

**An Archaeological Evaluation of Land at 74 High
Street, Benfleet Essex (NGR TQ 77729 85960)**

Planning Ref: CPT/00448/07

by Greg Priestley-Bell AIFA

Project no. 3093

October 2007

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Summary

Archaeology South-East were commissioned by Mrs. Lindsey Wislocki to carry out an archaeological evaluation of land at 74 High Street, Benfleet, Essex. One trial trench was mechanically excavated. The work revealed remains from two broad periods: Roman and post-medieval. The Roman remains comprised a small quantity of residual pottery and CBM within post-medieval contexts, while the earliest post-medieval remains consisted of a similarly small quantity of 16th- to 17th-century pottery and CBM within apparently naturally deposited alluvium. A possible mooring station, comprising three large timbers extended up to 1.4m into the underlying alluvium and was perhaps also post-medieval in origin. Unfortunately this timber was found to be unsuitable for dendrochronological analysis. A 19th-century brick building was also recorded on the site.

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1.0 Introduction

- 1.1** Archaeology South-East (ASE) is the contracting division of The Centre for Applied Archaeology at the Institute of Archaeology, University College London. In September 2007, ASE was commissioned by Mrs. Lindsey Wislocki of Hedgehog Developments Ltd to undertake an archaeological evaluation at land at 74 High Street, Benfleet, Essex (Figs 1&2), (NGR TQ 77729 85960).
- 1.2** The site lies at the junction of Ferry Road to the west and Benfleet High Street to the east, with number 80 High Street to the south. The site was until recently occupied by a small garden centre and is currently unoccupied. The site lies in the South Benfleet Conservation Area in an area of Victorian development (Essex County Council, 2005). The underlying geology, according to the British Geological Survey, consists of landslip to the south and London Clay to the north.
- 1.3** A planning application (Planning Ref. CPT/00448/07) has been submitted to Castle Point Borough Council for the construction of nine flats and associated car parking. 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 (in the County Council's capacity as advisor to Castle Point Borough Council on archaeological planning matters) has recommended that an archaeological planning condition be attached to any consent that may be granted. 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, 2007) 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, 2007). 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 identified 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 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 Caroline Russell (Archaeologist) on the 11th and 12th September 2007.

2.0 Historical and Archaeological Background

2.1 The Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER) includes a number of entries (locations shown on Fig 1) for the immediate vicinity of the development site and listed below in Table 1.

No	Ref	NGR TQ	Site	Description
1	14425	7790 8610	Anchor PH	Roman tile and pot sherd
2	7173	7772 8612	South Benfleet	Roman brick
3	7094	7789 8607	South Benfleet High Street	Roman pottery and medieval human remains
4	7086	7775 8600	South Benfleet	Roman well
5	7087	7774 8597	South Benfleet High Street	Roman pottery
6	16807	7777 8610	Rear of Hoy and Helmet PH	Medieval pottery
7	7088	7776 8613	South Benfleet	Medieval pottery – 14thC and later
8	7089	7770 8600	47 High Street South Benfleet	Medieval pottery and animal bones
9	7237	7785 8608	10 Essex Way South Benfleet	Possible medieval undercroft

Table 1: EHER Sites and Monuments

2.2 In the late 9th century AD, a Danish force led by Haestan or Hastein used Benfleet as a base. The churchyard of St. Mary the Virgin and the

surrounding land is noted as the possible position of his fortified encampment which is mentioned in the entry for the year 894AD in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle (EHER 7090). In the 19th century, possible earthworks associated with the camp were said to be still identifiable (Spurrell, 1885). A coin found in c. 1996, during building work at Hall Farm Road just to the north-west of the churchyard, has been recently identified as Byzantine dated c. 850-950AD. This very significant find supports the suggested position of the Viking camp.

- 2.3** King Alfred's son Edward captured Haestan's camp in the battle of Benfleet in 894AD. After the battle, the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle states that all the Viking ships were burnt or taken away upriver. In 1855, during the construction of the London, Tilbury and Southend Line railway bridge, burnt ships timbers and human bones were found (Spurrell, 1885). It has been suggested that the Viking anchorage extended northwards from the railway bridge (Amateur Archaeology Association, 2007, 3). If this were the case, the current site would have lain within the proposed anchorage.

3.0 Methodology

- 3.1** One L-shaped test trench (T1 Fig 2), measuring c. 13m x 8m x 3m, was excavated using a 360 degree slew excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket. The original trench dimensions were modified due to the presence of an electricity service. The trench footprint was 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 – no suitable deposits were encountered. 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 Ms. Sue Tyler and Mr. Pat Connell of the HEM Team of the Historic Environment Branch of Essex County Council, the trench was backfilled on completion of work.

4.0 Results (Figs 3 & 4)

- 4.1** The site was covered by c. 100mm of hard standing [01] consisting of sand and gravel and/or pavior blocks and layers of modern made

ground [32] and [33] and debris [31]. The maximum excavated depth was c. 2m below ground level.

Trench T1 – E-W arm

- 4.2** In the western end of the trench, layers of modern made ground [32] and [33] and hardstanding [01] overlay a series of compacted sandy silt layers with darker upper surfaces [02], [03], [05] and [06] (Fig. 4, Sections 1 & 2); two c.300mm lengths of timber lay horizontally within layer [06]. Layers [02], [03] and [05] were cut by a 470mm wide cut [37] filled with a dark greyish brown silt [38] (Fig. 4, Section 1). Layer [06] filled a 450mm wide cut [08], which was just visible at the western end of the trench. Further east, Layer 6 was seen to overlay a silty sand deposit with 80% rounded flint gravel [07]. Two timber post stubs in post-holes ([10] and [12]) lay near the end of the trench, [10] cut into [06] and [12] cut into [07]. Silty clay deposit [17] was located below [07] (not seen in Section 2).
- 4.3** To the east, deposit [07] abutted or was cut by a wall constructed of red brick bonded with lime mortar [14] (Fig. 4, Section 2). A sandy silt deposit with 1% ceramic building material (CBM) [31] abutted wall [14], and overlay (in descending order) silty clay layer [15], whitish grey sandy silt layer [16] and the continuation of silty clay layer [17].
- 4.4** To the east, deposit [31] overlay a wall constructed of red brick bonded with lime mortar [18] that overlay oak timber planking [19] (Fig. 3). A sandy silt deposit [22] abutted the eastern side of wall [18].

Trench T1 – N-S arm

- 4.5** Modern debris [33] and hardstanding [01] overlay a dark brown organic layer [27] and a silty clay deposit with 5% chalk and occasional flints [28]. At the northern end of the trench, wall [18] overlay two silty clay layers [37] and [29] (Fig. 4, Sections 3 & 4). Timber planking [19] abutted an E-W alignment of oak timber planking [21] that underlay a wall [20] constructed of red brick bonded with lime mortar. Wall [20] (Fig. 4, Section 4) cut or was abutted by a silty clay deposit [23/24] which overlay a light greyish white deposit [25] and silty clay deposits (in descending order) [26] and [30]. Unfortunately, it wasn't possible to positively link contexts between the two trenches. However, it is thought likely that that [23/24] overlay [17].
- 4.6** A timber group, timbers A,B,C and D [04] (Plate 1) consisting of two uprights (A and B) and one angled piece (C), together with a worked fragment (D), was revealed within deposit [23/24]. Timber A was 1.1m long and extended down into deposits [25], [26] and [30]; timber B measured 300mm measured 1.1m and 1.3m long; timber C was 1.3m long and extended into deposits [25], [26] and [30]. A sample of timber C was taken for dendrochronological analysis.

5.0 Finds by Elke Raemen

5.1 A relatively small assemblage of finds was recovered from the evaluation. A summary of these finds can be found in Table 2 below.

Context	Pot	Wt (g)	CBM	Wt (g)	Shell	Wt (g)	Flint	Wt (g)	Glass	Wt (g)	CTP	Wt (g)
15			4	722	1	12						
23	1	8							1	24	5	36
24	4	26					1	16				
26	2	46	2	144	1	58						
30			9	628	1	18						

Table 2: Quantification of the finds

5.2 Pottery

5.2.1 Seven pottery fragments were recovered from three different contexts. The oldest pieces are two residual Roman fragments from [24]. These consist of a sherd of fine sandy greyware and a fine sand-tempered piece of greyware with occasional water rounded flint grit inclusions.

5.2.2 The same context produced two pieces of high fired earthenwares, one of which is oxidised while the other one is deliberately reduced. Both pieces are of later 16th to 17th-century date. Another two fragments of high fired earthenwares are from [26]. One of these is a base fragment dating to the 16th - 17th century. The second piece is deliberately reduced and of mid 16th - 17th-century date. In addition, a 17th-century piece of tin-glazed earthenware was recovered from [23].

5.3 Ceramic Building Material

5.3.1 The Ceramic Building Material (CBM) contains a number of residual Roman pieces. Context [26] produced a Roman floor tile fragment with a thickness of 37mm. Another two floor tile fragments were recovered from [30], measuring 30 and 32 mm thick. A Roman box flue tile fragment was recovered from the same context. The piece is cut relatively square, measuring 26mm long, 22mm wide and 15mm thick, and was possible reused as a *tessera*.

5.3.2 Context [30] also contained a Roman *tegula* fragment with a flange height of 49 mm and a thickness of 27mm. All of these pieces are medium to high fired with sparse fine sand-tempering. In addition, a medium to high fired, sparse fine sand-tempered undiagnostic piece, which might also be of Roman date, was recovered from [30].

5.3.3 Of the later material, eight fragments consist of roof tiles. A fragment from [26] and two pieces from [30] are medium to high fired with sparse fine sand-tempering, moderate quartz inclusions to 2mm and occasional iron oxide inclusions to 1mm. These pieces are of 16th to 17th-century date. Another piece of this date was recovered from [30].

The fragment is high fired with sparse fine sand-tempering, moderate iron oxide inclusions to 1mm and moderate clay pellet inclusions to 1mm.

- 5.3.4** Context [15] contained three high fired roof tile fragments with sparse fine sand-tempering, occasional iron oxide inclusions to 2mm and occasional clay pellets to 2mm. Two of these are pan tile fragments, while the third piece is a possible valley tile fragment. All fragments date to the 18th century. Another 18th-century high fired roof tile fragment from [15] is sparse fine sand-tempered with moderate quartz inclusions to 2mm and occasional clay pellets to 2mm. A low to medium fired, sparse fine sand-tempered piece was recovered from [30], and is possibly a brick fragment.

5.4 *Miscellaneous*

- 5.4.1** Context [23] contained four plain clay tobacco pipe (CTP) stem fragments and one complete bowl. Two of the stem fragments are of late 17th-century date. The other two pieces date, together with the bowl, to the first half of the 18th century. A maker's mark, possibly 'IT', is stamped on the round flat heel of the bowl. This might refer to John Tuck, who was working in Canterbury between 1712 and 1722, which is consistent with the date of the bowl.
- 5.4.2** A single piece of pale blue, mould blown oval-sectioned bottle glass (i.e. for medical use) was recovered from [23]. The fragment dates to the later 19th to early 20th century.
- 5.4.3** A single piece of residual worked flint was recovered from [24], consisting of a hard hammer waste flake with evidence of some retouch on one edge, possibly forming a cutting edge.
- 5.4.4** In addition, three good condition oyster shell valves were recovered. Context [15] contains an upper valve, while two lower valves were recovered from [26] and [30].

Potential

- 5.5** The assemblage is too small and homogenous to have any potential for further analysis. No further work is required.

5.7 *Wood Samples* by Lucy Allott

- 5.7.1** Three timbers were collected from context [04] during the evaluation. Each of these has blackened due to their preservation in wet conditions although the largest timber (C) contains fresh wood in the centre.
- 5.7.2** The smallest piece of worked wood, described as a peg, is formed on a branch segment measuring 180mm long with a diameter of 43mm. A

single diagonal cut has been made at one end to form a point. This point also has a natural break along one side.

- 5.7.3** A second piece of wood (D), identified as *Quercus* sp. (Oak), measuring 300 x 120 x 75mm and worked into a wedge shape was also recovered from context [04]. This object retains several further chisel/cut marks on three sides. This (possible) driving wedge has been cut with the grain and although the cross section is unclear it appears to originate from a significantly larger timber and may represent only a quarter segment of the original tree diameter.
- 5.7.4** A large timber (C), possibly a mooring post, was sampled on site. The post diameter measures 194 x 190mm and the sample taken displays a natural break at one end. No chisel marks are evident on this sample. A further slice, approximately 30mm thick, of this timber was sent to a specialist to assess its suitability and potential for dendrochronological dating. The piece was identified as heartwood of *Quercus* sp. (Oak) with approximately 52 rings (Tyres pers. comm.). Unfortunately this single sample (which would be borderline for analysis if one of several timbers) does not hold potential for dating (Tyres pers. comm.).
- 5.7.5** The timbers from this site do not hold potential for further analysis.

6.0 Discussion

Trench T1

- 6.1** Cut [37] was modern disturbance. Layers [02], [03], and [05] represented successive floors or yard surfaces; layer [06] was rammed chalk rubble which formed the base for floor [05], the earliest of the series of floors. Deposit [07] was a hardstanding probably intended to stabilise the surface of the underlying alluvium prior to the development of the area. Layers [02], [03], [05] and [06] were likely to relate to a later 19th-century building that stood on the site and is discussed below; feature [07] may also relate to the same building or to an earlier 19th-century building discussed below. Post-holes [10] and [12] were probably modern.
- 6.2** Layer [27] and deposit [28] were modern in origin, and probably related to ground preparation prior to modern development. Walls [14], [18] and [20] broadly correspond with the western, eastern and southern walls respectively of a square building shown on the 1897 2nd edition OS map (Essex County Council, 2005) (Fig 5). This map also shows an adjoining sub-rectangular building to the west. While the western range seems to be shown on the 1841 Tithe Map (Essex County Council, 2005) (Fig 6), the eastern square building is not represented. The earlier western building is shown close to Church Creek in the northern part of an extensive area of wharves and was perhaps a warehouse or boat house. The 1777 Chapman and Andre map of

Essex (Essex County Council, 2005) (Fig 7) appears to show no buildings on the current site, indeed it seems to show no buildings whatsoever between the High Street and Church Creek. It is reasonably certain therefore that the earlier building dates from between 1777-1841 and the later building from between 1841-1897.

- 6.3** Deposit [29] was probably the result of ground preparation prior to the construction of the building. Oak planks [19] and [21] were directly beneath the lowest course of walls [18] and [20] respectively. These timbers were a construction feature apparently designed to create a firm, level base for the brickwork which would otherwise have been placed directly onto the somewhat yielding alluvium. Deposit [31] was a destruction level of mixed materials, some of which probably related to the demolition of the later 19th-century building, but which also included modern concrete, plastic etc. Deposits [15] and [16] were made ground layers probably related to the preparation of the site prior to development. Eighteenth century CBM from deposit [15] perhaps represented re-used material from the demolition of one of the 19th-century buildings that stood on the site. Deposit [17] was probably 'natural' alluvium.
- 6.4** Deposit [28] was made ground probably related to the demolition of the later 19th-century building and subsequent levelling of the site. Deposit [23/24] was probably naturally deposited alluvium that contained a range of material from two periods: Roman and 16th- to 17th-century. This material probably became incorporated during the process of deposition, in which case it must have been laid down in the 16th century or later. The alternative, that the Roman and 16th- to 17th-century material was deposited into the alluvium after it was laid down, is unlikely due to the height of this unit of alluvium.
- 6.5** Deposit [25] was a layer of chalk rubble that had perhaps been intended to form a hardstanding or hard on the surface of the alluvium. This apparent attempt to create a usable surface failed when hardstanding [25] was buried beneath alluvium unit [23/24]. Deposits [26] and [30] were further units of alluvium separated by a black film a few millimetres thick, probably representing a brief hiatus in the process of deposition. Deposit [26] produced 16th- to 17th-century pottery and CBM, while deposit [30] produced Roman and 16th- to 17th-century CBM, again probably indicating that these alluvium units were laid down in the 16th century or later.
- 6.6** Timber group [04] perhaps represented a mooring station, possibly broadly contemporary with the mid 15th- to mid 16th-century hard identified during archaeological investigations c. 30m to the north-east at 75-77 High Street (Priestley-Bell, 2006). Unfortunately, the timber sent for dendrochronological analysis was found to be unsuitable for dating purposes.

- 6.7** The consistent 16th- to 17th-century date obtained from a c. 1.4m deep block of alluvium suggests that the rate of alluviation was quite rapid during this period. This timetable would broadly agree with the mid 15th- to mid 16th-century date for the nearby hard, for as alluvium began to build up in the creek, the water's edge would have moved further out into the channel. This would have made boat access to the creek across the soft alluvium become increasingly difficult, eventually necessitating the construction of a hard.

7.0 Conclusions

- 7.1** With the possible exception of a single struck flint from a post-medieval context, the earliest remains identified on the site comprised a small quantity of residual Roman pottery and CBM within post-medieval contexts. Although this material might be regarded as representing the expected 'background level' for such a focal location, the presence of a fragment of box flue tile, perhaps re-used as a *tessera*, is certainly interesting.
- 7.2** All the other remains identified on the site are thought likely to date to the post-medieval period. The 16th- to 17th-century material did not relate to identified features, but had apparently become incorporated within naturally deposited alluvium. With the exception of timber group [04], the only identified *in situ* remains, including probably re-used 18th-century CBM, related to 19th-century buildings that are known to have existed on the site.
- 7.3** Although the investigation has produced potentially useful evidence relating to the timetable of alluviation in Church Creek, the only significant *in situ* remains comprised the apparently isolated, and undated proposed mooring station [04]. In view of this, and the considerable depth (2m+) of made ground and alluvium recorded on the site, the proposed development is likely to have a minimal detrimental effect on the archaeological record.

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, test trenching is 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

Manuscripts

1777 Chapman and Andre map of Essex (Essex Record Office, ERO)
1841 Tithe Map for South Benfleet (ERO)
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APPENDIX 1

ESSEX HERITAGE CONSERVATION RECORD/ESSEX ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORY SUMMARY SHEET

<i>Site Name/Address: 74 High St, Benfleet, Essex</i>	
<i>Parish: Southend-on-Sea</i>	<i>District: Castle Point Borough</i>
<i>NGR: TQ77729 85960</i>	<i>Site Code: BNF07</i>
<i>Type of Work: Field evaluation</i>	<i>Site Director/Group: Greg Priestley-Bell, Archaeology South-East</i>
<i>Date of Work: 11 September 07 – 12 September 07</i>	<i>Size of Area Investigated: 850 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: Roman and post-medieval</i>	
<p>SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS:</p> <p><i>Archaeology South-East were commissioned by Mrs. Lindsey Wislocki to carry out an archaeological evaluation of land at 74 High Street, Benfleet, Essex. One trial trench was mechanically excavated. The work revealed remains from two broad periods: Roman and post-medieval. The Roman remains comprised a small quantity of residual pottery and CBM within post-medieval contexts, while the earliest post-medieval remains consisted of a similarly small quantity of 16th- to 17th-century pottery and CBM within apparently naturally deposited alluvium. A possible mooring station, comprising three large timbers extended up to 1.4m into the underlying alluvium and was perhaps also post-medieval in origin. Unfortunately this timber was found to be unsuitable for dendrochronological analysis. A 19th-century brick building was also recorded on the site.</i></p>	
<i>Previous Summaries/Reports:</i>	
<i>Author of Summary: Greg Priestley-Bell</i>	<i>Date of Summary: 5-10-2007</i>

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

[List of Projects](#)

This is the main page of the OASIS form, the form is split into sections as listed below.

You can fill as much or as little of each section in at any one time. Once you have filled in a section completely, please tick the **completed** box at the bottom of that section. The form will then check to see that all the mandatory fields (marked with a *) have been completed. If this is the case it will return to this page, if not it will ask you complete the missing fields.

There are some fields that **must** be filled in: the project name, the location and your name and email address.

Please note: the form entries are only saved when the **Save record** has been pressed. If you leave the form inactive for over 30 minutes any entries will be lost, this is to retain the security of your username and password.

OASIS ID: archaeol6-32279

Project details

Project name	74 High St South Benfleet, Essex
Short description of the project	Archaeology South-East were commissioned by Mrs. Lindsey Wislocki to carry out an archaeological evaluation of land at 74 High Street, Benfleet, Essex. One trial trench was mechanically excavated. The work revealed remains from two broad periods: Roman and post-medieval. The Roman remains comprised a small quantity of residual pottery and CBM within post-medieval contexts, while the earliest post-medieval remains consisted of a similarly small quantity of 16th- to 17th-century pottery and CBM within apparently naturally deposited alluvium. A possible mooring station, comprising three large timbers extended up to 1.4m into the underlying alluvium and was perhaps also post-medieval in origin (pending the results of the dendrochronological analysis). A 19th-century brick building was also recorded on the site.
Project dates	Start: 11-09-2007 End: 12-09-2007
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	3093 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 3 - Retailing
Monument type	MOORING Uncertain
Monument type	HOUSE Modern
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Significant Finds	CBM Roman
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CBM Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	'Measured Survey','Sample Trenches','Survey/Recording Of Fabric/Structure','Visual Inspection'
Development type	Urban commercial (e.g. offices, shops, banks, etc.)

Prompt Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16

Position in the planning process Pre-application

Status Complete

Project location

Site location ESSEX SOUTHEND ON SEA SOUTHEND ON SEA 74 High St South Benfleet

Postcode SS7

Study area 850 Square metres

Site coordinates NGR - TQ 7772 8596
LL - 51.5439803342 0.5632476728 (decimal)
LL - 51 32 38 N 000 33 47 E (degrees)
Point

Height OD Min: 2.54m Max: 2.77m

Status Complete

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

Type of sponsor/funding body Developer

Status Complete

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Local Museum

Physical Contents 'Ceramics','Wood','Worked stone/lithics'

Digital Archive recipient Local Museum

Digital Contents 'other'

Digital Media available 'Images raster / digital photography'

Paper Archive recipient Local Museum

Paper Contents 'other'

Paper Media available 'Context sheet','Photograph','Plan','Report','Section'

Status Complete

? Project
bibliography 1

Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)



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G.Priestley-Bell

fau@ucl.ac.uk

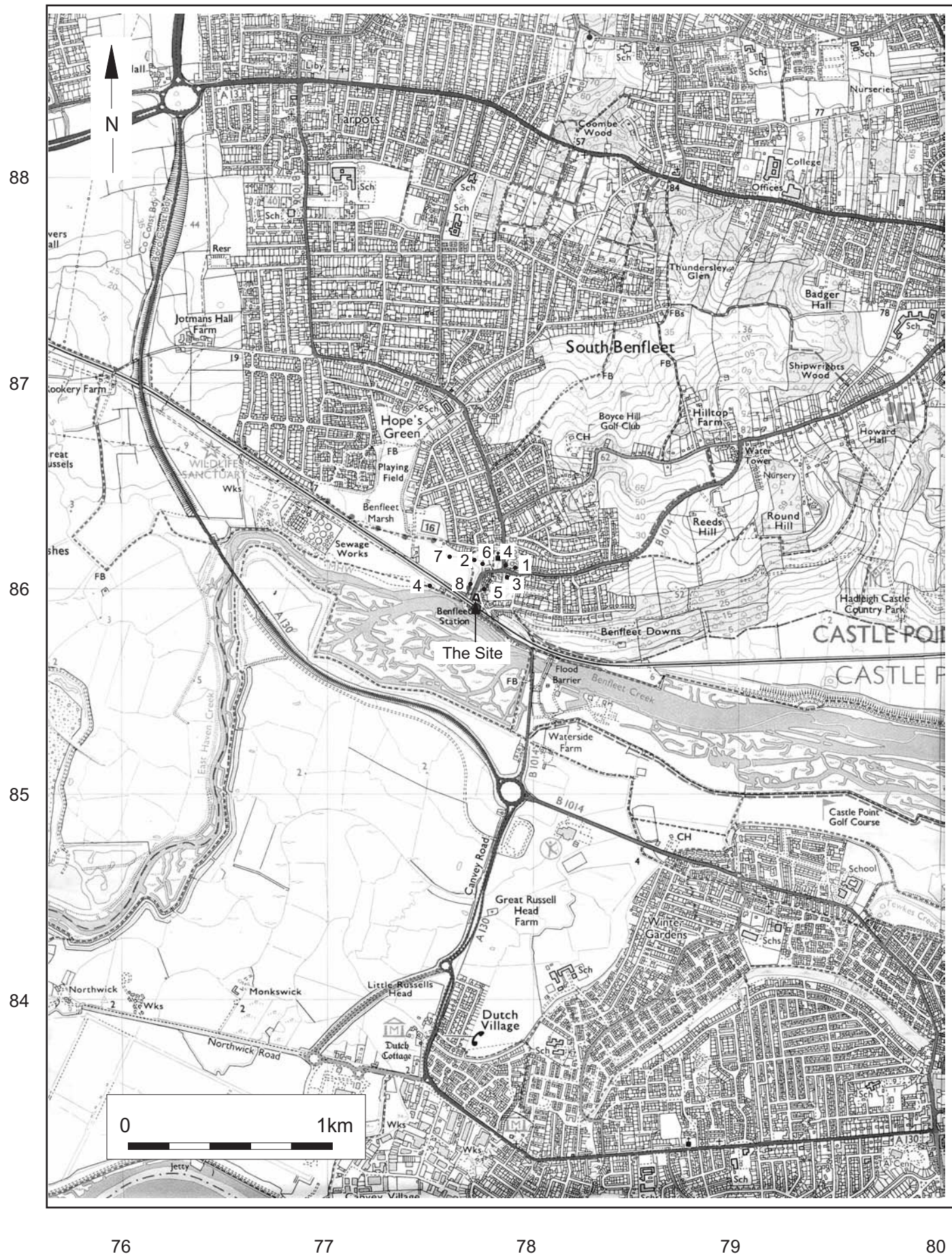
Save record

OASIS:

Please e-mail [English Heritage](#) for OASIS help and advice

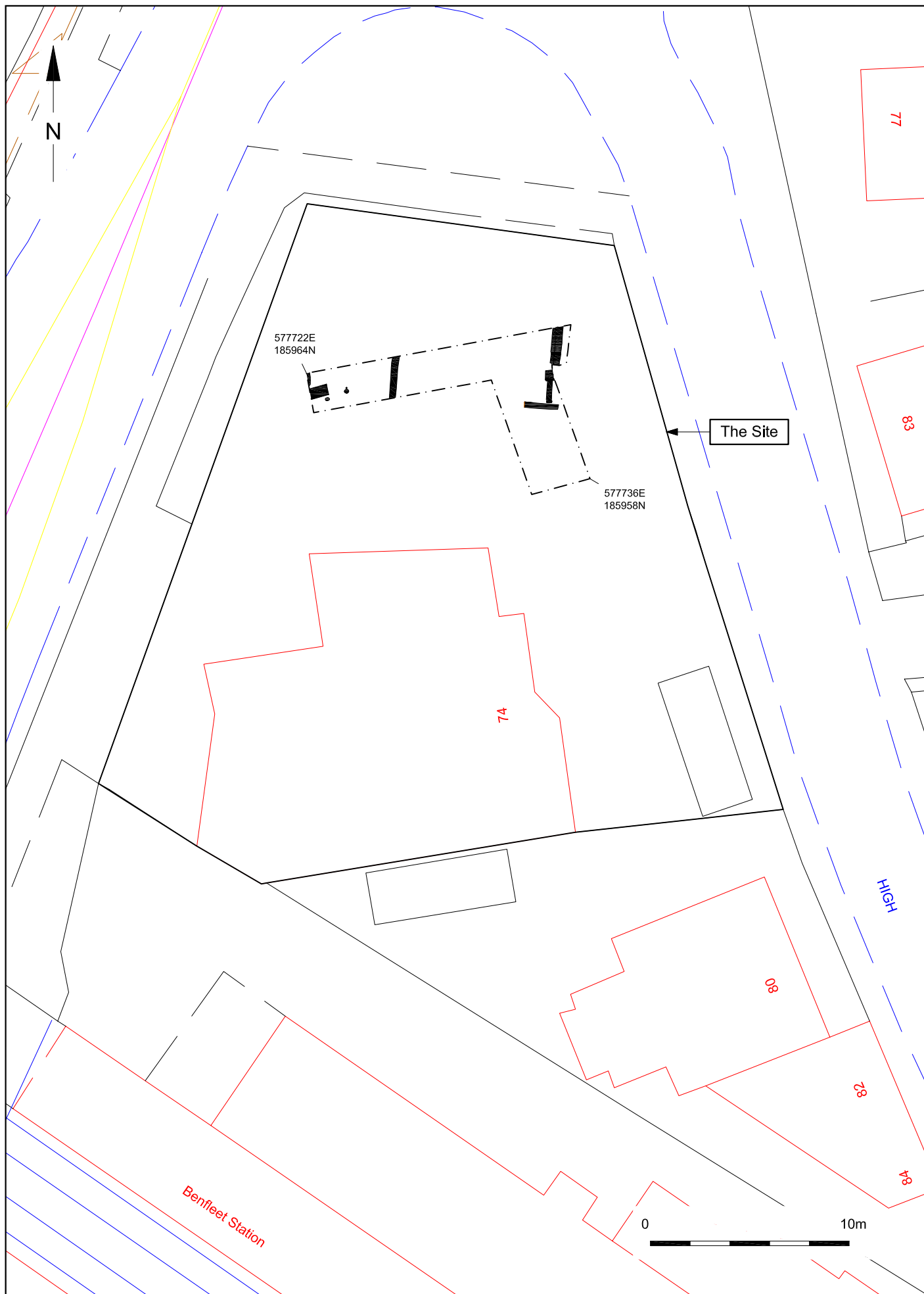
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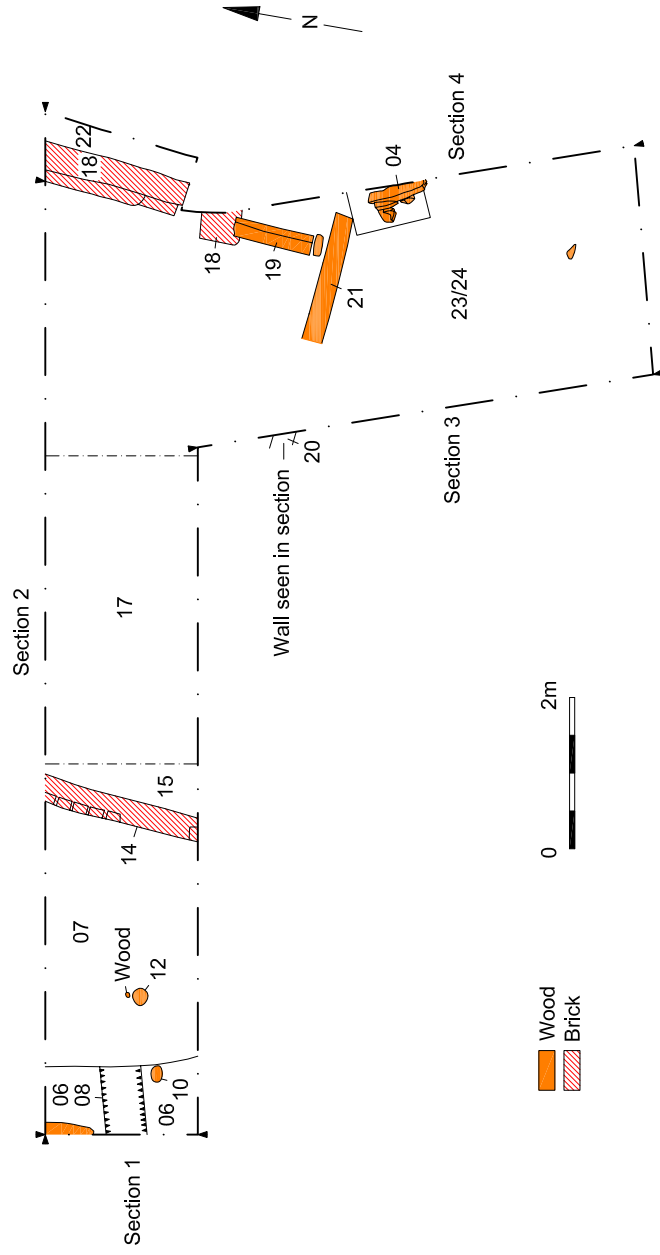


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Ref: 3093	Oct 2007	Drawn by: JLR	Site Location and HER Data	

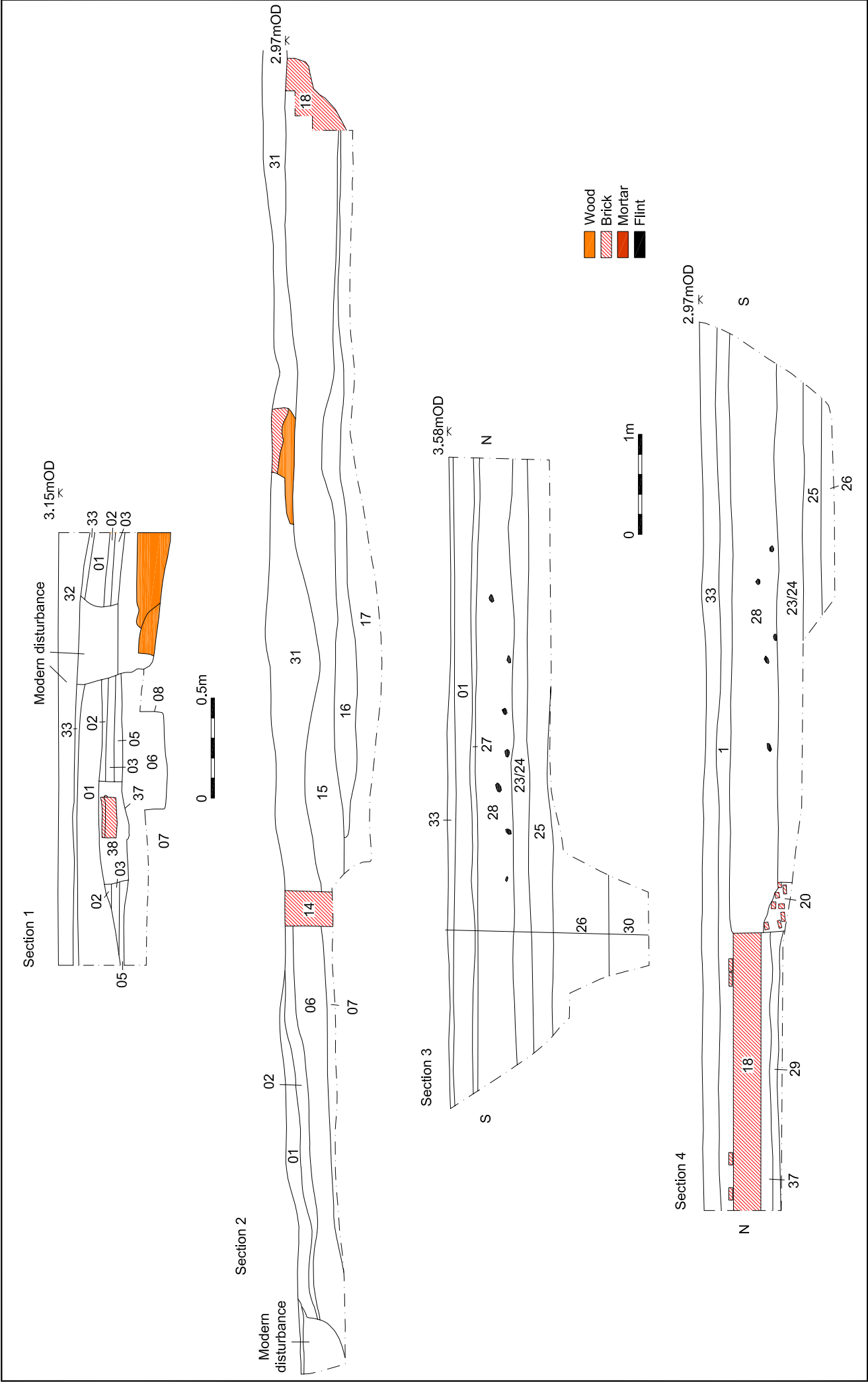
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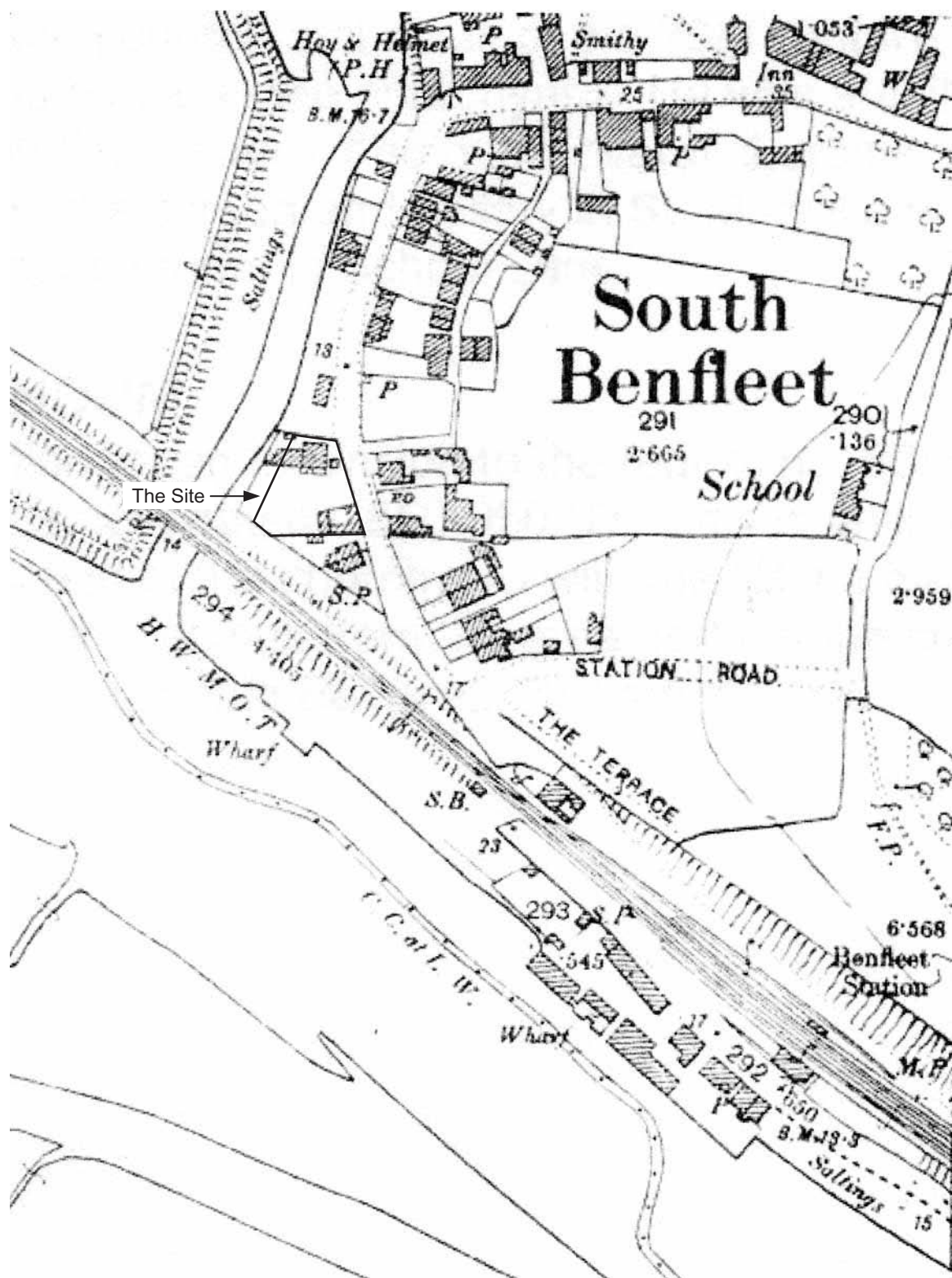
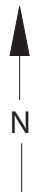


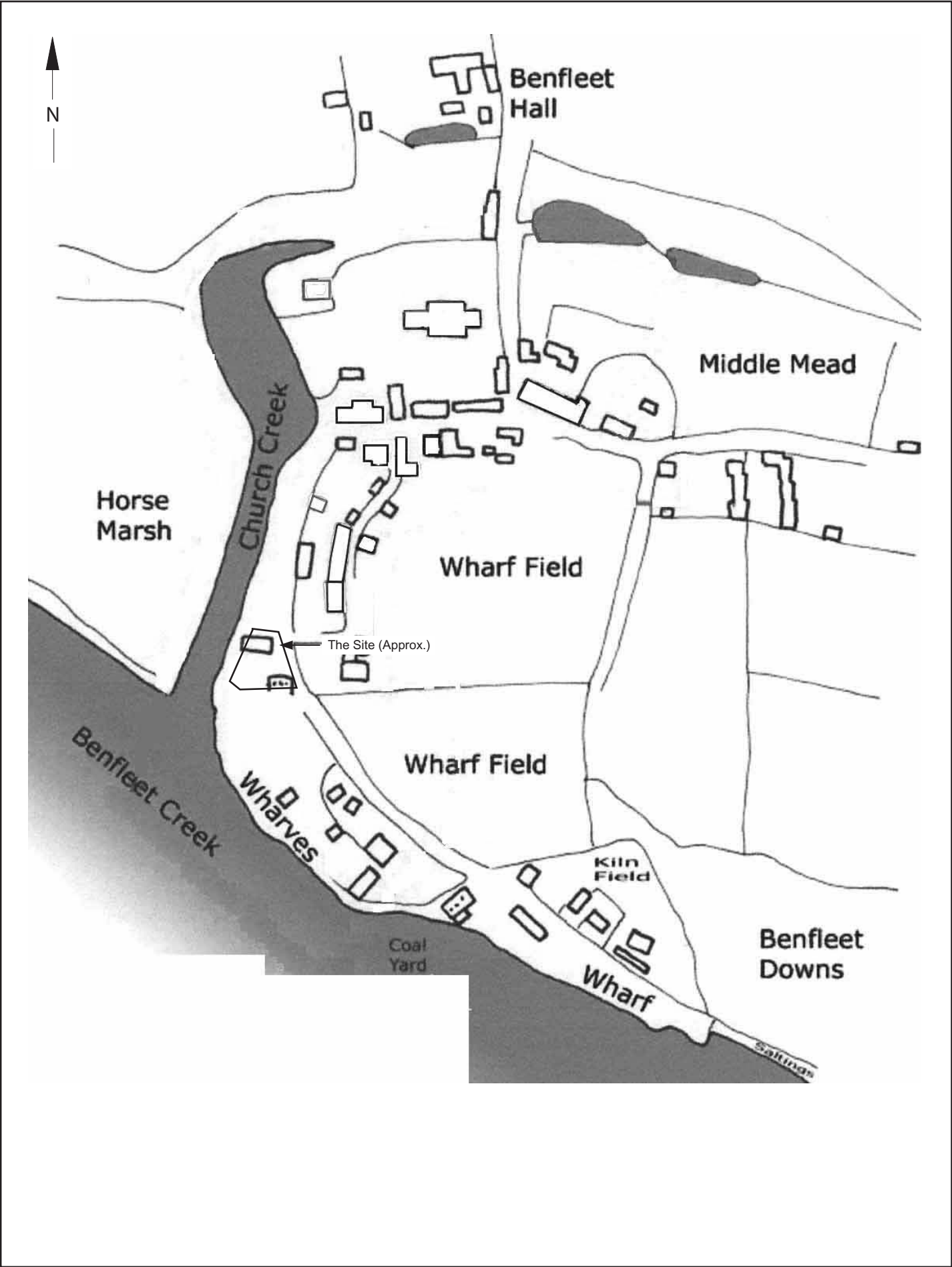
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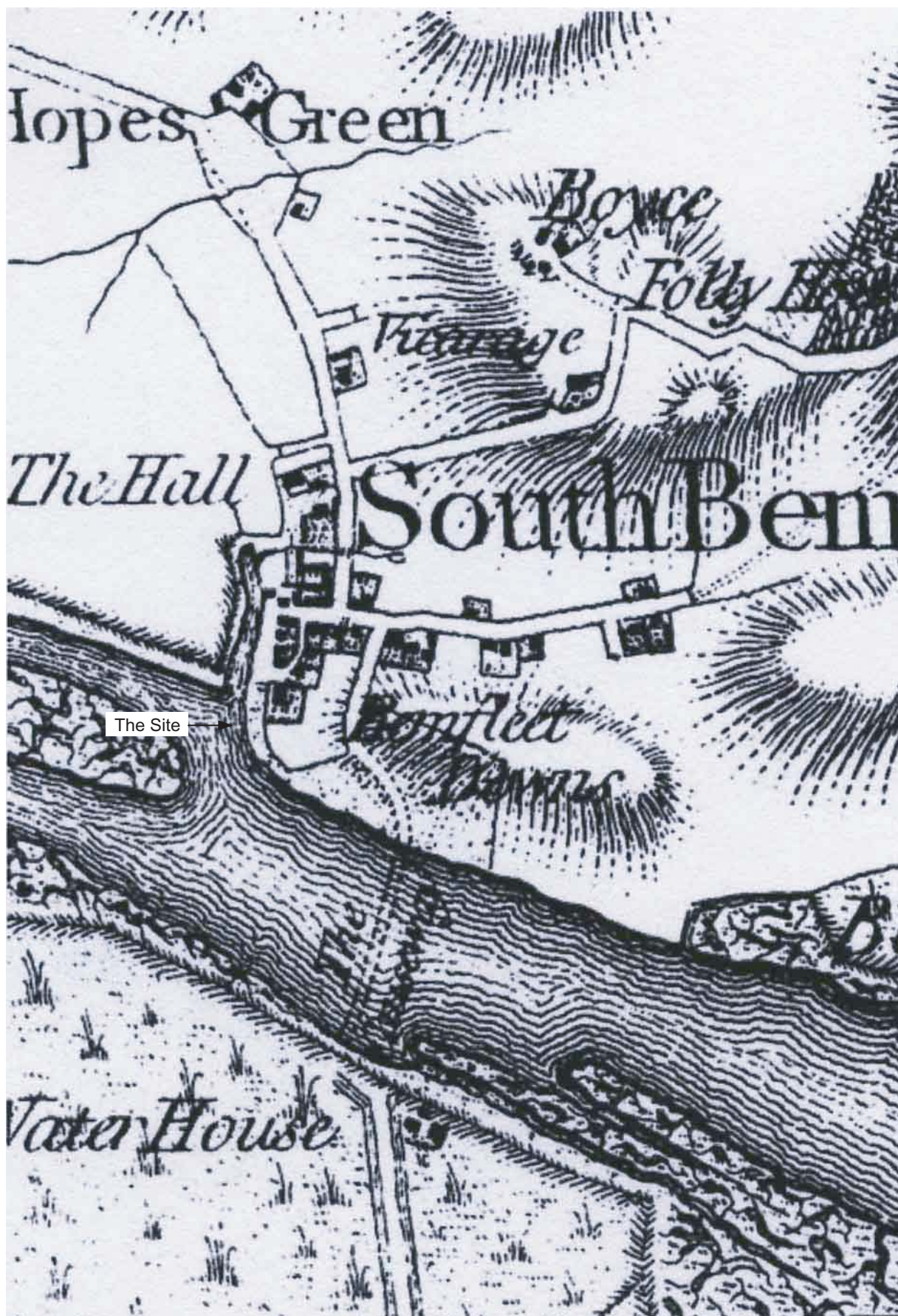
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1777 Chapman and Andre Map of Essex

Fig. 7



Plate 1: Context [04] timbers A, B, C and D