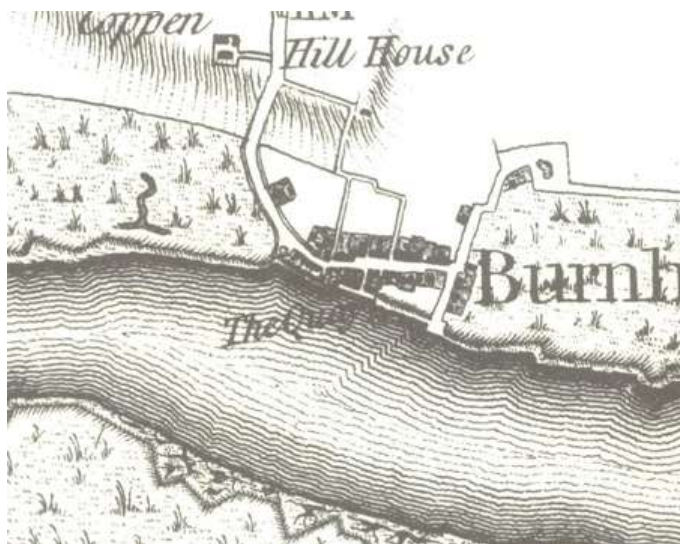


Archaeological monitoring at Shore House, The Quay, Burnham-on-Crouch, Essex, CM0 8AS

August 2020



by Dr Elliott Hicks

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

commissioned by Adrian Lower

NGR: TQ 95192 95531 (centre)
Planning ref.: MAL/19/00601/HOUSE & MAL/19/00602/LBA
CAT project ref.: 20/03j
ECC code: BOCSH20
OASIS ref.: colchest3-390576



Colchester Archaeological Trust

Roman Circus House,
Roman Circus Walk,
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CAT Report 1592
August 2020

Contents

1	Summary	1
2	Introduction	1
3	Archaeological background	1
4	Aims	2
5	Results	2
6	Finds	2
7	Discussion	3
8	Acknowledgements	3
9	References	3
10	Abbreviations and glossary	4
11	Contents of archive	4
12	Archive deposition	4
Appendix 1	Pottery list	6
Appendix 2	CBM list	7
Figures		after p7
OASIS summary sheet		

List of photographs, tables and figures

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

Photograph 1	Stripped area, looking south	2
Table 1	Details on the main types of ceramics and pottery	3
Fig 1	Site location	
Fig 2	Monitoring results	
Fig 3	Representative section	

1 Summary

Archaeological monitoring was carried out at Shore House, The Quay, Burnham-on-Crouch, Essex during groundworks for a single-storey rear extension. Shore House is an 18th-century Grade II listed building which lies in the historic core of Burnham-on-Crouch, which has its origins in the medieval period. Excavation of the site revealed an 18th-century layer of made ground which was presumably laid as part of the construction of Shore House. No further remains were encountered as the groundworks did not penetrate beyond post-medieval layers.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This is the report for archaeological monitoring at Shore House, The Quay, Burnham-on-Crouch, Essex which was carried out on 10th August 2020. The work was commissioned by Adrian Lower, took place during groundworks for a single-storey rear extension, and was undertaken by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT).

In response to consultation with Essex County Council Place Services (ECCPS), Historic Environment Advisor Maria Medlycott advised that in order to establish the archaeological implications of this application, the applicant should be required to commission a scheme of archaeological investigation in accordance with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2019).

All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with a *Brief for Archaeological Monitoring and Excavation at Shore House, The Quay, Burnham-on-Crouch* detailing the required archaeological work, written by Maria Medlycott (ECCPS 2019), and a written scheme of investigation (WSI) prepared by CAT in response to the brief and agreed with ECCPS (CAT 2020).

All fieldwork and reporting was done in accordance with English Heritage's *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)* (English Heritage 2006), and with *Standards for field archaeology in the East of England* (EAA 14 and 24). This report mirrors standards and practices contained in the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for archaeological field excavation* (ClfA 2014a) and *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (ClfA 2014b).

3 Archaeological background

The following archaeological background includes extracts from the Brief and the Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER) held at Essex County Council, County Hall, Chelmsford, Essex (accessible to the public via <http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk>).

The proposed development is located to the rear of a Grade II 18th-century listed building, Shore House (HER 25029, Listed Building no. 116612).

The historic core of Burnham-on-Crouch (HER 11228) consisted of the High Street and The Quay, which were linked by a series of lanes. Burnham-on-Crouch was granted a market charter in 1253 and so must have been founded sometime prior to this. The town was probably positioned to take advantage of the potential of the Crouch estuary for both trade and fishing and exhibits some evidence of planning, with plots laid out at right angles from the High Street leading to the quayside (ECC 2008, 26).

During the medieval period Burnham-on-Crouch largely functioned as a fishing-port and the properties fronting onto The Quay (HER 18399) presumably served this trade, housing coopers, sailmakers, fish-processing sheds and the like. The construction of a large number of 18th- and 19th-century properties along both the High Street and The

Quay suggests that a phase of urban renewal occurred during that period (See Medlycott, 1999 for more information).

4 Aim

Archaeological monitoring was undertaken to excavate and record any archaeological deposits which were exposed by the groundworks.

5 Results (Figs 2-3)

On 10th August 2020, a CAT archaeologist observed the reduction of an area measuring 39.9m² by up to 0.45m to accommodate the new extension.

All groundworks occurred through a layer of 18th-century made ground (L1, firm, moist dark brown/black silty-clay with oyster shell and CBM flecks).

No archaeological features were encountered.



Photograph 1 Stripped area – looking south

6 Finds

6.1 Pottery and ceramic building material

by Dr Matthew Loughton

Eleven sherds of pottery and ceramic building material (henceforth CBM) with a weight of 850g were recovered (Table 1). There were rim sherds from 0.22 vessels (rim EVE) (Table 1). All of this material came from made ground L1. The pottery, which includes sherds of Netherlands, Anglo-Netherlands and English tin-glazed earthenwares (Fabric 46), a small to medium sized one-handed bowl in post-medieval red earthenware (Fabric 40), a Staffordshire-type slipware (Fabric 50) press-moulded dish with combed decoration, and sherds of modern English stoneware (Fabric 45M), can be broadly dated from the 18th to the early 19th century. Finally, there was one sherd of medieval/post-medieval peg-tile.

Ceramic material	no.	weight/g	MSW/g	Rim EVE
Pottery	10	128	13	0.22
CBM	1	722	722	
All	11	850	77	0.22

Table 1 Details on the main types of ceramics and pottery

6.2 Clay tobacco pipes

by Laura Pooley

Three fragments of clay tobacco pipe came from L1 (finds no. 1):

- 1) Virtually complete bowl with slight damage to rim, stem broken and mostly missing, 16.0g. A long bowl with slightly curved sides which projects forwards quite considerably. The mouth is cut with a half milled rim on the back of bowl. It has a small round heel and 6/64" bore. There is a moulded maker's mark in relief on either side of heel – **WM crowned**. It dates from the late 17th to early 18th century.
- 2) Fragment of stem with partial heel, 2.4g (discarded).
- 3) Fragment of stem, 5.9g (discarded).

7 Discussion

Groundworks at Shore House revealed a layer of made ground which was presumably deposited to consolidate the area as part of the construction of Shore House during the 18th century. No further remains were encountered, although excavations did not penetrate beyond post-medieval layers, and so the generally negative results of this investigation do not preclude the possibility that further deposits associated with earlier activity may be present at the site.

8 Acknowledgements

CAT thanks Adrian Lower for commissioning and funding the work. The project was managed by C Lister, fieldwork was carried out by B Holloway. Figures are by C Lister, B Holloway and E Holloway. The project was monitored for ECCPS by Maria Medlycott.

9 References

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

- | | | |
|--------------------------|-------|---|
| Brown, N & Glazebrook, J | 2000 | <i>Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties 2. Research agenda and strategy.</i> East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 8 (EAA 8) |
| CAT | 2019 | <i>Health & Safety Policy</i> |
| ClfA | 2014a | <i>Standard and Guidance for archaeological evaluation</i> |
| ClfA | 2014b | <i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i> |
| ECC | 2008 | <i>Maldon District Historic Environment Characterisation Project</i> |
| ECCPS | 2019 | <i>Brief for archaeological monitoring and recording at Shore House, The Quay, Burnham-on-Crouch</i> , by Maria Medlycott |
| Gurney, D | 2003 | <i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England.</i> East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14) |
| Historic England | 2015 | <i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i> |
| Medlycott, M | 1998 | <i>Burnham-on-Crouch Historic Town Project: Assessment Report</i> , ECC |
| Medlycott, M | 2011 | <i>Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England.</i> East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 (EAA 24) |
| MHCLG | 2019 | <i>National Planning Policy Framework.</i> Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government |

10 Abbreviations and glossary

CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
CBM	ceramic building material, ie brick/tile
ClfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
clinker	the stony residue from burnt coal or from a furnace
context	a single unit of excavation, which is often referred to numerically, and can be any feature, layer or find
ECC	Essex County Council
ECCPS	Essex County Council Place Services
EHER	Essex Historic Environment Record
feature (F)	an identifiable thing like a pit, a wall, a drain: can contain 'contexts'
layer (L)	distinct or distinguishable deposit (layer) of material
medieval	period from AD 1066 to c 1500
modern	period from c AD 1800 to the present
NGR	National Grid Reference
OASIS	O nline A ccess to the I ndex of A rchaeological I nvestigations, http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main
peg-tile	rectangular thin tile with peg-hole(s) used mainly for roofing, first appeared c AD1200 and continued in use to present day, but commonly post-medieval to modern
post-medieval	from c AD 1500 to c 1800
section	(abbreviation sx or Sx) vertical slice through feature/s or layer/s
wsj	written scheme of investigation

11 Contents of archive

Finds: part of one box (clay pipe)

Paper record

One A4 document wallet containing:

The report (CAT Report 1592)

Original site records (site notes, section)

Photographic thumbnails and log

Inked sections and illustrations

Digital record

The report (CAT Report 1592)

Photographs, photographic thumbnails and log

Graphics files

12 Archive deposition

The paper and digital archive is currently held by the Colchester Archaeological Trust at Roman Circus House, Roman Circus Walk, Colchester, Essex CO2 7GZ, but will be permanently deposited with Colchester Museum under project ref. BOCSH20

Distribution list:

Adrian Lower
ECC Place Services Historic Environment Advisor
Essex Historic Environment Record, Essex County Council



Colchester Archaeological Trust

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

tel.: 01206 501785
email: eh2@catuk.org

Checked by: Philip Crummy
Date: 03.09.2020

Appendix 1 Pottery list

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	TR	NR	GR	# SW	Discard	Run	Handle	Base	Dec.	Stamp	Graf Pre-F	Graf Post-F	Wind	Soot	Pitting	Burn	Overfired	Residue	Abraded	Modified	Mark	Repair hole	Hole	Disc	Polishing	Fabric Grp	Typology	Vessel function	EVE	Diam.	Vessel H.	Comments	Date
F1	Made ground	1		1	36	30	X	1	0	0																	F40	Small-Med handled bowl?	Bowl	0.11	200		17th-18th century		
F1	Made ground	1		4	47	12	X	1	0	0																	F45M	?	?	0.11	100		19th to 20th century		
F1	Made ground	1		1	20	20	X	0	0	1																	F50	Press-moulded dish	Dish				Late 17th-18th century		
F1	Made ground	1		4	25	0.25	X																				F46	?	?				mid 16th-18th century		

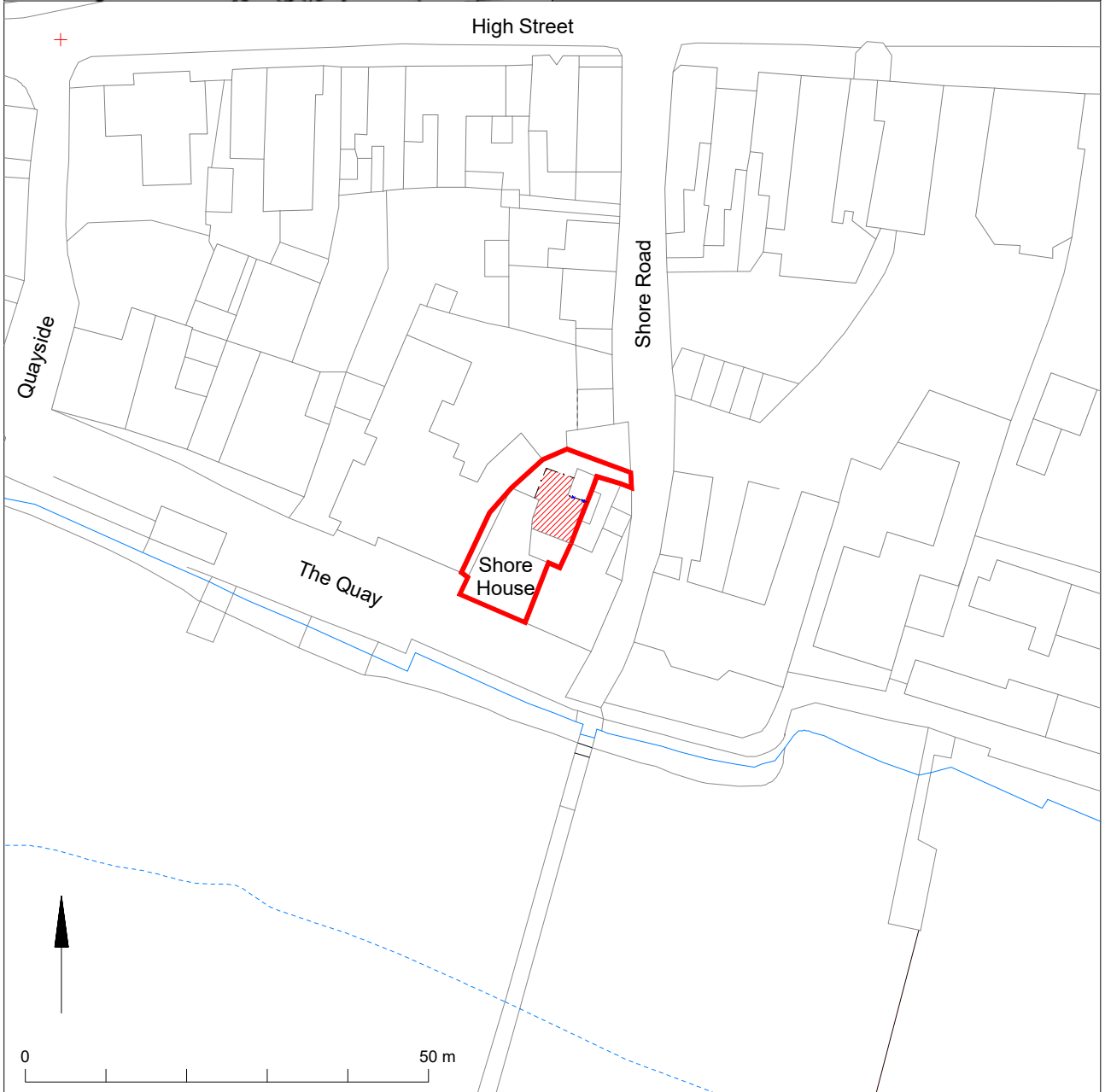
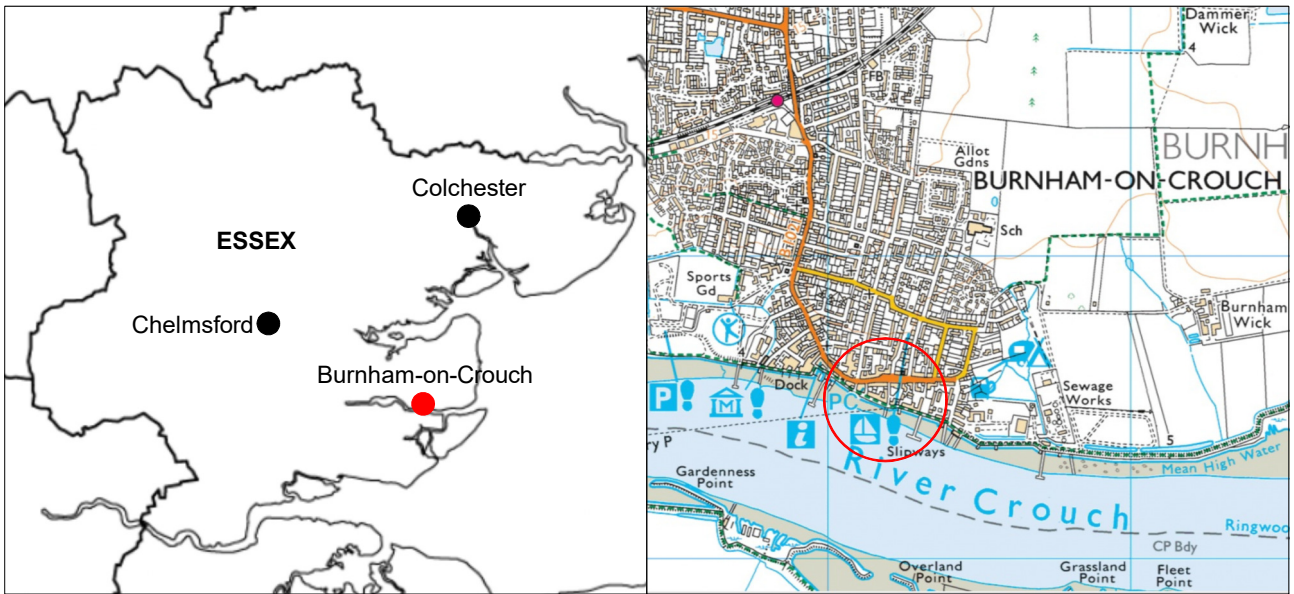


Fig 1 Site location.

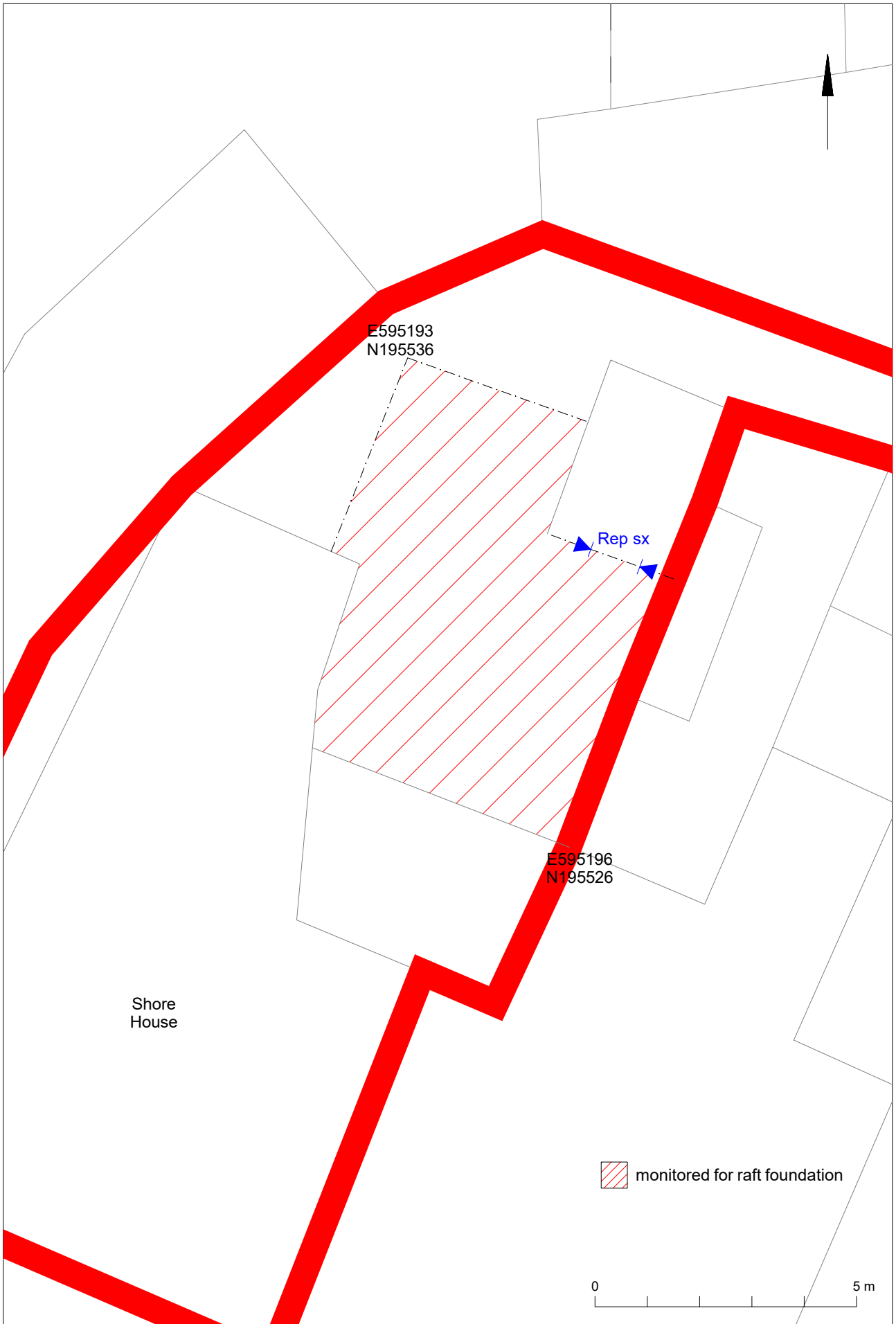


Fig 2 Monitoring results.

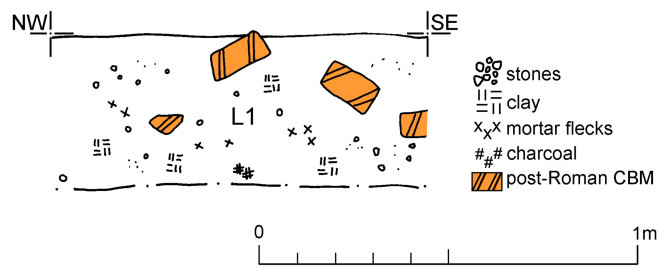


Fig 3 Representative section.

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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

Printable version

OASIS ID: colchest3-390576

Project details

Project name	Archaeological monitoring at Shore House, The Quay, Burnham-on-Crouch, Essex, CM0 8AS.
Short description of the project	Archaeological monitoring was carried out at Shore House, The Quay, Burnham-on-Crouch, Essex during groundworks for a single-storey rear extension. Shore House is an 18th-century Grade II listed building which lies in the historic core of Burnham-on-Crouch, which has its origins in the medieval period. Excavation of the site revealed an 18th-century layer of made ground which was presumably laid as part of the construction of Shore House. No further remains were encountered as the groundworks did not penetrate beyond post-medieval layers.
Project dates	Start: 10-08-2020 End: 10-08-2020
Previous/future work	Not known / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	MAL/19/00601/HOUSE - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	MAL/19/00602/LBA - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	2020/03j - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	ECC4548 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	colchest3-401377 - OASIS form ID
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Listed Building
Site status	Conservation Area
Current Land use	Other 3 - Built over
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CBM Medieval
Significant Finds	CBM Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CLAY TOBACCO PIPE Post Medieval
Investigation type	""Watching Brief""
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

Project location

Country	England
Site location	ESSEX MALDON BURNHAM ON CROUCH Shore House, The Quay, Burnham-on-Crouch
Postcode	CM0 8AS
Study area	0.02 Hectares
Site coordinates	TQ 95192 95531 51.624145962394 0.820253703977 51 37 26 N 000 49 12 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Project brief originator	HEM Team Officer, ECC
Project design originator	Emma Holloway
Project	Chris Lister

director/manager
 Project supervisor Ben Holloway
 Type of sponsor/funding body Owner
 Name of sponsor/funding body Adrian Lower

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Colchester Museum
 Physical Archive ID BOCSH20
 Physical Contents "other"
 Digital Archive recipient Colchester Museum
 Digital Archive ID BOCSH20
 Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography","Text"
 Paper Archive recipient Colchester Museum
 Paper Archive ID BOCSH20
 Paper Media available "Miscellaneous Material","Notebook - Excavation',' Research',' General Notes","Photograph","Report","Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
 Title Archaeological monitoring at Shore House, The Quay, Burnham-on-Crouch, Essex, CM0 8AS: August 2020
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 Other bibliographic details CAT Report 1592
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 Entered by Dr Elliott Hicks (eh2@catuk.org)
 Entered on 3 September 2020

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Brief for archaeological monitoring and recording at Shore House, The Quay, Burnham-on-Crouch



Date:
21/11/2019





Title: Brief for archaeological monitoring and recording at Shore House, The Quay,
Burnham-on-Crouch

Applicant: Adrian Lower aml@adrianlower.com

Planning Reference: MAL/19/00601 and MAL/19/00602

Date issued: 21/11/19

Historic Environment Advisor: Maria Medlycott maria.medlycott@essex.gov.uk

Museum: Colchester Museum

This archaeological brief is only valid for six months. After this period the Historic Environment Advisor of Place Services, Essex County Council should be contacted to assess whether changes are required. Any written scheme of investigation resulting from this brief shall only be considered for the same period.

*The archaeological contractor is advised to visit the site before completing their **written scheme of investigation (WSI)** as there may be implications for accurately costing the project.*

1. Introduction

The Historic Environment Advisor of Place Services, Essex County Council has prepared this brief for archaeological monitoring and recording at Shore House, The Quay, Burnham-on-Crouch.

2. Site Location and Description

The proposed development site is sited in the heart of the historic town of Burnham-on-Crouch (TQ 95192 95531). Details of the planning application can be found on the Maldon Planning web site under the application number.

3. Planning Background

A planning application for the development of the site was submitted to Maldon District Council (MAL/19/00601/HOUSE and MAL/19/00602/LBC) in 2019. The planning application was to *Demolition of existing infill extension and erection of a single storey rear extension, alterations and additions to existing roof and internal alterations.*

The following archaeological condition was placed on the application due to the potential impact on archaeological deposits known to survive in the area. It follows the policies within the National Planning Policy Framework:-

L1 Archaeological Assessment

No development including any site clearance or groundworks of any kind shall take place within the site until the applicant or their agents; the owner of the site or successors in title has submitted an archaeological assessment by an accredited archaeological consultant to establish the archaeological significance of the site. Such archaeological assessment shall be approved by the local planning authority and will inform the implementation of a programme of archaeological work. The development shall be carried out in a manner that accommodates such approved programme of archaeological work.

L2 Implementation of Archaeological Fieldwork Programme

No development including any site clearance or groundworks of any kind shall take place within the site until the applicant or their agents; the owner of the site or successors in title has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work from an accredited archaeological contractor in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority. The development shall be carried out in a manner that accommodates the approved programme of archaeological work.

The archaeological work will comprise archaeological monitoring and recording of all groundworks associated with the development.

4. Archaeological Background

The following archaeological background utilises the Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER) held at Essex County Council, County Hall, Chelmsford. Prospective contractors are advised to obtain the EHER information prior to the completion of any written scheme of investigation.

The Historic Environment Record shows that the proposed development is located to the rear of a Grade II 18th century listed building, Shore House (HER 25029). The historic settlement of Burnham-on-Crouch (HER 11228) consisted of the High Street and The Quay, which were linked by a series of lanes. Medieval Burnham largely functioned as a fishing-port and it can be presumed that the properties fronting onto The Quay serviced this trade (coopers, sail-makers, fish-processing sheds, etc.). The construction of a large number of 18th and 19th century properties along both the High Street and The Quay suggest a phase of urban renewal at that period.

5. Requirement for Work

The fieldwork will take the form of archaeological monitoring of the groundworks (Foundations and service trenches) associated with the development, with archaeological recording and excavation of any features or finds revealed during this process.

The ClfA's *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluations and Excavations* should be used for additional guidance in the general execution of the project.

6. General Methodology

All works shall be undertaken by persons with recognised expertise in their own specialisms.

The number of staff involved and the structure of the team shall be stated in the written scheme of investigation. Notification of the supervisor/project manager's name for the project shall be provided to the Historic Environment Advisor one week in advance of commencement of work.

A provisional timetable for the work shall be given in the written scheme of investigation.

The archaeological contractor is expected to follow the Code of Conduct of the Institute of Field Archaeologists.

The contractor shall ensure detailed study of all mains' service locations and avoid damage to these during the trial trenching.

All Health and Safety guidelines must be followed on site.

At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> must be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms

7. Monitoring Methodology

Machine stripping shall be undertaken to an agreed standard, using a toothless bucket, and under the supervision and to the satisfaction of a professional archaeologist. The exposed sub-soil or archaeological horizon will be cleaned by hand immediately after machine stripping, if required and any archaeological deposits or negative features excavated and recorded.

Details of the site planning and recording policies shall be given in the written scheme of investigation. The normal preferred policy for the scale of archaeological site plans is 1:20 and sections at 1:10, unless circumstances indicate that other scales would be more appropriate.

The contractor shall provide details of the site surveying, excavation and finds recovery policy in the written scheme of investigation. The site grid shall be tied into the National Grid.

If walls or other masonry remains are uncovered these should be cleaned up, recorded and sampled, but left *in situ* where possible.

The contractor shall provide details of the sampling strategies for retrieving artefacts, biological remains (for palaeoenvironmental and palaeoeconomic investigations), and samples of sediments and/or soils (for micromorphological and other pedological/sedimentological analyses). Advice on the appropriateness of the proposed strategies will be sought from the English Heritage Regional Adviser in Archaeological Science (East of England).

Details of the site photographic policy shall be given in the written scheme of investigation. The photographic record shall include both general and feature specific photographs, a photographic scale (including north arrow) shall be included in the case of detailed photographs. The photographic record shall be accompanied by a photographic register detailing as a minimum feature number, location, and direction of shot.

Should human remains be discovered the coroner will be informed and a licence from the Home Office sought immediately; both the client and the monitoring officer will also be informed.

The IFA's Standards and Guidance for Archaeological watching briefs and excavations and the EAA Standards for Field Archaeology in the Eastern Region document should be used for additional guidance in the production of the written scheme of investigation, the content of the report, and the general execution of the project.

8. Post Excavation Assessment

An updated post excavation assessment shall be submitted within 2 months or at an alternatively agreed time to the Historic Environment Advisor following the completion of the excavation phase.

Where archaeological results do not warrant a post excavation assessment then agreement will be sought from the Historic Environment Advisor to proceed straight to grey literature /publication.

9. Finds

All finds, where appropriate, shall be washed.

All pottery and other finds where appropriate, shall be marked with the site code and context number.

The written scheme of investigation shall include an agreed list of specialist consultants, who might be required to conserve and/or report on finds, and advise or report on other aspects of the investigation.

The requirements for conservation and storage shall be agreed with the appropriate museum (Colchester) prior to the start of work, and confirmed in writing to the Historic Environment Advisor.

10. Results

The report shall be submitted within a length of time (but not exceeding 6 months) from the end of the excavation phase, to be agreed between the developer and archaeological contractor, with a digital copy as a single PDF supplied to the Historic Environment Advisor.

This report must contain:

- The aims and methods adopted in the course of the assessment
- Location plan of excavated areas and/or other fieldwork in relation to the proposed development. At least two corners of the site shall be given 10 figure grid references.
- A section/s drawing showing depth of deposits including present ground level with Ordnance Datum, vertical and horizontal scale.
- Deposit model across the site with labelled individual site stratigraphic sections
- Methodology and detailed results including a suitable conclusion and discussion. Where appropriate the discussion should be completed in consultation with the Eastern Counties Research Agenda and Strategy (Brown and Glazebrook 2000, Medlycott 2011).
- All specialist reports
- A concise non-technical summary of the project results.

An OASIS sheet shall be completed at the end of the project and supplied to the Historic Environment Advisor. This will be completed in digital form. A copy should also be e-mailed to the Hon. Editor of the Essex Archaeology and History Journal for inclusion in the annual round-up of projects in the Journal paul.gilman@me.com

Publication of the results at least to a summary level (i.e. round up of archaeology in Essex in Essex Archaeology and History) shall be undertaken in the year following the archaeological field work. An allowance shall be made within the costs for full publication in an appropriate journal.

11. Archive Deposition

The requirements for archive storage shall be agreed with the appropriate museum (Colchester), and confirmed to the Historic Environment Advisor.

The full archive shall be deposited with the appropriate museum within 1 month of the completion of the report and confirmed with the Historic Environment Advisor.

A summary of the contents of the archive shall be supplied to the Historic Environment Advisor at the time of deposition to the museum.

12. Monitoring

The Historic Environment Advisor will be responsible for monitoring progress and standards throughout the project. This will include the fieldwork, post-excavation and publication stages.

Notification of the start of work shall be given to the Historic Environment Advisor one week in advance of its commencement.

Any variations of the written scheme of investigation shall be agreed with the Historic Environment Advisor prior to them being carried out.

13. Contractors Written Scheme of Investigation

In accordance with Standards and Guidance produced by the IFA this design brief should not be considered sufficient to enable the total execution of the project. A WSI is required therefore in order to provide *the basis for a measurable standard* and for submission by the developer to the Local Planning Authority for approval.

Archaeological contractors shall forward a written scheme of investigation to the Historic Environment Advisor for validation **before** any work is undertaken on site. This validation is undertaken on behalf of the Planning Authority.

The involvement of the Historic Environment Advisor shall be acknowledged in any report or publication generated by this project.

14. References

Brown, N. and Glazebrook, J.	2000	<i>Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties 2. Research agenda and strategy</i> , East Anglian. Archaeol. Occ. Pap. 8
Gurney, D.	2003	<i>Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England</i> , East Anglian. Archaeol. Occ. Pap. 14
Medlycott, M.	1999	<i>Burnham-on-Crouch: Historic Settlement Assessment Report</i> , ECC Internal Rep.
Medlycott, M.	2011	<i>Research and Archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England</i> , East Anglian Archaeol. Occ. Paper 24

For further information regarding the content of this brief and as part of our desire to provide a quality service, we would welcome any comments you may have on the content and presentation of this archaeological brief. Please address them to the author at the address below.

Maria Medlycott
Historic Environment Advisor
Place Services
County Hall
Chelmsford
CM1 1QH

Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for archaeological monitoring at Shore House, The Quay, Burnham-on-Crouch, Essex, CM0 8AS.

NGR: TQ 95192 95531 (centre)

Parish: Burnham-on-Crouch

District: Maldon

Planning reference: MAL/19/00601/HOUSE and MAL/19/00602/LBA

Client: Adrian Lower

Curating museum: Colchester

ECC project code: [tbc](#)

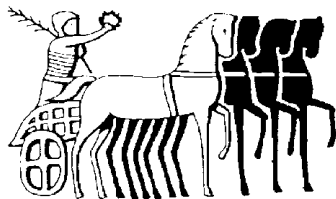
CAT project code: 2020/03j

Oasis project ID: colchest3-390576

Site manager: Chris Lister

ECC monitor: Maria Medlycott

This WSI written: 30.03.2020



COLCHESTER ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST,
Roman Circus House,
Roman Circus Walk,
Colchester,
Essex, CO2 7GZ

tel: 01206 501785

email: eh@catuk.org

Site location and description

The proposed development site is located on the northern shore of the River Crouch, within the Burnham-on-Crouch conservation area at Shore House, The Quay, Burnham on Crouch (Fig 1). Site is centred at National grid reference (NGR) TQ 95192 95531.

Proposed work

The proposed work is for removal of an existing extension and the erection of a new single storey extension the rear and any associated groundworks.

Archaeological background

The following archaeological background includes extracts from the Brief and the Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER) held at Essex County Council, County Hall, Chelmsford, Essex (accessible to the public via <http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk>).

The Historic Environment Record shows that the proposed development is located to the rear of a Grade II 18th century red brick listed building, Shore House (HER 25029, Listed Building no. 116612).

The historic settlement of Burnham-on-Crouch (HER 11228) consisted of the High Street and The Quay, which were linked by a series of lanes. Burnham-on-Sea was granted a market charter in 1253 and the foundation of the town must presumably have been sometime before this. The town was probably planned to take advantage of the potential of the Crouch estuary for both trade and fishing and shows some evidence for planning with plots laid out at right angles from the High Street leading to the quayside (ECC 2008, 26)

Medieval Burnham largely functioned as a fishing-port and it can be presumed that the properties fronting onto The Quay (HER 18399) serviced this trade (coopers, sailmakers, fish-processing sheds, etc.). The construction of a large number of 18th and 19th century properties along both the High Street and The Quay suggest a phase of urban renewal at that period. See *Burnham-on-Crouch Historic Town Project: Assessment Report* (Medlycott, 1999) for more information.

Planning background

A planning application (MAL/19/00601/HOUSE and MAL/19/00602/LBC) was submitted in August 2019 proposing the *demolition of existing infill extension and erection of a single storey rear extension, alterations and additions to existing roof and internal alterations*.

As the site lies within an area highlighted by the EHER as having a high potential for archaeological remains a phased full archaeological condition was recommended. This follows the guidelines given in National Planning Policy Framework (MHCLG 2019).

Requirement for work (Fig 1)

The required archaeological work will consist of archaeological monitoring and recording. Details are given in a Project Brief written by ECCPS (*Brief for archaeological monitoring and recording at Shore House, The Quay, Burnham-on-Crouch* – ECC 2019).

The archaeological work will comprise monitoring of the groundworks (foundations and service trenches) associated with the development with archaeological recording and excavation of any features or finds revealed during this process.

Archaeological work will determine the presence or absence, the extent, date and character and significance of any archaeological remains that may be present and ensure their preservation by record prior to damage or destruction.

Specific aims are:

- To record the location of the surviving archaeological remains related to historic building Shore House
- To record the location of the surviving archaeological remains related to the quay
- To record the stratigraphic sequence of deposits affected by the development.

General methodology

All work carried out by CAT will be in accordance with:

- professional standards of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, including its *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2014a, b)
- Standards and Frameworks published by East Anglian Archaeology (Gurney 2003, Medlycott 2011)
- relevant Health & Safety guidelines and requirements (CAT 2019)
- the Project Brief issued by ECC Historic Environment Advisor (ECCPS 2019)

Professional CAT field archaeologists will undertake all specified archaeological work, for which they will be suitably experienced and qualified.

Notification of the supervisor/project manager's name and the start date for the project will be provided to ECCHEA one week before start of work.

Unless it is the responsibility of other site contractors, CAT will study mains service locations and avoid damage to these.

At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> will be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms. At the end of the project all parts of the OASIS online form will be completed for submission to EHER. This will include an uploaded .PDF version of the entire report.

A project or site code will be sought from ECCHEA and/or the curating museum, as appropriate to the project. This code will be used to identify the project archive when it is deposited at the curating museum.

Staffing

The number of field staff for this project is estimated as follows: One CAT officer for the duration of the groundworks, plus extra CAT staff for excavation if and when necessary.

In charge of day-to-day site work: Ben Holloway/Mark Baister

Monitoring methodology

There will be sufficient on-site attendance by CAT staff to maintain a watch on all contractors' groundworks to record, excavate or sample (as necessary) any archaeological features or deposits.

All topsoil removal and ground reduction will be done with a toothless bucket under the supervision and to the satisfaction of CAT staff. Where necessary, areas will be cleaned by hand to ensure the visibility of archaeological deposits.

If any features or deposits are uncovered, time will be allowed for these features to be excavated by hand, planned and recorded. This includes a 50% sample of discrete features (pits, etc), 10% of linear features (ditches, etc) in 1m wide sections, and 100% of complex structures/features. Complex archaeological structures such as walls, kilns, ovens or burials will be carefully cleaned, planned and fully recorded.

Fast hand-excavation techniques involving (for instance) picks, forks and mattocks will not be used on complex stratigraphy.

A metal detector will be used to examine spoil heaps, and the finds recovered.

Individual records of excavated contexts, layers, features or deposits will be entered on proforma record sheets. Registers will be compiled of finds, small finds and soil samples.

All features and layers or other significant deposits will be planned, and their profiles or sections recorded. The normal scale will be site plans at 1:20 and sections at 1:10, unless circumstances indicate that other scales would be appropriate.

Site surveying

The site and any features will be surveyed by Total Station or GPS where possible, unless the particulars of the features indicate that manual planning techniques should be employed. Normal scale for archaeological site plans and sections is 1:20 and 1:10 respectively, unless circumstances indicate that other scales would be more appropriate.

The site grid will be tied into the National Grid. Corners of excavation areas will be located by NGR coordinates.

Environmental sampling policy

The number and range of samples collected will be adequate to determine the potential of the site, with particular focus on palaeoenvironmental remains including both biological remains (e.g. plants, small vertebrates) and small sized artefacts (e.g. smithing debris), and to provide information for sampling strategies on any future excavation. Samples will be collected for potential micromorphical and other pedological sedimentological analysis. Environmental bulk samples will be 40 litres in size (assuming context is large enough).

Sampling strategies will address questions of:

- the range of preservation types (charred, mineral-replaced, waterlogged), and their quality
- concentrations of macro-remains
- and differences in remains from undated and dated features
- variation between different feature types and areas of site

CAT has an arrangement with Val Fryer / Lisa Gray whereby any potentially rich environmental layers or features will be appropriately sampled as a matter of course. Trained CAT staff will process the samples and the flots will be sent to Val Fryer or Lisa Gray for analysis and reporting.

Should any complex, or otherwise outstanding deposits be encountered, VF or LG will be asked onto site to advise. Waterlogged 'organic' features will always be sampled. In all cases, the advice of VF/LG and/or the Historic England Regional Advisor in Archaeological Science (East of England) on sampling strategies for complex or waterlogged deposits will be followed, including the taking of monolith samples.

Human remains

CAT follows the policy of leaving human remains *in situ* unless there is a clear indication that the remains are in danger of being compromised as a result of their exposure or unless advised to do so by the project osteologist or ECCHEA. If circumstances indicated it were prudent or necessary to remove remains from the site during monitoring, the following criteria would be applied; if it is clear from their position, context, depth, or other factors that the remains are ancient, then normal procedure is to apply to the Department of Justice for a licence to remove them and seek advice from the project osteologist. Following HE guidance (HE 2018) if the human remains are not to be lifted, the project osteologist should be available to record the human remain *in situ* (i.e. a site visit). Conditions laid down by the DoJ

license will be followed. If it seems that the remains are not ancient, then the coroner, the client, and the ECCHEA will be informed, and any advice and/or instruction from the coroner will be followed.

Photographic record

Will include both general and feature-specific photographs, the latter with scale and north arrow. A photo register giving context number, details, and direction of shot will be prepared on site, and included in site archive.

Finds

All significant finds will be retained.

All finds, where appropriate, will be washed and marked with site code and context number. CAT may use local volunteers to assist the CAT Finds Officer with this task.

Most of our finds reports are written internally by CAT Staff under the supervision and direction of Philip Crummy (Director) and Howard Brooks (Deputy Director). This includes specialist subjects such as:

ceramic finds (pottery and ceramic building material): Matthew Loughton

animal bones: Alec Wade (or Adam Wightman, small groups only)

small finds, metalwork, coins, etc: Laura Pooley

non-ceramic bulk finds: Laura Pooley

flints: Adam Wightman

environmental processing: Robin Mathieson/Bronagh Quinn

project osteologist (human remains): Meghan Seehra

or to outside specialists:

animal and human bone: Julie Curl (*Sylvanus*)

environmental assessment and analysis: Val Fryer / Lisa Gray

radiocarbon dating: SUERC Radiocarbon Dating Laboratory, Glasgow

conservation/x-ray: Laura Ratcliffe (LR Conservation) / Norfolk Museums Service, Conservation and Design Services

Other specialists whose opinion can be sought on large or complex groups include:

flint: Hazel Martingell

prehistoric pottery: Stephen Benfield / Nigel Brown / Paul Sealey

Roman pottery: Stephen Benfield / Paul Sealey / Jo Mills / Val Rigby / Gwladys Monteil

Roman brick/tile: Ernest Black / Ian Betts (MOLA)

Roman glass: Hilary Cool

small finds: Nina Crummy

other: EH Regional Adviser in Archaeological Science (East of England).

All finds of potential treasure will be removed to a safe place, and the coroner informed immediately, in accordance with the rules of the Treasure Act 1996. The definition of treasure is given in pages 3-5 of the Code of Practice of the above act. This refers primarily to gold or silver objects.

Requirements for conservation and storage of finds will be agreed with the appropriate museum prior to the start of work, and confirmed to ECCHEA.

Post-excavation assessment

An updated post-excavation assessment will be submitted within 2 months or at an alternatively agreed time with the ECCHEA.

Where archaeological results do not warrant a post-excavation assessment then agreement will be sought from the ECCHEA to proceed straight to grey literature / publication.

Results

Notification will be given to ECCHEA when the fieldwork has been completed.

An appropriate archive will be prepared to minimum acceptable standards outlined in *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (HE 2015).

The report will be submitted within 6 months of the end of fieldwork, with a copy supplied to the Historic Environment Advisor as a single PDF.

The report will contain:

- Location plan of trenches in relation to the proposed development. At least two corners of each excavated area will be given a 10 figure grid reference.
- Section/s drawings showing depth of deposits from present ground level with Ordnance Datum, vertical and horizontal scale.
- Archaeological methodology and detailed results including a suitable conclusion and discussion. Appropriate discussion and results section assessing the site in relation to the Regional Research Frameworks (Brown and Glazebrook 2000, Medlycott 2011).
- All specialist reports or assessments
- A concise non-technical summary of the project results.

An OASIS summary sheet shall be completed at the end of the project and supplied to the ECCHEA. This will be completed in digital form with a paper copy included with the archive. A copy (with trench plan) will also be emailed to the Hon. Editor of the Essex Archaeology and History Journal for inclusion in the annual round-up of projects (paul.gilman@me.com).

Publication of the results at least a summary level (i.e. round-up in *Essex Archaeology & History*) shall be undertaken in the year following the archaeological fieldwork. An allowance will be made in the project costs for the report to be published in an adequately peer reviewed journal or monograph series.

Archive deposition

The requirements for archive storage shall be agreed with the Curating museum.

If the finds are to remain with the landowner, a full copy of the archive will be housed with the curating museum.

The archive will be deposited with the appropriate museum within 1 month of the completion of the final publication report, with a summary of the contents of the archive supplied to ECCHEA.

Monitoring

ECCHEA will be responsible for monitoring progress and standards throughout the project, and will be kept regularly informed during fieldwork, post-excavation and publication stages.

Notification of the start of work will be given ECCHEA one week in advance of its commencement.

Any variations in this WSI will be agreed with ECCHEA prior to them being carried out.

ECCHEA will be notified when the fieldwork is complete.

The involvement of ECCHEA shall be acknowledged in any report or publication generated by this project.

References

Note: all CAT reports, except for DBAs, are available online in PDF format at

<http://cat.essex.ac.uk>

Brown, N & Glazebrook, J	2000	<i>Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties 2. Research agenda and strategy.</i> East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 8 (EAA 8)
CAT	2019	<i>Health & Safety Policy</i>
CIfA	2014a	<i>Standard and Guidance for archaeological evaluation</i>
CIfA	2014b	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i>
ECC	2008	Maldon District Historic Environment Characterisation Project
ECCPS	2019	<i>Brief for archaeological monitoring and recording at Shore House, The Quay, Burnham-on-Crouch,</i> by Maria Medlycott
Gurney, D	2003	<i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England.</i> East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14).
Historic England (HE)	2015	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i>
Historic England (HE)	2018	<i>The Role of the Human Osteologist in an Archaeological Fieldwork Project.</i> By S Mays, M Brickley and J Sidell
Medlycott, M	1998	<i>Burnham-on-Crouch Historic Town Project: Assessment Report</i> , ECC
Medlycott, M	2011	<i>Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England.</i> East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 (EAA 24)
MHCLG	2019	<i>National Planning Policy Framework.</i> Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government.

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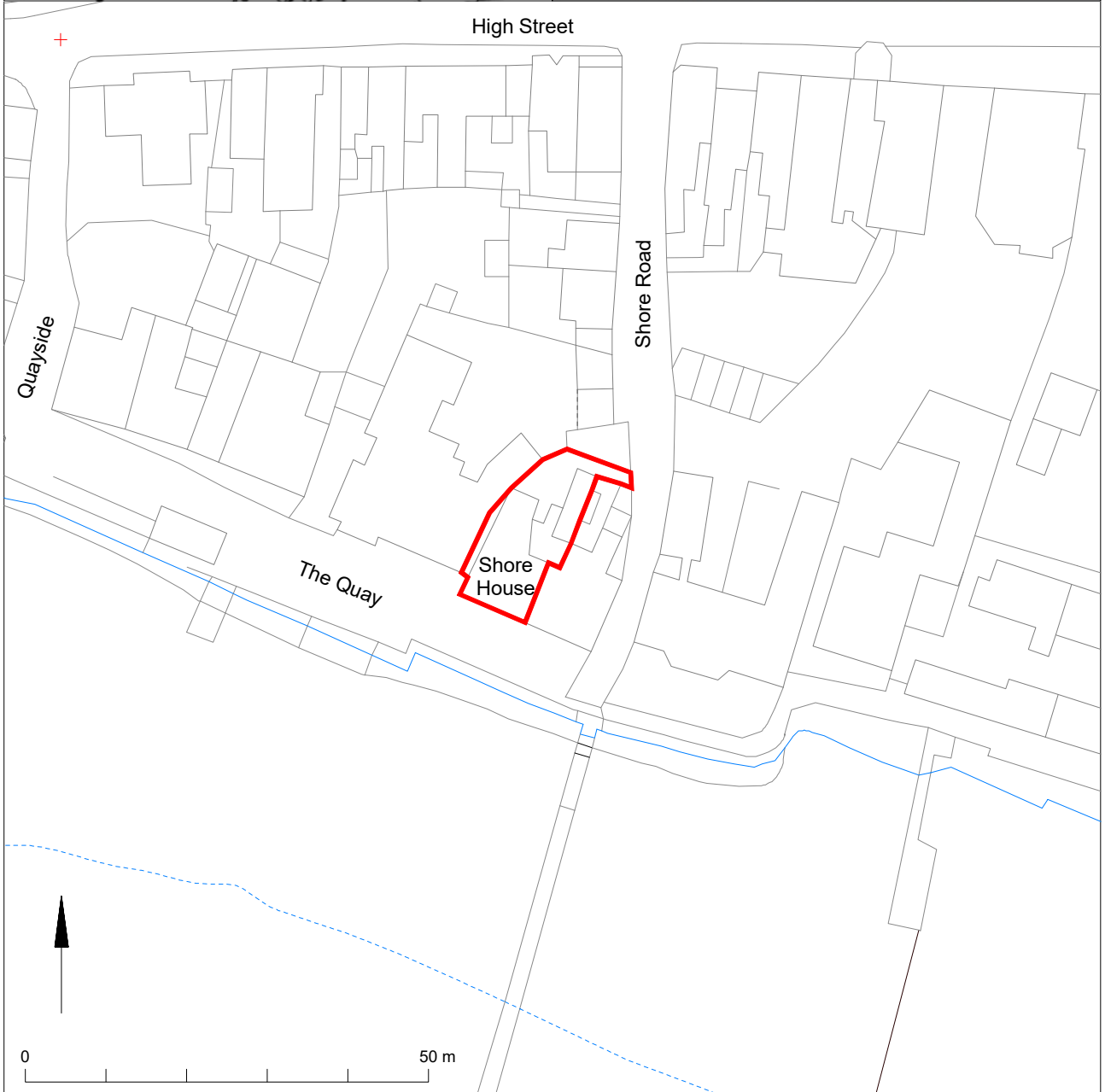
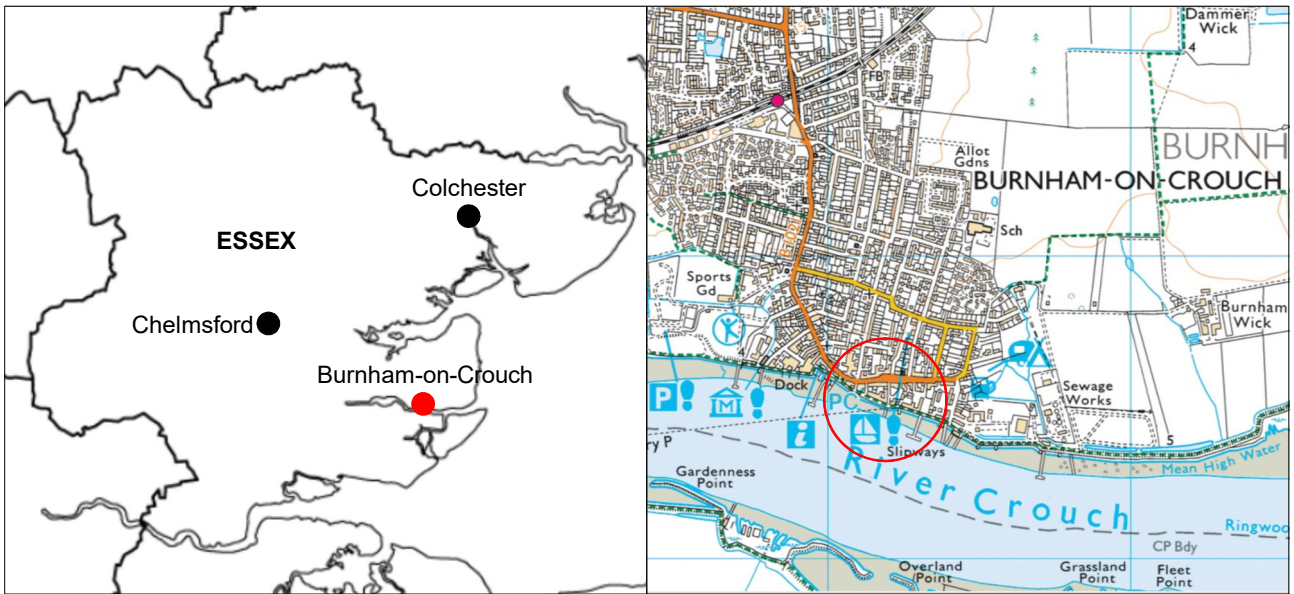


Fig 1 Site location.

Site: Burnham-on-Crouch Shore House WB

Site code: BOC SH20

Layer No.

Interpretation Made ground

Period Post-medieval

Location Across monitored area

1

SOIL DESCRIPTION

Consistence very loose soft friable firm hard dry moist wet
✓ ✓

Colour very light medium dark yellow orange green grey brown black
✓ ✓ ✓

Soil Type sand silt clay loam clay silt sand
✓ ✓

Inclusions: flecks charcoal oyster daub brick tile
✓ ✓ ✓

gravel % stone % tile/brick % pot %

Inclusions: pieces

RECORDING 1:10 rep sx drawing and photo

Plan nos

Section nos

pre-exc ex post-ex

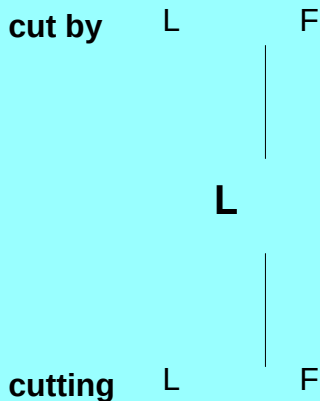
Photos taken

FINDS Pot, clay pipe, shell, brick, peg-tile

Find Nos:

1

NOTES Made ground, post-medieval/modern deposit, sealed by concrete floor (removed prior to monitoring). Horizon is observed to formation depth 450mm bgl.



By BH Date 10/08/20

Site: Burnham-on-Crouch Shore House WB

Site code: BOC SH20

Feature No. Layer No.

u/s

Find No.

CONTEXT

1

1

upper fill

middle fill

lower fill

?

good

poor

?

✓

✓

Notes From level reduction

whole

frags

prehis Roman

Saxon

Med

Post-med

Mod

?

✓

✓

Pottery

R Brick

R Tile

box tile

tessera

unfrogged

frogged

Peg tile

✓

CBM

P-R Brick

Animal bone

Human bone

shell

leather

wood

Organics

flint

fe nail

R glass

P-R glass

painted plaster

mortar

slate

clay pipe

burnt stone

✓

other

Small Find?

Small Find No.

Small Find type

Sample?

Sample No.

Sample type



001



002



003



004



005



006



007



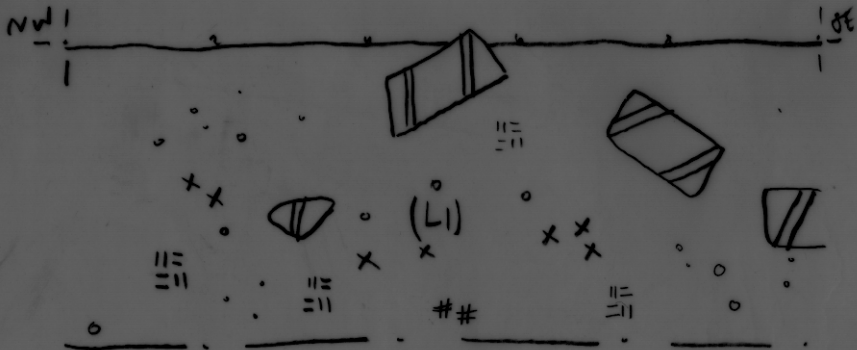
008



009

BOCSH_Shore-House-Burnham-on-Crouch_WB_PhotographicLog

Filename With Ext	annotation
BOCSH20_PhotoGraph_001.jpg	Site shot
BOCSH20_PhotoGraph_002.jpg	Removal of L1 to foundation level - looking south
BOCSH20_PhotoGraph_003.jpg	Removal of L1 to formation level - looking south
BOCSH20_PhotoGraph_004.jpg	Removal of L1 to formation level - looking northeast
BOCSH20_PhotoGraph_005.jpg	Removal of L1 to formation level - looking northeast
BOCSH20_PhotoGraph_006.jpg	Removal of L1 to formation level - looking north northeast
BOCSH20_PhotoGraph_007.jpg	Removal of L1 to formation level - looking north
BOCSH20_PhotoGraph_008.jpg	Rep sx - looking north
BOCSH20_PhotoGraph_009.jpg	Stripped raft footprint - looking south



Shore House Winham W.B.