

# Archaeological Impact Assessment Revised Chelmsford Local Plan Additional Sites



**Client:** Chelmsford City Council  
**Date:** October 2025



# Archaeological Impact Assessment Revised Chelmsford Local Plan Additional Sites

## Project Details

Client: Chelmsford City Council  
Project Number: F3821  
Address: Civic Centre  
Duke Street  
Chelmsford  
CM1 1JE

## Quality Assurance – Approval Status

Issue: 3  
Date: 21/10/2025  
Prepared By: Richard Havis, Maria Medlycott, Helen Saunders  
Checked By: Mark Baister  
Approved By: Tim Murphy

### Prepared by:

#### Place Services

Essex County Council  
County Hall, Chelmsford, Essex CM1 1QH

T: +44 (0)333 013 6840

E: [enquiries@placeservices.co.uk](mailto:enquiries@placeservices.co.uk)

[www.placeservices.co.uk](http://www.placeservices.co.uk)

### **Disclaimer**

This report has been prepared by Place Services with all reasonable skill, care and diligence within the terms of the Contract with the client, incorporation of our General Terms and Condition of Business and taking account of the resources devoted to us by agreement with the Client.

We disclaim any responsibility to the Client and others in respect of any matters outside the scope of the above.

This report is confidential to the Client and we accept no responsibility of whatsoever nature to third parties to whom this report, or any part thereof, is made known. Any such party relies on the report at its own risk.

### **Copyright**

This report may contain material that is non-Place Services copyright (e.g. Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Historic England), or the intellectual property of third parties, which Place Services is able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences or permissions, but for which copyright itself is not transferable by Place Services. Users of this report remain bound by the conditions of the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of the report.

All Ordnance Survey maps reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey® on behalf of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. ©Crown Copyright. Licence number **LA100019602**

Maps reproduced from Historic Ordnance Survey material are with permission and are © and database right Crown Copyright and Landmark Information Group Ltd (All rights reserved 2010).

# Contents

<b>1.</b>	<b>Introduction .....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>2.</b>	<b>Chelmsford City Historic Environment Assessment Sheets .....</b>	<b>7</b>
2.1	SGS1dd - Former Kay-Metzeler Premises, Chelmsford .....	7
2.2	SGS11c - Land West of Barbrook Way, Bicknacre .....	16
2.3	SGS9a - Waltham Road Employment Area, Boreham .....	20
2.4	GS9b - Land to the East of 118-124 Plantation Road, Boreham .....	24
2.5	GS9c - South of Main Road and Dukes Wood Close, Boreham .....	29
2.6	SGS18a - Land North-West of Chelmsford .....	34
2.7	SGS19 - Land West of Patching Hall Lane .....	39
2.8	GS14b - Land South of Ford End Primary School .....	44
2.9	SGS17c - Land South of Rough Hill Complex, The Tye, East Hanningfield .....	48
2.10	SGS17d - Land South and South East of East Hanningfield Village .....	52
2.11	GS17e - Land South Of Windmill Farm, Back Lane, East Hanningfield .....	56
2.12	SGS20 - Land to East and North of Rettendon Place .....	60
2.13	GS21a - Land North of Old Rectory Lodge, Main Road, Woodham Ferrers .....	64
2.14	GS21b - Land North of Congregational Church, Main Road, Woodham Ferrers .....	67
<b>3.</b>	<b>Glossary .....</b>	<b>70</b>
<b>4.</b>	<b>Appendix 1 .....</b>	<b>71</b>

# 1. Introduction

- 1.1 Place Services at Essex County Council were commissioned to undertake a high-level assessment of the archaeological impact of the preferred site allocations within the Chelmsford Local Plan Preferred Options Consultation Document for the Chelmsford Local Plan area. This followed a high-level assessment undertaken in 2017 and 2024.
- 1.2 As part of the Local Plan process, additional site allocations for development are under consideration. The additional sites comprise new housing sites, three expanded housing sites and one expanded employment site. This report forms part of Chelmsford City Council's evidence base and has been produced to assess the heritage significance of designated and non-designated archaeological heritage assets which may be impacted by development proposals within the proposed additional site allocations.
- 1.3 This assessment does not consider built heritage.
- 1.4 The study aims to:
  - Provide a transparent, consistent and objective assessment of archaeological potential and impact for the new proposed additional site allocations.
  - Identify any mitigation measures to be included within the emerging new Local Plan.
- 1.5 The pro-forma assessment sheet, used in the 2017 and 2024 assessments, has been updated to contain the archaeological data for each of the proposed additional Local Plan allocation sites. The only exception to this is site SGS7b, which was formerly assessed in 2017 but is proposed for increased development to that previously assessed.
- 1.6 The findings of this report are based on desk-based research and site visits to define archaeological potential, significance and to establish impacts. A variety of baseline sources have been consulted including:
  - The Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER);
  - The National Heritage List for England (NHLE);
  - Chapman and André Map 1777;
  - Nineteenth and early-twentieth century Ordnance Survey Maps;
  - Chelmsford Historic Environment Characterisation Assessment;
  - Relevant archaeological reports and heritage assessments; and

- Aerial photographic data (National Mapping Programme and Google Earth).

1.7 Information provided for each allocation site includes:

- Site details;
- Date of review;
- The archaeological evidence base from the Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER);
- A list of designated assets (Scheduled Monuments) and a description/interpretation of the archaeological evidence of the area within and surrounding the allocation site (listed buildings, Conservation Areas and above ground non-designated heritage assets have been assessed by the Chelmsford Conservation Officer); and
- The associated Historic Environment Characterisation Chelmsford Borough ([essexdesignguide.co.uk](http://essexdesignguide.co.uk)).

1.8 A high-level desk-based assessment was undertaken for each of the proposed additional site allocations (except SGS7b which was assessed in 2017).

1.9 The completion of the assessment pro-forma sheet followed the methodology below:

- The evidence base section of the assessment included a summary description of the archaeological evidence for the proposed additional site allocations within the Chelmsford Local Plan Review based on information held within the EHER (the EHER numbers are quoted within the EHER record section of the assessment sheet). This was supported by assessment of available historic mapping within a 500-metre radius of the site. Further assessment of designated heritage assets (included Scheduled Monuments and registered parks and gardens), within a distance of 1000m, was undertaken to ensure consistency with the 2017 and 2024 assessments and these are identified on the pro-forma sheets.
- An overview of the Historic Environment Character for each proposed additional site allocation was created, utilising information from the EHER and Historic Environment Characterisation report for Chelmsford. Within the characterisation report, the Historic Environment Character zones were consulted to inform the RAG scoring of the allocation sites. Each of the zone numbers were identified on the allocation sheet.

1.10 A site visit was made to those sites where either, the site did not have an existing planning application, the site was not known to the assessing officer, or the potential impact needed to be further assessed.

1.11 A 3-tier traffic light scoring system (RAG) has been used to highlight the sensitivity of each of the proposed additional allocation sites. The scoring system is as follows:

- **GREEN** represents sites which present no concerns, with regard to impact on known archaeology, for inclusion as a site allocation although may well still require mitigation in the form of archaeological investigations or landscape enhancements to protect setting of heritage assets.
- **AMBER** represents sites presenting moderate to major impacts, upon potential archaeological features, which will affect the allocation but could likely be overcome by design solutions and needs detailed assessment in order to achieve this.
- **RED** represents sites which have likely significant adverse effects, upon archaeological features, which would be difficult to mitigate.

1.12 Where required, archaeological recommendations are made for each of the proposed additional site allocations, where possible, in relation to:

- Specific archaeological work likely to be required for any future planning application; and
- Archaeological work that may be required pre or post determination.

1.13 Plans have been produced showing the EHER data within a 500m boundary of the proposed additional site allocations.

1.14 A RAG score was added into an Excel table which includes the proposed additional site allocation unique identifying number and the address. Notes were also added into some of the site allocations where impacts have been identified.

1.15 The detailed assessment sheets for each proposed additional site allocation are provided as supporting information in **Section 2**. The summary sheet of impact and mitigation is provided in **Appendix 1**.

## 2. Chelmsford City Historic Environment Assessment Sheets

### 2.1 SGS1dd - Former Kay-Metzeler Premises, Chelmsford

<b>Site ref no.</b>	SGS1dd	<b>Site name</b>	Former Kay-Metzeler Premises, Chelmsford
---------------------	--------	------------------	--

<b>Date of desktop assessment</b>	20/08/25
<b>Date of site visit</b>	29/08/25

<b>Historic Environment Evidence Base</b>		
<i>Scheduled Monuments within 1000m search</i>		
<i>Registered Parks and Gardens sites within 500m search</i>		
There is one Scheduled Monument within 1000m of the Study Area: NHLE 1002177: Moulsham Bridge, the bridge across the River Can, which connects Chelmsford and Moulsham, was built in the year 1787 to the design of Mr Johnson.		
There are no Registered Parks and Gardens within 500m of the Study Area		
<i>EHER record summary</i>		
<b>Within the Allocation area:</b>		
<b>EHER No</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Summary</b>
15508	Brickfield, New Street	Brick making site indicated by field name.
<b>Within 500m of the Allocation area:</b>		
<b>EHER No</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Summary</b>
5561	Bishop's Hall	Site of Bishop's Hall.
5799	Post-medieval well at Steamer Terrace, Railway Street	Eighteenth and nineteenth century well found during building work under offices at this address.
5806	West of Springfield	Cropmarks of faint linear features and 'pits'.

5826	Central Chelmsford - NGR not known	Palstave, 6.8" long, found in Chelmsford in 1837.
5827	Central Chelmsford	Palaeolithic flint flakes.
5870	Cathedral Church of St Mary and St Cedd, Chelmsford	The walls are flint rubble with some freestone.
5871	Cathedral Church of St Mary and St Cedd, Chelmsford	In 1800 the nave roof fell and the clerestory, most of the south and part of the north arcades were destroyed.
5915	Chelmsford - Duke Street 85	A 1m wide trench for an extension to the rear of this property, adjacent to the Golden Fleece, was observed.
5916	Chelmsford - Duke Street 85	A 1m wide foundation trench for an extension to the rear of this property, adjacent to the Golden Fleece, was observed.
5918	Chelmsford - Free Grammar School (site of)	Site of Free Grammar School, founded in 1552 by Edward VI.
5927	Rear of Saracens Head Inn / 2 High Street rear of Barclays Bank	No archaeological remains found in external disturbances during building work behind the Saracens Head pub.
6014	Chelmsford Medieval Town	The medieval town was founded as a new plantation in 1199-1200 by the Bishop of London on an apparently unoccupied site north of the earlier Moulsham settlement and north of the Chelmer.
8980	Near River Chelmer, Central Chelmsford	Drainage system, potentially a water meadow, appearing as a slight earthwork on RAF vertical photography from 1949, and later as a cropmark.
9076	Rear of Saracens Head Inn / 2 High Street rear of Barclays Bank	Watching Brief at Saracens Head Inn (See 5927).
9080	Chelmsford - Site of New Market Hall	Medieval pottery recorded by Wykeham Chancellor.
15046	Townfield Street Maltings	Malting built 1875, now demolished.

15082	Chelmer (Marriages) Mills	Later nineteenth century steam powered roller flour mill with 60ft chimney and nearby caretaker's cottage.
15315	Bewley Foundry	Early nineteenth century iron foundry, now demolished.
15508	Brickfield, New Street	Brick making site indicated by field name.
15512	Threadneedle Street Brickworks, Chelmsford	Threadneedle Street Brickworks were located on the western side of the southern end of Threadneedle Street.
15671	Marconis	Early twentieth century offices and laboratory by Dunn and Watson, the world's first purpose-built radio factory.
15940	Marconi Social Club - Demolished site now occupied by flats	Victorian school building used by Marconi as a social club.
16093	St Mary's Cathedral, Chelmsford	Excavation of 3 test pits in the churchyard of Chelmsford Cathedral, found sections of the Cathedral's Chapter house and north aisle in one pit.
16104	Anglia Ruskin University, Rectory lane	Trenches in the west of the site revealed a series of Post Medieval gravel metalled surfaces, which sealed undated slots and gullies.
16135	1-9 New street	Saxon pottery was found in the fill of a roadside ditch, which had been encroached on by the Medieval timber buildings.
16136	1-9 New Street	Despite severe disturbance by Victorian brick buildings, the remains of thirteenth century timber buildings were found, with a large pit to the rear which produced mid thirteenth century pottery.

16137	1-9 New Street	Roman pottery was found in the fill of a roadside ditch on this site, which had been encroached on by the Medieval timber buildings.
16138	Corry's Garage, 20-1 New Street	This site was heavily disturbed, especially the frontage onto New Street, but machine clearance of around half the total area revealed Medieval rubbish pits and Brick earth quarries.
17512	High Chelmer Shopping Centre	The entire area of the shopping centre and multi-storey car park was destroyed without archaeological record.
17517	High Street Pedestrianisation, Chelmsford	Observation of three areas of deep excavation revealed previous road/path surfaces.
17518	Riverside Park, Victoria Road	Observation of groundworks confirmed that the site had been extensively disturbed.
18586	Chelmsford - find of a silver unit	A Cunobelinus silver unit found somewhere in Chelmsford. NGR is for the centre of the town.
18939	15-18 High Street, Chelmsford	Floodplain reclamation deposits and brick lined culvert
19883	The Great Viaduct, Chelmsford	Description of the Eastern Counties Railway viaduct Chelmsford c1838
20956	Two Ammunition Shelters (destroyed), Cousing Nurseries, Victoria Rd, Chelmsford	Two Ammunition Shelters (destroyed)
20957	Spigot Mortar Emplacement (destroyed), Regina Nursery, Victoria Road, Chelmsford	Spigot Mortar Emplacement (destroyed)
20958	Alan-Williams Turret (destroyed), Regina Nursery, Victoria Rd, Chelmsford	Alan-Williams Turret (destroyed)

20959	Machine-Gun Post (destroyed), Regina Nursery, Regina Road, Chelmsford	Machine-Gun Post (destroyed)
20960	Two Defence Posts (destroyed), Springfield Mill, Victoria Road, Chelmsford	Two Defence Posts (destroyed)
20962	Home Guard Defence Post, Hoffmann's, Chelmsford	Home Guard Defence Post
20963	Home Guard Defence Post, Hoffmann's, Chelmsford	Home Guard Defence Post
20964	Ammunition Shelter (destroyed), Hoffman's, Chelmsford	Ammunition Shelter (destroyed).
31618	Springfield Water Mill	C18 undershot water mill.
39386	11 High Street	Seventeenth century building with a sixteenth century rear wing, remodelled in the eighteenth, nineteenth and twentieth century.
39409	Blocks C and D, County Hall	County Hall by J. Stuart built 1929-1939 and former Council Offices, built 1909, probably by F. Whitmore.
40491	Fredrick Chancellor Building	Late nineteenth century Museum, Library and Art school by Fredrick Chancellor.
40668	Hoffmanns Manufacturing Company	Late nineteenth century engineering company pioneering the manufacture of ball bearings.
46786	Chelmsford Cathedral - the porch	An analysis of the fabric of the south aisle west of the porch.
47499	Windmill Symbol on Warburton, Bland and Smyth map	Windmill Symbol on Warburton, Bland and Smyth map.
47955	12 High Street, Chelmsford	Two evaluation trenches (total length, 12m) were positioned within the footprint of a proposed new extension.
48008	Smock Mill (site of)	Smock mill built c.1810, moved from this site c.1824.

48228	K6 Telephone Kiosk adjacent to 6 Duke Street, Chelmsford	K6 Telephone Kiosk adjacent to 6 Duke Street, Chelmsford.
48522	Proposed Premier Inn site, Victoria Road, Chelmsford	Evaluation revealed post medieval horticultural activity.
48524	Former Anglia Ruskin University site, Victoria Road South, Chelmsford	Trial trench evaluation revealed a late Bronze Age/early Iron Age ditch.
48717	Bond Street, Chelmsford	Evaluation of Bond Street revealed Roman, medieval and post medieval features and finds.
48896	Waterloo Lane, Chelmsford	Seven trenches revealed natural terrace gravels overlain by floodplain alluvium, palaeo-channels, organic peat, sealed by nineteenth century dumping and made ground.
49304	White Horse PH, 25 Townfield Street, Chelmsford	The White Horse was built in the 1840's of Yellow London Stock bricks with red dressings.
49841	Medieval quarry pits and the remains of an early 19th century brewery and 20th century pub at 24 Duke Street, Chelmsford	An archaeological trial-trench evaluation and subsequent programme of monitoring in 2019 uncovered multiple quarry pits and building remains dating from the eighteenth and nineteenth century.
80547	Great Eastern Railway	The Great Eastern Railway was constructed between 1837 and 1842 to connect Shoreditch to Norwich via Colchester, Ipswich and Eye.
80613	Eleventh to fourteenth century pottery sherd at 22a Duke Street	One sherd of eleventh to fourteenth century pottery was recovered as a residual find from the fill of a modern pit.
80750	Brick culvert or tomb in the grounds of Chelmsford Cathedral	Potential culvert/soakaway/cistern. Tomb cannot be ruled out though no signs of burials/ human remains.

80764	Undated graves and structural remains in Chelmsford Cathedral Church Yard	Geophysical survey in 2019 identified several graves which were previously unrecorded.
80843	Nineteenth century features on land adjacent to 73 Springfield Road	Archaeological features of nineteenth and twentieth century date were identified in all six trenches and included agricultural or horticultural and garden soil horizons, part of the brick foundation of a 19th century greenhouse or hothouse.

**Description / Interpretation of the historic environment**

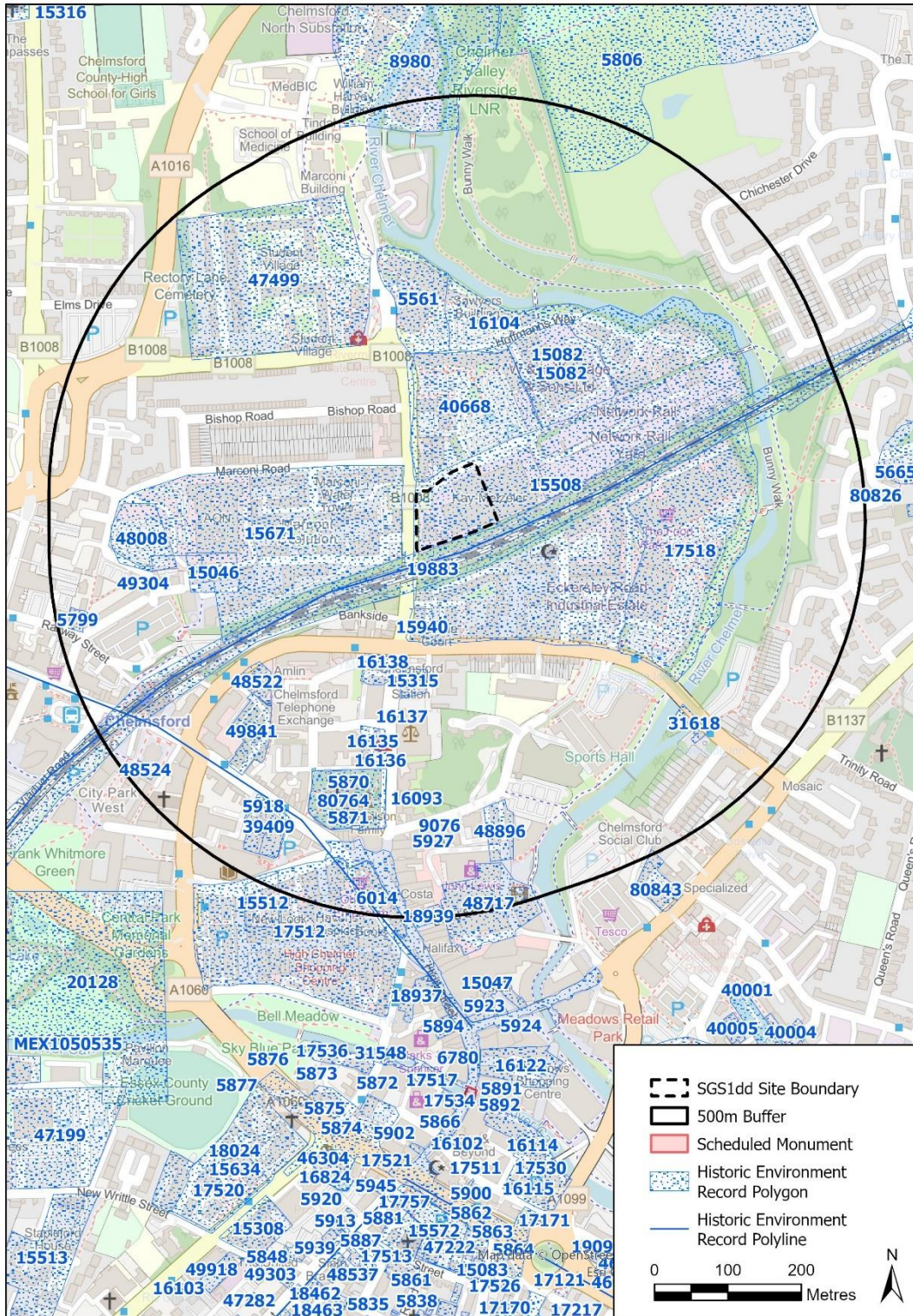
The allocation is on the northern edge of the historic town of Chelmsford, within an area of post-medieval industrial expansion. The Scheduled Monument of Moulsham Bridge, within the 1000m designated boundary, is a significant distance from the allocation area and will not be impacted.

The allocation area is located within EHER 15508, a probable former brickwork, as evidenced by the former fieldname 'Brickfield'. In the mid-1800s, the Great Eastern Railway Line was constructed to the immediate south of the allocation area (EHER 80547, 19883). By the 1980s the allocation area had become a railway siding, complete with train tracks, a Goods Shed and Cattle Pens, as well as other unidentified structures. It remained a railway siding until the second half of the twentieth century when it became part of the larger Brook Street industrial site. The site has been extensively disturbed by late twentieth and early twenty-first century development associated with the Brook Street Industrial Area.

There are numerous EHER sites within a 500m radius of the allocation area. These include the core of the medieval town and the later post-medieval expansion of the settlement, with multiple areas of industrial activity including brick factories, four iron foundries, several maltings, two tanneries, a gas works and three corn mills.

In 1898 Ernest Gustav Hoffman erected a large works beside Rectory Lane, immediately to the north of the allocation area. He held the American Patent for precision ball bearing manufacture. Having established the world's first radio factory in a former silk mill at Hall Street, Guglielmo Marconi became one of the largest employers in the town creating new factories at New Street and Waterhouse Lane in the early twentieth century.

<p>All of these modern industries were essential to the Second World War effort. This is reflected by the number of the World War II defensive sites within the search area.</p> <p>The evidence from the EHER and the cartographic evidence indicates that significant surface truncation has occurred within the allocation site. Based on the evidence it is unlikely that any archaeological deposits will survive within the allocation area.</p> <p>However, the site has potential for palaeo-environmental deposits to survive relating to earlier courses of the River Chelmer.</p>
Historic Environment Characterisation Zone refs: Chelmsford 2.9
<b>RAG score</b>
<b>Green</b>
<b>Further Recommendations:</b>
<b>Pre-determination:</b> A geoarchaeological desk-based assessment should be provided with a submission in line with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), paragraph 207.
<b>Post-determination:</b> Depending on the results of the desk-based assessment and the specifics of the proposals, recommendations may be made for a programme of intrusive geoarchaeological investigation post consent via phased condition.



## 2.2 SGS11c - Land West of Barbrook Way, Bicknacre

<b>Site ref no.</b>	SGS11c	<b>Site name</b>	Land West of Barbrook Way, Bicknacre
---------------------	--------	------------------	--------------------------------------

<b>Date of desktop assessment</b>	01/09/25
<b>Date of site visit</b>	28/08/25

<b>Historic Environment Evidence Base</b>		
<i>Scheduled Monuments within 1000m search</i>		
<i>Registered Parks and Gardens sites within 500m search</i>		
There is one Scheduled Monument the 1000m Study Area, Bicknacre Priory (NHLE 1002176). The priory was founded c.1175 by Maurice Fitz-Geoffrey for Augustinian canons. The ruins apparently date from c. 1250.		
There are no Registered Parks and Gardens within 500m of the Study Area.		
<i>EHER record summary</i>		
<b>Within the Allocation area:</b>		
<b>EHER No</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Summary</b>
18196	South-west of Mill Farm	Bomb-Crater
<b>Within 500m of the Allocation area:</b>		
<b>EHER No</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Summary</b>
5545	Bicknacre Priory	Remains of the twelfth century priory.
5724	Mill Farm	Site of windmill.
20857	Ammunition Shelter, The Priory, Bicknacre	Ammunition Shelter.
45988	Land at Priory Farm, Bicknacre	Medieval features possibly associated with the Priory and postmedieval features relating to the former farmhouse.
46837	The Hospital & Homes of St Giles, Moor Hall Lane, Bicknacre	The Hospital and Homes of St Giles, Moor Hall Lane, Bicknacre.

80612	Post-medieval features on land to the rear of the Brewer's Arms, Bicknacre	Trial trenching recorded several undated post holes, an undated gully and two substantial undated pits. A heavily disturbed gully in Trench 4 contained fragments of post-medieval material.
80647	Possible Roman Road from Woodham Mortimer to Stock	Possible Roman Road running from Woodham Mortimer to Stock.

**Description / Interpretation of the historic environment**

The proposed allocation is located to the southwest of Bicknacre. It is shown on the 1777 Chapman and André (C&A) map as located to the west of the former Bicknacre Common.

The only archaeological feature recorded in the allocation area is a bomb-crater (EHER 18196). However, the 1777 Chapman and Andre map shows that the allocation area bordered the former Bicknacre Common, and that there was a windmill and Mill Farm (EHER 5724) located against the eastern boundary of the allocation area.

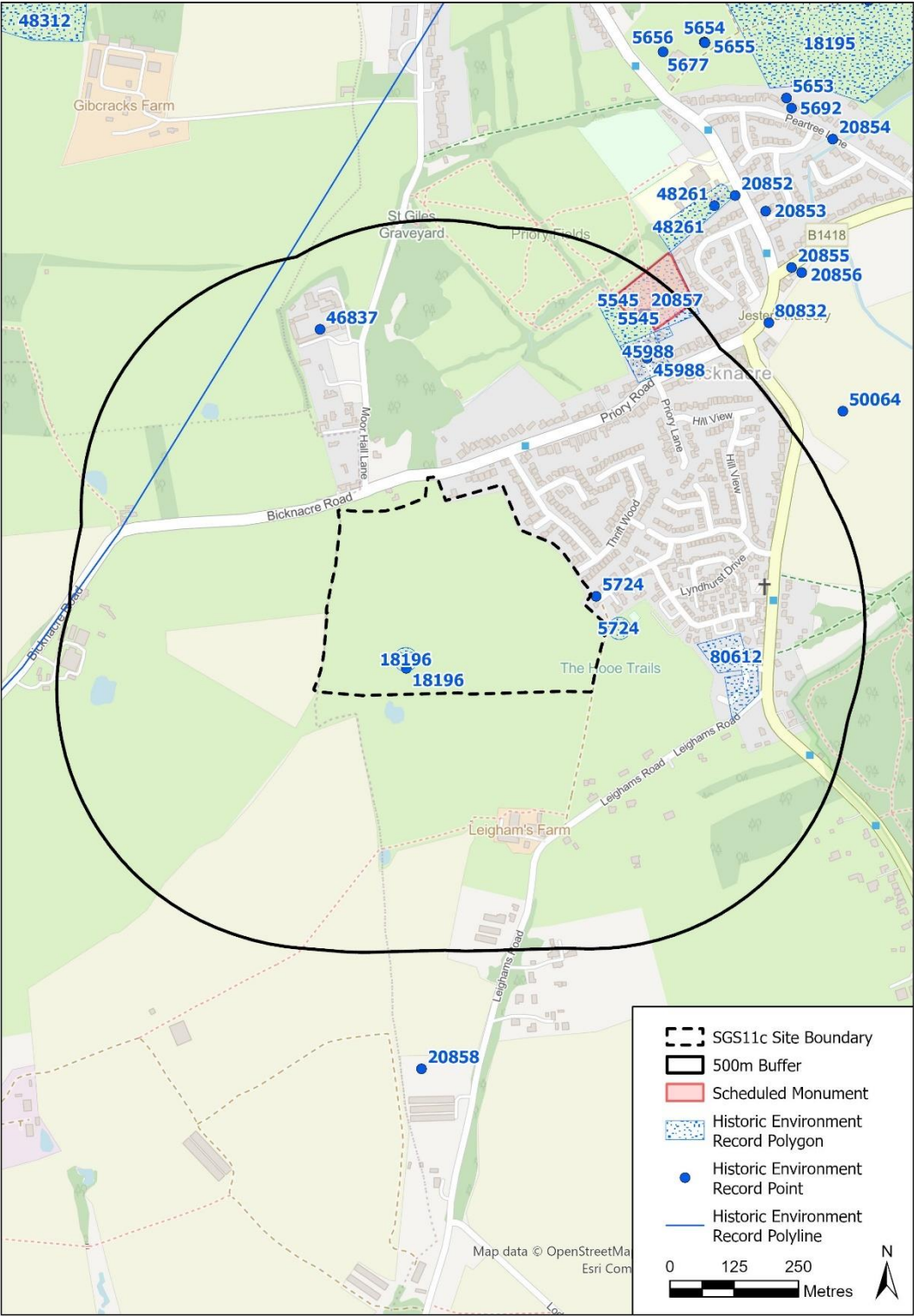
The field pattern largely comprises pre-eighteenth century irregular enclosure. To the north-east of the proposed allocation is the modern village of Bicknacre and the Scheduled Augustinian Bicknacre Priory (NHLE 1002176). Excavation adjacent to the Priory Site at Priory Farm revealed medieval and post-medieval finds and features relating to the Priory and the Farm. The Priory is located on the opposite side of the village of Bicknacre and is unlikely to be impacted by development. The field pattern on the first edition Ordnance Survey map provides an indication of the extent of the immediate estate around the Priory. The historic settlement pattern comprises dispersed farmsteads, and a complex network of commons, linear greens and blocks of ancient woodland.

The possible route of the Roman road from Woodham Mortimer to Stock passes to the north-west of the allocation area.

Excavation to the east of the proposed allocation on land to the rear of The Brewer's Arms (EHER 80612) recorded post-medieval pits and post-holes, attesting to the survival of below-ground archaeological remains in the area.

The lack of field archaeological field work within the proposed allocation and Study Area limits our understanding of the potential for previously unknown deposits, however, the presence of the windmill indicates an earlier occupation in the Study Area. The proposed allocation is currently in use as pasture. Any historic ploughing of the site may have had limited below ground impact, but any archaeological remains present would be expected to survive well.

Historic Environment Characterisation Zone refs: 6.1
<b>RAG score</b>
<b>Green</b>
<b>Further Recommendations:</b>
<b>Pre-determination:</b> An archaeological desk-based assessment should be provided with a submission in line with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), paragraph 207.
<b>Post-determination:</b> It is likely that a recommendation for a programme of archaeological investigation post consent via phased condition, comprising trial trenching and follow-on excavation, would be made.



## 2.3 SGS9a - Waltham Road Employment Area, Boreham

<b>Site ref no.</b>	SGS9a	<b>Site name</b>	Waltham Road Employment Area, Boreham
---------------------	-------	------------------	---------------------------------------

<b>Date of desktop assessment</b>	01/09/25
<b>Date of site visit</b>	28/08/25

<b>Historic Environment Evidence Base</b>		
<i>Scheduled Monuments within 1000m search</i>		
<i>Registered Parks and Gardens sites within 500m search</i>		
There are no Scheduled Monuments within 1000m of the Study Area		
There are no Registered Parks and Gardens within 500m of the Study Area		
<i>EHER record summary</i>		
<b>Within the Allocation area:</b>		
<b>EHER No</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Summary</b>
8956	Benning Hall	Cropmarks of various rectilinear features and a ring ditch.
47948	Land rear of Owls, Waltham Road, Boreham	A prehistoric pit and an undated ditch were recorded in two trial trenches.
<b>Within 500m of the Allocation area:</b>		
<b>EHER No</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Summary</b>
6126	Porters	House built in the late Fourteenth or early Fifteenth centuries, with cross wings.
6127	Porters	Medieval house, much altered in later times.
8956	Benning Hall	Cropmarks of various rectilinear features and a ring ditch.
8964	Cropmarks N of Porter's Grove	Cropmarks of post medieval field boundaries.

8972	West of depot	Cropmarks of linear features representing post medieval field boundaries, also a possible enclosure.
47948	Land rear of Owls, Waltham Road, Boreham	A prehistoric pit and an undated ditch were recorded in two trial trenches.
49133	Land Adjacent to the Cock Inn, Main Road, Boreham	Two archaeological watching briefs for a geotechnical survey in 2015 was undertaken for the creation of piling mats. This involved a test pit survey. It identified areas of demolition deposits and natural deposits.
80320	Prehistoric activity at Longfield Solar Farm, Terling	A substantial amount of prehistoric activity was evident across the site, dating from the Palaeolithic to the Roman-British period.
80322	Medieval to post-medieval activity Longfield Solar Farm, Terling	Medieval and post-medieval activity on site was mainly restricted to ditches and pits, as well as a few finds.
80547	Great Eastern Railway	The Great Eastern Railway was constructed between 1837 and 1842 to connect Shoreditch to Norwich via Colchester, Ipswich and Eye.
80755	Remains of early 20th century Boreham Rifle Range at Brick Farm, Bulls Lodge Quarry	The remains of the Boreham Rifle Range were identified by magnetometer survey as well-defined areas of linear disturbance which correlate to historic Ordnance Survey mapping.

### **Description / Interpretation of the historic environment**

The proposed allocation is located within a cropmark complex comprising a range of linear features with a single ring ditch, potentially indicative of prehistoric occupation. A limited programme of archaeological trial-trenching has been undertaken immediately to the south of the site, which uncovered a prehistoric pit (likely from the Early Iron Age) and an undated linear feature (EHER 47948).

To the south of the allocation the main Roman Road from Colchester to London.

The proposed allocation is located to the north-east of the historic core of Boreham, much of which is designated as a Conservation Area containing a number of listed buildings. The historic core of Boreham would have developed on the line of the historic Roman Road being located on both the northern and

southern side of the Road. This is now designated as a Conservation Area containing a range of listed buildings.

A medieval house called Porters is recorded from cartographic evidence located to the south of the allocation but now demolished.

Further cropmarks are recorded to the west of the allocation comprising linear features and a rectilinear enclosure.

The proposed allocation is in use as pasture at present, although there is the potential that this has been used for arable production in the past, which would have the potential of some limited impact as a result of agricultural activities.

The archaeological evidence shows the allocation is located within an extensive historic landscape defined by cropmark evidence. Within the immediate area there are cropmarks which are indicative of prehistoric occupation which will be impacted by the allocation.

Abutting the south of the proposed allocation is another area that has already been allocated and was assessed as part of the 2024 high-level assessment. This proposed allocation would form an extension of that area.

Historic Environment Characterisation Zone refs: 4.7

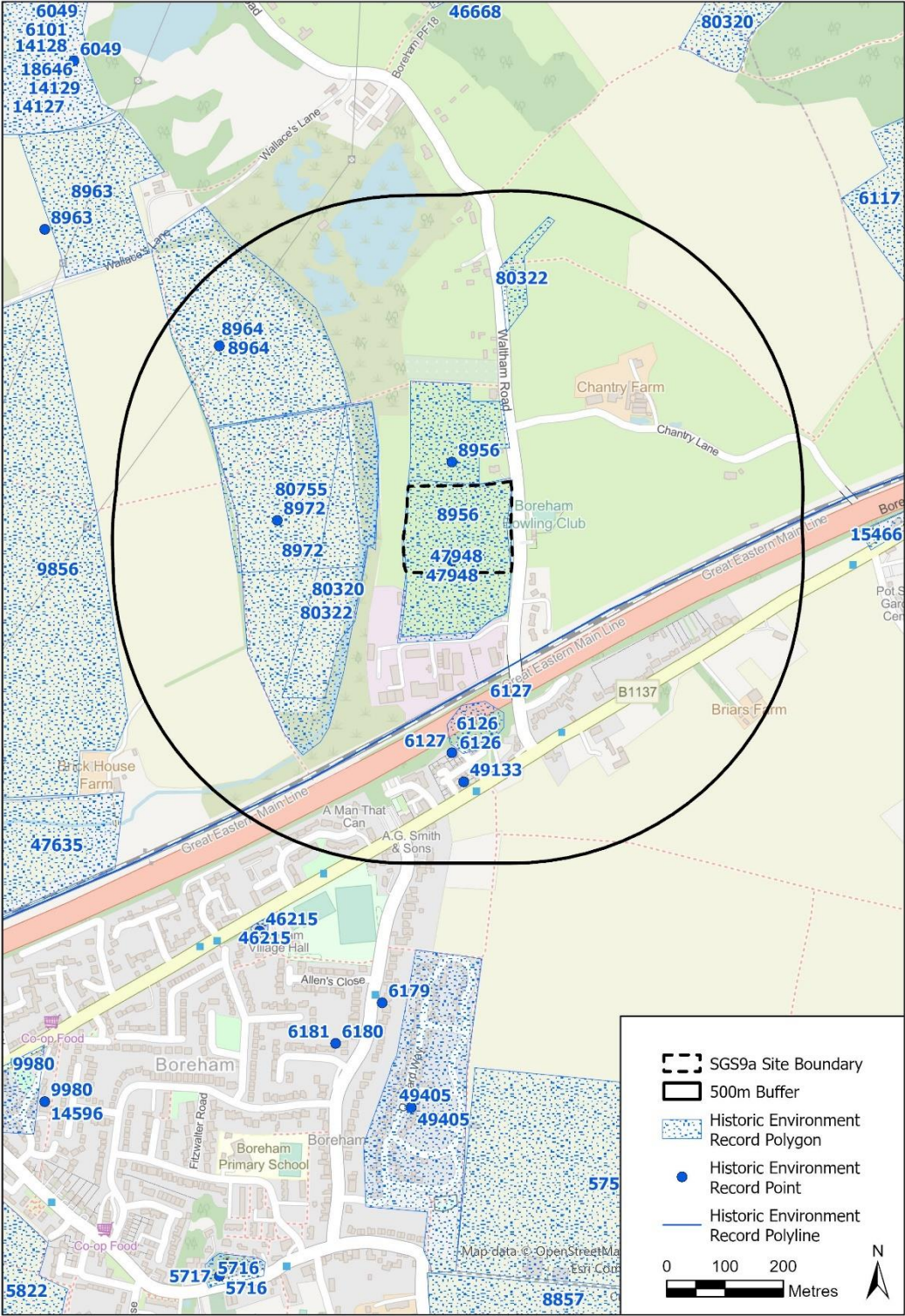
**RAG score**

**Amber**

**Further Recommendations:**

**Pre-determination:** Desk-based assessment and appropriate archaeological evaluation, as detailed by paragraph 207 of the NPPF, will be required to assess the extent and significance of archaeological deposits present. Archaeological evaluation, in the first instance, should comprise a programme of geophysical survey followed by, if appropriate, a scheme of targeted trenching.

**Post-determination:** The above evaluation will inform design or define the mitigation strategy for archaeological deposits present.



## 2.4 GS9b - Land to the East of 118-124 Plantation Road, Boreham

<b>Site ref no.</b>	GS9b	<b>Site name</b>	Land to the East of 118-124 Plantation Road, Boreham
---------------------	------	------------------	--

<b>Date of desktop assessment</b>	28/8/25
<b>Date of site visit</b>	29/08/25

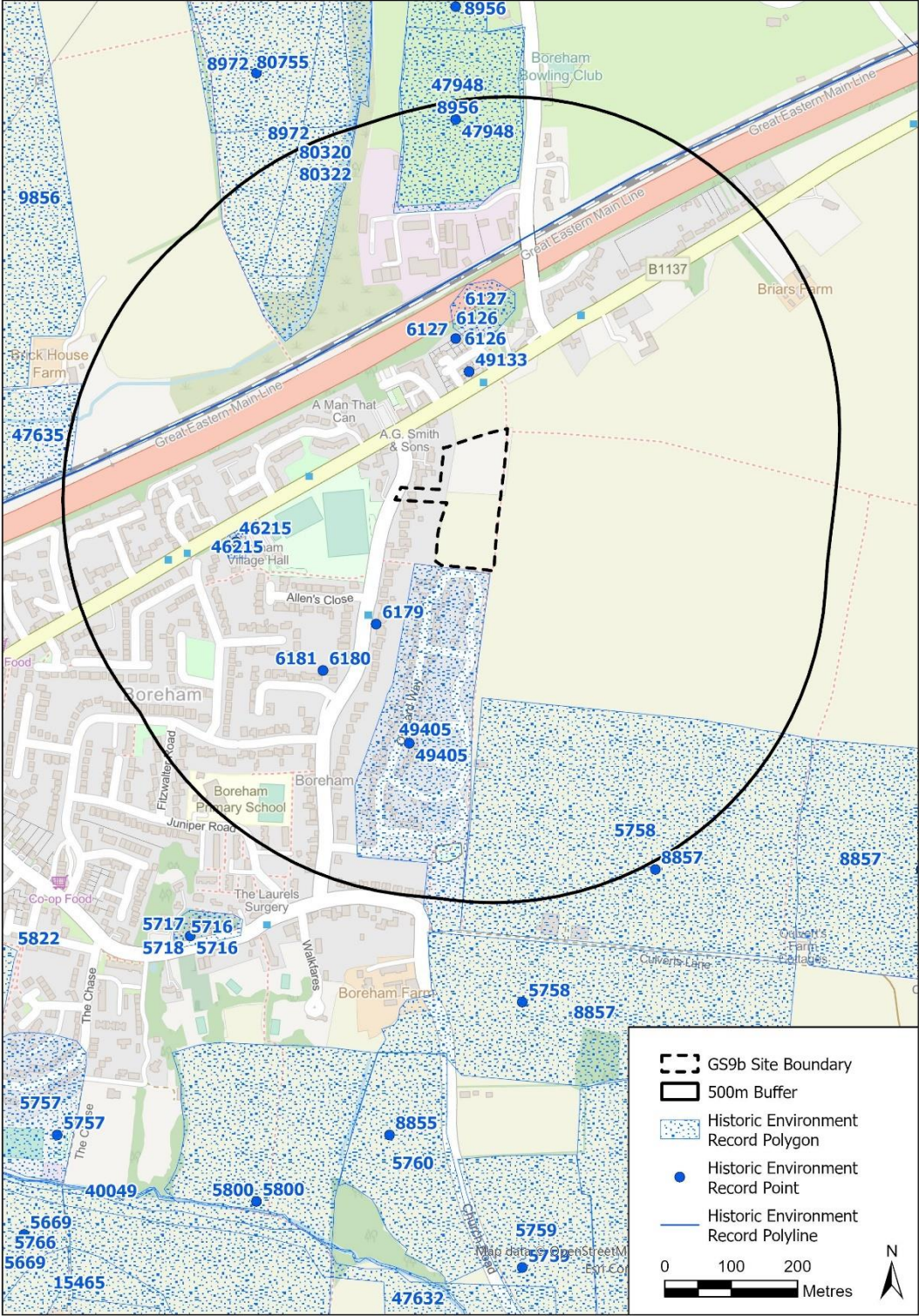
<b>Historic Environment Evidence Base</b>		
<i>Scheduled Monuments within 1000m search</i>		
<i>Registered Parks and Gardens sites within 500m search</i>		
There are no Scheduled Monuments within 1000m of the Study Area		
There are no Registered Parks and Gardens within 500m of the Study Area		
<i>EHER record summary</i>		
<b>Within the Allocation area:</b>		
There are no EHER records within the Study Area		
<b>Within 500m of the Allocation area:</b>		
<b>EHER No</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Summary</b>
5758	West of Boreham	Cropmarks of a sub-rectangular enclosure, rectangular enclosures attached.
6126	Porters	House built in the late fourteenth or early fifteenth centuries, with cross wings.
6127	Porters	Medieval house, much altered in later times.
6179	Boreham-Plantation Road 72	Late Bronze Age hoard found in 1984 while the ground surface was being lowered for a patio in the rear garden at this address.
6180	Boreham-Plantation Road	3 socketed axes and some pieces of bronze cake were found in Plantation Road during the 1960s.
6181	Boreham-Plantation Road 144	33 flints found from the garden.
8956	Benning Hall	Cropmarks of various rectilinear features and a ring ditch.

8972	West of depot	Cropmarks of linear features representing post medieval field boundaries, also a possible enclosure.
46215	Former Hamilton Motors site, Main Road, Boreham	Three trenches revealed largely modern features and finds apart from one residual small struck flint.
47635	Greater Beaulieu Park	Archaeological evaluation by trial trenching recorded features dating to the Iron Age, Roman, Medieval. Post-medieval and Modern periods. Main features recorded were two scove or clamp kilns in Site 3.
47948	Land rear of Owls, Waltham Road, Boreham	A prehistoric pit and an undated ditch were recorded in two trial trenches.
49133	Land Adjacent to the Cock Inn, Main Road, Boreham	Two archaeological watching briefs for a geotechnical survey in 2015 was undertaken for the creation of piling mats. This involved a test pit survey. It identified areas of demolition deposits and natural deposits.
49405	Iron Age cremation cemetery, enclosures and trackway	Evaluation followed by excavations revealed an early Iron Age cremation cemetery set in a contemporary system of enclosures with a trackway dating from the early-mid Bronze Age and extending in use into the Iron Age period and possibly beyond.
80320	Prehistoric activity at Longfield Solar Farm, Terling	A substantial amount of prehistoric activity was evident across the site, dating from the Palaeolithic to the Roman-British period.
80322	Medieval to post-medieval activity Longfield Solar Farm, Terling	Medieval and post-medieval activity on site was mainly restricted to ditches and pits, as well as a few finds.
80547	Great Eastern Railway	The Great Eastern Railway was constructed between 1837 and 1842 to connect Shoreditch to Norwich via Colchester, Ipswich and Eye.

<p><b>Description / Interpretation of the historic environment</b></p> <p>The proposed allocation is located to the south of the historic core of Boreham much of which is designated as a Conservation Area containing a number of listed buildings. The north-western edge of the allocation area abuts the Conservation Area.</p> <p>No archaeological assets are recorded within the allocation area.</p> <p>Immediately to the south of the allocation area archaeological investigations, in advance of housing, uncovered the remains of an enclosure, trackway and cemetery of Iron Age date. Further Iron Age material was recorded to the north of the railway line in the form of pits and ditches recorded in an evaluation</p> <p>To the south-east of the allocation evidence of a ring ditch and enclosure of possible prehistoric date have been recorded from aerial photographic evidence. Further cropmarks are recorded to the north of the railway line largely comprising former field boundaries although some may form an enclosure.</p> <p>The historic Roman Road from Colchester to London is to the north of the allocation.</p> <p>The historic core of Boreham would have developed on the line of the historic Roman Road being located on both the northern and southern side of the road. This is now designated as a Conservation Area containing a range of listed buildings. A medieval house, called Porters, is recorded to the north of the allocation, this is now demolished.</p> <p>The allocation preserves its historic east west field boundaries in the same location as the first edition Ordnance Survey maps.</p> <p>The area to the south of this allocation has identified Iron Age occupation which will likely extend into the allocation area.</p> <p>The proposed allocation is in use as rough pasture at present, although there is the potential that it has been used for arable production in the past, which would have the potential of some limited impact on archaeological remains as a result of ploughing.</p>
<p>Historic Environment Characterisation Zone refs: 4.7</p>
<p><b>RAG score</b></p>
<p><b>Amber</b></p>
<p><b>Further Recommendations:</b></p>
<p><b>Pre-determination:</b> Desk-based assessment and appropriate archaeological evaluation, as detailed by paragraph 207 of the NPPF, will be required to assess the extent and significance of archaeological deposits present. Archaeological</p>

evaluation, in the first instance, should comprise a programme of geophysical survey followed by, if appropriate, a scheme of targeted trenching.

**Post-determination:** The above evaluation will inform design or define the mitigation strategy for archaeological deposits present.



## 2.5 GS9c - South of Main Road and Dukes Wood Close, Boreham

<b>Site ref no.</b>	GS9c	<b>Site name</b>	South of Main Road and Dukes Wood Close, Boreham
---------------------	------	------------------	--

<b>Date of desktop assessment</b>	28/08/25
<b>Date of site visit</b>	29/08/25

<b>Historic Environment Evidence Base</b>		
<i>Scheduled Monuments within 1000m search</i> <i>Registered Parks and Gardens sites within 500m search</i>		
There are no Scheduled Monuments within 1000m of the Study Area		
There are no Registered Parks and Gardens within 500m of the Study Area		
<i>EHER record summary</i>		
<b>Within the Allocation area:</b> There are no EHER sites within the area		
<b>Within 500m of the Allocation area:</b>		
<b>EHER No</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Summary</b>
5758	West of Boreham	Cropmarks of a sub-rectangular enclosure, rectangular enclosures attached.
6126	Porters	House built in the late Fourteenth or early fifteenth centuries, with cross wings.
6127	Porters	Medieval house, much altered in later times.
6179	Boreham-Plantation Road 72	Late Bronze Age hoard found in 1984 while the ground surface was being lowered for a patio in the rear garden at this address.
6180	Boreham-Plantation Road	3 socketed axes and some pieces of bronze cake were found in Plantation Road during the 1960s.

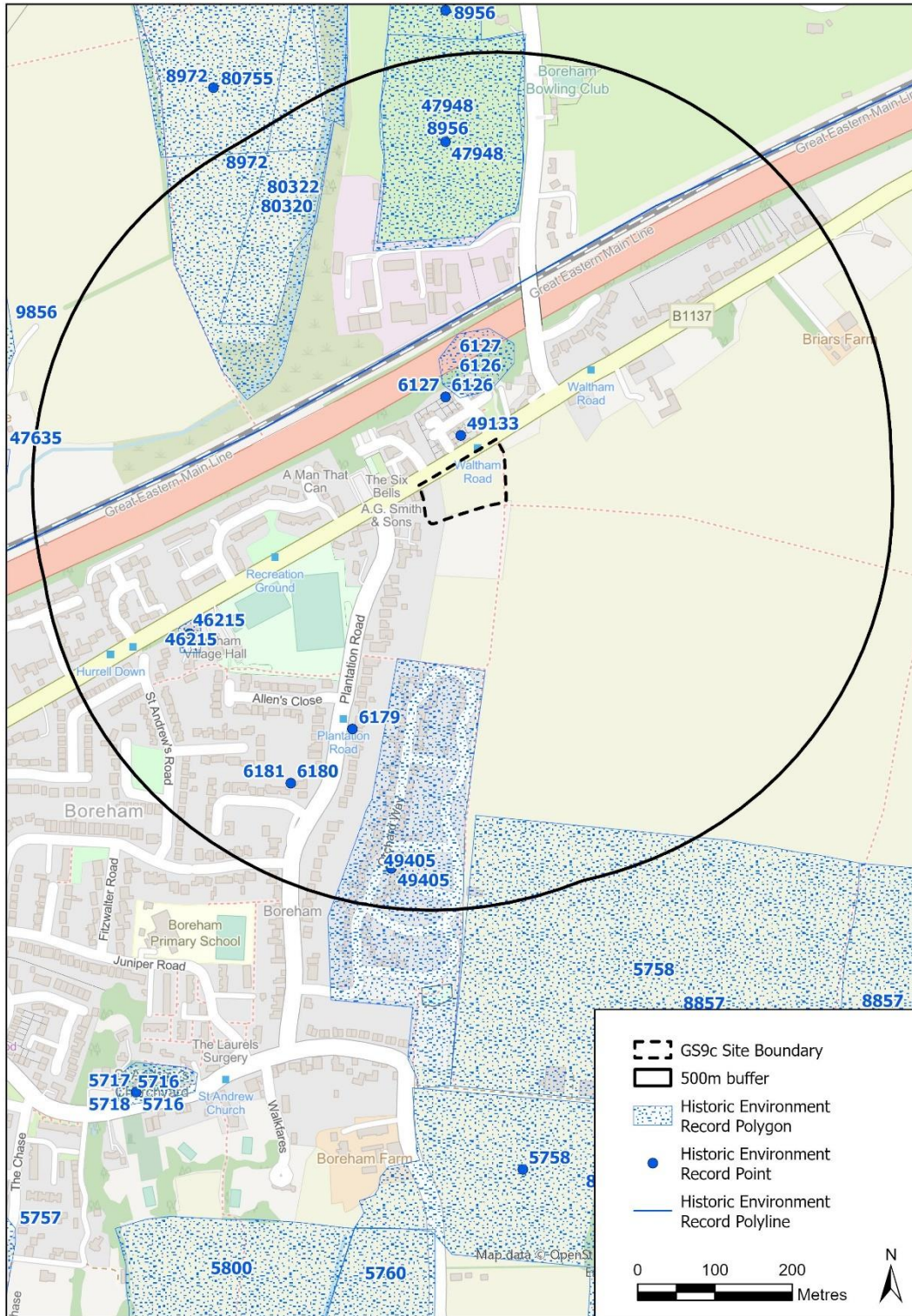
6181	Boreham-Plantation Road 144	33 flints found from the garden here.
8956	Benning Hall	Cropmarks of various rectilinear features and a ring ditch.
8972	West of depot	Cropmarks of linear features representing post medieval field boundaries, also a possible enclosure.
46215	Former Hamilton Motors site, Main Road, Boreham	Three trenches revealed largely modern features and finds apart from one residual small struck flint.
47948	Land rear of Owls, Waltham Road, Boreham	A prehistoric pit and an undated ditch were recorded in two trial trenches.
49133	Land Adjacent to the Cock Inn, Main Road, Boreham	Two archaeological watching briefs for a geotechnical survey in 2015 was undertaken for the creation of piling mats. This involved a test pit survey. It identified areas of demolition deposits and natural deposits.
49405	Iron Age cremation cemetery, enclosures and trackway	Evaluation followed by excavations revealed an early Iron Age cremation cemetery set in a contemporary system of enclosures with a trackway dating from the early-mid Bronze Age and extending in use into the Iron Age period and possibly beyond.
80320	Prehistoric activity at Longfield Solar Farm, Terling	A substantial amount of prehistoric activity was evident across the site, dating from the Palaeolithic to the Roman-British period.
80322	Medieval to post-medieval activity Longfield Solar Farm, Terling	Medieval and post-medieval activity on site was mainly restricted to ditches and pits, as well as a few finds.
80547	Great Eastern Railway	The Great Eastern Railway was constructed between 1837 and 1842 to connect Shoreditch to Norwich via Colchester, Ipswich and Eye.
80755	Remains of early 20th century Boreham Rifle Range at Brick Farm, Bulls Lodge Quarry	The remains of the Boreham Rifle Range were identified by magnetometer survey as well-defined areas of linear disturbance which correlate to historic Ordnance Survey mapping.

<b>Description / Interpretation of the historic environment</b>
<p>The proposed allocation is located to the east of the historic core of Boreham whose core is designated as a Conservation Area containing a number of listed buildings. The western edge of the allocation includes a small part of the Conservation Area.</p> <p>No archaeological assets are recorded within the allocation area.</p> <p>To the south of the allocation area archaeological investigations, in advance of housing, uncovered the remains of an enclosure, trackway and cemetery of Iron Age date. Further Iron Age material was recorded to the north of the railway line in the form of pits and ditches recorded in an evaluation.</p> <p>To the south-east of the allocation evidence of a ring ditch and enclosure of possible prehistoric date have been recorded from aerial photographic evidence.</p> <p>The historic main Roman Road from Colchester to London forms the northern boundary of the allocation area.</p> <p>The historic core of Boreham would have developed on the line of the historic Roman Road being located on both the northern and southern side of the Road. This is now protected as a Conservation Area containing a range of listed buildings.</p> <p>A medieval house, called Porters, is recorded from cartographic evidence located to the north of the allocation but now demolished.</p> <p>Further cropmarks are recorded to the north of the railway line largely comprising former field boundaries although some may form an enclosure.</p> <p>The allocation is depicted as a single field on historic cartography.</p> <p>The northern boundary is formed by the historic Roman road, with the historic core of Boreham located immediately to the west and to the south Iron Age occupation has been identified.</p> <p>The proposed allocation is in use as pasture at present, although there is the potential that it has been used for arable production in the past, which would have the potential of some limited impact to archaeological remains as a result of ploughing.</p>
Historic Environment Characterisation Zone refs: 4.7
<b>RAG score</b>
<b>Amber</b>

**Further Recommendations:**

**Pre-determination:** Desk-based assessment and appropriate archaeological evaluation, as detailed by paragraph 207 of the NPPF, will be required to assess the extent and significance of archaeological deposits present. Archaeological evaluation, in the first instance, should comprise a programme of geophysical survey followed by, if appropriate, a scheme of targeted trenching.

**Post-determination:** The above evaluation will inform design or define the mitigation strategy for archaeological deposits present.



## 2.6 SGS18a - Land North-West of Chelmsford (North of Hollow Lane)

<b>Site ref no.</b>	SGS18a	<b>Site name</b>	Land North-West of Chelmsford (North of Hollow Lane)
---------------------	--------	------------------	--

<b>Date of desktop assessment</b>	27/08/25
<b>Date of site visit</b>	29/08/25

<b>Historic Environment Evidence Base</b>		
<i>Scheduled Monuments within 1000m search</i> <i>Registered Parks and Gardens sites within 500m search</i>		
There are no Scheduled Monuments within 1000m of the Study Area		
There are no Registered Parks and Gardens within 500m of the Study Area		
<i>EHER record summary</i>		
<b>Within the Allocation area:</b>		
<b>EHER No</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Summary</b>
49147	Blue House	Cropmarks of large extraction areas and possible pits
<b>Within 500m of the Allocation area:</b>		
<b>EHER No</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Summary</b>
691	Priors	Homestead moat, incomplete.
692	Priors	Medieval silver penny found at Priors in the 1960's.
694	Priors Farm	Palaeolithic flake, unworked at the butt end, found in a cart way at Priors Farm, Broomfield.
789	North Melbourne	In 1970 sherds and tile fragments were observed by M Cuddeford, observation regularly by him since then.

795	North Melbourne	A little way from TL60-082, on the south-west corner of Daffy Wood.
796	North Melbourne	A little way away from TL60-082, on the south-west corner of Daffy Wood, a localised scatter of medieval sherds and tile fragments, common wares both plain and glazed.
797	North Melbourne	George III half penny of 1799.
14061	Circular feature	Circular feature showing as a soilmark on RAF vertical photography between 1947 and 1958. It is possibly geological.
18582	Mound at Broomwood Lodge	A mound at Broomwood lodge was levelled c. 1963. Owner said it was a spoil heap from house building in 1913
49903	Geophysical Survey and evaluation at Hollow Lane, Chelmsford	The evaluation identified a late Iron Age rectangular timber structure, a medieval field boundary ditch and an undated pit, gully and pond.
50214	A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Medieval to Post Medieval date.	A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Medieval to Post Medieval date.
50289	A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Unknown date.	A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Unknown date.
50548	A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Late Iron Age to Early Medieval date.	A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Late Iron Age to Early Medieval date.
50621	A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Late Iron Age to Post Medieval date.	A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Late Iron Age to Post Medieval date.

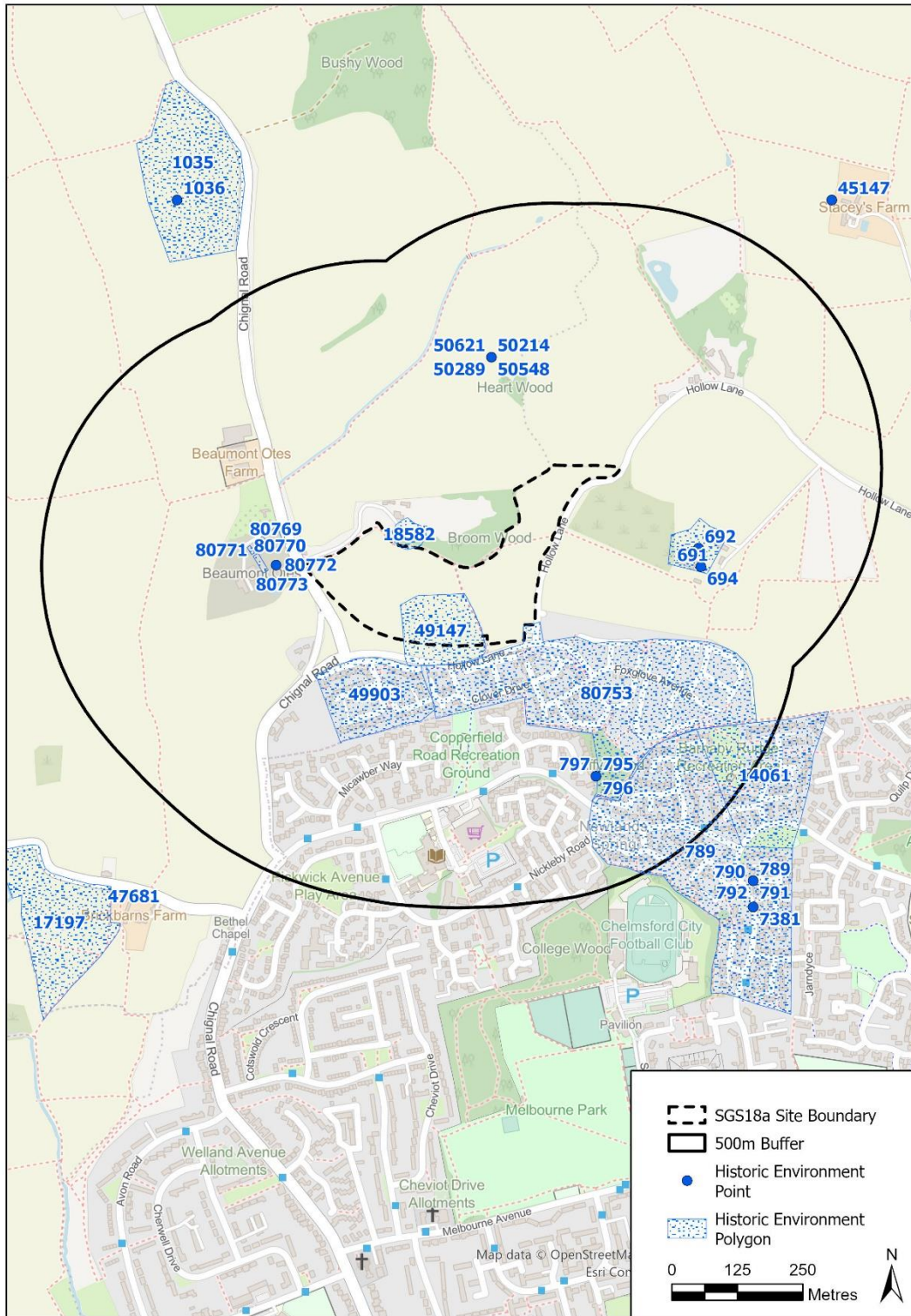
80753	Medieval to Modern agricultural land use on Land North of Copperfield Road	An archaeological evaluation revealed three phases of activity: medieval, post-medieval to modern and modern. Both the medieval and post-medieval to modern activity was agricultural.
80769	18th century shed and farm outbuilding at Beaumont Otes, Chignall St. James	The two farm buildings originated in the 18th century.
80770	18th to 19th century forge at Beaumont Otes, Chignall St. James	The building was likely a forge. A section of the wall is probably of 16th to 17th century date.
80771	18th century sheds at Beaumont Otes, Chignall St. James	One of the sheds likely was constructed in the 18th century, whilst the other has been rebuilt in the 20th century.
80772	19th century granary and shed at Beaumont Otes, Chignall St. James	Two 19th century farm buildings that have since been demolished.
80773	17th to 18th century timber-framed threshing barns at Beaumont Otes, Chignall St. James	Two 17th to 18th century timber-framed threshing barns.

#### **Description / Interpretation of the historic environment**

The only known archaeological evidence within the proposed allocation area is the cropmarks of an undated sand and gravel quarry (EHER 49147).

The earliest evidence of activity in the Study Area is the recovery of a prehistoric flint flake from North Melbourne (EHER 789). To the south of the allocation area archaeological trial-trenching recorded a Late Iron Age rectangular timber structure identified by postholes, and a medieval field boundary ditch, undated features included a pit, a gully and a pond (EHER 49903). To the east further

<p>trenching recorded medieval and post-medieval field boundaries and a trackway (EHER 80753).</p> <p>Adjoining the northern side of the allocation area was a mound at Broomwood Lodge, though this may not have been archaeological in origin (EHER 18582). To the east is the medieval moated site of Priors, which had its origins in the thirteenth century (EHER 691). The medieval and post-medieval landscape was rural in nature, comprising individual farms and cottages, linked by a complex network of lanes and footpaths, with small areas of woodland, the fieldscape comprises irregular fields of probable medieval origin.</p> <p>The previous archaeological fieldwork has established the survival of multi-period archaeological remains in the immediate vicinity of the site. The proposed allocation is in use as pasture or set aside, but it appears to have been previously arable, there is therefore the potential of some impact to the archaeological deposits from ploughing. The date of the quarrying and pitting shown on cropmarks in the southern portion of the site should be established.</p>
<p>Historic Environment Characterisation Zone refs: 12.3</p>
<p><b>RAG score</b></p>
<p><b>Amber</b></p>
<p><b>Further Recommendations:</b></p>
<p><b>Pre-determination:</b> Desk-based assessment and appropriate archaeological evaluation, as detailed by paragraph 207 of the NPPF, will be required to assess the extent and significance of archaeological deposits present. Archaeological evaluation, in the first instance, should comprise a programme of geophysical survey followed by, if appropriate, a scheme of targeted trenching.</p>
<p><b>Post-determination:</b> The above evaluation will inform design or define the mitigation strategy for archaeological deposits present.</p>



## 2.7 SGS19 - Land West of Patching Hall Lane

<b>Site ref no.</b>	SGS19	<b>Site name</b>	Land West of Patching Hall Lane
---------------------	-------	------------------	---------------------------------

<b>Date of desktop assessment</b>	28/08/25
<b>Date of site visit</b>	29/08/25

<b>Historic Environment Evidence Base</b>		
<i>Scheduled Monuments within 1000m search</i>		
<i>Registered Parks and Gardens sites within 500m search</i>		
There are no Scheduled Monuments within 1000m of the Study Area		
There are no Registered Parks and Gardens within 500m of the Study Area		
<i>EHER record summary</i>		
<b>Within the Allocation area:</b>		
There are no EHER sites within the area		
<b>Within 500m of the Allocation area:</b>		
<b>EHER No</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Summary</b>
691	Priors	Homestead moat, incomplete.
692	Priors	Medieval silver penny found at Priors in the 1960's.
693	Priors	Mid sixteenth century moated house.
694	Priors Farm	Palaeolithic flake, unworked at the butt end, found in a cart way at Priors Farm, Broomfield.
789	North Melbourne	In 1970 sherds and tile fragments were observed by M Cuddeford, observation regularly by him since then.
790	North Melbourne	In 1970 sherds and tile fragments observed by M Cuddeford, observation by him regularly since then.
791	North Melbourne	In 1970 sherds and tile fragments were observed by M Cuddeford, observation by him regularly since then.

792	North Melbourne	In 1970 sherds and tile fragments observed by M J Cuddeford, observation by him regularly since then.
793	North Melbourne	In 1970 sherds and tile fragments were observed by M Cuddeford, observation regularly by him since then.
794	North Melbourne	The Aerofilms survey of 1960 shows a number of uncertain cropmarks, possible ditched enclosures and the like.
795	North Melbourne	A little way from TL60-082, on the south-west corner of Daffy Wood.
796	North Melbourne	A little way away from TL60-082, on the south-west corner of Daffy Wood, a localised scatter of medieval sherds and tile fragments, common wares both plain and glazed.
797	North Melbourne	George III half penny of 1799.
5522	North Chelmsford	Abraded sherds of Roman pottery found.
5534	Broomfield	Broomfield scrapers.
7381	Great and Little Churchlands, Chelmsford	Worked flint, 11 flakes, 1 `knife', 1 retouched flake, 1 flake with utilised distal end.
8889	Floodlight (destroyed), Patching Hall Lane, Chelmsford	Site of an experimental floodlight from World War II.
14061	Circular feature	Circular feature showing as a soilmark on RAF vertical photography between 1947 and 1958. It is possibly geological.
20975	Road Barrier (destroyed), Patching Hall Lane, Chelmsford	Road Barrier (destroyed).
20976	Spigot Mortar Emplacement, Patching Hall Lane, Chelmsford	Spigot Mortar Emplacement.

46838	Parsonage Farm, School Lane, Broomfield	Parsonage Farm, School Lane, Broomfield
50103	A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of unknown date.	A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of unknown date.
51668	A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of unknown date.	A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of unknown date.
80753	Medieval to Modern agricultural land use on Land North of Copperfield Road	An archaeological evaluation revealed three phases of activity: medieval, post-medieval to modern and modern. Both the medieval and post-medieval to modern activity was agricultural.

#### **Description / Interpretation of the historic environment**

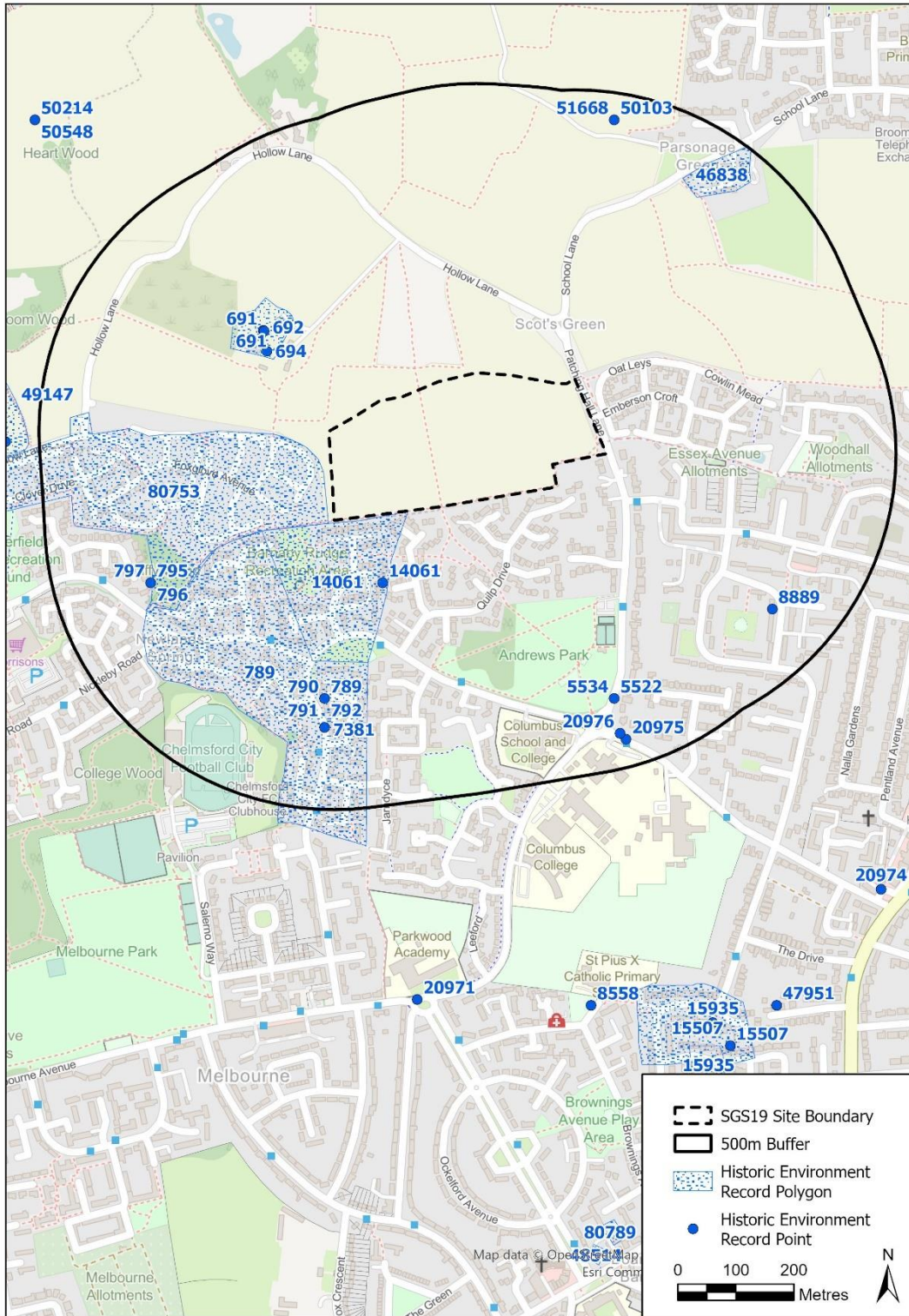
There is no recorded archaeology within the proposed allocation area.

The earliest evidence of activity in the Study Area is the find of a Palaeolithic flint flake at Priors Farm (EHER 694). Further finds of worked flint of Neolithic or Bronze Age date (EHER 5534, 7381) attest to activity in the area during these periods. Cropmarks and stray finds from the North Melbourne area suggest that that the area was occupied during the later prehistoric and Roman periods (EHER 789-794). Roman pottery (EHER 5522) has also been recovered from south of the proposed allocation area.

The medieval and post-medieval landscape was rural in nature, comprising individual farms and cottages, linked by a complex network of lanes and footpaths, with small areas of woodland, the fieldscape comprises irregular fields of probable medieval origin. To the north of the proposed allocation is the medieval moated site of Priors (EHER 691-3), the earliest reference to the site dates to the thirteenth century, the current farmhouse is mid-sixteenth century in origin. There was a second medieval site to the south-west under North Melbourne (EHER 796). Archaeological evaluation on Land North of Copperfield Road recorded medieval and post-medieval agricultural landscapes, including field boundaries and a trackway (EHER 80753).

There are a number of sites relating to the Second World War recorded, these include an experimental floodlight at Patching Hall Lane (EHER 8889), a spigot mortar emplacement (EHER 20976) and a road barrier (EHER 20975), none of these are still extant.

The proposed allocation is in use as arable land so there is the potential of some limited impact to the archaeological deposits from ploughing.
Historic Environment Characterisation Zone refs: 12.3
<b>RAG score</b>
<b>Green</b>
<b>Further Recommendations:</b>
<b>Pre-determination:</b> An archaeological desk-based assessment should be provided with a submission in line with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), paragraph 207.
<b>Post-determination:</b> It is likely that a recommendation for a programme of archaeological investigation post consent via phased condition, comprising trial trenching and follow-on excavation, would be made.



## 2.8 GS14b - Land South of Ford End Primary School

<b>Site ref no.</b>	GS14b	<b>Site name</b>	Land South of Ford End Primary School
---------------------	-------	------------------	---------------------------------------

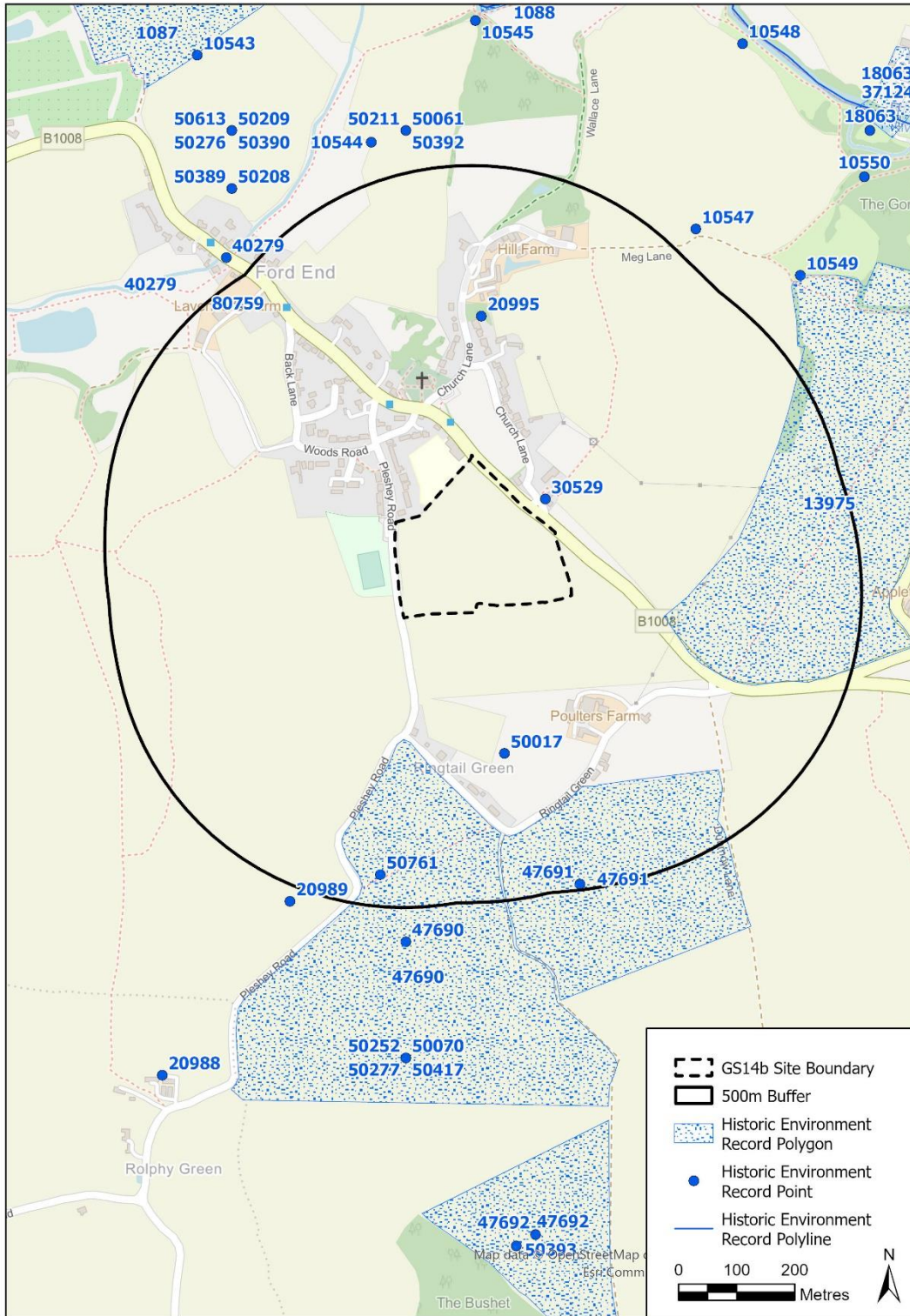
<b>Date of desktop assessment</b>	27/08/25
<b>Date of site visit</b>	29/08/25

<b>Historic Environment Evidence Base</b>		
<i>Scheduled Monuments within 1000m search</i> <i>Registered Parks and Gardens sites within 500m search</i>		
There are no Scheduled Monuments within 1000m of the Study Area		
There are no Registered Parks and Gardens within 500m of the Study Area		
<i>EHER record summary</i>		
<b>Within the Allocation area:</b> There are no EHER sites within the area		
<b>Within 500m of the Allocation area:</b>		
<b>EHER No</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Summary</b>
13975	Cropmarks NE of Potters Farm	Cropmarks of rectilinear field boundaries, appearing on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition series.
20995	Ammunition shelter, Hill Farm, Ford End, Great Waltham	Ammunition shelter.
30529	Spread Eagle Public House	Late eighteenth /early nineteenth century timber framed house.
47690	Ringtail Green	Cropmarks of a field system.
47691	High House	Cropmark of enclosure.
50017	A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Roman to Early Medieval date.	A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Roman to Early Medieval date.
50761	A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Medieval date.	A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Medieval date.

80759	Nineteenth century timber-framed barn at Lavender Farm, Ford End	Mid nineteenth century timber-framed barn, typical of the Victorian High Farming period.
<b>Description / Interpretation of the historic environment</b>		
<p>There are no known archaeological features within the proposed allocation area. The area is located on the southern edge of the historic settlement of Ford End. Ford End is first referenced in 1354. The ford was presumably located where the main Great Dunmow to Chelmsford Road crosses the tributary of the River Chelmer on the northern side of the village. The road is thought to approximate the route of the Roman road from Great Dunmow to Chelmsford, and roadside activity associated with this historic routeway may survive on the proposed allocation site.</p> <p>Currently the earliest evidence for activity in the area is the metal-detecting find of a possible Roman-early medieval mount. To the east of the allocation area is the cropmark of a rectilinear enclosure (EHER 13975), this could be either later prehistoric or Roman in origin. The remainder of the EHER sites are either late medieval or post-medieval in date. The Church of St John the Evangelist was constructed in 1871 to a design by Frederick Chancellor. The site is located immediately to the south of the late nineteenth century National School.</p> <p>The historic maps show a triangular green at the junction of the main road and the track to Hill Farm, and a complex network of small lanes linking outlying farms to the main road which potentially have their origins in the medieval period.</p> <p>The impact of World War II on the landscape is marked by the site of an ammunition shelter to the north of the allocation site, located at Hill Farm (EHER 20995).</p> <p>No archaeological fieldwork has been previously undertaken within the allocation area or the Study Area, which limits our understanding of the potential for previously unknown deposits, however, the cropmarks do indicate potential for earlier occupation of the area. The proposed allocation is in use as arable land so there is the potential of some limited impact to the archaeological deposits from ploughing.</p>		
Historic Environment Characterisation Zone refs: 12.9		
<b>RAG score</b>		
<b>Green</b>		
<b>Further Recommendations:</b>		

**Pre-determination:** An archaeological desk-based assessment should be provided with a submission in line with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), paragraph 207.

**Post-determination:** It is likely that a recommendation for a programme of archaeological investigation post consent via phased condition, comprising trial trenching and follow-on excavation, would be made.



## 2.9 SGS17c - Land South of Rough Hill Complex, The Tye, East Hanningfield

<b>Site ref no.</b>	SGS17c	<b>Site name</b>	Land South of Rough Hill Complex, The Tye, East Hanningfield
---------------------	--------	------------------	--

<b>Date of desktop assessment</b>	01/09/25
<b>Date of site visit</b>	29/08/25

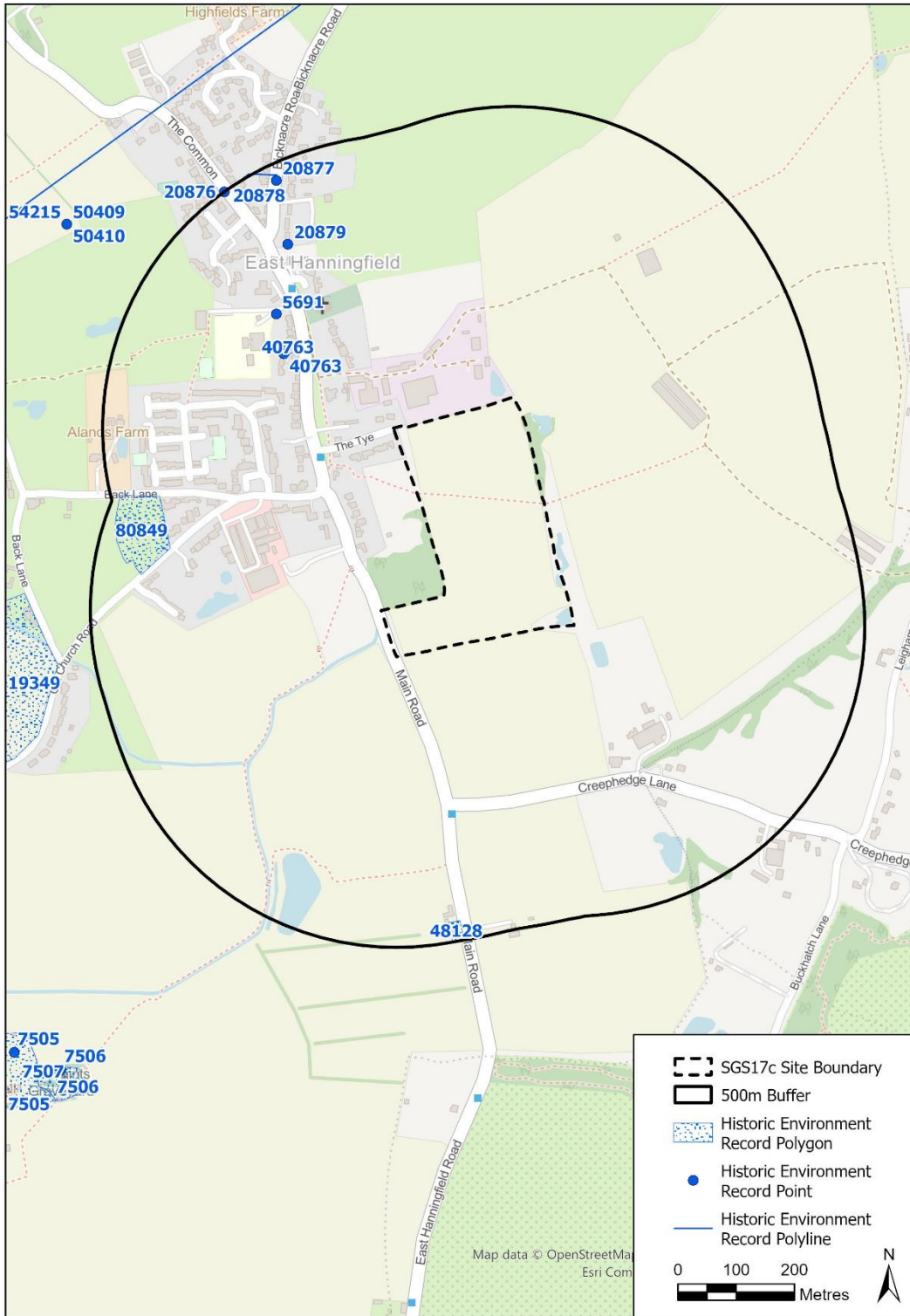
<b>Historic Environment Evidence Base</b>		
<i>Scheduled Monuments within 1000m search</i> <i>Registered Parks and Gardens sites within 500m search</i>		
There are no Scheduled Monuments within 1000m of the Study Area		
There are no Registered Parks and Gardens within 500m of the Study Area		
<i>EHER record summary</i>		
<b>Within the Allocation area:</b> There are no EHER sites within the area		
<b>Within 500m of the Allocation area:</b>		
<b>EHER No</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Summary</b>
5691	Possible Roman Road extending westwards from East Hanningfield	Roman road?
20876	Road Barrier (destroyed), The Common, East Hanningfield	Road Barrier (destroyed).
20877	Road Barrier (destroyed), Bicknacre Road, East Hanningfield	Road Barrier (destroyed).
20879	Anti-Tank Pimples (destroyed), N of "Three Horseshoes", East Hanningfield	Anti-Tank Pimples (destroyed).
40763	East Hanningfield Steam Mill	Late nineteenth century steam powered corn mill.

48128	Paprills Farm Barn, Rettendon Road, East Hanningfield	Paprills Farm Barn, Rettendon Road, East Hanningfield.
80849	Medieval or Post-medieval features and residual finds on the land between Back Lane and Old Church Road, East Hanningfield	Trial-trenching at the land between Back Lane and Old Church Road, East Hanningfield revealed several features, all dating to the medieval and post-medieval periods. These were several ditches which have been interpreted as field boundaries and a pit.
<b>Description / Interpretation of the historic environment</b>		
<p>There are no known archaeological features within the proposed allocation area. The area is located on the eastern edge of the historic settlement of East Hanningfield.</p> <p>It has been postulated that a Roman road ran westwards from East Hanningfield, but this remains unproven (EHER 5691). Hanningfield is first referenced in the Domesday Book (1086). The historic settlement was clustered at the road junction and along Main Road. However East Hanningfield has never been a large settlement.</p> <p>Trial-trenching on the land between Back Lane and Old Church Road recovered archaeological features dating to the medieval and post-medieval periods, most were agricultural in nature (EHER 80849).</p> <p>The post-medieval period is represented by the site of East Hanningfield Steam Mill (EHER 40763) and Paprills Farm Barn (EHER 48128).</p> <p>The impact of World War II is recorded in the form of road barriers (EHER 20876-7) and anti-tank pimples (EHER 20879), all of these features were removed at the end of the war.</p> <p>Though the archaeological fieldwork undertaken within the Study Area was limited in scope, it has demonstrated the survival of belowground archaeological features. The proposed allocation is in use as arable land so there is the potential of some limited impact to the archaeological deposits from ploughing.</p>		
Historic Environment Characterisation Zone refs: 6.4		
<b>RAG score</b>		
Green		

**Further Recommendations:**

**Pre-determination:** An archaeological desk-based assessment should be provided with a submission in line with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), paragraph 207.

**Post-determination:** It is likely that a recommendation for a programme of archaeological investigation post consent via phased condition, comprising trial trenching and follow-on excavation, would be made.



## 2.10 SGS17d - Land South and South East of East Hanningfield Village

<b>Site ref no.</b>	SGS17d	<b>Site name</b>	Land South and South East of East Hanningfield Village
---------------------	--------	------------------	--

<b>Date of desktop assessment</b>	01/09/25
<b>Date of site visit</b>	29/08/25

<b>Historic Environment Evidence Base</b>		
<i>Scheduled Monuments within 1000m search</i>		
<i>Registered Parks and Gardens sites within 500m search</i>		
There are no Scheduled Monuments within 1000m of the Study Area		
There are no Registered Parks and Gardens within 500m of the Study Area		
<i>EHER record summary</i>		
<b>Within the Allocation area:</b> There are no EHER sites within the area		
<b>Within 500m of the Allocation area:</b>		
<b>EHER No</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Summary</b>
5658	South-west of East Hanningfield	Earthen bank c. 20m x 1 to 1.5m average height, with a gap.
5691	Possible Roman Road extending westward from East Hanningfield	Roman road?
7506	All Saints Church (site of) East Hanningfield	Church with nave walls of puddingstone and pebble rubble, the rest of the building brick; mainly brick dressings; slate roof.
7507	All Saints Church (site of) East Hanningfield	Site of demolished church.
19349	WWI landing ground at East Hanningfield	Night landing ground in use during 1916.
40763	East Hanningfield Steam Mill	Late nineteenth century steam powered corn mill.

47752	Huntingdon's Farm	Cropmarks of enclosure.
48128	Paprills Farm Barn, Rettendon Road, East Hanningfield	Paprills Farm Barn, Rettendon Road, East Hanningfield.
80849	Medieval or Post-medieval features and residual finds on the land between Back Lane and Old Church Road, East Hanningfield	Trial-trenching at the land between Back Lane and Old Church Road, East Hanningfield revealed several features, all dating to the medieval and post-medieval periods. These were several ditches which have been interpreted as field boundaries and a pit.

### Description / Interpretation of the historic environment

There are no known archaeological features within the proposed allocation area. The area is located on the southern edge of the historic settlement of East Hanningfield.

It has been postulated that a Roman road ran westwards from East Hanningfield, but this remains unproven (EHER 5691). The cropmarks of a small enclosure maybe later prehistoric or Roman in date (EHER 47752).

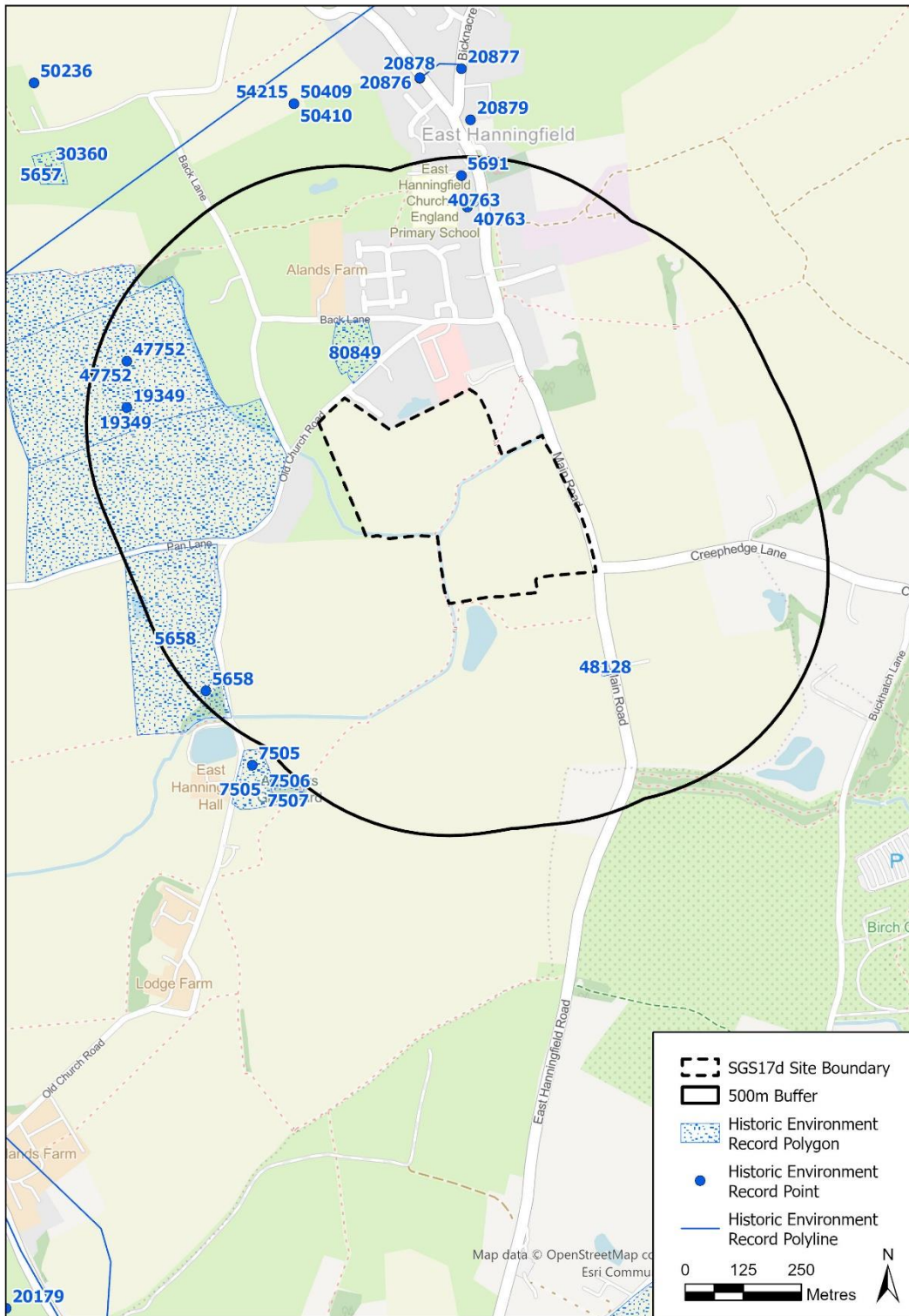
Hanningfield is first referenced in the Domesday Book (1086). The site of the medieval and post-medieval church (EHER 7506-7) is located just outside the south-western edge of the survey area. The church has been demolished, but there are wall-paintings from it stored at the Victoria and Albert Museum. The core of the historic settlement was clustered at the road junction and along Main Road. However, East Hanningfield has never been a large settlement.

Trial-trenching on the land between Back Lane and Old Church Road recovered archaeological features dating to the medieval and post-medieval periods, most were agricultural in nature (EHER 80849).

The post-medieval period is represented by the site of East Hanningfield Steam Mill (EHER 40763) and Paprills Farm Barn (EHER 48128).

To the west of East Hanningfield is the site of a World War One Third Class RFC night-landing ground (EHER 19349) operational from April 1916 to January 1917, which occupied ten fields owned by various landowners. There were no facilities provided for the ground, beyond the tents used as bad weather shelter by those lighting the landing flares. The short duration of this site's use as an airfield, and the lack of permanent structures means that it is very unlikely that any archaeological remains from this period survive above or below ground. However, something of the nature of the airfield is retained by the modern field boundaries: the previous ten field layout is now just one large field as it would have been when used as a landing ground.

<p>Though the archaeological fieldwork undertaken within the Study Area was limited in scope, it has demonstrated the survival of belowground archaeological features. The proposed allocation is in use as rough pasture, but it is probable that it has been ploughed at some point in the past and this will have caused some limited impact on the belowground deposits. There is the potential for palaeo-environmental evidence and waterlogged deposits associated with the stream which bisects the allocation area.</p>
<p>Historic Environment Characterisation Zone refs: 6.4</p>
<p><b>RAG score</b></p>
<p><b>Green</b></p>
<p><b>Further Recommendations:</b></p>
<p><b>Pre-determination:</b> An archaeological and geoarchaeological desk-based assessment should be provided with a submission in line with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), paragraph 207.</p>
<p><b>Post-determination:</b> It is likely that a recommendation for a programme of archaeological investigation post consent via phased condition, comprising trial trenching and follow-on excavation, would be made.</p>



## 2.11 GS17e - Land South Of Windmill Farm, Back Lane, East Hanningfield

<b>Site ref no.</b>	GS17e	<b>Site name</b>	Land South Of Windmill Farm, Back Lane, East Hanningfield
---------------------	-------	------------------	---

<b>Date of desktop assessment</b>	01/09/25
<b>Date of site visit</b>	29/08/25

<b>Historic Environment Evidence Base</b>		
<i>Scheduled Monuments within 1000m search</i> <i>Registered Parks and Gardens sites within 500m search</i>		
There are no Scheduled Monuments within 1000m of the Study Area		
There are no Registered Parks and Gardens within 500m of the Study Area		
<i>EHER record summary</i>		
<b>Within the Allocation area:</b> There are no EHER sites within the area		
<b>Within 500m of the Allocation area:</b>		
<b>EHER No</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Summary</b>
5658	South-west of East Hanningfield	Earthen bank c. 20m x 1 to 1.5m average height, with a gap.
5691	Possible Roman Road extending westwards from East Hanningfield	Roman road?
19349	WWI landing ground at East Hanningfield	Night landing ground in use during 1916.
40763	East Hanningfield Steam Mill	Late nineteenth century steam powered corn mill.
47752	Huntingdon's Farm	Cropmarks of enclosure.

50409	A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Post Medieval date.	A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Post Medieval date.
50410	A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Post Medieval to Unknown date.	A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Post Medieval to Unknown date.
54215	A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Post Medieval to Unknown date.	A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Post Medieval to Unknown date.
80647	Possible Roman Road from Woodham Mortimer to Stock	Possible Roman Road running from Woodham Mortimer to Stock.
80849	Medieval or Post-medieval features and residual finds on the land between Back Lane and Old Church Road, East Hanningfield	Trial-trenching at the land between Back Lane and Old Church Road, East Hanningfield revealed several features, all dating to the medieval and post-medieval periods. These were several ditches which have been interpreted as field boundaries and a pit.

### **Description / Interpretation of the historic environment**

There are no known archaeological features within the proposed allocation area. The area is located on the southern edge of the historic settlement of East Hanningfield.

It has been postulated that a Roman road ran westwards from East Hanningfield, (EHER 5691) and a second road ran from Woodham Mortimer to Stock (EHER 80647) but these remain unproven. The cropmarks of a small enclosure maybe later prehistoric or Roman in date (EHER 47752).

Hanningfield is first referenced in the Domesday Book (1086). The site of the medieval and post-medieval church (EHER 7506-7) is located just outside the south-western edge of the survey area. The church has been demolished, but there are wall-paintings from it stored at the Victoria and Albert Museum. The core of the historic settlement was clustered at the road junction and along Main Road. However East Hanningfield has never been a large settlement.

<p>Trial-trenching on the land between Back Lane and Old Church Road recovered archaeological features dating to the medieval and post-medieval periods, most were agricultural in nature (EHER 80849).</p> <p>The post-medieval period is represented by the site of East Hanningfield Steam Mill (EHER 40763) and Paprills Farm Barn (EHER 48128). There are also a number of metal-detecting finds of post-medieval date.</p> <p>To the west of East Hanningfield is the site of a World War One Third Class RFC night-landing ground operational from April 1916 to January 1917, which occupied ten fields owned by various landowners. There were no facilities provided for the ground, beyond the tents used as bad weather shelter by those lighting the landing flares. The short duration of this site's use as an airfield, and the lack of permanent structures means that it is very unlikely that any archaeological remains from this period survive above or below ground. However, something of the nature of the airfield is retained by the modern field boundaries: the previous ten field layout is now just one large field as it would have been when used as a landing ground.</p> <p>Archaeological fieldwork undertaken within the Study Area, to the immediate east of the site, has identified small-scale medieval remains on the street frontage of Old Church Road, which may extend into the allocation area. The proposed allocation is in use as rough pasture, but it is probable that it has been ploughed at some point in the past and this will have caused some limited impact on the below-ground archaeological deposits.</p>
<p>Historic Environment Characterisation Zone refs: 6.4</p>
<p><b>RAG score</b></p>
<p><b>Green</b></p>
<p><b>Further Recommendations:</b></p>
<p><b>Pre-determination:</b> An archaeological desk-based assessment should be provided with a submission in line with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), paragraph 207. This should be supplemented with a programme of geophysical evaluation, aimed at assessing if the medieval remains identified to the east extend into the allocation area.</p>
<p><b>Post-determination:</b> It is likely that a recommendation for a programme of archaeological investigation post consent via phased condition, comprising trial trenching and follow-on excavation, would be made. This work would be informed by the results of the geophysical survey.</p>



## 2.12 SGS20 - Land to East and North of Rettendon Place

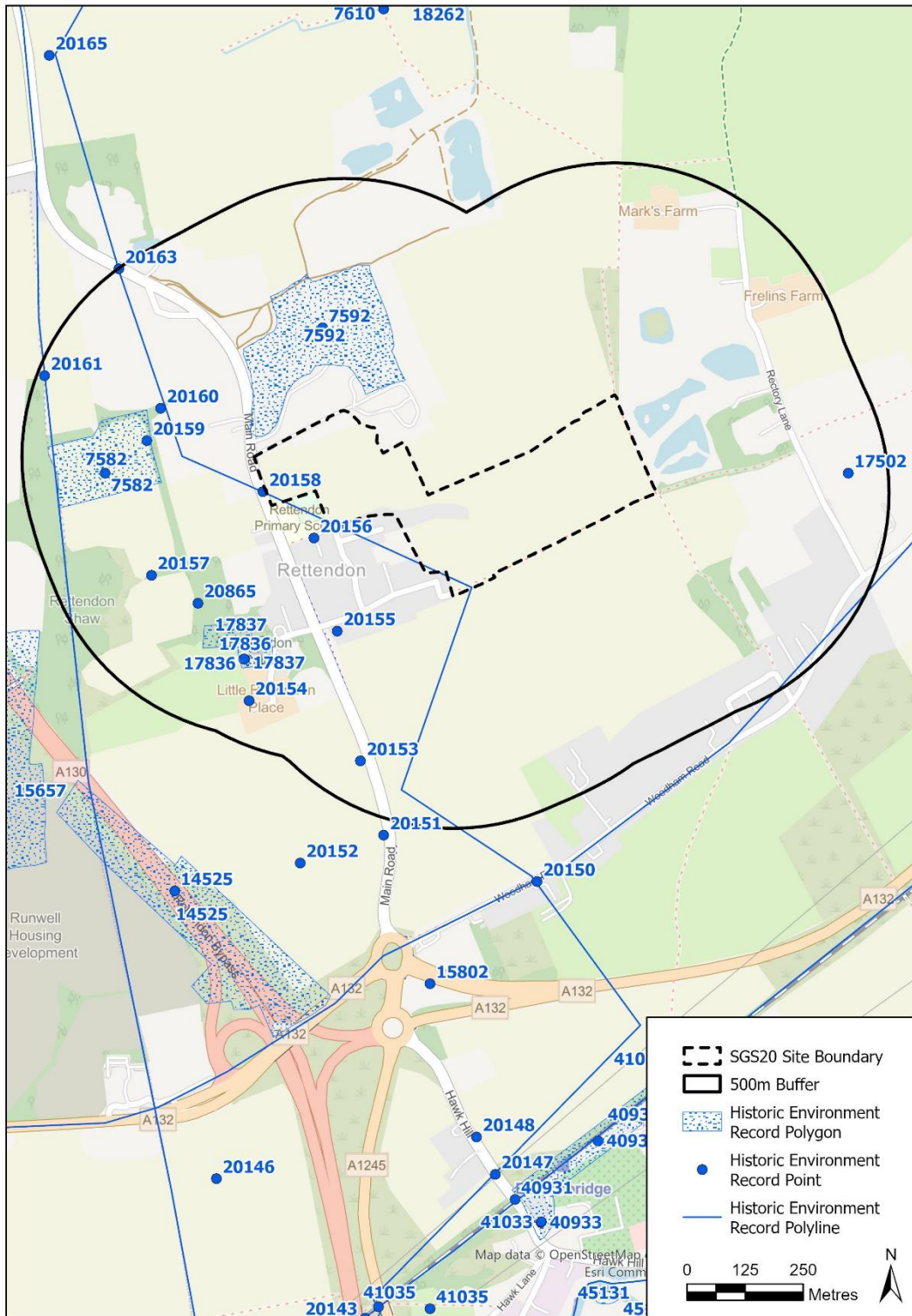
<b>Site ref no.</b>	SGS20	<b>Site name</b>	Land to East and North of Rettendon Place
---------------------	-------	------------------	---

<b>Date of desktop assessment</b>	02/09/25
<b>Date of site visit</b>	29/08/25

<b>Historic Environment Evidence Base</b>		
<i>Scheduled Monuments within 1000m search</i>		
<i>Registered Parks and Gardens sites within 500m search</i>		
There are no Scheduled Monuments within 1000m of the Study Area		
There are no Registered Parks and Gardens within 500m of the Study Area		
<i>EHER record summary</i>		
<b>Within the Allocation area:</b>		
<b>EHER No</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Summary</b>
8893	GHQ Line Anti-Tank Ditch	Second World War tank trap
<b>Within 500m of the Allocation area:</b>		
<b>EHER No</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Summary</b>
7582	West of Old Rettendon Hall.	Mount south of Old Rettendon Hall.
7592	Hall Farm, Rettendon	Two fourth century Romano British kilns excavated in 1967.
8893	GHQ Line Anti-Tank Ditch	Second World War tank trap.
17502	Bellermine jug mask	Fragment of vase found at Park School, Rayleigh by Dawn Smith.
17836	Parish Church of All Saints, Rettendon	Church with walls of ragstone rubble with some flint, septaria and puddingstone; the dressings are of Reigate stone and the roofs are covered with tiles and slate. The church dates from c.1200.

17837	Parish Church of All Saints, Rettendon	Church with walls of ragstone rubble with some flint, septaria and puddingstone; the dressings are of Reigate stone and the roofs are covered with tiles and slate.
20153	Pillbox, W side of A130, Rettendon	Pillbox.
20154	Pillbox, behind Rettendon Place, Rettendon	Pillbox.
20155	Pillbox (destroyed), E of A130 opp. Rettendon Place.	Pillbox.
20156	Pillbox (destroyed), E of A130 by Rettendon School	Pillbox.
20157	Pillbox, Curry Hill, Rettendon	Pillbox.
20158	Road Barrier (destroyed), A130 S of Old Rettendon Hall.	Road Barrier.
20159	Pillbox, W of Old Rettendon Hall, Rettendon	Pillbox.
20160	Pillbox, NW of Old Rettendon Hall, Rettendon	Pillbox.
20161	Pillbox, N end of Rettendon Shaw, Rettendon	Pillbox.
20163	Road Barrier (destroyed), A130 White House Farm, Rettendon	Road Barrier.
20865	Floodlight, NW of Rettendon Church	Floodlight.
80650	Roman road from Chelmsford to Wickford and Canvey Island	Roman road running from Chelmsford to Wickford and Canvey Island.
80659	Possible Roman Road from London to Othona (Bradwell)	Possible Roman Road running from London to Othona (Bradwell).

<p><b>Description / Interpretation of the historic environment</b></p> <p>The Second World War GCHQ Defence Line anti-tank ditch (EHER 8893) runs through the western side of the allocation area.</p> <p>To the north of the allocation area is the site of a group of Roman pottery kilns (EHER 7592) were excavated in the 1960s. The postulated routes of two Roman roads, one from Chelmsford to Canvey (EHER 80650) and one from London to Bradwell-on-Sea (EHER 80659), are present to the west and south of the Study Area, respectively.</p> <p>Rettendon Parish Church (EHER 17836-7) and Rettendon Place are located to the west of the allocation area. The church dates to c.1200 and is notable for its two-storey Vestry or Priest’s House. Rettendon Place barn is Listed and sixteenth century in origin. There is an undated ‘mount’ south of Old Rettendon Hall, which may be a mill mound or a post-medieval garden feature.</p> <p>The Second World War GCHQ Defence Line anti-tank ditch formed one element of a larger group of defensive structures, comprising eight pillboxes (a number of which survive), two road barriers and a floodlight emplacement.</p> <p>Though the archaeological fieldwork undertaken within the Study Area was limited in scope, it has demonstrated the survival of significant below-ground archaeological features, including Roman pottery kilns to the north of the allocation area. The proposed allocation is under arable production, and this will have caused some limited impact on the below-ground archaeological deposits.</p>
<p>Historic Environment Characterisation Zone refs: 9.1</p>
<p><b>RAG score</b></p>
<p><b>Green</b></p>
<p><b>Further Recommendations:</b></p>
<p><b>Pre-determination:</b> An archaeological desk-based assessment should be provided with a submission in line with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), paragraph 207. This should be supplemented with a programme of geophysical evaluation, aimed at accurately locating the WW2 defence line and assessing if the significant Roman remains identified to the north extend into the allocation area.</p>
<p><b>Post-determination:</b> It is likely that a recommendation for a programme of archaeological investigation post consent via phased condition, comprising trial trenching and follow-on excavation, would be made. This work would be informed by the results of the geophysical survey. The route of the WW2 defence line within the site should be established and, if possible, retained as part of any development, with associated public interpretation provided.</p>



## 2.13 GS21a – Land North of Old Rectory Lodge, Main Road, Woodham Ferrers

<b>Site ref no.</b>	GS21a	<b>Site name</b>	Land North of Old Rectory Lodge, Main Road, Woodham Ferrers
---------------------	-------	------------------	---

<b>Date of desktop assessment</b>	02/09/25
<b>Date of site visit</b>	29/08/25

<b>Historic Environment Evidence Base</b>		
<i>Scheduled Monuments within 1000m search</i> <i>Registered Parks and Gardens sites within 500m search</i>		
There are no Scheduled Monuments within 1000m of the Study Area		
There are no Registered Parks and Gardens within 500m of the Study Area		
<i>EHER record summary</i>		
<b>Within the Allocation area:</b> There are no EHER sites within the area		
<b>Within 500m of the Allocation area:</b>		
<b>EHER No</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Summary</b>
17890	Church of St. Mary, Woodhams Ferrers	13-14 <sup>th</sup> century parish church
17891	Church of St. Mary, Woodham Ferrers	Description of Church.
20859	Ammunition Shelter (destroyed), Peacock Bakery, Woodham Ferrers	Ammunition Shelter (destroyed).
20860	Road Barrier (destroyed), Main Road, Woodham Ferrers	Road Barrier (destroyed).
<b>Description / Interpretation of the historic environment</b>		
There are no known archaeological remains within the allocation area.		

<p>Historic Woodham Ferrers comprised a very small settlement to the south of the allocation area, focused on the Main Road with the Parish Church of St Mary on the southern edge. The Church is thirteenth or fourteenth century in origin, but the settlement is recorded in the 1086 Domesday Book and a 975 Anglo-Saxon will, so has earlier origins.</p> <p>The only other known archaeological remains in the survey area comprise the former locations of a World War Two ammunition shelter and a road barrier.</p> <p>The allocation area is located on the main road through Woodham Ferrers that historically led to the River Crouch estuary. This historic routeway is visible on the Chapman and André map of 1777 and is likely medieval in origin.</p> <p>The allocation area is under rough pasture but is probable that it has been ploughed in the past and there is likely to have been some limited impact on below-ground archaeological deposits.</p>
<p>Historic Environment Characterisation Zone refs: 6.4</p>
<p><b>RAG score</b></p>
<p><b>Green</b></p>
<p><b>Further Recommendations:</b></p>
<p><b>Pre-determination:</b> An archaeological desk-based assessment should be provided with a submission in line with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), paragraph 207.</p>
<p><b>Post-determination:</b> It is likely that a recommendation for a programme of archaeological investigation post consent via phased condition, comprising trial trenching and follow-on excavation, would be made.</p>



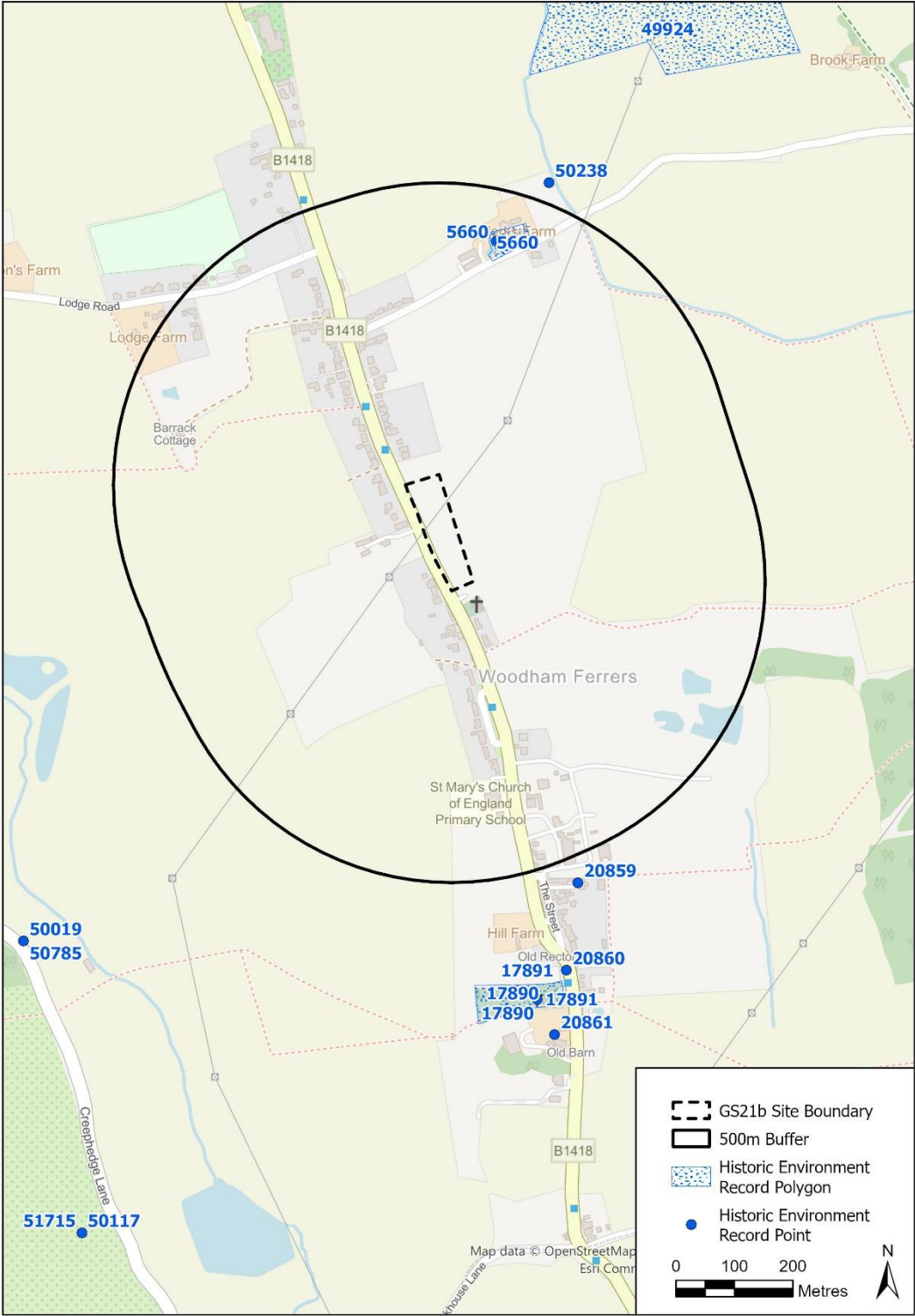
## 2.14 GS21b - Land North of Congregational Church, Main Road, Woodham Ferrers

<b>Site ref no.</b>	GS21b	<b>Site name</b>	Land North of Congregational Church, Main Road, Woodham Ferrers
---------------------	-------	------------------	---

<b>Date of desktop assessment</b>	02/09/25
<b>Date of site visit</b>	29/08/25

<b>Historic Environment Evidence Base</b>		
<i>Scheduled Monuments within 1000m search</i> <i>Registered Parks and Gardens sites within 500m search</i>		
There are no Scheduled Monuments within 1000m of the Study Area		
There are no Registered Parks and Gardens within 500m of the Study Area		
<i>EHER record summary</i>		
<b>Within the Allocation area:</b> There are no EHER sites within the area		
<b>Within 500m of the Allocation area:</b>		
<b>EHER No</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Summary</b>
5660	Hobclerk's Farm	Homestead moat. On the southern side of the farm, the west arm and part of the north arm left, waterfilled, in good condition.
<b>Description / Interpretation of the historic environment</b>		
There are no known archaeological remains within the allocation area.		
Woodham is first mentioned in an Anglo-Saxon will in 975. Historic Woodham Ferrers comprised a very small settlement and the parish church located to the south of the survey area.		
Hobclerk's Farm (EHER 5660) is a moated medieval farmstead located to the north of the allocation area.		

<p>The allocation area is located on the main road through Woodham Ferrers that historically led to the River Crouch estuary. This historic routeway is visible on the Chapman and André map of 1777 and is likely medieval in origin.</p> <p>The allocation area is under rough pasture but is probable that it has been ploughed in the past and there is likely to have been some limited impact on below-ground archaeological deposits.</p>
<p>Historic Environment Characterisation Zone refs: 6.4</p>
<p><b>RAG score</b></p>
<p><b>Green</b></p>
<p><b>Further Recommendations:</b></p>
<p><b>Pre-determination:</b> An archaeological desk-based assessment should be provided with a submission in line with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), paragraph 207.</p>
<p><b>Post-determination:</b> It is likely that a recommendation for a programme of archaeological investigation post consent via phased condition, comprising trial trenching and follow-on excavation, would be made.</p>



## 3. Glossary

C&A	Chapman and André Map
DBA	Desk Based Assessment
EHER	Essex Historic Environment Record
GHQ	General Headquarters Line
HEC	Historic Environment Characterisation
NGR	National Grid Reference
NHLE	National Heritage List for England
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework
NMP	National Mapping Programme
OS	Ordnance Survey
PH	Public House
RAF	Royal Air Force
RPG	Register of Parks and Gardens
SM	Scheduled Monument
WWI	World War I
WWII	World War II

## 4. Appendix 1

Table 1: Summary sheet of the Archaeological assessment of the new site allocation included in the Preferred Options Consultation document.

Allocation	Site name	RAG score	Notes
SGS1dd	Former Kay-Metzeler Premises, Chelmsford	Green	Geoarchaeological desk-based assessment to be supplied with application and potential post-determination geoarchaeological investigation.
SGS11c	Land West of Barbrook Way, Bicknacre	Green	Archaeological desk-based assessment to be supplied with application and post-determination archaeological mitigation.
SGS9a	Waltham Road Employment Area, Boreham	Amber	Archaeological desk-based assessment and evaluation, in first instance a geophysical survey, to be supplied with application. Post-determination archaeological mitigation.
GS9b	Land to the East of 118-124 Plantation, Boreham	Amber	Archaeological desk-based assessment and evaluation, in first instance a geophysical survey, to be supplied with application. Post-determination archaeological mitigation.
GS9c	South of Main Road and Dukes Wood Close, Boreham	Amber	Archaeological desk-based assessment and evaluation, in first instance a geophysical survey, to be supplied with application. Post-determination archaeological mitigation.
SGS18a	Land North-West of Chelmsford	Amber	Archaeological desk-based assessment and evaluation, in first instance a geophysical survey, to be supplied with application. Post-determination archaeological mitigation.
SGS19	Land West of Patching Hall Lane	Green	Archaeological desk-based assessment to be supplied with application and post-determination archaeological mitigation.
GS14b	Land South of Ford End Primary School	Green	Archaeological desk-based assessment to be supplied with application and post-determination archaeological mitigation.

SGS17c	Land South of Rough Hill Complex, East Hanningfield	Green	Archaeological desk-based assessment to be supplied with application and post-determination archaeological mitigation.
SGS17d	Land South and South East of East Hanningfield Village	Green	Archaeological desk-based assessment to be supplied with application and post-determination archaeological mitigation.
SGS17e	Land South Of Windmill Farm, Back Lane, East Hanningfield	Green	Archaeological desk-based assessment to be supplied with application and post-determination archaeological mitigation.
SGS20	Land to East and North of Rettendon Place	Green	Archaeological desk-based assessment to be supplied with application and post-determination archaeological mitigation.
GS21a	Land North of Old Rectory Lane, Main Road, Woodham Ferrers	Green	Archaeological desk-based assessment to be supplied with application and post-determination archaeological mitigation.
GS21b	Land North of Congregational Church Main Road, Woodham Ferrers	Green	Archaeological desk-based assessment to be supplied with application and post-determination archaeological mitigation.