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The ELV Recovery Site, Sandy Lane, West Thurrock, Essex.

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Text Prepared by:	Bernie Sudds		17/5/07
Graphics Prepared by:	Dave Harris & Bernie Sudds		17/5/07
Graphics Checked by:	Peter Moore	<i>Peter Moore</i>	18/5/07
Project Manager Sign-off:	Peter Moore	<i>Peter Moore</i>	18/5/07

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Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Unit 54
Brockley Cross Business Centre
96 Endwell Road
London
SE4 2PD

**An Archaeological Watching Brief On Geotechnical Investigations At The ELV
Recovery Site, Sandy Lane, West Thurrock, Essex.**

Site Code: THSL 07

Central National Grid Reference: TQ 5895 7785

**Written by Berni Sudds
Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
May 2007**

Project Manager: Chris Mayo

Commissioning Client: Concept Site Investigations

Contractor:

**Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Unit 54
Brockley Cross Business Centre
96 Endwell Road
Brockley
London SE4 2PD**

**Tel: 0207 732 3925
Fax: 0207 732 7896
Email: cmayo@pre-construct.com**

CONTENTS

1	Abstract	3
2	Introduction	4
3	Research Objectives	6
4	Geology and Topography	6
5	Archaeological and Historical background	6
6	Archaeological Methodology	6
7	Results	8
8	Discussion	13
9	References	16
10	Acknowledgements	16

Appendices

Appendix 1:	Context List	17
Appendix 2:	Oasis Form	19

Illustrations

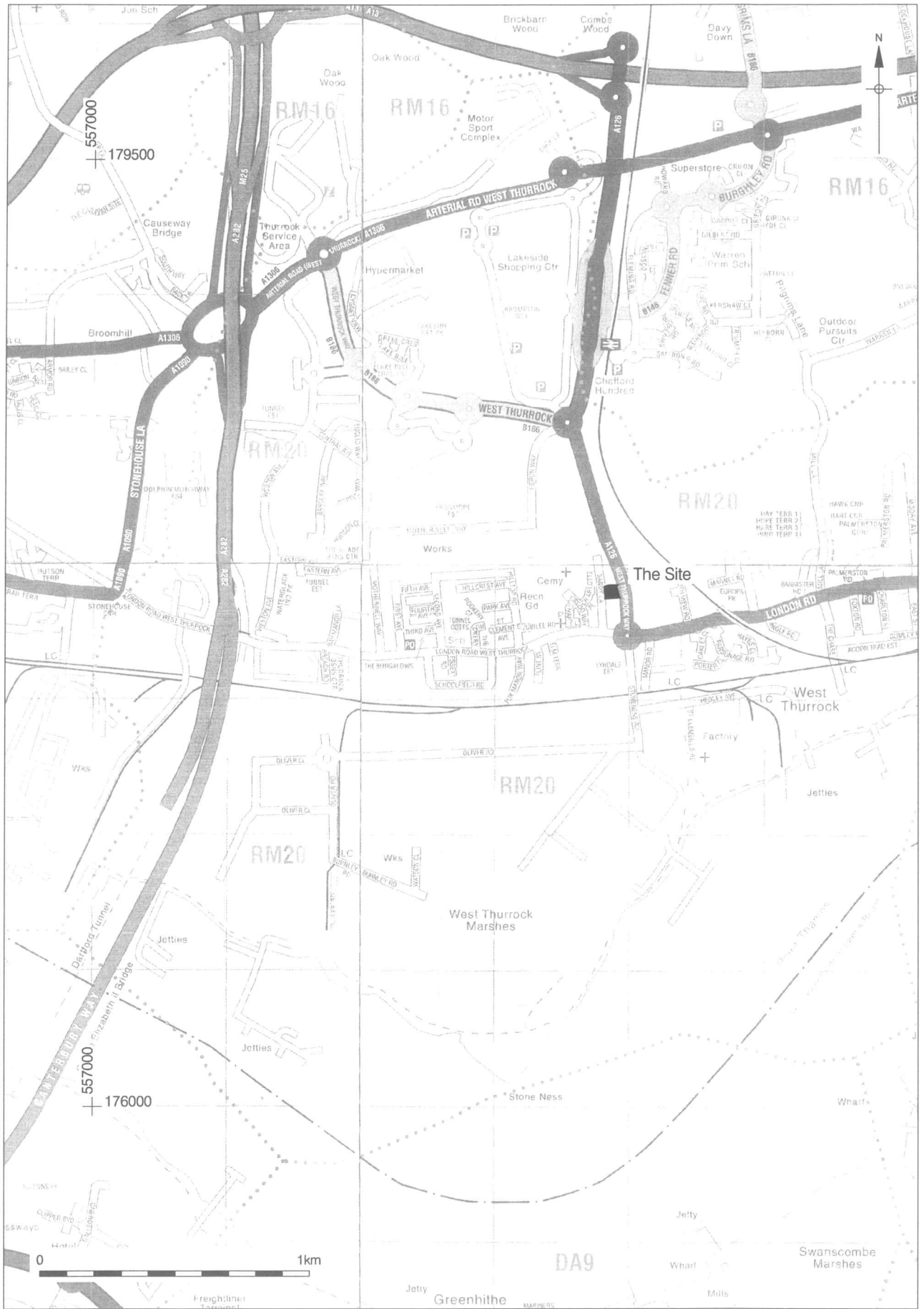
Figure 1:	Site Location	5
Figure 2:	Trial pit and cable percussion borehole locations	7
Figure 3:	Sections 1, 2 and 5	12
Figure 4:	Schematic deposit model 1	14
Figure 5:	Schematic deposit model 2	15

1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 This report details the results of an Archaeological Watching Brief undertaken on the excavation of five geotechnical trial pits (TP), two soakaway trial pits (STP) and two cable percussion boreholes (BH) on the proposed ELV Recovery Site at Sandy Lane, West Thurrock.
- 1.2 The trial pits and boreholes revealed a concrete slab and made ground or topsoil across the site at a highest level of 10.48m OD. Directly below a sequence of sand, sand and gravel and clay deposits were encountered at a highest level of 10.08m OD overlying chalk natural at -4.51m to -4.69m OD. The sand, sand and gravel and clay are interpreted as alluvial horizons, possibly representing deposits of a braided channel of the River Thames. No archaeological features were identified truncating the alluvial layers but a struck flint was recovered from a sand deposit in TP1 at a depth of between 6.20 – 6.90m OD. The latter is a heavily abraded decortication flake, evidently re-deposited in this horizon.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 During April 2007 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited undertook an archaeological watching brief at The ELV Recovery Site, Sandy Lane, West Thurrock, Essex. The site is currently covered by a concrete slab with a disused workshop located adjacent to the southern boundary. The site was previously utilised for the production of cast concrete components and possibly as a builders yard and is bounded to the east by the West Thurrock Way, to the north by open fields, to the west by Sandy Lane and to the south by adjacent businesses (Fig. 1). The national grid reference of the site is TQ 5895 7785 and the investigations were given the unique code THSL 07.
- 2.2 In advance of proposed redevelopment of the site as a vehicle salvage yard at total of five geotechnical trial pits, two soakaway trial pits, two cable percussion boreholes, four inspection pits and eight cone penetration tests were undertaken in order to determine ground conditions. The seven trial pits and two boreholes formed the focus of the archaeological watching brief (Fig. 2).
- 2.3 The watching brief was commissioned by Concept Site Investigations on behalf of Ove Arup and Partners. As the site has been identified by the Historic Environment Management Team, at Essex County Council, as lying within an area containing prehistoric deposits a full archaeological condition was recommended as part of the planning process (Havis 2007), to be carried out under the guidelines of Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 (DoE, 1990). The project was monitored by Richard Havis on behalf of the Historic Environment Management Team, Essex County Council.
- 2.4 The archaeological potential of the immediate area is moderate to high. Deposits of early prehistoric date are likely to have survived quarrying in the immediate area and two flint scrapers of prehistoric date were found on the edge of the proposed development (Havis 2007).
- 2.5 The completed archive, comprising the written and drawn record, and the single stuck flint, will be deposited with Thurrock Museum.



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Figure 1
 Site Location
 1:20,000 at A4

3 RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

- 3.1 The specific aims of the watching brief, as stated in the brief provided by Essex County Council (Havis 2007) are to:
- To create a deposit model for the area
 - Assess the depth and extent of potential Palaeolithic deposits
 - Assess the area for surviving archaeological deposits of all dates

4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

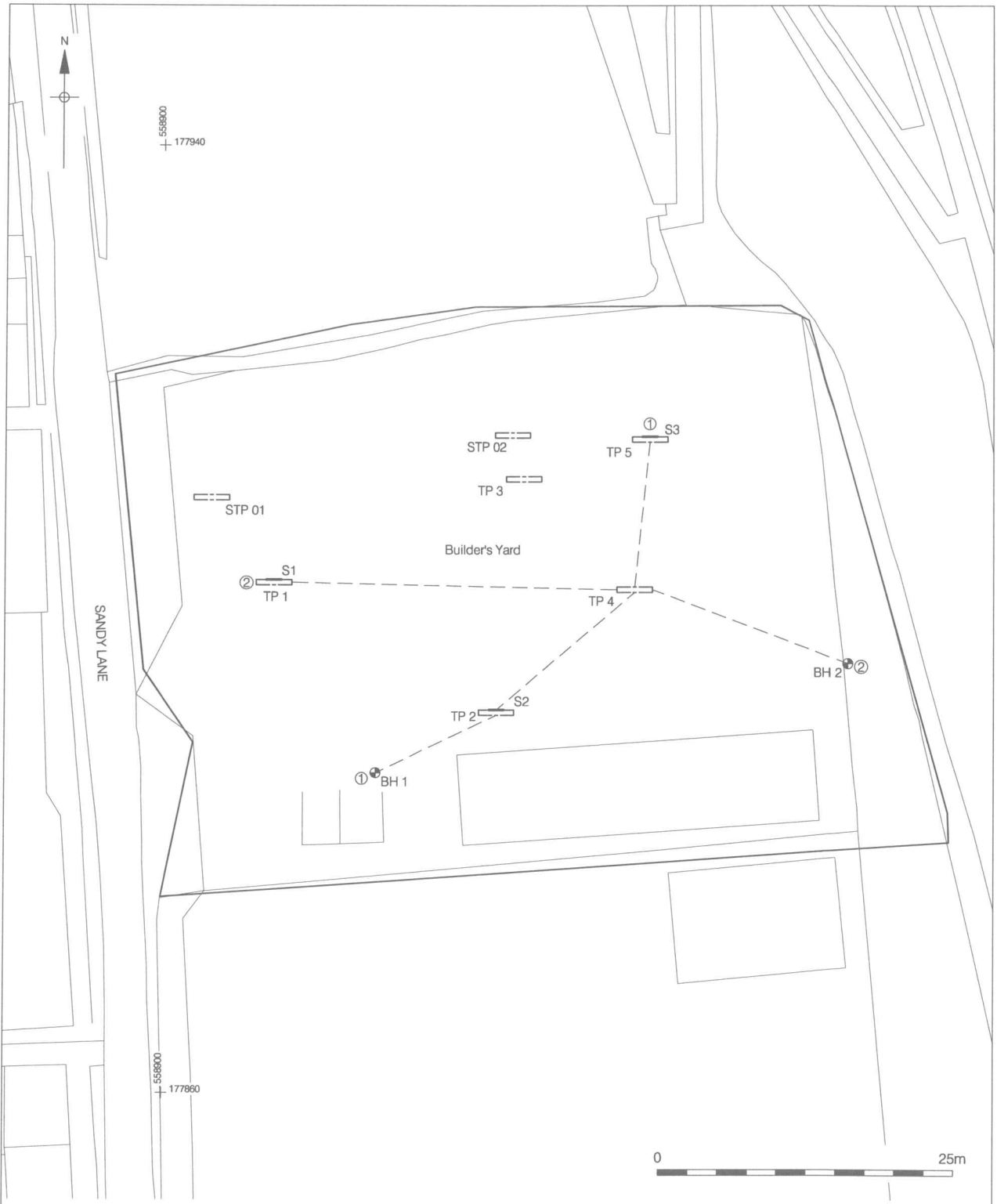
- 4.1. The site falls within the Thames Estuary and is shown to have an underlying solid geology comprised of Upper Chalk covered by Thanet Gravels, with an overlying drift geology of Coombe Deposits and brickearth (Ove Arup & Partners 2007; Havis 2007). The site lies at an average of 10.00m OD, sloping from c.10.50m OD in the north and north-west to c.9.50m OD in the south-east.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 5.1. The archaeological background for the site is based upon findspot and survey data recorded in the Essex Historic Environment Record (HER) maintained by Essex County Council. Two flint scrapers of prehistoric date were found on the edge of the development area. Survey work on Pleistocene and Palaeolithic material has further demonstrated that deposits of this date have survived quarrying in the area, potentially containing important archaeological deposits (Havis 2007).

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

- 6.1 The archaeological methodology for the watching brief is fully detailed in the 'Written Scheme of Investigation' (Mayo 2007) but is summarised below.
- 6.2 The concrete slab, covering the trial pit and borehole locations, was broken out using a mechanical-breaker. The trial pits, including the soakaway trial pits, were then excavated to a depth of between 3.00m and 4.00m from ground level using a mechanical excavator. The boreholes were excavated using a cable percussion rig to a depth of 20.00m from current ground level. The trial pits and boreholes were excavated under archaeological supervision and a full written and drawn record was made of the stratigraphy encountered in each of the interventions. As no archaeological features were identified the excavation in each location continued to depth uninterrupted.



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--- Schematic Deposit Models

Figure 2
Test Pit & Borehole Locations
1:500 at A4

7 RESULTS

7.1 Trial Pits

Five geotechnical trial pits and two soakaway test trial pits were excavated (Fig. 2). The stratigraphy encountered is recorded and interpreted below.

7.1.1 Trial Pit 1 (Fig. 3)

Ground level 0.00 = 10.20m OD

- 0.00 – 0.06m: Concrete slab (forming current yard surface).
- 0.06 – 0.50m: Layer (1): Loose mid brown silty sand containing fragmented brick, tile, glass and pottery. Modern made ground.
- 0.50 – 1.50m: Layer (2): Orange sandy clay containing occasional sub-angular to sub-rounded gravel up to 0.05m. Alluvial deposit.
- 1.50 – 1.95m: Layer (3): Mottled orange and bluish-grey sandy clay containing pockets of sand and large flint nodules. Alluvial deposit.
- 1.95 – 2.00m: Layer (4): Lense of grey clay. Alluvial deposit.
- 2.00 – 2.90m: Layer (5): Mottled orange and bluish-grey sandy clay. Alluvial deposit.
- 2.90 – 3.30m: Layer (6): Grey clay with some reddish brown oxidisation. Alluvial deposit. Similar to deposit (16) in TP2.
- 3.30 – 4.00m+: Layer (7): Pale yellow coarse sand with moderate sub-angular to rounded flint gravel (up to 0.05m) and occasional flint nodules (up to 0.35m). A struck flint (decortication flake) was recovered from this layer.
- 4.00m: Trial pit terminated (6.20m OD).

7.1.2 Trial Pit 2 (Fig. 3)

Ground level 0.00 = 9.76m OD

- 0.00 – 0.08m: Concrete slab (forming current yard surface).
- 0.08 – 0.50m: Layer (8): Very dark grey silty sand containing abundant crushed concrete breeze blocks and ash/ charcoal. Becoming brownish grey at interface with layer (9). Modern made ground.
- 0.50 – 1.00m: Layer (9): Mid brownish orange slightly clayey sand. Moderate angular to rounded flint gravel (up to 0.05m) and occasional flint nodules (up to 0.10m). Alluvial deposit.
- 1.00 – 1.50m: Layer (10): Orange clayey sand. Occasional sub-angular to rounded gravel (up to 0.04m). Alluvial deposit.
- 1.50 – 1.70m: Layer (11): Mottled orange and grey clayey sand. Alluvial deposit.
- 1.70 – 2.30m: Layer (12): Mottled orangey brown and grey clayey sand. Alluvial deposit.
- 2.30 – 2.40m: Layer (13): Orange sand. Alluvial deposit.
- 2.40 – 3.00m: Layer (14): Orange sand containing moderate angular to rounded flint gravel up to 0.05m (mostly up to 0.03m). Pockets of coarse yellow sand. Alluvial deposit.
- 3.00 – 3.50m: Layer (15): Yellowish orange sand containing abundant sub-angular to rounded flint gravel up to 0.07m. Alluvial deposit.
- 3.50 – 3.80m: Layer (16): Grey clay, fractured. Alluvial deposit.
- 3.80 – 3.98m+: Layer (17): Grey clay with some reddish brown oxidisation. Some roots/ organic material. Alluvial deposit. Similar to deposit (6) in TP1.
- 3.98m: Trial pit terminated (5.78m OD).

7.1.3 Trial Pit 3

Ground level 0.00 = 10.35m OD

- 0.00 – 0.10m: Concrete slab (forming current yard surface).
- 0.10 – 0.30m: Layer (18): Dark greyish brown silty sand containing concrete, glass, metal and pottery. Modern made ground.
- 0.30 – 0.40m: Layer (19): Crushed brick. Modern made ground. Similar to deposit (30) in TP5.
- 0.40 – 0.95m: Layer (20): Mid greyish brown clayey sand with occasional sub-angular to rounded gravel (up to 0.06m) and flint nodules (up to 0.10m). Alluvial deposit.
- 0.95 – 2.10m: Layer (21): Mottled orange and grey sandy clay with pockets of sand and occasional sub-angular to rounded gravel (up to 0.05m). Occasional fragments of decayed wood. Alluvial deposit.
- 2.10 – 4.05m+: Layer (22): Mottled brown and bluish grey clay becoming bluish grey at 3.00m. Alluvial deposit.
- 4.05m: Trial pit terminated (6.30m OD).

7.1.4 Trial Pit 4

Ground level 0.00 = 10.02m OD

- 0.00 – 0.07m: Concrete slab (forming current yard surface).
- 0.07 – 0.27m: Layer (23): Very dark grey silty sand containing abundant gravel and occasional pottery. Modern made ground.
- 0.27 – 0.64m: Layer (24): Greenish grey silty sand containing occasional sub-angular to rounded gravel (up to 0.05m) and flint nodules (up to 0.08m). Alluvial deposit.
- 0.64 – 2.50m: Layer (25): Mottled orange and grey sandy clay with occasional pockets of sand and clay. Angular to rounded gravel (up to 0.05m) and flint nodules (up to 0.10m). Alluvial deposit.
- 2.50 – 3.50m: Layer (26): Yellowish orange sand becoming dark orange and containing abundant sub-angular to rounded gravel (up to 0.06m) after 3.20m. Alluvial deposit.
- 3.50 – 3.80m: Layer (27): Bluish grey clay. Some organic material. Alluvial deposit.
- 3.80 – 4.05m+: Layer (28): Yellow sand.
- 4.05m: Trial pit terminated (5.97m OD). Alluvial deposit.

7.1.5 Trial Pit 5 (Fig. 3)

Ground level 0.00 = 10.48m OD

- 0.00 – 0.10m: Reinforced concrete slab (forming current yard surface).
- 0.10 – 0.35m: Layer (29): Dark brown silty sand with some clay containing brick, glass and 19th century transfer-printed and yellow ware pottery. Modern made ground.
- 0.35 – 0.45m: Layer (30): Crushed brick, some pottery. Modern made ground. Similar to deposit (19) in TP3.
- 0.45 – 0.55m: Layer (31): Brownish orange clayey sand containing occasional sub-angular to rounded flint gravel (up to 0.05m). Re-deposited alluvial material.
- 0.55 – 0.65m: Layer (32): Dark brown silty sand containing brick fragments. Modern made ground.
- 0.65 – 1.40m: Layer (33): Brownish yellow silty sand with occasional sub-angular to rounded gravel (up to 0.06m). Alluvial deposit.

- 1.40 – 2.20m: Layer (34): Mottled orange and grey sandy clay containing lenses of sand and sub-angular to rounded flint gravel (up to 0.04m). Alluvial deposit.
- 2.20 – 4.00m+: Layer (35): Bluish grey clay with occasional flint nodules, some fractured, up to 0.10m. Decayed roots at 3.50m; fractured at 3.60m; becoming stiff at 3.80m. Alluvial deposit.
- 4.00m: Trial pit terminated (6.48m).

7.1.6 Soakaway Test Trial Pit 01

Ground level 0.00 = 10.46m OD

- 0.00 – 0.12m: Concrete slab (forming current yard surface).
- 0.12 – 0.30m: Layer (36): Greyish brown clayey silty sand with occasional angular to rounded flint gravel (up to 0.05m). Topsoil.
- 0.30 – 0.60m: Layer (37): Mottled orangey brown clayey silty sand. Occasional angular to rounded flint gravel (up to 0.06m). Live roots. Subsoil.
- 0.60 – 1.50m: Layer (38): Mottled bluish brown sandy clay containing occasional sub-angular to sub-rounded flint gravel (up to 0.05m). Alluvial deposit.
- 1.50 – 2.20m: Layer (39): Mottled orange and bluish grey slightly sandy clay. Some fine decayed roots. Alluvial deposit.
- 2.20 – 2.50m: Layer (40): Mottled greyish brown, reddish brown and orange very slightly sandy clay. Some decayed roots. Alluvial deposit.
- 2.50 – 3.00m+: Layer (41): Mottled grey and orange very slightly sandy clay. Fractured at 2.90m. Alluvial deposit.
- 3.00m: Trial pit terminated (7.46m OD).

7.1.7 Soakaway Test Trial Pit 02

Ground level 0.00 = 10.53m OD

- 0.00 – 0.10m: Concrete slab (forming current yard surface).
- 0.10 – 0.45m: Layer (42): Greyish brown silty sand containing occasional sub-angular to rounded flint gravel (up to 0.05m), pottery, glass, concrete and crushed brick from 0.35m. Modern made ground.
- 0.45 – 1.00m: Layer (43): Yellowish brown clayey sand with moderate angular to rounded flint gravel (up to 0.7m). Alluvial deposit.
- 1.00 – 1.50m: Layer (44): Mottled orange brown and grey very sandy clay. Alluvial deposit.
- 1.50 – 1.70m: Layer (45): Mottled orange brown and bluish grey very sandy clay. Occasional large sub-angular flint nodules (up to 0.12m). Alluvial deposit.
- 1.70 – 1.90m: Layer (46): Mottled orange brown and grey sandy clay. Alluvial deposit.
- 1.90 – 2.35m: Layer (47): Mottled orange and bluish grey very sandy clay. Alluvial deposit.
- 2.35 – 3.00m+: Layer (48): Mottled brown and bluish grey sandy clay. Fractured at 2.60m. Some fine decayed roots. Alluvial deposit.
- 3.00m: Trial pit terminated (7.53m OD).

7.2 Boreholes

Two cable percussion boreholes were excavated (Fig.2). The stratigraphy is recorded and the general deposits interpreted below.

7.2.1 Borehole 1

Ground level 0.00 = 9.69m OD

- 0.00 – 0.05m: Concrete slab (forming current yard surface).
- 0.05 – 0.80m: Layer (49): Greyish brown clayey silty sand containing occasional sub-angular to rounded flint gravel (up to 0.05m), ash and brick. Modern made ground.
- 0.80 – 2.80m: Layer (50): Orange brown sand. Alluvial deposit.
- 2.80 – 4.20m: Layer (51): Orange brown sand containing abundant sub-angular to rounded flint gravel (up to 0.04m). Alluvial deposit.
- 4.20 – 5.50m: Layer (52): Orange sand. Alluvial deposit.
- 5.50 – 5.75m: Layer (53): Yellowish orange sand containing abundant sub-angular to rounded flint gravel (up to 0.06m). Alluvial deposit.
- 5.75 – 6.70m: Layer (54): Orange sand. Alluvial deposit.
- 6.70 – 14.20m: Layer (55): Orange sand containing abundant sub-angular to rounded flint gravel (up to 0.06m).
- 14.20 – 20.00m+: Layer (56): Chalk with occasional flint.
- 20.00m: Borehole terminated (-10.31m OD).

7.2.2 Borehole 2

Ground level 0.00 = 9.51m OD

- 0.00 – 0.12m: Concrete slab (forming current yard surface).
- 0.12 – 0.70m: Layer (57): Greyish brown clayey silty sand with occasional angular to rounded flint gravel (up to 0.05m). Topsoil.
- 0.70 – 1.90m: Layer (58): Orange brown sand containing abundant sub-angular to rounded flint gravel (up to 0.04m). Alluvial deposit.
- 1.90 – 5.30m: Layer (59): Orange brown sand containing occasional sub-angular to rounded flint gravel (up to 0.03m). Alluvial deposit.
- 5.30 – 8.40m: Layer (60): Orange clayey sand. Alluvial deposit.
- 8.40 – 14.20m: Layer (61): Orange sand containing abundant sub-angular to rounded flint gravel (up to 0.04m). Alluvial deposit.
- 14.20 – 20.00+m: Layer (62): Chalk with occasional flint.
- 20.00m: Borehole terminated (-10.49m OD).

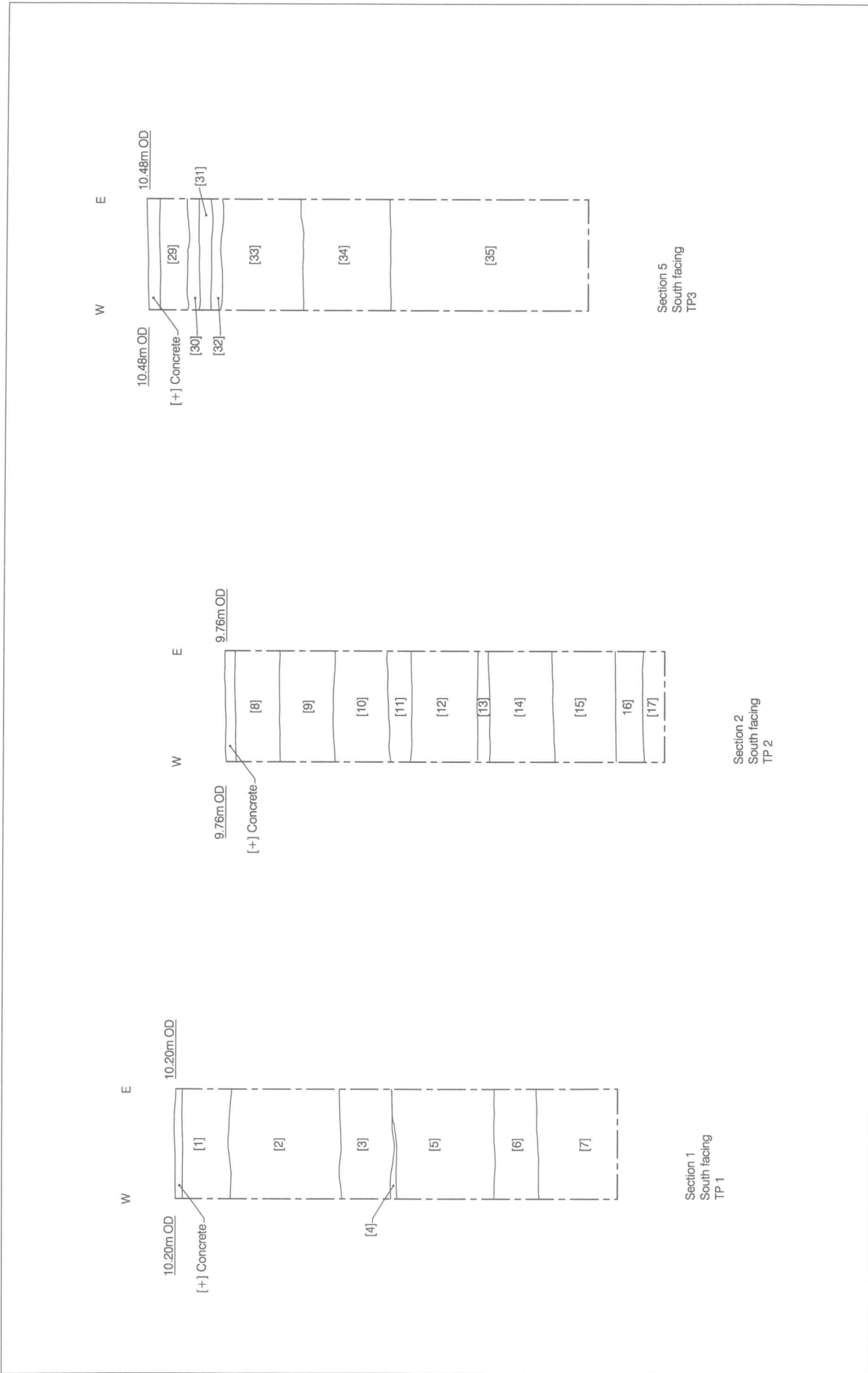


Figure 3
Sections
1:50 at A4

8 DISCUSSION

- 8.1 The geotechnical investigations at Sandy Lane revealed a sequence of made ground or topsoil/ subsoil and alluvial deposits overlying natural chalk.
- 8.2 Beneath the concrete slab, made ground was encountered in the majority of locations varying in composition and depth from 0.20 to 0.75m (lowest depth 8.89m OD). The material culture from this horizon included late 19th century pottery, brick and glass in addition to more recent 20th century finds, including concrete and breeze blocks. Topsoil was uncovered directly below the concrete slab in two locations, STP01 to the far north-west of site and BH2 to the far east.
- 8.2 Directly below the topsoil and made ground a variable sequence of sand, sand and gravel and clay deposits were revealed up to 13.50m thick and to a maximum depth of -4.69m OD. These deposits are considered to be alluvial in nature and where observed in the two borehole locations directly overlying natural chalk. The brickearth, Coombe Deposits and Thanet Gravels anticipated to overlie the Upper Chalk in the vicinity were not identified. It is likely, that the sands, sand and gravels and clays represent channel deposits and thus that the site possibly lies within a braided channel of the Thames. No archaeological features were identified truncating the alluvium.
- 8.3 The deposit models taken from north to south and west to east demonstrate the variability of the alluvial layers (Figs. 4 & 5). It is very difficult to make meaningful connections between the deposits encountered in small trial pits and those highlighted in Figures 4 and 5 remain uncertain. It is apparent, however, that there is a change from more clayey deposits to the north and west to more sandy horizons to the south and east. This is likely to reflect the relative speed of the water that deposited the material on site with the sand and gravel travelling in faster flowing streams and the clay in slower water. The organic material and decayed roots encountered in some of the clay layers would further suggest that some of slower water may have been relatively shallow, or in regression for a period, allowing for the growth of some vegetation.
- 8.4 The decortication flake recovered from TP1, between 3.30 and 4.00m below current ground level (6.90 – 6.20m OD), is abraded and probably redeposited, but may indicate a prehistoric date for the deposition of at least some of the alluvium identified.

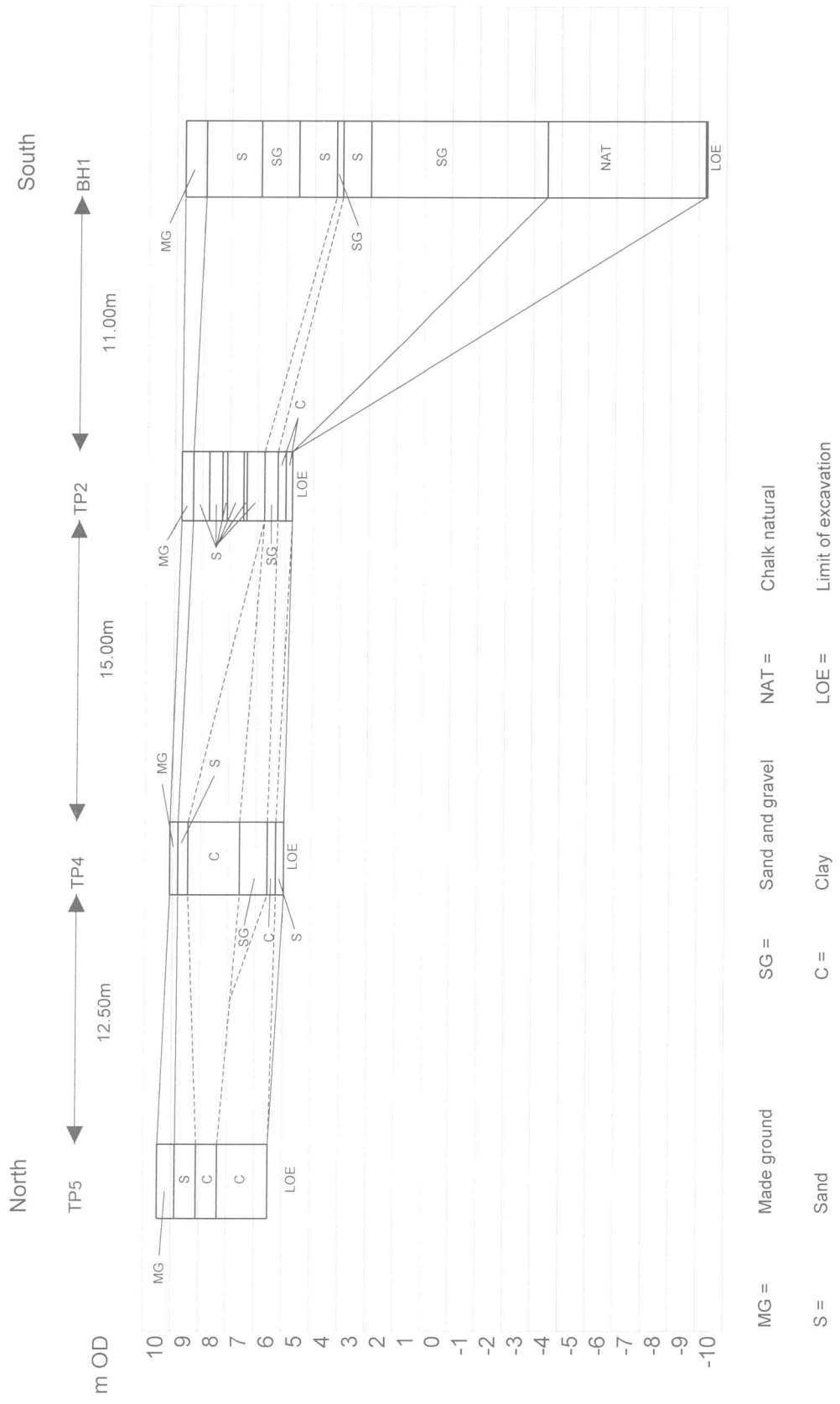


Figure 4: Schematic Deposit Model 1 (North - South)

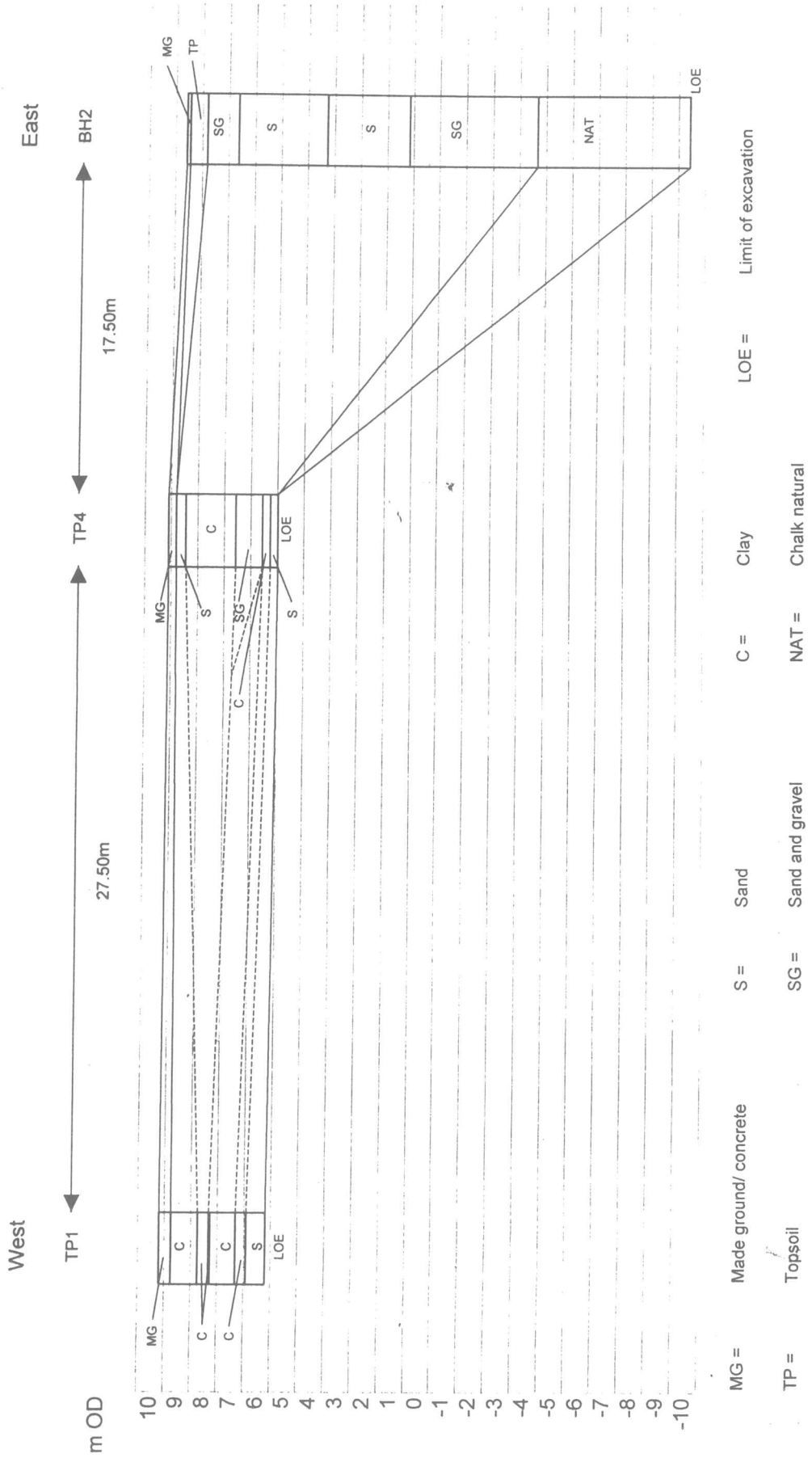


Figure 5: Schematic Deposit Model 2 (West - East)

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10 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 10.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology would like to thank Jon Roberts of Concept Site Investigations for commissioning the watching-brief and Richard Havis for monitoring the project on behalf of the Essex County Council.
- 10.2 The author would also like to thank Chris Mayo for his project-management and Dave Harris for the illustrations.

APPENDIX 1

CONTEXT LIST

Context	Trial pit/ borehole	Type	Description
1	TP1	Layer	Mid brown silty sand. Made ground.
2	TP1	Layer	Orange sandy clay. Alluvial deposit.
3	TP1	Layer	Mottled sandy clay. Alluvial deposit.
4	TP1	Layer	Grey clay. Alluvial deposit.
5	TP1	Layer	Mottled sandy clay. Alluvial deposit.
6	TP1	Layer	Grey clay. Alluvial deposit.
7	TP1	Layer	Pale yellow coarse sand. Alluvial deposit.
8	TP2	Layer	Very dark grey silty sand. Made ground.
9	TP2	Layer	Mid brownish orange slightly clayey sand. Alluvial deposit.
10	TP2	Layer	Orange clayey sand. Alluvial deposit.
11	TP2	Layer	Mottled clayey sand. Alluvial deposit.
12	TP2	Layer	Mottled clayey sand. Alluvial deposit.
13	TP2	Layer	Orange sand. Alluvial deposit.
14	TP2	Layer	Orange sand. Alluvial deposit.
15	TP2	Layer	Yellowish orange sand and gravel. Alluvial deposit.
16	TP2	Layer	Grey clay. Alluvial deposit.
17	TP2	Layer	Grey clay. Alluvial deposit.
18	TP3	Layer	Dark greyish brown silty sand. Made ground.
19	TP3	Layer	Crushed brick. Made ground.
20	TP3	Layer	Mid greyish brown clayey sand Alluvial deposit?
21	TP3	Layer	Mottled sandy clay. Alluvial deposit.
22	TP3	Layer	Mottled/ bluish grey clay. Alluvial deposit.
23	TP4	Layer	Very dark grey silty sand and gravel. Made ground.
24	TP4	Layer	Greenish grey silty sand. Alluvial deposit.
25	TP4	Layer	Mottled sandy clay. Alluvial deposit.
26	TP4	Layer	Yellowish orange – dark orange sand and gravel. Alluvial deposit.
27	TP4	Layer	Bluish grey clay. Alluvial deposit.
28	TP4	Layer	Yellow sand. Alluvial deposit.
29	TP5	Layer	Dark brown silty sand with some clay. Made ground.
30	TP5	Layer	Crushed brick. Made ground.
31	TP5	Layer	Brownish orange clayey sand. Re-deposited alluvium.
32	TP5	Layer	Dark brown silty sand. Made ground.
33	TP5	Layer	Brownish yellow silty sand. Alluvial deposit.
34	TP5	Layer	Mottled sandy clay. Alluvial deposit.
35	TP5	Layer	Bluish grey clay. Alluvial deposit.
36	STP01	Layer	Greyish brown clayey, silty sand. Topsoil.
37	STP01	Layer	Mottled clayey, silty sand. Subsoil.
38	STP01	Layer	Mottled sandy clay. Alluvial deposit.
39	STP01	Layer	Mottled slightly sandy clay. Alluvial deposit.
40	STP01	Layer	Mottled very slightly sandy clay. Alluvial deposit.
41	STP01	Layer	Mottled very slightly sandy clay. Alluvial deposit.
42	STP02	Layer	Greyish brown silty sand. Made ground.
43	STP02	Layer	Yellowish brown clayey sand. Alluvial deposit.
44	STP02	Layer	Mottled very sandy clay. Alluvial deposit.
45	STP02	Layer	Mottled very sandy clay. Alluvial deposit.
46	STP02	Layer	Mottled sandy clay. Alluvial deposit.
47	STP02	Layer	Mottled very sandy clay. Alluvial deposit.
48	STP02	Layer	Mottled sandy clay. Alluvial deposit.
49	BH1	Layer	Greyish brown clayey silty sand. Made ground.
50	BH1	Layer	Orange brown sand. Alluvial deposit.
51	BH1	Layer	Orange brown sand and gravel. Alluvial deposit.
52	BH1	Layer	Orange sand. Alluvial deposit.

53	BH1	Layer	Yellowish orange sand and gravel. Alluvial deposit.
54	BH1	Layer	Orange sand. Alluvial deposit.
55	BH1	Layer	Orange sand and gravel. Alluvial deposit.
56	BH1	Layer	Chalk with occasional flint. Natural.
57	BH2	Layer	Greyish brown clayey silty sand. Topsoil.
58	BH2	Layer	Orange brown sand and gravel. Alluvial deposit.
59	BH2	Layer	Orange brown sand. Alluvial deposit.
60	BH2	Layer	Orange clayey sand. Alluvial deposit.
61	BH2	Layer	Orange sand and gravel. Alluvial deposit.
62	BH2	Layer	Chalk with occasional flint. Natural.

APPENDIX 2

OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-27021

Project details

Project name ELV Recovery Site, Sandy Lane, West Thurrock

Short description of the project An archaeological watching brief was undertaken on the excavation of five geotechnical trial pits, two soakaway trial pits and two cable percussion boreholes on the proposed ELV Recovery Site at Sandy Lane, West Thurrock. The trial pits and boreholes revealed a concrete slab and made ground or topsoil across the site at a highest level of 10.48m OD. Directly below a sequence of sand, sand and gravel and clay deposits were encountered at a highest level of 10.08m OD overlying chalk natural at -4.51m to -4.69m OD. The sand, sand and gravel and clay are interpreted as alluvial horizons, possibly representing deposits of a braided channel of the River Thames. No archaeological features were identified truncating the alluvial layers but a struck flint was recovered from a sand deposit in TP1 at a depth of between 6.20 to 6.90m OD. The latter is a heavily abraded decortication flake, evidently re-deposited in this horizon.

Project dates Start: 02-04-2007 End: 12-04-2007

Previous/future work No / Not known

Any associated project reference codes THSL07 - Sitecode

Type of project Recording project

Site status Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area

Current Land use Industry and Commerce 1 - Industrial

Investigation type 'Watching Brief'

Prompt Planning condition

Project location

Country England

Site location ESSEX THURROCK PURFLEET ELV Recovery Site, Sandy Lane,

	West Thurrock.
Postcode	RM20 4BH
Study area	3206.25 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 5895 7785 51.4767281802 0.289118339644 51 28 36 N 000 17 20 E Point
Height OD	Min: -4.69m Max: -4.51m
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Project brief originator	Local Planning Authority (with/without advice from County/District Archaeologist)
Project design originator	Chris Mayo
Project director/manager	Chris Mayo
Project supervisor	Berni Sudds
Type of sponsor/funding body	Engineering consultants
Name of sponsor/funding body	Concept Site Investigations
Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	Thurrock Museum
Physical Contents	'Worked stone/lithics'
Digital Archive Exists?	No

Paper Archive recipient	Thurrock Museum
Paper Contents	'Worked stone/lithics'
Paper Media available	'Context sheet','Matrices','Plan','Report','Section'
Project bibliography 1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	An Archaeological Watching Brief of Geotechnical Investigations at The ELV Recovery Site, Sandy Lane, West Thurrock, Essex.
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Sudds, B
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