

**An Archaeological Evaluation of Land at 75-77 High Street,
Benfleet Essex (NGR TQ 7775 8595)**

Planning Ref: CPT/0651/04

by Greg Priestley-Bell AIFA

Project no. 2491

July 2006

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Archaeology South-East

Archaeology South-East is a division of University College London Field Archaeology Unit. The Institute of Archaeology at UCL is one of the largest groupings of academic archaeologists in the country. Consequently, Archaeology South-East has access to the conservation, computing and environmental backup of the college, as well as a range of other archaeological services.

UCL Field Archaeology Unit and South Eastern Archaeological Services (which became Archaeology South-East in 1996) were established in 1974 and 1991 respectively. Although field projects have been conducted world-wide, Archaeology South-East retains a special interest in south-east England with the majority of our contract and consultancy work concentrated in Sussex, Kent, Greater London and Essex.

Drawing on experience of the countryside and towns of the south east of England, Archaeology South-East can give advice and carry out surveys at an early stage in the planning process. By working closely with developers and planning authorities it is possible to incorporate archaeological work into developments with little inconvenience.

Archaeology South-East, as part of UCL Field Archaeology Unit, is a registered organisation with the Institute of Field Archaeologists and, as such, is required to meet IFA standards.

Summary

Archaeology South-East was commissioned by Mrs. Lindsey Wislocki to carry out an archaeological evaluation of land at 75-77 High Street, Benfleet, Essex. Two trial trenches were mechanically excavated. The work revealed an apparently extensive area of hard standing that perhaps represented a mid 15th to mid 16th-century hard to aid the beaching of boats. A ditch or channel of similar date was also recorded. A possibly late 17th-century metalled roadway was later established on the postulated hard. Extensive overlying deposits represented successive operations, from perhaps the late 17th century onwards, to raise the ground surface, probably in response to flooding by the Benfleet Channel.

Contents

- 1.0 Introduction**
- 2.0 Historical and Archaeological Background**
- 3.0 Methodology**
- 4.0 Results**
- 5.0 Finds and Environmental Sample**
- 6.0 Discussion**
- 7.0 Conclusions**
- 8.0 Consideration of Methodology and Confidence Rating**

References

SMR Summary Form

Appendix 1: OASIS Data Collection Form

Illustrations

- 1. Site location plan
- 2. Trench location plan
- 3. Trench plans
- 4. Sections

Table

- 1. Finds Quantification
- 2. Flot and residue

Plate

- 1. Section 1, Trench T1

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1** In June 2006, Archaeology South-East (a division of the University College London Field Archaeology Unit) was commissioned by Mrs. Lindsey Wislocki of Hedgehog Development (Benfleet) Ltd to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land at 75-77 High Street, Benfleet, Essex (Fig. 1), (NGR TQ 7775 8595).
- 1.2** The site is located on the eastern side of Benfleet High Street, with a large car park to the east and commercial properties to the north and south; Benfleet Creek lies approximately 150m to the south. The site was until recently occupied by a car sales business. The underlying geology, according to the British Geological Survey, consists of landslip to the south and London Clay to the north.
- 1.3** Planning permission has been granted by Castle Point Borough Council (Planning Ref. CPT/065/04) for the construction of three dwellings and associated gardens, car parking and access. Due to the archaeological potential of the site (see below), the Historic Environment Management (HEM) Team of the Historic Environment Branch of Essex County Council (as the representative of the Local Planning Authority) has recommended that an archaeological planning condition be attached to this consent. This recommendation is in accordance with guidelines set out in PPG16 on *Archaeology and Planning*.
- 1.4** The requirements of the archaeological planning condition were set out in a brief (hereafter the Brief: Connell, 2006) prepared by Mr. Pat Connell of the HEM Team of the Historic Environment Branch of Essex County Council. This document provides background information re-used in this report with due acknowledgement. With reference to the Brief, Archaeology South-East produced a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (Griffin, 2006). The WSI outlined Stage 1 of a programme of archaeological investigation that would consist of a field evaluation by trial trenching at the site; the document described the techniques to be used during the evaluation (full details are contained within the archive).
- 1.5** The WSI also indicated the possibility of the need for further archaeological investigation on the site (Stage 2). In the event that the Stage 1 evaluation identifies significant archaeological remains that might be unavoidably disturbed or destroyed by the proposed development, a mitigation strategy would be required. This might entail more detailed archaeological excavation and recording, together with additional post-excavation work including further reporting and possible publication.
- 1.6** The general aims of the evaluation were as follows:-
- To establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains within the proposed development area.

- To determine the extent, condition, nature, character, quality and date of any archaeological remains present.
- To establish the ecofactual/environmental potential of archaeological features.

And then should archaeological remains be discovered:-

- To appraise the likely impact of the development proposals on any archaeology located.
- To outline the options to be considered for mitigation stating how the archaeology of the site might to be accommodated within the proposed development, either by preservation *in situ* or by record (i.e. through excavation, recording and publication) if this is considered necessary or appropriate.

- 1.7** The field evaluation was carried out by Greg Priestley-Bell (Senior Archaeologist) and Deon Whittaker (Archaeological Assistant) on the 13th and 14th June 2006.

2.0 Historical and Archaeological Background

- 2.1** The Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER) includes a number of entries for the immediate vicinity of the development site indicating its archaeological potential. The churchyard of St. Mary the Virgin and the surrounding land is noted as the possible position of Haestan's Camp, a fortified encampment of a 9th-century Danish army and mentioned in the entry for the year AD 894 in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle (EHER 7090).

- 2.2** Also noted close to the study area are a significant number of Roman finds comprising pottery, coins and a possible well, and medieval pottery, human bone and a partially surviving medieval undercroft (EHER 7087-91, 7095-5, 7169-72 and 7237-8).

3.0 Methodology

- 3.1** Two test trenches (T1 and T2, Fig. 2), measuring 2.4m x 5.4m and 2.5m x 4.2m respectively, were excavated using a JCB excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket. The original trench layout and dimensions were modified due to the presence of telephone, electricity and water services, the depth of the dig and the instability of modern made ground. The relocated trench footprints were checked with a CAT scanner for the presence of buried services prior to excavation. The excavations were carried out under the supervision of staff from Archaeology South-East. Where practicable, mechanical excavation was taken down to the top of the 'natural' or the top of any significant archaeological deposit, whichever was the higher. Care was taken not to damage archaeological deposits through excessive use of mechanical excavation.

- 3.2** All revealed archaeological features were cleaned by hand prior to appropriate sampling, and recorded to accepted professional standards. Spoil was scanned

both visually and with a metal detector (where practicable) for the presence of artefacts. Provision was made for environmental sampling – one suitable deposit was sampled. Full details of the excavation and sampling methodology are given in the WSI, a copy of which is contained within the archive.

- 3.3** After consultation with Mr. Pat Connell of the HEM Team of the Historic Environment Branch of Essex County Council, the trenches were to be backfilled on completion of work.

4.0 Results

- 4.1** The site was covered by c. 100mm of hard standing consisting of tarmac and stone base material (Context **1/01** & **2/01**).

Trench T1 (Figs. 3 & 4 and Plate 1)

- 4.2** The maximum excavated depth was c. 1.3m below ground level (S1, Fig.4). Hardstanding **1/01** was 100mm thick and overlay a deposit (**1/02**) of dark greyish brown clayey silt with 1% flint gravel that contained pottery dating from 16th to 18th centuries. At the south end of the trench, deposit **1/02** overlay a c. 50mm thick lens (**1/03**) of mid brownish orange silty sand with 1% peagrit gravel. At the north end of the trench **1/02** overlay deposit.
- 4.3** Deposit **1/03** also overlay a deposit (**1/04**) of mid/dark silty clay with many chalk flecks and occasional brick fragments. In the northern part of the trench deposit **1/04** overlay a two deposits (**1/05** and **1/07**) of dark greyish brown silty clay with many stone fragments and flints together with occasional shell, charcoal and chalk fragments, and containing mid 15th- to 17th-century pot together with later 17th-century clay pipe. Deposit **1/05** overlay deposit **1/09** of mottled green-grey brown clayey silt with occasional chalk, stone and brick fragments. In the southern part of the trench deposit **1/04** overlay a deposit (**1/06**) of mid greyish orange very sandy silt with occasional brick fragments, tile and charcoal. Deposit **1/06** overlay a deposit (**1/11**) of mid brownish orange silty sand with 1% rounded flint pebbles, which in turn overlay two deposits: **1/09** as above and **1/12** of dark blackish orange very sandy silt with 20% rounded flint pebbles and 5% charcoal, and containing one sherd of later 14th- to 15th-century pottery. Deposit **1/09** overlay a continuous deposit (**1/13**) of mid bluish grey silty clay.

Trench T2 (Figs. 3 & 4)

- 4.4** The maximum excavated depth was c. 1.4m below ground level (S2, Fig.4). Hard standing (**2/01**) was c. 100mm thick and overlay a deposit (**2/02**) of dark orangey grey sandy silt with occasional flint pebbles and shell. Deposit **2/02** overlay a deposit (**2/03**) of mid orangey grey silty clay with occasional flint pebbles and tile fragments, which in turn overlay a deposit (**2/04**) of dark bluish grey silty clay with many comminuted shell, and containing 16th-century pottery.

- 4.5** Deposit **2/04** overlay a deposit (**2/07**) of dark brownish orange silty sand with 10% rounded flint pebbles containing one sherd of 15th- to 16th-century pottery. At the north end of the trench deposit **2/07** overlay a deposit (**2/05**) of bluish grey silty clay that contained 15th- to 16th-century ceramic building material, and in the southern part it overlay deposit **2/08** of light whitish grey sandy silt with 40% chalk fragments, and containing mid 15th- to mid 16th-century pottery. Deposit **2/05** was the fill of cut feature **2/06** (S3, Fig.4) which cut deposit **2/08**.

5.0 Finds and Environmental Sample

5.1 Finds by Luke Barber

The evaluation produced a small but significant assemblage of finds. These are quantified in Table 1.

| Trench | Context No. | Pot | CBM | Clay Pipe | Stone | Bone | Shell | Flint |
|---------------|--------------------|------------|------------|------------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1 | 1/02 | 4/78 | | 2/10 | | 2/200 | | |
| 1 | 1/05 | 4/166 | 4/1084 | 2/20 | | | 1/22 | |
| 1 | 1/07 | 1/28 | | | | 1/10 | | |
| 1 | 1/12 | 1/18 | | | | | | |
| 2 | 2/04 | 2/14 | | | | | 2/124 | |
| 2 | 2/05 | | 4/418 | | | 1/20 | 2/46 | 1/4 |
| 2 | 2/07 | 1/10 | | | | | | |
| 2 | 2/08 | 2/54 | | | | | 3/16 | |

Key: CBM=ceramic building material

Table 1: Finds Quantification: no./weight in grams

5.2 The Pottery

- 5.2.1** The pottery from the site is of late medieval/Transitional to early post-medieval date. The sherds range from small (25mm across) to large (100mm across) though most do not show any signs of abrasion. Ironically, the one exception to this consists of the largest piece – a glazed red earthenware bowl from Trench 1, Context 1/05, which has moderate flaking/abrasion of the surface. Perhaps the earliest sherd consists of a green glazed jug bodysherd in Coarse Borderware from Trench 1, Context 1/12. This is likely to be of later 14th- to 15th- century date. The base of another Surrey whiteware jug, again with patchy green external glaze, was recovered from Trench 1, Context 1/05, though this example may be early 16th century in date as it is associated with hard-fired earthenware, white painted ware and a sherd of lower fired all-over glazed earthenware. Hard-fired fine earthenware was also found in Trench 2, Contexts 2/02 and 2/04 and Trench 1, Context 1/02. All of this material is likely to range between the mid 15th to mid 16th centuries. A number of lower fired glazed red earthenwares were recovered too. These are difficult to date precisely but in most cases they appear to range between the later 15th to 16th centuries (Trench 1, Contexts 1/02, 1/05 and 1/07). Pieces of note include part

of a jug with slipped decoration (Context 1/07) and sherds of glazed red earthenware bowls which are more likely to be of 17th- to early 18th- century date from Contexts 1/02 and 1/05 (both Trench 1). Imported material consists entirely of German stoneware. Trench 1, Context 1/02 contained two sherds, one almost certainly from a Cologne tankard, the other of Cologne/Frechen origin. Trench 2, Context 2/04 produced a small bodysherd from a Raeren tankard. German imports are quite common on sites of the later 15th to 17th centuries.

5.3 *Ceramic Building Material (CBM)*

5.3.1 Relatively little ceramic building material was recovered. Trench 1, Context 1/05 produced a single peg tile fragment in a hard-fired fine sandy fabric with iron oxide inclusions and two hard-fired red/purple brick fragments in fine sand tempered fabrics. The bricks are thin (33mm high) and have semi self-glazed edges. They would not be out of place in a mid 16th- to 17th- century context. Trench 2, Context 2/05 produced just peg tile fragments in a number of different fabrics, though all are quite crudely made and hard-fired. Most are in a gritty fabric with sand, some flint and iron oxide inclusions. These tend to be the thinner types, usually measuring around 12mm thick. A 15mm thick tile in fine a sand tempered fabric is also present. All of this tile could be placed within a 15th- to 17th- century date range.

5.4 *Clay Pipe*

5.4.1 Only four clay pipe fragments were recovered, all from Trench 1. Context 1/02 produced two plain stem fragments, one of early 17th- century date, the other of 18th- century date. Context 1/05 produced a plain 17th- century stem and a later 17th- century London-type bowl.

5.5 *Large Mammal Bone*

5.5.1 Four contexts produced a small assemblage of large mammal bone. Context 1/02 produced a single fragment identified as mature cattle mandible; 1/05 contained a fragment of cattle rib and 1/07 a single sheep longbone. Context 2/05 produced the largest group from both collected and environmental samples. The eight identifiable fragments were cattle and sheep, and included fragments of rib, scapula and longbones. A single cattle rib showed sign of butchery.

5.6 *Shell*

5.6.1 A number of pieces of shell were recovered, all of which are in good condition. Virtually all are of oysters (upper and lower valves represented), though mussel is present in Trench 1, Context 1/05 and Trench 2, Context 2/08.

5.7 *Miscellaneous*

5.7.1 Other artefactual material consisted of a single hard-hammer struck flake from Trench 2, Context 2/05. The flint still retains cortex and is from a downland nodule. Although the flake may be prehistoric in origin, it may have resulted from the shaping of building material in a later period. A fragment of white-washed lime wallplaster was recovered from Trench 2, Context 2/08. The plaster is from a 15th- to 16th- century deposit.

5.8 *Potential for further work*

5.8.1 The current assemblage of finds is not considered to hold any potential for further analysis on its own though it is recommended the material be retained for long-term curation. If further work on the site is undertaken resulting in more material being recovered, the current assemblage should be studied in combination with it during post-excavation analysis.

5.9 *Environmental Sample* by Lucy Allott

5.9.1 One sample was taken from Context 2/05 (the single fill of ditch 2/06) which contained post-medieval pottery. The sample was processed using tank flotation and the residue (heavy fraction) and flot (light fraction) were retained on 500µm and 250µm meshes respectively. The flot and residue were air dried and passed through graded sieves and further sorted into the categories documented (Table 2).

5.9.2 The flot from this sample was very small (4 grams) and was dominated (70%) by fibrous uncharred vegetation. The flot also contained two uncharred *Rubus* sp. (Bramble) seeds which are probably modern. If this deposit was sufficiently moist and remained waterlogged until exposed the uncharred vegetation may have preserved in anaerobic conditions. The seeds appear very fresh however and the deposit was not saturated at the time of excavation and it must be concluded that these are modern or relatively recent contaminants introduced through root action.

5.9.3 Small charcoal flecks (<2mm) were collected in the flot, however the majority of the charcoal was retained in the residue. This is consistent with a very wet deposit in which the charcoal has absorbed moisture. One shell fragment and a land snail were also present.

5.9.4 The sample has confirmed the presence of ceramic building materials, pottery, bone and molluscs that were observed during excavation. In addition, charcoal, some small mammal bones, slag, iron nails and worked metal (possibly copper) were recovered from the residues. Oyster, mussel, and cockle shells are abundant. The bone assemblage contains large mammal bones and teeth, some small mammal bones. The residue from Trench 2, Context 2/05 also contained a number of fish bones (vertebrae and ribs) of small/medium sized fish.

5.9.5 The ditch deposit contains a range of general waste materials common to medieval and post-medieval sites. Botanical remains are limited and do not indicate the presence of cereals or other crops. The residue has provided a well

preserved mixed shell assemblage and bone assemblage that may provide evidence for the site economy.

| Sample No. 1, Context No. 2/05 | Flot | Residue |
|---|-------------------------------------|-------------|
| Charcoal >4mm | 0 | *****/26g |
| Charcoal <4mm | */<2g | *****/10g |
| Seeds Uncharred | 2 <i>Rub</i> <i>us</i> sp. | |
| Shell>4mm | */<2g | *****/1280g |
| Shell <4mm | */<2g | *****/22g |
| Bone >4mm | | 31/96g |
| Bone <4mm | | **/<2g |
| CBM | | ***54g |
| Pottery | | 4/20g |
| Slag | | 1/<2g |
| Fe Nails | | 8/62g |
| Worked metal | | 2/8g |

*Table 2: Flot and residue (charcoal, shell, bone and CBM quantification: * = 1-25, ** = 26-50, *** = 51-75, **** = 76-100, ***** = >100)*

6.0 Discussion

Trench T1

- 6.1** Deposit **1/02** was modern made ground that probably represented a dump deposit of material derived from elsewhere on the site and perhaps including imported material. Deposit **1/03** was a dump deposit perhaps intended to create a firm surface on the softer underlying deposits. Deposit **1/04** was a substantial dump deposit probably intended to the raise the ground surface to above flood level.
- 6.2** Deposit **1/05** was an area of hard standing capped with the remains of probably cobbled surface. Although pottery dating to mid 15th to mid 16th century was recovered from **1/05**, later 17th-century clay pipe was also present. This perhaps suggests that the use of hard standing **1/05** was long-lived; alternatively the pottery may have been residual. Deposits **1/06**, **1/11** and **1/12** were dump deposits that had most likely been jettisoned from the edge of hard standing **1/05**. Deposit **1/09** was the base of hard standing **1/05** and was probably laid down in order to consolidate the surface of the alluvium (**1/13**) to allow initial access.

Trench T2

- 6.3** Deposit **2/02** was made ground as seen in T1 as **1/02**. Deposit **2/03** was a dump deposit similar in character to **1/03** in T1, and was probably intended to raise the ground surface above flood level. Deposit **2/04** was another dump deposit, perhaps dating from the 16th century that included some general rubbish, again probably intended to raise the ground level. Deposit **2/07** was perhaps a naturally lain lens of alluvium, probably representing a period of flooding following the establishment of hard standing **2/08**. Deposit **2/08** was similar in character to deposit **1/09** in T1 and probably represented a hard standing, perhaps dating to mid 15th to mid 16th century. Cut **2/06** with fill **2/05** was probably a 15th- to 16th-century ditch or perhaps channel, that cut or abutted hard standing **2/08**. The feature was perhaps originally intended to provide drainage for hard standing **2/08**. However the fill (**2/05**) contained a significant quantity of food waste and mixed materials, indicating that the feature had been latterly used for the disposal of domestic and general rubbish.

7.0 Conclusions

- 7.1** The earliest identified activity on the site appeared to be the establishment, on the surface of alluvium, of an apparently extensive area of hard standing (**1/09** and **2/08**) at some time between the mid 15th – mid 16th centuries. The hard standing was constructed on what was then probably the southern shore of Benfleet Channel and perhaps represents a hard to aid the beaching of boats. A similar arrangement was recorded at Hythe in Kent (Priestley-Bell, 1998), where a later medieval hard had been constructed on a sheltered seashore. Ditch **2/06** perhaps represented a change of use of hard standing **2/08**. Alternatively, hard standing **2/08** was perhaps a processing area for shellfish. The significant quantity of oyster and mussel shell from the fill of ditch **2/06** perhaps derived from this activity.
- 7.2** In trench T1, further material containing flint and stone (**1/05**) was laid down on hard standing **1/09**, and was probably capped with a metallised surface. Hard standing **1/05** perhaps represented a late 17th century roadway giving access the shoreline. Deposits **1/06**, **1/11** and **1/12** were probably related to the broadening or extension of the proposed roadway.
- 7.3** The extensive overlying deposits (**1/02**, and **1/04** in T1 and **2/02**, **2/03** and **2/04** in T2) represent successive operations, from perhaps the late 17th century onwards, to raise the ground surface. This has likely to have been in response to flooding by the Benfleet Channel. Deposits **1/03** and **2/03** perhaps represent a short-lived occupation surface or a hiatus in the process of build up.

8.0 Consideration of Methodology and Confidence Rating

- 8.1** Trial trenching by machine provides the quickest, most economic means of evaluating both large and small areas. In view of the small scale of the proposed development, targeted test trenches are the most appropriate

sampling strategy. A confidence rating of 80% is given for the identification of remains within or close to the areas affected by the proposed development.

References

Connell, P. 2006. *Brief for Archaeological Investigation: 75-77 High Street, Benfleet, Essex.* Historic Environment Management Team. Essex County Council (08/05/06).

Griffin, N. 2006. *75-77 High Street, Benfleet, Essex. Archaeological Evaluation (Stage 1). Written Scheme of Investigation.* Archaeology South-East.

Priestley-Bell, G. 1998. 'An Archaeological Evaluation at 136-138 High Street, Hythe, Kent'. Unpublished archive report. Archaeology South-East, Rep. No. 660.

APPENDIX 1

ESSEX HERITAGE CONSERVATION RECORD/ESSEX ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORY SUMMARY SHEET

| | |
|---|---|
| <i>Site Name/Address: 75-77 High St, Benfleet, Essex</i> | |
| <i>Parish: Southend-on-Sea</i> | <i>District: Castle Point Borough</i> |
| <i>NGR: TQ7775 8595</i> | <i>Site Code: BEN06</i> |
| <i>Type of Work: Field evaluation</i> | <i>Site Director/Group: Greg Priestley-Bell, Archaeology South-East</i> |
| <i>Date of Work: 13 June 06 – 14 June 06</i> | <i>Size of Area Investigated: 900 square metres</i> |
| <i>Location of Finds/Curating Museum?: Central Museum, Southend-on-Sea</i> | <i>Funding Source: Developer</i> |
| <i>Further Seasons Anticipated?: None</i> | <i>Related EHCR Nos:</i> |
| <i>Final Report: Unpublished archive report</i> | |
| <i>Periods Represented: Medieval and post-medieval</i> | |
| <p>SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS:</p> <p>Archaeology South-East was commissioned by Mrs. Lindsey Wislocki to carry out an archaeological evaluation of land at 75-77 High Street, Benfleet, Essex. Two trial trenches were mechanically excavated. The work revealed an apparently extensive area of hard standing that perhaps represented a mid 15th- to mid 16th-century hard to aid the beaching of boats. A ditch or channel of similar date was also recorded. A possibly late 17th-century metalled roadway was later established on the postulated hard. Extensive overlying deposits represented successive operations, from perhaps the late 17th century onwards, to raise the ground surface, probably in response to flooding by the Benfleet Channel.</p> | |
| <i>Previous Summaries/Reports:</i> | |
| <i>Author of Summary: Greg Priestley-Bell</i> | <i>Date of Summary: 11-07-2006</i> |

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Project details

| | |
|--|---|
| Project name | 75-77 High St Benfleet, Essex |
| Short description of the project | Archaeology South-East were commissioned by Mrs. Wislocki to carry out an archaeological evaluation of land at 75-77 High Street Benfleet. Two trial trenches were mechanically excavated. The work revealed an apparently extensive area of hard standing that perhaps represented a mid 15th- to mid 16th-century hard to aid the beaching of boats. A ditch or channel was also recorded. A possibly late 17th-century metalled roadway was later established on the postulated hard. Extensive overlying deposits represented successive operations, from perhaps the late 17th century onwards, to raise the ground surface, probably in response to flooding by the Benfleet Channel. |
| Project dates | Start: 13-06-2006 End: 14-06-2006 |
| Previous/future work | No / No |
| Any associated project reference codes | CPT/065/04 - Planning Application No. |
| Any associated project reference codes | 2491 - Sitecode |
| Type of project | Field evaluation |
| Site status | Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area |
| Current Land use | Industry and Commerce 3 - Retailing |
| Monument type | HARD Medieval |
| Monument type | HARD Post Medieval |
| Significant Finds | POTTERY Medieval |
| Significant Finds | POTTERY Post Medieval |
| Methods & techniques | 'Sample Trenches' |
| Development type | Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.) |
| Prompt | Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16 |
| Position in the planning process | Between deposition of an application and determination |

Project location

| | |
|---------------|--|
| Country | England |
| Site location | ESSEX SOUTHEND ON SEA SOUTHEND ON SEA 75-77 High Street Benfleet |
| Postcode | SS7 |
| Study area | 900.00 Square metres |

| | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| National grid reference | TQ 7775 8595 Point |
| Height OD | Min: 2.35m Max: 2.38m |

Project creators

| | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Name of Organisation | Archaeology South-East |
| Project brief originator | Unitary Authority Archaeologist |
| Project design originator | Archaeology South-East |
| Project director/manager | Neil Griffin |
| Project supervisor | Greg Priestley-Bell |
| Sponsor or funding body | Developer |

Project archives

| | |
|----------------------------|--|
| Physical Archive recipient | Local Museum |
| Physical Contents | 'Animal Bones','Ceramics','Environmental','Metal','Worked stone/lithics' |
| Digital Archive recipient | Local Museum |
| Digital Contents | 'other' |
| Digital Media available | 'Images raster','Text' |
| Paper Archive recipient | Local Museum |
| Paper Contents | 'other' |
| Paper Media available | 'Context sheet','Photograph','Plan','Report','Section' |

Project bibliography 1

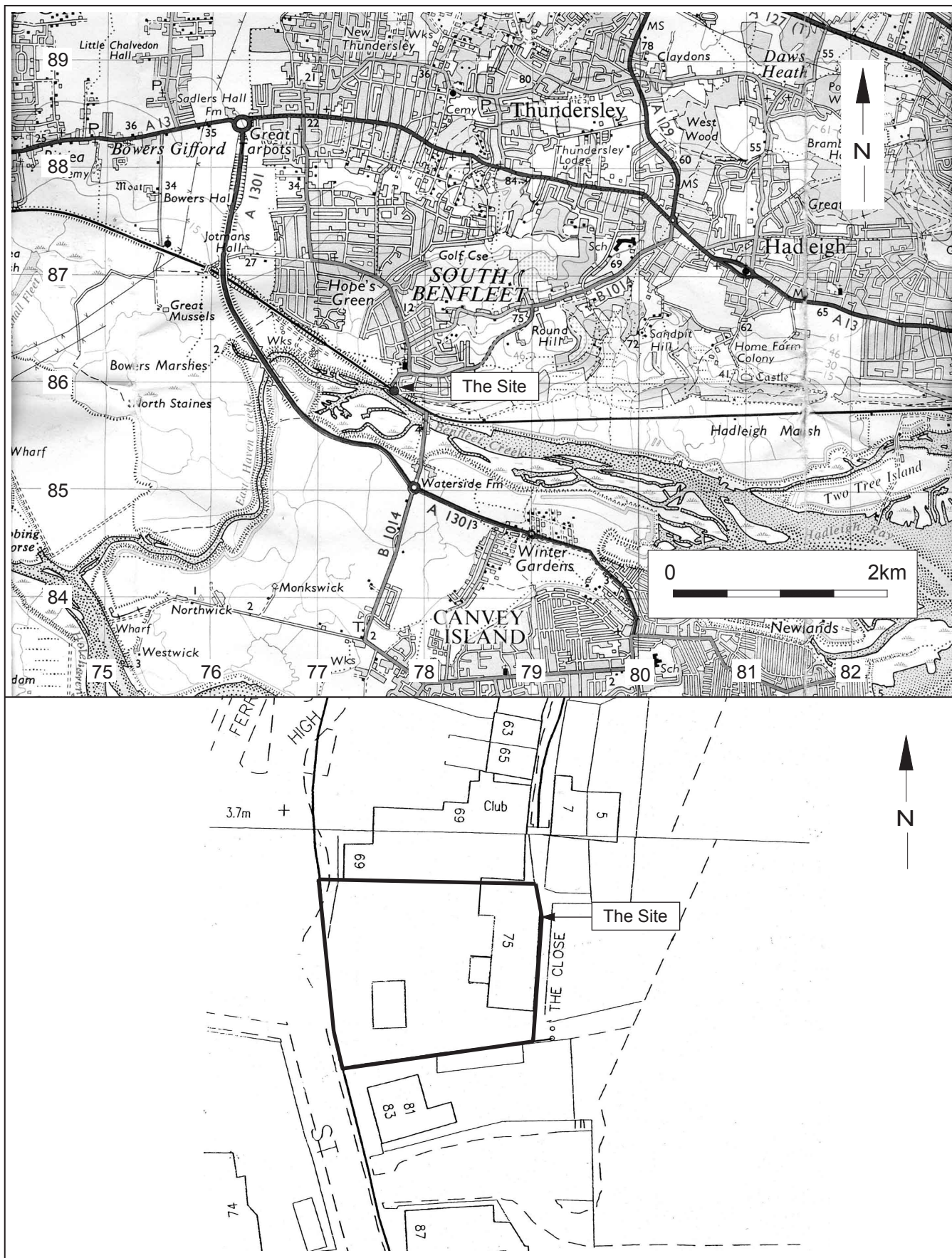
| | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Publication type | Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript) |
| Title | An Archaeological Evaluation of Land at 75-77 High Street, Benfleet, Essex |
| Author(s)/Editor (s) | Priestley-Bell,G |
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| Description | Softback bound volume |

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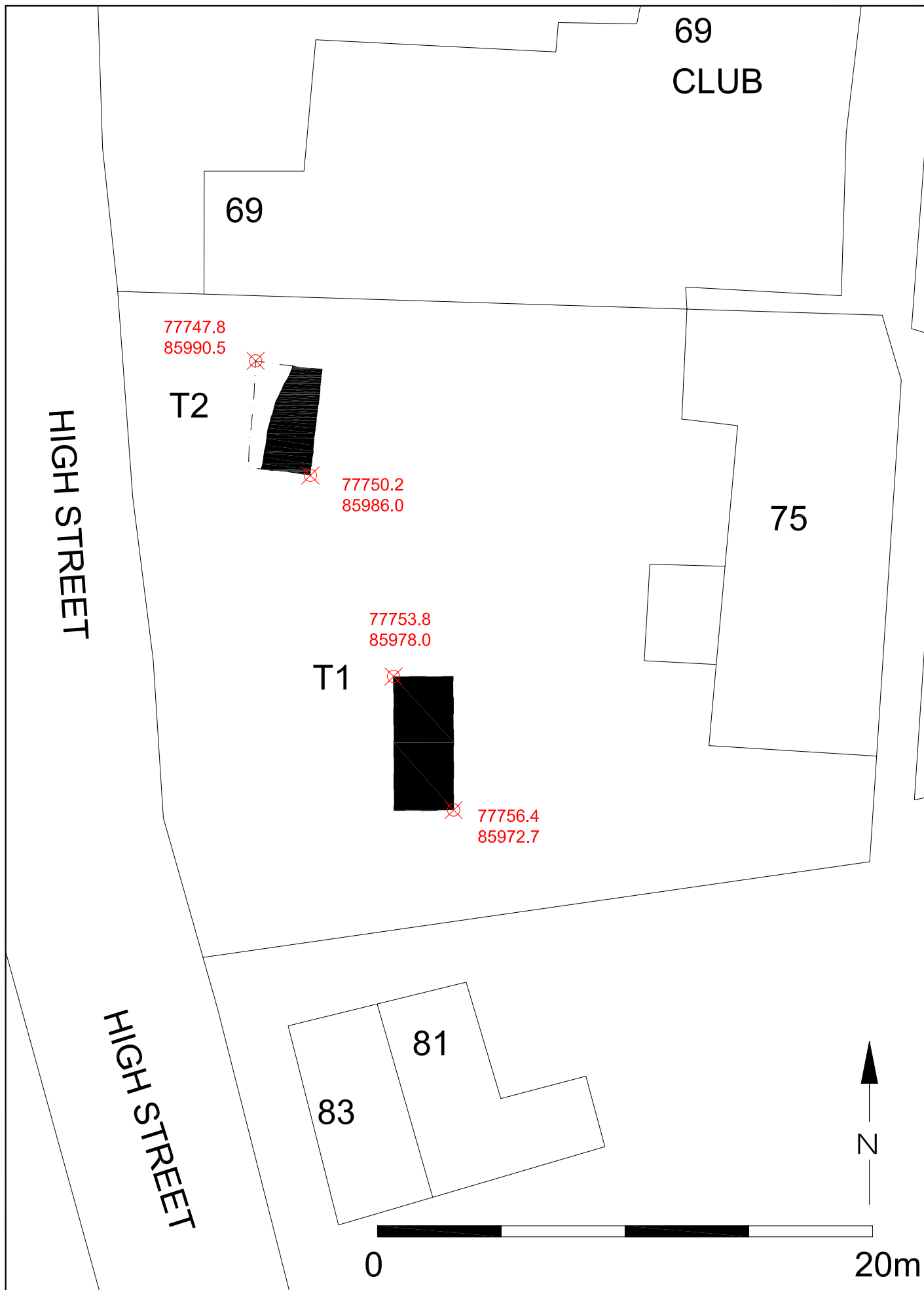
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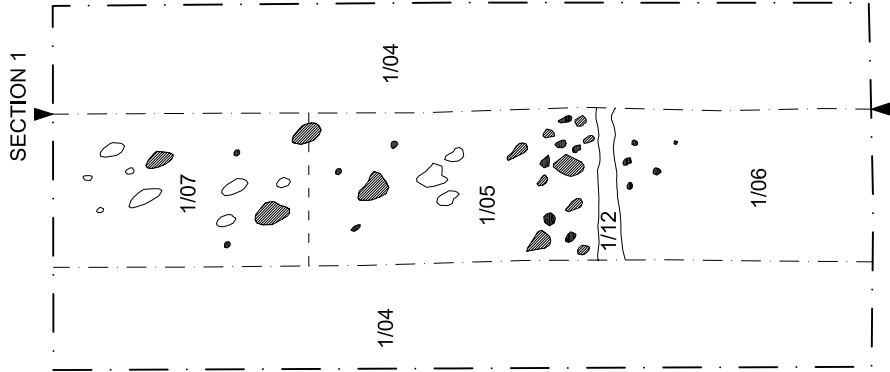
| | | | | |
|--------------------------|-----------|------------------|------------------------------------|--------|
| © ARCHAEOLOGY SOUTH EAST | | | 75-77 High Street, Benfleet, Essex | Fig. 1 |
| Ref: 2491 | July 2006 | Drawn by: JLR | Site Location Plan | |

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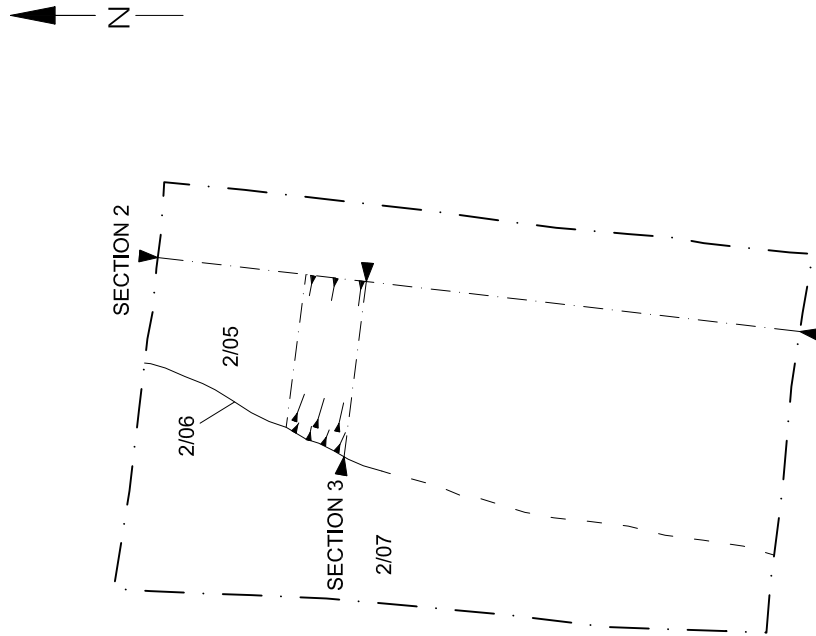


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|--------------------------|-----------|------------------|------------------------------------|--------|
| © ARCHAEOLOGY SOUTH EAST | | | 75-77 High Street, Benfleet, Essex | Fig. 2 |
| Ref: 2491 | July 2006 | Drawn by: MST | Trench Location Plan | |

Trench 1

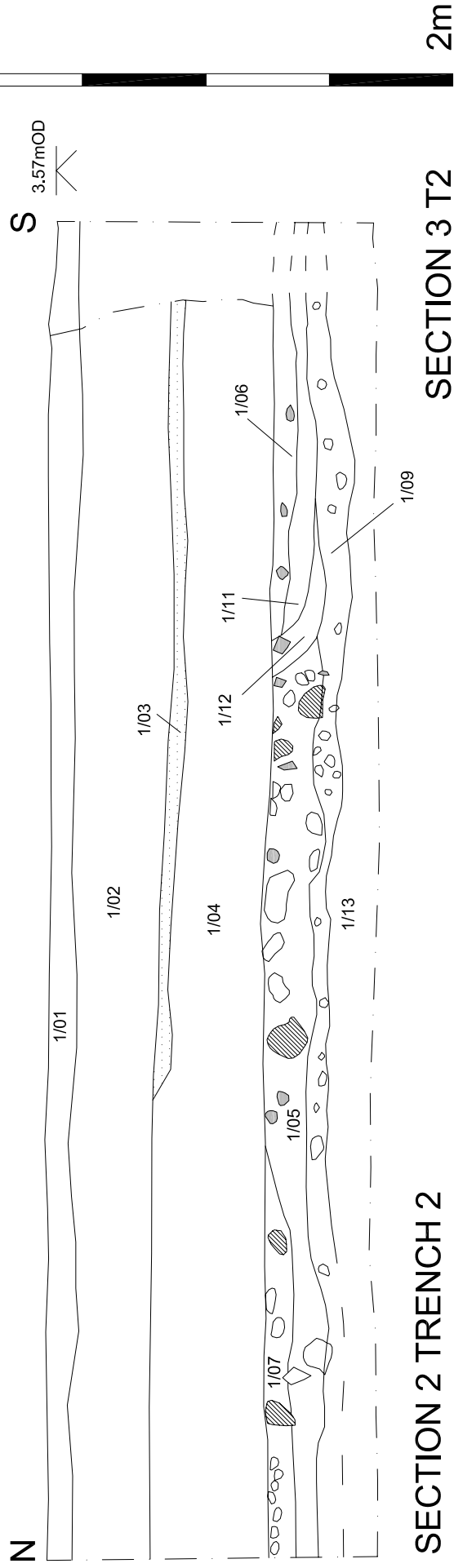


Trench 2

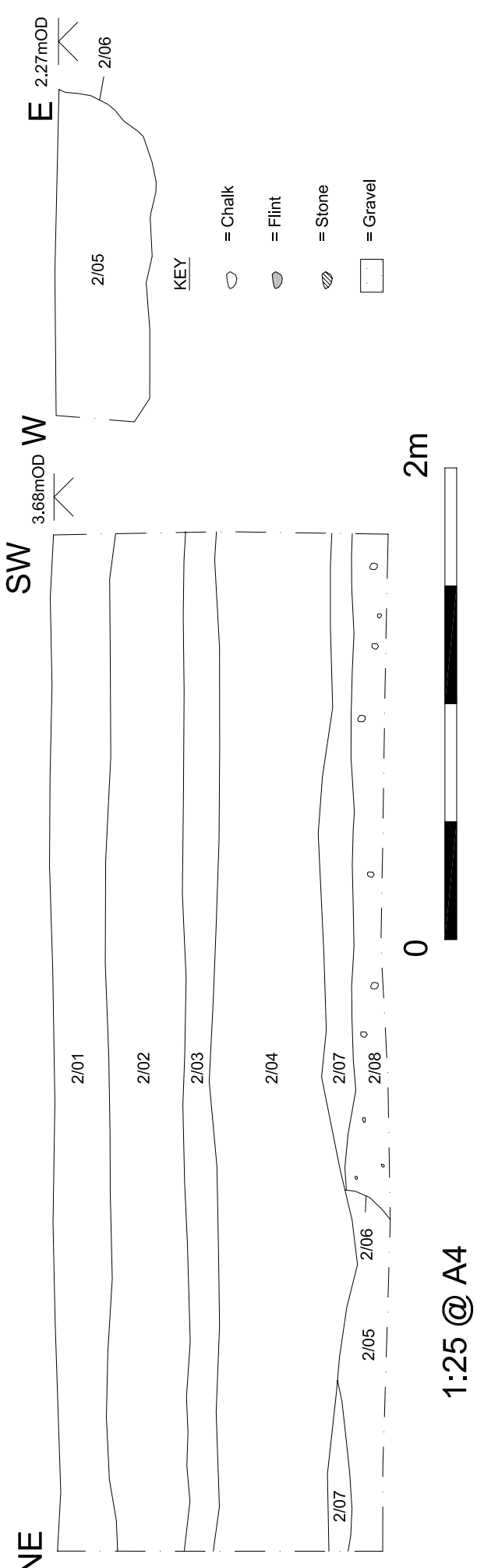


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| Ref: 2491 | July 2006 | Drawn by: MST | | |

SECTION 1 TRENCH 1



SECTION 2 TRENCH 2



1:25 @ A4



Plate. 1: Test Trench 1, Section 1