

KINGS WALK

GRAYS

ESSEX

ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL-TRENCHING EVALUATION



Essex County Council

FIELD ARCHAEOLOGY UNIT

May 2008

**KINGS WALK
GRAYS
ESSEX**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL-TRENCHING EVALUATION

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KINGS WALK, GRAYS, ESSEX

ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL-TRENCHING EVALUATION

Client: Thurrock Council

NGR: TQ 61427 77592

Site Code: THHS 08

ECC FAU Project Number: 1923

Date of Fieldwork: 29/4/08 to 1/5/08

SUMMARY

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by ECC FAU, on behalf of Thurrock Council, on the proposed site of a new learning centre at Kings Walk, Grays.

The Kings Walk area was formerly part of Grays High Street, prior to its redevelopment in the 1970's, and is situated in the oldest part of the town.

The evaluation has revealed that the proposed construction site for the new learning centre contains the remains of commercial and domestic buildings, which were formerly standing along the eastern side of Grays High Street. The remains lie beneath 0.3m of building rubble and re-deposited topsoil and are reasonably well-preserved. The survival of compacted surfaces for floors implies that although the buildings have been levelled, they have not been completely grubbed out or seriously truncated. Analysis of the results has led to the identification of five former buildings, which accords with the general picture presented by the first four editions of the Ordnance Survey, which reveal that the south end of High Street was formerly densely occupied with houses and shops (Fig. 2).

While one of the buildings appears to be 17th or 18th century in date, the other structures identified do not appear to pre-date the 19th century, suggesting that any evidence for the early development of the High Street area has been removed by 19th and 20th century redevelopment.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report describes the results of an archaeological evaluation by trial-trenching at Kings Walk, Grays, Essex. The trenching was commissioned by Thurrock Council and was undertaken by Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit (ECC FAU) in advance of the proposed construction of a learning centre for a new college. The archaeological work was monitored by the Essex County Council Historic Environment Management team (ECC HEM) and was undertaken in accordance with an archaeological brief and a written scheme of investigation (ECC HEM 2008; ECC FAU 2008).

2.0 BACKGROUND

Location

The site is located in the oldest part of Grays, about 200m north of Grays Wharf and the river Thames (Fig. 1). It is overlooked by buildings and comprises two small areas of amenity grassland surrounded on all sides by block-paved footpaths. Access to the site is via Argent Street to the south and the two areas of grass are separated by Kings Walk.

The new learning centre will occupy either the northern or the southern green. It will have a footprint of about 900m² and will comprise a temporary structure resting on concrete pad foundations.

Geology

The geology of the wider Grays area comprises successive strata of brickearth, Thanet Beds and Upper Chalk. The geology of the immediate area is a pale brownish-yellow friable silt clay. It contains frequent small pieces of chalk and occasional large irregularly-shaped pockets of orange brown silt clay with few natural inclusions. A 0.3m thick layer of modern building rubble and redeposited topsoil overlies it.

History and Archaeology

The Chapman and Andre map of 1777 and the first four editions of the Ordnance Survey record that the site was formerly part of Grays High Street (Fig. 2). The Ordnance Survey maps suggest that during the period 1861 to 1947 the northern

area was covered by a succession of large buildings, and the southern area by a terrace of shops and/or houses and their associated back gardens and yards.

Grays for much of its history was a small settlement clustered on a section of High Street, which formerly ran from the river Thames to the parish church of St Peter and St Paul. (www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=63840). The town as it exists today is largely the product of extensive and rapid expansion between 1871 and 1901 and of large-scale redevelopment work in the 1970s. The present-day open-plan form Kings Walk area was constructed in the 1970s and was a replacement for many of the buildings recorded on the first four editions of the Ordnance Survey. The redevelopment work of the 1970s resulted in the demolition of many of the town's oldest buildings, including timber-framed houses dating from the 17th and 18th centuries.

3.0 AIMS AND RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

The main aim of the evaluation was to determine the location, extent, date, character, condition and significance of any surviving archaeological remains within the area of the proposed development.

The specific aims of the evaluation were:

- To discover if the development area contained archaeological remains relating to the development of Grays during the medieval and post-medieval periods
- To see how much damage had been caused to the area's archaeological resource by the redevelopment work of the 1970s
- To assess the area's archaeological remains for their ecofactual and artefactual potential
- To establish if more extensive archaeological work was required, and how it should be undertaken if it was

The formulation of the evaluation's research objectives took into account the opinions and information presented in *Research and Archaeology: a Framework for the Eastern Counties 2: Research Agenda and Strategy* (Brown and Glazebrook 2000). The origins and social and economic organisation and development of towns is a major research topic (Ayers 2000, 30-1).

4.0 METHOD

The trial-trenching was undertaken in accordance with the Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* and the Association of Local Government Officers' *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (IFA 1999; Gurney 2003). The ECC FAU is a registered archaeological organisation with the Institute of Field Archaeologists. The ECC FAU uses its own recording system to record all uncovered archaeological deposits and features (ECC FAU 2006).

Three trenches were stripped of their overburden by using a tracked excavator with a broad toothless bucket (Fig. 1, A to C). The stripping was carried out under archaeological supervision. Trench A was 17m long, trench B 18.3m long, and trench C, 8.25m long. All three trenches were 1.5m wide. The trenching investigated 7.23% of the proposed new learning centre's 900m² foot-print. An intended fourth trench was not excavated, in order to prevent causing damage to underground drainage pipes.

The archaeological horizon was cleaned by hand and then planned and recorded. The majority of the archaeological features were not excavated since they either comprised very large and deep basements and/or they were clearly of 19th/20th-century date. Three small box-sections were dug by hand in order to investigate the remains of a pre-19th/20th-century structure in trench A. A group of large pits and the depth of the underlying natural in trench B were investigated by using the tracked excavator to dig a large box-section. No other holes were dug.

5.0 FIELDWORK RESULTS

The trial-trenching revealed pits, service trenches, modern disturbance, and the structural remains of up to five buildings (B1 to B5). All of the features cut earlier features or natural, and contained deposits of dark brown or dark greyish-brown silt clay. There was no vertical stratigraphy, apart from remnants of supporting layers for one or more floors. Buildings B1 to B3 were found in trench A and buildings B4 and B5 in trench B. The best-preserved of the five buildings are probably B2 and B3.

Building B1

A large, straight-sided cut (39) at the west end of trench A was possibly a construction cut for a basement or an air-gap for an elevated floor (Fig. 5). Pieces of plastic within its backfill imply that it has been backfilled within the last 50 years.

Building B2

Building B2 extended across much of trench A, and is likely to have been the most recent of the five buildings (Fig. 5). Its remains included two brick walls (13 and 20), and the construction cut for a basement (41). It may also have included one or more drains (22 and 28).

The construction cut (41) for the basement was at least 1m deep and cut a floor surface (18) for earlier building B3. In the backfill (15) of it were pieces of brick, coal and tile and 19th/20th-century pottery. Wall 13 defined the eastern side of the basement and was constructed from two lines of modern bricks, separated by a 0.1m wide air-gap. Sand (14) had been used to backfill the space between the wall and the western edge of the construction cut. The wall on the opposite side of the basement was not present, and is speculated to have been removed or pushed into the basement when the building had been demolished.

Wall 20 is likely to have defined one side of a room to the immediate east of the basement. It was constructed in the same manner as wall 13, and from the same type of bricks. The construction cut for it (42) had been backfilled with sand (19).

Drains 22 and 28 were situated to the east of the building. Drain 22 was very large and may have been the top of a large sewer pipe. It was constructed from concrete and was partially capped with a compacted deposit of grit and fragments of breeze block (29). Drain 28 to its east was constructed from ceramic pipes and appeared to be associated with the brick-built opening for a drain-pipe (25). The bricks in the opening were identical to the bricks in wall 20, and probably implied that the two were contemporary. The construction cuts for the drains (44 and 43 respectively) cut the remains of a floor surface (24) in earlier building B3. The backfill (21) of the cut for drain 22 also contained pieces of breeze-block. There were no finds in the backfill (23) of the cut for drain 28.

Building B3

The remains of building B3 were fragmentary, since it was cut by later features, including some belonging to building B2 (Fig. 5). It was sited in the eastern third of

trench A and was represented by two walls (26 and 30), a brick support for a post (17) and supporting layers for one or more floors (18 and 24). The bricks were of 17th/18th-century date and suggested that the building had been built during that period, although it is possible that they had been re-cycled from an earlier structure.

The walls were constructed from un-frogged orange-red bricks and lime-based mortar. Wall 30 on the western side of the building was found about 0.3m below the stripped ground surface, at the interface for the conjectured wall for the eastern side of the basement for building B2. It rested on a single layer of tiles and consisted of a single course of bricks laid end to end. The bricks in wall 26 were set in an English bond and survived three courses down into the stripped ground surface. The north end of the wall had been removed by a later cut (46) and was no longer present.

The brick support (17) for a post was sited at the north end of wall 30. It contained an 8cm² socket for a vertical post and was constructed from mortar and un-frogged orange-red bricks.

Floor deposits 18 and 24 lay between the two walls. Deposit 18 was hard and compacted and comprised a thin layer of mortar, gravel and small fragments of brick, and deposit 24 consisted of a thin layer of mortar and sand.

Building B4

Building B4 at the west end of trench B was similar to building B1 at the west end of trench A, in that it was represented by a large straight-sided feature (32), which may have been the construction cut for a basement or an air-gap for an elevated floor (Fig. 5). Within its backfill (3) were pieces of 19th/20th-century pottery, breeze-block and ceramic drainage pipe, which suggested that it had been backfilled within the last 50 years. Brick-built structure 1 lay within it, and may have been part of it, although it could have been a later insertion. It comprised an L-shaped arrangement of modern frogged bricks (1) and was sited within what may have been a construction cut (31) for it. In the backfill (2) of the structure were pieces of plastic and modern porcelain. A similar-looking construction cut (38) was found within building B2.

Building B5

Building B5 was located towards the western end of trench B, and may have been part of the same building as building B4 (Fig. 5). It was indicated by a large straight-sided cut (33), which may have been part of a basement or an air-gap for an elevated floor. In the backfill (4) of the cut was a dump of charcoal, but no finds.

Other features

A small number of features, which can not be equated with any particular building, were also revealed by the trial-trenching.

In trench A these comprised the cut (40) for a wall or a service trench, a modern drainage pipe (45), a large-slab of concrete (16), and a cut-feature (46) (Fig. 3). Pieces of breeze-block were present in the backfill (12) of cut 40, and fragments of orange-red brick in the backfill (27) of cut-feature 46.

The other features in trenches B and C were a large irregularly-shaped cut (34), a modern drain (36) and drain access point (7), an intercutting group of four large pits (37) and a large area of modern disturbance (35) (Fig. 4). The backfill (5) in cut 34 consisted of topsoil and contained pieces of plastic. Investigation of two of the pits in the pit group showed them to be steep sided and just over 1m deep. They had dark silty fills and contained infrequent pieces of animal bone and 19th/20th-century pottery.

6.0 FINDS

A small group of finds was recovered from a single context and sample bricks were collected from a further two. All of the finds have been recorded by count and weight, in grams, by context. Full quantification details can be found in Appendix 2. The finds are described by category below.

Pottery

Pit-group 37 in trench B produced eleven sherds of pottery, weighing 70g, comprising sherds of modern stoneware, probably from bulk ink bottles, and white earthenware and cream ware plate and dish sherds. Three of the white earthenware sherds have blue transfer-printed decoration. All of this pottery belongs to the 19th and 20th centuries. Also present, is a single sherd of post-medieval red earthenware which has a broad date range of 17th to 19th centuries and may be contemporary with the rest of the assemblage.

Sample bricks

Two sample bricks were collected from building B3, one from wall 26 and a second from wall 30, the latter not fully complete. The brick from wall 26 is heavily mortared

with a buff sand-and-lime mortar, but examination of the brick's fabric shows this to be a similar, friable, 'soft red' type to that from wall 30. Both bricks measure 225 x 100 x c.60mm and, following the typology in Ryan (1996, 94-6), it is likely that they date to the 17th or 18th centuries.

Clay pipes

Three clay tobacco pipe stems were recorded, and cannot be closely dated within the post-medieval period. One stem fragment retains a short spur, with the initials E and P moulded on either side. These are probably the maker's initials and it ought to be possible to establish whether this is a local pipe-maker and at what date they were manufacturing pipes. The stems were found with 19th- to 20th-century pottery, however, and are thus likely to be contemporary.

7.0 CONCLUSIONS

The trial-trenching has revealed that the proposed construction site for the new learning centre contains the remains of commercial and domestic buildings, which were formerly standing along the eastern side of Grays High Street. The remains lie beneath 0.3m of building rubble and re-deposited topsoil and are reasonably well-preserved. The survival of compacted surfaces for floors implies that although the buildings have been levelled, they have not been completely grubbed out or seriously truncated. Analysis of the trial-trenching results has led to the identification of five former buildings (Fig. 5, B1 to B5). The results of the trial-trenching accord with the general picture presented by the first four editions of the Ordnance Survey, which reveal that the south end of High Street was formerly densely occupied with houses and shops (Fig. 2).

Building B3 is probably the earliest of the five buildings since it was overlain by building B2 and was partly constructed from 17th/18th-century bricks. Its walls (26 and 30) are relatively insubstantial and may have acted as a supporting course for a timber-framed building. A further piece of evidence for this is the socket in plinth 17, since it is likely to have held a large wooden post. It is possible that the building originally extended further to the west, and that that part of it is no longer present because it has been destroyed by the basement for building B2. Wall 30 is fairly insubstantial, and may have served as a support for an internal division rather than an external wall. The building is conjectured to have been used as a workshop or barn, because of its timber construction.

Building B2 is constructed from modern materials and is probably the most recent of the five buildings; the modern bricks in walls 13 and 20 suggest that it was built during the 1950s or 60s, and that it was still in existence when High Street and the Kings Walk area were redeveloped in the 1970s. The function of the building is not known, although like building B3 it could have been commercial rather than domestic.

Shops or houses fronted on High Street are probably represented by the basements, which represent buildings B1, B4 and B5. It is conjectured that the basements were used as coal cellars. Buildings B1 and B4 contained modern artefacts in their backfills and are therefore likely to have been demolished in the recent past. The construction dates of the buildings are not known, since no artefacts relating to their construction were identified. It is possible that the buildings were part of the terrace of houses and shops, which the first four editions of the Ordnance Survey reveal to have been formerly present along both sides of the southern section of High Street.

Acknowledgements

The trial-trenching evaluation was commissioned by Thurrock Council and was carried out by Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit.

The fieldwork was undertaken by Tony Blowers, Rachel Brazil, Mark Germany, Dave Smith and Marcus Wood. The finds were processed by Phil McMichael and analysed by Joyce Compton. The illustrations were drawn by Andrew Lewsey. The project was managed by Adrian Scruby, and was monitored by Richard Havis of ECC HEM.

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APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT DATA

No.	Tr.	Category	Description	Building	Date
1	B	Structure	L-shaped arrangement of red frogged bricks bonded together with cement within cut 31. Each brick measures 11cm wide, 23cm long and 7cm high and carries the stamp 'SOUTHWATER'. Possibly contemporary with 7	?B4	Modern
2	B	Deposit	Backfill within area defined by structure 1. Contains pieces of plastic and modern porcelain	?B4	Modern
3	B	Deposit	Backfill within cut 32. Contains infrequent 19th/20th-century pottery and fragments of breeze-block, brick and ceramic drainage pipe	B4	Modern
4	B	Deposit	Backfill within construction cut 33.	B5	?Modern
5	B	Deposit	Backfill of topsoil within cut-feature 34. Contains iron scrap and pieces of plastic		Modern
6	C	Deposit	Backfill within cut 35. Contains frequent pieces of concrete, breeze-block, paving stone, frogged brick and plastic		Modern
7	B	Structure	Drain access. Constructed from concrete and red frogged bricks. Each brick is 11cm wide and 23cm long and carries the stamp 'SOUTHWATER'. Possibly contemporary with 1.		Modern
8	B	Deposit	Backfill within service trench 36. Contains infrequent small fragments of brick		Modern
9	B	Deposit	Backfill of pit-group 37. Contains infrequent small pieces of coal, animal bone, brick, tile and 19th/20th-century pottery		19th-20th C
10	A	Deposit	Backfill of construction cut 38. Contains occasional pieces of brick and breeze-block	?B1	Modern
11	A	Deposit	Backfill of construction cut 39. Contains pieces of plastic. Cut by 38	B1	Modern
12	A	Deposit	Backfill of 40. Contains fragments of brick, tile and breeze-block		Modern
13	A	Structure	West wall of basement. Constructed from two lines of red-orange frogged bricks, separated by a 10cm air-gap, bonded together with cement in a stretcher bond. Each brick measures 10.5cm wide, 22cm long and 7cm and carries the stamp 'LBC'	B2	Modern
14	A	Deposit	Backfill of sand within construction cut 41	B2	Modern
15	A	Deposit	Backfill of basement defined by wall 13 and construction cut 41. Contains fragments of tile, brick, coal and 19th/20th-century pottery	B2	Modern
16	A	Deposit	Large concrete slab within 15		Modern

No.	Tr.	Category	Description	Building	Date
17	A	Structure	Rectangular plinth constructed from bricks and lime-based mortar. Contains square socket for upright wooden post.	B3	17th-18th C
18	A	Structure	Surface for robbed-out floor. Constructed from lime-based mortar, gravel/flint and fragments of brick.	B3	17th-18th C
19	A	Deposit	Backfill of sand within construction cut 42	B2	Modern
20	A	Structure	Wall constructed from two lines of red-orange frogged bricks, separated by a 10cm air-gap, bonded together with cement in a stretcher bond. Each brick measures 10.5cm wide, 0.22cm long and 7cm high and carries the stamps 'REDLAND' and 'FLETTONS'	B2	Modern
21	A	Deposit	Backfill within construction cut for wall 20 or drain 22. Contains pieces of building rubble, including fragments of breeze-block	?B2	Modern
22	22	Structure	Large drainage pipe, capped or constructed from concrete	?B2	Modern
23	A	Deposit	Backfill of service trench 44	?B2	Modern
24	A	Structure	Surface for robbed-out floor. Constructed from sand and lime-based mortar.	B3	17th-18th C
25	A	Structure	Drain access. Constructed from red-orange frogged bricks. Each brick measures 10.5cm wide, 22cm long and 7cm high and carries the stamps 'REDLAND' and 'FLETTONS'	?B2	Modern
26	A	Structure	Wall constructed from three courses of un-frogged orange-red bricks bonded together with lime-based mortar in an English bond. Wall survives up to three courses high.	B3	17th-18th C
27	A	Deposit	Backfill of cut 46. Contains occasional fragments of orange-red bricks		?Modern
28	A	Structure	Drain. Constructed from ceramic pipes. Within 44. Probably associated with drain opening 25	?B2	Modern
29	A	Deposit	Compacted deposit of grit and breeze fragments overlying drainage pipe 22	?B2	Modern
30	A	Structure	Wall constructed from single course of un-frogged orange-red bricks bonded together with lime based mortar. Wall rests on single course of roof or floor tiles. Located 34cm below structure 18.	B3	17th-18th C
31	B	Cut	Construction cut for structure 1. Cuts 3	?B4	Modern
32	B	Cut	Construction cut for basement. Filled by 3	B4	?Modern
33	B	Cut	Construction cut for basement. Filled by 4	B5	?Modern
34	B	Cut	Cut-feature. Filled by 5		Modern
35	C	Cut	Large area of modern disturbance. Filled by 6		Modern
36	B	Cut	Service trench for modern drainage pipe. Filled by 8		Modern

No.	Tr.	Category	Description	Building	Date
37	B	Cut	Four large intercutting pits with steep sides and flat bases, c. 1m deep. Filled by 9		19th-20th C
38	A	Cut	Construction cut. Filled by 10. Cuts 11	?B1	Modern
39	A	Cut	Construction cut for basement. Filled by 11	B1	?Modern
40	A	Cut	Cut for wall or service trench. Filled by 12		Modern
41	A	Cut	Construction cut for basement. Filled by 13, 14 and 15	B2	Modern
42	A	Cut	Construction cut for wall 20. Filled by 19, 20 and ?21	B2	Modern
43	A	Cut	Service trench for modern drainage pipe 22. Filled by 22, 29 and ?21	?B2	Modern
44	A	Cut	Service trench for drainage pipe 28. Filled by 23 and 28. Cuts 24	?B2	Modern
45	A	Structure	Drainage pipe (still in use)		Modern
46	A	Cut	?Demolition cut. Filled by 27. Cuts 26		?Modern
47	A	Deposit	?Backfill of construction cut for wall 30	?B3	?17th-18th

APPENDIX 2: FINDS DATA

Finds data

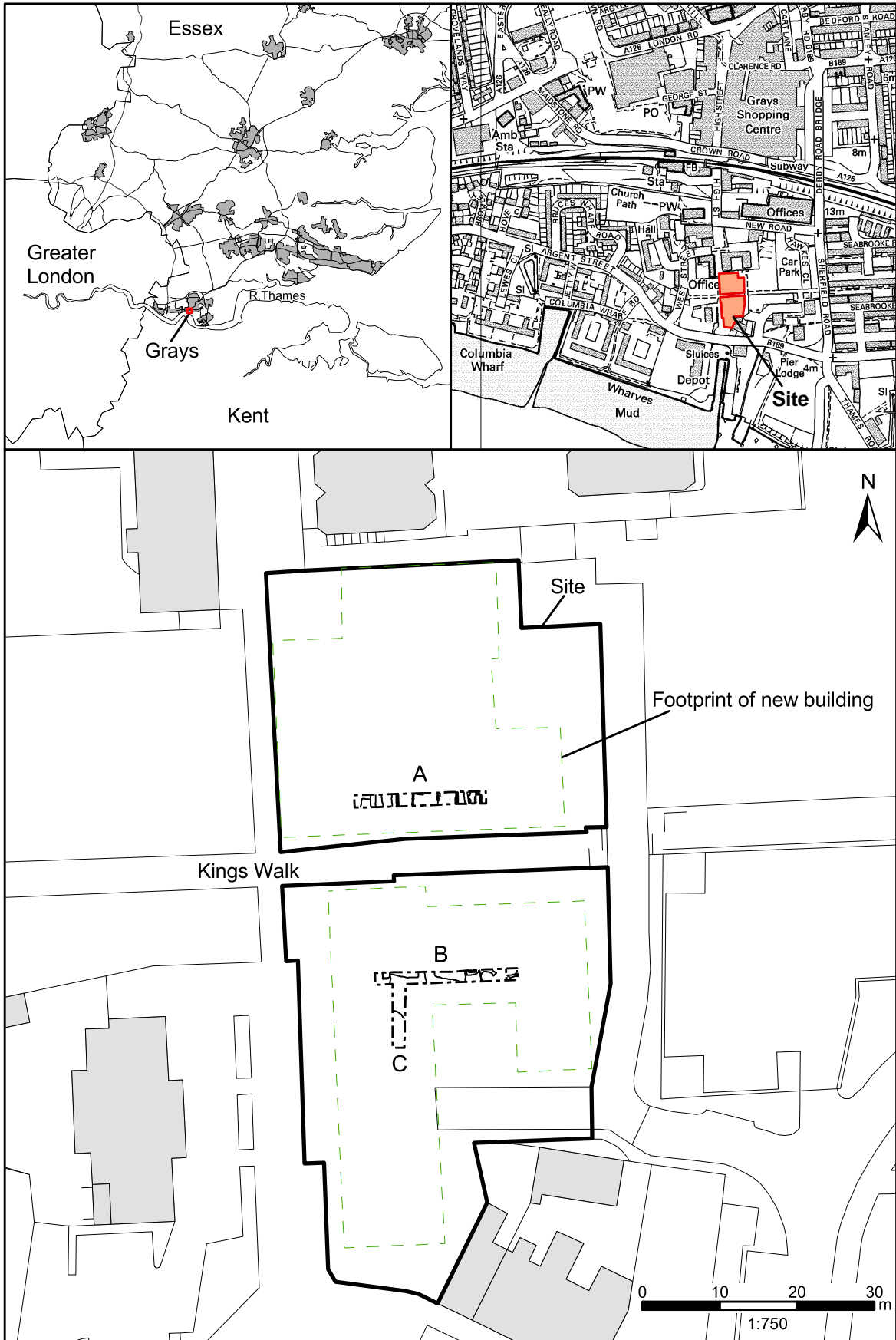
Context	Feature	Count	Weight	Description	Date
9	37	3	8	Clay pipe stems, one with initials E and P on either side of spur (Discarded)	Post med.
		11	70	Pottery; white earthenware rim and body sherds, three with blue transfer-printing; rim and body sherds, cream ware; body sherds modern stone ware; body sherd post-medieval red earthenware with brown glaze both sides (All discarded)	19th-20th C
26	Wall	1	2250	Sample brick, heavily mortared, 225 x 100 x 55-60mm (Discarded)	17th-18th C
30	Wall	2	1920	Sample brick, in two pieces, soft red, friable, one corner missing, 225 x 100 x 60mm (Discarded)	17th – 18th C

APPENDIX 3: CONTENTS OF ARCHIVE

- 1 Copy of this report
- 1 Copy of the archaeological brief
- 1 Copy of the written scheme of investigation
- 25 Context sheets
- 13 Black and white prints and negatives
- 3 Sheets of site drawings

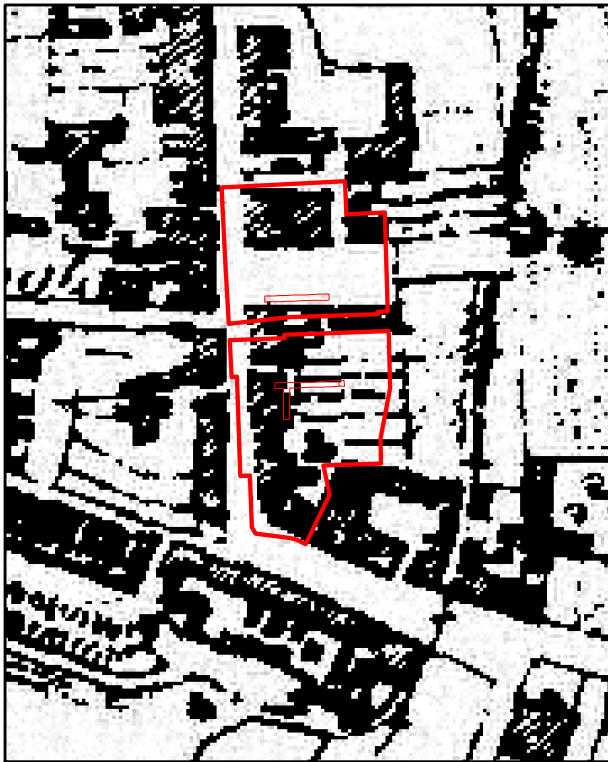
APPENDIX 4: ESSEX HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD SUMMARY

Site name/Address: Kings Walk, Grays, Essex	
Parish: Grays Thurrock	District: Thurrock
NGR: TQ 61427 77592	Site Code: THHS08
Type of Work: Trial-trenching evaluation	Site Director/Group: Mark Germany, Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit
Date of Work: 29/4/08 to 1/5/08	Size of Area Investigated: 3 trenches, totalling 65m ²
Location of Finds/Curating Museum: Thurrock	Client: Thurrock Council
Further Seasons Anticipated?:	Related EHR Nos.:
Final Report: Essex Archaeology and History (Summary)	
Periods represented: Post-medieval Modern	
SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS:	
<p><i>An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by ECC FAU, on behalf of Thurrock Council, on the proposed site of a new learning centre at Kings Walk, Grays.</i></p> <p><i>The Kings Walk area was formerly part of Grays High Street, prior to its redevelopment in the 1970's, and is situated in the oldest part of the town.</i></p> <p><i>The evaluation has revealed that the proposed construction site for the new learning centre contains the remains of commercial and domestic buildings, which were formerly standing along the eastern side of Grays High Street. The remains lie beneath 0.3m of building rubble and re-deposited topsoil and are reasonably well-preserved. The survival of compacted surfaces for floors implies that although the buildings have been levelled, they have not been completely grubbed out or seriously truncated. Analysis of the results has led to the identification of five former buildings, which accords with the general picture presented by the first four editions of the Ordnance Survey, which reveal that the south end of High Street was formerly densely occupied with houses and shops (Fig. 2).</i></p> <p><i>While one of the buildings appears to be 17th or 18th century in date, the other structures identified do not appear to pre-date the 19th century, suggesting that any evidence for the early development of the High Street area has been removed by 19th and 20th century redevelopment.</i></p>	
Previous Summaries/Reports:-	
Author of Summary: Mark Germany	Date of Summary: May 2008

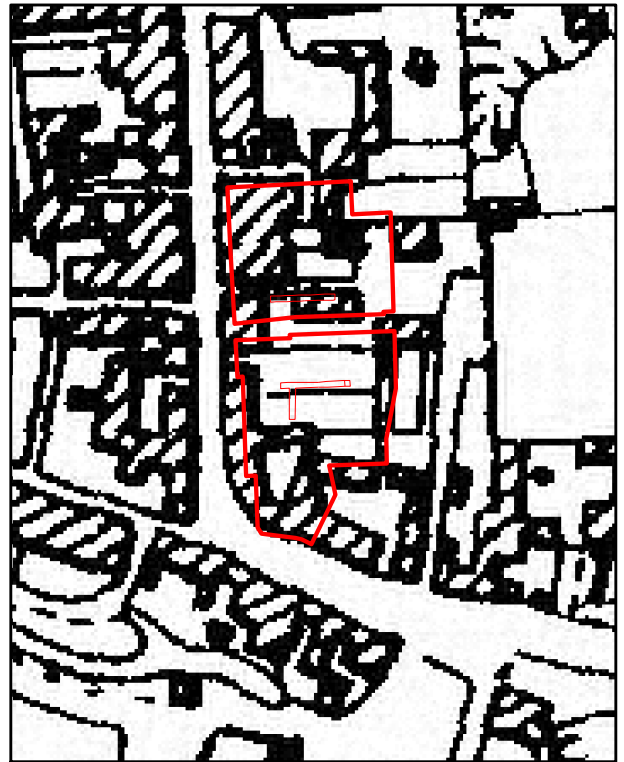


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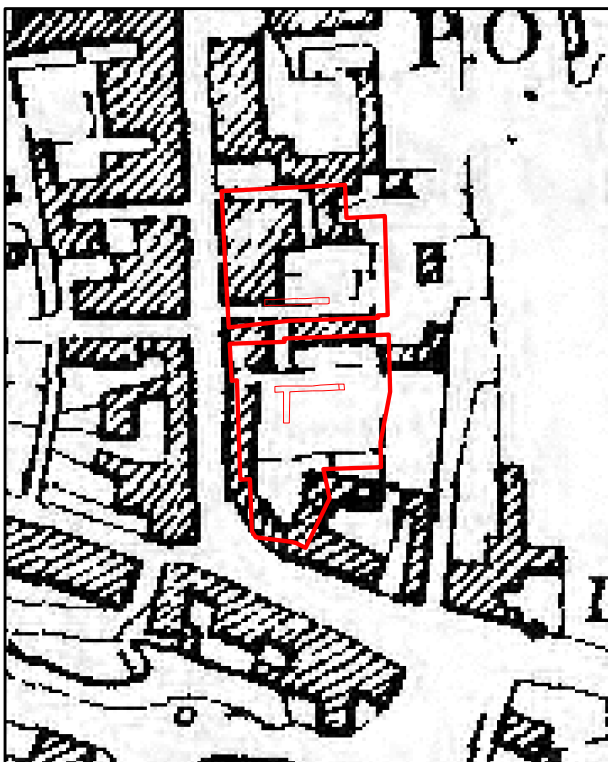
Fig.1. Site location



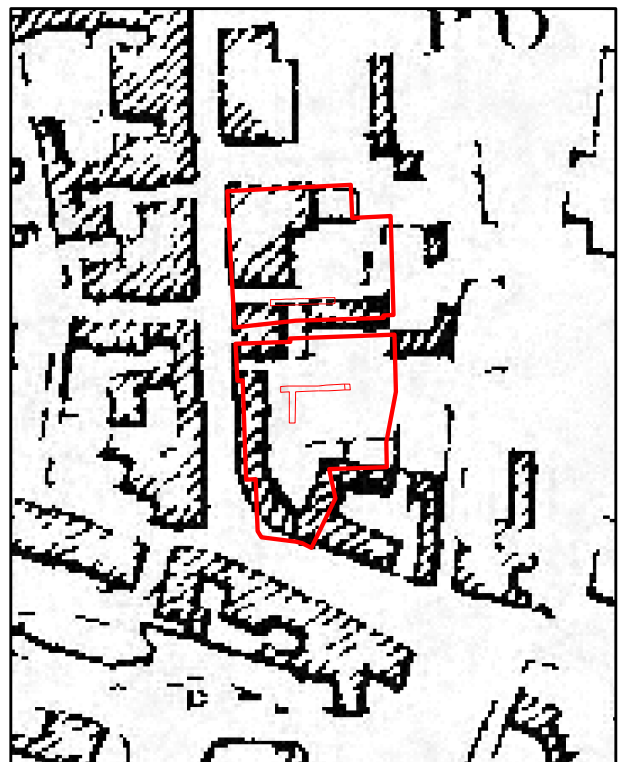
1st Edition 1861-1876



2nd Edition 1893-1896



3rd Edition 1915-1924



4th Edition 1936-1947



1:2,000

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Fig.2. The site overlaid on previous Ordnance Survey editions

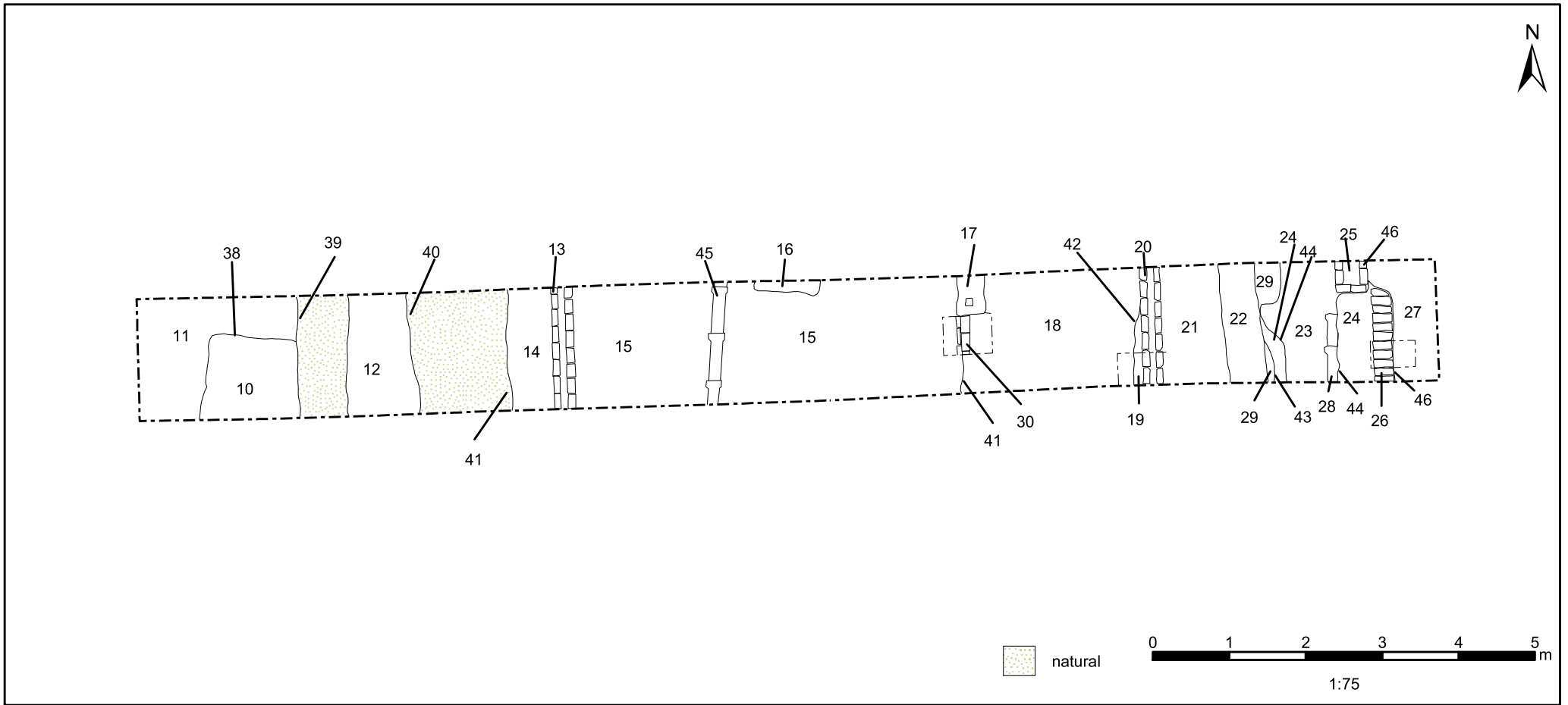


Fig.3. Trench A

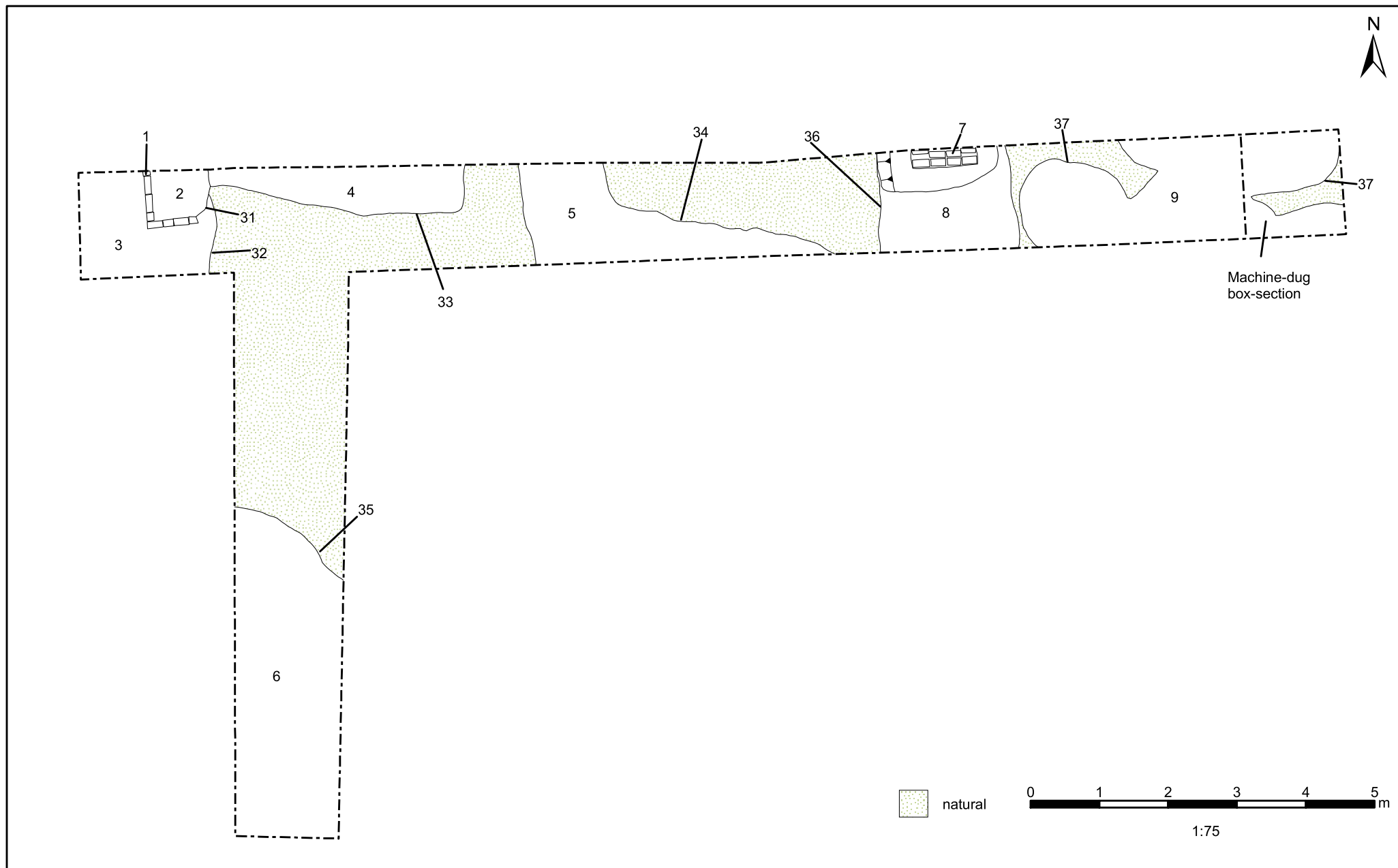
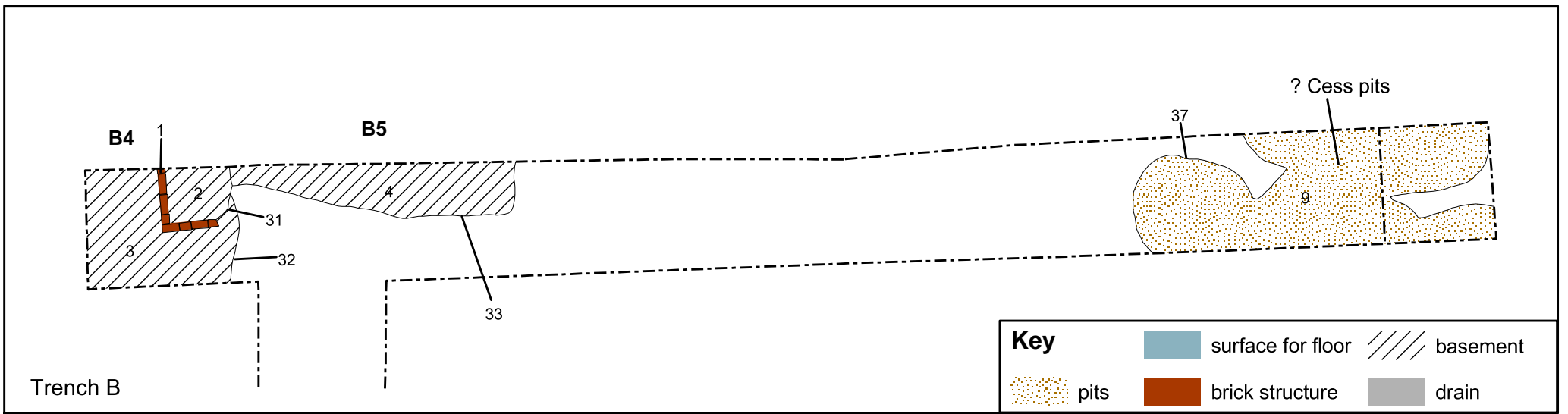
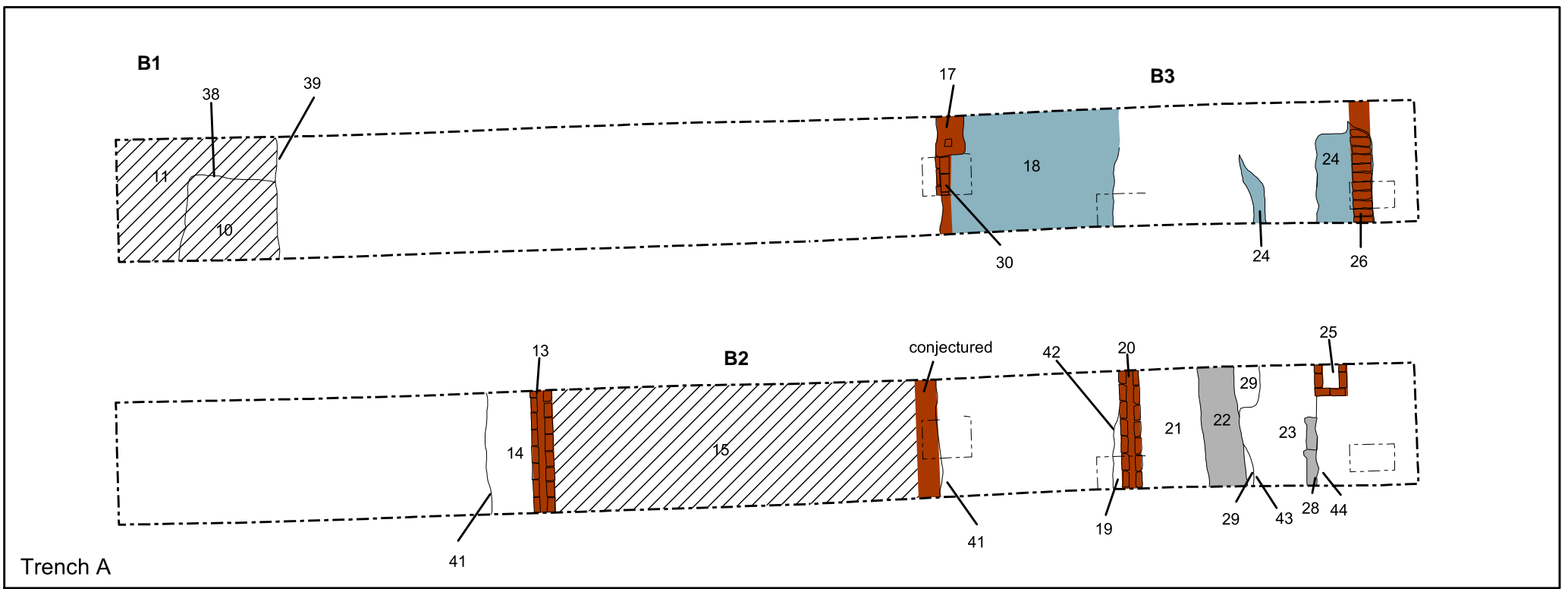


Fig.4. Trenches B & C



Key	
	surface for floor
	basement
	pits
	brick structure
	drain



1:75



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Fig.5. Interpretative plans



Plate 1: Trench A, looking east, showing building B1 in foreground



Plate 2. Trench B, looking east, showing buildings B4 and B5 in foreground



Plate 3. Trench A, looking west, showing west end of building B2



Plate 4. Trench A, looking south, showing east ends of buildings B2 and B3



Plate 5. Trench A, looking north, showing wall 30 and plinth 17 in building B3