

**87 RAYLEIGH AVENUE, RAYLEIGH,  
ESSEX SS9 5DL**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING  
BRIEF**

**SITE CODE: ERAY10**

**PLANNING APPLICATION NUMBER:  
10/00065/FUL**

**LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY: ROCHFORD  
DISTRICT COUNCIL**

**SEPTEMBER 2010**



**PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY**

**DOCUMENT VERIFICATION**

**87 RAYLEIGH AVENUE,  
RAYLEIGH, ESSEX SS9 5DL**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

Quality Control

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**87 Rayleigh Avenue, Rayleigh, Essex SS9 5DL**  
**An Archaeological Watching Brief**

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**Site Code: ERAY10**

**Central National Grid Reference: TQ82958985**

**Planning Application Number: 10/00065/FUL**

**Local Planning Authority: Rochford District Council**

**Written by Michael Bazley**

**Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited, September 2010**

**Project Manager: Chris Mayo**

**Commissioning Client: CgMs Consulting on behalf of Panell Developments**

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**September 2010**

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## **1 ABSTRACT**

- 1.1 This report details the working methods and results of an archaeological watching brief conducted during groundworks associated with a property development at 87 Rayleigh Avenue, Rayleigh, Essex SS9 5DL. The watching brief, commissioned by Suzanne Gailey of CgMs Consulting on behalf of Panell Developments, was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. intermittently between 28th July 2010 and the 23rd of August 2010.
- 1.2 The work was required by a condition attached to an approved planning permission (application number 10/00065/FUL) for the development.
- 1.3 The investigations found evidence of the underlying natural sand and gravels overlain by naturally formed subsoil. These layers were sealed by topsoil and, in places, a modern demolition layer.
- 1.4 A possible ditch and pit of Late Bronze Age / Iron Age date were recorded cutting into the gravel at the very east of the site. A post-medieval pit containing a small piece of redeposited prehistoric pot, a flint flake and some 18th /19th century ceramic building material was observed at the south east of site.

## **2 INTRODUCTION**

- 2.1 This report details the methodology and results of an archaeological watching brief conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd during groundworks at 87 Rayleigh Avenue, Rayleigh, Essex (Figure 1).
- 2.2 The archaeological works were in response to a planning condition attached to full planning permission (application number 10/00065/FUL) for the development.
- 2.3 The investigation monitored the excavation of foundation trenches for house Plots 1-4, including detached garages. It also monitored two areas of grading and the excavation of a drainage trench which bisected the site on a ESE-WNW alignment following the new access road for the development.
- 2.4 The watching brief was undertaken in three stages: the first phase of monitoring was carried out between the 28th and 30th of July 2010 and observed the excavation of the drainage trench and grading. A second phase of monitoring was carried out between the 2nd and 10th August 2010 for the footprints of Plots 3 and 4 towards the west of the site, whilst a third phase of work was carried out between the 16th and 23rd of August 2010 as Plots 1 and 2, at the eastern end of site, were excavated.
- 2.5 Suzanne Gailey of CgMs Consulting commissioned the work on behalf of Panell Developments. The watching brief was undertaken by Mike Bazley and project-managed by Chris Mayo for Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd.
- 2.6 The site was bounded to the southeast by Rayleigh Avenue, to the northeast by 89 Rayleigh Avenue, to the southwest by 85 Rayleigh Avenue, and to the northwest by the rear gardens of properties fronting Disraeli Road (Figures 1 & 2).
- 2.7 The central National Grid Reference of the site is TQ82958985.
- 2.8 The site was allocated the code ERAY10.

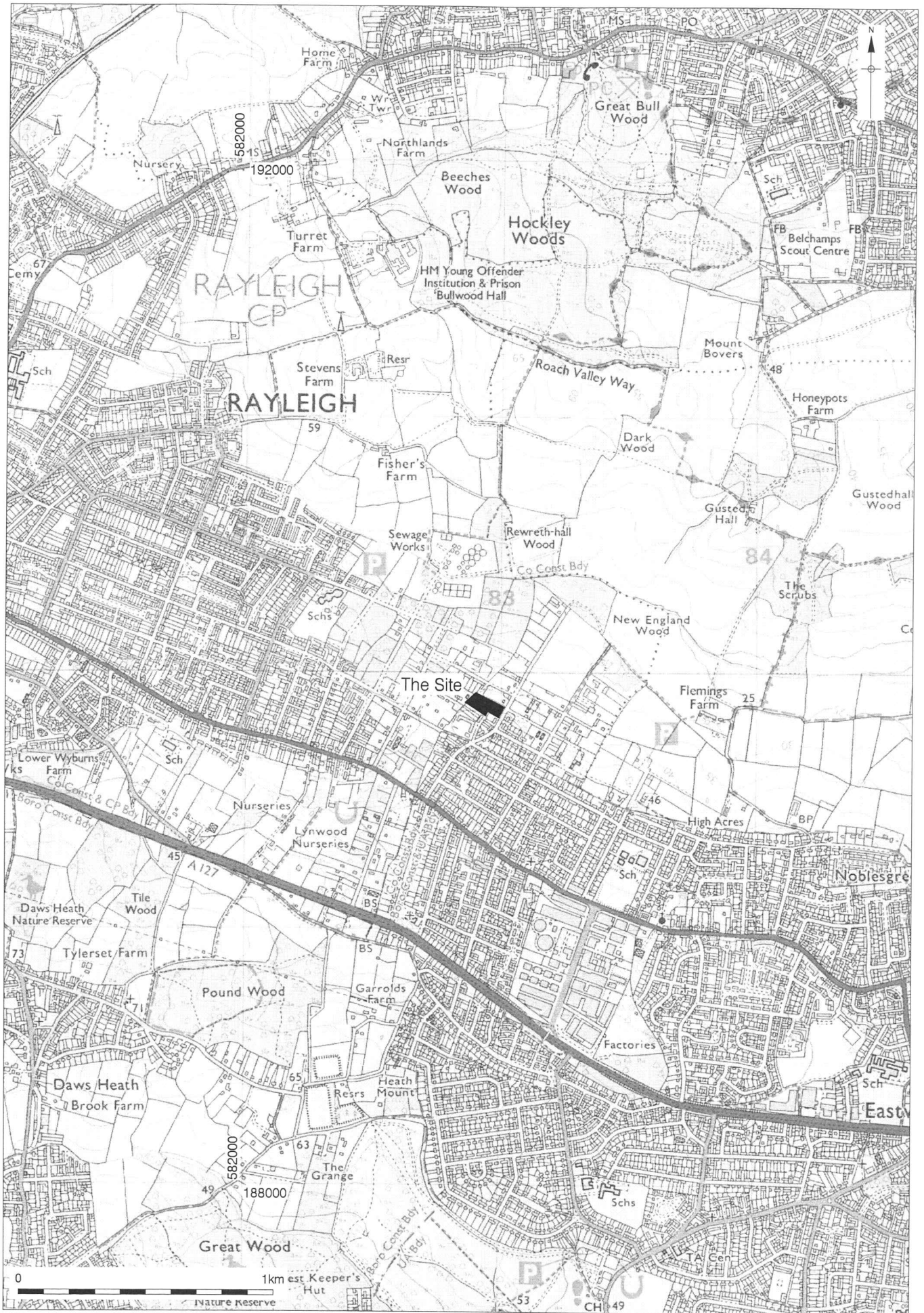
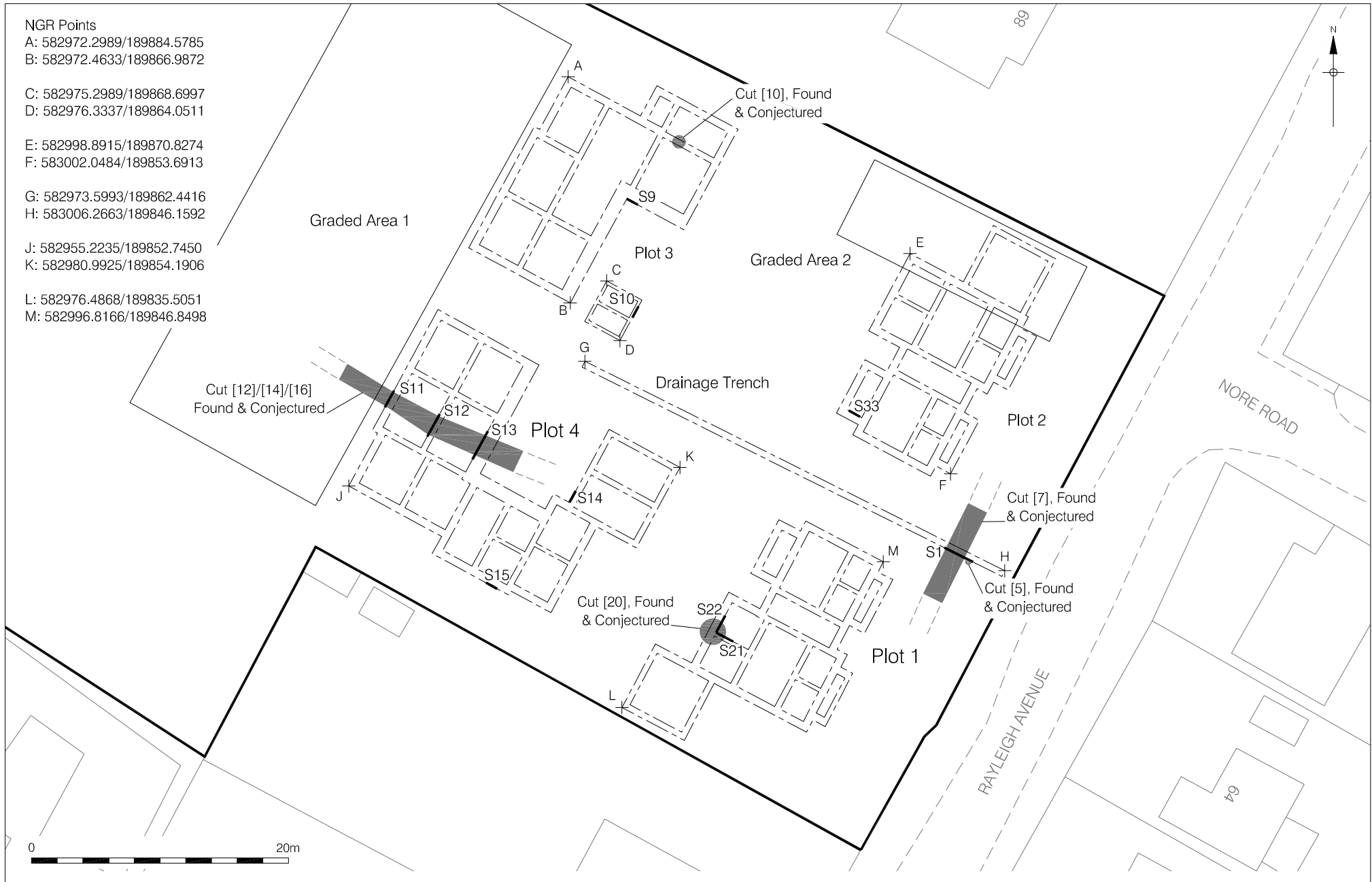


Figure 1  
Site Location  
1:20,000 at A4





### **3 PLANNING BACKGROUND**

#### **3.1 Planning Policy Statement (PPS5)**

- 3.1.1 In March 2010 the Department for Communities and Local Government issued Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment (PPS5), which provides guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the investigation and preservation of archaeological remains.
- 3.1.2 In considering any planning application for development, the local planning authority will be guided by the policy framework set by government guidance, in this instance PPS5, by current Local Plan policy and by other material considerations.
- 3.1.3 PPS5 replaced Planning Policy Guidance 16, under which the archaeological condition attached to the planning permission was issued.

#### **3.2 Planning Permission**

- 3.2.1 The client was granted full planning permission for development (application number 10/00065/FUL) which included an archaeological condition. The Development Control Archaeologist for Essex County Council, Adam Garwood, prepared a brief for the archaeological work (Gailey 2010, Appendix 1) from which the following planning background is taken

##### ***3. Planning Background***

*A planning application 10/00065/FUL for the demolition of the existing building and the construction of four detached houses with double garages and new access to Rayleigh Avenue was submitted to Rochford District Council on 30/01/2010. As the proposed development lies within an area of archaeological sensitivity a recommendation for archaeological monitoring of the groundworks site was made to the District Council by the HEM Team of Essex County Council. This followed the guidelines provided in Planning Policy Guidance 16: Archaeology and Planning and the wording states:*

*Recommendation: Full condition*

*'No development or preliminary groundworks of any kind shall take place until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved by the local planning authority.'*

## **4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY**

- 4.1 According to the BGS website (<http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/>, accessed 6th September 2010) the site is located near to two types of bedrock geology (both part of the Thames Group), with Claygate Member in the general vicinity of the site and London Clay Formation just to the north. Both represent deposits of clay, silt and sand.
- 4.2 The site is located on ground rising from north (approximately 48m OD) to south (approximately to 50m OD).

## **5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

- 5.1 In the process of preparing the WSI, a search of the Essex HER was commissioned by CgMs Consulting and used to form a general background to the site (Gailey 2010), as follows:

*A preliminary review of a 500m radius search from the site in the Essex HER has been undertaken. Scattered isolated finds dating to the Mesolithic and Neolithic periods have been found within the vicinity of the site but no evidence of settlement has been recovered. Two isolated prehistoric flint scrapers were found on Gravel Road approximately 250m south east of the study site (9784 TQ832896). Isolated Mesolithic flints were found during buildings works approximately 200m south of the site (9771 TQ828897). A Mesolithic axe was found in topsoil at a housing estate on Connaught Road approximately 500m west of the study site (9676 TQ824898). A fragment of a Neolithic polished axehead was found approximately 250m south of the site (9731 TQ828896). The HER repeats this record at 9772 and records its location immediately to the south of the site (9772 TQ828898). The exact location is therefore unclear.*

*No evidence of Roman or Saxon activity has been recorded within the vicinity of the site.*

*By the Medieval period the site lay within the Rayleigh Deer Park (46858 TQ82358964) some distance east from the Medieval town. A concentrated area of Medieval ridge and furrow was recorded on the edge of woodland approximately 350m north of the study site (46231 TQ8310390147).*

*By the mid to late 18th century the site continued to lie within a rural undeveloped landscape to the east of the historic core of Rayleigh. By the mid 20th century development had spread eastwards to incorporate the site and its surrounding area. The site is currently occupied by a single dwelling with garden to the front and rear.*

## **6 METHODOLOGY**

- 6.1 The watching brief at 87 Rayleigh Avenue monitored of the excavation of foundation trenches for houses and garages in the four development footprints in the site (Plots 1-4) as well as a drainage trench and two graded areas (Figure 2).
- 6.2 The first phase of monitoring was carried out between the 28th and 30th of July 2010 and observed the excavation of a linear drainage trench which bisected the site on a ESE-WNW alignment following the new access road for the development. The archaeologist also monitored two graded areas: one towards the west of the site and the other towards the north of the site (Plate 3).
- 6.3 A second phase of monitoring was carried out between the 2nd and 10th August 2010 when the footprints of Plots 3 and 4 towards the west of the site were excavated.
- 6.4 The third phase of work was carried out between the 16th and 23rd of August 2010 as Plots 1 and 2, at the eastern end of site, were excavated (Plate 2). The area of Plot 1 was located at a higher elevation than the rest of the site which dipped down toward the north.
- 6.5 All excavations were undertaken by mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless bucket under archaeological supervision in c.100mm spits. Trenches for the foundations varied between 500mm and 2000mm in width, and were excavated to depths of between 800mm and 1500mm below ground level.
- 6.6 The drainage trench measured 50m long by 0.50m wide, and was excavated to a depth of 1.0m. The first graded area measured 41m by 16.50m and was excavated to a depth of between 100mm and 400mm below ground level. The second graded area measured 18.50m east west by 6.50m north south and was excavated to depth of between 100mm and 300mm below ground level.
- 6.7 Levels for the site work were calculated from approximate spot heights for the site given in the WSI and contractors plans.
- 6.8 Exposed sections were archaeologically cleaned and sample sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10. Trench locations were recorded on variably scaled site plans. All written data was entered on proforma sheets following standard 'single-context' recording methods, and a photographic record using digital and film format photography was made as appropriate.
- 6.9 Features were investigated by hand to define their shape and fills, and recover dating evidence.
- 6.10 The work was undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by CgMs Consulting (Gailey 2010) and approved by Adam Garwood, Development Control Archaeologist for Essex County Council.

## **7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE**

### **7.1 Phase 1: Natural**

- 7.1.1 The earliest deposit encountered was a layer of natural orange London clay overlain by natural sands and gravels [3] generally containing small to medium sized sub rounded and sub angular flint nodules. It was possible to see that the natural surface of this layer [3] has remained intact across site. The upper natural strata was recorded at approximate heights between 49.50mOD and 47.50mOD and although, quite uneven, dipped down from southeast to northwest (Figure 3).
- 7.1.2 In the south west of site within the boundaries of Plot 3 a natural alluvial channel [12], [14] and [16] was uncovered (within 3 separate foundation trenches), (Figures 2 & 3). It ran east to west across site for approximately 20m but was not picked up in the very eastern end of Plot 4 or by the excavations in Plot 1, which is on higher ground. It varied in width from 1.2m to 1.7m, and was seen over a total length of 8.0m. The channel was cut into the natural layer [3] to a depth between 0.25m and 0.44m, and contained one fill [11], [13] and [15], which was almost identical to the subsoil which overlay it. No archaeological material was found and only small sub angular and sub rounded flint nodules were observed as inclusions.
- 7.1.3 In Plot 3 at the north west of site a tree bowl [10] with accompanying root channels was found cut into the natural [3] (Figures 2 & 3). Its fill [9] was a mid grey brown sandy silt with no inclusions, but a multitude of tree roots. It measured 0.80m E-W by at least 0.6m wide, and was 0.40m deep from an upper height of approximately 47.60mOD.
- 7.1.4 Three contexts showing a transition from the natural strata to the subsoil formation was recorded (Figure 2). In Plot 3, a mid brown gravely silt layer [8] was 0.50m thick with an approximate upper elevation of 47.75mOD. This layer was very similar to a gravely silt layer [17] found in Plot 4, which measured 0.30m in thickness and had an upper elevation of approximately 47.95mOD. Both [8] and [17] contained no material expect for small sub rounded and sub angular flint nodules. A transition layer from sand to subsoil [18] was also seen in Plot 4. This was light yellowy-brown in colour and contained some small sub-rounded stones. The upper elevation for this layer was approximately 48.10mOD.

### **7.2 Phase 2: Prehistoric**

- 7.2.1 Within the drainage trench, and at approximately 4m from the eastern site boundary, a ditch and pit were observed cutting into the natural strata [3] (Figures 2 & 3). The ditch [7] measured 1.60m east to west, had a depth of 0.20m and had gradually sloping sides and a base which came almost to a point. Its fill [6] was a browny-grey sandy silt, very similar to the overlying subsoil but containing occasional chalk flecks and a moderate amount of charcoal flecks. A small piece of pottery was recovered from the fill which has been dated to the Late Bronze Age / Iron Age, although the sherd was very poorly survived and had suffered extreme abrasion. The approximate highest point of this feature was 49.45m OD while the lowest point was approximately 49.25mOD.

7.2.2 Immediately to the east of ditch [7] a small pit [5] was observed (Figures 2 & 3). The pit measured 0.20m east to west, with a depth of 0.10m from an upper level of 49.20m OD. The sides were near vertical and the base flat. It had a fill [4] which was identical to that of the neighbouring ditch, although no dating evidence was found within this feature. Due to its similar fill and close proximity to ditch [7] it is likely that this pit is of a similar date. Unfortunately the exposure and interpretation of both these features was limited due to the small size of the drainage trench, being just 0.50m wide. The rest of the foundation work did not impact on the area in which the above features were found.

### **7.3 Phase 3: Subsoil / Ploughsoil**

7.3.1 Directly above the natural deposit [3], and sealing the aforementioned features, was subsoil [2]. This was found across site and was typically a soft mid grey brown sandy silt (Figure 2). In the higher areas of site such as south eastern parts of Plot 4 and the southern area of Plot 1 the subsoil was harder and dryer than elsewhere. This is probably due to irrigation of the soil, and indeed some modern / post medieval irrigation pipes were viewed in the subsoil across site. The upper elevation of the subsoil was recorded at approximately 49.90m OD in the southeast dipping down to 47.60m OD in the northwest. It had an average thickness of 0.45m.

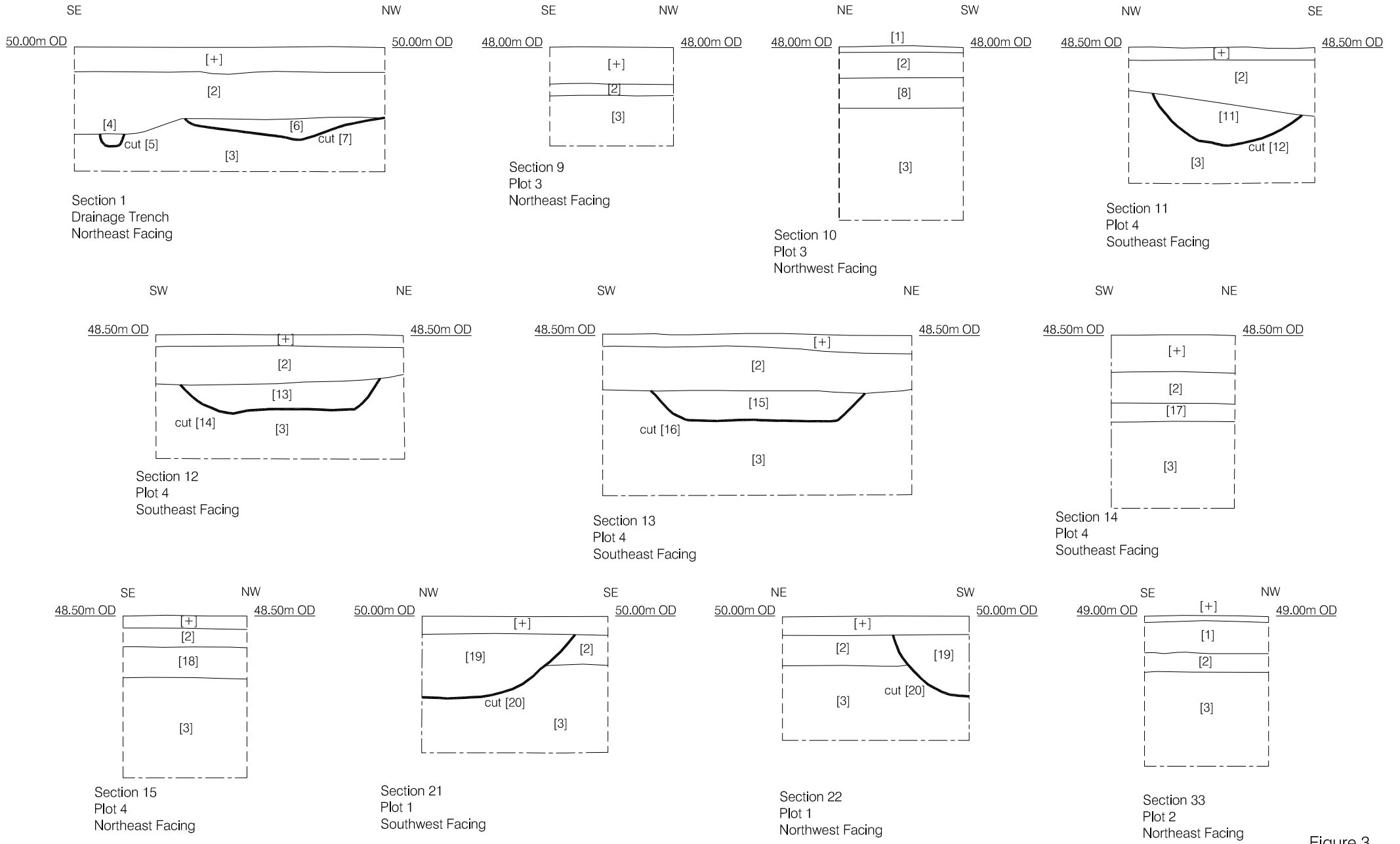
### **7.4 Phase 4: Post Medieval**

7.4.1 A single pit [20] was observed in section at the centre of Plot 1 (Figures 2 & 3, Plate 1). It had a diameter of approximately 2.0m and a depth of 0.50m. The sides were concave, it had a flat base and a single fill, a soft dark brown sandy silt [19]. This contained frequent charcoal flecks, a small amount of oyster shell, a redeposited flint flake, a small redeposited piece of Late Bronze Age / Iron Age pottery, some bone fragments, post medieval CBM peg tiles and a small piece of post medieval red brick. The flint is considered to be Mesolithic or Early Neolithic (Appendix 3), whilst the CBM suggests an 18th/19th century date. The pit was recorded at a highest point of approximately 49.80m OD, and was cut from directly under the modern deposits of a demolished house.

7.4.2 Other post-medieval activity at the site comprised a small quantity of post medieval / modern irrigation pipes, found in the topsoil and subsoil.

### **7.5 Phase 5: Modern**

7.5.1 A dark brown silty topsoil [1] was found across the majority of the site (Figure 2). Measuring up to 0.40m thick in places, the layer varied in elevation between approximately 50m OD and 49.60m OD. Parts of the west end of Plot 1 and the northern end of Plot 4 had been truncated by a modern 20th century house which was demolished before the current building work had begun.



N.B: All levels are approximate.

Figure 3  
Sections  
1:40 at A4

**Figure 4: Plates 1-3**



**Plate 1:** View West of Pit [20]



**Plate 2:** View south of work in Plot 1



**Plate 3:** View north in Graded Area 1

## **8 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS**

- 8.1 The watching brief recorded natural clay, sand and gravels in all areas of the site. These natural layers remained extensively intact and were untruncated. They were seen to vary in topography, but generally showed a fall from southeast to northwest.
- 8.2 Naturally formed subsoil was extant in all areas of excavation. It had been partially truncated by the 20th century house in the area of Plot 1 and the very eastern part of Plot 4, but was otherwise untouched across site.
- 8.3 A natural channel was seen in three places forming a linear ESE-WNW alignment through Plot 4. It was devoid of cultural material and is considered to be a naturally abraded stream channel.
- 8.4 The earliest evidence of human activity was a pit and ditch which were found at the eastern end of the drainage trench. A sherd of pottery found in the ditch tentatively dates it to the Late Bronze Age / Iron Age, although a precise date is hampered by the poor state of survival of the find. The pit was undated but is considered to be contemporary by its proximity and similarity of fill.
- 8.5 Post medieval activity was limited to a single pit, considered to be for rubbish disposal, found under the demolition rubble of the demolished house in Plot 1. Residual finds from within the pit included a Mesolithic or Early Neolithic flint blade and another sherd of abraded Late Bronze Age / Iron Age pottery. Post medieval / modern irrigation pipes were found across the site within the topsoil and subsoil attesting to how the land has been cultivated.
- 8.6 Modern topsoil was recorded across the site except in some areas of Plots 1 and 4 where truncation had been caused by a former house.
- 8.7 The two graded areas did not impact deep enough into the ground to expose any archaeological horizons. They revealed mostly the modern and topsoil layers and only in the very northwest corner of Graded Area 1 was the uppermost elevation of the subsoil seen (Plate 3). No features were found in these graded areas.
- 8.8 Despite the presence of features which are tentatively dated to the Late Bronze Age or Iron Age, not enough was exposed of them to allow any meaningful conclusions, particularly with regard to increasing knowledge of local activity in an enclosure or unenclosed settlement (Brown & Glazebrook 2000, 9-10). Similarly the discovery of a blade-type flint of Mesolithic or Neolithic date only attests to a contemporary presence in those periods. The find is of little use considering its presence in a residual context. It is not able to provide further knowledge to the early periods, one of the aims of the regional strategy (ibid, 5-12).
- 8.9 The archive for this site will be deposited with the local museum (Epping Forest District Museum).



## **9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

- 9.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited would like to thank Suzanne Gailey of CgMs Consulting for commissioning the work on behalf of Panell Developments.
- 9.2 We also thank Adam Garwood, Development Control Archaeologist for Essex County Council, for monitoring the work.
- 9.3 The author would like to thank Chris Mayo for project management and editing. The illustrations were undertaken by Jennifer Simonson of PCA. The lithic find was assessed by Barry Bishop.

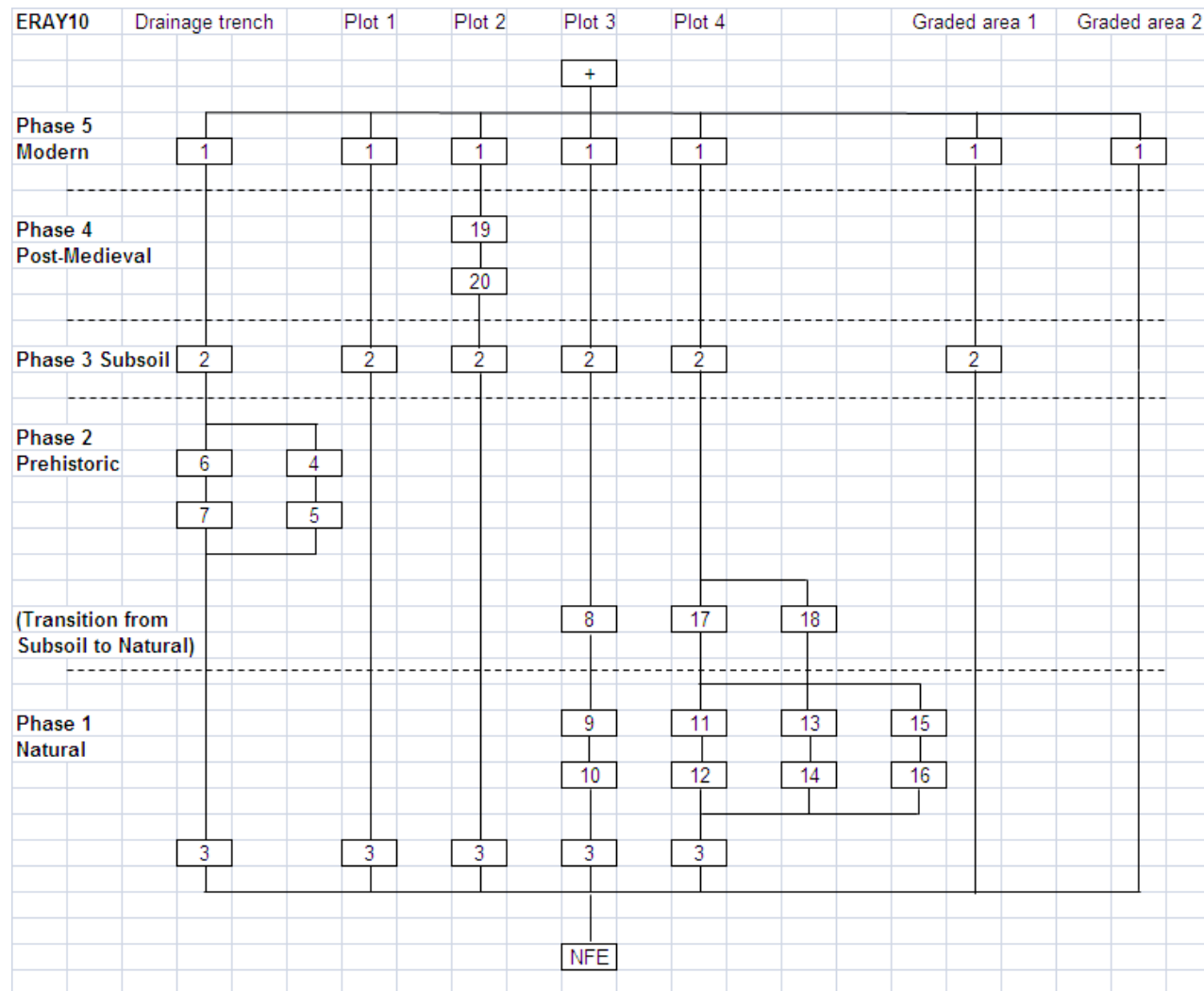
## **10 BIBLIOGRAPHY**

- Brown, N. and Glazebrook, J. (eds) 2000 *Research and Archaeology: a Framework for the Eastern Counties, 2. Research agenda and strategy*, East Anglian Archaeology: Occasional Paper No 8
- Essex County Council Historic Environment Branch [ECCHEB], undated. Rochford District Historic Environment Characterisation Project, Rochford District Council
- Gailey, S. 2010 'Written Scheme Of Investigation For Archaeological Monitoring Exercise: Land At 87 Rayleigh Avenue, Rayleigh, Essex', CgMs Consulting unpublished report.

## 11 APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT REGISTER

Site Code	Context No.	Trench	Plan	Section / Elevation	Type	Description	Date	Phase
ERAY10	1	ALL AREAS	In Section Only	ALL	Layer	Topsoil	Post-medieval - Modern	5
ERAY10	2	ALL AREAS	In Section Only	ALL	Layer	Subsoil	Post-medieval	4
ERAY10	3	ALL AREAS	In Section Only	ALL	Layer	Sands and gravels	Natural	3
ERAY10	4	PIT FILL	Drain	1	Fill	Fill of [5]	LBA / IA	2
ERAY10	5	PIT CUT	Drain	1	Cut	Cut of Pit	LBA / IA	2
ERAY10	6	DITCH FILL	Drain	1	Fill	Fill of [7]	LBA / IA	2
ERAY10	7	DITCH CUT	Drain	1	Cut	Cut of Ditch	LBA / IA	2
ERAY10	8	PLOT 3	In Section Only	10	Layer	Stoney silt	Transition Natural to Subsoil	1
ERAY10	9	PLOT 3	Plot 3	4	Fill	Fill of [10]	Natural	1
ERAY10	10	PLOT 3	Plot 3	4	Cut	Treebowl cut	Natural	1
ERAY10	11	PLOT 4	Plot 4	11	Fill	Fill of [12]	Natural	1
ERAY10	12	PLOT 4	Plot 4	11	Cut	Alluvial Channel	Natural	1
ERAY10	13	PLOT 4	Plot 4	12	Fill	Fill of [14]	Natural	1
ERAY10	14	PLOT 4	Plot 4	12	Cut	Alluvial Channel	Natural	1
ERAY10	15	PLOT 4	Plot 4	13	Fill	Fill of [16]	Natural	1
ERAY10	16	PLOT 4	Plot 4	13	Cut	Alluvial Channel	Natural	1
ERAY10	17	PLOT 4	In Section Only	14	Layer	Silty Gravel	Transition Natural to Subsoil	1
ERAY10	18	PLOT 4	In Section Only	18	Layer	Silty Sand	Transition Natural to Subsoil	1
ERAY10	19	PLOT 1	Plot 1	21 and 22	Layer	Fill of [20]	Post Med	4
ERAY10	20	PLOT 1	Plot 1	21 and 22	Layer	Pit Cut	Post Med	4

## 12 APPENDIX 2: SITE MATRIX



## **13 APPENDIX 3: FINDS ASSESSMENT**

### **13.1 Lithic Assessment (by Barry Bishop)**

13.1.1 The single lithic piece recovered from 87 Rayleigh Avenue is a blade or blade-like flake made from fine grained translucent black flint in a slightly chipped condition. Its bulbar end has broken off but it has a diffuse bulb of percussion and evidence for slight hinging at its distal termination. Its dorsal surface consists of three parallel flake scars. It measures >29mm by 18mm and is 2mm thick. It most likely dates to the Mesolithic or Early Neolithic periods.

### **13.2 Ceramic Assessment (by Berni Sudds, Chris Jarrett and James Gerrard)**

13.2.1 The watching brief at 87 Rayleigh Avenue yielded ceramic material from two contexts.

#### Context [6]

- A single sherd of pottery was recovered from this ditch fill. It is a tiny sherd (<0.5g) of heavily abraded material containing chalk fragments ranging from 0.2mm to 1mm. One side of the sherd displays evidence of heating. It is dated from the Late Bronze Age to Iron Age.

#### Context [19]

- A single small sherd (<1g) of pottery was recovered from this pit fill. It is shell-tempered is dated from the Late Bronze Age to Iron Age.
- Six sherds of CBM were recovered from the same context. They are mostly unabraded with clean breaks and include two sherds of peg tile, 1 brick fragment (49mm thick) and three unidentifiable pieces. They date from the 18<sup>th</sup>/19<sup>th</sup> centuries.

13.2.2 The ceramic artefacts are useful only for dating the contexts in which they were found. No further work is recommended.

## 14 APPENDIX 4: OASIS FORM

**OASIS ID: preconst1-82099**

### Project details

Project name	87 Rayleigh Avenue, Rayleigh, Essex SS9 5DL: An Archaeological Watching Brief
Short description of the project	An archaeological watching brief was conducted during groundworks associated with a property development at 87 Rayleigh Avenue, Rayleigh, Essex SS9 5DL. The watching brief, commissioned by Suzanne Gailey of CgMs Consulting on behalf of Panell Developments, was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. intermittently between 28th July 2010 and the 23rd of August 2010. The work was required by a condition attached to an approved planning permission (application number 10/00065/FUL) for the development. The investigations found evidence of the underlying natural sand and gravels overlain by naturally formed subsoil. These layers were sealed by topsoil and, in places, a modern demolition layer. A possible ditch and pit of Late Bronze Age / Iron Age date were recorded cutting into the gravel at the very east of the site. A post-medieval pit containing a small piece of redeposited prehistoric pot, a flint flake and some 18th /19th century ceramic building material was observed at the south east of site.
Project dates	Start: 28-07-2010 End: 23-08-2010
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	ERAY10 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Residential 1 - General Residential
Monument type	PIT Late Bronze Age
Monument type	DITCH Late Bronze Age
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Monument type	CHANNEL Uncertain
Significant Finds	POTTERY Late Bronze Age
Significant Finds	FLINT Late Mesolithic
Significant Finds	CBM Post Medieval
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Uncertain
Investigation type	'Watching Brief'
Prompt	Planning condition

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	ESSEX ROCHFORD RAYLEIGH 87 Rayleigh Avenue, Rayleigh, Essex SS9 5DL
Postcode	SS9 5DL
Study area	3234.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 8295 8985 51.5772458713 0.640619345746 51 34 38 N 000 38 26 E Point
Lat/Long Datum	Unknown
Height OD / Depth	Min: 47.50m Max: 49.50m

### Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd.
Project brief originator	Local Planning Authority (with/without advice from County/District Archaeologist)
Project design originator	CgMs Consulting
Project director/manager	Chris Mayo
Project supervisor	Mike Bazley
Type of sponsor/funding body	Commercial Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Panell Developments

### Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Local museum
Physical Contents	'Animal Bones','Ceramics','Worked stone/lithics'
Digital Archive recipient	Local museum
Digital Contents	'Stratigraphic'
Digital Media available	'Images raster / digital photography','Images vector','Spreadsheets','Text'
Paper Archive recipient	Local Museum
Paper Contents	'Stratigraphic'
Paper Media available	'Context sheet','Miscellaneous Material','Notebook - Excavation',' Research',' General Notes','Plan','Section'

### Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	87 Rayleigh Avenue, Rayleigh, Essex SS9 5DL: An Archaeological Watching Brief
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Description	A4 document
Entered by	Chris Mayo (cmayo@pre-construct.com)
Entered on	7 September 2010

## 15 APPENDIX 5: ESSEX HER FORM

### ESSEX HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD/ESSEX ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORY SUMMARY SHEET

Site name/Address: 87 Rayleigh Avenue, Rayleigh, Essex SS9 5DL	
Parish: Rayleigh	District: Richford
NGR: TQ82958985	Site Code: ERAY10
Type of Work: Watching Brief	Site Director/Group: Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Date of Work: 28/07/10 – 23/08/10	Size of Area Investigated: 3,234m <sup>2</sup>
Location of Finds/Curating Museum: Epping Museum	Funding source: Commercial Developer via Consultant
Further Seasons Anticipated? No	Related EHER No.s:
Final Report: Bazley, M., 2010 '87 Rayleigh Avenue, Rayleigh, Essex SS9 5DL: An Archaeological Watching Brief', Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd unpublished report	
Periods Represented: LBA/IA, Post medieval	
SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS:	
<p>The investigations found evidence of the underlying natural sand and gravels overlain by naturally formed subsoil. These layers were sealed by topsoil and, in places, a modern demolition layer.</p> <p>A possible ditch and pit of Late Bronze Age / Iron Age date were recorded cutting into the gravel at the very east of the site. A post-medieval pit containing a small piece of redeposited prehistoric pot, a flint flake and some 18th /19th century ceramic building material was observed at the south east of site.</p>	
Previous Summaries/Reports:	
<p>Gailey, S. 2010 'Written Scheme Of Investigation For Archaeological Monitoring Exercise: Land At 87 Rayleigh Avenue, Rayleigh, Essex', CgMs Consulting unpublished report.</p>	
Author of Summary: Chris Mayo, PCA	Date of Summary: September 2010

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