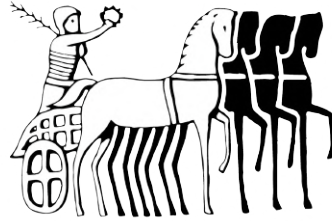


# Colchester Archaeological Trust



**CAT Report 2107**  
**issued November 2024**

**Archaeological evaluation at 68-72 West Street,  
Rochford, Essex, SS4 1AX: November 2024**



**CAT project ref.: 2023/02k**  
**ECC code: EEC60479**

**Archaeological evaluation at 68-72 West Street,  
Rochford, Essex, SS4 1AX: November 2024**

**NGR: TQ 8745 9054 (centre)**

**Planning district: Rochford  
Planning ref.: 18/01125/FUL**

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**ECC code: EEX60479  
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## Contents

1	Summary	1
2	Introduction	1
3	Archaeological background	1
4	Aims	2
5	Results	2
6	Finds	7
7	Conclusion	9
8	Acknowledgements	11
9	References	11
10	Abbreviations and glossary	11
11	Contents of archive	12
12	Archive deposition	12
Appendix 1 Context list		13
Appendix 2 Pottery list		14
Appendix 3 CBM list		15

Figures after p15

OASIS Data Collection Form

## List of photographs, tables, maps and figures

Cover: Site shot, looking south-west.

Photograph 1	Trench 1, brick wall foundation F15 in foreground and pit F14 in the background, looking north.	3
Photograph 2	Trench 2, with pit F12, looking west.	3
Photograph 3	Trench 3 with brick floor F1 overlaid by brick floor F2, looking north.	4
Photograph 4	Trenches 3-4 with brick wall foundation F4, looking north-west.	5
Photograph 5	Trench 3, wall foundation F5 in front of brick plinth/drain F6 with wall foundation F11 visible on the eastern edge of the trench, looking north.	6
Photograph 6	Trench 5, pit F16, looking north.	6
Table 1	Summary of the pottery and CBM.	7
Table 2	Pottery fabrics recorded.	7
Table 3	Summary of the pottery by fabric code.	7
Table 4	Summary of the pottery from specific contexts.	7
Table 5	Approximate dates for the individual features and layers.	8
Table 6	Glass and clay tobacco pipe listed by context.	9
Map 1	6-inch OS map of 1873, site outline in red. The 1895 OS map shows a similar building layout.	10
Map 2	6-inch OS map of 1938, site outlined in red. The 1919 OS map shows a similar building layout.	10
Fig 1	Site location.	
Fig 2	Results (modern services in grey).	
Fig 3	Trench plans.	
Fig 4	Feature and representative sections.	

## 1 Summary

An archaeological evaluation (five trial-trenches) was carried out at 68-72 West Street, Rochford, Essex, in advance of the redevelopment of the site. The development site is located within the historic market town of Rochford, close to the original medieval marketplace and to the north-east of Rochford Hall which was an early medieval manorial centre. The evaluation revealed seven brick wall foundations, two brick floors, a mortar floor and four pits. The structural remains appear to date to the 19th century, with the pits also producing finds of 19th-20th century date.

## 2 Introduction

This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation undertaken by the Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT) at 68-72 West Street, Rochford, Essex on the 5th-6th November 2024. The work was commissioned by Ravi Shetra on behalf of Milestone Civil Engineering Ltd and took place ahead of the construction of a new commercial and residential development.

In response to consultation with Essex County Council Planning Services (ECCPS), the Historic Environment Advisor advised that, to establish the archaeological implications of this application, the applicant should be required to commission a scheme of archaeological investigation in accordance with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2023).

All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with a *Brief for archaeological evaluation at Site at 68-72 West Street*, written by Alison Bennett (ECCPS 2023), and a written scheme of investigation (WSI) prepared by CAT (2023).

In addition to the project brief and WSI, all fieldwork and reporting was undertaken in accordance with:

- *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)* (Historic England 2015),
- Professional standards of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, including its *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2020a-b, 2022, 2023a-b),
- East of England standards and frameworks published by East Anglian Archaeology (Brown & Glazebrook 2000; Gurney 2003; Medlycott 2011) and the recent review updates on <https://researchframeworks.org/eoe/>
- Relevant health and safety guidelines and requirements (CAT 2024).

## 3 Archaeological background

The following archaeological background includes extracts of the ECC Brief and Essex Historic Environment Records (EHER) held at Essex County Council, County Hall, Chelmsford, Essex (accessed via <http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk>).

The development site is located within the historic market town of Rochford. The Parish Church of St Andrew lies roughly 350m south-west of the site, beside Rochford Hall, which was the early medieval manorial centre. It is likely that the Domesday Rochford was centred on the church and the manor. Rochford received a market charter and fair in 1257, and its development as a town probably began at this point.

The original medieval marketplace is thought to have comprised Horner's Corner and the current rectangular marketplace (150m east of the development) on the north-eastern end of West Street. The Market Hall (EHER 1707-1861) is reported to have once stood in what is now the market square.

Archaeological work in the vicinity of the development site has included both evaluation and monitoring work. In 1979, a 1m wide trench and a test-pit were excavated to the north of the market square (EHER 16370). The principal remains on site comprised brick footings, ovens

and associated garden layers. While the earliest dated deposits were 14th-15th century, the overall dating of the site was 15th-16th century.

In 1983, a watching brief at 77 West Street (EHER 16381) identified three floor layers, one which was constructed of York stone, along with modern building rubble and post-18th century pottery.

In 2005 Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit (ECC FAU) undertook a twelve-trench evaluation roughly 150m east of the proposed site. It identified an isolated dump of medieval material over a quarry pit along with several post-medieval pits. Much of the northern half of the site was subject to modern interference associated with the construction of the hospital (ECC FAU Report 1461).

An evaluation was undertaken on the plot adjacent, at 76 West Street, by Pre-Construct Archaeology (PCA) in 2009. A single L-shaped trench was opened, and subsequently extended, which revealed two timber-lined pits, a channel and a post-hole. Artefactual evidence from these features dated to the 18th century (PCA 2009).

In 2010, CAT excavated two evaluation trenches at 80 West Street, Rochford. Several features dating to the post-medieval and modern period were identified, including pits, post-holes and a probable drain (CAT Report 540). Two of the post-medieval features contained waterlogged wood, identified as parts of preserved timber posts or stakes. They were sealed by demolition material, consisting of pantiles from the roof of an earlier building of post-medieval or later date.

The Historic Town Assessment Report of Rochford (Medlycott 1999) indicates that there is a Roman settlement in the vicinity of the town, probably located under the hospital (directly north of the development site).

The Geology of Britain viewer (1:50,000 scale<sup>1</sup>) shows the bedrock geology of the site to be London Clay Formation (clay, silt and sand) with superficial River Terrace deposits (sand and gravel).

## 4 Aims

The aims of the evaluation were to record the extent of any surviving archaeological deposits and to assess the archaeological potential of the site to allow the ECCHEA to determine if further investigation is required.

## 5 Results

Five trenches were machine-excavated under the supervision of a CAT archaeologist. The stratigraphy of most of the site was a modern deposit composed of crush, sand, and demolition material, mainly brick and concrete (L1, c 0.3m thick), sealing dark hydrocarbon contaminated grey-brown clay natural (L2). In Trench 5 in the north-east corner of the site, topsoil (L3, c 0.34m thick) sealed L2.

### Trenches 1 and 2

Trenches 1 and 2 were excavated in a cross-shape. Trench 1 was 10m long and Trench 2 13m long, both were 1.8m wide. Two features, F14 and F15, were observed in the southern half of Trench 1. Pit F14 was 0.3m deep and approximately square-shaped, being 0.7m by 0.66m at its top edge. Brick pieces, mortar fragments and an area of small, rounded stones, potentially a partially metallised surface, formed an approximately flat the base of F14. Modern finds were recovered, including a magnesia glass bottle, ceramic bottles, and china pieces. F15, which extended beyond the limit of excavation (LOE), was a modern brick foundation formed by a single row of header bricks and an abutting row of stretcher bricks. The L-shaped foundation was aligned north-north-east/south-south-west (1.3m long) by west-north-west/east-south-east

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<sup>1</sup> British Geological Survey – <https://geologyviewer.bgs.ac.uk/>

(1.4m long) and was 0.4m wide. This structure was surrounded and partially covered with yellow building sand.



**Photograph 1** Trench 1, brick wall foundation F15 in foreground and pit F14 in the background, looking north.



**Photograph 2** Trench 2, with pit F12, looking west.

Observed toward the centre of T1/T2, F12, was an oval-shaped pit with a regularly concave base and moderately steep sides, 0.69m long, 0.31m wide and 0.35m deep. Finds included post-medieval/modern brick fragments. F13 was a modern square pit (0.4m by 0.42m and 0.11m deep). It yielded modern brick fragments and white porcelain sherds.

### **Trenches 3 and 4**

Trenches 3 and 4 were excavated in a cross-shape. Both were 15m long and 1.8m wide.

Brick floors F1 and F2 occupied the south end of Trench 3, immediately followed to the north by brick wall foundation F3. Brick floor F1 was found 0.25m below the trench surface with an area roughly 2.5 square metres exposed. The floor was made mostly of bricks set longways and orientated west-east. However, an incorporated square flagstone was also exposed. F2 is a sizable area of brick floor laid directly on top of F1. The visible area of F2, measuring c 4.3 square metres and occurring 0.15m below the surface of the trench, was made of a single course of frogged red bricks of which most were arranged in a herringbone pattern. Inclusions of half bricks and brick pieces set at various angles presumably represent repairs. This is probable since the brick surface was heavily chipped and abraded.

Floor F2 continues northwards until it meets brick wall foundation F3, aligned east/west, which extends beyond the LOE. The width (0.63m) of F3 suggests it was an internal wall. To the north of F3 is mortar floor F7 which was bounded to the north/north-east by brick wall foundation F4 and to the west by brick wall foundation F8.



**Photograph 3** Trench 3 with brick floor F1 overlaid by brick floor F2, looking north.

Wall foundation F4 was aligned north-west/south-east. The exposed section was 5m in length and 0.24m in width; visible at a depth of between 0.22-0.43m. The foundation was constructed of yellow bricks structured as alternating pairs of stretcher bricks and transverse truncated header bricks. The above attributes suggest the F4 foundation is part of an external wall.



**Photograph 4** Trenches 3-4 with brick wall foundation F4, looking north-west.

Brick wall foundation F8 was aligned north/south. The parallel alignment of F9 with wall foundation F8 suggests both are part of the same building. Mortar floor F7 continues to the west of wall foundation F8 where it is overlaid by a continuation of brick floor F2.

Two brick wall foundations occupy the east end of T4: F9, a substantial foundation, and F10, a partially exposed foundation with a perpendicular orientation to F9. Foundation F9 is orientated north/south, parallel with F8. Its exposed length was covered by degraded mortar. Two courses of wall foundation F10 were exposed for 1.73m, east/west along the south side of T4.

Exposed in the northern part of T3 at a depth of 0.2m from the top of the trench was brick wall foundation F11 and brick plinth/drain F6. Wall foundation F11 was aligned north-north-west/south-south-east, 0.35m wide and consisted of a row of header bricks. Brick plinth/drain F6 was c 1.0m by 0.9m. To the south of F6 and 0.24m deeper was brick wall foundation F5. Aligned west-south-west/east-north-east it was made of header bricks covered by degraded mortar.

#### **Trench 5**

Modern pit F16, 2.3m by >1.2m, was uncovered but left unexcavated.

A full context list can be found in Appendix 1.





**Photograph 5** Trench 3, wall foundation F5 in front of brick plinth/drain F6 with wall foundation F11 visible on the eastern edge of the trench, looking north.



**Photograph 6** Trench 5, pit F16, looking north.

## 6 Finds

### 6.1 Pottery and ceramic building material

by Dr Matthew Loughton

The EVAL uncovered a small assemblage of pottery and ceramic building material (henceforth CBM) at 37 pieces with a weight of 23.5kg, EVE of 3.39 and mean sherd weight of 635g (Table 1). This material was recovered from 11 features and one layer (Table 5).

Ceramic material	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)	EVE
Pottery	21	2,254	107	3.39
CBM	16	21,237	1,327	-
<b>All</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>23,491</b>	<b>635</b>	<b>3.39</b>

**Table 1** Summary of the pottery and CBM.

#### Medieval, post-medieval and modern pottery

Medieval, post-medieval and modern pottery was recorded according to the fabric groups from *CAR 7* (Cotter 2000) (Table 2). The assemblage consists of 21 sherds with a weight of 2.2kg and EVE of 3.39 (Table 3). The MSW is 107g. This material was recovered from four pits and one layer (Table 4).

Fabric code	Fabric description	Fabric date range guide
F23	Medieval white wares	1200-1525
F40	Post-medieval red earthenwares	c 1500-19th/20th century
F45M	Modern English stoneware	1800-2000
F48D	Staffordshire-type white earthenwares	1800-2000
F51A	Late slipped kitchenware	1800-2000

**Table 2** Pottery fabrics recorded.

Fabric code	Fabric description	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)	EVE
F23	Medieval white wares	1	4	4	0.00
F40	Post-medieval red earthenwares	1	7	7	0.00
F45M	Modern English stoneware	5	1,673	335	3.00
F48D	Staffordshire-type white earthenwares	13	554	43	0.39
F51A	Late slipped kitchenware	1	16	16	0.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>21</b>	<b>2,254</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>3.39</b>

**Table 3** Summary of the pottery by fabric code.

Context	Feature type	No.	Weight(g)	MSW (g)	EVE
F12	Pit	2	11	6	0.00
F13	Pit	1	28	28	0.00
F14	Pit	6	1,715	286	2.06
F16	Pit	3	415	138	1.00
L1	Made ground	9	85	921	0.33
<b>Total</b>		<b>21</b>	<b>2,254</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>3.39</b>

**Table 4** Summary of the pottery from specific contexts.

Modern pottery accounts for the majority of the assemblage (Table 3) and noteworthy material included two complete modern English stoneware (fabric F45M) blacking/polish bottles which came from the pit F14. There was also a large part of a modern English stoneware (fabric F45M) ginger beer bottle with a transfer print of MARKHAM'S OLDE STYLE GINGER BEER MALDON which was recovered from pit F16. The oldest pottery consisted of one sherd of medieval white ware (fabric F23) and one sherd of post-medieval red earthenware (fabric F40) which came from pit F12.

### Ceramic building material (CBM)

CBM consist of 16 fragments with a weight of 21.2kg and MSW of 1,327g. Brick fragments account for the majority of the CBM. Un-frogged late 18th- to 19th-century bricks came from wall foundations F5 and F15. Modern frogged bricks were recovered from the floors F1 and F2, wall foundations F4 and F11, and pit F14. The frogged brick from wall foundation F4 was stamped MH which refers to the Milton Hall brick company which was established at Southend in 1878. The form of this stamp suggests that this brick is from the Milton Hall 'Star Lane' brick works at Great Wakering which was founded in 1932 and closed in 1984.

### Conclusion

Table 5 summarizes the dating evidence for the features and layers which produced dateable pottery and CBM. The contexts date from the late 18th/19th to the 20th century.

Context	Description	Medieval, post medieval and modern pottery	CBM	Date Approx.
F1	Brick floor	-	BR (FROGGED)	Modern
F2	Brick floor	-	BR (FROGGED)	Modern
F3	Wall foundation	-	BR (UN-FROGGED)	18th-19th century
F4	Wall foundation	-	BR (FROGGED)	Modern
F5	Wall foundation	-	BR (UN-FROGGED)	Late 18th-19th century
F11	Wall foundation	-	BR (FROGGED)	Modern
F12	Pit	F23 F40	BR PT	Post-medieval/modern
F13	Pit	F48D	BR	Modern
F14	Pit	F45M (BLACKING/POLISH BOTTLE) F48D (PLATE)	BR (FROGGED)	Modern
F15	Wall foundation	-	BR (UN-FROGGED)	Late 18th-19th century
F16	Pit	F45M (GINGER BEER BOTTLE)	-	Modern
L1	Made ground	F48D (BOTTLE) F51A	-	Modern

**Table 5** Approximate dates for the individual features and layers.

## 6.2 Glass and clay tobacco pipe

*by Laura Pooley*

Pit F14, pit F16 and made-ground L1 all produced pieces of 19th-20th century glass, including a bottle embossed WARD'S TABLE WATER and another DINNEFORD'S SOLUTION OF MAGNESIA. Two fragments of post-medieval/modern clay tobacco pipe stem were also recovered from pit F12. This material has been recorded in the table below and discarded.

Context	Finds no.	Description
F12	1	<b>Clay tobacco pipe:</b> Two stem fragments, 13.4g, post-medieval/modern.
F14	3	<b>Glass:</b> 1) Incomplete glass bottle with neck and rim missing, 19th-20th century. Oval in cross-section, pale green, embossed on one side DINNEFORD'S SOLUTION OF MAGNESIA. 2) Base and partial sides of a blue glass bottle, 19th-20th century. Sub-rectangular in cross-section, embossed on both short sides but very little surviving, N on one side and P on the other.
F16	12	<b>Glass:</b> Complete glass bottle, 19th-20th century. Round in cross-section, clear glass, embossed around the bottle close to the base WARD'S TABLE WATER. 190mm high, 55mm diameter.
L1	4	<b>Glass:</b> Two fragments of 19th-20th century glass, clear and pale green, 8.0g.

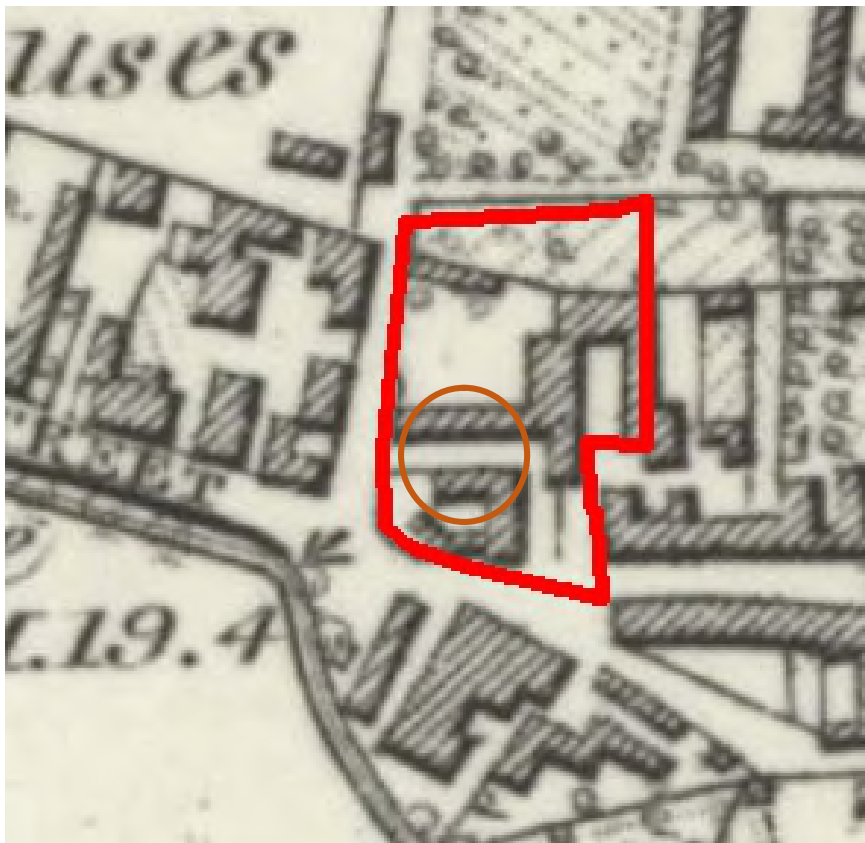
**Table 6** Glass and clay tobacco pipe listed by context.

## 7 Conclusion

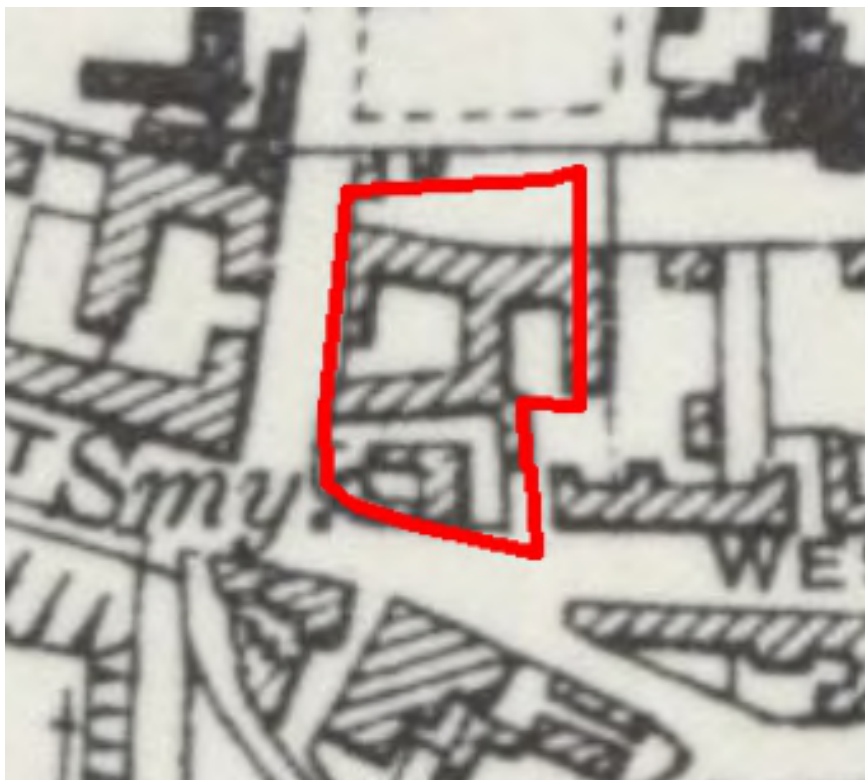
Archaeological evaluation at 68-72 West Street, Rochford, Essex, revealed seven brick wall foundations, two brick floors, a mortar floor and four pits. At least two phases of building are represented with brick floor F2 overlying earlier brick floor F1 and mortar floor F7, although it is possible that F7 is actually a bedding layer for F2 and not a floor surface. Wall foundations F3, F8 and F9 appear to form three sides of a room. Wall foundation F5 could be associated with the room, but it appeared at a much-reduced depth than the other three suggesting that it might not be related.

Brick samples taken from floors F1 and F2 and foundations F4 and F11 were frogged, dating from c 1850 onwards. Brick samples taken from foundations F3, F5 and F15 were not frogged and dated from the late 18th to the 19th century, suggesting that they could be earlier constructions, although a date range in the 19th century for all the structural remains would seem most likely. All four pits also produced modern finds of 19th-20th century date.

The first edition 6-inch OS map of 1873 shows several buildings on the development site, with the locations of Trenches 4 and 5 indicated by the orange circle on Map 1 below. On the 1895 map, the range of buildings on the southern edge are labelled 'smithy'. By the early 20th century, another range of buildings has been built in the north-west corner of the development site (Map 2).



**Map 1** 6-inch OS map of 1873, site outline in red. The 1895 OS map shows a similar building layout.



**Map 2** 6-inch OS map of 1938, site outlined in red. The 1919 OS map shows a similar building layout.

## 8 Acknowledgements

CAT would like to thank Mark Lloyd for commissioning and funding the project. The project was managed by A Wightman and C Lister, with fieldwork carried out by B Holloway with D Spenner and K Anderson. Figures were compiled by B Holloway and C Hill. The project was monitored for ECCPS Robin Mathieson.

## 9 References

Note: all CAT reports, except for DBAs, are available online in PDF format at <http://cat.essex.ac.uk>

Brown, N & Glazebrook, J	2000	<i>Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties 2. Research agenda and strategy.</i> East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper <b>8</b> (EAA <b>8</b> ).
CAT	2024	<i>Written scheme of investigation for an archaeological evaluation at 68-72 West Street, Rochford, Essex, SS4 1AX</i> , by S Veasey.
CAT	2024	Health and Safety Policy. Colchester: Colchester Archaeological Trust
CifA	2020a	<i>Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives.</i> CifA Chartered Institute for Archaeologists; published 2014, revised 2020.
CifA	2020b	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials.</i> CifA Chartered Institute for Archaeologists; published 2014, revised 2020.
CifA	2022	<i>Code of Conduct.</i> CifA Chartered Institute for Archaeologists; published 2014, revised 2022.
CifA	2023a	<i>Standard for archaeological field evaluation.</i> CifA Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.
CifA	2023b	<i>Universal guidance for archaeological field evaluation.</i> CifA Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.
Cotter, J P	2000	<i>Colchester Archaeological Report 7: Post-Roman pottery from excavations in Colchester, 1971-85.</i> Colchester: Colchester Archaeological Trust Ltd.
ECC	2024	<i>Brief for archaeological evaluation at Site at 68-72 West Street, Rochford</i> , by A Bennett. Chelmsford: Essex County Council Place Services.
Gurney, D	2003	<i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England.</i> East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers <b>14</b> (EAA <b>14</b> ).
Historic England	2015	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment</i> (MoRPHE).
Medlycott, M	2011	<i>Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England.</i> East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers <b>24</b> (EAA <b>24</b> )
MHCLG	2023	<i>National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF).</i> Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government

## 10 Abbreviations and glossary

CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
CifA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
context	a single unit of excavation, which is often referred to numerically, and can be any feature, layer or find
ECC	Essex County Council
ECCHEA	Essex County Council Historic Environment Advisor
ECCPS	Essex County Council Place Services
EHHER	Essex Historic Environment Record
feature (F)	an identifiable thing like a pit, a wall, a drain: can contain 'contexts'
layer (L)	distinct or distinguishable deposit (layer) of material
medieval	period from AD 1066 to c 1500
modern	period from c AD 1800 to the present

natural	geological deposit undisturbed by human activity
NGR	National Grid Reference
OASIS	Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations, <a href="http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main">http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main</a>
post-medieval	from c AD 1500 to c 1800
Roman	the period from AD 43 to c AD 410
section	(abbreviation sx or Sx) vertical slice through feature/s or layer/s
WSI	written scheme of investigation

## 11 Contents of archive

**Finds:** none retained

**Digital:**

CAT Report 2107

ECC evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation

Digital photographs

Site data

Survey data

## 12 Archive deposition

The archive is currently held by the Colchester Archaeological Trust at Roman Circus House, Roman Circus Walk, Colchester, Essex CO2 7GZ, but will be permanently deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (digital archive).

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### Distribution list:

Ravi Shetra, Milestone Civil Engineering Ltd

ECC Place Services Historic Environment Advisor

Essex Historic Environment Record, Essex County Council

## Appendix 1 Context list

Context	Trench no.	Finds no.	Identification	Description	Date
L1	T1, T2, T3, T4	4	Demolition	Crush and demolition material, principally brick, concrete and sand. 0.3m thick, seals L2.	Modern
L2	All	-	Natural	Dark grey-brown clay with some evidence of hydrocarbon contamination.	Modern
L3	T5	-	Topsoil	Moist dark brown-black silty loam, occasional stones, brick and brick fragments. 0.34m thick, seals L2.	Modern
F1	T3	9	Brick floor	Frogged red bricks. Sealed by F2.	Modern
F2	T3	8	Brick floor	Frogged red bricks. Seals F1 and F7.	Modern
F3	T3	11	Brick wall foundation	Unfrogged red bricks. Possible interior wall, 0.64m wide, aligned east-west.	Modern
F4	T3/T4	10	Brick wall foundation	Frogged yellow bricks. Possible exterior wall, 0.3m wide, aligned north-west/south-east.	Modern
F5	T3	7	Brick wall foundation	Unfrogged red bricks covered in mortar. 0.4m wide, aligned roughly east/west.	Modern
F6	T3	-	Brick plinth/drain	Red brick plinth/drain, c 1.0m by 0.9m and at least 0.24m deep.	Modern
F7	T3/T4	-	Mortar floor	Mortar floor. Sealed by F2.	Modern
F8	T4	-	Brick wall foundation	Red bricks. c 0.6m wide, aligned north/south.	Modern
F9	T4	-	Brick wall foundation	Red bricks. c 0.6m wide, aligned north/south.	Modern
F10	T4	-	Brick wall foundation	Red bricks. Aligned east/west.	Modern
F11	T3	6	Brick wall foundation	Frogged red bricks. c 0.35m wide, aligned north-north-west/south-south-east.	Modern
F12	T1/T2	1	Pit	Oval, 0.69m by 0.31m and 0.35m deep.	Modern
F13	T1/T2	2	Pit	Square, 0.4m by 0.42m and 0.11m deep.	Modern
F14	T1	3	Pit	Square, 0.7m by 0.66m and 0.3m deep.	Modern
F15	T1	5	Brick wall foundation	Unfrogged red bricks. L-shaped (west-north-west/east-south-east and north-north-west/south-south-east), 0.4m wide.	Modern
F16	T5	12	Pit	Unexcavated, 2.3m by >1.2m	Modern



## Appendix 2 Pottery list

Context	Feature type	Find number	NR	GR	MSW	Discard	Rim	Handle	Base	Stamp	Stamp Reading	Wmd	Sooting (ext)	Charing (int)	Burning	Misfired	Overfired	Wasters	Kiln second	Organic Residue	Abrasion	Fabric Group	Typology	Function	EVE	Diam	Vessel Height	Comments	Start Date	End Date		
F12	Pit	1	1	7	7	X																F40								BL GLAZE	1500	1800/1900
F12	Pit	1	1	4	4	X																F23								BUFF SANDY NO GLAZE	1300	1600
F13	Pit	2	1	28	28	X	0	0	1													F48D									1800	2000
F14	Pit	3	2	134	67	X	1	0	4													F48D	PLATE	PLATE	0.06	460			W-P TRANS PRINT	1800	2000	
F14	Pit	3	2	323	162	X	0	1	1													F48D									1800	2000
F14	Pit	3	1	549	549	X	1	0	0													F45M	BLACKING/POLISH BOTTLE	BOTTLE	1.00	60	160				1800	2000
F14	Pit	3	1	709	709	X	1	0	0													F45M	BLACKING/POLISH BOTTLE	BOTTLE	1.00	60	190				1800	2000
F16	Pit	12	3	415	138	X	1	0	1	X	MARKHAM'S OLDE STYLE GINGER BEER MALDON											F45M	GINGER BEER BOTTLE	BOTTLE	1.00	25	190			BRISTOL CREAM TYPE STONEWARE	1800	2000
L1	Made ground	4	1	16	16	X																F51A									1800	2000
L1	Made ground	4	8	69	9	X	1	0	3													F48D	BOTTLE	BOTTLE	0.33	30			SCREW TOP	1800	2000	

### Appendix 3 CBM list

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	NR	GR.	MSW	Discard	Typology	Sub-type	FL H.	FL W.	FL TH.	Stamp	Sign.	L.	BR.	TH.	Frog. L	Frog. Width	Mortar	Burnt	Overfired	Vitrified surf.	Vesiculated	Bubbles/melted	Waster	Abraded	Modif.	Comments	Date	
F1	Brick floor	9	1	2343	2343	X	BR	FROGGED				?		235	110	65	170	65		X	X								YELLOW, SLIGHTLY WARPED/DEFORMED, STAMPED FROG?	1850>
F2	Brick floor	8	1	2386	2386	X	BR	FROGGED						230	110/105	70	145	50			X		X	X						1850>
F3	Brick wall foundation	11	1	2862	2862	X	BR	UN-FROGGED						225	110	65			X										BR MORTAR, OR/RED	LATE 18TH/19TH CENTURY
F4	Brick wall foundation	10	3	2403	801	X	BR	FROGGED				X		230	105	70	150	50		X	X								YELLOW, GR CORE, STAMPED FROG MH (MILTON HALL BRICK COMP SOUTHEND 1878/STAR LANE GT WAKERING BRICK WORKS FOUND 1932)	1932>
F5	Brick wall foundation	7	1	2826	2826	X	BR	UN-FROGGED						225	105	60			X										OR BR MORTAR	LATE 18TH/19TH CENTURY
F11	Brick wall foundation	6	1	3098	3098	X	BR	FROGGED						235	110	65	?	?	X										OR/RED FL NODS, NARROW FROG, BR MORTAR	1850>
F12	Pit	1	2	237	119	X	PT																						MEDIEVAL-POST MEDIEVAL	
F12	Pit	1	2	443	222	X	BR																						POST-MEDIEVAL-MODERN	
F13	Pit	2	2	260	130	X	BR																						POST-MEDIEVAL-MODERN	
F14	Pit	3	1	1550	1550	X	BR	FROGGED						?	110	68	?	65		X									OR/RED CR/WH NODS	1850>
F15	Brick wall foundation	5	1	2829	2829	X	BR	UN-FROGGED						230	115/110	60													BR	LATE 18TH/19TH CENTURY

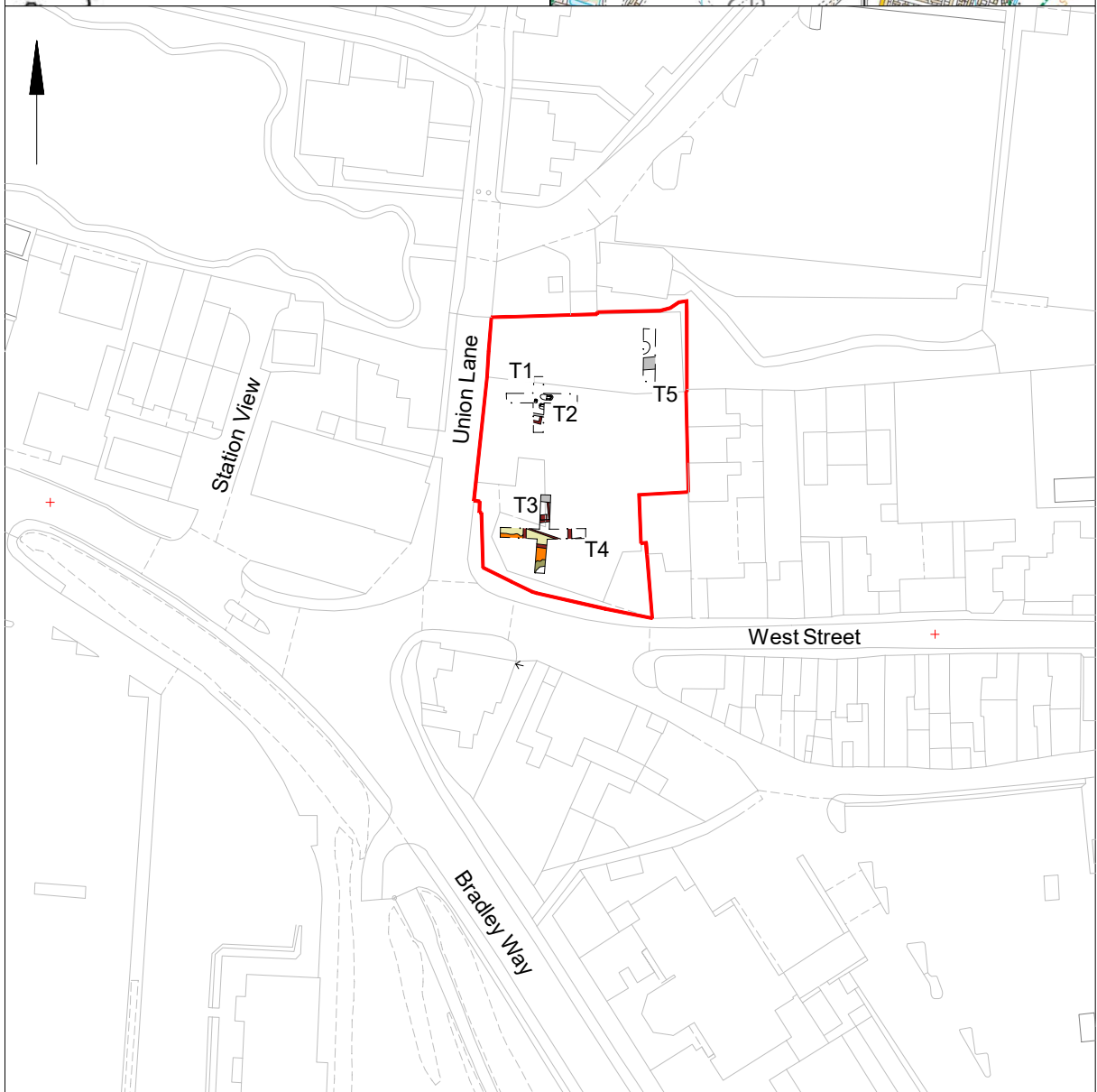
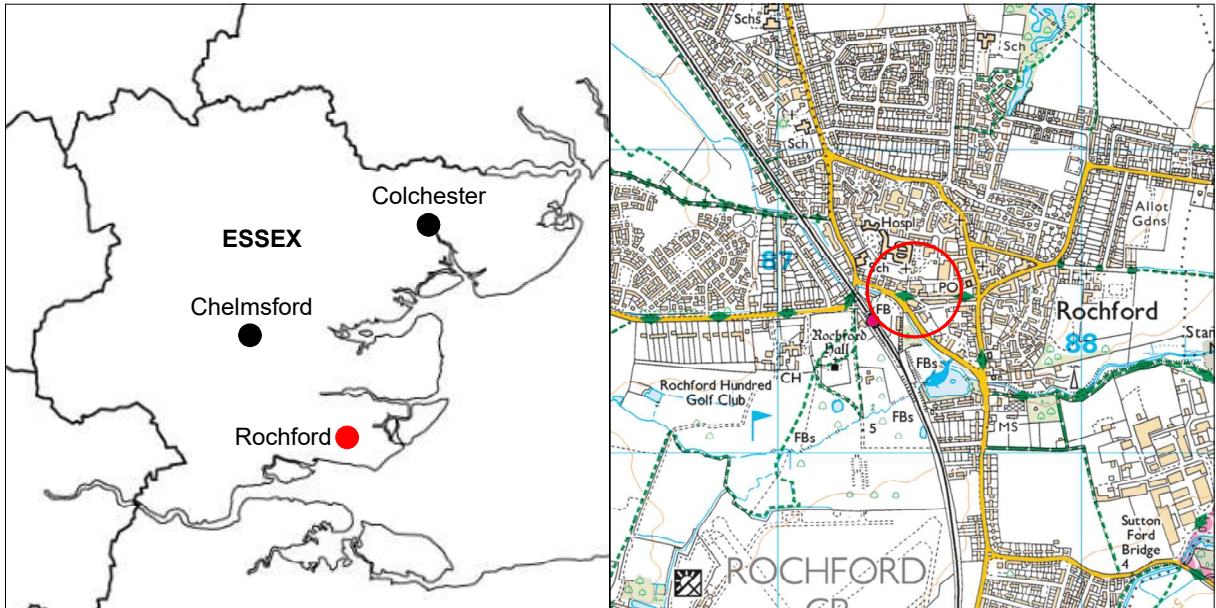


Fig 1 Site location.

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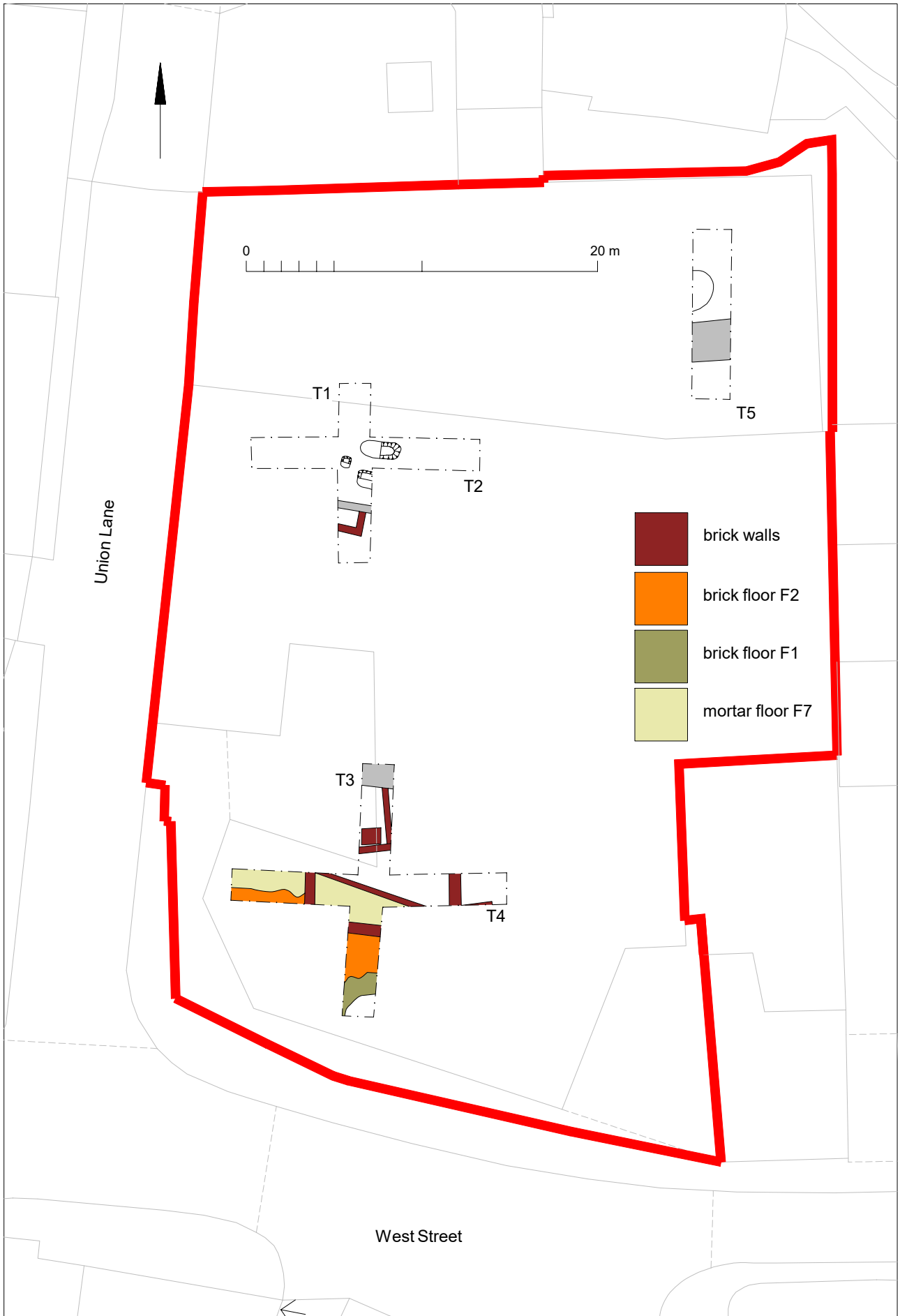


Fig 2 Results (modern services in grey).

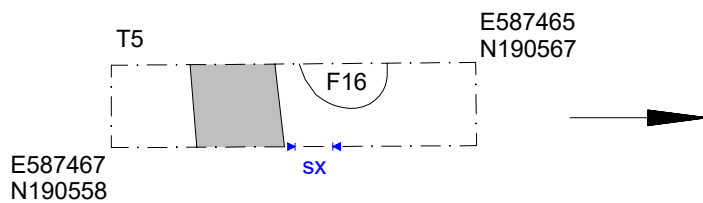
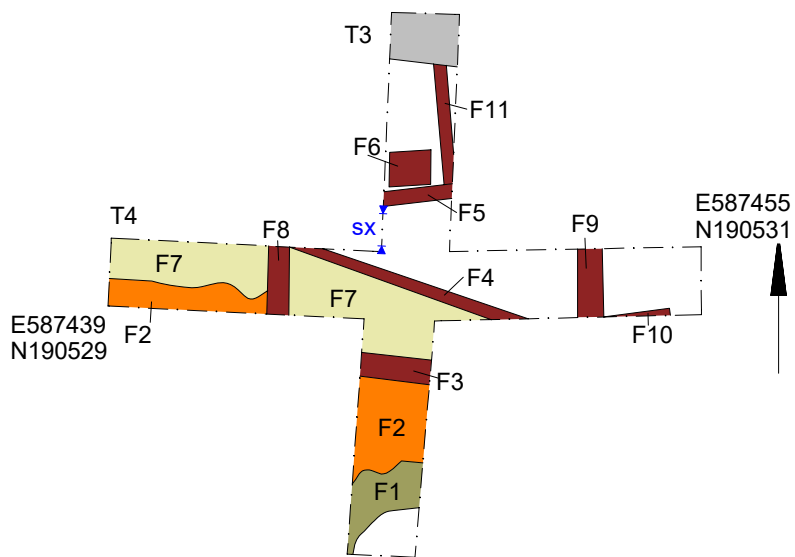
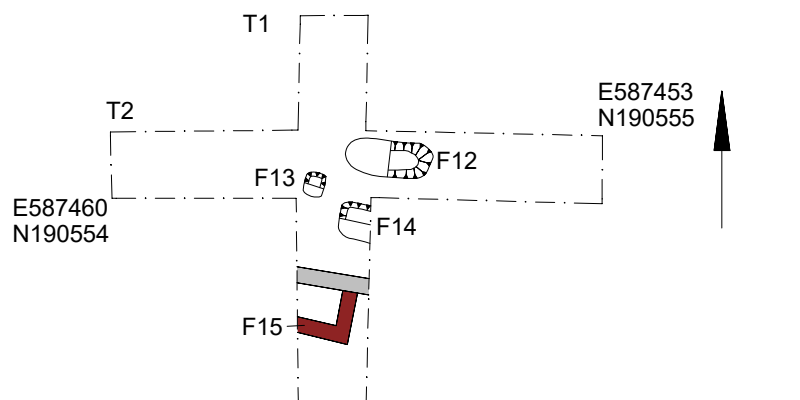


Fig 3 Trench plans.

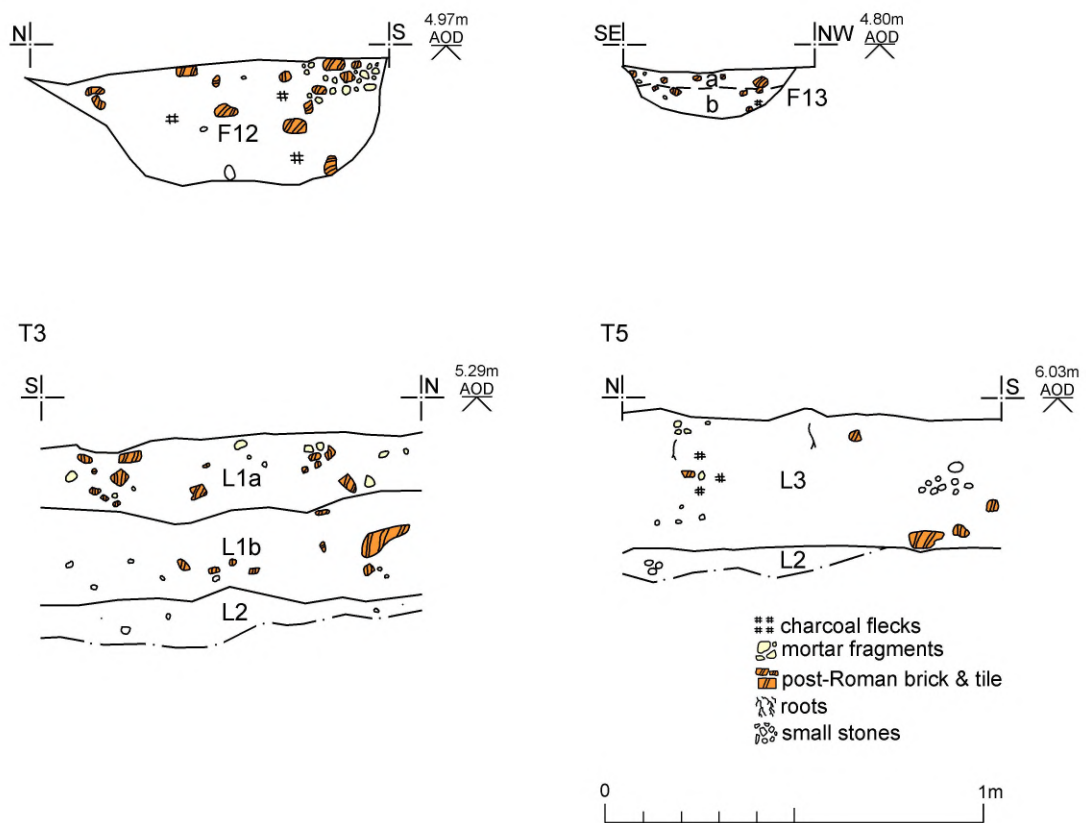


Fig 4 Feature and representative sections.

# OASIS Summary for colchest3-513407

OASIS ID (UID)	colchest3-513407
Project Name	Archaeological evaluation at 68-72 West Street, Rochford, Essex, SS4 1AX: November 2024
Sitename	68-72 West Street, Rochford, Essex, SS4 1AX
Sitecode	EEX60479
Project Identifier(s)	2023/02k
Activity type	Evaluation
Planning Id	18/01125/FUL
Reason For Investigation	Planning: Post determination
Organisation Responsible for work	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Project Dates	05-Nov-2024 - 06-Nov-2024
Location	68-72 West Street, Rochford, Essex, SS4 1AX NGR : TQ 87450 90540 LL : 51.5825386894233, 0.704155903438197 12 Fig : 587450,190540
Administrative Areas	Country : England County/Local Authority : Essex Local Authority District : Rochford Parish : Rochford
Project Methodology	Archaeological evaluation (five trial-trenches) carried out as specified in the project brief and wsi.
Project Results	An archaeological evaluation (five trial-trenches) was carried out at 68-72 West Street, Rochford, Essex, in advance of the redevelopment of the site. The development site is located within the historic market town of Rochford, close to the original medieval marketplace and to the north-east of Rochford Hall which was an early medieval manorial centre. The evaluation revealed seven brick wall foundations, two brick floors, a mortar floor and four pits. The structural remains appear to date to the 19th century, with the pits also producing finds of 19th-20th century date.
Keywords	Building - 20TH CENTURY - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types
Funder	Private or public corporation developer
HER	Essex HER - unRev - STANDARD
Person Responsible for work	Adam Wightman, Chris Lister
HER Identifiers	HER Event No - EEX60479
Archives	Digital Archive - to be deposited with Archaeology Data Service Archive;