

**Land at Cherry Orchard Lane,
Rochford,
Essex**

**Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment
(Heritage Statement)**

TQ 85937 89978

**Prepared for
agb Environmental Ltd**



**ASE Project No: 7495
ASE Report No: 2016209**


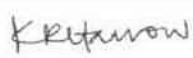
June 2016

**Proposed Commercial Development
At
Land at Cherry Orchard Lane,
Rochford,
Essex**

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(Heritage Statement)**

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**Project No. 7945
Report No. 2016209**

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Summary

This Desk-Based Assessment has been prepared for a proposed development site to the east of Cherry Orchard Lane, which lies north of Southend-on-Sea and west of Rochford. The site was a brickworks from the late 19th century until around the turn of this century but has subsequently been disused. The majority of the buildings which stood on the site have been demolished. The site is likely to have been subject to some historic brickearth extraction and made-ground is present.

The assessment has concluded that:

- *There are no designated heritage assets within the site;*
- *There are designated heritage assets within the study area;*
- *The proposals are unlikely to have a significant adverse impact on the setting of these designated assets as it pertains to their significance;*
- *There are known undesignated heritage assets within the site – an historic brickworks which may survive as archaeological remains;*
- *The site has the potential for, as yet unknown, undesignated heritage assets (archaeological remains) to be present;*
- *Previous disturbance has been identified and may be extensive;*
- *Any remains pre-dating the brickworks are likely to have been damaged or perhaps destroyed;*
- *Should any archaeological remains be present they may be impacted by the proposed development;*
- *The local planning authority (LPA) may require a programme of archaeological works to be undertaken; and*
- *The requirement for and scope of any such works will be decided by the Archaeological Advisors to the LPA.*

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE), a division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology, University College London, was commissioned by agb Environmental Ltd to carry out an archaeological assessment of an area of land to the east of Cherry Orchard Lane, Rochford, Essex (Fig. 1). The site is proposed for commercial development.
- 1.2 The aim of this assessment is to present a synthesis of readily available archaeological and historical data relating to the site and its environs in order to determine the archaeological significance of the site, and to consider the likely impact of the proposed development on heritage assets.
- 1.3 The site is centred on National Grid Reference 585937 189978 (Fig. 1). For the purposes of this report the site boundaries have been taken to be those of the 'red line' area identified on plans provided by agb Environmental Ltd. The site comprises an irregular plot of brownfield land, c.5.5ha in size, located to the east of Cherry Orchard Lane (now bypassed by Cherry Orchard Way). For the purposes of the archaeological assessment a wider study area of 1km radius from the site has been considered to place the site within its wider context (Fig. 1). Information beyond this limit has been included where considered relevant.
- 1.4 In drawing up this desk-based assessment, cartographic and documentary sources and archaeological data relating to the study area were obtained from the Historic Environment Record (HER) held by Essex County Council and the Essex Record Office. Listed Building and Conservation Area data was acquired from Historic England and Essex County Council. Relevant sources held within the Archaeology South-East library were utilised, and appropriate on-line databases interrogated. These included: Heritage Gateway, National Heritage List for England, and the Magic website, which holds government digital data on designated sites (Scheduled Monuments, Registered Historic Parks and Gardens and Registered Historic Battlefields) in GIS map form. Other material may be held in other collections.
- 1.5 It should be noted that this form of non-intrusive appraisal cannot be seen to be a definitive statement on the presence or absence of archaeological remains within any area but rather as an indicator of the area's potential based on existing information. Further non-intrusive and intrusive investigations such as geophysical surveys and machine-excavated trial trenching may be needed to conclusively define the presence/absence, character and quality of any archaeological remains.

2.0 SITE TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

2.1 Location and Topography

- 2.1.1 The site is located on the eastern side of Cherry Orchard Lane, a road which links the settlements of Stroud Green (to the north) and Eastwoodbury (part of Southend). This route has now been by-passed by the B1013 Cherry Orchard Way, which was constructed in the 1990s. Access to the proposed development site is via a spur of Cherry Orchard Lane. There is a terrace of eight residential properties along the eastern side of the road which do not form part of the proposed development area.
- 2.1.2 The proposed development site lies to the north, south and east of these residential properties and comprises the site of a former brickworks which was operational from the late 19th century but is no longer in use. The site comprises extensive areas of hardstanding, the sites of the brickwork buildings (the upstanding elements have been demolished in recent years) and rough grassland. The boundaries of the site are defined by a stream to the north, which feeds into the River Roach, by a ditch/scrub to the east, and by the roadside and the boundaries of the residential properties to the west. Land to the north and south is now in recreational use and that to the east is disused/agricultural.
- 2.1.3 In its wider context the development area lies to the north and west of London-Southend Airport and in relatively close proximity to the industrial/commercial area at Aviation Way. To the west an underpass links Cherry Orchard Lane to the Cherry Orchard Jubilee Country Park.
- 2.1.4 The site lies at c.13mOD on what is likely to have been, prior to the establishment and operation of the brickworks, relatively level ground. The modern landscape within the site (discussed in more detail in section 6.0), has considerable changes in levels across it. This is particularly noticeable across the southern part of the site where there is a considerable amount of made-ground. The topography around the site also reflects this former industrial use with the extant land surface having been lowered in many areas as a result of brickearth extraction.

2.2 Geology

- 2.2.1 The proposed development site lies in an area of extensive exposures of deposits that are generally described as brickearth type deposits (e.g. Dale 2001). In the area around Rochford and Southend these are mapped by the British Geological Survey (BGS)¹ as *River Terrace Deposits 1-3* dating to the Quaternary period and comprising clays, sands and silts. This material has historically been utilised for brickmaking as its mineral composition requires minimal additions to be usable to make stock bricks. In the mid-1980s the BGS noted that at Cherry Orchard Lane both calcareous and non-calcareous deposits were used, and thus normally mixed prior to processing (Lake et al. 1986, 58).

¹ <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html> (accessed 31/03/2016)

- 2.2.2 Reference to the Institute of Geological Sciences (IGS) engineering geology map of the south Essex (1975) along with the more recent BGS mapping shows the site as lying almost entirely within an area where the upper clay and silt deposits (the 'brickearth') has been extracted (Fig. 3) and thus the superficial geology at the surface is mapped as the underlying *River Terrace Deposits* which are made up of sands and gravels. The 'worked ground' within the site may include areas of infilled/made-ground. To date, no field geotechnical investigations have been undertaken on the site in relation to the current proposals. Such studies may better define the 'artificial ground' on the site.
- 2.2.3 There are no publically accessible (BGS) borehole logs for the site itself. A borehole to the west of Cherry Orchard Way identified a 0.7m thick deposit of topsoil overlying 1.2m of clayey sandy silt 'brickearth' on top of sands and gravels (BGS TQ88NE249). To the east of the site, archaeological evaluation was undertaken on land between it and Westbarrow Hall Farm (Fig. 3). This identified the topsoil as being 0.30m thick, overlying a leached brickearth subsoil c.0.10m thick, overlying the natural geological sands and silts. Here, the archaeological horizon lay immediately below the topsoil, although it was noted that feature visibility was low against the subsoil.

3.0 PLANNING BACKGROUND

National Planning Policy

3.1 National Planning Policy Framework

- 3.1.1 Government policies relating to planning are given in the National Planning Policy Framework. Section 12 (paragraphs 126 – 141) of the Framework (*Conserving and enhancing the historic environment*) outlines policies relating to the historic environment and the key role it plays in the Government's definition of sustainable development, the principle which underpins the document.
- 3.1.2 The Framework requires that local planning authorities '*should set out in their Local Plan a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment*', recognising that '*heritage assets are an irreplaceable resource*' and should be conserved '*in a manner appropriate to their significance*'.
- 3.1.3 The Framework requires that planning applicants should '*describe the significance of any heritage assets affected*' by their application, '*including any contribution made by their setting*'.
- 3.1.4 The NPPF is supported by Planning Policy Guidance, launched in March 2014². In specific relation to historic environment issues, further guidance is provided by Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Notes 1 to 3, issued by Historic England and the Historic Environment Forum³.

Local Planning Policy

3.2 Rochford District Planning Policy

- 3.2.1 Rochford District Council has adopted a number of Development Plan Documents (DPDs) containing policies against which planning applications are assessed⁴. A number of these contain policies pertaining to the historic environment, which are outlined below.

3.2.2 Core Strategy (adopted 2011)

Policy ENV1 – Protection and Enhancement of the Natural Landscape and Habitats and the Protection of Historical and Archaeological Sites

The Council will maintain, restore and enhance sites of international, national and local nature conservation importance. These will include Special Areas of Conservation (SACs), Special Protection Areas (SPAs), Ramsar Sites, Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs), Ancient Woodlands, Local Nature Reserves (LNRs) and Local Wildlife Sites (LoWSs). In particular, the Council will support the implementation of the

² <http://planningguidance.planningportal.gov.uk/>.

³ <http://historicengland.org.uk/advice/planning/planning-system/>

⁴ <http://www.rochford.gov.uk/planning/policy/adopted-plans>

Crouch and Roach Management Plan. The Council will also protect landscapes of historical and archaeological interest.

3.2.3 Development Management Plan (adopted 2014)

Policy DM1 – Design of New Developments

The design of new developments should promote the character of the locality to ensure that the development positively contributes to the surrounding natural and built environment and residential amenity, without discouraging originality, innovation or initiative.

The design and layout of proposed developments must demonstrate that the following have been carefully considered and addressed within the proposal:

- (i) Accessibility, particularly promoting alternatives to the private car;*
- (ii) Integration of existing and proposed public rights of way;*
- (iii) Adequate boundary treatment and landscaping within the development;*
- (iv) Retention of trees, woodland and other important landscape features in accordance with Policies DM25 and DM26;*
- (v) Sufficient car parking in accordance with Policy DM30;*
- (vi) Suitable density for the locality in line with Policy DM2;*
- (vii) Local open space requirements including the provision of greenspace, play space, private and communal gardens, allotments and other types of open space, based on the most up-to-date Open Space Study;*
- (viii) Impact on the natural environment including sites of nature conservation importance, and on the historic environment including Conservation Areas and Listed Buildings, archaeological sites and the wider historic landscape;*
- (ix) Avoiding overlooking, ensuring privacy and promoting visual amenity;*
- (x) A positive relationship with existing and nearby buildings in accordance with Policy DM3;*
- (xi) A scale and form appropriate to the locality in line with Policy DM3;*
- (xii) Compliance with textual Concept Statements; and*
- (xiii) Village Design Statements and Parish Plans, where applicable.*

Design briefs for major developments must show that they consider and reflect the identity of the surrounding area, and must allow for the effective running of the Council's waste management and recycling scheme.

Proposals should have regard to the detailed advice and guidance on the design and layout of new developments as set out in Supplementary Planning Document 2 – Housing Design, as well as to guidance in the Essex Design Guide for Residential and Mixed Use Areas.

3.2.4 London Southend Airport and Environs Joint Area Action Plan (JAAP)
(adopted by Rochford District Council and the adjacent Southend Borough Council in 2014)

The site lies within the area covered by the JAAP. The site is identified on the proposals map as Area 1, part of a wider possible *Saxon Business Park* situated to the north of the airport. Development of the site has been noted as subject to Masterplanning. *Policy E1 - General Development Considerations relating to the JAAP area* notes that: *Proposals should consider and appropriately address the impact on heritage assets including below ground archaeology.*

4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 The following section summarises the known information relating to designated and non-designated heritage assets in the study area derived from the sources set out in section 1.4 and including additional heritage assets, where appropriate, identified by this assessment. The heritage assets have been assigned a number shown in **bold** in the text, and are tabulated in Appendix 1 and shown plotted on Figure 1 unless otherwise specified.

4.2 Heritage Assets

- 4.2.1 Heritage assets comprise a site, building, place, area or landscape of heritage interest and thus include buildings, archaeological sites and landscape features such as ancient woodland and hedgerows. Designated heritage assets are designated by statute, while non-designated heritage assets can be locally listed by the local planning authority and/or listed on county historic environment record databases, although this is not a definitive record of potential heritage assets – further examples may exist in an unrecognised or unrecorded form and absence from the HER database does not reduce or negate the significance of any potential heritage asset.

Designated Heritage Assets

Listed Buildings

- 4.2.2 There are a total of 8 listed buildings within the study area, and none within the site itself. These buildings generally comprise farmhouses and agricultural buildings, reflecting the primarily rural character of the area prior to the mid to late 20th century. All of the buildings are of post-medieval date and are Grade II Listed.
- 4.2.3 The listed building in closest proximity to the site is Cherry Orchard Farmhouse (**1**) which lies to the south. It is a timber-framed farmhouse of 17th century or earlier date.
- 4.2.4 The listed buildings comprise:
- Cherry Orchard Farmhouse, 17th century or earlier (**1**)
 - Stable with loft over approximately 20 metres north east of barn, quode vide 10/186 Blatches Farm, 18th century (**2**)
 - Granary approximately 10 metres north of stable listed quode vide 11/188 Blatches Farm, 18th century (**3**)
 - Barn approximately 50 metres east of Blatches Farmhouse, 17th/18th century (**4**)
 - Pelhams Farmhouse, 17th century with 18th-19th century additions (**5**)
 - Shangri La, late 18th century with 19th/20th century additions (**6**)
 - Rectory Cottage, 17th/18th century (**7**)
 - Milestone on northern verge opposite house called Birches, 18th century (**8**)

Other

- 4.2.5 There are no examples of the following nationally designated heritage assets within the study area: Scheduled Monuments, Registered Historic Parks and Gardens, Historic Battlefields, Historic Wrecks, and Conservation Areas.

4.3 Archaeological Periods

- 4.3.1 The timescale of the archaeological periods referred to in this report is shown below. The periods are given their usual titles. It should be noted that for most cultural heritage assessment purposes the boundaries between them are not sharply distinguished, even where definite dates based on historical events are used.

Prehistoric: Palaeolithic (c. 750,000 BC - c. 10,000 BC)
Prehistoric: Mesolithic (c. 10,000 BC - c. 5,000 BC)
Prehistoric: Neolithic (c. 5,000 BC - c. 2,300 BC)
Prehistoric: Bronze Age (c. 2,300 BC - c. 600 BC)
Prehistoric: Iron Age (c. 600 BC - AD 43)
Romano-British (AD 43 - c. AD 410)
Early Medieval (c. AD 410 - AD 1066)
Medieval (AD 1066 - AD 1540)
Post-medieval (AD 1540 to date)

4.4 Historic Landscape Character

- 4.4.1 According to the Essex Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) database (accessed via Archaeology Data Service⁵), the site is defined as lying within an area of industrial land use with surroundings of pre-18th to 19th century enclosure which has subsequently suffered from post- 1950s boundary loss and change, for example, to leisure use.
- 4.4.2 The Historic Environment Management and Records Teams of Essex County Council (now part of Place Services) carried out an Historic Environment Characterisation project for Rochford District to provide an evidence base for the Local Development Framework (ECC HEB 2006). This defined Historic Environment Character Areas (HECA) and Historic Environment Character Zones (HECZ). The supporting information within the entries for these areas and zones includes information on the known historic environment and archaeological potential.
- 4.4.3 The site lies within *HECZ 18: Area between Stroud Green and Eastwood*. Situated to the north of the built-up area of Eastwood (now part of the wider built-up area of Southend) the area is primarily rural with the exception of a golf-course and industrial/commercial zone. There are also areas of historic brickearth extraction within the patchwork of arable fields. The historic mineral extraction, along with more recent archaeological works has identified the landscape as one of multi-period occupation from the Bronze Age onwards. The historic settlement pattern comprises dispersed farmsteads. World War II remains are also present.

⁵ <http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/>

Accordingly, the characterisation notes that this zone is one with a wide range of known historic environment assets, and that there is '*High potential for surviving below ground deposits in unquarried areas*' (ECC HEB 2006).

4.5 Previous Archaeological Investigations

- 4.5.1 No previous archaeological investigations have been recorded within the site itself.
- 4.5.2 A number of archaeological investigations have been recorded in the vicinity of the site, most notably archaeological evaluation by fieldwalking (Brooks 1996) and trial-trenching (Dale 2001) on land to the east of the site at Westbarrow Hall Farm (Fig. 3). The archaeological works were undertaken over an area of 29 hectares, which at the time was proposed for brickearth extraction. The fieldwalking identified concentrations of prehistoric and Roman artefacts and the subsequent evaluation identified evidence of a prehistoric settlement (Bronze Age and Iron Age), as well as Roman and Saxon artefacts and Medieval ditches (Dale 2001).
- 4.5.3 To the west of the site, fieldwalking was undertaken along the route of the new Cherry Orchard Way prior to its construction (Fig. 3). This identified scatters of prehistoric and Roman artefacts (EHER 47297).
- 4.5.4 The results of these and other investigations have been recorded on the HER and are discussed, where appropriate, in more detail in the chronological narrative below.
- 4.5.5 On the northern edge of the study area, archaeological trial trenching and excavation have identified multi-period activity at Hall Road, Rochford (Fig. 3), with a general scatter of prehistoric activity across the site and a medieval focus to the north. The results of this work are currently being analysed; in light of this, and the distance from the proposed development site, it is not discussed further in this assessment.

4.6 Prehistoric

- 4.6.1 There are no references to known archaeological remains of prehistoric date on the site itself. Remains dating to the prehistoric period are well represented in the Southend area, largely recovered during the course of gravel and brickearth extraction. The proposed development area lies in the brickearth and gravels in which previous studies have noted a general distribution of Neolithic artefacts, the nearest having been recovered from a field to the west of the site (9). To the south, artefacts recovered from features dating to later periods suggested '*...Iron Age or possibly Neolithic occupation*' (10, EHER 9745).
- 4.6.2 To the east of the site, the archaeological investigations at Westbarrow Hall Farm identified extensive evidence of prehistoric activity, firstly in the form of artefact scatters across much of the site, which was subsequently subject to trial trenching. An area in the north-east of the investigation area proved to be the site of a multi-period settlement which was established c. Middle to Late Bronze Age (11) and continued in use

through the Iron Age. Features such as pits, ditches, post-holes, a cremation, kilns and a hearth have been identified (Dale 2001). In the southern part of the investigation area (12) there were fewer archaeological features but a similar range of dates were represented (Dale 2001).

- 4.6.3 To the south-west of the site, archaeological observations during brickearth extraction noted the presence of '*Considerable remains of Iron Age occupation...*' (13). There are, however, no details regarding the nature of the remains (EHER 9553).

4.7 Romano-British

- 4.7.1 Whilst there are no known Romano-British remains from the site there are a number recorded in the study area. The investigations at Westbarrow Hall Farm identified Roman remains (15) in the north east of the site but the archaeological evidence suggested a shift in the focus of activity to the north and east, beyond the area of the investigations (Dale 2001). There was little evidence of Roman activity in the southern part of the site (14) and it has been suggested that this area lay within an area of field systems away from the main centres of occupation (Dale 2001).
- 4.7.2 A Roman grave or graves (16), along with a range of Roman pottery and other artefacts were recovered from a field to the south-west of the site in the 1950s (EHER 9552). Additional cremation burials were identified on the same site in subsequent years (EHER 9552).
- 4.7.3 The only other known Roman remains comprise artefact scatters in the vicinity of Eastwoodbury and Stroud Green, along the route of the new road, Cherry Orchard Way (17 & 18).

4.8 Early Medieval (Anglo-Saxon)

- 4.8.1 There are no known archaeological remains of early medieval date located within the site itself and a limited number within the wider study area; these comprise occasional sherds of pottery found during the investigations at Westbarrow Hall Farm – only two features of possible early medieval date were identified during the excavations in the north east corner of the site (19). Saxon occupation in the Southend area is well-known, particularly along the Prittle Brook (Wymer and Brown 1995, 162).
- 4.8.2 Whilst the site lies in the modern civil parish of Rochford, historically it lay within Eastwood parish. The derivation of the place name Eastwood relates to the situation of the parish, to the east of the extensive woods of Rayleigh, Hockley and Thundersley (Reaney 1935, 181). The manor house was probably at Eastwoodbury, formerly adjacent to the church and now below the runway of the airport.
- 4.8.3 In the reign of Edward the Confessor the manor was held by Robert of Essex, son of Wimar (Benton 1867, 129). The Domesday entry details the holdings of the manor during this period and following the Norman

Conquest, distinguished by the use of the phrases 'then' and 'now'. The entry reads,

"Always 3 villagers; 2 ploughs in lordship. Then 8 mens ploughs now 5. Then 21 smallholders now 30; always two slaves. Meadow 4 acres; woodland then 50 pigs now 30; now 1 mill; pasture, 300 sheep; now 2 cobs, 2 foals, 33 cattle, 40 pigs, 136 sheep. Value then £6 now £10." (Rumble 1983, 24.43)

This entry seems to reflect a mixed economy, in which woodland and sheep pasture would have played an important part. The pasture referred to was a detached portion of the parish, on Wallasea Island, an area of what was then coastal marshland, c.6 miles to the north.

- 4.8.4 The archaeological evidence for Saxon activity in the vicinity is somewhat limited. A Saxon coin of Merovingian Tremissis is the only recorded find in the immediate vicinity (EHER 9682). Saxon pottery was recovered from the excavations at Westbarrow Hall Farm (Dale 2001, 41). The best evidence for Saxon settlement in the area has been recovered from alongside the Prittle Brook, which included the site of a large cemetery. Assessment of the distribution of Saxon settlement would seem to suggest that most were sited along river valleys (Tyler 1996, 108). Evidence would also suggest that the pattern was a dispersed one. By the middle to late Saxon period settlement was broadly expanding (Rippon 1996, 123).

4.9 Medieval

- 4.9.1 Following the Norman Conquest of 1066 land in the manor of Eastwood was possessed by Suene/Swein, the son of Robert of Essex. It was passed down through his family until 1163 when Henry of Essex forfeited his estates to the crown (ERO D/DS 424/10). In 1210 and 1211 the manor is recorded as being in the hands of Robert de Eastwood. After reverting to the crown once again, the estate was passed to Hugh De Burgh, Earl of Kent, in 1226. The estate passed down through the de Burgh family until 1274 when it was granted to Edward I. In 1340 the crown granted it to William de Bohun, Earl of Northampton. After two generations the estate again devolved to the crown. In 1380 it was granted to Alberic de Vere, the Earl of Oxford. Prior to his death in 1400 it reverted to Edward de Langley, Duke of York, in whose family it remained until 1551 (Benton 1867, 129-30).
- 4.9.2 Settlement in the south east of Essex during the medieval period seems to have been based on church/manor complexes, such as that which might be present at Eastwood. These are sites where there was a manor house associated with a church or chapel. Reference to early post-medieval maps, such as Norden's map of 1594, seem to show dispersed settlement.
- 4.9.3 There are few references to known archaeological remains of medieval date within the study area. At Westbarrow Hall Farm (20, 21) such remains comprised infilled drainage/boundary ditches which were probably parts of a field system, perhaps associated with medieval settlement at Westbarrow Hall (22). To the west of the proposed development site, possible medieval occupation (23) has been noted at the site of two later

(17th century) cottages (EHER 13416). There is, however, no further information as to what the evidence for the earlier occupation is and it is thus considered to be uncertain. Medieval pottery has been recovered from the vicinity of The Glebe (24).

- 4.9.4 Whilst the buildings of Westbarrow Hall and farmstead (22) are no longer extant, the documentary evidence would suggest a medieval origin for the site. It was first recorded as *Partricheswyk* in 1273; the name being thought to derive from the dairy farm and marsh (*wyke*) of the *Perdriz* family (Reaney 1935, 182).

4.10 Post-Medieval (16th to 19th centuries)

- 4.10.1 The general paucity of known remains of medieval date is likely to reflect the primarily rural nature of the area, with settlement limited to scattered farmsteads; this continued into the first centuries of the post-medieval period. Reference to the Chapman and Andre map of 1777 shows that, by this date, the road system had been established and that a farm, later named Slough House, was present in the north-west corner of the site (25). The buildings and orchard at Cherry Orchard Farm (1) are also depicted, as are buildings at Blatches Farm (2 to 4) and along the roadside at Stroud Green (5 to 7). Like those of the earlier periods, known archaeological remains of pre-19th century date comprise occasional scatters of pottery (e.g. unstratified material recovered at Westbarrow Hall Farm) and a field drainage or boundary ditch (26). Reference to cartographic sources (discussed in more detail below) indicates that through the mid to late 19th century the site lay within a single field, named Slough House Field (ERO D/CT 127B). In the 1840s this was owned and farmed by William W. Wren (ERO D/CT 127A).

- 4.10.2 The archaeological and cartographic record does, however, illustrate the early beginnings of brick and tilemaking in the general area which was to become such an important element of the economy and landscape of Southend and Rochford in the late 19th and 20th centuries. Archaeological remains of post-medieval tile kilns have been recorded south of the site (27 and 28). North-west of the site a brick kiln (29) is depicted on the Chapman and Andre map of 1777 (not reproduced).

4.11 The Cherry Lane Brickworks (19th century to present)

- 4.11.1 The site was established as a brickworks in the late 19th century and was operational until the late 20th century. The following section focusses on the brickworks and outlines:

- Company History
- Technological Processes in brickmaking in relation to the site

- 4.11.2 The late 19th century saw a dramatic increase in the brick industry in the area; 203 brickmakers were recorded on the 1861 census in the Rochford Registration District (ERO D/DS 175/1). The impetus for this growth, particularly in the Southend area, was the need for building supplies in London and the accessibility of this market, following the establishment of a London-Southend railway line in 1856 and extensions and additions in

the 1880s (ERO TS 30/13). The proximity of navigable waterways was also advantageous.

- 4.11.3 William J. Watts is recorded as operating a brickworks at Cherry Orchard Lane c.1890, the site of which is thought to be at or close to the proposed development site (EHER 15367). By 1902 they operated as W.J. Watts and Co. Limited (EHER 15367) and the site was known as the Eastwood Brickworks.
- 4.11.4 Workers cottages, which are still extant (31), were built by William J. Watts in c.1900. These cottages were retained by the works through its various incarnations (discussed below) until they were sold off in 1993/4 (EHER 40569). The proximity of the cottages to the works was advantageous and it allowed staff to quickly move the 'loos' (wooden boards which sheltered the drying bricks) at any time when the weather changed (Sellers 2001).
- 4.11.5 John Thornback (or Tornback) operated brickworks at Cherry Orchard Lane between 1904 to c.1910; James Thornback advertised from 1906 to 1914, and the Thornback Brick Company between 1914 and 1926 (EHER 15367, Ryan 1999, ERO D/DS 175). These works were located on the site (30), as depicted on the Ordnance Survey map of 1922 (Fig. 5). The Thornback Brick Company Ltd was incorporated in 1919 with its registered office at Cherry Orchard Lane, later at London Road in Westcliff-on-Sea (EHER 15367). These works were utilising both calcareous and non-calcareous brickearths and produced 'Reds' and 'Stocks', the latter being those for general usage (Ryan 1999).
- 4.11.6 In 1926 the Thornback Brick Company was purchased by the Milton Hall Brick Co. Ltd (ERO TS 30/13). This was a long-established company which was incorporated in 1878 and operated in the Southend area in the vicinity of the railway (ERO TS 30/13). The Milton Hall Brick Co. discontinued the production of 'Stocks' in 1931 to focus on the high quality Red facing bricks (ERO TS 30/13). Production in 1961 was 3,250,000 bricks a year, rising to 5,000,000 a year from 1963 onwards (EHER 15367). They also operated a large works at Star Lane, Great Wakering, situated to the north of Rochford. By the 1960s Slough House had been demolished and the brickworks gradually expanded into this area.
- 4.11.7 In 1984 the Milton Hall Brick Co. briefly became part of the London Brick Company before becoming part of Buttery Brick Ltd / Hanson Brick Company - a subsidiary of Hanson Plc (EHER 15367). The Milton Hall name was still utilised in advertising (e.g. ERO s3373 Part 1). In the late 1980s/early 1990s a reduction in sales led to the consolidation of production between the Cherry Orchard and Star Lane works. In 1995 production transferred to the more modern production line at Star Lane.⁶ At this time the Cherry Orchard works were temporarily closed; however, they never re-opened and the buildings on the site were subsequently demolished.

⁶ECC Planning Ref DR/026/02

Technological Processes in Brickmaking

- 4.11.8 The following section of this assessment considers the basic technological processes involved in brick and tile making. The information on general technological processes in this section, and elsewhere in the text, has been derived from Ryan (1999), Heppell (*et al* 2010) and material in the Essex Record Office (suffixed ERO).
- 4.11.9 Invariably, brickyards were sited at the source of necessary resources: clay, water, fuel and transportation. In the case of the Southend and Rochford area the 'brickearth' is located in a relatively thin band on top of sands and gravels. Following the removal and storage of the topsoil the underlying brickearths would be excavated to a depth of around 5-6ft and the topsoil then reinstated (ERO TS 30/13). Reference to historic maps shows the progression of the extraction from a confined area around the site (Fig. 5) in the early 20th century extending eastwards in the 1930s (Fig. 6). Brickearth was also extracted in the area to the west of Cherry Orchard Lane.
- 4.11.10 The extracted clay was conveyed from the pit to the workshops by hand, via bogies on tramlines or skips on cables used for overhead runways. In the latter period of operation a narrow gauge railway carried material from clay pits on the western side of the road to the works on the eastern side. This is still partly extant. The clay would then need to be processed, initially by weathering.
- 4.11.11 In the Rochford area the calcareous and non-calcareous clays would be mixed, and water and a small amount of chalk added (ERO D/DS 175/1; Lake 1986). It would then be piped to 'Malm Banks', large shallow beds where it would settle and the excess water would be pumped off. In the case of Cherry Orchard Lane the historic mapping shows what are likely to be these features in the southern area of the site (Fig. 6). A further process would be applied to the material for stock bricks: clay would be covered in layers of 'breeze' (coal dust and ash) and left to weather.
- 4.11.12 Once the clay was prepared, the 'green' bricks could be moulded. Traditionally, this was done by hand in a moulding shed but from the mid-19th century onwards this part of the process was increasingly mechanised, and extruded or 'wire-cut' bricks were manufactured. The earliest extruding machine was called a *stupid* which forced out clay of the correct width and depth by hand and piston operation, which was then cut. Later extruders were more mechanised. In all cases the wire-cut bricks would be finished in hand-operated brick presses. A later improvement was the brick-mill, which united the tasks of extrusion and pressing at the end of the century. At Cherry Orchard Lane the majority of bricks were machine-pressed by Berry Brickmaking Machines' (EHER 15367). Such machines could be operated by two men and produce 1200 bricks per hour. New machinery was introduced in the 1930s (ERO TS 30/13). However, hand-made bricks continued to be produced through the life of the works (Sellers 2010). Moulding would have been undertaken in a moulding shed or works buildings, which were presumably the buildings located towards the northern edge of the site.

- 4.11.13 Excessive moisture would need to be removed from the 'greens' prior to firing in the kiln. Traditionally, drying was done in 'hacks': stacks of bricks protected by light, movable wooden roofs and side panels or long, open-sided, light timber-framed sheds to one side of the manufacturing processes. Bricks were placed on 6" narrow raised banks of old bricks to accommodate drainage. Sometimes a gully was dug in addition around the sheds. At the turn of the 20th century, tunnel dryers were introduced in the larger works, whereby trolley cars travelled slowly through a long tunnel (80-120') with hot air circulated by fan. At Cherry Orchard Lane mechanical drying was introduced in the 1930s (ERO S3373 Part 1).
- 4.11.14 Once fully dry the bricks were ready for firing. At Cherry Orchard Lane the Stocks were fired in clamps until production of them ceased in the 1930s (ERO TS 30/13). There were two basic types of brick clamp in use in Britain up to the beginning of the twentieth century. One type, common in London, included small amounts of combustible material within each brick and was constructed with the bricks stacked close together to allow the heat to pass from one brick to the next. The other type of clamp contained bricks free from combustible inclusions that were stacked with gaps between the bricks into which combustible material was placed to help fire the bricks. Both types of clamp had stoke-holes and flues in their base that were filled with wood or coal which was ignited to start the firing process. Between the brick stacks there would have been a series of arched tunnels (or flues) containing the combustible material used to fire the brick clamp. Few excavation reports of brick clamps in this country have ever been published (Ryan 1999, 18) and of those that have, generally very little of the structure of the brick clamps seems to have survived.
- 4.11.15 The red facing bricks and specials were likely to have been kiln fired, to minimise wastage, although quality varied due to uneven firing and the good bricks had to be separated from the bad after the kiln had cooled. All the kilns at Cherry Orchard Lane were 'intermittent', i.e. only one batch could be produced at a time, which meant that time had to be allowed between firings for the kiln to cool so the bricks could be removed, and for getting the kiln up to heat again for the new load. Bricks have to burn bright red in the kiln which requires a heat of between 950 and 1150°C.
- 4.11.16 At the beginning of the 19th century, most brickmakers were using updraught kilns, which had been developed from the mid-17th century onwards. There were many types and variations of updraught kiln, the commonest of which was a Scotch kiln, but in form and function they were all very similar, with heat being pulled through to the top of the kiln. The remains of what may have been a Scotch Kiln were recorded at Cherry Orchard Brickfield during works in the 1960s (EHER 15367); a precise location for this feature is unknown. Downdraught kilns, an improvement on the updraught principle, were introduced in the second half of the 19th century as a response to increased demand. These worked on a more complex principle than their predecessors. Fires were set in grates around the outer wall of the kiln and the hot air directed upwards (by bags) to the domed ceiling, and then, by the draught of a tall external chimney, down between the bricks, through a perforated brick floor, into the flue and out of

the chimney. The draught was controlled by a damper mechanism between flue and chimney.

- 4.11.17 In 1963 there were five downdraught intermittent kilns at the Cherry Orchard Brickfield; one dating to about 1900, two to the 1930s and two to the 1960s (EHER 15367). Reference to the historic and more recent mapping shows these arrayed along the central spine of the site (e.g. Fig. 5 - 7). A sixth kiln was added at a later date and the kilns converted to being oil fired.
- 4.11.18 In addition to the structures discussed above there would have been a variety of other buildings on the site such as an engine shed (Fig. 6), various pump houses by the malm banks, machine sheds, workshops and general outbuildings.

4.12 Other

- 4.12.1 In addition to the heritage assets discussed above, the EHER records a number of military/defence assets within the study area (Fig. 9). Most notable is Southend Airport (32) which was established as 'Rochford Aerodrome' in 1914 but returned to agriculture in the 1920s before being re-established as an airport by the Southend Corporation in 1933. It was requisitioned as RAF Rochford in World War II and has since been a civilian/commercial airport.
- 4.12.2 There are numerous other World War II defence sites in the study area recorded on the EHER, the locations of which are shown on Fig. 9. They include pillboxes (both extant and demolished), gun emplacements, ammunition shelters, Pickett Hamilton Forts and road barriers. As none lie within the site they have not been discussed further.

5.0 CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE

- 5.1 Early county maps, such as that produced by Chapman and Andre (1777, not reproduced) show little detail but do show the road system was much the same as the present day. Slough House and Cherry Orchard are shown (not labelled).
- 5.2 The 1842 Tithe map (not reproduced, ERO D/CT 127) shows the site lying almost entirely within a single field in arable cultivation. Slough House is depicted in the north-west corner, set within gardens. The same field layout is shown on the Ordnance Survey maps of 1876 (Fig. 4) and 1898 (not reproduced).
- 5.3 By 1922 (Fig. 5), a kiln is depicted on the site as are the edges of workings, and the workers' cottages, immediately west of the site. By 1938-9 (Fig. 6) there are additional buildings in the works areas and the malm banks, engine shed and what are presumably pump houses are shown in the southern part of the site. The southern clay pits were disused by 1955 (Fig. 7).
- 5.4 Modern (pre-demolition) mapping shows the layout of the structures on the site prior to the closure of the works (Fig. 8). The structures included kilns and various works buildings.

6.0 WALKOVER SURVEY

- 6.1 A walkover survey of the site was undertaken by the author on 19/05/2016. The objective of the walkover survey was to identify historic landscape features not plotted on existing maps, together with other archaeological surface anomalies, and also to assess the existence of constraints or areas of disturbance that may have impacted upon the predicted archaeological resource. The walkover survey was rapid, within the parameters of the project, and was not intended as a detailed survey or fieldwalking exercise. Selected photographs of the site are included in Fig. 10.
- 6.2 At the time of the walkover the site was disused and scrub-covered in places. The existing boundaries are typically ditched, with hedges along some sections. A path and fences separate the site from the rear of the gardens of the former brickworkers' cottages to the west. Access is via two gateways at either end of the row of cottages.
- 6.3 The site currently comprises a single plot, the topography of which varies considerably. The northern part of the site, where the works buildings and kilns stood until recently, would appear relatively level but is masked in part by large piles of demolition rubble and hard-core from the former buildings. Concrete hardstanding covers some areas but has been removed in others. Buildings have been removed to ground level but are understood not to have been grubbed up (Ryan, pers. comm). Scrub-covered earthwork bunds are also present in this part of the site.
- 6.4 Given the changes in topography in the area and the historic use of the site, it is unclear if the current surface level across the northern part of the site is that of the natural strata, worked ground or worked and made-ground. The latter is perhaps most likely as brickworks would most likely be established in an area of worked ground so that all the material within the boundaries owned could be exploited.
- 6.5 Substantial banks of made-ground, of differing heights and with irregular edges are present along the southern boundary. These are between three and five meters higher than the current land surface to the north. This would appear to be the remains of the malm banks with overgrown channels feeding into a partly infilled-ditch, which were presumably used to drain the excess water from the settling clay. As with the northern part of the site, this made-ground is likely to be in an area which has been previously worked.

7.0 SETTING OF HERITAGE ASSETS

- 7.1 This study has identified designated heritage assets in the vicinity of the site. Accordingly, a preliminary assessment of the potential impact of the development on the setting of these assets, as it pertains to their significance, has been undertaken as part of this assessment.
- 7.2 The setting of a heritage asset is "...separate from the concepts of curtilage, character and context" (English Heritage 2011). It is defined by the NPPF (2012) as:
The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral.
- 7.3 In considering the impact of development on the setting of heritage assets it is important to understand that the 'setting' has no intrinsic importance in itself but rather it has a value only to the extent to which it contributes to the significance of the heritage asset in question. Therefore, a proposed development does not necessarily have to be visible from a heritage asset to affect its setting or significance; equally, a proposed development can be fully visible from or even directly adjacent to an asset but will not have a significant impact if the setting does not contribute to the significance of the asset or, if it does contribute, if the development does not fall within that setting. Whilst general issues of visual impact are not necessarily directly relevant when considering the setting of heritage assets, views can contribute to the understanding the significance of an asset; for example, where assets were intended to be seen from each other, such as beacons.
- 7.4 Preliminary assessment suggested that the development has the potential to impact on the setting of Cherry Orchard, lying to the south of the site.
- 7.5 Cherry Orchard is a listed building, the significance of which lies principally in its illustrative value as a building of 17th century date or earlier. Whilst this asset would originally have been experienced in a more rural open environment, it now occupies a more developed area, and, until the late 20th century, was relatively close to an operational brickworks. The building is also screened from the wider landscape by planting, providing an enclosed immediate setting. The proposed development will alter the rural character of the wider setting in which the asset is experienced; however, it will not significantly affect the key elements that contribute to its significance – that is its illustrative value.

8.0 ASSESSMENT OF HERITAGE POTENTIAL AND SIGNIFICANCE

8.1 Introduction

- 8.1.1 A preliminary review of the cultural heritage evidence detailed earlier indicates that there are known heritage assets within the proposed development area – the Cherry Orchard Lane Brickworks (30) and Slough House (25). Within the wider landscape there are known heritage assets of all periods.
- 8.1.2 It is considered that there is some potential for as yet unknown heritage assets of archaeological interest (i.e. below-ground archaeological remains) to be present within the site.
- 8.1.3 This section of the report considers the likely potential for heritage assets to be or to have been present on the site. Section 9.0 of the report will consider the impact of the previous land use of the site on any such assets and their likely survival.

8.2 Prehistoric

- 8.2.1 The results of the research carried out as part of this study have established that there are prehistoric heritage assets within the study area, including evidence of settlement. However, the site does appear to lie away from the settlement foci. Accordingly, whilst it is considered possible that as yet unknown remains of this date may be present on the site, they are most likely to comprise artefacts or artefact scatters.
- 8.2.2 The potential of the site to contain as yet unknown heritage assets of this date is considered to be low.

8.3 Romano-British

- 8.3.1 The results of the research carried out as part of this study have established that there are a number of heritage assets of Roman date within the study area both to the west and east of the site. It is therefore considered that there is the potential for as yet unknown heritage assets of Romano-British date to be present on the site.
- 8.3.2 The potential of the site to contain as yet unknown heritage assets of this date is considered to be moderate to low.

8.4 Early Medieval

- 8.4.1 The results of the research carried out as part of this study have established that early medieval sites have been found within the wider study area, but are limited in number. The possibility that as yet unknown remains may be present within the site cannot be entirely discounted.
- 8.4.2 The potential of the site to contain as yet unknown heritage assets of this date is considered to be low.

8.5 Medieval

- 8.5.1 The results of the research carried out as part of this study have established that the site lies in an area which was agricultural in character during this period. Whilst it is possible that small messuages and service areas not shown on historic mapping may have been present in the landscape, these are perhaps most likely to have been located along the roadsides and the greens. It is possible that as yet unknown assets of medieval date may be present. As such, if any remains of this date are present within the site they are perhaps most likely to relate to agricultural activity rather than settlement.
- 8.5.2 The potential of the site to contain as yet unknown heritage assets of this date is considered to be moderate.

8.6 Post-Medieval

- 8.6.1 The results of the research carried out have established that heritage assets of post-medieval date have been recorded on the site.
- 8.6.2 Slough House (25) was located towards the north-west corner of the site and it, or at a minimum its gardens, lay within the proposed development site boundaries. Below ground features relating to this building and its gardens may be present. Artefacts of this period are also likely to be present.
- 8.6.3 The Cherry Orchard Brickworks (30) has operated on the site since the late 19th century and has been continually developed. Whilst none of the buildings survive above ground (with the exception of a small sub-station), below-ground elements are likely to have survived – particularly those related to the last iteration of the works. Earlier elements may also be present: as noted previously, an earlier kiln was identified in the 1960s.
- 8.6.4 The potential of the site to contain heritage assets of this date is considered to be high.

8.7 Summary of Potential

- 8.7.1 A desk-based assessment can generally only consider the potential of a site in principle. As is the case here, its conclusions usually require testing by fieldwork in order to confirm whether remains are actually present and, if this is the case, to establish their character, condition and extent and thus indicate the weight that ought to be attached to their preservation. It must always be acknowledged that remains of a type for which there is no prior evidence may be found on a site by fieldwork.
- 8.7.2 The review of the available evidence has established that there is the potential for as yet unknown heritage assets to be present within the site. The estimated potential for heritage assets being located within the site can be summarised thus:
- Prehistoric – Low
 - Romano-British – Moderate-Low

- Early-Medieval – Low
- Medieval – Moderate
- Post-Medieval – High

8.8 Preliminary Assessment of Significance

- 8.8.1 The significance of a heritage asset is *'the value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest'* (NPPF 2012, Glossary).
- 8.8.2 The heritage assets present within the site, Slough House and the Cherry Orchard Brickworks, are considered to be of local significance. This is on the basis of their age and their role in an important local historic industry.
- 8.8.3 In terms of as yet unknown heritage assets, this assessment has only been able to establish their potential to be present within the site in principle; the significance of such assets cannot be conclusively determined at the present time. The available evidence from the wider study area would suggest that any assets present are most likely to be of local to perhaps regional significance.

9.0 PREVIOUS IMPACTS ON HERITAGE POTENTIAL

- 9.1 Archaeological remains in rural areas such as that in which the proposed development lay prior to the 20th century are likely to be buried at relatively shallow depths, and activities which extend below the topsoil/subsoil can result in their disturbance, damage or destruction.
- 9.2 The historic land use of the site as a brickworks is likely to have resulted in significant ground-disturbance across much of the site. In the absence of up-to-date geotechnical studies the extent of this disturbance cannot be precisely defined; however, it would seem likely that, if present, any archaeological remains predating the late 19th century and buried at shallow depths will, at a minimum, have been disturbed and indeed may have been destroyed entirely if brickearth extraction has taken place.
- 9.3 Given their relatively substantial nature it is possible that remains of kilns/clamps relating to the early phase of the brickworks may survive as below-ground remains. Those of the more recent phases will certainly be present.

10.0 IMPACT OF PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

- 10.1 In considering the significance of the impacts of the development on any heritage assets that are present (excluding those on setting which have been discussed in section 7.0) it is necessary to understand both the significance of the asset and the likely degree of impact (e.g. how much of the asset will be destroyed). Although presence/absence and significance of any heritage assets on the site is undetermined there is potential for such assets to be present. As heritage assets are a fragile and non-renewable resource such impacts on them are considered to be adverse.
- 10.2 Full details of the proposed development of the site for commercial purposes have not been finalised at this stage. However, such development is likely to encompass much of the land within the site boundaries and include buildings, roads, services, parking and landscaped areas.
- 10.3 Impacts on the below ground archaeological resource, if present, generally occur where groundworks extend below the topsoil/subsoil. This can be associated with a variety of activities, for example;
- Stripping of contractors' compounds
 - Highway access and secondary roads
 - Heavy plant movement
 - Footings/foundations
 - Service trenches
 - Landscaping
 - Ponds for SUDS

11.0 CONCLUSIONS

- 11.1 The assessment has outlined the archaeological potential of the site and examined the effects of existing impacts and, as far as is possible, the effects of the proposed development upon that potential. This assessment is based on a desk-based survey of existing information, and cannot therefore be considered to be a definitive statement on the presence or absence of archaeological deposits in any given area. A site assessed as having low potential may still contain unsuspected archaeological deposits.
- 11.2 The site lies within what was, until the 20th century, a primarily rural area. The known heritage assets within the site comprise the buildings and gardens of Slough House and the Cherry Orchard Brickworks. Below-ground remains of these assets may survive. There is the potential for as yet unknown heritage assets of archaeological interest to be present.
- 11.3 Previous impacts on the potential assets have been identified and, given the past land use as a brickworks, are likely to have been considerable. Accordingly, should archaeological remains be present on the site that pre-date the 19th century brickworks they are likely to have been, at best, disturbed and at worst, destroyed. It is recommended that the results of any geotechnical works relating to this scheme be studied with these issues in mind to better understand this potential.
- 11.4 Archaeological remains relating to the brickworks are likely to be present on site.
- 11.5 Where remains are present and have survived they are likely to be impacted by the proposed development.
- 11.6 Given that the levels of disturbance on the site cannot be fully determined at this stage and the presence/absence of surviving cultural heritage assets (archaeological remains) predating the brickworks has not been conclusively determined, it is likely that the LPA will recommend that a programme of archaeological evaluation works be undertaken to better establish the presence/absence of such remains, their date, character, condition and significance in order to assess the impact of proposed development upon them and formulate an appropriate mitigation strategy. Such works may also include study of the brickworks themselves.
- 11.7 The requirement for, type of and extent of any programme of archaeological works will be determined by the Archaeological Advisor to the LPA.
- 11.8 No significant impacts have been identified on the settings of any designated heritage assets.

12.0 ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

County Maps:

Saxton 1575

Chapman and Andre 1777

Ordnance Survey Maps:

1876

1881

1897

1898

1922

1924

1938

1953

1955

1970

1973-8

1981-9

1982

ESSEX RECORD OFFICE (ERO) COLLECTIONS

Eastwood Tithe Map and award 1842 (D/CT 127A and B)

An account of Brickmaking in Essex (TS 30/12)

Typescript history of the Milton Hall Brick Company (TS 30/13)

Misc. papers relating to the Milton Hall Brick Company (S3373)

Brickmaking in the Rochford Hundred (D/DS 175/1)

Wm. Mephram note on Eastwood Parish church (c. 1940) (D/DS 424/10)

Appendix 1: SUMMARY TABLE OF HERITAGE ASSETS

Grade II Listed Buildings

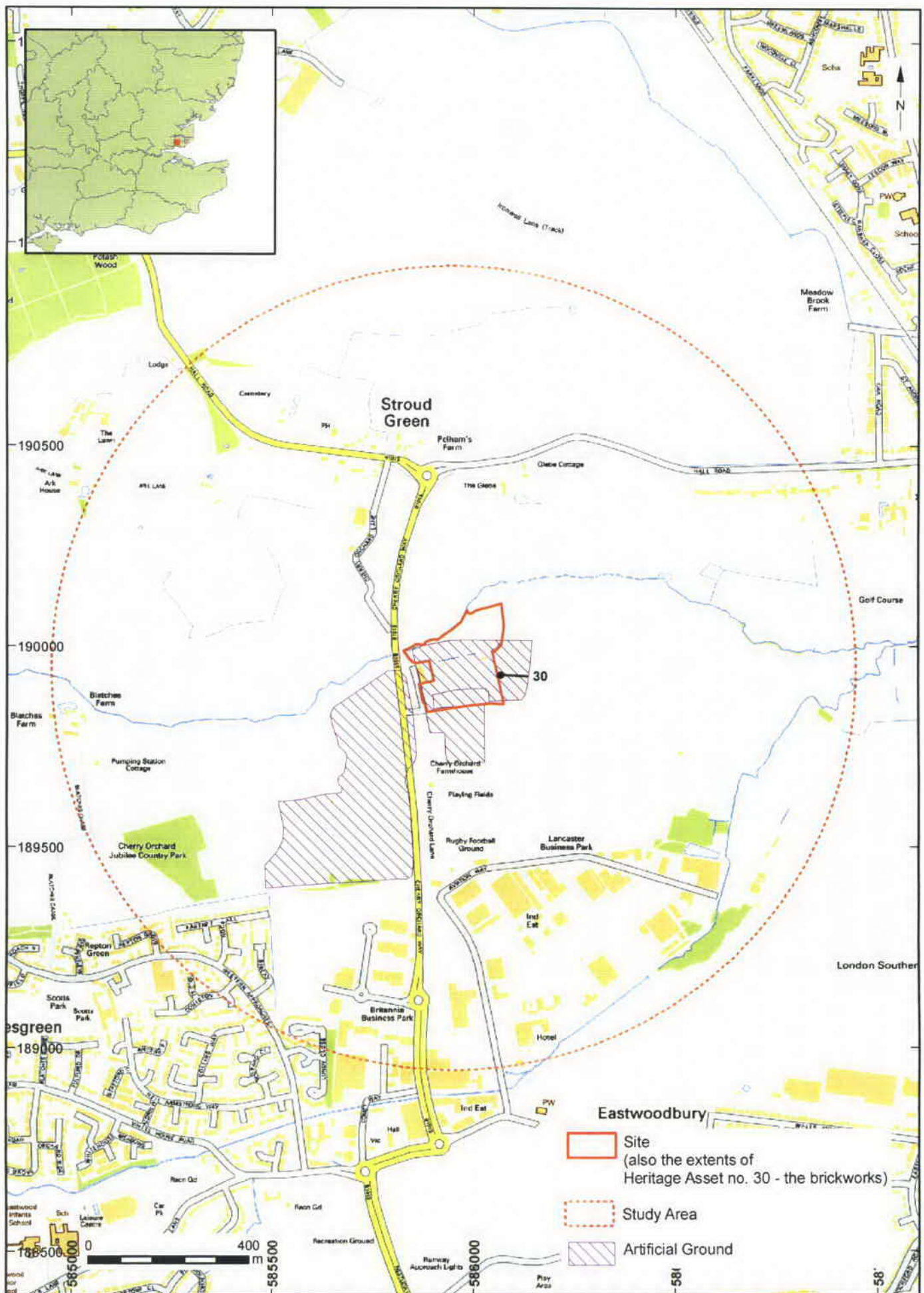
ASE No.	List Entry No.	Name	Period
1	1322397	Cherry Orchard Farmhouse. 17 th century or earlier	Post-medieval
2	1112618	Stable with loft over approximately 20 metres north east of barn, quode vide 10/186 Blatches Farm. 18 th century	Post-medieval
3	1147911	Granary approximately 10 metres north of stable listed quode vide 11/188 Blatches Farm. 18 th century	Post-medieval
4	1307188	Barn approximately 50 metres east of Blatches Farmhouse 17 th -18 th century.	Post-medieval
5	1168187	Pelhams Farmhouse. 17 th century plus 18 th -19 th century	Post-medieval
6	1321995	Shangri La. Late 18th century plus 19th century	Post-medieval
7	1112587	Rectory Cottage. 17 th /18 th century	Post-medieval
8	1322383	Milestone on northern verge opposite house called Birches. 18 th century	Post-medieval

Other Heritage Assets

ASE No.	EHER No.	Summary	Period
9	9713	Eastwood - Cherry Orchard Lane - Neolithic polished axehead	Prehistoric
10	9745	Cherry Orchard Lane Brickfield - Iron Age (poss. Neolithic) occupation	Prehistoric
11	17440	Land at Westbarrow Hall farm, prehistoric activity from trenching	Prehistoric
12	17440	Land at Westbarrow Hall farm, prehistoric activity from trenching	Prehistoric
13	9553	Eastwood - Cherry Orchard Brickfield - Iron Age occupation	Prehistoric
14	17441	Land at Westbarrow Hall farm, Late Iron Age to Roman activity	Prehistoric-Romano-British
15	17441	Land at Westbarrow Hall farm, Site Code ROC WBF96 -LIA-Rm	Prehistoric – Romano-British
16	9552	Eastwood - Cherry Orchard Brickfield - Roman graves and cremations	Romano-British
17	47297	B1013 Access Road to Southend, Essex - Finds scatters	Romano-British
18	14150	Scatter of Roman pottery, Stroud Green	Romano-British
19	N/A	Land at Westbarrow Hall farm, Saxon remains	Early medieval

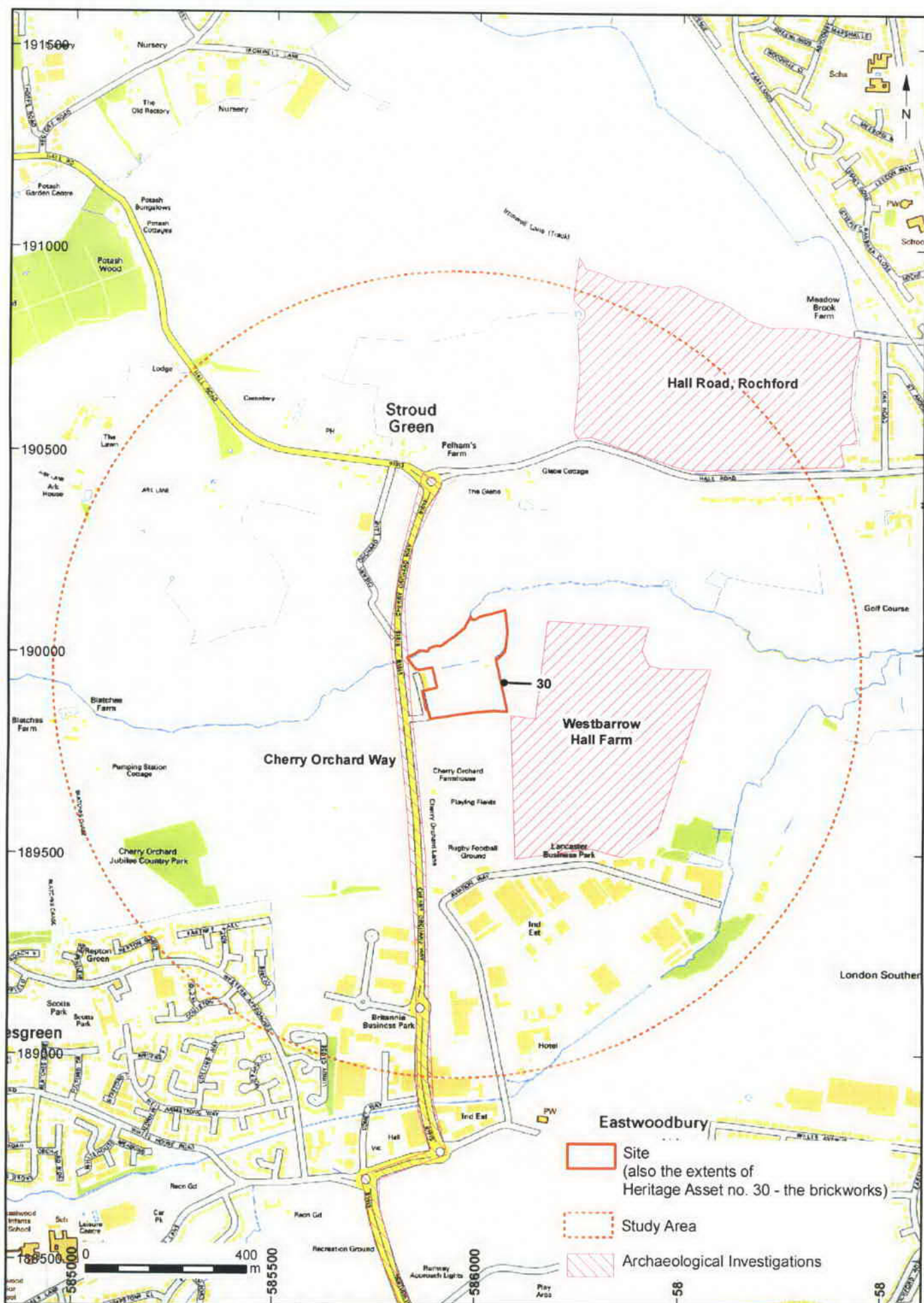
Archaeology South-East
Land at Cherry Orchard Lane, Rochford, Essex

20	17442	Land at Westbarrow Hall farm, Medieval remains	Medieval
21	17442	Land at Westbarrow Hall farm, Medieval remains	Medieval
22	48177	Westbarrow Hall Farm, Rochford – Placename: Partricheswyk in 1273	Medieval
23	13416	Medieval settlement /17 th century cottages	Medieval
24	13562	The Glebe. Medieval and later pottery in a levelling layer	Medieval
25	N/A	Slough House - extant by 1777	Post-medieval
26	9747	Cherry Orchard Lane (east) Brickfield – Post-medieval ditch	Post-medieval
27	9554	Tile kiln at Eastwood-Cherry Orchard Lane - 18 th -19 th century	Post-medieval
28	9744	Cherry Orchard Lane Brickfield - roof tile kiln (uncertain date)	Post-medieval
29	13492	Evans Farm - site of brick kiln (no further information)	Post-medieval
30	15367	Cherry Orchard Brickfield	Post-medieval
31	40569	1-8 Cherry Orchard Lane, Rochford - brickfield cottages	Post-medieval
32	N/A	Southend Airport	Post-medieval



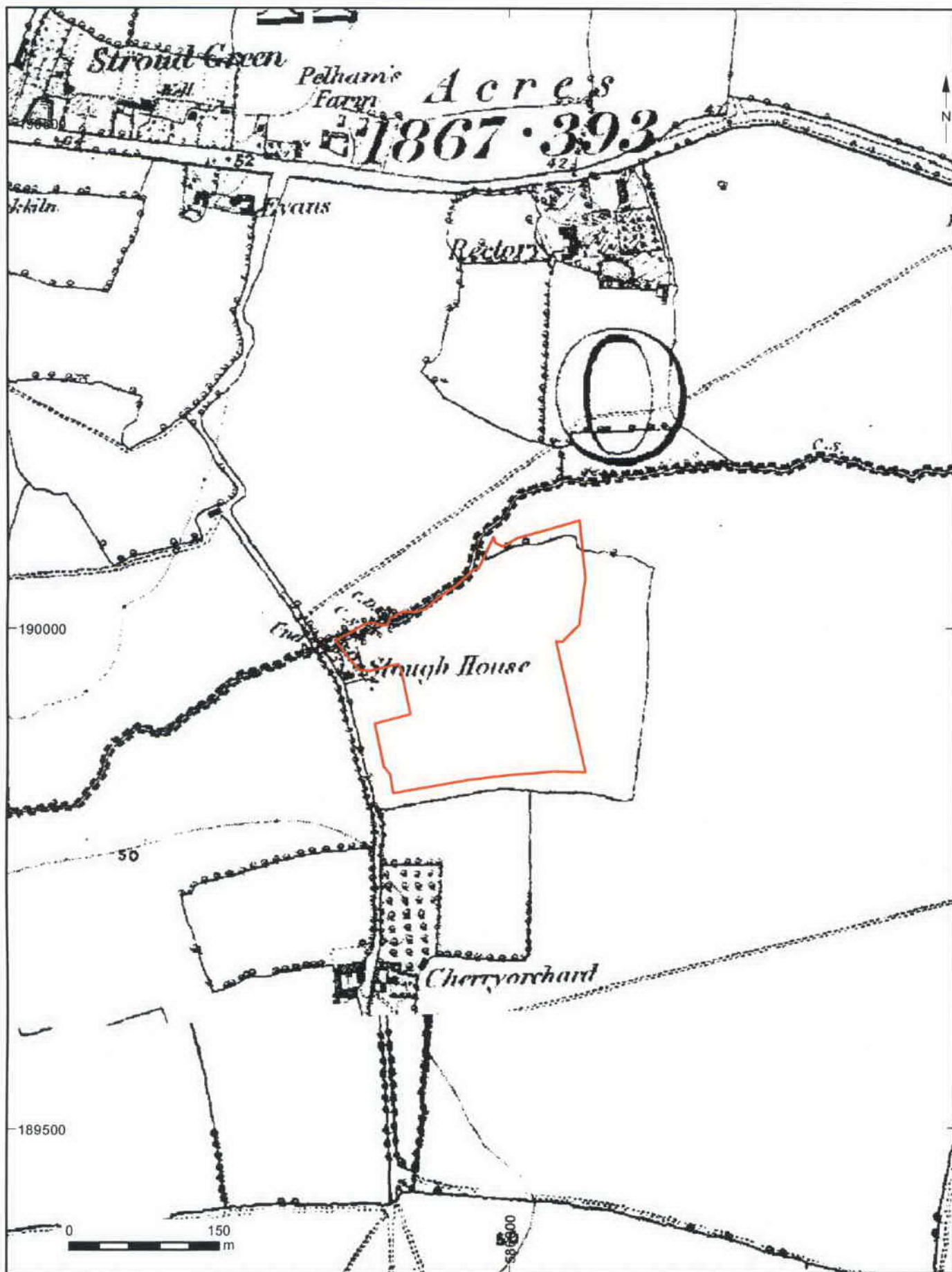
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© Archaeology South-East		Cherry Orchard Way, Rochford	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 7945	May 2016	Geology - showing artifical ground (derived from BGS mapping)	
Report No: DBA	Drawn by: EH		



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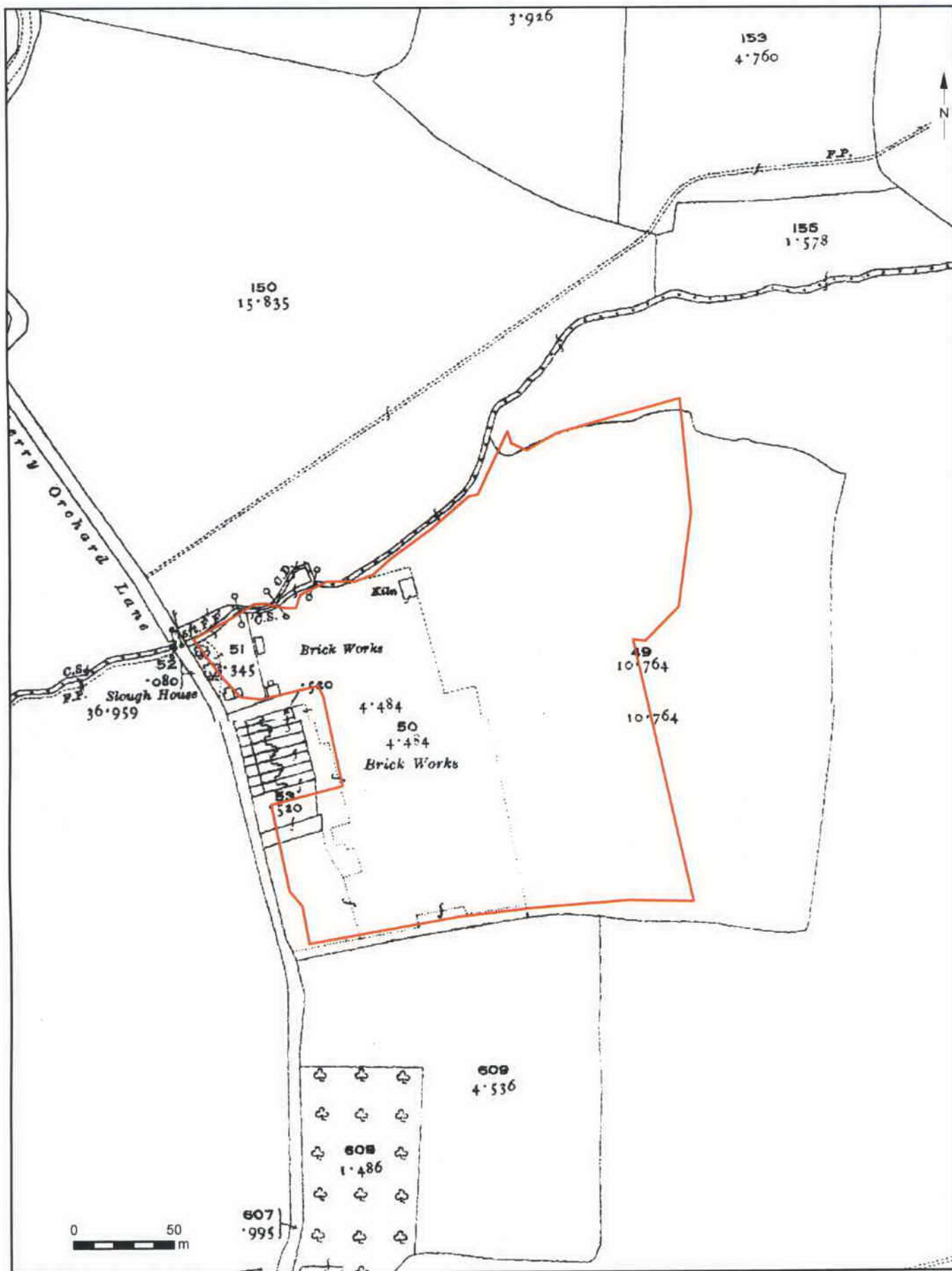
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Project Ref: 7945	May 2016	Archaeological Investigations	
Report No: DBA	Drawn by: EH		



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 Site

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Project Ref: 7945	May 2016	Extract from the 1876 Ordnance Survey	
Report No: DBA	Drawn by: EH		

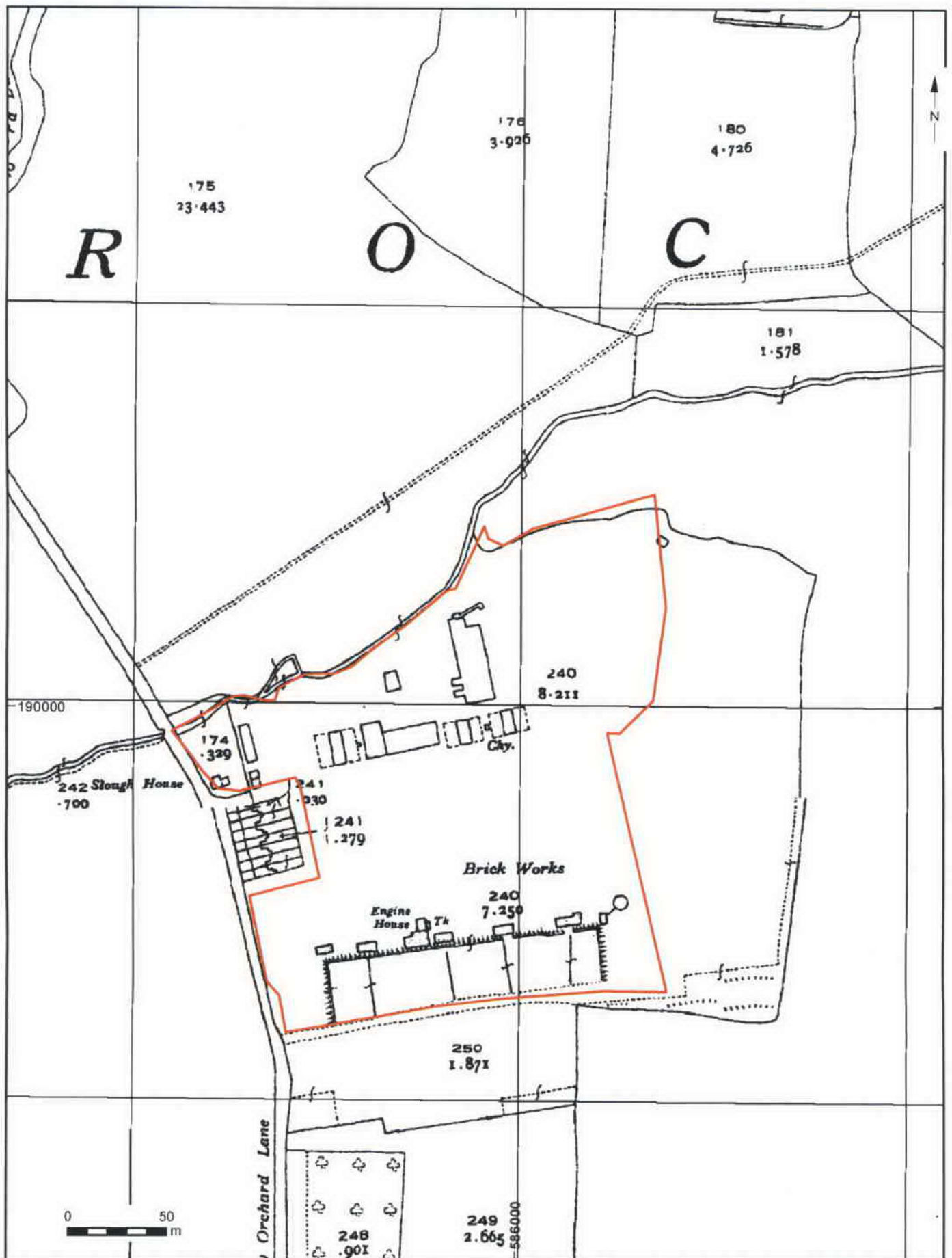


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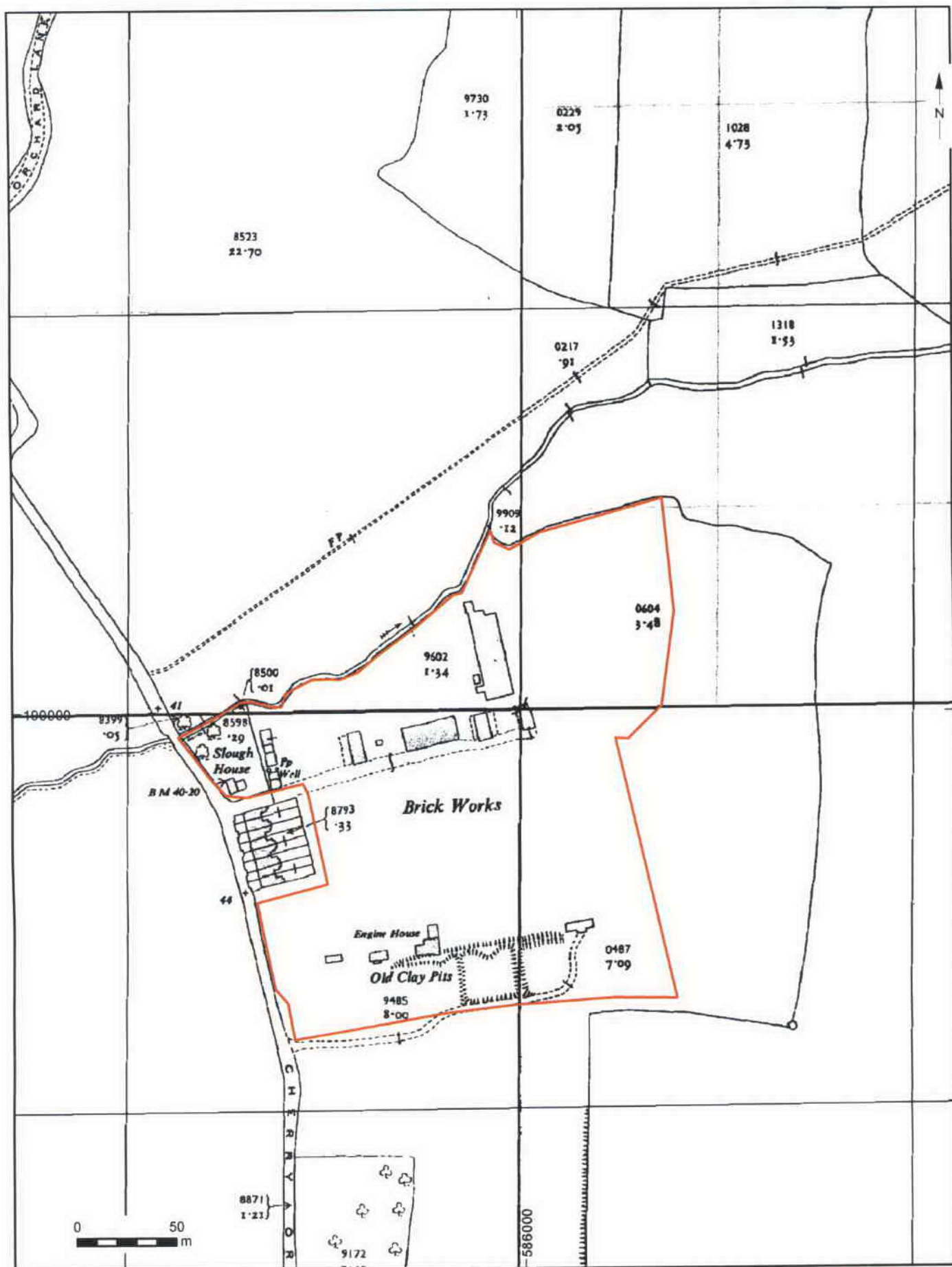
Site

© Archaeology South-East		Cherry Orchard Way, Rochford	Fig. 5
Project Ref: 7945	May 2016	Extract from the 1922 Ordnance Survey	
Report No: DBA	Drawn by: EH		



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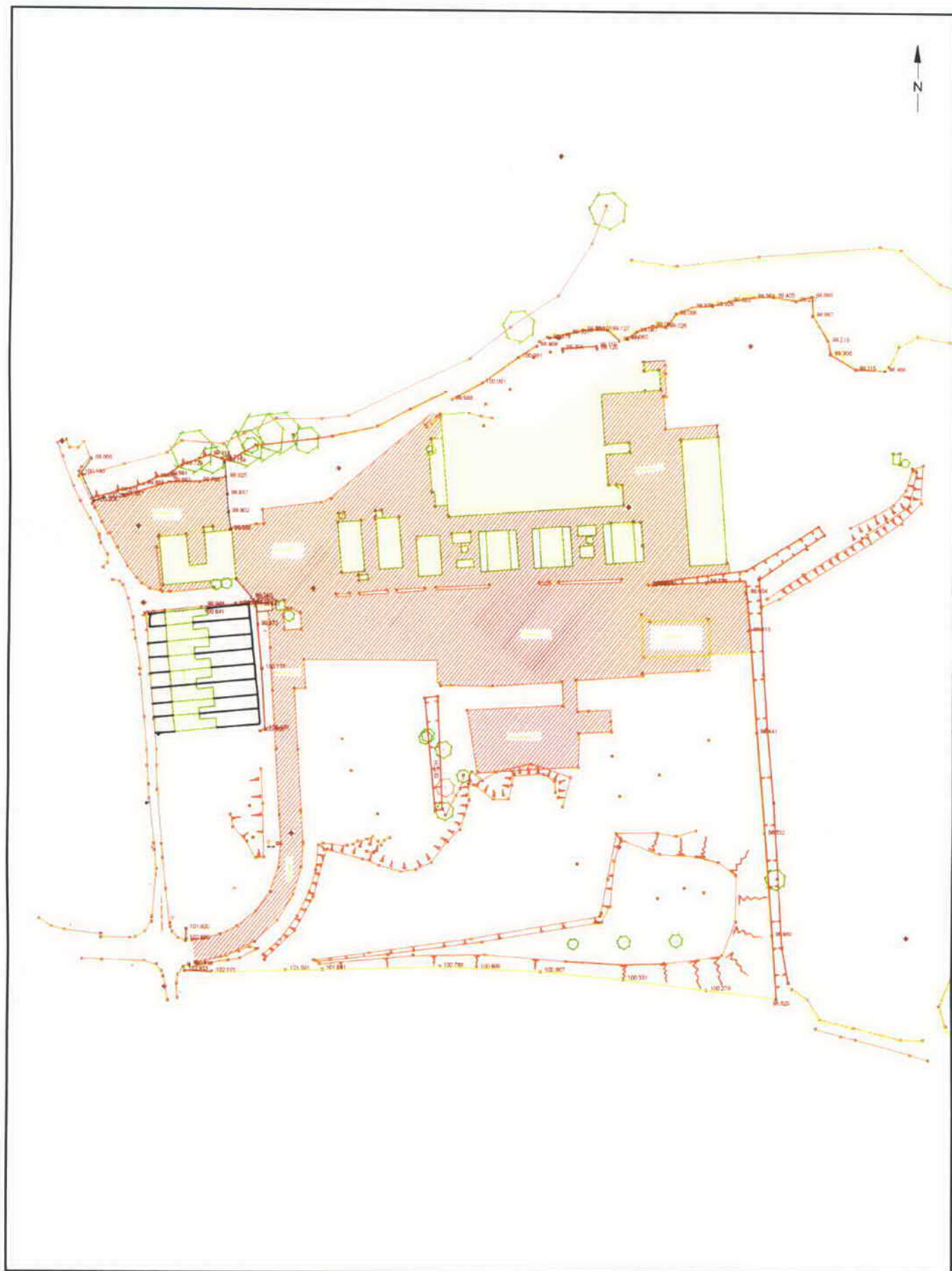
© Archaeology South-East		Cherry Orchard Way, Rochford	Fig. 6
Project Ref: 7945	May 2016	Extract from the 1938 Ordnance Survey	
Report No: DBA	Drawn by: EH		



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Project Ref: 7945	May 2016	Extract from the 1955 Ordnance Survey	
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© Archaeology South-East		Cherry Orchard Way, Rochford	Fig. 8
Project Ref: 7945	May 2016	Modern map (from 2004 survey) - not to scale	
Report No: DBA	Drawn by: EH		



A. North-west corner of the site looking towards Cherry Orchard Way



B. South-west corner of the site looking towards Cherry Orchard Way



C. View over the site from the bank in the south east corner



D. View along the northern edge of the site



E. Banks on the southern side of the site (looking south)



F. Banks on the southern side of the site (looking north-west)



G. Overgrown channel from the malm banks



H. Entrance by the brickworks cottages

© Archaeology South-East		Cherry Orchard Way, Rochford	Fig. 10
Project Ref: 7945	May 2018	Selected site photographs	
Report No: DBA	Drawn by: EH		

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