

**LAND REAR OF 26 SOUTH STREET  
ROCHFORD  
ESSEX**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**



**Essex County Council  
Field Archaeology Unit**

**JULY 2009**



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**LAND REAR OF 26 SOUTH STREET**

**ROCHFORD**

**ESSEX**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

Client: E+M Design Partnership

NGR: TQ 8762 9039

Site Code: RF 17

Planning Ref: 08/00287/FUL

Oasis No.: essexcou1- 60985

Date of Fieldwork: 1st – 7th May 2009

**SUMMARY**

*An archaeological evaluation by trial trenching was carried out on land to the rear of 26 South Street, Rochford in advance of residential development. Three trenches were excavated across the c. 0.14 hectare site.*

*A few sherds of residual medieval pottery were recovered, but no features to indicate that this part of Rochford was developed in the medieval period. No remains of Prehistoric, Roman or Saxon date were identified.*

*In total, four archaeological features were investigated. Two large quarry pits were excavated towards the rear of the property, both of which had been back-filled with a variety of domestic and other rubbish in the first half of the 17th century. It is likely that this infilling material derived from a building at the front of the property, perhaps suggesting that this part of South Street was occupied by this time.*

*Two pits dated to the 19th or 20th century. Both were situated in line with the rear of 28 South Street and may have been associated with this property. The larger of the two pits had a very damp lower fill suggesting that it may have been part of a silted-up pond.*



## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

This report describes the results of an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching carried out on land to the rear of 26 South Street, Essex, in advance of the proposed construction of nine two-bedroomed flats with access and parking. The evaluation was undertaken by the Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit (ECC FAU) on behalf of the E+M Design Partnership.

As the site was located within an area of archaeological potential, a full archaeological condition was placed on planning consent (planning application ref: 08/00287/FUL), following advice given by the Essex County Council Historic Environment Management team (ECC HEM) based on Planning Policy Guidance note 16 (DoE 1990). The investigation was carried out in accordance with an archaeological design brief issued by ECC HEM (2009) and a written scheme of investigation prepared by the ECC FAU (2009).

Fieldwork was initially to consist of evaluation by trial trench, but if significant remains were found area excavation may have been required if identified features/deposits could not be preserved *in situ*.

Copies of this report will be supplied to the E+M Design Partnership, ECC HEM and the Essex Historic Environment Record. A digital version of this report will be submitted, along with a project summary, to the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis>). The site archive and copies of the report will be deposited at Southend Museum.

## **2.0 BACKGROUND**

### **2.1 Topography and Geology (Fig. 1)**

The site is located on the edge of the historic town, to the rear of No. 26 South Street, Rochford (NGR: TQ 8762 9039). It is situated between South Street and Locks Hill and consists of an irregular-shaped block of approximately 0.144 hectares, bordered by hedges and trees on three sides and by fences and walls to the east. The area was formerly part of a garden and comprised overgrown grass and concrete paths. A number of trees around the periphery of the development are covered by Tree Preservation Orders and are to be retained, whilst others within the site were removed prior to the commencement of the fieldwork.



## **2.2 Archaeology and History (Fig. 1)**

This archaeological and historical background is based on the Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER) held by Essex County Council at County Hall, Chelmsford and the Historic Towns Project Assessment Report for Rochford (Medlycott 1999).

The site lies on the edge of the medieval and post-medieval town. Medieval Rochford consisted of four morphological elements; principally, a small, triangular market place at the junction of East and North Street; a rectangular market place, situated to the west of the above, within which the market hall was located; a series of short plots along the south side of the rectangular market, bounded by Back Lane, which may be contemporary with the Market, and ribbon development along South Street, down to the bridge over the Roach. The importance of the medieval settlement as evidenced by the presence of a market, granted in 1257, and the transfer of the Lawless Court from Rayleigh to Rochford in the 15th century suggests that the settlement may have been larger than is currently known and deposits of this date may survive within the plot. In addition, there is little evidence for any prehistoric or Roman activity in the area occupied by the town itself, although its location of the gravel terrace above the floodplain of the Roach would have been a favourable location for early settlement/ activity.

## **3.0 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**

### **3.1 Aims**

The initial aim of the archaeological evaluation was to determine the location, extent, date, character, condition and significance of any surviving remains within the development area. The results of the evaluation will be used by the HEM monitoring officer to determine the need for any mitigation measures (e.g. area excavation).

Specific research aims were to:

- Identify evidence of medieval or post-medieval occupation, its nature, extent and relationship with the development of the historic town;
- Identify and record evidence of medieval or post-medieval ribbon development.

### **3.2 Objectives**

A major research priority in the regional research agenda is to establish the origins, date character, and development of medieval towns, especially those like Rochford that may have Saxon origins. A further research priority is to establish the date and character of any settlement or landscape elements pre-dating the town.

In the event that significant discoveries had been made the report would seek to identify appropriate research objectives for any future work, in line with those laid out in Research and Archaeology: a Framework for the Eastern Counties, 2. research agenda and strategy (Brown and Glazebrook 2000).

### **4.0 METHOD**

Three evaluation trenches were excavated under archaeological supervision using a 360° tracked mechanical excavator fitted with a flat-bladed bucket. Trench location was limited to the centre and eastern part of the development area due to restrictions imposed by the Tree Preservation Orders. Trenches 2 and 3 were both 20m long and Trench 3 was 13.7m, all were 1.6m wide. The position of Trench 3 was moved slightly to the west due to the presence of a steel pipe of undetermined function which produced a slight response on the CAT scanner.

The trenches were cleaned and potential features were hand-excavated. Standard ECC FAU excavation, artefact collection and recording methodologies were employed throughout. ECC FAU is a Registered Archaeological Organisation with the Institute of Field of Archaeologists (IFA) and all work was carried out in accordance with IFA by-laws and guidelines (IFA 1997; 2001) and complied with Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (Gurney 2003).

### **5.0 FIELDWORK RESULTS**

A few archaeological features of post-medieval or modern date were present in the three trenches. Trench location details are given in Appendix 1, and detailed context information is presented in Appendix 2.

All three trenches were around 0.5m to 0.6m deep, apart from the west end of Trench 2 which was 0.75m deep. Although there was some local variation due to root disturbance, the

overburden generally consisted of c. 0.3m of dark greyish brown clay-silt topsoil above a similar depth of mid greyish brown clay-silt subsoil.

The underlying natural strata comprised mixed deposits of grey silty gravel and light yellowish grey silty clay, whilst orange sand was exposed in the base of the deeper features. Several large trees had been removed from the development area and all three trenches showed signs of root disturbance.

### **5.1 Trench 1** (Fig. 2)

Two pits (7 and 10) were investigated at the south end of Trench 1. Pit 7 was well-defined, oval in plan and measured 1.07m long by 0.70m wide and 0.43m deep. It was filled with dark greyish brown silty clay (6) that produced a variety of glass and pottery, the latest of which dated from the mid 19th to the 20th century. Pit 10 was poorly defined and situated within a root-disturbed silty area. The pit was over 2.3m long by 0.95m deep and continued beyond the trench, to the east. It contained two silty clay fills (8 and 9), the lower of which (9) was damp and sticky and contained decayed roots. Finds comprised single sherds of 19th to 20th century and 17th to 19th century pottery, post-medieval brick and animal bone.

### **5.2 Trench 2** (Figs 3 and 4)

A large irregular pit (4) was excavated in Trench 2. The pit was 3.93m long and 0.45m deep and contained a mid greyish brown clay silt fill (3). Undulations in the base of the pit close to the drawn section (Fig. 4, Section 2) could clearly be attributed to root disturbance as several large pieces of decayed root were present. Recovered finds comprised animal bone, post-medieval brick and tile, two sherds of broadly 17th century pottery and two sherds of residual medieval pottery.

### **5.3 Trench 3** (Figs 3 and 4)

The southern half of Trench 3 was entirely taken-up by a single large pit (1), over 6m long and 1.2m deep, which contained two fills (2 and 5). Given the depth (c. 0.55m) of overburden the pit could not be safely bottomed by hand and so at the request of the monitoring officer the lower part of the pit was exposed by machine. The pit had a 0.4m deep step on its northern side and then sloped down at a 45° angle to a flat bottom (Fig. 4, Section 1). The upper fill (2) comprised a mixed mid grey to brown silty clay containing occasional lenses of yellow clay, while the lower fill was a dark brownish grey, slightly organic, silt (5). A large quantity of finds was recovered from the pit including over 4kg of animal bone, twenty-four pieces of 17th-century clay pipe and 1.6kg of pottery. Other than two residual medieval sherds, the bulk of the recovered pottery dated to the 17th century.

Two very small 18th-century sherds were also present in the upper fill but these are probably intrusive.

## **6.0 FINDS**

Finds were recovered from six contexts over three trenches. All of the finds have been recorded by count and weight, in grams, by context; full quantification details can be found in Appendix 3. The majority of the finds were excavated from pit 1 (Trench 3) and these appear to have a consistent 17th-century date. Datable material from features in Trench 1 is wholly modern. The finds are described by category below.

### **6.1 Medieval and later pottery** by Helen Walker

A total of fifty-three sherds, weighing 2341g, was excavated from six contexts. The pottery has been catalogued according to Cunningham's typology for post-Roman pottery in Essex (Cunningham 1985, 1-16).

A few sherds of medieval pottery are present but are residual (occurring in post-medieval pits 1 and 4). They comprise Mill Green coarse ware, including two ?cooking pot rims datable to the later 13th to 14th centuries. There is also a plain body sherd of Mill Green-type ware dating to between the mid 13th and 16th centuries.

A relatively large quantity of post-medieval pottery was recovered from pit 1 (fills 2 and 5); diagnostic sherds comprising:

- Fragments from two Frechen stoneware narrow-necked jugs, one is plain, the other shows part of a moulded beard from a facemask, and is from a Bellarmine jug (also known as a *Bartmann* jug)
- Fragments from a Type III Martincamp flask, a narrow-necked globular flask
- A sherd from an English tin-glazed earthenware mug or small jug with a speckled manganese glaze
- Post-medieval red earthenware vessels; a flanged rim dish, fragments from flowerpots and part of a chafing dish

All of the above could have been current during the earlier 17th century (which agrees with the clay-pipe evidence, see below). The Frechen stoneware jugs and Martincamp flask were vessels used for serving liquids, especially wine, and the tin-glazed vessel was used for drinking. This would suggest the pottery came from a household of middling status. The

post-medieval red earthenware forms are more utilitarian, although the chafing dish may well have been used at table. Similar pottery was recovered from pit 4, comprising a Frechen stoneware jug base, perhaps belonging to one of the jugs in pit 1, and the base of a glazed post-medieval red earthenware dish or bowl. The Frechen stoneware and the Martincamp flask are both imports, from Rhineland Germany and north-eastern France respectively. Frechen stoneware is a common import, but Martincamp flasks are a more unusual find.

The upper fill of pit 1 also produced two small sherds of later date, a sherd from a Staffordshire-type slipware press-moulded dish and a sherd of Staffordshire-type iron-streaked earthenware, both datable to the earlier 18th century. These are probably intrusive.

The earliest pottery from pit 7 is the base of an industrial slipware mug with mocha decoration, dating to c.1800. However, the pit is dated to the mid 19th to 20th centuries by the presence of a sherd of modern white earthenware showing pink transfer-printed decoration. Also of interest from pit 7 is a stoneware bottle stamped with the manufacturer's mark "J. Schweppe & Co.", the stamp also indicating that it contained mineral water. A plain sherd of modern white earthenware in pit 10 provides a 19th to 20th century date for this feature.

## **6.2 Brick and tile**

Six contexts produced brick and tile fragments, amounting to 73 pieces, weighing 7.5kg. All six contexts contained brick fragments, not all of which could be closely dated. However, the dimensions of the fragment in the fill of pit 7 (Trench 1) indicate a relatively recent date. The pieces in pit 1, and possibly that in pit 10 (Trench 1), are probably 17th or 18th century. There is a floor tile in fill 2 of pit 1 which is a typical 17th-century type.

Roof tile fragments were found in four contexts, amounting to just 2.1kg. These are difficult to date with any certainty but are most likely to be post-medieval.

### **6.3 Clay tobacco pipes**

Twenty-four clay tobacco pipe fragments were recorded in the fills of pit 1 (Trench 3), the majority of which are pieces of stem. Three complete bowls were also recovered; these are fairly small with flat heels and milled lips. Comparison with bowls illustrated in Oswald (1975, fig.3, type 4) indicate a date range of 1600 to 1640.

### **6.4 Animal bone**

Animal bone, weighing a total of 4412g, was recovered from four contexts, with more than 90% by weight recorded in the fills of pit 1. The bone was scanned for condition and completeness and, where possible, identifications were made using Schmid (1972). Skeletal elements thus identified are listed in Appendix 3. The bone is generally in good condition with unabraded surfaces and has not suffered from post-depositional fragmentation.

Horse and cattle are the principal components, with horse being predominant in fill 2 of pit 1. Butchery marks were not noted, except for a long bone shaft in fill 5 of pit 1. The elements deriving from cattle, however, generally comprise bones which normally represent primary butchery offcuts. It is unlikely that the horse bones form domestic food waste, especially since a single animal appears to be present, although this cannot be ruled out. Its presence in pit 1 alongside what would normally be viewed as primary butchery waste is difficult to explain. It perhaps ought to be noted that pits 10 (Trench 1) and 4 (Trench 2) each produced single large cattle fragments only.

### **6.5 Shell**

All of the shell was recovered from the fills of pit 1, amounting to a total weight of 514g, mainly comprising oyster with a single mussel in fill 2. At least thirty individuals were recorded, some of which are small examples.

### **6.6 Other finds**

These are few; two basal sherds from a relatively recent green wine bottle came from the fill of modern pit 7 and single iron nails were found in fill 2 of pit 1 and fill 6 of pit 7.

### **6.7 Comments on the assemblage**

A range of finds was recorded, almost all of which are post-medieval or modern. The few earlier finds are residual. Approximately three-quarters of the assemblage was recovered from pit 1 and most of the datable finds in this feature carry a consistent 17th-century date. It may be worth noting that all of the shell and almost all of the bone came from pit 1. The

presence of large parts of a single horse is difficult to explain, especially since the bone was disarticulated and therefore does not seem to represent the remains of a complete animal burial. Other finds present in the pit appear to indicate mundane disposal of domestic rubbish and the horse might also have been disposed of in the same way. That the horse may have been butchered cannot be discounted, although it is unusual for horsemeat to be eaten in England, especially in the medieval and early post-medieval periods.

Further work is not required on any of the finds. The glass and the smaller fragments of brick and tile have been discarded following recording. Further discard of more recent material could take place at the archiving stage. All of the remaining finds should be retained.

## **7.0 DISCUSSION**

Four archaeological features were identified. The largest and oldest were the two pits (1 and 4) in trenches 2 and 3, located towards the rear of the garden formerly belonging to 26 South Street. Both pits were cut into underlying orange sand suggesting that they were probably sand or gravel quarries, perhaps for use within the property. Both were subsequently in-filled with a variety of domestic and other rubbish around the middle of the 17th century. It is likely that the material in the fill derived from a building at the front of the property, suggesting that this part of South Street was occupied by the early 17th century.

The two pits in Trench 1 were of more recent origin, both dating to the 19th or 20th century. They were situated in line with the rear of 28 South Street and may have been located in an area formerly belonging to this property. The larger of the two pits had a very damp lower fill suggesting that it might represent the silted-up remains of a pond.

## **8.0 ASSESSMENT OF RESULTS**

No features dating to the Prehistoric, Roman, Saxon or medieval periods were identified. While a few sherds of residual medieval pottery were recovered but do little more than suggest activity in the vicinity and are not unexpected in a town with medieval origins.

The research aims of the project have been partly met in that the 17th century rubbish infilling the quarry pits provides indirect evidence for a building at the front of the property (26 South Street) and implies that this part of South Street had been built-up by the early 17th century. Although it is also possible that the rubbish was brought from elsewhere in the town

and dumped into the open quarry pits. The lack of medieval remains commonly found in back-yard areas, such as boundary ditches and rubbish pits, would appear to support the idea that development in this part of town did not occur until the post-medieval period.

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

Essex CC FAU thanks the E + M Design Partnership for commissioning the work, especially John Cressey for his help throughout the project. The archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Trevor Ennis and Andrew Lewesy of the ECC Field Archaeology Unit. Finds were processed by Phil McMichael and analysed by Joyce Compton. The report was prepared by Trevor Ennis with illustrations by Andrew Lewsey. The project was managed by Adrian Scruby and monitored on behalf of the Local Planning Authority by Adam Garwood of ECC HEM.



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## APPENDIX 1: TRENCH DATA

Trench	Measurements	Co-ordinates
1	20m x 1.6m x 0.5m deep, aligned NW/SE	N - 587610.54, 190393.69 S - 587617.89, 190376.43
2	20m x 1.6m x 0.75m deep, aligned E/W	W - 587587.89, 190390.22 E - 587607.81, 190388.41
3	13.7m x 1.6m x 0.6m deep, aligned N/S	N - 587586.19, 190403.43 S - 587584.34, 190389.77

## APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT DATA

All dimensions given in metres

Context	Trench	Type	Description	Period
1	3	Pit	6m+ x 1.6m+ x 1.75m deep	Post-medieval
2	3	Fill of 1	Mixed mid grey to brown silty clay (upper fill)	Post-medieval
3	2	Fill of 4	Mid greyish brown clay silt	Post-medieval
4	2	Pit	3.93m x 1.6m+ x 0.45m deep	Post-medieval
5	3	Fill of 1	Dark brownish grey silt (lower fill)	Post-medieval
6	1	Fill of 7	Dark greyish brown silty clay	Modern
7	1	Pit	Oval, 1.07m x 0.7m x 0.43m deep	Modern
8	1	Fill of 10	Dark brown silty clay (upper fill)	Modern
9	1	Fill of 10	Brownish grey silty clay (lower fill)	Modern
10	1	Pit	Oval, 2.3m x 0.94m+ x 0.95m deep	Modern

### APPENDIX 3: FINDS DATA

All weights in grams

<b>Context</b>	<b>Feature</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>Weight</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Date</b>
2	1	1	10	Iron nail	-
		104	3950	Animal bone; mostly horse, mandible fragment with three molars, four loose molars and canine, axis vertebra, femur condyles, proximal end x2, distal end x1, femur shaft, humerus, lacking proximal end, tibia x2, in pieces, metapodials, calcaneus, astragalus and hoof; cattle mandible with erupting molars, scapula, glenoid cavity, hoof and astragalus; sheep/goat metacarpus, femur and radius, proximal ends; large mammal pelvis, skull and condyle fragments, vertebrae and rib; fragments, one burnt Shell; oyster, twenty-six valves and fragments; mussel valve	-
		42	390		-
		17	60	Clay pipes; complete bowl (Oswald type 4); stem fragments	1600-40
		18	3130	Brick fragments, abraded and chipped, width 105-110mm, depth 55-65mm, inc floor tile fragment 27mm thick (13/454g discarded)	Post med.
		37	1505	Roof tile fragments, one with two peg holes (28/665g discarded)	Post med.
		30	1445	Pottery; rim, base and body sherds, almost all post-medieval	Post med.
3	4	1	160	Animal bone; metatarsus, cattle	-
		3	284	Brick fragments (Discarded)	Post med.
		3	108	Roof tile fragments, one with two peg holes (Discarded)	Post med.
		2	194	Pottery; base sherds	Post med.
		2	18	Pottery; rim and body sherds	Medieval
5	1	2	120	Animal bone; metapodial, distal end, cattle; long bone shaft, medium-sized mammal with chop mark	-
		13	124	Shell; oyster, thirteen valves, small examples	-
		7	40	Clay pipes; two complete bowls with heels (Oswald type 4); stem fragments	1600-40
		1	535	Brick fragment, 115mm wide, 50mm deep	Post med.
		2	242	Roof tile fragments (Discarded)	Post med.
		5	192	Pottery; base and body sherds	Post med.
6	7	1	32	Iron nail/bolt	-
		2	54	Glass; green bottle sherds from a basal kick-up (Discarded)	Modern
		1	720	Brick fragment, 120mm wide, 65mm deep	Modern
		2	264	Roof tile fragments (Discarded)	Post med.
		12	486	Pottery; base and body sherds, inc stoneware bottle and flowerpot	Post med/ modern
8	10	2	456	Brick fragments, larger 115mm wide, 55mm+ deep; smaller discarded (64g)	Post med.
		1	10	Pottery; white earthenware rim sherd	Modern
9	10	1	182	Animal bone; pelvis fragment, with part of acetabulum, cattle	-
		4	228	Brick fragments, abraded (Discarded)	Post med.
		1	12	Pottery; body sherd	Post med.

## APPENDIX 4: MEDIEVAL AND LATER POTTERY

All weights in grams

Context	Feature	Count	Weight	Description	Date
2	1	1	5	Mill Green coarse ware flanged rim fragment probably an H1 cooking pot rim, fire-blackened around rim edge	mid 13th to earlier 14th C
		1	6	Mill Green-type ware, abraded, unglazed and undecorated, medieval or late medieval	mid 13th to 16th C
		5	185	Frechen stoneware including rim of narrow-necked globular or ovoid jug, as Hurst (et al. 1986, fig.106.333-4) and fragment from a second similar rim	later 16th to earlier 17th C
		1	6	Stoneware, unidentified, body sherd, iron-wash, slightly under-fired pinkish fabric	16th to 17th C
		2	24	Martincamp flask, body sherds from Type III flask	17th C
		1	3	English tin-glazed earthenware curved sherd from globular/ovoid mug or jug, speckled manganese glaze on external surface and plain white tin glaze on the inside	17th C
		17	1203	Post-Medieval Red Earthenware including profile of internally glazed flanged rim dish, a hooked beaded rim perhaps from a flowerpot and the base of a flowerpot with central hole	17th to 18th C
		1	2	Staffordshire-type slipware sherd from slip-trailed press-moulded dish	earlier 18th C
		1	2	Staffordshire-type iron-streaked earthenware, rilled sherd, perhaps from a cup	earlier 18th C
3	4	2	17	Mill Green coarse ware E5A cooking pot rim and abraded body sherd	later 13th to 14th C
		1	58	Frechen stoneware, base of jug showing triple cordon above rounded foot	later 16th to earlier 17th C
		1	134	Post-medieval red earthenware, internally glazed out-flaring base probably from dish or bowl	17th to 18th C
5	1	2	27	Frechen stoneware, includes neck of jug showing part of the beard from the facemask	later 16th to earlier 17th C
		3	164	Post-medieval red earthenware internally glazed sherds including a rather abraded inserted disk-base from a chafing dish cf. Davey and Walker (2009, 147, fig.73.427)	17th C
6	7	2	94	Post-medieval red earthenware internally glazed jar base	17th to 19th C
		1	71	Flowerpot base with central hole	19th to 20th C
		4	280	Modern stoneware: base of cylindrical bottle, impressed marks above base (not all of which are legible), 'VITREOUS STONE WARE AND BOTTLE MANUFACTORY Warranted not to absorb' other side reads 'MINERAL WATER MANUFACTURERS J. SCHWEPPE & Co LONDON	19th C
		2	26	Creamware: recessed base from industrial slipware mug showing beginnings of mocha decoration cf. Barker (1993, 29)	c.1800
		3	12	Modern white earthenware: includes sherd with pink transfer-printed decoration	mid 19th to 20th C
8	10	1	10	Modern white earthenware, flanged rim perhaps from a chamber pot	19th to 20th C
9	10	1	12	Post-medieval red earthenware glazed body sherd	17th to 19th C
		<b>53</b>	<b>2341</b>		

## **APPENDIX 5: CONTENTS OF ARCHIVE**

**Site Name:** Land rear of 26 South street, Rochford

**Site Code:** RF 17

### **Index to Archive:**

#### **1. Introduction**

- 1.1 Brief
- 1.2 Written Scheme of Investigation

#### **2. Research Archive**

- 2.1 Client Report
- 2.2 Finds Reports

#### **3. Site Archive**

- 3.1 Context Record Register
- 3.2 Context Records (1 to 10)
- 3.3 3 Trench Record sheets
- 3.4 Plan Register
- 3.5 Section Register
- 3.6 Levels Register
- 3.7 Trench location plan
- 3.8 Photographic Register
- 3.9 Site Photographic Record (1 set of Black & White prints, 1 Set of digital images on disk)
- 3.10 Miscellaneous notes/plans

#### **Not in File**

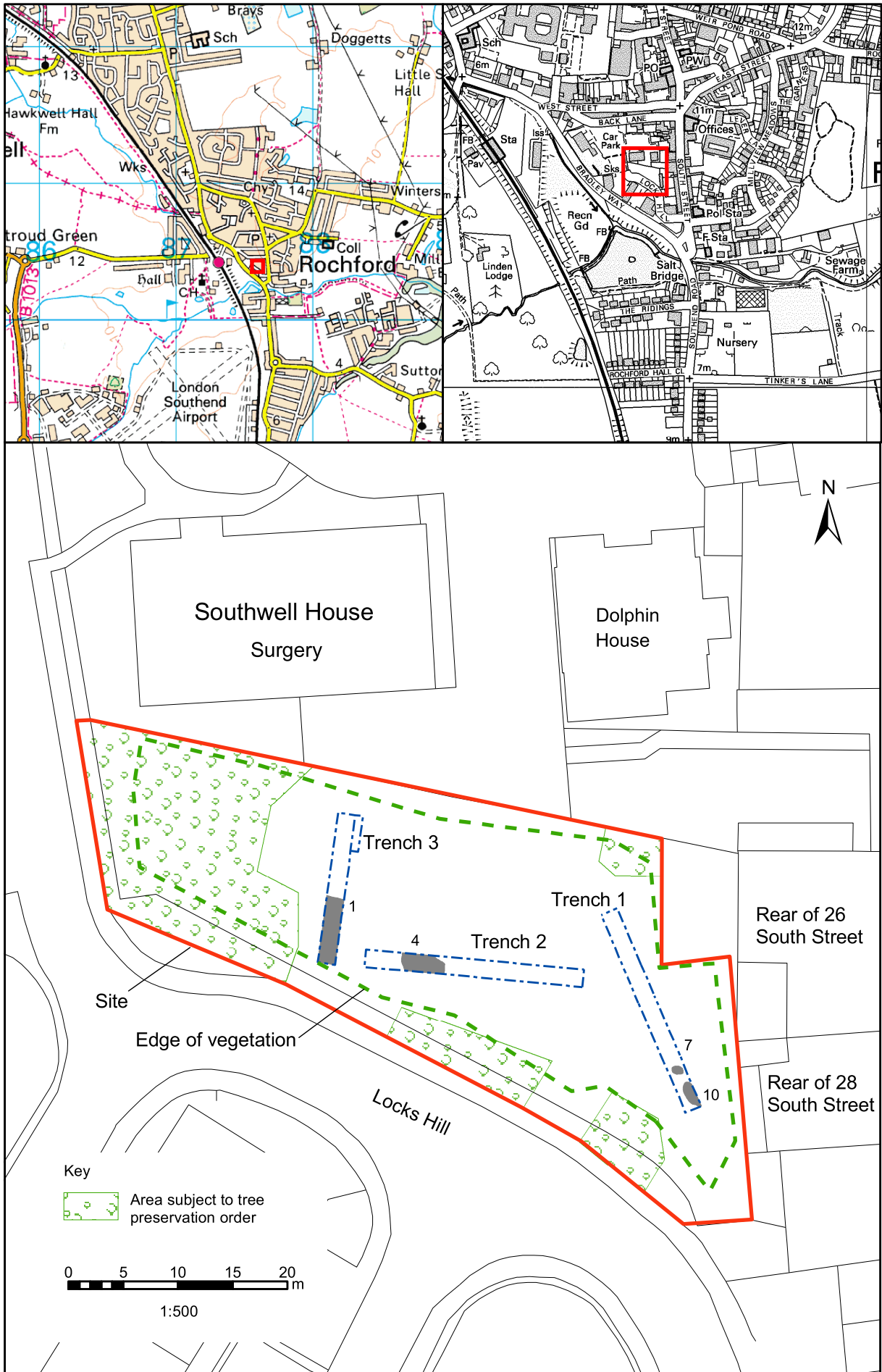
3 large plans/sections

#### **Finds**

The finds occupy two boxes

## APPENDIX 6: ESSEX HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD SUMMARY SHEET

<b>Site name/Address:</b> Land rear of 26 South Street, Rochford	
<b>Parishes:</b> Rochford	<b>District:</b> Rochford
<b>NGR:</b> TQ 8762 9039	<b>Site Code:</b> RF 17
<b>Type of Work:</b> Archaeological Evaluation	<b>Site Director/Group:</b> T. Ennis, ECC Field Archaeology Unit
<b>Dates of Work:</b> 1st – 7th May 2009	<b>Size of Area Investigated:</b> c. 0.14 hectares
<b>Location of Finds/Curating Museum:</b> Southend	<b>Funding source:</b> Client
<b>Further Seasons Anticipated?:</b> No	<b>Related HER Nos.:</b> -
<b>Final Report:</b> EAH summary	<b>Oasis No.:</b> essexcou1- 60985
<b>Periods Represented:</b> Post-medieval, modern	
<b>SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS:</b>	
<p>An archaeological evaluation by trial trenching was carried out on land to the rear of 26 South Street, Rochford in advance of residential development. Three trenches were excavated across the c. 0.14 hectare site.</p> <p>A few sherds of residual medieval pottery were recovered, but no features to indicate that this part of Rochford was developed in the medieval period. No remains of Prehistoric, Roman or Saxon date were identified.</p> <p>In total, four archaeological features were investigated. Two large quarry pits were excavated towards the rear of the property, both of which had been back-filled with a variety of domestic and other rubbish in the first half of the 17th century. It is likely that this infilling material derived from a building at the front of the property, perhaps suggesting that this part of South Street was occupied by this time.</p> <p>Two pits dated to the 19th or 20th century. Both were situated in line with the rear of 28 South Street and may have been associated with this property. The larger of the two pits had a very damp lower fill suggesting that it may have been part of a silted-up pond.</p>	
<b>Previous Summaries/Reports:</b> none	
<b>Author of Summary:</b> T. Ennis	<b>Date of Summary:</b> July 2009



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Fig.1. Location plan

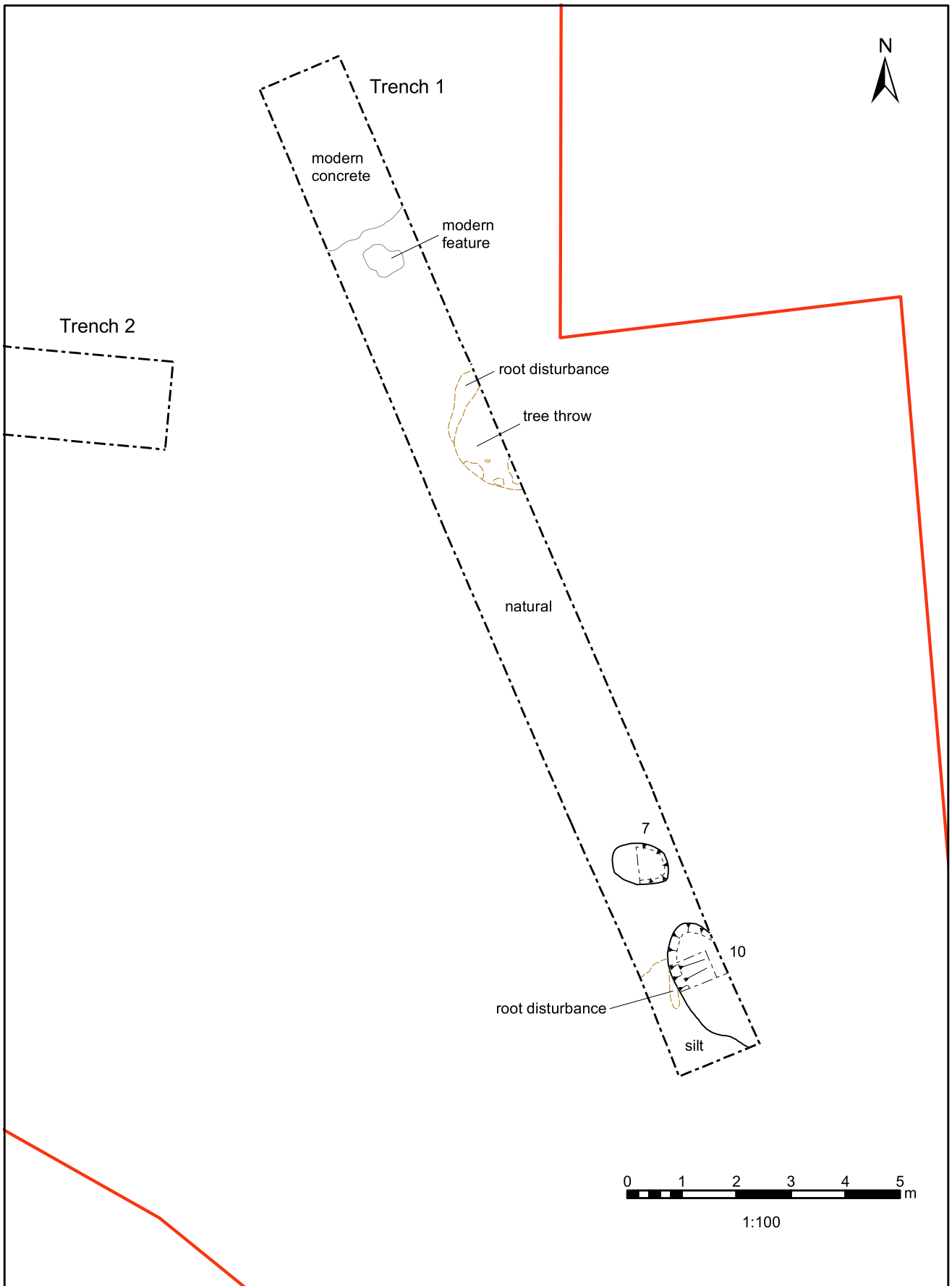


Fig.2. Trench 1



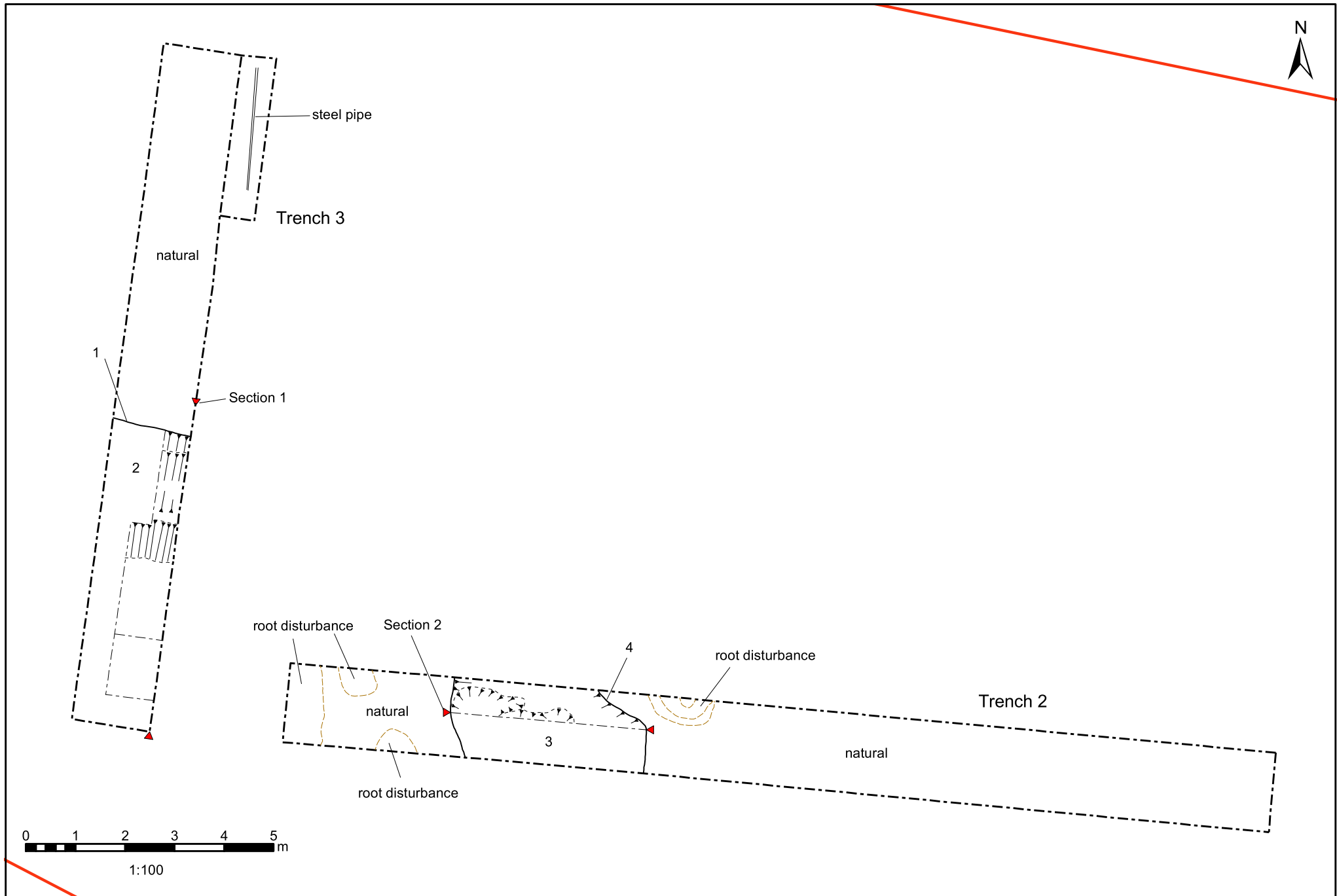


Fig.3. Trenches 2 & 3

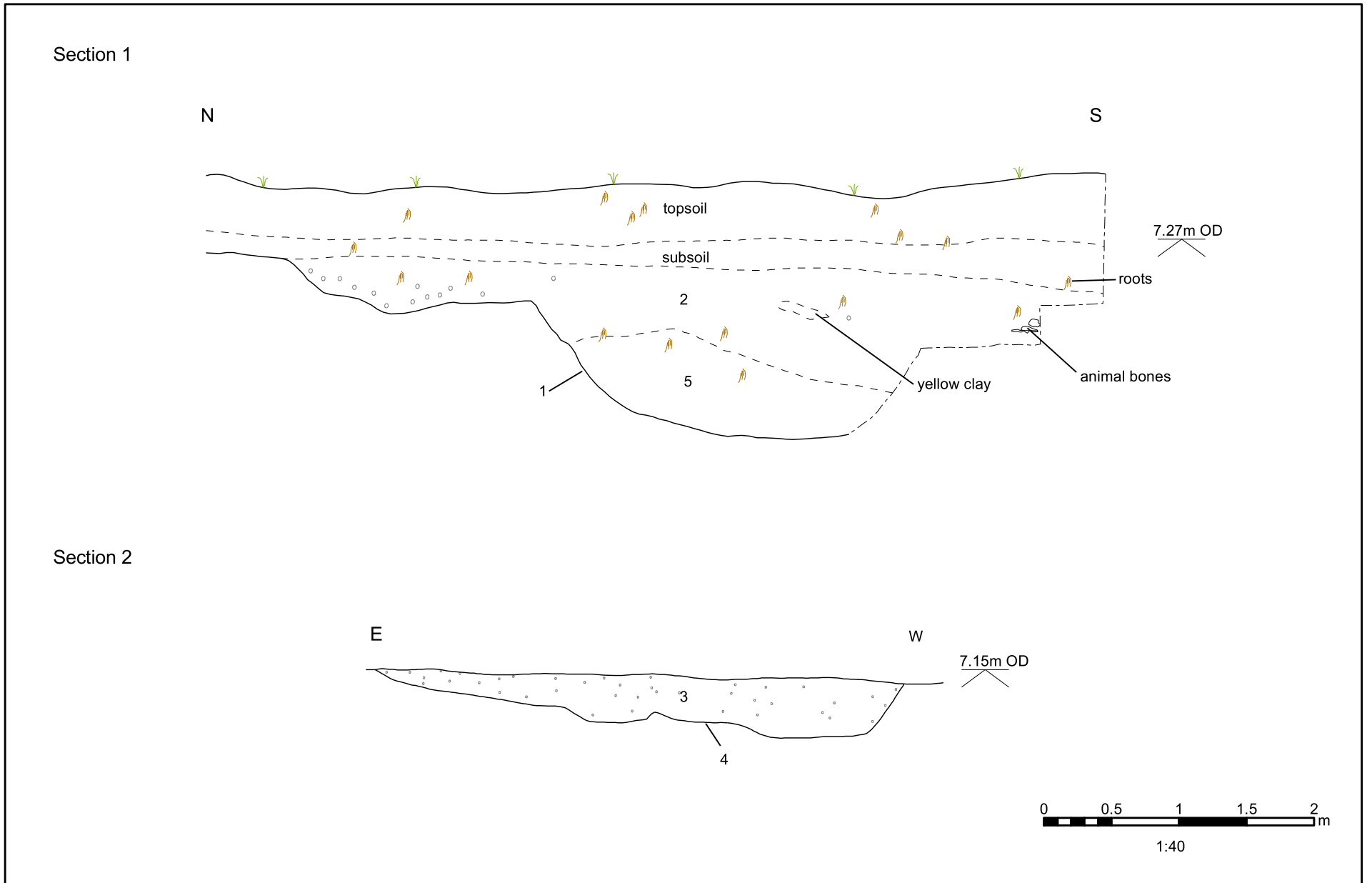


Fig.4. Sections 1 & 2



Plate 1. Pit 4 (1m scale)

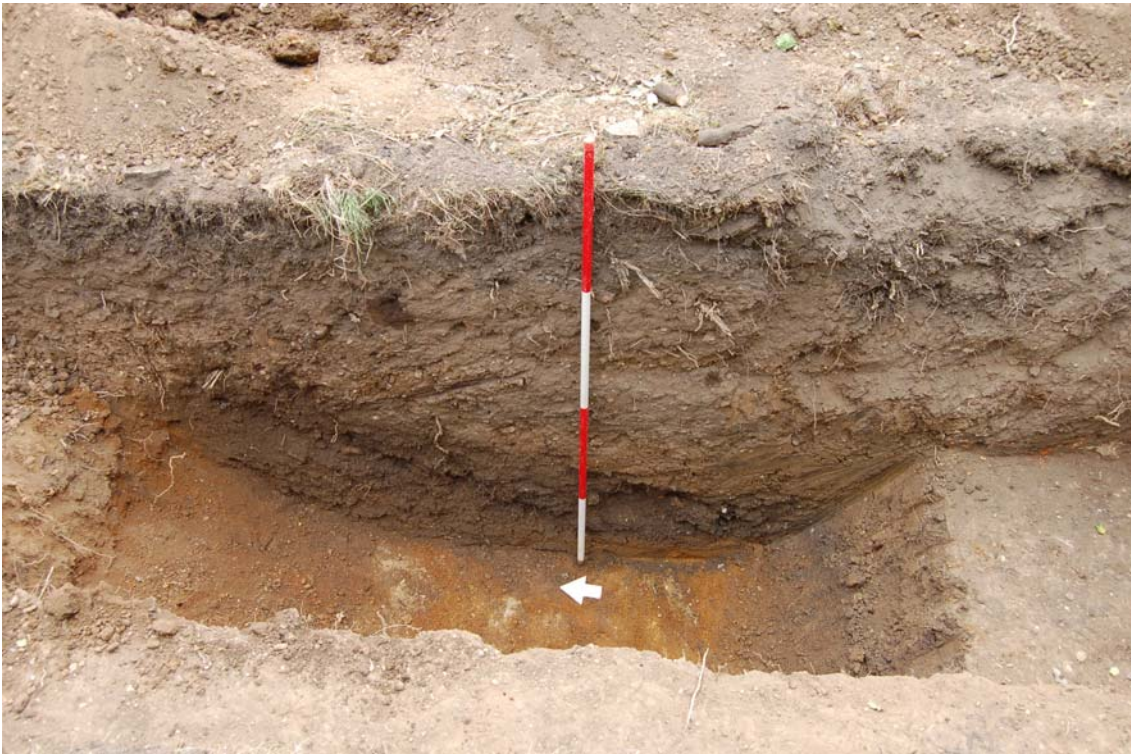


Plate 2. Pit 1 (2m scale)