

**THE CRAG WALK PROJECT
WALTON-ON-THE NAZE, ESSEX**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT**



Essex County Council

Field Archaeology Unit

MAY 2010

THE CRAG WALK PROJECT

WALTON-ON-THE NAZE

ESSEX

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DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT**

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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. Please contact the Archaeological Fieldwork Manager, at the

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THE CRAG WALK PROJECT
WALTON-ON-THE NAZE, ESSEX
ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

Client: Essex Wildlife Trust

Location: TM 266 234

Planning Status: pre-application

ECC FAU Project No: 2219

OASIS Ref: essexcou1-77212

SUMMARY

An archaeological desk-based assessment was carried out at the proposed site of the Crag Walk Project, Walton-on-the-Naze, Essex. The Project aims to construct a rock revetment on the foreshore at the base of the Naze Cliffs, both to minimise the coastal and sub-aerial erosion and provide educational and public access to the geologically important cliffs. This archaeological desk-based assessment was carried out, on the recommendation of Tendring District Council, to assess the impacts of the scheme on the historic environment.

The foreshore of The Naze is known to have archaeological potential, particularly for the prehistoric periods. Archaeological remains of these periods have been found on the foreshore since the early 20th century, primarily at the northern end of The Naze where the marine clays which have sealed such remains are being eroded away. At the southern end of The Naze, where the Crag Walk project is located, the foreshore comprises un-weathered London Clay, which was formerly physically overlain by the Red Crag (deposited in a shallow sea 2-3mya). As such any archaeological remains in this area have already been lost to coastal erosion. The construction of the revetment will not therefore impact on archaeological remains on the foreshore. The remains on the cliff top, most notably the early 18th century Listed Naze Tower, will be partially protected by the scheme.

As the scheme will not impact on archaeological remains on the foreshore no further archaeological works will be recommended by ECC HEM, either in advance of or during construction.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 This report presents the results of an archaeological desk-based assessment of the Crag Walk Project, a coastal protection scheme at the Naze Cliffs, Walton-on-the-Naze, Essex (Fig. 1). It is being carried out on the recommendation of the Tendring District Council in advance of the proposed development. The assessment has been carried out by the Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit (ECC FAU) on the behalf of the Essex Wildlife Trust.

1.2 The site is thought to potentially lie within a sensitive archaeological area and as such a recommendation was made to Essex Wildlife Trust for an archaeological desk-based assessment to be carried out. This assessment will assist in determining the likely presence or absence of archaeological remains, their significance and the need for any further archaeological investigation prior to construction

1.3 This assessment has been carried out in accordance with a brief of works provided by Essex County Council Historic Environment Management (Gascoyne 2010), who advise Tendring District Council on archaeological matters, and national and regional standards; principally *IFA Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessments* (2008) and the *ALGAO Standards for Archaeological Fieldwork in the East of England* (Gurney 2003).

1.4 This report is organised in the following way:

- Non-technical summary
- Background information (Introduction, Site Location and Description)
- Aims and Objectives
- Methodology
- Designated sites
- Results (chronological narrative)
- Assessment of results
- Appendices

Illustrations can be found at the rear of the report.

2.0 METHODOLOGY

2.1 In order to complete the desk-based assessment a search was made of Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER), readily available cartographic sources, readily available historic documents where considered relevant and other relevant secondary sources. The information from these was collated and analysed to form the basis of this report.

2.2 The sources consulted included:

- Essex Historic Environment Record
- The collections of the Essex Records Office (references prefixed by ERO)
- Local history collections at Public Libraries
- Statutory designations (eg Listed Buildings and Scheduled Ancient Monuments)
- All readily available Ordnance Survey mapping
- Other cartographic sources, such as the Tithe maps
- Other relevant published works such as county histories and antiquarian volumes
- Relevant secondary sources
- Geological mapping
- Geotechnical information (where available)

2.3 For the purposes of this assessment the study area comprised the route of Crag Walk and a buffer of 500m to either side (a corridor of 1km). Information beyond this limit has been included if considered relevant. Details of the source material consulted can be found in Appendix 1, it should be noted that further documents might be held in other collections. A site visit has also been carried out and the results incorporated into the report.

3.0 BACKGROUND

Location and Topography

- 3.1 The Crag Walk Project is located at the northern end of the Naze, a promontory located to the north of Walton-on-the Naze (Fig. 1). The Walton Channel and the complex of marshland and islands collectively known as Hamford Water bound it to the west. To the north lie areas of un-enclosed marshland, linked by sand and shingle banks which form a boundary between Hamford Water and the North Sea. To the south of these is the main area of The Naze, comprising low-lying enclosed marsh to the west and north and cliffs to the east (where erosion has cut away the soft deposits). Overall the land rises to over 20mOD on top of the cliffs.
- 3.2 The southern part of The Naze has been developed but the northern end remains rural, much of it being a popular area for public access, focussed around the Naze Tower, the cliffs and foreshore. Building is limited to ribbon development along Old Hall Lane, Walton Hall and Eagles Farm and Creek Cottages. There is a sewage works at the northern end of the road.
- 3.3 Erosion is having a significant impact on the topography of the areas, the low lying un-embanked areas to the north suffering from significant coastal erosion and the cliffs themselves being subject to erosion resulting from both sub-aerial and marine processes. Erosion is progressing at a rate of approximately 1-2m per year and would result in the undermining of the foundations of the 18th century Naze Tower in the next 10-15 years.

Scheme Design

- 3.4 The Crag Walk is an educational public access and viewing platform, which will be located at the south end of the Naze Cliffs and will enable visitors and schools to see and understand the erosion process affecting the coast. The project is part of wider plans for educational facilities to help inform the community and others about coastal change and environmental issues.
- 3.5 The initial stage of the scheme will comprise the construction of a 110m platform, running from the Naze Breakwater (Fig 1 and 2). The scheme design allows for the possibility that the platform can be extended in the future. The platform will be positioned 4m from the current base of the cliff and will be 22m wide. The construction comprises of

a base foundation slab on the seaward side which forms the toe of the structure which will be keyed into the foreshore, This will retain a revetment formed from 5 - 9 ton natural rocks that provides the foundations for the public access platform; a 4m wide track and rock berm. The armour will be sized in order not to absorb most of the energy of the waves that hit it and this slows the erosion and scour of the beach and prevents the base of the cliff from being washed away. It will have the capacity to carry the construction vehicles, necessary to build the platform without using and potentially damaging the fossil bearing London Clay foreshore that is part of the Naze Cliffs. The geological strata of the Naze Cliffs SSSI will be maintained and exposed through manual clearance of excessive undergrowth on the cliff face. The scheme design will also allow the cliffs to settle into a more natural slope, stabilising sub-aerial erosion and protecting the Naze Tower.

- 3.6 The northern section of the cliff from the tower to the Environment Agency floodwall will remain unprotected (Fig 3). The sea walls beyond the northern end of the cliff come under the jurisdiction of the Environment Agency and their current draft Shoreline Management Plan policy is to hold the line until 2055 and to then realign low lying land at risk of flooding.

Geology

- 3.7 The Naze is a significant geological site, hence its designation as a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). Excellent exposures of the earliest (Waltonian) division of the Pleistocene Red Crag are visible in the cliff face, overlying the Tertiary London Clay. British Geological Survey (BGS) mapping shows the superficial surface geology at The Naze (Fig 4) as

- Alluvium
- Head
- Lowestoft Formation / Kesgrave Formation

- 3.8 The underlying solid geology (Fig 5) comprises

- Chillesford Clay
- Red Crag (2.5 mya)
- London Clay (54 mya)

- 3.9 The London Clay is exposed at the base of the cliffs and is blue grey in colour, thus un-weathered, and has produced some of the best fossilised bird fauna in the world, fruits

and seeds of tropical plants, marine species like gastropods, nautiloids, turtles and many types of fish including sharks, whose teeth are regularly recovered. Deposition probably ceased during the Miocene Epoch (23-7mya) and was followed by an erosive stage.

- 3.10 The overlying Red Crag formation was deposited in a warm, shallow sea very close to land around 2.5 mya, during the Piacenzian Stage of the Pliocene Epoch. The formation contains a large volume of isolated bivalve valves although articulated fossils are rare. The later, Pleistocene, deposits lie above the Red Crag. These are in turn covered by Holocene alluvium.
- 3.11 As noted previously there has been extensive erosion in the area of The Naze, hence the proposals for the Crag Walk project to protect both the nationally important cliffs and the structures above it. In the area proposed for the first phase of construction works, a reventment running c100 north from the extant sea walls, the later Red Crag and Pleistocene deposits have been eroded away and the London Clay is exposed on the foreshore (Plate 1).

4.0 STATUTORY AND OTHER DESIGNATIONS

Historic Environment

- 4.1 No monuments designated under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 lie within the area of proposed works or in the vicinity.
- 4.2 There are a number of Listed Buildings in the vicinity of the proposed works (Fig. 6). These include the important landmark, The Naze Tower, which the Crag Walk Project will protect. This is a Grade II* listed tower, constructed in 1720 by William Ogbourne for the Corporation of Trinity House (EHER 3576). It was designed to be used as a navigation aid, along with the High and Low Lighthouses in Harwich and the Leading Lights at Dovercourt, as part of a wider system of navigation (e.g. Plate 2). Later wars saw it used as a look-out post signaling station and a radar tower in World War II. It is now used as a gallery, museum and tea-rooms. Structurally the tower comprises a brick built navigation tower of three reducing stages and clasping buttresses at the corners. Rising to 86ft (26.2m) it has eight floors, accessed by an iron spiral staircase. Entry is by a set of modern double doors with a plaque overhead, "Trinity House 1720". The late 19th/early 20th century saw the rebuilding of the upper stage of the tower and the addition of two round-headed window openings.

- 4.3 To the north-west of the tower is Walton Hall, a farmhouse which also acted as a navigation aid. This was formalised in 1802 when a three-storey navigation tower was added (EHER 34780). The latter is a Grade II listed three storey brick built tower, square in plan, with a stuccoed exterior. It is topped by a central glazed belvedere with a pyramidal leaded roof. The attached farmhouse has been much altered, re-modelled in the Georgian period, with the addition of stucco and classical porch with entablature.
- 4.4 There are also two listed barns in the complex of buildings at Walton Hall, both timber framed and weather boarded with red tiled roofs (EHER 34781 and 34782). The raised internal floor in the latter may suggest that it was previously used as a granary.

Natural Environment

- 4.5 The Naze and adjoining Hamford Water are significant areas for the natural environment in terms of geology and biodiversity. As such parts of the area are designated under national/international legislation (see Fig. 7). These comprise:
- Hamford Water RAMSAR Site UK 11028 (Convention of Wetlands of National Importance 1971)
 - Hamford Water Special Protection Area (European Directive 79/409 on the Conservation of Wild Birds 1979)
 - Hamford Water Special Landscape Area (non statutory designation used by local government)
 - Hamford Water and The Naze; Sites Of Special Scientific Interest (Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981; ammended 1985, 1991, and 2000)
 - Hamford Water National Nature Resesrve (Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981; ammended 1985, 1991, and 2000)

5.0 SURVEY AND FIELDWORK HISTORY

Aerial Photographic Survey

- 5.1 Archaeological remains and early landscape features are often visible as cropmarks (below-ground features showing as differential growth in crops or pasture) or upstanding features recorded on aerial photographs. The plots from such photographs, prepared as part of the National Mapping Programme, show no such features within the site. There are fragmentary linear features plotted on the cliff tops and on the foreshore to the south of the site. In addition there are some features shown on the slope of the cliffs, roughly

in the position of the modern steps leading from the cliff-top car-park to the foreshore. It is unclear what these features are but it would perhaps seem most likely that those by the stairs are associated with World War II defences.

Archaeological Investigations

5.2 The northeast Essex coastline has been of interest to archaeologists for decades. Evidence for later Neolithic and Beaker occupation has been found around Jaywick, Clacton, Dovercourt and Walton (e.g. Wilkinson and Murphy 1995, 100). The discovery and publication for much of the material from this area was carried out by S. Hazeldine-Warren in the first half of the 20th century (e.g. Warren et al 1936) and was also one of the first to incorporate geology with archaeology. In situ archaeological remains were found on a buried land surface which outcrops in patches, which Warren named the 'Lyonesse surface'. In broad terms the stratigraphic sequence can be summarised as follows (top to bottom):

- Soft Marine *Scrobicularia* clay (Alluvium)
- Thin bed of peat like material
- Old Land (Lyonesse) surface with associated artefacts and cut features

This rests upon the local geological deposits (depending on which is found at the surface):

- Pleistocene gravels
- Red Crag
- London clay

5.3 Early archaeological studies included the Walton area and noted the exposures of old land surfaces and their associated features in the area, generally at the northern end of the Naze where the cliffs make way for marshland, to the north of the Environment Agency Wall (Fig. 3). Subsequent archaeological investigations were carried out in the 1980s as part of the Hullbridge Survey and found that the peat deposit described by Warren had almost entirely eroded away. The land surface was also eroding, and on the seaward side was truncated down to the London Clay. Archaeological finds include 'red hill' type deposits (red fine silt loam), burnt flint, struck flint and small fragments of flint gritted pottery. In general these exposures were however 'sadly depleted' when compared to their early 20th century extents (Wilkinson and Murphy 1995, 101). A similar picture has emerged during more recent survey carried out in 2001-2, the archaeological horizons eroded and/or masked by mobile sand and shingle deposits (Heppell and Brown 2006).

5.4 The archaeological surveys discussed above focussed exclusively on the foreshore at Walton, where archaeological remains were exposed, and employed only limited excavation. No archaeological investigations have been carried out inland, either on the marshland or cliff top.

6.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

6.1 As outlined above the Walton area is a significant one for prehistoric archaeology particularly for the later Neolithic. References to this and other prehistoric periods on the EHER (illustrated on Fig. 8) are largely limited to the results of the subsequent Hullbridge Survey (EHER 3503). Additional evidence of prehistoric activity in the area has found when, in 2006, part of a cremation was recovered. This comprised a single vessel, an unusually widely flared Middle Bronze Age bucket urn belonging to the Ardleigh group of Deverel-Rimbury ceramics, containing cremated human bone. Approximately two thirds of the vessel was recovered from the foot of the cliffs and the remainder was visible in the upper strata, but inaccessible. Analysis of the cremated bone recovered concluded that it was the remains of a single individual whose sex could not be determined, aged over 11 years old and most likely an adult.

6.2 Remains which have been described as ‘red hills’, have been noted in the area of The Naze, although there is little detail in the descriptions. EHER 3559, 7456 and 7463 are all located at its northern end, on the foreshore in front of the low-lying marshland. Although these are recorded separately they are all likely to be part of the same group of monuments, different sections of which are exposed as coastal erosion has progressed and as masking deposits move. The best readily available description is that provided in the Hullbridge Survey interim report (Wilkinson and Murphy 1984, 9-11). This describes a layer of “red fine silt loam comprised of fine briquetage dust. Common large fragments of red briquetage”. Such deposits are typically associated with salt-working (Site CL 2; EHER 3503). These deposits can still be seen on the foreshore, with new areas exposed as the overlying marine clays are eroded (Plate 3).

6.3 Wilkinson and Murphy note that it is not clear whether this briquetage at EHER 3503 was contemporary with or later than the Neolithic occupation at the site (Wilkinson and Murphy 1984, 9). EHER 3559, 7456 and 7463 are all recorded as undated. Although usually of late Iron Age or Roman date earlier examples have been found around the Essex coast (e.g. Wilkinson and Murphy 1995) and, given that no artefacts of late Iron

Age / Roman date have been recovered through numerous phases of survey, an earlier date is most likely.

- 6.4 A further possible 'red hill' is mapped by the EHER on top of the cliffs but is conjectural. The main entry refers to briquetage and pottery recovered from "... three sites near to the Naze Tower" in the late 1920s (EHER 3511). A saltern would however have to be situated roughly on the high water mark, not at approximately 20mOD; it is therefore unlikely that these artefacts were recovered from the mapped location. They are more likely to be derived from either the sites described in 6.2 (above) or a site located on the foreshore that has subsequently been lost to coastal erosion.
- 6.5 There are no known remains of Roman to Medieval date located on the site. In the general vicinity late Iron Age and Roman pottery has been recovered during development on the high ground on the west side of Old Hall Lane (EHER 3563 and 3564, not illustrated). Through these periods the Naze would, as now, have been a vantage point over the surrounding countryside with the land sloping down to the west and east, the latter now lost to coastal erosion. This is certainly the case further down towards the town where the medieval church was lost into the sea in 1796, now located roughly at the position of the very lowest tides (ERO T/Z 561/17/3). Morant, writing in 1768 notes that Walton-le-Soken "... extended considerably farther east than it does now, but hath been devoured by the sea" (Morant 1768, 484-5).
- 6.6 In the medieval period Walton was part of the 'soke' or estate of St Pauls, along with Kirby and Thorpe. Walton Hall was first recorded as a separate entity in 1222. By 1778 the Walton Hall estate comprised 455 a. and 'Walton Salts' 774 a. The estate map of this date and the 1840 tithe map show the manorial demesne of Walton Hall forming a single block on the Naze. Presumably the earlier extents of the manor stretched further east and perhaps north.
- 6.7 Given the distance from London the dean and chapters estates in the Sokens were leased for a cash rent to canons, other clerics and on occasion laymen. The curia and a range of massive buildings were extant by 1150, maintained by the tenants, and a manor house was recorded from the 12th to 14th century with associated ancillary buildings. These are unlikely to have been on the site of the present Walton Hall but rather closer to the coastline as in 1304 the great stable was in use a cowhouse as the latter, along with a byre had fallen into the sea. A new hall was built in 1458, with the old used as a barn. Whether this new building was on the site of modern Walton Hall is also

unknown. By 1768 Walton Hall was on its present site, as illustrated on an estate map (T/M 553/1), with the Naze Tower now built to the east. At the northern end sections of the low-lying marshland have been embanked with the remainder un-enclosed salt-marsh (VCH).

- 6.8 Prior to the 19th century there had been little attempt to address the problem of coastal erosion along the cliffs, although as noted above, the marshland was where possible protected. The cliff erosion however provided the raw material for the operation of the copperas industry which flourished in the 17th to 18th centuries. This used pyritous nodules of London Clay which had been washed out of the cliffs which was processed to yield green copperas or vitriol. This was used in dyeing, tanning and ink manufacture. The Walton works closed in 1850, reflecting the general disappearance of the industry following the decline of wool and tanning in East Anglia.
- 6.9 The early 19th century saw Walton being developed as a coastal resort and a corresponding development of coastal protection. The 1st Edition of the Ordnance Survey (Fig. 9) shows breakwaters along the entire coastline from the northernmost section of the Walton Hall estate on the Naze, south to the Burnt House Breakwater. A photograph in the ERO collections shows that the base of the cliffs was protected by a stone wall (ERO I/Mb 387/1/10; <http://seax.essexcc.gov.uk/Images>).
- 6.10 The 1890s saw plans mooted for fewer, but larger, breakwaters and these are illustrated on the later 2nd, 3rd and 4th editions of the Ordnance Survey. With the exception of that at the base of the stairs from the car park none are extant but their locations are clearly identifiable on the ground.
- 6.11 The majority of the recorded archaeological remains in the vicinity date to World War II; including two pillboxes located some 40-45m from the current cliff edge clearly illustrating the degree of erosion between the 1940s and the present day (EHER 10622 and 10623). The recorded military remains comprise:
- 10619 Pillbox (destroyed), The Samuel Lewis Home
 - 10620 Pillbox (destroyed), The Naze, Walton
 - 10621 Pillbox, at "The Dutch House", The Naze, Walton
 - 10622 Pillbox, on sea shore, Walton-on-the-Naze
 - 10623 Pillbox, on sea shore, Walton-on-the-Naze
 - 10624 Pillbox, N of the Naze Tower, Walton

- 10625 Pillbox, N of the Naze Tower, Walton
- 17298 A short stretch of slit trenching and some other defensive earthworks (possibly WWI) visible on 1946 aerial photographs- although completely gone in 1950.
- 17299 Various World War II features; Anti-aircraft site, Diver site and anti glider ditches
- 20311 World War II Bombing Decoy

6.12 The Naze is now a combination of farmland and public open space and is a popular tourist and educational attraction.

7.0 ASSESSMENT

7.1 The results of the archaeological research have established that The Naze is an archaeologically significant area, particularly for the prehistoric periods, primarily in the area to the north of the Environment Agency wall. However it has also established that the area proposed for the construction of the revetment, that is 110m of the foreshore from the extant breakwater, has already been eroded down onto the un-weathered (marine) London Clay. Any archaeological remains in this area will already have been lost. There is the possibility that chance finds derived from archaeological strata at the top of the cliffs may be exposed by the natural slumping of the cliff face, a process which has been ongoing.

7.2 Discussions have been held with ECC Historic Environment Management (Adrian Gascoyne), who advises Tendring District Council on archaeological matters, following the completion of the research. They have indicated that as this study has indicated that there are no archaeological remains that will be directly impacted by Crag Walk they would not require further archaeological works to be carried out in advance of or during construction.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Essex CC Field Archaeology Unit thanks Essex Wildlife Trust for commissioning this desk-based assessment. The project was carried out by ECC FAU and monitored by Adrian Gascoyne of ECC HEM.

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| ERO D/P 229/24/ 12 | Minutes of Walton Improvement Commissioners Sea Defence Committee (1892-4) |
| ERO D/DFI E1 (duplicated as T/M 553/1) | Survey of the Mistley Estate, including Walton Hall. By Bern'd Scale for the Right Hon. Richard Rigby (1778) |
| ERO D/UWn S1/3 | Plans, sections and elevations of proposed addition to the Albion Breakwater (1908) |
| ERO D/UWn S1/4 | Plans and sections of cliff in front of the Samuel Lewis Convalescent Home showing erosion (1924) |

ERO D/UFw C13/3	Coastal protection reports (1962)
ERO D/UFw C13/6	Coastal protection reports (1965)
ERO D/UFw C13/12	Coastal protection reports (1968)
ERO D/DU 954	Map of Walton Hall (1944)
ERO D/CT 383A	Tithe award, Walton-le-Soken (1839)
ERO D/DT 383B	Tithe map, Walton-le-Soken (1839)

ADDITIONAL CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

John Norden's Map of the County of Essex (1594)
Chapman and Andre's Map of the County of Essex (1777)
Chart of Harwich Harbour etc. (1794)

ESSEX HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD SUMMARY

Site Name & Address: Crag Walk Project, Walton-on-the-Naze, Essex	
Parish: Frinton and Walton	District: Tendring
NGR: TM 266 234	Site Code: N/A
Type of Work: Desk-Based Assessment	Site Director/Group: E. Heppell, ECC FAU
Date of Work: May 2010	Size of Area Investigated: 110m (plus 500m buffer to either side)
Location of Finds/Curating Museum: N/A	Funding Source: Essex Wildlife Trust
Further Work Anticipated? No	Related HCR Nos:
OASIS Ref essexcou1-77212	
Final Report: N/A	
Periods Represented: N/A; see summary	
<p>SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS:</p> <p><i>An archaeological desk-based assessment was carried out at the proposed site of the Crag Walk Project, Walton-on-the-Naze, Essex. The Project aims to construct a rock revetment on the foreshore at the base of the Naze Cliffs, both to minimise the coastal and sub-arial erosion and provide educational and public access to the geologically important cliffs. This archaeological desk-based assessment was carried out, on the recommendation of Tendring District Council, to assess the impacts of the scheme on the historic environment.</i></p> <p><i>The foreshore of The Naze is known to have archaeological potential, particularly for the prehistoric periods. Archaeological remains of these periods have been found on the foreshore since the early 20th century, primarily at the northern end of The Naze where the marine clays which have sealed such remains are being eroded away. At the southern end of The Naze, where the Crag Walk project is located, the foreshore comprises un-weathered London Clay, which was formerly physically overlain by the Red Crag (deposited in a shallow sea 2-3mya). As such any archaeological remains in this area have already been lost to coastal erosion. The</i></p>	

construction of the revetment will not therefore impact on archaeological remains on the foreshore. The remains on the cliff top, most notably the early 18th century Listed Naze Tower, will be partially protected by the scheme.

As the scheme will not impact on archaeological remains on the foreshore no further archaeological works will be recommended by ECC HEM, either in advance of or during construction

Previous Summaries/Reports:

Heppell, E. May 2010 *Crag Walk Project, Walton-on-the-Naze. Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment* ECC FAU Project Report 2219

Author of Summary:

E. Heppell

Date of Summary:

11 May 2010

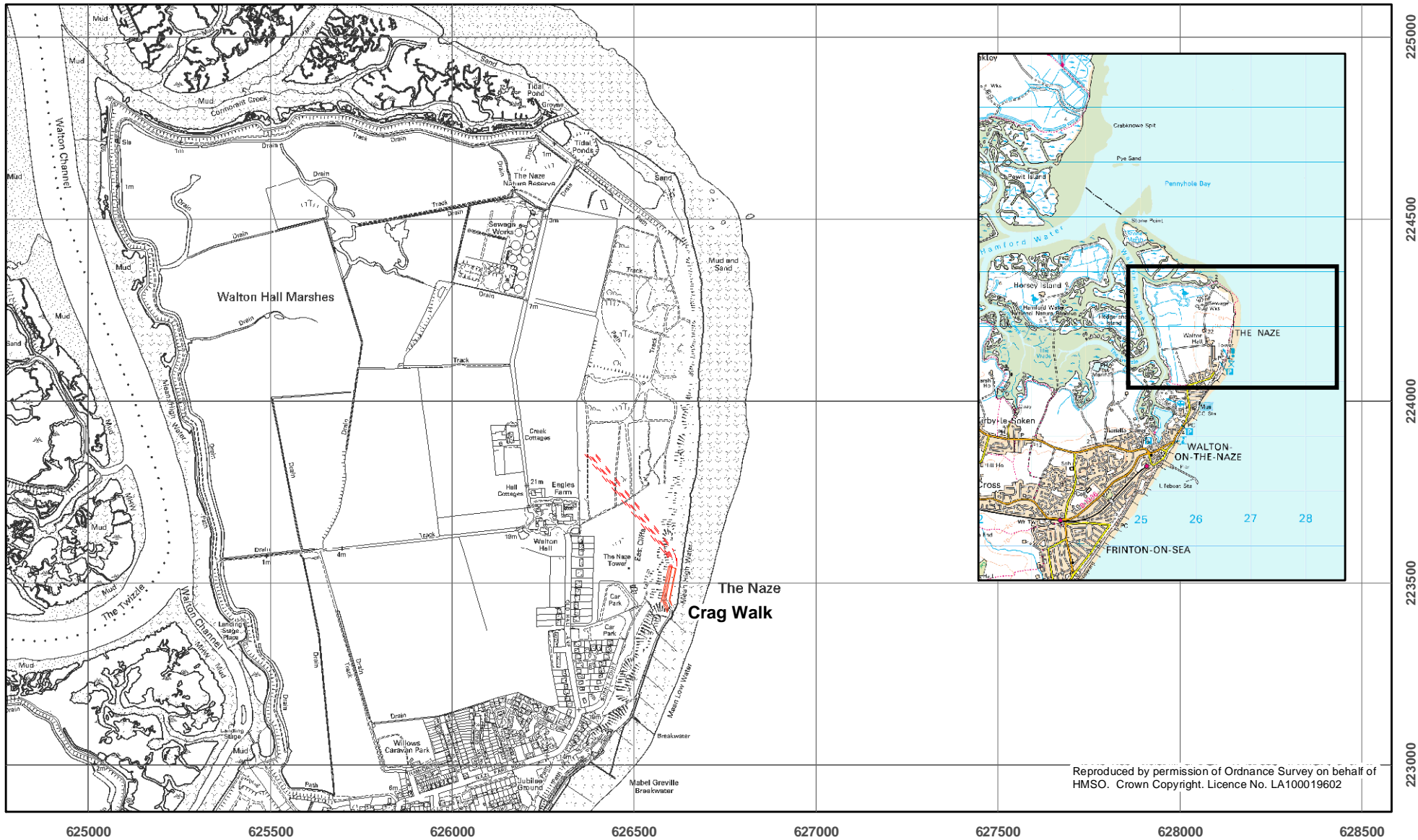
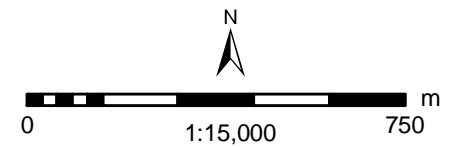
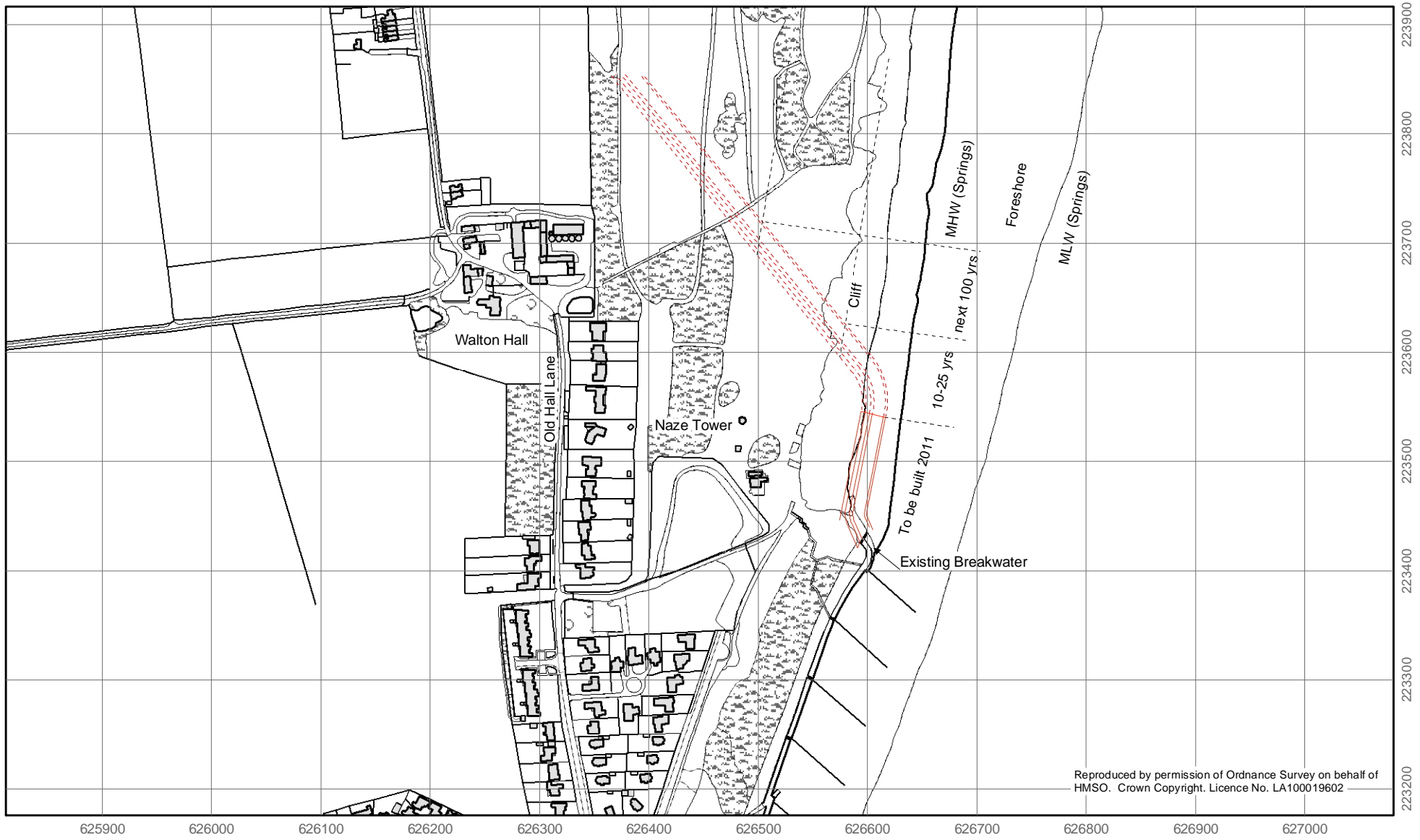


Fig. 1 Location

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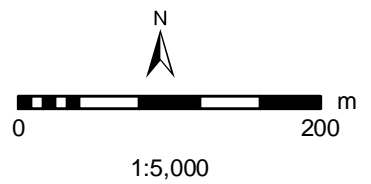
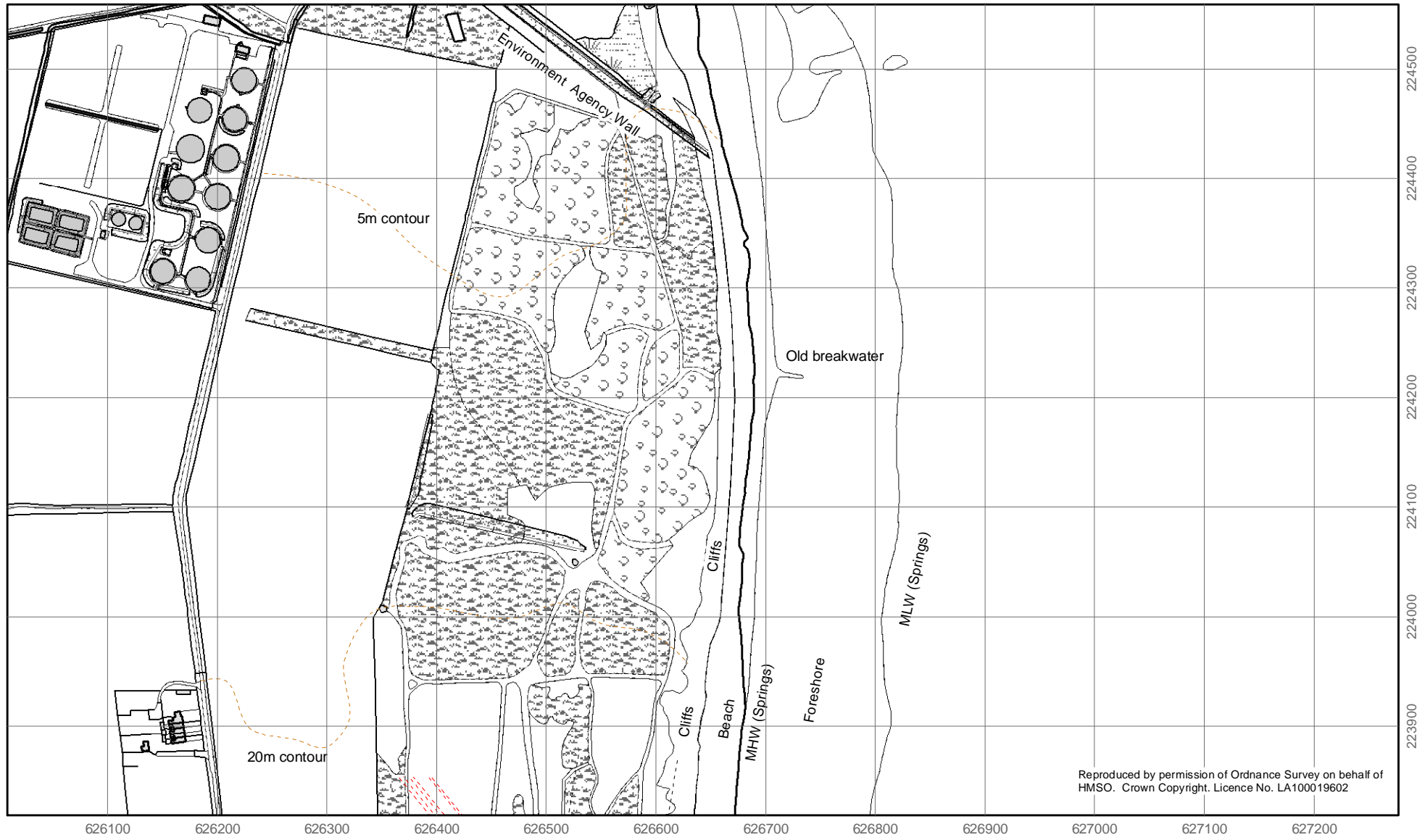


Fig. 2 Location



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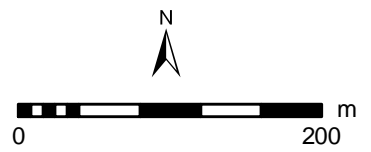


Fig. 3 Location

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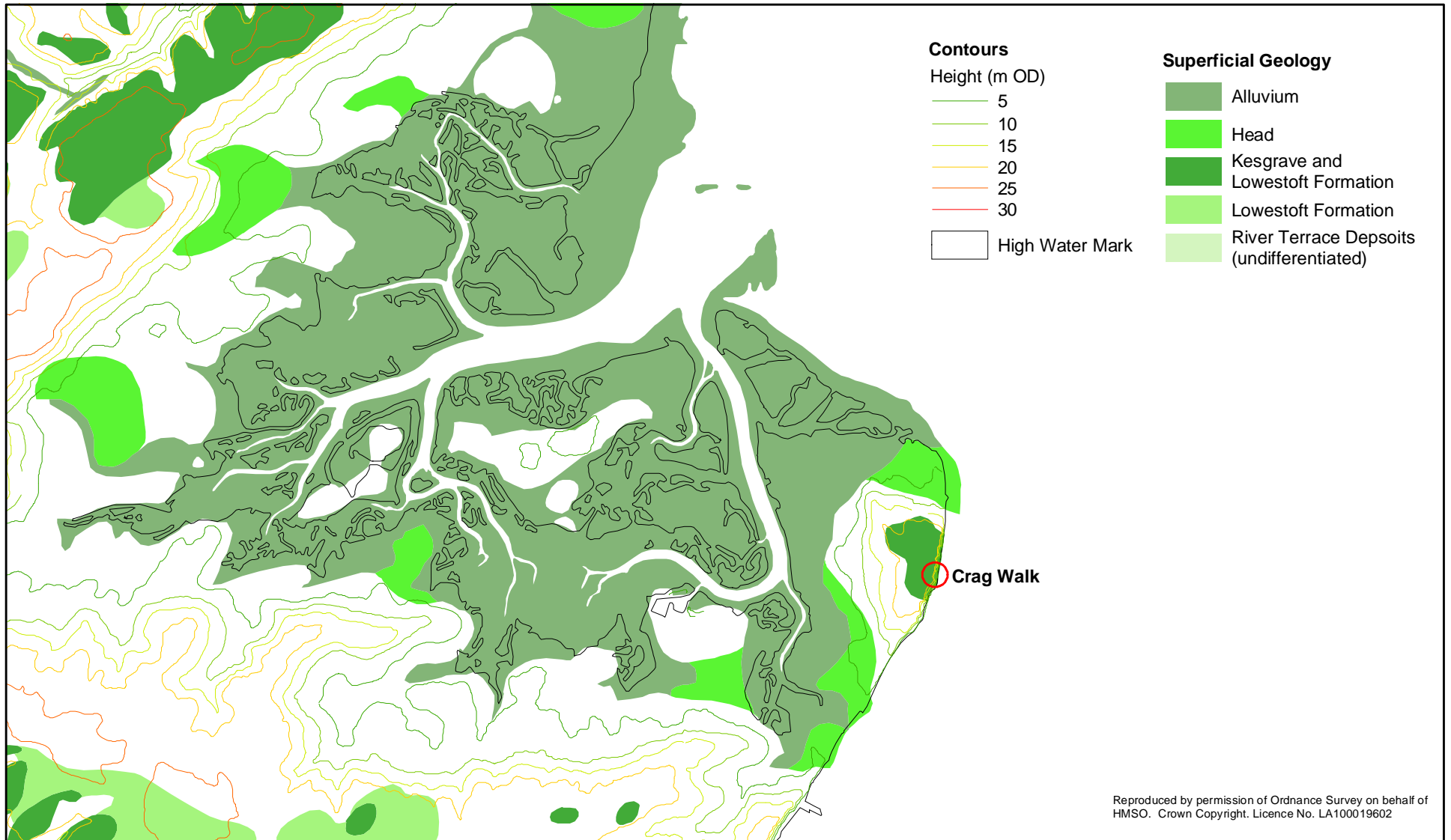
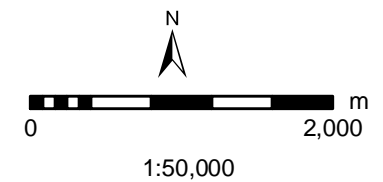


Fig. 4 Superficial Geology



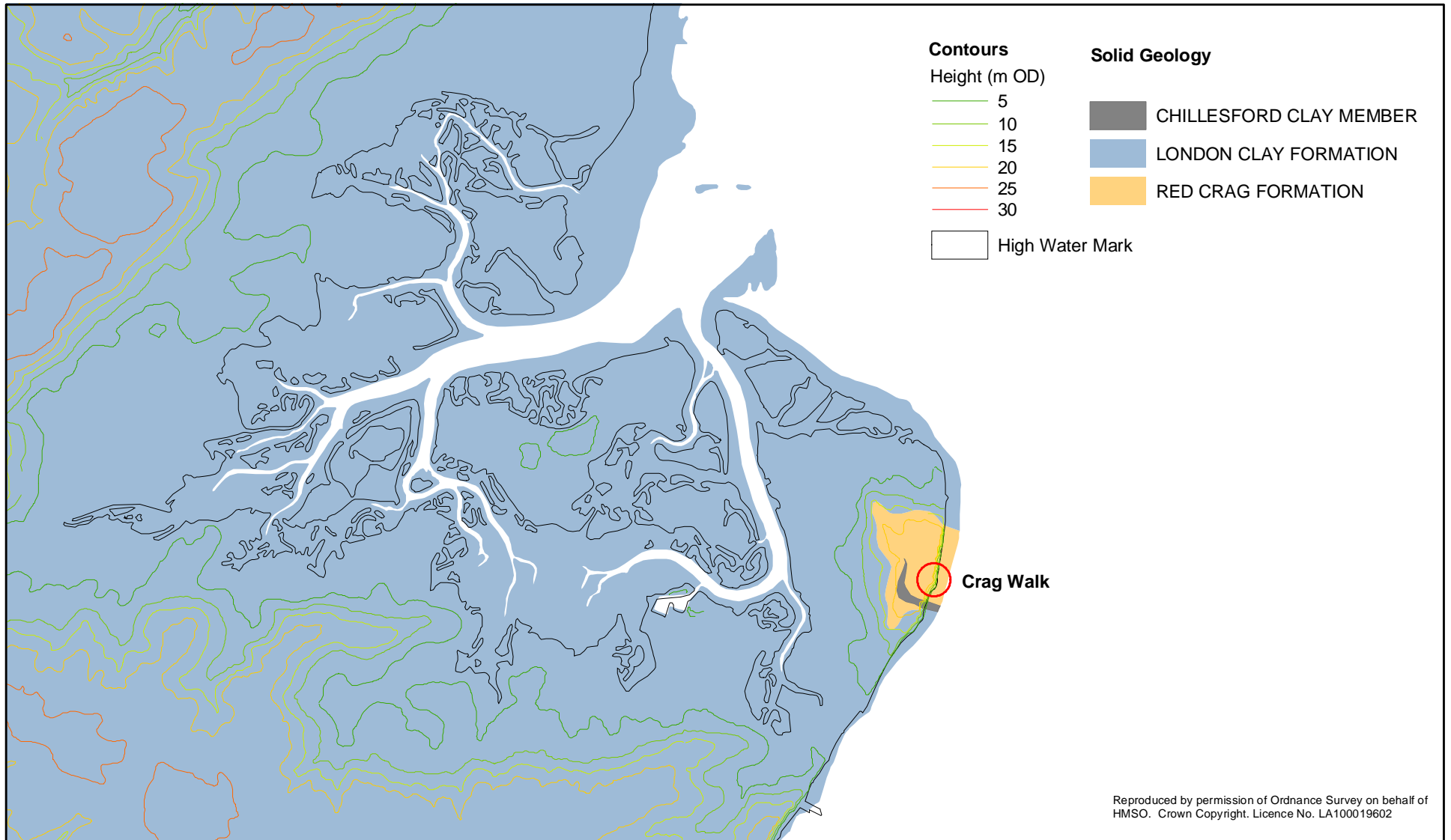
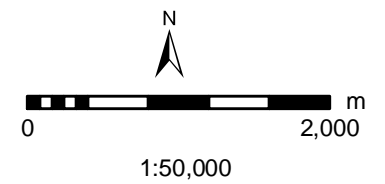


Fig. 5 Solid Geology



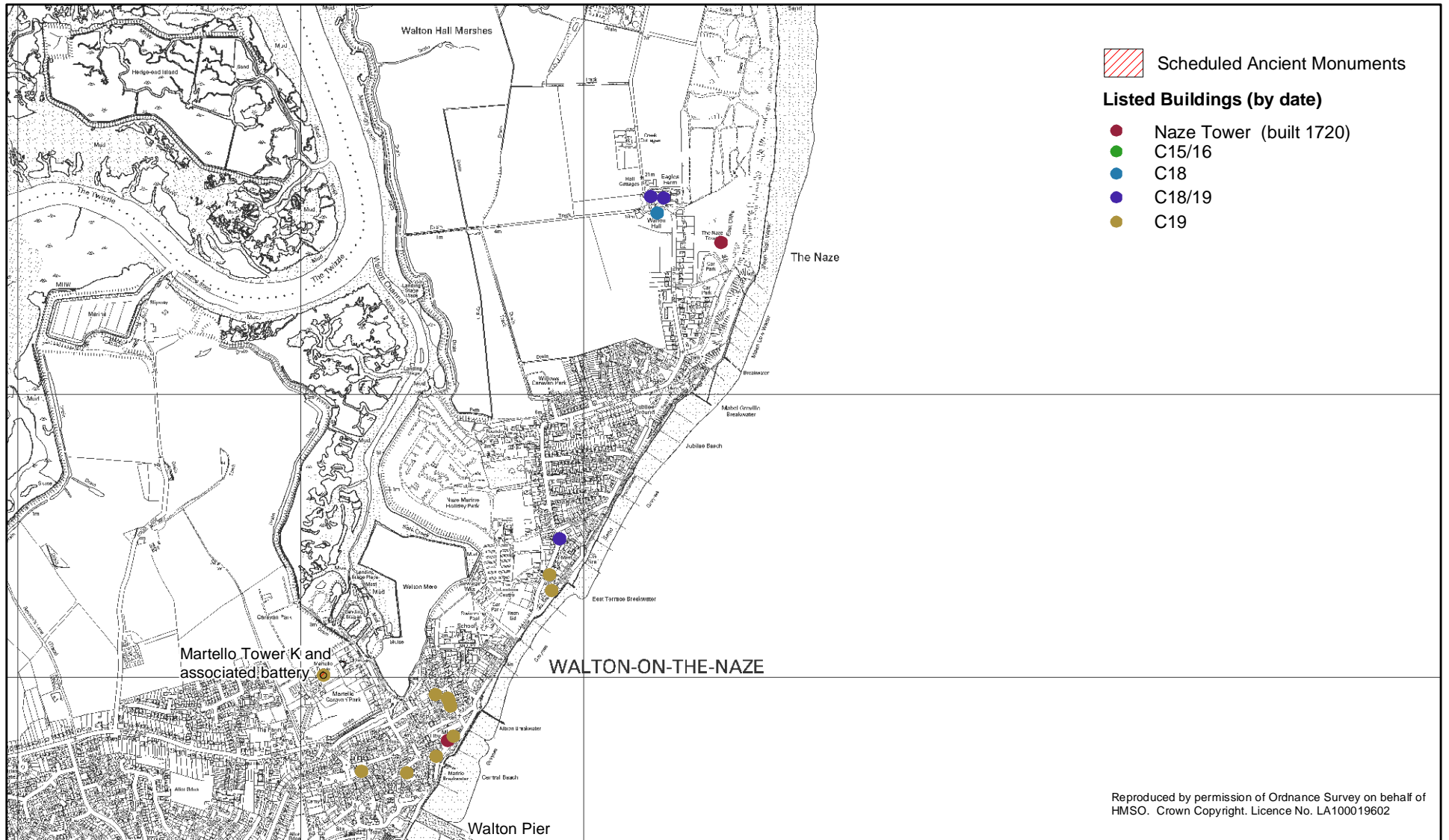
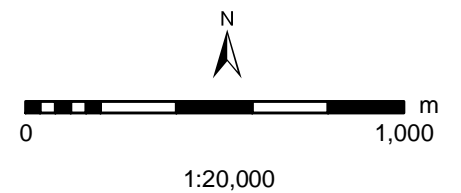
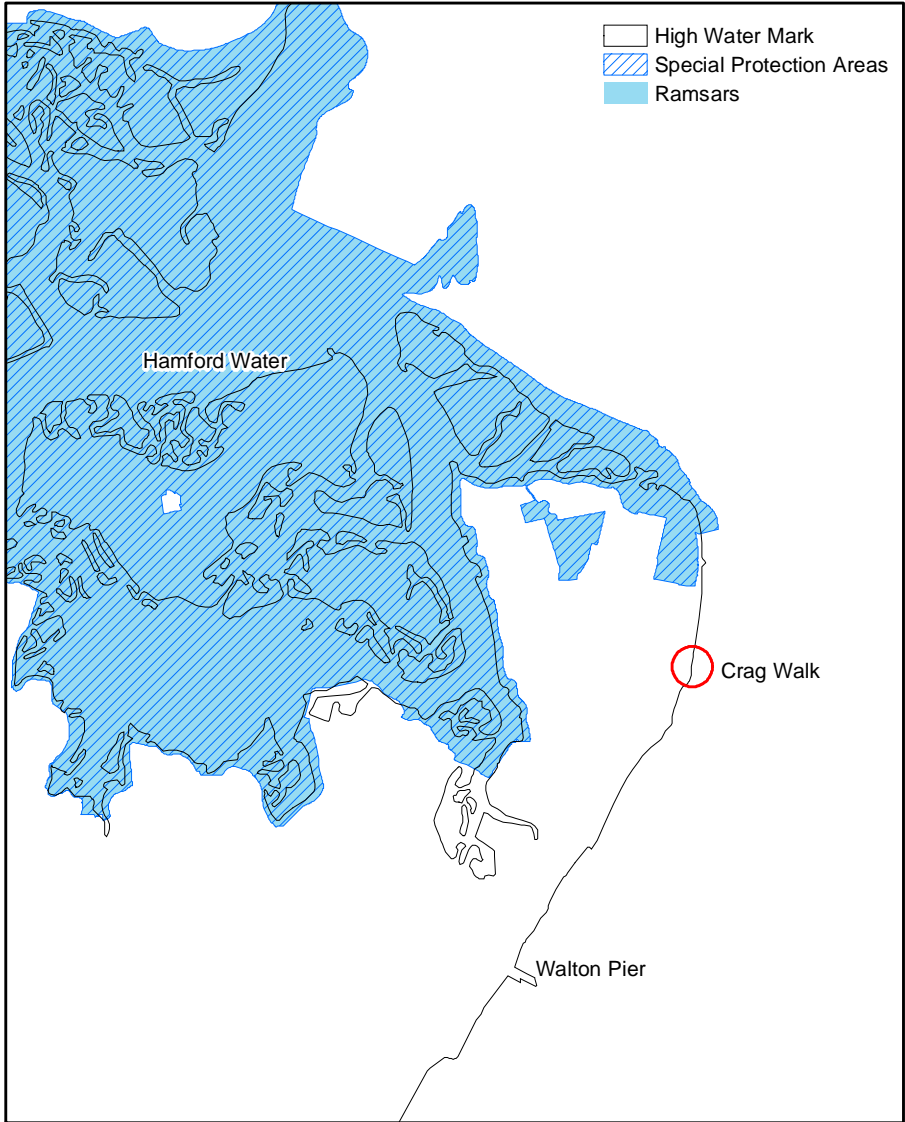
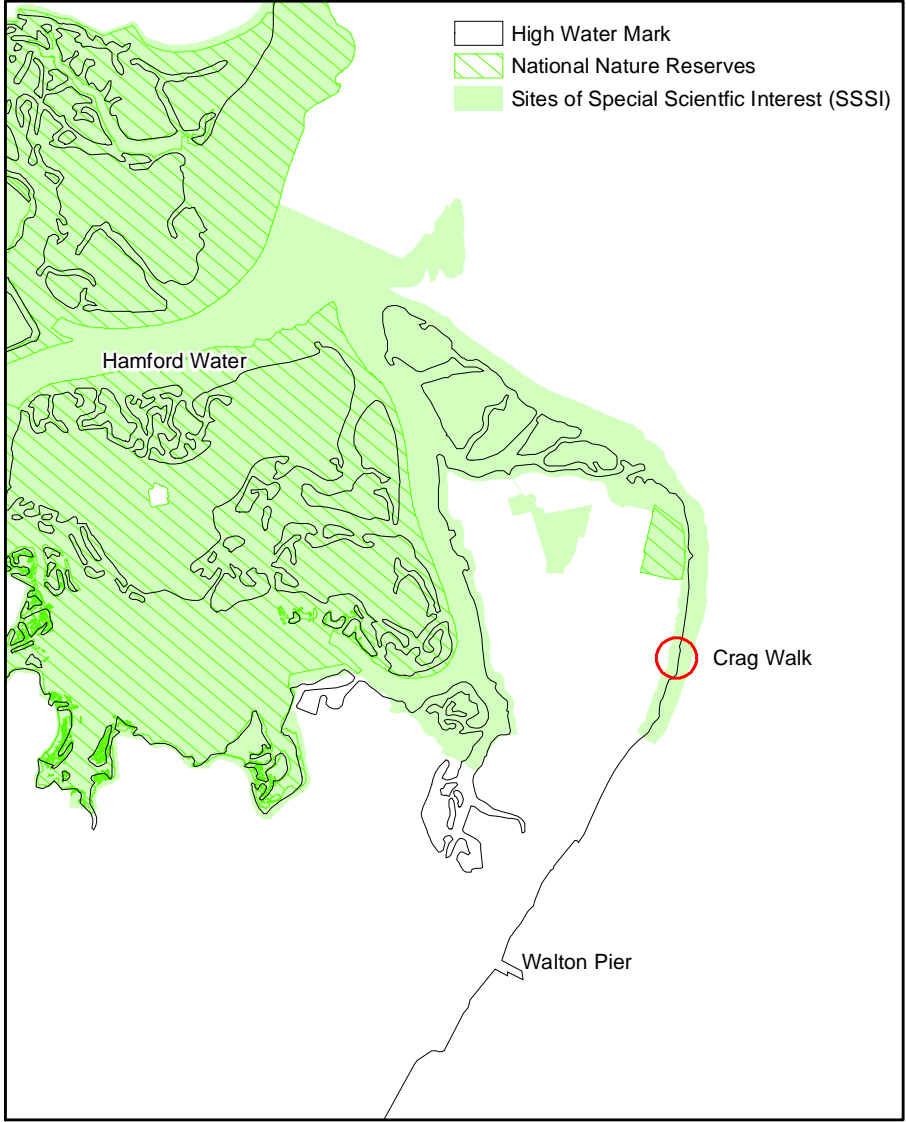


Fig. 6 Designated Sites (Historic Environment)





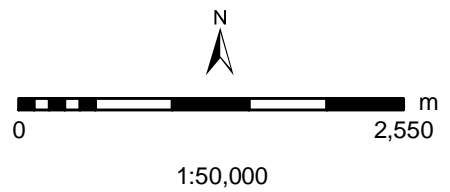
Extents of RAMSAR site and SPA



Extents of SSSI and NNR

Fig. 7 Designated Sites (Natural Environment)

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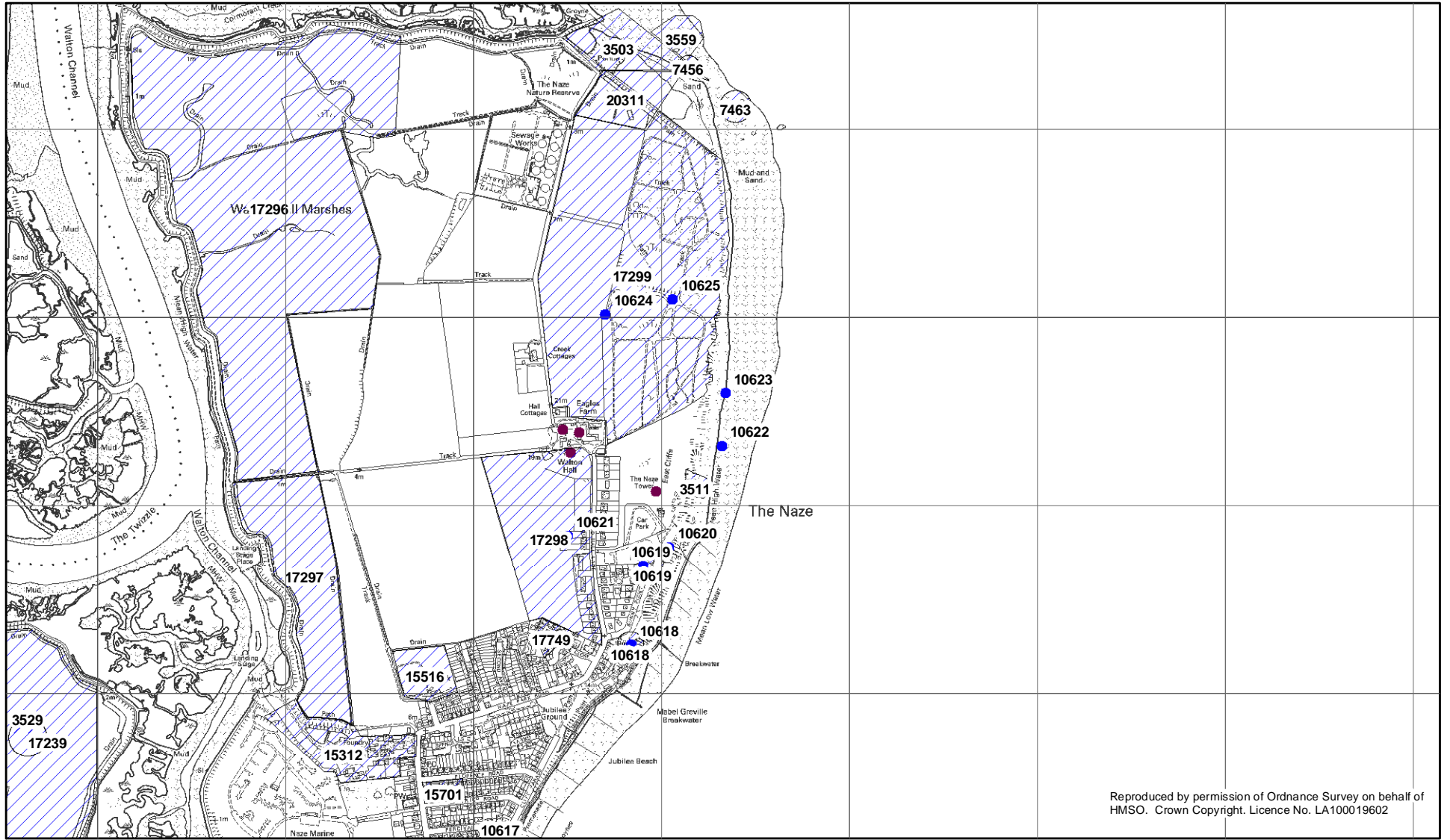
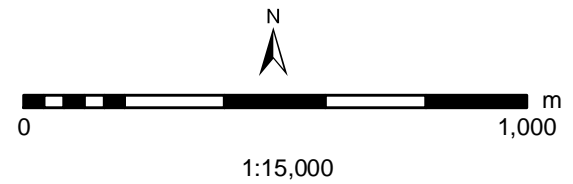


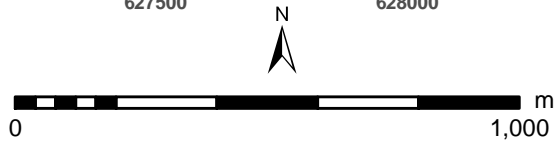
Fig. 8 Essex Historic Environment Record References



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Fig. 9 Extract from the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey 6" (1876)



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625000 625500 626000 626500 627000 627500 628000 628500

224500
224000
223500
223000
222500



Fig. 9 Extract from the 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey 6" (1897)

1:15,000



Plate 1 The Naze Cliffs showing the London Clay on the foreshore and at its base

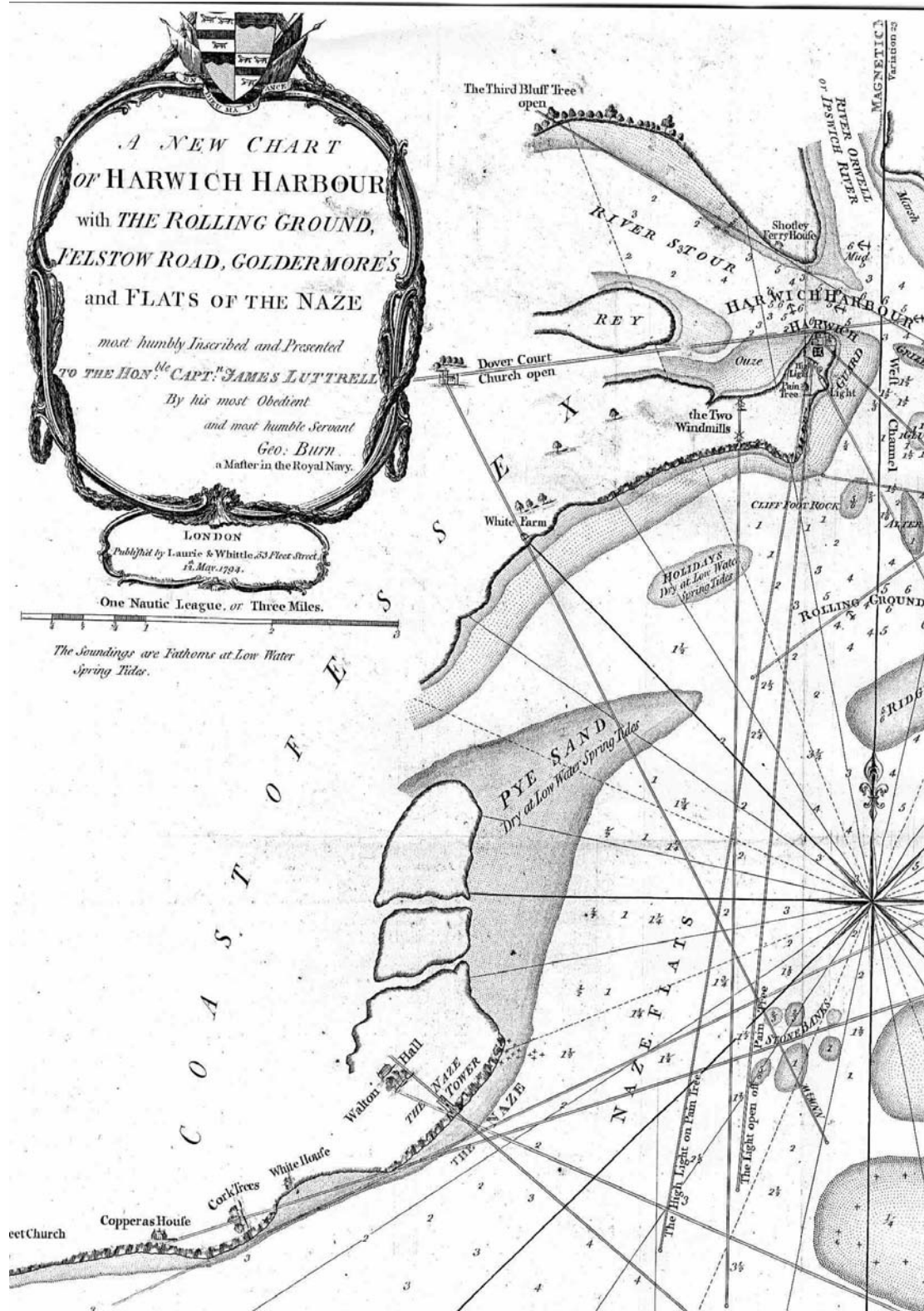


Plate 2 Extract from 1794 chart of the approaches to Harwich Harbour



Plate 3 An area of old land surface, briquetage/burnt clays ('red hill' type deposits) and overlying marine clays. North of the Environment Agency wall



Plate 1 The Naze Cliffs showing the London Clay on the foreshore and at its base

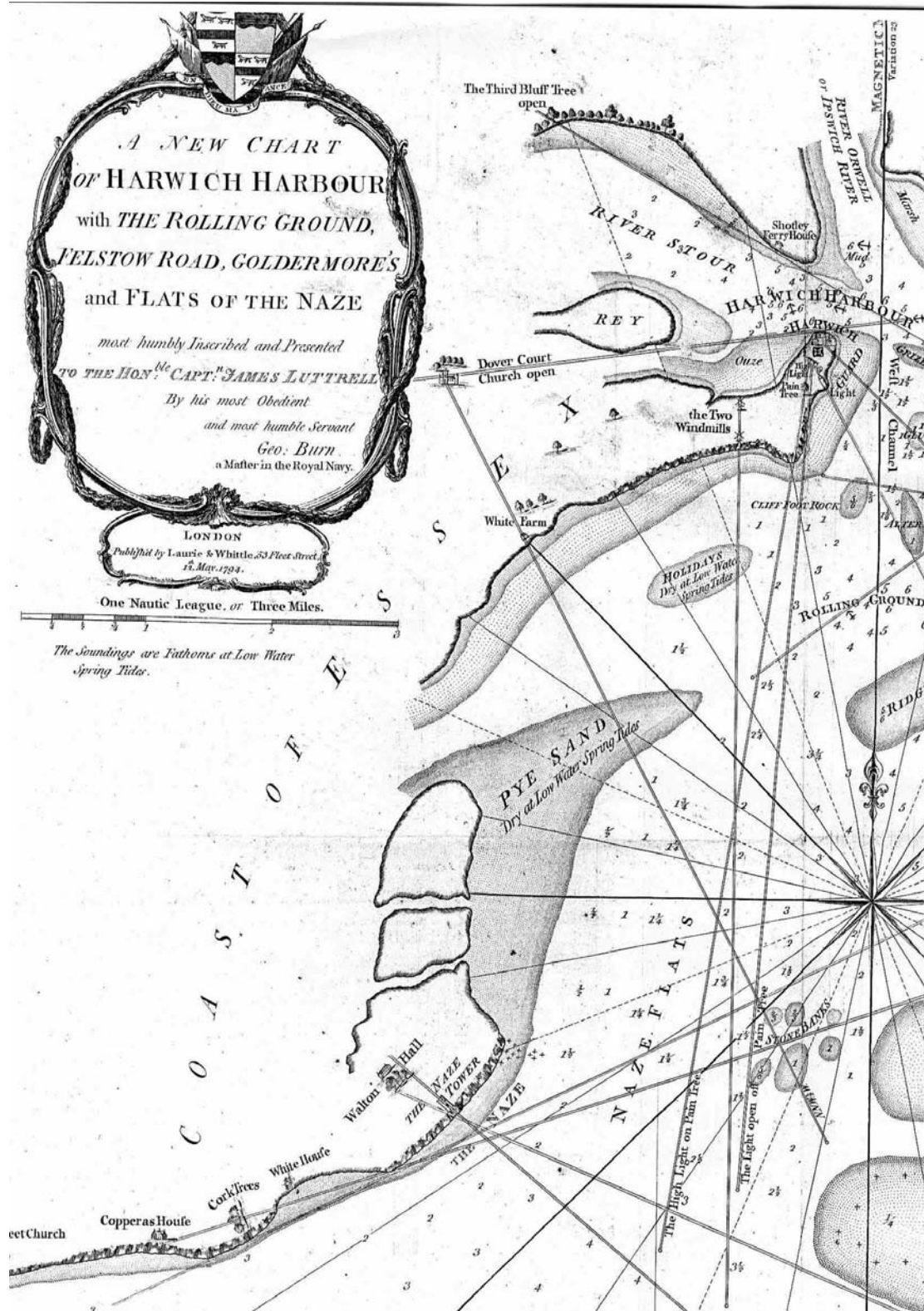


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