 0.5	23.4 – 22.9	0.5	Soil.	
3.2	0.5 – 1.1	22.9 – 22.3	0.6	Irregular interbeds of sandy clay and gravelly sandy clay.	
3.3	1.1 – 1.8	22.3 – 21.6	0.7	Gravelly sandy clay mottled grey and orange.	
3.4	1.8 – 2.0	21.6 – 21.4	0.2	Clayey sand.	

m bgs – metres below ground surface

OD – Ordnance Datum

L - litres

Figure 7

Trial Pit 3, Graphic Log

**Burnham-on-Crouch  
60a Maldon Road**

**Trial Pit 3**

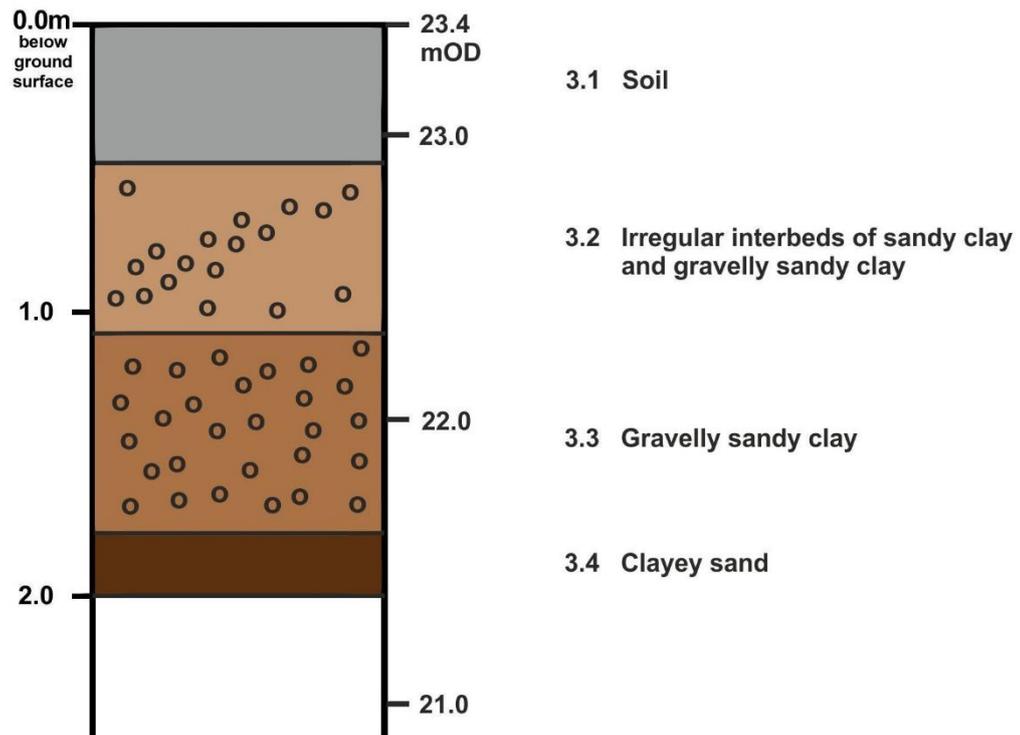


Figure 8

Trial Pit 3, Photographic Log



**Table 3****Burnham-on-Crouch, 60a Maldon Road****Trial Pit 4 Stratigraphic Log**

Ground Surface c.23.39 mOD

East end of archaeological trench

<b>Unit</b>	<b>m bgs</b>	<b>mOD</b>	<b>Thick (m)</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Sample</b>
4.1	0.0 – 0.3	23.4 – 23.1	0.3	Soil.	
4.2	0.3 – 0.5	23.1 – 22.9	0.2	Sandy gravelly clay.	
4.3	0.5 – 0.7	22.9 – 22.7	0.2	Clayey gravelly sand.	
4.4	0.7 – 1.4	22.7 – 22.0	0.7	Sandy clay and clayey sand with granules and occasional flints. Mottled grey (10YR6/1, grey) and orange (5YR4/6, yellowish red). Humic staining with root material.	
4.5	1.4 – 1.7	22.0 – 21.7	0.3	Clayey sand.	
4.6	1.7 – 2.0	21.7 – 21.4	0.3	Gravel, sandy brown matrix, mostly 1 – 2 cm, occasionally up to 5 cm. Mostly flint with white cortex.	100L

m bgs – metres below ground surface

OD – Ordnance Datum

L - litres

Figure 9

Trial Pit 4, Graphic Log

**Burnham-on-Crouch  
60a Maldon Road**

**Trial Pit 4**

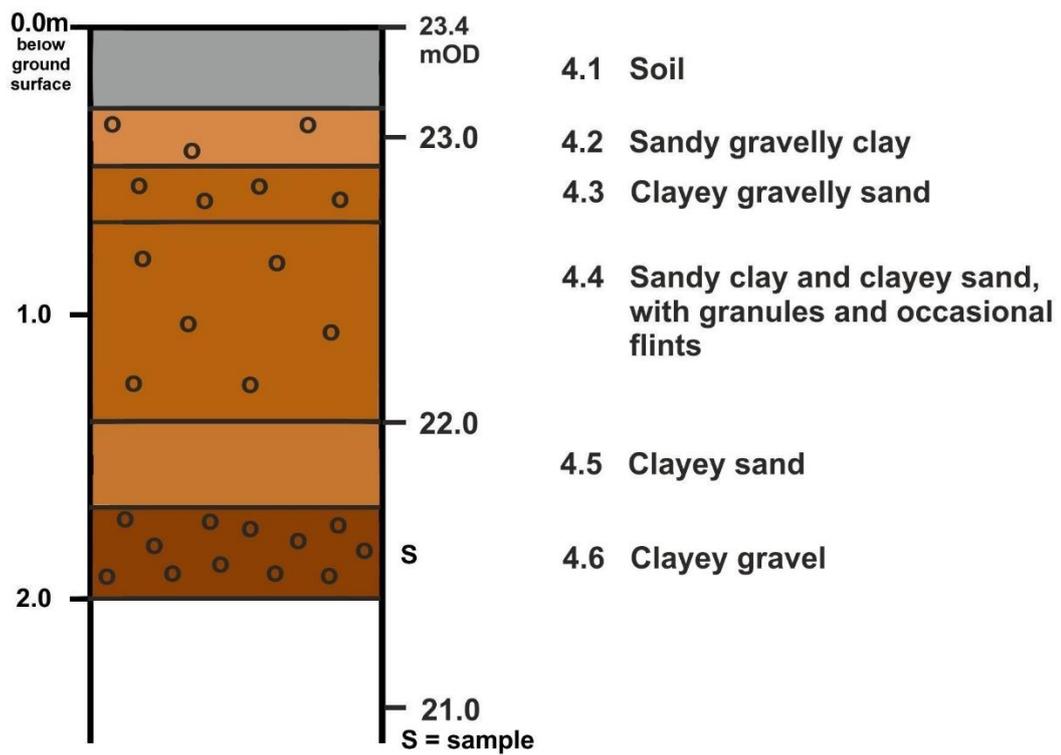
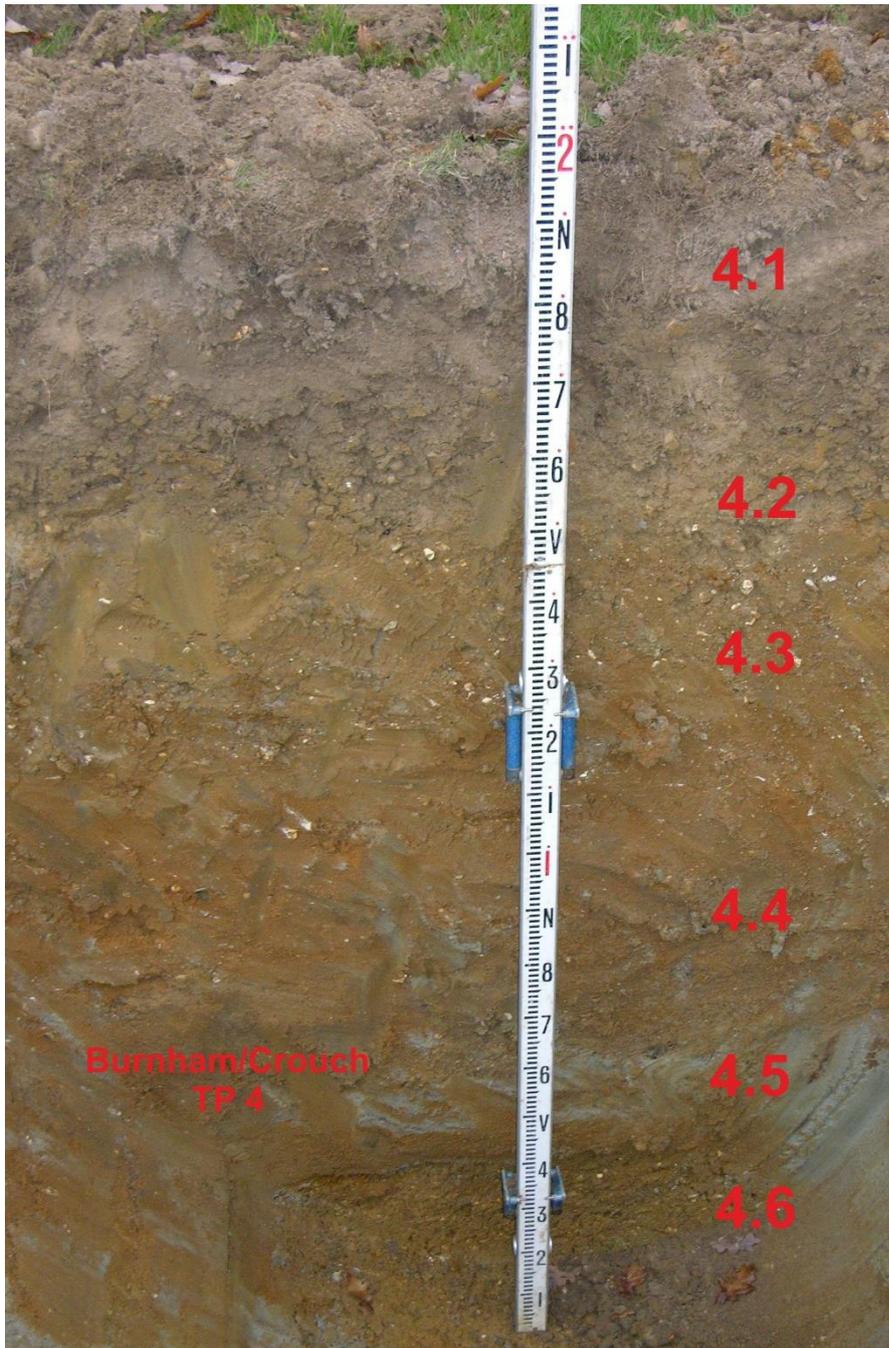


Figure 10

Trial Pit 4, Photographic Log



**Table 4****Burnham-on-Crouch, 60a Maldon Road  
Trial Pit 8 Stratigraphic Log**

Ground Surface c.23.42 mOD

East end of archaeological trench

<b>Unit</b>	<b>m bgs</b>	<b>mOD</b>	<b>Thick (m)</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Sample</b>
8.1	0.0 – 0.4	23.4 – 23.0	0.4	Soil.	
8.2	0.4 – 0.8	23.0 – 22.6	0.4	Sandy clay with sub-angular and occasional rounded flint, up to 1 cm. Mottled orange-grey, dominantly grey in lower part, orange dominates above.	
8.3	0.8 – 1.0	22.6 – 22.4	0.2	Clayey sand with sandy clay seams. Brown (5YR5/8, yellowish red) with grey (10YR6/4, light yellowish brown) mottling. During excavation, flat surface exposed showing angular patterning, indicating frost or desiccation cracks.	
8.4	1.0 – 2.0	22.4 – 21.4	1.0	Gravel and sandy gravel, with sand lenses. Sub-angular and rounded flint, modally 2 – 3 cm, maximum 5 cm.	100L
8.5	2.0 – 2.2	21.4 – 21.2	0.2	Gravel and sandy gravel, with sand lenses. Modally 2 – 4 cm, often 6 – 9 cm. Mostly sub-angular or rounded flint, but quartzite (9 cm) noted.	100L

m bgs – metres below ground surface

OD – Ordnance Datum

L - litres

Figure 11

Trial Pit 8, Graphic Log

**Burnham-on-Crouch  
60a Maldon Road**

**Trial Pit 8**

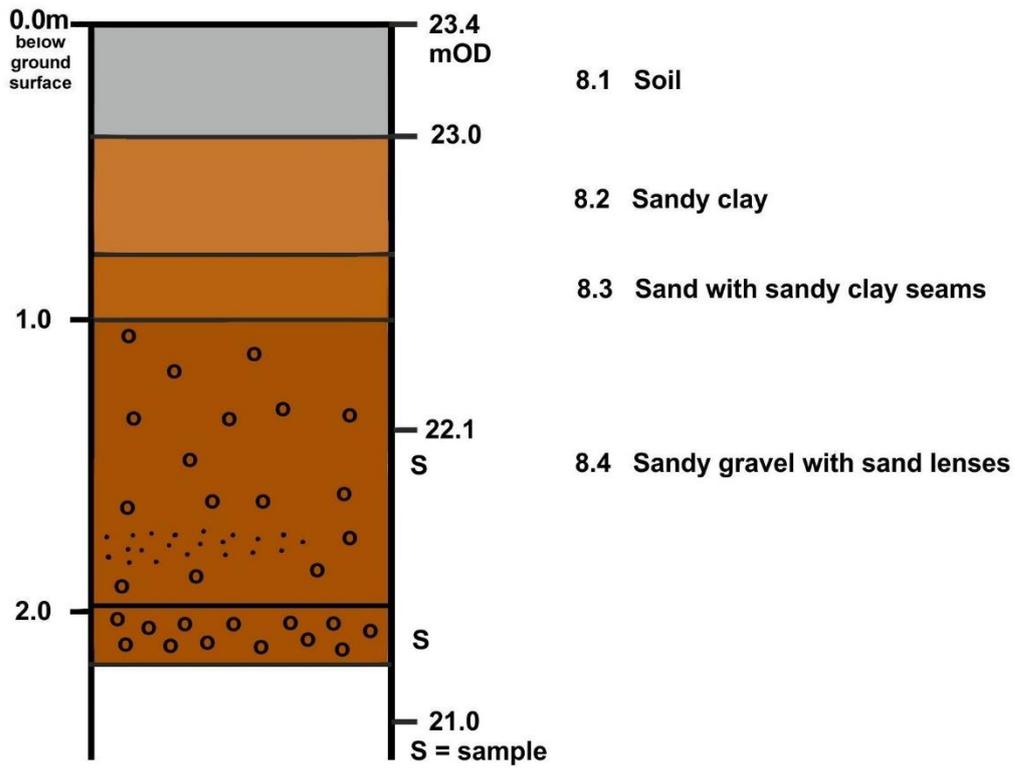
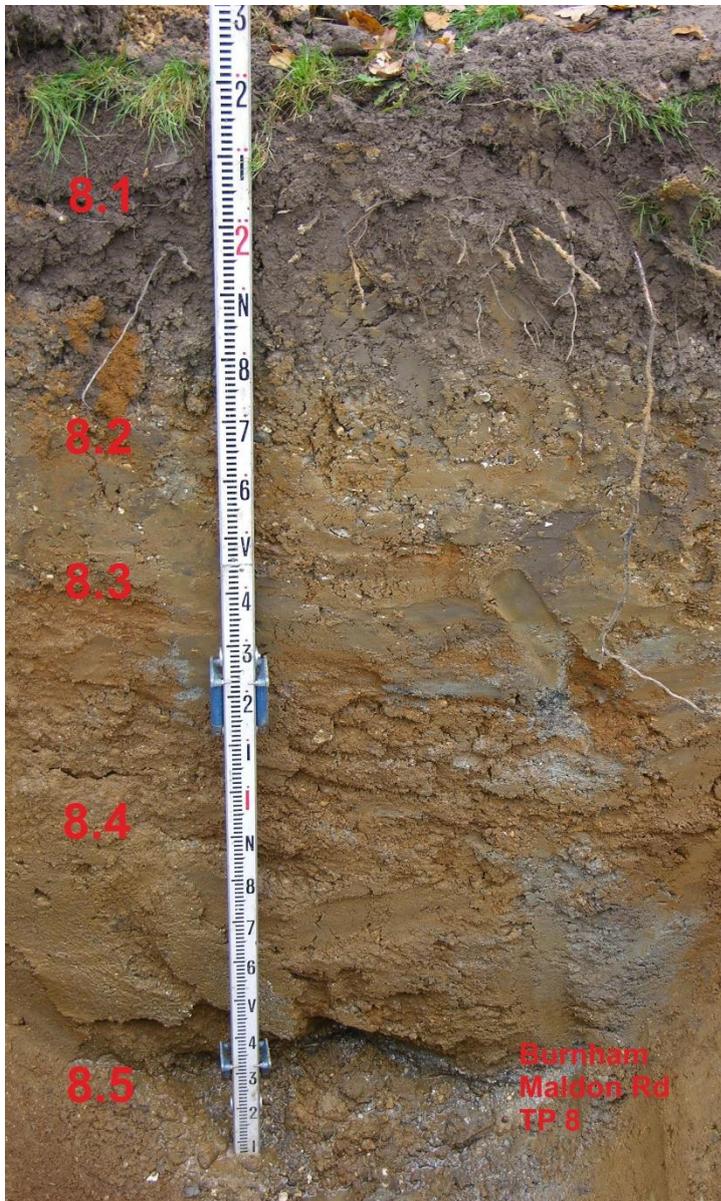


Figure 12

Trail Pit 8, Photographic Log



# OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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**OASIS ID: colchest3-332044**

### Project details

Project name	Archaeological and geoarchaeological evaluation on land to the rear of 60A Maldon Road, Burnham-on-Crouch, Essex
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation (nine trial-trenches) and geoarchaeological investigation were carried out on land to the rear of 60a Maldon Road, Burnham-on-Crouch, Essex in advance of the construction of six residential dwellings and ancillary works. Evaluation revealed one pit of possible Iron Age date, which may be related to a significant Iron Age site located to the east which was excavated in 2017. A number of possible features which may have been natural in origin (two possible pits, a posthole, and a ditch), as well as a natural silt patch, were also uncovered.
Project dates	Start: 28-11-2018 End: 29-11-2018
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	18/10i - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	MAL/17/01123 - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	BCMR18 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	COLEM: 2018.109 - Museum accession ID
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 4 - Character Undetermined
Monument type	NATURAL FEATURE Uncertain
Monument type	PIT Uncertain
Monument type	PIT Iron Age
Monument type	POSTHOLE Uncertain
Monument type	DITCH Uncertain
Significant Finds	POTTERY Iron Age

Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CBM Medieval
Significant Finds	CBM Post Medieval
Significant Finds	GLASS Modern
Methods & techniques	"Environmental Sampling", "Sample Trenches", "Test Pits"
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	ESSEX MALDON BURNHAM ON CROUCH land to the rear of 60A Maldon Road
Postcode	CM0 8NR
Study area	0.9 Hectares
Site coordinates	TQ 93942 97216 51.639713844703 0.803149678746 51 38 22 N 000 48 11 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 22.04m Max: 23.53m

### Project creators

Name of Organisation	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Project brief originator	HEM Team Officer, ECC
Project design originator	Laura Pooley
Project director/manager	Chris Lister
Project supervisor	Adam Wightman
Type of sponsor/funding body	Landowner

### Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Colchester Museum
Digital Archive ID	COLEM: 2018.108
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Survey"
Paper Archive recipient	Colchester Museum
Paper Archive ID	COLEM: 2018.108 "Context sheet", "Drawing", "Photograph", "Report"

Paper Media  
available

### Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological evaluation and geoarchaeological investigation on land to the rear of 60a Maldon Road, Burnham-on-Crouch, Essex, CM0 8NR: November 2018
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Hicks, E.
Other bibliographic details	CAT Report 1355
Date	2019
Issuer or publisher	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Place of issue or publication	Colchester
Description	A4 loose-leaf ring-bound
URL	<a href="http://cat.essex.ac.uk">http://cat.essex.ac.uk</a>
Entered by	Dr Elliott Hicks (eh2@catuk.org)
Entered on	22 January 2019

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