

**An archaeological (trial-trenching) and
geoarchaeological (test-pitting) evaluation at
Lotus Way and Tamarisk Way, Jaywick, Essex,
CO15 2HZ**

November 2017



by Dr Elliott Hicks

figures by Emma Holloway and Adam Wightman

fieldwork by Adam Wightman with Adam Tuffey and Sarah Carter
geoarchaeological work by Peter Allen, David Bridgland and Andrew Haggart

commissioned by Barry Eldridge, Tendring District Council

NGR: TM 14718 12918 (centre)

Planning ref.: 17/01030 & 17/01032

CAT project ref.: 17/10j

ECC code: pending

Colchester Museum accession code: COLEM: 2017.151

OASIS ref.: colchest3-299230



Colchester Archaeological Trust

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

tel.: 01206 501785

email: lp@catuk.org

CAT Report 1217

January 2018

Contents

1	Summary	1
2	Introduction	1
3	Archaeological background	1
4	Aims	2
5	Methodology	2
6	Results	2
7	Finds	4
8	Discussion	4
9	Acknowledgements	5
10	References	5
11	Abbreviations and glossary	6
12	Contents of archive	6
13	Archive deposition	6

Appendix 1 Context list

Figures after p7

Report on the Quaternary Geoarchaeology of the site at Lotus Way, Jaywick, Essex

OASIS summary sheet

List of photographs, maps and figures

Cover: working shot

Photograph 1	Representative section of T1, looking west south-west	3
Photograph 2	T3 oblique view showing the former sea wall, looking north-west	3
Photograph 3	Jaywick miniature railway running along the sea wall, c late 1930s	5
Map 1	Essex XLVIII.SW rev. 1896, pub. 1941.	4
Fig 1	Site location	
Fig 2	The locations of the two trial-trenches with geoarchaeological test-pits at each end (T1 & T2) and the trench through the former sea wall (T3)	
Fig 3	Representative sections	

1 Summary

An archaeological (trial-trenching) and geoarchaeological (test-pitting) evaluation was carried out on a plot of land on the corner of Lotus Way and Tamarisk Way, Jaywick, Essex in advance of the construction of 10 two-bedroom starter homes. The archaeological evaluation uncovered an infilled drainage ditch associated with a historic sea wall located at the site. The geoarchaeological investigation determined that the site does not lie on the mapped footprint of the Clacton Channel interglacial deposits, as had previously been believed.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This is the archive report for an archaeological (trial-trenching) and geoarchaeological (test-pit) evaluation on a plot of land on the corner of Lotus Way and Tamarisk Way, Jaywick, Essex which was carried out in November 2017. The work was commissioned by Barry Eldridge of Tendring District Council in advance of the construction of 10 two-bedroom starter homes and the erection/installation of an electricity substation and service access.

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

The archaeological work was carried out by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT) in accordance with a *Brief for Archaeological trial trench evaluation and palaeo-environmental test pitting at Lotus Way and Tamarisk Way, Jaywick*, detailing the required archaeological work, written by Teresa O'Connor (ECCPS 2017), and a written scheme of investigation (WSI) prepared by CAT in response to the brief and agreed with ECCPS (CAT 2017).

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 Historic Environment Record shows that the proposed development lies within a region of very high potential for both Palaeolithic and early prehistoric archaeological remains. Sediments from a former river channel laid down by the ancestral Thames before it was diverted have yielded internationally significant Palaeolithic remains and Pleistocene faunal remains within the area. In addition, find-spots from along the foreshore, to the immediate south of the development areas, have yielded Mesolithic and Neolithic remains which suggest early prehistoric settlement and activity within the area. There is the potential for significant Pleistocene sediments to be present below the surface geology which may contain Palaeolithic archaeological remains as well as buried prehistoric land-surfaces which may be impacted by the proposed development. The site investigation report also records that peat deposits have been recorded at the site; these deposits hold significant palaeo-environmental evidence.

The site also contains the remains of a former sea wall which is depicted on the 1st

edition map OS and so must predate c 1870. This was later re-used as a trackway carrying passengers from the newly-erected residential development along the coast back inland to Jaywick. The embankment that survives is historic in origin and preservation of the feature is recommended. Many of these relic sea walls have their origins in the medieval period.

4 Aims

Geoarchaeological investigation at Lotus Way and Tamarisk Way sought to investigate the Clacton Channel interglacial deposits, which it was believed lay beneath the site. The archaeological evaluation was undertaken to ascertain the extent of any existing archaeological deposits which exist at the site, and to determine whether further investigations are necessary.

5 Methodology

Archaeological fieldwork on the development site was carried out in two phases.

The archaeological work will comprise the excavation of machine dug trenches across the site to provide coverage of both areas of housing as well as a cross section of the former sea wall.

Phase 1: Archaeological evaluation

Phase 1 took place during 14th-15th November 2017. Three archaeological trial-trenches were excavated by machine within the footprints of both areas of housing (T1 and T2) and through the former sea wall (T3). The trenches were located to avoid overhead cables and areas of dense undergrowth believed to be inhabited by reptiles.

Phase 2: Geoarchaeological investigation

Phase 2 took place on 14th November 2017. Two test-pits measuring 1.8m by 1.8m were excavated to a depth of 1.2m at the north and south ends of Trench 1, and another trial pit of the same size was excavated to a depth of 3m at the western end of Trench 2. The test-pit in the northern end of T1 was augered from the base of the trial pit to a depth of 7.3 m below ground surface.

6 Results

Archaeological evaluation

Three trial-trenches (T1-3) were machine excavated under the supervision of a CAT archaeologist.

Trench 1 (T1): 30m long by 1.8m wide

T1 was excavated through a thin layer of topsoil (L1, c 0.03-0.07m thick, loose dark grey sandy-silt), beneath which was a layer of degraded concrete (L2a) laid on hoggin (L2b) (total thickness 0.3-0.35m). L2 overlaid a thin layer of clayey-silt (L3), which may have been a remnant of the topsoil which covered the site before the hardstanding was laid (L3, 0.08-0.12m thick, firm, dry grey clayey-silt), which in turn sealed the natural clay (L4, firm/hard moist medium grey/brown/blue clay, encountered at a depth of 0.36-0.38m bcgl).

No archaeological remains were uncovered.



Photograph 1 Representative section of T1, looking west south-west

Trench 2 (T2): 20m long by 1.8m wide

T2 was excavated through a modern topsoil (L1; c 0.12-0.14m thick) and a layer of hoggin mixed with soil which presumably belonged to a modern surface which had previously been removed from the area (equivalent to L2, c 0.28-0.31m thick) onto L4 (encountered at a depth of 0.4-0.44m bcgl).

No archaeological remains were uncovered.

Trench 3 (T3): 15m long by 1.8m wide

T3 was positioned to target the historic sea wall. It was excavated through modern topsoil (L5, c 0.12-0.36m thick, loose, dry medium grey/brown sandy-silt with brick and tile fleck inclusions and 20% stone piece inclusions) beneath which sat a layer of clay mixed with soil (L6, up to c 0.44m thick, hard, dry medium/dark orange/grey clay with brick and tile fleck inclusions and 5% stone piece inclusions). L6 sealed a layer of redeposited natural clay (L7, approximately c 0.64m thick, very hard, dry medium orange clay) which in turn sealed the natural clay L4. It was not possible to confidently identify the interface between the redeposited natural clay and the undisturbed natural clay below, but it is likely to have corresponded with the level of the natural clay either side of the sea wall (see Fig 3).

Modern drainage ditch F1 was aligned N-S and measured 0.39m in width and 0.17m in depth.



Photograph 2 T3 oblique view showing the former sea wall, looking north-west

Geoarchaeological investigation

See appended report for the results of the geoarchaeological investigation by Peter Allen, David Bridgland and Andrew Haggart.

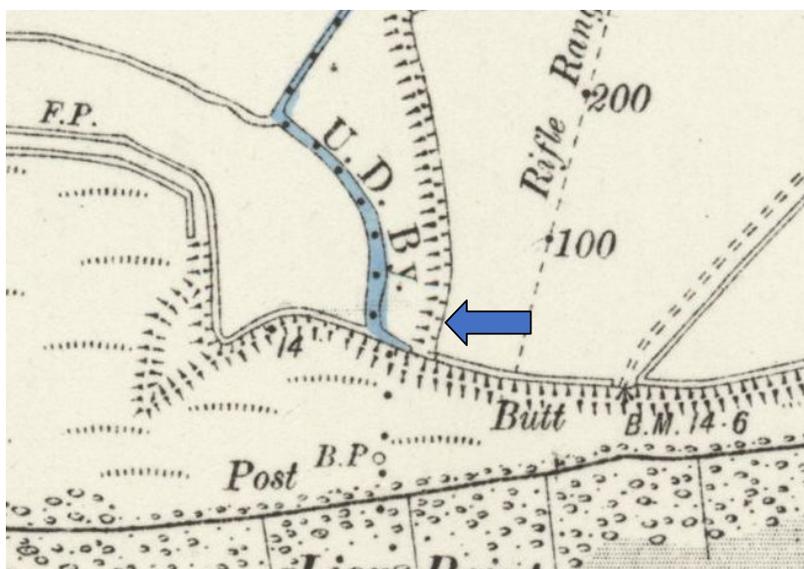
7 Finds

No archaeological finds were recovered.

8 Discussion

The geoarchaeological test-pitting encountered only Holocene marine clays lying upon London Clay, and it was therefore determined that the site at Lotus Way and Tamarisk Way does not lie upon the interglacial Clacton Channel, as had been previously believed.

The archaeological evaluation found only a modern drainage ditch associated with the sea wall. This feature can be discerned on OS mapping of the area compiled during the late 19th century (see Map 1) and is explicitly described as a drain in later OS mapping completed in 1952. This feature was subsequently backfilled, presumably at some point during the mid 20th century.



Map 1 Essex XLVIII.SW rev. 1896, pub. 1941. The sea wall and adjoining ditch is indicated by the blue arrow.

Trenching through the sea wall (T3) indicated that the feature was constructed of clay dug up nearby. The section showed that the sea wall had been built during the modern period (L6), presumably during the mid-1930s construction of the Jaywick miniature railway which ran along the sea wall, linking Clacton-on-Sea with Jaywick (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jaywick_Minature_Railway) (see Photograph 3). The absence of a layer of topsoil buried beneath the redeposited clay comprising the sea wall, however, precludes the accurate dating of this feature.



Photograph 3 Jaywick miniature railway running along the sea wall, c late 1930s
(<https://www.flickr.com/photos/trainsandstuff/19607960541>
[accessed 2 February 2018])

Within T2, the absence of a layer of buried older topsoil beneath the modern topsoil (L1) and modern hoggin mixed with soil (L2) is probably due to the site being stripped of topsoil at some point during the 20th century, possibly during the construction of the miniature railway and its associated buildings during the mid-1930s.

9 Acknowledgements

CAT thanks Barry Eldridge of Tendring District Council for commissioning and funding the work. The project was managed by C Lister, fieldwork was carried out by A Wightman with A Tuffey and S Carter. The project was monitored for ECCPS by Teresa O'Connor.

10 References

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

- | | | |
|---------------------------|-------------|---|
| Bridgland, D R | 1994 | <i>Quaternary of the Thames</i> . Chapman and Hall, London. 441 pp. |
| Bridgland, D R | 1999 | 'Middle Pleistocene interglacial Thames-Medway deposits at Clacton-on-Sea, England: Reconsideration of the biostratigraphical and environmental context of the type Clactonian Palaeolithic industry', <i>Quaternary Science Reviews</i> , 18 , pp. 109-46 |
| Brown, N & Glazenbrook, J | 2000 | <i>Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties 2. Research agenda and strategy</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers (EAA 8). |
| CAT | 2017 | <i>Health & Safety Policy</i> |
| CAT | 2017 | <i>Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for archaeological (trial-trenching) and geoarchaeological (test-pitting) evaluation at Lotus Way and Tamarisk Way, Jaywick, Essex, CO15 2HZ</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> |
| DCLG | 2012 | <i>National Planning Policy Framework</i> |
| English Heritage | 2006 | <i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i> |
| Essex Council | County 2009 | <i>Tendring Geodiversity Characterisation Report</i> . Essex County Council. 358 pp. |
| Essex Council | County 2017 | <i>Brief for archaeological trial trench evaluation and palaeo-</i> |

Distribution list:

Barry Eldridge, Tendring District Council
ECC Place Services Historic Environment Advisor
Essex Historic Environment Record, Essex County Council



Colchester Archaeological Trust

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

tel.: 01206 501785

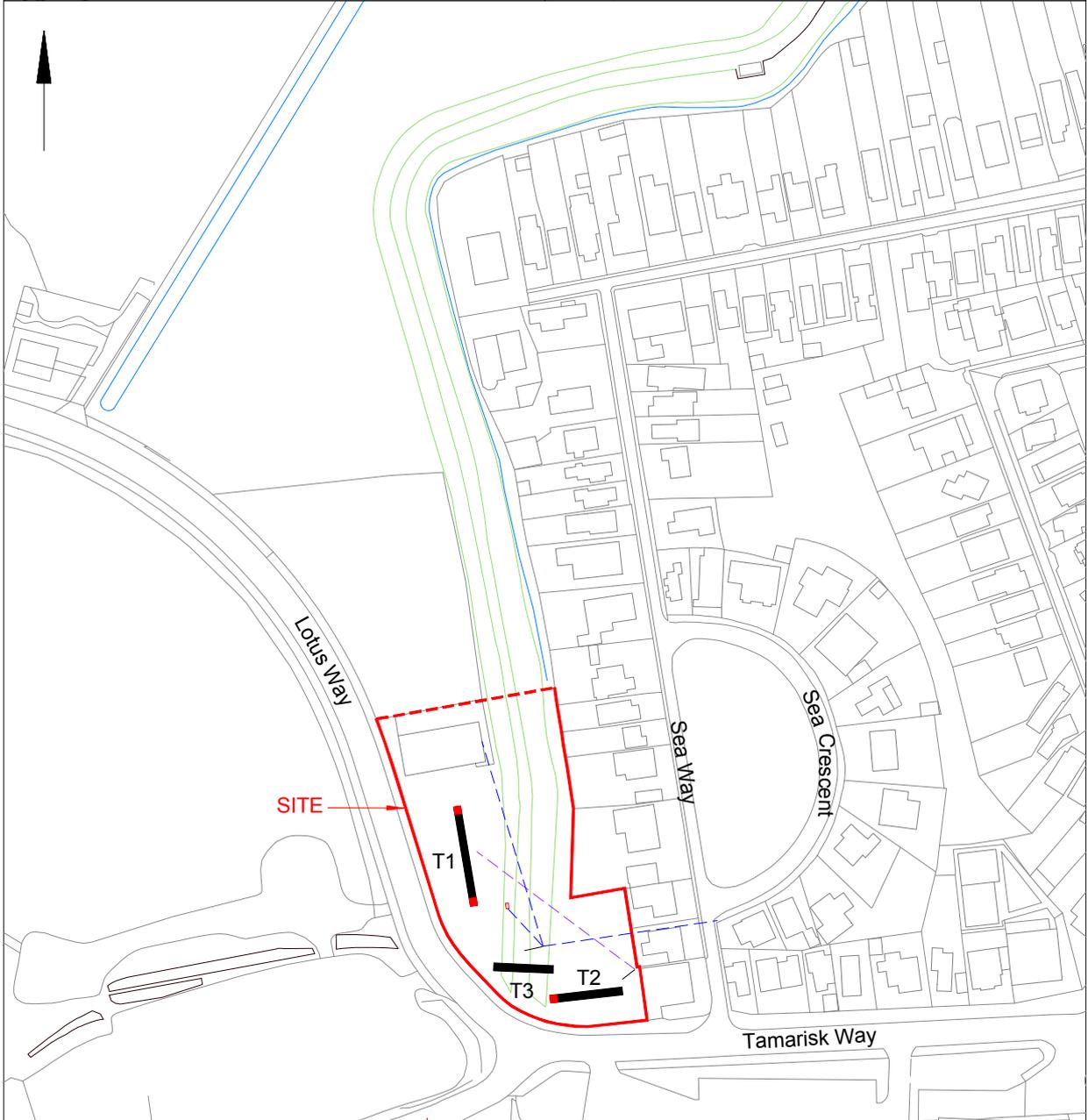
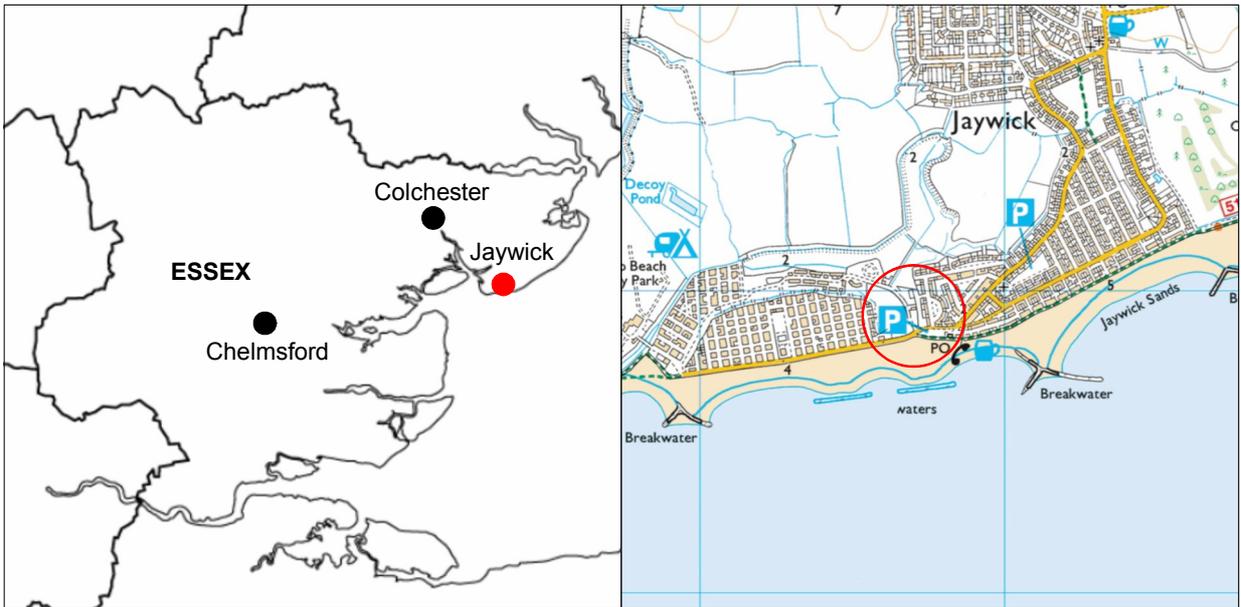
email: lp@catuk.org

Checked by: Philip Crummy

Date: 02.02.2018

Appendix 1 Context list

Context number	Finds number	Context type	Description	Date
F1	-	Drainage ditch	Soft, dry dark grey/brown silt with charcoal fleck inclusions and 5% stone piece inclusions	Modern
L1	-	Topsoil	Friable/firm, medium grey/brown silty-sandy-clay	Modern
L2	-	Buried / disturbed topsoil	Friable, dark brown silty-sandy-loam with <10% brick fleck inclusions	Modern
L3	-	Gravel deposit / stabilisation layer	Friable, dry dark brown/black silt	?Modern
L4	-	Marine sediment	Firm/hard, moist medium grey/brown/blue clay	?Post-glacial
L5	-	Topsoil	Loose, dry medium grey/brown sandy-silt with brick and tile fleck inclusions and 20% stone piece inclusions	Modern
L6	-	Redeposited clay/topsoil mix	Hard, dry medium/dark orange/grey clay with brick and tile fleck inclusions and 5% stone piece inclusions	Modern
L7	-	Redeposited clay	Very hard, dry medium orange clay	c 19th century



© Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number 100039294.

Fig 1 Site location.



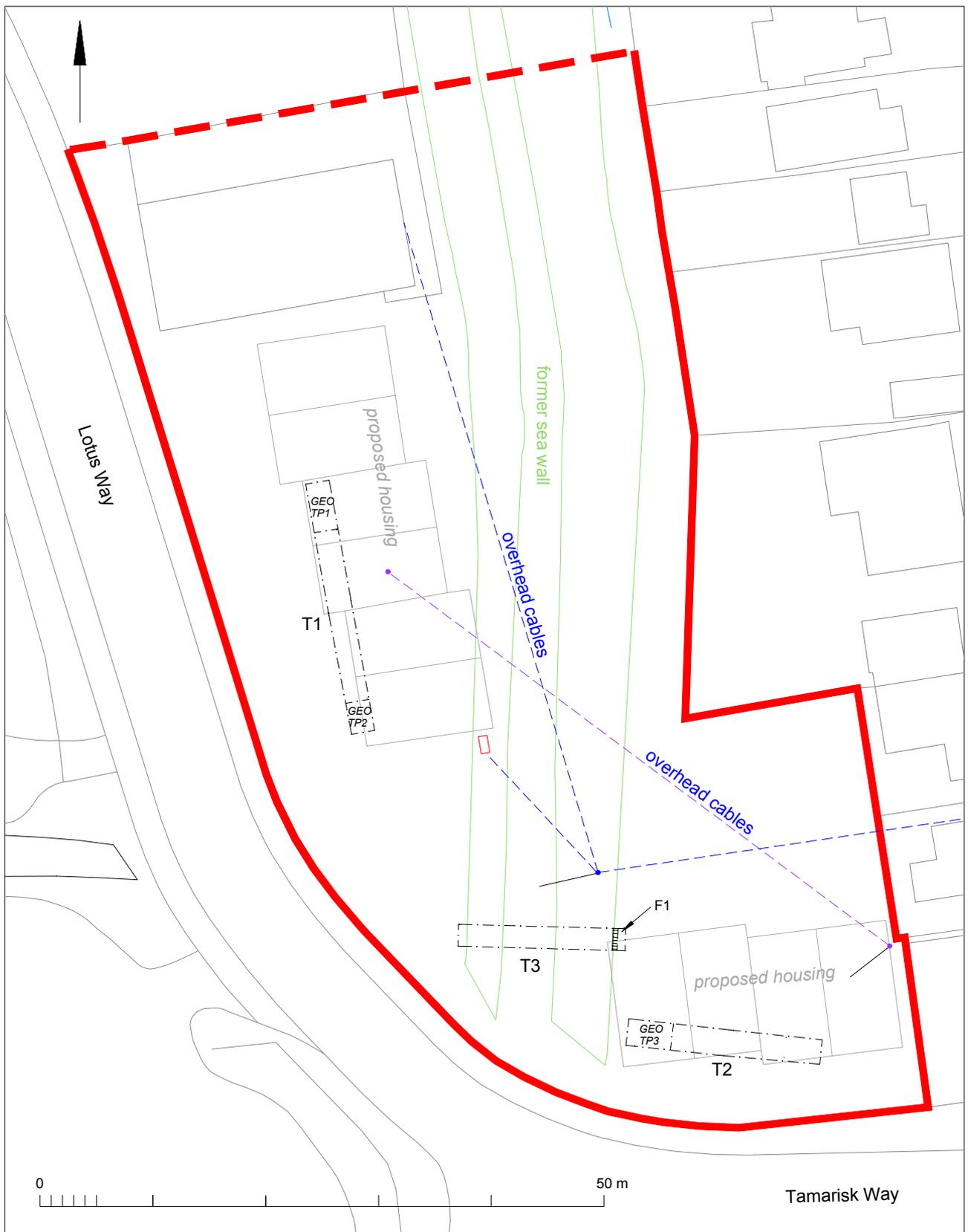
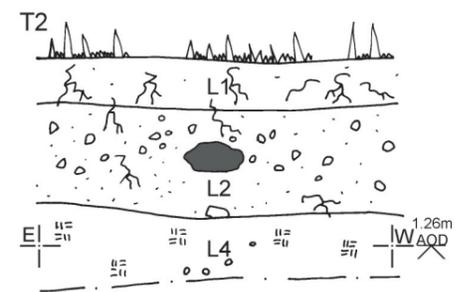
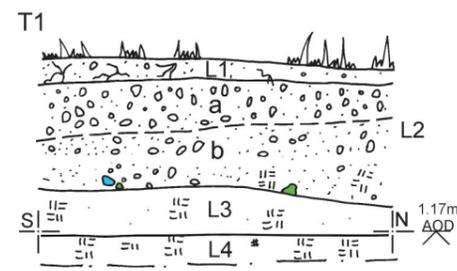
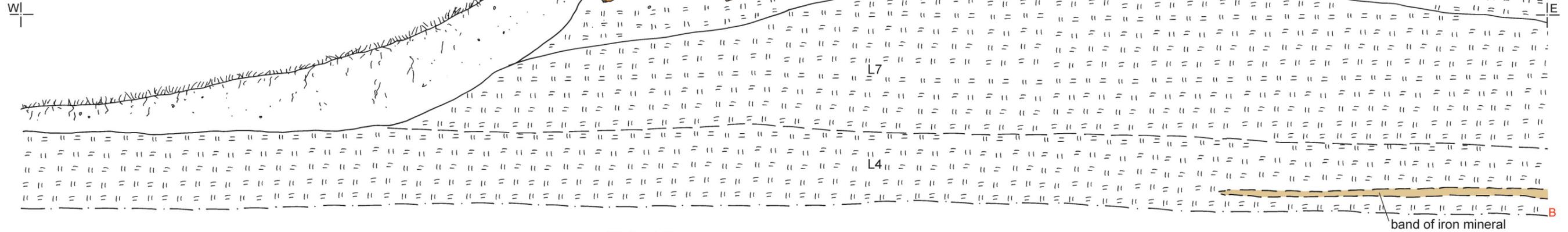


Fig 2 The locations of the two trial-trenches with geoarchaeological test-pits at each end (T1 & T2) and the trench through the former sea wall (T3).



T3 (part 1)



T3 (part 2)



- sand
- small stones
- large stones
- clay
- charcoal
- pottery sherds
- modern brick
- modern glass
- plastic wrapper
- tarmac
- ash
- concrete
- roots

Fig 3 Representative sections.

**REPORT ON THE QUATERNARY GEOARCHAEOLOGY
OF THE SITE AT LOTUS WAY,
JAYWICK, ESSEX**

Site Visit: 14 November 2017

P. Allen, D. Bridgland, A. Haggart

GeoArcheol

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

01992 630661

peter.allen6@virgin.net

Site at Lotus Way, Jaywick, Essex

Contents

Location

Topography, Geology, Archaeology

Site Investigation

Trial Pit logs

Coring

Sampling

Field results

Sediment Interpretation

Potential for Artefacts

Recommendations

References

Figures

- Figure 1** Site location.
Figure 2 Geological setting.
Figure 3 Archaeological and geomorphological setting of the area.
Figure 4 Diagrammatic cross-sections showing stratigraphy (m OD are approximate).
Figure 5 Trial pit locations.
Figure 6 Trial pit 1, photographic log (0.0 – 1.3 m bgs).
Figure 7 Trial pit 1, cores (a) 4.30-4.55 (b) 4.55-4.80 bgs.
Figure 8 Trial pit 2, photographic log (0.0 – 1.3 m bgs).
Figure 9 Trial pit 3, photographic log (0.0 – 3.0 m bgs).

Tables

- Table 1** Stratigraphy of the Quaternary sediments at Clacton.
Table 2 Trial pit 1.
Table 3 Trial pit 2.
Table 4 Trial pit 3.

SITE AT LOTUS WAY, JAYWICK, ESSEX

Location

The site lies in the centre of Jaywick on the west side of Lotus Way at its junction with Tamarisk Way, immediately inland of the seawall at Lion Point (Figure 1).

Topography, Geology, Archaeology

Clacton has international standing in Palaeolithic archaeological research and has given its name to a particular type of Stone Age flint tool-making known as the Clactonian flint industry.

The site lies on the mapped footprint of the Clacton Channel interglacial deposits (Figure 2), regarded as one of the most important interglacial sites in Britain, so any temporary sections are of particular value (Bridgland 1994, 1999; Essex County Council, 2009). The basal part of the channel sequence is the context in which the internationally important Clactonian Industry occurs.

Jaywick lies at the western end of the channels (Figures 2 and 3; Table 1) in an area from which many Clactonian artefacts have been found and also the 'Clacton Spear', dating back to around 420,000 years ago. Despite this, the Clacton channel deposits at Jaywick have been less well researched than the central (golf course and the former Butlin's site) and eastern (West Cliff) areas; the artefacts from here were mostly surface finds from the foreshore in the region of Lion Point. Hence Prof. Bridgland's emphasis on the value of temporary exposures, to establish the nature of the underlying sediments.

The Lotus Way site lies where there are three channels within the interglacial deposits and the site was thought mostly likely to be centred on Channel V (Figure 3) which has freshwater beds (Upper Freshwater beds) overlain by estuarine beds, marking a sea-level rise during deposition, from river conditions to marine (this is the 'main channel', as represented at the Golf Course and the Butlin's sites). Knowledge about the timing within the interglacial of this sea-level rise could be informative about our present interglacial. Indeed, the MIS 11 (Hoxnian) interglacial, the one represented at Clacton, is the best analogue, in terms of its link to the astronomical cycles that have driven glacial and interglacial cyclicity, with the present (Holocene) period.

The site lies at *c.*+2.0 m OD (OD = sea level). From investigations at the former Butlin's site, the transition from fluvial to estuarine conditions within the Clacton Channel sequence is recorded in the sediments at just below +2.0 m OD, but at about OD or slightly below on the foreshore adjacent to the site (Warren, 1955).

The fluvial deposits (Bed 2; Table 1) are described as silt or clayey silt, shelly sand layers, sand lenses and rare gravel clasts, with occasional bones, mostly freshwater fish, and flint

flakes, as well as microfossils (pollen and ostracods). All five window samples (WS) from the Lotus Way site record clay with minor amounts of sand and WS 3 and 4 mention shell fragments.

The estuarine deposits (Bed 3) at the Butlin's Site are described as clayey silts and fine sands, laminated in the lower part, becoming less so above. The bed was marked by a basal layer of broken shells with occasional complete specimens. The upper parts of the unit yielded further molluscs and microfossils (pollen and ostracods). As the upper parts of all five window samples from Lotus Way show clays and sands, Bed 3 was thought to be possibly present also.

These interglacial estuarine deposits, some 400,000 years old, are not to be confused with the much younger Holocene estuarine deposits that also occur in the vicinity.

Site investigation

Trial Pits

Three archaeological trenches were opened (Figure 5) and 3 trial pits nominally 1.8m by 1.8m to a depth of 1.2 m were sunk at the north and south ends of Trench 1 (TP 1, 2) and to 3.0 m at the western end of Trench 2. The intention was to log the Clacton Channel deposits and to reach local bedrock (London Clay), expected at c.3 - 4 m depth. For safety reasons the pits were not entered beyond a depth of 1.3 m and, in the case of TP 3, the deeper part of the trial pit was recorded from ground level by geological and photographic logging, with a surveying staff as a scale. The trial pits were logged at a scale of 1:25 (4 cm = 1 m).

Coring

Trial pit 1 was augered from the base of the trial pit at c.1.3m to a depth of 7.3 m below ground surface.

The negative results from Trench 1, northern end, the most promising position to find the interglacial deposits (based on the previous boreholes), meant that the less promising locations were unlikely to be productive by coring and not worth investigating, especially since the reports of shell are based on misidentified selenite.

Sampling

Samples were retained from TP 1. A 1.0 m column sample was taken from the trial pit and 6.0 m of core samples from the auger borehole. The Holocene marine clays between 0.45 – 4.15m bgs, curated at the University of Greenwich, would have the potential for further pollen and diatom analysis. There is also the possibility of finding organic material at the base of unit 1.1.2 in the dark grey sand (?lag soil) which could be radiocarbon dated.

Field results

Descriptive logs of the 3 trial pits are given in Tables 2 to 4 and photographic logs in Figures 6 to 9.

Sediment Interpretation

Trial pit 1

Trial pit 1 showed Holocene marine clays overlying London Clay. No macrofossils or artefacts were recovered, but samples were collected for microfossil analyses.

The Holocene marine clays were recognised on the basis of their more silty nature and humic mottling (Table 2, 3, 4). They were markedly less compact than has been noted previously for the much older Clacton Channel estuarine deposits. Samples were collected for microfossils, analyses of which should confirm the matter.

Below this were 3.15 m of London Clay recognised on the basis of the stiffness of the clay and the occurrence of clusters of selenite.

Shells recorded in cores recovered during geotechnical investigations are thought to have been misidentified and to be concentrations of selenite, as shown in the core 'a' (4.30-4.55 m bgs) in trial pit 1 (Figure 7a, Table 2).

Trial pits 2 and 3

These showed only Holocene marine clays.

Summary

The London Clay noted in trial pit 1 would appear to be an inter-channel high so the interglacial Clacton Channel deposits restricted to the channels were not present or were removed before the Holocene sediments were deposited.

Potential for Artefacts

As only London Clay and Holocene marine clays were encountered, there is no potential for Palaeolithic artefacts. The only possibility for these would be the survival of (one or more) lenses or veneers of Clacton Channel deposits at depth, between the London Clay and the Holocene. The Holocene was not bottomed in the trial pits nearest the sea wall and it is possible that a thin remnant might survive here, since the base of the trial pits did not quite reach the basal level of the channel deposits as depicted (Figure 4). Such a survival seems unlikely and in any case would be at a problematic depth below surface for archaeological appraisal, as well as being below harm's way as far as disturbance during development is concerned. That said, it is the basal part of the channel sequence that is richest in artefacts.

Recommendations

No further archaeological investigation of this site is needed, but future development on land immediately to the north should be considered seriously for further investigation.

The importance of the site is such that, laboratory analyses of the samples from the marine clays are recommended in order to confirm their origin.

Given the paucity of previous studies of the sediments beneath Jaywick, the results of this project raise an important issue for future consideration. It is possible that the early workers might have mistaken the Holocene estuarine sediments for the Clacton Estuarine Beds, which might explain why the published diagrams (derived from Warren, 1955) show estuarine sediments to account for the full thickness in Channel VI (Figure 4). Channel III–VI is now known to be of last interglacial (Ipswichian) age and nothing to do with the main Clacton Channel complex; it also has estuarine deposits throughout the thickness of its infill, presumably representing the Colne, whereas the Clacton Channel Complex represents the Thames–Medway. It will be important to monitor future sites within the mapped footprint to throw further light on this issue.

References

Bridgland, D.R. 1994. *Quaternary of the Thames*. Chapman and Hall, London. 441 pp.

Bridgland, D.R. 1999. Middle Pleistocene interglacial Thames-Medway deposits at Clacton-on-Sea, England: Reconsideration of the biostratigraphical and environmental context of the type Clactonian Palaeolithic industry. *Quaternary Science Reviews*, 18, 109 – 146.

Essex County Council. 2009. *Tendrings Geodiversity Characterisation Report*. Essex County Council. 358 pp.

Warren, S.H. 1955. The Clacton (Essex) Channel deposits. *Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society of London*, 111, 283-307.

Figure 1.

Site location.

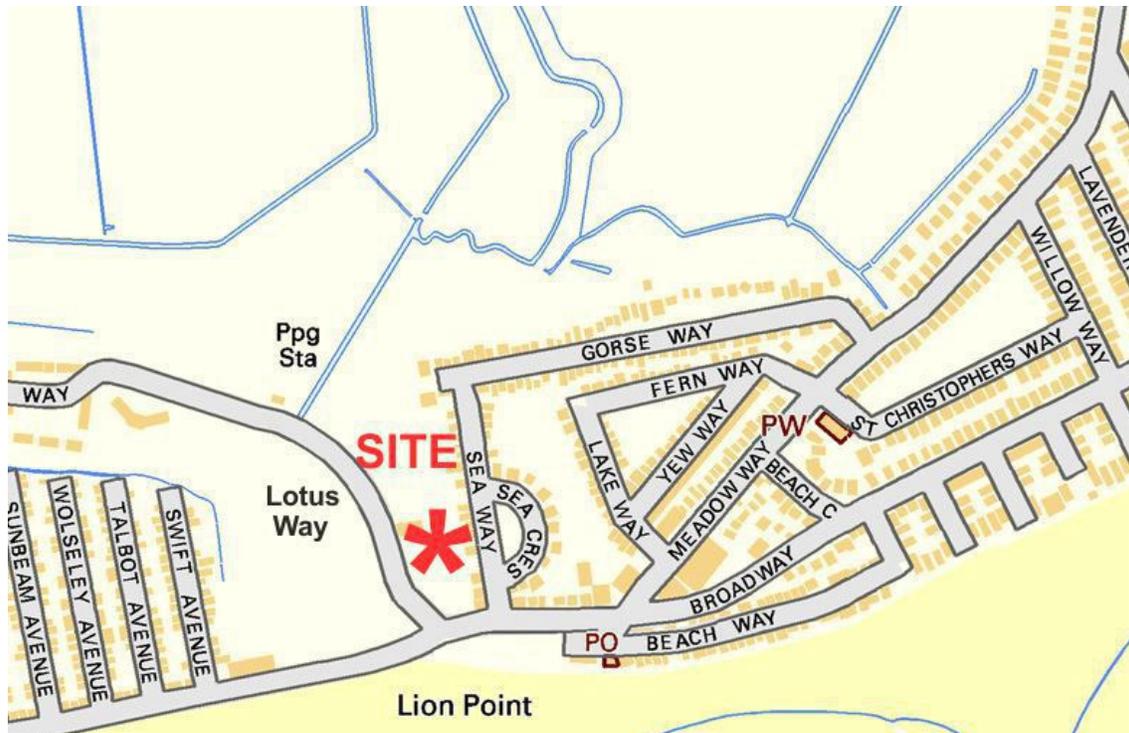
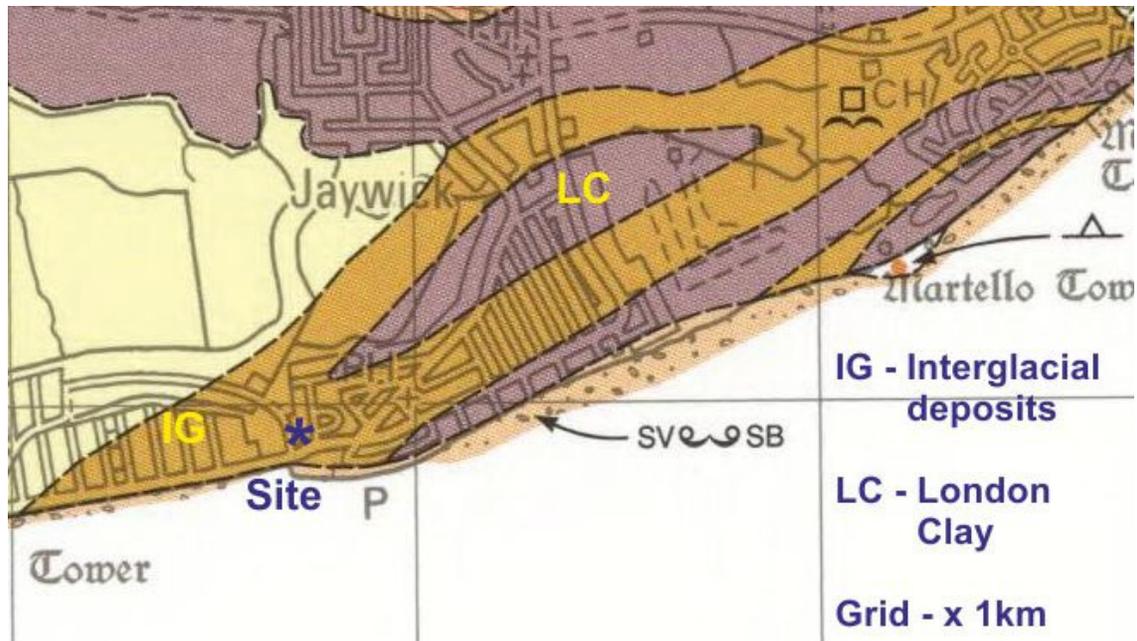


Figure 2.

Geological setting of the site.



© British Geological Survey, Ordnance Survey

Figure 3.

Archaeological and geomorphological setting of the site of the area..

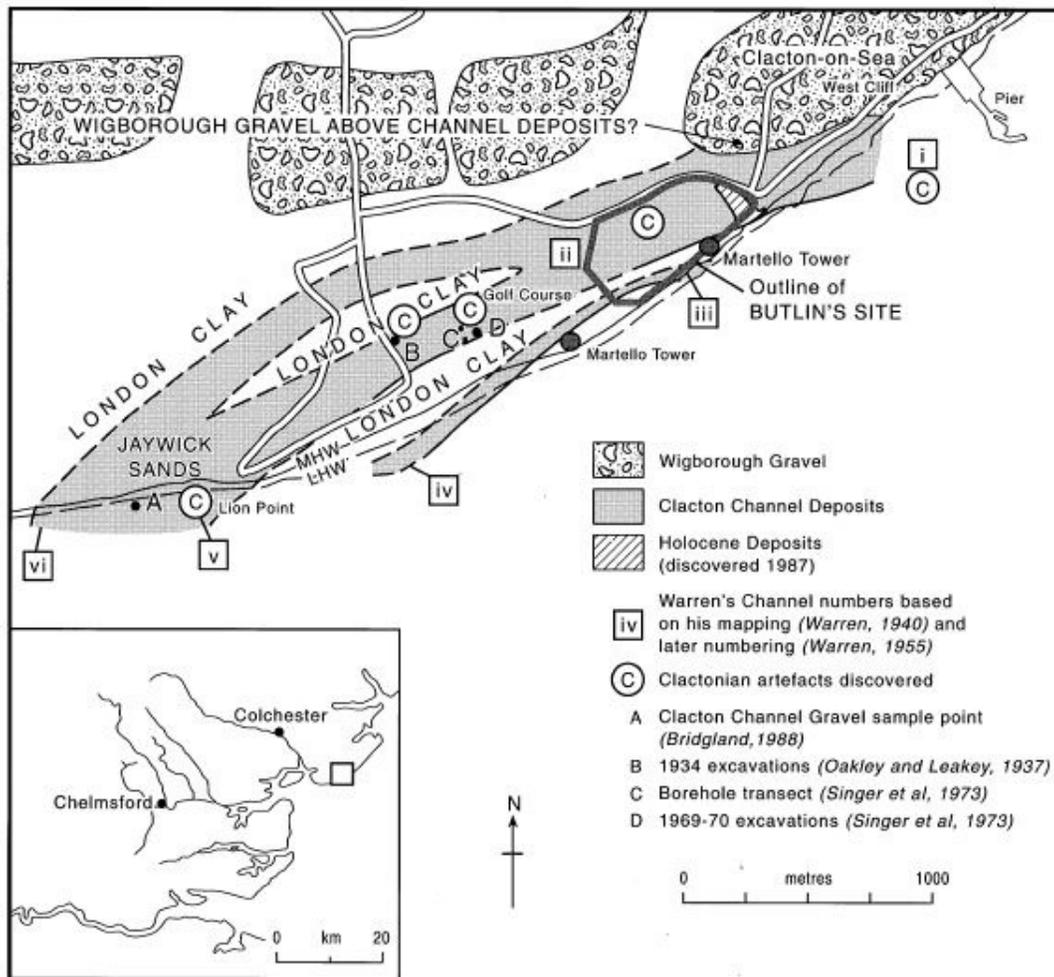
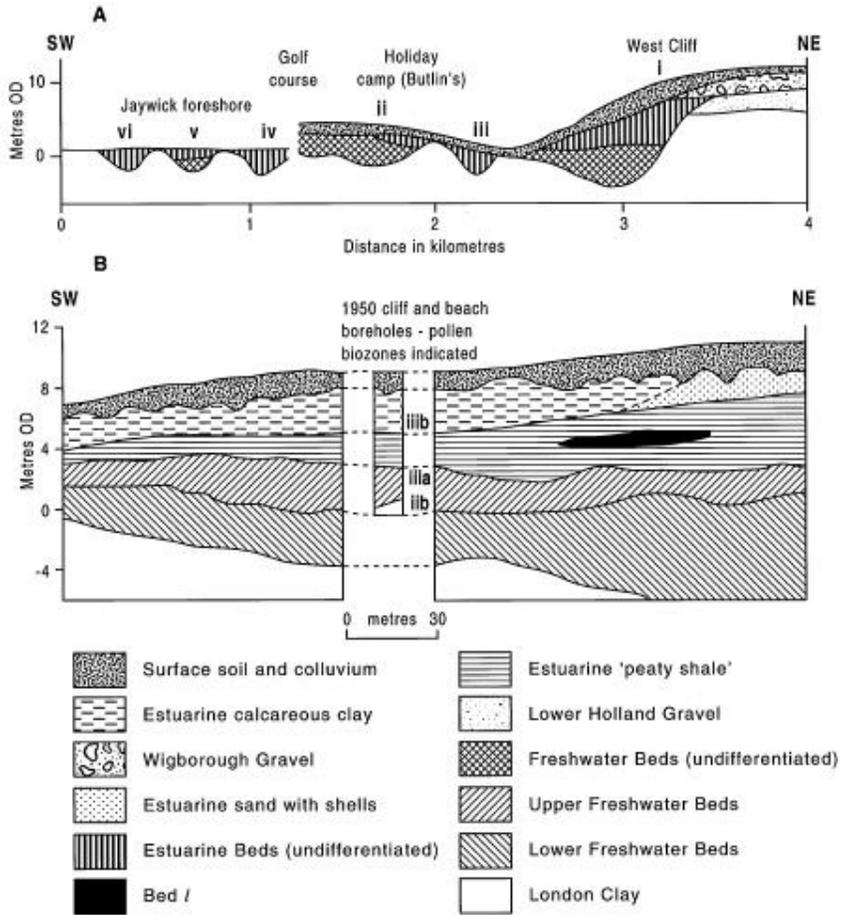


Figure 4.

Diagrammatic cross-sections showing stratigraphy (m OD are approximate).



(Bridgland, 1999)

Table 1.

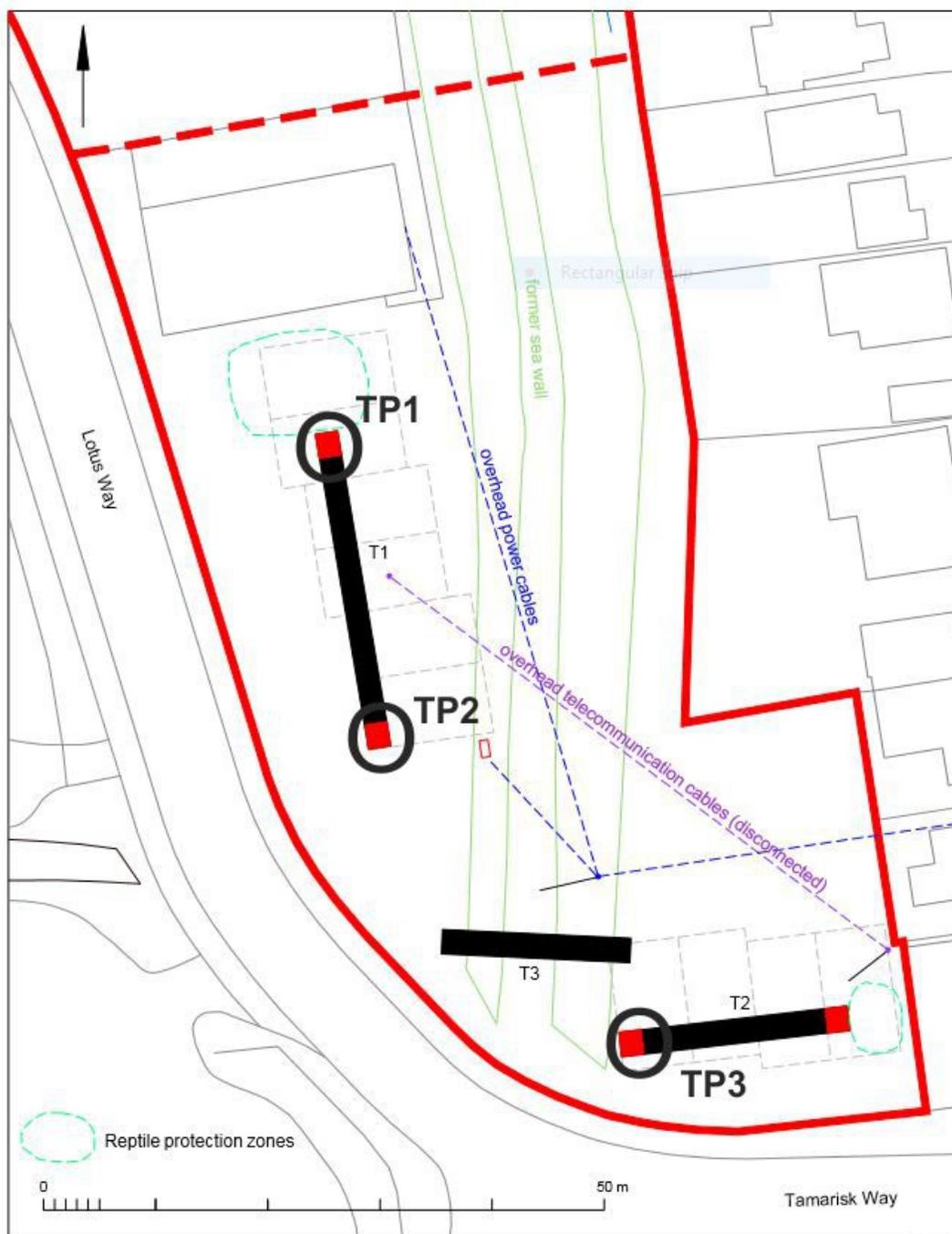
Stratigraphy of the Quaternary sediments at Clacton.

Surface soil and 'trail' (1-3 m)	
Upper bedded gravel (Mersea Island/Wigborough Gravel of Bridgland, 1988?)	
(4) Estuarine sand with shells, passing laterally into estuarine calcareous clay (up to 4 m)	} Estuarine beds
(3) Estuarine laminated clay ('peaty shale') (up to 5 m) contains localized lens with freshwater fauna, Warren's (1923) 'bed f'	
(2) Loamy sands and clays, with much channelling (up to 4 m)	Upper freshwater beds
(1) Clayey gravel and sand (up to 7 m)	Lower freshwater beds
Lower Holland Gravel (beneath northern edge of channel)	
London Clay	

(Bridgland, 1999)

Figure 5.

Trial pit locations.



7.5YR4/0	dark grey
7.5YR5/2	brown
7.5YR5/6	strong brown
7.5YR5/8	strong brown
10YR4/1	dark grey
10YR4/2	dark greyish brown
10YR4/4	dark yellowish brown
10YR5/1	grey
10YR5/2	greyish brown
10YR5/3	brown

Figure 6.

Jaywick, Lotus Road.

Trial pit 1.

Trench 1 (north end, east face).



Figure 7.

Jaywick, Lotus Road.

Trial pit 1.

Trench 1 (north end, east face).

(a) Cobra core, 4.30 – 4.55 m bgs.



(b) Cobra core, 4.55 – 4.80 m bgs.



Table 3.

Jaywick, Lotus Road.

Trial pit 2.

Trench 1 (south end, east face).

Ground surface level 1.63 mOD.

Unit	m bgs	mOD	Thick (m)	Description	Notes
1.2.1	0.00-0.03	+1.63 – +1.60	0.03	Spoil	
1.2.2	0.03-0.05	+1.60 – +1.58	0.02	In places, peat, dark black	Peat
1.2.3	0.05-1.3	+1.58 – +0.78	0.8	Silty clay, blocky platy between 0.5 and 0.7 m bgs grey, becoming brown with depth (10YR3/2, very dark greyish brown, to 10YR4/3, brown/dark brown)	Holocene marine clay

bgs – metres below ground surface

OD – Ordnance Datum;

Figure 8.

Jaywick, Lotus Road.

Trial pit 2.

Trench 1 (south end, east face).

Ground surface level 2.00 mOD.



Table 4.

Jaywick, Lotus Road.

Trial pit 3.

Trench 2 (west end, west face).

Ground surface level 1.99 mOD.

Unit	m bgs	mOD	Thick (m)	Description	Notes
2.1.0	0.00-0.30	+1.99 – +1.69	0.3	Spoil	
2.1.1	0.30-3.00	+1.69 – -1.01	2.7	Silty clay, grey (?10YR3/2)	Holocene marine clay

bgs – metres below ground surface

OD – Ordnance Datum;

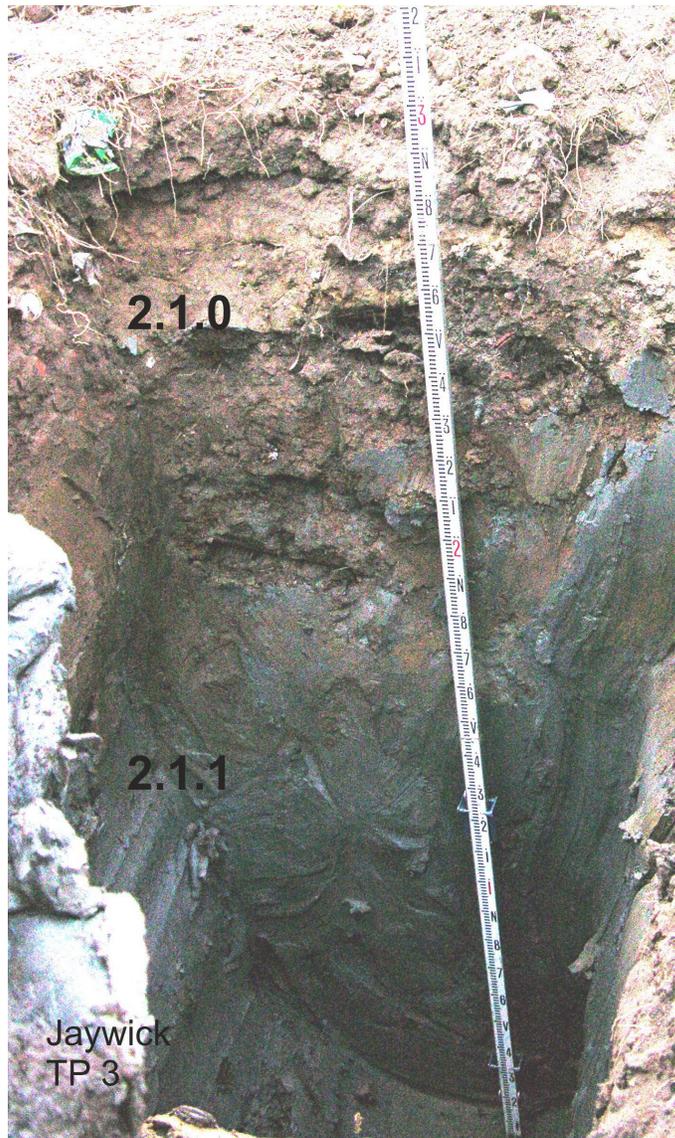
Figure 5.

Jaywick, Lotus Road.

Trial pit 3.

Trench 2 (west end, west face).

Ground surface level 2.00 mOD.



OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

[List of Projects](#) | [Manage Projects](#) | [Search Projects](#) | [New project](#) | [Change your details](#) | [HER coverage](#) | [Change country](#) | [Log out](#)

Printable version

OASIS ID: colchest3-299230

Project details

Project name	An archaeological and geoarchaeological evaluation at Lotus Way and Tamarisk Way, Jaywick, Essex, CO15 2HZ
Short description of the project	An archaeological (trial-trenching) and geoarchaeological (test-pitting) evaluation was carried out on a plot of land on the corner of Lotus Way and Tamarisk Way, Jaywick, Essex in advance of the construction of 10 two-bedroom starter homes. The archaeological evaluation uncovered an infilled drainage ditch associated with a historic sea wall located at the site. The geoarchaeological investigation determined that the site does not lie on the mapped footprint of the Clacton Channel interglacial deposits, as had previously been believed.
Project dates	Start: 14-11-2017 End: 15-11-2017
Previous/future work	No / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	17/10j - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	COLEM 2017.151 - Museum accession ID
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Vacant Land 1 - Vacant land previously developed
Monument type	DRAINAGE DITCH Modern

Project location

Country	England
Site location	ESSEX TENDRING CLACTON ON SEA Lotus Way and Tamarisk Way, Jaywick
Postcode	CO15 2HZ
Study area	1.12 Hectares
Site coordinates	TM 14718 12918 51.77311592952 1.11265448836 51 46 23 N 001 06 45 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 1.16m Max: 1.57m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Project brief originator	HEM Team Officer, ECC
Project design originator	Chris Lister
Project director/manager	Adam Wightman
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 2017.151
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Survey"
Paper Archive recipient	Colchester Museum
Paper Archive ID	COLEM 2017.151
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Drawing","Miscellaneous Material","Photograph","Report"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	An archaeological (trial-trenching) and geoarchaeological (test-pitting) evaluation at Lotus Way and Tamarisk Way, Jaywick, Essex, CO15 2HZ: November 2017
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Hicks, E.
Other bibliographic details	CAT Report 1217
Date	2018
Issuer or publisher	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Place of issue or publication	Colchester
Description	A4 loose-leaf ringbound
URL	http://cat.essex.ac.uk/
Entered by	Elliott Hicks (lp@catuk.org)
Entered on	5 February 2018

OASIS:

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

© ADS 1996-2012 Created by [Jo Gilham and Jen Mitcham](#), [email](#) Last modified Wednesday 9 May 2012

Cite only: <http://www.oasis.ac.uk/form/print.cfm?id=308203> for this page