

**ANCHOR COTTAGE  
BURNHAM-ON-CROUCH  
ESSEX**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION BY TRIAL TRENCHING**



Essex County Council

**FIELD ARCHAEOLOGY UNIT**

**April 2007**

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Doc. Ref.	1768Report.doc
Report Issue Date	26/4/07
Circulation	Mr Michael Lewis
	ECC Historic Environment Management team
	Essex Historic Environment Record
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*As part of our desire to provide a quality service, we would welcome any comments you may have on the content or the presentation of this report.*

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# **ANCHOR COTTAGE, THE QUAY, BURNHAM-ON-CROUCH, ESSEX ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION BY TRIAL-TRENCHING**

**Client:** Mr Michael Lewis

**NGR:** TQ 95236 95527

**Planning Application No:** MAL/001321/04

**Site Code:** BCAC 07

**ECC FAU Project No:** 1768

**Oasis Reference No:** essexcou1-25976

**Date of Fieldwork:** 26/3/07 to 27/3/07

## **SUMMARY**

*An archaeological evaluation by trial trenching was undertaken in advance of the construction of a new house at Anchor Cottage, The Quay, Burnham-on-Crouch. The evaluation, comprising two trenches, was carried out by the Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit and monitored by the ECC Historic Environment Management team.*

*The evaluation has shown that a significant amount of material has been deposited behind the existing retaining wall of the quay, in order to raise ground levels. These deposits seal archaeologically sterile estuarine clay-silts and produced a range of late 17th and early 18th-century cultural material, suggesting the river bank was built up in the early – mid 18th century. A small gully and a number of wooden stakes were noted cutting the estuarine deposits, indicating that activity had been taking place along the foreshore before the quay was built. The stakes are thought to represent rudimentary wooden structures, such as mooring posts or jetties.*

*The new dwelling will be supported by piles and sill beams and construction will have only a minimal impact upon the archaeological resource of Burnham-on-Crouch.*



## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation by trial-trenching at Anchor Cottage, The Quay, Burnham-on-Crouch. The evaluation was undertaken in advance of the construction of a new house and was commissioned by Mr Michael Lewis. It was carried out by the Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit (ECC FAU) in accordance with an archaeological brief and a written scheme of investigation (ECC HEM 2007; ECC FAU 2007), and was monitored by the Essex County Council Historic Environment Management team (ECC HEM).

Copies of this report will be supplied to the client, to ECC HEM and to the Essex County Council Historic Environment Record. A digital copy of the report will form part of the OASIS online archaeological record (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis>). The site archive will be stored at Colchester Museum.

## **2.0 THE SITE (Fig. 1)**

### **2.1 Location and geology**

The site comprises 530m<sup>2</sup> of derelict land and lies alongside the quay at Burnham-on-Crouch. A late 19th/ early 20th-century house called Anchor Cottage occupied the site prior to demolition. Access to the site is via the High Street and Shore Road. The neighbouring properties are the Anchor Inn to the immediate west and Starboard Cottage to the immediate east. The car park of the Anchor Inn lies immediately south.

The northern part of the site is covered in concrete and generally level - the southern part rises towards the quay. The site is covered by dumps of silt-clay and brick rubble and had been disturbed in places by the demolition of Anchor Cottage.

The underlying geology comprises estuarine clay silt above London Clay and gravel. The south half of Burnham-on-Crouch is prone to saltwater flooding and the water table was encountered at approximately 1.2m below existing ground level when trenching took place.

## **2.2 Historical and Archaeological Background**

The following information is derived from Medlycott (1999).

The Domesday Book (1086) records a small manorial village at Burnham. The parish church of St Mary and the hall adjacent to it is the most likely location for this initial nucleus. Both buildings sit on high ground, 2km inland from the river, and occupy a position comparable to that of other villages in the Dengie peninsula, in that they are sited on high ground away from the coast.

The foundation of present-day Burnham and the development of its quay and High Street probably stem from the granting of a market-charter to the Fitzwalter family in 1253. The town appears to have been deliberately planted in order to take advantage of the estuary, both for trade and more importantly fishing. The broad width of the High Street suggests that it was used as the site for the market.

Limited cartographic sources suggest that buildings have been present along the quay and the High Street since at least the late 17th century. The two earliest maps date from 1675 and 1777. Both show buildings along the shoreline/quay and the High Street, although neither is particularly detailed or accurate.

The post-medieval and early modern economy of Burnham-on-Crouch was based on fishing, especially oysters. Ancillary services included boat-building and coopering.

Burnham appears to have enjoyed a period of prosperity and growth during the late 18th/early 19th century, resulting in considerable urban renewal, as many of the existing buildings along the quay and the High Street date from this period. The Anchor Inn was built in the 18th century and lies immediately west of the development site. The only extant pre-18th-century building along the quay and the High Street is the 15th-century house at 56-60 High Street, although the house at 52 High Street incorporates part of a medieval cross-wing.

Very little archaeological work has taken place in Burnham-on-Crouch to date. Archaeological monitoring of construction work at Warners Hall, High Street, in May 2006 found an undated post-hole and a small quantity of 17th-century pottery (Pocock 2006).

### **3.0 OBJECTIVES**

The aim of the trial-trenching was to establish the location, extent, depth, date and character of any archaeological remains within the development area.

The specific objectives were to investigate:

- the morphological development of the town and its quay
- the development and form of the town's fishing industry
- the use of the quay for the trading of goods

The research objectives refer to Medlycott (1999) and to *Research and Archaeology: a Framework for the Eastern Counties 2. Research Agenda and Strategy* (Brown and Glazebrook 2000), wherein the origins and development of towns and their social and economic organisation is identified as a major research topic (Ayres 2000).

### **4.0 METHOD**

The archaeological work was undertaken in accordance with the Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (IFA 1999), and the Association of Local Government Officers' *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003). The ECC FAU is a Registered Archaeological Organisation with the Institute of Field Archaeologists.

The ECC FAU uses its own recording system to record all uncovered archaeological deposits and features (ECC FAU 2006). The minimum sample sizes are 50% for self-contained features (e.g. pits and post-holes), and 10% for linear features (e.g. ditches and gullies). Plans are drawn at a scale of 1:20 and sections at a scale of 1:10. Digital and black and white photographs are taken of significant archaeological remains and of work in progress. Each context is individually numbered and is recorded on individual pro-forma sheets. Modern (*i.e.* 19th/20th-century) remains are not investigated, unless specifically requested by the archaeological brief and the written scheme of investigation.

Two trial-trenches, one measuring 15m long by 1.6m wide and one 8m long by 1.6m wide, were stripped by a mechanical excavator with a broad toothless bucket. Both



trenches were stripped under archaeological supervision to a maximum safe-working depth of 1.2m. Archaeological deposits in trench 1 were further investigated through the hand-excavation of three trial-pits (A to C). The trenches sampled approximately 7% of the development area in total and were located at 90° to the quay, within the footprint of the proposed new building, in order to pick up any features extending back from the riverside. Context descriptions and matrices are presented in appendix 2 and 3 respectively.

## **5.0 FIELDWORK RESULTS (Figs 2 to 4)**

The earliest deposit encountered in both trenches was a marine-deposited clay silt (1/13), which extended the full length of both trenches and is taken to broadly indicate the position of the river bank, prior to the construction of the quay in the early - mid 18th century. In trench 1 it sloped gently down towards the river, while in trench 2 it was more or less level. Trial-pit A demonstrated that this layer was at least 0.36m thick and contained infrequent pieces of oyster shell, but no datable artefacts.

A narrow gully with a broad, shallow base (7) cut the estuarine clay-silt in trench 2 (plate 3). It contained a single fill of black silty clay (8), which produced early 18th-century pottery including a number of large sherds from a double-handled storage jar (a single sherd of possibly early 19th-century pottery is considered to be intrusive). Also in the fill of the gully were small off-cuts of wood and small twigs (not retained) and the feature appears to have functioned as a drain, running down to the river.

At the north end of trench 2 was a large cut-feature of uncertain function (11). It contained a gritty black silt (12) and had an uncertain stratigraphic relationship with the gully (7). In its fill were frequent fragments of roof tile, but no other finds. It was not excavated and the tiles were not retained.

Twelve wooden stakes (context 17, stakes A to L) were noted in trench 2, driven into the estuarine clay-silt (plates 4 & 5). The stakes, which survived up to 0.2m high, had pointed ends which had been roughly hand-cut and triangular or rectangular cross-sections. One of the stakes (I) was no longer upright and it was not possible to establish conclusively if any of them were contemporary with each other and/or had formed part of a larger structure, although this seems likely. Stakes B, C, F, J and K

were driven into and therefore post-dated the large cut-feature (11) and gully (7). All twelve stakes were left *in situ* when the trial trenching was completed.

The estuarine clay-silt and features 7, 11 and 17 were in turn sealed by up to 1.2m of post-medieval and modern levelling deposits, which increased in thickness towards the river and quay.

In trench 2, the layers consisted of a yellowish-brown silty clay (15), overlain by a dark brown-black clayey silt (14), which was in turn sealed by a rubble-rich layer of brownish-yellow silty clay (16/9) which extended across the whole site. Neither 14 nor 15 contained any finds. Layer 16/9 was cut by a large modern pit and a modern brick culvert, neither of which was recorded.

No structural remains or features were encountered in trench 1, apart from a remnant of the foundation (3) for the south wall of Anchor Cottage, with estuarine clay-silt overlain by a similar sequence of levelling deposits to those encountered in trench 1 (plate 2).

These consisted of a brownish-grey clayey silt (2), which was seen overlying estuarine clays in Trial Pit B and a black clay silt (06), again sealing estuarine clay, overlain by a mid to dark brown clayey silt (05) recorded in Test Pit C. A c. 0.75m thick deposit of brownish-yellow silt-clay (10) extended across the entire trench, sealing the earlier deposits and was in turn cut by a foundation trench (3) for the south wall of the former cottage. A deposit of buff mortar (4) remained in the base of the foundation cut, which had been infilled by a rubble-rich sandy silt-clay (9/16), presumably when the wall was removed during the demolition of the cottage, which covered the site as whole and appears to represent post-demolition levelling deposits. The bricks in layer 9/16 were un-frogged, suggesting a date of manufacture prior to the mid-19th century and it seems likely that they derive from Anchor Cottage.

## **6.0 FINDS, by Joyce Compton**

Post-medieval finds were recovered from five contexts, four of which are in Trench 1. All of the material has been recorded by count and weight, in grams, by context. Full quantification details can be found in Appendix 4. A range of finds was recorded, of which the main categories comprise brick/tile fragments (in four contexts) and pottery

(in three contexts). The pottery assemblage forms the subject of a separate report below. The remaining finds are described by category following the pottery report.

### **6.1 Post-medieval pottery, by Helen Walker**

A small quantity of post-medieval pottery, 47 sherds, weighing 2.6kg, was excavated from three contexts. Several sherds are blackened and discoloured, probably as a result of burial in a damp environment.

Perhaps the earliest pottery, from layer 6, is part of an Anglo-Netherlands tin-glazed earthenware dish, decorated with a pattern of blue bands and blue and purple intersecting arcs, which is datable to the early 17th century. A sherd of Surrey-Hampshire white ware and a Metropolitan slipware bowl may also be 17th century in date although, with regards to the Metropolitan slipware, production for local consumption continued into the 18th century. However, a sherd of English tin-glazed earthenware with a thick plain white glaze is most likely to be 18th century. Other sherds in this layer comprise undiagnostic post-medieval red earthenware body sherds and a rim fragment in an unidentified pale orange fabric with a thin clear glaze that may possibly be Low Countries red ware.

A similar mix of 17th and 18th century pottery was excavated from succeeding layer 5, including another, joining, sherd from the Anglo-Netherlands tin-glazed earthenware dish, indicating that layers 5 and 6 are likely to be contemporary. Layer 5 also produced sherds from a Frechen stoneware jug and further sherds of Surrey-Hampshire white ware datable to the 17th century, the latter including a bowl rim with a small post-firing hole below the rim. Post-medieval red earthenware is the most common material occurring in this layer, with vessel forms comprising a glazed handle from a drinking vessel, a dish rim with an internal lip, a fragment of unglazed bowl with a lid-seated rim, and the rim of a large storage jar showing a cordon of overlapping thumbing around the neck (*cf.* Cotter 2000, fig.140.87). Cotter suggests that such cordons are a feature of later storage jars at Colchester, the vessel cited being datable to the mid to late 18th century (Cotter 2000, 207). There are also a number of glazed undiagnostic sherds of post-medieval red earthenware, two of which are very abraded externally and iron-stained, although this damage could be post-depositional. Also of a probable 18th century date, are the rim of a Chinese porcelain tea-bowl and an undecorated English tin-glazed earthenware rim sherd.

Most of the pottery from the fill (8) of gully 7 is accounted for by fragments from a large double-handled storage jar with a grooved, collared rim and all over glaze. The underside of the base is abraded as if stood on a hard floor. The storage jar is almost identical to one found at nearby North Shoebury (Walker 1995, fig.80.114), suggesting local manufacture, although the North Shoebury example has thumbled handles and this example plain. The North Shoebury storage jar occurred in a context dated to the 18th century (Walker 1995, 113) but, as similar storage jars were made at Harlow during the 1660s (Davey and Walker forthcoming, fig.72), it may be safer to assign a later 17th to 18th century date for this vessel. Also in post-medieval red earthenware is part of a bowl with an all over glaze. Other finds comprise a sherd of 17th century Surrey-Hampshire white ware, part of a stoneware tavern mug datable to the 18th century and a fragment from a jug in a fine white stoneware body. The latter has a short upright neck with a pulled spout, a bulbous body, and is decorated with engine-turned bands and moulded decoration on the spout. No parallel for this vessel could be found, but it has characteristics in common with jugs datable to the beginning of the 19th century and is therefore likely to be intrusive.

#### *Discussion*

The closest dating is provided by clay pipes that occur in layer 5 (see section 6.3 below). These give a date for deposition of c.1680-1710. As some definite 18th century material is present, a date early in the 18th century would seem most likely for layer 5 and probably lower layer 6 as well, although it is possible that the storage jar with the thumbled cordon is later. The Anglo-Netherlands tin-glazed earthenware dish belonging to the earlier 17th century would have been old when discarded. Fill 8 could also be early 18th century as long as the white stoneware jug is discounted as intrusive.

Little can be said about status or function; large storage jars (two examples of which were found) were normally used to store foodstuffs such as bread. As the site is on the waterfront, it is tempting to suggest they would have been used to store the oysters that were an important part of Burnham's economy (Medlycott 1999, 4). However, there is no actual evidence for this and as coopering was another of Burnham's trades, one would expect oysters to have been stored in barrels. The sherd with the post-firing hole is interesting, but it is difficult to speculate about function especially as the hole could have been made after breakage. Otherwise the assemblage is entirely domestic.

There is no definite evidence for overseas trade and the direct importation of pottery, as opposed to the use of imported pottery brought in through other ports and acquired locally. While the Anglo-Netherlands tin-glazed earthenware dish could obviously be from the Netherlands, it could equally well have been made in London, although there is a possible sherd of Low Countries red ware from layer 6. Wares such as the Chinese porcelain tea bowl are particularly unlikely to have been imported directly into Burnham.

## **6.2 Brick and tile**

Eighteen brick fragments, weight 4130g, were recorded in four contexts. Most comprise small featureless and abraded fragments, which cannot be closely dated. Where they could be measured, bricks have depths of 60 or 65mm, indicating probable 18th or 19th century dates. Of interest are two fragments which may have been used as flooring bricks. The first, from layer 2 (Trench 1), seems to be an ordinary brick which has been neatly trimmed along the length (depth now 35mm). The second with a worn upper surface, from layer 5 (Trench 1), is likely to be a purpose-made flooring brick (depth 50mm). Both fragments are mortared on the underside. Quantities of roof tiles were recovered from four contexts. Most of the tiles are fragmentary (60 pieces, weighing 6854g), although there are several larger pieces; these provide widths of 175mm and 165mm. All of the tile appears to be post-medieval.

## **6.3 Clay pipes**

Clay tobacco pipe bowls and stems, total weight 194g, were found in two contexts in Trench 1. Four complete bowls came from layer 2 and a fifth, incomplete, from layer 5. These are probably Oswald (1975) Type 8 or 9 pipes, dated 1680 to 1710. Four of the bowls have makers' marks in the form of a moulded crown, over an M, on either side of the heel.

## **6.4 Millstone**

Part of a millstone, in Rhenish lava, came from layer 6 (Trench 1). The upper surface has been worn smooth and the lower is roughly pecked. The central eye is evident, the diameter of which is estimated at 110mm.

## **6.5 Animal bone**

Three contexts produced animal bone, amounting to twenty-eight pieces, weighing 936g. Most of the major food animals are present, and several bones bear knife and

chop marks, resulting from butchery of the carcasses. Quantities are too small for further comment. The bones from the fill of gully 7 are dark-stained, and many are speckled with a blue vivianite deposit. This normally indicates prolonged burial in a water-logged environment.

#### **6.6 Shell**

Shell, mainly oyster, was recorded in four contexts. Fourteen valves, weighing 140g, were noted, along with single whelk and cockle shells from layer 6. The outer surfaces of the oyster shells from the fill of gully 7 (Trench 2) are dark-stained.

#### **6.7 Other finds**

Two sherds of post-medieval bottle glass were recovered from the fill of gully 7. Burnt stone was also found in the fill of gully 7, and in layer 6. A quantity of natural limestone fragments were also found in layer 6. Three contexts produced well-corroded iron items, probably large nails. The example from layer 6 has a large square head.

#### **6.8 Comments on the assemblage**

Most of the material is consistently late 17th and 18th century in date, with one or two pieces dating to the early 19th century. The finds form an homogenous assemblage and appear to have been deposited together over a short time span. No obviously modern finds are present.

#### **6.9 Potential for further work**

Nothing in the assemblage requires further work. All of the finds should be retained in the short term, although discard of some categories could take place at the archiving stage. The glass has already been discarded on health and safety grounds. All of the smaller pieces of brick and tile have been discarded following recording, along with the limestone, burnt stone, coal and clinker.

### **7.0 CONCLUSIONS**

Activity on the site can be separated in to two main phases, one late 17th/ early 18<sup>th</sup> in date, the second most probably early – mid 18th century. Phase one is represented by the gully (7), cut-feature (11) and wooden stakes (17, A to L) cutting/

driven into the riverbank/ foreshore (1 and 13); phase two by the layers of made ground (2, 5, 6, 10 and 14) sealing the earlier features.

Activity during phase one clearly relates to the use of the river. The stakes driven into the foreshore are rudimentary and are thought to be the remnants of simple shoreline structures, such as mooring posts and jetties. It is surmised that the gully was cut for drainage and the small pieces of sawn timber from its fill may well be indirect evidence for other riverside activities, including boat-building/ repairing or coopering. The evaluation produced no evidence for an early 18th-century formalised quay and it seems likely that boats were either being dragged ashore and/or being beached at high tide.

It is concluded from the layers of made ground, which represent phase 2, that the existing section of quay was founded in the early to mid 18th century. The new quay would have been of substantial benefit to the town's economy, increasing the amount of land available for development, protecting it from flooding and also allowing the mooring and the unloading of larger boats, which would be able to tie up immediately alongside the quay.

The economic benefits accrued from the construction of the quay are perhaps apparent in the many 18th/19th century buildings that still stand in Burnham, as they suggest that the introduction of the quay was soon followed by a prolonged period of growth and renewal. The Anchor Inn lies next door to the site and is an apposite example of this. It was constructed in the 18th century, and is likely to have taken advantage of the new quay and land.

One unexpected result of the evaluation is the absence of archaeological remains predating the 17th century. It is possible that the town was comparatively small and only lightly populated prior to the construction of the quay and this may explain the absence of 16th century or earlier remains. Alternatively, the position of the riverbank/ foreshore is likely to have fluctuated somewhat and any evidence for medieval activity may lie further back from the quay or under thick alluvial deposits.

## **8.0 ASSESSMENT**

The evaluation has established that well-preserved foreshore remains survive beneath approximately 1.2m of early - mid 18th-century levelling deposits behind the existing quay at Burnham. It seems likely that before the quay was built, the town and its fishing industry were relatively small, and that the unloading and the maintaining of boats was taking place on the foreshore. Although trenching produced some imported pottery, the amount is too small to shed any meaningful light on trade links or patterns of consumption. The foundations of Anchor Cottage do not appear to have significantly impacted upon the earliest archaeological deposits/ layers and this may well be the case elsewhere, highlighting the potential for the survival of significant remains along the quay.

The new dwelling will be built on ground beam, supported by mini piles and the associated foundation cuts will not extend more than 0.5 – 0.7m below existing ground level. Accordingly, construction of the new dwelling is unlikely to have any significant impact on the archaeological resource of Burnham-on-Crouch.

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

The evaluation was commissioned by Mr Michael Lewis of Bailey Lewis: Architecture Interior Design of Otter Hut, The Quay, Burnham-on-Crouch, Essex. The ECC FAU thanks Mr Lewis for his co-operation and help.

The fieldwork was undertaken by Mark Germany, John Hewitt and Adrian Turner. The finds were processed by Phil McMichael and were analysed by Joyce Compton and Helen Walker. The figures were drawn by Andrew Lewsey. The project was managed by Adrian Scruby and was monitored by Pat Connell of ECC HEM on behalf of Maldon District Council.



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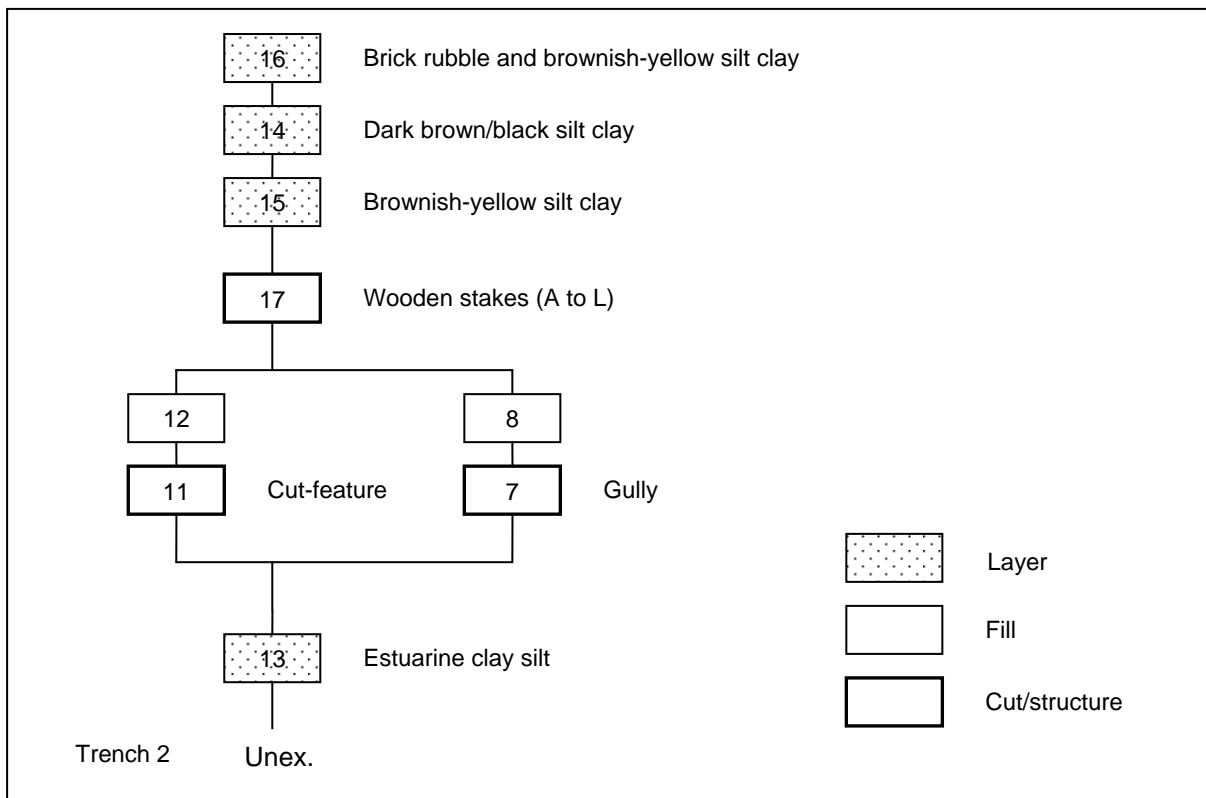
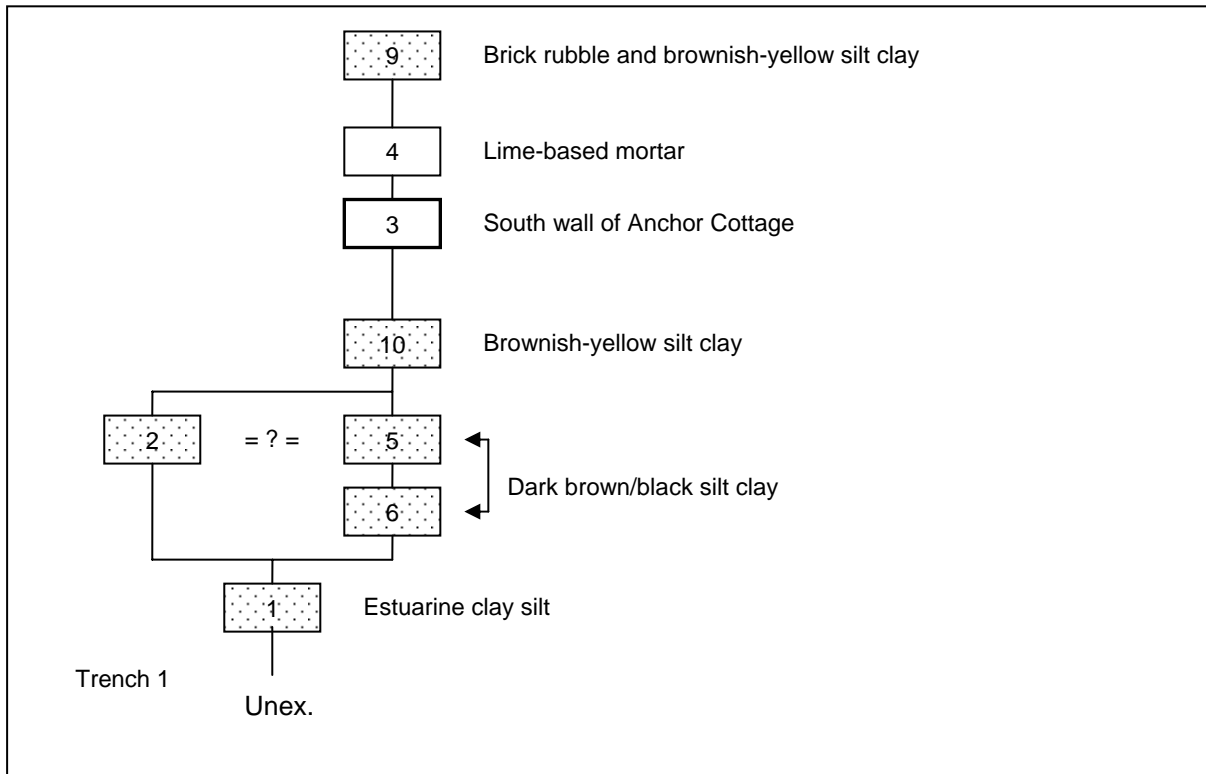
## APPENDIX 1: TRENCH DATA

No.	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Coordinates
1	15.52	1.5	1.2	TQ 95236 95527 to TQ 95232 95512
2	7.95	1.5	1.2	TQ 95244 95526 to TQ 95242 95519

## APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT DATA

Cxt.	Tr.	Cat	Description	Date
1	1	Layer	Pale greyish brown clay silt. 0.36m+ thick. Contains infrequent fragments of sea shell. ?Natural estuarine deposit. Below 2 and 6. Same as 13 in trench 2	Undated
2	1	Layer	Dark brown clay silt. 0.39m thick. Above 1. Below 10. ?Same as 5	Early - mid 18th cent
3	1	Cut	Construction cut for south wall of Anchor Cottage. 1.14m+ long, 0.35m wide, 0.8m deep. Above 10. Filled by 4	19 <sup>th</sup> cent
4	1	Fill	Pale orange brown lime-based mortar. Fill of 3. Below 9	Modern
5	1	Layer	Dark brown clay silt. 0.2m thick. Above 6. Below 10. ?Same as 2	Early – mid 18th cent
6	1	Layer	Black clay silt. 0.55m thick. Above 1. Below 5.	Early – mid 18th cent
7	2	Cut	Gully. 6m+ long, 0.5m wide, 0.05m deep. Above 13. Filled by 8. Uncertain stratigraphic relationship with 11	Late 17th - early 18th cent
8	2	Fill	Very dark brown/black silt. Fill of 7.	Late 17th – early 18th cent
9	1	Layer	Brick rubble and brownish yellow silt clay. 0.75m thick. Above 4. Same as 16 in trench 2	Early – mid 18th cent
10	1	Layer	Brownish yellow silt clay. 0.7m thick. Above 2 and 5. Below 3	Early – mid 18th cent
11	2	Cut	Cut-feature. 1.5m+ long, 1.3m+ wide. Not excavated. Depth unknown. Above 13. Filled by 12. Uncertain stratigraphic relationship with 7	Late 17th - early 18th cent
12	2	Fill	Very dark brown/black silt and grit. Contains frequent pieces of peg tile. Fill of 11. ?Below 17	Late 17th - early 18th cent
13	2	Layer	Pale greyish brown clay silt. ?Natural estuarine deposit. Same as 1 in trench 1. Cut by 7 and 11	Undated
14	2	Layer	Very dark brown/black silt clay. 0.8m thick. Above 15. Below 16	Early – mid 18th cent
15	2	Layer	Brownish yellow silt clay. 0.3m thick. Above 8, 12 and 17. Above 17. Below 14	Early – mid 18th cent
16	2	Layer	Brick rubble and brownish yellow silt clay. 0.33m thick. Above 14. Same as 9 in trench 1	Early – mid 18th cent
17	2	Struc.	Twelve wooden stakes (labelled A to L) standing up to 0.2m high. Stakes have hand-cut sharpened ends and triangular or rectangular cross-sections. Cuts 8 and 12. Below 15	Late 17th – early 18th cent

**APPENDIX 3: MATRICES**



## APPENDIX 4: FINDS DATA

### Finds data

Context	Feature	Count	Weight	Description	Date
1	Layer	10	84	Shell; oyster, ten valves	-
2	Layer	1	20	Shell; oyster, one valve	-
		2	1410	Brick fragments; 105 x 60mm deep; depth 65mm	Post med.
		1	88	Roof tile fragment (Discarded)	Post med.
		1	376	Floor tile/Cut down brick, depth 35mm, mortared on underside	Post med.
5	Layer	2	90	Iron bolt/nail, corroded together (Discarded)	-
		9	246	Animal bone; pig canine; metapodial and tibia shafts, medium-sized mammal; pelvic acetabulum, ?cattle, unfused; rib fragments, large mammal, one sawn; fragments	-
		24	166	Clay pipes; bowls x 4 (Oswald Type 8/9), stems and fragments x 20	1680-1710
		1	1130	Flooring-brick fragment, 110 x 50mm deep, mortared on underside	Post med.
		6	1595	Roof tile fragments, three with one peg hole, one with two (this one 175mm wide) (1/95g discarded)	Post med.
		27	488	Pottery; rim, base and body sherds	Post med.
		6	Layer	1	46
18	686			Animal bone; scapula, glenoid cavity, ?deer; tibia, distal end, cattle; skull, pelvis and long bone shafts, mostly large mammals, some with chop marks	-
2	10			Shell; whelk x 1, cockle x 1	-
-	218			Coal/clinker (Discarded)	-
1	268			Burnt stone (Discarded)	-
11	560			Natural limestone fragments (Discarded)	-
1	1465			Millstone fragment, depth 40mm, with part of the eye	Post med.
5	28			Clay pipes; incomplete bowl (probably Oswald Type 9), stems x 4	1680-1710
9	830			Brick fragments (one retained, 446g, depth 50mm)	Post med.
49	4636			Roof tile fragments, eight with one peg hole, one with two (this one 165mm wide) (41/3100g discarded)	Post med.
8	86			Pottery; rim and body sherds	Post med.
8	7	1	4	Animal bone; ulna, pig, unfused	-
		3	36	Shell; oyster, three valves	-
		1	374	Burnt stone (Discarded)	-
		2	82	Bottle glass; greenish body sherds from thick-walled bottle (Discarded)	Post med.
		5	384	Brick fragments, no surfaces (Discarded)	Post med.
		4	535	Roof tile fragments, one with peg hole (this one retained, 252g)	Post med.
		12	2060	Pottery; rim, base and body sherds, mostly one large vessel	Post med.

Pottery data

Context	Feature	Count	Weight	Description	Date
5	Layer	2	13	Frechen stoneware joining sherds, ?from jug	late 16th to 17th C
		1	1	Surrey-Hampshire white ware, internal yellow glaze	late 16th to end of 17th C
		1	20	Surrey-Hampshire white ware bead rim from bowl, internal green-glaze, discoloured, post-firing hole just below rim	17th C
		1	14	Anglo-Netherlands tin-glazed earthenware sherd from dish decorated with blue-bands, discoloured with blackened surfaces (cross-fit with context 6)	earlier 17th C
		5	11	Tin-glazed earthenware, undiagnostic sherds	17th to 18th C
		1	3	English tin-glazed earthenware hooked ?bowl rim, undecorated	18th C
		15	415	Post-medieval red earthenware comprising: a glazed handle from a drinking vessel, a dish rim with an internal lip, an unglazed bowl with straight sides and hollowed everted rim, a blocked rim from a storage jar showing a cordon of overlapping thumbing (cf. Cotter 2000, fig.140.87), plus undiagnostic glazed sherds, two of which are very abraded externally and iron-stained	latest could be mid to late 18th C
		1	3	Chinese porcelain rim of ?hemispherical footring bowl, blue-painted decoration, not high quality	?18th C
6	Layer	2	28	Anglo-Netherlands tin-glazed earthenware dish fragment with down-turned flanged rim, decorated with blue bands and blue and purple intersecting arcs, blackened (cross-fit with context 5)	earlier 17th C
		1	4	Unidentified, upright rim, pale orange sandy fabric with thin, clear external glaze, ??Low Countries red ware	??16th to 17th C
		1	2	Surrey-Hampshire white ware, internal yellow glaze	later 16th to 17th centuries
		2	16	Post-medieval red earthenware misc. glazed sherds	post-med
		1	32	Metropolitan slipware everted flanged rim from bowl, wavy line rim pattern, wall pattern comprising vertical stripes	c.1625 to earlier 18th C
		1	6	English tin-glazed earthenware, fragment of bowl rim showing remains of plain white tin-glaze	?18th C
8	7	8	1946	Post-medieval red earthenware double-handled storage jar, all over glaze, abraded underside of base, very similar to an example from North Shoebury (Walker 1995, fig.80.114)	later 17th to 18th C
		1	42	Post-medieval red earthenware bowl fragment, rounded sides upright rim with band of incised lines around neck and all over glaze	?17th to 18th C
		1	7	Surrey-Hampshire white ware sherd, internal green-glaze, discoloured, greyish	late 16th to 17th C
		1	34	English stoneware, fragment from cylindrical tavern mug	18th C
		1	22	White stoneware jug fragment: short upright neck, pulled spout, bulbous body, decorated with engine-turned bands and moulded decoration on spout	?beginning of 19th C
		<b>47</b>	<b>2619</b>		

## **APPENDIX 5: CONTENTS OF ARCHIVE**

Contained in one A4 file:

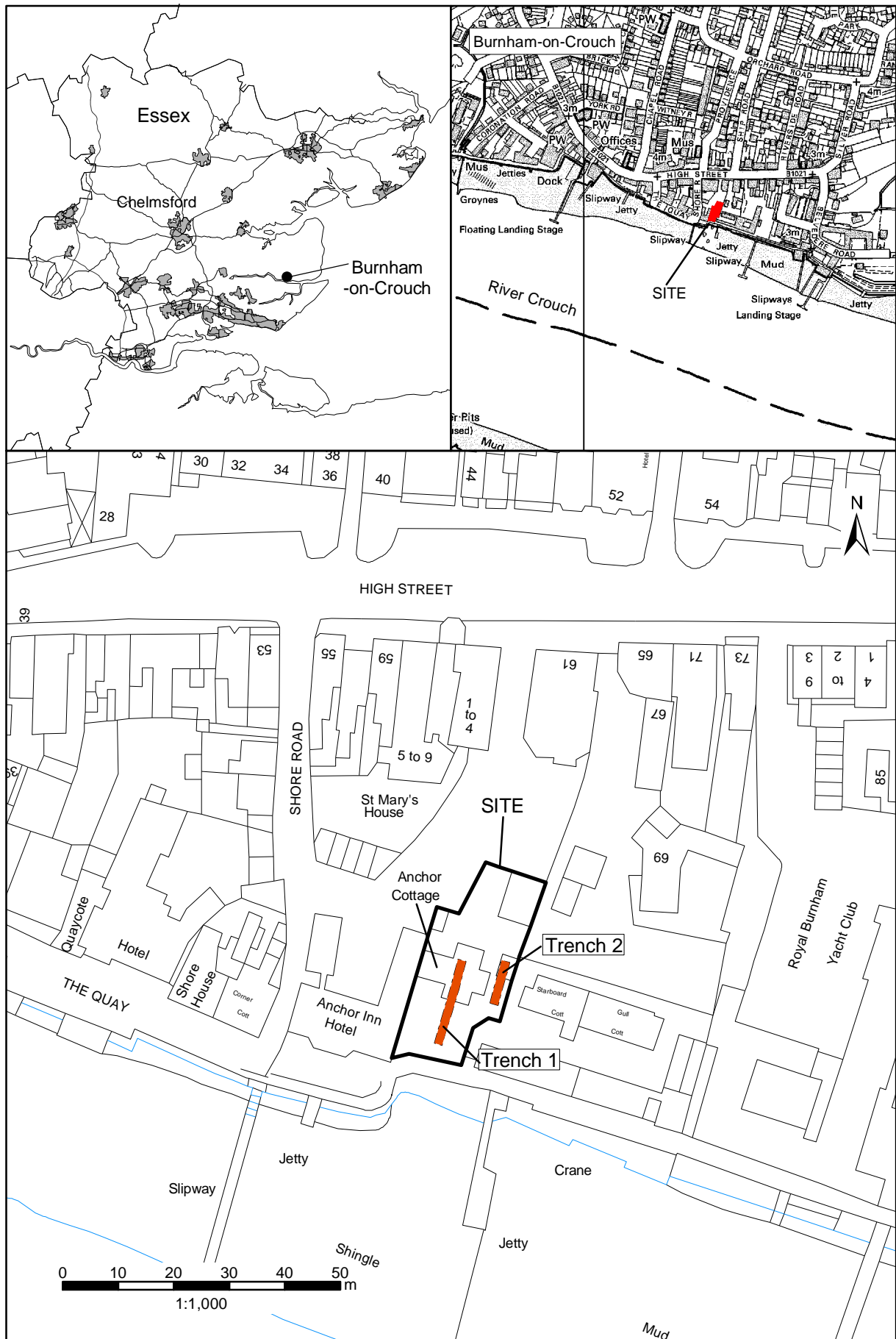
- 2 Copies of this report
- 1 Copy of the archaeological brief
- 1 Copy of the written scheme of investigation
- 1 Context register sheet
- 17 Context sheets
- 1 Plan register sheet
- 2 Levels register sheets
- 1 Environmental sample register
- 2 Bulk sample record sheets
- 5 Monochrome photographs and negatives
- 8 Colour prints
- 15 Colour digital photographs

Separate from file:

- 1 Box of finds
- 2 Sheets of site drawings

**APPENDIX 6: ESSEX HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD / ESSEX ARCHAEOLOGY  
AND HISTORY SUMMARY SHEET**

<b>Site name/Address:</b> Anchor Cottage, The Quay, Burnham-on-Crouch	
<b>Parish:</b> Burnham	<b>District:</b> Maldon
<b>NGR:</b> TQ 95236 95527	<b>Site Code:</b> BCAC 07
<b>Type of Work:</b> Trial-trenching	<b>Site Director/Group:</b> Mark Germany, Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit
<b>Date of Work:</b> 26/3/07 to 27/3/07	<b>Size of Area Investigated:</b> Two trenches, totalling 35m <sup>2</sup>
<b>Location of Finds/Curating Museum:</b> Colchester	<b>Client:</b> Mr Michael Lewis
<b>Further Seasons Anticipated?:</b>	<b>Related EHR Nos.:</b>
<b>Final Report:</b> Essex Archaeology and History (summary)	
<b>Periods represented:</b> Post-medieval	
<b>SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS:</b>	
<p>An archaeological evaluation by trial trenching (2 no. trenches) preceded the construction of a new house at Anchor Cottage, The Quay, Burnham-on-Crouch.</p> <p>The evaluation demonstrated that a significant amount of material has been deposited behind the existing retaining wall of the quay, in order to raise ground levels. These deposits seal archaeologically sterile estuarine clay-silts and produced a range of late 17th and early 18th-century cultural material, suggesting the river bank was built up in the early – mid 18th century. A small gully and a number of wooden stakes were noted cutting the estuarine deposits, indicating that activity had been taking place along the foreshore before the quay was built. The stakes are thought to represent rudimentary wooden structures, such as mooring posts or jetties. No archaeological remains predating the 17th century were found.</p> <p>The new dwelling will be supported by piles and sill beams and construction will have only a minimal impact upon the archaeological resource of Burnham-on-Crouch.</p>	
<b>Previous Summaries/Reports:-</b>	
Germany, M. 2007 <i>Anchor Cottage, The Quay, Burnham-on-Crouch: Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching</i> . Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit report 1768	
<b>Author of Summary:</b> Mark Germany	<b>Date of Summary:</b> April 2007



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Fig.1. Location plan



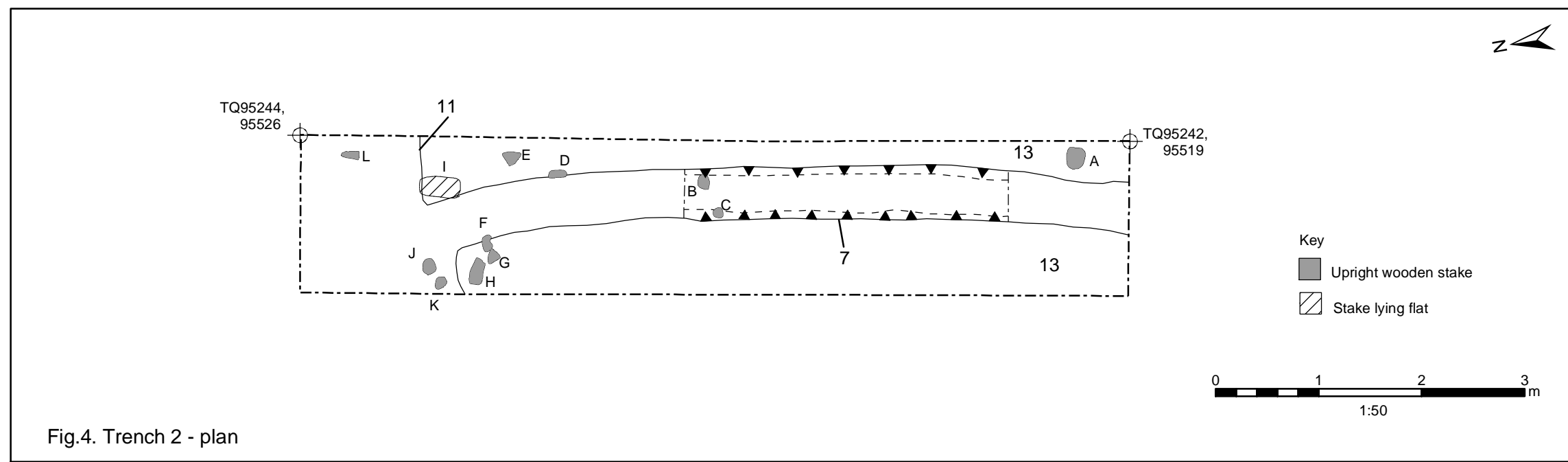
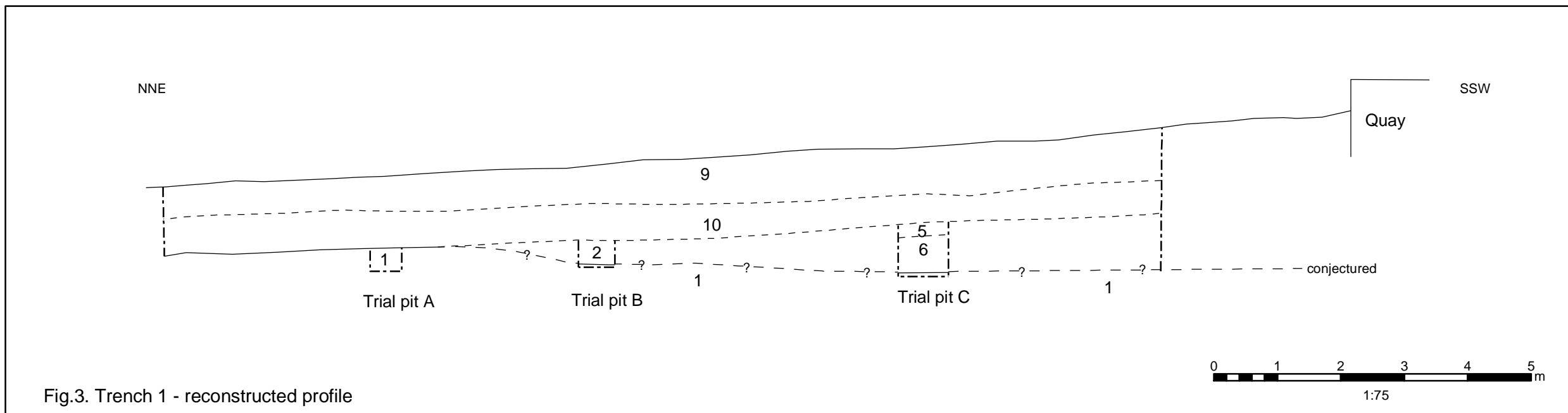
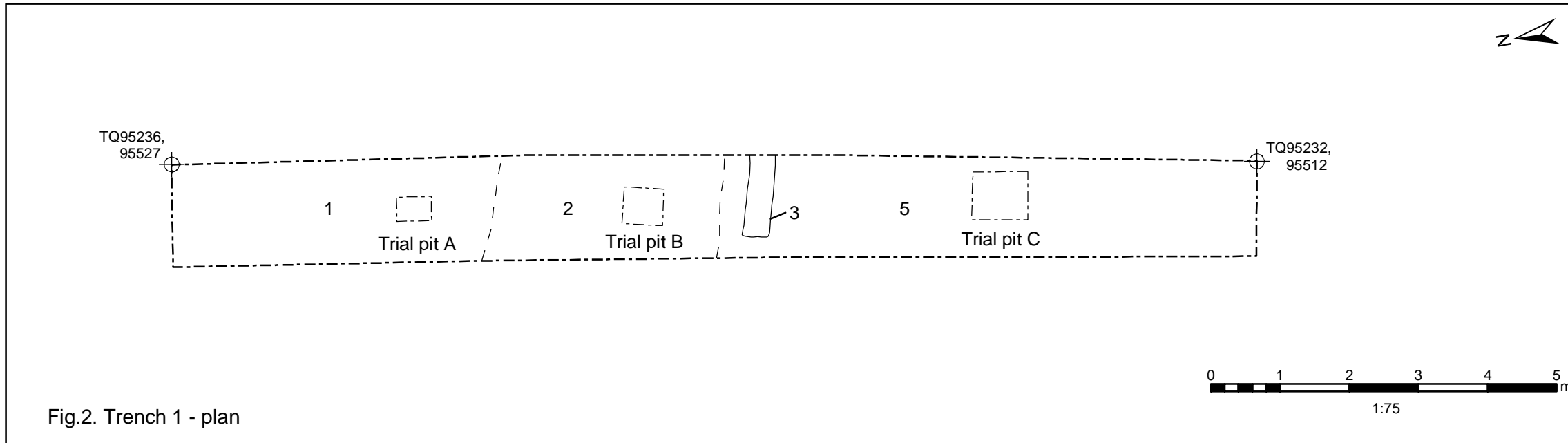




Plate 2 Trench 1, looking north



Plate 3 Trench 2, looking north



Plate 4 North end of trench 2, looking west



Plate 5 Trench 2, looking south