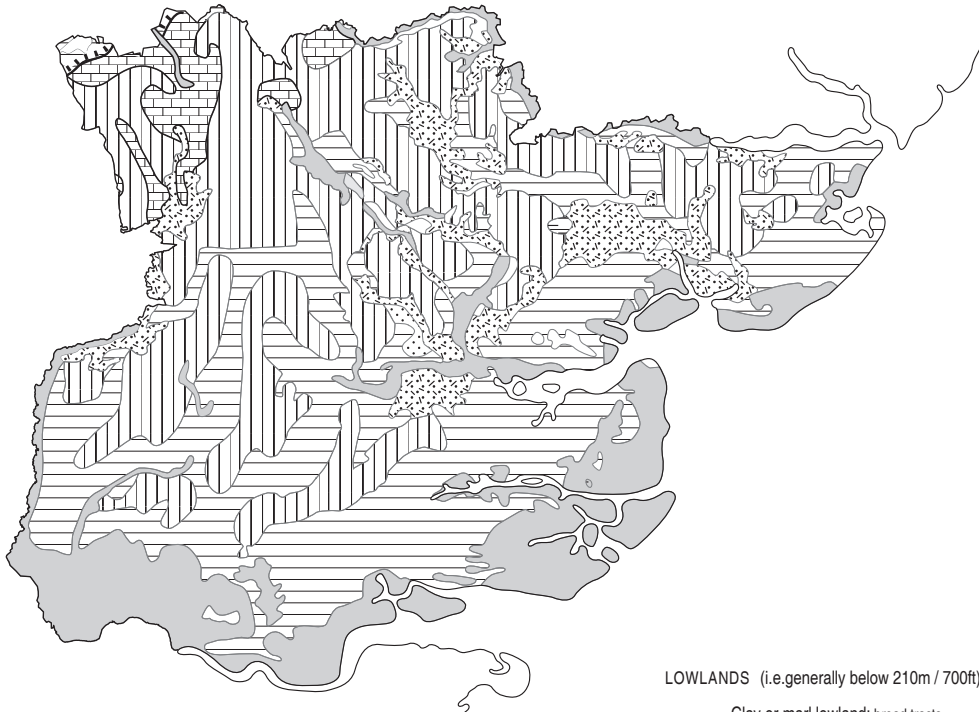


# ESSEX - Terrain Types



INTERMEDIATE LANDS (i.e. generally between 180-300m / 600-1000ft)



Chalk landscapes

Limestone and Chalk escarpments: with harder limestones, these give rise to flat-topped hills, with stepped hillsides reflecting lithology; Drift is present as thin veneers on many surfaces, but is also accumulated in valleys.



Principal escarpments

10 miles

LOWLANDS (i.e. generally below 210m / 700ft)



Clay or marl lowland: broad tracts, broken by watershed ridges where resistant beds occur. Flanking the great rivers and their tributaries.

Drift Constructional Landscapes (Morainic)

Chalky Drift (including drifts containing large amounts of flint)



Drift veneered plateaux: with country rocks concealed with varied thicknesses of deposits: river incision gives variety

Deposits Associated with Glaciation



Outwash sands and gravels: later dissected by stream action, with periglacial deposits; merging with alluvial terraces.

Alluvial Lands and Marshlands



Alluvial plains and river terraces: flat and undulating surfaces.